REVISED FINAL REPORT

Proposed Restoration, Development and Management Plan

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

GARHBOR (DIST. RAJSAMAND)

Volume I

Government of Rajasthan | Devasthan Department

August 2016

Submitted By

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.
2A, Ambavatta Complex, 1091/1
Near Bus Terminus, Mehrauli, New
Delhi-110030, India.

In Consortium With

Oasis Designs Inc.
3172, Sector A,Vasant Kunj, Delhi 10070,

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

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Team Structure

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

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

Project Team

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.
2A, Ambavatta Complex, 1091/1 Near
Bus Terminus, Mehrauli, New
Delhi-110030, India.

OASIS DESIGNS INC. Oasis Designs Inc.
3172, Sector A,Vasant Kunj, Delhi 10070,

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

Urban Design and Planning Consultants

StudioPOD
PEOPLE ORIENTED DESIGN

Mumbai, India

Multidisciplinary Team

C.R.C.I. India Pvt. Ltd

Gurmeet S. Rai, Project Management Specialist & Principal Conservation Architect
Komal Potdar, Conservation Architect & Project Coordinator
Parshati Dutta, Architectural Theoretician
Richa Pandey, Architect
Parul Sahni, Architect
Natasha Khaitan, Architect
Pragya Tyagi, Trainee Architect
Kashish Joinwal, Trainee Architect
Gargi Raychaudhary, Trainee Architect

Studio POD

Mansi Sahu, Urban Designer
Mahesh Waghdhare, Urban Designer
Sarfaraz Momin, Urban Designer
Anuja Joshi, Urban Designer
Rahul Dalal, Transportation Planner
Siddharth Khakhar, Urban Planner
Kevin Dsouza, Intern
Swati Jain, Intern

Specialist Consultant

Shyam Mehndiratta, Civil Engineer
Rohit Jigyasu, Risk Management Expert
Sangeeta Bias, Senior Conservation Architect

Surveyor Team

National Consultancy Services, Engineers and Surveyors

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Shri Otaram Devasi, Hon'ble State Minister, Devasthan Department

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

Shri Onkar singh ji Lakhawat, Hon'ble Chairman, RHPPA, Rajasthan

Mr. Ashok Shekhar, ACS, Devasthan Department

Mr. Ashok Yadav, Commissioner, Devasthan Department

Sri Hariom Singh Rathore, MP, Rajsamand.

Mr. K.C. Verma, Collector, District. Rajsamand

Mr. Mahagaonkar, Retd. Town Planner

Mr. Khare, Town Planner

Mr. Harpreet Singh, PDCOR

Mr. Nathulal Girdhariji; Sarpanch, Garhbor Grampanchayat.

Mr. Tilkesh Joshi, Muntajim, In charge Administration, Devasthan Department, Garhbor office

Mr. Hastimal ji, Peon, Devasthan Department, Garhbor office

Mr.Rakesh Kumar Meena, Patwari, Sawentri

Mr.VikasDawe, Sarpanch, Sawentri

Contents

Volume I

1. Introduction

1.1. Background - Understanding Project Requirements | 1

1.2. Objective and Approach | 3

1.3. Integrated Inclusive Development Framework | 6

1.4. Methodology | 7

1.5. Compliance with the Overall Objectives and Scope of Work | 15

1.6. Surveys | 16

Part I - Documentation and Analysis

2. Introduction to the Settlement

2.1 History and Development | 21

2.2. Physiography | 31

2.3. Climate | 35

2.4. Forest and Biodiversity | 36

2.5. Regional Setting and Connectivity | 38

2.6. Transport and Mobility | 40

2.7. Demography | 41

2.8. Economy | 47

2.9. Pilgrim Footfall | 48

3. Garhbor Village: Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage

3.1 Regional History (from community consultation) | 49

3.2 Tangible Cultural Heritage | 53

3.3. Intangible Cultural Heritage (Osra, Seva, Festivals, Fairs, Customs, Routes) | 71

3.4 Attributes of Value | 75

3.5 Developmental Pressures | 81

Part II - Proposals

4. Conservation and Development of Sri Charbhuja Ji Mandir

4.1 Methodology | 87

4.2 Historical and Archival Research | 87

4.3 Principles of Conservation | 91

4.4 Statement of Significance | 91

4.5 Documentation and Architectural Description | 94

4.6 Activity Mapping - daily rituals, ceremonies and festivals | 97

4.7 Existing Visitor Infrastructure | 103

4.8 Material Extant | 104

4.9 Condition Mapping | 106

4.10 Evaluation Matrices | 108

4.10.1 Matrix 1: Heritage Components; Elements; Attributes of Value and Significance

4.10.2 Matrix 2: Risk Value analysis Matrix

4.11 Conservation Planning | 111

4.11.1 Measures and Recommendations

4.11.2 Determining Items of Work for Conservation

4.12 Conservation, Repair and Maintenance Policy | 115

4.13 Shelf of Projects | 117

5. Development of Temple Precinct

5.1 Use and Activities | 120

5.2 Visitor Infrastructure | 122

5.3 Mapping of building and land ownership for planning interventions | 123

5.4 Recommendations for Development | 125

5.5 Disaster Mitigation and Risk Preparedness | 129

6. SWOT Analysis | 136

7. Vision Statement for Master Plan for 25 Years | 146

8. Analysis at Settlement and Regional level

8.1 Location of Garhbor. | 158
8.2 Glimpses of Garhbor | 159
8.3 Regional Connectivity | 160
8.4 Transport and Mobility | 161
8.5 Geography and Geology | 162
8.6 Glimpses of Aravalli Ranges & Waterbodies around Garhbor | 163
8.7 Understand the Geography | 164
8.8 Respect Ecology and Create a Sensitive Development Model | 166
8.9 Identify Developable Land | 168

9. Development of the Master Plan : Conservation and Development Framework

9.1 Formulation of the Master Plan | 170
9.2 Population Projections & Development Potential | 174
9.3 Components of the Master Plan | 180
9.4 Socio-Economic Planning | 194
9.5 Transportation and Mobility | 206
9.6 Civic Infrastructure | 216
9.7 Development of Available Government Land | 234

10. Management Plan

10.1. Review of Existing Management Structures (customary and procedural), Ongoing and Proposed Projects | 242

109.2. Consultative Methodology –Local Bodies and Community Based Organizations | 248

10.3. Principles of Sustainable Development | 252

10.4. Education and Outreach, Capacity Building and Tourism Promotion Strategy | 254

11. Case Studies | 260

12. Project identification and Implementation:

12.1 Risk Value Assessment | 266

12.2 Classification of Projects | 267

12.3 Aspects considered to arrive at Management and Development plan | 268

12.4 Proposed projects: PHASE I: SHORT TERM (To be executed in 6 to 18 months) | 269

12.5 Proposed projects: PHASE II: MEDIUM TERM (To be executed in 18 to 36 months) | 271

12.6 Proposed projects: PHASE III: LONG TERM (To be executed in 36 to 72 months) | 273

12.7 Preliminary Cost Estimates | 275

12.8 List of Proposed projects and block estimates | 276

12.9 Proposed projects and required land acquisition | 280

12.10 Proposed design interventions | 281

List of Maps

Map 1: Map of Rajasthan showing districts comprising erstwhile kingdom of Mewar; Source: Wikipedia.org | 21
Map 2: Sawentri and Garhbor in the larger cultural landscape of Mewar with locations of historical significance; Source: Project Team | 31
Map 3: Location of Rajsamand District; Source: Project Team | 31
Map 4: Garbhor and Sawentri in Physiographic Map of Rajasthan; Source: Census Atlas, Rajasthan | 32
Map 5: Map showing settlements of Garhbor and Sawentri with respect to River Gomti; Source:
Project Team | 33
Map 6: Geographical features, Topography and Hydrology of Garhbor; Source: Project Team | 34
Map 7: Garhbor and Sawentri with respect to each other; Source: Project Team | 35
Map 8: Road Network connecting Garhbor and Sawentri; Source: Project Team | 38
Map 9: Road Hierarchy Map of Garhbor; Source: Project Team | 39
Map 10: Connectivity Map; Source: Project Team | 40
Map 11: Centers of Regional Economy and Tourism; Source; Project Team | 47
Map 12: The settlement of Garhbor and its Historic Fabric; Source: Project Team | 50
Map 13: Map showing the physiography of Garhbor | 53
Map 14: Map showing space classification; Source: Project Team | 56
Map 15: Map showing Building Use; Source: Project Team | 56
Map 16: Map showing Building Ownership Status; Source: Project Team | 57
Map 17: Map showing Dharamshala Ownership Status; Source: Project Team | 58
Map 18: Map showing Social Composition; Source: Project Team | 58
Map 19: Building of historical value in the settlement of Garhbor; Source: Project Team | 66
Map 20: Map showing Building Type; Source: Project Team | 67
Map 21: Base Map with Khasra and Land Ownership; Source: Project Team |67
Map 22: Map showing Area Analysis at the Main 4 Chowks; Source: Project Team | 69
Map 23: 7 km Radius with P.W.D. Proposals; Source: Project Team | 70
Map 24: Map of Cultural Routes during the Jal Jhoolni Festival; Source: Project Team | 73
Map 25: Map of Road Circulation, Pedestrian or Vehicular; Source: Project Team | 83
Map 26: Map of Road Hierarchy highlighting bottlenecks; Source: Project Team |83
Map 27: Map of Road Material; Source: Project Team | 84
Map 28: Map of Drainage Pattern; Source: Project Team |84
Map 29: documentation of the Jal Jhoolni festival, movement of the Rewadi of Sri Charbhuja Ji and the movement of pilgrims along it; Source: Project Team | 120
Map 30: Chowks within the temple precinct with high social, cultural and religious significance. Source: Project Team | 121
Map 11: Documentation of building ownership with in the temple chowk; Source: Project Team | 124
Map 32: Map documenting the land ownership, highlighting land under the ownership of Devasthan Department; Source: Khasra Maps, Garhbor, Tehsil office; Project Team | 125
Map 33: Map showing public buildings to be demolished and private buildings to be acquired and demolished to recover open areas within the chowk; Source: Project Team | 126
Map 34: Map demonstrating the recovered open areas within the chowks, after the proposed acquisition and demolition; Source: Project Team | 127
Map 35: Map showing public and private land parcels to be acquired for developing the amenities for pilgrims; Source: Project Team | 128
Map 36: Proposed interventions and visitor amenities after land acquisition and building acquisition and recovering open areas to increase the carrying capacity; Source: Project Team | 128

Map 37: Proposed recovery of open spaces in the temple chowk and planning for visitor amenities in the temple precinct; Source: Project Team | 129
Map 38: Building use to document the zoning along the edges of the chowk; Source: Project Team | 131
Map 39: Conceptual disaster management and risk preparedness plan for the temple precinct; Source: Project Team | 134

List of Images

Image 1: The Proposed 4 Tiered Hierarchy of Infrastructure Development; Source: Project Team |5
Image 2: Various processes that are part of the forming the Vision; Source: Project Team | 15
Image 3: Rulers of Mewar; Source: eternalmewar.com | 25
Image 4: Maharana Pratap painted by Raja Ravi Varma; Source: Wikipedia.org | 26
Image 5: Physiography, Climate and Biodiversity of the Region; Source: Project Team | 33
Image 6: Shri Charbhujaji shrine during aarti, Mewar circa 1840. Opaque watercolor with gold on wasli;
Source: www. indianminiaturepaintings.co.uk | 50
Image 7: Plan showing Historical layering of the of the Temple Complex; Source: Project Team | 60
Image 8: Plan showing Zoning of the Temple Complex; Source: Project Team | 60
Image 9: Activity mapping in the Temple Chowk during Jal Jhoolni Mela; Source: Project Team | 61
Image 10: Activity mapping in the Temple Chowk on ordinary days; Source: Project Team | 61
Image 11: Plan showing Existing Amenities; Source: Project Team | 62
Image 12: Plan Showing Section line and Site Levels | 62
Image 13: Section 1 showing Historical layering, Zoning & User Analysis; Source: Project Team | 63
Image 14: Section 2 showing Historical layering, Zoning & User Analysis; Source: Project Team| 63
Image 15: Ancestry and Management of Temple; Source: Project Team | 72
Image 16: Archival photo of the temple complex. The double colonnaded arcade is visible in the background, which has now been demolished and reconstructed. Source: Private collection of photographs of local resident in Garhbor| 88
Image 17: Photograph showing the rewadi being carried to Sri Charbhuja ji Nath temple complex. In the background the 'Bus stand ki Sarai is visible. Source: Private collection of photographs of local resident in Garhbor | 88
Image 18: Architectural documentation plan of the Sri Charbhuja ji temple complex, as drawn in 1992. Portions highlighted in red are demolished and reconstructed. Source: Devasthan Department, Udaipur | 89
Image 19: Historical layering of the temple complex; Source: Project Team |90
Image 20: Architectural documentation Sri Charbhuja Ji temple, Site plan; Source: Project Team | 95
Image 21: Architectural documentation of Sri Charbhuja Nath ji temple, Site section; Source: Project Team | 95
Image 22: Zoning of the temple complex and chowk; Source: Project Team | 97
Image 23: Mapping of existing amenity spaces in the temple complex and chowk; Source: Project Team |98
Image 24: Activity mapping in the temple chowk on ordinary days; Source: Project Team |99
Image 25: Activity mapping in the temple chowk during Jal Jhoolni Mela; Source: Project Team |100
Image 26: Plan showing Section Line and Site Levels, Source: Project Team | 101
Image 27: Section 1 showing historical layering and zoning and user analysis; Source: Project Team | 102
Image 28: Section 2 showing historical layering and zoning and user analysis; Source: Project Team |102
Image 29: Material mapping: Site plan; Source Project Team | 105
Image 30: Material mapping: Site plan; Source Project Team | 105
Image 31: Condition mapping: Site Plan; Source: Project Team | 107
Image 32: Condition mapping: Site Plan; Source: Project Team | 108
Image 33: Conservation Mapping: Site Plan; source: Project Team | 112
Image 34: Conservation Mapping: Site Section; source: Project Team | 113
Image 35: Ancestry and Customary Management Structure; Source: Project Team | 242
Image 36: Pillars of Sustainable Development; Source: Project Team | 248
Image 38: Economic Considerations; Source: Project Team | 249

Image 39: Project Components; Source: Project Team | 251
Image 40: Consultative Methodologies | 253
Image 42: Log Frame 1 – Towards Built Heritage Management; Source: Project Team | 257
Image 43: Log Frame 2 – Towards Improved Quality of Community Lifr; Source: Project Team | 258
Image 44: Log Frame 3 – Towards Sustainable Development;Source: Project Team | 259

List of Photographs

Photo 1: Shri Charbhuja Ji Temple inundated by the influx of devotees | 2
Photo 2: Kumbhalgarh Fort, birthplace of Maharana Pratap; Source: animeshray.com | 27
Photo 3: Kumbhalgarh Fort the dramatic backdrop of Aravallis; Source: animeshray.com | 28
Photo 4: The battlement wall of Kumbhalgarh Fort, second in length only to the Great Wall of China; Source: animeshray.com | 28
Photo 5: Rajput Architectural Legacy at Chittor - fortification, temples and triumphal tower; Source: curious-places.blogspot.com | 30
Photo 6: Catchment near Garhbor; Source; Project Team | 35
Photo 7: Regional Historic Narratives transmitted through oral traditions; Source: Project Team | 49
Photo 8: Clockwise from top left - Doodh Talai, Rami Talai, Vatela Talai, Dhaat Talai; Source:
Project Team | 54
Photo 9: Diversity of Flora at Garhbor; Source: Project Team | 55
Photo 10: Temple Complex at Garhbor; Source: Project Team | 59
Photo 11: Left to Right, Suraj Pol and Shahi Darwaza; Source: Project Team | 64
Photo 12: Umar Baoli darwaza; Source: Project Team | 64
Photo 13: (left to right) Bus Stand ki sarai (Ownership: Devasthan Department) Gowardhan Dharamshala (Ownership: Private); Source: Project Team | 64
Photo 14: Devasthan dharamshala and Jagid Sutar Sarai; Source: Project Team | 65
Photo 15: Hanuman Kund, Bhim Kund, Umar Baoli and Wells; Source: Project Team | 65
Photo 16: Ground floor: Shops (Public and private ownership) along the edges of the chowk, First floor: Surveillance by the Police is operated through the dharamshala; Source: Project Team | 131
Photo 17: Large number of pilgrims gathering in the temple chowk around the Nopat Khana and the drinking water fountain; Source: Project Team | 132
Photo 18: Trees within chowks, act as landscaped areas and resting points; Source: Project Team| 132
Photo 19: Chowks acting as major congregational and halt points during the processions. The carrying capacity of the chowks is stretched beyond limit due to the large influx of pilgrims; Source: Project Team | 132
Photo 20: Surveillance by the Police and the Gram Panchayat and barricading during the mela; Source: Project Team | 132

List of Tables

Table 1: Methodology Flowchart | 12
Table 2: Historic Ruler of Mewar - Gahlot Dynasty | 22
Table 3: Historic Ruler of Mewar - Sisodia Dynasty | 24
Table 4: Analysis of percentage ground covers; Source: Vegetation Types of Rajsamand District,
Rajasthan using Remote Sensing Technique; Source: Project Team | 36
Table 5: Demography of Garhbor; Source: Census 2011 | 41
Table 6: Demographic Chart of Rajsamand District; Source: Census 2011 | 42
Table 7: Demographic information on the two Villages under Kumbhalgarh Tehsil; Source: Census 2011 | 46
Table 8: Statement of significance and values of the Sri Charbhuja Nath temple; Source: Project Team | 92
Table 9: Table to document and evaluate the existing amenities and infrastructure for Visitor Management; Source: Project Team | 103
Table 10: Matrix for analysis for values and significance; Source: Project Team | 110
Table 11: Table to document and evaluate the existing amenities and infrastructure for Visitor Management; Source: Project Team | 122

List of Figures

Figure 1. Transport links; Source : Project team | 158
Figure 2. Important connections in the region; Source: Project team | 159
Figure 3. Regional level transport connections; Source: Project team | 161
Figure 4. Geography and geology; Source: Project team | 162
Figure 6. Current regional development; Source: Project team | 165
Figure 7. Future regional development; Source: Project team | 165
Figure 8. Ecologically sensitive areas overlay on Google Earth Image; Source: Project team | 167
Figure 9. Ecologically sensitive areas; Source: Project team | 167
Figure 10. Plan Illustrating Future Developable areas and Ecosensitive areas; Source: Project team | 169
Figure 11. Map Illustrating Future Developable areas and Ecosensitive areas; Source: Project team | 169
Figure 12. Landuse Master Plan; Source: Project team | 173
Figure 13. Population projections; Source: Project team | 174
Figure 14. Developable areas; Source: Project team | 175
Figure 15. Current status of civic infrastructure in the villages | 176
Figure 16. Developable areas ; Source: Project team | 177
Figure 17. Tourism Map of Rajasthan - Major Tourist Circuits | 178
Figure 18. Garhbor inner loop; Source: Project team | 181
Figure 19. Green finger; Source: Project team | 183
Figure 20. Green finger; Source: Project team | 185
Figure 21. Infill and new developments; Source: Project team | 187
Figure 22. Tourist infrastructure; Source: Project team | 189
Figure 23. Social hubs; Source: Project team | 191
Figure 24. Markets and Retail areas | 192
Figure 25. Social Hubs | 193
Figure 26. Mixed use plan; Source: Project team | 193
Figure 27. Mixed use plan | 195
Figure 28. Map of tourist and pilgrim attractions | 196
Figure 29. Village Assets | 197

Figure 30. Current tourist infrastructure | 198
Figure 31. Green finger | 199
Figure 32. Agro-based industry | 200
Figure 33. Mixed use plan| 201
Figure 34. Agro-based industry | 201
Figure 35. Dairy as village industry | 202
Figure 36. Green finger | 203
Figure 37. Functioning of dairy as village industry | 203
Figure 38. Vocational training | 204
Figure 39. Green finger | 205
Figure 40. Regional level transport connections | 207
Figure 41. Bypass Options | 208
Figure 42. Typical Section for the By-pass 19m wide Road | 209
Figure 43. Gomti Naka By-Pass | 209
Figure 44. Typical 6m Street Section | 210
Figure 45. Typical 9m Road Section | 210
Figure 46. Road Network | 211
Figure 47. Typical 19m Road Section | 211
Figure 48. Transport Hub | 213
Figure 49. Pedestrian network | 215
Figure 50. Current status of civic infrastructure in the villages | 216
Figure 51. Storm water and waste water drains | 218
Figure 52. Drainage and Sewerage | 219
Figure 53. Waste water treatment process | 220
Figure 54. Drainage and Sewerage | 221
Figure 55. Conceptual Diagram showing Treatment for Solid Waste within Garhbor | 222
Figure 56. Drainage and Sewerage | 223
Figure 57. Water Treatment and Supply Network | 225
Figure 58. Landuse Map: Garhbor | 230
Figure 59. Area Breakup: Garhbor | 231
Figure 60. Scale comparison for cities | 232
Figure 61. Scale comparison for Garhbor | 232
Figure 62. Typical Block Planning | 233
Figure 63. Landuse Plan: (500mx500m block) | 233
Figure 64. Built Framework | 233
Figure 65. Open Space Network | 233
Figure 66. Garhbor Proposals for Government Lands | 235
Figure 67. Garhbor Proposal 1: Tourist Infrastructure | 236
Figure 68. Key Plan Garhbor Proposal 1 | 236
Figure 69. Garhbor Proposal 2: Transport Hub | 238
Figure 70. Key Plan Garhbor Proposal 2 | 238
Figure 71. Garhbor Proposal 3: Doodh Talai Recreational Hub | 240
Figure 72. Key Plan Garhbor Proposal 3 | 240
Figure 78. Nathadawara master plan | 260
Figure 79. Map of Udaipur's water bodies | 262
Figure 80. Issues facing Udaipur's lakes | 263
Figure 81. Hiware Bazaar greater area | 264

Note: All images used in this document are for reference purpose only. If required, the source links can be provided on request

Glossary

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

43. *Madan and thali:* Folk dances, performed during Jal Jhoolni mela.
44. *Mandapa:* Congregational pavilion, porch.
45. *Mandir:* Temple
46. *Mangaleshwar Mahadev*
47. *Mangri*: Mountains
48. *Mehrab:* Main door
49. *Mela Arakshit Zameen:* Land reserved for festival purposes
50. *Mela:* Festival, fair.
51. *Moksha:* Salvation
52. *Nadi:* Small lake
53. *Nagarkhana:* Area where the nagara is played during prayers time, near the temple.
54. *Neher:* Channel
55. *Osra:* Servitor system
56. *Otla*: Front semi-public space used for recreational purposes
57. *Paal:* Retaining wall
58. *Phagutsav:* Festivas celebrated during the Month of Magh
59. *Pind-daan, Pitra dosha, Pitru Tharpanam:* Hindu last rights
60. *Pol/Bhagal/Paira*: Mohalla
61. *Pol:* Lane
62. *Pradakshina:* circumambulation around the deity.
63. *Puja:* The act of worship
64. *Pujari:* Hindu priest
65. *Pundits:* Hindu scholar
66. *Rasoda:* Community kitchen
67. *Rehet:* Pulley to draw water from wells
68. *Samaj:* community
69. *Samast Seva zameen:* Land reserved for public use, by consent of the people of the region.
70. *Sarai:* A resting space
71. *Sebakas:* Servants to serve the Deity
72. *Seva pooja:* service and worship to the Deity
73. *Talab/ talai*: Lake
74. *Todi:* Brackets, support for the first floor and projected balconies
75. *Vaishnavas:* Sect in Hindus, Following, Lord Vishnu
76. *Vastu Shastra:* Architecture
77. *Zameen:* Land

There are 12 months in Hindu lunar Calendar:

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

DOCUMENTATION AND ANALYSIS

1 Introduction

1.1 Background - Understanding Project Requirements

Sacred sites in India are dynamic nodes in larger cultural landscapes that are often surrounded by intense activity. Prime example of this is the temple of Charbhuja in village Garhbor, located in Kumbhalgarh tehsil of Rajasmand district, which is one of the temples in the Package IV prepared by the Devasthan Department of Government of Rajasthan.

The projects is titled "*Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements (Town/Village) of Rajasthan*". The two temples which form part of the project are Charbhuja Nath Mandir and Roop Narayan Mandir. These temples exhibit deep historical and religious associations, and are greatly revered places by communities from the region. The temples showcase rich historic architectural vocabulary, and their conservation is important to maintain the material authenticity. Similarly, conservation of the natural features of the setting of the temple - especially the contiguous rivers, forests and undulating landscape of Aravallis is important. Understanding the unique inter relationship between nature and culture is imperative to safeguard the integrity of the place. The exuberance of monthly festivals celebrated at both temple sites and cultural activities held during important days of the holy calendar, along with traditional practices performed in and around the temple complexes establishes the dynamic cultural context. It is the confluence of these unique attributes that contributes to the significance of the temple sites and their value in the larger town fabric.

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

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

Prioritization of work towards preservation of living heritage, infrastructure needs of the site, the focused attention on associated intangible heritage and cultural activities in the larger context which contribute to upgradation of each town's economic infrastructure have been described.

Both temples sites witness a high influx of devotees during festivals. Devotion showed by Vaishnavs to Charbhuja Temple and the veneration of Roop Narayan Mandir by multiple faiths including followers of Hinduism, Islam and Zoroastrianism, was carefully considered and thus inclusive development was a key principle for the development strategies were planned. Stakeholders include pilgrims, visitors as well as local communities that rely on the site for economic sustenance as well as the management bodies.

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

i. To protect and enhance the multi-layered values and attributes of the temple sites and its setting

ii. To offer an opportunity to develop the settlement and the temple complex in a manner which is safe for both visitor and custodian

iii. To effectively manage the destination development of the site and its setting in a sustainable manner.

Risk Preparedness Plan, which addresses visitor management on one hand and protection of the cultural fabric on the other, is key to fulfilling the vision of safe and sustainable management of sacred sites. Assessment of risks faced by the historic fabric, user needs - both community and site managers; use of buildings and spaces as part of the assessment of activities around the site , analysis to identify compatible and incompatible uses, carrying capacities *vis-a-vis* floating populations visiting the site, movement patterns, along with identification of cultural nodes in the larger geographical context are tasks that were undertaken in order to understand the functioning, and

Photo 1: Charbhuja Temple inundated by the influx of devotees; Source: Project Team

hence formed the basis for developing proposals that are truly responsive to ground realities. Due precedence was given to issues

of universal accessibility and the needs of the elderly, children and physically challenged in the articulated scope of work, which set the ground for good practice to be followed in the recommendations for a safe environment.

As with all proposals for conservation and design initiatives within and around heritage sites, it was considered essential that they protect the integrity and authenticity of the built and natural fabric and their interrelationship vis-a-vis strategic heritage centric/sensitive development strategies that protect and enhance the spirit of the place and cultural character.Attributes of value, current patterns and future needs were the basis for the 'Development and Management Plan' (Phase I). This lead to the formulation of policies and guidelines for conservation and development to be communicated through toolkits, which have details of appropriate design vocabulary for interventions for preparation of detailed

design and drawings in the Detailed Project Reports (Phase II).

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

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

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

Heritage – Both Tangible and Intangible

India is a land rich in history and tradition. Heritage of India is unique due to the coexistence of both tangible and intangible heritage. While the tangible can be experienced in both nature and manmade heritage, the intangible heritage is experienced in the cultural expression of people. Inherent in the physical forms of ancient India is its cultural history and a deep set knowledge system. Conservation for growth and continuity requires heritage to be conserved and communicated to the present generation, and protected for the enrichment of the future generations.

Growth and Transformation- Value Based Planning

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

1.2 Objective and Approach

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

The objective of this project is to enable protection and conservation of the heritage sites through addressing critical areas of concern in the area of infrastructure development, needs of visitors and the local people and conservation issues. The approach is to undertake the above in an integrated manner informed by a framework of sustainable development. This would allow enhanced experience of the cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, that arises from the interconnection between the two, in a manner that is sensitive to both heritage and community.

Interventions in select number of sites in the historic settlements of Rajsamand with focus on both cultural heritage and its relationship with the natural heritage, especially the

surrounding forests, rivers and undulating landscape, were based on the concept of **Conservative Surgery**- a concept coined by Patrick Geddes, the father of modern Town Planning. Appropriate interventions for conservation and development of infrastructure in this ancient settlements were developed, informed by detailed research and consultations as the catalyst for guiding sensitive development in the city and around sacred sites which is responsive to both tangible and intangible heritage values.

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

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

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

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

(community kitchens) and other built cultural heritage elements for revitalizations and reuse to provide amenities for both townspeople and pilgrims.

vii. Introduction of modern scientific concepts which are respectful to tradition such as eco-mobility concepts, four wheelers restricted areas, pedestrian friendly and barrier free environment around the temple, entertainment parks etc.

viii. Increase in accessibility to the temple precinct by improved mobility through a comprehensive Mobility Plan encompassing both vehicular and pedestrian circulation.

ix. Analysis of the main temple complex to recover historic fabric and to undertake its conservation.

Approach towards Conservation Planning

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

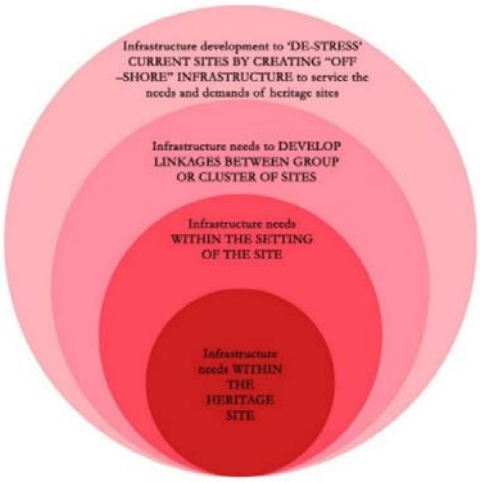


Image 1: The Proposed 4 Tiered Hierarchy of Infrastructure Development; Source: Project Team

Theoretical Underpinning - Heritage Centric Infrastructure Development

Historic monuments and sites are magnets in the landscape; especially sacred sites which attract a high influx of visitors, and are often centres of high activity. In the current situation, the intensity of use within these sites and crowds that they attract have expanded with time to far exceed the carrying capacities that the sites were once designed to hold. As a result, one currently witnesses a type of ingrown development at these centres – a disturbing inverse expansion. Consequently, the demand on the settlements' infrastructure is stretched far beyond their capacities. It is palpable that strategies for enhancement of infrastructure

is necessary to be developed urgently, based on a value based approach for the site and the settings, in consultation and participation with the stakeholders. A Disaster Preparedness Plan is necessary to be integrated within the management and development strategy for these sites and the setting, which resonates with the objective of the project to address safety and connivance of the visitors at the temple sites.[1] Heritage responsive infrastructure development focused towards sustainable development of the settlement and its cultural character requires infrastructure development interventions developed through a four-tiered hierarchy for best addressing all micro and macro needs of the city:

i. Infrastructure needs within the heritage site

ii. Infrastructure needs within the setting of the site

iii. Infrastructure needs towards developing linkages between group or cluster of sites

iv. Infrastructure development to enable 'de-stress' current sites by creating "off –shore" infrastructure to service the needs and demands of heritage sites

Development of cultural spaces forms supporting focal points in the city to disperse people over a large geographical area. Cultural heritage management is thus critically linked to visitor management. It is essential that the values of sites, their attributes, historical and current usage, and management issues be identified, mapped, and assessed.

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

1.3 Integrated Inclusive Development Framework

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

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

i. Conservation of sacred sites and development of infrastructure should co-exist in planning.

ii. Plans for conservation and development of sacred sites and the setting are required to be notified in all planning documents.

iii. Institutional reform to ensure sustained recognitions and interventions in heritage sensitive areas to be part of the overall Master Plan of the precinct.

iv. Heritage must be revitalized responsive to community needs and based on principles of sustainable management and operation and maintenance practices.

[1] Request for Proposal- Selection of Technical Consultant for Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements (town/village); Govt of Rajasthan, Devasthan Department

v. Detailed planning based on scientific and technological understanding of services

vi. Community and stakeholder consultations must be undertaken to ensure communication between the site managers, planner, local government and community

vii. Implementation should be undertaken in a methodical manner following time tested principles

viii. The existing regulations, especially with respect to traffic, need to be strictly enforced, and regularly updated to respond to increasing pressures on the system.

ix. The management bodies of the city/ settlement particularly the office of district administration, local government , and Devasthan Department must work with a shared vision for the sacred site, its setting and the settlement as a whole

x. Training and capacity building of site managers and rural local bodies

xi. Planning and conservation must protect authenticity and integrity of the temple complex and the cultural character of the settlement which is intrinsically intertwined with the natural environment in which it is situated and which bestows unique elements in the setting that together form the cultural milieu of the sacred geography.

1.4 Methodology

The methodology developed for this project comprised of numerous activities which included research, documentation, field studies, analysis, planning etc. This Heritage based sustainable development initiative recognized institutions and incubators to prepare an integrated development framework. This was undertaken by a multidisciplinary team comprising conservation architects, engineers, transport planners, community development specialists/ community mobilisers as well as local representatives from community based organizations.

As the two settlements relevant to Package IV of Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements (Town/Village) of Rajasthan commissioned by Devasthan Department, Government of Rajasthan – Garhbor and Sawentri, are situated at close proximity to each other at a distance of only 8 kilometers and hence impact each other, the methodology perceives the two settlements together, as part of a larger cultural landscape.

Secondary data related to several heritage sites of historical and cultural significance has been extracted based on community consultation and research on the larger historical area. Information has been collected on the demographic profile, development plans proposed for the city, maps and drawings, documentation, information on the hotels and other service industry etc. Evaluation has been undertaken of the significance of the various heritage components (tangible and intangible). Efforts would be made to understand layered histories, of both mainstream and marginalized.

Base Map

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

Extents of the settlement sites were defined based on access to the settlements from other neighboring settlement; state and national highway networks; and intangible cultural routes connecting the main Temples to revered places of natural heritage followed during festivals on auspicious dates.

1. Exhaustive Total Station Sureveys were conducted on the demarcated areas of each site identifying the following with an output format of 1:1 scale digital copy of two dimensional AutoCAD 2009 format drawings complete with all information, attributes, components and features recorded in separate layers and blocks of appropriate nomenclature.

A. Building Footprints

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

B. Topographical Features

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

C. Water features

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

D. Services & Amenities (with IL & CL)

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

E. Infrastructure

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

2. This information was then overlain on the land ownership data collected from the Tehsil Office for each settlement in the form of a Khasra Naksha.

3. Subsequently data required for planning purposes was layered on as space classification, buiding use, building height, road circulation, road hierarchy, road material and drainage pattern.

4. Finally, data captured through cultural mapping was superimposed as mapping of social composition, dharamshala ownership, buildings of historical value, building architectural type, and cultural routes with supporting inventories of historic builidngs, dharamshalas, open spaces and water bodies.Further drawings and maps were also made for architectural documentation at temple and precinct level, and area analyses respectively as supporting documents to the Base Map.

1 RESEARCH
- 1.1 Data Collection
- 1.2 Survey

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

Fieldwork has been undertaken in the settlements so as to identify the various cultural and historical resources, and assess their current use and needs. The condition of the infrastructure and services has been documented and assessed. Various stakeholder groups have been identified for consultations.

3 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIONS AND VISITOR NEED ASSESSMENT SURVEYS
- 3.1 Examine various issues related to the settlement , conservation, infrastructure and amenities

i. Evaluate needs at the settlement level
ii. Infrastructure
iii. Visitor amenities
iv. Assess the impact of visitors on the settlements
v. Assess the population and pilgrim projection for the settlements for Horizon Year 2040
vi. Signage and other visual communication system

4 ANALYSIS AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE AREAS FOR INTERVENTIONS
- 4.1 Within sacred sites
- 4.2 Setting of the sacred sites and buffer zone
- 4.3 Areas connecting two or more sites of significance
- 4.4 Settlement and regional development plans

The data collected was analyzed to identify potential and issues related to conservation of the built fabric and infrastructure condition and needs within the sacred sites, in the settlement, in the setting of the larger cultural landscape, in the areas connecting two or more sites of significance and finally infrastructure required to conserve through provision of 'off- shore' infrastructure . These have been identified as the strategic areas for intervention. The projects that will be recommended will be related to conservation of heritage and infrastructure development, considered critical for provision of safe and accessible sacred space for the pilgrims both during ordinary days, as well as during the celebration of fairs and festivals. These would be in the area of environment up gradation and transport planning (including traffic management). The brief for the environment up gradation and transport planning will be limited to address the needs of the heritage sites, 'inter' heritage sites, settlement level needs and needs of the area in the future. . The brief for these projects will be prepared and it will be ensured that they are dovetailed into settlement and further regional development plans/ projects.

5 CONSERVATION PLANNING

5.1 Documentation
5.2 Analysis
5.3 Recommendation

- Architectural documentation
- Condition mapping
- Photo documentation
- Documentation of the material extent of surfaces
- Condition mapping of the decorative surfaces
- Material investigation
- Making specifications for conservation
- Developing a methodology for conservation
- Developing a methodology for building conservation
- Formulating a preventive conservation strategy
- Making recommendations for reuse
- Designing services (electrical and plumbing)

6 PROJECT PLANNING AND PREPARATION OF DETAILED PROJECT REPORTS

Some of the projects may have a bigger component of the infrastructure development, others may have need for development of visitor amenities. The focus of some of the sites may be development of the site as an asset in itself with other components as supporting interventions. Projects would be dovetailed into larger infrastructure projects (transport planning and waste management etc.)

7 PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATES

8 IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The implementation and management strategy has been recommended for successful and timely completion of the project and its operation and maintenance.

Table 1: Methodology Flowchart

PREPARATION OF DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TEMPLE COMPLEX AND SETTLEMENTS, RAJASTHAN

i ANALYSIS OF THE SITE

- HISTORIC, ASSOCIATIONAL, NATURAL
- CULTURAL, SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS
- ECONOMICAL, TECHNICAL, SCIENTIFIC

ii DELINEATING THE AREA OF STUDY

- TEMPLE COMPLEX LEVEL
- TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL
- SETTLEMENT LEVEL
- EXTENDED SETTLEMENT LEVEL

iii GENERATION OF BASE MAP

- TOTAL STATION SURVEY
- CONTOURS, NATURAL FEATURES TOPOGRAPHY
- GEOGRAPHICAL & POLITICAL EXTENTS
- LAND OWNERSHIP MAP

iv DOCUMENTATION OF HISTORIC NARRATIVE THROUGH COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS AND STUDY OF ARCHIVES

- NATURE
  - *NATURAL
  - *MAN-MADE
- CULTURE
  - *TANGIBLE
  - *INTANGIBLE

v DOCUMENTATION OF HISTORIC NARRATIVE

- ORAL HISTORY
- ARCHIVES
- SCRIPTURES

vi SITE SURVEY COLLATION OF PRIMARY INFORMATION

- TEMPLE COMPLEX LEVEL:
  - Architectural documentation
  - Activity mapping
  - Material mapping
  - Condition mapping
- TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL
  - Culturally important chowks
  - Cultural routes
  - Building ownership
  - Building use
  - Conflict zones
  - Carrying capacity
  - Road widths and surfaces
- SETTLEMENT LEVEL LAND USE:
  - Building use
  - Natural heritage
  - Built heritage
  - Architectural typology
  - Dharamshalas
  - Land ownership
  - Building ownership
  - Building heights
  - Cultural routes
  - Roads widths
  - Road surface material
  - Vehicular and pedestrian movement
  - Infrastructure: Drainage
- EXTENDED SETTLEMENT LEVEL
  - Natural water catchments areas
  - ecology of rivers, lakes,etc
  - connecting arteries
  - proximity to town center
  - social and civic infrastructure
  - land ownership
  - proposed connectivity

vii ANALYSIS OF THE EXISTING LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK, MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES

- EXISTING HERITAGE CONSERVATION PRACTICES
- ANALYSIS OF ON-GOING AND PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE SCHEMES
- ANALYSIS OF ON-GOING AND PROPOSED LIVELIHOOD UP GRADATION SCHEMES

viii MAPPING AND ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND INTERVENTIONS IN THE ABOVE AREAS OF OBSERVATION

ix ASSESSMENT OF ON-GOING AND PROPOSED PROJECTS, SCHEMES WITH RESPECT TO THE FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS OF SITE.

x GENERATING A SUSTAINABLE PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF:

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

A. Cultural Heritage Mapping

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

B. Stakeholder Analysis

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

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

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

iii. **Tertiary Stakeholders**
Government

C. Comprehensive Heritage Asset Analysis

Information derived from the above activities of Cultural Heritage Mapping and Stakeholder Consultation and Analysis, when collated with the existing Building Use Plan of the settlement, movement patterns (both vehicular and pedestrian), ownership of land and detailed on-site surveys has provided a comprehensive multi-layered set of data. Correlating these layers of information enabled comprehensive analysis of the key issues related to development and management. This process driven approach has led to the analysis of the need of the heritage sites and the aspirations of the community in a comprehensive manner. This is now the basis to formulate recommendations for the site, group of sites, settlement and the setting at large.

D. Visitor Need Assessment and Issues Identification

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

i. **Access and Interconnectivity**
Sacred geography (special routes), markets, gardens, local transport, food, airport, railway station, bus stand.

ii. **Issues examined**
Evaluate needs at the settlement level in areas of infrastructure, amenities, and signage, assess the impact of visitation on the settlement

iii. Indicators to evaluate needs

Accommodation infrastructure, local transport requirements, parking, food outlets, shopping facilities, amusement/recreation areas, public amenities, signage and information, handicapped access, appropriate atmosphere (traffic mobility, pedestrian mobility, noise pollution, air pollution, garbage, sewerage)

iv. Mandate

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

v. Tourists/Visitors

The key issues of sacred site and its setting:

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

vi. Condition assessment / risk evaluation

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

E. Population Projection and Area Calculation

The gauge the needs of the growing population and number of pilgrims at the settlements each year, estimating the population for residents and pilgrims for the horizon years of 2020, 2030 and 2040 were deemed necessary. This was projected using the 2011 Census survey for Rajsamand that identified an annual growth rate in population through 2001 to 2011 as 2%. Further, using URDPFI Guidelines that estimate a desirable population density for a small town between 75-120 person/hectare, the area requirements for new developments were also determined.

F. Conservation Planning

This process was guided by a multidisciplinary team of specialists who were involved in project planning and implementation of a comprehensive conservation and infrastructure development plan for the temple precinct thus holistically addressed the historic built fabric from civil work to art conservation, visitor management plan and infrastructure development plan to address the needs of these living sites. The scope of work included detailed architectural documentation, documentation of material extents, condition mapping and conservation strategy. The detailed project report in Phase II for the conservation are based on this conservation strategy and comprise the following:

i. Architectural documentation
ii. Condition mapping
iii. Photo documentation
iv. Documentation of the material extent of surfaces

v. Condition mapping of the decorative surfaces
vi. Material investigation
vii. Detailed specifications for conservation
viii. Methodology for implementation of the building conservation
ix. Preventive conservation strategy for operation and maintenance
x. Engineering services (electrical and plumbing)

Note: Architectural Documentation:

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

1.5 Compliance with the Overall Objectives and Scope of Work

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

Image 2: Various processes that are part of the forming the Vision; Source: Project Team

Integrated Inclusive Development: Framework and Policy

Past experience in projects for conservation and up gradation of infrastructure have revealed that there is a need to improve roads, sanitation, sewage, public amenities, building regulations and controls, traffic and law and order around sacred sites with a visitor information system to provide a holistic experience to both pilgrims and visitors. Hence keeping the objective and proposed scope of work in mind, the following policy considerations are recommended to form the backbone of the project vision:

i. Conservation of sacred sites and development of infrastructure should co-exist in planning and implementation
ii. Plans for conservation and development of sacred sites and the setting require to be notified in all planning documents.
iii. Recongnition of projects and recommended methodology by the institutions and development organizations should be ensured for sustainable development in heritage sensitive areas and their setting as part of the overall master plan of the settlement
iv. Heritage must be revitalized responsive to community needs and be based on principles of sustainable management, operation and maintenance.
v. Detailed integrated planning must be based on scientific and technological understanding of services,
vi. Community and stakeholder consultations must be undertaken to ensure communication between the site managers, planner, local government and community at all stages of the project (from identification, planning, implementation and operation and maintenance)
vii. Implementation should be undertaken in a methodical manner
viii. The existing regulations, especially with respect to traffic, need to be more strictly enforced, and updated for increased pressures on the system.
ix. The settlement management agencies, particularly the office of district administration, local government , and Devasthan Department must work with a shared vision for the sacred site
x. Training and capacity building of site managers and rural local bodies
xi. Planning and conservation must protect authenticity and integrity of the temple complex and the cultural character of the settlement which is intrinsically intertwined with the natural environment.

1.6 Surveys

Field Visit I

The first field visit was primarily to document the historical narrative, undertake preliminary assessment of evolution of the temple and the settlement, visual inspection of the current land use/ building use, space usage, community activities, relation of the site to the natural setting and significant cultural activities. The extents of the settlement that requires to be mapped by the total station survey was determined at the visit. The inception report is the outcome of this study which incorporates findings based on initial interactions with the residents, temple authorities, preliminary assessment of the needs and aspirations of the residents and pilgrims. Data collected was collated in a narrative, in the form of inventories and further organized in matrices for assessments.

Field Visit II

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

The project was be carried out at three levels as:

Templelevel | *Settlement level* | *Regional level*

The important stakeholders identified were:

Residents | *Pilgrims (floating population)* | *Devasthan Department* | *Localmanaging bodies*

Serial Number	Visit	Duration
1	Initial Visit	30.08.2015-02.09.2015
2	Survey , site strudies and meetings with Devasthan Department	21.09.2015 – 30.09.2015
3	Community Consultation	16.10.2015 – 17.10.2015
4	Total Station Survey	05.11.2015 – 09.11.2015
5	Meetings with the local and district authorities for procurement of data and plans and proposals	
6	Data verification for planning by multi disciplinary	16.11.2015- 18.11.2015
7	Ground Truthing	16.02.2016 – 21.02.2016

Community Consultations Held on Site *See Annexures for Detailed Recordings			
Number	**Date**	**Venue**	**Attendees**
1	**22.09.2015**	**Devasthan Department office, Garhbor**	**Mr. Nathulal Girdhariji** Sarpanch, Garhbor Grampanchayat. **Mr. Tilkesh Joshi** Muntajim, In charge Administration, Devasthan Department, Garhbor office **Mr. Hastimal ji** Peon, Devasthan Department, Garhbor office **Ms. Komal Potdar** Conservation Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi **Ms. Pragya Tyagi** Architecture trainee, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
2	**25.09.2015**	**Gram Panchayat Office, Garhbor**	**Panchayat Members** **Ms. Komal Potdar** Conservation Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
3	**23.09.2015 - 30.09.2015**	**In and around Garhbor village**	**Local Residents** **Ms. Komal Potdar** Conservation Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi **Ms. Ridhima Bajaj** Conservation Architect **Ms. Pragya Tyagi** Architecture trainee, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi **Ms. Minakshi Rana** Architect, OASIS Design Inc., New Delhi
4	**22.09.2015**	**Patwari Office, Sawentri**	**Mr.Rakesh Kumar Meena** Patwari, Sawentri **Mr.VikasDawe** Sarpanch, Sawentri **Ms.Richa Pandey** Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi **Ms.Mansi Arora** Trainee Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

5	**23.09.2015**	**Gram Panchayat Office, Sawentri**	**Panchayat Members** **Ms.Richa Pandey** Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi **Ms.Mansi Arora** Trainee Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
6	**25.09.2015**	**Gram Panchayat Office, Sawentri**	**Mr.VikasDawe** Sarpanch, Sawentri **Ms. Ridhima Bajaj** Conservation Architect **Ms.Richa Pandey** Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
7	**23.09.2015 - 30.09.2015**	**In and around Sawentri village**	**Local Residents** **Ms. Ridhima Bajaj** Conservation Architect **Ms.Richa Pandey** Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi **Ms.Mansi Arora** Trainee Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
8	**17.10.2015**	**Roopnarayan Temple, Sawentri**	**Sri Amraram Chaudhary** Adhyaksh, Devathan Minister **Sri Omkar Singh Lakhawat** Chairman, RHPPA, Rajasthan **Sri Ashok Yadav, Commissioner** Devasthan Department, Udaipur **Sri Hariom Singh Rathore** MP, Rajsamand. **Mr. K.C. Verma** Collector, District. Rajsamand. **Sri Vikas Dawe** Sarpanch, Village Sawentri **Mr. Mahagaonkar**

			Chief Town Planner, TCPO, Rajasthan **Mr. Khare** Town Planner, TCPO, Rajasthan **Mr. Harpreet Singh** PDCOR, Rajasthan **Ms. Komal Potdar** Conservation Architect, CRCI, New Delhi **Ms. Richa Pandey** Architect, CRCI, New Delhi
9	**3.11.2015**	**Jaipur, Rajasthan**	**Meeting** **Gurmeet Rai and Mr Lakhawat**
10	**16.11.2015-18.11.2015**	**Settlements of Sawentri and Garhbor**	**Gurmeet Rai** Director and Chief Conservation Architect, CRCI, New Delhi **Mansi Sahu** Urban Designer, StudioPOD **Rahul Dalal** Transportation Planner, StudioPOD
11	**23.12.2015**	**Jaipur, Rajasthan**	**Amara Ram Choudhary** Hon'ble State Minister (Independent Charge) of Devsthan Department **Mr. Onkarshing ji Lakhawat** Chairman, RHPPA **Mr. Ashok Shekhar** ACS, Devasthan Department Chairman, RSRDC **Mr. Mahagaonkar** Retd. Town Planner **Mr. Khare** Town Planner **Mr. Harpreet Singh, PDCOR** **Ms. Gurmeet Rai** Conservation Architect, Director CRCI **Ms. Komal Potdar** Conservation Architect, CRCI

ANALYSIS

SETTLEMENT LEVEL

2. Introduction to the Settlement

2.1. History and Development

Map 1: Map of Rajasthan showing districts comprising erstwhile kingdom of Mewar; Source: Wikipedia.org

The settlements of Garhbor and Sawentri lie within the erstwhile boundaries of Mewar – a region in southern Rajasthan that comprised primarily of areas that currently form the districts of Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara and Raj Samand, and some parts of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Founded in the early 6th Century C.E by the Gahlot dynasty, and succeeded in the 14th Century by the Sisodia Rajputs – a subsidiary branch of the former Gahlots, the Kingdom of Mewar was in existence for longer than 1,400 years, until

Udaipur State joined the Indian Union in 1949. The last King of Mewar was Maharana Bhagwat Singh, before princely privileges were aborted in 1971 by the Government of India. Descendants of the Sisodia Rajputs survive to this day albeit as titular heads of the House of Mewar and custodians of Shree Eklingji, presiding deity of the Kingdom of Mewar. Thus as a dominant power in the politics of historic India, Mewar is endowed with a rich cultural legacy shaped by more than a thousand years of history and allied tales of courage, romance, chivalry and valor. While the natural terrain of Rajputana is remarkable enough with the diversity of rocky crags of the Aravallis, vast desert dunes, lush forests and serpentine rivers; it was further enriched culturally by the rulers of Mewar as they populated the landscape with architecture that are symbols of their simultaneous military might and deep spirituality.

Gahlot Dynasty (734 C.E – 1303 C.E)

The creators of Mewar's ruling dynasty in Rajputana came originally from the Gahlot clan. Folklore claim this clan originated in Kashmir and migrated to Gujarat in the 6th Century C.E. In the 7th Century they migrated again to the plains of Mewar, in the area around Magda -- named after one of the earliest clan leaders. Bappa Rawal, the later founder of a dynasty of rulers of Mewar, was born as Kalbhoj. After a promising beginning as a good warrior for a local chieftain called Maan Mori in Malwa and Mewar, Bappa Rawal usurped his patron's territory and established himself as its new ruler (although some sources insist his claim to the throne was legitimate as he was related to Maan Mori and simply assumed leadership after Maan Mori's assassination). All subsequent rulers of the territory traced their lineage directly to Bappa and assumed the title Rawal.

Table 2: Historic Ruler of Mewar - Gahlot Dynasty

Ruler	Beginning of Reign	End of Reign	Capital
Grahaditya	566	586	Idur
Bhoja Gahlo	586	606	Idur
Mahendra I	606	626	Idur
Nagaditya	626	646	Nagda
Siladitya	646	661	Nagda
Aparajita	661	688	Nagda
Mahendra II	688	734	Nagda
Bappa Rawal	734	753	Chittor
Khuman I	753	773	Chittor
Matatt	773	793	Chittor
Bhartibhatt 1	793	813	Chittor
Singha Gahlot	813	828	Chittor
Khuman II	828	853	Chittor
Mahayuk	853	878	Chittor
Khuman III	878	942	Chittor
Bhartribhatt II	942	943	Chittor
Allat Singh	951	953	Chittor
Narwahana	971	973	Ahar
Shalivahana	973	977	Ahar

Shakti Kumar	977	993	Ahar
Amba Prasad	993	1007	Ahar
Shuchi Varma	1007	1021	Ahar
Narvarma	1021	1035	Ahar
Kirtivarma	1035	1051	Ahar
Yograj	1051	1068	Ahar
Vairath	1068	1088	Ahar
Hanspal I	1088	1103	Ahar
Bair Singh	1103	1107	Ahar
Vijai Singh	1107	1127	Ahar
Ari Singh I	1127	1138	Ahar
Chaudh Singh	1138	1148	Ahar
Vikram Singh	1148	1158	Ahar
Karan Singh I	1158	1168	Ahar
Kshem Singh	1168	1172	Ahar
Samant Singh	1172	1179	Dungarpur
Kumar Singh	1179	1191	Dungarpur
Manthan Singh	1191	1211	Dungarpur
Padma Singh	1211	1213	Dungarpur
Jaitra Singh	1213	1253	Chittor
Mewar without ruler for 8 years	1253	1262	Chittor
Tej Singh	1262	1273	Chittor
Samar Singh	1273	1302	Chittor
Ratan Singh I	1302	1303	Chittor

Sisodia Dynasty (1326 C.E. – 1971 C.E.)

Once Mewar had been conquered during the reign of Ratan Singh the Sultan of Delhi Alauddin Khilji, Mal Deo - a vassal ruler was placed on the throne to govern Mewar, as well as his own domains in Jalore. In order to establish a relation of cooperation and larger acceptance from the locals, he married his daughter, Songari, to a member of a minor branch of the former ruling dynasty, Hamir. Hamir's grandfather was Laxman Singha, connected in patrilineal heredity to Rawal Ratan Singh as his eighth cousin twice removed hailing from the village of Sisoda, near Nathdwara. Hamir was the only issue of Lakshman Singha'a eldest son Ari Singha. However distant a scion, he still earned the respect of Mewar through his conquests and re-established an independent Mewar in 1326, 23 years after the decline of the Gahlots. The dynasty was named Sisodia from the village of Lakshman Singha and the rulers of this dynasty assumed the title of Maharana and ruled as the Diwan (custodian) of Shree Eklingji.

Table 3: Historic Ruler of Mewar - Sisodia Dynasty

Ruler	Beginning of Reign	End of Reign	Capital
Maharana Hamir Singh I -	1326	1364	Chittor
Maharana Kheta	1364	1382	Chittor
Maharana Lakha	1382	1421	Chittor
Maharana Mokal	1421	1433	Chittor
Maharana Kumbha	1433	1468	Chittor
Maharana Udai Singh I	1468	1473	Chittor
Maharana Rai Mal	1473	1509	Chittor
Maharana Sangram Singh	1509	1528	Chittor
Maharana Ratan Singh II	1528	1531	Chittor
Maharana Vikramaditya Singh	1531	1537	Chittor
Maharana Banbir Singh	1537	1540	Chittor
Maharana Udai Singh II	1540	1568	Chittor
Maharana Udai Singh II	1568	1572	Udaipur
Maharana Pratap Singh I	1572	1597	Udaipur
Maharana Amar Singh I	1597	1620	Udaipur
Maharana Karan Singh II	1620	1628	Udaipur
Maharana Jagat Singh I	1628	1652	Udaipur
Maharana Raj Singh I	1652	1680	Udaipur
Maharana Jai Singh	1680	1698	Udaipur
Maharana Amar Singh II	1698	1710	Udaipur
Maharana Sangram Singh II	1710	1734	Udaipur
Maharana Jagat Singh II	1734	1751	Udaipur
Maharana Pratap Singh II	1751	1754	Udaipur
Maharana Raj Singh II	1754	1761	Udaipur
Maharana Ari Singh II	1761	1773	Udaipur
Maharana Hamir Singh II	1773	1778	Udaipur
Maharana Bhim Singh	1778	1828	Udaipur
Maharana Jawan Singh	1828	1838	Udaipur
Maharana Sardar Singh	1838	1842	Udaipur
Maharana Swarup Singh	1842	1861	Udaipur
Maharana Shambhu Singh	1861	1874	Udaipur
Maharana Sajjan Singh	1874	1884	Udaipur
Maharana Fateh Singh	1884	1930	Udaipur
Maharana Bhupal Singh	1930	1956	Udaipur
Maharana Bhagwat Singh	1956	1984	Udaipur
Arvind Singh Mewar	Titular Head		

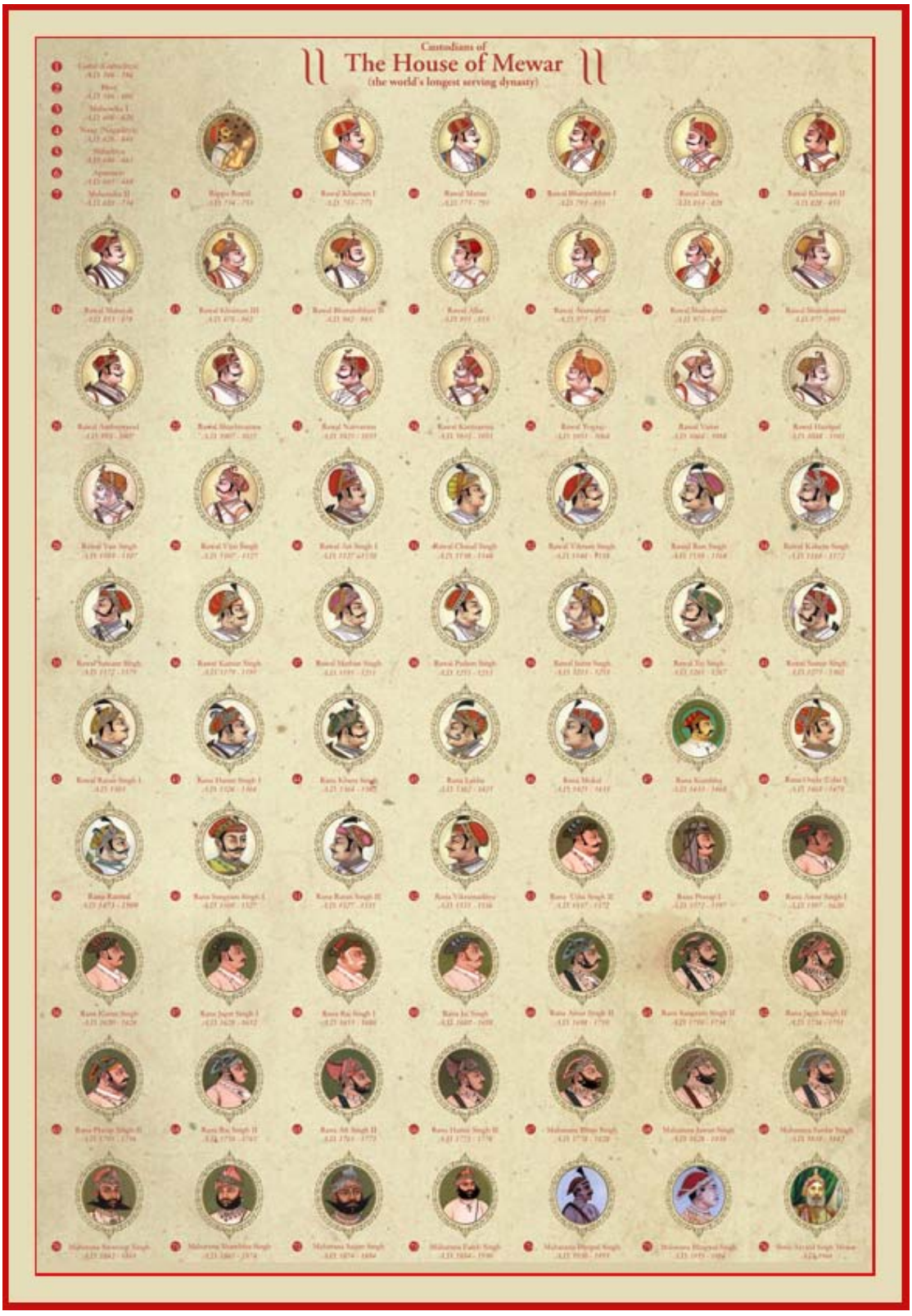


Image 3: Rulers of Mewar; Source: eternalmewar.com

Maharana Pratap – The Hero of Kumbhalgarh

Further, the history of the settlement of Garhbor and Sawentri in Kumbhalgarh Tehsil, Rajsamand district is linked intrinsically with Maharana Pratap –Mewar's greatest hero, as he was born in Kumbhalgarh. Chittor having been surrendered to the Mughals in 1567 under the reign of Maharana Pratap's father, Maharana Uday Singh II, Kumbhalgarh was the capital of Mewar from where Maharana Pratap strategized his guerrilla warfare. Using the knowledge of the the unforgiving terrains of the Aravallis, it was from Kumbhalgarh that Maharana Pratap organized the Battle of Haldighati against Mughal Emperor Akbar – a battle comparable to that of Thermopyle between Greeks and Persians.

Image 4: Maharana Pratap painted by Raja Ravi Varma; Source: Wikipedia.org

Photo 2: Kumbhalgarh Fort, birthplace of Maharana Pratap; Source: animeshray.com

Maharana Pratap was born on 9th May 1540 in Kumbhalgarh, Rajasthan to Maharana Udai Singh II and Rani Jeevant Kanwar of the Sisodia Dynasty.

Maharana Udai Singh II was the ruler of Mewar, with his capital at Chittor. Pratap was the eldest of twenty-five sons and hence the title of Crown Prince of the state. In 1567, when Crown Prince Pratap Singh was only 27, Chittor was surrounded by the forces of Emperor Akbar. Udai Singh II decided to leave Chittor and move his family to Gogunda, rather than submit to the Mughals. The young Pratap wanted to stay back and fight the Mughals but intervention from elders convinced him to leave Chittor, oblivious to the fact that this exile from Chittor was going to be long and hard.

In Gogunda, Maharana Udai Singh II and his nobles set up a temporary government for the kingdom of Mewar. In 1572, the Maharana passed away, leaving the kingdom under Crown Prince Pratap Singh who had not been back in Chittor since 1567. His rightful fort and home beckoned to him. The pain of his father's death, and the fact that his father had not been able to reinstate the capital to Chittor again, troubled the young Maharana deeply.

But regaining Chittor was not going to be easy. Though Akbar had managed to take control of Chittor, the kingdom of Mewar still swore by their Maharana. This came in the way of Akbar realizing his ambition of being the Jahanpanah of Hindustan. He sent several emissaries to Mewar to get Rana Pratap to agree to sign a treaty but the latter was only willing to sign a treaty where the sovereignty of Mewar would be intact. In the course of the year 1573, Akbar sent six diplomatic missions to Mewar to get Rana Pratap to agree to the former's suzerainty but Rana Pratap turned down each one of them. The last of these missions was headed by Raja Man Singh – brother-in-law to Akbar himself. But this too proved futile. Maharana Pratap, angered that a fellow Rajput could form an alliance with someone who had forced the submission of all Rajputs refused to dine with Raja Man Singh.

The lines were completely drawn now - Akbar understood that Maharana Pratap would never submit and that the only way he could conquer Mewar would be through battle. Akbar blockaded Mewar from the rest of the world and alienated Mewar's traditional allies.

In preparation for the inevitable war with the Mughals, Maharana Pratap altered his administration. He moved his capital to the impregnable fortification of Kumbhalgarh, where he was born. Its strategic location at the top of a hill, surrounded by jungles and fortified by a battlement wall second in the world only to the Great Wall of China in length assisted him in safeguarding his people. He commanded his subjects to leave for the Aravalli Mountains and leave behind nothing for the approaching enemy - the war would be fought in mountainous terrain which the Mewar army was used to but which was foreign to Mughals. As a testimony of their unquestioned loyalty and faith in their king, his subjects obeyed him and left for the mountains. The army of Mewar, supported by the native Bhil tribes of the Aravallis, began to raid Mughal trade caravans on their way from Delhi to Surat. Simultaneously, a dedicated section of his army guarded the all-important Haldighati Pass – the only way to get into Udaipur from the North, ensuring the safety of the city.

Photo 3: Kumbhalgarh Fort the dramatic backdrop of Aravallis; Source: animeshray.com

Photo 4: The battlement wall of Kumbhalgarh Fort, second in length only to the Great Wall of China; Source: animeshray.com

Meanwhile, Maharana Pratap himself undertook severe penances, not because his finances forced him to do so, but because he wished to remind himself, and all his subjects, why they were undertaking this pain - to win back their freedom and autonomy as a state. In his self-inflicted state of penury he lived in mud-huts, ate humble fare from leaf plates, slept on the floor and stopped shaving.

In 1576, he fought the famous battle of Haldighati was with 20,000 Rajputs against a Mughal army of 80,000 commanded by Raja Man Singh. The battle was fierce but its culmination, even with the Mughal army outnumbering the Rajputs by a vast margin, indecisive. While the war waged on, Maharana Pratap's life was carried to safety by his faithful steed, Chetak, who gave up his life for his master.

After this war, Akbar tried several more times to take over Mewar, and faced defeat each time in the face of the Mewar Army's velour. Maharana Pratap on his side maintained his quest for reclaiming Chittor. However, the relentless attacks of the Mughal army had left his army weaker, and his funds began to fail him. After one particular incident, when his children's meal - bread made from grass - was stolen by a dog, he began to have doubts about his refusal to make peace with the Mughals. In one such moment of self-doubt, Maharana Pratap wrote to Akbar demanding "*a mitigation of his hardship*". Overjoyed at this indication of his valiant foe's submission, Akbar commanded public rejoicing, and showed the letter to a literate Rajput at his Court, Prince Prithviraj.

Prithviraj was the younger brother of Rai Singh, the ruler of Bikaner – a state established by the Rathores of Marwar. He himself was a victim of the policies that Akbar undertook to gain control of Rajputana as he had been compelled to serve Akbar upon his kingdom's submission to the Mughals. An award-winning poet, a gallant warrior and an ardent admirer Maharana Pratap Singh's bravado, Prithviraj was greatly grieved by Maharana Pratap's letter. He told Akbar that the note was forged by an enemy in a ploy to disparage Maharana Pratap. Requesting and obtaining Akbar's permission to send a letter to Pratap, allegedly to ascertain the fact of his submission, but really with a view to prevent it. His letter contained a couplet that has since them been immortalized as gems of patriotism. It said,

"*Patal sun Patshah, bole mukh hunta bayan*
Mihir picham dis mahn, uge kasap rao ut
Patakun munchyan pan, ke patakun nij tan karad
Dije likh Deewan,in do mahali bat ik."

(Translation: The mouth of Pratap has begun to say "Badshah". O Rao! Has the sun started rising in the West, as well? Should I keep my hand over my mustache or should my body fall with my own hands? O Deewan! Write an answer choosing between the two.)

Reproached, Maharana Pratap replied to him as:

"*Turak kahasi turakado, in mukh sun Ikling*
Uge jya hi ugasi, prachi bich Patang
Khushi hunt Peethal Kamadh, patako munchyan pan
Jete hai pachatan Pato, kilama sir kewan"

(Translation: *Lord Eklingji will always make my mouth call him "Turk". The sun will rise in the east always. O Prithviraj Rathore, be happy and put your hand on your mustache. Till Pratap stands on his feet, his sword will keep hovering over the heads of the invaders.*)

Thus ended the incipient reconciliation between Maharana Pratap and Akbar.The letter led to Pratap reversing his decision and not submitting to the Mughals, as was his initial abeit reluctant intention.

After 1587, Akbar relinquished his obsessive pursuit of Maharana Pratap and took his battles into Punjab and India's Northwest

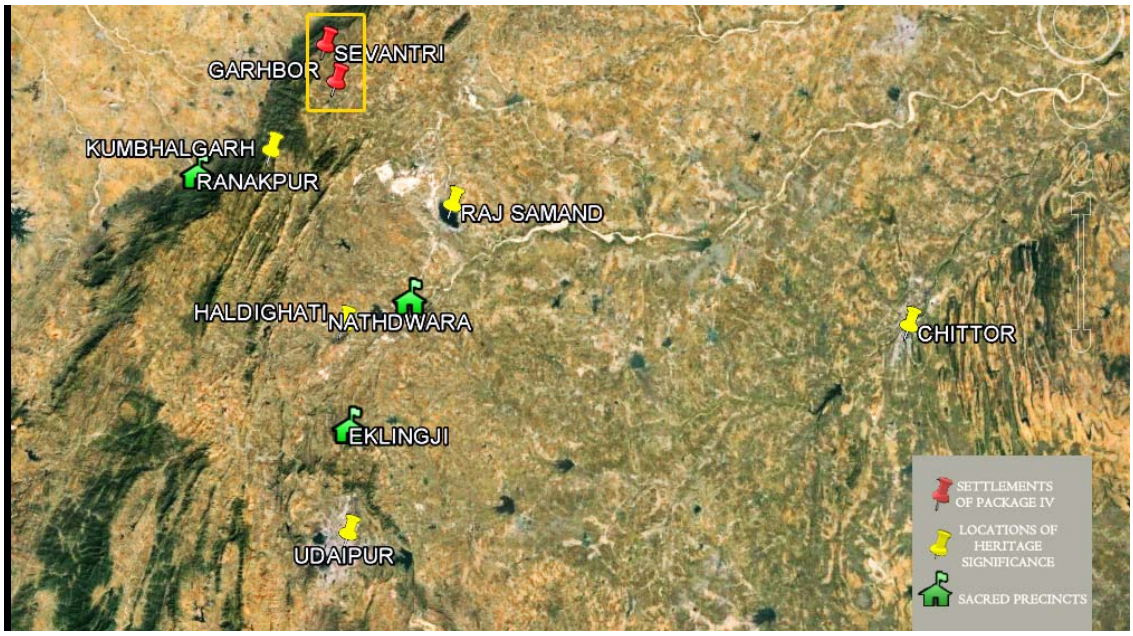
Frontier. Thus for the last ten years of his life, Maharana Pratap ruled in relative peace and eventually freed most of Mewar, including Udaipur and Kumbhalgarh, but unto his death, he could not free Chittor. In January 1597, Rana Pratap Singh I, he was seriously injured in a hunting accident. He died at Chavand, aged 56, on January 29, 1597, leaving the throne for Maharana Amar Singh I whom he swore to eternal conflict against the foes of his country's independence. More than 400 years after his death, Maharana Pratap is still revered as an emblem of moral, honor, bravery and patriotism, not only in Rajasthan but throughout the nation.

Legacy

Spirituality has always been at the very core of Mewar. In fact, the name Mewar itself is derivative of Medhpaat – a name originating from Medhpateshwar (Lord of Medhpaat) as Eklingnath Ji (embodiment of Lord Shiva) is also known as. Thus, when Architecture flourished in Mewar under both the Gahlot and Sisodia dynasties and colossal forts were raised in military defense; lavish palaces and havelis were fashioned to support the luxurious lifestyle of the royalty and nobility; triumphal towers with spires reaching up to the sky were erected to proclaim the glory of Mewar; above all, numerous ornate temples were constructed in gratitude to the Gods for good fortune, and to earn their pleasure.

The temples of Sawentri and Garhbor, and the settlements around these sacred precincts, are part of the dramatis personae against the backdrop of the same monumental Mewar legacy.

Photo 5: Rajput Architectural Legacy at Chittor - fortification, temples and triumphal tower; Source: curious-places.blogspot.com



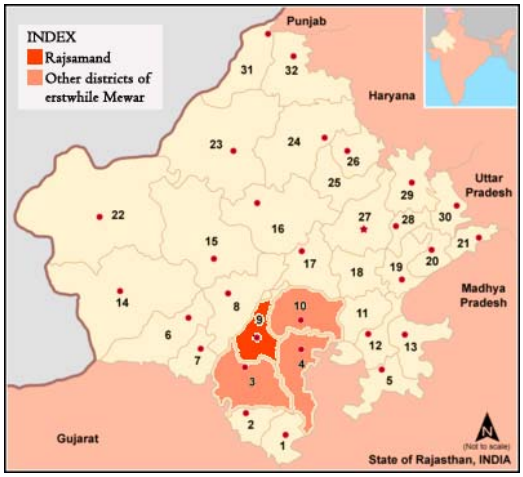
Map 2: Sawentri and Garhbor in the larger cultural landscape of Mewar with locations of historical significance; Source: Project Team

2.2. Physiography

The erstwhile kingdom of Mewar lay between the Aravalli Range to the North-West, Ajmer to the North, Gujarat and Vagad of Rajasthan to the South, Malwa Plateu to the South-east and Hadoti to the East. Of the four current districts of Rajasthan state that combined formed the state of Malwa, Rajsamand has been taken into consideration for a deeper analysis of its physiography.

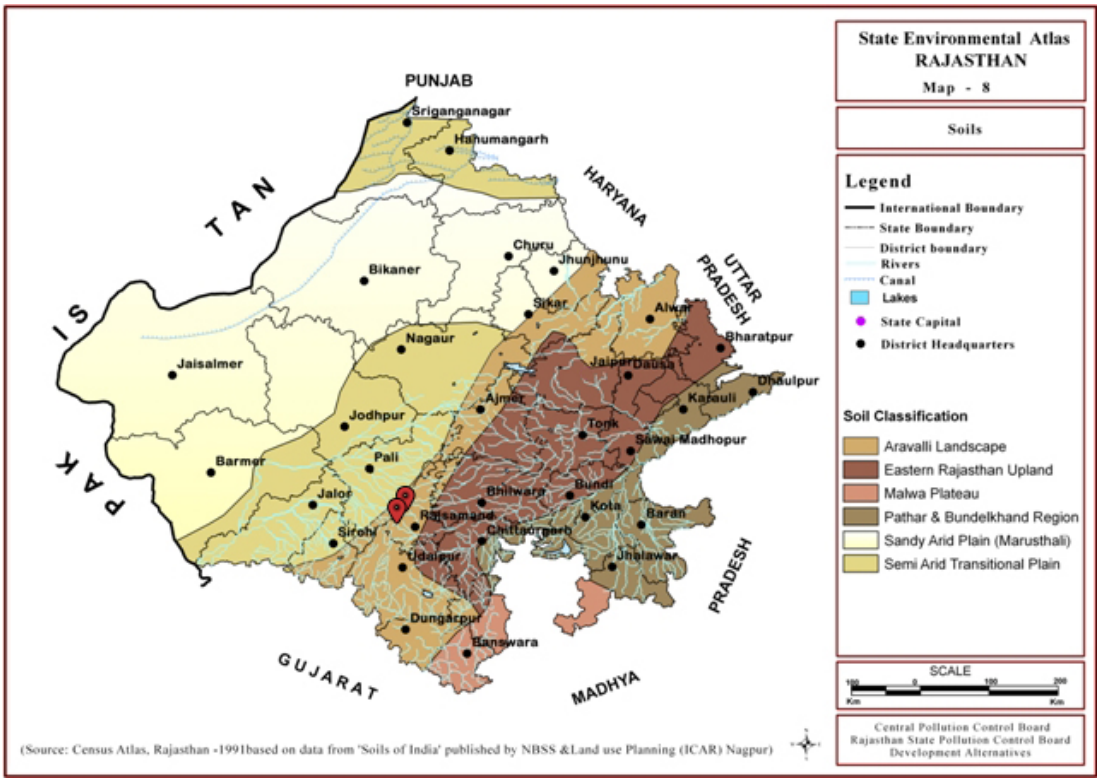
Rajsamand is situated 67 Kms North of Udaipur, and 352 Kms South of the state capital Jaipur, on National Highway 8. Rajsamand is located between latitudes 24 degrees 46 minutes to 26 degrees 1 minute North and Longitudes 73 degrees 28 minutes to 74 degrees 18 minutes East. The district of Rajsamand has an area of 4,768 km², which is

1.33 percent of the state of Rajasthan. It is located at a height of 532.50 metres above sea level. The Aravalli Range forms the



Map 3: Location of Rajsamand District; Source: Project Team

North-western boundary of the district, across which lies Pali district. Ajmer district lies to the North, Bhilwara district to the North-east and East, Chittorgarh district to the South-east, and Udaipur district to the South.



Map 4: Garbhor and Sawentri in the Physiographic Map of Rajasthan; Source: Census Atlas, Rajasthan

Garhbor

Co-ordinates:
25 04' 00.12" N; 73°52' 59.88"E

Distances:

Rajsamand	29 kilometers
Jaipur	310 kilometers
Udaipur	101 kilometers

The settlements of Garhbor and Sawentri are located at a distance of 8 kilometers from each other, at an approximate altitude of 800 meters on the Eastern ridge of the Aravallies, in the watershed of the Gomti River that rises from a spring near Sawentri village.

The Arravallis act as a barrier between the transitional plains preceding the deserts in the West. While the Western slopes face the direct onslaught of desert winds and are arid in nature, the eastern slopes are privy to more rainfall and are hence greener, with a larger biodiversity.

The district lies in the watershed of the Banas River and its tributaries. Some other important rivers are Ari, Gomati, Chandra and Bhoga. The district receives an average rainfall of 794 mms. Geographical area in the district is 4, 52,952 hectares and forest land makes up 24,663 hectares. The district sits directly upon the slopes of the Aravallis with the Rajputana Uplands to its East and the region of Pathar and Bundelkhand to the West.

Owing to the topography, both settlements have a number of water bodies that act as catchment areas for the rain water rolling down the terrain of the Aravallis. Significant among these are Jhilwara Lake and Doodh Talai at Garhbor. A3 maps showing their topography and adjacent water features are attached.

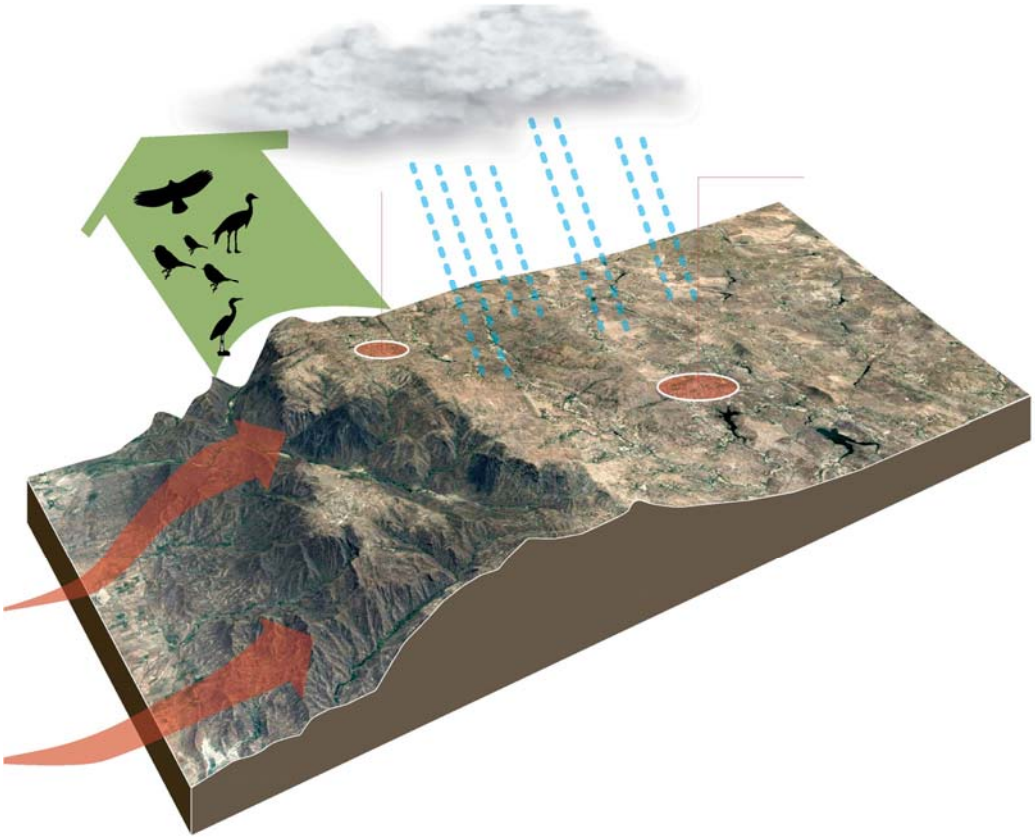
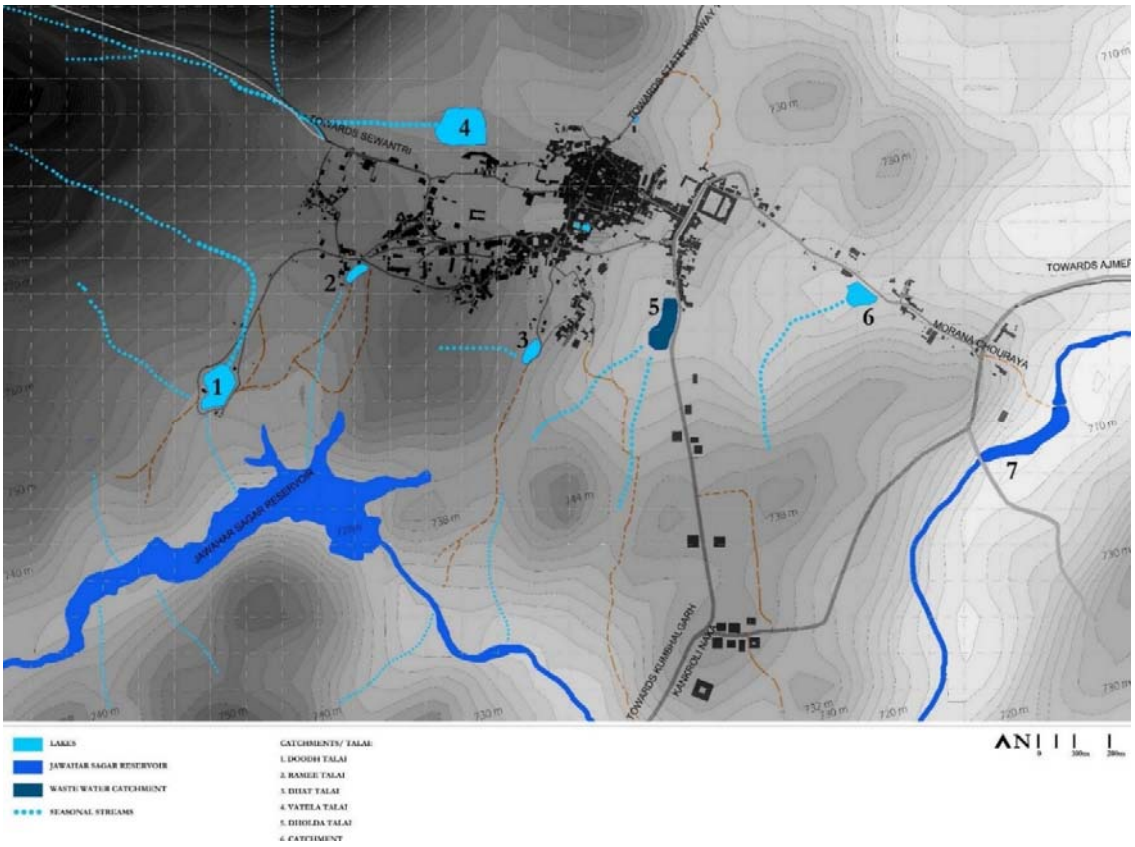


Image 5: Physiography, Climate and Biodiversity of the Region; Source: Project Team

Map 5: Map showing settlements of Garhbor and Sawentri with respect to River Gomti; Source: Project Team



Map 6: Geographical features, Topography and Hydrology of Garhbor; Source: Project Team

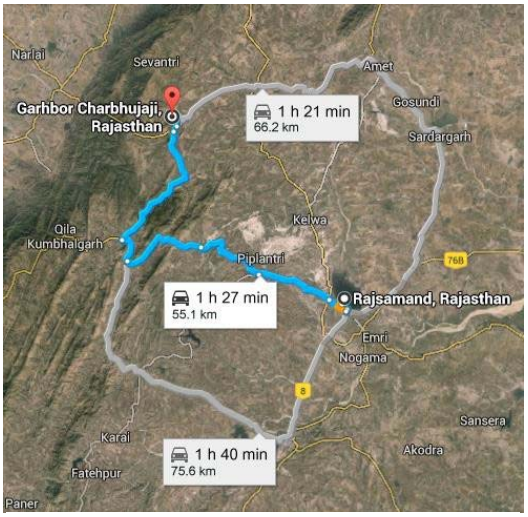
Photo 6: Catchment near Garhbor; Source; Project Team

2.3. Climate

The settlements being situated at a close proximity to each other, experience similar climate of arid to semi-arid type.

May is the hottest month of the year with mean daily maximum temperature of 38.6ºC.4 January is the coldest month with mean daily minimum temperature of 7.8ºC.

The summer season is the driest part of the year. Winds are generally light with some strengthening in the latter half of summer and south-west monsoon season. In the period from May to September winds blow from directions between South and West. In the post monsoon season the winds are predominantly from direction between North-West and North-East.



Map 7: Garhbor and Sawentri with respect to each other; Source: Project Team

The mean annual rainfall received is 673 mm. The relative humidity is gradually low except during South-West monsoon season. The highest relative humidity (81%) is recorded in the month of April.

2.4. Forest and Biodiversity

Of the geographical area in the Rajsamand district of 4, 52,952 hectares, forest land covers a 53% with the total area of 24,663 hectares. The biodiversity of this region if of extreme importance as this forms the ecological barrier between the hills of Aravalli and the Rajputana Uplands to the East of the Aravalli Range. Most abundant vegetation type was scrub which comprises 45.97% of the total natural vegetation area, followed by dry deciduous forest of 25.83%.

The biodiversity of the region includes 309 species of plants. Amongst the faunal species, there are 17 species of fish, seven species of amphibians, 19 species of reptiles, 126 birds and 22 species of mammals. The tree species found here include shisham, kala siras, desi babool, khair, amla, baans, havan, kikar/jungle jalebi. The animal species at this location include the wolf, leopard, sloth bear, hyena, jackal, jungle cat, sambhar, nilgai, chausingha, chinkara and hare. The bird species found here include the grey jungle fowl, dove, parakeet, peacock, golden oriole, grey pigeon, bulbul and white breasted kingfisher.

Sl.	Land cover	Area	% of Area
1	Dry Deciduous forest	265.31	6.87
2	Thorn Forest	177.16	4.59
3	Riverine forest	18.14	0.47
4	Dry Savannah	54.20	1.40
	Sub total	514.81	13.34
5	Forest Plantations	5.52	0.14
6	Scrub	472.29	12.23
7	Grassland	34.67	0.90
	Sub total	512.48	13.28
8	Agriculture Land	2269.00	58.78
9	Orchards	6.35	0.16
10	Barren land	456.30	11.82
11	Settlement	7.17	0.19
12	Water bodies	94.04	2.44
	Sub total	2832.86	73.39
	Grand total	**3860**	**100**

Table 4: Analysis of percentage ground covers; Source: Vegetation Types of Rajsamand District, Rajasthan using Remote Sensing Technique; Source: Project Team

Types of Vegetation

Dry Deciduous Forest: This forest type shows prominence of Anogeissus pendula, Lannea coromandelica, Boswellia serrata, Cassia fistula, Albizia odoratssima, Wrightia tinctoria, Mitragyna parviflora, Butea monosperma, Dalbergia sissoo and Diospyros Montana.

Thorn Forest: This category of land cover confined to south-eastern part of the district. The most common species are Acacia Senegal, Acacia luecophloea, Prosopis cineraria, Prosopis juliflora, Anogeissus pendula, Grewia tenax, Mimosa hamata etc.

Riverine Forest: These forests are interspersed in dry deciduous systems, wherever streams and rivers flow as surface or subsurface channel over longer periods than surroundings.

Dry Savannah: It is a successional forest type resultant of anthropogenic pressure. This is a woodland formation shows poor tree growth and occupied by grasses and bushy vegetation.

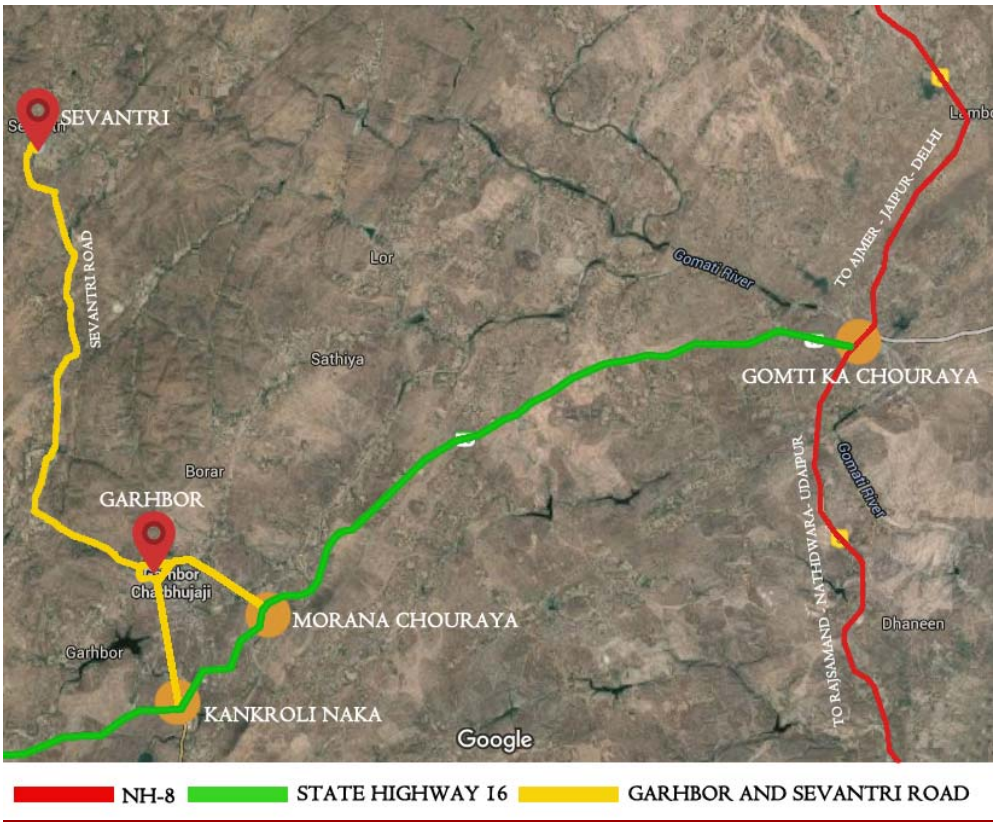
Scrub: Scrublands are scattered throughout the district. Scrub is a vegetation cove occupied by shrubs or stunted trees with crown density less than 10%. The most characteristic species in the scrublands are Rhus mysorensis, Euphorbia caducifolia, Clerodendrum phlomides, Balanites roxburghii, Maytenus emarginata, Ziziphus nummularia, Capparis sepiaria and Grewia flavescens. The species of thorn forest may also see in scrub.

Grassland: Grassland is defined as an area of land covered with natural grass (preferably Sehima nervosum, Apluda mutica, Heteropogon contortus). These are found scattered throughout the district and mostly found as patches on hill tops and along forest fringes.

Barren Land: These are lands without vegetative cover and mostly sandy in nature owing to the proximal location of the Marusthali to the West. The barren land area is 456.30 km2 and covers 11.82% of geographical area reveals the disturbance in district.

2.5. Regional Setting and Connectivity

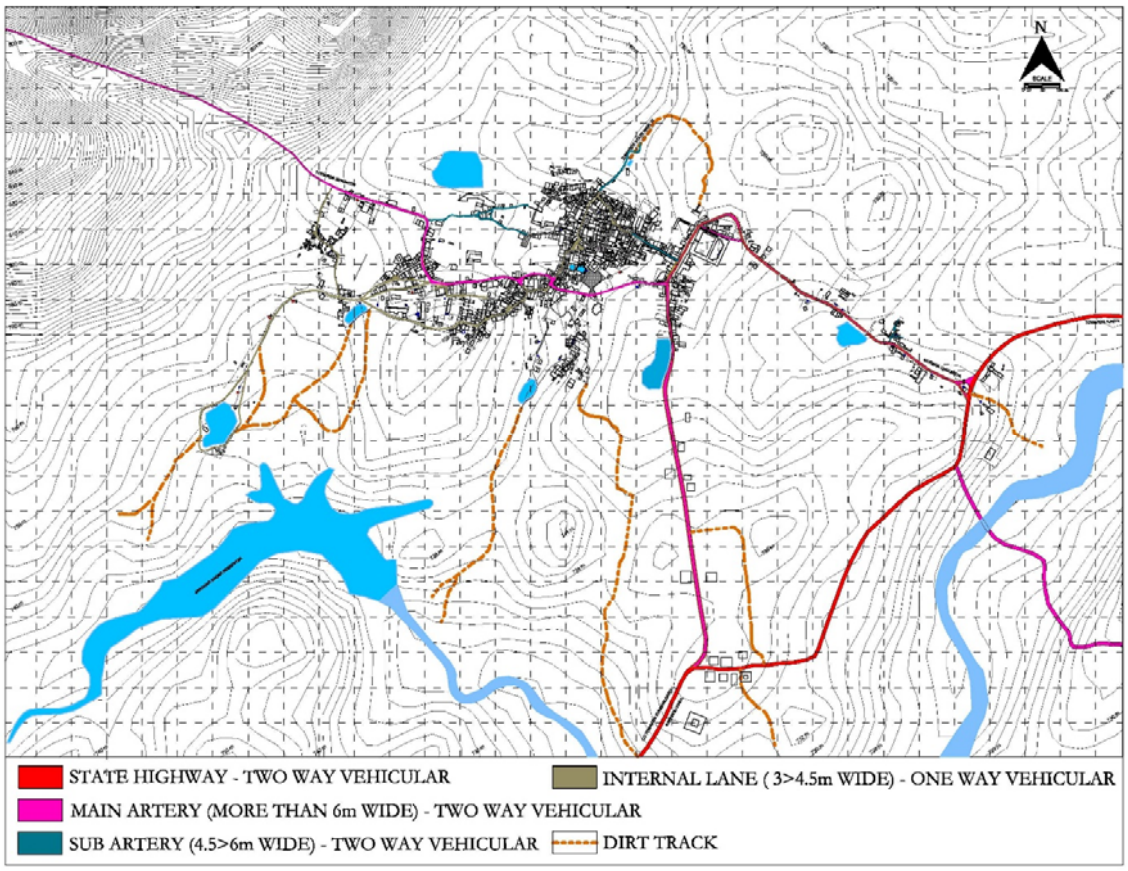
Rajsamand district, carved out from erstwhile Udaipur district, was constituted on 10th April, 1991, and named after the famous lake "Rajsamand" built by Maharana Raj Singh. The town of Rajsamand is the district headquarters. Some other major towns of the district are Kankroli, Rajnagar, Charbhuja, Nathdwara, Bhim, Railmagra, Kelwara, Amet and Deogarh. Rajsamand has a rich spiritual and cultural history owing to the presence of numerous temples in its precinct and its association with Maharana Pratap, the battle of Haldighati. Places of significant tourist and pilgrim interest include Kumbhalgarh - the birth place of Maharana Pratap; Haldighati – the battle field; Nathdwara – home to Shrinathji, the chief deity of the Vaishnav Sect of Hinduism; Temple of Eklingji, presiding deity of the Royal House of Mewar; Charbhuja Temple at Garhbor, Roopnarayan Temple at Sawentri, and many Shiva temples besides.



Map 8: Road networks connecting Garhbor and Sawentri; Source: Project Team

Garhbor

Garhbor is an important destination in the pilgrim route of Rajasthan owing to the high significance of its presiding temple, Charbhujaji, and historic associations. The geographical location of the village makes it a cultural landscape, as the planning demonstrates aspects of its association and principles of water harvesting and responsive planning. Garhbor lies at the intersection of major state roads connecting it to Ajmer, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Rajsamand- Nathdwara-Udaipur. The settlement owes its significance to the presence of the Chaturbhuja temple



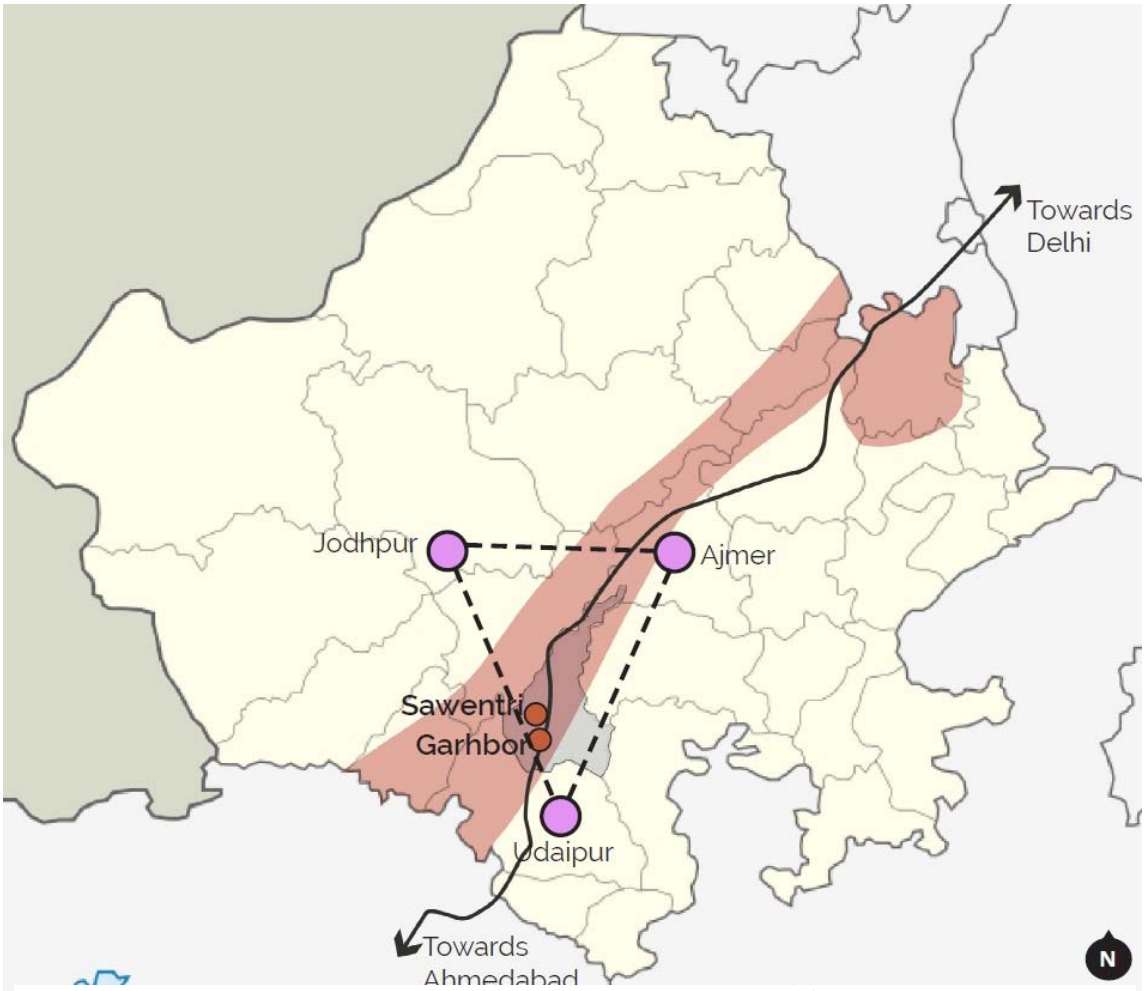
Map 9: Road Hierarchy Map, Garhbor; Source: Project Team

2.6. Transport and Mobility

The villages have very good road connectivity with the Udaipur and Ajmer as they are located just off NH-8 which connects Udaipur with Ajmer.

The connection to Sawentri from NH-8 is through Charbhujaji. The route through Charbhujaji passes on narrow village streets whose geometry and width are not suited for the movement of large vehicles. The connection from the highway to the villages is weak, improving the connectivity to the highway will improve the mobility in the region.

The public transport options to access the villages are in form of buses and vans. The schedule for the buses is not adhered to and the private vans also don't operate as per a fixed schedule. The private vans/jeeps are often unsafe as they are overloaded and the vans/jeeps are not in very good condition.



Map 10: Connectivity Map; Source: Project Team

2.7. Demography

Both the settlements of Garhbor and Sawentri are included among the total of 167 villages within the limits of Kumbhalgarh Tehsil, in Rajsamand District of Rajasthan State. Garhbor and Sawentri are medium sized village located in Kumbhalgarh of Rajsamand district, Rajasthan with total of 856 and 385 families residing in them respectively.

The Garhbor village has population of 3,735 of which 1800 are males while 1935 are females as per Population Census 2011. In Garhbor village population of children with age 0-6 is 485 which makes up 12 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Garhbor village is 1075 which is higher than Rajasthan state average of 928. Child Sex Ratio for the Sawentri as per census is 781, lower than Rajasthan average of 888. . In 2011, literacy rate of Garhbor village was 72.83 % compared to 67.06 % of Rajasthan and significantly higher. In Garhbor Male literacy stands at 88.95 % while female literacy rate was alarmingly lower at 58.49 %. As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act, Garhbor village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of village

Table 5: Demography of Garhbor; Source: Census 2011

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	856	-	-
Population	3,735	1,800	1,935
Child (0-6)	485	270	215
Schedule Caste	404	187	217
Schedule Tribe	369	178	191
Literacy	72.83%	88.95%	58.49%
Total Workers	1,627	1,033	594
Main Worker	1,329	0	0
Marginal Worker	298	105	193

Table 6: Demographic Chart of Rajsamand District; Source: Census 2011

Population		Absolute			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	1156597	972777	183820	100.00	84.11	15.89
	Males	581339	486960	94379	100.00	83.77	16.23
	Females	575258	485817	89441	100.00	84.45	15.55
Decadal Change 2001-2011		Absolute			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	169573	114476	55097	17.18	13.34	42.80
	Males	87880	60330	27550	17.81	14.14	41.22
	Females	81693	54146	27547	16.55	12.54	44.51
Child Population in the age group 0-6		Absolute			Percentage to total population		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	176041	153108	22933	15.22	15.74	12.48
	Males	92527	80392	12135	15.92	16.51	12.86
	Females	83514	72716	10798	14.52	14.97	12.07
Literates		Absolute			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban

	Persons	619139	487405	131734	63.14	59.46	81.88
	Males	383334	308438	74896	78.42	75.86	91.07
	Females	235805	178967	56838	47.95	43.32	72.27
Scheduled Caste Population		**Absolute**			**Percentage to total population**		
		Total	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**
	Persons	148168	121784	26384	12.81	12.52	14.35
	Males	74738	61388	13350	12.86	12.61	14.15
	Females	73430	60396	13034	12.76	12.43	14.57
Scheduled Tribe Population		**Absolute**			**Percentage to total population**		
		Total	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**
	Persons	160809	149991	10818	13.90	15.42	5.89
	Males	81173	75628	5545	13.96	15.53	5.88
	Females	79636	74363	5273	13.84	15.31	5.90
Total Workers		**Absolute**			**Work Participation Rate**		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban

	Persons	550831	485947	64884	47.63	49.95	35.30
	Males	319534	269456	50078	54.97	55.33	53.06
	Females	231297	216491	14806	40.21	44.56	16.55
Main Workers		**Absolute**			**Percentage to total workers**		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	362584	307258	55326	65.82	63.23	85.27
	Males	257930	211611	46319	80.72	78.53	92.49
	Females	104654	95647	9007	45.25	44.18	60.83
Marginal Workers		**Absolute**			**Percentage to total workers**		
		Total	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**
	Persons	188247	178689	9558	34.18	36.77	14.73
	Males	61604	57845	3759	19.28	21.47	7.51
	Females	126643	120844	5799	54.75	55.82	39.17
Marginal Workers (3 -6 months)		**Absolute**			**Percentage to total marginal workers**		
		Total	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**
	Persons	152289	144081	8208	80.90	80.63	85.88
	Males	50814	47577	3237	82.48	82.25	86.11

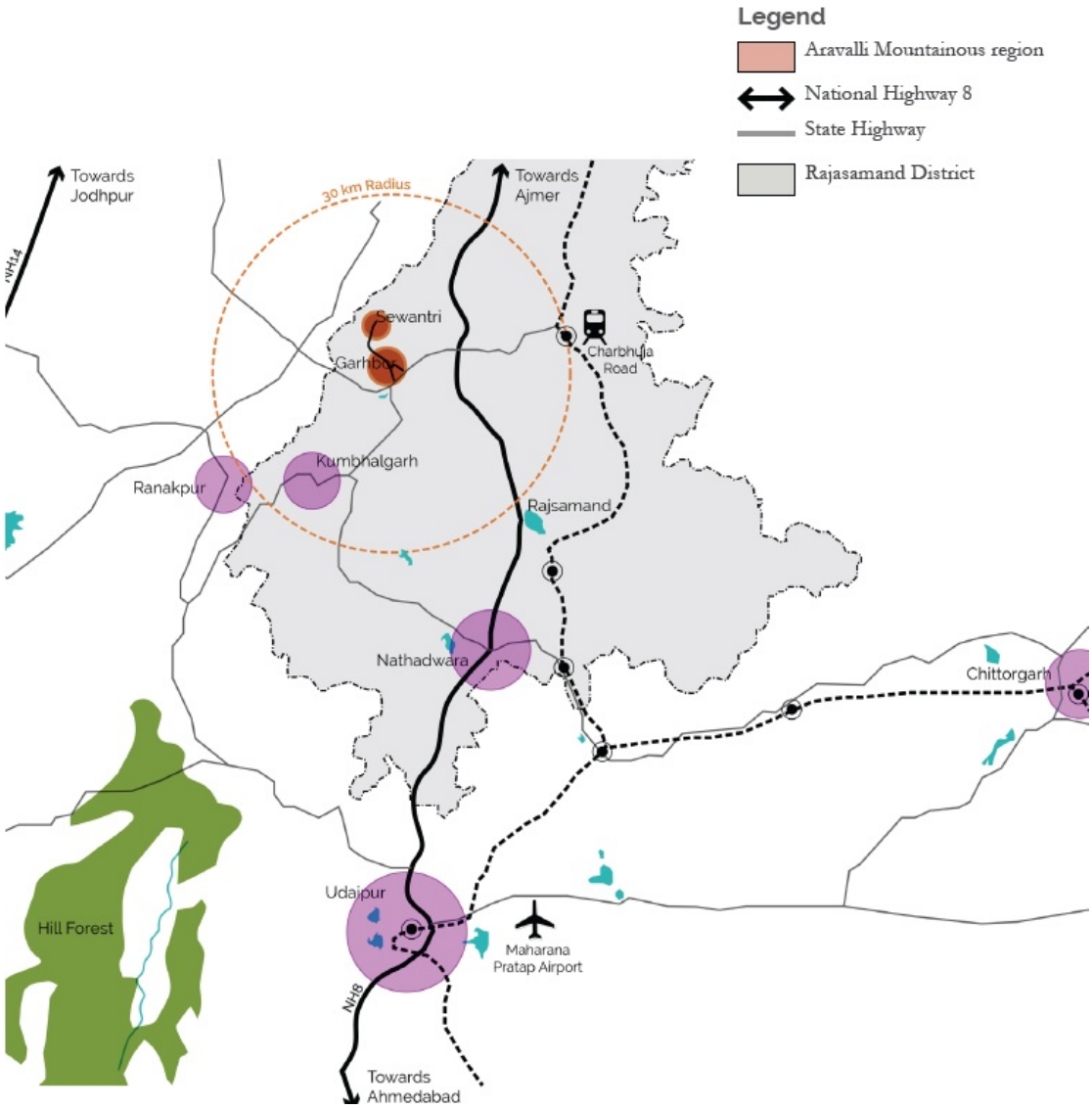
	Females	101475	96504	4971	80.13	79.86	85.72
Marginal Workers (Less than 3 months)		**Absolute**			**Percentage to total marginal workers**		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	35958	34608	1350	19.10	19.37	14.12
	Males	10790	10268	522	17.52	17.75	13.89
	Females	25168	24340	828	19.87	20.14	14.28
Total Cultiators		**Absolute**			**Percentage to total workers**		
		Total	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**
	Persons	207582	202724	4858	37.69	41.72	7.49
	Males	104753	102320	2433	32.78	37.97	4.86
	Females	102829	100404	2425	44.46	46.38	16.38
Total Agricultural Laborers		**Absolute**			**Percentage to total workers**		
		Total	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**
	Persons	106587	102719	3868	19.35	21.14	5.96
	Males	39934	38447	1487	12.50	14.27	2.97
	Females	66653	64272	2381	28.82	29.69	16.08

Total Household Industry Workers		Absolute			Percentage to total workers		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	13505	10801	2704	2.45	2.22	4.17
	Males	7753	5838	1915	2.43	2.17	3.82
	Females	5752	4963	789	2.49	2.29	5.33
Total Other Workers		**Absolute**			**Percentage to total workers**		
		Total	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**
	Persons	223157	169703	53454	40.51	34.92	82.38
	Males	167094	122851	44243	52.29	45.59	88.35
	Females	56063	46852	9211	24.24	21.64	62.21
Source:- Census of India – 2011							

Table 7: Demographic information on the two Villages under Kumbhalgarh Tehsil; Source: Census 2011

Sl. No	Villages	Administrative Division	Population
1	Garhbor	Kumbhalgarh	3,735
2	Sawentri	Kumbhalgarh	1,757

2.8. Economy



Map 11: Centres of Regional Economy and Tourism; Source: Project Team

Although Rajasthan has an agro-based economy, the regions of Rajsamand are rich in natural mineral resources. It is due to these mineral resources, Rajsamand is one of the top exporters of marble, granite and other rare stones to all over India. Dariba and Jawar mines are considered the principal sources of zinc, silver and manganese.

Several of Rajasthan's major tourist and pilgrim destinations including Udaipur (100 km), Nathadwara (58 km), Jodhpur (161 km) and Kumbhalgarh Fort (30 km) are located within 3 hour driving distance from the villages.

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

As the villages have historic, religiously and culturally significant sites and are located

close to major tourist attractors of Udaipur, Jodhpur, Nathadwara and Kumbalgarh. These strategically located villages can take advantage of this and become destinations on the tourist route.

The temples in the villages are not publicised and their history and significance is not well documented.

Tourist infrastructure in the form of dharamshalas, hotels, restaurants etc. is not developed.

The primary source of employment in the village is farming/agriculture. Maize and wheat are the main crops that are grown in the village.The lack of diversity in the local economy has resulted in many of the residents of the villages to move to cities to seek employment.

2.9. Pilgrim Footfall

There is no official record of the exact tourist influx. Unofficial records state that one lakh tourists visit Garhbhor for the Jal Jhoolni Festival.

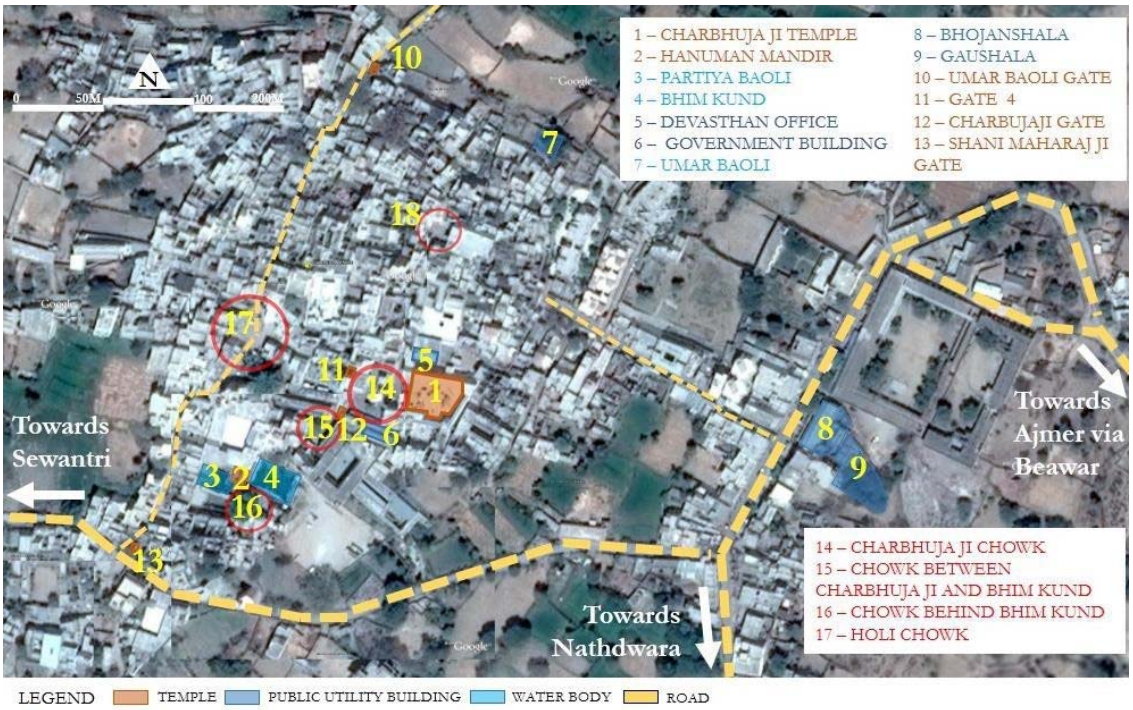
3. Garhbor: Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage

3.1. Regional History (from community consultation)

Though the settlement of Garhbor is located within the larger cultural landscape of Mewar and privy to its many tales of courage and valour, being dimunitive in scale, very little historically established facts are available it through textual sources. Thus, the only source of information for one trying to reconstruct the backdrop of a historic narrative for the settlement was the oral tradition of storytelling -- one found to be remarkably accurate in terms of dates and facts, when on some occasions they could be checked against established chronological facts by corelating names of the legends' heroes with contemporary rulers – that the team deployed on site gathered over multiple community consultation (See Annexures for details). Memorial structures, inscriptions, revenue streams and the hereditary tradition of Osra (system of service to the temple) were also used as tools to reassemble the past.

Photo 7: Regional Historic Narratives transmitted by local oral traditions; Source: Project Team

3.1.1. Legends about the origin of the Temple



Map 12: The settlement of Garhbor and its Historic Fabric; Source: Project Team

Charbhujaji is a form of Krishna, who in turn is a manifestation of the God Vishnu. There are five manifestations that Krishna is said to have assumed during different parts of his life, chronologically, are as follows:

i. Charbhujaji at birth, with the dedicated temple being in Garhbor, Rajasthan.
ii. Shrinathji during Giriraj Uthay with the temple in Nathdwara, Rajasthan.
iii. Shri Jagannath (with Baldeva and Subhadra) during Grahan with the temple being in Puri, Orissa.
iv. Ranchhod Rai during the battle with the temple being in Dakor, Gujarat,
v. Dwarkadhish after his coronation with the temple in Dwarka, Gujarat.

He is not accompanied by his consorts -- Rukmini, Radhika or Lakshmi, in any of these manifestations or temples.

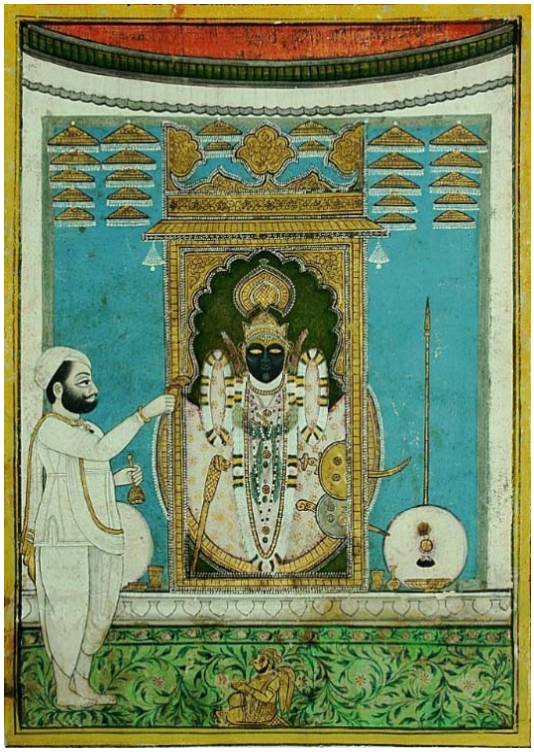


Image 6: Charbhuja shrine during arati, Mewar circa 1840. Opaque watercolor with gold on wasli;
Source:www.indianminiaturepaintings.co.uk

Charbhuja is the first form taken by Krishna, at birth, when he assumed this appearance and assured Devaki and Vasudev that their child will be safe and not murdered by Kansh in the same way as their earlier issues.

The origin of the name Charbhuja can be traced to the fact that the deity has four arms. The 85 cm high Charbhuja idol is a representation of Vishnu, and holds a conch, a discus, a mace and a lotus in each of his four hands. It is said about Charbhuja Temple, that the origin of the temple traces back to the times when after the battle of Kurukshetra, Krishna was struck by an arrow and ascended to Baikunth. This hurt his friends, the Pandavas, deeply. As they mourned, it was prophesied that they should try to forget Krishna and begin to worship his idol instead. Thus an idol was shaped by the God Vishwakarma; and this the Pandavas worshipped, until they set forth on their final journey to the Himalayas where they carried the idol along with them. But as the idol grew heavy in their arms, they decided that they could not carry it any further and thus established the temple at Garhbor, where the idol was placed. In order to contextualize the idol to the environment of Rajasthan, it was dressed in the Veer Shringar of the Rajputs comprising of swords and armors.Later, during the Mughal rule, under the reign of iconoclast Aurungzeb, the idol was hidden by devotees in order to avert its sacrilege. It was submerged into the water of Hanuman Baoli where it stayed for a long time until roughly 1600 years ago, in 4th century C.E., Suraji of the Gujjar community received instructions in his dreams to recover the idol and re-instate it in the temple. Regarding the history of construction of the temple, it is said that the initial structure was built by the Pandavas, after which the monument was renovated, and new extensions added by reigning rulers as charitable endeavors. Parts of the structure are also said to have been made by pilgrims from Chittor with major works executed in recent times occurred in 2007. It was found that while the lowermost sections of the temple is old, the new addition were made in the form of an upper level. Regarding the built structure of the temple, it was discovered that the level of the temple is higher than the rest of the village as there is one level of subterranean rooms beneath the temple. These rooms are no longer for any purpose, nor opened, though means of access do exist. The rooms above the shrine are used to store God's possessions, particularly his garments. The entire structure is made of stone.Suraji, who had retrieved the idol from under water and re-instated the Lord in his rightful place within the temple, entrusted the responsibility of running the temple after his death to 2 sons, 1 nephew (from the Pancholi clan) and 1 step-son (from the Chauhan clan). 1 member each is nominated by each of these 4 families and these 4 elected members are known as the Chowtias. 4 more members are elected as Bhandaris.

3.1.2. Connections with the Royal House of Mewar

The historical context of the temple can be linked to the Royal History of Mewar as the entire region once came within the realms of the Maharanas of Mewars, with particularly associated to the stories of valor of Mahrana Pratap, who ruled from the nearby fort at Kumbhalgarh. Among other eminent historical personalities, Maharana Uday Singh's sister-in-law, Meera, is also associated to this temple as she was also from Mewar and a follower of Krishna, avatar of Vishnu. The temple dedicated to her within the village also supports the assumption that Meera must, at some point, have visited the settlement. However, no precise connections exist between the Mewar Ruling Family and Garhbor; its historic narrative is confined within the boundaries of Gujjar narratives.

OBSERVATION

While there is ample folklore regarding the historic background of the temple, most of these are devoid of facts and evidences and are based on assumptions only. Studies are required to be conducted in order to ascertain the existing narratives and uncover further history, as it could be a powerful narrative for the Gujjar community, which is the main population of this settlement

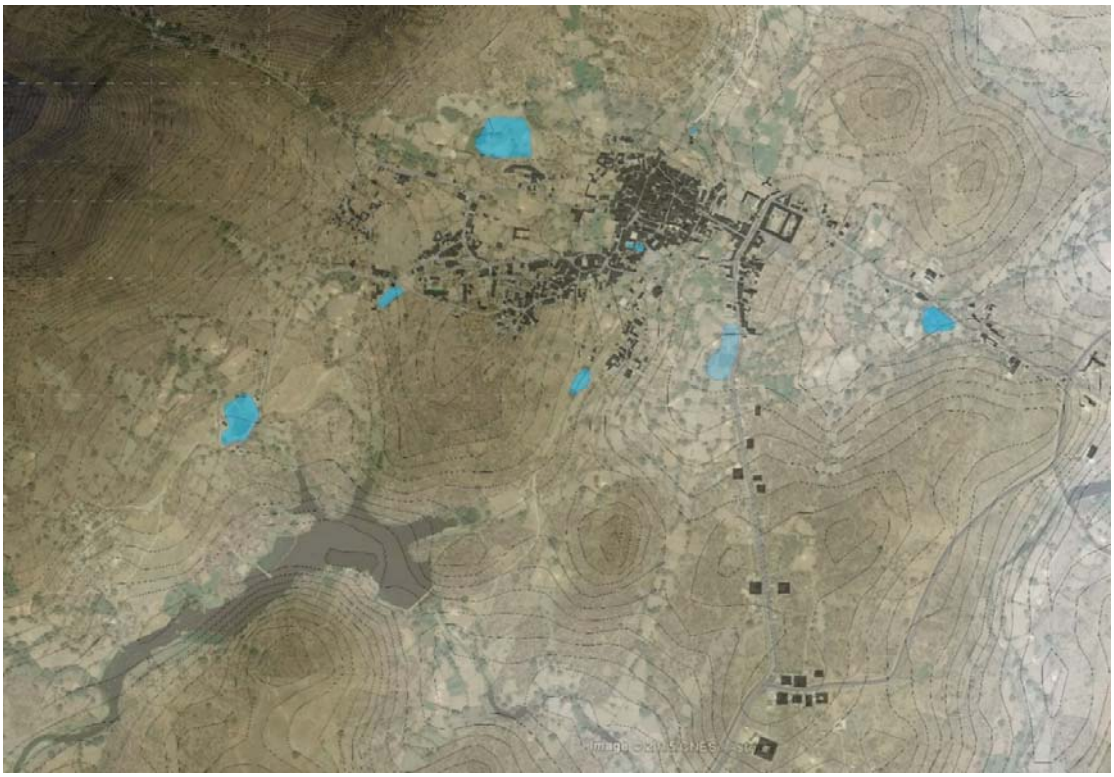
3.2. Tangible Cultural Heritage

The settlement of Garhbor requires to be understood as a cultural landscape[1] owing to the inter relationship between the cultural aspects of the settlement and natural features and topography, giving rise to what can be termed as an 'associative cultural landscape'. This can be valued on account of "religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element"

3.2.1. Natural Heritage

The settlement is situated on the Aravalli ranges, with distinct physiographical features which are translated into responsive planning with respect to nature. The Aravali range is the eroded stub of a range of ancient folded mountains. This range literally meaning 'line of peaks'[2] and is an eroded stub of a range of ancient folded mountains in Western India running approximately 692 km in a North-Eastern direction across India.

The following map shows the overlay of contours on sattelite image of the settlement. As seen on the map, the settlement of Garhbor sits to the East of the Aravallis, on a valley surrounded by hills. The water bodies supplying water to the settment sit on higher levels and are connected to the village by streams. Settlements are sparse around the waterbodies and along the streams in order to retain their water quality and prevent pollution, exhibiting a traditional understanding of sustainable urban and architectural values. The growth of the settlement is towards the east, away from the steeper slopes.



Map 13: Map showing the physiography of Garhbor, with contours, ridges and valleys, resulting in the catchment areas for lakes, wells, reservoirs forming a distinctive network of hydrology.

[1] *practices, beliefs, concepts, and traditions of people living within cultural landscapes. (Fowler P)*
[2] *www.aravalibiodiversitypark.in*

Hydrology

The presence of peaks, ridges and valleys and plateaus has resulted into a distinct hydrology and a network of natural as well as manmade catchment areas. This has resulted into formation of settlements responsive to the natural topography to harness the benefits of the geology, hydrology and topography. For Garhbor, the seasonal streams feed into the River Gomti, the major river flowing near this settlement. The number of manmade catchment areas, with retaining walls constructed in local stone around Garhbor are Doodh *talai*, Rami *talai*, Dhaat *talai*, Vatela *talai*, which fetch the water from seasonal streams. Owing to the high significance of water for human sustenance in settlements, they are bestowed with cultural significance through traditional associations to aid in conservation and maintenance of these catchment areas. These traditions are further elaborated in the intangible heritage chapter in this report. This region also shows sign of high water table and water is harnessed through system of wells, *kunds* and tube wells. The Bhim Kund, Hanuman Kund and Umar Baoli are the three historic kunds, which have also been associated with cultural and social significance. Hence, the hydrology of the region majorly supports the water supply for the settlement.

Photo 8: Clockwise from top left - Doodh Talai, Rami Talai, Vatela Talai, Dhaat Talai; Source: Project Team

Ecology

The forests are majorly confined to the east of the Aravali range, which constitutes just about 9% of the total area of the state. The natural vegetation type is ephemeral, occurring only during the monsoon season and belonging to the shrub category (Viz. Babul, Tamarind, Neem, Indian Laburnum, Yellow Oleander, Indian Jujube, Banyan, peepal, etc.)

These shrubs growing around the settlement contribute to the harvesting of the rain water and arresting the runoff from the ridges, semi-arid in nature, around the settlements.

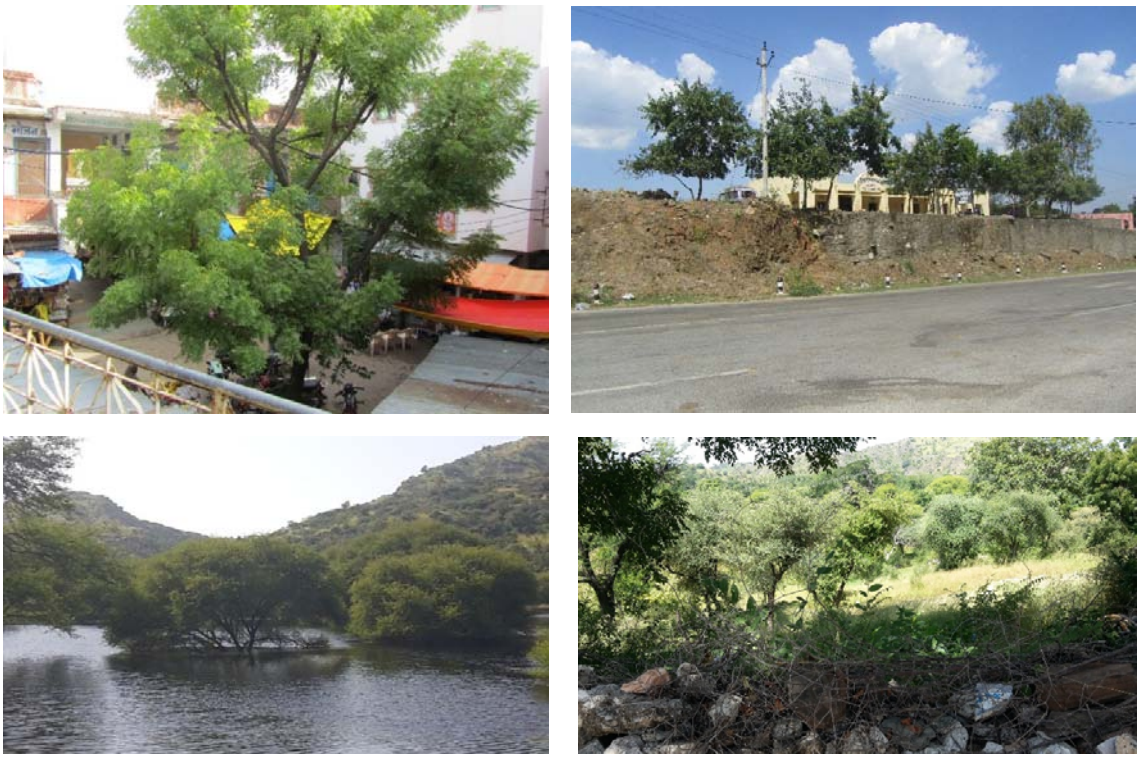


Photo 9: Diversity of Flora at Garhbor; Source: Project Team

3.2.2. Built Heritage

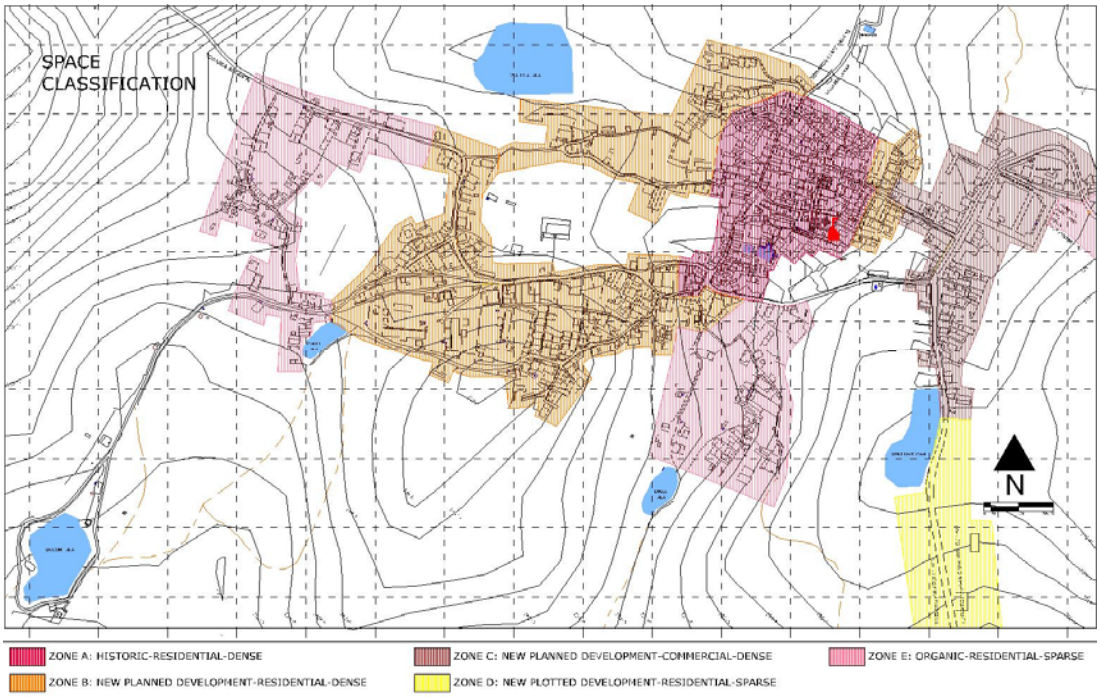
The built heritage component in Garhbor constitutes of elements of historic, associative, cultural and social significance. They are climate responsive and largely dominated by the response to topography and physiography of the area. It is evident in the layout of the settlement that the form and spatial configuration of the settlement as a whole is responsive to the natural topography, so as to harness nature with respect to water harvesting, use of natural materials for construction and technology, land use by way of agricultural fields thus directly impacting livelihoods of the community inhabiting the village.

3.2.2.1. Settlement Pattern

Planning Principles

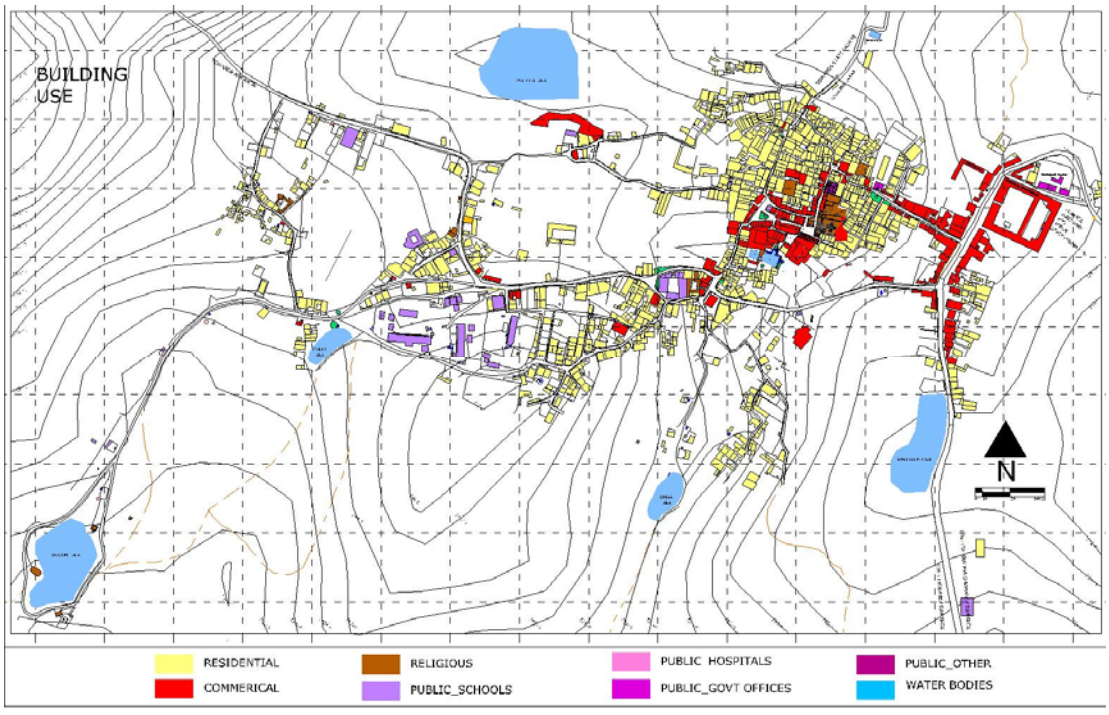
The planning of the settlement is responsive to the physiography, the topography of the site. Owing to the contours forming ridge, valleys and catchment areas, historically the settlement has been planned away from the catchment areas. This traditional knowledge of physiography responsive planning ensure conservation of the natural streams which feed the lakes, wells and the baoli. This planning systems leads to a better informed cultural landscape.

The temple, being the religious core and the centre of all the cultural and traditional activities, is located in the centre of the settlement. The highest point in the settlement is the Suraj Pol darwaza. This historic planning is strategic in terms of defense and security of the settlement, offering an expansive view of the surroundings.



Map 14: Map showing Space Classification; Source: Project Team

Map 14 shows the Space Classification. The dense historic residential area forms the core of the settlement while the new, dense, planned residential development occurs on its either sides. A belt of planned commercial development occurs to the east of the heritage core beneath which the built fabric extends as new, plotted, sparse, residential development. To the far west and south of the settlement occurs sparse, organic development.



Map 15: Map showing Building Use; Source: Project Team

As Garhbor does not have a master plan, there are no available details on Land Use. However, detailed surveys conducted on site provide the building use of the structures within the settlement which has been provided in **Map 15: Building Use**. The religious structures sit at the heart of the settlement, surrounded by a dense built fabric which is a combination of both residential and commercial area. Commercial structures also extend along the sides of the main arterial road. The residential building planning is haphazard as the settlement grows westwards, interspersed by public amenities. A number of waterbodies lie on the outskirts of the settlement, but open green spaces are absent in the core.

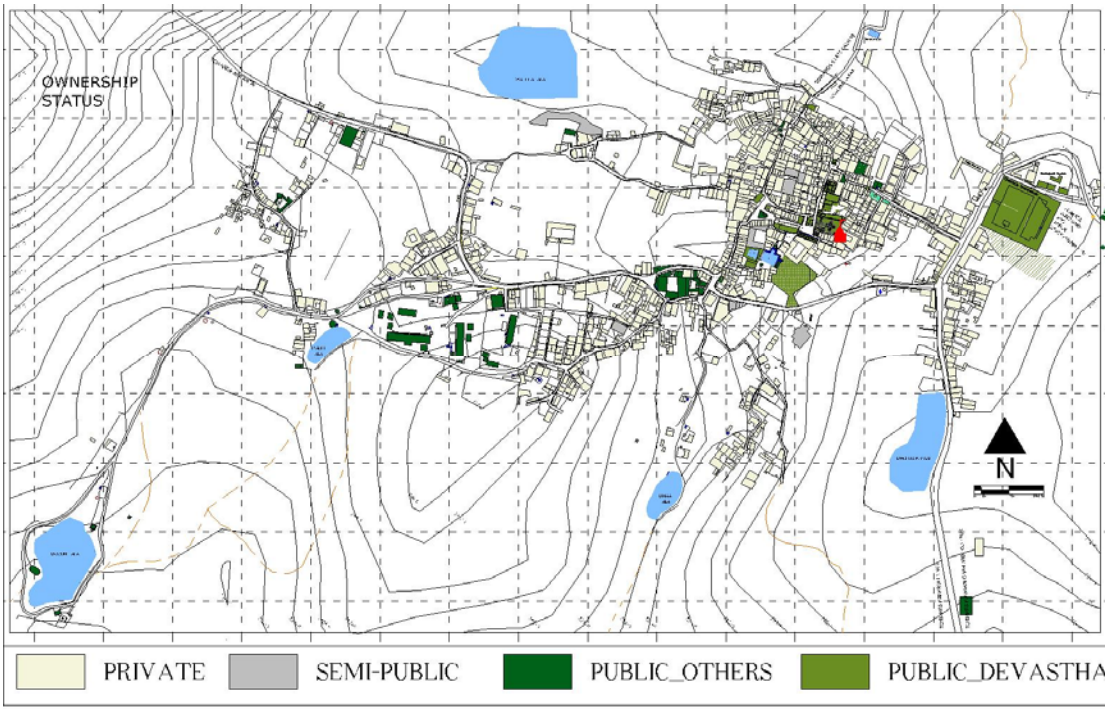
Following the Building Use, the area calculation for the settlement is as:

Residential – 79,255 sq. m

Commercial – 26,755 sq. m

Institutional – 32,810 sq. m

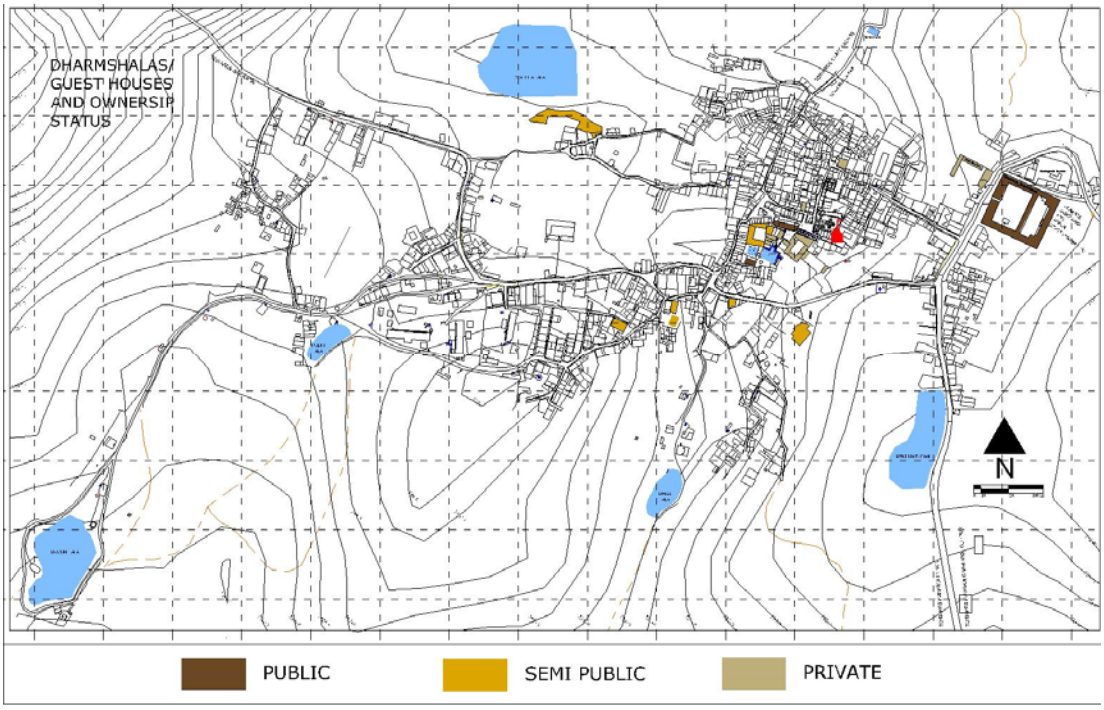
Religious – 4,450 sq. m



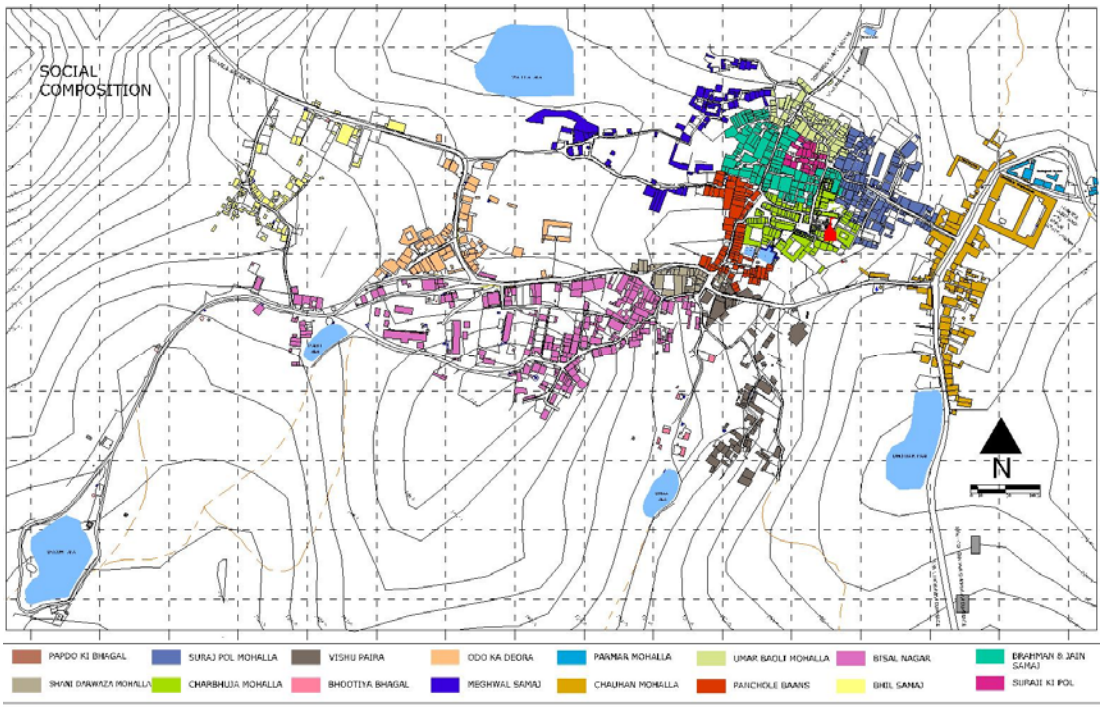
Map 16: Map showing Building Ownership Status; Source: Project Team

The Building Ownership **Map 16,** shows the private, semi-public and public (Devasthan Deaprtment Property and others) buildings. It can be observed that a large number of property is held by the Devasthan Department around the temple and in the heritage precinct, which can be used under this project to house proposed interventions.

Map 17 shows the locations and ownership details of the dharamshalas that house the pilgrims and visitors in the settlement. It is seen that one large public accommodation facility – a Devasthan Department property -- is existing in the settlement, while many other private or semi-public dharamshalas are spread across the village.



Map 17: Map showing Dharamshala/ Guesthouses Ownership Status; Source: Project Team



Map 18: Map showing Social Composition; Source: Project Team

Map 18 identifies the location of the various communities that together constitute the settlement.

Morphology of the Settlement

Agriculture forms the major occupation for the residents of Garhbor, apart from the involvement in traditional and religious activities. It can be thus observed from the morphology of the settlement awareness with respect to planning to conserve the natural heritage. The historic core area is compact and dense, with plot adjacent to each other and roads making the major open areas. This compact arrangement of built spaces ensures conservation of the fertile land for agriculture and also in turn builds a close knit community and society.

The cultural heritage of Garhbor directly or indirectly is associated with Sri Charbhuja Nath temple. Garhbor has evolved over a period of time and with its evolution the morphology of the settlement has developed from the central nucleus i.e. Sri Charbhuja Nath temple in outward direction. The planning of the settlement in the past is also responsive to the natural terrain, so as to harness the natural run of the water.

3.2.2.2. Buildings of Significance

Sri Charbhuja Nath temple

The temple complex of Sri Charbhuja Nath is the main historical temple which has high cultural and social significance with in the settlement and at a regional level. The temple is built of the Hindu temple architecture principles of a sabha mandap and a garbha griha housing the deity. Apart from the main garbha griha, there are two more enclosures around the sabha mandapa. The central sabha mandap is covered in a shallow corbelled dome structure supported over columns. The main shrine is located at the centre of the complex towards the West are smaller shrines of Vidhata Mata and Parmaji and Suraji ki chhatri. A colonnaded arcade runs along the North of the complex, which is also the congregational area for visitors and pilgrims. The temple is enclosed with in a high fortification wall, with a gallery running all around. The temple is approached by a flight of stairs, flanked by rooms on either sides, used as *sarais* or resting area.

(See Annexure for Detailed Documentation, Material Mapping, and Condition Analysis Drawings)

Photo 10: Temple Complex at Garhbor; Source: Project Team

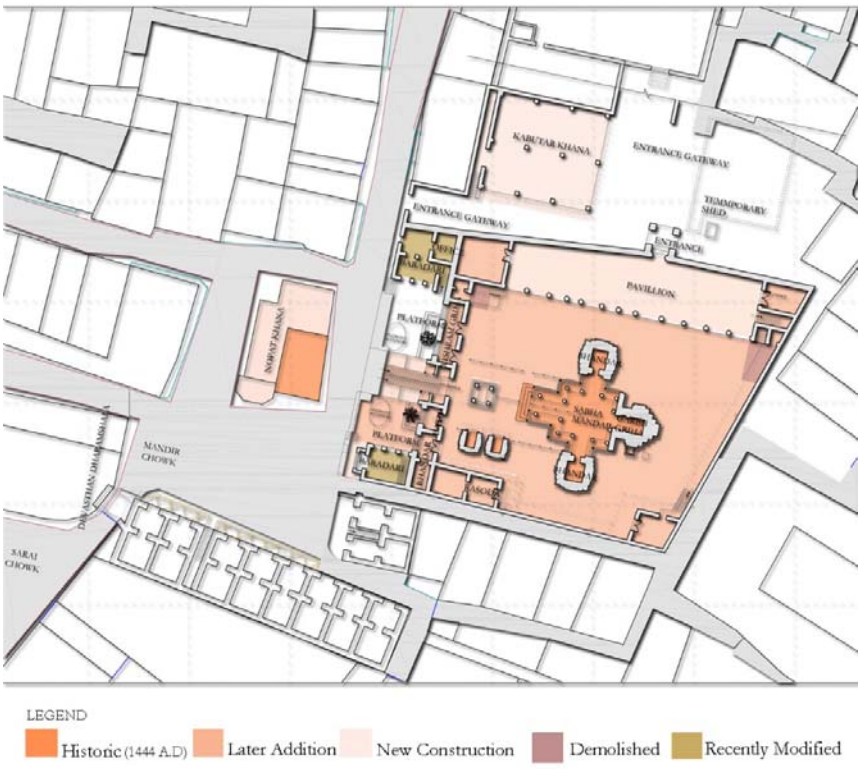


Image 7: Historical layering of the temple complex; Source: Project Team

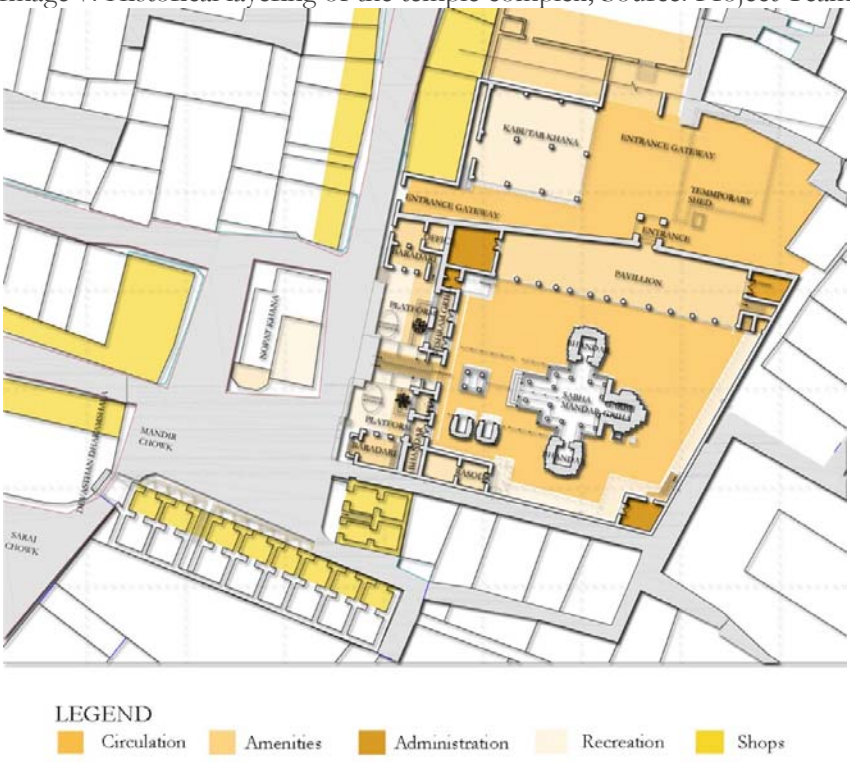


Image 8: Zoning of the temple complex and chowk; Source: Proeject Team

[In Image 8, the area delineated as Recreation Zone covers an array of diverse leisurely activities. It provides shade to pilgrims in summer such that they can sit and rest here; it is used by pujaris for their meetings; it is used for conglomeration and the singing of devotional songs and also for the performance of personal meditative chants and prayers.]

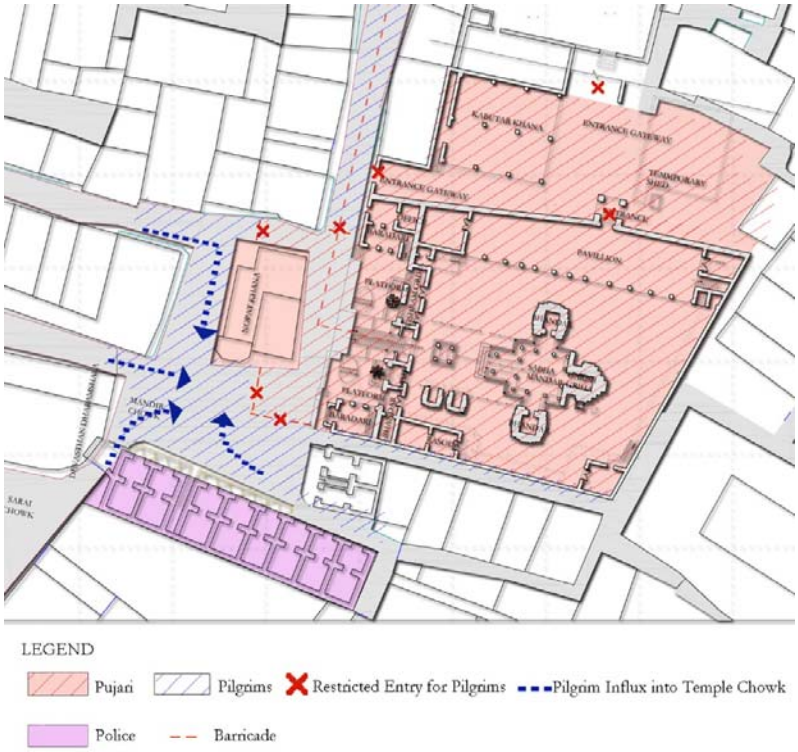


Image 9: Activity mapping in the temple chowk during Jal Jhoolni mela; Source: Project Team

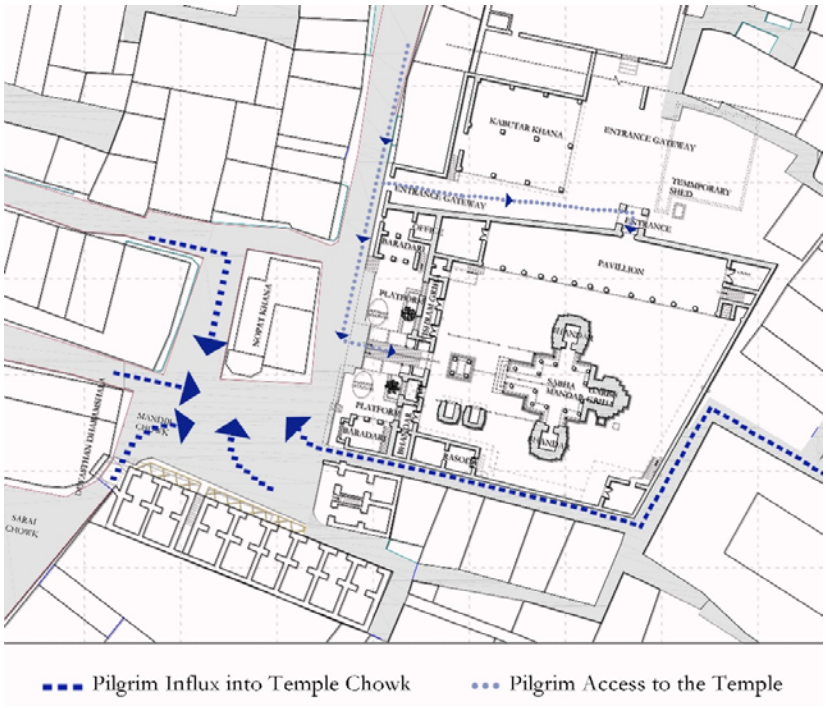


Image 10: Activity mapping in the temple chowk on ordinary days; Source: Project Team

Image 9 and 10 show the change in activities and visitor access into the temple on ordinary daily basis and during festival times

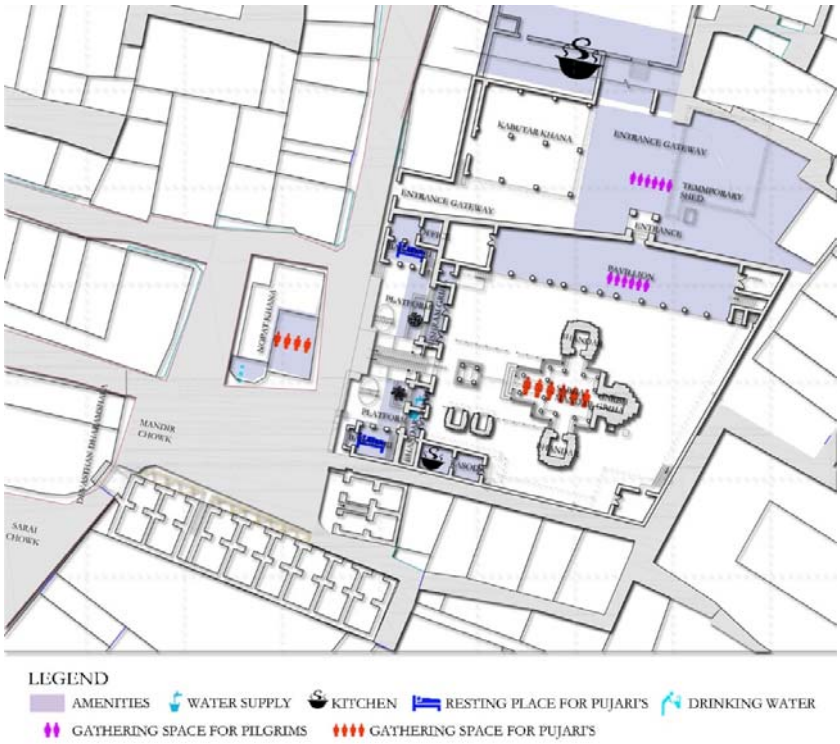


Image 11: Mapping of existing amenity spaces in the temple complex and chowk; Source: Project Team

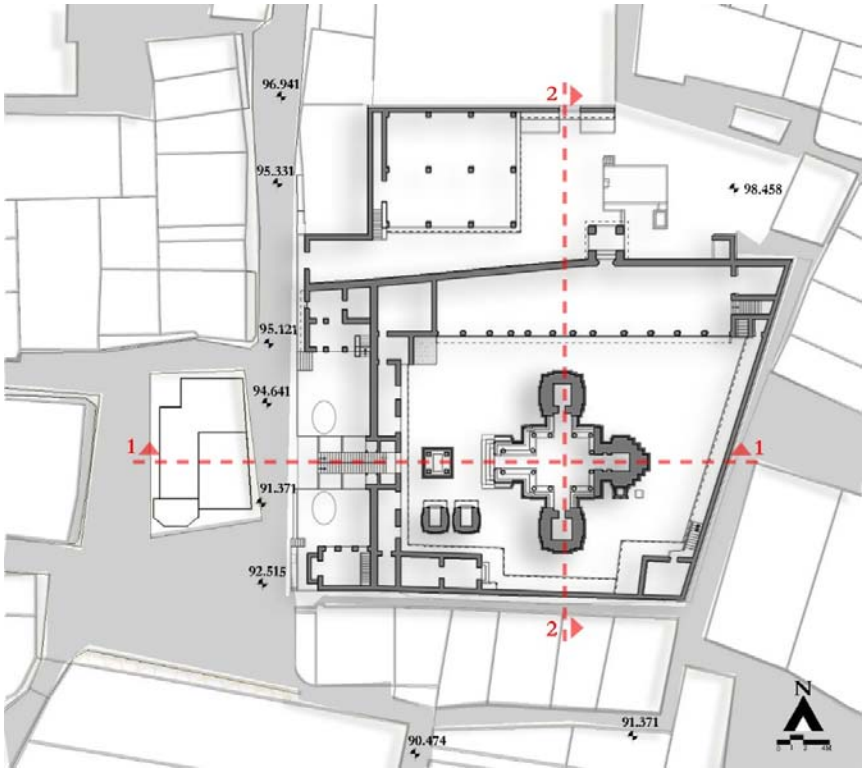


Image 12: Plan showing Section Line and Site Levels, Source: Project Team

Image 13: Section 1 showing historical layering and zoning and user analysis; Source: Project Team

Legend

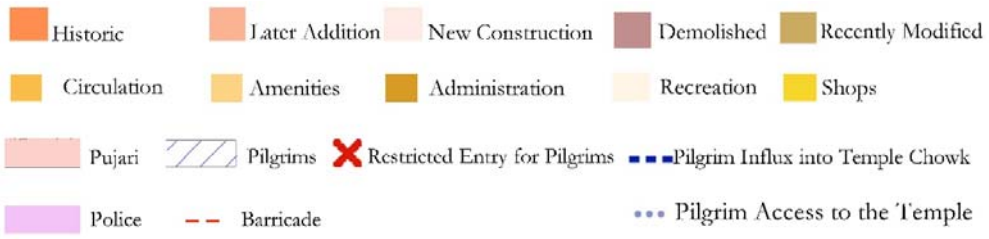


Image 14: Section 2 showing historical layering and zoning and user analysis; Source: Project Team

Historical Gates

The settlement has four historical gates, of which three gates exists and continue to remain the main entrances to the village. The gates have varying significances. The Suraj Pol darwaza is the main entrance to the temple, the traditional route for pilgrims to access the temple. The Shani darwaza to the West of the settlement grants access to the Doodh talai, and lies on the processional route of the Jal Jhoolni mela. The Umar Baoli darwaza to the North of the settlement offers access from the Umar baoli which is traditionaly linked with the Charbhuja ji temple. The other traditional houses flanking these historic gates, presumably acted as the fortification to the settlement, but there are no archival records of a fortification wall.

Photo 11: Left to Right, Suraj Pol and Shahi Darwaza; Source: Project Team

Photo 12: Umar Baoli Darwaza; Source: Project Team

Sarai/ Dharamshala

As the settlement receives a number of pilgrims, many dharamshalas have been built, some of which have historical and associational significance. The present Bus stand ki sarai, was originally the palace of Maharaja Bhupal Sigh of Mewar.

The palace is now converted into a rented residential and commercial area. The other historical sarais are the Gowardhan Dharamshal, Shri charbhuja Dharamshala, Jagid Sutar sarai.

Photo 13: (left to right) Bus Stand ki sarai (Ownership: Devasthan Department) Gowardhan dharamshala (Ownership: Private); Source: Project Team

Photo 14: (left to right) Devasthan dharamshala and Jagid Sutar Sarai; Source: Project Team

Kunds and Wells

The kunds and wells, which are also a major water resource, have historical as well as cultural significance associated to them. The pilgrims visit these kunds for a holi bath before visiting the main temple. The ownership of the Bhim Kund and the Hanuman Kund remain with the Devasthan Department. There is a network of wells, built in the traditional style in local stone, in rubble masonry and lime mortar. This water is majorly used for agricultural purposes.

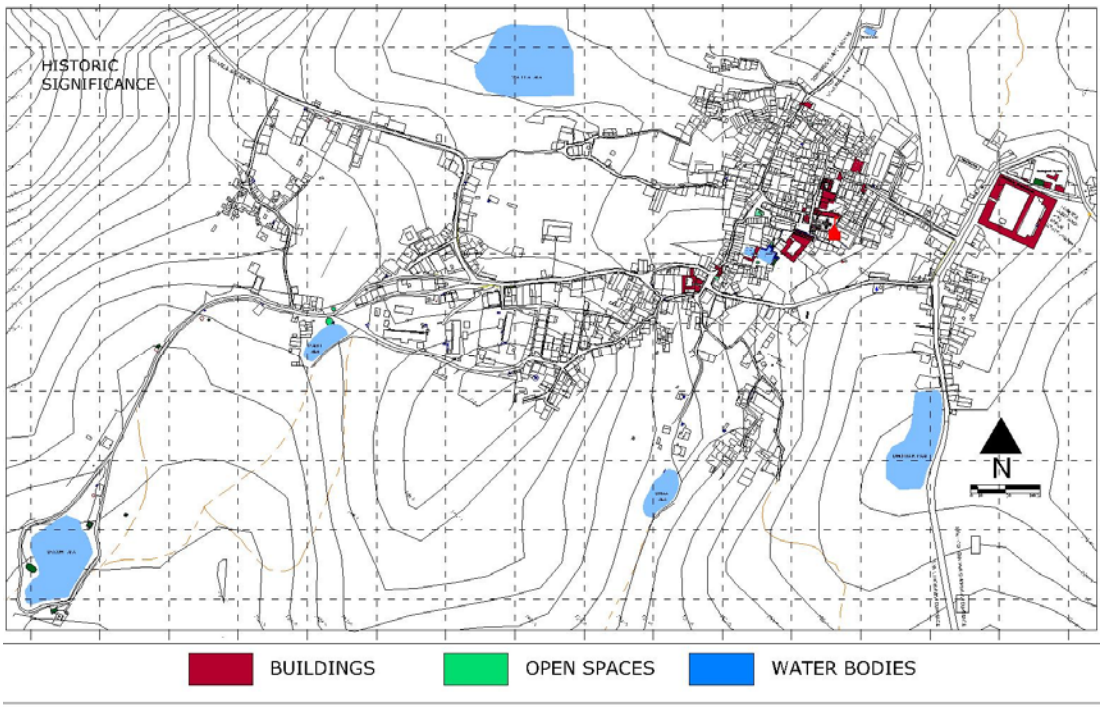
Photo 15: (clockwise from top left) Hanuman Kund, Bhim Kund, Umar Baoli and Wells; Source: Project Team

Map 19 shows the mapping of buildings, open spaces and waterbodies of heritage value within the settlement of Garhbor. Inventories of the same have been attached as Chapter 2 in Annexures.

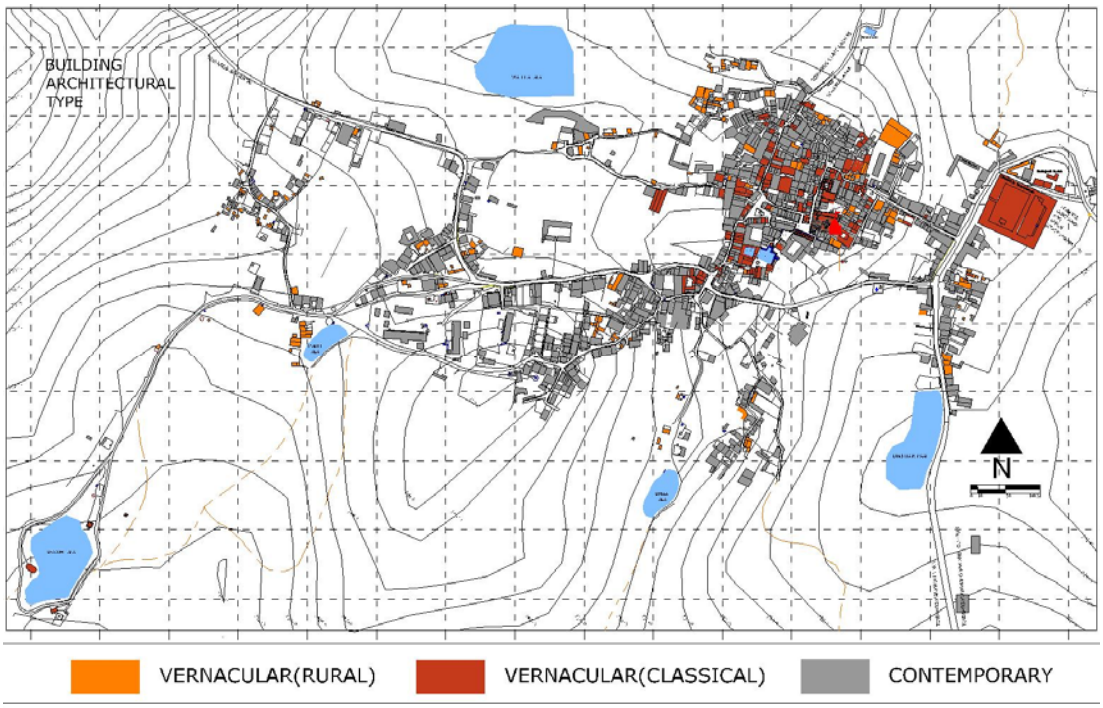
Map 20 shows the architectural characteristic of the buildings of the settlement. It can be seen that while the buildings in the central heritage core of the settlement consists of both classical Rajasthani architecture and rural vernacular architecture using materials

such as local stone, lime etc. following traditional planning principles, the newer development on the outer edges are all largely contemporary in typology, with some vernacular rural housing as well.

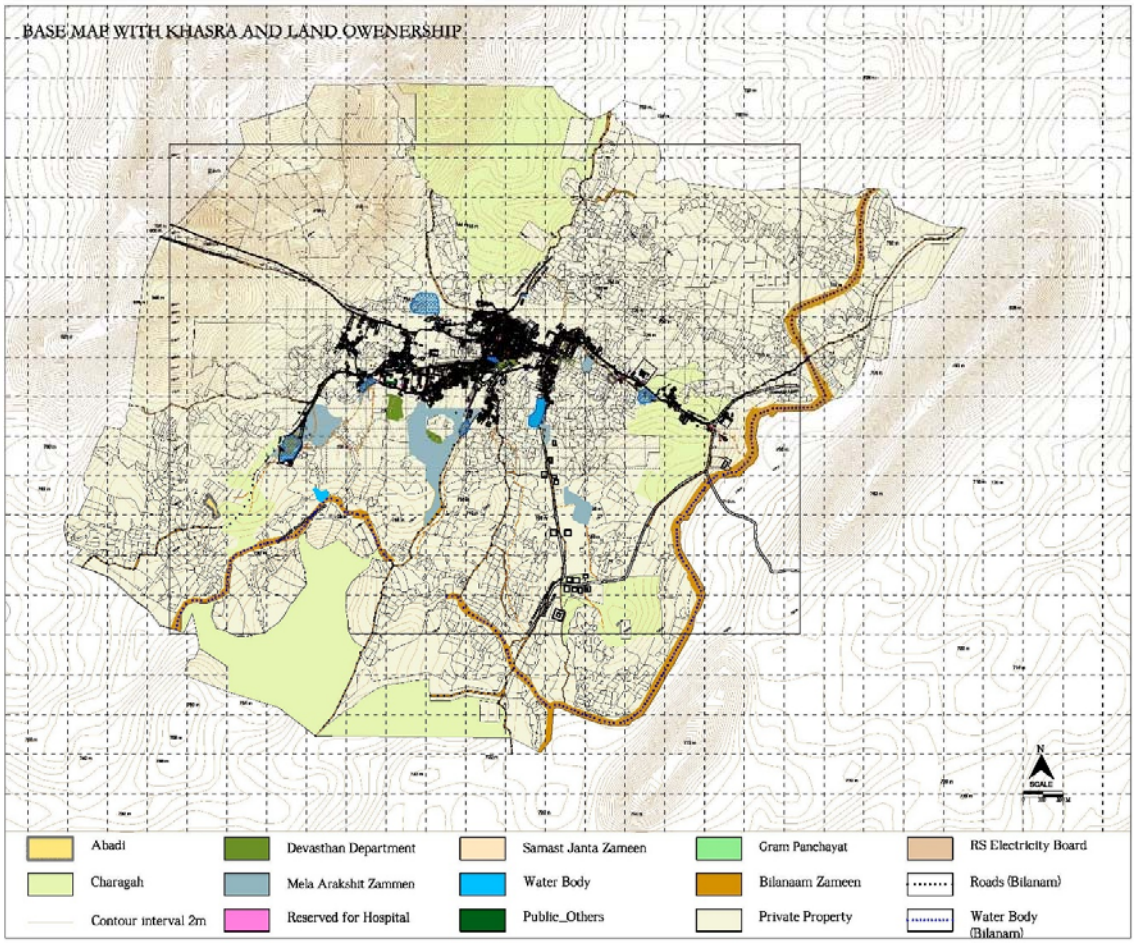
Map 21 shows the Land Ownership of the settlement derived from the Khasra Naksha which demarcates tha larger portion of land as Abadi (populated area) which is under the authority of Gram Panchayat. Large parcels of land are also seen to be under the ownership of the Devasthan Department – an information vital towards identification of public land, providing clarity in the understanding of possible locations where interventions can be made without entering into land ownership litigation. Large, consolidated land parcels can be seen under the category Mela Arakshit Zameen which is the land reserved to accommodate fairs and festivals that take place in the settlement. The roads are Bilanaam Zameen, government land. Grazing pastures radiate outward from the settlement as Chargah Zameen.



Map 19: Building of historical value in the settlement of Garhbor; Source: Project Team



Map 20: Map showing Building Architectural Type; Source: Project Team



Map 21: Base Map with Khasra and Land Ownership; Source: Project Team

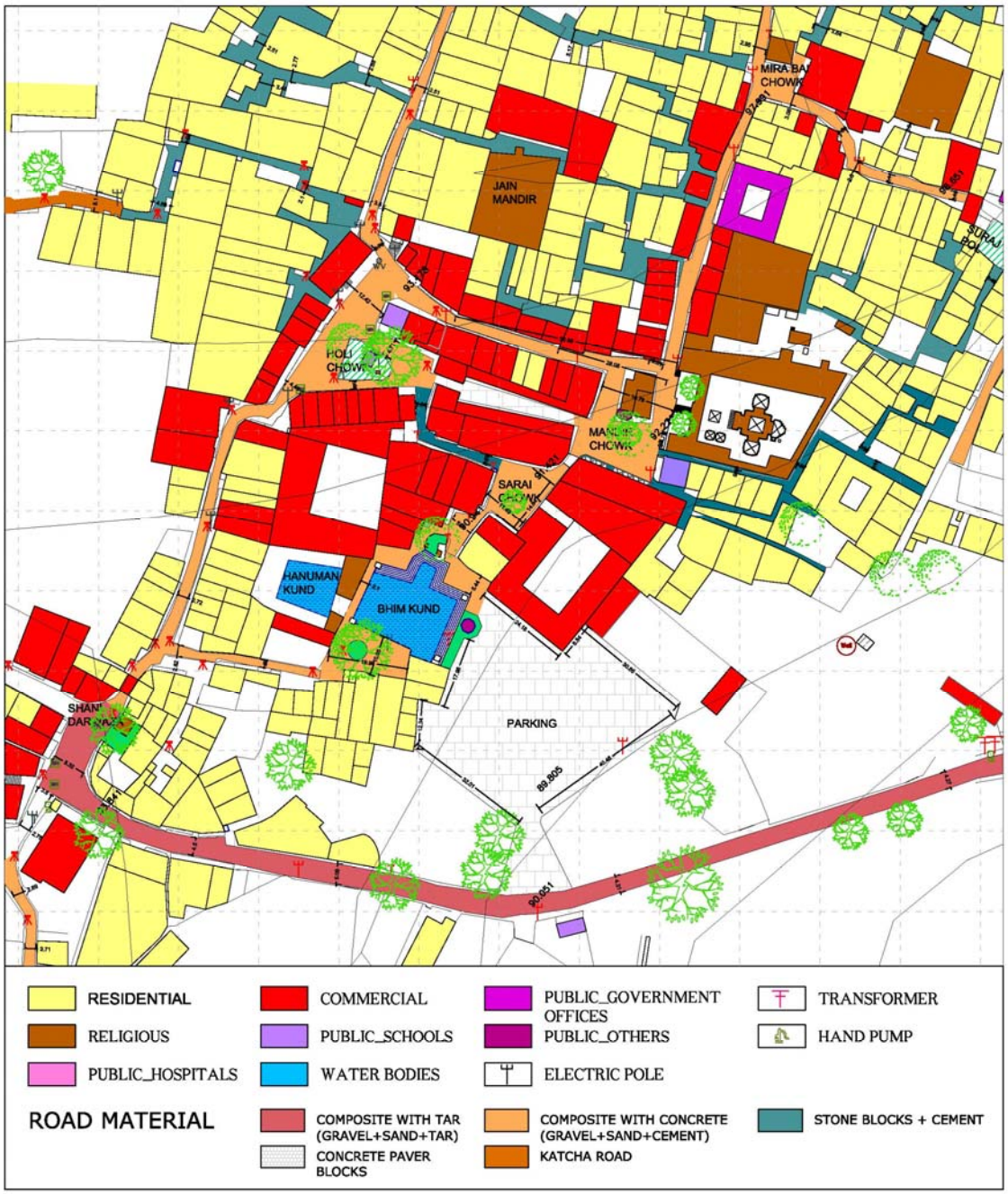
3.2.2.3. Infrastructure and Amenities

Natural Drainage pattern

The basic planning of the settlement drainage pattern is based on the natural contours. The houses, and the roads are planned along the slope of the contours to naturally drain off the sewage and waste water. All the waste water of the settlement in collected in the Dholda ki Paal, located to the South of the settlement. Such an arrangement of drainage flow also ensures the conservation of natural water catchment areas, which are uphill, hence, without polluting the water sources

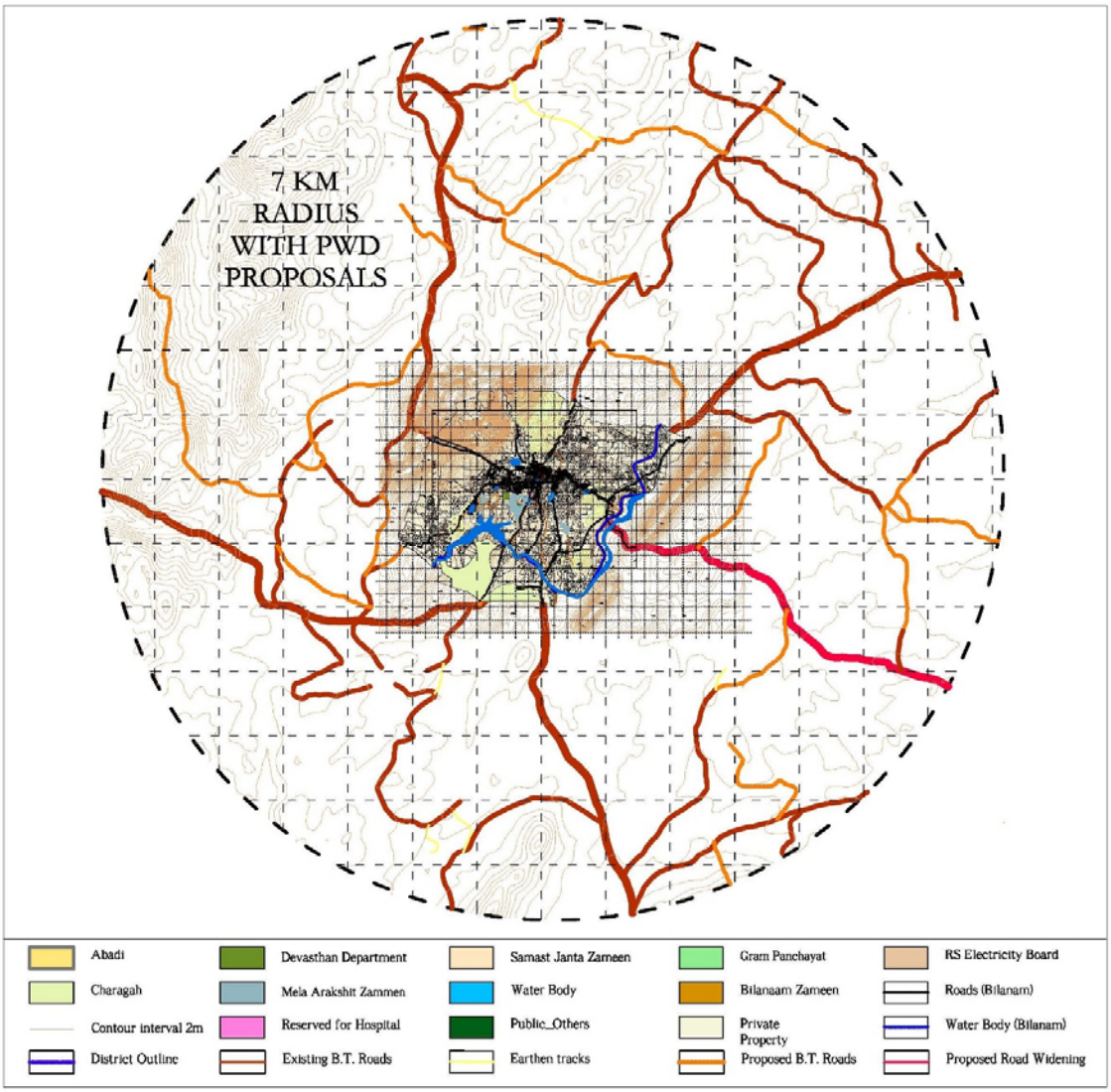
Amenities

The Bus stand ki Sarai is a significant building. This acts as a major congregational area for pilgrims, travelling on foot as well through other modes of transport. During the Jal Jhoolni mela, facilities such as drinking water facilities, medical facilities and food facilities are provided by the trust of private bodies as a service to the pilgrims.



Map 22: Area AnalysisMap of the 4 Main Chowks; Source: Project Team

Map 22 shows the details of land-use, accessibility and infrastructure at the Temple Precinct Level. While the building immediately on the street are mostly seen to be commercial, religious or public, the inner pockets are occupied by dense residential developments. The map also identifies road widths of the streets leading to the temple as well as chowks created at their nodes, for an improved legibility of bottlenecks that is to be addressed through the Risk Preparedness Plan. The Map also marks the location of waterbodies and trees to ensure that any future planning affecting the area can ensure that these elements of nature be retained.



Map 23: 7 km Radius with P.W.D. Proposals; Source: Project Team

Map 23 shows an overlay of the roads of the settlement, both existing and those proposed by P.W.D. This map forms the background understanding for the new roads and byepasses that have been prosed in the Materplan chapter and ensures that a middle ground can be reached in terms of the planning of road networks that serves the traffic requirements of with as little compromise as possible on the already existing plans for the region.

3.3. Intangible Heritage (Osra, Seva, Festivals, Fairs, Customs, Routes)

3.3.1. Management Structures

3.3.1.1. Charbhuja Temple

From community consultations held on field (See Annexure Chapter 1 for details) the management of the entire temple complex lay with the Pujari Trust, except for the Devasthan Department office, which was independent. The Pujari Trust is formed of 8 key members, nominated by the residents of which at 4 members are mandatorily from the Gujjar community. This 8 members Trust is collectively known as the Samast Sevgan, with the Bhandaris and Chowtias having been given predefined responsibilities to accomplish. While the Chowtias are responsible for the overall management of temple including organization of festivals, maintenance and renovation of built structures, and ensuring quality of bhog, the Bhandaris are the treasurers of the temple and hold in their charge the temple jewelry and financial assets that the temple holds to its name. Spiritual matters related to Charbhujaji and management of the stores are also taken care of by Bhandaris.

The Devasthan Department acts as a larger governing body and oversees the overall running and maintenance of law and order in the temple. For the execution of necessary repair works the Pujari Trust provides the financial assistance while the Devasthan Department takes charge of execution.

Suraji, who had retrieved the idol from under water and re-instated the Lord in his rightful place within the temple, entrusted the responsibility of running the temple after his death to 2 sons, 1 nephew (from the Pancholi clan) and 1 step-son (from the Chauhan clan). 1 member each is nominated by each of these 4 families and these 4 elected members are known as the Chowtias. 4 more members are elected as Bhandaris.

The present inhabitants of Garhbor also identify themselves and descendants of Suraji, spread across 500 families. Each of these families are given turns, known as Osra, to act as dedicated temple servitors for a month each. The list of families participating in the custom of Osra in available with the temple trust. Initially there system of Osra started with 4 families, but with the birth of sons and the lateral expansion of bloodlines, the number of people participating in the Osra also kept growing. The Osra is traditionally passed on from father to sons. The custodian families perform Seva to the temple on a monthly rotational basis where the family takes up the running of the temple as well as preparation of the *bhog,* and in return receives the monetary donations made to the temple by devotees. If somebody is unable to perform their duties, the responsibility may be transferred to another immediate family member such as a brother. If it is transferred to a brother, then they perform the Osra twice – once of their own turn which they retain, and once more on behalf of their family member. Right to the Osra can be revoked if one is found to indulge in an activity considered depraved by the Gujjar community. Activities that can result in annulment of Osra include consumption of non-vegetarian food items or dealing in alcohol, not onlt by the head of the family but by anybody else in the family that shares his kitchen and household. In such cases the Osra is transferred to their nearest family.

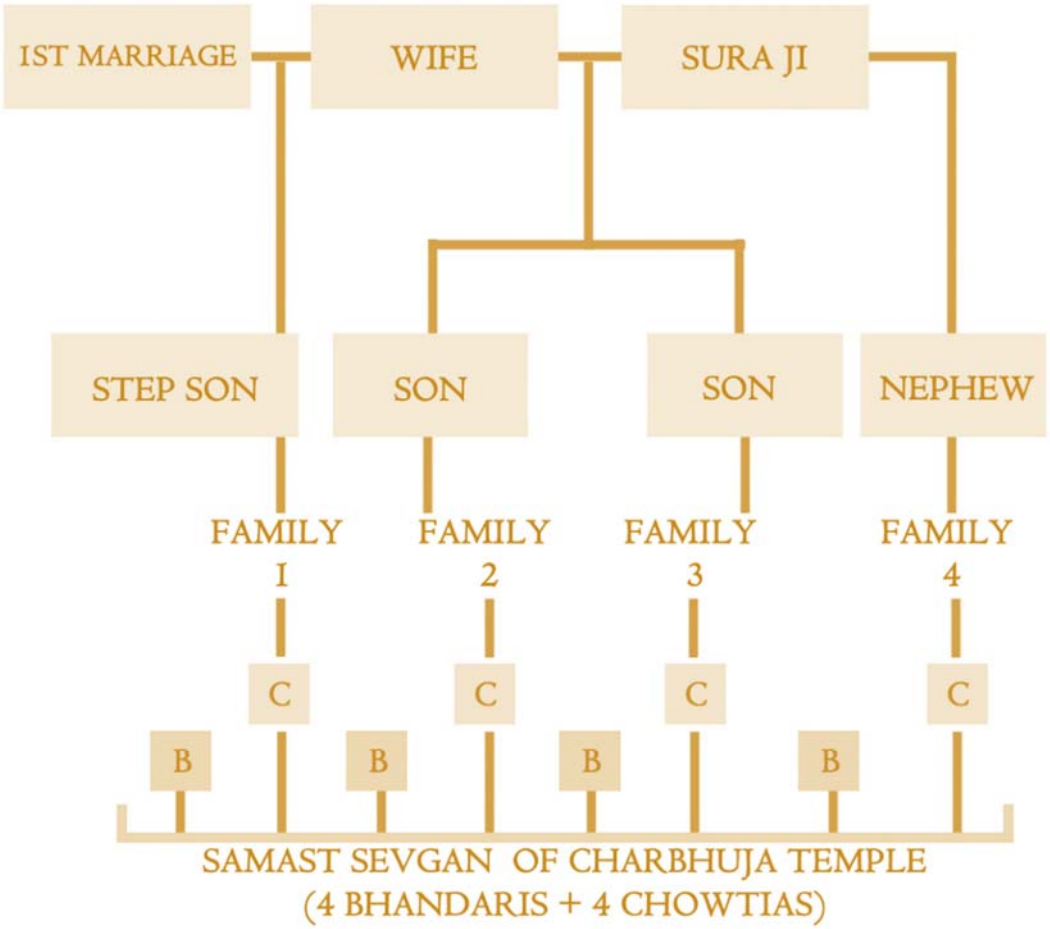


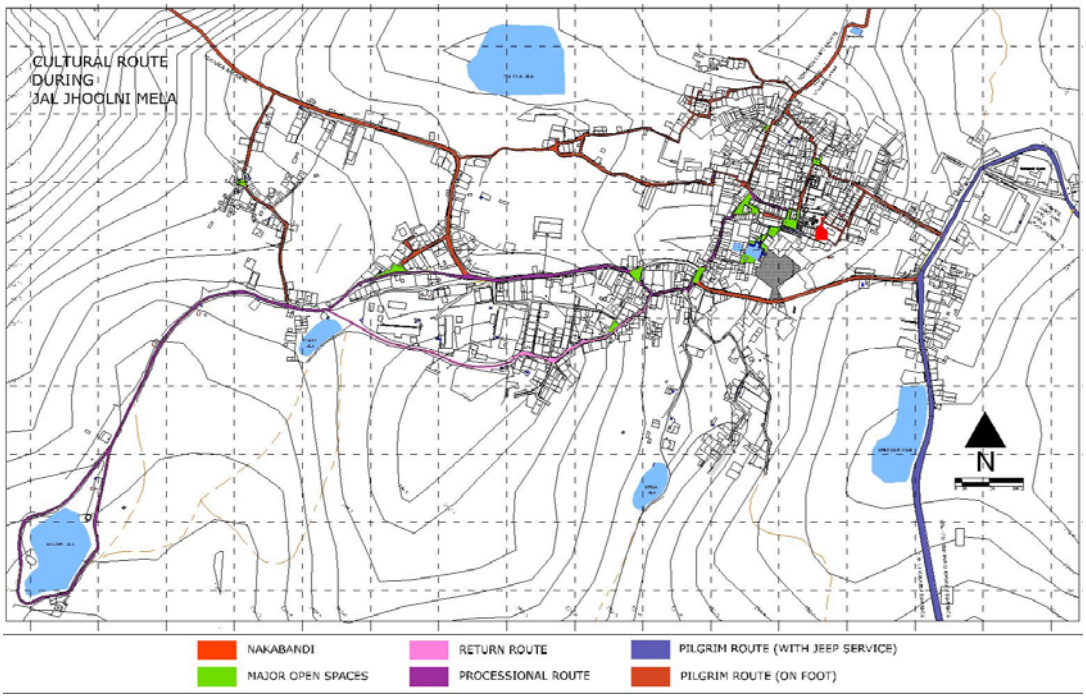
Image 15: Ancestry and Management of Temple; Source: Project Team

The income of the Trust comes from the rent of shops, charitable donations and if needed, even as personal contributions made by the priests. Some portion of this money go towards the family whose turn it is to serve the Temple for that particular month (Osra). But money donated on the days of procession to Meera Temple in Charbhujaji's chariot attended by a Chowtia goes into temple's fund. Thus the money received through the 12 days of chaturdashi, another 14 days of Phagutsav, and the day of Jal Jhoolni, belongs to permanent property of the temple and cannot be included within the Osra. This income is used for temple rituals, civil work within the temple and to pay the wages of the 13 sepoys deployed towards temple security

3.3.1.1. Management of Other Important Structure

The Maheshwaris are a prominent sect of Jains who are believers of idolatry. The majority of Maheshwaris are residents of Bhilwara, Chittor, Udaipur and Shekhawati, and all fervent believers of Charbhujaji. The Maheshwari Bhavan Dharamshala has been made under the patronage of the Maheshhwari sect as a charitable organization dedicated to housing pilgrims.

3.3.2. Fairs and Festivals



Map 24: Map of Cultural Routes during the Jal Jhoolni Festival; Source: Project Team

Map 24 shows the various attributes contributing to the fairs and festivals that take place in Garhbor. The nakabandi shows the positions where traffic barricades are placed to ensure that no private vehicles ply between the two points. This segment of the road is serviced only by shared taxis for pilgrims. Pilgrims also move on foot along the distinct processional routes to and from Doodh Talai. Major open spaces along the road have also been marked to convey the location of places where the large congregation of devotees take place as the procession makes temporarily halts there.

The key drawback of this movement pattern is that owing to the barricading of roads between the Gomti Naka and Kankroli Naka, the roads to the settlement of Sawentri is blocked completely, calling for the incorporation of a byepass road to the latter settlement that will ensure its accessibility even during the period of festivals.

Once every month, on the evening of chaturdhashi, the deity is carried in a palanquin through a procession to the Meerabai Temple to meet Meera. Devotees gather at the chowk adjacent to Meerabai Temple and sing devotional songs in honor of the deity. The relationship between the Charbhuja temple and the Meerabai Temple is further strengthened by the custom of sending Bhog on a daily basis from

Charbhujaji Temple to Meerabai Tample. The temple of Meerabai is particularly significant to the culture of Mewar as she is considered to be one of the most prominent devotees of Krishna/ Vishnu (the presiding deity of Charbhuja, Garhbor) and a chief proponent of the Bhakti Movement in the 16th Century.

On the day of amavashya, approximately 150 people – residents of the Garhbor, as well as from the settlements of Bhilwara and Chittor come to attend the celebrations Charbhuja Temple. Most people come early in the day and leave by nightfall. Earlier the parking was used by pilgrims, but at present has become haphazard.Edible offerings are prepared by Devsthan Department in the kitchens of the sarai. Some people also carry their own food. Not many prefer eating in restaurants, except those from Maheshwaris and Baniya castes.

Jal Jhoolni is another major celebration at Garhbor where a large fair is organized.One more prominent fair is held in the month of Falgun when Holi is celebrated with gulaal and devotional songs are chanted. Red gulaal (pigmented powdered) is of particular significance to the community and frequently used during celebrations, due to its connotation with Lord Krishna and his Ras Leela in Vrindavan. This preference to the color red is also reflected in the color of all priests' turbans and even the temple flag. While red is not mandatory, and yellow and white turbans are also permissible, it is still the preferred color. White turbans are worn by those who have lost their fathers recently as a sign of mourning.

3.4. Attributes of Value

3.4.1. Settlement Level

GARHBOR, RAJSAMAND			
S.No.	Value	Aspects	Attributes of Value
1	Built Fabric	Townscape	The historic fabric, narrow lanes, architectural features of the temple, dharamshalas and residences; natural features like kund and talai form the townscape value of the settlement. The Char Bhuja Nath temple sits in the centre of the settlement. The vernacular architecture (Traditional and rural) of the settlement is represented in the houses with high plinth, use of local material, small balconies and foliated archway.
		Architectural	The buildings of heritage value in Garhbor have a distinctive architectural style with use of locally available building materials and unique construction techniques. The new constructions in the area are with modern materials and contemporary construction techniques and systems.
2	Cultural	Historic	It is said about Charbhuja Temple, that the origin of the temple traces back to the times when after the battle of Kurukshetra, Krishna was struck by an arrow and ascended to Baikunth. This hurt his friends, the Pandavas, deeply. As they mourned, it was prophesied that they should try to forget Krishna and begin to worship his idol instead. Thus an idol was shaped by the God Vishwakarma; and this the Pandavas worshipped, until they set forth on their final journey to the Himalayas where they carried the idol along with them. But as the idol grew heavy in their arms, they decided that they could not carry it any further and thus established the temple at Garhbor, where the idol was placed. In order to contextualize the idol to the environment of Rajasthan, it was dressed in the Veer Shringar of the Rajputs comprising of swords and armors. Later, during the Mughal rule, under the reign of iconoclast Aurungzeb, the idol

			was hidden by devotees in order to avert its sacrilege. It was submerged into the water of Hanuman Baoli where it stayed for a long time until roughly 1600 years ago, in 4th century C.E., Suraji of the Gujjar community received instructions in his dreams to recover the idol and re-instate it in the temple.
		Religious	Garhbor is an important pilgrimage destination for the people of Mewar as well as from communities from Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The tangible heritage determines the form of the sacred geography of the city and comprises temples and Dharamshalas linked with the traditions, rituals and customs associated with Lord Char Bhuja Nath.
		Associational	The complex traditional knowledge system is the intangible heritage of the place and is linked with cult of Lord Char Bhuja Nath. These traditions are deep rooted in the life of the local community.
3	Social	Environmental	It is evident in the layout of the settlement that the form and spatial configuration of the settlement as a whole is responsive to the natural topography, so as to harness nature with respect to water harvesting, use of natural materials for construction and technology, land use by way of agricultural fields thus directly impacting livelihoods of the community inhabiting the village.
		Educational	The traditional system of Osra, (the rotational system of management of the temple shared by the descendants of Suraji) involves practices related to operation, maintenance and performance of rites and rituals with the temple. The passing down of this knowledge through generations requires verbal learning and praxis and is an important method through which the level of the engagement between the temple and the community remains constant.
4	Economical		The temple management is run by a cyclical system of service to the temple shared by the Gujjar families of Garhbor on a rotational basis, changing after 15

			days, known as Osra. As per the traditions the revenue generated in the temple during this period belongs to the respective Gujjar families. While few families of the Gujjar Samaj are depended on it, the others have moved out with for better living and work. Owing to the spiritual significance of the temple in the cultural landscape of Rajasthan, Garhbor has become has become a prominent pilgrimage which provides livelihood to the large number of families of the settlement.

3.4.2. Building Level

GARHBOR, RAJSAMAND					
S.No.	Built Components	Value	Component		Comments
1	Charbhuja Nath Mandir	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental		
			Educational		
		Economical			
2	Suraj Pol Darwaza	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental		
			Educational		
		Economical			
3	Shani Darwaza	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		

			Associational		
		Social	Environmental		
			Educational		
		Economical			
4	Umar Baoli Darwaza	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental		
			Educational		
		Economical			
5	Bhim Kund	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental		
			Educational		
		Economical			
6	Hanuman Kund	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental		
			Educational		
		Economical			
7	Umar Baoli	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental		
			Educational		

		Economical			
6	Bus Stand ki sarai	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental		
			Educational		
		Economical			
7	Rasoda	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental		
			Educational		
		Economical			
7	Gowardhan Dharamshala	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental		
			Educational		
		Economical			
8	Devasthan Dept. Kacheri building	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental		
			Educational		
		Economical			
9	Doodh Talai	Built Fabric	Townscape		

			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental		
			Educational		
		Economical			
10	Ramee talai	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental		
			Educational		
		Economical			
11	Dhaat Talai	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental		
			Educational		
		Economical			

3.5. Developmental Pressures

Community aspirations of the settlement's residents were discussed over multiple stakeholders' meetings and community consultations and have been enumerated as follows:

3.5.1. Temple Level

Upon conducting a discussion regarding where in the temple alterations were be possible and permissible, the following scopes of intervention were discovered.

It was found that if any devotee wants to contribute to the temple through charitable constructions, they are first required to submit options of plans for approval.Some built portions of the temple complex are considered sacrosanct, such as the gateway, door, and the main temple. Only amenities that are considered indispensable but are not yet in existence within the complex are allowed to be built, provided that they don't disturb aforementioned structures. Restoration of walls and cladding and flooring with marble are considered permissible changes.

Possibilities of covering the courtyard with glass was considered as a means of retaining light but circumventing rain water. But this was not agreed upon by all, as this would disrupt the natural ventilation of the place and also decrease the value of the temple spire that can be seen rising in isolation from afar.

The requirement for a peaceful and tranquil space for meditation space was felt as the temple precinct and the vicinity of the sanctum sanctorum was overpopulated all day long, and was too noisy for contemplation.

The circulation pattern of pilgrims was understood as a clockwise circumambulatory movement around the main shrine.In order to combat the harsh sun and climatic considerations of Rajasthan, measures taken by the temple included erection of mandapas (temporary structures with cloth covers) around the temple to provide shade and accommodate gatherings of devotees. Chatais (woven mats of plant fibers) are spread along the circumambulatory of the temple to ensure that devotees do not scorch their feet while performing the pradakshina. Further interventions to mitigate problems caused by the harsh weather could be considered.

The possibility of replacing the temporary toilet block for devotees with a new one constructed of of RCC material was discussed. Making a single storey waiting area and resting space for devotees was also discussed.

Security was found to be a major concern for the temple trust, which has lead to the introduction of iron grillage around the temple covering all openings that are kept strictly shut continuously to prevent thefts.

The entrance to the temple precinct was a matter of considerable debate as the group was divided in the matter of whether or not the gate can be expanded. According to some, it was not permissible for Vishnu temples gates to be wider that that existing. It was found that Vastu Shastra plays a prominent part in the design of the temple, a fact that has to be borne in mind before

making any alterations or interventions that may prove to be insensitive to the local sentiment and design principle precedent of the temple precinct.

In a display of profound understanding and a deep sentimental connection with the temple, the locals compared any demolition within the temple precinct to the removal of a body part and considered it equally damaging. Thus, any demolition in favor of development and expansion, to them, was not an option. The existing state of serenity within the temple was attributed to the existing scale of the complex. Further, the committee felt that there is no relationship between the size of a temple and its prestige, thereby making any need for expansion unnecessary to their understanding.

3.5.2. Settlement Level

3.5.2.1. Traffic Management Plan, Parking and Road Network

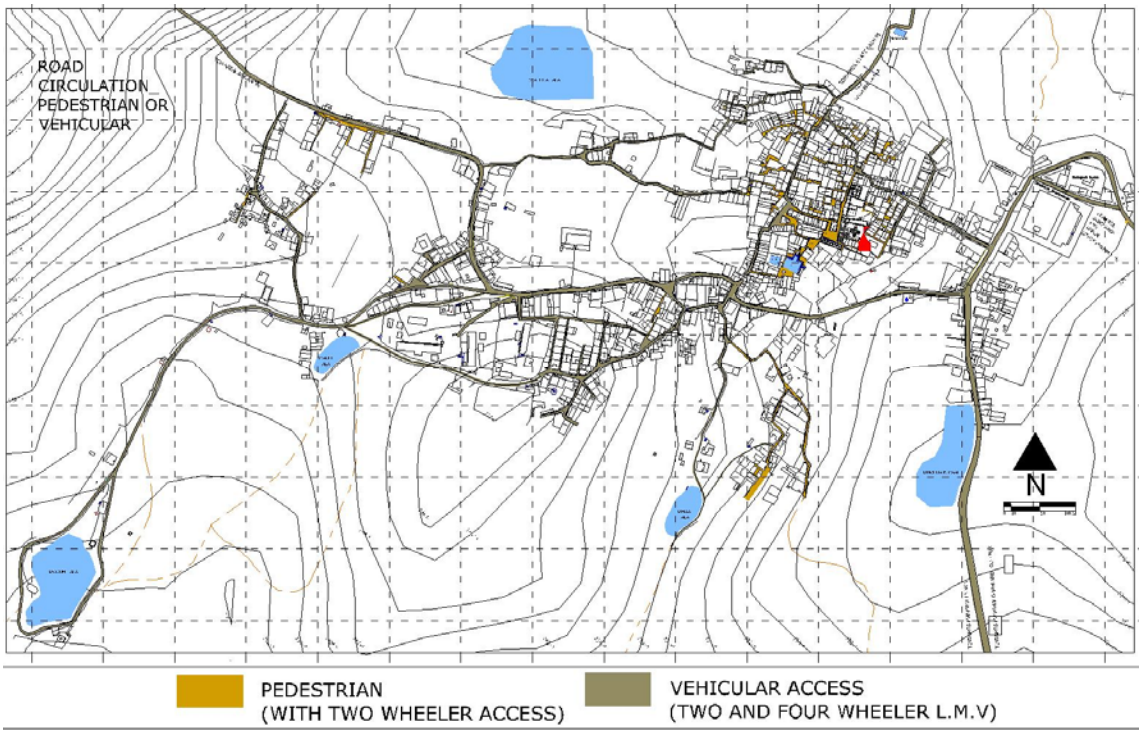
The main problems identified were the lack of a waiting areas and ill maintenance of the road. The movement pattern of the devotees during Jal Jhooolni festival was discussed and possible pedestrian traffic management plans were considered. At present, ingress and egress is not organized and happen simultaneously through all of the many gates of the temple creating a confusing and chaotic situation that calls for a better control.

Regarding circulation routes, it was found that devotees come to the Charbhuja Temple, directly from the parking area or the bus terminal. From the temple, they proceed on foot towards the ground where the Jal Jhoolni Fair takes place. On their return journey, they follow the same path, making a stop at the temple, before leaving the precinct through Shani Gate and heading towards the parking area or bus terminal.

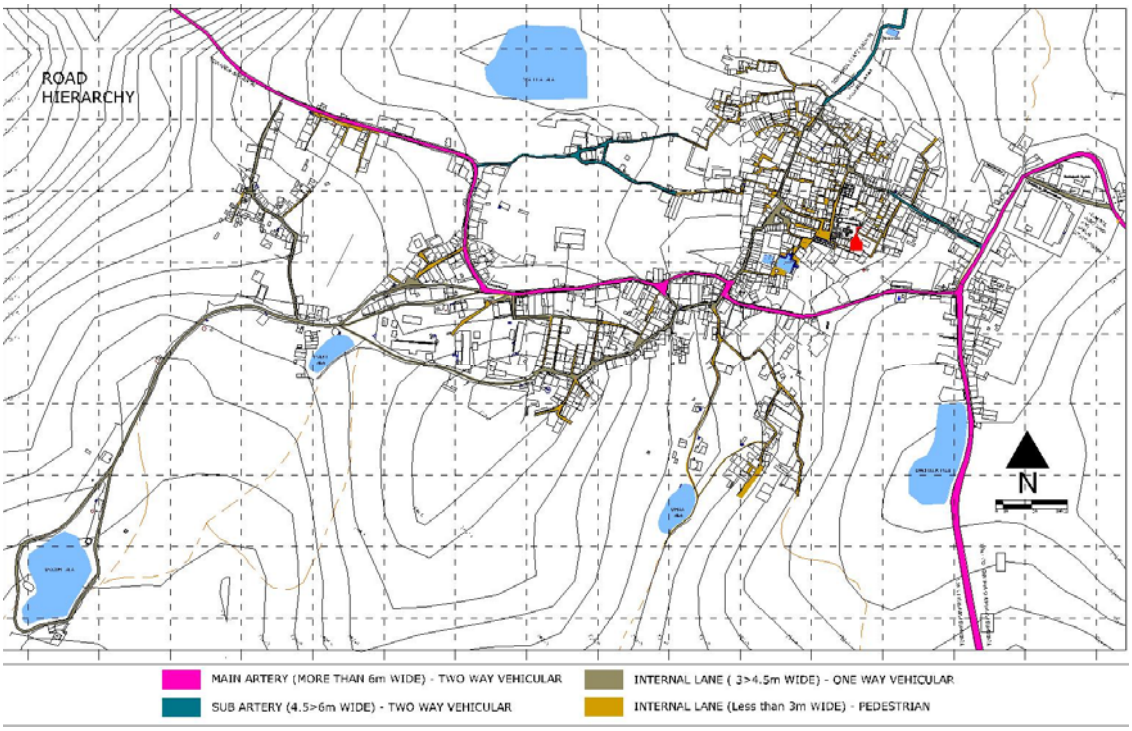
Parking was identified as a major current issue. The parking area that is being used at present is at an approximate distance of 2 kilometers from the temple, making it an inconveniently long walk for the devotees, especially the children, old, disabled and invalid. A second parking space exists near the hospital, again located at quite distance away from the temple. It was thus suggested that the land occupied by the sugar factory, covering an area of 16 bighas, and situated much closer to the temple be used instead. This change can bring down the distance to a half of the original length making the journey to the temple easier for pilgrims.

It is necessary to resolve the problem related to parking as during the Jal Jhoolni festival, the road to Sawentri also gets blocked owing to this. Thus the possibility of connecting these two settlements through an alternate bypass route was discussed. This would solve not only the issue of congestion, but could also accommodate some amount of parking space on either side of the road.

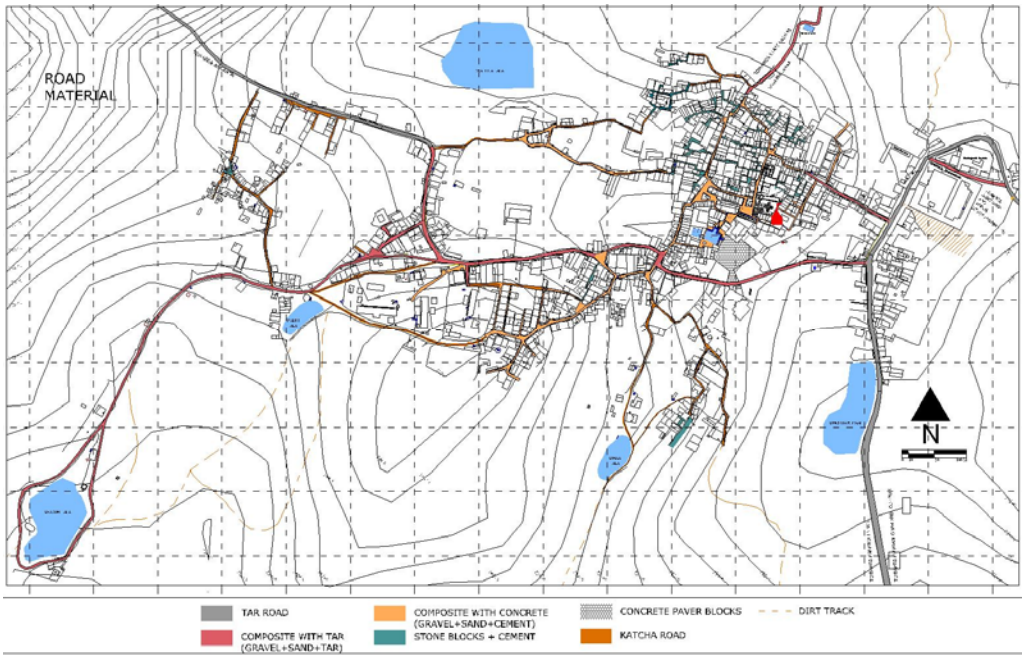
In relation to the congestion caused by the fair and festival, it was discovered that the mandir chowk experiences a very high density of devotees, but only over a period of half an hour while the procession carrying the deity emerges from the temple. However, this congestion is short-lived and disperses from the chowk as the procession begins its journey to Doodh Talai.



Map 25: Map of Road Circulation, Pedestrian or Vehicular; Source: Project Team

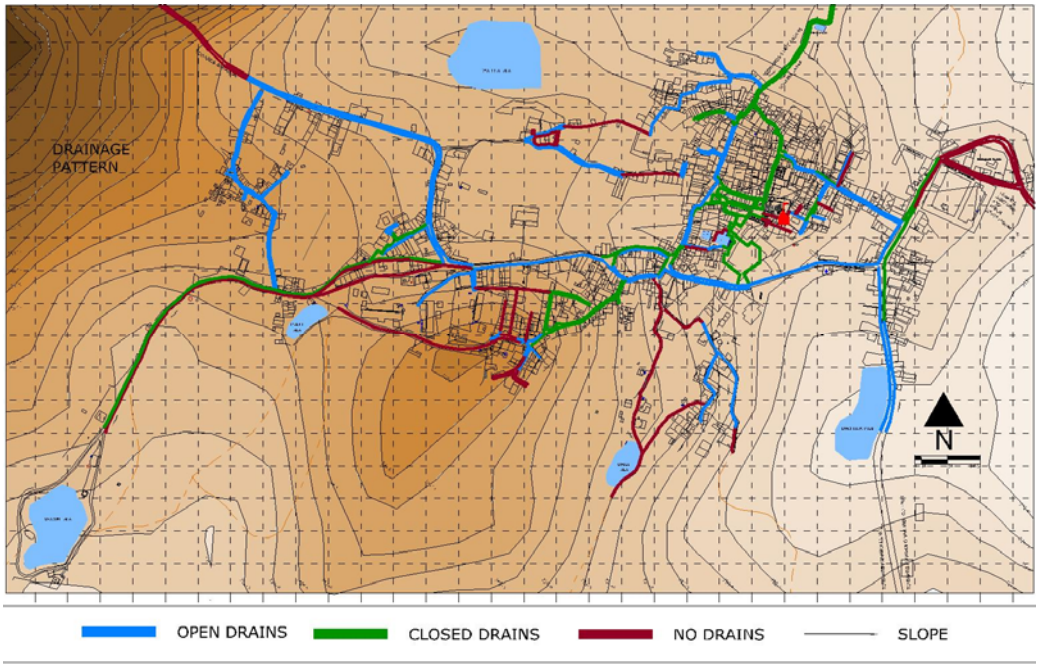


Map 26: Map of Road Hierarchy highlighting bottlenecks; Source: Project Team



Map 27: Map of Road Material; Source: Project Team

Maps 25, 26, 27 show the road network catering to the settlement with road circulation, road hierarchy and road materials respectively. The maps show that apart from the temple precinct, the rest of the settlement has vehicular access. Apart from the main arterial road which is 4-6 m wide, the rest of the roads are 1-2 m wide allowing only the passage of two wheeler vehicles. While the main arterial road is composite with tar, the other roads are composite with concrete. The state highway is the only tar road, and 6 m wide to the east of the settlement.



Map 28: Map of Drainage Pattern; Source: Project Team

Maps 28 shows the drainage pattern of the settlement. The core of the settlement can be seen to have covered drain while open drains and lack of drains can be observed in the verges.

3.5.2.1. Sewerage

The untreated sewage flowing from the settlement and on to the drains of the main street was also perceived as an issue that required urgent attention, in the form of the provision of gutters to channel the water in a sanitary manner. Problems related to sewage management was also found in the area between Meera Tenple and Umar Baoli. The drains were also found to be responsible for the deteriorating quality of water of the Bheem Kund. The drains near the parking area also needed interventions in the form of repair and maintenance.

3.5.2.2. Solid Waste Management

Solid Waste management was another area that required attention. The consistent increase in population can be predicted to generate more waste in the future and only worsen already disorderly situation, unless an organized system of solid waste management with integrated plans for the future is systematized and put to effect to control the situation urgently.

OBSERVATION

It was observed that the residents of the settlement had a very clear idea of areas affecting their community life that could benefit from infrastructural interventions.

Through an unwritten code of law, they also had a clear notion of interventions that were permissible and non-permissible within the temple precinct which must be bourn in mind for proposals, along with the fact that the Vastu Shastra is to be considered absolute for design interventions to ensure that the architecture of the temple remains compliant with those recommended by Hindu scriptures which are considered sacrosanct by the local community. Institutional reforms can also be recommended to formalize these existing, implied guidelines to ensure that extraneous influences do not bring about changes foreign to the tradition of the settlement and disempower them.

CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT OF TEMPLE

4. CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT OF SRI CHARBHUJAJI MANDIR

4.1 Methodology

The temple complex of Sri Charbhuja Nath ji is located at the heart of the settlement. The historic settlement was developed around this religious core, with elements of significance directly linked with the worshiping of Sri Charbhuja nath (e.g: Bhim Kund, Hanuman Kund, Shani dwar and Suraj Pol) The temple is the magnet to lakhs of pilgrims throughout the year and during Jal Jhoolni festival. Hence, to maintain and conserve this centre of reverence, it is important to develop a strategy for conservation and development to cater to the increasing needs of the pilgrims and the limited carrying capacity of the temple. Hence, measures need to be taken towards conserving the temple in consideration to the aspirations of the pilgrims and the residents, structure its stability and material composition, etc. and risk preparedness during major festivals.

Conservation planning:

This Conservation Plan has been written in order to:

- ***Describe the site*** and explain its setting, its current status and its historical context with elements that make up the site in the form of inventories of the cultural resource;
- ***Assess the significance*** of the remains, their landscape and ecological context;
- ***Assess the vulnerability*** of the site;
- ***Provide recommendations and policies*** to protect that significance

Objectives of the Conservation Plan:

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

4.2 Historical and Archival Research

For the historical research of the temple and associated rituals and traditions, community consultations were carried out to acquire information regarding the main shrine and the temple complex. Community consultations were helpful to identify the social and cultural significance of the temple at local as well as regional level and also to comprehend the awareness about the structure its history and evolution within the surroundings and with

respect to the aspirations of the community. In the past, many up gradation and revitalization activities for the temple have been carried out on the temple and its surroundings, by the local communities as well as the management authority. The changes of reconstruction of certain rooms. Arcades, staircases are evident on comparing with archival temple documentation drawing. Hence, to document the changes brought about in the past and to identify and document the effects of these alterations and interventions on the structure it is necessary to delve into archival research.

The following are a few examples of the records acquired through community consultations with the local residents of Garhbor village. These photographs from their private collection of family photographs demonstrate the condition of the structure in the past (Approximately 1990s). It is observed that the arcade to the North of the main shrine was a double colonnaded structure; double colonnade on the ground floor and rooms on the first floor. However, this colonnaded was demolished and reconstructed in 2007 to create large corridors for congregation of the pilgrims both on the ground and the first floor. This reconstruction of this arcade follows the design of Jain temples, façade and arches and columns built in marble. These modifications and new constructions alter the traditional architectural vocabulary of the original temple complex. However, the space generated with this new intervention is highly used by pilgrims and has enhanced the user space through creation of public open spaces with in the temple enclosure.

Image 16: Archival photo of the temple complex. The double colonnaded arcade is visible in the background, which has now been demolished and reconstructed. Source: Private collection of photographs of local resident in Garhbor

Image 17: Photograph showing the rewadi being carried to Sri Charbhuja ji Nath temple complex. In the background the 'Bus stand ki Sarai is visible. Source: Private collection of photographs of local resident in Garhbor.

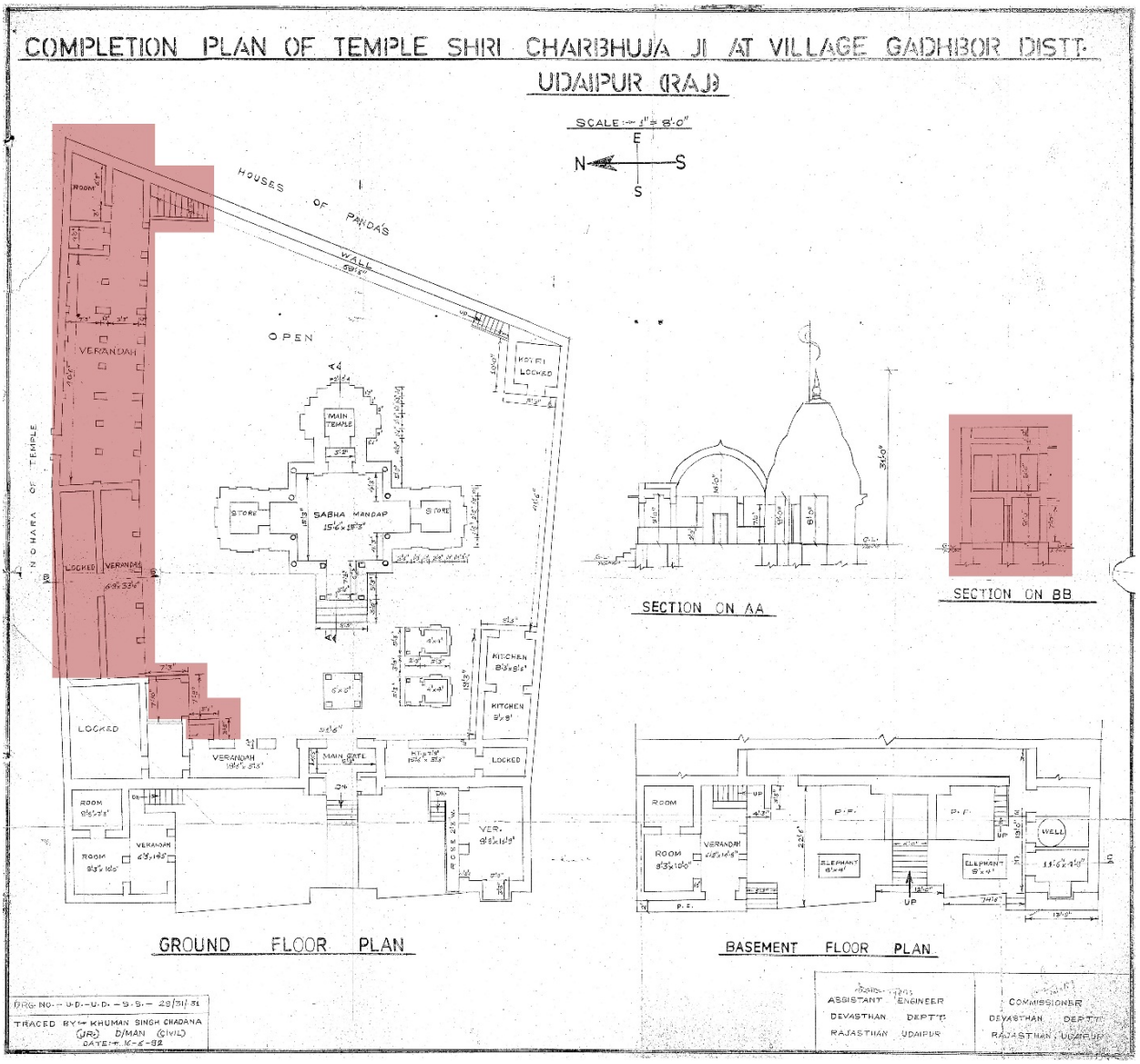


Image 18: Architectural documentation plan of the Sri Charbhuja ji temple complex, as drawn in 1992. Portions highlighted in red are demolished and reconstructed. Source: Devasthan Department, Udaipur

Analysis of archival records is crucial as it provided information of the historic complex at a particular point of time in the history. By comparison and analysis of the archival drawings and the present documentation and visual inspection, we can arrive at the documentation of the chronological evolution of the temple and also analyze the impacts and the benefits of the alterations carried out and derive a conservation plan.

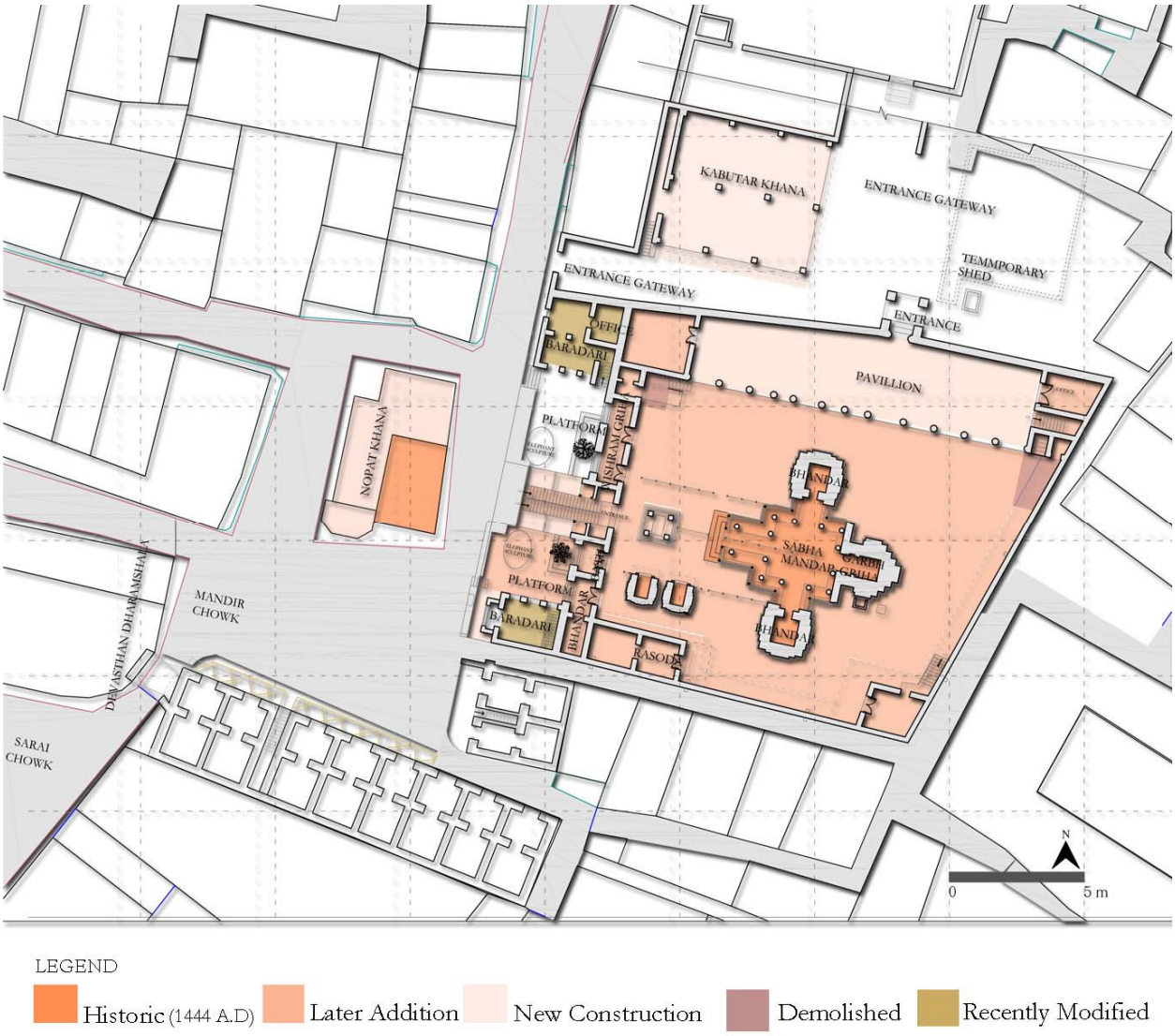


Image 19: Historical layering of the temple complex; Source: Project Team

The above map indicates the chronological development of the temple complex. The oldest core is the main shrine of Sri Charbhuja Nath ji and the shrines of Sri Vidhata mata, Sri Parmaji and Sri Suraji ki chhatri. The chhatri has been renovated in recent times (2000s) .The enclosure of the temple complex is historic, built in continuation to the main shrine. The original colonnaded arcade was demolishes and reconstructed in 2007. Many minor alterations such as addition of pujari rooms (Vishramgriha), bath areas and toilets, staircase near the arcade, space for rasoda are later additions and alterations, the exact dates are unknown. This documentation of chronology is important to demonstrate the alterations brought about in the temple complex and the percentage of original structure present on site. This map is generated through visual inspection, design analysis and community consultation to document the alterations. Majority of the historic complex is intact, with minor alterations over surfaces and few additions.

4.3. Principles of Conservation

The underlying principles and assessment approach of the Conservation Plan are derived from The Burra Charter (1999)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.4. Statement of Significance

Assessing the significance of a heritage asset, such as the Sri Charbhuja ji temple, lies at the very heart of the conservation planning process. The assessment approach used in this study essentially involves making value judgments about how and why the temple and its complex is significant. Understanding the importance of the temple defines the way in which decisions can be made about everything related to the structure, from current management to future usage. Consideration is given to both the overall temple and its complex as well as the individual elements and other infrastructure within the temple complex. The settlement of Garhbhor is situated within the boundaries of the historically eminent State of Mewar – a region in Southern Rajasthan that comprised of areas currently forming the districts of Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Raj Samand, portions of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat – ruled by the Gahlot and Sisodia Dynasties of Rajputs for longer than 1200 years,

beginning from the 8th Century C.E and continuing till 1970, when title-hood was abolished in independent India. Garbhor is considered a pilgrimage of paramount importance in the sacred geography of Rajasthan owing to the position of reverence that its presiding deity Charbhujaji holds, and its historic associations with the Kingdom of Mewar, particularly with the most celebrated monarch of Mewar, Maharana Pratap, who ruled Rajputana and fought the Mughals valiantly from the impregnable fortress of Kumbhalgarh in the same tehsil as the village of Garhbhor. The Temple dedicated to Charbhuja Ji –the first manifestation of Lord Krishna before his re-incarnations as Shrinath Ji, Shri Jagannath, Ranchhod Rai and Dwarkadhish – sits at the heart of the dense historic fabric of the settlement which is planned around it as an enclosure (with only the historic gates of the fortification remaining now) formed of temples, shrines, sarais, baolis and kunds, all connected by a network of lanes and by lanes opening up to form chowks at important nodes. Historicity is not confined to the built footprints here, but spread across the settlement as a larger cultural landscape encompassing heritage both natural and cultural, tangible and intangible.

Nature and Culture - Tangible and Intangible

According to local beliefs, the idol of Charbhujaji is said to have been created by the God Vishwakarma himself, and the temple of Charbhujaji established by the Pandavas towards the end of their lives as they made their final journey to the Himalayas. But while exact historic dates cannot be ascertained, according to the rich traditional of oral history, the idol of Charbhujaji was recovered and re-instated in the temple by Suraji – forefather to the larger Gujjar community residing in Garbhor today – from under the water of Hanuman Baoli, where it had been hidden to prevent sacrilege during the iconoclastic reign of Mughal Emperor Aurungzeb. This incident places the temple to the 17th Century C.E. The built heritage components in Garhbhor simultaneously constitutes of elements historic, social, cultural, architectural, artistic, associational and environmental significance. The geographical location of the village makes it a cultural landscape, as the planning demonstrates a responsiveness to the region's distinct physiographic features that been translated into planning principles, principles of water harvesting and values of cultural association to the landscape.

Table 8: Statement of significance and values of the Sri Charbhuja Nath temple; Source: Project team

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE											
ZONE	BUILDING/ STRUCTURE	VALUES									
		HISTORIC	ARCHITECTURAL	ASSOCIATIONAL	SPIRITUAL	INTANGIBLE	SOCIAL	EDUCATIONAL	ECONOMIC	ENVIRONMENTAL	SPATIAL
TEMPLE	CHARUBHUJA JI TEMPLE	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	MEDIUM

Historic Value

According to local beliefs, the idol of Charbhujaji is said to have been created by the God Vishwakarma himself, and the temple of Charbhujaji established by the Pandavas towards the end of their lives as they made their final journey to the Himalayas. But while exact historic dates cannot be ascertained, according to the rich traditional of oral history, the idol of Charbhujaji was recovered and re-instated in the temple by Suraji – forefather to the larger Gujjar community residing in Garbhor today – from under the water of Hanuman Baoli, where it had been hidden to prevent sacrilege during the iconoclastic reign of Mughal Emperor Aurungzeb. This incident places the temple to the 17th Century C.E.

Architectural value

The temple complex of Sri Charbhuja Nath is the main historical complex and possesses high cultural and social significance, both within the settlement and at a regional level. The temple is built following the principles of Hindu Temple Architecture and includes a sabha mandap (hall way) preceding the garbha griha (sanctum sanctorum) housing the deity. Apart from the main garbha griha, there are two alcoves on either side of the sabha mandapa. The mandapa is roofed by a shallow corbelled dome structure supported on columns. While the main temple is located at the center of the high walled fortification and the gallery running parallel to it, towards the west are smaller independent shrines of Vidhata Mata and Parmaji and a pavilion- Suraji ki Chhatri. A colonnaded arcade runs along the North of the complex, which acts as a congregational area for visitors, pilgrims and the temple's servitors. The temple is approached by a flight of stairs, flanked by rooms on either sides that are used as *sarais* or resting area.

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

Associational value

Spiritual value, Intangible value

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

The institutional framework governing the temple's operation and maintenance has been evolved over centuries. This sophisticated servitor system of management is known as the Osra System and is a participatory process engaging the local population to their heritage, enabling them to conserve their tradition and further acting towards integrating the community. Moreover, daily, monthly and annual fairs and festivals of the settlement keep their socio-cultural heritage alive, and also enhance their economy by acting as magnet for inhabitants of not only residents of Garhbhor but from other neighboring towns and villages as well.

Social value, Educational value

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

Economic value

The temple management is run by a cyclical system of service to the temple shared by the families of Garhbor on a rotational basis, changing after 15 days, known as Osra. As per

the traditions the revenue generated in the temple during this period belongs to the respective Gujjar families.

Owing to the spiritual significance of the temple in the cultural landscape of Rajasthan, Sri Charbhuja ji temple is a prominent pilgrimage and with associated religious commerce activities provide livelihood to the large number of families of the settlement.

Environmental value

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

Spatial configuration

The arrangement and the location of the main temple, accessed through main historic gates, large open areas with trees and sit out areas in main chowks, holy water kunds and baolis is harmonious.

4.5 Documentation and Architectural Description

Sri Charbhuja Ji temple

The temple complex is located at a high level, with reference to the topography and contours of the land, in the settlement. The main historical access to the temple complex is trhough the Suraj Pol darwaza, the historic gate located towards Noeth East of the temple. The main courtyard of the temple is approached through a series of steps. The front faced and the main gateway to the temple is flanked by two elephant statues with guards sitting atop, as dwarpals, and baradaris on the either side.

In the main temple courtyard, the main shrine of Sri Charbhuja ji is located in the center whereas other shrines of Suraji ki chhatri, Vidhata Mata shrine and Parmaji ki shrine are located near the entrance gateway. The colonnaded Sabha Mandap leads to the main Garbhgriha where the idol of Sri Charbhuja ji is located. Two rooms are located on either sides of the sabha mandapa, used as bhandar (storage) to store for item related to worship of the idol (e.g: Sri Charbuja nath ji's garments, rewadi, ornaments, etc.) The Garbhagriha and the bhandar rooms are capped with shkhara and the sabha mandap is capped with a shallow dome.

The main temple is a load bearing structure. The level of the temple is higher than the rest of the village as there is one level of subterranean rooms beneath the temple. These rooms are no longer for any purpose, nor opened, though means of access do exist. The courtyard of temple and the enclosure is constructed over retaining walls. From the external ground level, the height of these walls area approximately 12.5 m and from the internal courtyard the height of the enclosure walls is 6.6 m Owing to the inundations in the ground, two entrances which lead to the main shrine have different methods of access. The main entrance is accessed through a flight of steps, whereas the door to the North is accessed by a ramp.

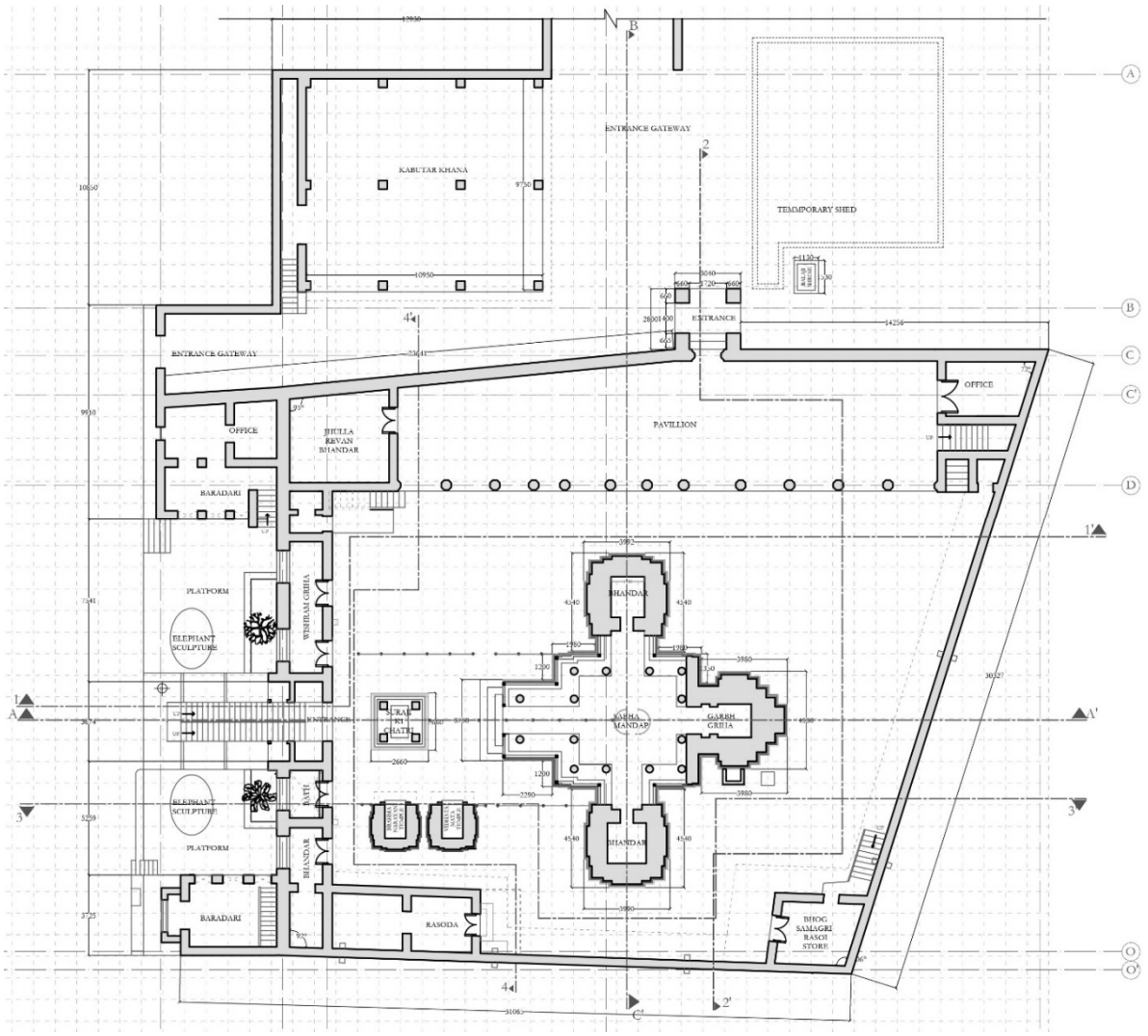


Image 20: Architectural documentation of Sri Charbhuja Nath ji temple, Site plan; Source: Project Team

Image 21: Architectural documentation of Sri Charbhuja Nath ji temple, Site section; Source: Project Team

(For detailed drawings, please refer to Annexures)

Sri Charbhuja ji Temple Chowk

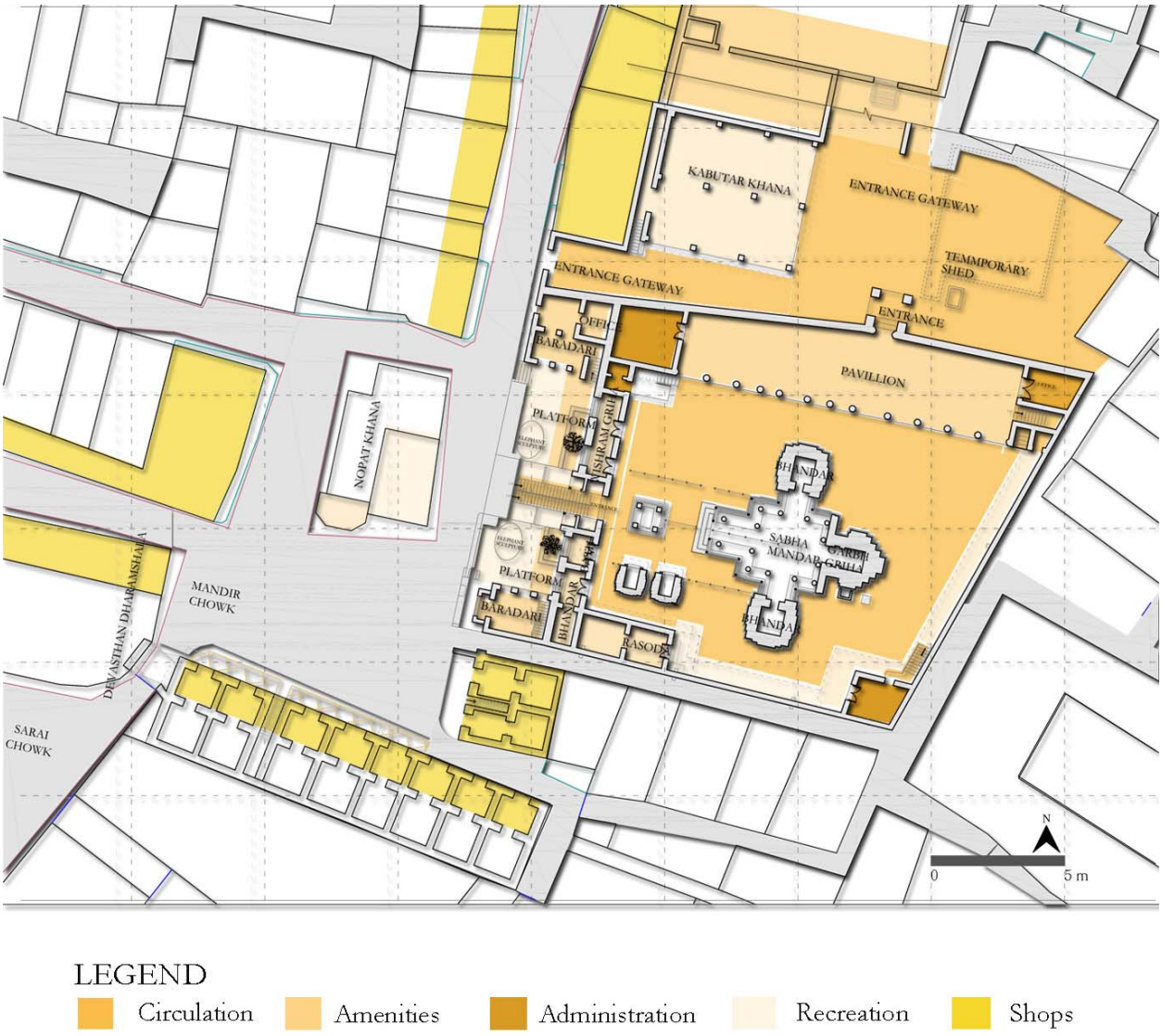
The open area (main chowk) in front of the temple has been provided with several shops along its edges. While the central space has been provided with a pavilion for religious activities as well visitor use (as seating and rest area) the open spaces is used for parking of two wheelers as well as queuing of the pilgrims waiting for darshan. The activities generated by the visitation to the temple, further presence of the shops, and informal commercial activity by the vendors creates an extremely high demand on a very little physical space.

The present usage:

- Used as parking for two wheelers by shop owners and locals.
- The central congregational space (the Nopat Khana) is used as hawan kund, resting and congregational space for the pujaris.
- Drinking water fountain is constructed near the Nopat Khana.
- Active use of the edges of the courtyard with informal activities. The chowk is lined with shops, Public and privately owned. These shops cater to pilgrims, selling religious goods used for the worship and eateries.

4.6. Activity Mapping - daily rituals, ceremonies and festivals

Documentation of Zoning



LEGEND

Circulation | Amenities | Administration | Recreation | Shops

Image 22: Zoning of the temple complex and chowk; Source: Project Team

The above map is the documentation of the zoning and the user spaces. The area delineated as Recreation Zone covers an array of diverse leisurely activities. It provides shade to pilgrims in summer such that they can sit and rest here; it is used by pujaris for their meetings; it is used for conglomeration and the singing of devotional songs and also for the performance of personal meditative chants and prayers. Few rooms with in the temple complex are used as a bhandar (storage) to store materials, ornaments, garments belonging to Sri Charbhuja ji. The circumambulatory path, the pavilion to the North, terrace, platforms ate main entrance, pavilion under construction are major public areas.In the main temple chowk, the Nopat khana is used as havan kund, shrine for associated deities, drinking water fountain. The shops selling religious goods are present at the periphery of this chowk.

Documentation of Amenity Spaces

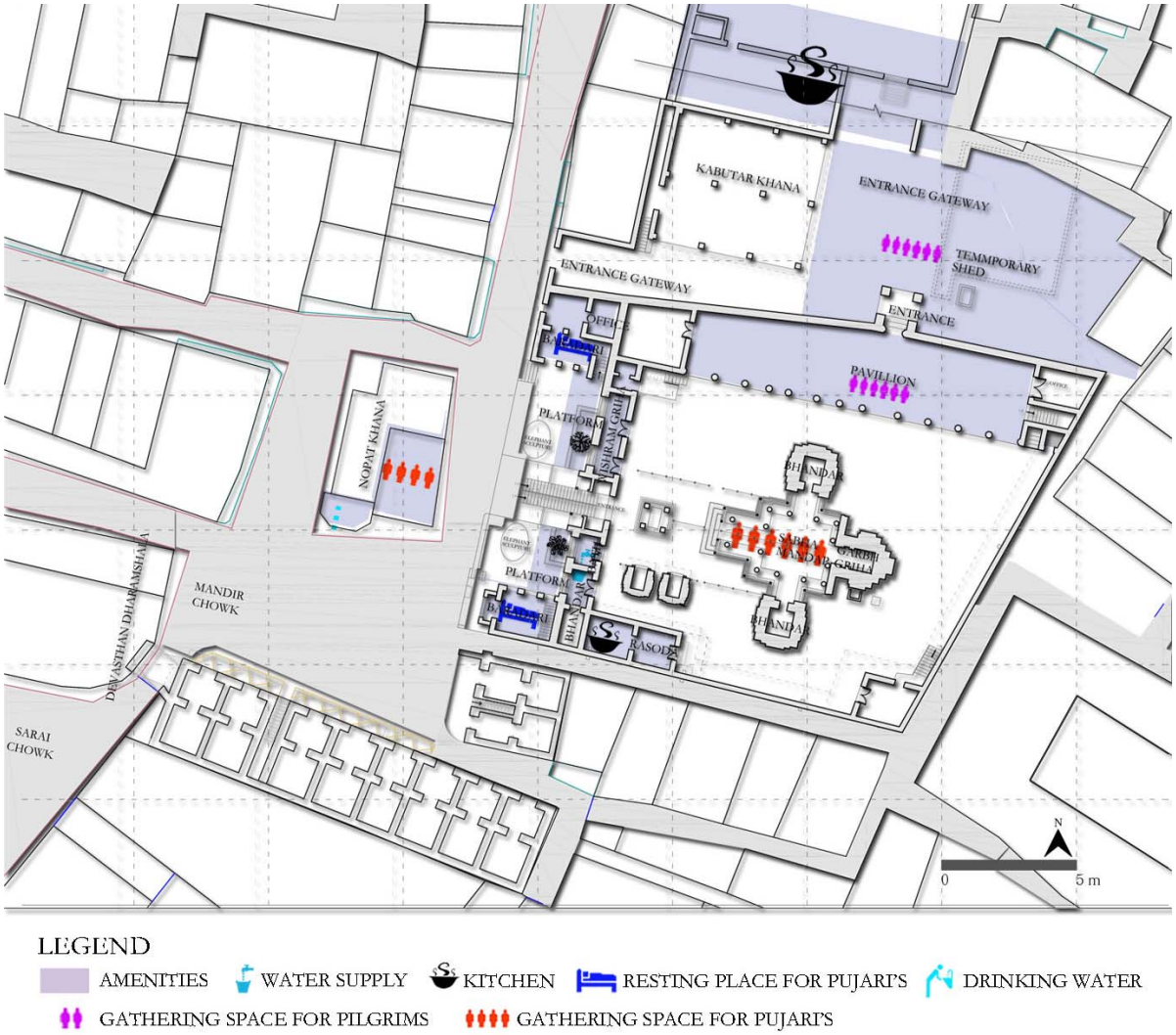


Image 23: Mapping of existing amenity spaces in the temple complex and chowk; Source: Project Team

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

Rasoda: The daily bhog (prashad) is prepared here to be offered to Sri Charbhuja Nath ji

Recreational area: the newly constructed arcade(Two levels) are huge open public areas used by the pilgrims to sit, singing of devotional songs.

Vishram griha: Theses areas are the resting spaces for the pujaris. As per the osra system, the Pujari in charge is not allowed to leave the temple complex. Hence, facilities of resting, bathrooms ad toilets facilities are provided with the complex.

Baradari at the main entrance: These are historic structures in traditional architectural design, upper floors extended recently. These spaces are used as resting areas by the pujaris, lockers rooms, etc. Dedicated user spaces are absent in this area.

Kabutar khana: This area is dedicated for the feeding the pigeons. This activity has a high connotation and religious significance amongst the locals. A Ground+ 1 structure is built here, lower floor used as granary and storage, whereas first floor has an open terrace with corrugated tin roofing used to feeding the birds.

Congregational area: This area has been recently developed by the local community to create a space for collective activities during mela, like *bhajan* and singing religious songs, also to provide shade to pilgrim during reins and harsh summers. The new construction is an RCC structure.

The Nopat Khana: This structure in the temple chowk is used as a havan kund as is enshrines few deities. The platform is also used as a congregational area. A drinking water fountain has been constructed along the edge of this structure. A new staircase in GI sections has been constructed to reach the first floor, which has been installed with mechanical nagadas (Drums) to annoce the time of the daily puja and aarti.

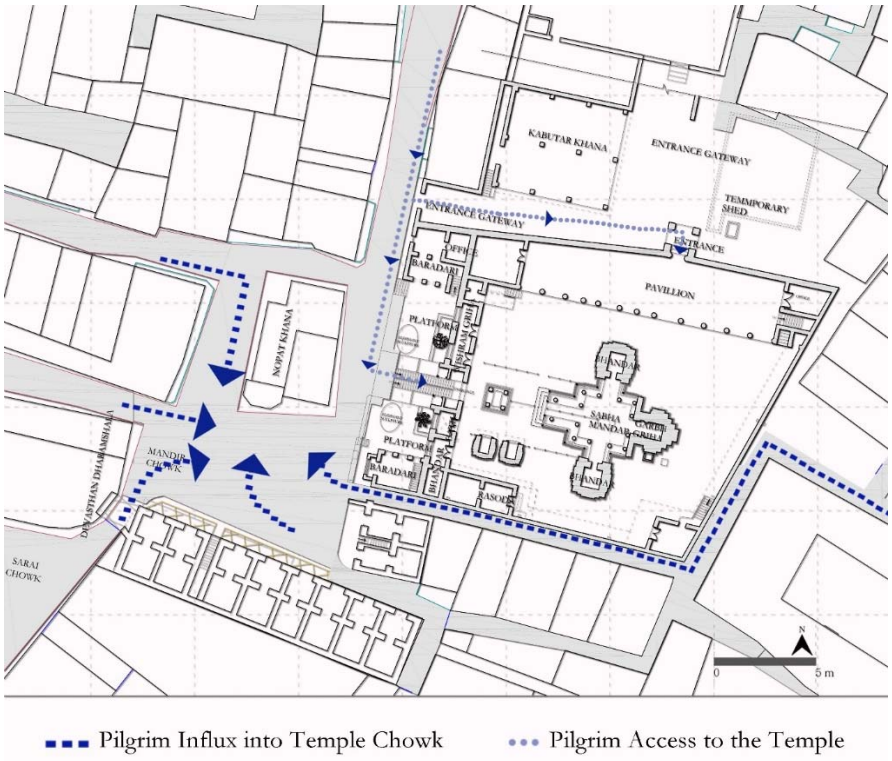


Image 24: Activity mapping in the temple chowk on ordinary days; Source: Project Team

The above map shows the entry of pilgrims from different entry points and historic gates. Though the historic and traditional entry to thetemple is through the Suraj Pol Darwaja, located to the North East of the main temple, many other accesses are used as per the convenience of the pilgrims arriving on foot, two wheelers and cars and buses.

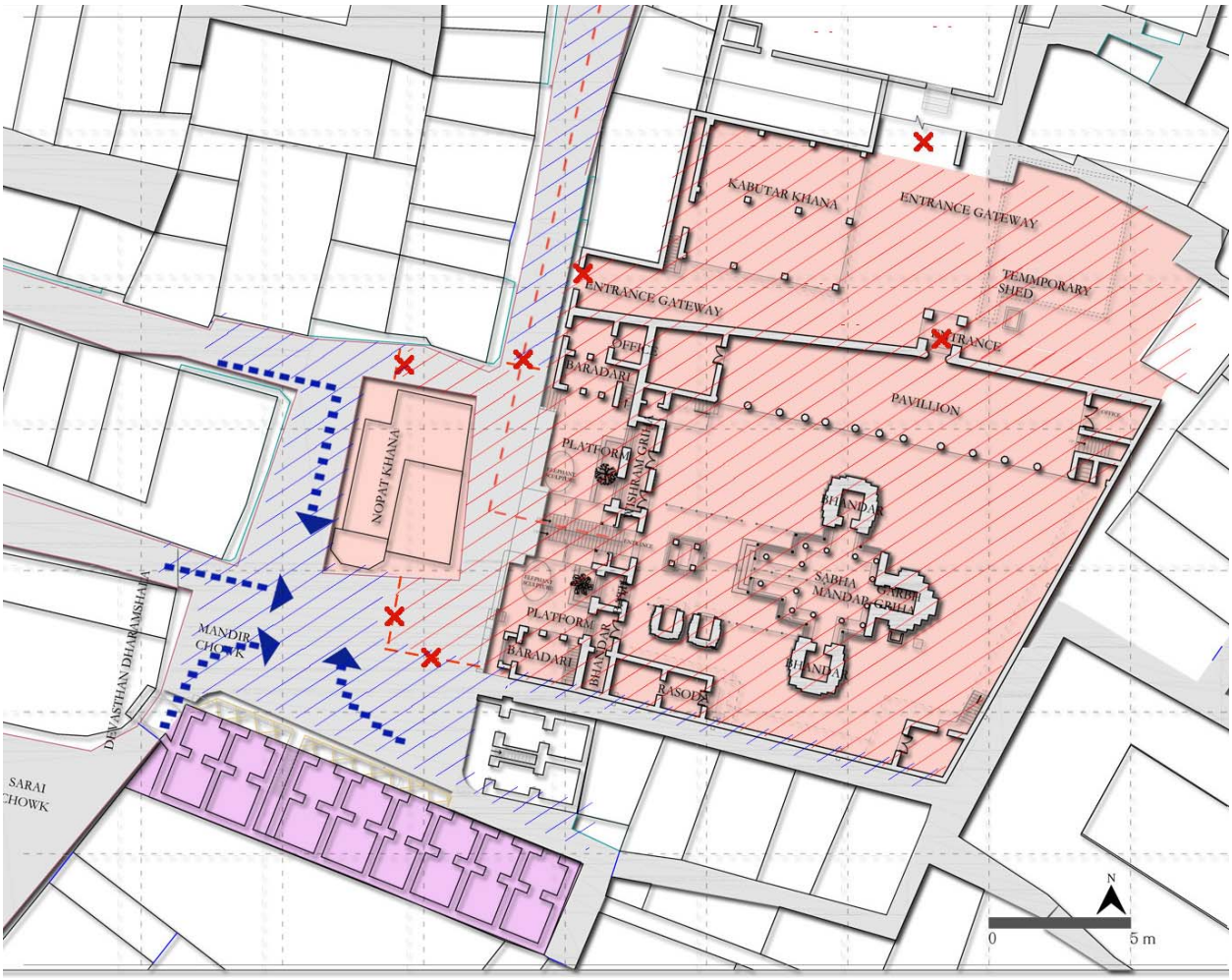


Image 25: Activity mapping in the temple chowk during Jal Jhoolni mela; Source: Project Team

During the mela, to control the access of pilgrims and formalize and channelize for smooth organization, a barricade is set up in front of the main entrance gate to demarcate the areas for pilgrims and the pujaris. The Gram Panchayat and Devasthan Department are responsible for installation of barricades, signage, CCTV cameras and arrangement for the surveillance by the Police. Only Pujaris and Police officers and allowed to access the barricaded area. After the rewadi leaves the temple, the barricades are removed and the temple is again open for pilgrims.

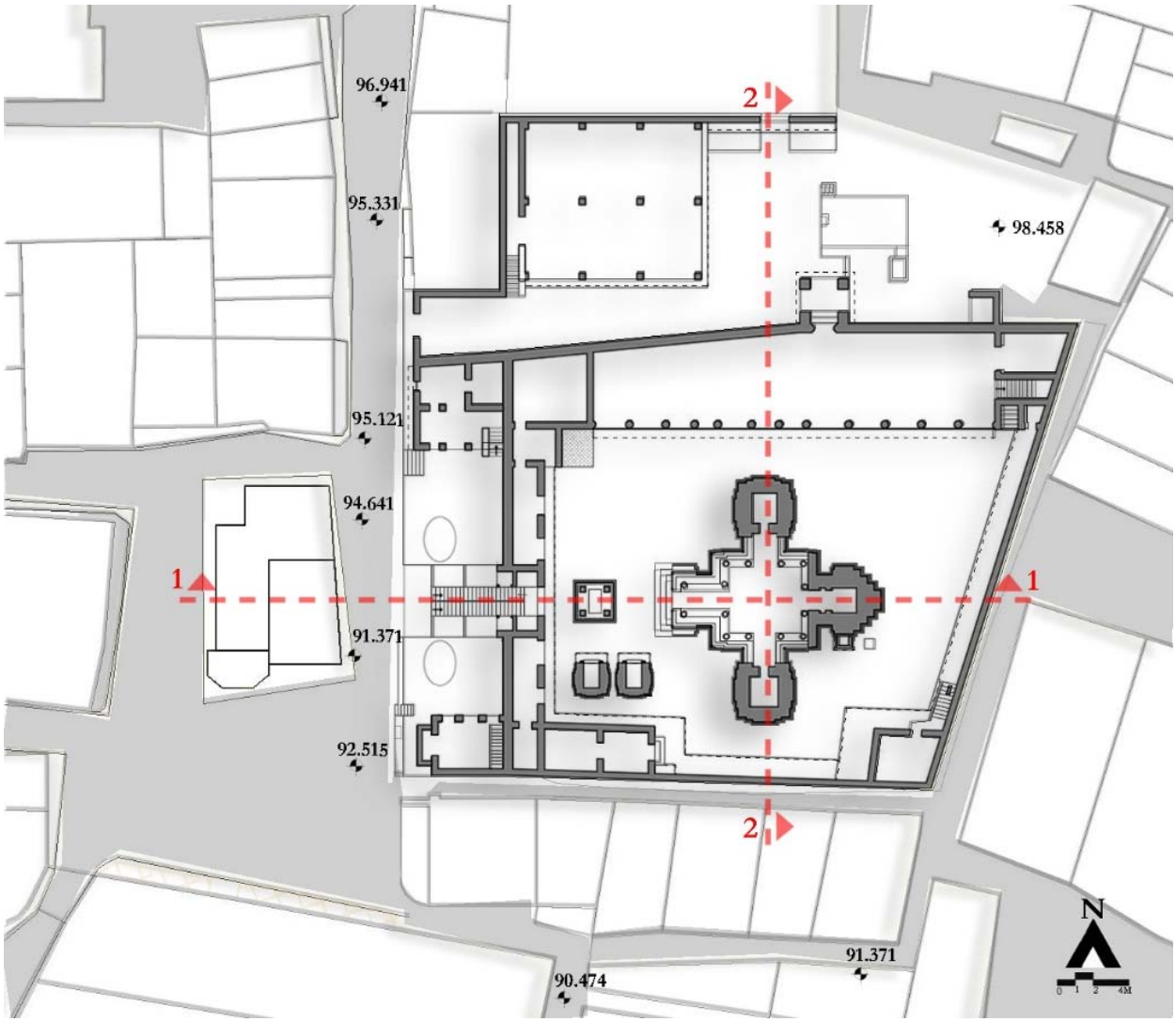


Image 26: Plan showing Section Line and Site Levels, Source: Project Team

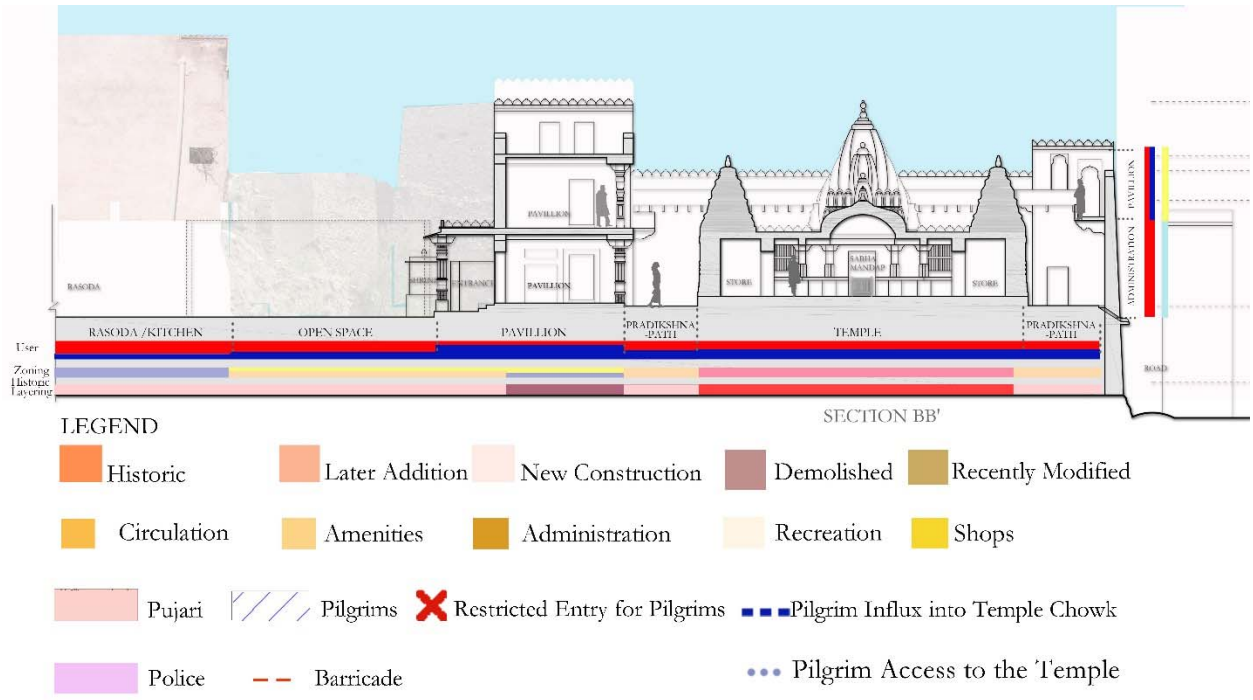


Image 27: Section 1 showing historical layering and zoning and user analysis; Source: Project Team

Legend

Image 28: Section 2 showing historical layering and zoning and user analysis; Source: Project Team

The above sections indicate the zoning, amenity and recreational areas and the users- pujaris of pilgrims. It can be observed that few areas are dominated by the either.

4.7 Existing Visitor Infrastructure

Table 9: Table to document and evaluate the existing amenities and infrastructure for Visitor Management; Source: Project Team

GARHBOR_Visitor Infrastructure Matrix / Visitor Management Checklist						
Sr. no.	**Infrastructure**	**Photographs/ Illustrations**	**Good condition**	**Poor condition**	**Absent**	**Description**
TEMPLE LEVEL						
1.	Signage			√		Signage are painted on the walls, from entrance near the parking and few signage showing entry and exit to the temple. Largely, the settlement is devoid of signage for facilitating visitors.
2.	Lockers			√		Existing locker room is near the temple platform, hardly accessed by pilgrims and visitors, majorly used by pujaris or lies underutilized.
3.	Shoe Racks				√	No show rack facilities, all the shoes are kept at the main entrance of the temple.
4.	Security System			√		Four CCTV cameras are installed in the temple and the chowk 1. At the main entrance; 2. Inside the sabhamandapa; 3. East wall; 4. Police thana building in the temple chowk) Only Camera no.1 and 2 are active throughout the year, and its surveillance and control is located in the Devasthan office building. Other cameras are activated during the mela days.
5.	Drinking Water				√	Water supply is provided for the pujaris, in the vishram griha (resting areas and rooms)
6.	Electrical systems (safety)			√		The distribution board located at the platform of the temple is ill-maintained with many loose wires running around. Also this DB is located next to a rain water drain, which can cause major fire hazards. There's a transformer located near the North platform, from which electricity is drawn for the temple. Few solar panels are installed on the terrace.

7.	Kitchen			√		The kitchen on the south wall of the temple is used for cooking bhog (prasad) every day. The waste water from the area drains out in an open drain, through a broken pipe. This causes water ingress and drainage issues due to improper channelization.
8.	Toilets			√		Bathrooms are located within the temple complex, for the use of pujaris. The drainage of the waste water is channelized towards the soft areas on the platform, ill-maintained, causing dampness and water stains on the floor and walls of the temple.
9.	Illumination			√		Few tube lights and spot lights are installed on the walls and the shikhar of the temple. Most of the electrical lighting fixtures are not working.
10.	Interpretation		√			The arcade to the North of the temple has murals installations demonstrating Hindu mythological stories.
11.	Seating/ Waiting Area			√		The waiting area at the entrance of the temple is insufficient owing to the large number of pilgrims (approx. 1000 per day) visiting the temple. The two stories arcade to the North serves as a waiting and recreational area. Baradari at the entrance of the temple is used as resting place for the pujaris
12.	Barrier Free Design				√	The main entrance of the temple is through a series of steps; Ramps are missing. The entrance from the North door is accessed by a ramp, but it is not the main entrance.

4.8. Material Extant

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

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

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

Columns: Local stone; Sandstone, Marble, RCC

Roof: Local stone; Sandstone, Marble, RCC

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

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

Other infrastructure: Electric fixtures and PVC conduits, water pipes is plastic, steel, PEX, PVC, Iron grating for rain water channels, stone- PVC spouts for rain water drainage.

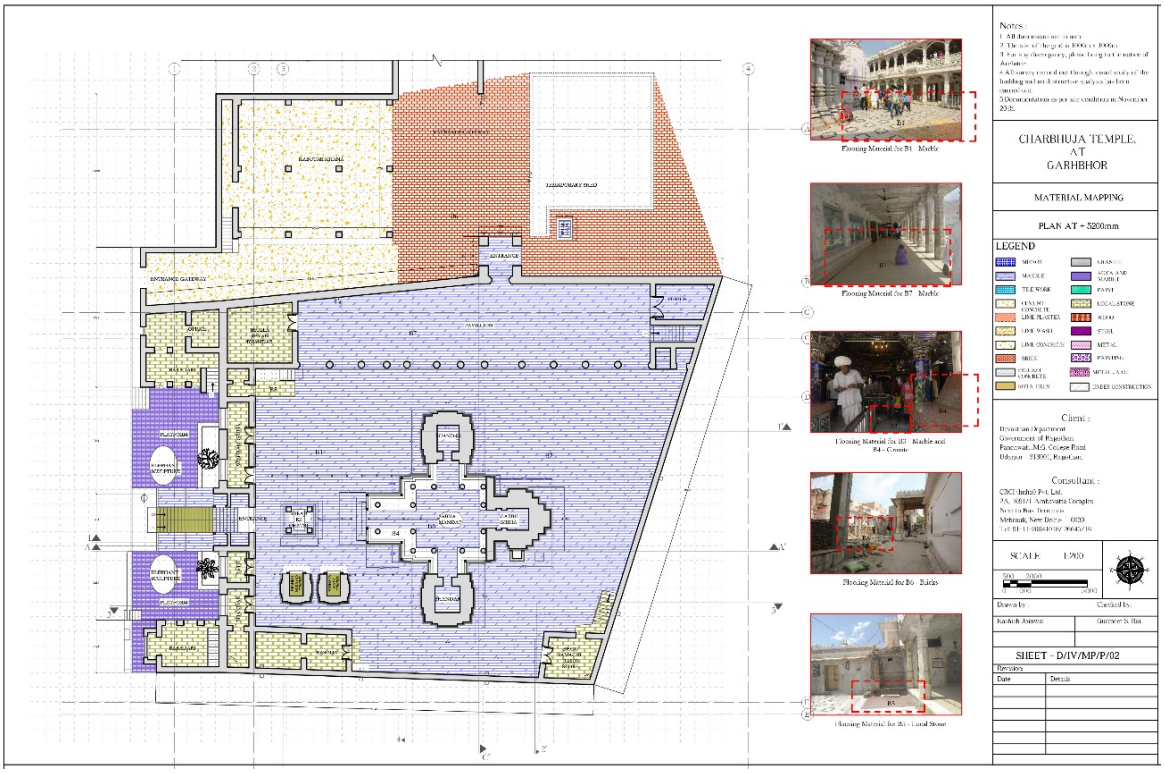


Image 29: Material mapping: Site plan; Source Project team

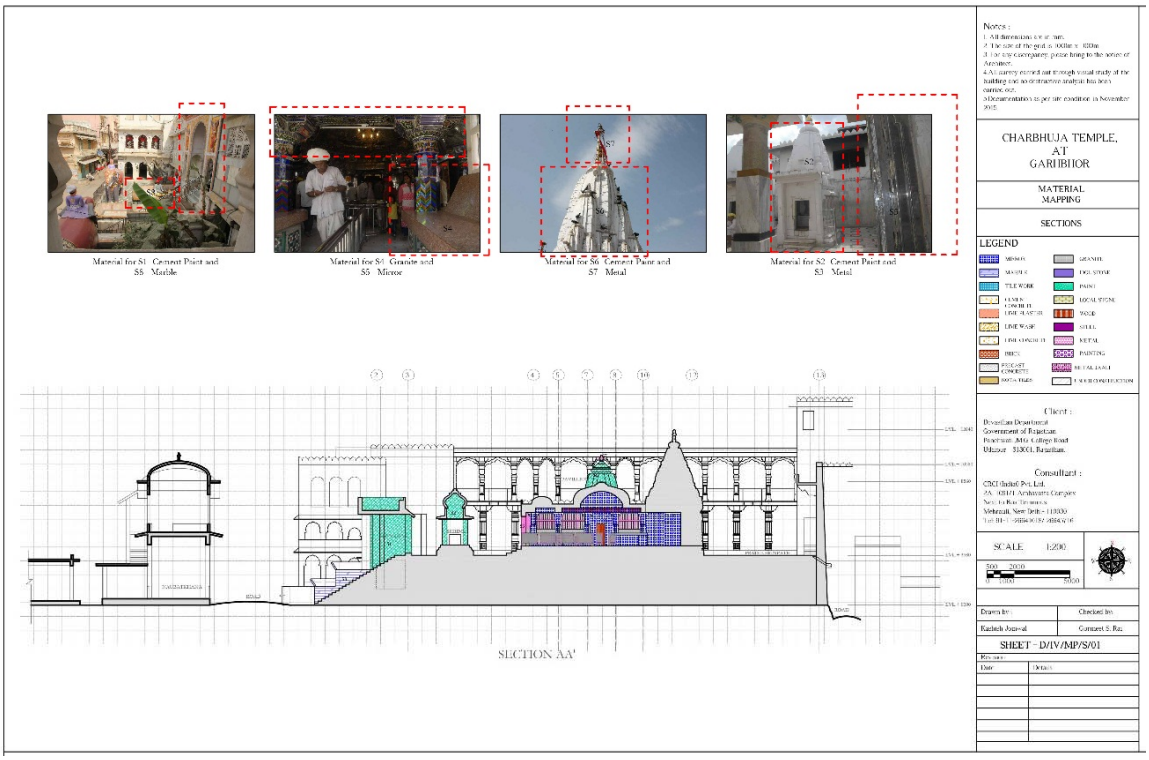


Image 30: Material mapping: Site plan; Source Project team

(For detailed drawings, please refer to Annexures)

4.9. Condition Mapping

Mapping the condition of the temple includes the recording of structural issues, finishes and service status of the structures. These comprehensively highlighted mapping of material applications, **later additions and alterations, structural problems- decay and disintegration, change in construction techniques, deteriorating conditions, detrimental factors bearing negative impact on state of conservation**, etc. Also, analysis of the electrical, storm water and surface drainage and sewage and solid waste disposal are key issues in case of a living site. These interventions are carried out in piecemeal and as per the requirements and aspirations of the community, hence are unplanned and do not take into account the potential damages (E.g: rising dampness and water ingress due to un-channelized surface drains, absence of closed drains near retaining wall, fire hazards due to unplanned electrical fixtures, unplanned rain water disposal system, etc.)

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

Following is the comprehensive list of condition assessment:

Flooring: Cracking, local accumulation of water, inadequate storm water drains, missing masonry, incompatible additions and alterations, weathering of stone

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

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

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

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

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

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

The external and internal facades of the temple building have been altered and the original surfaces are obliterated due to these alterations. The internal and external façade have been completely altered and painted white. Internal surfaces are also covered with mirror works at few places. Further the Mandapa has been provided with iron railings all around for management of movement of the pilgrims. The choice of materials, design and placement need to be reconsidered as they do not conform to the aesthetics of the traditional fabric.

The original architectural form of the building is recognizable, even after the alterations, due to the pronounced elements of columns, beams and shikhars and other features. It is possible to recover the historic fabric to some extent based on careful consideration of the original form and design and recent interventions.

The reversibility of modern interventions require to be considered based on an assessment of the impact of the interventions if the retrained and impact due to removal. Removal of extremely strong materials such as cement based renders from fragile surfaces of stone or lime based renders can cause further damage to the structural condition of the historic building. Further removal of oil based paints with strong paint can have a detrimental impact on porous stone surfaces below.

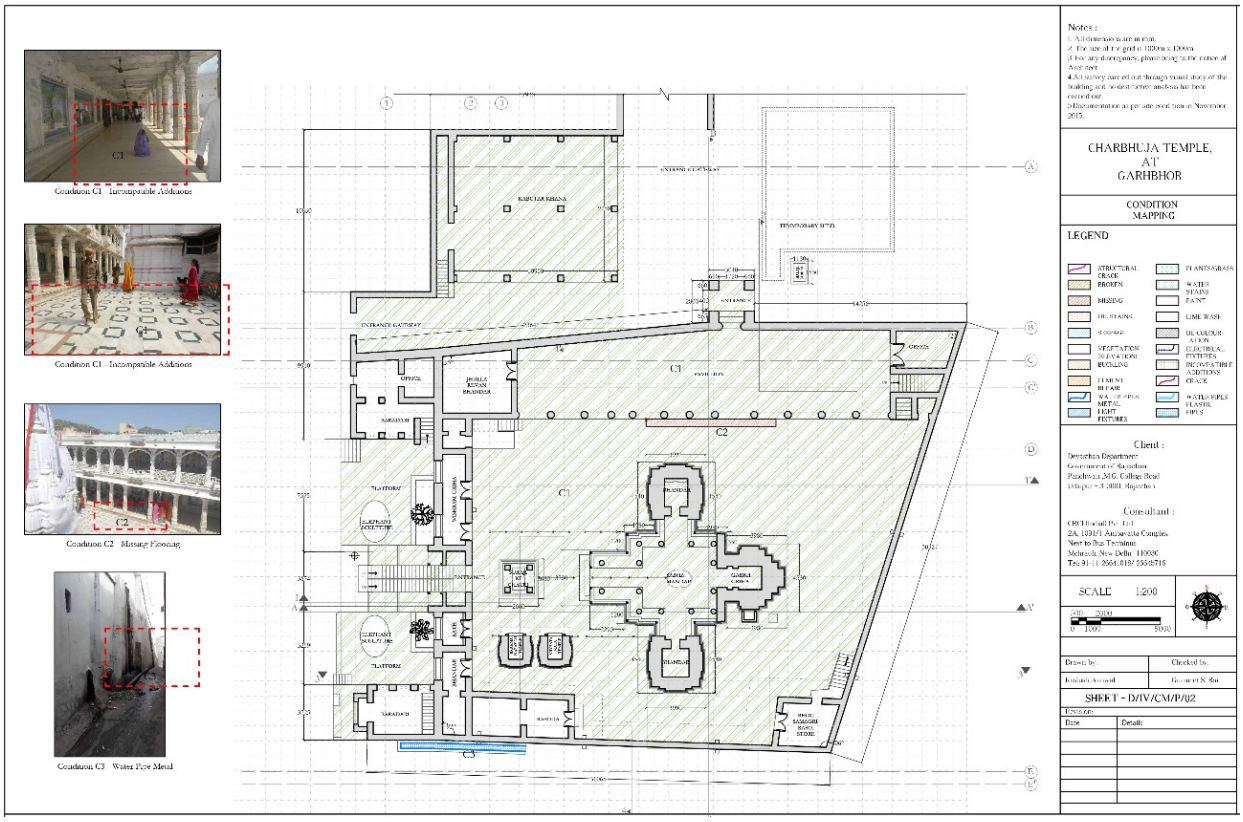


Image 31: Condition mapping: Site Plan; Source: Project team

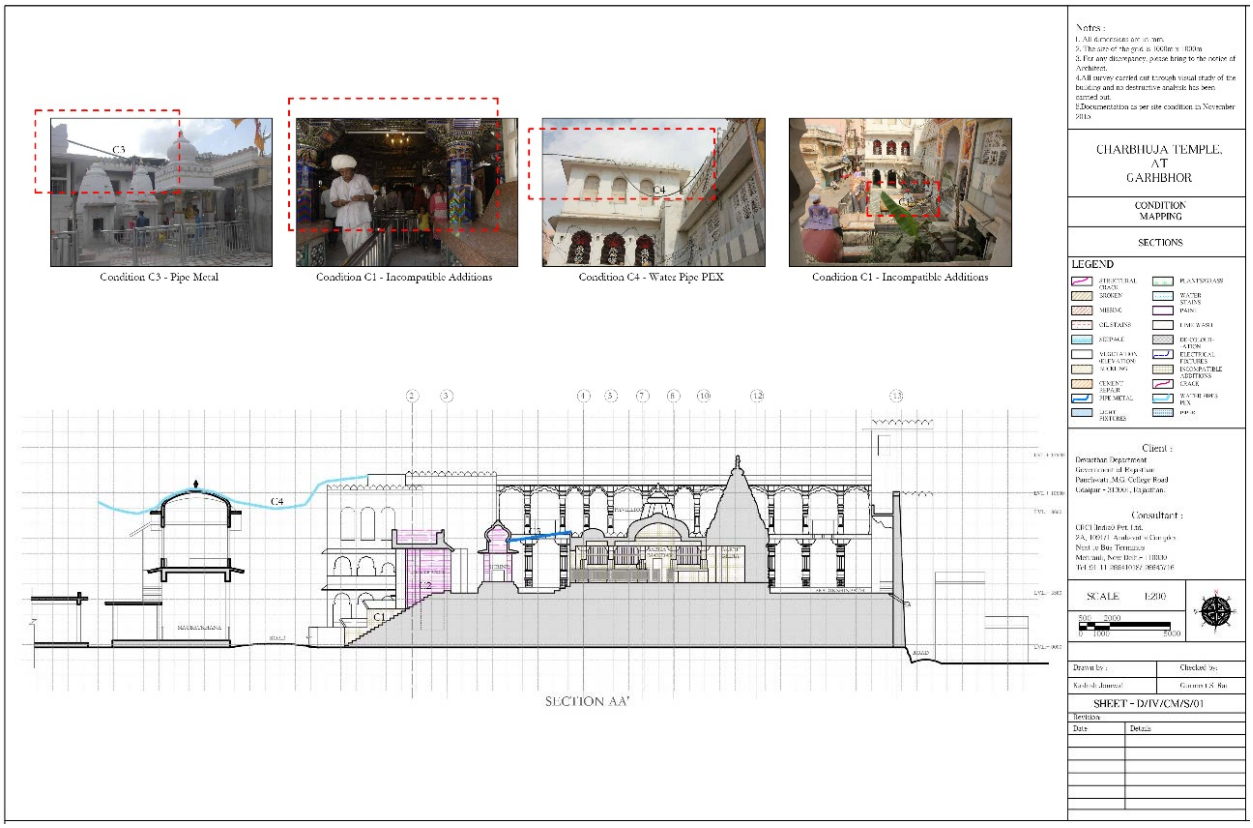


Image 32: Condition mapping: Site Plan; Source: Project team

(For detailed drawings, please refer to Annexures)

4.10. Evaluation Matrices

The following matrices were devised for a detail enlisting of the heritage components and elements which were documented for its materials and conditions to arrive at a conservation policy. Data regarding past interventions, current condition and its impact and probable interventions was logged into these mat5rices along with its risks and vulnerabilities to arrive at most suitable recommendations for conservation. This method is an elaborate approach towards investigation of the heritage complex so as to cater and address all elements of the temple complex.

4.10.1 Matrix 1: Heritage components; Elements; Attributes of Value and Significance

S.N	ZONE	STRUCTURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES
1	Temple	Sri Charbhuja Nath temple	Main Sri Charbhuja ji shrine	• Sabhamandap • Bhandar rooms (North and South) • Garbhagriha	• Ceiling • Internal walls • Internal flooring • Columns • Seating at cill level • Openings over walls with grills • Roof • Shikhar (internal surface) • Shikhar (Eternal surface) • Internal walls • External walls • Sri Charbhuja Nath idol
2			Sri Vidhata Mata Shrine		• External walls, • Shikhar • Idol
3			Sri Parmaji shrine		• External walls, • Shikhar • Idol
4			Sri Sura ji ki chhatri		• External walls, • Shikhar • Idol
5			Rasoda		• Flooring • Walls • Roof
6			Main temple enclosure	• Walls • Pavilion for pilgrims • Amenity areas for pujaris	• Flooring • Internal walls • Staircase • Washrooms and toilets • Passage on first floor • Water tank
7			Main entrance gateway (West elevation)		• Flight of steps • Seating along the steps • Main entrance door enclosure • Wall • Doors and windows
8			Platform with elephant statues		• Elephant statues • Flooring • Rooms as lockers and office • Tube well • Soft scape
9			Baradaris (North and South)		• Flooring • Walls • Roof • Doors and windows

4.10.2 Matrix 2: Risk Value Analysis Matrix

Table 10: Matrix for analysis of risk for values and significance; Source: Project team

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

4.11 Conservation Planning

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

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

(Refer Annexures)

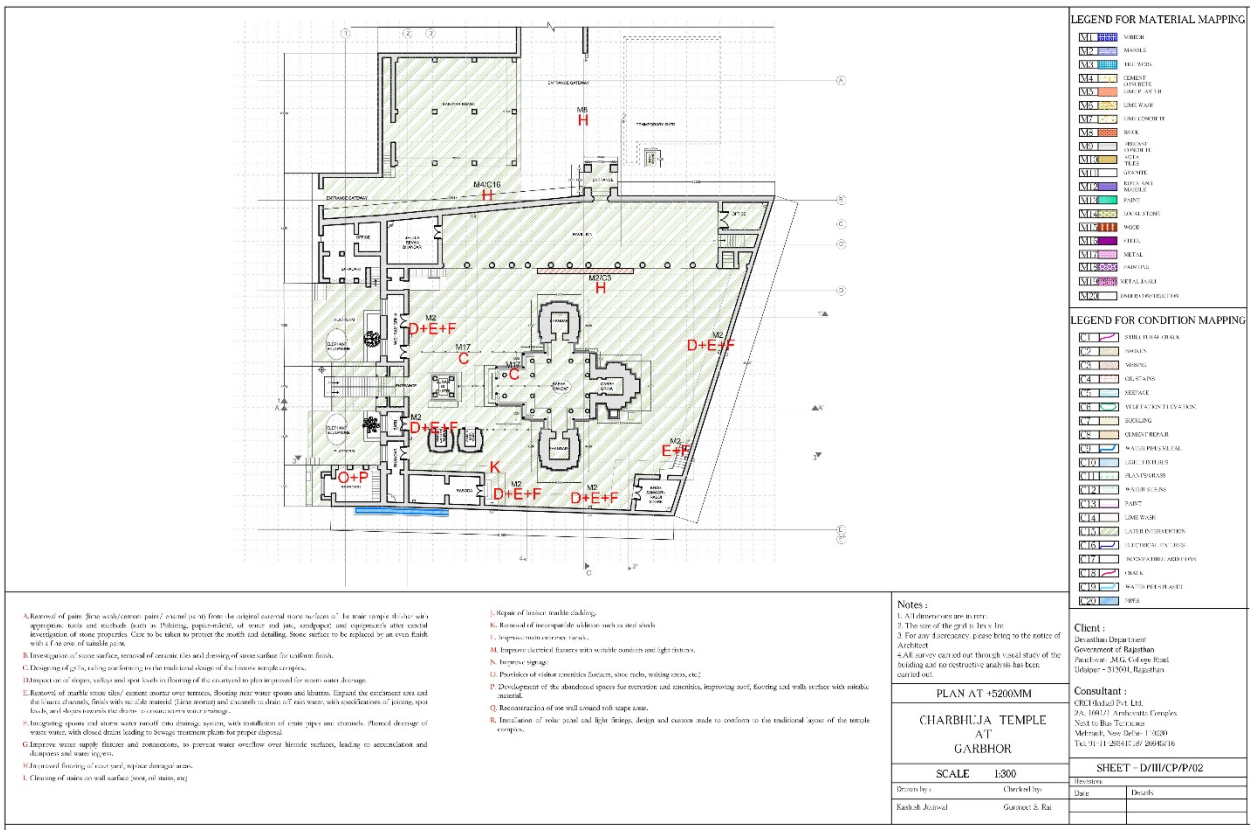


Image 33: Conservation Mapping: Site Plan; source: Project team

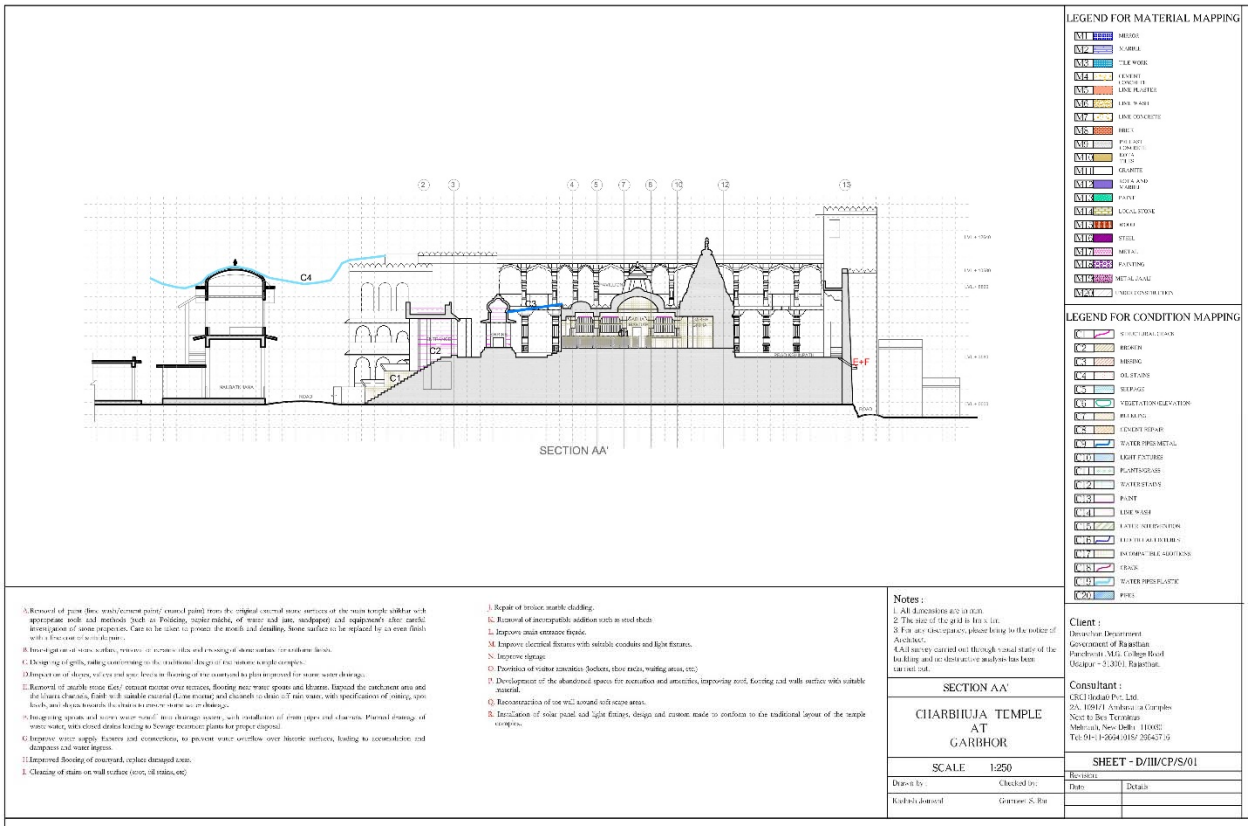


Image 34: Conservation Mapping: Site Section; source: Project team

4.11.1. Measures and Recommendations

1. Conservation of historic surfaces.
2. Removal of multiple layers of lime wash/ paint and finish with a fine coat of suitable paint
3. Development of details/ surface to achieve a uniform character and visual integrity in the complex. Holistic surface treatment with compatible, coherent and designed finishes to improve visual aesthetics. Removal of incompatible spaces (toilets, sheds, etc.)
4. Up gradation of services, electrical infrastructure.
5. Improve storm water management:
   i. From terrace to courtyard
   ii. From courtyard
6. Improved flooring of courtyard, replace damaged areas
7. Improved visitor amenities (shoe racks, lockers, waiting areas, toilets, interpretation, pujari resting space)
8. Risk preparedness plan
9. Enhancing of sense of arrival to temple chowk through streetscape, pavers and design development guidelines

4.11.2. Determining Item of Works for Conservation

A. Removal of paint (lime wash/cement paint/ enamel paint) from the original external stone surfaces of the main temple shikhar with appropriate tools and methods (such as Polticing, papier-mâché, of water and jute, sandpaper) and equipment's after careful investigation of stone properties. Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing. Stone surface to be replaced by an even finish with a fine coat of suitable paint.
B. Investigation of stone surface, removal of ceramic tiles and dressing of stone surface for uniform finish.
C. Designing of grills, railing conforming to the traditional design of the historic temple complex.
D. Inspection of slopes, valleys and spot levels in flooring of the courtyard to plan improved for storm water drainage.
E. Removal of marble stone tiles/ cement mortar over terraces, flooring near water spouts and khurras. Expand the catchment area and the khurra channels, finish with suitable material (Lime mortar) and channels to drain off rain water, with specifications of joining, spot levels, and slopes towards the drains to ensure storm water drainage.
F. Integrating spouts and storm water runoff into drainage system, with installation of drain pipes and channels. Planned drainage of waste water, with closed drains leading to Sewage treatment plants for proper disposal.
G. Improve water supply fixtures and connections, to prevent water overflow over historic surfaces, leading to accumulation and dampness and water ingress.
H. Improved flooring of courtyard, replace damaged areas.
I. Cleaning of stains on wall surface (soot, oil stains, etc.)
J. Repair of broken marble cladding.
K. Removal of incompatible addition such as steel sheds
L. Improve main entrance façade.
M. Improve electrical fixtures with suitable conduits and light fixtures.
N. Improve signage
O. Provision of visitor amenities (lockers, shoe racks, waiting areas, etc.)
P. Development of the abandoned spaces for recreation and amenities, improving roof, flooring and walls surface with suitable material.
Q. Reconstruction of toe wall around soft scape areas.
R. Installation of solar panel and light fittings, design and custom made to conform to the traditional layout of the temple complex.

4.12. Conservation, Repair and Maintenance Policy

Policies for Conservation, Repair and Maintenance

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

4.12.1. To ensure regular and effective programmes of structural maintenance, with planned monitoring, inspection, conservation and repair.

- Monitor and investigate cracks and failures
- Investigate the need for localized stone repair/fixing
- Remove tree and shrub growth, and discourage regrowth, and vegetation growth.

4.12.2. To ensure that all works, whether new works, conservation or repair, are informed by a clear and detailed understanding of the monument, are preceded by appropriate investigations of the historic fabric, and are fully recorded.

- Establish a cycle of monitoring and maintenance
- Investigate, survey, and record parts of monument prior to and during works
- Ensure repairs are recorded and logged for the walls as a single maintenance
- Archive for the monument to inform future management decisions.

4.12.3. To carry out all works in accordance with the highest standards of conservation, retaining significance, avoiding loss of fabric, and adhering to historical accuracy in design, materials and workmanship.

4.12.4. All professionals employed should be familiar with the causes of decay, so that this is remedied by an appropriate method of repair, rather than just treating the symptoms. All repairs should be undertaken and supervised by those with appropriate expertise, craftsmanship, skills and respect for the historic fabric.

4.12.5. Prevention of further additions/alterations to original surfaces and within the temple complex to ensure that no more incompatible materials are laid over the flooring, with incompatible materials. In case of additions of spaces as required by the pilgrims and pujari should be done in consultation with the conservation architect/ specialist for appropriate design and use of materials.

4.12.6. Minimum intervention and disruption to the historic fabric of the enclosure walls & temple is considered good conservation practice.

4.12.7. Good conservation practice deems that, where possible, repairs should be reversible. All modifications should be thoroughly recorded, before and during the works.

4.12.8. Where possible all repairs should be carried out on a like-for-like basis; materials should, where possible, closely match the existing materials to preserve appearance and information on how the structure was originally constructed.

4.12.9. The priority for repair work should be areas which are in danger of collapse, but it is also important to prevent further damage from ongoing problems, such as vegetation growth and water ingress. Other factors, such as visibility and significance should also determine the priority of repairs.

Other Policies

Reversibility

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

Expert Advice & Skills

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

Settings & Key Views

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

Inspections

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

Monitoring

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

Further Research & Investigation

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

4.13. Shelf of Projects

REVIEW OF EXISTING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FOR PROPOSALS AT TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL								
PHASING OF PROJECTS			Immediate Action (5 Years)					
			Moderately Urgent Intervention (5-15 Years)					
			Long Term Plan (15-25 Years)					
No.	**PROJECT**	**LAND OWNERSHIP**		**OWNERSHIP/JURISDICTION**		**TIME SPAN OF PROJECT**		
		PUBLIC	**PRIVATE**	**PUBLIC**	**PRIVATE**	**LAND ACQUISITION**	**EXECUTION**	
1.1.1	Conservation of Charbhuja Nath Temple	√		√		NA		
1.2.1	Provision and Improvement of visitor amenities	√		√		NA		
1.2.1	Improvement of Amenties of Temple complex and removal of incompatible interventions	√		√		NA		
1.4.1	Improvement of security inside the temple complex and pilgrimage circuit within the settlement (including provision of CCTV cameras)	√		√		NA		
1.5.1	Building and design guidelines for the Temple Complex and adjacent areas	√		√				

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

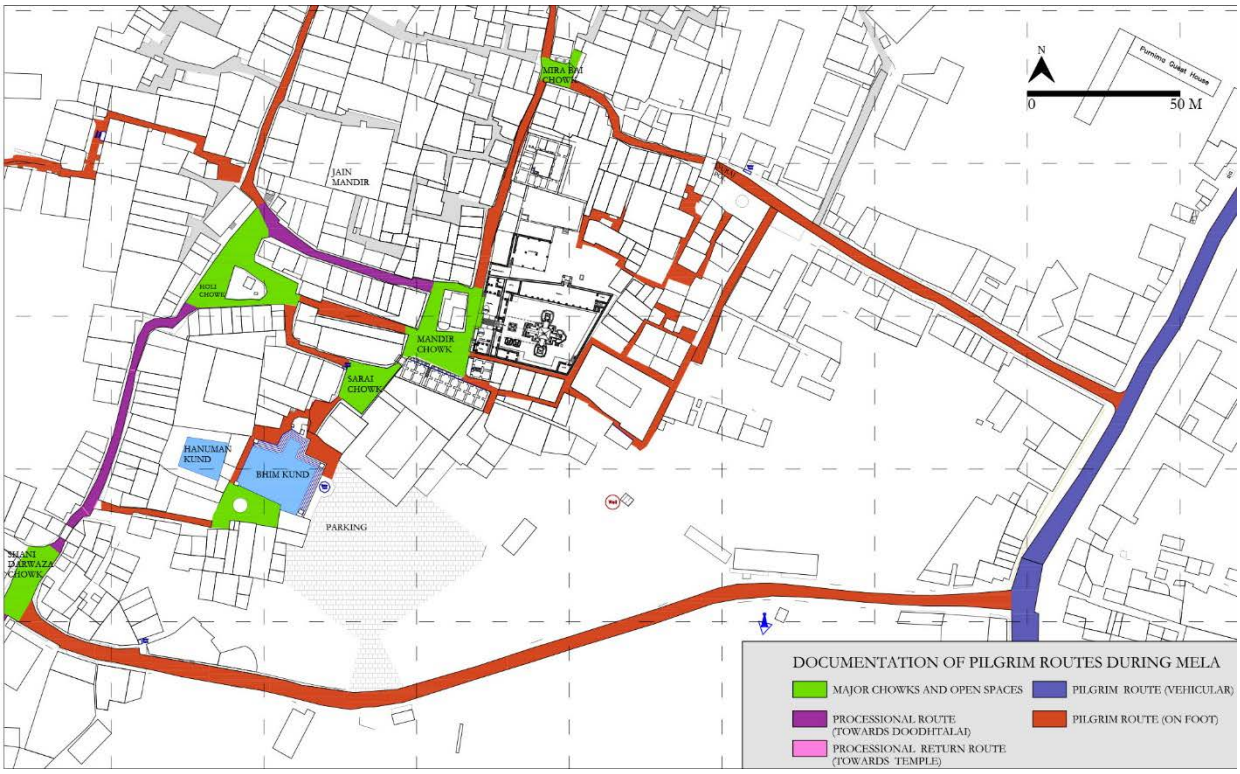
GARHBOR: CONSERVATION PLANNING FOR TEMPLE		
SR. NO.	**LIST OF ITEMS OF WORK FOR CONSERVATION**	**CORRESPONDING SHEET NUMBER**
A	Removal of paint (lime wash/cement paint/ enamel paint) from the original external stone surfaces of the main temple shikhar with appropriate tools and methods (such as Polticing, papier-mâché, of water and jute, sandpaper) and equipment's after careful investigation of stone properties. Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing. Stone surface to be replaced by an even finish with a fine coat of suitable paint.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/04
B	Investigation of stone surface, removal of ceramic tiles and dressing of stone surface for uniform finish.	
C	Designing of grills, railing conforming to the traditional design of the historic temple complex.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/04, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/05, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/04, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/05
D	Inspection of slopes, valleys and spot levels in flooring of the courtyard to plan improved for storm water drainage.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/02
E	Removal of marble stone tiles/ cement mortar over terraces, flooring near water spouts and khurras. Expand the catchment area and the khurra channels, finish with suitable material (Lime mortar) and channels to drain off rain water, with specifications of joining, spot levels, and slopes towards the drains to ensure storm water drainage.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03
F	Integrating spouts and storm water runoff into drainage system, with installation of drain pipes and channels. Planned drainage of waste water, with closed drains leading to Sewage treatment plants for proper disposal.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/05, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/05,
G	Improve water supply fixtures and connections, to prevent water overflow over historic surfaces, leading to accumulation and dampness and water ingress.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/05, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/05
H	Improved flooring of courtyard, replace damaged areas.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/02
I	Cleaning of stains on wall surface (soot, oil stains, etc)	
J	Repair of broken marble cladding.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/04
K	Removal of incompatible addition such as steel sheds	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/02
L	Improve main entrance façade.	
M	Improve electrical fixtures with suitable conduits and light fixtures.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/04, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/05, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/04, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/06

N	Improve signage	
O	Provision of visitor amenities (lockers, shoe racks, waiting areas, etc.)	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/02 SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/05, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03 SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/05
P	Development of the abandoned spaces for recreation and amenities, improving roof, flooring and walls surface with suitable material.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/02 SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/05
Q	Reconstruction of toe wall around soft scape areas.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/05
R	Installation of solar panel and light fittings, design and custom made to conform to the traditional layout of the temple complex.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/05, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03

DEVELOPMENT OF TEMPLE PRECINCT

5. Development of Temple Precinct

5.1 Use and Activities

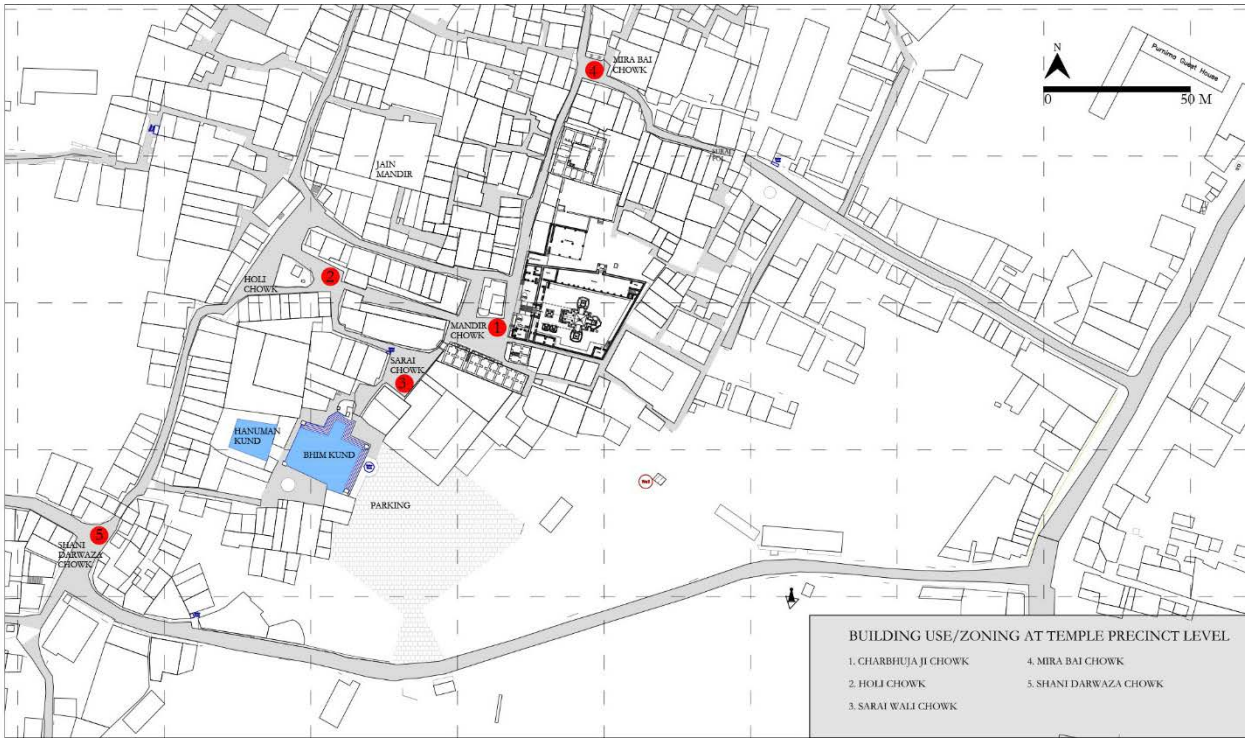


Map 29: documentation of the Jal Jhoolni festival, movement of the Rewadi of Sri Charbhuja Nath ji and the movement of pilgrims along it; Source: Project team

5.1.1. Processional Route of the Pilgrims during Jal Jhoolni Mela

The annual Jal Jhoolni festival, which witnesses approximately 1 Lakh pilgrims from across states. The historic religious route of entry to the Sri Charbhuja ji temple is through the Suraj Pol darwaja and the exit through the Shani darwaja. However, due to modern day planning interventions, this route has been altered slightly. Owing to the parking facility provided near the Bhim Kund, many pilgrims enter the temple through the Sarai wali chowk and Holi chowk. It was observed, during the mela, the ingress of pilgrim to the main temple chowk also takes place through ancillary lanes within the settlement, which are very narrow and risk prone to safety and security of both users and residents . A planned intervention to regulate and guide access to the temple chowk to ensure safety and convenience of the users and create and improved environment for a enhanced experience of the religious site is the main objective for development interventions in the temple precinct and its setting.

5.1.2. Important Chowks and Open Areas in the Temple Precinct:



Map 30: Chowks within the temple precinct with high social, cultural and religious significance.
Source: Project team

The above map illustrates the important chowks (open areas and intersections of major lanes) which have a high religious, cultural and social significance. These are important congregation points during major festivals, witness to thousands of pilgrims at one time. *(Ref: Annexures: Inventory of Open spaces)*

For the development of the temple precinct and provision of visitor amenities, it was considered essential to analyse the carrying capacity of these chowks, and assess the impact of huge crowd at a point, assessment of entry and exit point for smooth functioning during the mela- a necessity for risk preparedness.

For the purpose of developing the visitor access to the temple, the temple chowk and Sarai wali chowk was studied and documented in details with respect to building use, building ownership, historic and heritage value, existing visitor amenities. These layers of information is collated to arrive at a most desirable solution to enhance open areas and provide visitor amenities. This is possible by recovering strategic open spaces and developing public lands and buildings.

5.2 Visitor Infrastructure

The following is the list of existing infrastructure available for pilgrims as well as residents. Due to the large number of people and limited carrying capacity of the chowks, the infrastructure and facilities require enhancement in area, improved location, and interventions to ease access (both ingress and egress).

Table 11: Table to document and evaluate the existing amenities and infrastructure for Visitor Management; Source: Project team

GARHBOR: Visitor Infrastructure Matrix / Visitor Management Checklist						
Sr. no.	**Infrastructure**	**Photographs/ Illustrations**	**Good condition**	**Poor condition**	**Absent**	**Description**
TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL						
1.	Signage			√		Few hand painted signage on the wall, from the parking area leading towards temple chowk.
2.	Drinking Water		√			The original Nopat khana building was extended with a pavilion for puja and a drinking water fountain. An overhead water storage tank is constructed. The temple has a tube well, which pumps the water to the Overhead tank. This water is supplied to the pujaris for activities related to the temple.
3.	Parking		√			One parking area, on land owned by Devasthan Department
4.	Bollards				√	Bollards at the entry to Sarai wali chowk from the parking area
5.	Paved Pedestrian Areas			√		All major lanes leading to the temple complex have cement concrete surface. Unimaginative. Design not responsive to the historic character of the setting.
6.	Landscape Interventions (particularly for shading)			√		Few sit out spaces, platforms under the trees in major chowks
7.	Street Lights				√	Street lights present around parking, main entrance routes and markets (Suraj pol gate, Shani gate, Holi chowk, Mira bai chowk, etc)

8.	Benches			√		Very few benches installed. Platforms under trees act as resting places
9.	Drinking Water Fountains			√		One drinking fountain at the parking, One installed in Holi chowk.
10.	Kiosks for Puja Ingredients' Sale			√		Lane leading from parking to the temple chowk are lined with shops selling religious goods, food and other common goods.
11.	Hoarding Policy				√	
12.	Road widening for risk preparedness				√	The lanes around the temple range from 1m to 3.5 m.
13.	Toilets			√		The common toilet is built by Devasthan Department in Holi chowk. Only men's urinals are accessible, other portions are not inuse.
14.	Changing Rooms near the Kund				√	No changing rooms available
15.	Barrier Free Design				√	No ramps, indication of change in surfaces, hand rails, etc. are present on site.

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

5.3. Mapping of building and land ownership for planning interventions:

For development of temple chowk, activity as well as ownership pattern was documented to enable planning of interventions so as to enhance the user experience and provision of visitor amenities for the pilgrims. The building ownership under Devasthan department was mapped by carrying out surveys and acquiring the status of the shops on rent along the chowk, mapping ownership of dharamshalas, etc. The land ownership was mapped using Khasra Maps, sourced from the *Patwari*, Garhbor, Tehsil Kumbhalgarh office. The main aim was to acquire the information of public lands including those owned by the Devasthan Department. Information was found under the reservation of 'Devasthan land' and *'Mela arakshit zameen'* (land reserved for festivals).

Map 31: Documentation of building ownership with in the temple chowk; Source: Project team

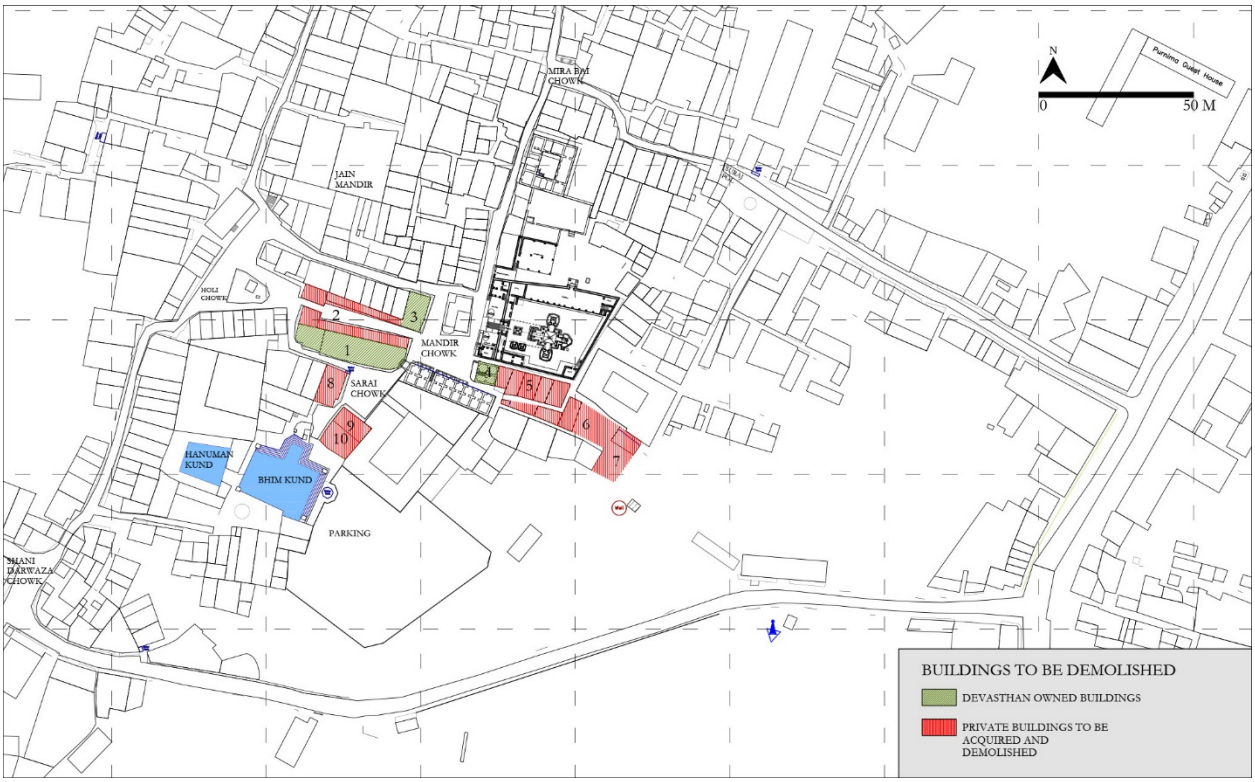
The above map shows the buildings owned by the Devasthan Department and privately owned buildings. It can be observed that majority of the buildings at the edge of the chowk are owned by Devasthan Department. Based on analysis of the needs within this area of immense significance and high user demand, appropriate reuses have been recommended. The intervention included removal of specific buildings to reclaim the public open space. New buildings and landscape and infrastructure interventions have been recommended on these areas..

Map 32: Map documenting the land ownership, highlighting land under the ownership of Devasthan Department; Source: Khasra Maps, Garhbor, Tehsil office; Project team

It was found that two major land parcels are under the ownership of Devasthan Department. Out of the two, one land parcel has been developed as a parking for visitors, whereas the second land parcel is a vacant plot of land where informal faming is carried out. Interventions have been recommended on these two major parcels of land as well as on the surrounding privately owned land for an integrated plan to address needs of the visitors and management of movement.

5.4. Recommendations for Development

The following series of maps indicate the buildings and land parcels required to be consolidated for integrated planning to address the visitor needs in the temple precinct. These are considered most suitable as the buildings are mostly in ruinous condition, abandoned or underutilized areas. These are mostly owned by the Devasthan Department.



Map 33: Map showing public buildings to be demolished and private buildings to be acquired and demolished to recover open areas within the chowk; Source: Project team

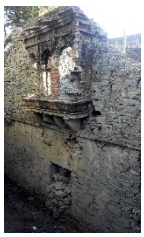
Identified buildings for Demolition

Ownership: Devasthan Department.

1.
3.
4.

Identified Buildings for Acquisition and Demolition

Ownership: Private

2.
5.
6. 
7.

8.
9.
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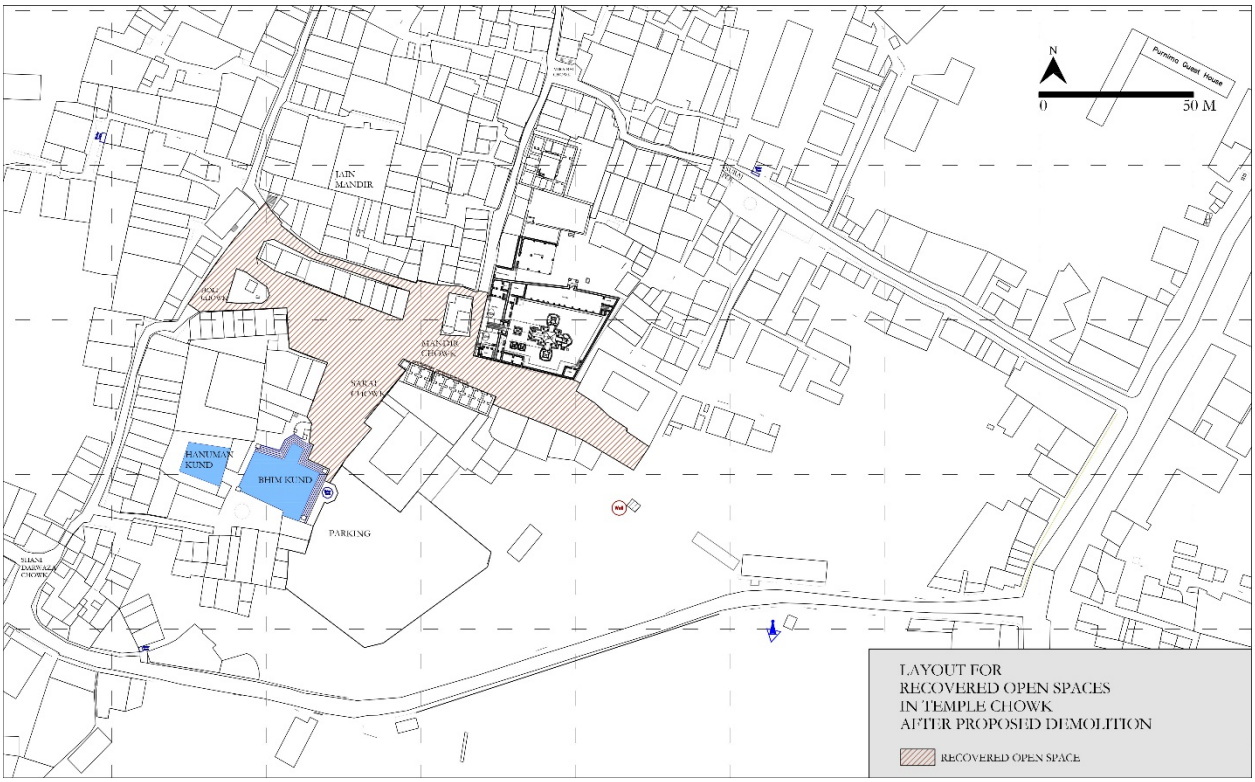
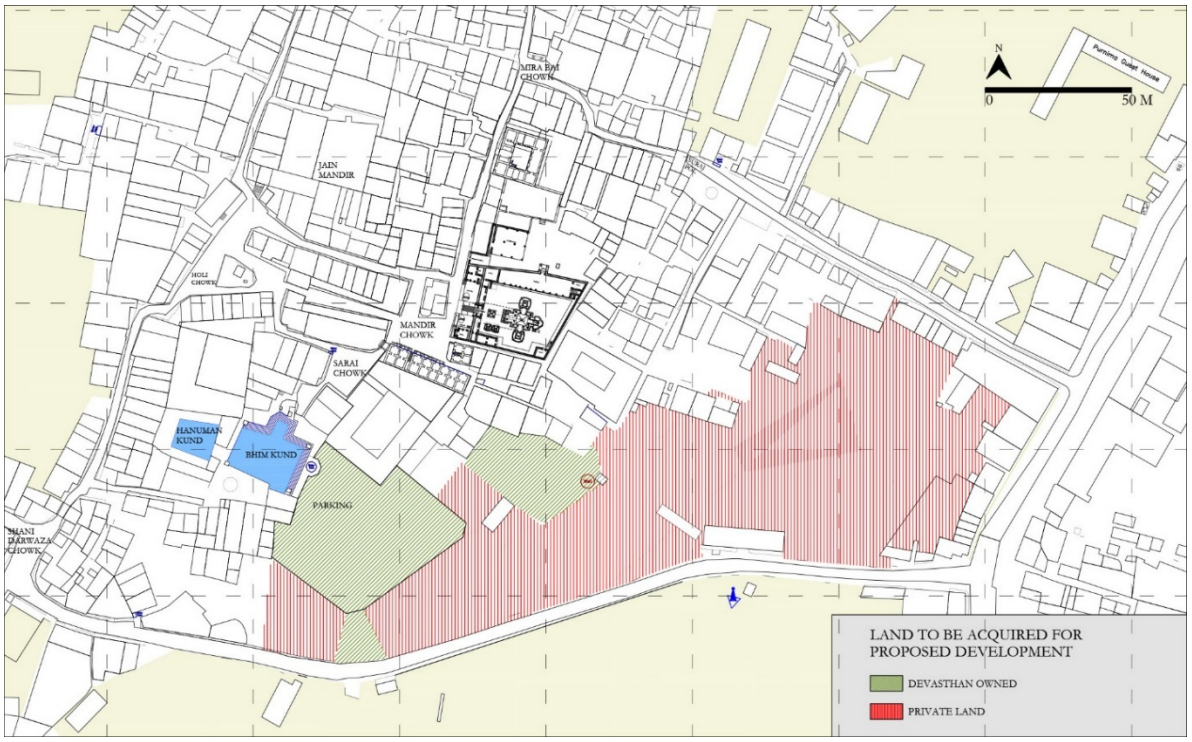
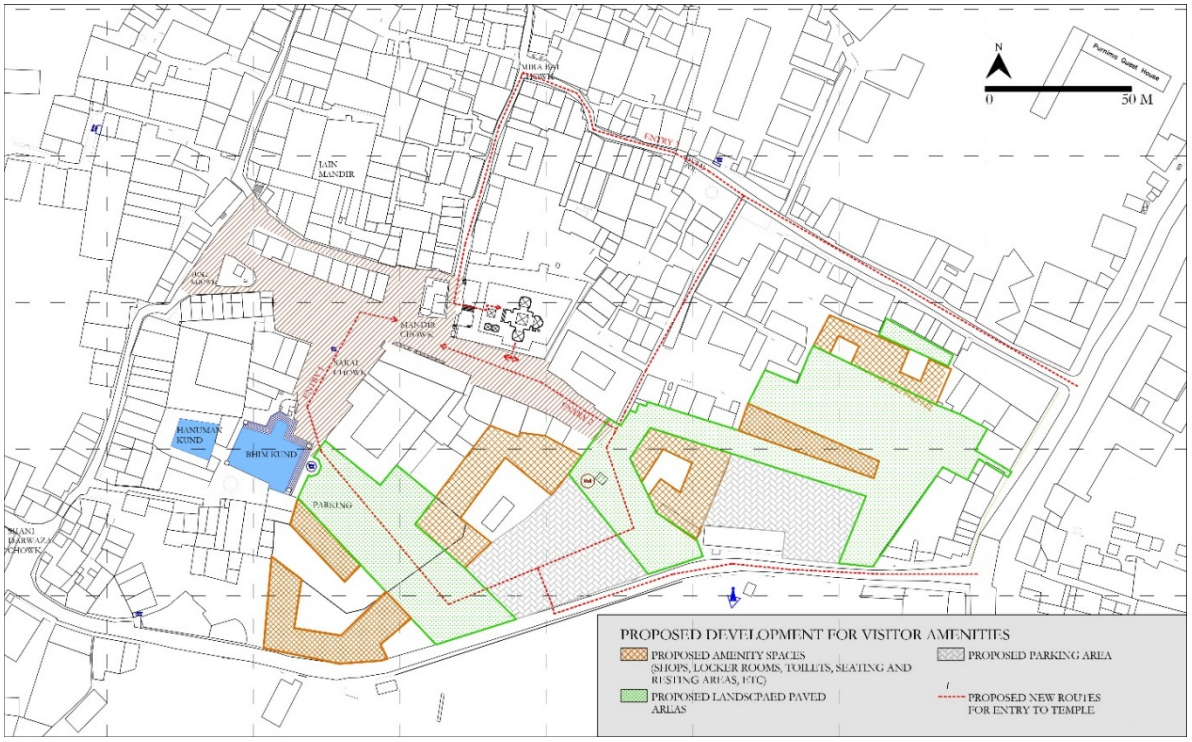


Map 34: Map demonstrating the recovered open areas within the chowks, after the proposed acquisition and demolition; Source: Project Team

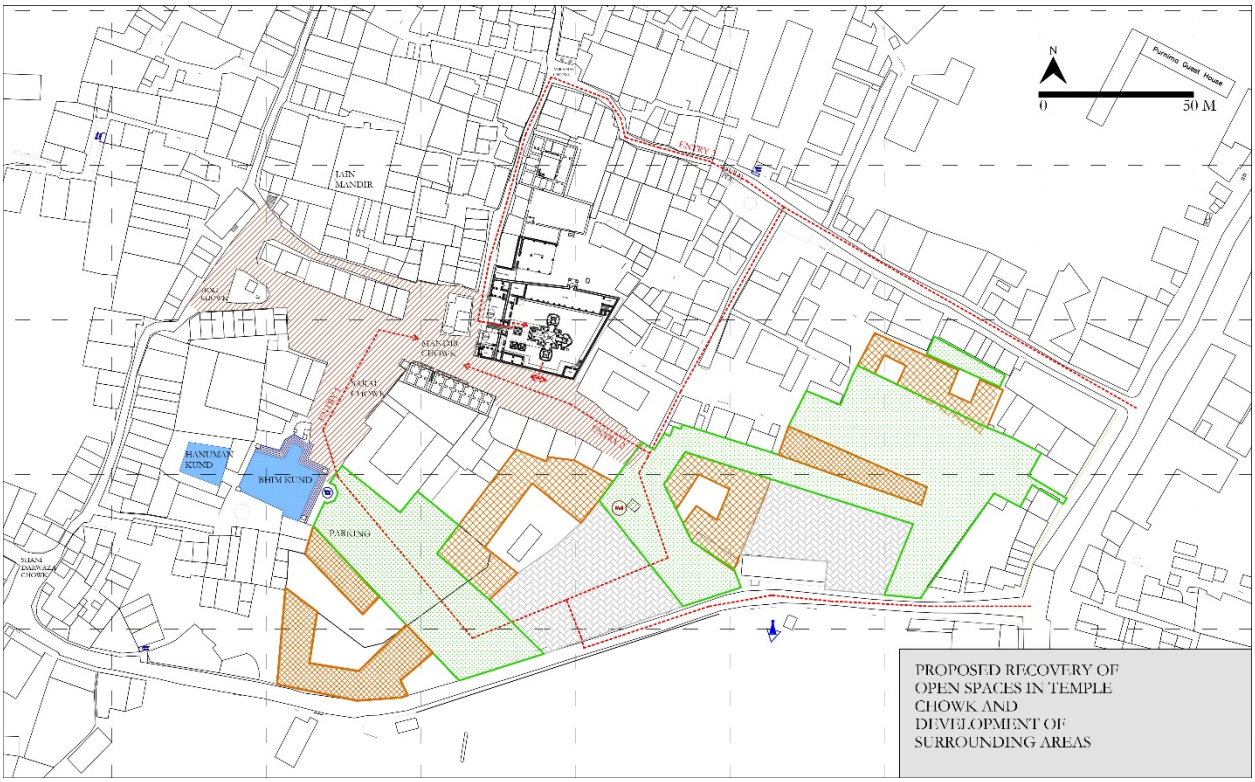
The above map illustrates the recovered open space within the temple chowk, after the proposed demolition of buildings owned by the Devasthan Department and few privately owned buildings and open spaces.



Map 35: Map showing public and private land parcels to be acquired for developing the amenities for pilgrims; Source: Project team



Map 36: Proposed spatial configuration of interventions and visitor amenities after land acquisition and building acquisition and recovering open areas to increase the carrying capacity; Source: Project team



Map 37: Proposed recovery of open spaces in the temple chowk and planning for visitor amenities in the temple precinct; Source: Project team

5.5 Disaster Mitigation and Risk Preparedness

5.5.1. Carrying Capacity

For a given region, carrying capacity is the maximum number of individuals of a given species that an area's resources can sustain indefinitely without significantly depleting or degrading those resources. Determining the carrying capacities for most organisms is fairly straightforward. For humans carrying capacity is much more complicated. The definition is expanded to include not degrading our cultural and social environments and not harming the physical environment in ways that would adversely affect future generations. [1] The carrying capacity is a process of change ecosystem without structure and functioning to go beyond certain acceptable limits to estimate the carrying capacity natural zone for tourism purposes, the range of three different capacities namely:

Physical Carrying Capacity (PCC)

PCC is defined as the maximum number of visitors that can physically fit into a defined space, over a particular time, and can be expressed according to the following formula:

1 *https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/html/tourism/section20.html*

Real Carrying Capacity (RCC)

RCC is defined as the maximum permissible number of visits to a site, once the corrective (i.e. reductive) factors derived from the particular characteristics of the site have been applied to the PCC. These corrective factors are obtained by considering biophysical, environmental, ecological, social and management variables.

Effective Carrying Capacity (ECC)

Effective (or permissible) carrying capacity (ECC) is the maximum number of visitors that a site can sustain, given the management capacity (MC) available. ECC is obtained by comparing real carrying capacity (RCC) with the management capacity (MC) of the corresponding protected area administration.

MC is defined as the sum of conditions that the protected area administration requires if it is to carry out its functions and objectives. Measuring MC is not an easy task, since many variables (several of which are quite subjective) are involved, such as policy measures, legislation, infrastructure, facilities and equipment, staff (number and qualifications), funding, motivation, etc. Limitations in management capacity constitute one of the most serious problems confronting protected areas in developing countries. But at any rate, ECC will never be greater than RCC, even in the most favourable conditions. Hopefully, protected area management capacity will increase, and with it, effective carrying capacity.

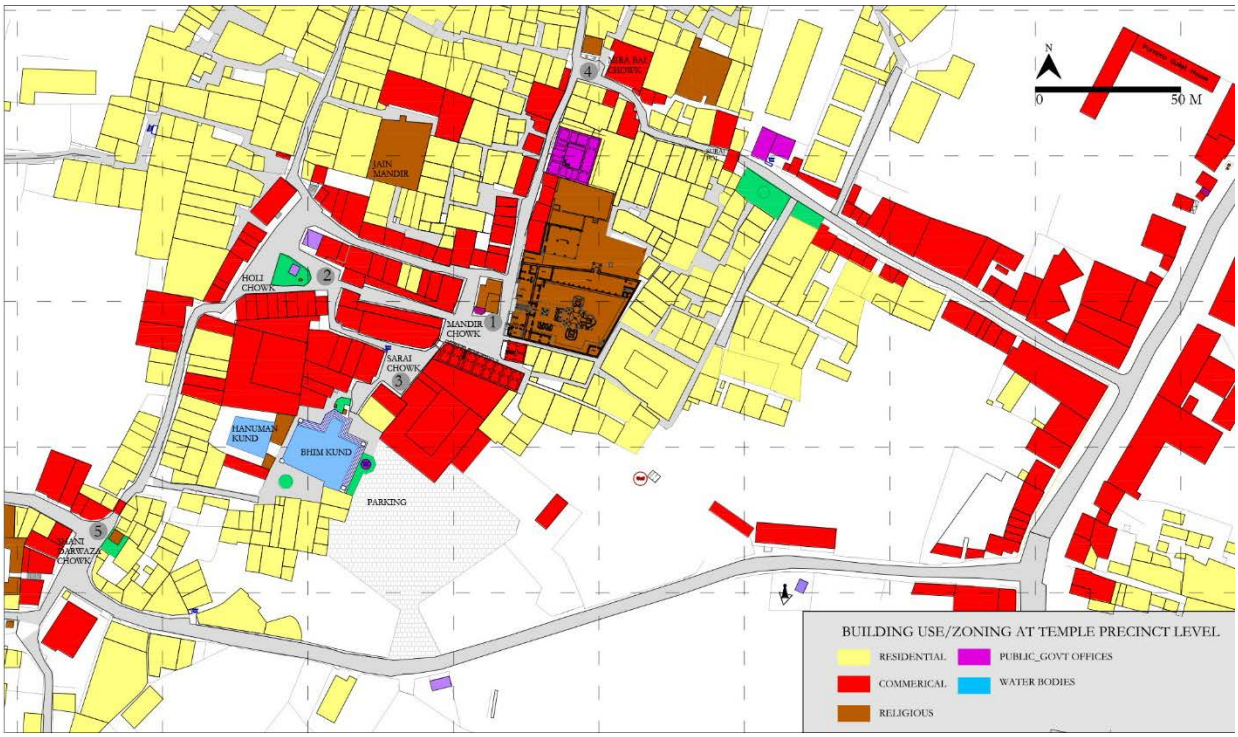
5.5.2. Methodology to determine carrying capacity:

For all planning purposes, the different steps constitute an interrelated and sequential whole.

Step 1: Analysis of Current Visitation Pattern

This analysis is based on examination of the zoning of the precinct. Zoning should form part of the management plan or other planning instrument. The following questions should be asked. The objective of analysis is to arrive at responses related to the planning process:

- **Current zoning scheme and its adequacy for the accomplishment ease of access, movement and provision of amenities**
- **Identification of public zones:** Identification of public buildings and land parcels
- **Eliminating existing conflicts be eliminated or attenuated:** Planned entry and exit points, paved landscaped areas for facilitating pedestrian access.
- **Essential changes in zoning required in order to adjust to the present or projected circumstances of the area:** Recovery of open spaces with in the chowks, acquisition of land to be proposed for future interventions.



Map 38: Building use to document the zoning along the edges of the chowk; Source: Project team

From the above map it is observed that the major commercial area is lined along the main temple chowk and along the main access to the Mira Bai Chowk, from the main artery. Owning to this, a large crowd is seen during any given time along this chowks and hence these areas are occupied densely with pilgrims, residents and shopkeepers. Recovering the open spaces to increase the carrying capacity of the chowks, rehabilitating the existing to shops to identified areas for development of amenities will immensely help in planning of the chowks for risk management purposes.

Step 2: Identification of Factors that Influence Public Use

A detailed and critical knowledge of the specific characteristics of each public use site within a protected area is important. Each site is subject to the influence of biophysical, ecological, social, and management factors that modify the condition and supply of its resources.

Photo 16: Ground floor: Shops (Public and private ownership) along the edges of the chowk, First floor: Surveillance by the Police is operated through the dharamshala; Source: Project team

The shops along the edge of the chowk, extending temporary sheds and display of products onto the public passage affects the carrying capacity of the chowk , as this reduces the area available for movement.

Photo 17: Large number of pilgrims gathering in the temple chowk around the Nopat Khana and the drinking water fountain; Source: Project team

The above photos show the use of streets in the historic settlement . Absence of regulatory systems risk stampede during festival time.

Presence of trees and resting areas around it near kunds and baolis, temples and shrines, water fountains and hand pumps, shops, etc. are welcome relief spaces for the users though are sometimes perceived as leading to reduction of the carrying capacity. These help in reducing the 'urban heat island' effect, a very important need in the scorching summer heat of Rajasthan . Management strategies such as barricading to regulate entry and exit points of the chowks is also introduced during festivals .

Photo 19: Chowks acting as major congregational and halt points during the processions. The carrying capacity of the chowks is stretched beyond limit due to the large influx of pilgrims; Source: Project team

Photo 18: Trees with in the chowks, and and resting points; Source: Project team

Photo 20: Surveillance by the Police and the Gram Panchayat and barricading during the mela; Source: Project tea

Plan for Disaster Mitigation and Risk Preparedness

There is a need of Disaster Mitigation and Risk preparedness plan for the large congregation of pilgrims witnessed during the annual festivals. The risks include:

- Hazards from fire
- Medical emergency
- Potential hazard, such as stampede
- Barrier free access and related issues
- Issues pertaining security systems

Identification of bottlenecks, conflict points, cul-de-sacs and analysis of the carrying capacity of the chowks, the narrow lanes which open onto a chowk which acts as a congregational space all translates into development of a disaster mitigation and risk preparedness plan, which is recommended to be included as a part of the management plan drawn by the Gram Panchayat and the Devasthan Department.

The Proposal

The proposed expansion of chowks and recovery of open spaces is for the purpose of increasing the carrying capacity of the chowks which witness maximum number of pilgrims at a given time during the Jal Jhoolni mela. As currently, the width of the lanes vary from 1 m. to 4 m. and are lined with two or three storied buildings, this may lead to conflicts points during the case of emergency, example, fire, short circuit, stampede, etc.

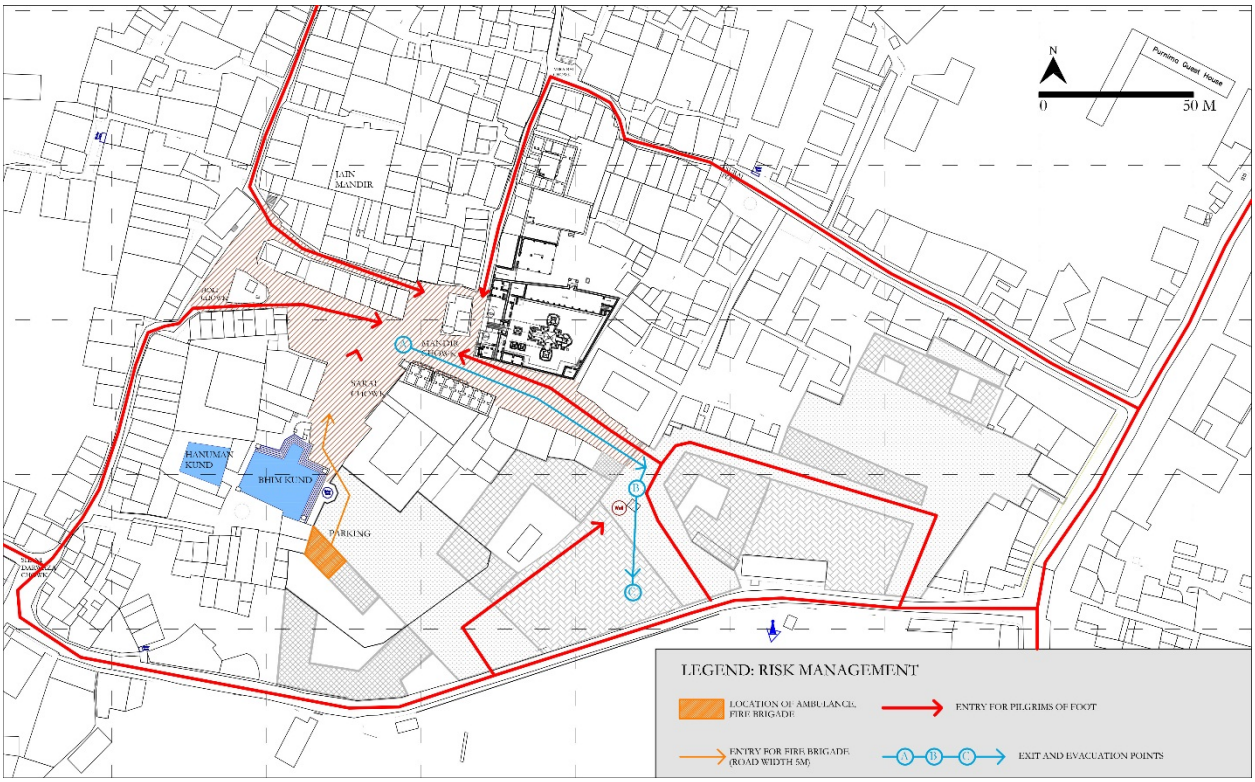
Conceptual Risk Management and Preparedness Plan

To generate a detail plan for the management of the lakhs of pilgrims, entry and exit points, evacuation points and the accessibility of the fire brigade and ambulances, following factors need to be studied in detail:

- The density of people at a given time in each of the major chowks.
- The time duration of these pilgrims which take the specific lanes to reach the main temple and the frequency.
- The carrying capacity of the chowk (Area, building heights)

The following is a conceptual plan designed to facilitate:

- Specific Entry points for pilgrims
- Specific entry point for ambulance and fire brigade. This entry point to be especially reserved only for emergency vehicles.
- Evacuation points (Main chowks) for the people to gather at certain nodes and arrive at a large open space. This open space identified is downhill, thus easy to access during emergency.



Map 39: Conceptual disaster management and risk preparedness plan for the temple precinct; Source: Project team

The new proposed amenity areas are recommended to have:

- Planned surface treatment to create a favourable environment for differently abled, with installation of signages, pavements patterns, ramps, etc. for facilitation
- Proposed parking to have a dedicated space for parking of fire extinguisher and ambulances for emergency purposes
- New buildings in this proposed amenity area to be installed with water tanks, for fire extinguishing purposes, connected to the main water supple of the settlement. This tank to supply water under pressure.
- Chowks to be identified and congregation points during conflicts, to facilitate evacuation.

General Requirements for Fire Brigades: [2]

1. The appliance shall incorporate a high and low pressure fire pump of :

    a. 2000 LPM at 0.7 MPa and 300 LPM at 3.5 MPa capacity or
    b. 3000 LPM at 0.7 MPa and 300 LPM at 3.5 MPa capacity or
    c. 4000 LPM at 0.7 MPa and 300 LPM at 3.5 MPa capacity or

    and a water tank of 4500 to 7000 litres capacity depending upon the type of chassis used. It shall carry an extension ladder and shall be capable of towing a trailer pump.

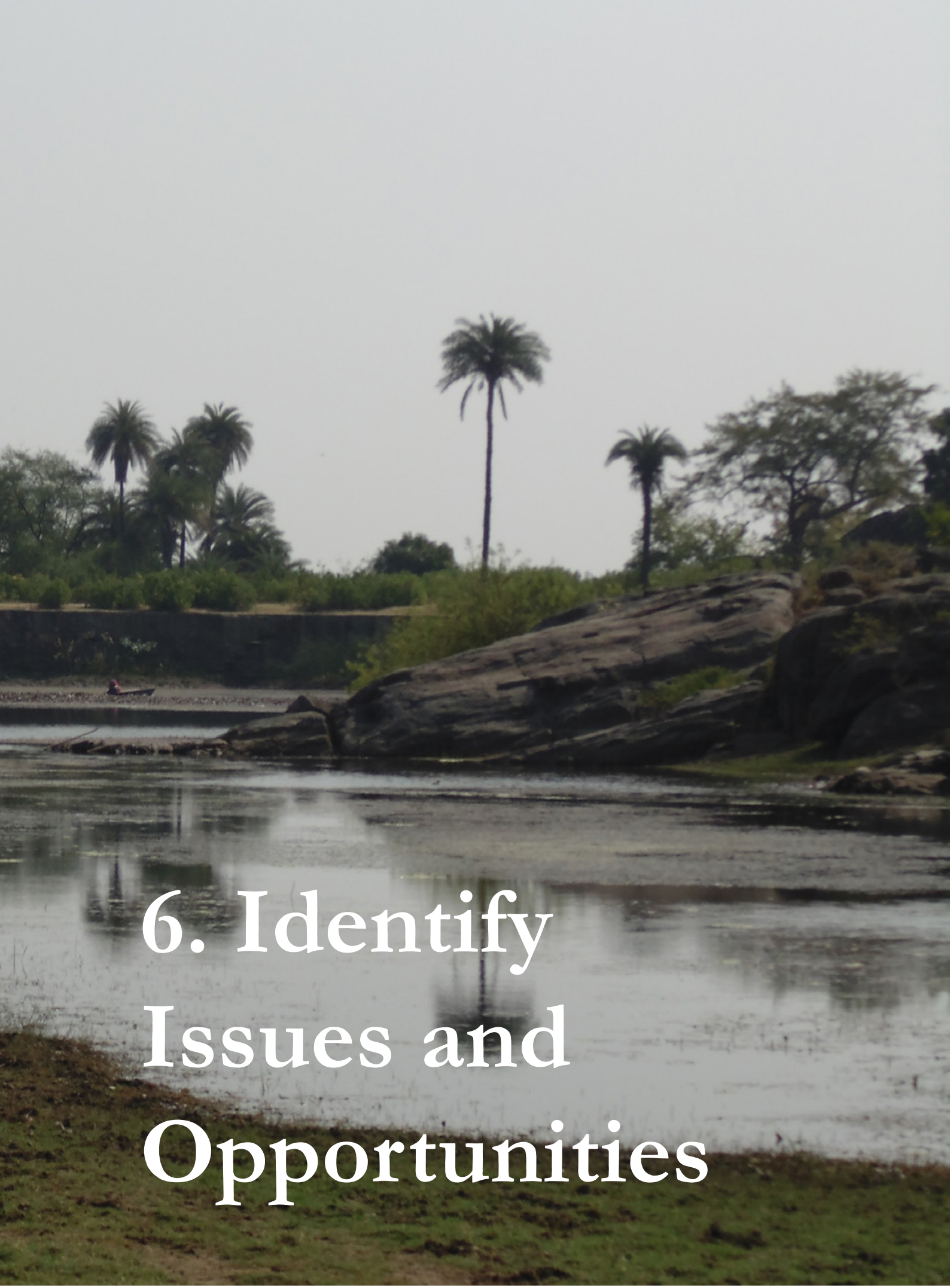
2. The water tender shall be fabricated in a manner so as to conform to the following characteristics:

a. Gross vehicle weight Not less than 16,000 kg including crew, water and equipment.
b. Maximum speed on level road fully laden 72 km/h,
c. Acceleration from a standing start through the gears (fully laden) 64 km/h in 55 seconds,
d. The appliance shall be capable of being started from rest on a gradient of 1 to 4.
e. When travelling at 48 km/h on a level dry surface the foot brake shall be capable of stopping the vehicle within a distance of 15 m from the point at which the brake is applied. The hand brake shall be capable of holding the fully laden appliance on a dry surface gradient of 1 in 4 when in neutral gear, and
f. The appliance shall have the following overall dimensions:

Wheel base	Not more than 4 500 mm
Turning circle	Not more than 20 m
Road clearance	Not less than 230 mm
Overall width	Not more than 2.50 m

[2] Indian Standard: functional requirements for water tender, type b for fire brigade use.

SWOT ANALYSIS



6. Identify Issues and Opportunities

IDENTIFY ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The report identifies the following 5 categories.
Each category identifies important characteristics of the villages which are elaborated in the following chapters in the form of analysis and proposals .

Social

Economies

Built Form & Environment

Civic Infrastructure

Transport & Mobility

6. SWOT Analysis

Strengths

Social

- Garhbor has a well maintained, historic and religiously significant temple which is the social and cultural nuclei of the village.
- Tight knit communities formulate a strong sense of identity. The villagers contribute in a variety of ways to the operation of the temple.
- Government and private schools are present in the village.

Economies

- The temple attracts a large number of pilgrims from within Rajasthan and surrounding states.
- The Jal Jhulni festival in Garhbor attracts over one lakh pilgrims over the festival period.

Built form and environment

- Narrow streets and compact built-form create well-shaded streets. The active edges along them also contribute to making them vibrant, social places and highly walkable.
- High number of trees and natural vegetation offer a pleasant environment.
- Several water bodies, are in the vicinity which serve as water sources and as culturally significant sites.

Villagers street

Jawaharsagar Reservoir

Charbhujaji Temple

Doodh Talai

Image source : Project Team

Civic Infrastructure

- The village enjoys steady electric supply.
- Garhbor has a hospital located along the State Highway 16.

Transport and Mobility

- The village is very compact and the network of well-shaded streets make it well suited for walking and cycling.

Potential Projects

- **Vocational colleges specialising in hospitality that will help support the tourism industry**

Villagers socialising under street light

Pedestrian friendly streets

Charbhujaji Temple

Transition from public to private

Shaded walkable streets

Image source : Project Team

Weaknesses

Social

- The village lacks higher education opportunities or vocational training colleges / institutes

Economies

- Tourist infrastructure in the form of dharamshalas, hotels, restaurants is limited.

Built form and environment

- The village has no planned open spaces that can be used by children and village people as recreation areas.

Transport and Mobility

- The transport infrastructure in the village such as bus stops, waiting areas, ticket offices, information centres etc. is lacking.

Primary School in Garhbor

Parking in open spaces

No site development

School playground

Solid waste

Image source : Project Team

Civic Infrastructure

- The village has surface waste water drains which carry domestic waste water as well as run off from the streets. These drains are in a poor condition and often overflow, which is a health hazard and the cause of a foul odour in the village.
- The waste water drains untreated into ponds at the village outskirts.
- There is no village-wide solid waste management plan, which results in the collection of a large amount of solid waste in the streets.
- Majority of the streets in the villages do not have any street lights which reduces the activeness and vibrancy of the villages post sunset.
- The supply of potable water is inconsistent.

Potential Projects

- **Underground sewage drain network**
- **Bus stop with necessary amenities**
- **Tourist infrastructure such as dharamshalas, etc.**
- **Eco-friendly electricity generation**

Overflowing drains

Broken drain

Garhbor Bus Stand

Sawentri Bus Stand

Image source : Project Team

Opportunities

Social

- At the intersection of streets chowks are created, which serve as meeting places for locals. There is a potential for them to become social hubs.
- Domestic animals freely wander the streets eating garbage that is strewn along them. There are opportunities for creating Gaushalas and dedicated grazing grounds for the animals. This will ensure their good health and maintain cleanliness in the village.

Economies

- The Jal Jhulni and Falgun festivals attract a large number of pilgrims. Ekadashi period after Diwali attracts a steady stream of visitors. At present, pilgrims just visit the temple and leave; this is primarily due to the shortage of options for visitors to stay and appreciate the sights. There is an opportunity to develop tourist infrastructure such as dharamshalas, hotels, restaurants etc which will help diversify the local economy.
- As farming plays an important role in the local economy agriculture based processing / packaging industries can be developed.

Bus stop development

Waterfront Revival

Gaushala for domestic animals

Chowk re-planned as open space

Jal Jhulni Festival

Image source : Project Team

Built form and environment

- Doodh Talai, Amelda Talai and Laxman Jhula reservoir are beautiful water bodies with a great potential to be developed as public open spaces and recreation areas

Civic Infrastructure

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

Transport and Mobility

- Develop public transport infrastructure in the form of bus and taxi stops with ticket offices, rest houses and other ancillary facilities.
- Improve road connectivity between the highway and the village.
- Creation of alternative means of transportation within the village.

Potential Projects

- **Waste water treatment facility**
- **New road connection between NH-8, State Highway 16 and Sawentri**
- **Development of Gaushala and Dairy Industry**

Re-development of Dharamshala in Garhbor

Temple Precinct Development

Cleaning of Bhim Kundh

Image source : Project Team

Threats

Economy

- Lack of diversity in the economy will cause people to move away from the village

Civic Infrastructure

- Unplanned development without taking into account availability of civic infrastructure

Unchecked Demolition & Development

Haphazard parking causing traffic issues

Image source : Project Team

Built form and environment

- The unchecked development of buildings with regards to their facade and size may spoil the character of the village and also increase the demands on utilities and other infrastructure.

Transport and Mobility

- The streets in the village are narrow and do not have the capacity to accommodate the movement and parking of vehicles. Growth in the number of private vehicles will clog the streets and have a detrimental impact on the fabric of the village.

Potential Projects

- **Develop agro-based industries**
- **Develop master plan for the villages that clearly identifies ecologically sensitive and buildable areas**

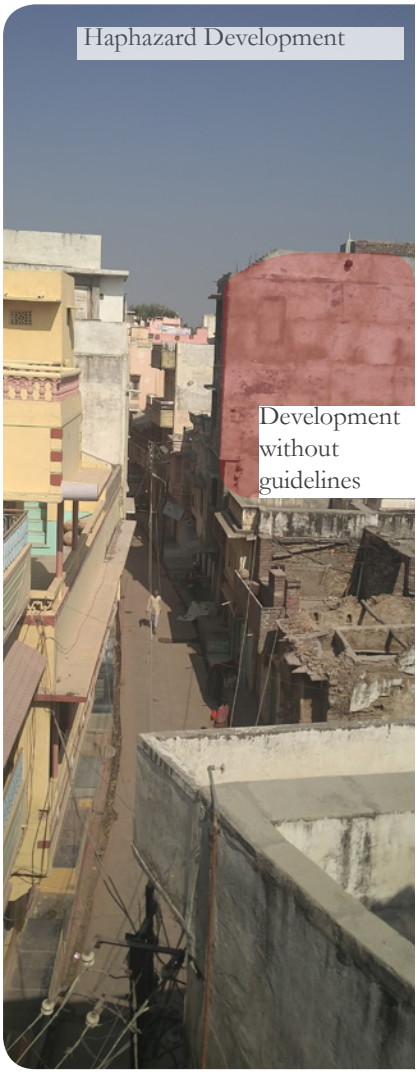


Image source : Project Team

VISION STATEMENT

Vision

VISION STATEMENT :

Social

Economies

Built Form & Environment

Civic Infrastructure

Transport & Mobility

" Promote the village of Garhbor as primary religious and heritage destinations - cultural jewel of the state of Rajasthan."

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

" Provide a sustainable structure for growth and development."

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

"To develop a transformative transportation system that will ensure accessibility, social integration and economic development for the village"

Social

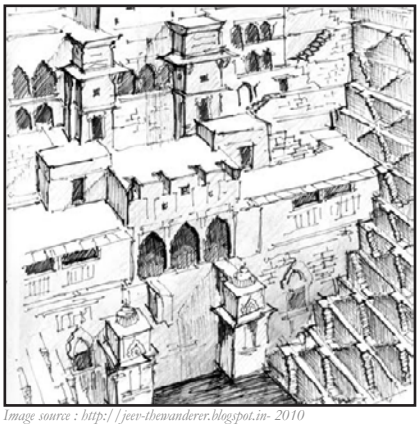


Image source : http://jeev-thewanderer.blogspot.in- 2010

- Preserve and restore the built and natural heritage

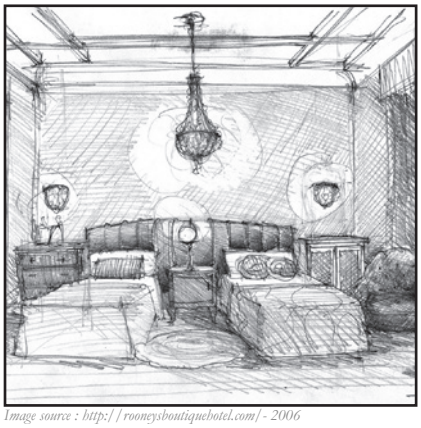


Image source : http://rooneysboutiquehotel.com/- 2006

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

Image source : Project Team

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

Image source : ranj3006.blogspot.com

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

Image source : http://www.halfdirection.com/

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

Image source : www.abhawedsanil.com

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

" To promote the village of Garhbor as primary religious and heritage destinations - cultural jewel of the state of Rajasthan."

Image source : daminidesigns.tumblr.com

- Create beautifully landscaped parks and water bodies that will cater to the tourists as well as residents

Image source : http://www.e-rajasthan.com/top-5-dishes-of-rajasthan/

- Develop food and beverages retail that could cater to the visiting tourists and boost the local economy

Image source : www.clipartpanda.com

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

Image source : http://www.sketchcrawl.com

- Protect and celebrate cultural and historic assets of the villages.

Image source : http://www.activityvillage.co.uk

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

Economies

Image source : http://www.sourcingelectricals.net/

- Facilitate built form that the promoted mixed use landuse to maximise the economic .

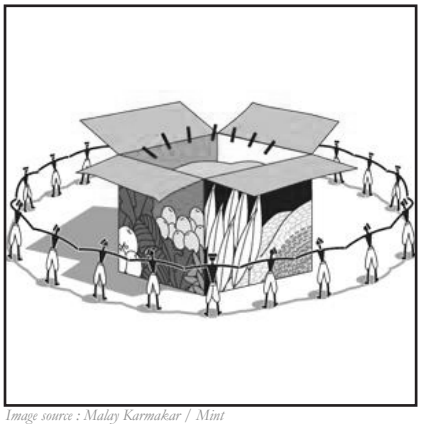


Image source : Malay Karmakar / Mint

- Encourage other agro-based industries and other supporting industries that could capitalise on the current agricultural patterns of the villages

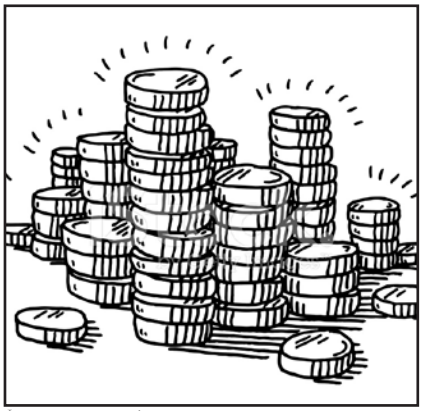


Image source : www.gettyimages.com

- Boost tourism and local economy such that the residents could benefit.

Image source : http://www.sketchite.com/

- Promote skill training for everyone.

Image source : www.nzdl.org

- Create community programs for women and senior citizens.

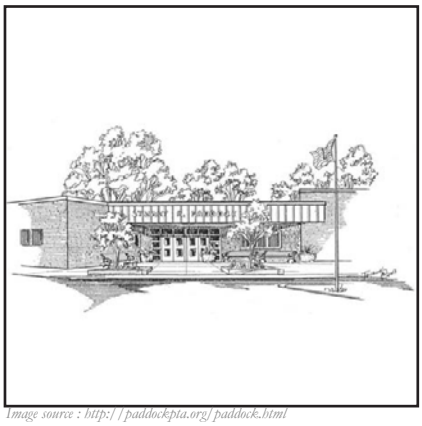


Image source : http://paddockpta.org/paddock.html

- Promote education in hospitality and food industry.

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

Image source : http://icliparts.com/clipart/3682883

- Promote new technologies for agriculture.

Image source : www.etsy.com

- Create adequate retail and commercial spaces while planning new developments.

Image source : https://www.pinterest.com/neelunelavigi/sketches/

- Promote local artists and artisans

Image source : http://www.123rf.com/stock-photo/jobs.html

- Create new primary, secondary and tertiary sector jobs in the region..

Image source : http://www.shutterstock.com/

- Create planned areas for both formal and informal economies.

Built Form & Environment

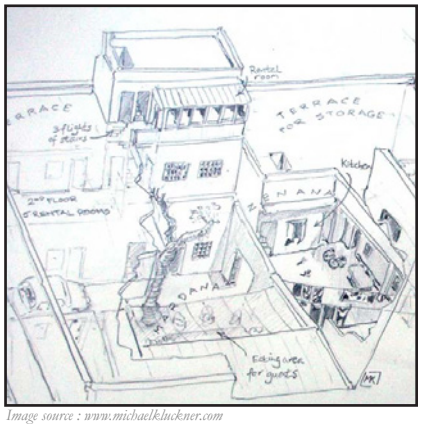


Image source : www.michaelkluckner.com

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

Image source : http://gu.com/p/4agg8/sbl

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

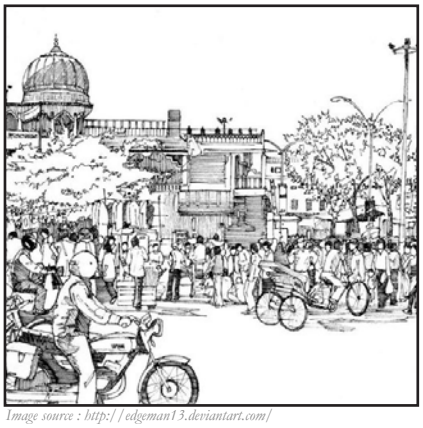


Image source : http://edgeman13.deviantart.com/

- Maintain the villages fine grain built-form fabric as the high-porosity in them make them highly walkable.

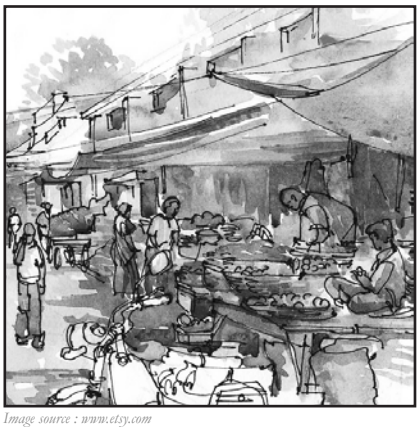


Image source : www.etsy.com

- The built form should allow for the creation of active edges along the ground floor so as to create active and walkable streets.

Image source : http://www.archdaily.com/

- The development should be interspersed with open spaces and amenities.

Image source : http://www.judithwhite.net/

- The villages have a plethora of streams and reservoirs in their vicinity, which are vital elements of the eco-system and must be preserved as no-development zones.

"To provide a sustainable structure for growth and development of the village into well planned towns and future urban centres while preserving their social and cultural heritage ."

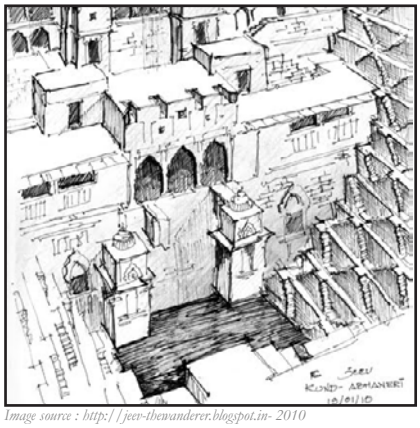


Image source : http://jeev-thewanderer.blogspot.in- 2010

- Groundwater is an important source of water for domestic purpose. Low-lying areas serve as ground water recharge areas and must be preserved as no-development zones.

Image source : http://www.edsaplan.com

- The open spaces and water front areas should be planted with native trees and plants.

Civic Infrastructure

Image source : http://collections.infocollections.org

- Provide required social infrastructure for the residents of the villages including schools, medical facilities, vocational training, etc.

Image source : http://binscorner.com/

- Ensure socio-economic sustainability by promoting local communities and economies and providing them with equitable distribution and access to social infrastructure.

Image source : http://azcoloring.com

- Develop an integrated network of open spaces with high quality public realm with celebrative gathering spaces that captivate, orient and congregate residents and tourists alike.

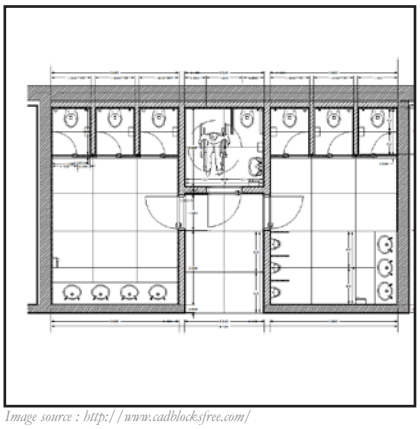


Image source : http://www.cadblocksfree.com/

- Provide sanitary facilities including public toilets and bathing.

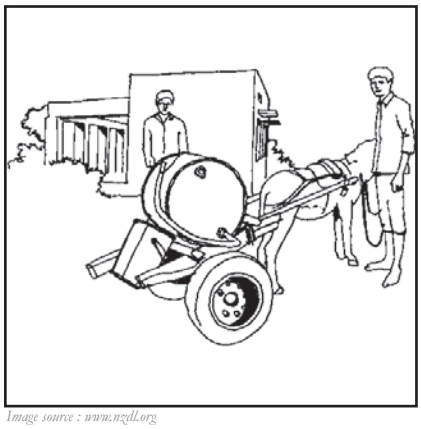


Image source : www.nzdl.org

- Develop a clean solid waste management strategy that could also help to generate clean jobs for the people.

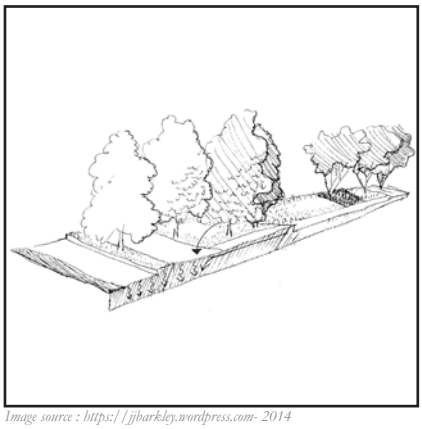


Image source : https://jjbarkley.wordpress.com- 2014

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

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

Image source : southforkconservancy.org/ vision/

- Develop a way-finding and signage strategy for the villages that could help tourists to navigate from the temple precincts to the village and other important landmarks.

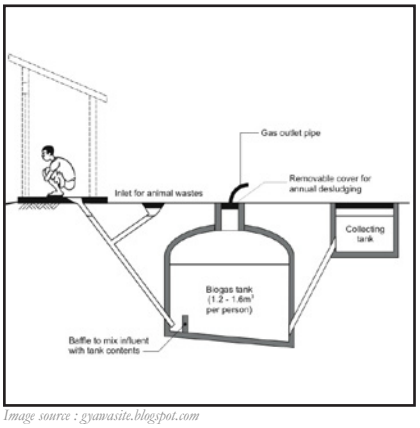


Image source : gyanvasite.blogspot.com

- Promote new sustainable technology.

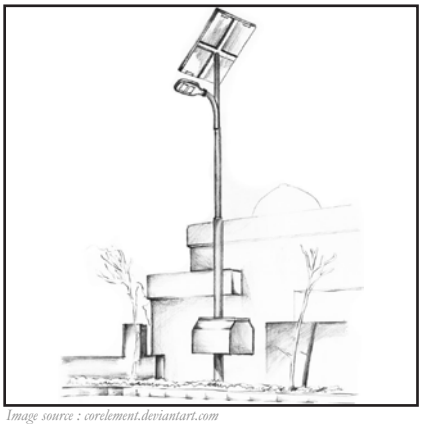


Image source : corelement.deviantart.com

- Plan for promoting and using sustainable energy resources.

Image source : www.nzdl.org

- Develop civic infrastructure that has community acceptance and also participation.

Transport & Mobility

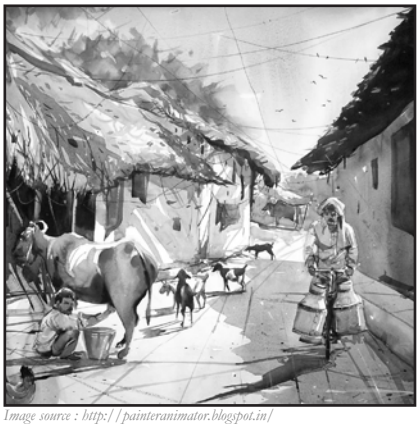


Image source : http://painteranimator.blogspot.in/

- Make the two villages pedestrian and bicycle friendly.

Image source : http://www.joshuanava.biz/

- Provide direct connectivity to Sawentri, instead of access through the village of Garhbor.

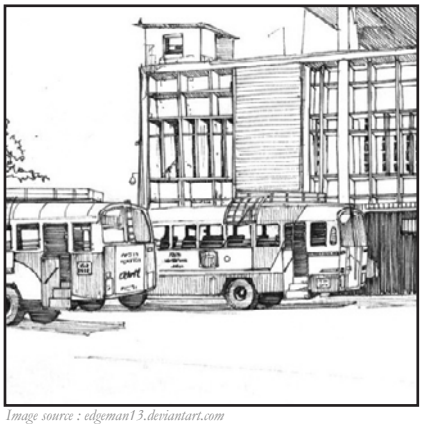


Image source : edgeman13.deviantart.com

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

Image source : rohitkeluskar.wordpress.com

- Promote environmentally sound mobility options with low pollution and sound emissions.

Image source : G. D. Thyagaraj, Indian Influences: Winter Morning

- Facilitate inclusive transport options with a frequency and running schedule that serves both the residents and tourists' needs.

Image source : avignettist.com/tag/colonial/

- Promote alternative modes of transportation like E-rickshaws that could encourage people to visit other destinations easily along with the temple precinct.

"To develop a transformative transportation system that will ensure accessibility, social integration and economic development for the village"

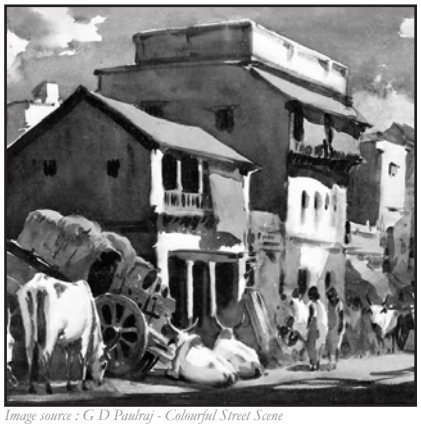


Image source : G D Paulraj - Colourful Street Scene

- Provide a pedestrian environment that is engaging: with a diversity of views and climatically responsive: abundantly shaded by trees.

Image source : / sketchindia.wordpress.com

- Provide safe, well maintained, well lit, and well-designed pedestrian crossings and intersections

Image source : shublog.wordpress.com

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

Image source : http:/ / indian-influences.blogspot.in/

- Promote unobstructed greenways for mobility of domesticated animals and insects to maintain a balance with nature and preserving bio-diversity of the region.

Image source : www.amdavadma.org

- Maintain the scale of streets to be able to climatically responsive to Rajasthan.

CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT FRAMWORK

SETTLEMENT AND REGIONAL LEVEL

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8.01. Location of Garhbor.

Several of Rajasthan's major tourist and pilgrim destinations including Udaipur (100 km), Nathadwara (58 km), Jodhpur (161 km) and Kumbhalgarh Fort (30 km) are located within 3 hour driving distance from the villages.

The temples attract a large number of visitors on auspicious occasions. The temples in the villages are not publicised and their history and significance is not well documented. Tourist infrastructure in the form of dharamshalas, hotels, restaurants etc. is not developed.

The primary source of employment in the village is farming/agriculture. The lack of diversity in the local economy has resulted in many of the residents of the villages to move to cities to seek employment.

Legend

National Highway

Rajasamand District

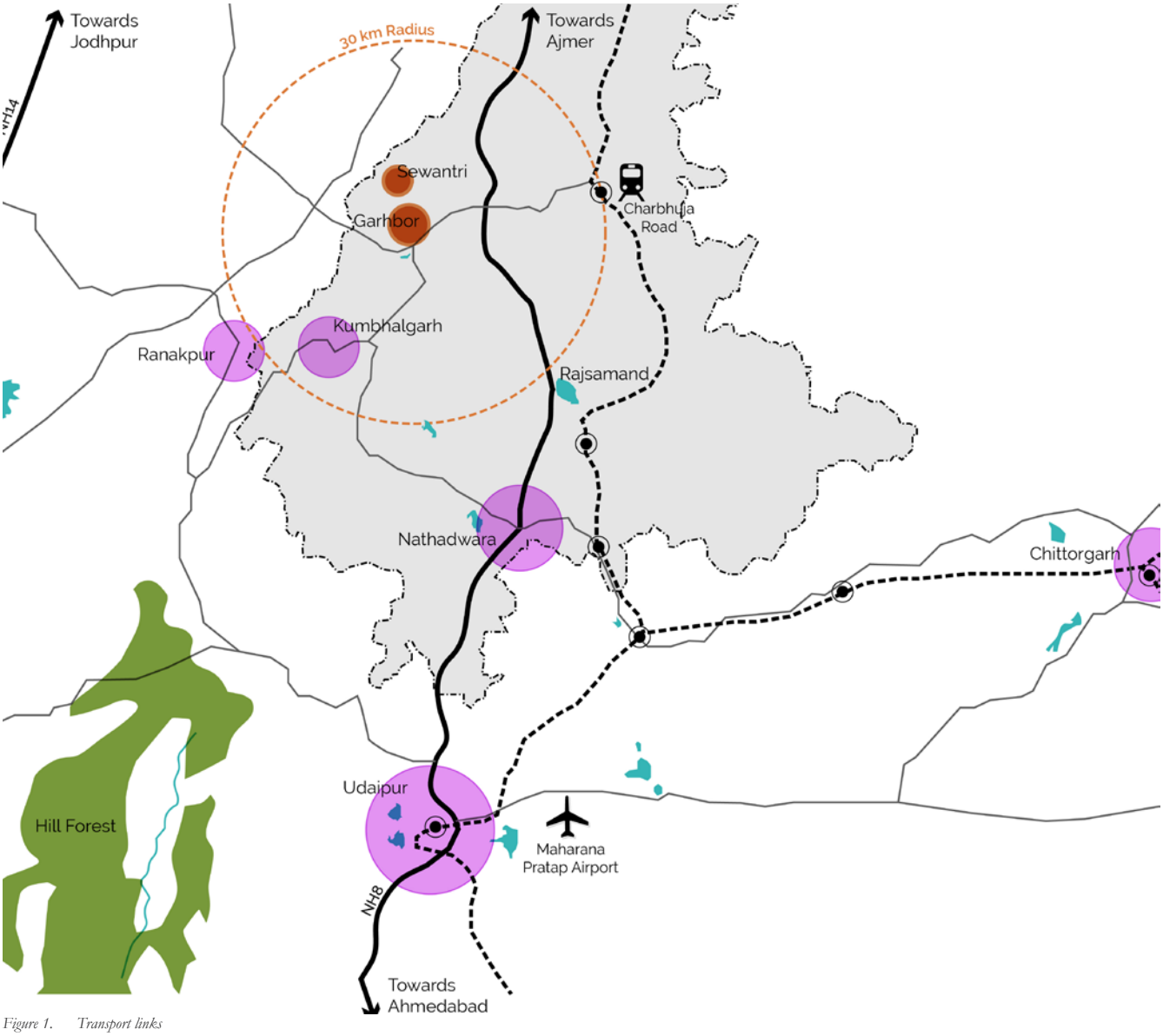


Figure 1. Transport links
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

8.02. Glimpses of Garhbor

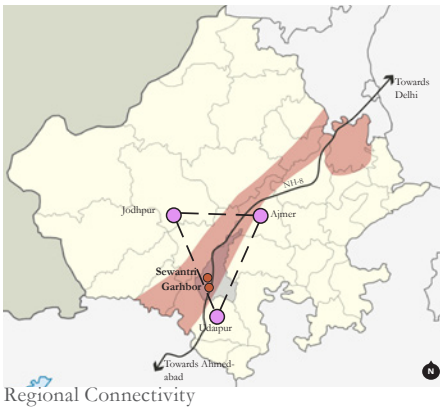
Image source : Project Team

8.03. Regional Connectivity

The two villages of Sewantri and Garhbor have very good road connectivity with the cities of Udaipur and Ajmer, as they are located just off NH-8. Although, the connection to Sewantri from NH-8 is through the village of Garhbor, which is not convenient.

The public transport options to access the villages are in form of buses and vans. The schedule for the buses is not adhered to and the private vans also don't operate as per a fixed schedule.

The private vans/jeeps are often unsafe as they are overloaded and the vans/ jeeps are not in very good condition.



Regional Connectivity

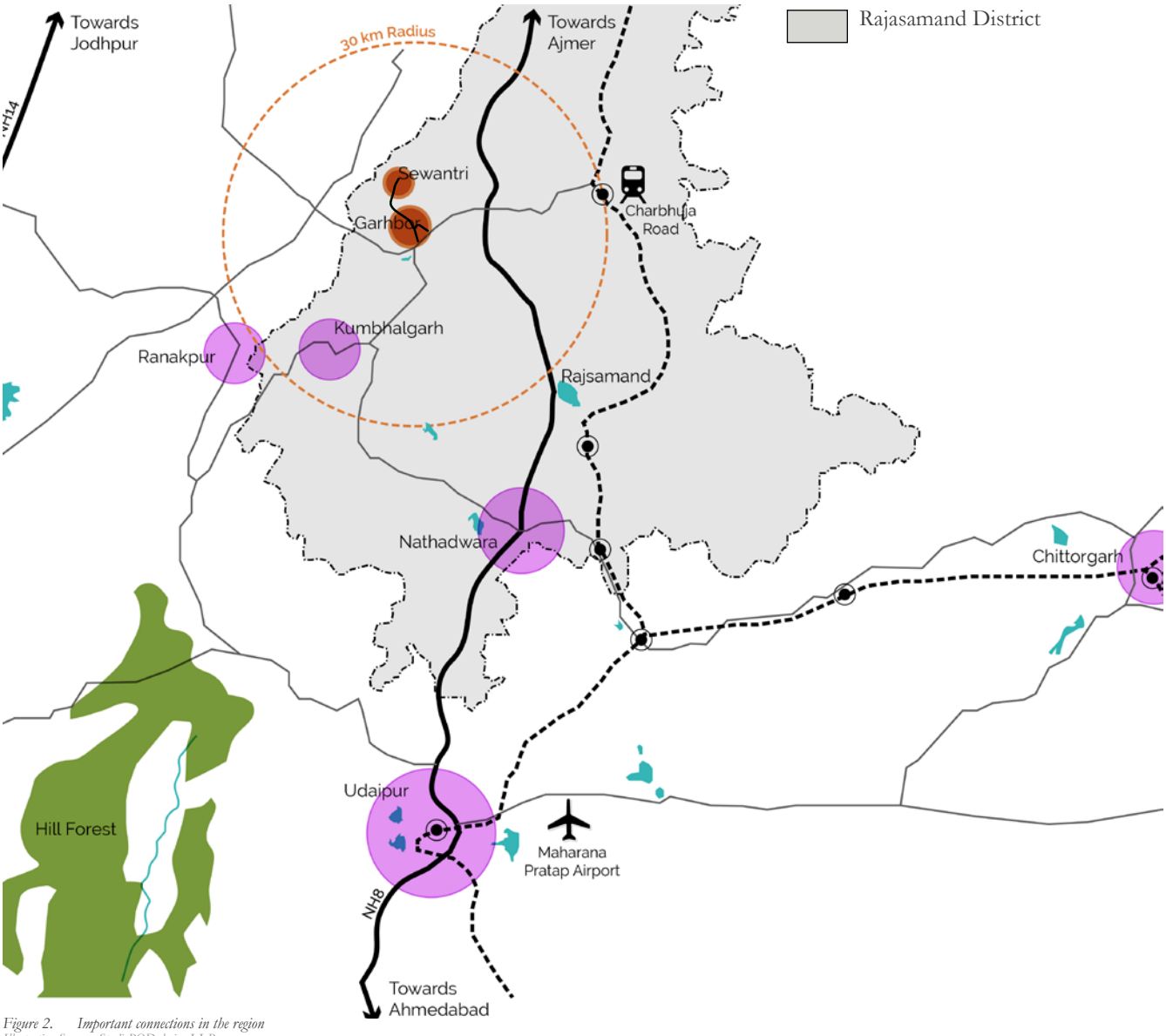


Figure 2. Important connections in the region
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

.8.04. Transport and Mobility

Garhbor is located approximately 3 km the via two link roads, to the south and east. State Highway 16 which links with NH-8 highway

The access to Sewantri from the State Highway 16, follows the link road through Garhbor and follows west then north to Sewantri.

This current road infrastructure causes traffic congestion especially because of buses travelling on to Sewantri.

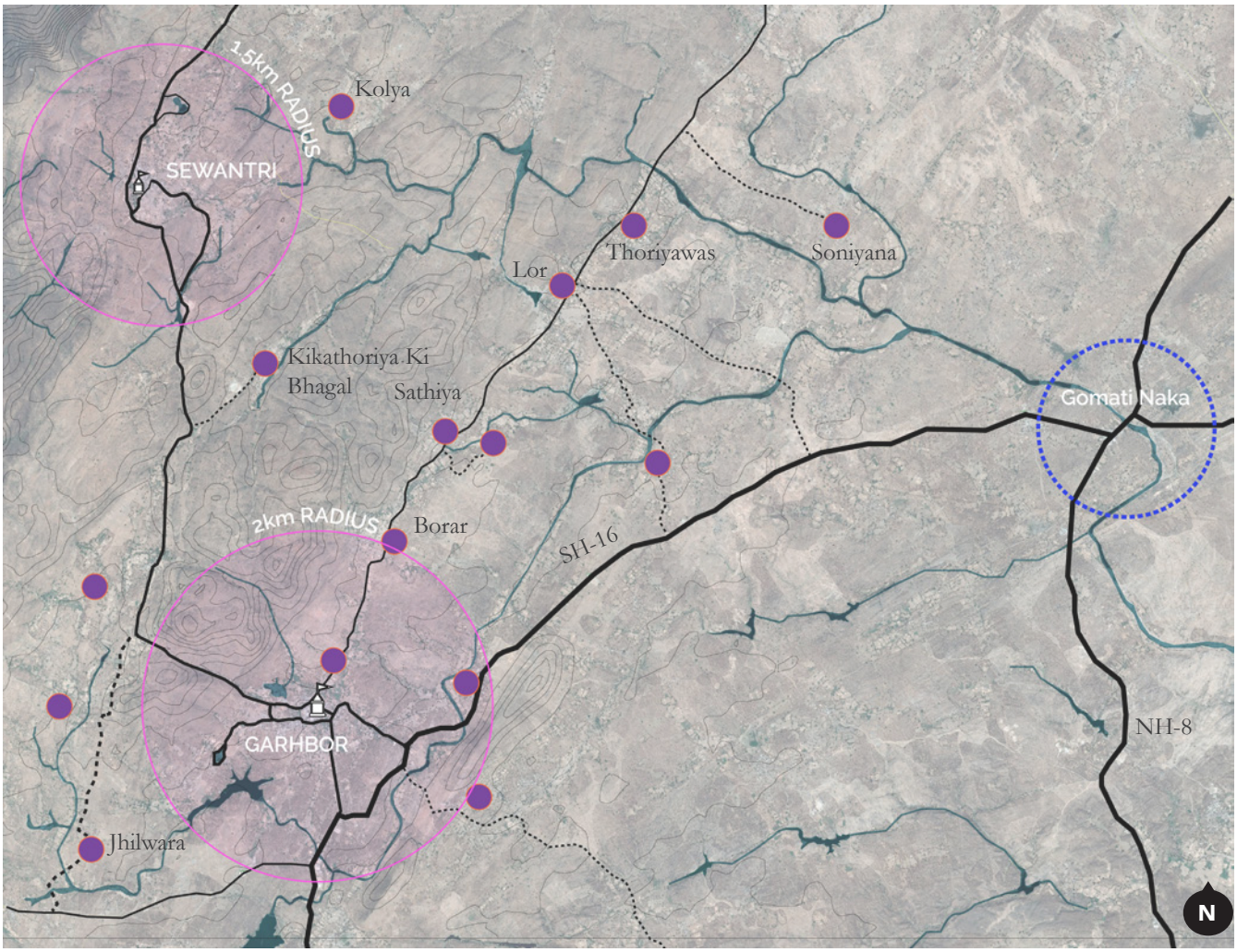


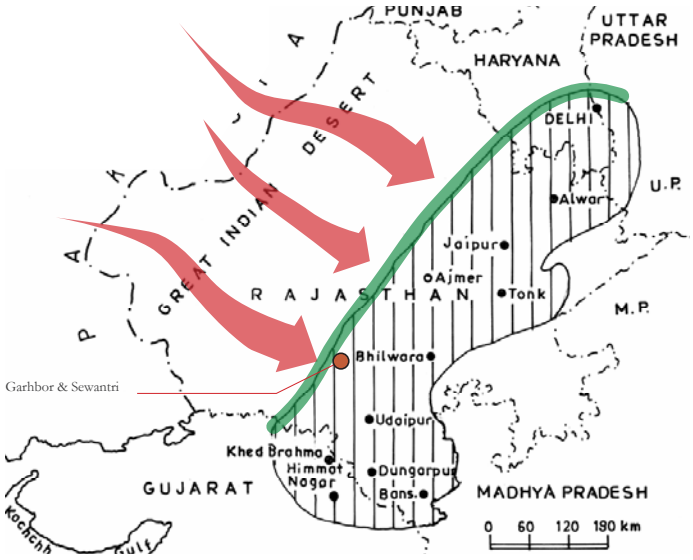
Figure 3. Regional level transport connections
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

8.05. Geography and Geology

Garhbor and Sewantri are located at the western edge of the Aravalli Hill Region.

The Aravallis are responsible for restricting the spread of the great Indian desert located to the north west of the ranges.

The Aravalli region is the meeting point for both the Arabian Sea as well as Bay of Bengal monsoon currents, resulting in increased precipitation along south east region of Rajasthan.
Garhbor & Sewantri benefit from the precipitation and biodiversity of the Aravalli Region and as a result are surrounded by numerous waterbodies, lakes and ponds.



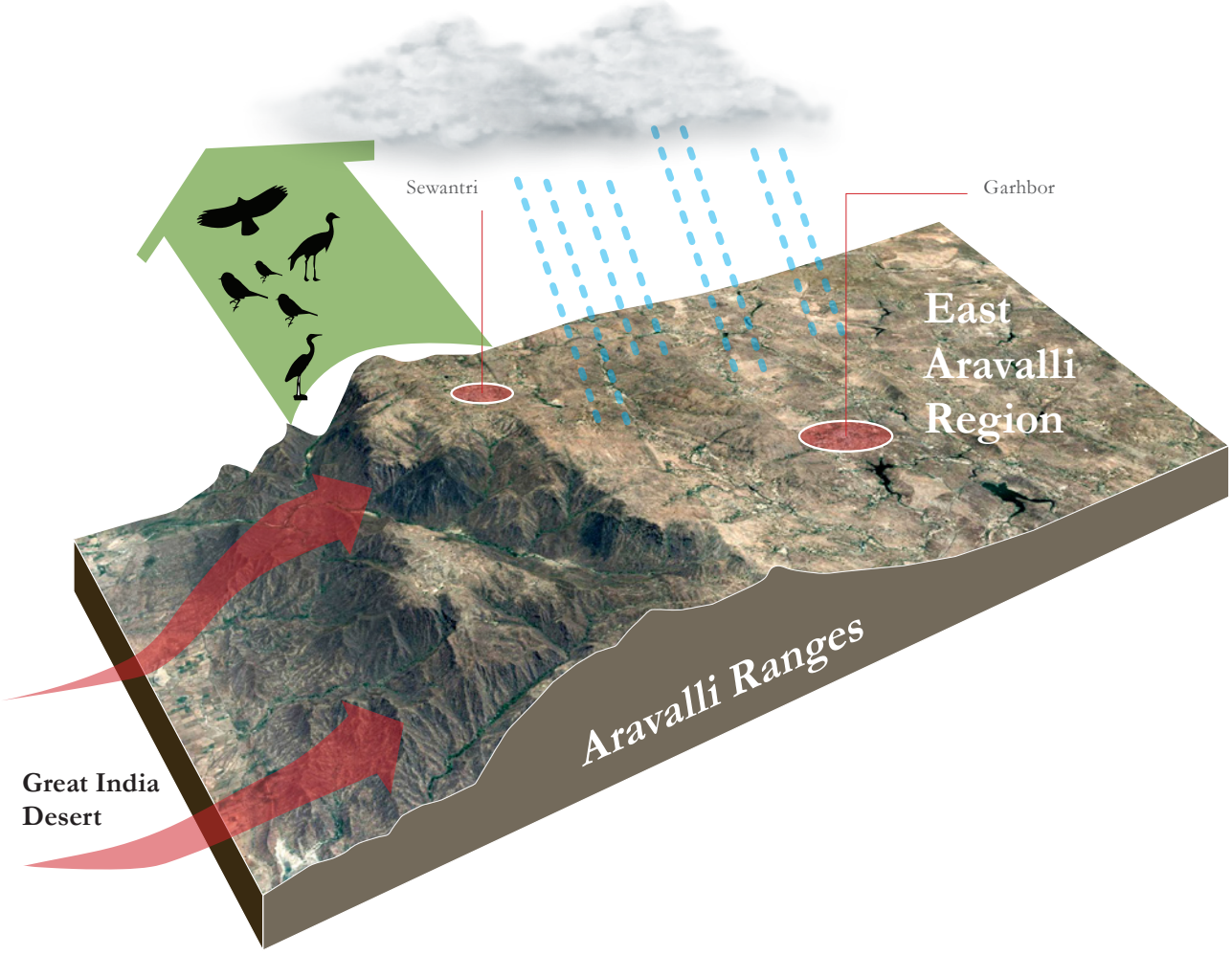


Figure 4. Geography and geology
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

8.06. Glimpses of Aravalli Ranges & Waterbodies around Garhbor

Illustration Source : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:A_view_of_Udaipur_Aravalli_Hills_Rajasthan_India.jpg

Illustration Source : Sheep herder in the desert surrounded by the Aravali Range, Ajaypal, Rajasthan, India , http://www.brettcolephotography.com

Illustration Source : SGorgeous golden rocks in the Aravali Range near Kaklana village, Rajasthan, India; http://www.brettcolephotography.com

Illustration Source : https://siliconeer.com/current/2015/04/24/u-turn-on-conservation/

Illustration Source : https://media-cdn.tripadvisor.com/media/photo-o/03/ca/fe/56/aravali-silence-lakend.jpg

8.07. Understand the Geography

Current Development

To the west of Garhbor and Sewantri lie the Aravalli Hills, which are the source of several streams that are in the vicinity of the villages. Several of the streams have been dammed and reservoirs created, which serve as the source of water for domestic and agriculture uses.

The physical development of the villages is on higher ground, skirting the low lying areas, which are mostly dry but during rainfall events they tend to fill up.

Future Development

Considering the topography and low lying areas, the new development is planned on higher ground so as not to impede the flow of water and reduce the risk of flooding in the new development.

Doodh Talai

Jawahar Sagar Reservoir

Jawahar Sagar Reservoir in Garhbor

Image source : Project Team

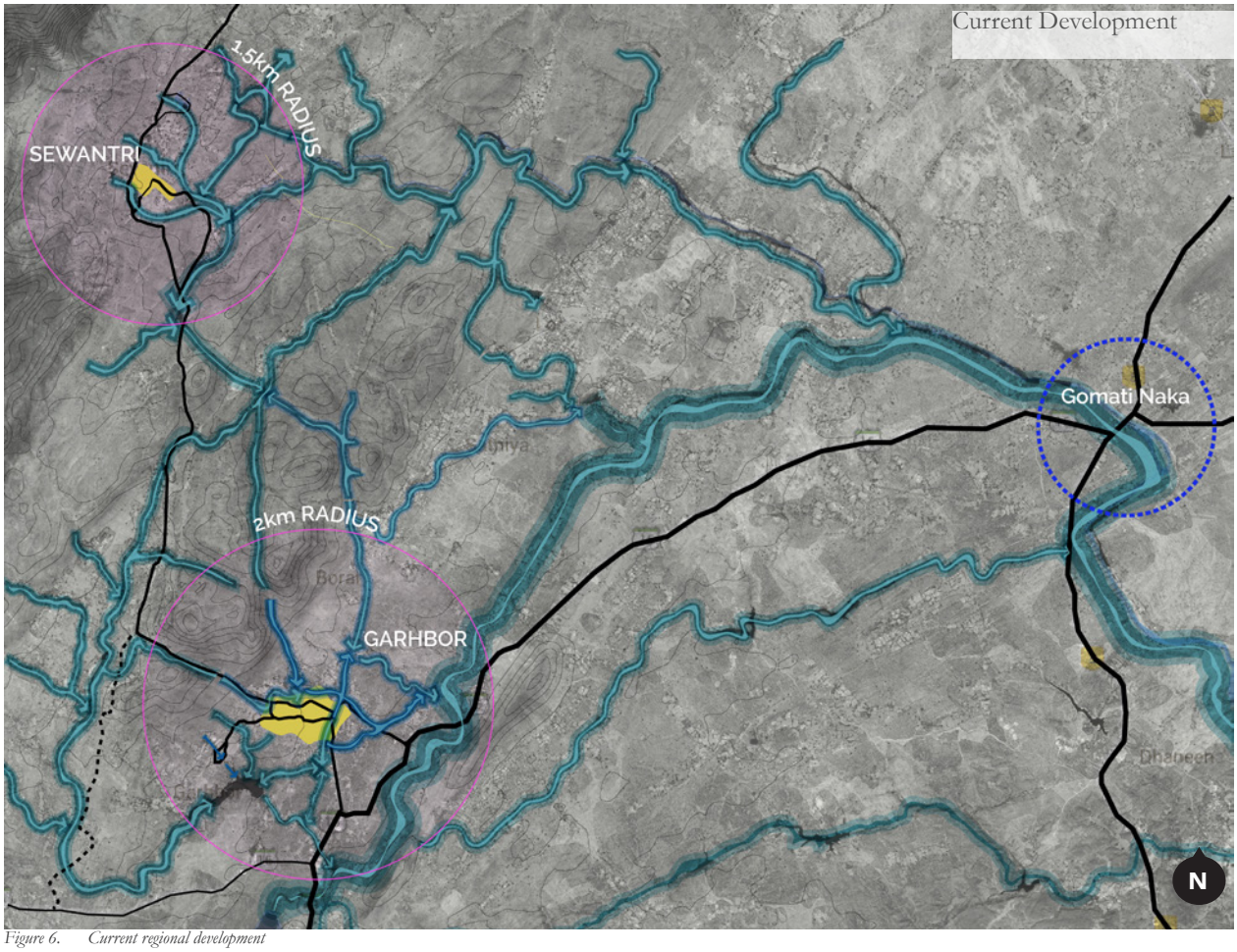


Figure 6. Current regional development
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

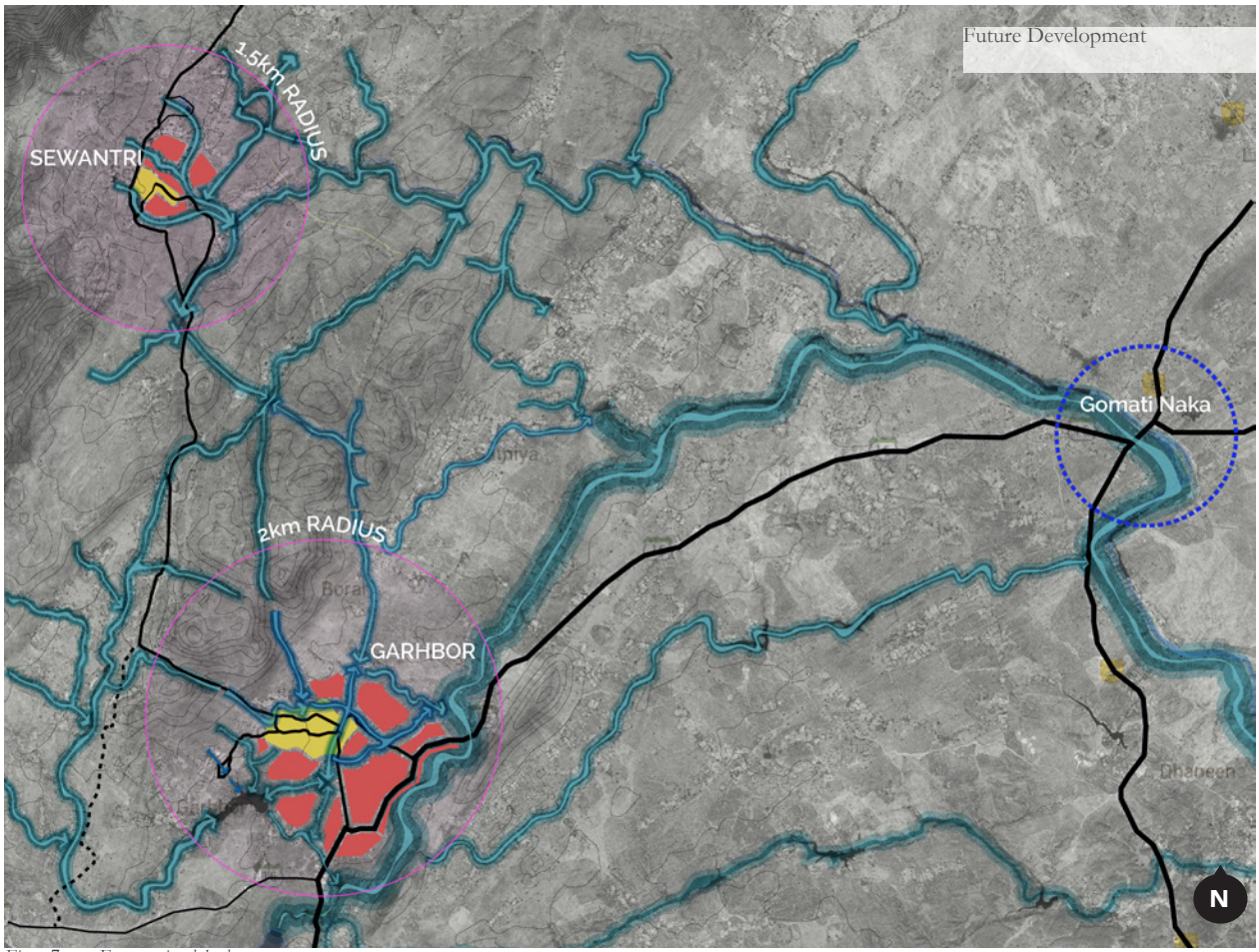


Figure 7. Future regional development
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

8.08. Respect Ecology and Create a Sensitive Development Model

The water bodies and low lying areas are ecologically-sensitive and are of critical importance to the development of Garhbor. They play an important role in storing surface water and also serve as locations for ground water infiltration.

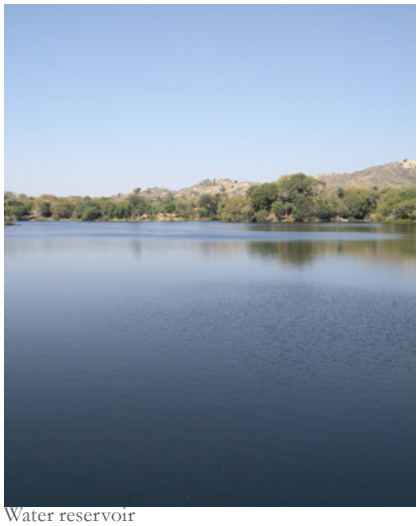
To ensure that these areas are protected, a buffer area of 30m is proposed around the water bodies. The buffer areas are proposed to be naturally planted with native flora or can serve as open spaces.

Similarly, the low lying areas shall be no development zones and shall serve as natural areas with native flora or can serve as open spaces.

Big Ideas

- Preserve water bodies and low lying areas
- Protect ground water infiltration areas

Water bodies in Garhbor



Water reservoir

Low lying areas

Water bodies in Garhbor surrounded by natural vegetation

Image source : Project Team

Figure 8. *Ecologically sensitive areas overlay on Google Earth Image*
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Figure 9. *Ecologically sensitive areas*
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

8.09. Identify Developable Land

After identifying the no-development zone, the remaining land has been divided into ecologically sensitive areas and built areas.

Ecologically sensitive areas:

The areas abutting the water reservoir and major water bodies have been identified as ecologically sensitive areas. These areas must be protected by ensuring the only development along them is natural vegetation.

Built area

The remaining higher lying areas are suitable for new development as they do not pose any threat to the ecology and geography of the region. If development is done on these marked areas, it will result in sustainable growth and development of the village.

The primary direction for growth is towards the State Highway.

Big Ideas

- Clearly demarcate buildable and ecologically sensitive no-development zones

Built form
Image source : Project Team

Internal Vehicular Streets
Image source : Project Team

Farm
Image source : Project Team

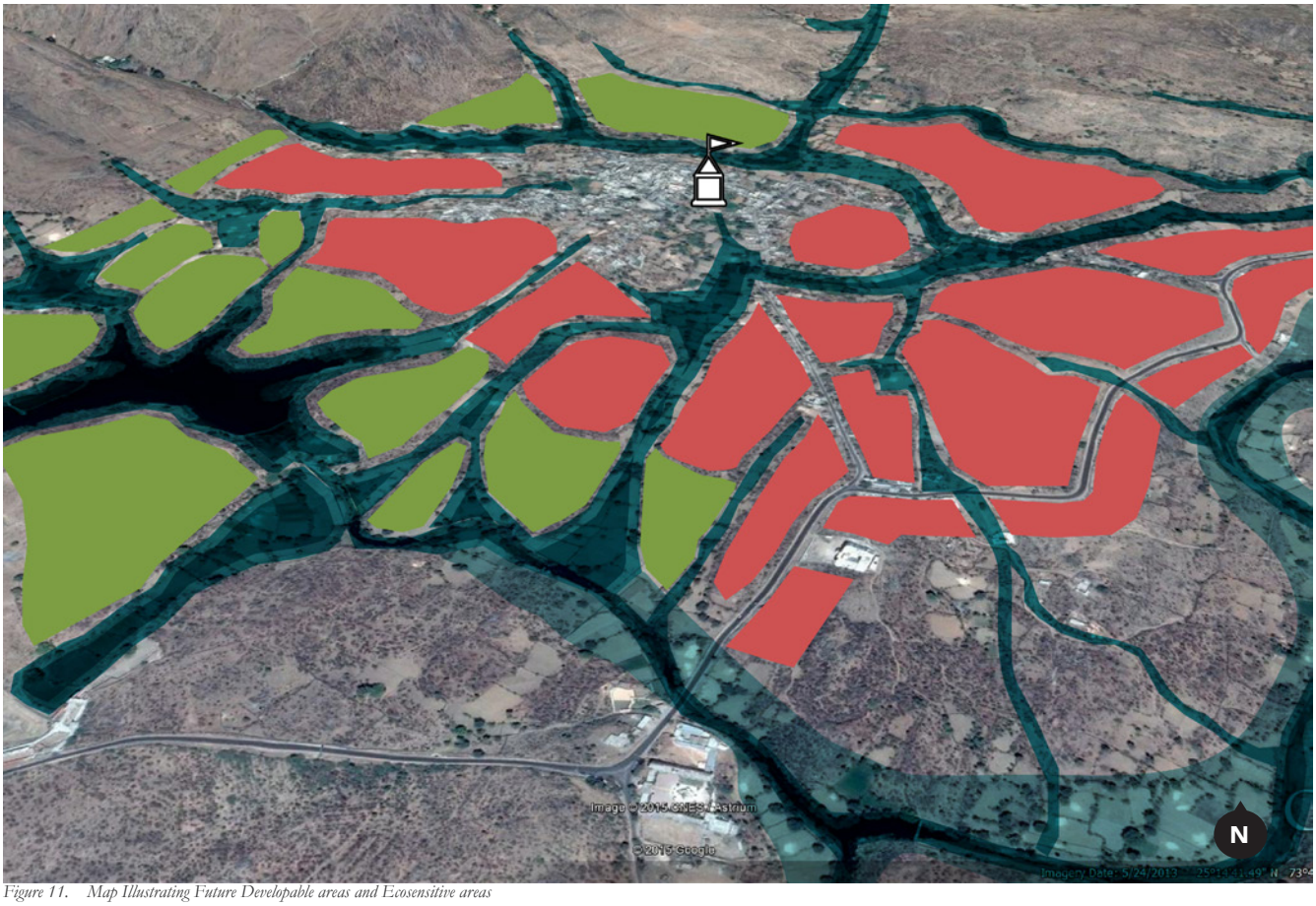


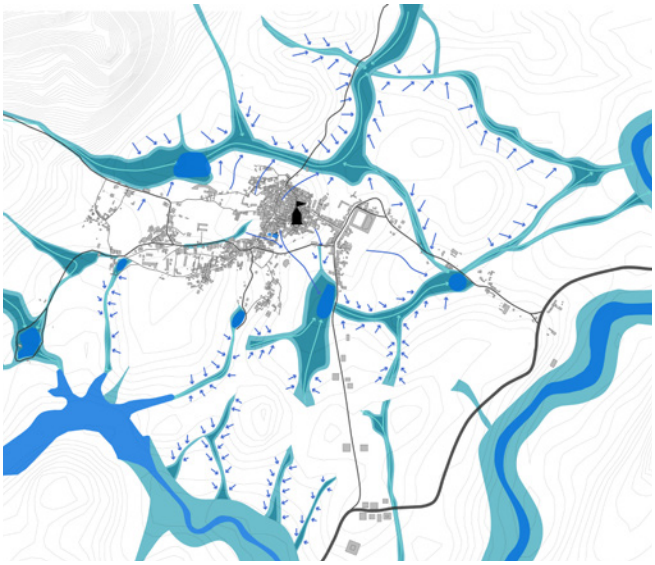
Figure 11. Map Illustrating Future Developable areas and Ecosensitive areas
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Figure 10. Plan Illustrating Future Developable areas and Ecosensitive areas
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

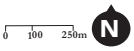
Ž DEVELOPMENT OF THE MASTER PLAN

9.01. Formulation of the Master Plan

Step 1 : Identifying the Ecology of the Village



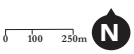
Step 2 : Retaining the Farmlands and low lying areas as non developable land



Step 5: Identifying the Developable land parcels within and adjacent to the loop and Non developable land around the village

Step 6: Creating Social Nodes and Mixed Used Neighbourhoods

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



Step 3 : Preservation of the Heritage Core

Step4: Creating Green Fingers towards Future Developments

Step 7: Creating a new Road network connecting the heritage core to new development

Step 8: Identifying the existing land ownership within the new proposal

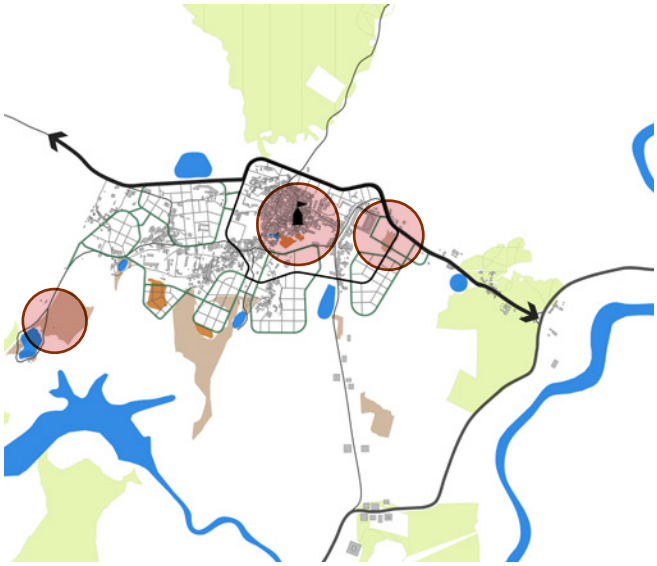
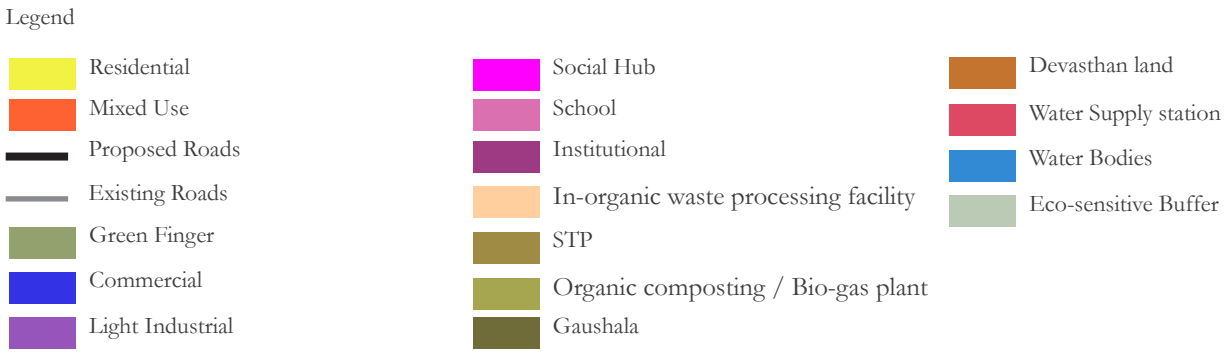


Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Landuse Plan :



Landuse	Area (Sq.m)
Residential	10,1028
Mixed Use	18,079
Light Industry	11,299
Commercial	13,578
Institution	7,806
School	11,788
Devasthan	17,807
Social Hubs	8,276
Organic Waste Disposal	1,757
Inorganic Waste Disposal	2,378

Landuse	Area (Sq.m)
Sewage Treatment Plant	1,987
Multi-functional Space	20,261
Gaushala	2,093
Landscape Plaza	100,366
Water Supply	2,854
Water Bodies	35,819
Transport	5,549
Parking	100,016
Roads	112,413

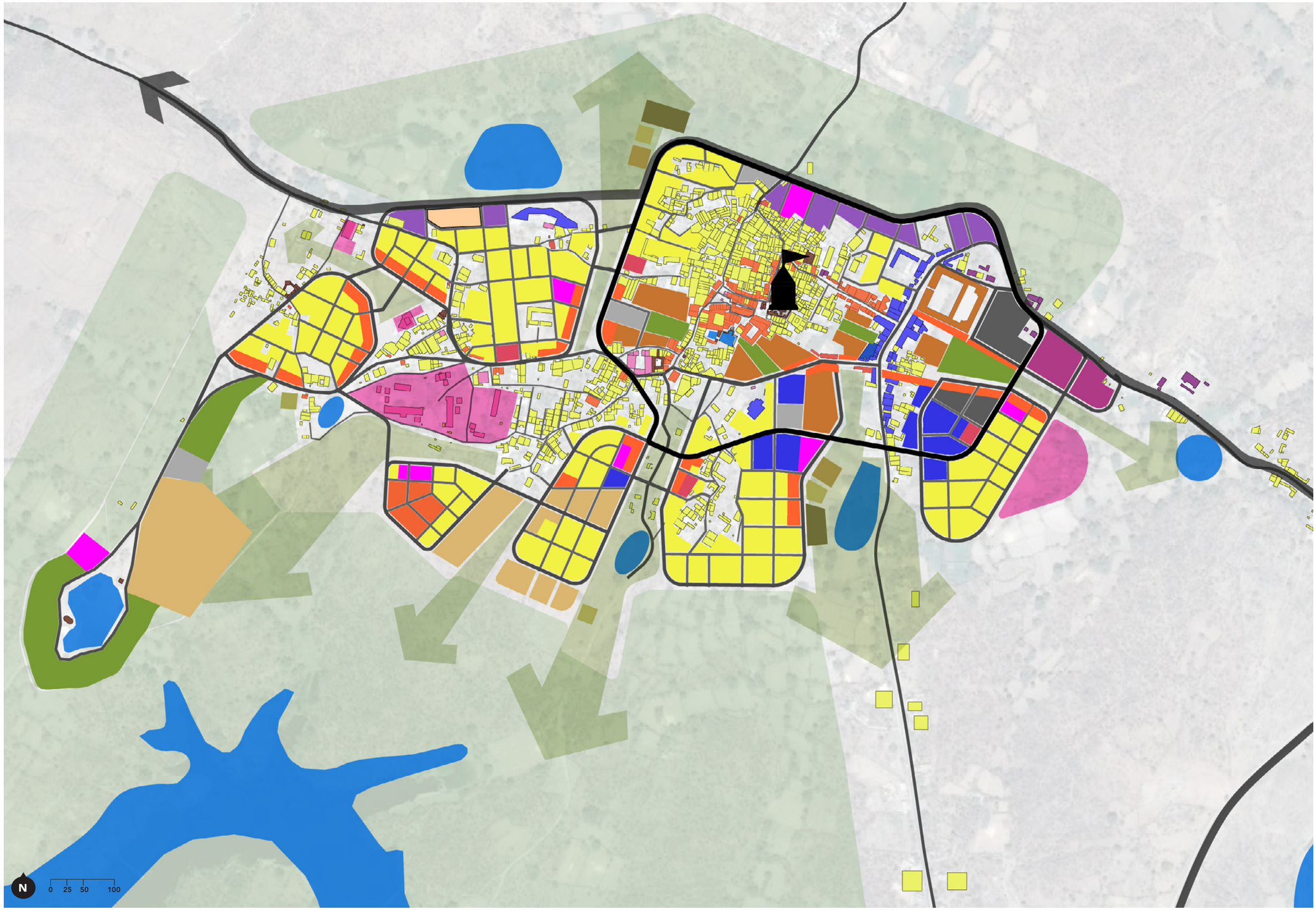


Figure 12. Landuse Master Plan
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.02. Population Projections & Development Potential

9.02.01. Population Projections

The 2011 Census survey for Rajsamand identified an annual growth rare in population between 2001 to 2011 of 2%.

The population of Garhbor and Sewantri has been projected for 3 horizon years; 2020, 2030 and 2040. For the period from 2011 to 2020 growth is expected at the current 2% p.a. as majority of the planned developments will be under implementation. In the following decade between 2020 to 2030, an accelerated growth rate of 4% p.a is expected as majority of the planned developments will be ready and operational which will attract people to the villages. Following 2030 the population shall stabilise and growth shall return to 2% p.a. The estimated population for Garhbor the three horizon years are shown in the adjacent table.

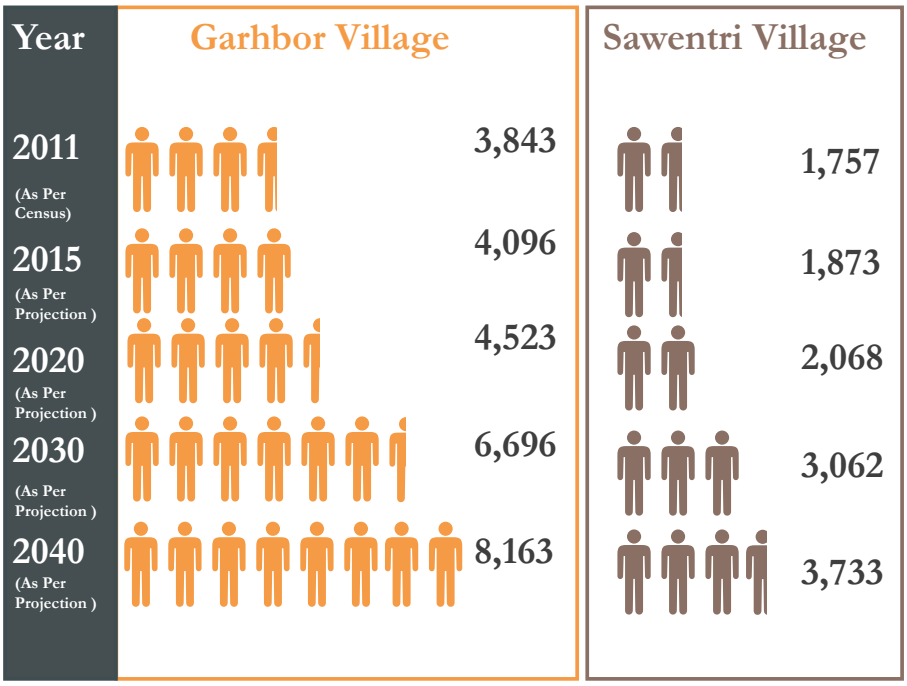


Figure 13. Population projections
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Calculations

The current density in Garhbor is 100 persons / hectare and as per URDPFI guidelines the desirable density for a small town in between 75-120 persons / hectare.

Considering the current form of development and the desired from of development a density of 100 persons / hectare should be used as a basis for determining the area requirements for the new developments.

For the 2040 population, Garhbor will require an area of **81 hectares**

Development Boundaries

Settlement boundaries shall guide, control and identify limits to development for the villages. Settlement boundaries are provided so as to:

- Easily identify the 'settlement' from 'open countryside' that is not to be developed
- Ensure a more plan-led and controlled approach to future housing and commercial growth, allowing for allocating sites within the villages
- Protects the countryside from unnecessary development and prevents haphazard development
- Allows for more certainty to developers/land owners with sites/ land within the boundary, as long as they adhere to all other plan policies.

Criteria for deciding boundaries:

- Transport corridors - The boundaries trace the edge of existing and proposed roads, paths and other lines of transport
- Physical features - The boundaries follow the edge of physical features, such as water bodies, hills etc.

Criteria for deciding development areas:

- Within the identified boundaries for development the following areas shall have no development and shall be marked as 'no development zones'
- Low lying areas and water channels: Areas which allow for the collection and/or movement of water. These areas shall have vegetation that shall allow the infiltration of water and flow of water.
- Buffer area for water bodies: Around existing water bodies a buffer area of 30m on all sides shall be kept. The buffer areas shall be natural areas with planted with local vegetation.
- Areas on steep inclines: Development in these areas shall not be allowed due to the difficulty of construction and provision of utilities.

Figure 14. Developable areas
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.02.02. Civic Infrastructure required as per URDPFI

For the increased population of Garhbor, the infrastructure requirements with regards to water, sewage management, solid waste management and electricity have been worked out based on the Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation Guidelines (URDPFI).

Domestic Water Supply:

The desirable water supply for a domestic water requirements is 100 litres per capita per day (LPCD). The following are the water requirements for Garhbor for the three horizon years:

Year	MLD
2020	0.44
2030	0.66
2040	0.79

Domestic Sewage:

The sewage generated per capita is estimated to be 80% of the water supply. The following are the sewage volumes for Garhbor for the three horizon years:

Year	MLD
2020	0.35
2030	0.52
2040	0.63

Solid Waste:

The sewage generated per capita is estimated to be 80% of the water supply. The following are the sewage volumes for Garhbor for the three horizon years:

Year	Residential (kg)	Commercial (kg)	Street sweeping (kg)	Institutional (kg)
2020	2,638	879	879	879
2030	3,905	1,302	1,302	1,302
2040	4,760	1,587	1,587	1,587

Electricity

The desirable electricity supply per household is estimated as 2kw per day. As per the census the average household size in Garhbor is 5. Considering this the electricity requirements for Garhbor for the three horizon years are as follows:

Year	KW
2020	1,558
2030	2,603
2040	3,174

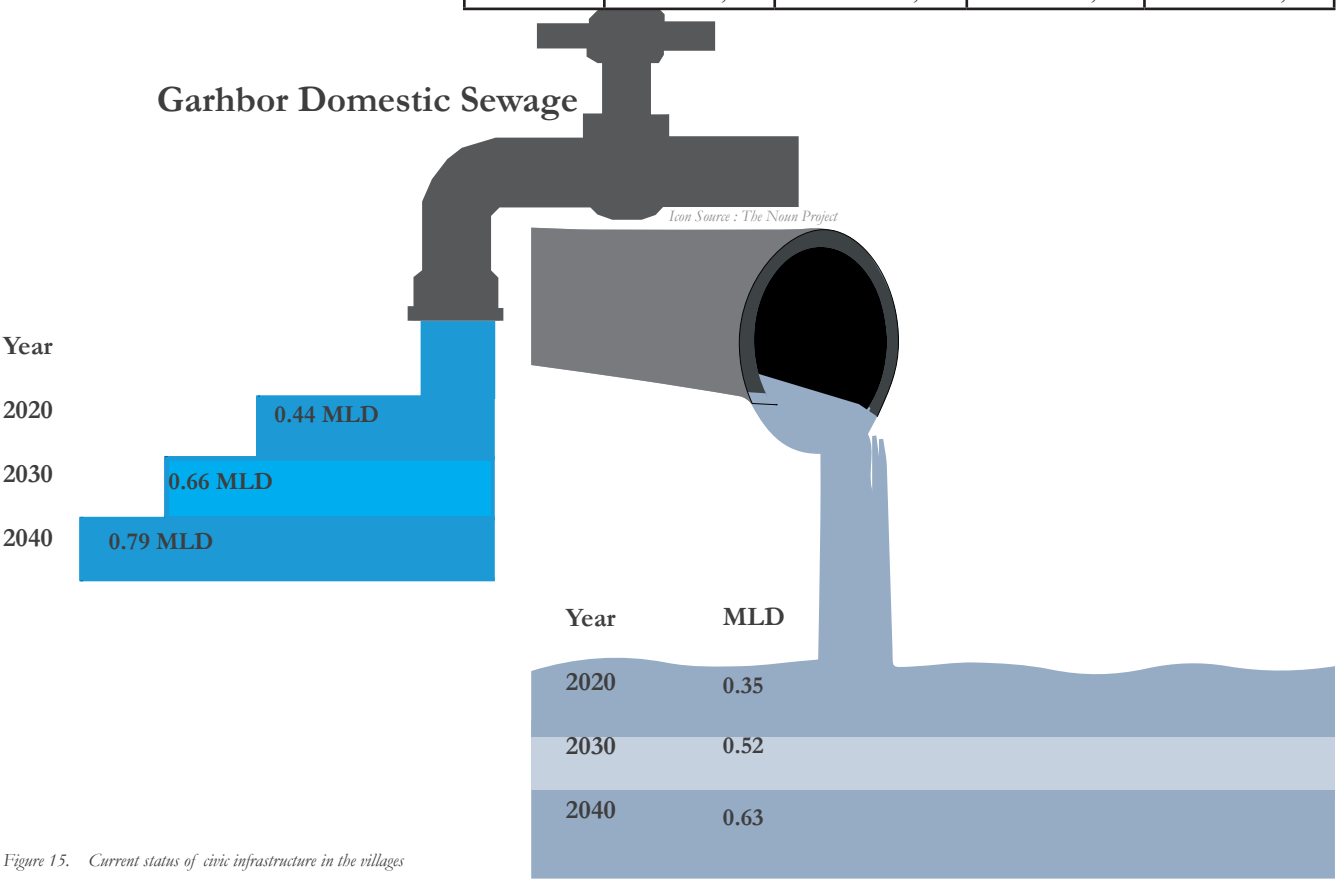
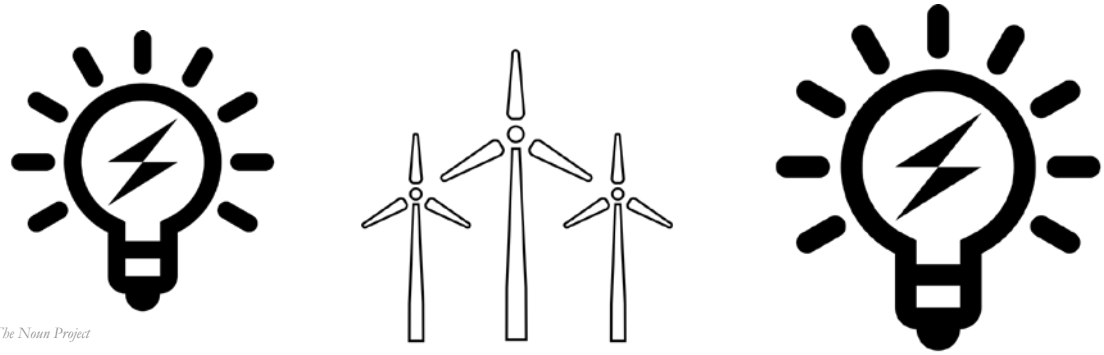


Figure 15. Current status of civic infrastructure in the villages

Garhbor Solid Waste



Icon Source : The Noun Project

Year	KW
2020	1,558
2030	2,603
2040	3,174

Figure 16. Developable areas
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.02.03. Tourist Projections

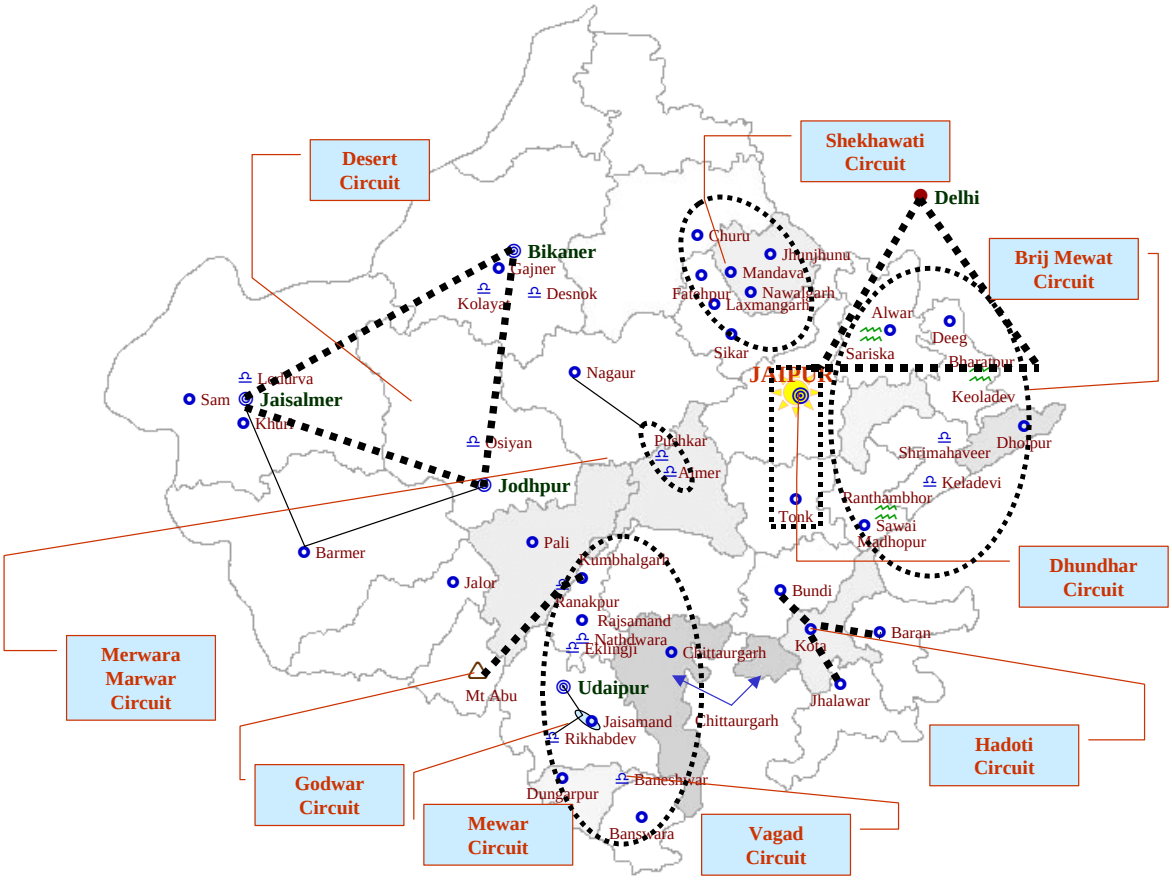


Figure 17. Tourism Map of Rajasthan - Major Tourist Circuits
Illustration Source : MoTAC Department Of Tourism

Background of Rajasthan Tourism :

Rajasthan is one of the most popular tourist destinations in India for both domestic and foreign tourists. The number of tourist arrivals in the state has increased four fold in the last thirty years and in 2001, the state received 0.6 million foreign tourist and over 7 million domestic tourists.

The total tourist arrivals in Rajasthan have grown at a CAGR of 5% from 3.39 to 7 million in 1985-86 to Mn in 2001-02. The number of foreign CAGR of 5% from 0.27 million in 1985-86 to 0.6 million in 2001-02.

Mewar Circuit (Udaipur-Chittaurgarh-Nathdwara)

The Mewar circuit offers a combination of religion and history. Udaipur is the tourist hub of this circuit, other key tourist locations in this circuit being Chittaurgarh, Nathdwara and Kumbhalgarh. Other places of tourist interest, though less frequented are Jaisamand Lake, Jagat, Rikhabdeo, Eklingji, Haldighati, etc. are relatively underdeveloped tourist areas adjoining the Mewar circuit.
Mewar region falls in the Aravalli range that encompasses lakes, beautiful hills and deep valleys. The climate in the region is pleasant for most part of the year except the summer months from April to June. The tourist activity is high during the months of September to March. The region being popular amongst domestic tourists, also receives tourists from the neighbouring states during vacation months in summer.

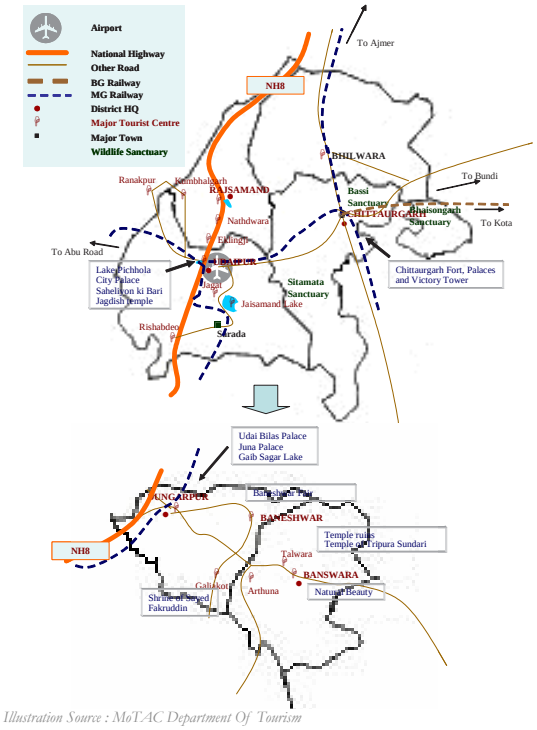


Illustration Source : MoTAC Department Of Tourism

Nathdwara to expect a 57% increase in Domestic tourist Population

Nathdwara to expect a 50% increase in Foreign tourist Population

Ajmer to expect a 47% increase in Domestic tourist Population

Ajmer to expect a 46% increase in Foreign tourist Population

Udaipur to expect a 82% increase in Domestic tourist Population

Udaipur to expect a 50% increase in Foreign tourist Population

Tourist Data of Garhbor:

Assuming Garhbor has a 40% increase in Domestic tourism and a 15% increase in International tourism per decade.

Jal Jhoolni Mela – one day fair — **1,00,000 pilgrims**

Other Cultural Festivals - Annually — **10,000 pilgrims**

Total Tourist : 1,10,000 Pilgrims

Year	Garhbor Village Tourist Projections
2011 (Approximate)	1,10,000
2020 (As Per Projection)	1,54,000
2030 (As Per Projection)	2,15,600
2040 (As Per Projection)	3,01,840

9.03. Components of the Master Plan

9.03.01. Strengthening Heritage core: Creating the Inner Loop

The Core of the Village :

The core of the village has a strong heritage character and a distinctive form comprising dense and closely located buildings and narrow pedestrian friendly streets. It is desirable for the core of the village to be preserved and upgraded from its current form without loosing its district heritage quality.

The core of the village will allow very limited access to cars, preserving the quality of spaces that exist today. It will promote a pedestrian friendly environment around the temple.

The Inner Loop:

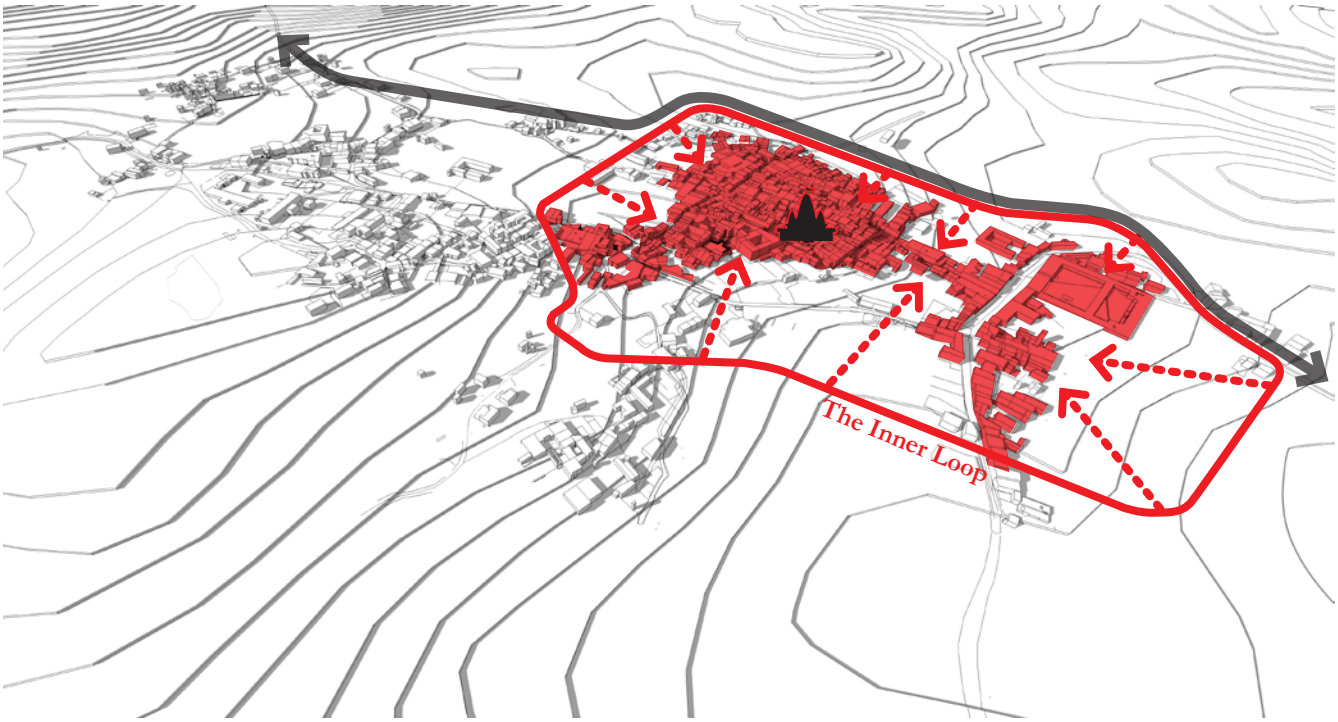
The Proposal of an inner loop creates a boundary along the existing village. This loop is important as it will connect the existing heritage core of the village to its future expansion areas.

The loop with allow for movement of vehicular and non motorised transit along the existing edge of the village.

Access & Parking

Parking during the Jal Jhulni festival can continue to be provided at the Sugar Factory land which is close to the intersection of SH16 and the road to Garhbor and at the plot near the river.

A parking lot for accessing the temple and the village core is created abutting the heritage city loop. The current parking lot is planned to be converted to a plaza, which will serve as an open area and have visitor facilities.



Garhbor: Heritage Loop

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Big Ideas

- Identify Garhbor Multi-modal Inner loop
- Preserve the Heritage Core within the Loop
- Strengthen the Walkability within the Core Area

Parking near temple

Temporary parking near Gomti River

Image source : Project Team

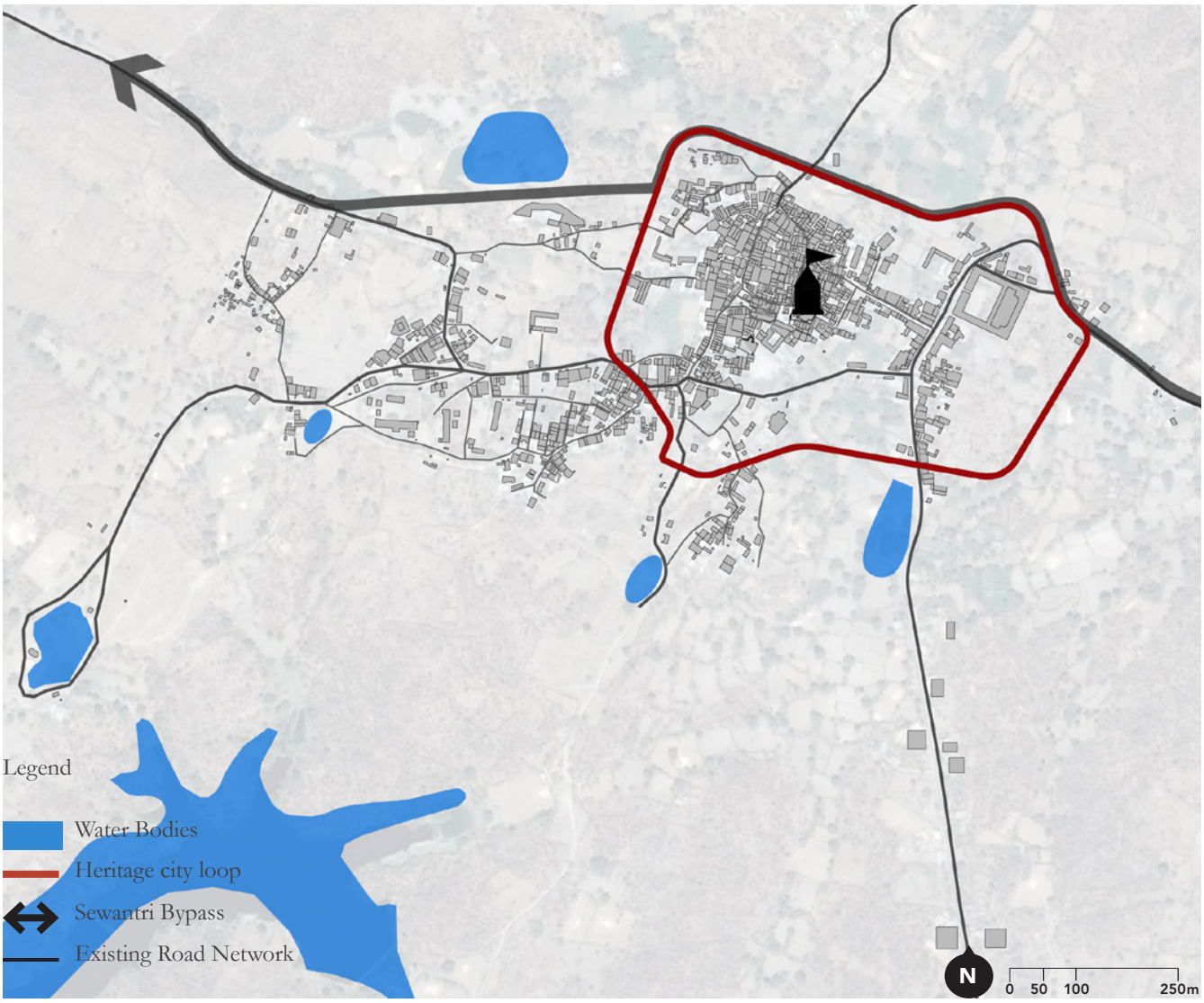


Figure 18. Garhbor inner loop
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.03.02. Promoting Development along Green Fingers as Open Liveable Spaces :

Ecology & Urbanisation

The master plan analysis identified the ecologically sensitive around the village. It is important to ensure the preservation of these ecologically sensitive areas which include the streams, ponds and reservoirs. There needs to be a demarcated buffer along these ecologically sensitive sites to preserve them in the long run from being destroyed due to urbanisation.

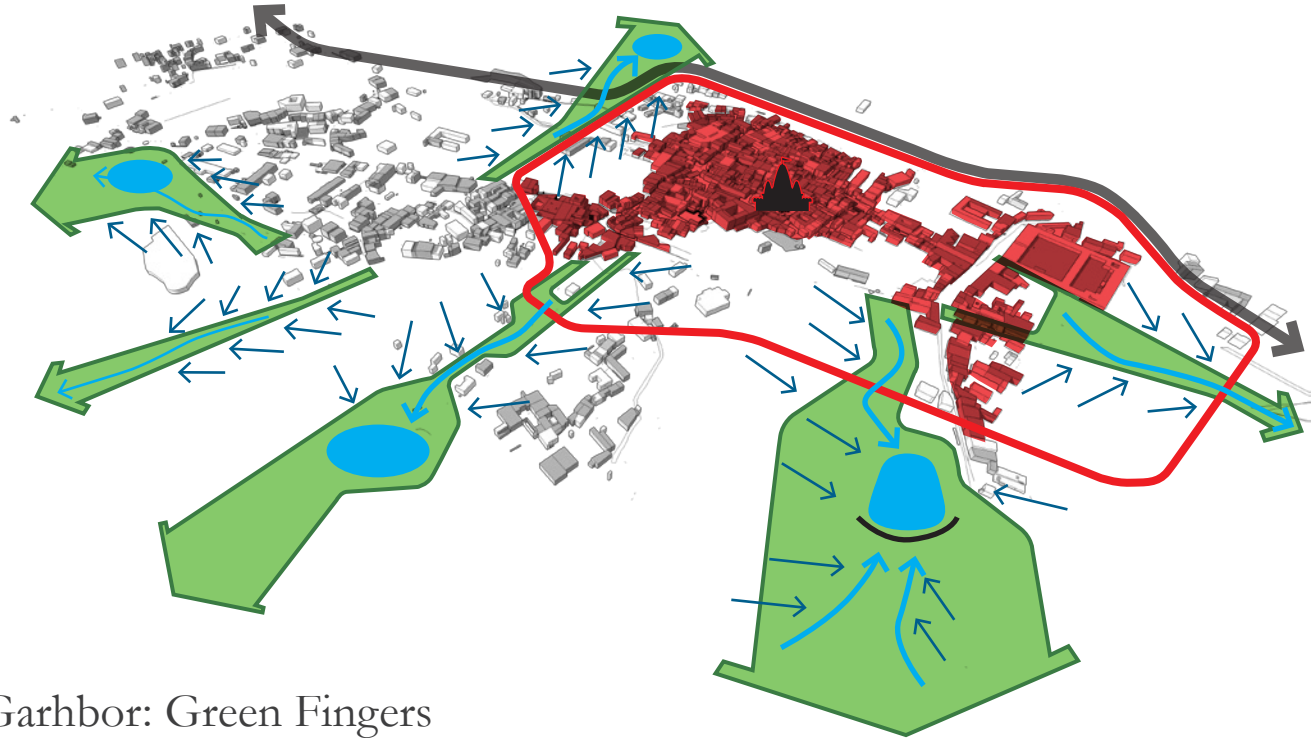
The proposed green fingers shall serve as natural buffer and open areas which serve the dual purpose of being recreational areas for the residents of Garhbor while also serving as parks that preserve the biodiversity of the region.

Green Finger as an Open Space

The Green finger has areas dedicated for forests and other multifunctional areas. The new open spaces at Garhbor are planned to be as active and lively with multitude of events and activities planned throughout the year. These multi-use spaces shall be used for school sports events during the day and transform into community gathering and party areas during late evening hours. These spaces shall also foster a rich cultural experience with open air theatres and bandstands arts and performances closure to the people. These spaces shall also be used for education like creating awareness about urban farming, sustainable living and conducting waste composting field workshops.

The multi-use spaces shall be sufficiently connected via the loop system with emergency vehicular access as well as service vehicular access during the events.

Parts of the Green Finger can also be used as grazing fields for domesticated animal in the village. Several important social buildings & retail must to planned along the green finger to increase its popularity amongst the residents of Garhbor.



Garhbor: Green Fingers

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Big Ideas

- Create open spaces along water bodies which will serve as vital public amenities and will help preserve these ecologically sensitive areas

Green Finger - Water front park

Illustration Source : http://www.weldesign.net/galleries/192-bioswales

Natural vegetation along water body

Illustration Source : http://www.amigosdelosrios.org/lashbrook-park/

Figure 19. Green fingers
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.03.03. Landscaping and Vegetation Strategy along Green Fingers

Vegetation Strategy

The Green Fingers are open spaces that can be enjoyed by villagers and visitors alike.
The proposed vegetation strategy encourages growth of native species and tree foliage which shall create a sustainable landscape.

The use of native species shall promote bio-diversity and provide low maintenance landscapes. It will also help in replenishing the ground water table along with providing shaded and better micro climates.

Productive landscapes:
Native fruits trees along with locally grown organic farming can promote a healthy eating culture. The fresh produce of fruits and vegetable can ensure a balanced growth model of food production closer to new development.

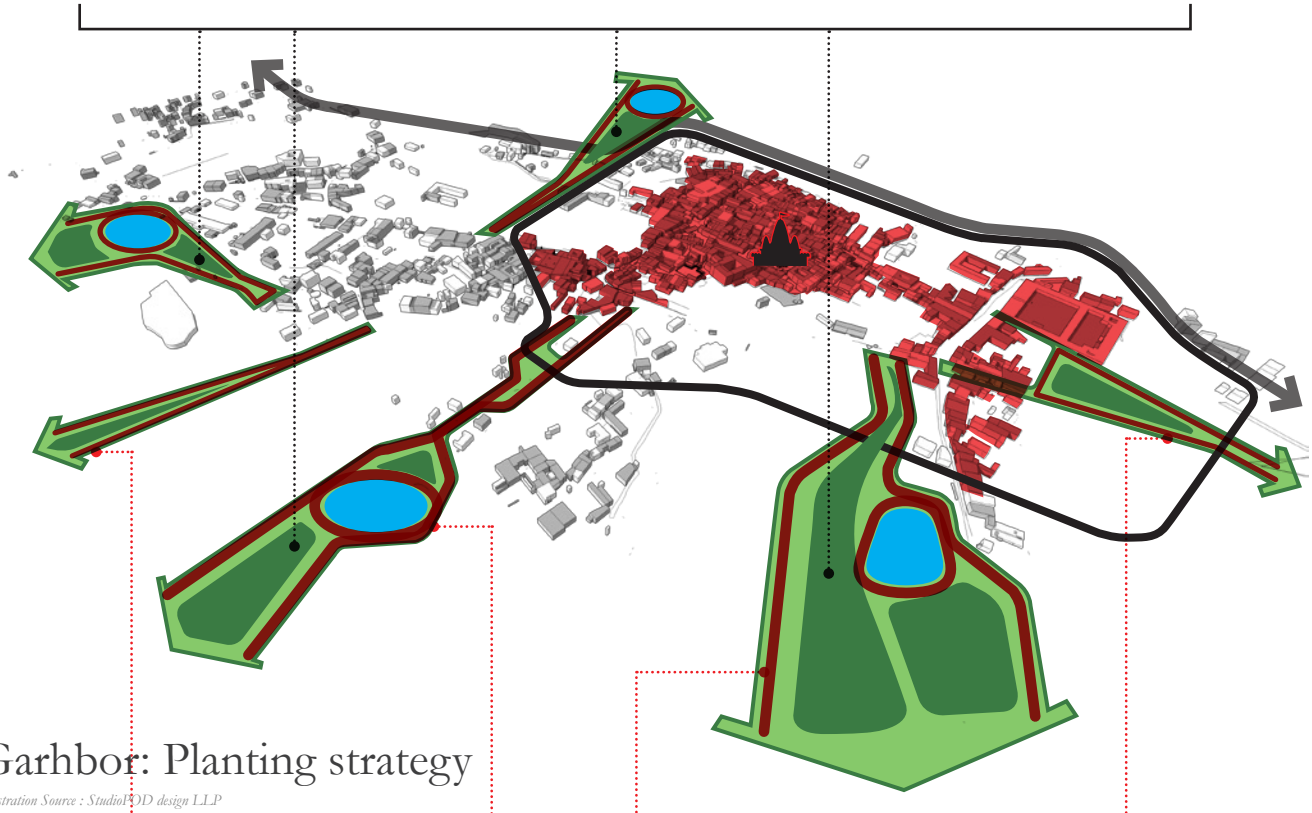
Babool Tree

Phog Shrub

Kummet Tree

Kaim

Hingot



Garhbor: Planting strategy

Illustration Source : Studio10D design LLP

Cassia Fistula

Plumeria Rubera

Butea

Bougainvillea

Bottle Brush

Botanical Name	Vernacular Name	Type of Plant
Acacia Nilotica	Babool	Tree
Acacia Leucophloea	Reonja	Tree
Acacia Planifrons	Godugh thumba	Tree
Acacia Senegal	Kummet	Tree
Acacia Tortilis	Israeli Babool	Tree
Balanites aegyptiaca	Hingot	Small Tree
Calligonurn polygonoides	Phog	Shrub
Capparis decidua	Kair	Shrub
Clerodendrum phlomoides	Arni	Shrub
Saccharum munja	Munj	Grass
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Eucalyptus	Tree
Euphoribia caducifolia	Thor	Shrub
Lasiurus sindicus	Sewan	Grass
Panicum turgidum	Murat	Grass
Tamarix aphyilla	Farash	Tree
Zizyphus numrnularia	Jharber	Shrub

Figure 20. Green fingers
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

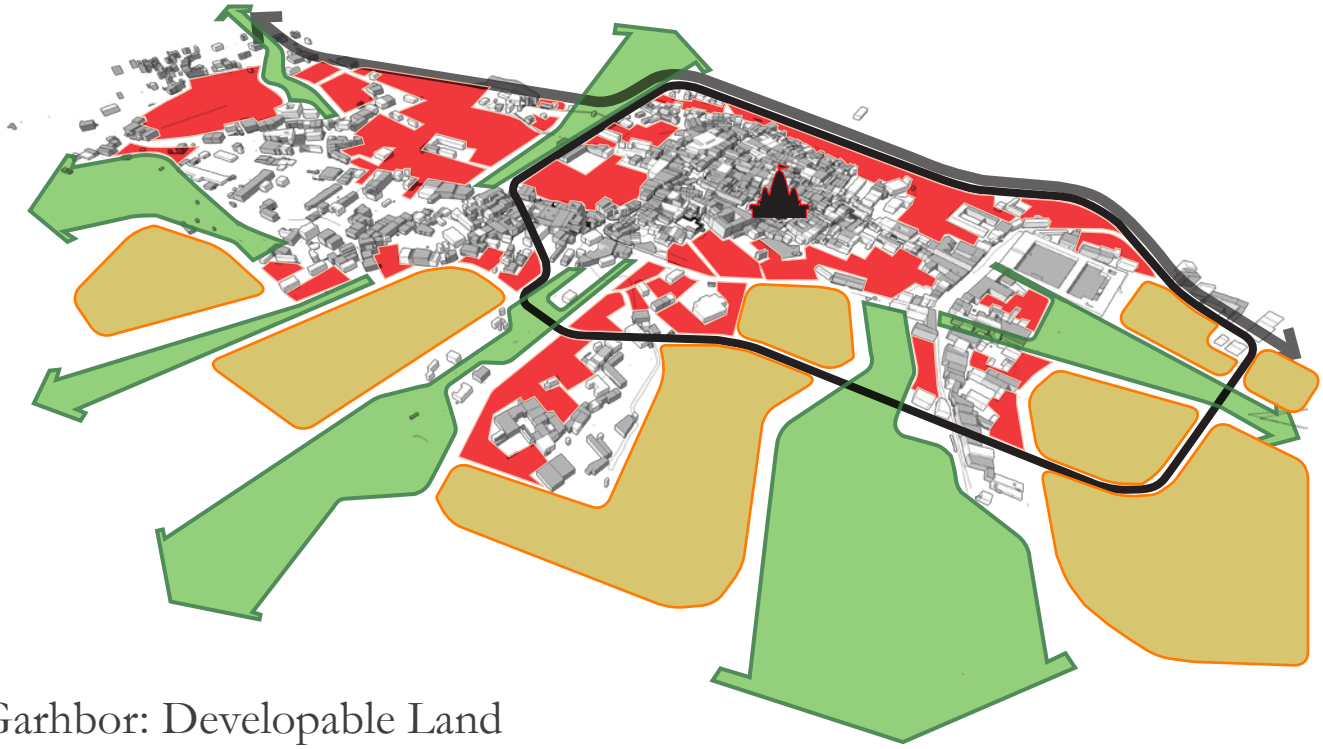
9.03.04. Developable Land around the Inner Loop

The identified area excluding the no-development zone of green fingers can be used as developable land for village expansion.

The location of the green fingers allows for all the new development to be in close proximity of them.

Big Ideas

- **Create a densified compact inner core**
- **Identify new development land interspersed with open spaces**



Garhbor: Developable Land

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

New Development:
Development planned on areas that are currently not developed

Infill:
Developments on under-utilised areas within existing settlement.

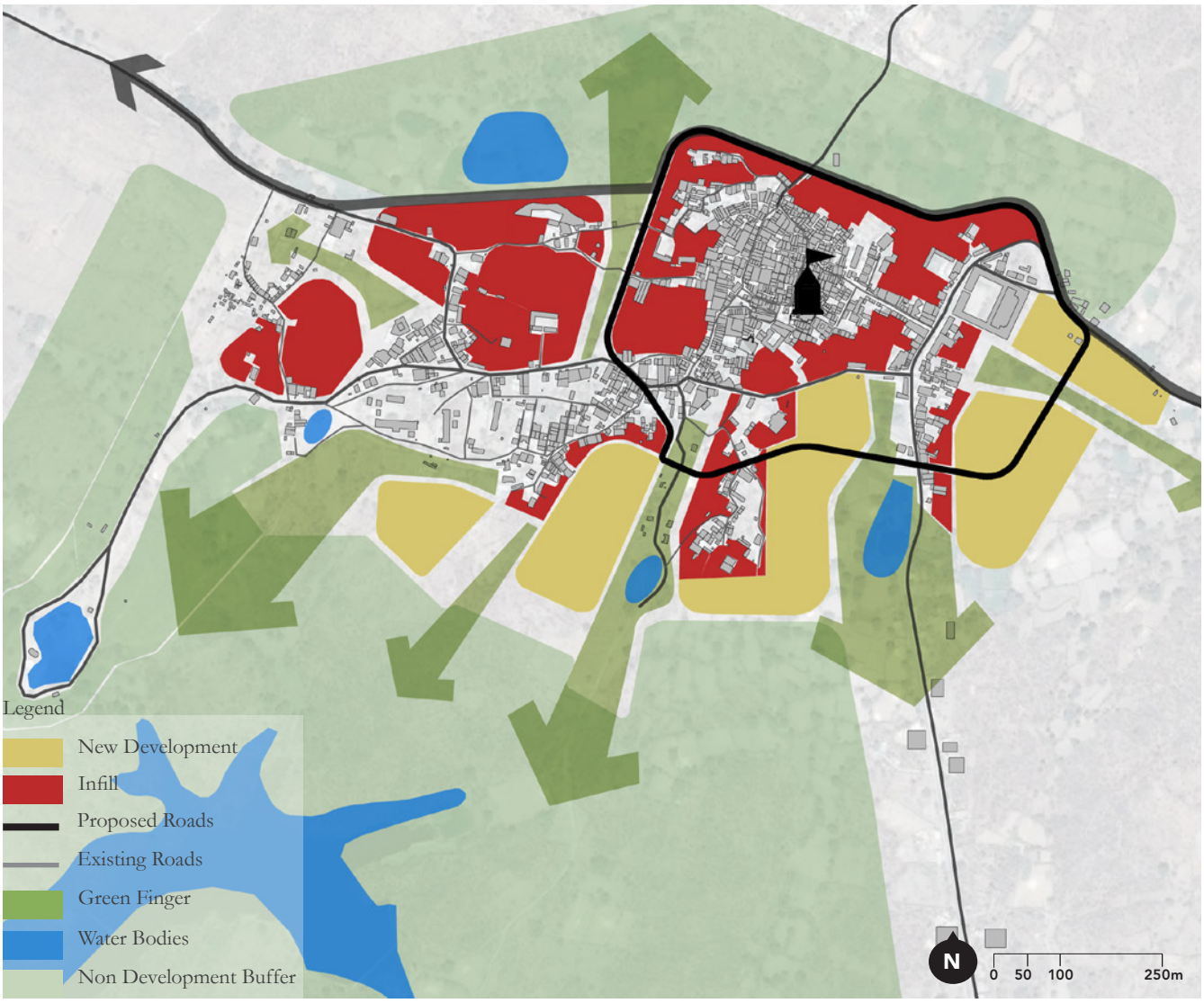


Figure 21. Infill and new developments
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

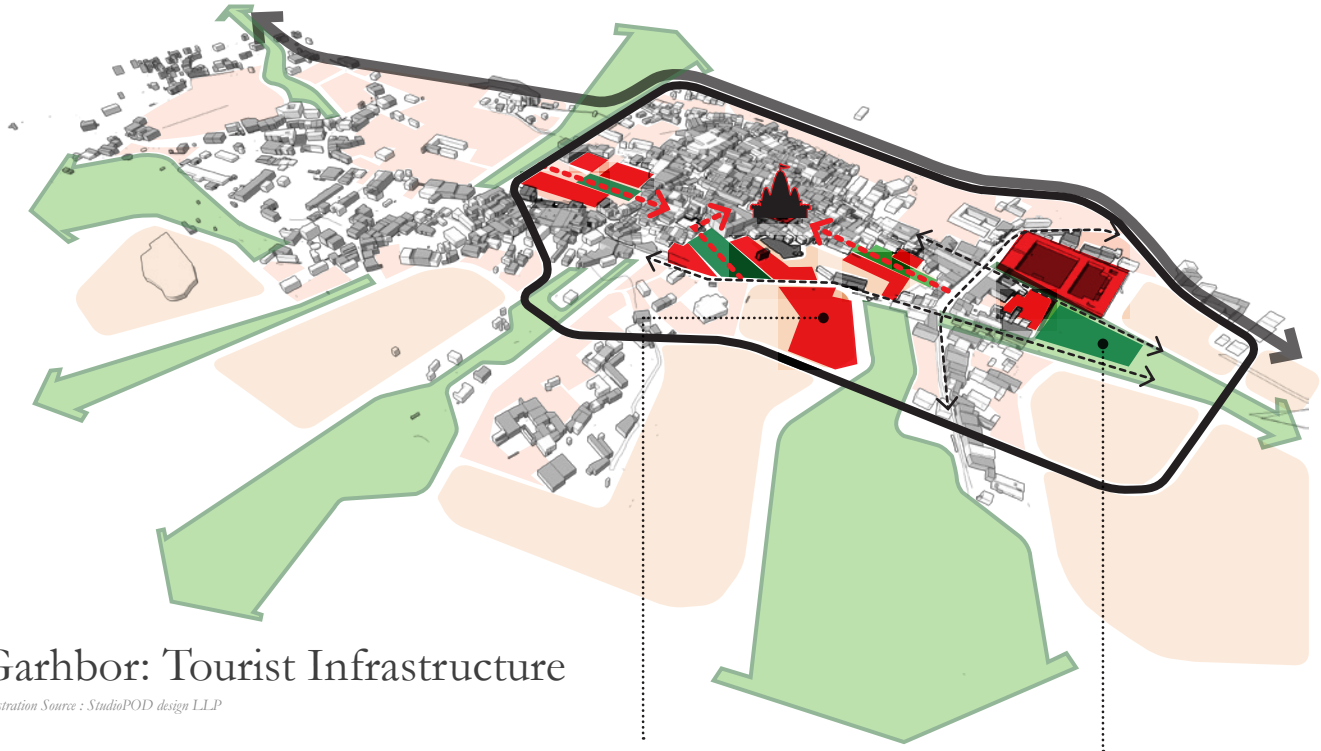
9.03.05. Devasthan Properties As New Gateways

Vacant land parcels around the temple are better suited as Devasthan Development land. These parcels can be used for Dharamshalas, Amenities for temple related activities and festival activities, and public plazas.

Zone between the transportation hub and the temple can be redeveloped as a heritage zone with public plazas, markets and tourist amenities.

Big Ideas

- Redeveloping the Devesthan Development property on the market road as a Dharamshala/ hotel with modern amenities.



Garhbor: Tourist Infrastructure

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Devasthan Developments

Image Source : http://www.indravilasalsisar.com/images/site-map-main.jpg

Heritage Plaza

Image Source : http://www.ucityguides.com/images/top10/lima.jpg

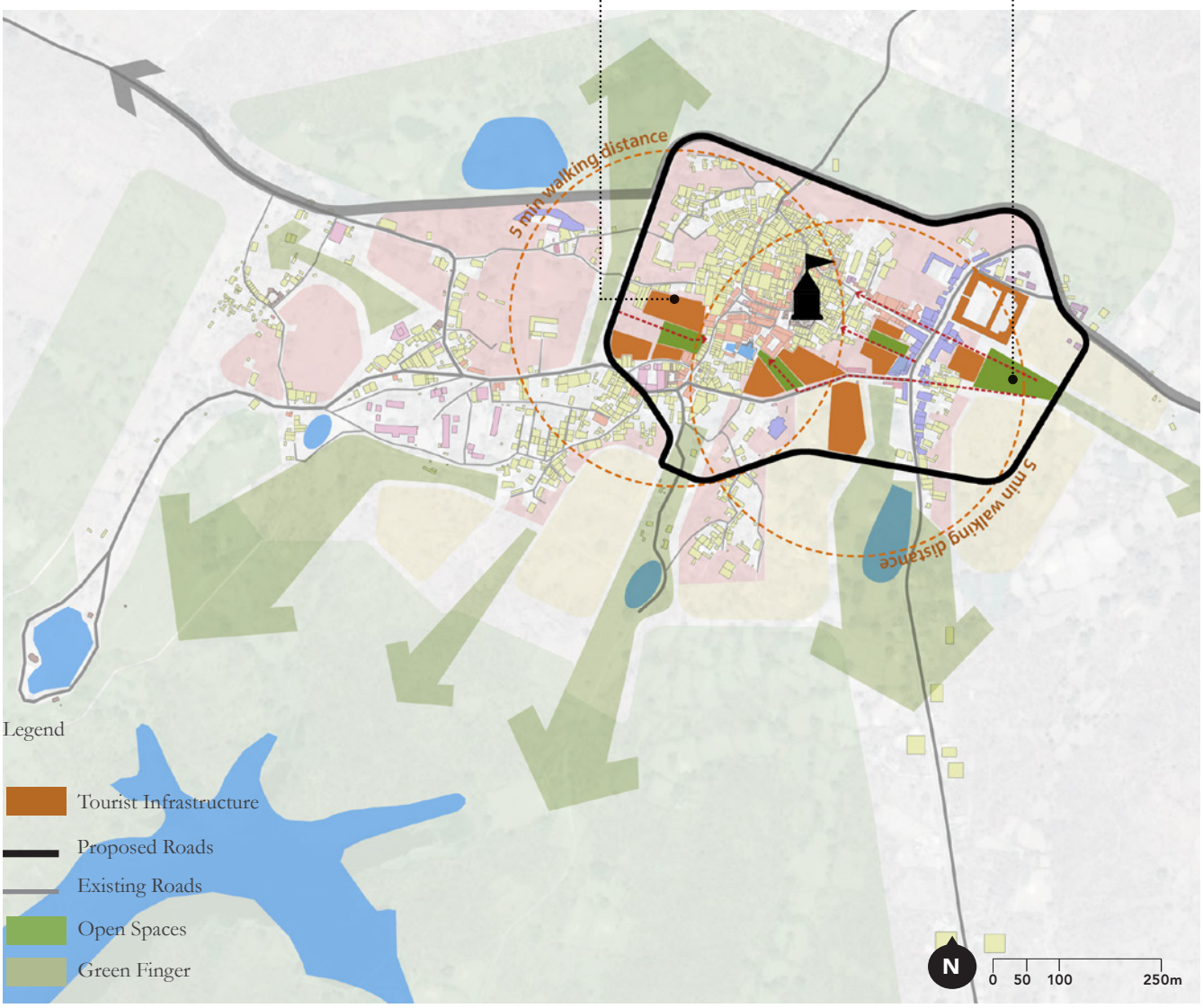


Figure 22. Tourist infrastructure
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.03.06. Creating Social Hubs For the Communities

Social Hubs

Social nodes are community halls/ spaces, schools and other amenities. The co-location of these facilities and open spaces is desirable considering the strong synergy between them. For these amenities to be well patronised by the locals it is important for them to be easily accessible and highly visible. The intersection of the green fingers and planned streets serve as ideal locations for developing social nodes.

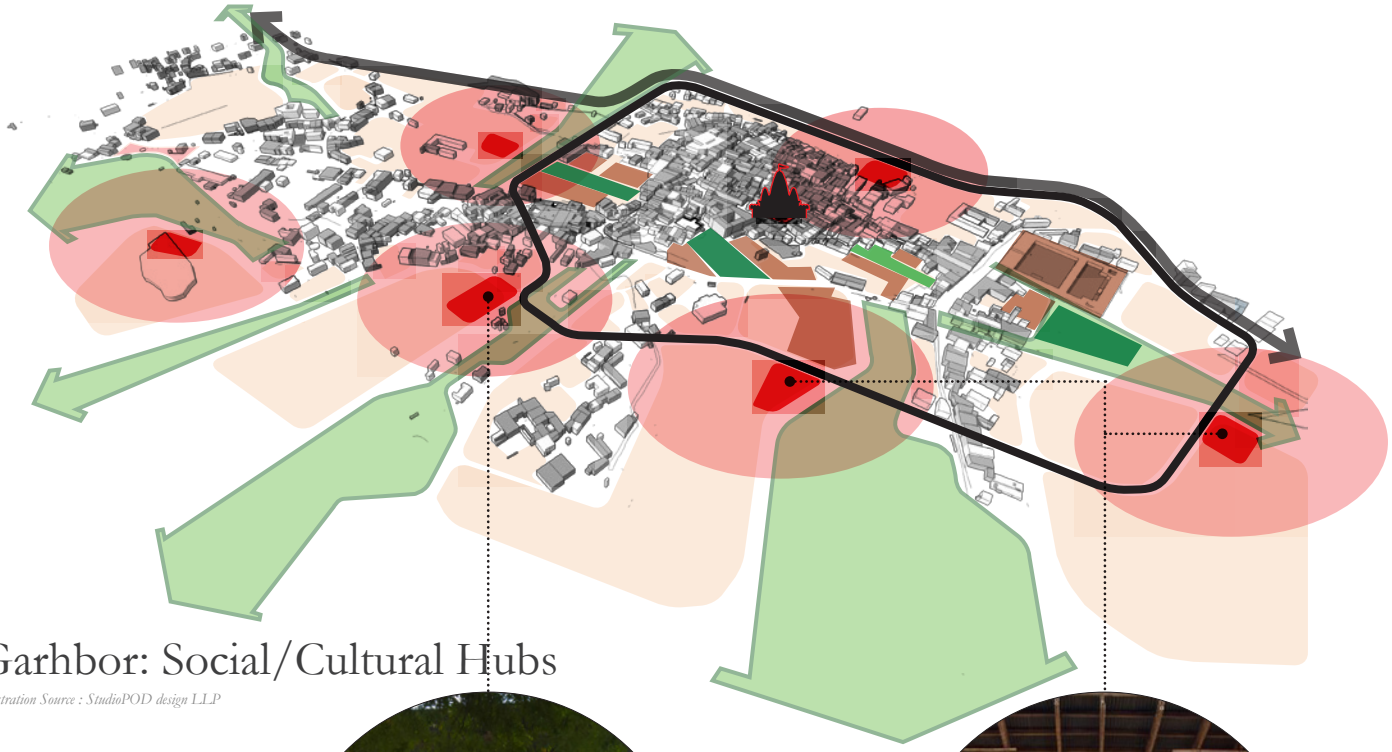
Integrating Communities

The new master plan for Garhbor envisages a more integrated community through social and cultural engagement between distinct user communities. The backbone of sociocultural integration are the common spaces and amenities that are called social infrastructure.

By providing quality environment through design and intelligent planning, Garhbor master plan will achieve a more integrated and inclusive community setting a trend for other emerging villages in the rest of India.

Big Ideas

- Social Hubs as backbone of sociocultural integration.
- Social Hubs as programmed spaces for all age groups, genders & communities
- At the intersection of the roads and planned open spaces create social hubs.

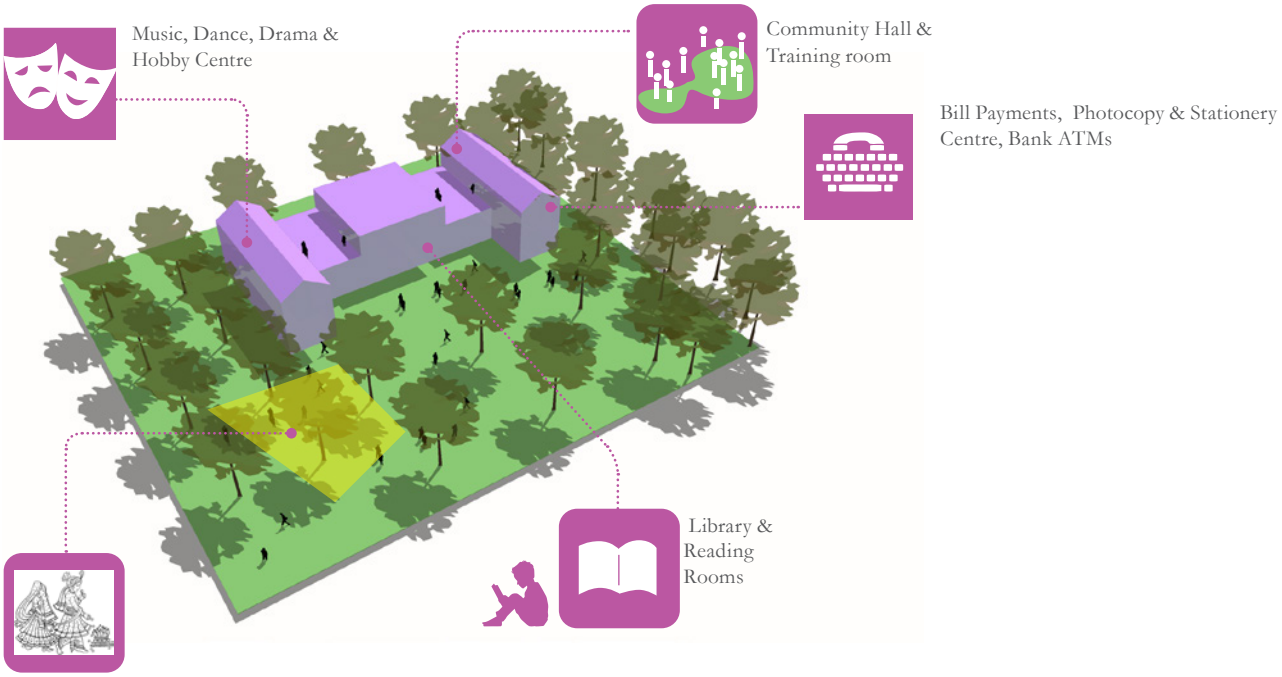


Garhbor: Social/Cultural Hubs

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Photo : Pani Community Centre, Domus

Photo : Handmade School, Bangladesh



Typical Social / Cultural Hubs

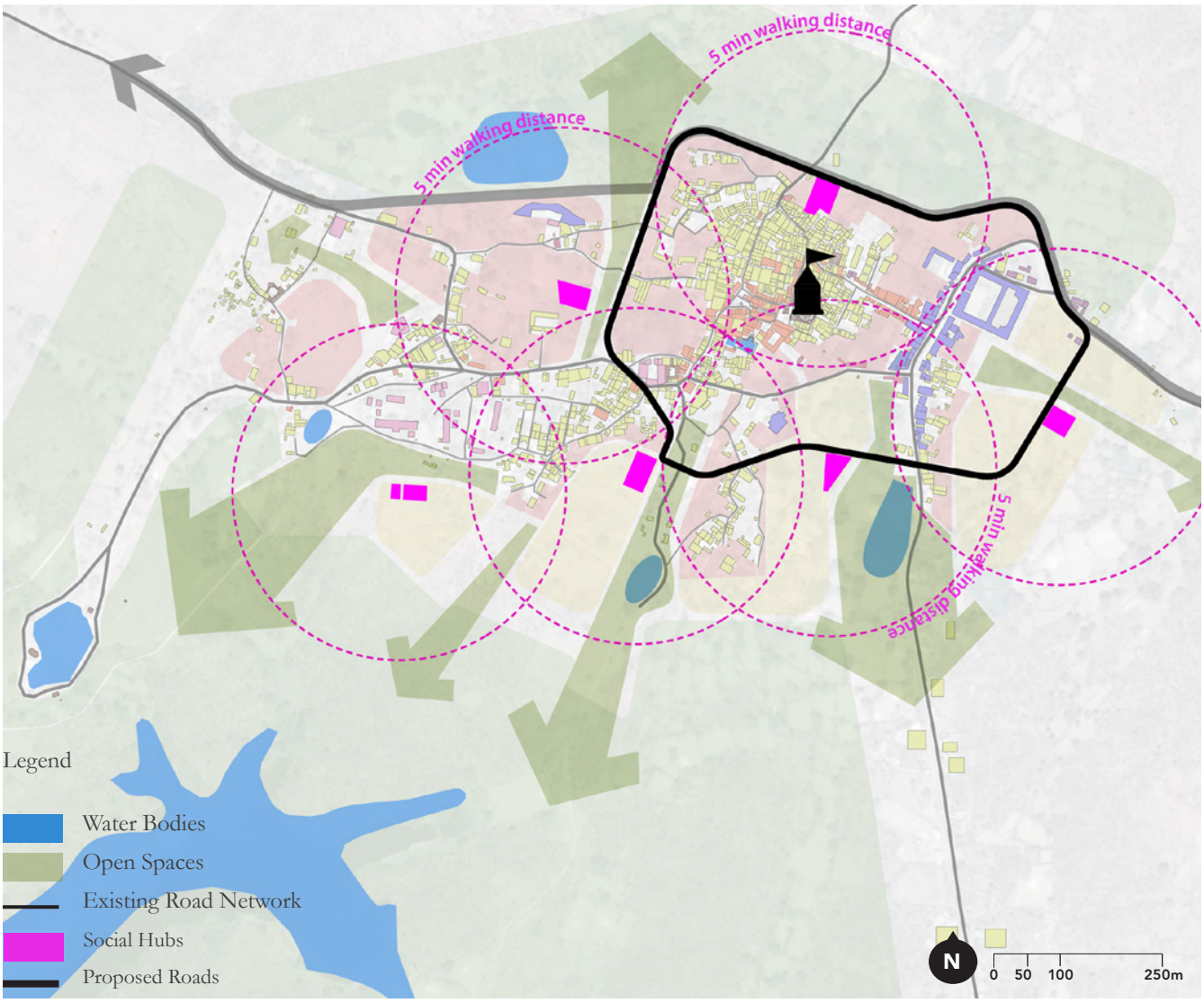


Figure 23. Social hubs
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.03.07. Creating Mix of Uses and Programmes

Mixed Use Planning

A vibrant mix of uses will help create an active village with diverse economies.

Commercial areas for hotels. dharamshalas, industries and other businesses has been strategically located close to access roads.

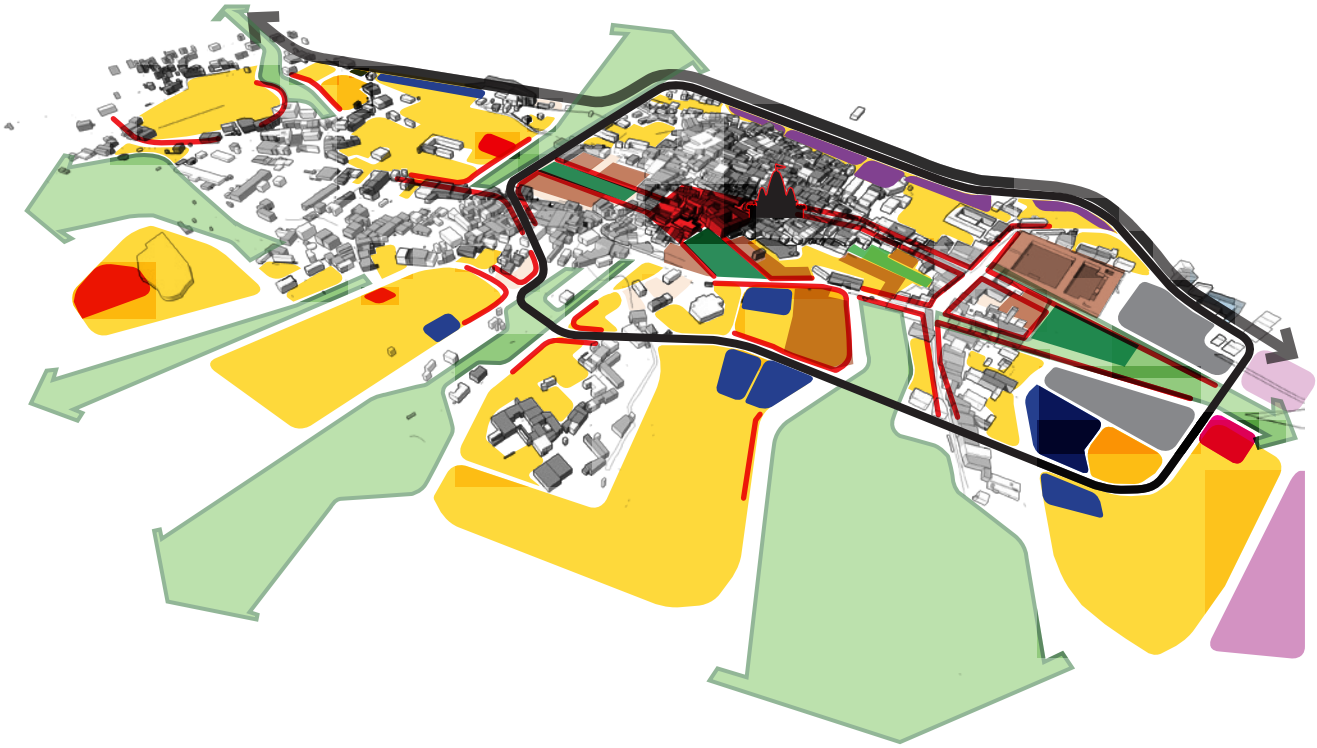
Retail is planned on the ground floor of buildings along the roads with higher traffic volumes.

Schools to meet the additional population have been planned close to the open space.

Big Ideas

- A vibrant mix of uses will help create an active village with diverse economies.

Figure 24. Markets and Retail areas



Garhbor: Commercial, Institutions, Retail, School

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Figure 25. Social Hubs

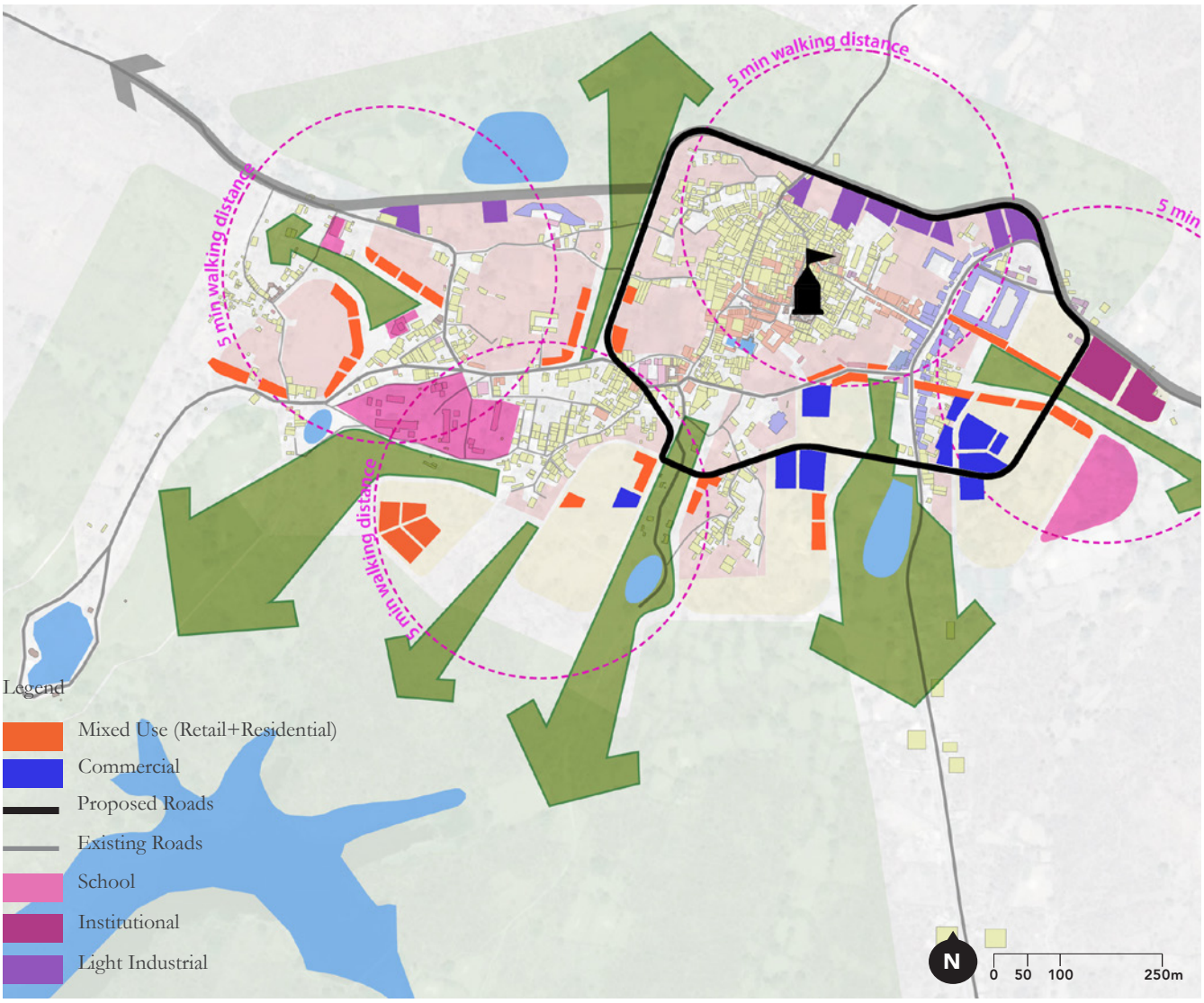


Figure 26. Mixed use plan

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.04. Socio-Economic Planning

9.04.01. Promote Socio-Economic Development

Economy

Several of the residents of the village own and run stores in the vicinity of the temple selling temple wares and packaged and freshly cooked food items. Away from the immediate vicinity of the temple on the market streets are stores which serve the local populace selling fruits and vegetables and household goods. The temples and its supporting industries employ a number of locals; however the primary source of employment is agriculture. Around the village settlements there are a number of fields of varying sizes that are owned by the village residents growing corn and wheat.

Through discussions with the local residents and observing the significant numbers of homes that are locked especially in Sewantri, a large number of residents have left the villages to seek employment in larger cities. It is common place for every family unit to have at least one of the male members working in Mumbai or Udaipur while the rest live in the village working in the farms.

The proposed development plan will offer a great variety of economic opportunities not only for the locals but will also attract people to participate in the rejuvenated economy of the village.

Education

The villages have Government and private schools which offer education till the 12th standard. The schools are well patronised which is reflected in the relatively high literacy rate of 72.83 %. As the villages of Garhbor and Sewantri are the amongst the largest in the region they have the most number of schools and attract students from the smaller villages in their vicinity.

Garhbor has a government run co-educational primary school for boys and girls and separate boys and girls secondary schools. A special hostel for girls is also present which is well

Temple Chowk in Garhbor selling food and temple wares

Women folk of Sewantri

Chowk in Garhbor selling food

Farm

Image source : Project Team

patronised especially by 'adivasi' girls. Sewantri has government and private school that offer primary and secondary education.

The quality of infrastructure is lacking and there a critical shortage in teachers. Beyond the secondary schools there are no institutes for higher or vocational learning.

The proposed development plan provides institutions and schools to meet the demands of existing and additional population.

Govt Secondary School in Garhbor

Govt Primary School in Garhbor

Image source : Project Team

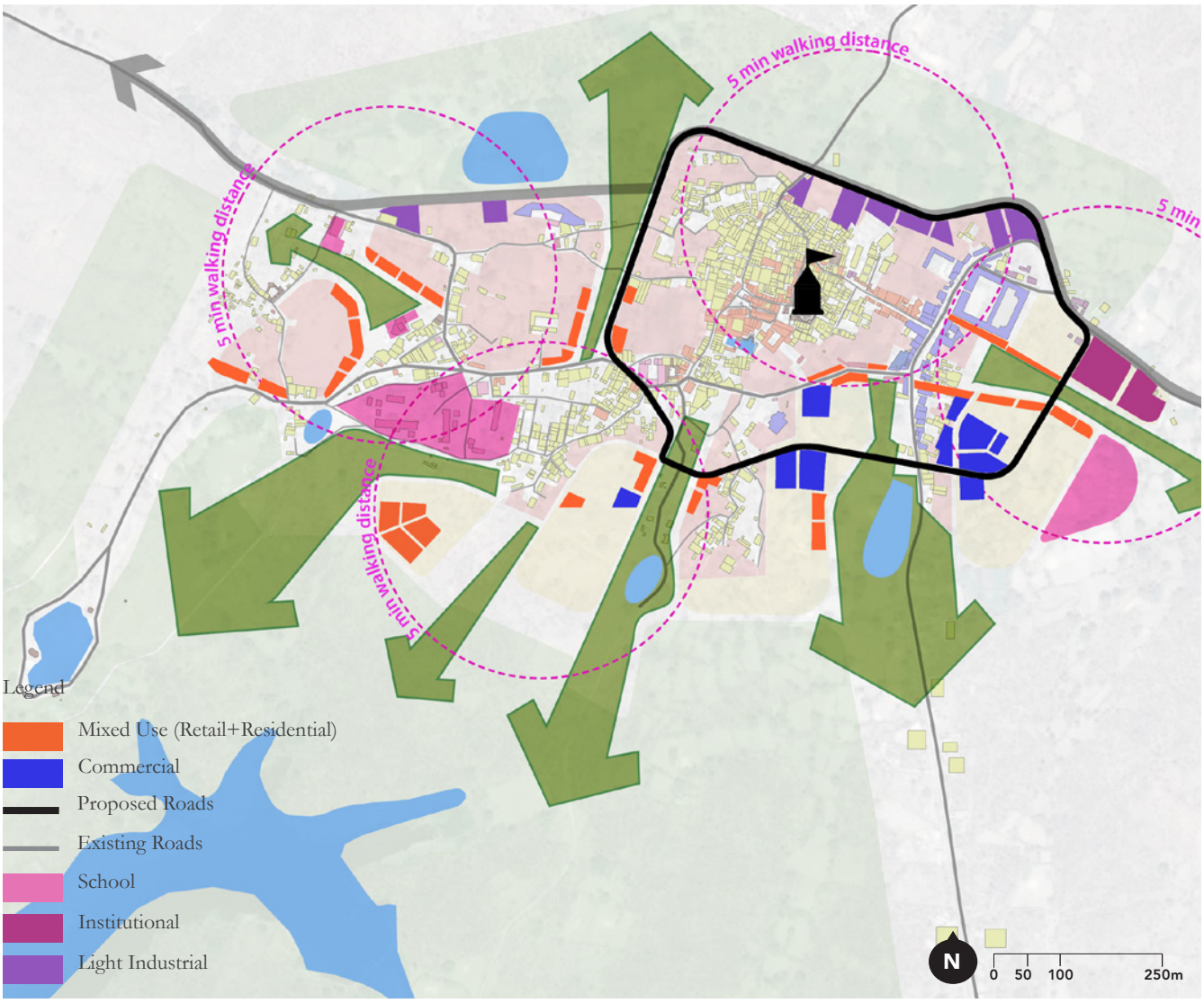


Figure 27. Mixed use plan
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.04.02. Develop Tourist Routes

What is a Tourist Route?

According to the Cultural Heritage Tourism Organisation, cultural heritage tourism is:
"Travelling to experience the places and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present. It includes irreplaceable historic, cultural, and natural resources."

Why Create a Tourist Route

The development of themed routes as tourist attractions has gained prominence in recent years. One key aim of these routes, apart from attracting tourists to an area, is to tie-up several attractions that would independently not have the potential to entice visitors to spend time and money. Using a synergy effect promises to have greater pulling power, and it also disperses economic benefits among a larger number of recipients.

- Reducing the pressure on the core area where key attractions are located by enticing visitors elsewhere
- Dispersal of income from tourism: It tourists are drawn to new zones,

Benefits

their presence can provide new opportunities for entrepreneurs and create additional employment

- Increase the overall attractiveness of a destination by presenting 'new' features of the destination to its visitors.

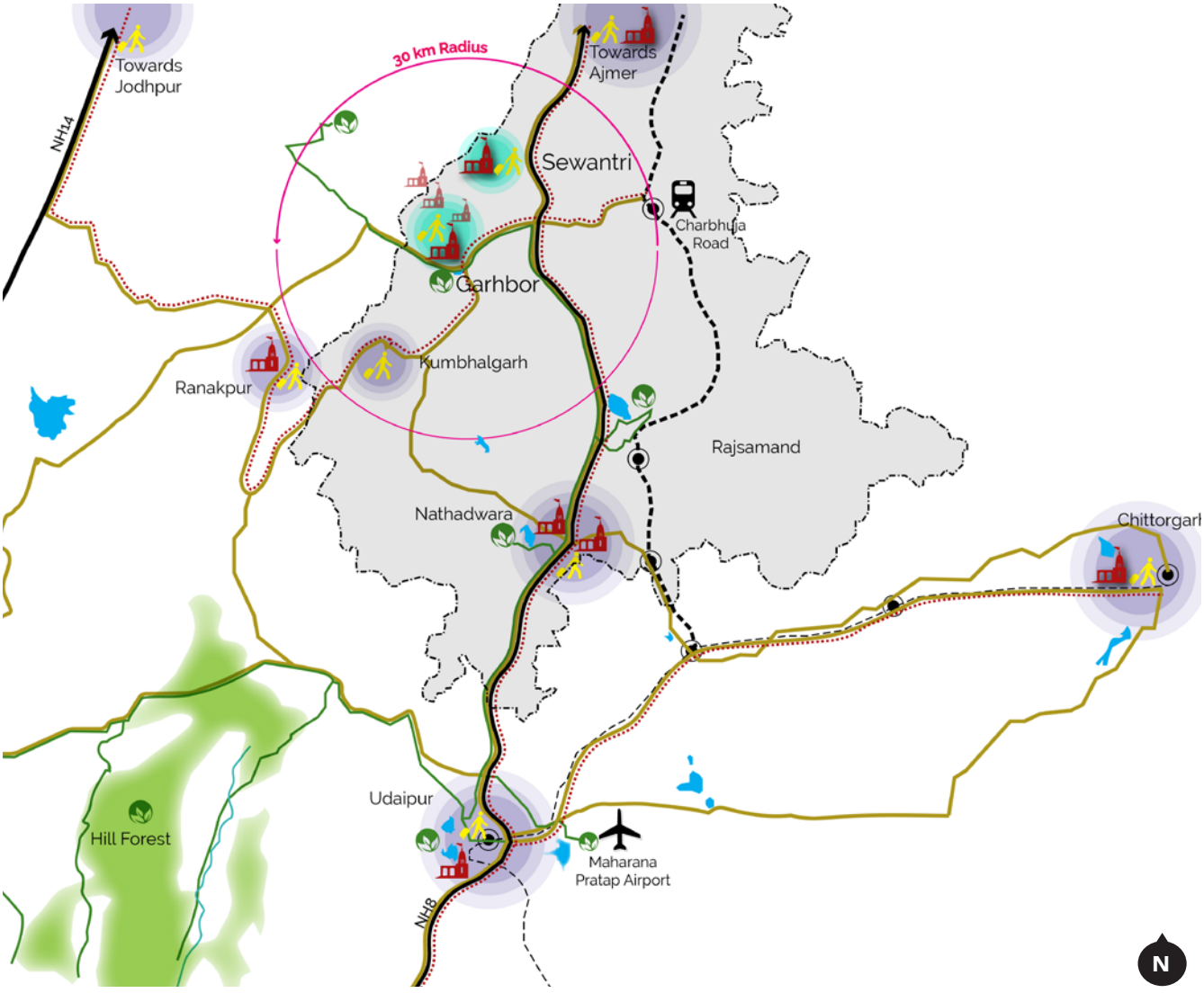


Figure 28. Map of tourist and pilgrim attractions
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Villages Strategic Location

The villages have very good road connectivity with the Udaipur and Ajmer as they are located just off NH-8.

Several of Rajasthan's major tourist and pilgrim destinations including Udaipur (100 km), Nathadwara (58 km), Jodhpur (161 km) and Kumbhalgarh Fort (30 km) are located within 3 hour driving distance from the villages.

Villages Assets

The Charbhuja Temple in Garhbor dates back to 1444 AD and the Roop Narayan temple in Sewantri is believed to have been originally built by the Pandavas and was rebuilt and scaled up in 1019 AD. These historic and religiously significant temples are the villages' biggest assets and attract a large number of tourists / pilgrims over the course of the year especially during the Jal Jhulni Festival in Garhbor and the Falgun Festival in Sewantri.

The temples also are strongly linked with the great Mewar rulers Maharana Pratap and Rana Sangha which further amplifies their importance.

In addition to the religious and historic sites, the villages have several natural assets including water bodies, hills and green farms. The Dooth Talai in Garhbor, Amelda Talai in Sewantri and the Laxman Jhula Reservoir have very beautiful natural settings and have all the traits of great open spaces.

Built Assets

Charbhuja Temple - Garhbor

Bhim Kundh - Garhbor

Sewantri Temple

Laxman Jhula

Natural Assets

Doodh Talai - Garhbor

Reservoir - Garhbor

Amelda Talai

Figure 29. Village Assets
Image source : Project Team

9.04.03. Develop Tourist Infrastructure

Tourist Infrastructure

Tourism infrastructure is a broad category which includes accommodation, event venues, open spaces, dining and entertainment options, cultural and arts amenities, transport networks etc.

This infrastructure are also economic infrastructure, generating expenditure by visitors, providing employment and underpinning regional development.

Current Status - Garhbor

- *Accommodation:* Garhbor has a few Dharamshalas with the Akhil Bhartiya Maheshwari Seva Sadan being the largest.
- *Dining:* Limited options, restricted to the kiosks near the temple
- *Cultural and open space amenities:* The temple is the cultural and religious nucleus and is the main attraction. The Doodh Talai has a beautiful natural setting but is not well integrated with the village.
- *Transport:* Informal bus stop and taxi stand.

Accommodation

Majority of visitors don't spend the night in the villages partially due to the lack of places to stay.

Considering the large number of visitors there is a opportunity to develop Dharamshalas in both villages. Which encourage visitors to stay longer in the villages and will provide an impetuous to the local economy.

The Akhil Bhartiya Maheshwari Seva Sadan in Garhbor serves as a good example for the development of visitor accommodation in the area.

Dinning Options

Temple Chowk in Garhbor with food and beverage shops

Stores near Roop Narayan Temple in Sewantri

Figure 30. Current tourist infrastructure
Image source : Project Team

Open Spaces Development

Talais:
Both villages have Talais located close to them and have the potential to be great open spaces which can be enjoyed by locals and visitors alike.

Chowks;
The chowks especially near the temples are vibrant active spaces which can become social hubs with stores and eating establishments. Furthermore information booths and other related tourist infrastructure can be

Transport Infrastructure

The villages have a tight fabric and narrow streets making them ideal for walking and cycling. Taking advantage of the fabric and fine grain, walking and cycling should be promoted. Parking of tourist vehicles should be planned beyond the immediate boundaries of the village so as not to change the character of the village.

The public transport needs to be supported by developing modern bus terminal with traveller facilities such as waiting areas, timetables, ticket offices, cafeteria etc.

Transport

Re-plan road network

Image source : Project Team

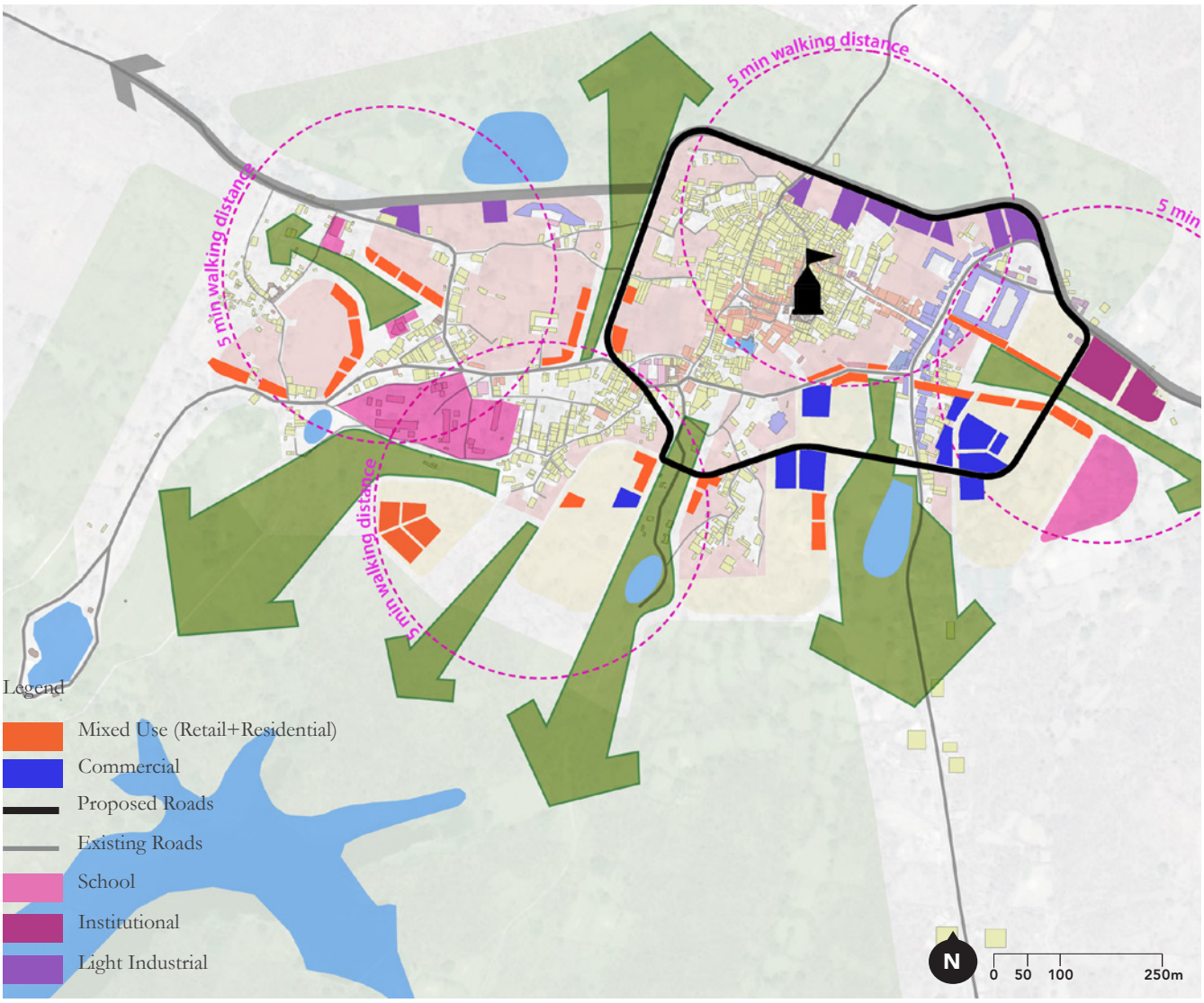


Figure 31. Green fingers
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.04.04. Develop Agro Based Industries

Background

Agro based industry refers to an industry that adds values to agricultural raw materials through processing in order to produce marketable and usable products. Across the country it is observed that agro based industries can help stabilise and make agriculture more lucrative and create employment opportunities both at the production and marketing stages.

- *Village Industries* Owned and run by rural households with low capital investment and high level of manual labour; products include pickles, papad, etc.

Agro based industries categories:

- *Small and medium scale industry:* Characterised by medium investment and semi-automation; products include edible oil, dairy etc.
- *Large scale industry:* Involving large investment and a high level of automation; products include sugar production, mills, etc.

Food Processing

The villages have numerous farms growing corn and wheat. Farmers use the wheat for their own use or sell it in its raw form.

There is an opportunity to create wheat and corn processing plants. Where the products are processed and packaged prior to selling it on.

Figure 32. Agro-based industry

Figure 34. Agro-based industry

Corn oil press

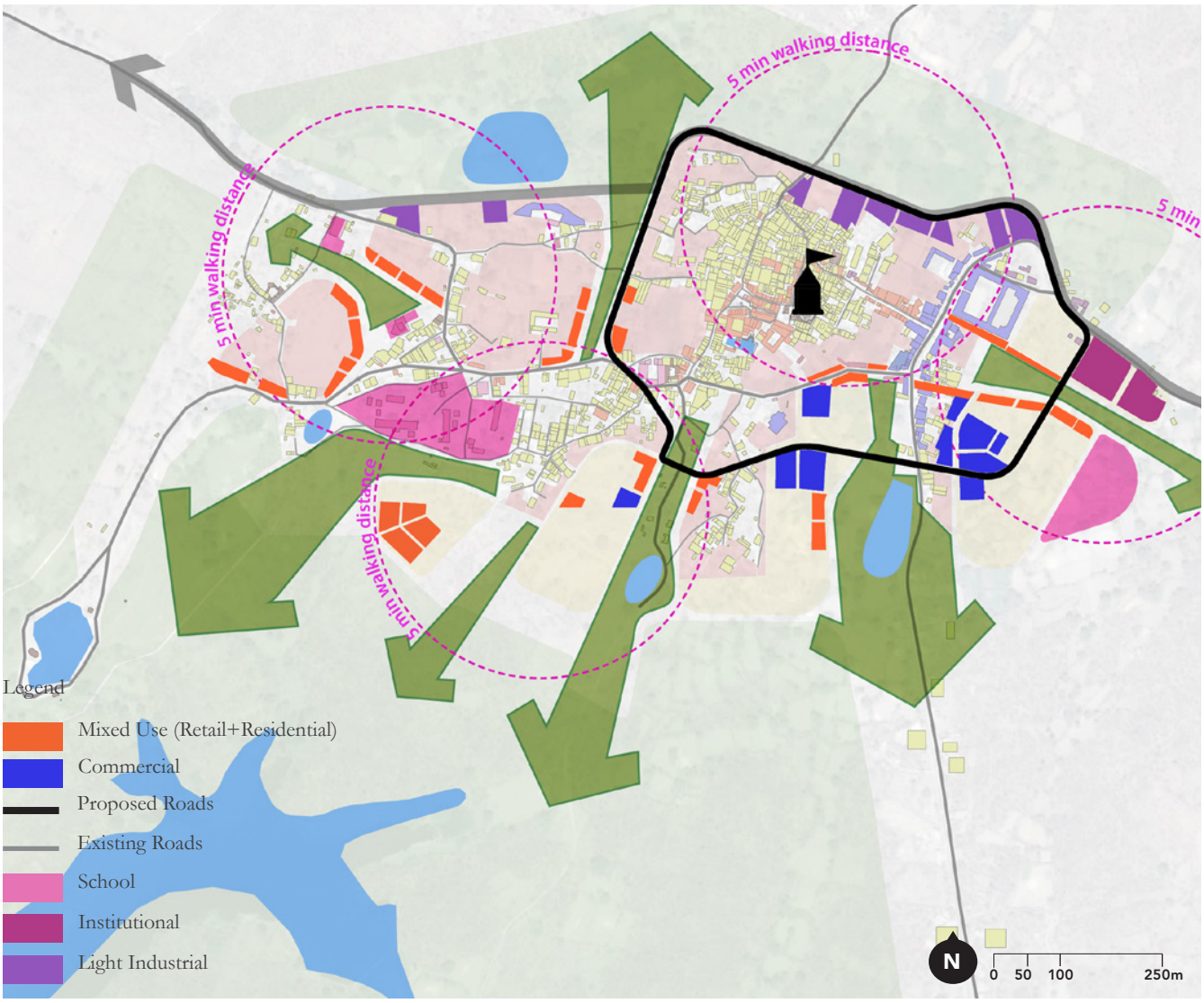


Figure 33. Mixed use plan
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.04.05. Develop Gaushala: Improved Dairy Industry

Current Status and Need

Cows are often seen walking through the streets of the villages eating paper, plastic and other garbage that is strewn along them. The cows also hamper the movement of people and vehicles through the villages and are partly responsible for the foul odour in them.

Cows are of great cultural and religious significance to the locals and must be kept in a gaushala's or similar places where they will be well looked after. Furthermore a gaushala can also serve as a basis for a local dairy, biogas generation, fertilizer, vermi-compost industires.

Figure 35. Dairy as village industry

Dairy

In India, dairying is recognised as a catalyst for social and economic development. Besides being a source of liquidity and insurance against crop failure, milk is the only product where the farmers realise 60-70% of the consumer price.

In Rajasthan, dairying has been proven to be a stable source of income bringing in cash on a daily basis and providing livelihoods security.

Case Study

Several villages across the state have set up dairy industries.

Bhomiya Baba:
Twice a day, villagers meet at the milk collection centre of Gola ki Dhani dairy cooperative society (DCS) in Dausa district, awaiting their turn to pour milk. The milk is tested, measured and collected in cans. A receipt slip for volume, fat content and price is given by the milk tester, which the milk producers use to claim payment every ten days.

Jaipur milk union's trucks pick up milk collected by the DCS twice a day. On average the DCS delivers up to 1,000 L/day and nearly 2,000 L/day in the flush season.

This way, the DCS links the rural poor to markets under the World Bank assisted District Poverty Initiatives Project (DPIP) in Rajasthan.

Women delivering milk in Bhomiya Baba

Gaushala →

Milk Processing →

Milk Delivery

Figure 37. Functioning of dairy as village industry

Women delivering milk in Bhomiya Baba

Figure 36. Green fingers
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.04.06. Develop Vocational Training Institute for Skill Development of the Population

Background

Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development of any community. The economy becomes more productive, innovative and competitive through the existence of more skilled human potential. Providing people with the skills to keep up with the increasing pace of technological advancement provides both challenges and opportunities for economic expansion and job creation.

Developing vocation training institutes in the villages helps take advantage of these opportunities as well as in minimising the social costs and the movement of people away from them.

Current Status and Need

The villages have a high proportion of young literate people. If the youth are provided with an opportunity to attend vocational institutes that offer focused, career-specific programmes, it could prove to be a boon to the local economy.

The vocational institute will provide the villages with trained workforces who are abreast with the latest technologies to serve the agriculture based and hospitality industries that are naturally suited to the area.

Hospitality Courses

Restaurant Skills
Learn skills for serving customers, managing the bills, promoting sales and presentation of themselves and their dining room in a professional manner.

Accommodation Service
Learn the knowledge and skills necessary to become accommodation assistants in the hotel, catering and tourism industries.

Professional Cooking
Learn the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to become professional chefs in the hotel and catering industry.

Front Office Operations
Understand the functioning of the

Image source : http://www.usief.org.in/alumni-news/TIAW.html

Technical skilling

Image source : Samaritan Help Mission

Machine maintenance

Image source : https://www.vprmedia.be/_images/articles/543.jpg

Figure 38. Vocational training

Front Office department and with the necessary skills and knowledge required to operate as efficient front office personnel

Tourism Skills
To enable trainees to develop as young tourism professionals, with a keen understanding of tourism and with the skills needed to start a career within a range of tourism businesses.

Industry Courses

Machine maintenance
Learn how to maintain machines and infrastructure such as those used in modern hotels, dharamshalas and agro based industries etc.

Image source : http://cai.org.in/cms/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/photo-4.jpg

Image source : http://www.tata.com/sustainability/articlesinside/Life-skills-for-India

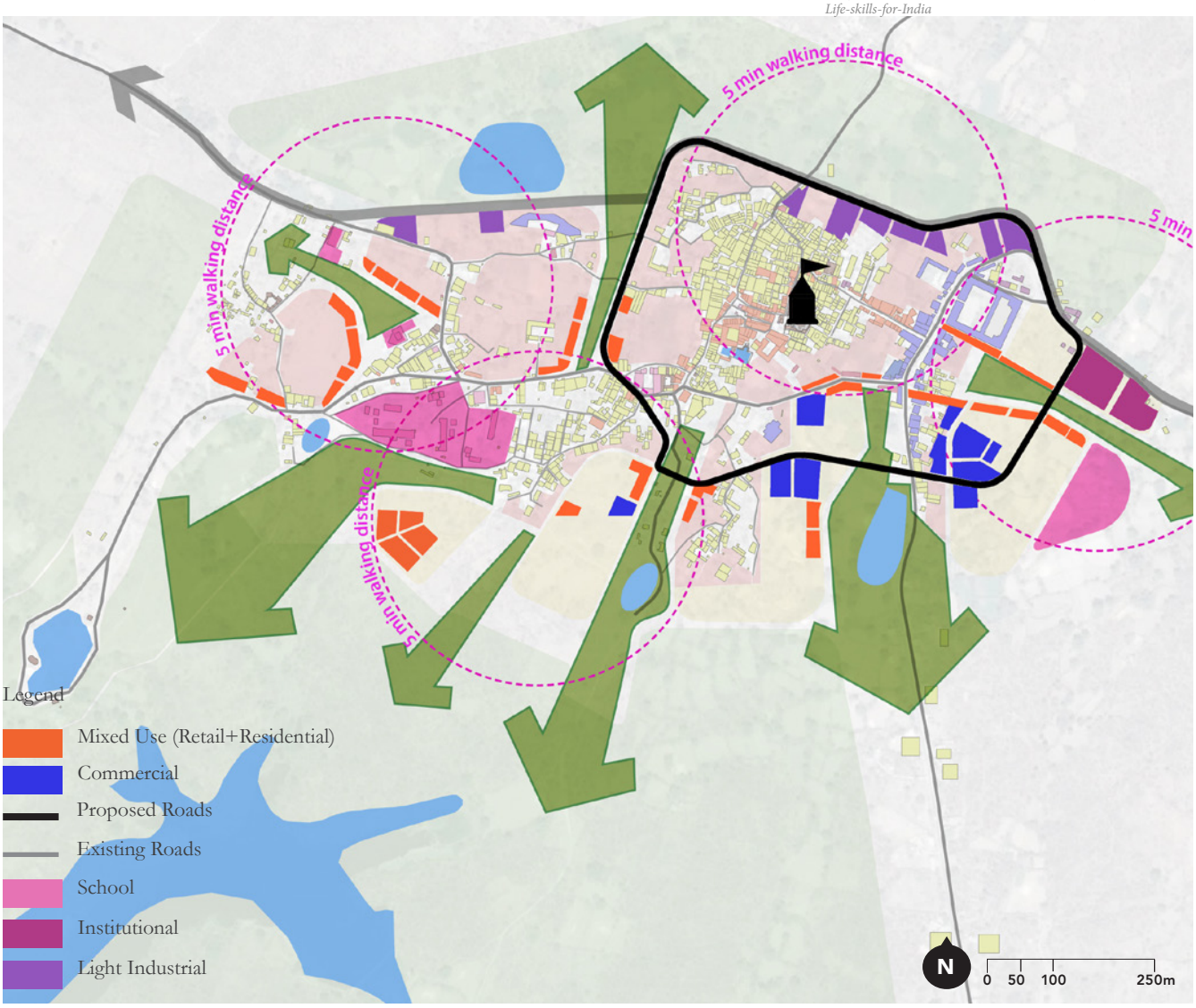


Figure 39. Green fingers
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.05. Transportation and Mobility

9.05.01. Current Status

Road Network

The NH-8 is located to the east of the villages and is the primary access to them. There are two exits from NH-8 at Gomti Naka and Himachal Suri Junction which lead to Garhbor. The access road to Sewantri from NH-8 passes through Garhbor; this is a cause for concern especially during the Jal Jhulni festival when the access roads from NH-8 to Garhbor are closed for vehicular traffic.

Garhbor:

The primary vehicular street is the market road which passes to the east of the village centre. This road houses the bus stop from where passengers can catch buses to Udaipur and other destinations within Rajasthan and also an informal taxi stand from where private taxis operate in the region. There is no shelter for passengers or place from where they can get schedules for the scheduled buses. Like with the buses there is no taxi stand and there is no designated space for passengers to wait or taxis to wait.

The streets within the village are narrow and have limited capacity for vehicular traffic. At present due to the access to Sewantri being through Garhbor the roads experience congestion due to the movement of buses and the geometry being unsuitable for the movement of buses. The streets of the village including the market road are lined with shops giving them an active edge and compact built form which creates good walking and cycling conditions.

Sewantri

The primary vehicular street is the wraps around the south and western edges of the village. This road houses the bus stop from where passengers can catch buses to Udaipur and other destinations within Rajasthan and also an informal taxi stand from where private taxis operate in the region.

There is no shelter for passengers or place from where they can get schedules for the scheduled buses. Like with the buses there is no taxi stand and there is no designated space for passengers to wait or taxis to wait.

Narrow streets in Garhbor

Narrow streets in Garhbor

Narrow streets in Sewantri

Image Source : Project Team

Typical village street

Image source : Project Team

Market Road

Approach Road to Garhbor

Legend

- Villages
- National Highway 8
- State of Rajasthan
- Rajasamand District
- Water Bodies

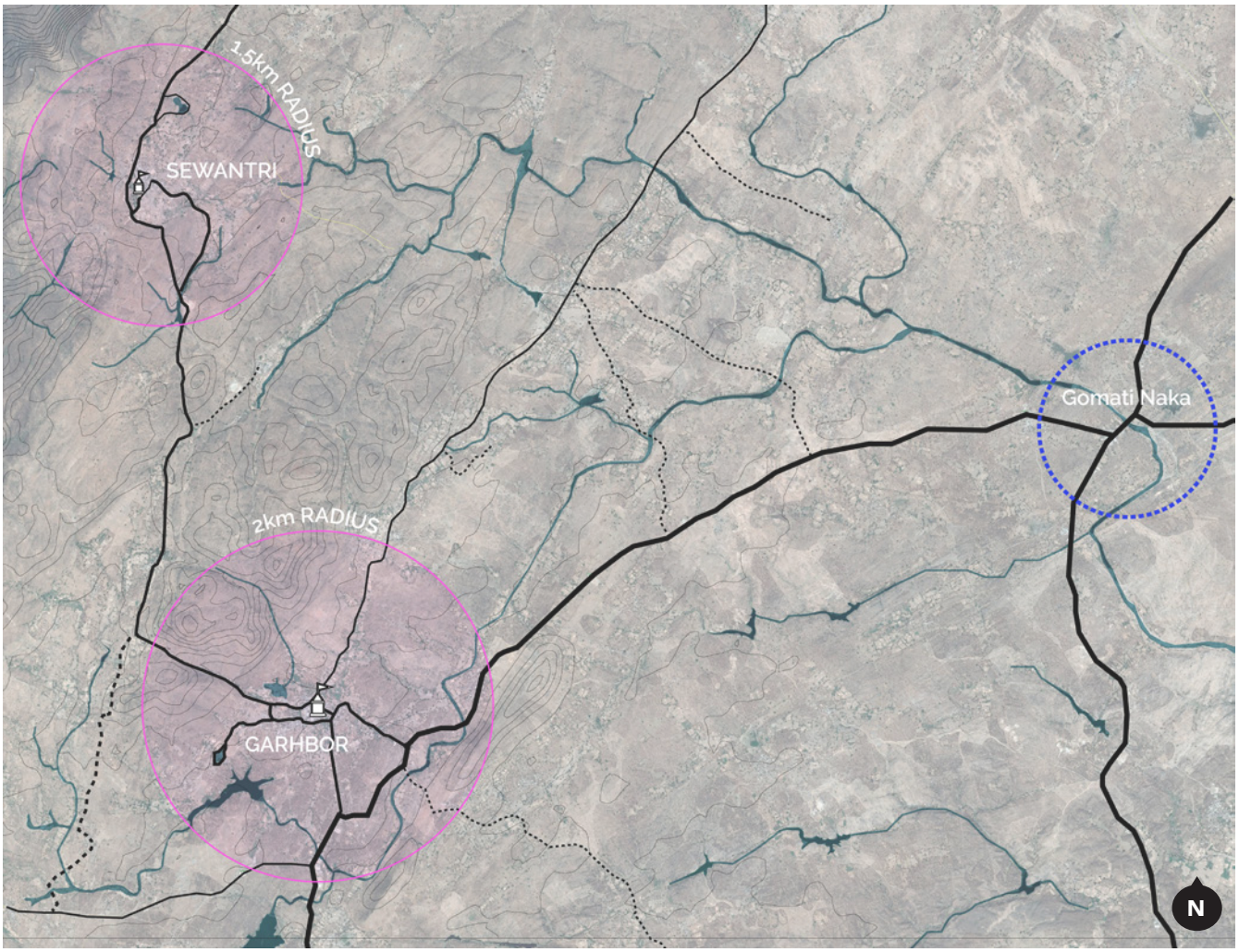


Figure 40. Regional level transport connections

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.05.02. Improve Connectivity to NH-8

By-Pass from Sewantri to NH-8

The road to Sewantri currently passes through Garhbor. Due to the narrow road widths and geometry of roads in Garhbor access to Sewantri is hampered. During the Jal Jhulni festival in Garhbor the roads are blocked and the connection to Sewantri is completely severed. There is a need to create a bypass road connecting NH-8 and Sewantri that avoids Garhbor.

There are two alternatives for this by-pass road via Gomti Naka or Via Himachal Suri Junction.

- *Gomti Naka by-pass:* The existing road from Gomti Naka to Garhbor shall be widened suitably to accommodate the smooth movement of buses and heavy vehicles. At the point where this road meets the Market road a new road shall have to be constructed that loops around the northern extents of the village and meets the Sewantri Road at the western edge of the city
- *Himachal Suri Junction by-pass:* From the Himachal Suri Junction south of Garhbor a new road shall be constructed that bisects the fields that are located to the south of the village and meets the Sewantri road to the west of the village.

Big Ideas

- Create a new by-pass road which will relieve the traffic in Garhbor and allow for uninterrupted movement of vehicles to Sewantri.

Alternatives Analysis

	Gomti Naka by-pass	Himachal Suri Junction by-pass
Improve mobility for region	Buses will be able to access Garhbor bus stop and miss the narrow village streets of Garhbor en-route to Sewantri.	Buses will not be able to access the Garhbor bus stop. Only vehicles going exclusively to Sewantri will use the by-pass
Ease of construction	The contours are not as steep and the section till Garhbor involves only widening of the road.	The contours are steep in sections and a new road needs to be constructed for the entire length.
Land acquisition	Lesser land is required to be acquired	High land acquisition requirements
Environmental impact	Lower impact	Higher impact

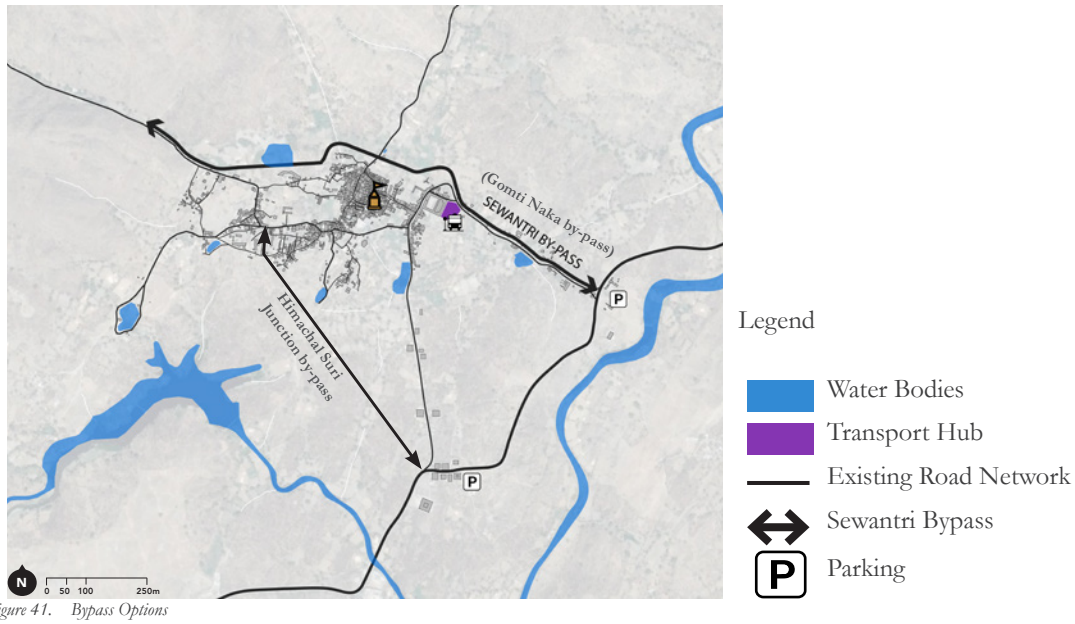


Figure 41. Bypass Options
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

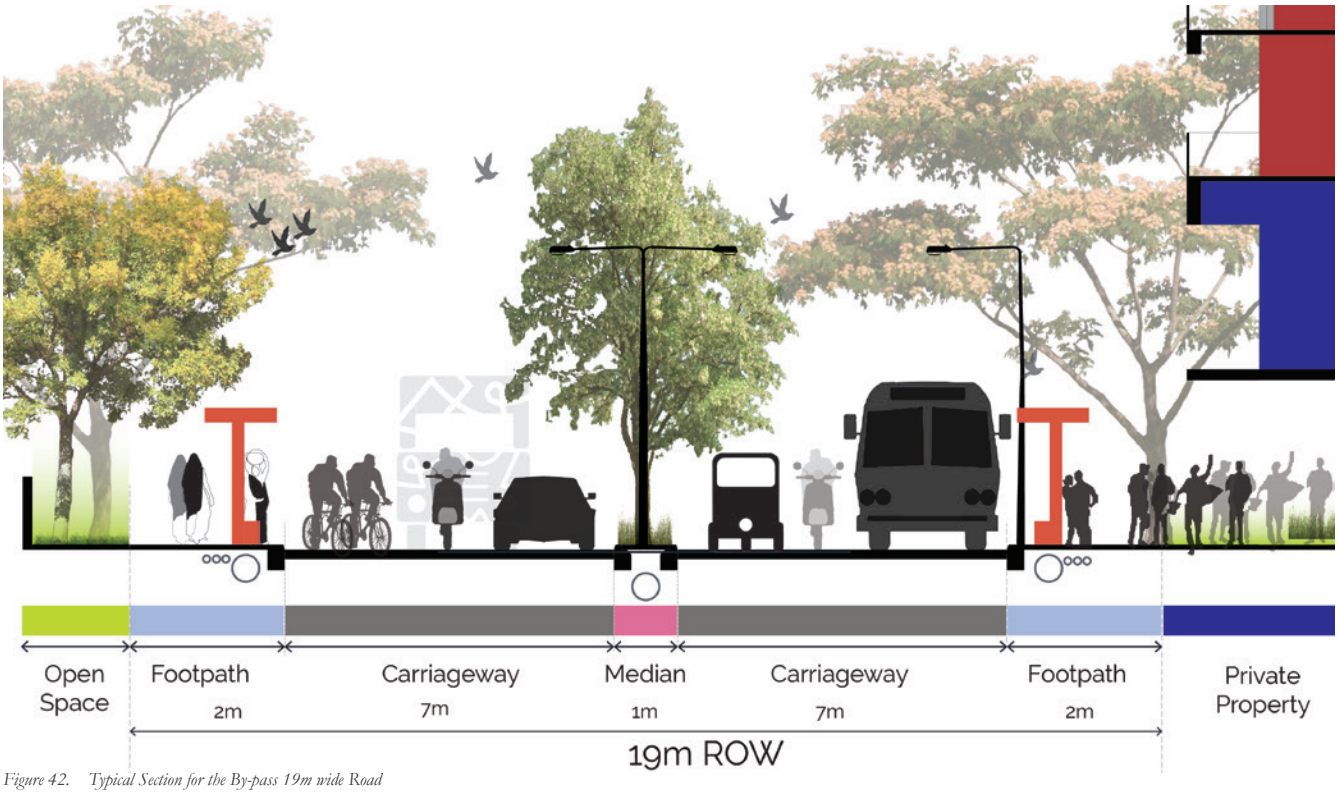


Figure 42. Typical Section for the By-pass 19m wide Road
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

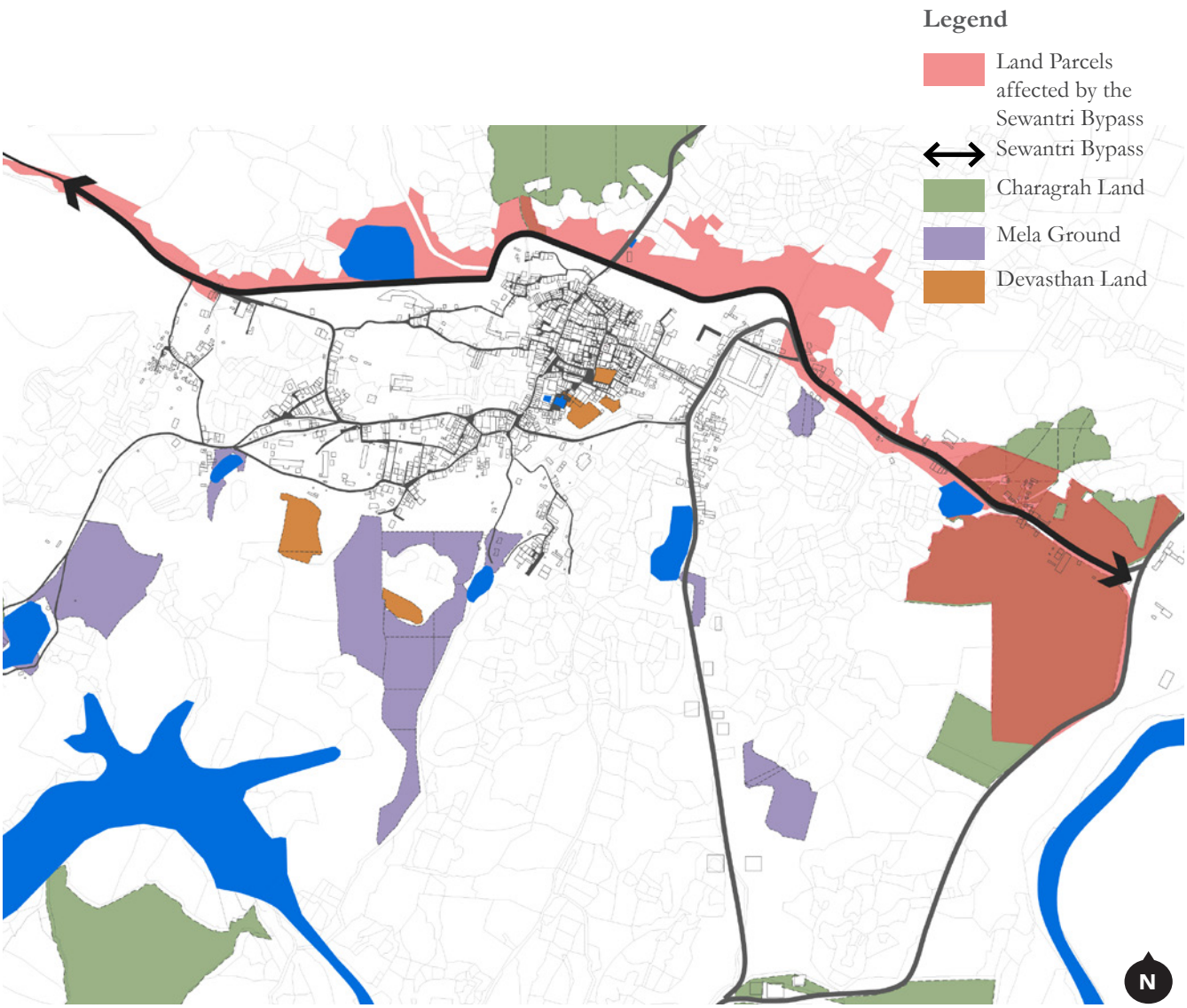


Figure 43. Gomti Naka By-Pass
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.05.03. Proposed Street Network

Street Hierarchy

Sewantri Bypass: Road width shall be 19 m supporting heavy flow of buses and other traffic

Heritage city loop: Road width shall be 9m supporting Bus transit and other private transport. Bus stops shall be located on this loop.

Secondary loops: Road width shall be 9m. Internal roads will connect the residential development to these loops which further are connected to the Heritage City loop of the existing road network.

Internal Roads: Road width shall be 6m which will support private transport and pedestrian movement.

Multi Modal Streets

Introducing the concept of multi-modal streets, the Plan articulates a street hierarchy that is humane in scale and allows for equitable space for pedestrians, bicycles, public transit (busses) and private vehicles.

There are 4 main types of streets that are proposed, based on their

Right-of-way widths: 19m wide main street, 12m wide and 9m wide internal neighbourhood streets, along with an intricate network of 6m wide internal lanes.

The existing streets in the village are identified and selected streets are proposed to be upgraded for better connectivity to the adjacent neighbourhoods.

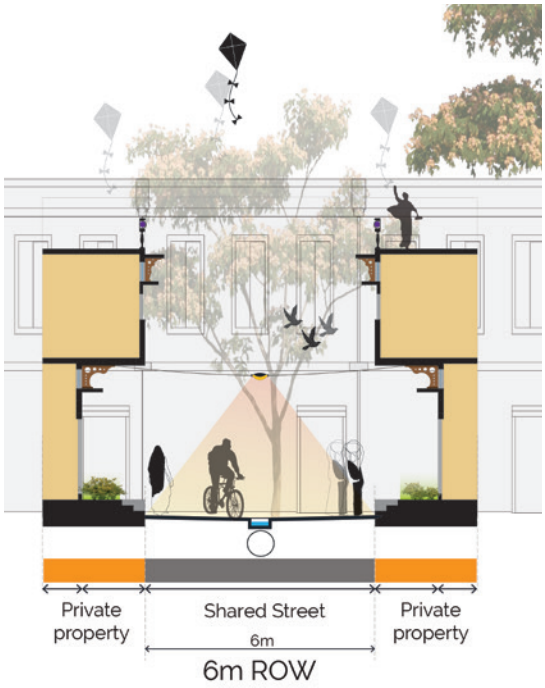


Figure 44. Typical 6m Street Section
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Concept: Network of Smaller Streets vs Few Wide Roads

Constructing a network of streets that maintain humane scale and shade and provide multiple options to users are more effective at creating an efficient transport network than a few wide road.

Research indicates that wide roads more often divide communities and increase the heat island effect which would particularly be harmful in hot climate like Rajasthan.

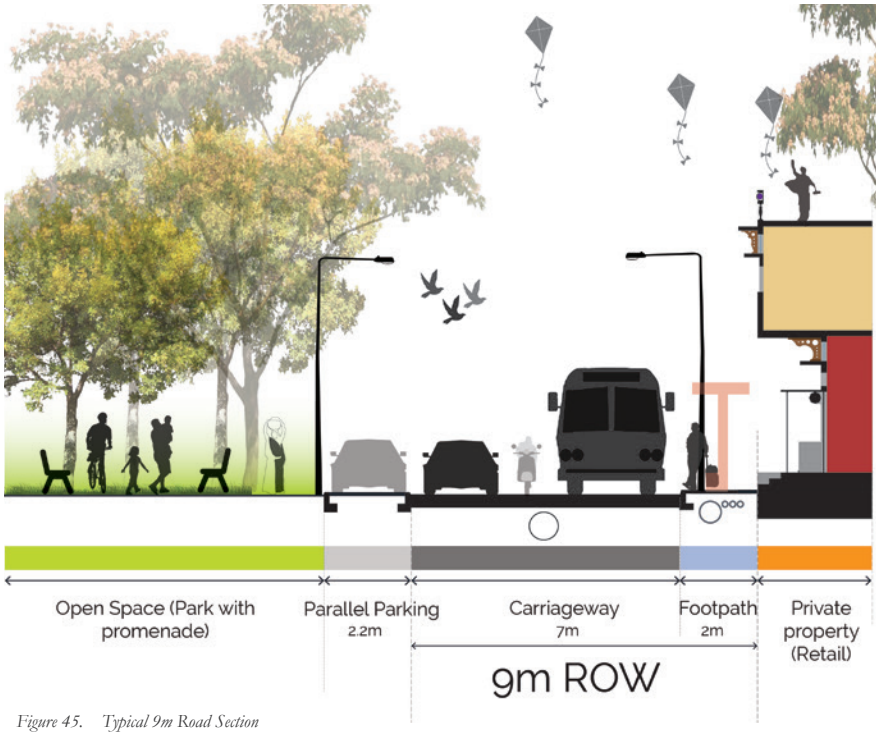


Figure 45. Typical 9m Road Section
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Big Ideas

- Create a network and hierarchy of roads allowing vehicles and pedestrians to easily navigate through the village
- Preserving the heritage core of the village while enhancing access through Multi modal streets

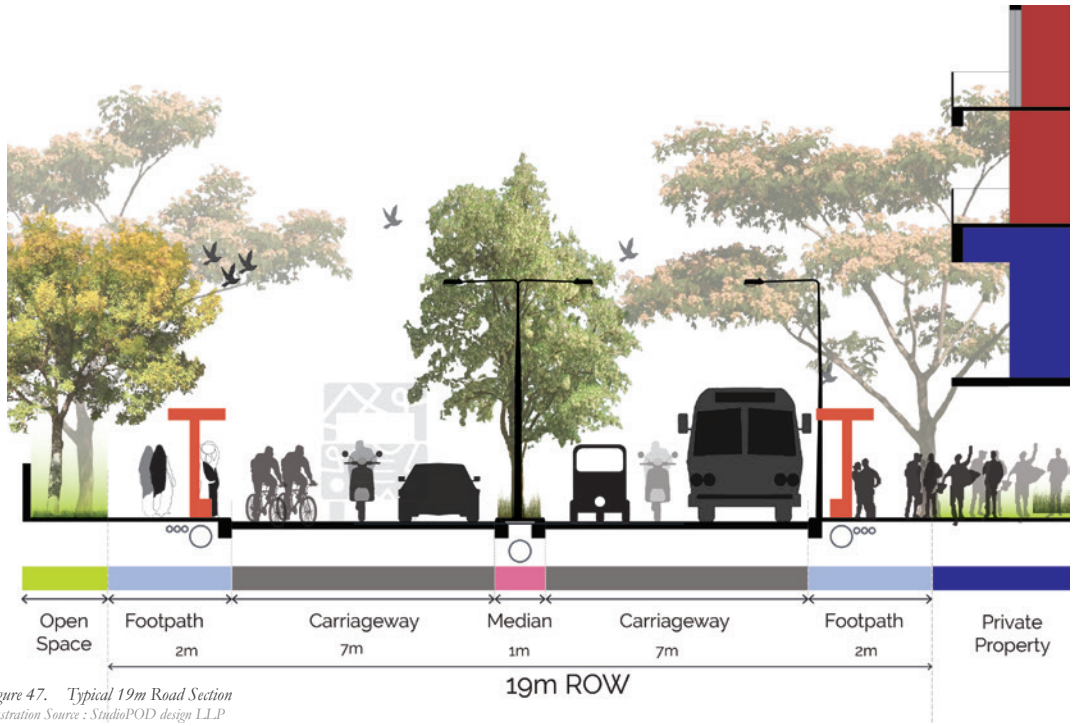


Figure 47. Typical 19m Road Section
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

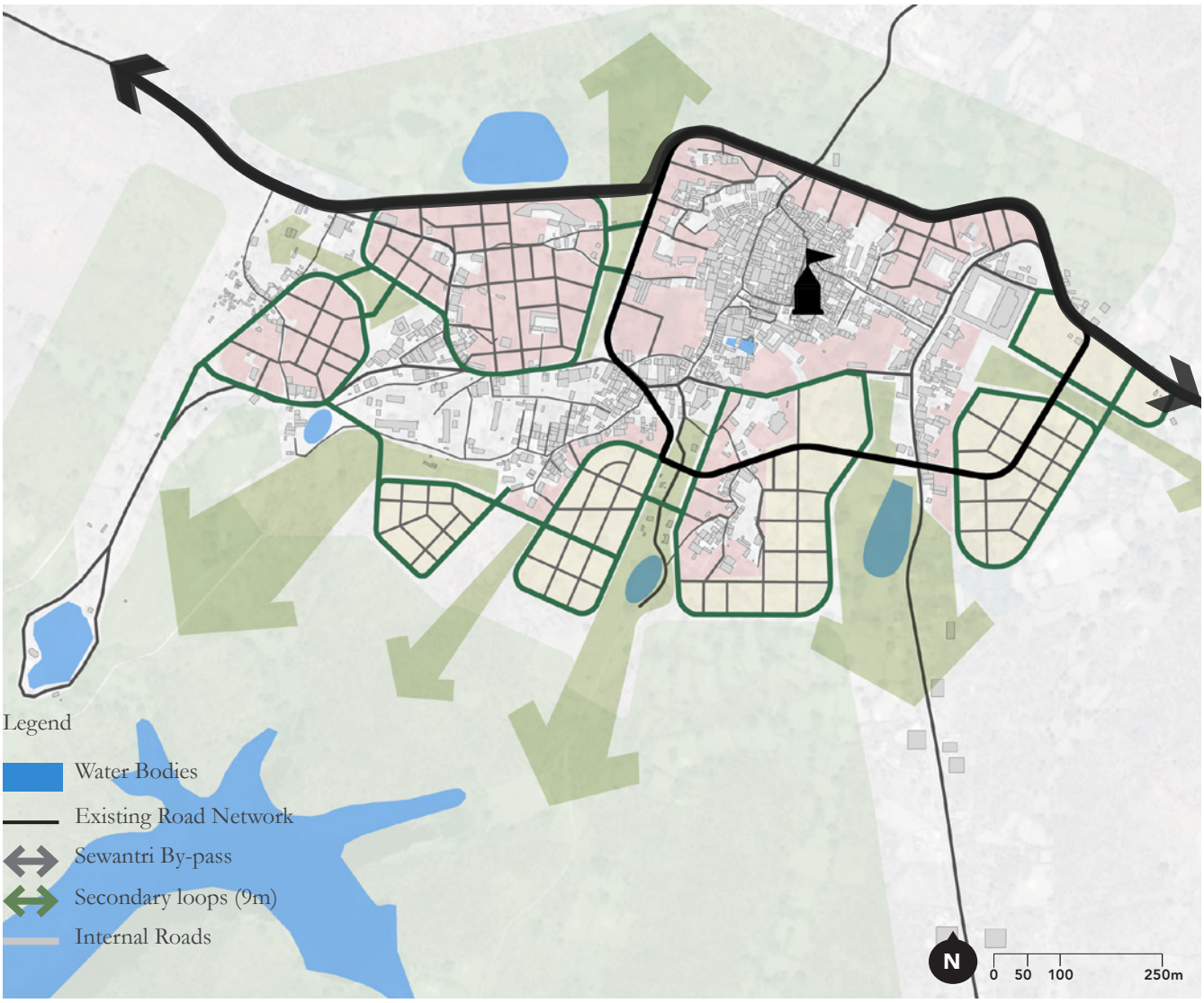


Figure 46. Road Network
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.05.04. Create a Transportation Hub

At the northern end of the market road a multi-modal transport hub is planned behind the Devasthan Development building which will allow for people to easily access the buses and the private taxis. The bus terminal will have accesses to the proposed Sewantri by-pass and the heritage city loop road.

The bus terminal will have ticket offices, waiting areas, canteen and other amenities that will facilitate travellers.

The open area immediately south of the proposed bus terminal can serve as a parking area for the busses and private taxis.

Parking Strategy:

On-street parking (Additional lay-by) has been planned along the Secondary Loop Roads at specific locations on the green finger side as shown in the diagram. As these roads pass close to the village residential developments it shall be primarily used by the residents.

At-grade visitor parking lots have been provided at four critical locations. All the parking lots are located on the heritage loop road and at the gateways leading to the temple.
(i) At the eastern edge of the village adjacent to the transport hub. The area of the parking lot is 1,700 m^2 which will be able to accommodate approximately 65 vehicles.
(ii)At the Northern edge of the village at the intersection of the Loop and the road to state highway 16. This parking lot has an area of 1,214 m^2 which will be able to accommodate approximately 45 vehicles.
(iii) At the Eastern edge of the village. This parking lot has an area of 1,775 m^2 which will be able to accommodate approximately 65 vehicles.
(iv) At the Southern edge of the village. This parking lot has an area of 1,458 m^2 which will be able to accommodate approximately 55 vehicles.

Big Ideas

- New bus and IPT stop with traveller amenities
- Improve circulation of busses and remove the requirement of them entering the village

Area for Intermediate Public Transportation (Rickshaw/Taxi) Facilities

Image Source : https://www.flickr.com/photos/davebeere/7428568406

Image Source : Photo © Praveen Negi

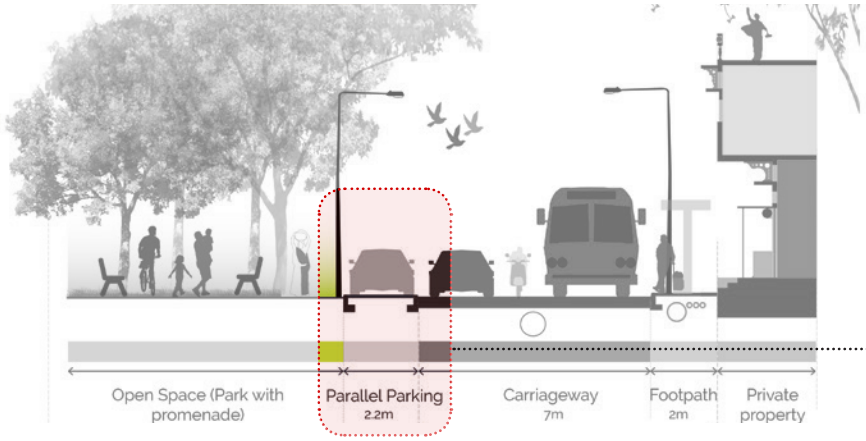


Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Covered Car Parking Areas for Visitor Vehicles

Image Source : http://downtowngh.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/Grand_Haven_-_Public_Parking_Lot.jpg

Image Source : Trip Advisor, "Main parking lot, small spaces."

Bus parking

Image Source : http://www.cmdachennai.gov.in/chennai_contract_carriage_bus_terminus.html

Bus Terminal Ticket Office

Image Source : http://www.londonunclose.com/images/victoria-coach-station-ticket-office.jpg

Bus Terminal Waiting Area

Image Source : https://pbs.twimg.com/media/BghibvrCAAAITLK.png

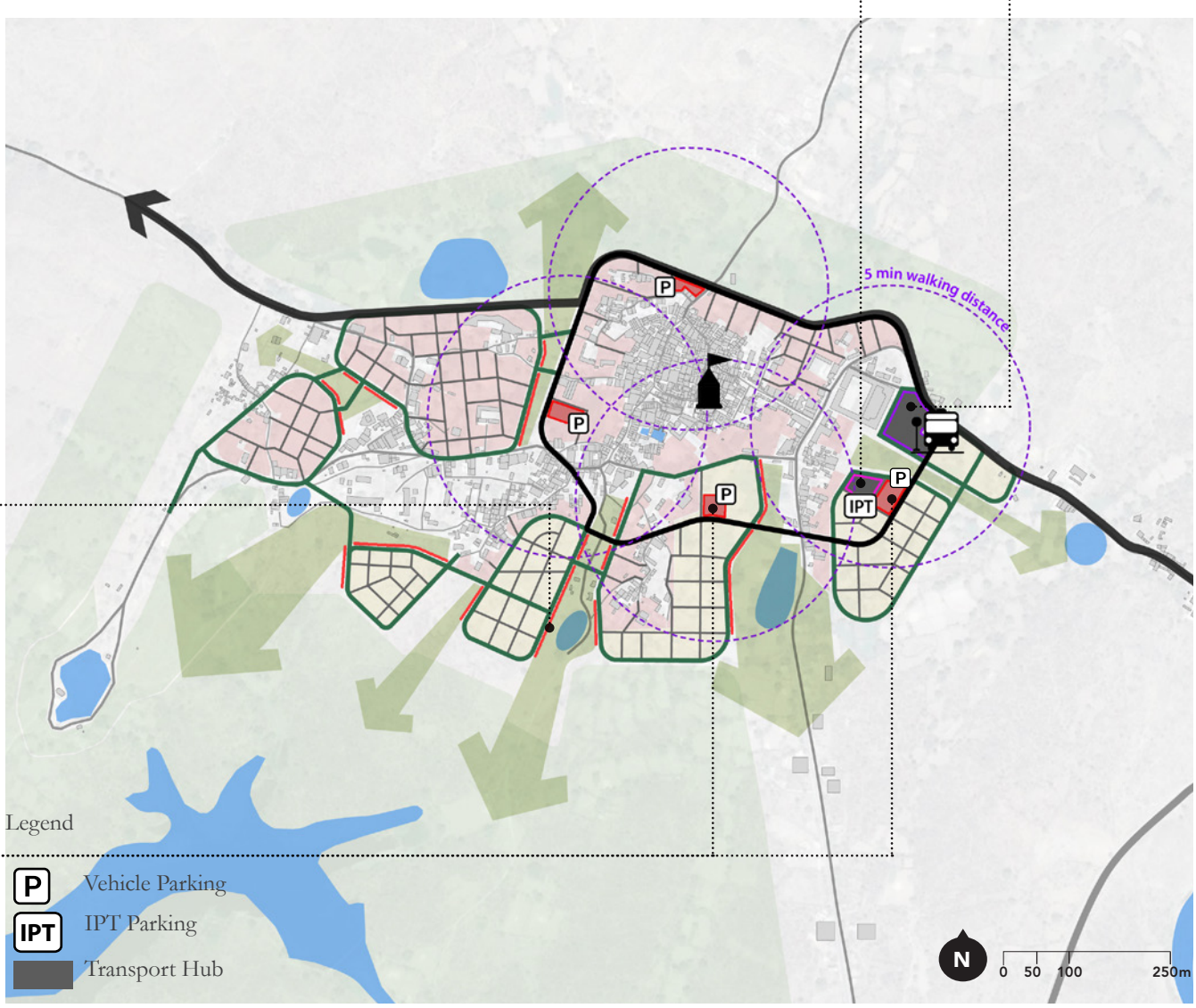


Figure 48. Transport Hub
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.05.05. Develop an Integrated Pedestrian Network

The proposed multi-modal streets will offer equitable street cross-sections with will offer adequate space for all modes of transport and pedestrians.

This idea of building a well connected transit, pedestrian and bicycle community balanced by careful orchestration of mobility between various modes will serve as the backbone for sustainable mobility within the village.

The proposed masterplan maintains a scale where by all pedestrians will be able to easily navigate through all neighbourhoods with block sizes of ~80-100m.

Nature Trail

Image Source: Rancho San Rafael Park / washoecounty.us

Photo: © The International Ecotourism Society

Leisure Trail

Social Spaces

Photo: Barbara Weibel

Photo: Blogger @ Catbird in South Asia

Safe walk to School

Image Source : http://images.indianexpress.com/2010/11/m_id_184965_school.jpg?w=300

Leisure walk

Image Source : Project Team

Daily Activities

Image Source : Project Team

Figure 49. Pedestrian network
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.06. Civic Infrastructure

9.06.01. Current Status

Sewage and Storm Water

Sewage in the villages runs directly from the homes via open drains to collection ponds from where the water percolates into the ground or is used by livestock.

The open drains often overflow causing a lot of problems including spreading disease, deteriorating hygiene levels and the cause of a foul odour in the villages. The drains are also poorly maintained and in several instances are chocked with solid waste which exasperates the problem of overflowing drains and allows for ponding which encourages the breading of mosquitoes.

These drains are also responsible for carrying excess rain and ground water from impervious surfaces. During periods of rainfall if is common for combined sewer overflow (CSO) events to occur which are the cause of serious water pollution problems.

The storm water component contributes a significant amount of pollutants such as oil, grease, fecal coliform from animal waste and pesticides.

Open drains in Sewantri

Open drains in Garhbor

Figure 50. Current status of civic infrastructure in the villages
Image source : Project Team

Waste Water Treatment

Water is a key feature of public concern. Inappropriate use and poor management of water resources have an increasingly negative effect on economic growth, social welfare and on the local ecosystems. Due to :

- Wide practice of septic tanks in habitations without collection systems,
- Absence of appropriate necessary further downstream treatment
- Non-availability of supportive sewage management
- Absence of septage management, compounded by open defecation in rural settings in sandy soils, much of the shallow groundwater as well as surface water sources are contaminated by pathogens.

Provision of facilities and services for the wastewater treatment is very essential because 80% of diseases are caused by improper sanitation / inadequate hygienic conditions.

Electricity

At present electricity is sourced from the national grid which primarily gets its power from thermal power plants. Increasing the amount of power sourced from the grid will increase greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the villages which is not desirable.

Access to clean, high quality, reliable and affordable energy is critical for promoting economic and social development in rural areas.

Waste water collection pond in Garhbor

Image source : Project Team

Limited street lighting

9.06.02. Develop a Drainage Network

Sewage and Storm Water Drain Development

Ground water is an important source of water for irrigation in the fields and domestic uses. It is important that the water that is infiltrating into the ground and replenishing the aquifers is treated as the pollutants from the sewage and storm water run-off will pollute the water.

It is of up most importance to install underground pipe drains that collect sewage from houses and commercial establishments and a separate storm water system.

Type of Sewers:

Micro scale conventional sewerage system with twin underground drains on both sides of the road that connects homes and commercial developments with the sewage treatment facility may be considered.

The sewerage system shall comprise of twin underground drains on both sides of the road, the drain nearer to the property carrying the septic tank effluent and the grey water and the drain on the road side for storm water. For the storm water system, grates shall be provided at ground level from where storm water can easily drain into the sewers.

Big Ideas

- Underground drains for sewage and storm water run-off

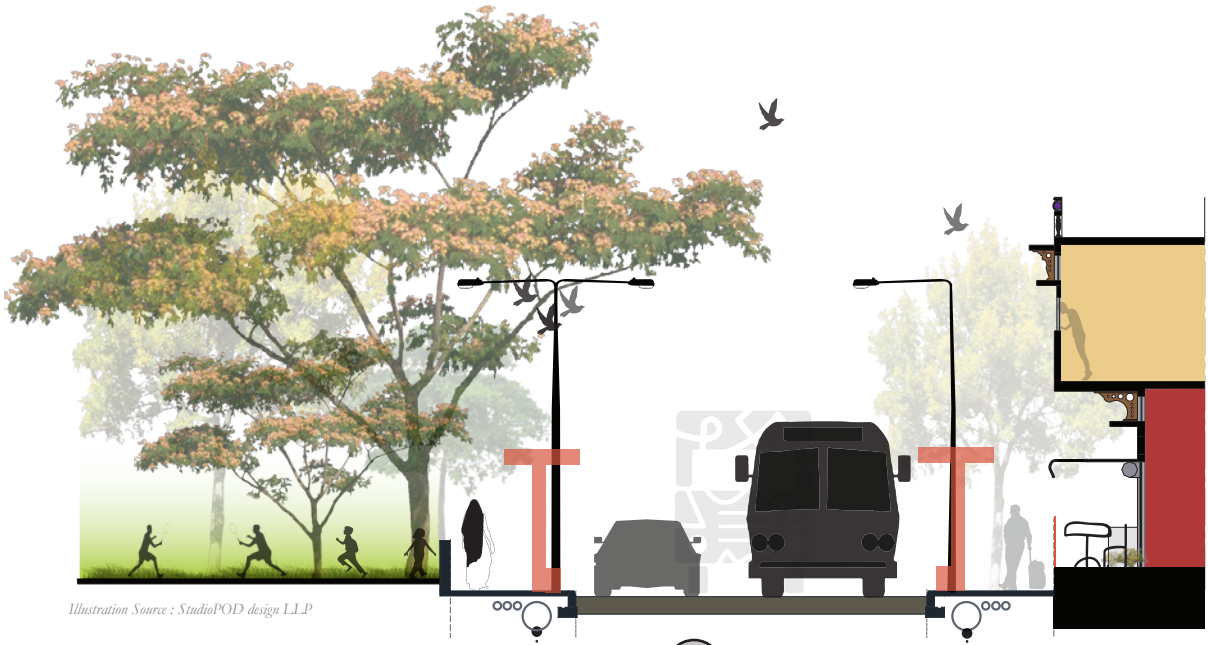


Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Image Source : http://www.ateaseplumbing.com/plumbing-services/drain-sewer-line-cleaning-repair/

Image Source : http://vancouver.ca/images/cov/feature/storm_drain.jpg

Figure 51. Stormwater and waste water drains

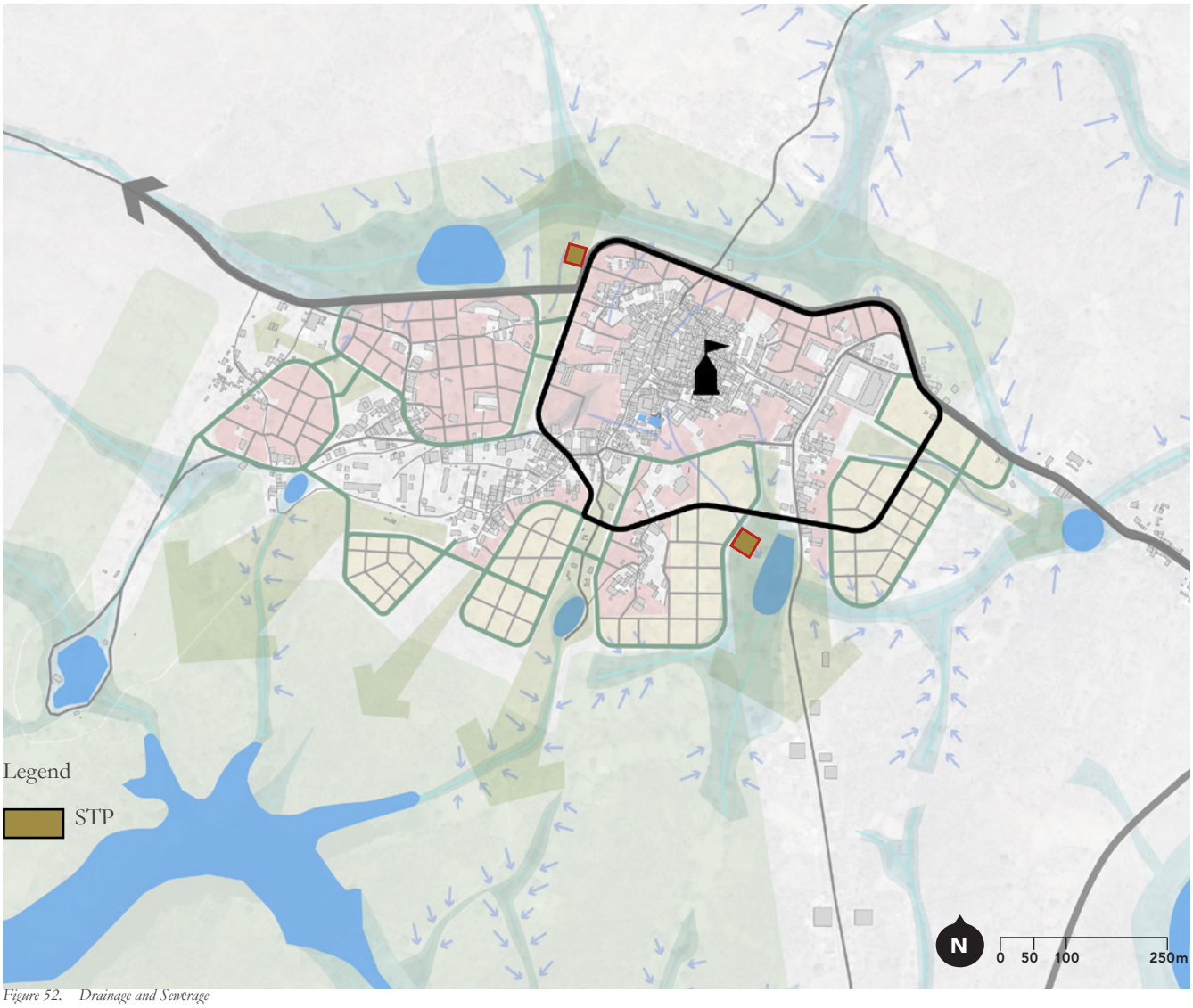


Figure 52. Drainage and Sewerage
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.06.03. Create a Waste Water Management Plan

Facility Options

Centralised systems are usually planned, designed and operated by government agencies which collect and treat large volumes of wastewater for the entire communities.

On the other hand, decentralised wastewater management (DWWM) systems treat wastewater of individual houses, apartment blocks or small communities close to their origin.

Typically, the decentralised system is a combination of many technologies within a given geographical boundary, namely, on site systems and low cost collection systems.

Waste Water Treatment

Considering the scale of the village, a DWWM system would be appropriate for the village.

The DWWM systems should be located close to the water bodies and low lying areas so that the treated water can be discharged into them with minimal piping requirements.

Big Ideas

- Treatment and reuse of the effluent using decentralised waste water management systems

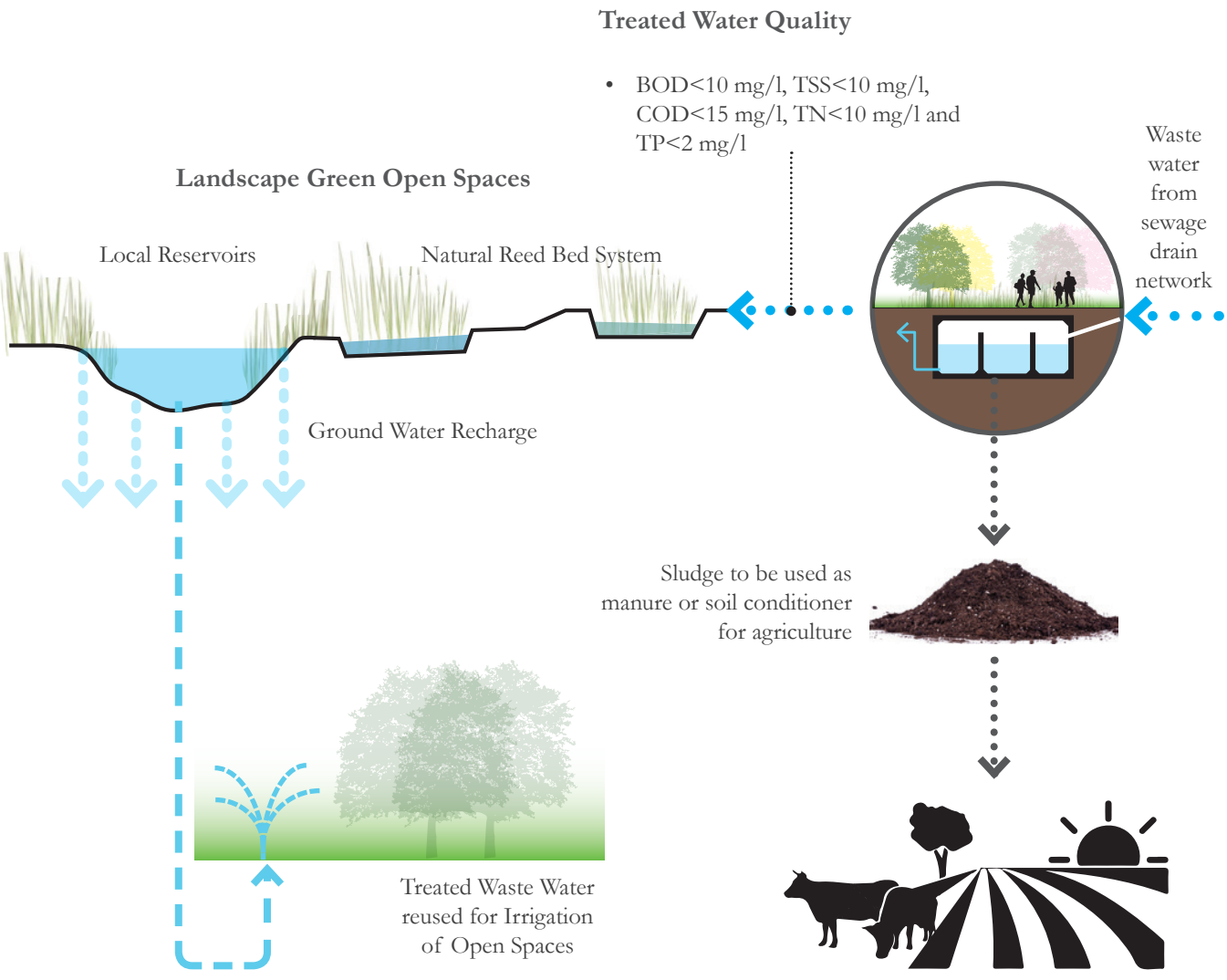
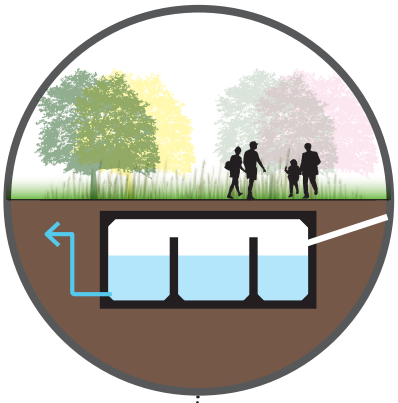


Figure 53. Waste water treatment process
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Proposed DWWM

- Sequential Batch Reactor/ Cyclic Activated Sludge Process(SBR/ CASP)
- Requires only 40% area as compared to conventional Activates Sludge Process ()ASP) STP's



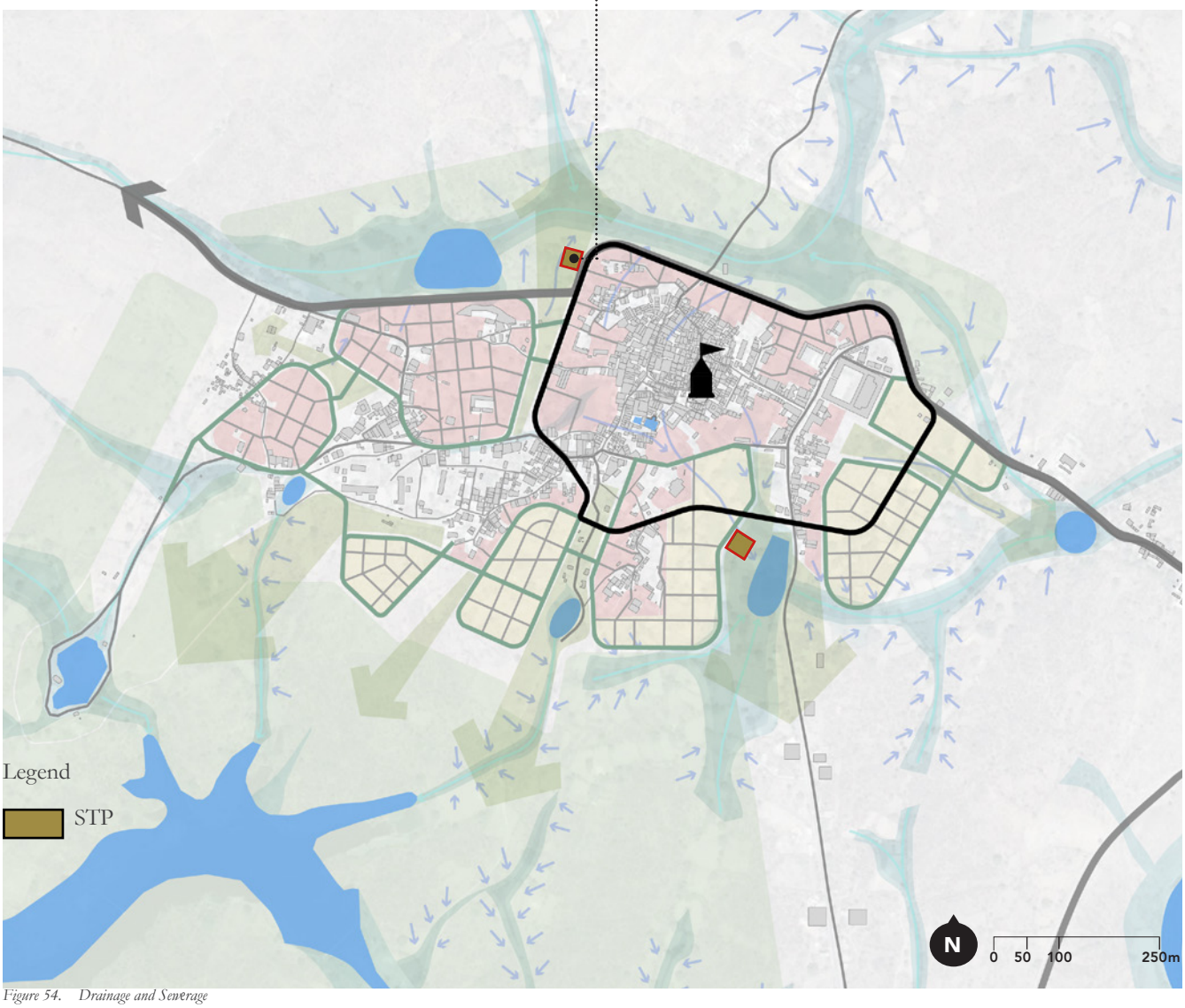


Figure 54. Drainage and Sewerage
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.06.04. Create a Solid Waste Management Plan

Bio Gas

Village industries are concerned primarily, with the processing of local raw materials for local markets and with simple techniques. The villages have many women who are primarily carrying out household tasks; there is an opportunity for them to augment their incomes by introducing small scale industries that can be carried out from their homes.

An industry that has proven to be a successful sustainable village level industries is:

- Turning waste into energy through the production of gas from cow dung and other refuse of the village through gas plants

Case Studies

Kolar Biogas Project:

The project involves installing domestic biogas plants in around 10,000 rural households in Karnataka. biogas installations are fed with animal dung and kitchen wastewater. The generated gas is then mainly used for cooking. In addition, the slurry of the remaining manure serves as high quality fertiliser which is used in the local farms.

A minimum of two cattle are required to power a $2m^3$ biogas unit and 3 cattle for a $3m^3$ unit.

The benefits include:

- Reduction in consumption of fuel wood
- Improvement of soil quality and its water retention capacity through use of natural fertilizer
- Reduction in health costs as biogas cooking is clean and does not create indoor air pollution
- Cost savings thanks to the avoidance of fire-wood and kerosene purchases
- Improved hygiene and sanitation as the cattle dung is properly treated in the bio-digester.

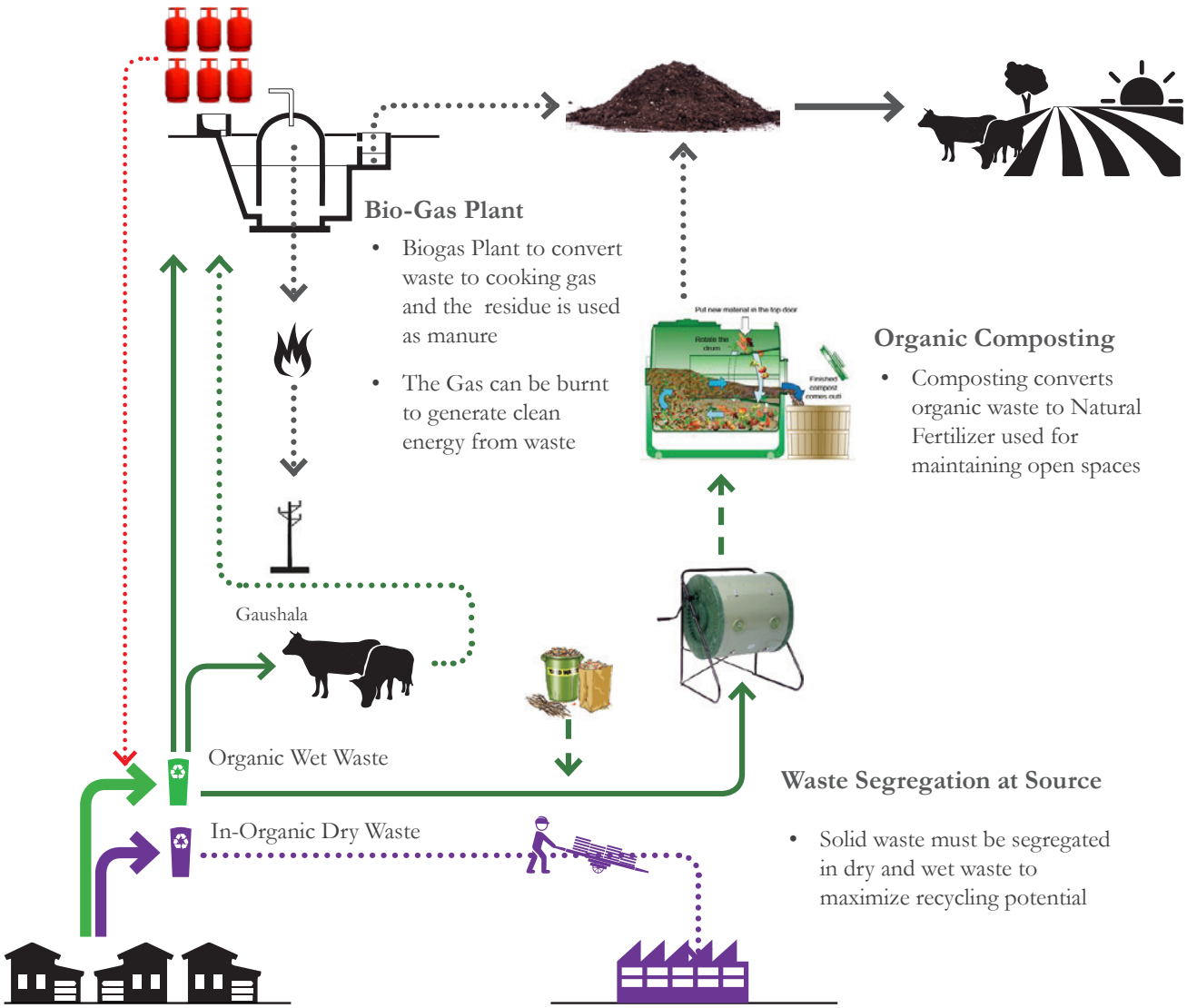


Figure 55. Conceptual Diagram showing Treatment for Solid Waste within Garhbor
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Building biodigester

Image Source : From cow dung to biogas in Karnataka, India; www.myclimate.org

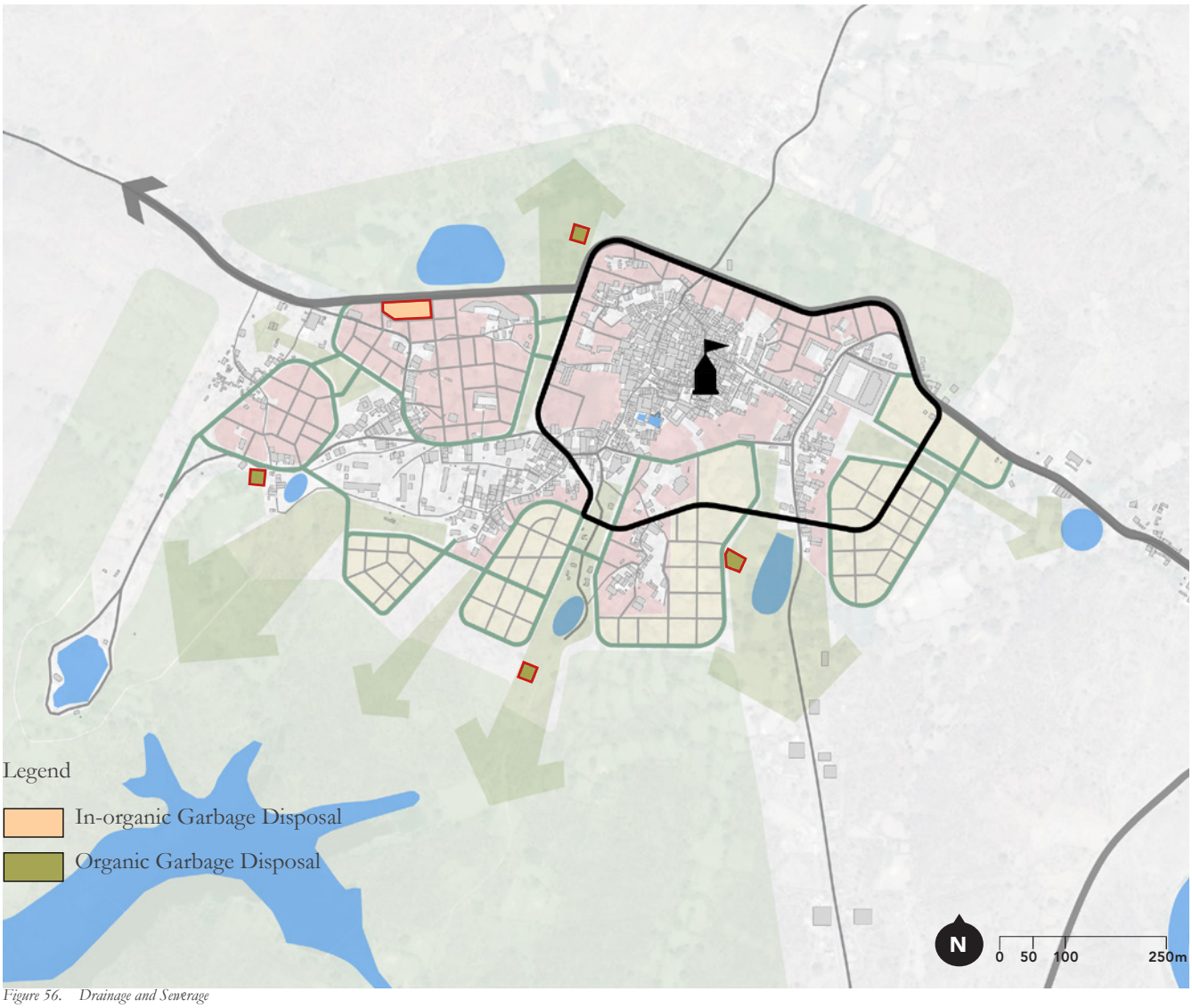


Figure 56. Drainage and Sewerage

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.06.05. Create a Water Supply Network

Water Towers

The primary source for water is from the reservoir located to the south of the village. At present the water supply is not consistent; water is released from the reservoir for a few hours during which the villagers store as much water as they can. The domestic water requirements are augmented through ground water.

To meet the water demands for the future, water towers shall have to be developed which shall store water as and when it is released from the reservoir. This arrangement will help ensure the village has a steady flow of water throughout the day.

Big Ideas

- Using natural topography of site to determine the technology for water supply for Garhbor.

Jawahar Sagar Reservoir

Image source : Project Team

Water Treatment Plant

- Located next to the reservoir and accessible by an existing road, the treatment plant shall supply treated water to the overhead water tanks every day.

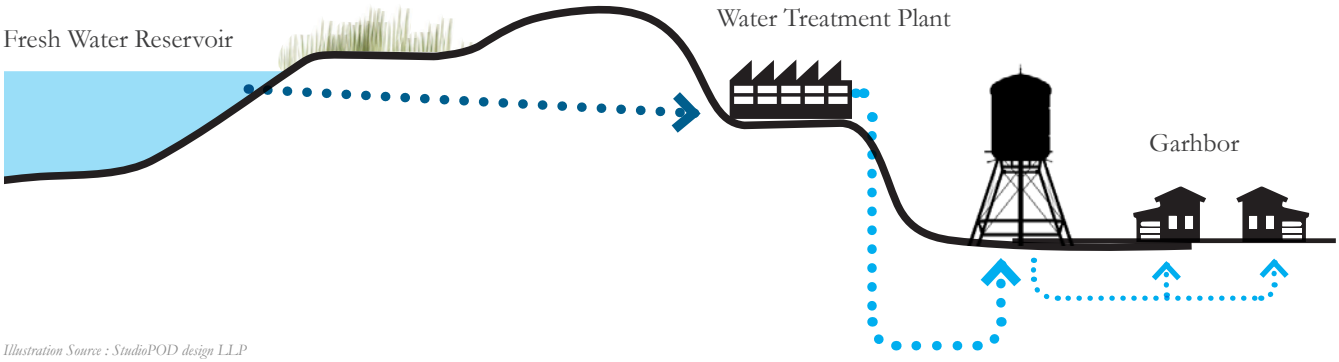


Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Elevated Water Tanks

- Elevated water tanks with a minimum capacity of 200,000 Litres to supply 24x7 water supply to the village.

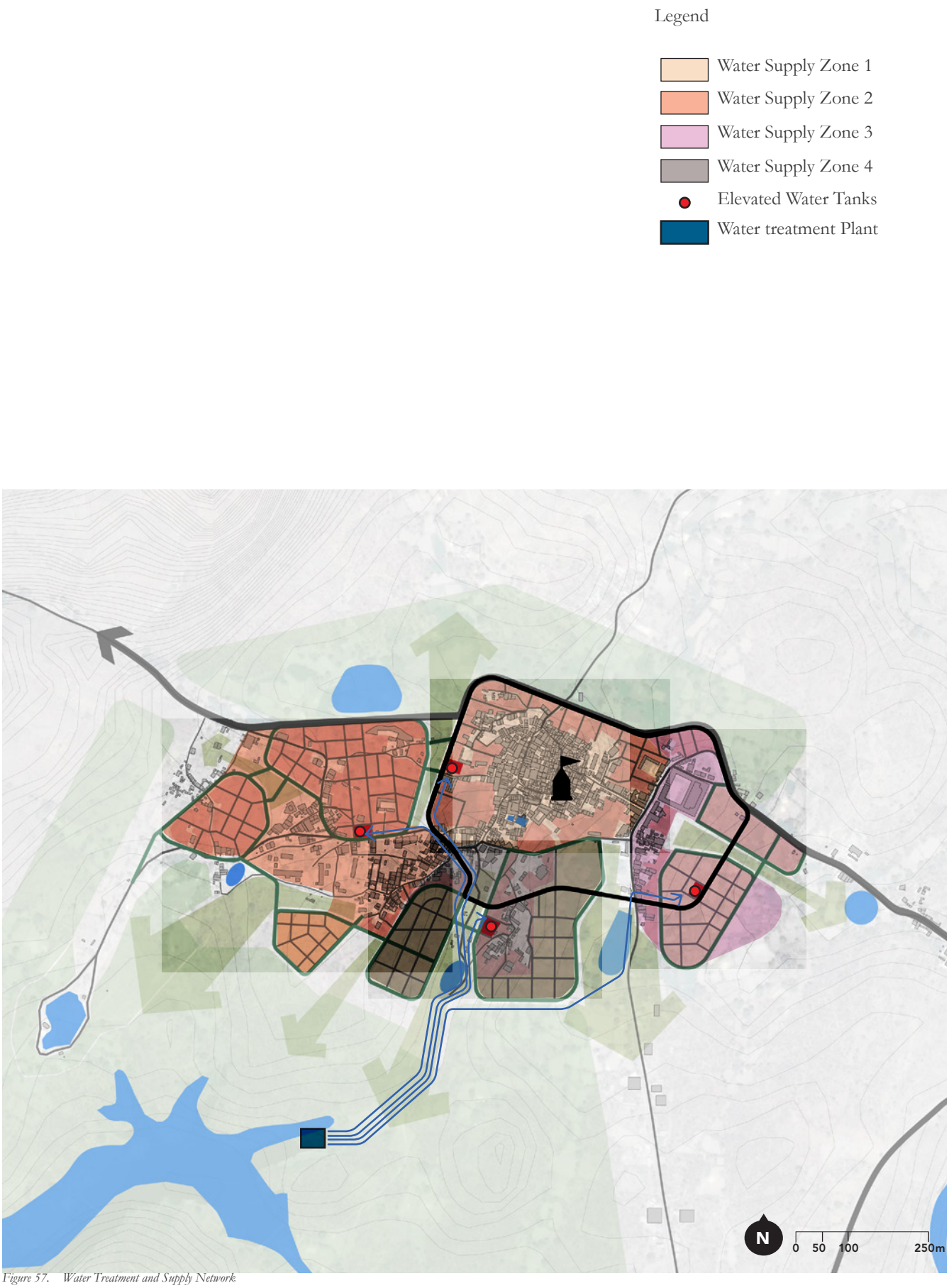


Figure 57. Water Treatment and Supply Network
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.06.06. Minimise Evaporation from Existing Water Bodies

Need

Evaporation of water from reservoirs in major losses of critical water resources, especially in arid regions. In arid regions, evaporation can account for as much as 25 to 30% of the total consumptive use of surface water.

Reducing the rate of evaporation can result in substantial water resource savings.

Water Surface Area

Evaporation is a surface phenomenon and the quantity lost through evaporation from water stored, depends directly on the extent of its surface exposed to the atmosphere.

Factors Affecting Evaporation

Temperature

The temperature of water and the air above it affect the rate of evaporation. T The higher the temperature, greater is the rate of evaporation.

Wind

The greater the movement of air above the water, greater is the loss of water vapour. Experimental studies on the relationship between wind speed and evaporation show direct relationship up to a certain value of wind velocity beyond which perhaps the relationship does not hold good.

The water bodies near the villages experience a large amount of evaporation due to all the aforesaid conditions.

Low water levels only 3 months after monsoons in water bodies due to high levels of evaporation

Image source : Project Team

Solutions

Number of approaches have either been applied to reduce evaporation losses from surface of water bodies. Since the basic meteorological factors affecting evaporation cannot be controlled under normal conditions, efforts have so far been restricted to managing the suppression or inhibition of evaporation from water surfaces by physical or chemical means. The methods generally used are:

- Wind breakers
- Covering the water surface
- Treatment with chemical Water Evapo Retardants (WER).

The greater the movement of air over the water surface, greater is the evaporation loss. Planting of trees

Babool Tree

Kummet Tree

Phog Shrub

Wind Breakers

normal to windward direction is found to be an effective measure for checking of evaporation loss. Plants (trees, shrubs or grass) should be grown around the rim of tanks in a row or rows to act as wind breaker. These wind breakers are found to influence the temperature, atmospheric humidity, soil moisture, evaporation and transpiration of the area protected.

Considering the climatic and soil conditions, the following trees and shrubs may be considered to be grown in the vicinity of the water bodies.

Botanical Name	Vernacular Name	Type of Plant
Acacia Nilotica	Babool	Tree
Acacia Leucophloea	Reonja	Tree
Acacia Planifrons	Godugh thumba	Tree
Acacia Senegal	Kummet	Tree
Acacia Tortilis	Israeli Babool	Tree
Balanites aegyptiaca	Hingot	Small Tree
Calligonurn polygonoides	Phog	Shrub
Capparis decidua	Kair	Shrub
Clerodendrum phlomoides	Arni	Shrub
Saccharum munja	Munj	Grass
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Eucalyptus	Tree
Euphoribia caducifolia	Thor	Shrub
Lasiurus sindicus	Sewan	Grass
Panicum turgidum	Murat	Grass
Tamarix aphyilla	Farash	Tree
Zizyphus numrnularia	Jharber	Shrub

Covering Water Surface

By covering the surface of water bodies with fixed or floating covers considerably retards evaporation loss. These covers reflect energy inputs from atmosphere, as a result of which evaporation loss is reduced. The covers literally trap the air and prevent transfer of water vapour to outer atmosphere. Fixed covers are suitable only for relatively small storages. For large storages, floating covers or mat or spheres may be useful and effective.

Case Study

Use of palm fronds as shaded cover for evaporation reduction to improve water storage efficiency by Shamshad Alam Abdulmohsen A. AlShaikh, Civil Engineering Department, King Saud University

Covers made of palm fronds were used to reduce the evaporation. Results obtained from the experimental data revealed that about 47% reduction in evaporation can be achieved by using single layer of cover. On the other hand the percentage reduction in evaporation was found to be about 58% by the use of double layer cover which is approximately 19% higher as compared to percentage evaporation reduction by use of single layer cover. Therefore, it is recommended to use palm fronds as cover for open water surfaces to reduce evaporation as it is a good use of disposed waste, is environmental friendly and is capable of withstanding extremely hot weather conditions of the arid region.

Palm frond covers

Image source : Use of palm fronds as shaded cover for evaporation reduction to improve water storage efficiency; Shamshad Alam , Abdulmohsen A. AlShaikh

Plastic balls on water surface

Image source : http://cdn.timesofisrael.com/uploads/2015/08/neoptpballs.jpg

Chemical Water Evapo-Retardants

Chemicals capable of forming a thin mono-molecular film have been found to be effective for reducing evaporation loss from water surface. The film so formed reflects sun light, as a result of which evaporation loss is reduced. The film allows enough passage of air through it and hence, aquatic life is not affected. The film developed by using fatty alcohols of different grades has been found most useful for control of evaporation. These WERs are available in the form of powder, solution or emulsion.

Case Study

Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Gujarat

This Institute conducted evaporation control studies using Cetyl Stearyl alcohol in sixties at Khodiyar lake, Bhavnagar. The Khodiyar Lake has a maximum water spread area of 1.90 ha and storage capacity of 6.3 MCM. Both the powder and emulsion techniques were used. The data were collected for a period of 2 to 5 years. Studies by the institute showed lake evaporation to be 0.65 times the standards pan evaporation. The inference drawn from the studies showed that the saving in evaporation loss was comparatively higher by using powder form than by emulsion form. Savings of the tune of 10-33% by way of reduction in evaporation loss have been reported.

National Environmental engineering Research Institute, Nagpur

This Institute had conducted evaporation control studies on three lakes; Sagar Lake (Jaipur) and Jawai Lake (Pali) in Rajasthan and Vehar Lake (Thane) in Maharashtra. The studies showed that the application of Cetyl Alcohol lead to a saving of 48.2% to 57.9% in evaporation loss in Sagar lake and 23-29% in Jawai lake.

9.06.07. Landuse Analysis

Percentage Calculation

The following chart displays the percentage calculation for Land use for the proposed Master Plan.

Legend

- Residential
- Mixed Use
- Proposed Roads
- Existing Roads
- Green Finger
- Commercial
- Light Industrial
- Social Hub
- School
- Institutional
- In-organic waste processing facility
- STP
- Organic composting / Bio-gas plant
- Gaushala
- Devasthan land
- Water Supply station
- Water Bodies
- Multi-functional Space
- Eco-sensitive Buffer

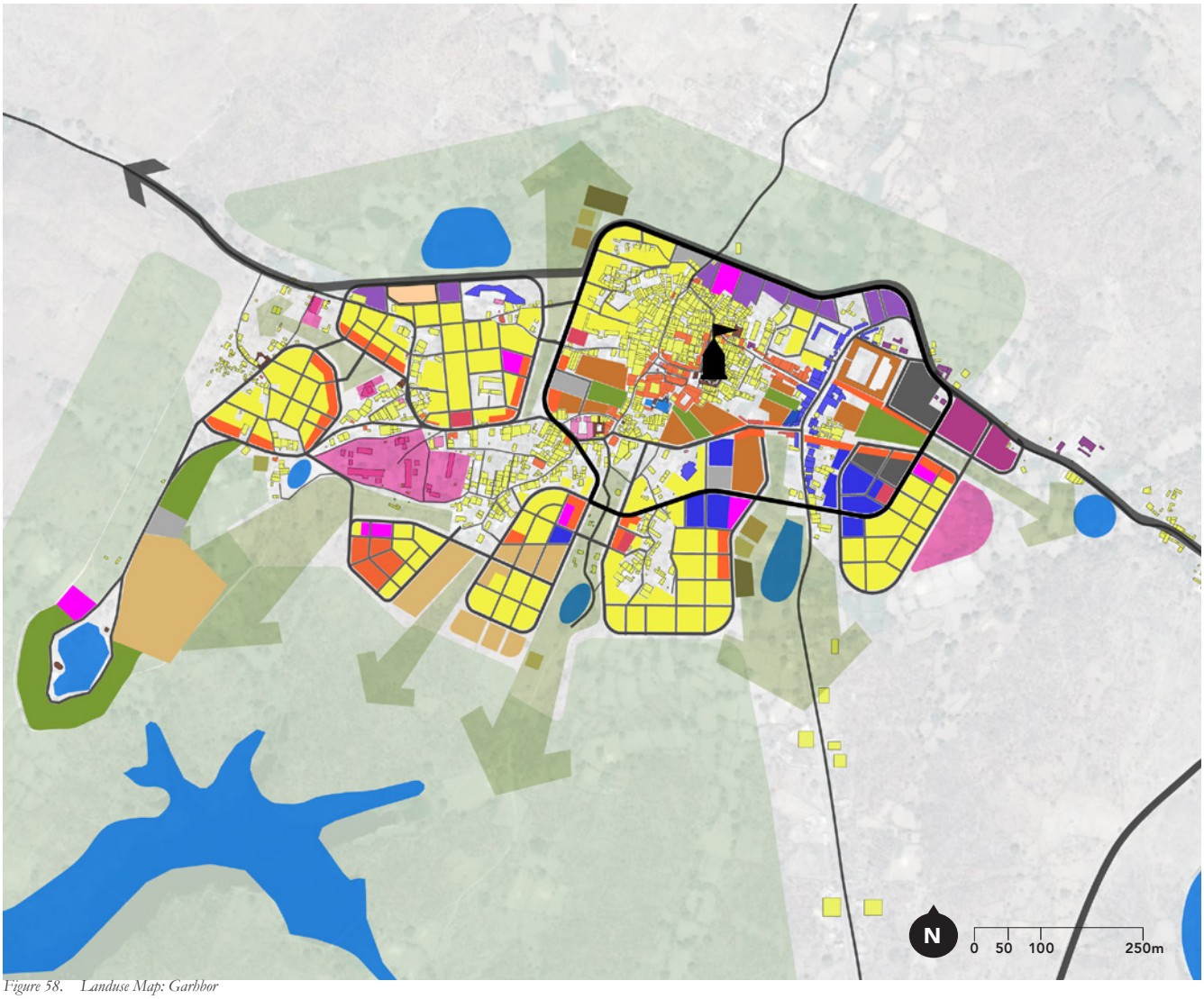


Figure 58. Landuse Map: Garhbor
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Area Chart: Garhbor

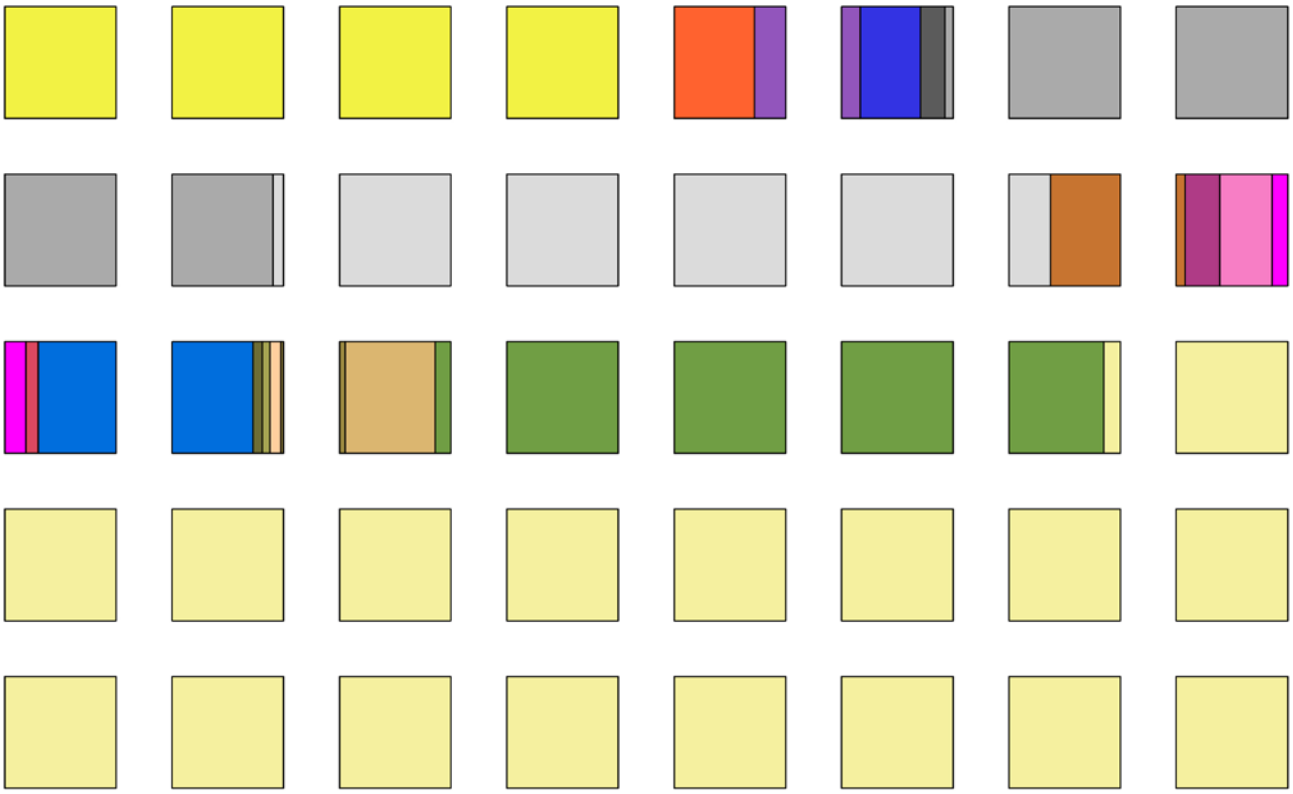


Figure 59. Area Breakup: Garhbor

Legend

Residential	10.04%
Mixed Use	1.80%
Light Industry (Agrobased)	1.12%
Commercial	1.35%
Transport	0.55%
Parking	9.94%
Roads	11.57%
Devasthan	1.77%
Institution	0.78%
School	1.17%
Social Hubs	0.82%
Water Supply	0.28%
Existing Water Bodies	3.56%
Gaushala	0.21%
Organic Waste Disposal	0.17%
Inorganic Waste Disposal	0.24%
Sewage Treatment Plant	0.20%
Multi-functional Space	2.01%
Landscape (Open Space)	9.98%
Existing Village	42.84%

Area Sheet

Landuse	Area (Sq.m)
Residential	101027.70
Mixed Use	18078.91
Light Industry	11298.63
Commercial	13578.43
Institution	7806.32
School	11787.55
Devasthan	17807.05
Social Hubs	8276.10
Organic Waste Disposal	1757.15
Inorganic Waste Disposal	2377.93
Sewage Treatment Plant	1986.86
Multi-functional Space	20260.98
Gaushala	2092.74
Landscape Plaza	100366.34
Water Supply	2853.86
Water Bodies	35818.58
Transport	5549.34
Parking	100016.09
Roads	112412.64

9.06.08. Scale Analysis

Scale Comparison

The following diagram displays the scale comparison of different cities for a given block of 500m x 500m.

For Garhbor, 500m x500m block encompasses an area within a loop which is further divided in to block size of approximately 40mx40m.

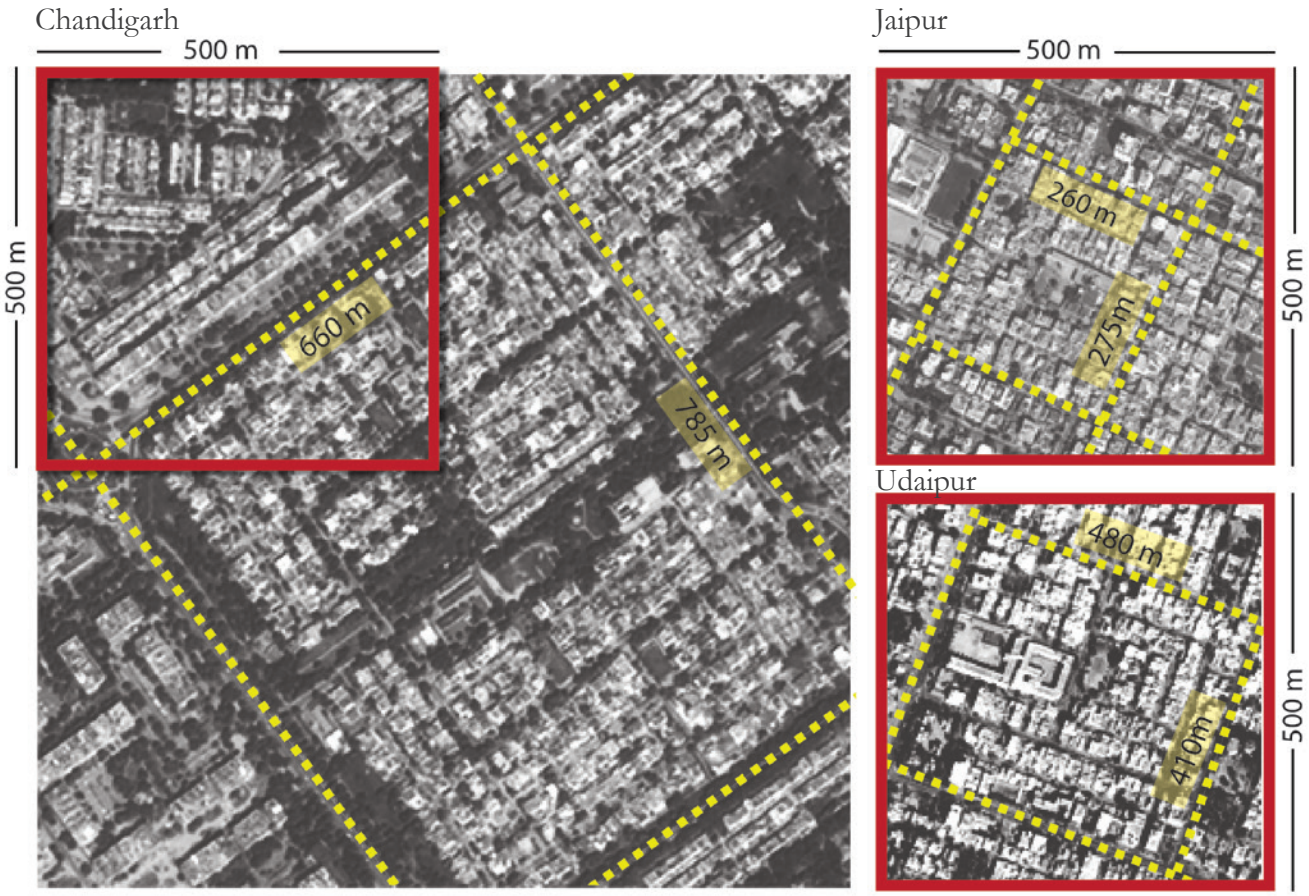


Figure 60. Scale comparison for cities

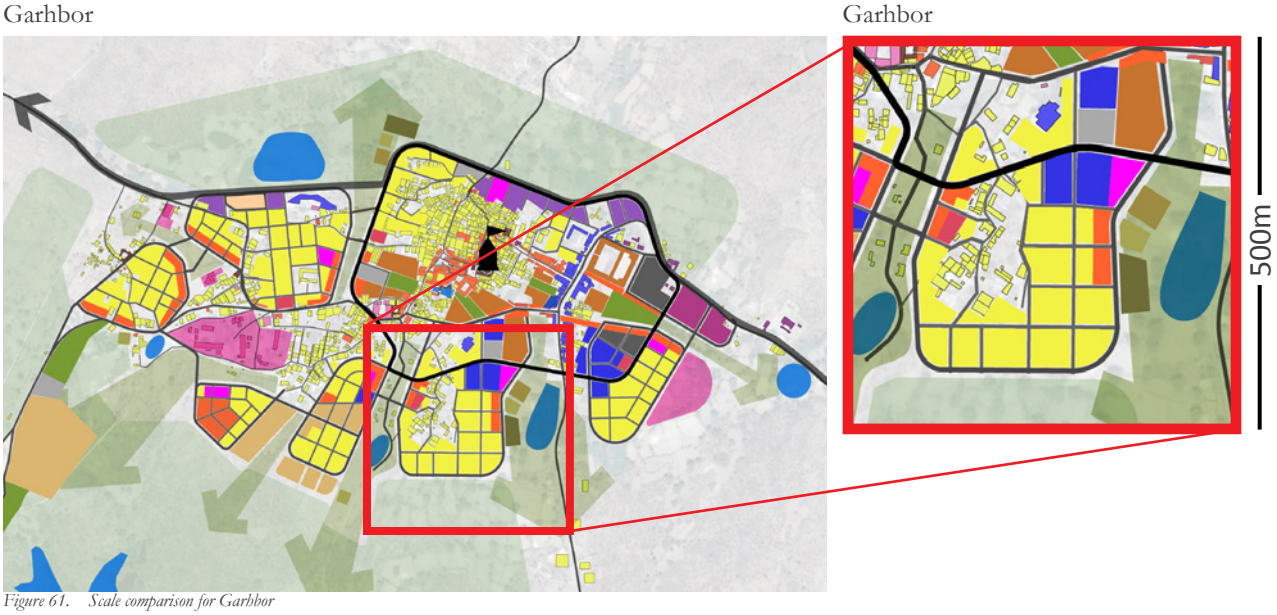


Figure 61. Scale comparison for Garhbor

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Block Detail

Based on the character of existing building fabric of the village, the blocks are sized around 40m x 40m.

The new blocks are planned within the secondary loop. Surrounding all the secondary loops are Green Fingers functioning as a primary open space for the blocks. The blocks are connected through internal streets which are shared streets.

The blocks can be densified with built fabric maintaining the character of the village. Features like chowks and internal pedestrian pathways which are an integral part of the existing fabric can be incorporated within the block.

Development of 500m x 500m area plan for Garhbor

Figure 62. Typical Block Planning

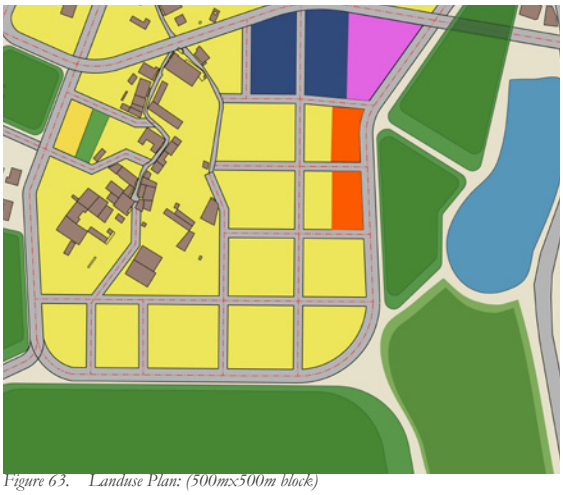


Figure 63. Landuse Plan: (500mx500m block)

Figure 64. Built Framework

The building blocks shown in the example are also based on the standard average size of the house in the village. The building block size may vary as per the landuse as shown the diagram above (larger building in commercial/ social/institutional areas)

A hierarchy of open spaces is formed within the block. The chowks act as internal open spaces within the densely built block which are connected to the larger open spaces around the loop by pedestrian pathways.

Figure 65. Open Space Network

All Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.07. Development of Available Government Land

9.07.01. Government Lands within Garhbor

Three projects have been identified to be developed on Government land in the village.

- Development of tourist infrastructure and tourist information centre
- Transport Hub and Dharamshala
- Recreation Hub

These projects shall have an immediate positive impact on the development and shall enhance the experience for visitors to the village.

As the ownership of these land is with the Government these projects can be taken up for implementation swiftly.

9.07.02. Summary of proposals for Government Lands

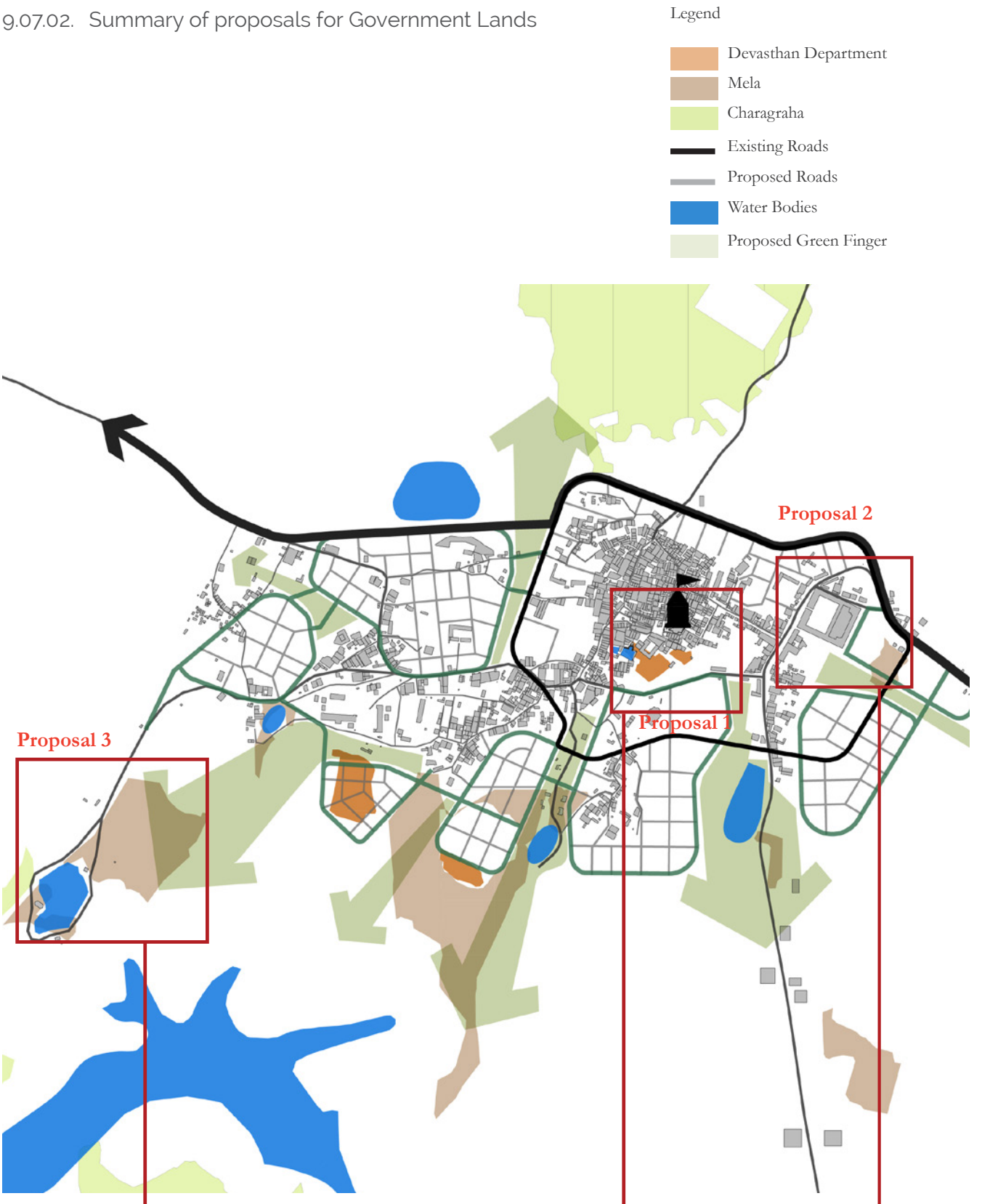


Figure 66. Garhbor Proposals for Government Lands

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

9.07.03. Proposal 1: Tourism Infrastructure

As part of the Tourism Infrastructure the new master plan proposes to develop three major gateways to the temple precinct. Two of the main gateways are located along the existing parking plaza and the land located to the east of the temple complex.

The government lands shall be used to accommodate a new visitor experience centre and supporting tourist and hospitality infrastructure that shall serve as a supplementary uses to the temple complex.

New entry plazas are proposed at these gateway element that shall facilitate easy movement of the visitors and villager accessing the temple complex especially during the festival times.

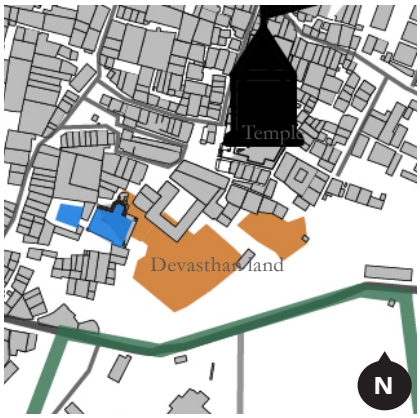


Figure 68. Key Plan Garhbor Proposal 1

Legend

- Devasthan Department
- Mela
- Government Land

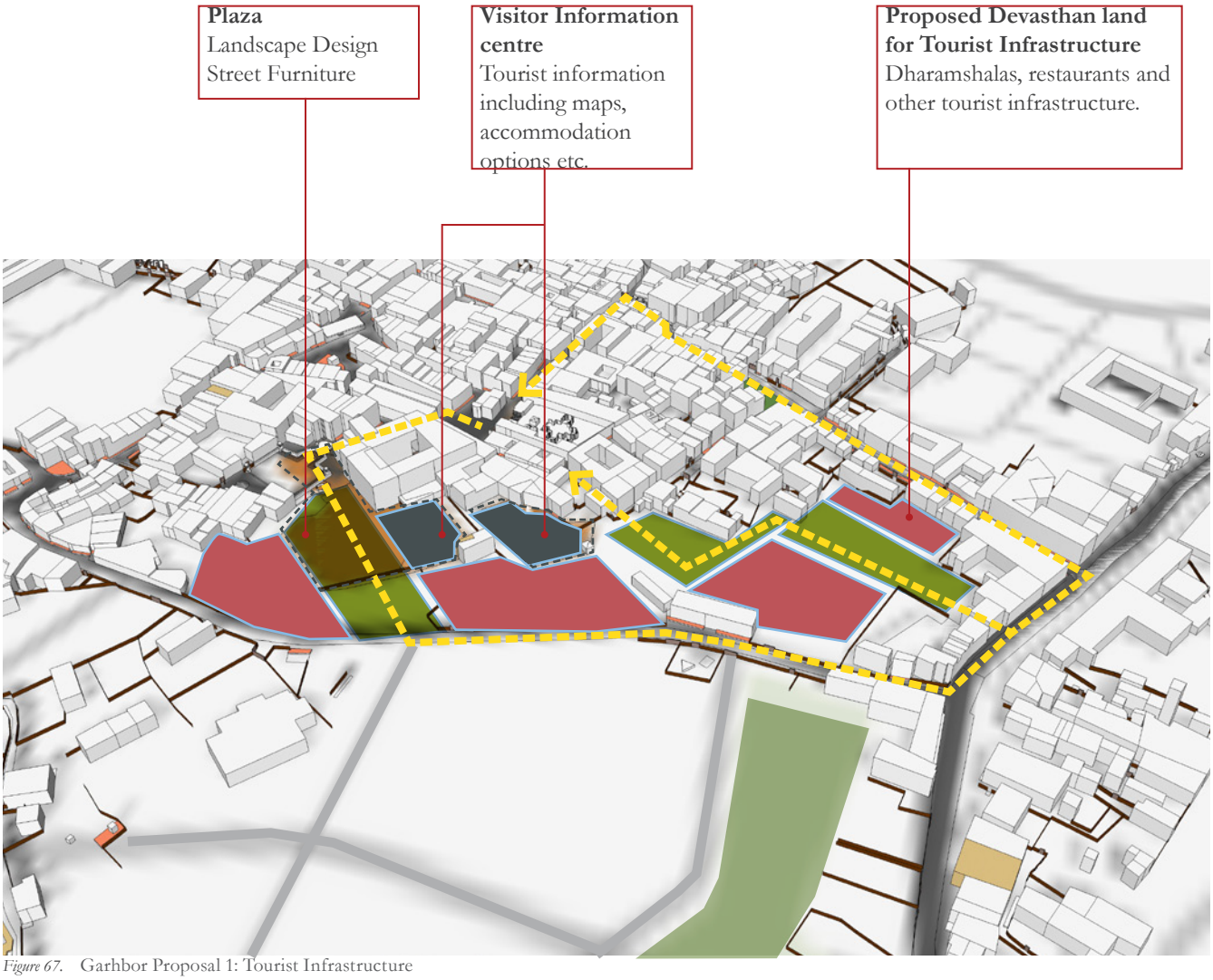


Figure 67. Garhbor Proposal 1: Tourist Infrastructure

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Visitor Information Centre

This centre shall provide visitors with information such as maps, accommodation options recreation options. Furthermore in-depth educational exhibits and artefact displays providing information about natural or cultural history of the village will also be displayed.

Information centre building

Image source : http://wonderful-landscapes.blog.tiscali.it/wp-content/blogs.dir/61438/files/l039avana/153727569.jpg

Image source : http://www.kolkatajamaat.com/sightseeing-in-kolkata.php

Plaza

The plaza shall serve as an open space that can be enjoyed by locals and visitors. In addition to seating area and landscaped areas the plaza shall have kiosks selling local food and beverages which shall help in making the plaza an active and vibrant place.

Plaza as an open spaces for social activities

Image source : http://www.melodiasporescrito.com/2013/11/resena-la-vida-secreta-de-andrea-ana.html

Image source : TVK_Republique1©ClementGuillaume

Tourist Infrastructure

Close to the market road is an ideal place to make Dharamshala, restaurants etc. as it is close to the village centre and the transport hub.

Dharamshalas for pilgrims and tourists

Image source : Project Team

Public Toilets

Image source : http://media.indiatimes.in/media/content/2014/Nov/delight-toilet-big-image-1-fast-coexist_1416386970_725x725.jpg

9.07.04. Proposal 2: Transport Hub

The existing Dharamshala on the Market road (Bus Stop Sarai) can be restored to use as a Dharamshala and other tourist amenities. Its proximity to the temple makes it a favourable location for tourist infrastructure.

As per the proposed road network, the land parcel to the south of the Dharamshala is proposed as a Transport Hub. Part of this land parcel is Mela owned ground.

The Transport Hub will support the bus transit throughout the year including the festival as it is on the Sewantri Bypass road. The hub is in close proximity to the temple and will also avoid the buses to park on the market road.

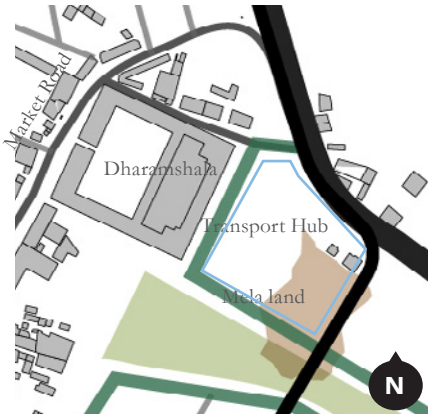


Figure 70. Key Plan Garhbor Proposal 2

Legend

Mela

Government Land

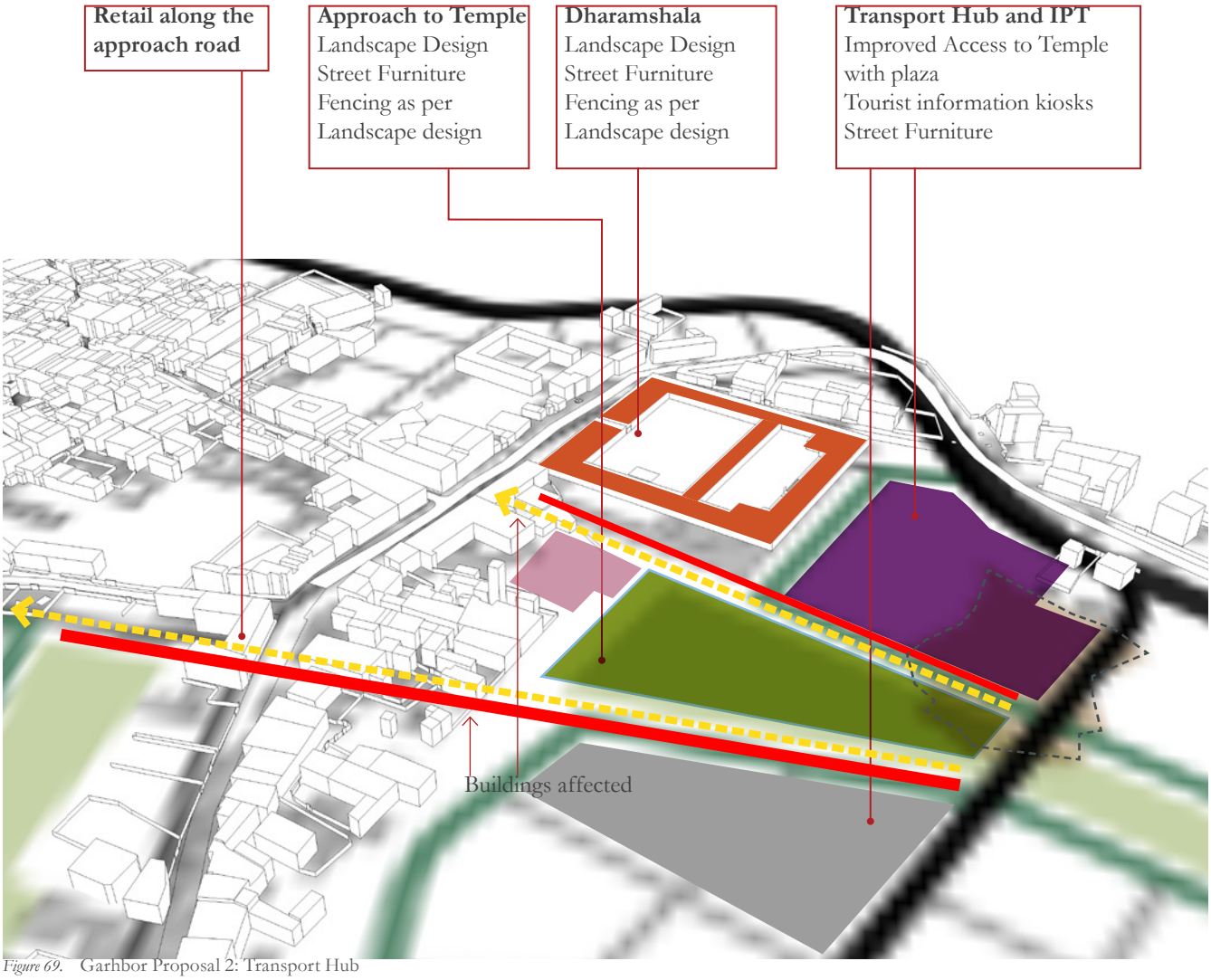


Figure 69. Garhbor Proposal 2: Transport Hub

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Transport Hub and IPT

The transport hub will have ticket offices, waiting areas and retail which will assist with improve the experience for travellers. The hub will also have dedicated parking bays for busses and IPT parking. This will reduce the chaos on the market road caused due to haphazard parking of busses and taxis

Bus Station with adequate waiting areas

Image source : Photo- P.V. Sivakumar, The Hindu

waiting areas with Retail

Image Source : https://pbs.twimg.com/media/BghibvrCAAA1TLK.png

Taxi Parking

*Image source : http://media.bizj.us/view/img/2589601/lot-59-2013-07-18-140745*750xx3000-1685-0-411.jpg*

Private Vehicle Parking

Image source : http://www.tiozambia.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Solar-car-park.jpg

Connectivity to Market Road and Approach to Temple

It is vital that the new transport hub we well connected to the village centre and the market road. A plaza and redeveloped streets will provide direct access to the village centre and the market road.

Plaza Towards the Market road

Image source : http://lepamphlet.com/2012/03/05/gertrudenkirchhof/

Retail Along the Plaza

Image source : http://www.greeka.com/blog/uploads/athens-plaka-market.jpg

Dharamshala

The existing Devasthan Department Dharamshala has great heritage value and is well located to serve as a Dharamshala for the village.

Existing Dharamshala Property

Image source : Project Team

Dharamshala in Garhbor

Image source : Project Team

9.07.05. Proposal 3: Doodh Talai; Recreational Hub

Doodh Talai presents an opportunity to develop a recreational hub for the village which will create a vibrant space for the villagers both during the Jal Jhulni festival and otherwise.

Mela ground is adjacent to the Doodh Talai which can be used for the Tourist Infrastructure and Recreational park and hub.

The activities proposed around Doodh Talai should be Recreation heavy. Small Dharamshala and Tourist amenities like toilets can be proposed.

Doodh Talai and the Mela ground near it fall under the green finger in the proposed land use plan. Thus only Public amenities shall be proposed.

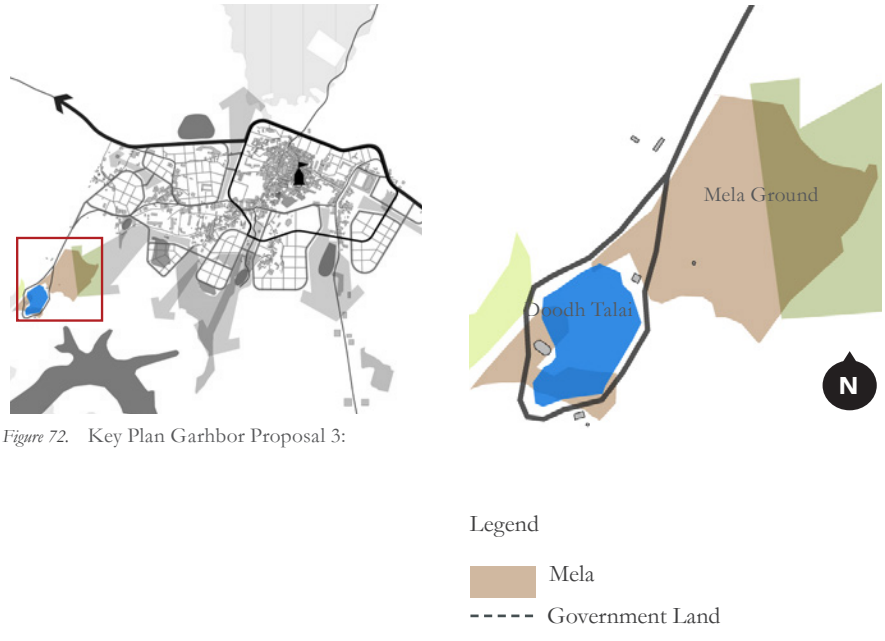


Figure 72. Key Plan Garhbor Proposal 3:

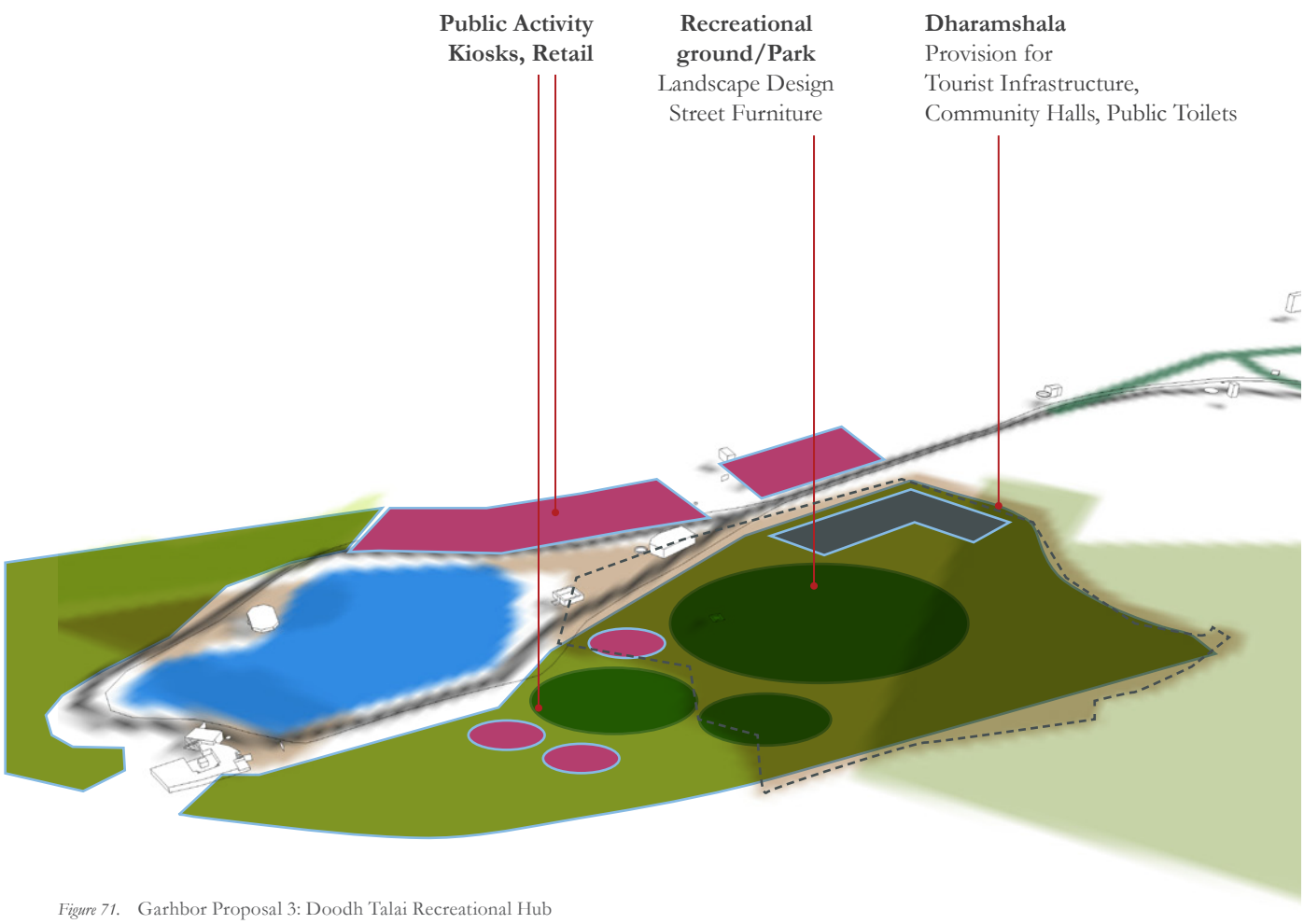


Figure 71. Garhbor Proposal 3: Doodh Talai Recreational Hub

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Recreational Park/ Mela Ground

A Recreational park with vibrant mix of uses will help create an active space near Doodh Talai and activate the village edge.

The park can host various activities by incorporating different landscape elements and street furniture.

Since the ground attracts lot of crowd during the Jal Jhulni festival and hosts melas, the design of the park shall be such that no permanent structures are allowed within the park.

Pathways in Park

Image source : https://thenomadicguy.files.wordpress.com/2014/06/sarita-udhyan-garden-gandhinagar.jpg

Social Places within the park

Image source : http://stylesatlife.com/articles/parks-in-ahmedabad/

Shaded open spaces for social activities

Image source : https://thinkloud65.files.wordpress.com/2012/04/picnic-nishat.jpg

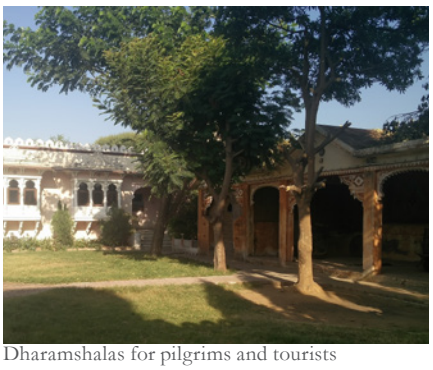
Group activities

Image source : http://www.wayworld.in/images/gallery/gac/gac12.jpg

Dharamshala and Tourist Infrastructure

Small Dharamshala with community halls and Public toilets can be proposed on the Mela ground.

Design of the Dharamshala and Tourist Infrastructure should be such that it should allow the mela ground to host large crowd and fairs during the festival.



Dharamshalas for pilgrims and tourists

Image source : Project Team

Public Toilets

Image source : http://media.indiatimes.in/media/content/2014/Nov/delight-toilet-big-image-1-fast-coexist_1416386970_725x725.jpg

Public Activity Kiosks, Retail

Temporary Kiosks for Public Activities and retail and Tourists

Information and Retail Kiosks

Image source : http://greenworkspc.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/George-Rogers-Park-Kiosk.jpg

Tensile Kiosks for Public Activities

Image source : http://q64.imgup.net/Capturadep7d2e.png

MANAGEMENT PLAN

10. Management Plan

10.1 Review of Existing Management Structures, Ongoing and Proposed Projects

The existing management structure supporting the operation and maintenance of Shri Charbhujai Mandir is a conjoint system involving the customary management system of the local communities inhabiting the contiguous settlement as primary custodians of heritage, supported by an enabling institutional framework and procedural law.

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

10.2.9 Customary Management Systems

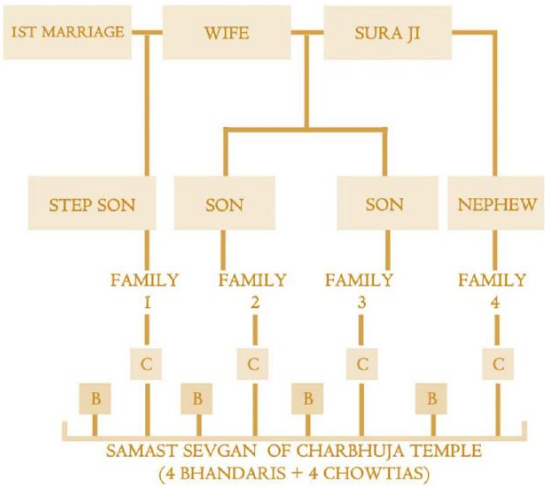


Image 35: Ancestry and Customary Management Structure; Source: Project Team

The customary management structure of Shri Charbhujaji Temple is run primarily by the servitor system where the servitors - known collectively as the Pujari Trust –trace their lineage back to Sura Ji, who is credited with having retrieved the idol of Charbhujaji from its hiding placed under water after having received divine instructions in his dream. The Sevgan comprises of 4 Bhandaris and 4 Chowtias, where the Bhandaris are in charge of financial and spiritual matters; and the Chowtias are entrusted with the temple's management, upkeep of the structures and grounds, organization of fairs and festivals and quality control of the bhog offerings. They provide their services to Shri Charbhujaji in a cyclical system known as the Osra, which changes every month, and enables all residents of Garhbor to have their share of representation and influence in the Temple.

The Devasthan Department works as a larger, independent government body, overseeing the overall running and maintenance of law and order in the Temple.

10.2.10 Procedural Systems

The Rajasthan Heritage Conservation Bill, 2015

The Rajasthan heritage Conservation Bill is expected to extends through the state of Rajasthanand and is applicable to heritage assets (defined in Section 3.f. of the Bill (p 31-32) as '*the built heritage associated with historical and cultural background and natural appurtenants and included buildings, structures, sites, streets, landscape, parks, gardens, localities, precincts, towns and other natural features and sites which are associated with built heritage and which have aesthetic, cultural, historical, scientific, social, ecological, environmental or spiritual significance*') that have not yet been declared sites of national

importance under any law made by Parliament, Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (1958), Antiquities and Art Treasures Act (1972) or the Rajasthan Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (1961).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rajasthan Land Acquisition Bill, 2014

The Rajasthan Land Acquisition Bill provides for, and expedites the process of land acquisition for public purposes with the least disruption to owners of the land and other stakeholders and to provide for fair and better compensation to the persons whose

land is acquired and to compensare in monetized form for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

With respect to the current project of Development and Management Plans for Historic Temple Complexes and Settlements under the Devasthan Department, this Bill is of particular interest as in order to conserve and re-instate the heritage value of the assets, provide for their buffer areas and enlarge their scope to accommodate pilgrims, it is required that "*conservative surgery*" be performed within the settlements. *Conservative Surgery* refers to a mode of planning pioneered and championed by Patrick Geddes, the father of modern town planning that advocated improvement of a precinct through an economic, humane and minimally intrusive approach to planning by weeding out uninhabited, dilapidated or hazardous houses instead of methods that called for sweeping clearances involcing extensive demolition.

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

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

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

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

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

The Rajasthan River Basin and Water Resources Planning Bill, 2015

Rajasthan being a water deficient state possessing only 1.16% of the total surface water available in the country making only 25 blocks out of the 243 in the state safe, water resources of the state need attention, conservation, management and institutional support. In order to mitigate this gap, the Bill adopts the concept of integrated Water Resources Management for the management of water resources covering ground water, surface water and development of river basins and sub-basins through a multidisciplinary approach as a foundation for planning of all watershed, irrigation and drinking water projects covering the basins, sub-basins, aquifers and micro-watersheds to formulate state level water resources development plans.

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

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

10.2.11 Review of Existing and Proposes Projects and Schemes by State and Central Government

Review of Master Plan

Record of existing facilities in the settlement:

- 1056 residences
- 211 commercial units
- 1 police station
- 1 community health centre
- 4 government schools
- 2 private schools
- Main source of water: Well, hand pumps and piped water line
- Due to the absence of a bus stand, major state transport buses and private transport vehicles are available at the Gomati junction and Kankroli junction

Provisions in the development plan, with respect to the Jal Jhoolni festival and visitor amenities:

- Proposal of an exit door near the *rasoda* (kitchen), towards the north. This provision to be designed as elderly friendly and barrier free.
- The existing plan to be designed in phases of development.

Phase I:

1. Development of the temple and its precinct. Developing the approach road towards the temple, at the south.
2. Design of a connecting road between Sewantri and Kelwada. Currently, the road connecting Kumbhalgarh, passes through Sewantri, causing traffic. This road will create a bypass, connecting Kumbhalgarh to Kelwada, without causing traffic at Sewantri.
3. Developing the road connecting the *Doodh Talai,* which is of religious significance. At present, the approach is narrow and causing inconvenience to the large number of pilgrims.
4. The lake water is seasonal, and hence, only serves during *mela* period. Hence, provision for creating an area or *kund* to contain water throughout the year. This water can serve the religious activities. Provision of *ghats* and sit outs for the pilgrims to be planned.
5. Planning of a bus stand on the government land (opposite the Sub-tehsil office, towards the North)
6. The Dharamshala (Bus stand ki sarai) is currently occupied

Swach Bharat Yojna

Swach Bharat Mission Urban Overview:

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

Swach Bharat Mission aims to ensure that

a) No households engage in the practice of open defecation,
b) No new insanitary toilets are constructed during the mission period and
c) Pit latrines are converted to sanitary latrines.

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

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

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

Household toilets constructed under SBM (Urban) will have two main structures – the toilet superstructure (including the pan and water closet), and the 7 substructure (either an on-site treatment system, or a connection to existing underground sewerage system).

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

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

Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna

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

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

SAANJHI gives focus to community participation. Women participation in the decision-making process will be encouraged. In fact the Scheme envisages holding Mahila Sabhas and Bal Sabhas to discuss women and children specific issues and concerns. Social mobilization of village community can trigger a chain of other development activities in the village. For instance, reducing risk behaviours like alcoholism, smoking, substance abuse (drugs/tobacco/gutka etc) among all age groups of population. E-governance will also be given a push.

Ensuring universal access to education facilities, adult literacy, e-literacy are also important goals of SAANJHI. In addition to this the Scheme also pays attention to providing infrastructure in schools like toilets, libraries, and supporting smart schools. It is

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

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

10.2 Principles of Sustainable Development

As a repository of heritage, both tangible and intangible, the socio-cultural impact of Garhbor transcends the boundaries of the settlement, through their associational linkages with the royal history of Mewar and the pilgrim circuits of Rajasthan. Despite this significance, the immediate response that the site generates upon first-hand experience is an awareness that the robust infrastructure imperative for the protection of such a significant heritage site is amiss. Even where basic infrastructure does cater to the site's needs, it does not respond to the sanctity and spirit of the place, and thereby compromises on its integrity. To resolve this situation, it has to be ensured that any future endeavor to improve community livelihoods involving planning should be informed by developmental frameworks supported simultaneously by the four mutually dependent pillars of sustainable development.

The vision of sustainable development with the first three dimensions was developed in the second half of the 1980 and enshrined in the Brundtland Report in 1987 as Economic Growth; Social Inclusion and Environmental Balance, further consolidated in 1992 at the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit as key paradigms of sustainable developments. However, recently, many voices such as that of UNESCO, UN and the World Summit on Sustainable Development have identified the three pillars of sustainable development as an oversimplification of qualifiers and recommended the inclusion of Cultural Vitality as the fourth Pillar.

For the proposed Development and Management Plans for the Historic Temple Complexes and Settlements of Rajasthan too, the strengthening of these four pillars form the central theme, supported constantly by the overarching drivers of:

i. Understanding of community aspirations through extensive consultation
ii. Transparency and full disclosure of proposals
iii. A gender and youth inclusive approach

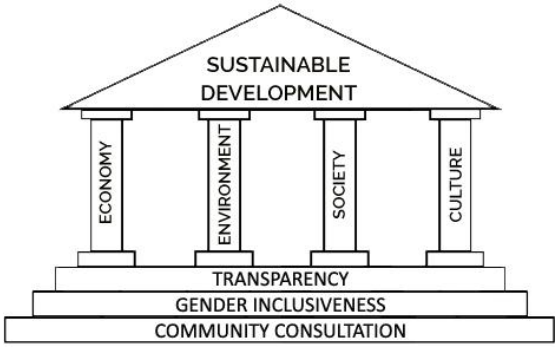


Image 36: Pillars of Sustainable Development; Source: Project Team

10.2.1 The Pillar of Economy

Key Idea

This broad pillar covers the more specific themes of economic development, community economic development, labor market development, infrastructure, agriculture, handicrafts, and tourism among others.

Specific Activities

Being simultaneously a place of living and pilgrimage destination, the site exhibits immense potential to become vital, dynamic and sustainable economic centres where innovation, investment and business enterprises meet and thrive collectively. Developing such an economy calls for the following activities.

i. Building strong business partnerships between public sector bodies, local business associations, private entrepreneurs, institutions, non-profit organizations

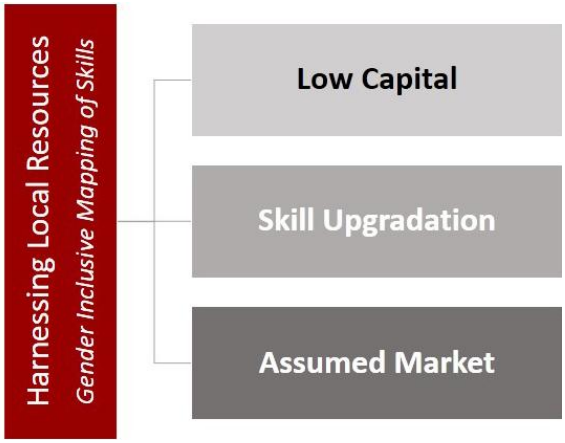


Image 38: Economic Considerations; Source: Project Team

ii. Building cross sector alliances
iii. Improving the investment climate
iv. Improving productivity and local leadership
v. Providing equitable business opportunities targeted to alleviate the condition of women, children and minority communities
vi. Improving education and skills development institutions
vii. Capacity building, training and recruitment of local individuals for cottage industries and industries related to handicrafts, F&B, hospitality, tourism and other agriculture.
viii. Diversifying local products with improved quality and marketing
ix. Procuring from local farmers and enterprises
x. Linking to local tourism providers, increasing variety in tourist activities and integrating locals into destination activities
xi. Enhancing the quality of livelihood of a place; designing a vibrant local community that provides a pleasurable place of life and work that retains the existing, and attracts future business opportunities as well as nurture entrepreneurism.

10.2.2 The Pillar of Environment

Key Idea

As all human beings impact the health of the environment, the environment affects the quality of life led by humans within it. Thus, a deteriorating or mismanaged environment can cause economic, social and cultural disaster.

This broad pillar covers the more specific themes of sustainable sources of energy; conservation of dwindling, non-renewable sources of energy; shrinking natural habitats; climate change; management of water systems; solid waste management; protection of biodiversity and eco-sensitive areas, regulation of land use and built environment; population control; and reduction of air and noise pollution among others.

Specific Activities

Improving the environment, particularly in the case of the site under scrutiny depends upon the following key activities:

i. Improving basic services and infrastructure
ii. Improving waste management
iii. Improving security and safety
iv. Improving public services including hygiene, water and power
v. Enhancing encroachment control
vi. Guiding and regulating development informed by symbolic and cultural value of the sites

10.2.3 The Pillar of Society

Key Idea

The Pillar of Society encompasses the welfare of both individual and public health; housing and infrastructural facilities; education services; food and nutrition; poverty and homelessness; and comfort, security and inclusion as its thematic constituents as a pre-requisite for full participation and synergy with the pillars of Economy, Environment and Culture. Further, the pillar involves incorporation of

the ideals of social awareness, equity, and engagement towards the end result – an integrated community, functioning in close collaboration, for the achievement of common aspirations.

Specific Activities

Context specific activities towards the creation of this social capital will involve the following activities:

i. Improving basic services and infrastructure
ii. Improving interpretation and geographical linkages in order to evoke behavioral changes
iii. Improving waste management
iv. Improving conservation and heritage site management practices
v. Improving security and safety
vi. Integrating local individuals into destination activities
vii. Training and recruitments
viii. Improving education and skills development institutions
ix. Improving productivity and local leadership
x. Improving public services, including hygiene, water and power
xi. Public sector bodies and local business associations
xii. Improving regulatory and policy frameworks
xiii. Enhancing encroachment control
xiv. Guiding and regulating development informed by symbolic and cultural value of the sites

While outcomes of social goals are difficult to assess, the measurable outputs of social reform for this project can be expected in the form of a number of institutional and policy reforms in the short term, and improved per capita income, population, literacy, sex ratio, MMR, IMR etc. in the longer run.

10.2.4 The Pillar of Culture

Key Idea

The Pillar of Culture promotes individual identity as well as social cohesion in a community and generates a greater sense of inclusion, expression and participation which in turn provides for the wealth of intelligence, wisdom and sensitivity towards heritage that underpins and appropriates contextually anchored ecological, economic and social strategies.

The Pillar of Culture promotes individual identity as well as social cohesion in a community and generates a greater sense of inclusion, expression and participation; which in turn provides for the wealth of intelligence, wisdom and sensitivity towards heritage that underpins and appropriates contextually anchored ecological, economic and social strategies.

Specific Activities

Culture of a community can be strengthened by the following actions:

i. Improving basic services and infrastructure
ii. Improving interpretation and geographical linkages to evoke behavioral changes
iii. Increasing variety in tourist activities
iv. Improving conservation and heritage site management practices
v. Integrating locals into destination activities
vi. Training and recruitments
vii. Improving regulatory and policy frameworks
viii. Enhancing encroachment control
ix. Guiding and regulating development informed by symbolic and cultural value of the sites

10.2.5 Technical Support

Further, aforementioned activities need to be assisted by technical support, for the provision of geoinformation and civil works.

Image 39: Project Components; Source: Project Team

In Conclusion

The central theme of such a developmental framework can be summarized by naturalist John Muir's quote, "*When one tugs at a single thing in nature, he finds it attached to the rest of the world.*"

While it is useful to organize sustainability in terms of these four pillars, it is the integration between them that ultimately drives sustainability, highlight opportunities for innovation, and reduce duplication of efforts. While culture and spirituality forms the central theme of this project, it is mandatory that the other three areas of environment, economy and society also undergo strategic intervention to produce desired results.

In this particular scenario, employment of conventional development strategies can be predicted to be counterproductive by increasing expectations and not impacting the health of the resource itself. In case of the Development and Management Plans for the Historic Temple Complexes and Settlements of Rajasthan with its core issues of lack of conservation, infrastructure, and guided development leading to compromised values of the heritage assets, 'local aspirations' and 'global goals' have to go hand in hand and nonpartisan approaches have to be undertaken. The identification, conceptualization, implementation, operation and maintenance of the project, all need to be addressed in close consortium with contiguous communities and stakeholders to ensure their empowerment and engagement through entrepreneurial opportunities in the Development and Management Plan value chain, within the larger global understanding of environmental and heritage requirements. As defined in the United Nation's Goals for Sustainable Development, Environment, Economy, Society and Culture all must be considered to be developed simultaneously towards sustainable development. It has to be borne in mind, that neither can be compromised in favor of another. Thus, all projects in the program are based on principles of environmental friendliness, equity and social inclusion, addressing the needs of people from all strata of society – from local communities and people involved in the commercial sector to consumers to pilgrims and visitors – through the creation of safe, technologically innovative, heritage responsive environments that successfully address community aspirations, mobilize community participation and increase wellbeing.

10.3 Consultative Methodologies – Local Bodies and Community Based Organizations

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

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

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

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

Planning requires that the interests of all heritage interest groups are acknowledged in proposals through a balanced approach- giving due consideration to the needs of those engaged in heritage based commerce (both the informal and formal sector) and those working towards protection and preservation of heritage. Management requires that the public and private sector work in tandem as each offers varied opportunities for engagement with heritage- as users, caretakers, and potential to be incubators. There is a strong role of the community through the private sector and local government bodies through the Municipal Corporation.

The various parts of the whole need to be addressed together from all ends as a cyclical process- both from bottom up and top down as explained in the following figure.

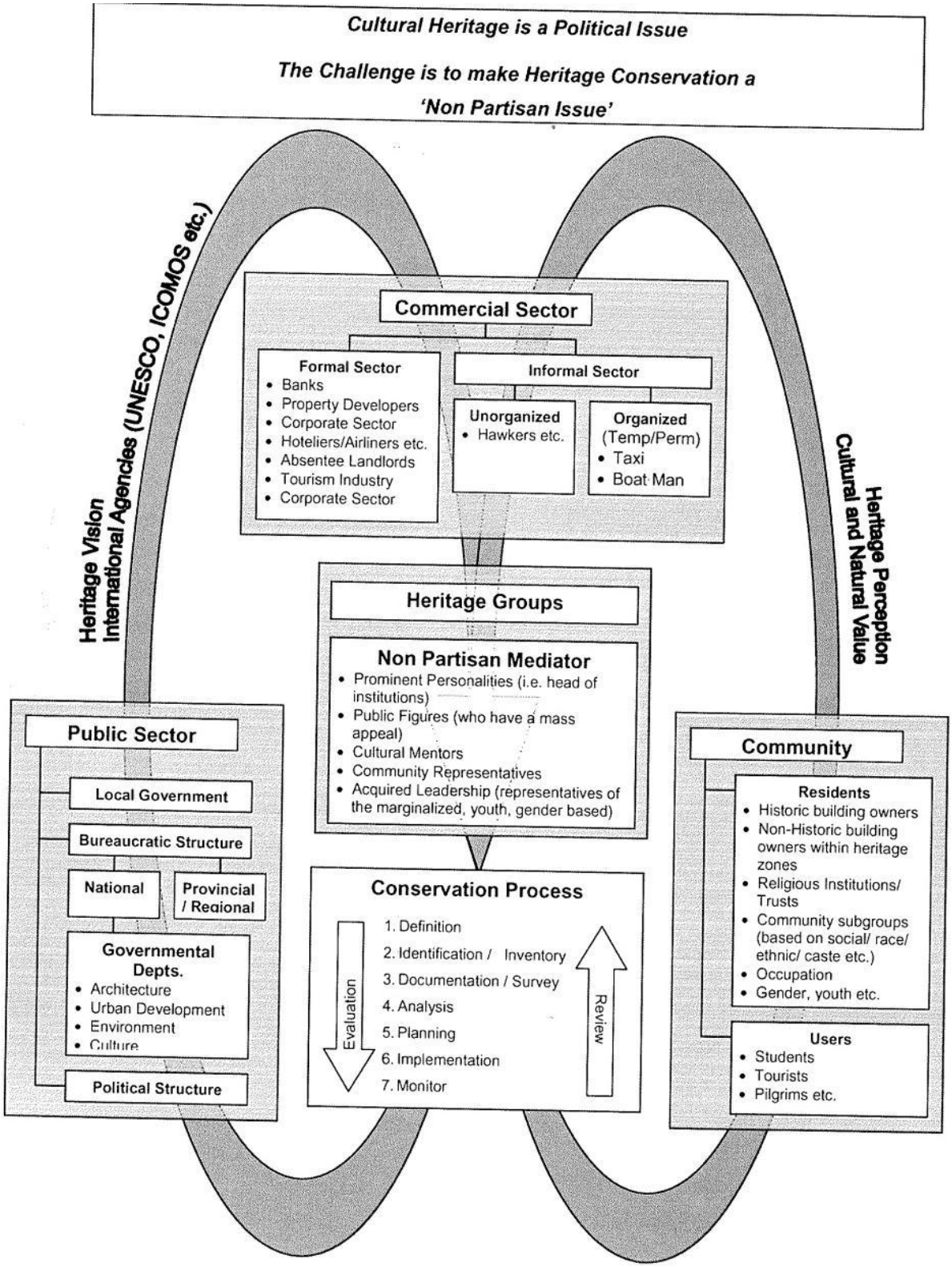


Image 40: Consultative Methodologies

10.4 Education and Outreach, Capacity Building and Tourism Promotion Strategy

According to calculation, Garhbor will see a pilgrim and visitors' floating population of 2, 25, 008 by horizon year 2040 with an anticipated 40% increase in domestic visitors and 15% increase in international visitors, the larger majority of whom will be attending the Jal Jhoolni. Thus clearly, the village of Garhbor does not require marketing strategies to increase visitor footfall to the settlement.

Similarly, as it emerged from the response of local communities during consultations undertaken during the project period, the residents of Garhbor are keenly aware of the immense heritage that they are the custodians of. It was evident, that life of the people of Garhbor revolve around the Temple and their cultural heritage – one that they are exceedingly honored to have been endowed with, and actively engaged with in their everyday lives. Further, as the society of Garhbor already possesses a highly evolved system of interaction with their heritage in the form of *Osra* – a hereditary relationship of service towards Shree Charbhuja Ji Mandir, developed through centuries of practice, these intangible values enshrined in tradition were recognized by the project team while planning for proposals. Therefore, it was understood that inclusion of extraneous methodologies were to be strictly avoided. The scope of the project was thus realized to be primarily in assisting the existing systems of sustainable heritage management which are economically and socially viable, in the current climate of development pressure that is often unresponsive and hence fatal to heritage values and their attributes. Thus, in this context the role of the Project Team at Garhbor was understood as:

1. Identifier of issues within the heritage fabric of Garhbor, which should be resolved through a participatory approach, encouraging the use of local knowledge and traditional skill.
2. Providers of technical assistance towards protection and promotion of tangible heritage.
3. Enablers for technical guidance and planning for heritage responsive development.

Thus, need of the hour was in assisting the residents of Garhbor through planning to reconnect with the fundamental values of their heritage and achieve a holistic approach towards sustainable development which further ensures mitigation of past interventions which have been detrimental to heritage resource base.

Need for a Participatory Approach

Despite heritage being a generator of commerce and economic development, there is a general apathy towards heritage due to lack of awareness at an administrative level, which further reflects upon the perception of visitors and communities contiguous to heritage sites. Community appreciation and involvement was an essential ingredient towards creating sustainable mechanisms for protection and up gradation of heritage assets. Objective of the program thus included evoking a behavioral change in users and village dwellers. This will only happen if heritage sites impact the quality of life of the residents and hence induce a sense of well-being - present and future - through opportunities which link the past to the future. Further, the employment of local skill sets and traditional knowledge systems through public participation is mandatory, as it increases the communal engagement with heritage – something that a contractor based approach is seen not to achieve.

Behavioral Change

While communities in Garhbor themselves are proud of their cultural identity, as can be seen from their intrinsic commitment to intangible heritage. The limitations in heritage management is due to inadequate state, local and policy level interventions for management practices of tangible heritage. This lack of prioritization, recognition and inadequate financial aid towards the conservation and maintenance of built heritage in turn hampers the appreciation of heritage by its users and also impacts the visitors' perception towards the site and surroundings.

Thus, in this particular scenario, employment of conventional promotion and marketing strategies may be counterproductive as it would increase expectations and not impact the health of the resource itself. In the case of Garhbor, 'local aspirations' and 'global goals' have to go hand in hand; nonpartisan approaches have to be used. The community needs that are understood from stakeholder consultations require to be addressed simultaneous within the larger environmental and heritage requirements. As defined in the United Nation's Goals for Sustainable Development, Environment, Economy, Society and Culture all must be considered to be developed simultaneously towards sustainable development. It has to be borne in mind, that neither can be compromised in favor of another. Thus, all projects in the program have been proposed based on principles of equity and social inclusion**.** They address the needs of people from all strata of society – from people involved in the commercial sector to consumers, pilgrims to tourists, and local citizens as well as visitors through the creation of safe environments. Addressing aspirational values of the local community is critical to mobilizing community participation. Various aspects of the scheme offer to increase sense of wellbeing among its users and custodians towards this end. A balance of the visual vocabulary of interventions while being sympathetic to the historic setting is proposed as modern in its functioning/ technology used addressing aspirational values of people for development. Of the various issues that need to be addressed in order to achieve a desired behavioral change, the following have been observed to exist in the village of Garhbor:

Problem 1: Inadequate recognition, protection, conservation and management of built heritage

Problem 2: Lack of recognition of people's collective and individual growth initiatives that are imperative towards growth and sustainability

Problem 3: Environment (comprising both nature and culture) not recognized as one of the pillars of sustainable development framework

The following Log Frame Triangles capture the various aspects of the existing ground conditions, analyses and proposes interventions necessary to impact behavioral change towards heritage management. This would ensure a richer experience for locals and visitors alike. The Problems have been described on the apex of each triangle, while the ultimate goal which is Behavioral Change towards heritage appreciation thus impacting management is the fundamental desired outcome. The path from identification of the Problem to achieving Behavioral Change, is divided into delineating the Causes behind the problem, and recognizing possible Interventions that can be adopted to alleviate them. Thus Cause and Intervention form two tiers in the triangle, intermediate to Problem. Given that the Government of Rajasthan through the Devasthan Department is committed to

heritage sensitive development and so is the local government, political will towards heritage sensitive development is taken as an assumption. Further the emphasis placed on Social Sector development as part of the 12th Five Year Plan, of which culture is a significant part is another area of commitment. The interventions proposed under the Project for Garhbor all respond to the Problems identified.

The first Problem of Inadequate Recognition, Protection, Conservation and Management applies for both Built heritage, and Natural heritage as well. The Causes behind this are identified as Less Priority being given to Culture and Environment with Economic development being prioritized. Inadequate legal instruments, such as bylaws for preservation of unprotected heritage do not exist. The existing organizational structure of departments responsible for the village's heritage, such as the is inadequate for management of diverse built heritage and could benefit through the inclusion of specialists and skilled artisans as well as working arrangements with the Department of Culture. Lack of financial resources is also a causal factor. To combat theseissues a multi-pronged series of interventions have proposed. The details (financial and phasing)and implementation strategies of these have been elaborate in Chapter 10.

The second Problem that needs to be addressed is that of Lack of Recognition and Support to People's Collective and Individual Initiatives for Maintained Growth and Visibility can be addressed through providing meaningful support to the traditional institutional and social infrastructure of the local community.The Causes behind this issue is that cultural traditions and traditional social institutions, in this fast globalizing age are being treated as static resource. The existing modern legal frameworks do not adequately enable or encourage participatory processes in cultural heritage management, traditional systems and practices of community are not appropriately recognized in mainstream cultural heritage conservation, inadequate investment on onsite physical infrastructure, and outdated disabling governance models.

The final Problem of Environment Not Being Recognized as One of the Three Pillars of Sustainable Development Framework. The Causes for this are identified as environment being perceived as an isolated identity separate from development and needs of community, culture misunderstood as not contributing to economic development of the state, culture being perceived as entertainment for visitors as a commodity to be consumed, development policies responsive to growth of population, industrial development, physical infrastructure etc. and not the natural heritage.

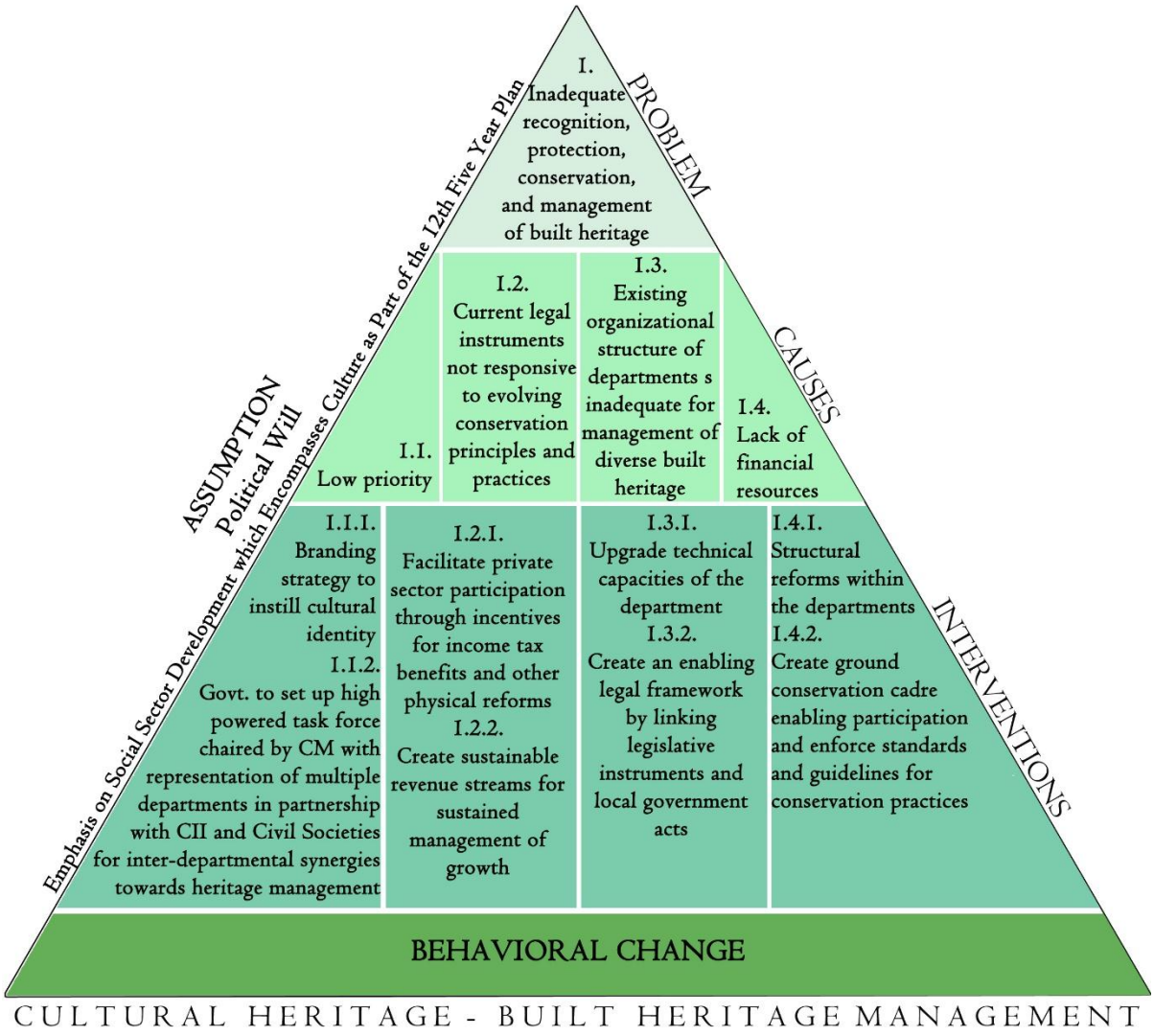


Image 42: Log Frame 1 – Towards Built Heritage Management; Source: Project Team

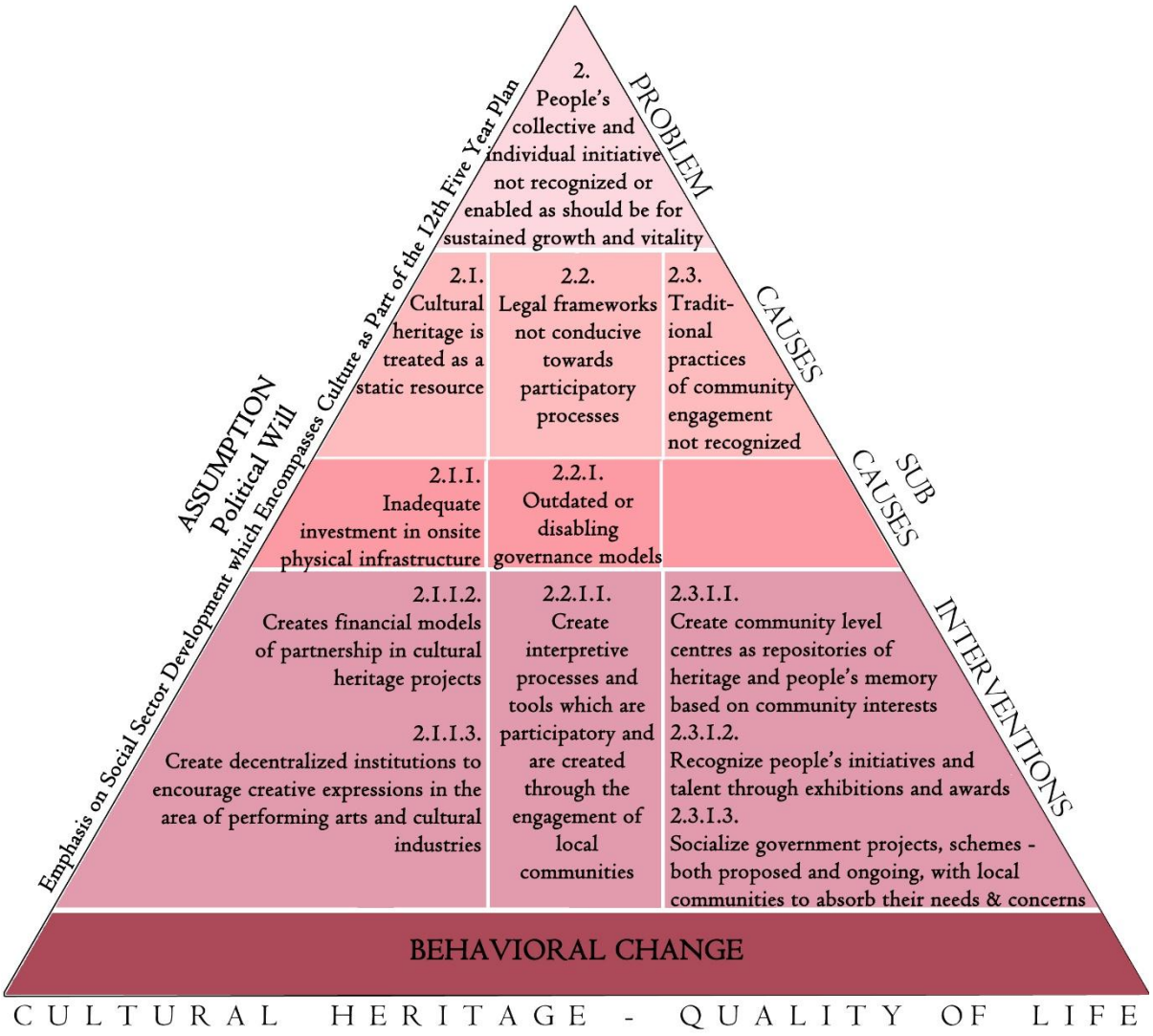


Image 43: Log Frame 2 – Towards Improved Quality of Community Lifr; Source: Project Team

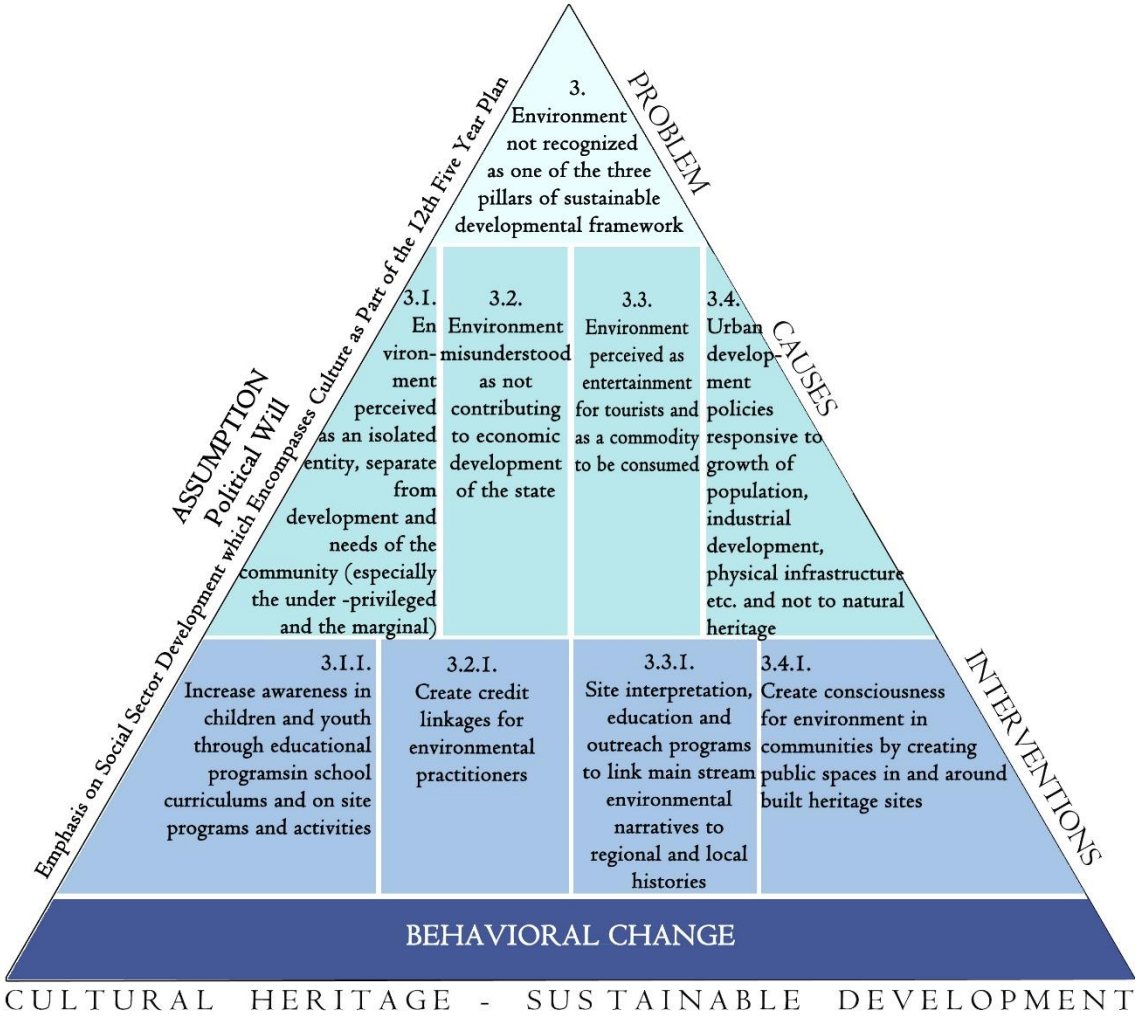


Image 44: Log Frame 3 – Towards Sustainable Development;Source: Project Team

CASE STUDY

11 CASE STUDIES

11.01. Case Study: Nathdwara

Growth of Temple Town

Nathdwara is a town in Rajasthan north located in the Aravalli hills on the banks of the Banas River in Rajsamand District, 48 km north-east of Udaipur. This town is famous for its temple of Krishna which houses the idol of Shrinathji, a 14th-century, 7-year-old "infant" incarnation of Krishna.

Growth of the Town

Religion was the sole reason for the town's growth.

Building social capital and infrastructure

- The shrine was built in the 17th century.
- As the temple grew the needed greater number of people for its operation and maintenance. People from nearby villages and towns who were qualified for this work, were called upon.
- People were also invited for specific needs for example to make claypots, cooks to prepare food items as per the temple requirements.
- Residential colonies were built around the temple to accommodate the sewaks and other residents.
- With growing number of pilgrims, dharamshalas and consequently hotels were built
- Additional infrastructure to support the temple activities and other public amenities were also established by the temple trust.

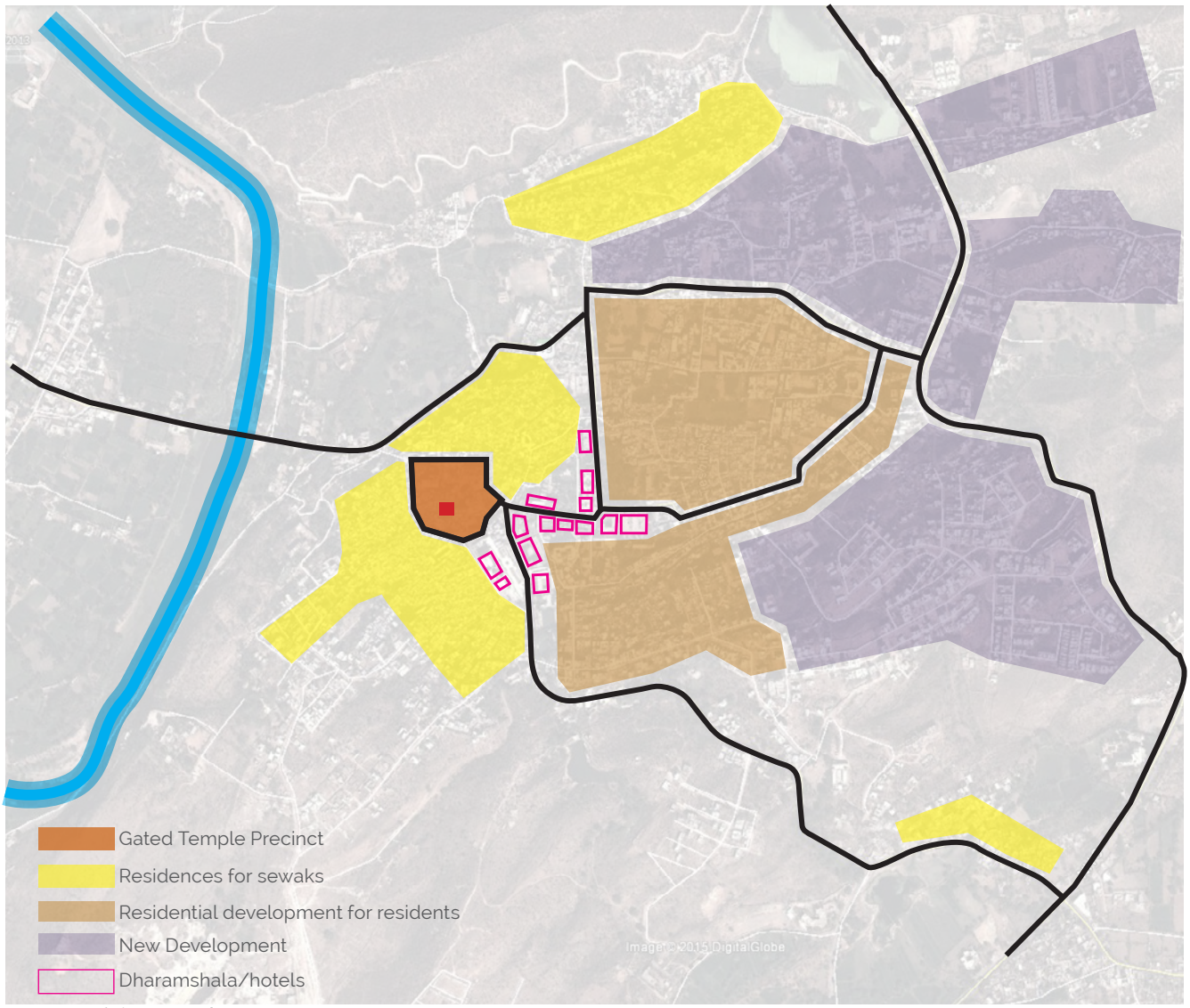


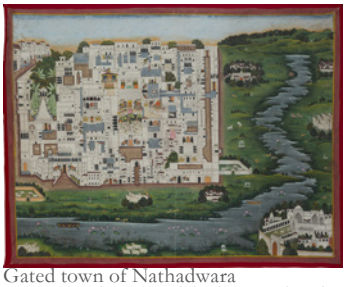
Figure 78. Nathadawara master plan
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Transport infrastructure

- Nathadwara is located 48 km from Udaipur and the closest railway station is Mavli 25km away
- The connectivity to Nathadwara was very poor with irregular bus service and bad condition of roads.
- With the growth in number of pilgrims the transport infrastructure was developed. National Highway now connects Nathadwara to other major towns and cities.
- Nathadwara Railway station was established where a weekly train runs from Okha to Nathadwara bringing in pilgrims and tourists from Gujarat and Rajasthan.
- Gradually internal streets connecting the town to the highway were also developed along with markets which keep them active.
- Organised transport services were established for the convenience of the residents and tourists.

Economic value

- Artisans were invited to set up stores in the town for example, potters from Kotharia were called to make clay pots for the temple.
- As the number of pilgrims increased, many artisans migrated on their own accord.
- To cater the demands of the pilgrims, the artisans started painting the pictures of the deity. 'Pichwai Painting' and 'Minkari' emerged as a major art form.
- Markets were expanded to fulfil the needs of the temples and pilgrims.
- The tourism industry was also promoted through enhancing the connectivity of it with other religious towns and cities in the region.

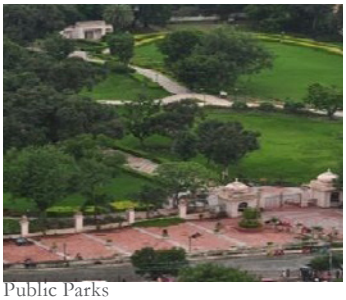


Gated town of Nathadwara

Image Source : http://www.thehindu.com/multimedia/dynamic/02247/17kisan02-Bienn_Na_2247832g.jpg

Dense fabric around the Temple

Image Source : https://media-cdn.tripadvisor.com/media/photo-s/04/77/e6/f4/from-the-terrace.jpg



Public Parks

Image Source : https://media-cdn.tripadvisor.com/media/photo-s/03/4a/a4/f5/shreenathji-temple.jpg

Development of Temple precinct

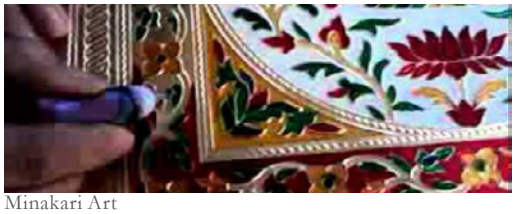
Image Source : http://www.nathdwaratemple.org/

Pichwai Painting

Image Source : http://harekrsna.com/sun/features/08-12/features2560.htm

Terracotta Products

Image Source : http://www.rajasthandirect.com/tourism/barmer/pictures



Minakari Art

Image Source : https://i.ytimg.com/vi/kCtTmaDc_wE/hqdefault.jpg

Key learnings

- Enhancing connectivity and creating a tourist/pilgrim route helped increase number of tourists
- Developing tourist infrastructure to develop a tourism economy

11.02. Case Study: Udaipur

City of Lakes

Udaipur city is one of the oldest cities in India. Foundation of the present day Udaipur, which was the capital city of Mewar kingdom, was laid in 1559 by Maharaja Udai Singh. The city continued to be the capital of Mewar till it became a princely state of British India in 1818. When India got independence in 1947, the Maharaja of Udaipur granted the place to the Government of India. In 1960, Udaipur was connected with Ahmedabad through a metre gauge railway line, which increased the tourist traffic and has also increased the trade between these two important regional trading hubs.

The city has witnessed multi-fold development in the last two decades. It acts as an industrial, administrative, and educational centre of the region. It is also an important tourist destination for local as well as foreign travellers. The city's connectivity and historic significance play a major role in making it an important city of the region.

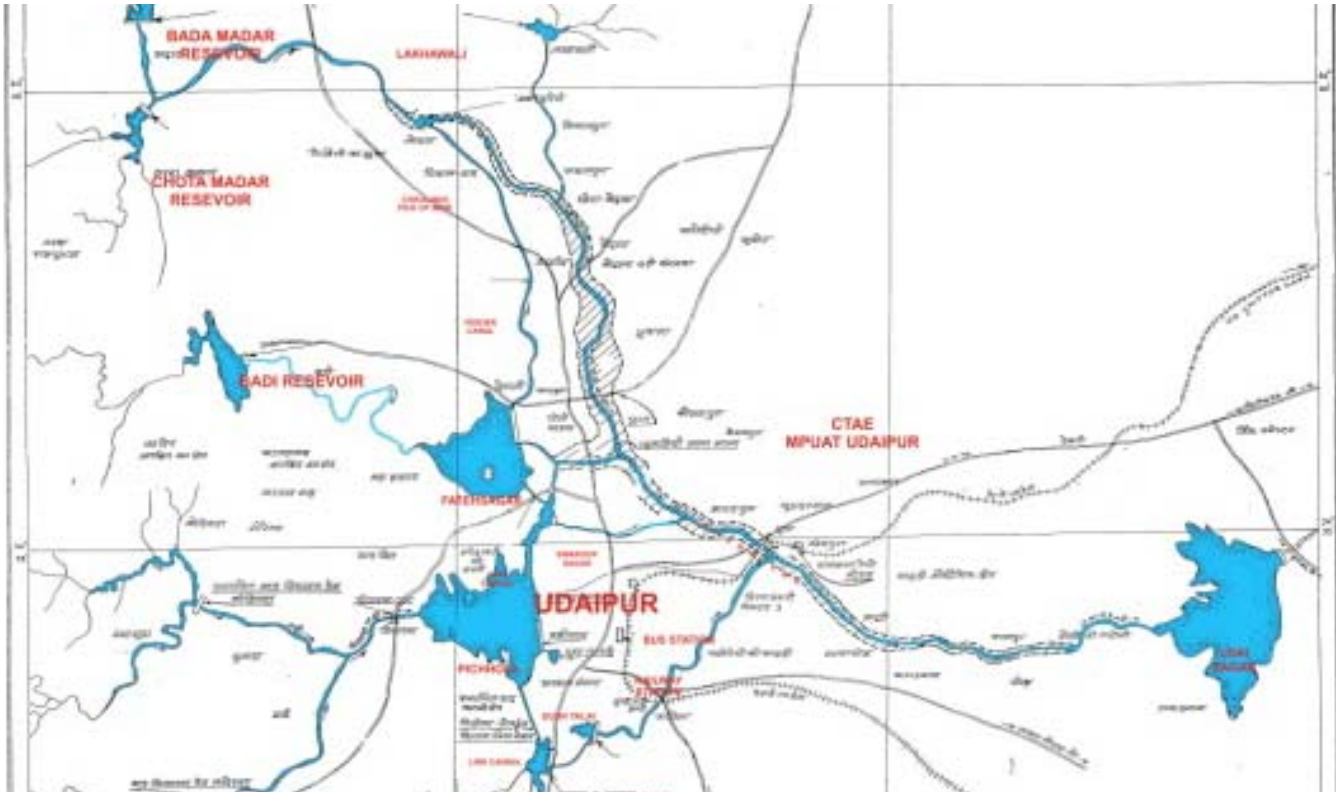


Image Source : Management of Lakes Vision & Actions of Jheel Sanrakshan Samiti Udaipur, Rajasthan; Dr Tej Razdan

Figure 79. Map of Udaipur's water bodies

Lake network

Udaipur is dependent on its lake system, which is strongly linked to city in terms of surface water resources, tourism, and the ecosystem at large. The Udaipur lake system comprises lakes Pichola, Rang Sagar, Fateh Sagar, Swaroop Sagar, Badi, Madar, and Udai Sagar. All the lakes form a chain in the saucer shaped Udaipur valley. The inner Girwa plain of Udaipur is surrounded by the western and central hill, and its water drains into the Ahar River.

Due to the poor management of effluent flowing into the lakes, and the watershed they have faced major issues with drying, worsening water quality and invasive species.

Key learnings

- Water bodies play an integral role in a regions eco-system and it is vital for its health that the water flowing into them is treated.

Image Source : Management of Lakes Vision & Actions of Jheel Sanrakshan Samiti Udaipur, Rajasthan; Dr Tej Razdan

Figure 80. Issues facing Udaipur's lakes

11.03. Case Study: Hiwre Bazaar

Watershed Management

Hiware Bazaar village is located in the Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra and ensconced in the rain shadow area of the Sahyadri Range. The average annual rainfall in the district is 579 mm, though this is both erratic and uneven. Out of the total geographical area of the village which is 976.84 hectares, 795.23 hectares is cultivable. Hiware Bazaar, is one of three districts worst hit by drought in Maharashtra. Unlike other villages that desperately wait for government-supplied tanker water to meet their drinking needs, Hiware Bazaar today has assured drinking water. Watershed development and strict observance of rules that preserve the water table have been central to this village's remarkable economic transformation. A fundamental premise of the programme has been to treat water as a community resource. Hiware Bazaar is now reaping economic harvests of water conservation. A Watershed Development Programme is essentially designed to increase the moisture content in the soil. The main focus was on the creation of Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS) constituting Continuous Contour Trenches (CCT) and Earthen Bunds. The fruition of the watershed development programme has aided immensely in agriculture and in providing drinking water. It has also been instrumental in the conservation of both water and soil.

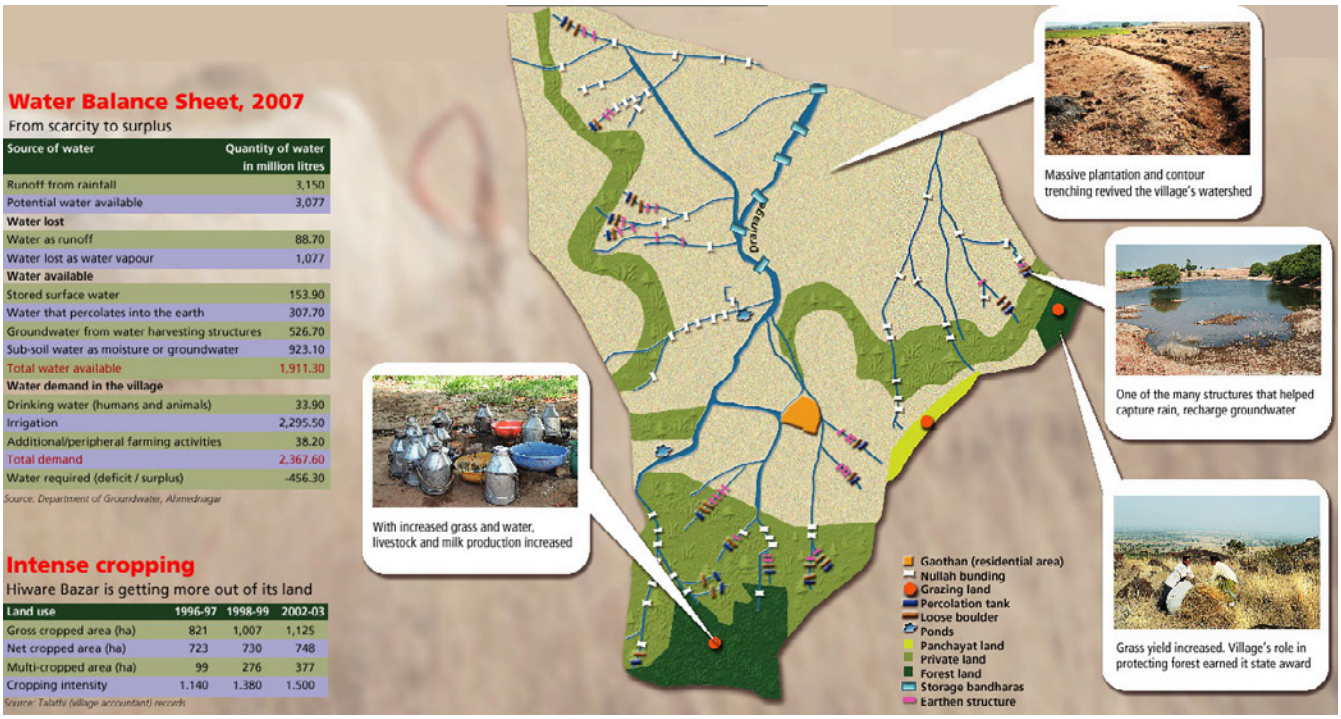


Image Source : www.indiawaterportal.org

Figure 81. Hiware Bazaar greater area

Hiware Bazaar began its watershed development programme in 1992. Following measures were undertaken:

- Reforestation of the hilly forest land
- Building trenches along contours in the hills to trap and slow rainwater runoff
- Along natural drainage lines, build shallow dams of stone, cement or earth.
- Allow groundwater stored in the upper reaches of the village to reach farms downstream, villagers undertook an 'aquifer blast' - a controlled underground explosion to create cracks for groundwater to flow through.
- On individual plots, farmers have levelled land and constructed low earthen barriers along the perimeter to hold rainwater within the fields.
- Wealthier farmers have dug plastic-lined 'ponds' for additional surface water storage.

Benefits from the watershed management programme

- Rise in water level (70-80 ft. to 20-25 ft.)
- Change in cropping pattern (jawar, bajara, onion, potato, horticulture)
- Increase in cropping intensity
- Increase in fodder availability(from 1,500 mt. to 6,000 mt.)
- Increase in milk production(from 300 litres to 3,000 litres/ day)

Key learnings

- Management of the water shed can lead to major improvements in the groundwater levels which have a direct impact on agriculture production
- Agro based industries such as dairy have great economic potential

Check Dams

Image Source : Virginia Stormwater Management Program

Reservoir

Image Source : http://www.fireflydaily.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/water-projects.jpg

Project identification and Implementation

12. Project identification and Implementation

12.1 Risk value assessment:

Based on the studies undertaken of the temples, the setting of the temples, historic settlement and assessment of both natural and cultural heritage the following matrix was developed to map the condition and values. This matrix was the first step to map the urgency of intervention required:

CONDITION					
EXCELLENT					
GOOD					
MODERATE					
POOR					
BAD					
VALUE	VERY LOW	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	VERY HIGH

Hence, steps for prioritizing interventions included:

1. Assessment of Value of the resource

2. Condition assessment

3. Correlating condition of a component with the risk of loss, both cumulative and immediate.

4. Assessment of the needs of the community and the pilgrims

It was determined as part of the project methodology that all the onsite observations and assessments of condition be plotted on this matrix. The nature of interventions were determined to primarily reduce the risk of loss of attributes of value while on the other proactive interventions have been planned to enhance the value and on the same time address the needs of community..

Hence, the objective of conservation and development recommendations is to enable the resource to move from 'red' zones –which depict 'poor' to 'moderate' condition towards the 'green' -indicating good condition.

The most appropriate means to achieve this 'state of wellbeing' was chosen from the toolkit for intervention. Conservation planning and development strategy has been based on an objective and a scientific method.

This framework will enable the site managers to take appropriate actions following an acceptable framework for conservation works while following a step by step process of evaluation and assessment.

The principles followed for conservation are based on national and internationally acceptable norms.

The implementation strategy recommends phasing as described below;

1: Short term projects – Phase I: To be executed in 0 to 18 months (one and half years)

2: Medium term projects Phase II: 18- 36 months (up to three years)

3: Long term – Phase III: 36 months to 72 (up to six years)

The short term projects are related to conservation of the temple and interventions to impact the quality life for the visitors which included provision of visitor amenities, improved mobility - both pedestrian and vehicular, way finding signage and interpretation signage,. Medium term projects are for improvement and provision of infrastructure within the existing settlement as well as interventions for improvement and conservation of both natural and cultural heritage. The long term projects are those for guiding urban development for the future responsive to the sensitivities of the heritage resource and needs of the future generations. Key organization who are responsible for the planning, implementation and in some cases, operation and maintenance of the project components have been identified for each of the projects, the time scale for implementation, and the resources needed, though this list may be revised periodically based on ground conditions.

The projects are derived from analysis of data collected from primary site visits and collection of firsthand information through surveys, as mentioned in the report and application of principles of conservation of natural and cultural heritage, urban design and urban planning for a holistic management and development plan. Through several community consultations, with local residents and government officials, a list of projects have been enlisted and categorized at three levels:

1. Temple level,
2. Precinct level
3. Settlement level

12.2 Classification of projects:

	TYPE OF PROJECT	JUSTIFICATION
1	Conservation and development of temple complex and elements of heritage significance	At the temple level, proposals for conservation, developing surfaces, structural strengthening.
2	Improvement /Provision of visitor amenities and infrastructure, Environmental up gradation	Up gradation and facilitation of visitor for better experience, by provision of amenities, infrastructure by mapping and documenting the visitor movement, and shortcomings. Infrastructure development at the temple level, at the existing settlement on ordinary days as well as addressing needs during festivals

3	Interpretation, education and outreach	Documentation and demonstration of oral histories, tradition and culture and facilitating the visitor experience.
4	Infrastructure augmentation within the existing settlement	For the improvement of quality of life, improved connectivity, planned development, mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion, Planned land use for conservation of natural resources
5	Improved management of resources through interventions and planning for future growth.	Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage, address issues related to sustainability (impact on environment), improve 'inter' settlement connectivity; interventions to protect nature and culture

12.3 Aspects considered to arrive at management and development plan

Following is the comprehensive list of important aspects carefully considered while planning of the projects, under the five categories mentioned above.

1. Conservation of cultural heritage directly linked with the temples- tangible and intangible
2. Conservation of built heritage at the settlement level
3. Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement
4. Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims
5. Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security
6. Infrastructure development at the temple level, at the existing settlement on ordinary days as well as addressing needs during festivals
7. Provision of community spaces, open areas
8. Prevent / Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources
9. Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure
10. Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure
11. Interventions to protect nature and culture
12. Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion
13. Planned land use for conservation of natural resources
14. Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage
15. Address issues related to sustainability(impact on environment)
16. Improve 'inter' settlement connectivity

12.4 Proposed projects: PHASE I: SHORT TERM (To be executed in 6 to 18 months)

SR.NO	SHELF OF PROJECTS	FACTORS UNDER CONSIDERATION
TEMPLE LEVEL		
1	**Conservation of Shri CharbhujaJi Temple**	• Conservation of cultural heritage directly linked with the temples- tangible and intangible • Prevent / Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources • Interventions to protect nature and culture
2	**Infrastructure Augmentation &Security Enhancement**	• Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement • Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure • Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure • Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security
TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL		
3	**Conservation of Hanuman Kund and Bhim Kund**	• Conservation of built heritage at the settlement level • Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims • Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security • Prevent / Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources • Interventions to protect nature and culture
4	**Up gradation of Facilities in Rasoda and Devasthan Department Office**	• Conservation of built heritage at the settlement level • Conservation of built heritage at the settlement level • Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims • Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure • Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure
SETTLEMENT LEVEL		
5	**Conservation of the Four Historic Gates of the Village, improve landscape and environment up gradation**	• Conservation of built heritage at the settlement level • Provision of community spaces, open areas • Prevent / Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources • Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure

6	**Conservation of the Devasthan Dharamshala (Bus Stand ki Sarai)**	• Conservation of built heritage at the settlement level • Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims • Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security • Provision of community spaces, open areas • Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure
7	**Conservation of the water systems of Umar Baoli**	• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims • Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security • Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims • Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure • Prevent / Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources • Interventions to protect nature and culture • Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage • Address issues related to sustainability (impact on environment)
8	**Development of Interpretation Master Plan & introduction of signage**	• Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure • Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure • Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion • Planned land use for conservation of natural resources • Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage

12.5 Proposed projects: PHASE II: MEDIUM TERM (To be executed in 18 to 36months)

SR.NO	SHELF OF PROJECTS	FACTORS UNDER CONSIDERATION
TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL		
9	**Streetscape Project for Improvement of Pedestrian Environment**	• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims • Provision of community spaces, open areas • Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security • Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure • Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure
10	**Provision of Visitor Facilities** (Construction of visitor amenities - provision of locker facilities, toilets, changing rooms water fountain, signage, interpretation etc. after proposed acquisition of land)	• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims • Provision of community spaces, open areas • Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security • Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure • Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure
SETTLEMENT LEVEL		
11	**Conservation of Gaushala**	• Conservation of cultural heritage directly linked with the temples- tangible and intangible • Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims • Provision of community spaces, open areas • Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure
12	**Infrastructure Improvement Plan for Water Supply, Sanitation and Storm Water Management.**	• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims • Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure • Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion • Planned land use for conservation of natural resources • Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage

13	**Implementation of the Solid Waste Management System of the Village Cluster (of Garhbor and Sawentri combined) (for 500 tonne/day composting plant) and O & M for 5 years**	• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims • Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure • Interventions to protect nature and culture • Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion • Planned land use for conservation of natural resources • Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage • Address issues related to sustainability (impact on environment) • Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion • Planned land use for conservation of natural resources
14	**Development of Mela Ground**	• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims • Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security • Provision of community spaces, open areas • Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure • Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure
15	**Environmental up gradation of Doodh Talai**	• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims • Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security • Provision of community spaces, open areas • Prevent / Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources • Interventions to protect nature and culture • Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure • Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure • Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion • Planned land use for conservation of natural resources • Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage

16	**Provision of organized Parking Facilities adjacent to Bus stand ki sarai (Land Under Devasthan Dept.)**	• Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security • Provision of community spaces, open areas • Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure • Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure

12.6 Proposed projects: PHASE III: LONG TERM (To be executed in 36 to 72 months)

SR.NO	SHELF OF PROJECTS	FACTORS UNDER CONSIDERATION
SETTLEMENT LEVEL		
17	**Development of Building and Urban Design Guidelines**	• Conservation of cultural heritage directly linked with the temples- tangible and intangible • Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims • Provision of community spaces, open areas • Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure • Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion • Planned land use for conservation of natural resources • Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage
18	**Landscape Interventions in Natural Catchment Areas, social forestry and O&M**	• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims • Provision of community spaces, open areas • Planned land use for conservation of natural resources • Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion • Prevent/Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources • Address issues related to sustainability (impact on environment)

19	**Development of Transport Hub and Plaza**	• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims • Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure • Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage • Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement • Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security • Improve 'inter' settlement connectivity
20	**Development of by pass to Sawentri**	• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims • Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure • Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage • Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement • Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security • Improve 'inter' settlement connectivity
21	**Development of Inner Loop Road**	• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims • Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure • Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage • Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement • Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security • Improve 'inter' settlement connectivity

12.7 Preliminary Cost Estimates:

Based on the proposals for conservation, urban design and urban planning, the following unit rates for construction have been considered. For Phase I projects ball park unit rates have been used to arrive at the project estimates. Detailed estimates can be prepared at the time of preparation of Detailed Project Reports where in items and specifications based on reference the Schedule of Rates for, Rajasthan.

SR.NO	TYPE OF INTERVENTION	RATE
1	Conservation of historic structure	Rs. 1500/sq.ft
2	Improvement in existing building	Rs. 1500/sq.ft
3	Construction of new building, amenities	Rs. 2000/sq.ft
4	Landscape on open spaces enclosed within buildings comprising a mix of both soft scape and paving (courtyards).	Rs. 500/sq.ft
5	Social forestry with O&M	Rs. Per acres
6	Environmental conservation and up gradation of water bodies	Rs. 20 lakh/acre
7	Landscape up gradation	
7A	Highly manicured landscaped areas, with boundary walls, paving, street furniture, benches, water supply and drainage, retaining walls if required, etc.	Rs. 1 Cr/acre
7B	Landscape with paving, water supply, horticulture, signage and street scape.	Rs. 40 Lakh/acre
7C	Landscape only with soft scaping, paving.	Rs. 15 Lakh/acre
8	Strengthening of existing road	Rs. 30-50 Lakh/km
9	Construction of new road	Rs. 80 Lakh/km
10	Solid waste management	O&M cost Rs 1,500 / tonne
10A	Bio Degradable	
10B	Non Bio Degradable	
11	Water Supply (Decentralised for horticulture), Sanitation and Storm Water Management	O&M cost Rs 1,500 / tonne
12	Parking areas (Concrete pavers, kerb stones, planting, light post and furniture.)	Rs. 70 Lakh/ acre

12.8 List of Proposed projects and block estimates:

PHASE I: SHORT TERM (To be executed in 6 to 18 months)		
SR.NO	**SHELF OF PROJECTS**	**COST ESTIMATE (INR IN Cr.)**
TEMPLE LEVEL		
1	**Conservation of Shri Charbhuja Ji Temple** (Up gradation of surface finishes, Surface treatment, removal of incompatible additions like enamel paint, marble tiles over walls, improve damaged flooring, infrastructure up gradation for electrical, surface water and waste water, upgrade visitor movement, upgrade design, etc.)	**0.75**
2	**Infrastructure Augmentation &Security Enhancement** (Improving security within the temple complex, CCTV cameras)	**0.25**
	TOTAL	**1**
TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL		
3	**Conservation of Hanuman Kund and Bhim Kund** (Conservation, drainage, dredging, desilting, interpretation, illumination and landscape improvement)	**0.45**
4	**Up gradation of Facilities in Rasoda and Devasthan Department Office** (Up gradation of surface finishes, up gradation of electrical services, provision of visitor amenities, lockers, toilets, repairs in the structure)	**0.55**
	TOTAL	**1**
SETTLEMENT LEVEL		
5	**Conservation of the Four Historic Gates of the Village, improve landscape and environment up gradation**	**0.55**
6	**Conservation of the Devasthan Dharamshala (Bus Stand ki Sarai)** (Conservation of built structure, facilities improvement, environmental upgradation and provision of services as required to re-use it as a hospice with visitor amenities)	**2.5**
7	**Conservation of the water systems of Umar Baoli** (Conservation, drainage, dredging, desilting, interpretation, illumination and landscape improvement)	**0.15**

8	**Development of Interpretation Master Plan & introduction of signage** (Creation of linkages between important structures at a settlement level through signage - locational, directional and interpretative)	**0.25**
	TOTAL	**3.45**

TOTAL (PHASE I)	**5.45**

PHASE II: MEDIUM TERM (To be executed in 18 to 36 months)		
SR.NO	**SHELF OF PROJECTS**	**COST ESTIMATE (INR IN Cr.)**
TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL		
9	**Streetscape Project for Improvement of Pedestrian Environment** (Streetscape and open space development, landscape, provision of visitor amenities such as signage, street lighting and street furniture, monument illumination, bollards, tree grates and infrastructure augmentation of Temple Chowk, Holi Chowk, Sarai wali Chowk and Meera bai Chowk)	**0.75**
10	**Provision of Visitor Facilities** (Construction of visitor amenities - provision of locker facilities, toilets, changing rooms water fountain, signage, interpretation etc. after proposed acquisition of land)	**2.25**
	TOTAL	**3**
SETTLEMENT LEVEL		
11	**Conservation of Gaushala** (Conservation of built structure, facilities improvement, environmental up gradation and provision of services as required to re-use it as a hospice with visitor amenities)	**1.5**
12	**Infrastructure Improvement Plan for Water Supply, Sanitation and Storm Water Management.**	**18**
13	**Implementation of the Solid Waste Management System of the Village Cluster (of Garhbor and Sawentri combined) (for 500 tonne/day composting plant) and O & M for 5 years**	**20**
	Organic	

	Inorganic	
14	**Development of Mela Ground** (Environmental upgradation, landscape development, provision of pilgrims facilities, provision of lights, signage, street furniture, OAT)	**3.5**
15	**Environmental up gradation of Doodh Talai** (Dredging and desilting of water body, landscape development along the edge, provision of signage, lighting, waste receptacles, toilets, changing rooms and other visitor amenities)	**1.8**
16	**Provision of organized Parking Facilities adjacent to Bus stand ki sarai (Land Under Devasthan Dept.)** (Hardscaping, softscaping, provision of visitor amenities, waste management and sanitation, lighting, surface water drainage, lighting and street furniture, signage, etc.)	**1.2**
	TOTAL	**46**

TOTAL (PHASE II)	**49**

PHASE III: LONG TERM (To be executed in 36 to 72 months)		
SR.NO	**SHELF OF PROJECTS**	**COST ESTIMATE (INR IN Cr.)**
SETTLEMENT LEVEL		
17	**Development of Building and Urban Design Guidelines** (Through Consultancy) (Conception of development guidelines and building bylaws for new constructions in the settlement, particularly in and around the heritage core or identified heritage assets such that development is responsive to the historic and traditional character of the settlement)	**2**
18	**Landscape Interventions in Natural Catchment Areas, social forestry and O&M** (Conservation and improvement of landscape through plantation)	**7**
19	**Development of Transport Hub and Plaza** (With Bus stand, parking areas, waiting areas, ticket counters, kioska, administrative areas, drainage and water supply, etc)	**6**

20	**Development of by pass to Sawentri** (Hardscape and softscape development; Provision of lighting, signage, waste receptacles, street furniture, provision of visitor amenities)	**1.5**
21	**Development of Inner Loop Road**	**2**
	TOTAL	**18.5**

	TOTAL (PHASE III)	**18.5**
	GRAND TOTAL (PHASE I+II+III)	**73.0**

GRAND TOTAL (PHASE I+II+III): Rs. Seventy Three Crores.

12.9 Proposed projects and required land acquisition:

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND REQUIRED LAND ACQUISITION			
SR.NO	**SHELF OF PROJECTS**	**PRIORITY**	**LAND AREA TO BE ACQUIRED**
TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL			
10	**Provision of Visitor Facilities** (Construction of visitor amenities - provision of locker facilities, toilets, changing rooms water fountain, signage, interpretation etc. after proposed acquisition of land)	**High**	11415 sq.m.
SETTLEMENT LEVEL			
11	**Conservation and Gaushala** (Conservation of built structure, facilities improvement, environmental up gradation and provision of services as required to re-use it as a hospice with visitor amenities)	**High**	2980 sq.m.
18	**Landscape Interventions in Natural Catchment Areas, social forestry and O&M** (Conservation and improvement of landscape through plantation)	**High**	1672480 sq.m.
19	**Development of Transport Hub and Plaza** (With Bus stand, parking areas, waiting areas, ticket counters, kioska, administrative areas, drainage and water supply, etc)	**Medium**	8764 sq.m.
20	**Development of by pass to Sawentri** (Hardscape and softscape development; Provision of lighting, signage, waste receptacles, street furniture, provision of visitor amenities)	**High**	1.5 km
21	**Development of Inner Loop Road**	**Medium**	2 km.

12.10 Proposed Design Interventions

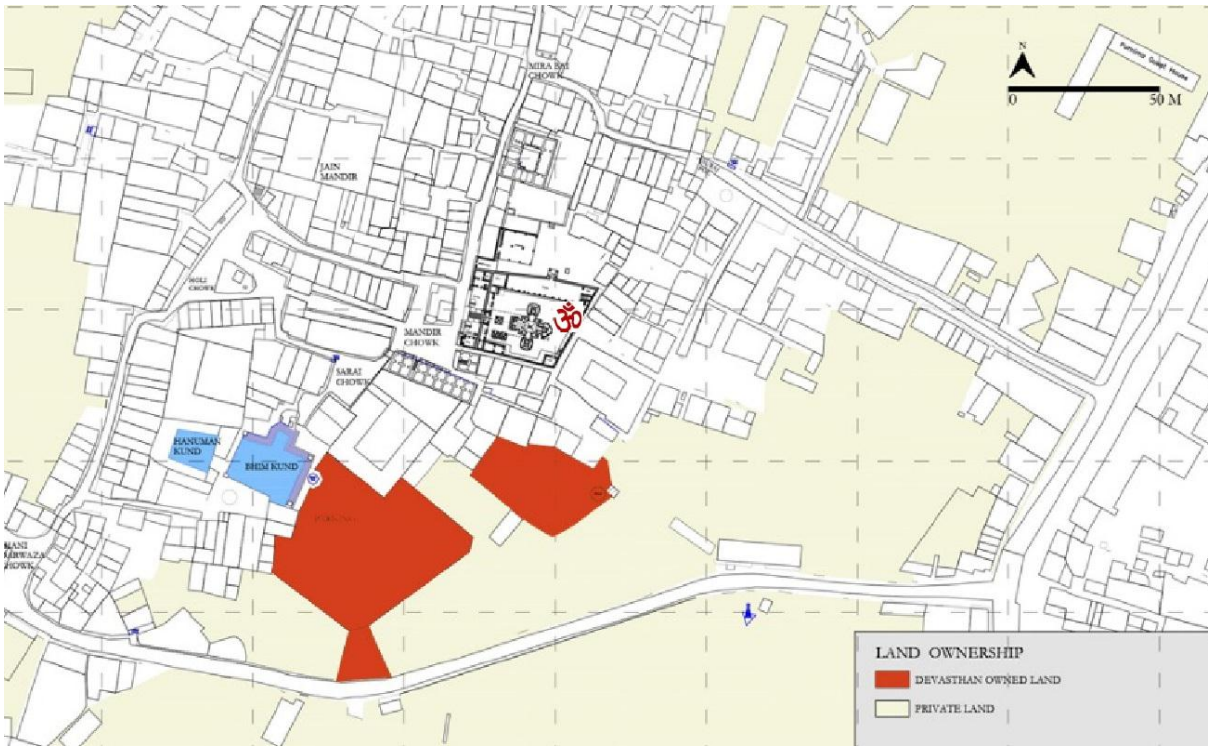
Temple Precinct Level

Key Interventions:

- Risk preparedness plan
- Improvement of visitor amenities

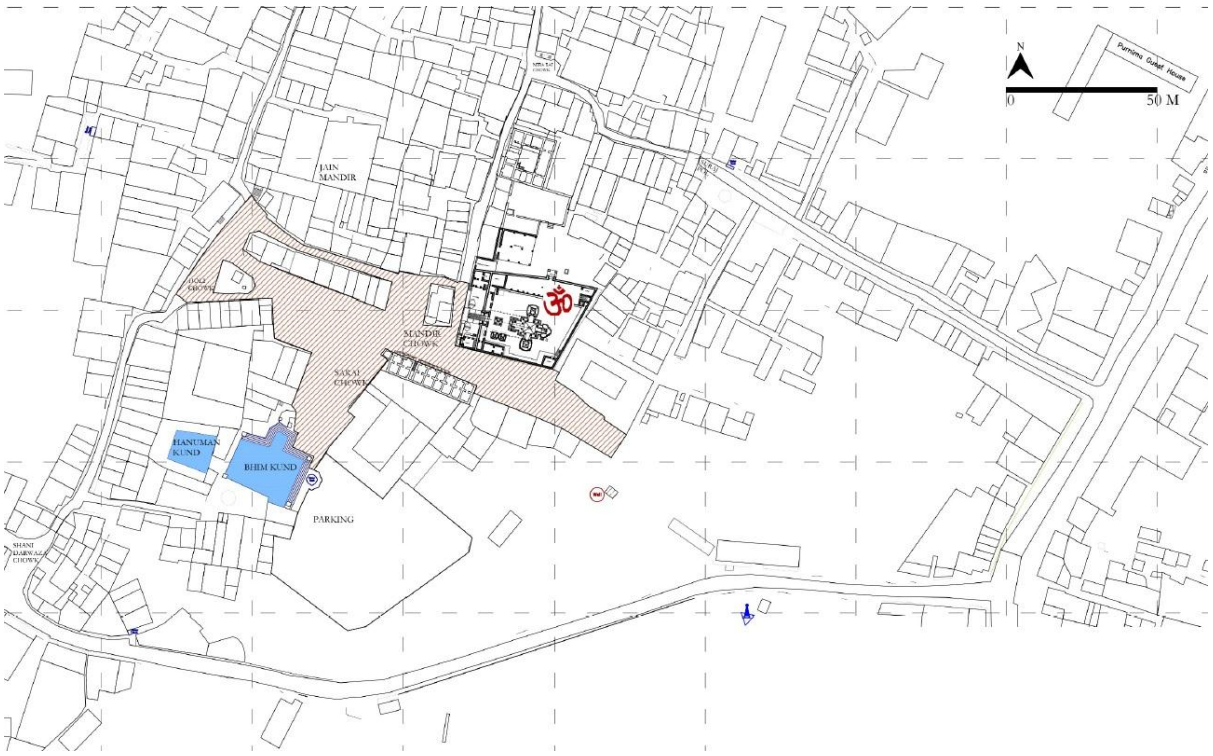
Existing Building Ownership

Existing Land Ownership

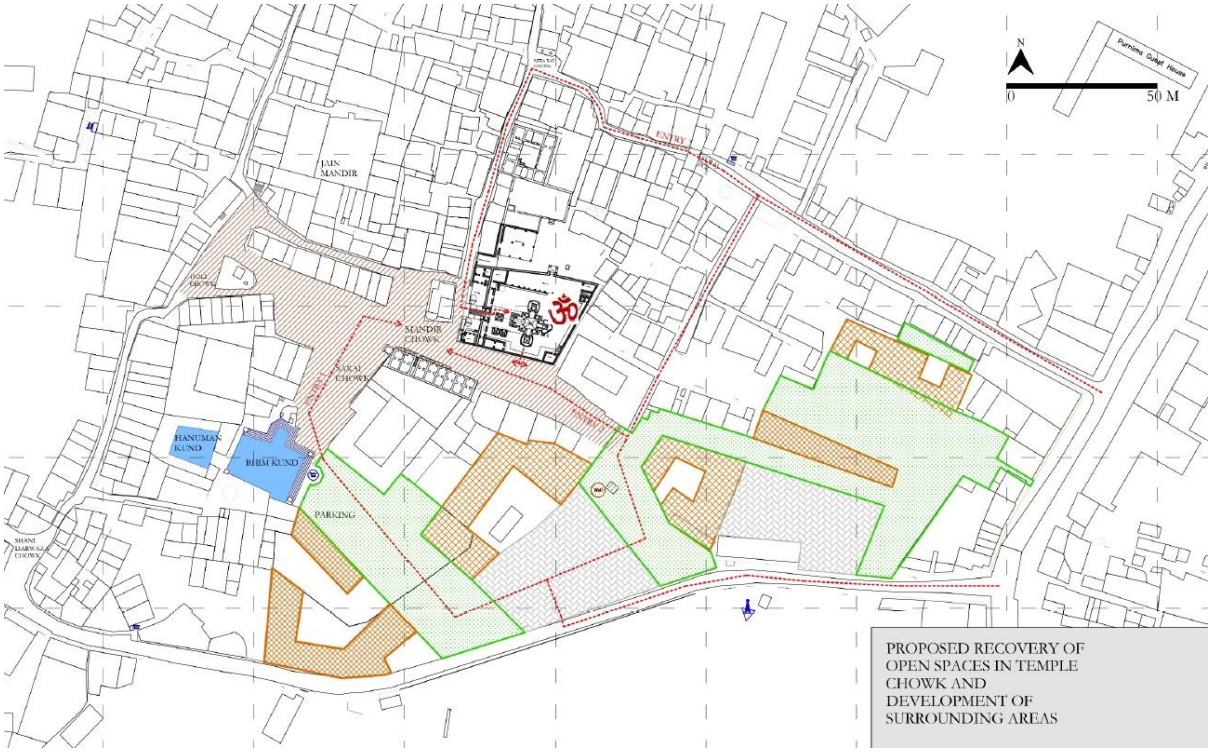


PROPOSALS:
TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL

- **Proposed layout for recovery of open spaces**



- **Recovery of open spaces in temple complex**
- **Proposed amenity spaces, parking and paved landscaped areas**



ISSUES: SETTLEMENT LEVEL: DRAINAGE

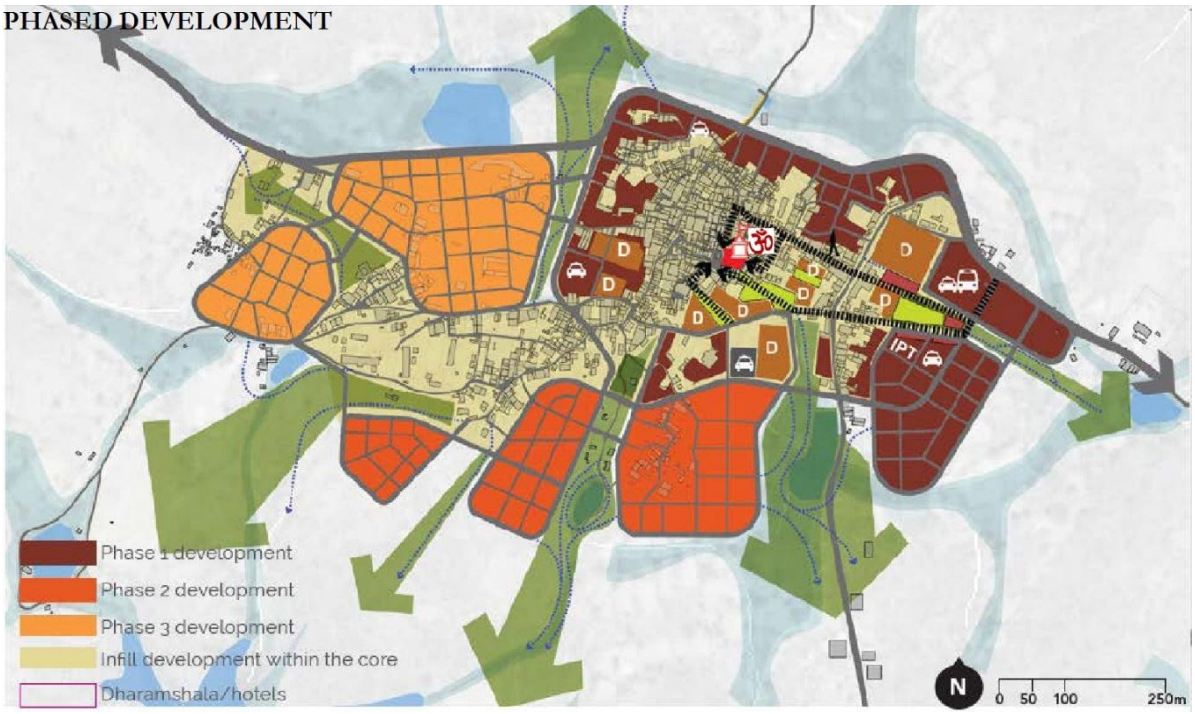
Image 1: Narrow lanes and influx of big vehicles

Image 2: Lack of facilities such as public toilet, drinking water, etc

Image 3: Absence of waste management system

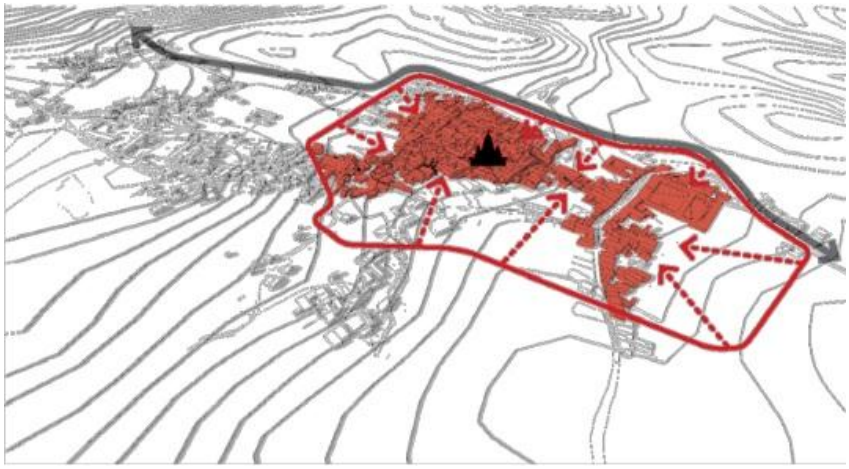
Image 4: Absence of drainage system. Collection of waste water

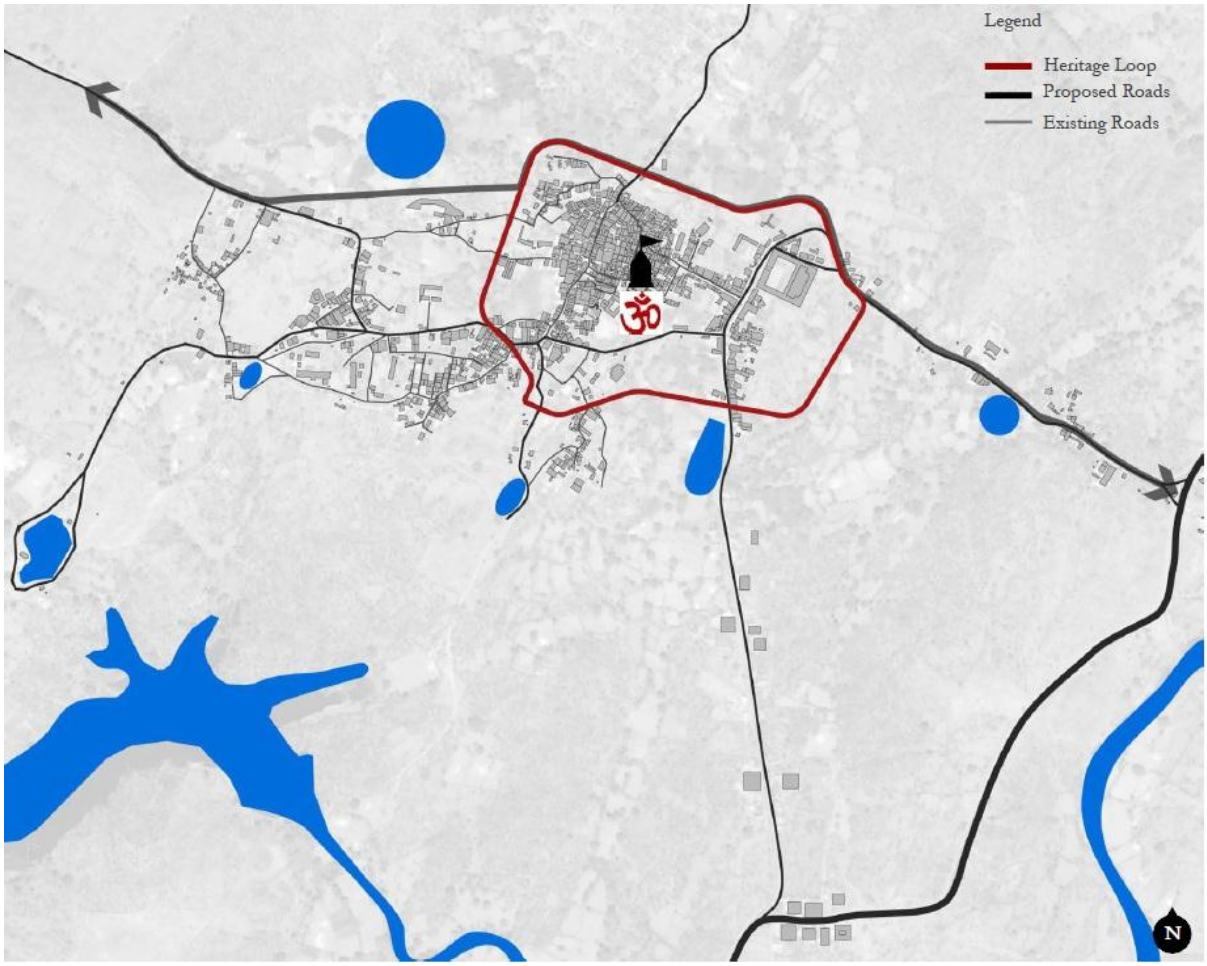
PHASED DEVELOPMENT



Heritage Loop

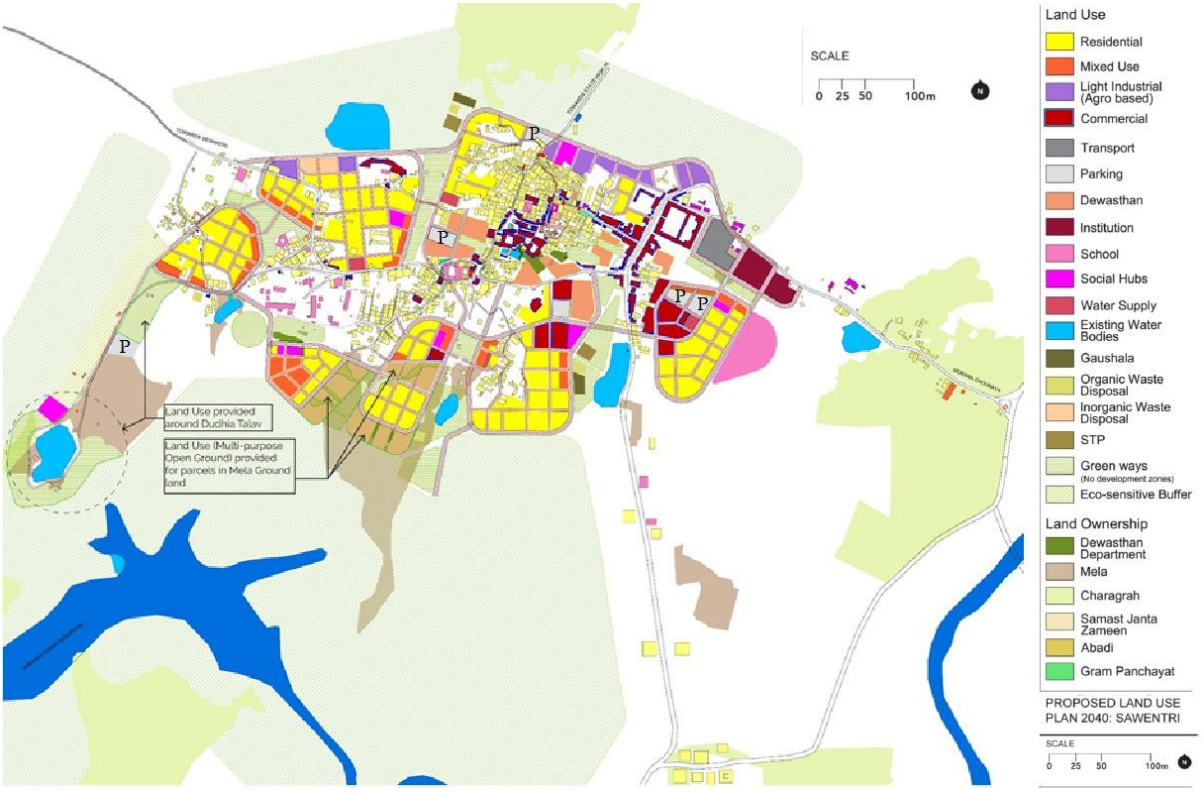
1. Identify Garhbor Multi-modal Inner loop
2. Preserve the Heritage Core within the Loop
3. Strengthen the Walkability within the Core Area





PROPOSALS
SETTLEMENT LEVEL

- Master Plan
- Construction of Sawentri bypass
- Parking Facilities
- Development of dharamshalas, mela grounds, and improved visitor amenities (particularly for Jal Jhoolni)
- SWM Plan, Sewerage, Storm water drainage, Provision of STPs,
- Water harvesting

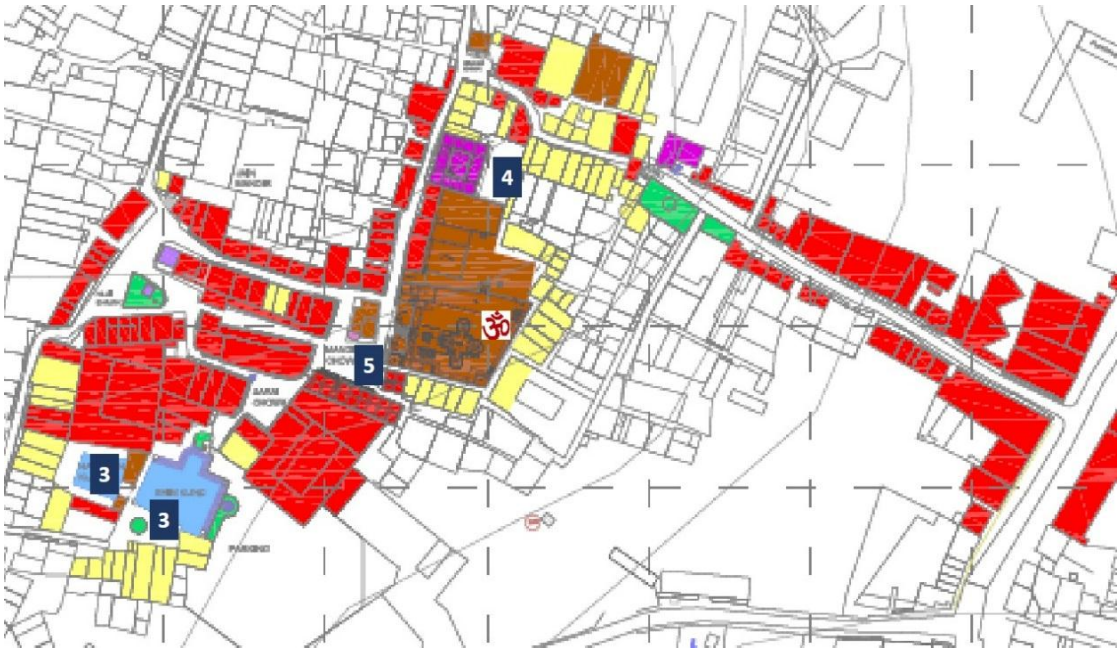


TEMPLE LEVEL

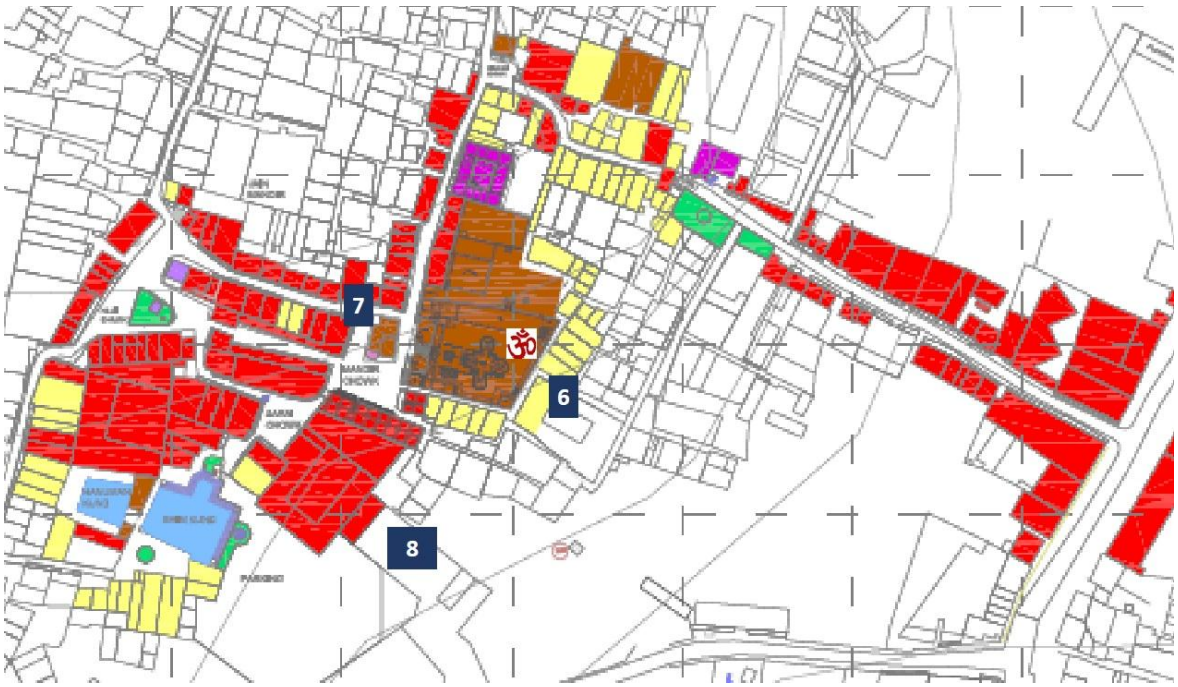
1. Conservation of Shri Charbhujanathji Temple
2. Provision and improvement of visitor facilities

PRECINCT LEVEL

3. Conservation of Hanuman Kund and Bhim Kund including water management
4. Conservation and improvement of facilities in the Rasoda and office of the Devasthan Department
5. Improved Pedestrian environment through partial relocation of shops (owned by Devasthan Department), streetscape upgradation, provision of visitor amenities, and infrastructural augmentation for the chowks – Temple Chowk, Holi CHowk, Saraiwali Chowk and Meerabai Chowk.



6. Strengthening of the road behind the temple for improved visitor movement
7. Relocation of shops from inner courtyard of the temple and replacing it with visitor amenities
8. Acquisition of land between the parking and the back of the temple



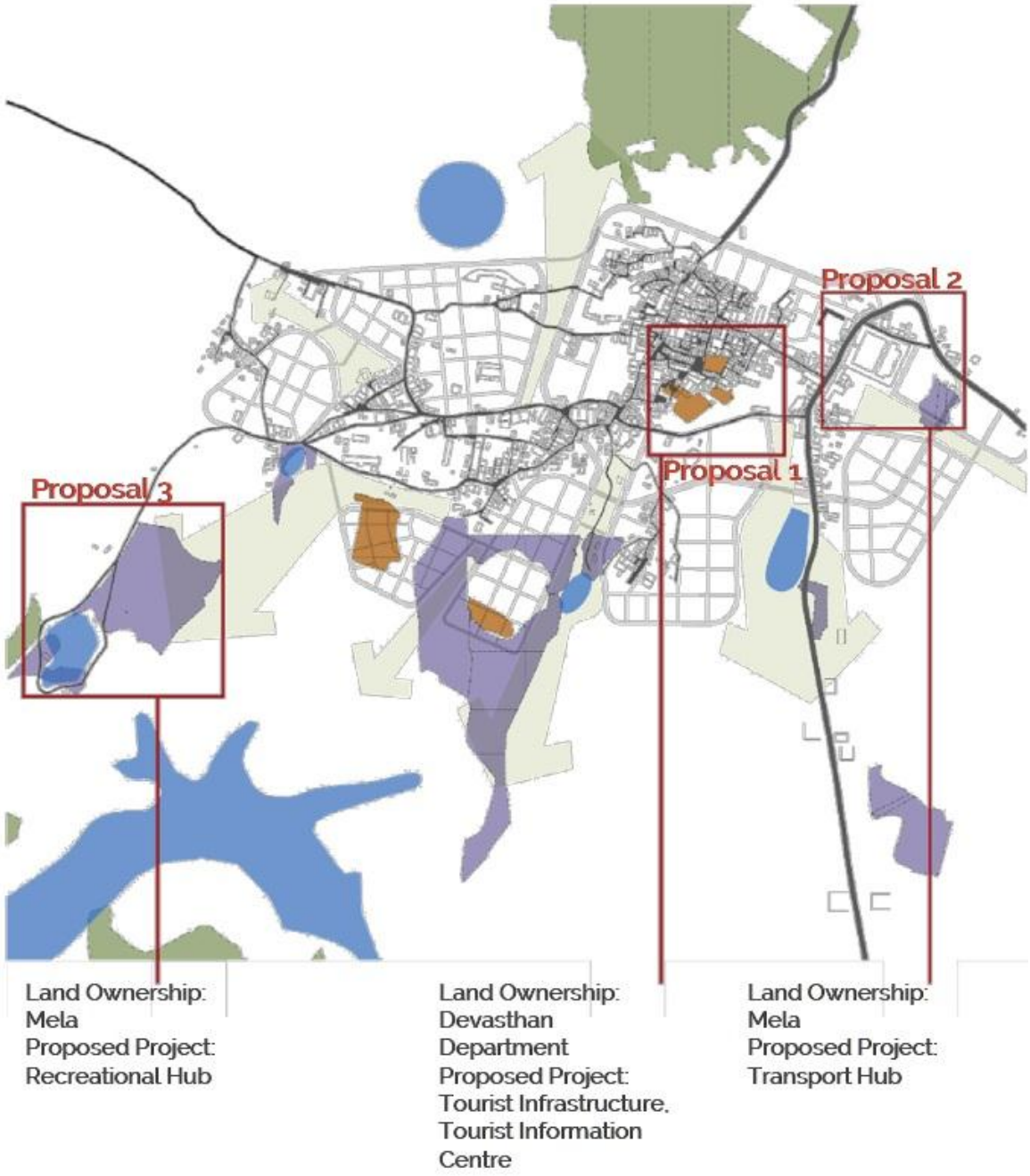
Government Land Proposals

Three projects have been identified to be developed on Government land in the village.

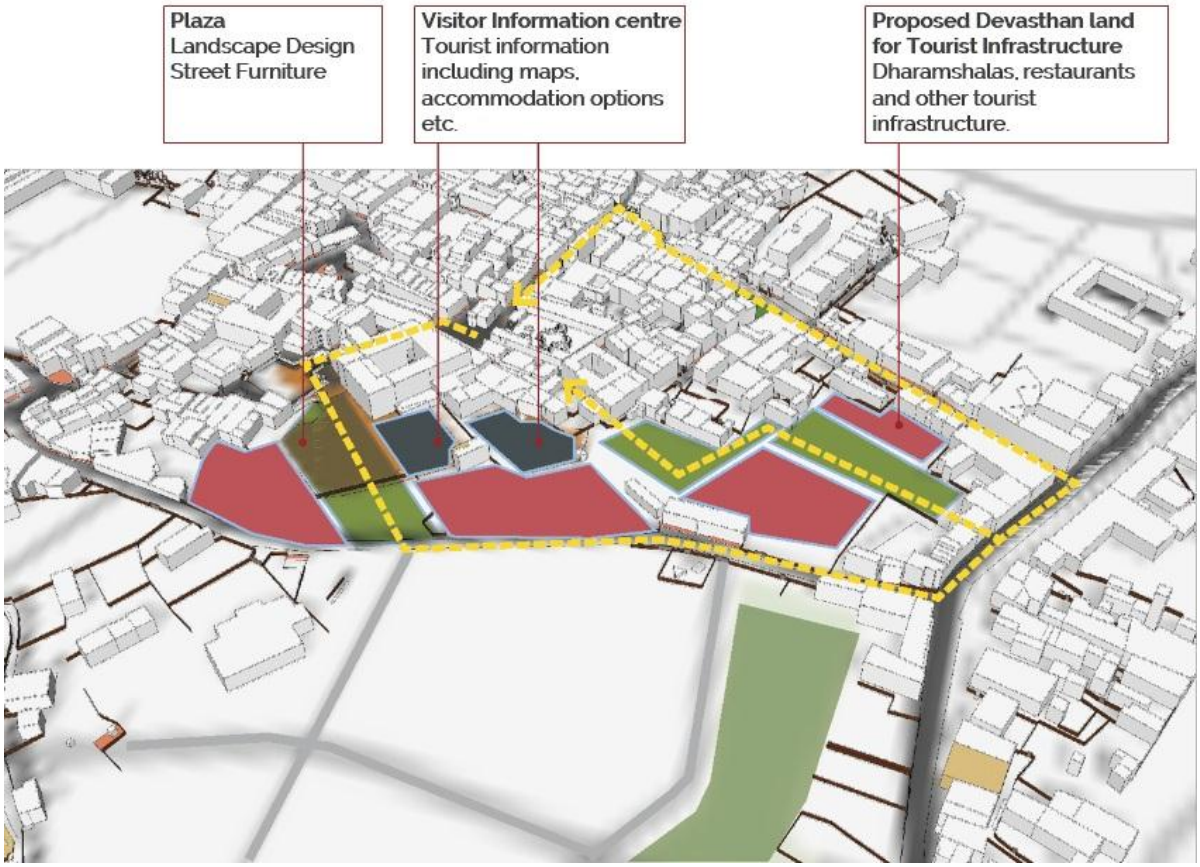
- Development of tourist infrastructure and tourist information centre
- Transport Hub and Dharamshala
- Recreation Hub

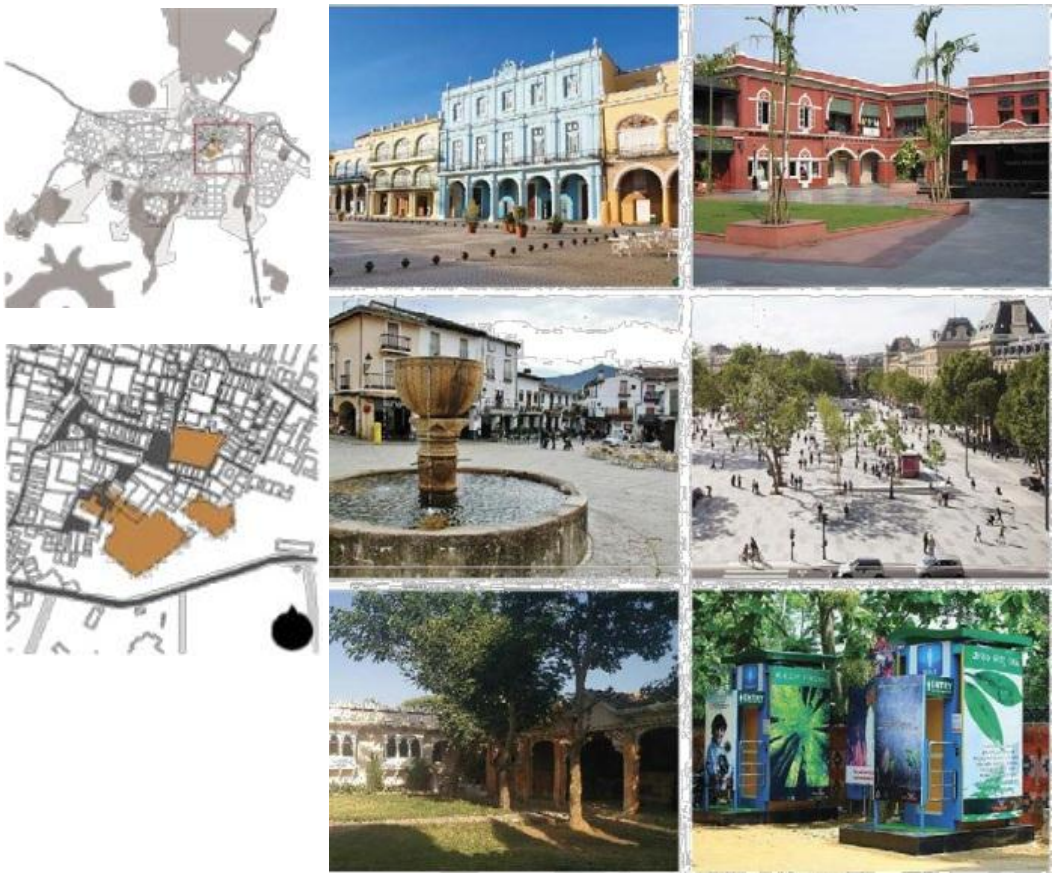
These projects shall have an immediate positive impact on the development and shall enhance the experience for visitors to the village.

As the ownership of these land is with the Government these projects can be taken up for implementation swiftly.

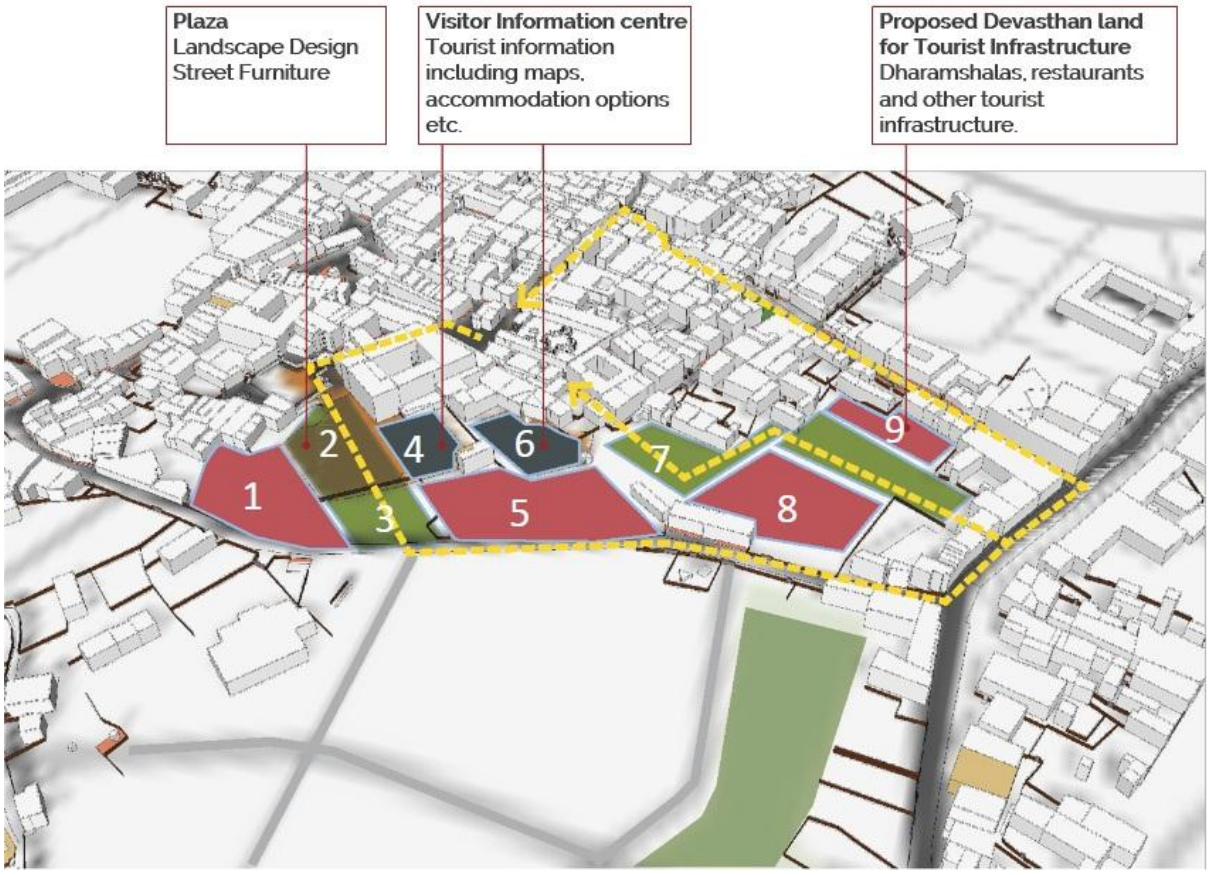


Proposal 1: Land Ownership: Devasthan Department



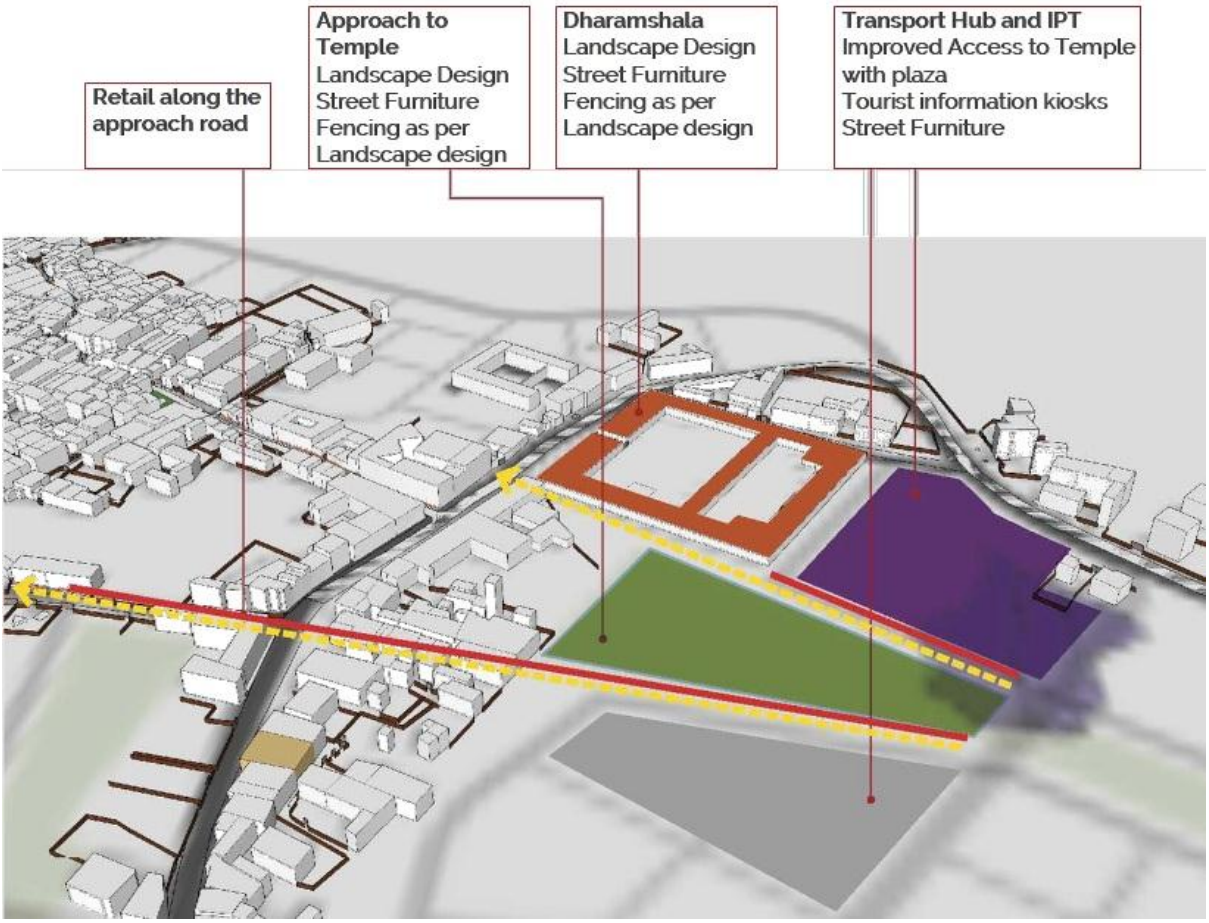


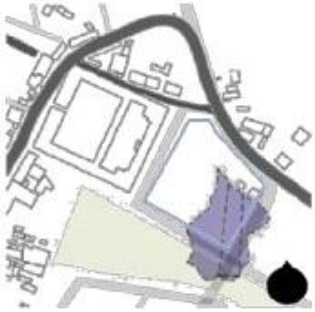
Proposal 1: Land Ownership: Devasthan Department

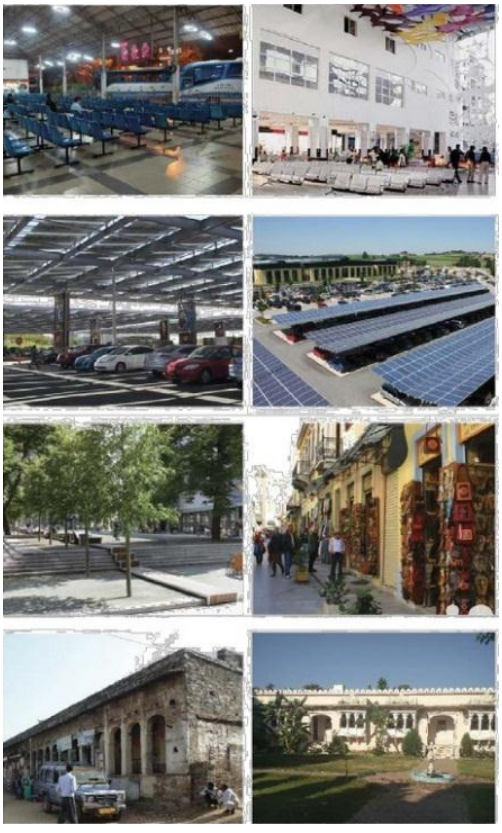


Plot	Area (m^2)	Ownership
1	2,500	Private
2	820	Devasthan Department
3	720	Private
4	490	Devasthan Department
5	1,660	Private
6	775	Devasthan Department
7	2,850	Private
8	1,310	Private
9	705	Private

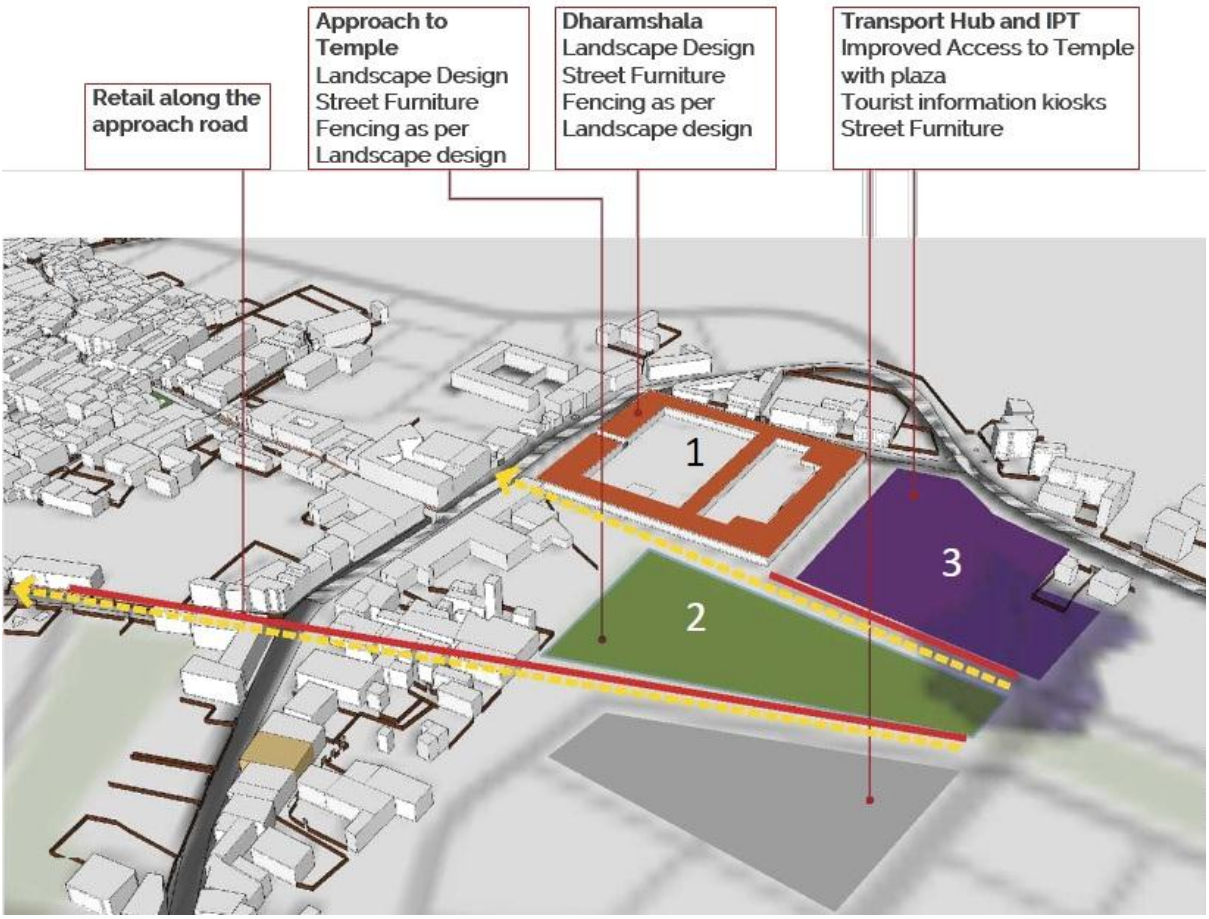
Proposal 2: Land Ownership: Mela Ground

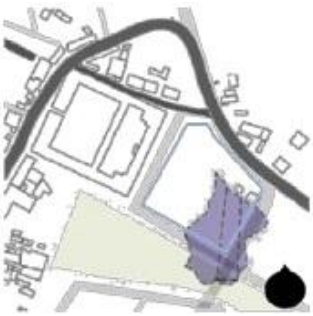






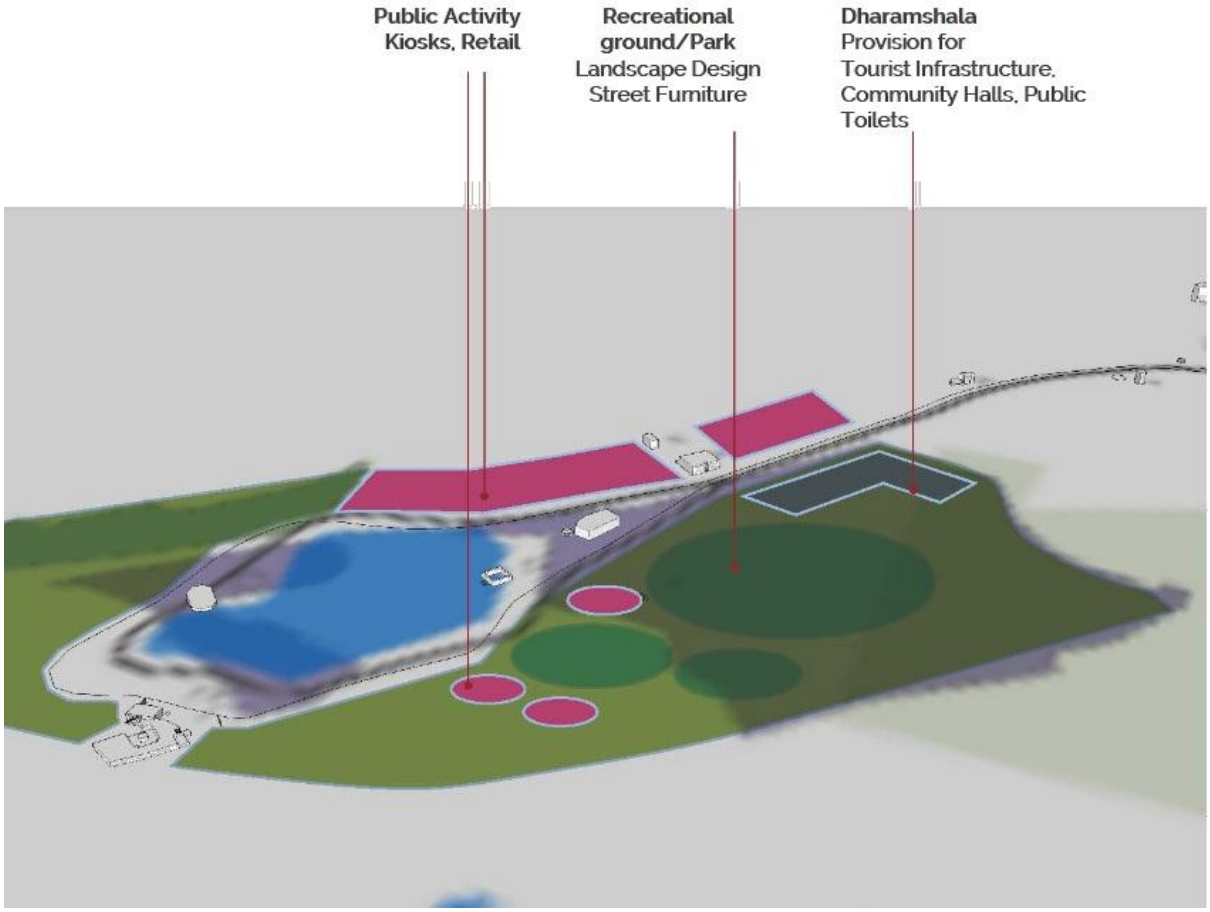
Proposal 2: Land Ownership: Mela Ground





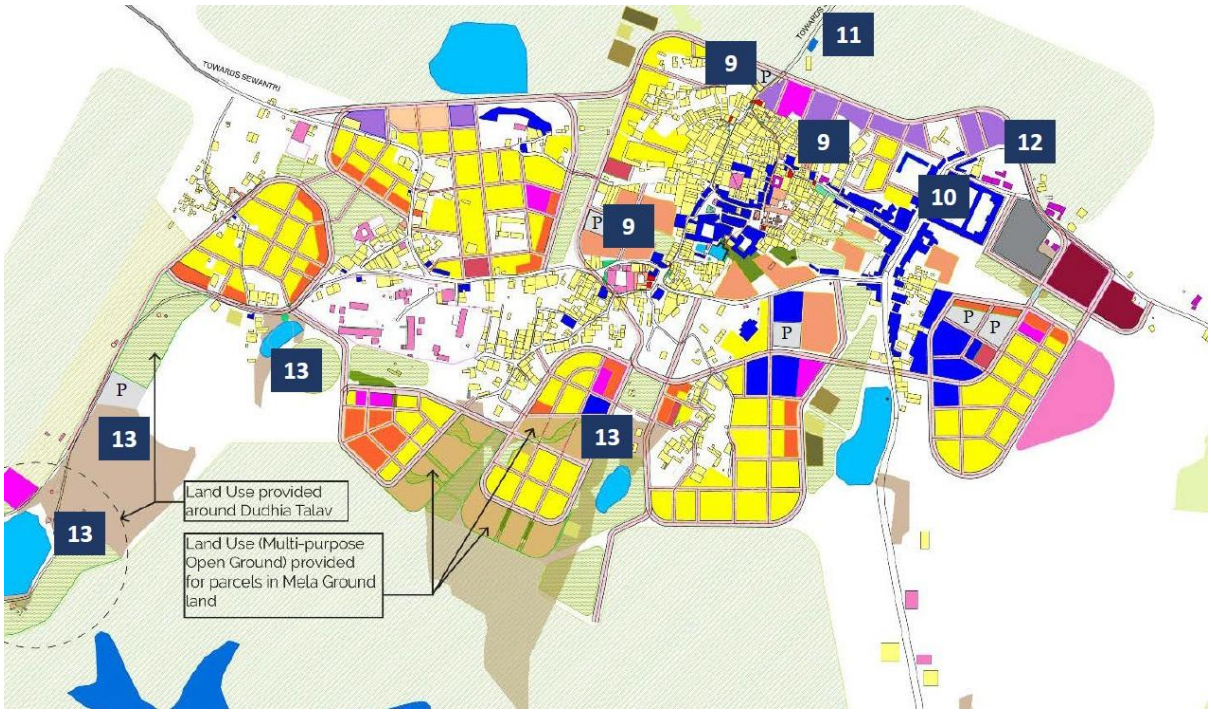
Plot	Area (m^2)	Ownership
1	7,160	Devasthan Department
2	5,040	Private
3	5,550	Part Mela Part Private

Proposal 3: Land Ownership: Mela Ground

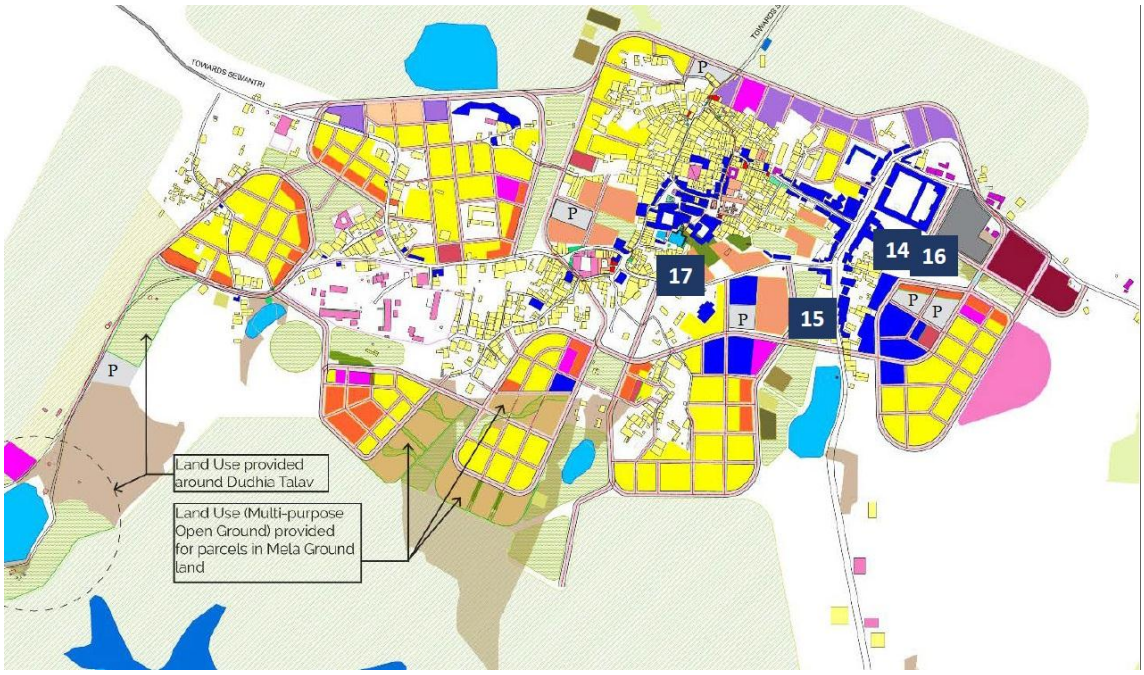


SETTLEMENT LEVEL

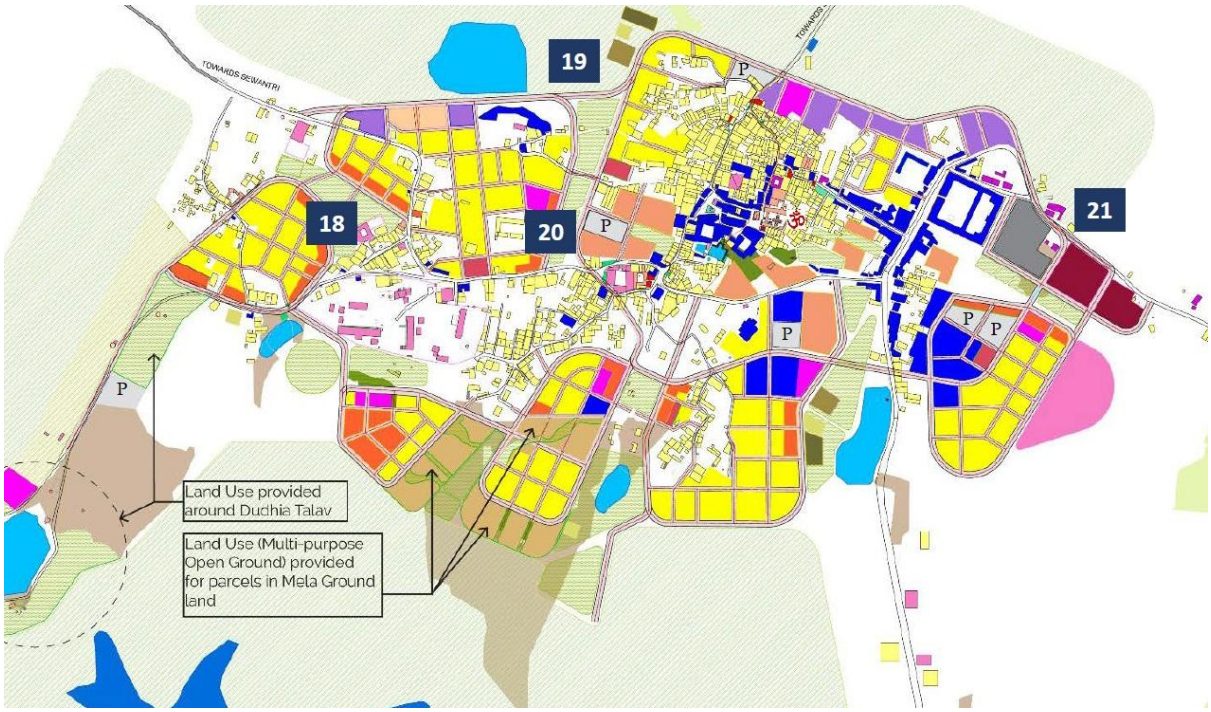
1. Conservation of the four historic gates of the village
2. Conservation and adaptive reuse of the Dharamshala as an upgraded hospice with visitor facilities (adjacent to the bus stand and under ownership of Devasthan Department)
3. Conservation of the water systems of Umar Baoli
4. Conservation and reuse of the old Gaushala for visitor use
5. Landscape improvement and provision of visitor amenities and facilities for pilgrims on Mela Ground



6. Visitor Interpretation Centre in the area between the parking at the back of the temple and looping road (of the bus stand) with improved visitor amenities
7. Improved floor-scaping and strengthening of roads as alternative paths connecting the parking and the bus stand for improved visitor management (for use during festivals)
8. Provision of parking in the parcel of land adjacent to the dharamshala
9. Provision of public hall/landscape improvement for pilgrims as a resting place during Ekadashi (near existing parking)



10. Removal of encroachment on the road leading from the temple to Doodh Talai
11. Development of the Garhbor Sawentri Bypass Road
12. Development of inner Loop Road
13. Development of transport hub and plaza



List of Figures

Figure 1. Strengths....94
Figure 2. Weaknesses....96
Figure 3. Opportunities....98
Figure 4. Threats....100
Figure 5. Transport links....118
Figure 6. Important connections in the region....120
Figure 7. Regional level transport connections....121
Figure 8. Geography and geology....122
Figure 9. Current and future planned regional development....125
Figure 10. Ecologically sensitive areas....127
Figure 11. Developable areas....129
Figure 12. Developable areas....132
Figure 13. Population projections....134
Figure 14. Developable areas....135
Figure 15. Current status of civic infrastructure in the villages....136
Figure 16. Developable areas....137
Figure 17. Tourism Map of Rajasthan - Major Tourist Circuits ; Source : MoTAC Dept. Of Tourism....138
Figure 18. Garhbor inner loop....141
Figure 19. Green fingers....143
Figure 20. Green fingers....145
Figure 21. Infill and new developments....147
Figure 22. Tourist infrastructure....149
Figure 23. Social hubs....151
Figure 24. Mixed use plan....153
Figure 25. Mixed use plan....155
Figure 26. Map of tourist and pilgrim attractions....156
Figure 27. Village Assets....157
Figure 28. Current tourist infrastructure....158
Figure 29. Green fingers....159
Figure 30. Agro-based industry....160
Figure 31. Mixed use plan....161
Figure 32. Dairy as village industry....162
Figure 33. Green fingers....163
Figure 34. Vocational training....164
Figure 35. Green fingers....165
Figure 36. Roads in the villages....166
Figure 37. Regional level transport connections....167
Figure 38. Bypass Options....168
Figure 39. Typical Section for the By-pass 19m wide Road....169
Figure 40. Gomti Naka By-Pass....169
Figure 41. Typical 6m Street Section....170
Figure 42. Typical 9m Road Section....170
Figure 43. Road Network....171
Figure 44. Typical 19m Road Section....171
Figure 45. Transport Hub....173
Figure 46. Pedestrian network....175
Figure 47. Current status of civic infrastructure in the villages....176
Figure 48. Stormwater and waste water drains....178
Figure 49. Drainage and Sewarage....179
Figure 50. Waste water treatment process....180
Figure 51. Drainage and Sewarage....181
Figure 52. Conceptual Diagram showing Treatment for Solid Waste within Garhbor....182

Figure 53. Drainage and Sewarage....183
Figure 54. Water Treatment and Supply Network....185
Figure 55. Garhbor Proposals for Government Lands....193
Figure 56. Garhbor Proposal 1: Tourist Infrastructure....194
Figure 57. Key Plan Garhbor Proposal 1....194
Figure 58. Garhbor Proposal 2: Transport Hub....196
Figure 59. Key Plan Garhbor Proposal 2....196
Figure 60. Garhbor Proposal 3: Doodh Talai Recreational Hub....198
Figure 61. Key Plan Garhbor Proposal 3:....198
Figure 62. Existing village....203
Figure 63. Garhbor - Aerial 3D model view of the existing village....203
Figure 64. Sewantri - Proposed northern Sewantri by-pass road....205
Figure 65. Garhbor - Proposed Phase One development....207
Figure 66. Garhbor 2040 - Phasing Plan with Full Build-out Scenario....207
Figure 67. Nathadawara master plan....214
Figure 68. Map of Udaipur's water bodies....216
Figure 69. Issues facing Udaipur's lakes....217
Figure 70. Hiware Bazaar greater area....218

Note: All images used in this document are for reference purpose only. If required, the source links can be provided on request.

REVISED FINAL REPORT

Proposed Restoration, Development and Management Plan

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

GARHBOR (DIST. RAJSAMAND)

Annexures

Government of Rajasthan | Devasthan Department

August 2016

Submitted By

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.
2A, Ambavatta Complex, 1091/1
Near Bus Terminus, Mehrauli, New
Delhi-110030, India.

In Consortium With

Oasis Designs Inc.
3172, Sector A,Vasant Kunj, Delhi 10070,

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

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Team Structure

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

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

Project Team

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.
2A, Ambavatta Complex, 1091/1 Near
Bus Terminus, Mehrauli, New
Delhi-110030, India.

OASIS DESIGNS INC. Oasis Designs Inc.
3172, Sector A,Vasant Kunj, Delhi 10070,

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

Urban Design and Planning Consultants

StudioPOD
PEOPLE ORIENTED DESIGN

Mumbai, India

Multidisciplinary Team

C.R.C.I. India Pvt. Ltd

1. Gurmeet S. Rai, Project Management Specialist & Principal Conservation Architect
2. Komal Potdar, Conservation Architect & Project Coordinator
3. Parshati Dutta, Architectural Theoretician
4. Richa Pandey, Architect
5. Parul Sahni, Architect
6. Natasha Khaitan, Architect
7. Pragya Tyagi, Trainee Architect
8. Kashish Joinwal, Trainee Architect
9. Gargi Raychaudhary, Trainee Architect

Studio POD

1. Mansi Sahu, Urban Designer
2. Mahesh Waghdhare, Urban Designer
3. Sarfaraz Momin, Urban Designer
4. Anuja Joshi, Urban Designer
5. Rahul Dalal, Transportation Planner
6. Siddharth Khakhar, Urban Planner
7. Kevin Dsouza, Intern
8. Swati Jain, Intern

Specialist Consultant

1. Shyam Mehndiratta, Civil Engineer
2. Rohit Jigyasu, Risk Management Expert

Surveyor Team

1. National Consultancy Services, Engineers and Surveyors

ANNEXURES

1. **Minutes of Meetings and Community Consultations | 1**

2. **Inventories**

   i. Heritage Buildings | 18
   ii. Open Spaces/Chowks of Cultural Significance | 29
   iii. Water Bodies of Cultural Significance | 52
   iv. Dharamshalas | 69

3. **Documentation of Sri Charbhuja Ji Temple**

   i. Architectural Documentation | 91
   ii. Material Extants and Condition Mapping | 94
   iii. Matrices for Listing of Heritage Components, Evaluation of Past Interventions and Recommendations | 95
   iv. Conservation Planning | 111

4. **Settlement Plans | 112**

5. **Regional Plan (7 km Radius) | 113**

6. **Proposed Master Plan | 114**

ANNEXURES

1. Stakeholder Meetings and Community Consultations

1.1. Stakeholders' Meeting

Venue: Devasthan Department office, Garhbor

Date: 22nd September 2015

Meeting attended by:

- Mr. Nathulal Girdhariji, *Sarpanch*, Garhbor Grampanchayat.
- Mr. Tilkesh Joshi, *Muntajim*, In charge Administration, Devasthan Department, Garhbor office
- Mr. Hastimal ji, Peon, Devasthan Department, Garhbor office
- Ms. Komal Potdar, Conservation Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
- Ms. Pragya Tyagi, Architecture trainee, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

Main points of discussion:

- Briefing of the project and requirements of the documents for support of the research and analysis of the project.
- The following documents were shared by the Devasthan Department office:
  i. Draft Development plan of Garhbor- Report
  ii. Mela Proceeding details (august 2015), Gram Panchayat, Garhbor
  iii. Drawings: Plan of Shops under Devasthan Department
  iv. Drawings: Revised shop property under Devasthan Department
  v. Drawings: Proposed plan for construction of rooms on shops at Charbhujaji temple.
  vi. Drawings: Charbhujaji temple drawings (plan and sections)
  vii. Drawings: Completion plan of shops no. 5 and 6 near the Charbhujaji temple
  viii. Drawings: Completion plan of *Katcheri* (office) building
  ix. Drawings: Completion plan of Devasthan property, shops, houses, dharmshala, etc (Front side) of the temple
- Contact details of the *Patwari* to acquire the khasra map of Garhbor
- Details of the land 63 bheega land under the Devasthan Department reserved for Mela and festival purposes in Garhbor and Sevantri.
- Information regarding the implementation of the scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Swatch Bharat Abhiyan 2015'[1], where financial assistance is provided to families to build toilets in the houses.

[1] *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (English: Clean India Mission and abbreviated as SBA or SBM for Swachh Bharat Mission) is a national campaign by the Government of India, covering 4041 statutory towns, to clean the streets, roads and infrastructure of the country.*

Photo 1: In dialogue with the Sarpanch of Garhbor, Shri Nathulal Girdhariji; Source: Project Team

Photo 2: In dialogue with The administration at Devasthan Department office, Garhbor (Mr. Tilkesh Joshi) ; Source: Project Team

1.2. Stakeholders' Meeting

Venue: Gram Panchayat Office, Garhbor

Date: 25th September 2015

Consultations attended by:

- Ms. Komal Potdar, Conservation Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

Main points of discussion:

- Information on providing sanitation facilities to the residents of the village under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Rs. 12,000/- is spent on compensation of every toilet built in individual houses, after the work is completed and documented.
- Issues related to the convincing the residents to builds a toilet and the issues with respect to compensation are prime concerns. Around 40% houses have private toilets. Sanitation is a main issue in the village.

Photo 3: documentation of the Swachha Bharat Abhiyan, for privately built toilets for the request of compensation. ; **Source: Project Team**

1.3. Community Consultation

Venue: Garhbor village

Date: 23rd to 30th September 2015

Consultations attended by:

- Ms. Komal Potdar, Conservation Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
- Ms. Ridhima Bajaj, Conservation Architect
- Ms. Pragya Tyagi, Architecture trainee, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
- Ms. Minakshi Rana, Architect, OASIS Design Inc., New Delhi

Main points of discussion:

- Information about the Jal Jholni mela which took place on the 24th of September (Gyaras divas, 11th Day, according to the Lunar calendar) by updating about the procession, the history of the mela and the processional routes, the number of pilgrims who are a part of the festival was shared by the villagers.
- Information regarding the additional facilities with respect to the mela, such as, drinking water stalls, food stalls, medical facility and first aid for pilgrims who arrive on foot, resting and congregational areas for community gatherings for song and dance, etc.
- Information regarding the 63 bheega[2] land under the Devasthan Department reserved as 'Mela Aarahshit Jameen'[3] to provide facilities for during the festival period was shared.
- Sharing of information of the first draft development plan for Garhbor village, which was conceived and cancelled due to the interventions of the villagers. Main reason being the acquisition of fertile agricultural land proposed for roads and the possibility of razing down of private housing in the village. The current proposed draft development plan concern was expressed over the possible interventions which can be made during the Mela for better use of the reserved land and concern regarding the encroachments on this land.
- Issues related to open defecation were observed due to absence of private toilets.
- Issues related to encroachments on the main temple complex where the shops are encroaching the open space, beyond the main building.
- Information regarding the issues and public activism related to the encroachment, road widening and issues of parking facilities and traffic on the main artery road.
- Information regarding the historic layering of the main temple complex, private collection of archival images showing the historical temple which has undergone transformation over the years.

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[2] *In Rajasthan, 1 bigha = 1,618.7 square metres (17,424 sq ft)*

[3] *Mela Aarakshit Jameen (Land reserved for festival) is the land paarticlularly reserved for providing facilities during the festivals under the management of the Devasthan Department in many villages with religious significance. This land can be put to use of parking, temporary shelters for stay, food and water outlets, medical facilities and community gathering spaces. Currently much of this land is encroached and lies underutilized due to lack of planning and management.*

Photo 4: Dialogue with Sri Badrinathji, Pujari, of Garhbor village; **Source: Project Team**

Photo 5: Dialogue with Sri Badrinathji explaining the proposed draft development plan which was cancelled. ; **Source: Project Team**

Photo 6: Dialogue with Pujari, Sadhu akhada near Shani gate, Garhbor regarding issues with respect to water harvesting and the proposed draft development plan. ; **Source: Project Team**

Photo 7: Dialogue with the owners of the Sri Charbhujaji guest house, regarding issues of cleanliness and management. ; **Source: Project Team**

Photo 8: Dialogue with Pujari, of Garhbor village Sri Mangilal ji, Pujari, of Garbor village. ; **Source: Project Team**

Photo 9: Dialogue with the locals and the pilgrims attending the festival in Garhbor; **Source: Project Team**

Photo 10: Dialogue with ex-Congressman of the Rajsamand district. ; **Source: Project Team**

Photo 11: Dialogue with a local architect demonstrating designs for the revitalization of shrines along the processional route of the Jal Jhoolni and the Doodhtalai; **Source: Project Team**

1.4. Community Consultation

Venue: Garhbor, District Rajsamand

Date: 17th October 2015, Saturday (1.00 pm to 3.00 pm)

Consultations attended by:

- Sri Lakhawat, Chariman, RHPPA, Rajasthan
- Sri Chaudhari, Adhyaksh, Devasthan Dept.
- Sri Ashok Yadav, Commissioner, Devasthan Department, Udaipur, MP, Rajsamand.
- Mr. K.C. Verma, Collector, District. Rajsamand.
- Sri Nathulal ji, Sarpanch, Village Garhbor
- Mr. Mahagaonkar, Chief town Planner, TCPO, Rajasthan
- Mr. Khare, town Planner, TCPO, Rajasthan
- Mr. Harpreet Singh, PDCOR, Rajasthan
- Ms. Komal Potdar, Conservation Architect, CRCI, New Delhi
- Ms. Richa Pandey, Architect, CRCI, New Delhi
- Heads of Regional Departments (Electricity, forest, Irrigation, Water supply, PWD)

Main points of discussion:

1. **Restoration/ conservation of the temple**
   i. Conservation architect to study the material, existing structural condition of the temple, analysis of the later additions and interventions and present a report.
   ii. Restoration of the Bus stand *ki sarai,* which is under the Devasthan Department, and adaptive reuse for pilgrims to be used as dharamshala and amenity and community center during the *mela.*
   iii. Revitalize and conserve the four historic gates of the village.
   iv. Guidelines for new construction conforming to the historic and traditional character of the settlement.
2. **Facilities for pilgrims:**
   i. Special budget for Mela should be allocated to the Gram Panchayat
   ii. Provision of facilities and planning for amenities on the public ground for *mela.*
   iii. Develop the *parikrama marg*, of Garhbor and Sevantri, with provision of amenities (toilets, resting areas, etc)
   iv. Increase dharamshala facilities
   v. Provision of medical facilities during mela
   vi. Provision of recreational areas around the *Doodh talai* and other areas in the village.
   vii. Provision of public toilets.
3. **Natural conservation:**
   i. Revitalization of the Doodh Talai and the *nehar* which recharge the water in the *talai.*
   ii. Revitalization of water recharge in Jawahar sagar reservoir.

iii. Revive the water in the lake near Rokadia Hanuman, as currently it located near the main road and is polluted. Construction of retaining wall to retain more water.

4. **Land reserved Under Devasthan Departmetn and encroachments:**
   i. Land under the ownership of Devasthan Department, currently leased for sugar factory and encroached should be freed and utilized and proposed for amenity spaces during the mela.
   ii. 63 bheega land under the Devasthan Department to be freed of all type of encroachments. The Supreme Court has given decision for the same.
   iii. All encroachments from the temple towards Doodh talai should be removed.
   iv. Encroachment on *charakar bhumi* (land reserved for grazing) should be removed.
5. **New development:**
   i. Construction of a *go-shala*
   ii. Proposals and phasing for 'Adarsh Gram Yojana'
   iii. Combined efforts from the Devasthan Department and other samaj for the development and provision of residential facilities and amenities for the pilgrim during festival.
   iv. Development of the parking near the bus stand *ki sarai*, which is now turned into a garbage dump. Development for parking facilities.
   v. Development and planning proposals for the 63 bheega land reserved for mela.
   vi. Provision of more electricity to the villagers
   vii. Allocate land for *go-shala* (Cattle shed)
6. **Roads and transport:**
   i. Ring road to connect Garhbor to Sewantri, should be located 0.5 to 1 km away from the main village.
   ii. Widening of road leading to the *doodh talai*, to cater to the huge crowds during the mela
   iii. Road from Bhilwara to Doodh Talai, should be made into exclusive VIP road, 20 feet wide and provide amenities.
   iv. Road towards Kumbhalgarh to be developed, to increase tourist influx to Garbhor.

OTHER INFORMATION/ PLANS AND PROPOSALS TO BE SUBMITTED TO DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT (within 10 Days)

- **Irrigation Department:**
  To provide plan for recharge of the water in *Doodh Talai*, revitalization of *nehar* (water line) to recharge the lake.
- **PWD:**
  Proposal for road network of the existing proposed/ sanctioned projects and other proposals from the PWD which can be tabled.
- **Electricity Department:**
  Proposals for solar lighting in the village.
- **Encroachment:**
  Land under the Devasthan Department (leased/encroached) (Particularly 63 bheega land reserved for the festival and land leased to sugar factory) should be freed from all types of encroachments.

- **Town and country planning Dept/ Nodal Office (ADO, Kumbhalgarh) to provide:**
  Land revenue, lad status, ownership, khasra map within 5 km radius of the village, land reserved under Devasthan Department.
  To provide details of the Bus stand *ki sarai,* drawings, ownership status, revenue records, facilities and proceedings of mela and facilities provided during the mela.
- **Forest department:**
  Information on species, type of forest areas, testing soil conditions and schemes for social forestry and aforestation.

1.5. Community Consultation

Venue: Charbhuja Temple, Garhbor village

Date: 17th November 2015

Consultations attended by:

- Ms. Gurmeet Rai (Director and Chief Conservation Architect, C.R.C.I. India Pvt. Ltd)
- Members of the Sevgan, Charbhujai Temple, Garhbor

Main points of discussion:

- This discussion was primarily regarding where in the temple alterations were be possible and permissible.
- It was found that if any devotee wants to contribute to the temple through charitable constructions, they are first required to submit options of plans for approval.
- Some built portions of the temple complex are considered sacrosanct, such as the gateway, door, and the main temple. Only amenities that are considered indispensable but are not yet in existence within the complex are allowed to be built, provided that they don't disturb aforementioned structures.
- Restoration of walls and cladding and flooring with marble are considered permissible changes.
- Possibilities of covering the courtyard with glass was considered as a means of retainong light but circumventing rain water. But this was not agreed upon by all, as this would disrupt the natural ventilation of the place and also decrease the value of the temple spire that can be seen rising in isolation from afar.
- In order to combat the harsh sun and climatic considerations of Rajasthan, measures taken by the temple included erection of mandapas (temporary structures with cloth covers) around the temple to provide shade and accommodate gatherings of devotees. Chatais (woven mats of plant fibers) are spread along the circumambulatory of the temple to ensure that devotees do not scorch their feet while performing the pradakshina.
- Security was found to be a major concern for the temple trust, which has lead to the introduction of iron grillage around the temple covering all openings that are kept strictly shut continuously to prevent thefts.
- It was found that Vastu Shastra plays a prominent part in the design of the temple, a fact that has to be borne in mind before making any alterations or interventions that may prove to be insensitive to the local sentiment and design principle precedent of the temple precinct.
- The entrance to the temple precinct was a matter of considerable debate as the group was divided in the matter of whether or not the gate can be expanded. According to some, it was not permissible for Vishnu temples gates to be wider that that existing.
- The circulation pattern of pilgrims was understood as a clockwise circumambulatory movement around the main shrine.
- The requirement for a peaceful and tranquil space for meditation space was felt as the temple precinct and the vicinity of the sanctum sanctorum was overpopulated all day long, and was too noisy for contemplation.

- In a display of profound understanding and a deep sentimental connection with the temple, the locals compared any demolition within the temple precinct to the removal of a body part and considered it equally damaging. Thus, any demolition in favor of development and expansion, to them, was not an option. The existing state of serenity within the temple was attributed to the existing scale of the complex. Further, the committee felt that there is no relationship between the size of a temple and its prestige, thereby making any need for expansion unnecessary to their understanding.

Photo 12: Community Consultation at the Charbhujaji Temple; Source: Project Team

1.6. Community Consultation

Venue: Garhbor village

Date: 17th November 2015

Consultations attended by:

- Ms. Gurmeet Rai (Director and Chief Conservation Architect, C.R.C.I. India Pvt. Ltd)

Main points of discussion:

- The movement pattern of the devotees during Jal Jhooolni festival was discussed and possible pedestrian traffic management plans were considered. At present, ingress and egress is not organized and happen simultaneously through all of the many gates of the temple creating a confusing and chaotic situation that calls for better control.
- Regarding circulation routes, it was found that devotees come to the Charbhuja Temple, directly from the parking area or the bus terminal. From the temple, they proceed on foot towards the ground where the Jal Jhoolni Fair takes place. On their return journey, they follow the same path, making a stop at the temple, before leaving the precinct through Shani Gate and heading towards the parking area or bus terminal.
- Parking was identified as a major current issue. The parking area that is being used at present is at an approximate distance of 2 kilometers from the temple, making it an inconveniently long walk for the devotees, especially the children, old, disabled and invalid. A second parking space exists near the hospital, again located at quite distance away from the temple. It was thus suggested that the land occupied by the sugar factory, covering an area of 16 bighas, and situated much closer to the temple be used instead. This change can bring down the distance to a half of the original length making the journey to the temple easier for pilgrims.
- It is necessary to resolve the problem related to parking as during the Jal Jhoolni festival, the road to Sevantri also gets blocked owing to this. Thus the possibility of connecting these two settlements through an alternate bypass route was discussed. This would solve not only the issue of congestion, but could also accommodate some amount of parking space on either side of the road.
- In relation to the congestion caused by the fair and festival, it was discovered that the mandir chowk experiences a very high density of devotees, but only over a period of half an hour while the procession carrying the deity emerges from the temple. However, this congestion is short-lived and disperses from the chowk as the procession begins its journey to Doodh Talai.
- Only the residents of the neighborhood adjoining the mandir chowk return, using the narrow tributary streets that connect the chowk to the village.
- The main problems identified were the lack of a waiting areas and ill maintenance of the road.
- The untreated sewage flowing from the settlement and on to the drains of the main street was also perceived as an issue that required urgent attention, in the form of the provision of gutters to channel the water in a sanitary manner. Problems related to

sewage management was also found in the area between Meera Tenple and Umar Baoli. The drains were also found to be responsible for the deteriorating quality of water of the Bheem Kund. The drains near the parking area also needed interventions in the form of repair and maintenance.

- Solid Waste management was another area that required attention. The consistent increase in population can be predicted to generate more waste in the future and only worsen already disorderly situation, unless an organized system of solid waste management with integrated plans for the future is systematized and put to effect to control the situation urgently.

1.7. Community Consultation

Venue: Charbhujai Temple, Garhbor

Date: 17th November 2015

Consultations attended by:

- Ms. Gurmeet Rai (Director and Chief Conservation Architect, C.R.C.I. India Pvt. Ltd)
- Dhanraj Sevak, Servitor, Charbhujai Temple, Garhbor

Main points of discussion:

- Charbhujaji is a form of Krishna, who in turn is a manifestation of the God Vishnu. The origin of the name Charbhuja can be traced to the fact that the deity has four arms.
- Charbhuja is the first form taken by Krishna, at birth, when he assumed this appearance and assured Devaki and Vasudev that their child will be safe and not murdered by Kansh in the same way as their earlier issues.
- There are five manifestations that Krishna is said to have assumed during different parts of his life, chronologically, are as follows:

i. Charbhujaji at birth, with the dedicated temple being in Garhbor, Rajasthan.
ii. Shrinathji during Giriraj Uthay with the temple in Nathdwara, Rajasthan.
iii. Shri Jagannath (with Baldeva and Subhadra) during Grahan with the temple being in Puri, Orissa.
iv. Ranchhod Rai during the battle with the temple being in Dakor, Gujarat,
v. Dwarkadhish after his coronation with the temple in Dwarka, Gujarat.

He is not accompanied by his consorts -- Rukmini, Radhika or Lakshmi, in any of these temples.

- It is said about the origin of the temple traces back to the times when that after the battle of Kurukshetra, Krishna was struck by an arrow and ascended to Baikunth. This hurt his friends -- the Pandavas -- deeply. As they mourned, it was prophesied that they should try to forget Krishna and begin to worship his idol instead. Thus an idol was shaped by the God Vishwakarma; and this the Pandavas worshipped, until they set forth on their final journey to the Himalayas where they carried the idol alongwith them. But as the idol grew heavy in their arms, they decided that they could not carry it any further and thus established the temple at Garhbor, where the idol was placed. In order to contextualize the idol to the environment of Rajasthan, it was dressed in the Veer Shringar of the Rajputs comprising of swords and armors.
- Later, during the Mughal rule, under the reign of iconoclast Aurungzeb, the idol was hidden by devotees in order to avert its sacrilege. It was submerged into the water of Hanuman Baoli where it stayed for a long time until roughly 1600 years ago, in 4th century C.E., Suraji of the Gujjar community received instructions in his dreams to recover the idol and re-instate it in the temple.
- The descendants of Suraji are the present inhabitants of Garhbor, spread across 500 families. Each of these families are given turns, known as Osra, to act as dedicated temple servitors for a month each. The list of families participating in the custom of Osra in available with the temple trust. Initially there system of Osra started with 4 families, but with the birth of sons

and the lateral expansion of bloodlines, the number of people participating in the Osra also kept growing.

- The Osra is traditionally passed on from father to sons. The custodian families perform Seva to the temple on a monthly rotational basis where the family takes up the running of the temple as well as preparation of the *bhog,* and in return receives the monetary donations made to the temple by devotees. If somebody is unable to perform their duties, the responsibility may be transferred to another immediate family member such as a brother. If it is transferred to a brother, then they perform the Osra twice – once of their own turn which they retain, and once more on behalf of their family member. Right to the Osra can be revoked if one is found to indulge in an activity considered depraved by the Gujjar community. Activities that can result in annulment of Osra include consumption of non-vegetarian food items or dealing in alcohol, not onlt by the head of the family but by anybody else in the family that shares his kitchen and household. In such cases the Osra is transferred to their nearest family.
- Regarding the history of construction of the temple, it is said that the initial structure was built by the Pandavas, after which the monument was only renovated and new extensions added by reigning rulers as charitable endeavors. Parts of the structure are also said to have been made by pilgrims from Chittor. Major works executed in recent times occurred in 2007. It was found that while the lowermost sections of the temple is old, the new addition were made in the form of an upper level.
- Regarding the built structure of the temple, it was discovered that the level of the temple is higher than the rest of the village as there is one level of subterranean rooms beneath the temple. These rooms are not used for any purpose, nor opened, though means of access do exist. The rooms above the shrine are used to store God's possessions, particularly his garments. The entire structure is made of stone.
- Regarding festivals, once every month, on the evening of chaturdhashi, the deity is carried in a palanquin through a procession to the Meerabai Temple to meet Meera. Devotees gather at the chowk adjacent to Meerabai Temple and sing devotional songs in honor of the deity. The relationship between the Charbhuja temple and the Meerabai Temple is further strengthened by the custom of sending Bhog on a daily basis from Charbhujaji Temple to Meerabai Tample. The temple of Meerabai is particularly significant to the culture of Mewar as she is considered to be one of the most prominent devotees of Krishna/ Vishnu (the presiding deity of Charbhuja, Garhbor) and a chief proponent of the Bhakti Movement in the 16th Century.
- The historical context of the temple can be linked to the Royal History of Mewar as all the land in and around Grahbor once belonged to the Maharanas of Mewars and are particularly associated to the stories of valour of Mahrana Pratap, who ruled from the nearby fort at Kumbhalgarh.
- On the day of amavashya, approximately 150 people – residents of the Garhbor, as well as from the settlements of Bhilwara and Chittor come to attend the celebrations Charbhuja Temple. Most people come early in the day and leave by nightfall. Earlier the parking was used by pilgrims, but at present has become haphazard.Edible offerings are prepared by Devsthan Department in the kitchens of the sarai. Some people also carry their own food. Not many prefer eating in restaurants, except those from Maheshwaris and Baniya castes. The Maheshwaris are a prominent sect of Jains who are believers of idolatry. The majority of Maheshwaris are residents of Bhilwara, Chittor, Udaipur and Shekhawati, and all fervent

believers of Charbhujaji. The Maheshwari Bhavan Dharamshala has been made under the patronage of the Maheshhwari sect as a charitable organization dedicated to housing pilgrims.

- Apart from amavashya, Jal Jhoolni is another major celebration at Garhbor where a large fair is organized.
- One more prominent fair is held in the month of Falgun when Holi is celebrated with gulaal and devotional songs are chanted. Red gulaal (pigmented powdered) is of particular significance to the community and frequently used during celebrations, due to its connotation with Lord Krishna and his Ras Leela in Vrindavan.
- This preference to the color red is also reflected in the the color of all priests's turbans and even the temple flag. While red is not mandatory, and yellow and white turbans are also permissible, it is still the preferred color. White turbans are worn by those who have lost their fathers recently as a sign of mourning.
- Within the temple complex, the functions are arranged as described. A large hall beyond the main shrine is used temporarily as a kitchen if devotees arrive in unexpectedly large numbers. Beyond this hall stands the office of the Devasthan Department, or the kutcheri as it is locally known as.
- The kabutarkhana is a structure erected with the primary purpose of providing pigeons with food and shelter. Grain is spread on the roof of the structure for pigeons, while beneath, the space is used for the performance of kirtans. Pigeons are considered emblems of religion and treated as a holy bird as they do not kill or eat any other living creature. The gust of wind created by the fluttering of pigeons' wings is considered propitious and believed to keep illnesses away from young children. Thus, nurturing pigeons is considered a spiritual activity.
- The possibility of replacing the temporary toilet block for devotees with a new one constructed of of RCC material was discussed. Making a single storey waiting area and resting space for devotees was also discussed.
- Regarding the operation of the temple, it was found that the management of the entire temple complex lay with the Pujari Trust. Except for the Devasthan Department office, which was independent. For the execution of necessary repair works the Pujari Trust provides the financial assistance while the Devasthan Department takes charge of execution. The Pujari Trust is formed of 8 key members, nominated by the residents of which at 4 members are mandatorily from the Gujjar community. Suraji, who had retrieved the idol from under water and re-instated the Lord in his rightful place within the temple, entrusted the responsibility of running the temple after his death to 2 sons, 1 nephew (from the Pancholi clan) and 1 step-son (from the Chauhan clan). 2 members are nominated by each of these 4 families and these eight elected members are known as the Chowtias. 4 more members are elected as Bhandaris. This 12 members Trust is collectively known as the Samast Sevgan, with the Bhandaris and Chowtias having been given predefined responsibilities to accomplish. While the Chowtias are responsible for the overall management of temple including organization of festivals, maintenance and renovation of built structures, and ensuring quality of bhog, the Bhandaris are the treasurers of the temple and hold in their charge the temple jewelry and financial assets that the temple holds to its name. Spiritual matters related to Charbhujaji and management of the stores are also taken care of by Bhandaris. The Devasthan Department acts as a larger governing body and oversees the overall running and maintenance of law and order in the temple.

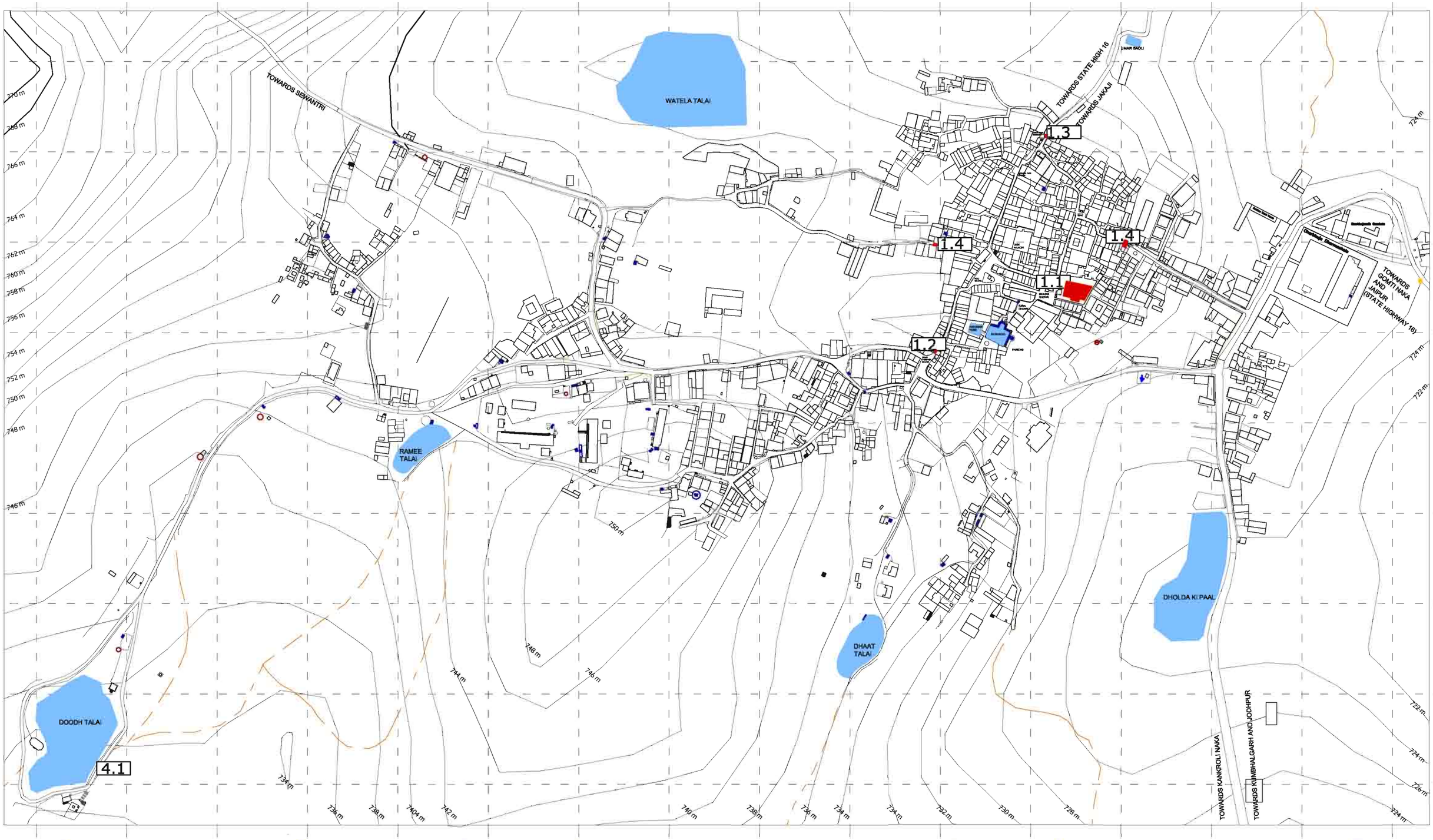
- The income of the Trust comes from the rent of shops, charitable donations and if needed, even as personal contributions made by the priests. Some portion of this money go towards the family whose turn it is to serve the Temple for that particular month (Osra). But money donated on the days of procession to Meera Temple in Charbhujaji's chariot attended by a Chowtia goes into temple's fund. Thus the money received through the 12 days of chaturdashi, another 14 days of Phagutsav, and the day of Jal Jhoolni, belongs to permanent property of the temple and cannot be included within the Osra. This income is used for temple rituals, civil work within the temple and to pay the wages of the 13 sepoys deployed towards temple security.

2. Inventories

4 Types of inventories were created for the settlement of Garhbor through site studies and are and are as:

i. Inventories of Buildings with Architectural, Heritage and Cultural Value
ii. Inventories of Open Spaces with Heritage and Cultural Value
iii. Inventories of Water bodies with Cultural Value
iv. Inventories of Dharamshalas/ Accommodations for Pilgrims and Visitors

These inventories are attached below:



Notes :
1. All dimensions are in metres.
2. The size of the grid is 100m x 100m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan
Devasthan Department,
Rajasthan

DOCUMENTATION PLANS

SETTLEMENT LEVEL

GARHBOR, RAJSAMAND

DHARMSHALAS/ GUEST HOUSES AND OWNERSIP STATUS

1.1Charbhuja Temple 1.3Umar Baoli Darwaza
1.2Shani Darwaza 1.4Suraj Pol

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

0 10 50 100 M

SHEET D/TV/G/07

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Komal Potdar	Gurmeet S. Rai
Revision:	
Date	Details
29-04-2016	

INVENTORY_1. BUILDINGS OF HISTORIC VALUE				
S.No.	*Documentation Parameters*			
1	**IDENTIFICATION**			
1.1	**Name of temple/heritage building/site/building**	Charbhuja Temple		
1.2	**Database number**	1.1_temple_Garhbor		
2	**LOCATION**			
2.1	**Address**	**Street**	NA	
		Settlement	Garhbor	
		Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh	
		District	Rajsamand	
		State	Rajasthan	
2.2	**Geo cordinates**		25° 15.205'N	73° 41.719'E
2.3	**Location of Built Heritage in Master Plan/Statutory Planning Zone**	Abadi area		
2.4	**Approach**	Historically, the temple is approached from the through the road leading inside the settlement from the Suraj Pol. Other Gates such as Shani gate and Umar Baoli gate also lead to the main temple chowk. Curenlty, as a parking has been constructred, the temple can be access from the Sarai ka chowk, passing through the Hanuman and Bhim Kund.		
2.5	**Surroundings**	The main temple complex is surrounded by dharmashalas and ancillary shrines and residential units (historic and contenporary). From the approach road till the temple complex, many small shops sell good related to activities of the pilgrims and food and vegetables, daily goods and other shops catering to the villagers. This market area is responsive to the religious activity.		
3	**CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**			
3.1	**Usage**	Past	Temple	
		Intermediate	Temple	
		Present	Temple	
3.2	**Ownership**	Type (Private/Multiple Owner	**Public**	**Devasthan**
3.3	**Protection status**	Protected	**Unprotected**	
3.4	**(Existing/recommended)**		Recommended	
3.5	**Height**		The total height of the temple is 12.6 meters	
4	**DESCRIPTION**			
4.1	**Date/Period of Construction**	1444 AD		
4.2	**Architectural Style**	The name Maru Gurjara has its genesis in the fact that during ancient times, Rajasthan and Gujarat had similarities in ethnic, cultural and political aspects of the society. Ancient name of Rajasthan was Marudesh while Gujarat was called Gurjarata. "Maru Gurjara art" literally means "art of Rajasthan"		

4.3	**Historical Narrative**	It is said about Charbhuja Temple, that the origin of the temple traces back to the times when after the battle of Kurukshetra, Krishna was struck by an arrow and ascended to Baikunth. This hurt his friends, the Pandavas, deeply. As they mourned, it was prophesied that they should try to forget Krishna and begin to worship his idol instead. Thus an idol was shaped by the God Vishwakarma; and this the Pandavas worshipped, until they set forth on their final journey to the Himalayas where they carried the idol along with them. But as the idol grew heavy in their arms, they decided that they could not carry it any further and thus established the temple at Garhbor, where the idol was placed. In order to contextualize the idol to the environment of Rajasthan, it was dressed in the Veer Shringar of the Rajputs comprising of swords and armors. Later, during the Mughal rule, under the reign of iconoclast Aurungzeb, the idol was hidden by devotees in order to avert its sacrilege. It was submerged into the water of Hanuman Baoli where it stayed for a long time until roughly 1600 years ago, in 4th century C.E., Suraji of the Gujjar community received instructions in his dreams to recover the idol and re-instate it in the temple.
4.4	**Description of the building/structure**	The temple is built of the Hindu temple architecture principles of a sabha mandap and a garbhgriha housing the deity. Apart from the main garbhagriha, there are two more enclosures around the sabhamandapa. The central sabha mandap is covered in a shallow corbelled dome structure supported over columns. The main shrine is located at the center of the complex. towards the West are smaller shrines of . A collonaded arcade runs along the North of the complex, which is also the congregational area for visitors and pilgrims.The temple is enclosed with in a high fortification wall, with a gallery running all around. The temple is approached by a flight of stairs, flanked by rooms on either sides, used as sarais or resting area.
4.5	**Building/Structural Material and other elements used**	Prominent material used for construction is local sandstone and lime stone. Later interventions are carried out in marble.
4.6	**Description of the building/structure**	The temple is built of the Hindu temple architecture principles of a sabha mandap and a garbhgriha housing the deity. Apart from the main garbhagriha, there are two more enclosures around the sabhamandapa. The central sabha mandap is covered in a shallow corbelled dome structure supported over columns. The main shrine is located at the center of the complex. towards the West are smaller shrines of . A collonaded arcade runs along the North of the complex, which is also the congregational area for visitors and pilgrims.The temple is enclosed with in a high fortification wall, with a gallery running all around. The temple is approached by a flight of stairs, flanked by rooms on either sides, used as sarais or resting area for the pujaris. Regarding the history of construction of the temple, it is said that the initial structure was built by the Pandavas, after which the monument was only renovated and new extensions added by reigning rulers as charitable endeavors. Parts of the structure are also said to have been made by pilgrims from Chittor. Major works executed in recent times occurred in 2007. It was found that while the lowermost sections of the temple is old, the new addition were made in the form of an upper level. Regarding the built structure of the temple, it was discovered that the level of the temple is higher than the rest of the village as there is one level of subterranean rooms beneath the temple.
4.7	**Building/Structural Material and other elements used**	Prominent material used for construction is local sandstone and lime stone. Later interventions are carried out in marble.

4.8	**Management structure**	The Pujari Trust is formed of 8 key members, nominated by the residents of which at 4 members are mandatorily from the Gujjar community. This 8 members Trust is collectively known as the Samast Sevgan, with the Bhandaris and Chowtias having been given predefined responsibilities to accomplish. While the Chowtias are responsible for the overall management of temple including organization of festivals, maintenance and renovation of built structures, and ensuring quality of bhog, the Bhandaris are the treasurers of the temple and hold in their charge the temple jewelry and financial assets that the temple holds to its name. Spiritual matters related to Charbhujaji and management of the stores are also taken care of by Bhandaris. The Devasthan Department acts as a larger governing body and oversees the overall running and maintenance of law and order in the temple. For the execution of necessary repair works the Pujari Trust provides the financial assistance while the Devasthan Department takes charge of execution.		
4.9	**Material Extants**	Prominent material used for construction is local sandstone and lime stone. Later interventions are carried out in marble. And the shikhars and walls of the temple are coated with lim and plastic/cement paint. Interiors of the temple are studded with mirror work directly on the stone surface as a decorative element.		
4.10.	**Significance**	The historical context of the temple can be linked to the Royal History of Mewar as the entire region once came within the realms of the Maharanas of Mewars, with particularly associated to the stories of valor of Mahrana Pratap, who ruled from the nearby fort at Kumbhalgarh. Among other eminent historical personalities, Maharana Uday Singh's sister-in-law, Meera, is also associated to this temple as she was also from Mewar and a follower of Krishna, avatar of Vishnu. The temple dedicated to her within the village also supports the assumption that Meera must, at some point, have visited the settlement.		
4.11	**Usage**			
4.11.1	**Past**	Temple		
4.11.2	**Intermediate**	Temple		
4.11.3	**Present**	The temple is still considered in very high regard. The temple complex acts as a major community gathering space which is evident from the survey carried out by the Project Team.		
5	**CONDITION ASSESSMENT AND CONSERVATION**			
5.1	**Condition Assessment**			
5.1.1	**Physical Condition**	Danger of disappearance	Serious state of deterioration	Showing signs of decay
		Fair	Good	
5.1.2	**Cultural Heritage Management Assessment**	Robust	**Stagnant**	Endangered
5.2	**Current Condition with respect to use**	No alteration	Addition	**Alteration**
		Adaptive Reuse	Abandoned	
6	**VISITORS STATISTICS**			
	Tourist Season (Months)	September - March		
	Daily average of tourist visiting the site	2000-5000		
	Maximum no. of tourists visiting the site	September (Bhadrapad month of Lunar Calaender)		
	Is the site associated with local festivals/ fairs	Yes		

	If yes please provide footfall during this time	Approximately 1,00,000 during Jal Jhoolni mela
	Daily Parking requirement	Yes
	Peak season	During festivals

7	**FAIRS AND FESTIVALS**			
	Name	**Date/Period Occurrence**	**Community Involved**	**Additional Infrastructure**
	Jal jhoolni (gyaras)	Gyaras (11th day) of Bhadrapad Shukla month of Lunar calender	All	Yes
	Amavasya	Every month	All	no

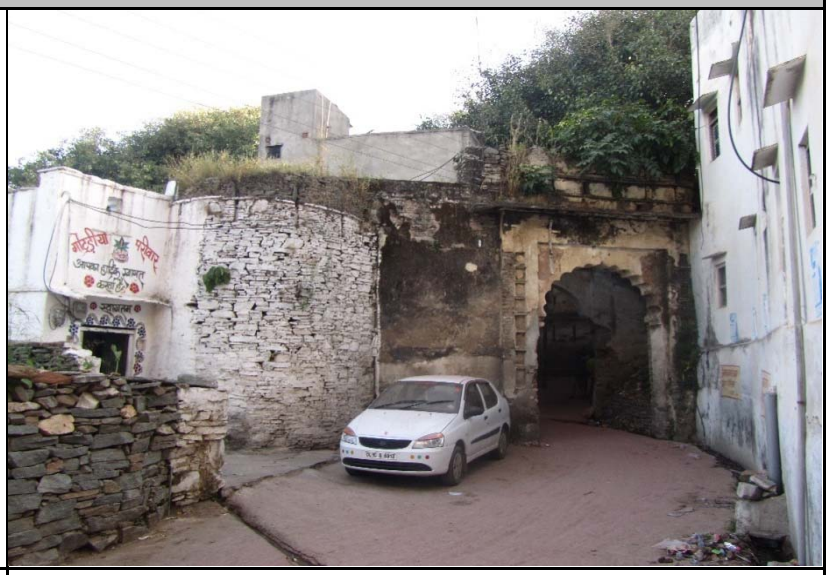
8	**VALUE ASSESSMENT**		
	VALUE	**VALUE**	
	Historical	High	
	Associational	High	
	Architectural	Low	
	Archaeological	Low	
	Artistic	Low	
	Information	High	
	Use	High	
	Religious	Low	
	Ecological	Medium	
	Landscape	Medium	
	Technological	Medium	
	Economic	Medium	
	Social	Medium	
	Educational	Medium	

9	**PHOTOGRAPHS**
	PERSON INCHARGE **Komal Potdar**
	DATE **03-11-2015**

INVENTORY_1. BUILDINGS OF HISTORIC VALUE				
S.No.	**Documentation Parameters**		*Description*	
1	**IDENTIFICATION**			
1.1	**Name of temple/heritage building/site/building**	Shani Darwaja		
1.2	**Database number**	1.2_Gate_Shani Darwaja		
2	**LOCATION**			
2.1	**Address**	Street	NA	
		Settlement	Garhbor	
2.2	**Location**			
2.3	**Geo-cordinates**	25° 15.165'N	73° 41.624'E	
2.4	**Approach**	Historical gate towards the South West of the settlemtn, leading to the Holi chowk and eventually the temple chowk. The road from the Shani gate connects Sewantri.		
3	**CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**			
3.1	**Usage**	Past	Entrance gate and Surveillance/ Administration. Entertainment	
		Intermediate	Entrance gate and Surveillance/ Administration. Entertainment	
		Present	Entrance gate and Residence	
3.2	**Ownership**	Type (Private/**Public**)	Public	**Devasthan**
		Single/Multiple Owner		
3.3	**Protection status**	Protected	**Unprotected**	
3.4	**Buffer Zone (Existing/recommended)**		Recommended	
3.5	**Height**		NA	
4	**DESCRIPTION**			
4.1	**Date/Period**	Approx. 15th Century		
4.2	**Local tradition associated with building/structure/ site**	Main entry point from Sewantri and towards doodh Talai.		
4.3	**Architectural Style**	Rajasthani architecture jharokha on the first floor. The arch is a foliated arch, typical to Rajasthani architectural vocabularu. Terrace has a parapet with kanguras.		
4.4	**Description of the building/structure**	Arched gateway in limestone and sandstone. The strcuture is approximately 5 m wide and flanked by traditional houses along side acting as fortification walls. The gateway has a terrace and parapet with kanguras.		
4.5	**Building/Structural Material and other elements used**	Prominent material used for construction is local sandstone and lime stone.		
4.6	**Significance**	Lies on the historical cultural route to carry the rewadi , procession, of the Jal Jhoolni yatra towards the Doodh Talai. Important point of convergence for pilgrims of the 11 Kosi yatra. High cultural significance due to presence of many shrines such as Sadhu ka akhada, Laxmi Narayan temple, Shani temple, and Imli Hanuman around the temple chowk.		
4.7	**Material Extants**	Prominent material used for construction is local sandstone and lime stone. Currently, cementing and water proofing carried out on terrace. Interiors of the room on first floor are painted in lime paint.		

5	**CONDITION ASSESSMENT AND CONSERVATION**			
5.1	**Condition Assessment**			
5.1.1	**Physical Condition**	Danger of disappearance	Serious state of deterioration	**Showing signs of decay**
		Fair	Good	
5.1.2	**Cultural Heritage Management Assessment**	Robust	**Stagnant**	Endangered
5.2	**Current Condition with respect to use**	**No alteration**	Addition	Alteration
		Adaptive Reuse	Abandoned	
5.3	**Conservation need assessment**			
5.4	**Grading**			
5.5	**Description**	**Architectural Value**		
		Historical Value		
		Associational Value		
		Archeological Value		
		Aesthetic Value		
		Educational Value		
		Economical value		
		Social Value		
5.5	**Re-Use Value**			
6	**REFERENCE MATERIAL**			
6.1	**Photograph**			
6.2	**Plan/Elevation**			
6.3	**Published reference**			
6.4	**General remarks**			
7	**PERSON INCHARGE**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi		
8	**DATE**	26th September 2015		

INVENTORY_1. BUILDINGS OF HISTORIC VALUE				
S.No.	**Documentation Parameters**		*Description*	
1	**IDENTIFICATION**			
1.1	**Name of temple/heritage building/site/building**	Umar Baoli Darwaja		
1.2	**Database number**	1.3_Gate_Umar baoli darwaja		
2	**LOCATION**			
2.1	**Address**	Street	NA	
		Settlement	Garhbor	
2.2	**Location**			
2.3	**Geo-cordinates**	25° 15.298'N	73° 41.701'E	
2.4	**Approach**	Historical gate towards the North, approach from the Umar Baoli.		
3	**CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**			
3.1	**Usage**	Past	Entrance gate and Surveliance	
		Intermediate	Entrance gate and Surveliance	
		Present	Entrance gate	
3.2	**Ownership**	Type (Private/**Public**)	Public	**Devasthan**
		Single/Multiple Owner		
3.3	**Protection status**	Protected	**Unprotected**	
3.4	**Buffer Zone (Existing/recommended)**		Recommended	
3.5	**Height**		NA	
4	**DESCRIPTION**			
4.1	**Date/Period**	Approx. 17th Century		
4.2	**Local tradition associated with building/structure/ site**	Main entry point from Umar baoli, and Jakaji, the recent extention to the settlement.		
4.3	**Architectural Style**	Rajasthani architecture. The arch is a foliated arch, typical to Rajasthani architectural vocabulary. Terrace has a parapet with kanguras. A bastion in stone masonry is constructed.		
4.4	**Description of the building/structure**	Arched gateway in limestone and sandstone and clay bricks. The structure is approximately 5 m wide and flanked by traditional houses along side acting as fortification wall. The gateway has a terrace and parapet with kanguras.		
4.5	**Building/Structural Material and other elements used**	Prominent material used for construction is local sandstone and lime stone.		
4.6	**Significance**	Lies on the historical cultural route to carry the rewadi , procession, of the Jal Jhoolni yatra towards the Doodh Talai. Important point of convergence for pilgrims of the 11 Kosi yatra. High cultural significance due to presence of many shrines such as Sadhu ka akhada, Laxmi Narayan temple, Shani temple, and Imli Hanuman around the temple chowk.		
4.7	**Material Extants**	Prominent material used for construction is local sandstone and lime stone. Currently, cementing and water proofing carried out on terrace. Interiors of the room on first floor are painted in lime paint.		
5	**CONDITION ASSESSMENT AND CONSERVATION**			

5.1	**Condition Assessment**			
5.1.1	**Physical Condition**	Danger of disappearance	**Serious state of deterioration**	**Showing signs of decay**
		Fair	Good	
5.1.2	**Cultural Heritage Management Assessment**	Robust	Stagnant	**Endangered**
5.2	**Current Condition with respect to use**	**No alteration**	Addition	Alteration
		Adaptive Reuse	**Abandoned**	
5.3	**Conservation need assessment**			
5.4	**Grading**			
5.5	**Description**	**Architectural Value**		
		Historical Value		
		Associational Value		
		Archeological Value		
		Aesthetic Value		
		Educational Value		
		Economical value		
		Social Value		
5.5	**Re-Use Value**			
6	**REFERENCE MATERIAL**			
6.1	**Photograph**			
6.2	**Plan/Elevation**			
6.3	**Published reference**			
6.4	**General remarks**			
7	**PERSON INCHARGE**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi		
8	**DATE**	29th September 2015		

INVENTORY_1. BUILDINGS OF HISTORIC VALUE				
S.No.	**Documentation Parameters**		*Description*	
1	**IDENTIFICATION**			
1.1	**Name of temple/heritage building/site/building**	Suraj Pol Darwaza		
1.2	**Database number**	1.4_Gate_Suraj Pol Darwaza		
2	**LOCATION**			
2.1	**Address**	Street	NA	
		Settlement	Garhbor	
2.2	**Location**			
2.3	**Geo-cordinates**	25° 15.235'N	73° 41.753'E	
2.4	**Approach**	Historically, the temple is approached from this gateway, which is flanked by many traditional houses acting as a fortification wall.		

3	**CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**			
3.1	**Usage**	Past	Entrance gate	
		Intermediate	Entrance gate	
		Present	Entrance gate	
3.2	**Ownership**	Type (Private/**Public**)	Public	**Devasthan**
		Single/Multiple Owner		
3.3	**Protection status**	Protected	**Unprotected**	
3.4	**Buffer Zone (Existing/recommended)**		Recommended	
3.5	**Height**		NA	

4	**DESCIPTION**	
4.1	**Date/Period**	Approx. 15th Century
4.2	**Local tradition associated with building/structure/ site**	The main entrance for pilgrims to reach the temple and carry the rewadi to the temple during the fair.
4.3	**Architectural Style**	Rajasthani architecture
4.4	**Description of the building/structure**	Arched gateway in limestone and sandstone. The strcuture is approximately 5 m wide and flanked by traditional houses along side acting as fortification walls. The gteway has a terrace and parapet with kanguras.
4.5	**Building/Structural Material and other elements used**	Prominent material used for construction is local sandstone and lime stone.
4.6	**Significance**	One of the major gateways to enter the temple, connecting the pilgrimage route to other areas. Also, from the palace (currently the Bus stand *ki sarai*) of Maharaja Bhupal Singh, the temple can be accessed through this gate directly.
4.7	**Material Extants**	Prominent material used for construction is local sandstone and lime stone. Currently painted in lime paint.
5	**CONDITION ASSESSMENT AND CONSERVATION**	
5.1	**Condition Assessment**	

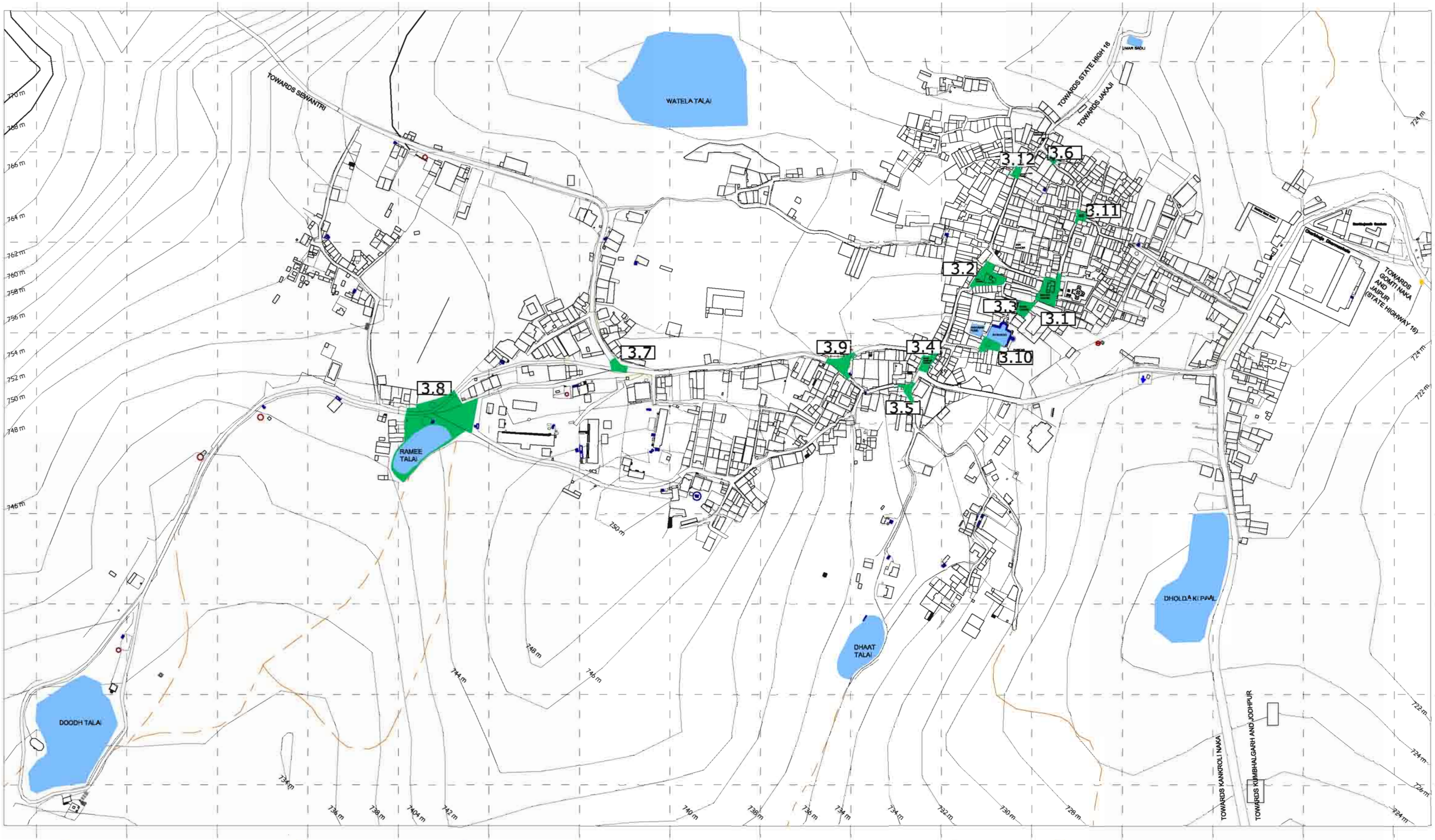
5.1.1	**Physical Condition**	Danger of disappearance	Serious state of deterioration	**Showing signs of decay**
		Fair	Good	
5.1.2	**Cultural Heritage Management Assessment**	Robust	**Stagnant**	Endangered

5.2	**Current Condition with respect to use**	**No alteration**	Addition	Alteration
		Adaptive Reuse	Abandoned	
5.3	**Conservation need assessment**			
5.4	**Grading**			
5.5	**Description**	**Architectural Value**		
		Historical Value		
		Associational Value		
		Archeological Value		
		Aesthetic Value		
		Educational Value		
		Economical value		
		Social Value		
5.5	**Re-Use Value**			

6	**REFERENCE MATERIAL**	
6.1	**Photograph**	
6.2	**Plan/Elevation**	
6.3	**Published reference**	
6.4	**General remarks**	

7	**PERSON INCHARGE**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi

8	**DATE**	26th September 2015



Notes :
1. All dimensions are in metres.
2. The size of the grid is 100m x 100m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan
Devasthan Department,
Rajasthan

DOCUMENTATION PLANS

SETTLEMENT LEVEL

GARHBOR,
RAJSAMAND

DHARMSHALAS/ GUEST HOUSES AND OWNERSIP STATUS

3.1 MANDIR CHOWK
3.2 HOLI CHOWK
3.3 SARAI CHOWK
3.4 SANI CHOWK
3.5 IMLI HANUMAN
3.6 UMAR BAOLI CHOWK
3.7 NEAR RAMEE TALAI
3.8 RAMEE CHOWK
3.8 NEAR BALIKA SCHOOL
3.10 NEAR BHIM KUND
3.11 MIRA BAI CHOWK
3.12 BRAHMAPURI CHOWK

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

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SHEET D/IV/G/07

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Komal Potdar	Gurmeet S. Rai
Revision:	
Date	Details
29-04-2016	

INVENTORY_3. OPEN SPACES				
	Database No.	3.1_open spaces_Garhbor		
1	**Name**	Mandir Chowk		
	Current	**Mandir Chowk**		
	Historical	Mandir Chowk		
2	**Location**			
	Address			
	Gram Panchayat	Garhbor		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	**Typology**	**Garden /parks**	**Water Body**	**Open Space**
4	**Geo Co-ordinates**	25°15'12.19"N	73°41'42.07"E	
5	**Usage**			
	Past	In the past the chowk mainly cartered to the temple it was used for gatherings by local people during various festivals, especially during *Jhal Jhulni.* During this festivals people used to gather in the chowk to see the procession. Ther were few shops located in the chowk, selling articles for the temples. Vehicular access was restricted.		
	Present	The Chowk is still used for festivals and gatherings but with time it has evolved to become more of a public space rather then just catering to the temple. Number of shops have increased and also there is a drinking water facility provided. Four wheeler access is still restricted but two wheelers are permitted.		
6	**Ownership**			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj/ Trust	Main chowk is a public property but surrounding structures like old shop and Naubatkhana is owned by Devasthan		
7	**Local tradition associated with the site**	Main tradition assosciated with the chowk is the festival of *Jhal Jhulni in* which a procession is taken out with a pallaquin and people gather all around the chowk to see this sight.		
8	**Description of Site**	It is a non-uniform chowk just at the entrance of the temple complex with sevaral roads meeting at this junction. There is a historic structure "Naubatkhana" in the middle of the chowk which has been extended recently, it is a two storey pavillion with a bangla roof used for gatherings and rituals. Around the chowk there are shopls selling basic articles for rituals, few of them are historic and some hops have recenltly been set-up.		

9	**Condition**	**Good**	Fair	Poor
10	**Significance**			
	at temple level	Major significance of the chowk at the temple level is because of the festivals, this chowk acts as a congregational space where people gather to catch a glimpse of the procession. During the procession police are posted in the chowk and on the terrace of the shops to maintain the decorum and also for the safety reasons.		
	at settlement level	As all the major roads of the temple meet here it is an important chowk at the setllemen level. People of the settlement gather here for various festivals and other occasion. Shops located in the chowk povides relegious articles to devotees visiting the temple. As this is a major chowk for the settlement a drinking water facility is also provided.		
11	**Visitation Pattern**			
	Pilgrim	The piligrims visit the temple and therefore they visit the chowk		
	Tourist	Information not available.		
	Local	The local people visit the chowk for relegious purpouse as well as for their day to day activities.		
12	**Usage Pattern**	**High/Medium/Low**	**Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)**	**Daily /Occasionally**
	by local residents	Medium	All through out the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	Very High	Morning & Evening	Occasionally
	by tourists	Low	Morning & Evening	Occasionally
13	**Present Condition**			
	Site :			
	The location of the site is very important as it is just located at the entrance of the temple. Presently it is used for both relegious practices and public purpouse. Still the vehicular movement is restricted, only two wheelers are allowed, to facilitate public gathering without any hinderances. New shops providing articles for the temple are being set up.			
	Surrounding :			
	The Chowk is mainly surrounded by major roads connecting to the settlement, with tepmle on one side shops on two sides and few houses on one side.			
14	**Operation and Maintenance**			
	Authority	Maintained by Gram Panchayat		
	Quality	Good/Satisfactory /**Poor**/Unhygienic		
15	**Infrastructure and Facilities**	**Yes/No**	**Details**	
	Toilets	No		
	Drinking Water	Yes	Drinking water tap provided	
	Lighting	Yes	The lighting facility is available.	

	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No		
	Parking	No	There is no alloted parking available but people do off road parking	
	Surveillance	Yes	CCTV Surviellance available.	
	Seating	No	There is no formal seating provided but the Naubatkhana platform and the temple platform is used as a seating.	
	Access	Yes	The chowk is accessed from Mira Bai Chowk Holi Chowk and Sarai Chowk	
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry		
	Landscape	No		
16	**Photo**			
17	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	**Date**	27th September 2015

INVENTORY_3. OPEN SPACES				
	Database No.	3.2_open spaces_Garhbor		
1	**Name**	Holi Chowk		
	Current	**Holi Chowk**		
	Historical	Holi Chowk		
2	**Location**			
	Address			
	Gram Panchayat	Garhbor		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	**Typology**	**Garden /parks**	**Water Body**	**Open Space**
4	**Geo Co-ordinates**	25°15'13.56"N	73°41'39.70"E	
5	**Usage**			
	Past	This chowk has always been a major junction in the procession of *Jhal Jhoolni* . The procession takes a pause here to celebrate the festival with their native dance called gawri and people gather here to see the procession. This area was also used for celebrating other relegious activities,occasions and acts as a community space. The Chowk was mainly surrounded by residential area.		
	Present	It is still important from relegious point of view because still it is markede as a important junction during the procession. But with time surrounding usage has changed and most of the residential buildings have become mixed use making it more of a commercial area		
6	**Ownership**			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj/ Trust	Public		

7	**Local tradition associated with the site**	Main tradition assosciated with the chowk is the procession of *Jhal Jhoolni* and the performance of native *Gawri* dance during the procession. It is also used as a congregational space for other occasions.		
8	**Description of Site**	The chowk connects major roads and consist of a tree with a platform and a small temple underneath. It is surrounded by commercial as well as residential area. It serves as gathering space for the the locals and they also take rest under the shade of the tree.		
9	**Condition**	Good	**Fair**	Poor
10	**Significance**			
	at temple level	It is directly accesed from the mandir Chowk through a pedestrian pathway. Main assosciation of the Chowk with the temple is because of the procession *Jhal Jhoolni,* the procession leaves the temple and pauses at this junction to perform various relegious and cultural activities.		
	at settlement level	This chowk act as a major gathering space for locals during various occasion and also on day to day basis it is used as a sit-out space it is connected to the Sarai wala chowk and Mandir Chowk and leads to Brahma Gali. Chowk is basically surrounded by old residences but with time it is transforming into a commercial area.		
11	**Visitation Pattern**			
	Pilgrim	Visted by the pilgrims during the festival		
	Tourist			
	Local	It is used as a gathering space by local people		
12	**Usage Pattern**	**High/Medium/Low**	**Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)**	**Daily /Occasionally**
	by local residents	High	Throughout the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	Low	Not decided	Occasionaly
	by tourists	Low	Not decided	Occasionaly
13	**Present Condition**			
	Site :			

	This chowk has a direct connection to the temple through the temple Chowk and a pedestrian pathway, and is also connected by Brahm Gali. The chowk consist of a tree with a platform and a small temple underneath. It is used by locals for sitting in shade.		
	Surrounding :		
	Previously surrounding areas consisted of residences but as time has passed it has changed into mixed use, below there are shop creating a commercial environment and on upper floors there are residences. Few of these buildings have historic significance.		
14	**Operation and Maintenance**		
	Authority	Maintained by Gram Panchayat	
	Quality	Good/Satisfactory /**Poor**/Unhygienic	
15	**Infrastructure and Facilities**	**Yes/No**	**Details**
	Toilets	Yes	
	Drinking Water	No	
	Lighting	No	
	Signage - Information	No	
	Signage-Descriptive	No	
	Pavements /walkways	No	
	Parking	No	
	Surveillance	No	
	Seating	Yes	There is no formal seating provided but the tree platform is used as seating
	Access	Yes	It is accessed through the Brahm Gali and mandir chowk through a pedestrian pathway
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry	
	Landscape	No	

16	**Photo**			
17	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	**Date**	24th Sept 2015

INVENTORY_3. OPEN SPACES				
	Database No.	3.3_open spaces_Garhbor		
1	**Name**	Sarai wala Chowk		
	Current	**Sarai wala Chowk**		
	Historical	Sarai wala Chowk		
2	**Location**			
	Address			
	Gram Panchayat	Garhbor		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	**Typology**	**Garden /parks**	**Water Body**	**Open Space**
4	**Geo Co-ordinates**	25°15'11.85"N	73°41'41.16"E	
5	**Usage**			
	Past	It is basically a chowk surrounded by Sarais and bhim Kund so it used to act as a spill out space for people staying in sarais and provided access to the temple chowk		
	Present	Presently it is serving the same purpouse and as parking have come up near-by so this Chowk can also be easily accessed by the parking .		
6	**Ownership**			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj/Trust	Public		
7	**Local tradition associated with the site**	It does not have any specific tradtion assosciated with it.		
8	**Description of Site**	It is at the junction of the pathway connecting parking and the the temple, and is surrounded by sarais and Bhim Kund on one side. There few commercial activities like small eateries and utility shops, locted in the proximity		
9	**Condition**	Good	Fair	**Poor**
10	**Significance**			
	at temple level	It does not have any direct connection with temple but it is an access route for pilgrims staying in sarais to visit the temple through Shani Gate.		
	at settlement level	This a chowk is surrounded by sarais and is nearby two kunds so it has lot of commercial as well as residential activity happening around.		
11	**Visitation Pattern**			
	Pilgrim	Pilgrims use the space		
	Tourist			
	Local	The local visiting pattern is moderate		
12	**Usage Pattern**	**High/Medium/Low**	**Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)**	**Daily /Occasionally**
	by local residents	Medium	All through out the day	Daily

	by pilgrims	Medium	Not decided	Daily
	by tourists	Medium	Not decided	Occasionaly
13	**Present Condition**			
	Site :			
	The chowk is presently located in between all the Sarais with Bhim Kund on one side, most of the sorrunding buildings are historic but slowly with time new structures are coming up which are altering the character of the chowk. It mainly caters to people staying in the near by sarais and also to people taking bath in the Bhim Kund.			
	Surrounding :			
	The surrounding consist of both residential and commercial activity . It is surrounded by Sarais , Bhim Kund and other modern structures.			
14	**Operation and Maintenance**			
	Authority	Maintained by Gram Panchayat		
	Quality	Good/Satisfactory /**Poor**/Unhygienic		
15	**Infrastructure and Facilities**	**Yes/No**	**Details**	
	Toilets	No		
	Drinking Water	No		
	Lighting	No		
	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No		
	Parking	No		
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	No		
	Access	Yes		
	Ticketed/open entry	Open entry		
	Landscape			
16	**Photo**			
17	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	**Date**	24th September 2015

INVENTORY_3. OPEN SPACES				
	Database No.	3.4_open spaces_Garhbor		
1	**Name**	Shani Chowk		
	Current	**Shani Chowk**		
	Historical	Shani Chowk		
2	**Location**			
	Address			
	Gram Panchayat	Garhbor		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	**Typology**	**Garden /parks**	**Water Body**	**Open Space**
4	**Geo Co-ordinates**	25°15'9.76"N	73°41'37.28"E	
5	**Usage**			
	Past	It was not a formal chowk but a street connecting to the Shani Gate and Imli Chowk. It was the only vehichular road connecting Garhbor and Sawentri. There was an old historic temple called Santo Ka Akhara and is very popular among the locals It was mainly surrounded by residences.		
	Present	It still retains its historic character but as it is the single vehichular road connecting Sawentri, there are lot of construction work going on which is slowly modifying its character and usage pattern.		
6	**Ownership**			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj/ Trust	Public		
7	**Local tradition associated with the site**	The Chowk has no definite connection to any festival or occasion but it is popular for the temple called Santo ka Akhara located in the surroundings.		
8	**Description of Site**	It is a street leading to Shani Gate which further connects to Sawentri through a vehichular road and it also connects to Imli Chowk. It has few temples in the surrounding, among which Santo Ka Akhara is the most important one. It is mainly surrounded by residences and due to the connection to Sawentri new houses and shops are being constructed.		
9	**Condition**	**Good**	Fair	Poor
10	**Significance**			
	at temple level	It has no direct assosciation or connection with the temple or temple activities.		
	at settlement level	It is a major road for the settlement as it connects Garhbor and Sevantri by vehichular roads and also connects to Imli Chowk. It is also importants because of the temple Santo Ka Akhara.		
11	**Visitation Pattern**			
	Pilgrim	It acts as an access to main holi chowk for pilgrims.		
	Tourist	Information not available.		
	Local	The local people visit the chowk for relegious purpouse.		

12	**Usage Pattern**	**High/Medium/Low**	**Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)**	**Daily /Occasionally**
	by local residents	Medium	All through out the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	low		Occasionally
	by tourists	Low		Occasionally
13	**Present Condition**			
	Site :			
	Presently there is a lot of development going on in the surrounding as it is the only vehicular connection between Garhbor and Sawentri.			
	Surrounding :			
	It is mainly surrounded by residential areas and few temples among which the most imporatnt is Sant Ka Akhara.			
14	**Operation and Maintenance**			
	Authority	Maintained by Gram Panchayat		
	Quality	Good/Satisfactory /**Poor**/Unhygienic		
15	**Infrastructure and Facilities**	**Yes/No**	**Details**	
	Toilets	No		
	Drinking Water	No		
	Lighting	Yes	The lighting facility is available.	
	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No		
	Parking	No	There is no alloted parking available but people do off road parking	
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	No	There is no formal seating provided but the temple platform is used as seating	
	Access	Yes	The chowk is accessed from Shani Gate and Sawentri.	
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry		
	Landscape	No		
16	**Photo**			
17	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	**Date**	25th September 2015

INVENTORY_3. OPEN SPACES				
	Database No.	3.5_open spaces_Garhbor		
1	**Name**	Imli Hanuman		
	Current	**Imli Hanuman**		
	Historical	Imli Hanuman		
2	**Location**			
	Address			
	Gram Panchayat	Garhbor		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	**Typology**	**Garden /parks**	**Water Body**	**Open Space**
4	**Geo Co-ordinates**	25°15'8.78"N	73°41'36.46"E	
5	**Usage**			
	Past	It is a small Chowk surrounded by residences. It has always been one of the imporatant stop during the return of the procession of *Jhal Jhoolni* festival. Locals used to assemble here for morning and evening *aartis*. It was used as both relegious as well as a public space.		
	Present	Presently all the relegious activities are still continued and the character and usage of the space has not changed much with time.		
6	**Ownership**			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj/Trust	Public		
7	**Local tradition associated with the site**	Major tradition assosciated is the Jhal Jhoolni procession which stops here while returning. Locals also gather here for morning and eveni *aartis*.		
8	**Description of Site**	The Chowk consist of a large tree with a platform and temple underneath. It is mainly surrounded by residences and the temple is frequently visited by the locals.		
9	**Condition**	Good	**Fair**	Poor
10	**Significance**			
	at temple level	Main significance at the temple level is, that it is one of the stops during the return procession of *Jhal Jhoolni* festival and people assemble here to view the procession.		
	at settlement level	Imli Chowk connects to Shani Gate which further leads to the road to Sawentri. Locals gather here for morning and evening *aartis*.		
11	**Visitation Pattern**			
	Pilgrim	Visited by Pilgrims during the festival		
	Tourist	Information not available.		
	Local	The local people visit the chowk for religious purpose.		

12	**Usage Pattern**	**High/Medium/Low**	**Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)**	**Daily /Occasionally**
	by local residents	Medium	Through out the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	Medium		Occasionally
	by tourists	Low		Occasionally
13	**Present Condition**			
	Site :			
	Presently the site still retains its character and is used as a gathering space for locals for various festival and rituals.			
	Surrounding :			
	It is mainly surrounded by residential areas.			
14	**Operation and Maintenance**			
	Authority	Maintained by Gram Panchayat		
	Quality	Good/Satisfactory /**Poor**/Unhygienic		
15	**Infrastructure and Facilities**	**Yes/No**	**Details**	
	Toilets	No		
	Drinking Water	No		
	Lighting	Yes		
	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No		
	Parking	No	There is no alloted available parking available but people do off road parking	
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	No	There is no formal seating provided but the temple platform is used as seating	
	Access	Yes	The chowk is accessed from Shani Gate and Sawentri and also is a connecting road for pilgrims on foot to Ram Dewra	
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry		
	Landscape	No		
16	**Photo**			
17	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	**Date**	25th September 2015

INVENTORY_3. OPEN SPACES				
	Database No.	3.6_open spaces_Garhbor		
1	**Name**	Umar baoli Chowk		
	Current	**Umar baoli Chowk**		
	Historical	Umar Baoli Chowk		
2	**Location**			
	Address			
	Gram Panchayat	Garhbor		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	**Typology**	**Garden /parks**	**Water Body**	**Open Space**
4	**Geo Co-ordinates**	25°15'17.43"N	73°41'42.27"E	
5	**Usage**			
	Past	It is a open space infront of the Umar Baoli, it has a tree with platform which is used as a community space or public space by the locals. It is the main access point for the settlement. The water of the well is considered to be sacred and is used for the temple activities.		
	Present	The chowk still retains its character and usage is surrounded by residences.		
6	**Ownership**			
	Private/Govt./Samaj/	Public		
7	**Local tradition associated with the site**	The platform of the chowk is used for public gatherings and and the water from the baoli is used only in the temple		
8	**Description of Site**	The Chowk consist of a large tree with a platform. It also has a *Baoli* which is considered to be sacred by the locals and this *baoli* has a small temple. Infront of the the there is a Chatri of a eminent personality and is surrounded by residences on most of the sides		
9	**Condition**	Good	**Fair**	Poor
10	**Significance**			
	at temple level	Main significance at the temple level is that its water is used only for temple activities.		
	at settlement level	It is the main access point to the settlement and also provides a community space to the locals.		
11	**Visitation Pattern**			
	Pilgrim	Visited by Pilgrims as it is the access point of the settlement		
	Tourist	Information not available.		
	Local	The local people visit the chowk for relegious purpouse.		
12	**Usage Pattern**	**High/Medium/ Low**	**Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)**	**Daily /Occasionally**
	by local residents	Medium	All through out the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	low		Occasionally
	by tourists	Low		Occasionally

13	**Present Condition**			
	Site :			
	Presently the character of the site is unchanged and has the same user pattern, near-by residential area has not been altered much.			
	Surrounding :			
	The site has a tree and a baoli with a chatri in front and is mainly surrounded by residential areas.			
14	**Operation and Maintenance**			
	Authority	Maintained by Gram Panchayat		
	Quality	Good/Satisfactory /**Poor**/Unhygienic		
15	**Infrastructure and Facilities**	**Yes/No**	**Details**	
	Toilets	No		
	Drinking Water	No		
	Lighting	No		
	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No		
	Parking	No		
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	No	There is no formal seating provided but the tree platform is used as a seating	
	Access	Yes	It is at the main access point to enter the settlement	
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry		
	Landscape	No		
16	**Photo**			
17	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	**Date**	25th September 2015

INVENTORY_3. OPEN SPACES				
	Database No.	3.7_open spaces_Garhbor		
1	**Name**	Near Ramee Talai		
	Current	**Not Available**		
	Historical	Not Available		
2	**Location**			
	Address			
	Gram Panchayat	Garhbor		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	**Typology**	**Garden /parks**	**Water Body**	**Open Space**
4	**Geo Co-ordinates**	25°15'9.46"N	73°41'24.76"E	
5	**Usage**			
	Past	It is located near Ramee Talai and is on the way to doodh talai. The procession of *Jhal Jhoolni* passes from here. It is also a major pause point or resting point for pilgrims going towards doodh talai as there is hand pump facility available here.		
	Present	The procession of Jhal Jhoolni still crosses this Chowk and it is still used as a resting poin for pilgrims. Surrounding areas have developed recntly and only modern construction can be seen in the vicinity.		
6	**Ownership**			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj/ Trust	Public		
7	**Local tradition associated with the site**	It falls on the main route of the procession is the main traditional significance of the site		
8	**Description of Site**	The Chowk is located near Ramee Talai and on the way to Doodh Talai. It is majory an open area or a small ground used as aresting space for pilgrims but has no maintenance and ammenities except for a hand pump. Surrounding areas have developed recently and only modern construction can be seen in the vicinity		
9	**Condition**	Good	Fair	**Poor**
10	**Significance**			
	at temple level	Main significance at the temple level it that, that it falls on the procession route.		
	at settlement level	It does not have much of importance on settlement level. It is just part of the procession route and is locted on the way to doodh Talai.		
11	**Visitation Pattern**			
	Pilgrim	Visited by Pilgrims for rest on the way to Doodh talai		
	Tourist	Information not available.		
	Local	Very few local people visiththis chowk		

12	**Usage Pattern**	**High/Medium/Low**	**Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)**	**Daily /Occasionally**
	by local residents	Low	All through out the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	Medium	All through out the day	Occasionally
	by tourists	Low		Occasionally
13	**Present Condition**			
	Site :			
	The sight has potential to be developed as it falls on the way to doodh talai and act as a resting point and it also fall on the procession route. Presently it is just an open spaces without any facilities fotr the pilgrims.			
	Surrounding :			
	The Chowk is mainly surrounded by modern construction.			
14	**Operation and Maintenance**			
	Authority	Maintained by Gram Panchayat		
	Quality	Good/Satisfactory /**Poor**/Unhygienic		
15	**Infrastructure and Facilities**	**Yes/No**	**Details**	
	Toilets	No		
	Drinking Water	Yes	A hand pump facility is available	
	Lighting	No		
	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No		
	Parking	No		
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	No		
	Access	Yes	It is located on the way to Doodh Talai	
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry		
	Landscape	No		
16	**Photo**			
17	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	**Date**	25th September 2015

INVENTORY_3. OPEN SPACES				
	Database No.	3.8_open spaces_Garhbor		
1	**Name**	Ramee Talai		
	Current	**Not Available**		
	Historical	Not Available		
2	**Location**			
	Address			
	Gram Panchayat	Garhbor		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	**Typology**	**Garden /parks**	**Water Body**	**Open Space**
4	**Geo Co-ordinates**	25°15'7.47"N	73°41'18.32"E	
5	**Usage**			
	Past	It is located next Ramee Talai and is on the way to doodh talai. A large fair is organised during the *Jhal Jhoolni* festival and there is a tree with thick foliage and a platform used as a community space for locals		
	Present	Presently it is still used as a fair ground and as a community space for locals.		
6	**Ownership**			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj/ Trust	Public		
7	**Local tradition associated with the site**	It is highly significant as the main fair of the *Jhal Jhoolni* festival is organised here and it also fall on the procession route of the festival.		
8	**Description of Site**	The site consinst of a large ground with two big trees and a platform it has roads on two side connecting to Doodh Talai		
9	**Condition**	Good	Fair	**Poor**
10	**Significance**			
	at temple level	There is no direct connection with temple but the fair during the festival of *Jhal Jhoolni* is held here and it falls on the procession route.		
	at settlement level	People gather around here for the fair of *Jhal Jhoolni* and it also used as a community space for locals to sit and chat.		
11	**Visitation Pattern**			
	Pilgrim	Visited by Pilgrims for the fair of *Jhal Jhoolni*		
	Tourist	Information not available.		
	Local	Visited by locals through out the day		
12	**Usage Pattern**	**High/Medium/Low**	**Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)**	**Daily /Occasionally**
	by local residents	High	All through out the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	High	All through out the day	Occasionally
	by tourists	Low		Occasionally

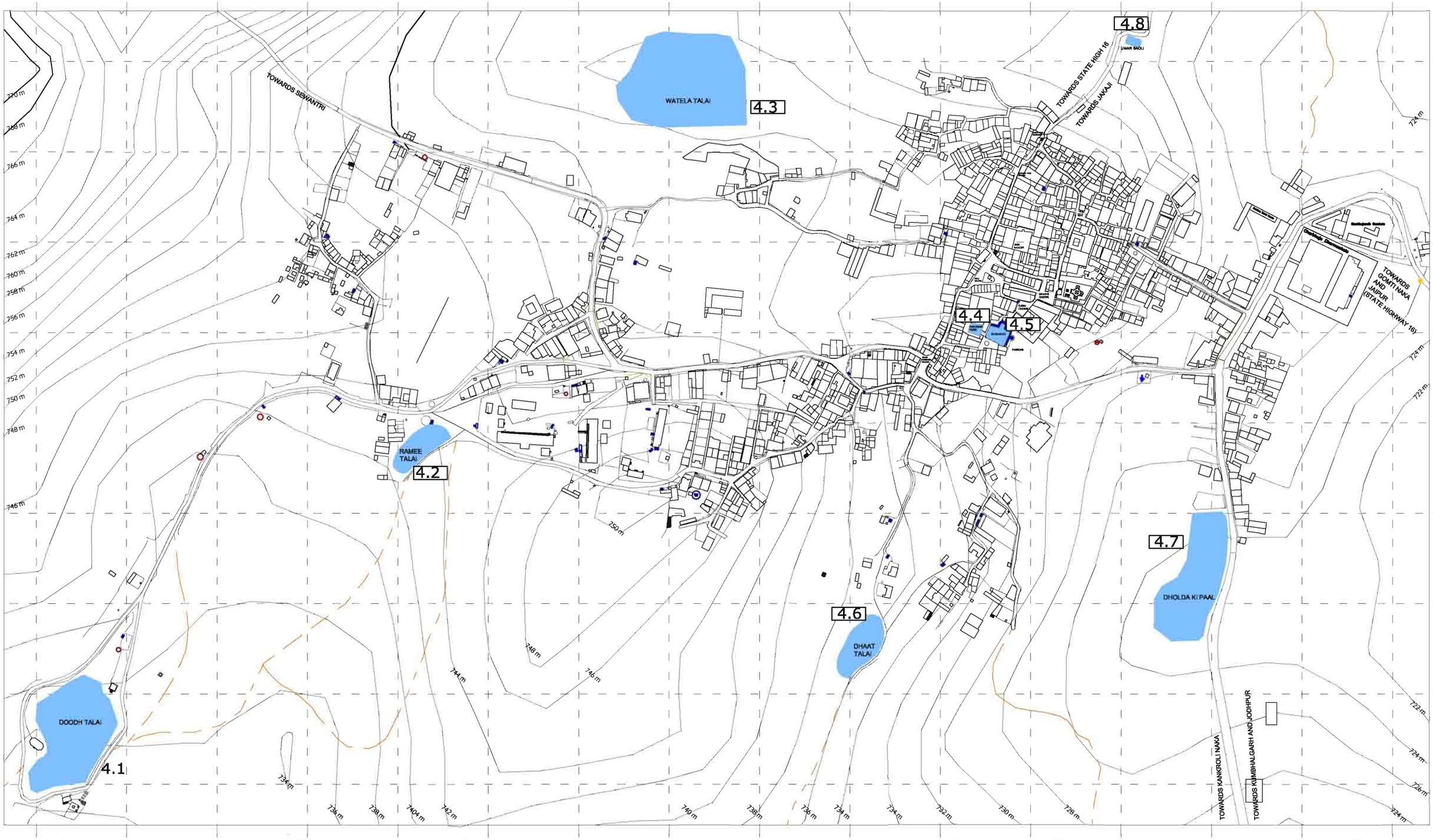
13	**Present Condition**			
	Site :			
	The site has a big fair ground with roads on two sides leading to Doodh Talai and all the basic ammenities are available. The tree platform is used by the locals as a community space to sit and chat.			
	Surrounding :			
	There is no major construction in surroundin area, most of the land is vacant			
14	**Operation and Maintenance**			
	Authority	Maintained by Gram Panchayat		
	Quality	Good/Satisfactory /**Poor**/Unhygienic		
15	**Infrastructure and Facilities**	**Yes/No**	**Details**	
	Toilets	Yes		
	Drinking Water	Yes		
	Lighting	No		
	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No		
	Parking	No		
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	Yes		
	Access	Yes	It is located on the way to Doodh Talai	
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry		
	Landscape	No		
16	**Photo**			
17	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	**Date**	25th Sept 2015

INVENTORY_3. OPEN SPACES				
	Database No.	3.9_open spaces_Garhbor		
1	**Name**	Near Balika School		
	Current	**Not Available**		
	Historical	Not Available		
2	**Location**			
	Address			
	Gram Panchayat	Garhbor		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	**Typology**	**Garden /parks**	**Water Body**	**Open Space**
4	**Geo Co-ordinates**	25°15'9.77"N	73°41'33.85"E	
5	**Usage**			
	Past	It is at the junction of two roads one leading towards Sawentri and other leading towards Shani Gate . There was a historic house with a big tree and platform and it was used as a community space for locals to gather around. The Procession of *Jhal Jhoolni* also passes from here.		
	Present	The historic House has been converted to a school, the procession still passes from this route and the tree platform is used by locals as a community space		
6	**Ownership**			
	Private/Govt./Samaj/Trust	Public		
7	**Local tradition associated with the site**	There is no specific tradition assosciated with it except that it falls on the procession route of *Jhal Jhoolni.*		
8	**Description of Site**	It is at the junction of two roads one leading towards Sawentri and other leading towards Shani Gate. There is a historic house which has been converted to a school. It has a huge shading tree with a platform used by locals as a community space		
9	**Condition**	Good	Fair	**Poor**
10	**Significance**			
	at temple level	There is no direct connection with temple but it falls on the procession route.		
	at settlement level	The junction connects two major roads of the settlement one leading to Sawentri and other to Shani Gate.		
11	**Visitation Pattern**			
	Pilgrim	Not very frequently visited by pilgrims		
	Tourist	Information not available.		
	Local	Visited by locals through out the day		

12	**Usage Pattern**	**High/Medium/Low**	**Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)**	**Daily /Occasionally**
	by local residents	High	All through out the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	Low		Occasionally
	by tourists	Low		Occasionally
13	**Present Condition**			
	Site :			
	It is at the junction of two roads one leading towards Sawentri and other leading towards Shani Gate. The tree platform is used as a community space by the locals for gatheings.			
	Surrounding :			
	There is a heritage building converted into a school and few residences.			
14	**Operation and Maintenance**			
	Authority	Maintained by Gram Panchayat		
	Quality	Good/Satisfactory /**Poor**/Unhygienic		
15	**Infrastructure and Facilities**	**Yes/No**	**Details**	
	Toilets	No		
	Drinking Water	Yes		
	Lighting	No		
	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No		
	Parking	No		
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	Yes		
	Access	Yes	It is located on the way to Doodh Talai	
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry		
	Landscape	No		
16	**Photo**			
17	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	**Date**	25th September 2015

INVENTORY_3. OPEN SPACES				
	Database No.	3.10_open spaces_Garhbor		
1	**Name**	Near Bhimkund		
	Current	**Not Available**		
	Historical	Not Available		
2	**Location**			
	Address			
	Gram Panchayat	Garhbor		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	**Typology**	**Garden /parks**	**Water Body**	**Open Space**
4	**Geo Co-ordinates**	25°15'10.53"N	73°41'39.80"E	
5	**Usage**			
	Past	It is a open space near Bhim Kund and Hanuman Kund which is used as a gathering space by pilgrims and locals who are visiting the Kund.		
	Present	It is still used by the pilgrims and locals as a gathering space.		
6	**Ownership**			
	Private/Govt./Samaj/ Trust	Public		
7	**Local tradition associated with the site**	There is no Specific tradition assosciated with the site.		
8	**Description of Site**	It is located in between Bhim Kund and Hanuman Kund, both of them are considered to be sacred. This open space has a tree with a platform and historic buildings in the sorrounding. The chatries on the corners of the kund abut this area and are used by people as a seating.		
9	**Condition**	Good	Fair	Poor
10	**Significance**			
	at temple level	The site has no significance at the temple level.		
	at settlement level	It is located in between two important kunds and it is used by locals as a gathering space.		
11	**Visitation Pattern**			
	Pilgrim	Visited by Pilgrims when they visit Bhim Kund or Hanuman Kund		
	Tourist	Information not available.		
	Local	Visited by locals through out the day		
12	**Usage Pattern**	**High/Medium/Low**	**Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)**	**Daily /Occasionally**
	by local residents	High	All through out the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	High	All through out the day	Occasionally
	by tourists	Low		Occasionally
13	**Present Condition**			
	Site :			

	The site still retains its vernaular character as the buildings in the surroundings have not changed with time. The huge shading tree provides gathering space for locals and pilgrims.			
	Surrounding :			
	The site is surrounded by residence of verncular style which maintains the character of the open space.			
14	**Operation and Maintenance**			
	Authority	Maintained by Gram Panchayat		
	Quality	Good/Satisfactory /**Poor**/Unhygienic		
15	**Infrastructure and Facilities**	**Yes/No**	**Details**	
	Toilets	Yes		
	Drinking Water	Yes		
	Lighting	No		
	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No		
	Parking	No		
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	Yes		
	Access	Yes	It is located on the way to Doodh Talai	
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry		
	Landscape	No		
16	**Photo**			
17	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	**Date**	25th September 2015



Notes :
1. All dimensions are in metres.
2. The size of the grid is 100m x 100m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan
Devasthan Department,
Rajasthan

DOCUMENTATION PLANS

SETTLEMENT LEVEL

GARHBOR, RAJSAMAND

DHARMSHALAS/ GUEST HOUSES AND OWNERSIP STATUS

4.1 DOODH TALAI
4.2 RAMEE TALAI
4.3 WATELA TALAI
4.4 HANUMAN KUND
4.5 BHIM KUND
4.6 DHAT TALAI
4.7 DOLDA KI PAAL
4.8 UMAR BAOLI

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

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SHEET D/TV/G/07

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Komal Potdar	Gurmeet S. Rai
Revision:	
Date	Details
29-04-2016	

INVENTORY_4. WATER BODIES				
	Database No.	4.1_Water bodies_Garhbor		
1	**Name**	Doddh talai		
	Current	Doddh talai		
	Historical	Doddh talai		
2	**Location**			
	Gram Panchayat	Garhbor		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	**Typology**	**Garden /parks**	**Water Body**	Open Space
4	**Geo Co-ordinates**	**25°14'55.59"N**	**73°41'3.40"E**	
5	**Usage**			
	Past	The Doodh talai has a high religious and social significance for the settlement, as it is one of the major natural catchment areas for seasonal water used for drinking purposes and for the celebration of the Jal Jhoolni mela.		
	Present	Celebration of the annual festival is carried out her. Also the water is supplied to Jawahar Sagar reservoir, which is used for irrigation and regular use purposes.		
6	**Ownership**			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj /Trust	**Public-** Doodh talai is under Billanam zameen and surrounding area is reserved for Mela Arakshit Zameen		
7	**Local tradition associated with the site**	Doodh talai is a seasonal catchment area. Major local tradition assosciated with Doodh Talai is relegious in nature. During the festival of Jhal Jhoolni Doodh Talai is most important pause point for the procession.At this point rites and rituals are performed and people gather all around to witness these the celebration and procesion of Sri Charbhuja ji.		
8	**Description of Site**	There are majorly two pavillions (Baradari) around the water body. The bigger pavilion used for public gathering is a simple structure with a irregular plan and a flat roof, devoid of any ornamentation. The other pavilion (Baradari) used for Jhal Jhoolni rituals on the other hand is more ornemental. It has a rectangular plan with arched openings on all the sides and a domical roof with flutes surrounded with crenellations.		
9	**Condition**	Good	Fair	**Poor**
10	**Significance**	It has major religious significance as it is an imporatnt pause point for the procession. The procession culminates at the Doodh Talai , they put the idol down at the pavilion and carry out the rituals of Jhal Jhoolni and people gather around in the surrounding area.		
	Temple level	There is no direct connection with temple but it falls on the procession route.		
	Settlement level	The junction connects two major roads of the settlement one leading to Sevantri and other to Shani Gate.		
11	**Visitation Pattern**			
	Pilgrim	Visited by pilgrims during festivals		
	Tourist	Information not available.		
	Local	Visited by locals through out the day		

12	**Usage Pattern**	**High/Medium/Low**	**Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)**	**Daily /Occasionally**
	by local residents	High	All through out the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	High	During mela	Occasionally
	by tourists	Low	During mela	Occasionally
13	**Present Condition**			
	Site :			
	The Doodh talai is maintained during the monsoons, to serve during the mela. Through out the year, the water drains out to the Jawahar Sagar reservoir.			
	Surrounding :			
	The hillocks surrounding the site have sparse shrub vegetation, not built up, which helps channelizing the water to the talai.			
14	**Operation and Maintenance**			
	Authority	Maintained by Gram Panchayat		
	Quality	Good/Satisfactory /**Poor**/Unhygienic		
15	**Infrastructure and Facilities**	**Yes/No**	**Details**	
	Toilets	No	No facitilites lead to open defecation during the huge gathering on festival days.	
	Drinking Water	No		
	Lighting	No		
	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No	Many pathways and paved roads lead to the area, however needs upgradation.	
	Parking	No		
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	No		
	Access	Yes	The talai can be accessed from major roads from the settlement, from Sawentri	
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry		
	Landscape	No		
16	**Photo**			

17	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	**Date**	25th September 2015

INVENTORY_4. WATER BODIES				
	Database No.	4.2_Water bodies_Garhbor		
1	**Name**	Ramee talai		
	Current	Ramee talai		
	Historical	Ramee talai		
2	**Location**			
	Gram Panchayat	Garhbor		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	**Typology**	**Garden /parks**	**Water Body**	Open Space
4	**Geo Co-ordinates**	**25°15'6.97"N**	**73°41'17.50"E**	
5	**Usage**			
	Past	Religious and congregations area, social use.		
	Present	Celebration of the mela, installation of shops, giant wheels, etc.		
6	**Ownership**			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj /Trust	**Public-** Ramee talai is under Bilanam zameen and surrounding area is reserved for Mela Arakshit Zameen		
7	**Local tradition associated with the site**	Ramee talai is a seasonal catchment area. Major local tradition assosciated with Ramee Talai is relegious in nature. During the festival of Jhal Jhoolni Doodh Talai is an important pause point for the procession. At this point Sri Charbhuja ji rests before continuing towards Doodh talia. People gather all around to witness these the celebration and procesion of Sri Charbhuja ji.		
8	**Description of Site**	The talai is located in Ramee chowk. It is a shallow catchment. The area around the talai is used as the Mela ground during the Jhal Jhoolni procession.		
9	**Condition**	Good	Fair	**Poor**
10	**Significance**	It has major relegious significance as it is an imporatnt pause point for the procession. The procession makes a quick stop at the Ramee Talai , they put the idol down at the pavilion a short distance from the talai and carry out the rituals of Jhal Jhoolni and people gather around in the surrounding area.		
	Temple level	There is no direct connection with temple but it falls on the procession route.		
	Settlement level	The junction connects two major roads of the settlement one leading to Sawentri and other to Shani Gate.		
11	**Visitation Pattern**			
	Pilgrim	Visited by pilgrims during festivals		
	Tourist	Information not available.		
	Local	Visited by locals through out the day		
12	**Usage Pattern**	**High/Medium/Low**	**Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)**	**Daily /Occasionally**
	by local residents	High	All through out the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	High	During mela	Occasionally
	by tourists	Low	During mela	Occasionally

13	**Present Condition**			
	Site :			
	The Ramee talai is fed by the monsoons, to serve during the mela. The catchment is shallow and the water is only used for livestock grazing.			
	Surrounding :			
	The talai is surrounded by the residential buildings and agricultural land surrounding the site have sparse shrub vegetation, not built up, which helps channelizing the water to the talai.			
14	**Operation and Maintenance**			
	Authority	Maintained by Gram Panchayat		
	Quality	Good/**Satisfactory** /**Poor**/Unhygienic		
15	**Infrastructure and Facilities**	**Yes/No**	**Details**	
	Toilets	No	No facitilites lead to open defecation during the huge gathering on festival days.	
	Drinking Water	Yes	Hand pumps installed in Ramee chowk	
	Lighting	Yes	Solar powered lamp posts installed in Ramee Chowk	
	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No	Many pathways and paved roads lead to the area, however needs upgradation.	
	Parking	No		
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	No		
	Access	Yes	The talai can be accessed from major roads from the settlement, from Sevantri	
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry		
	Landscape	No		
16	**Photo**			
17	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	**Date**	25th September 2015

INVENTORY_4. WATER BODIES				
	Database No.	4.3_Water bodies_Garhbor		
1	**Name**	Watela talai		
	Current	Watela talai		
	Historical	Watela talai		
2	**Location**			
	Gram Panchayat	Garhbor		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	**Typology**	**Garden /parks**	**Water Body**	Open Space
4	**Geo Co-ordinates**	**25°15'18.27"N**	**73°41'30.27"E**	
5	**Usage**			
	Past	Even though it is one of the major natural catchment areas for seasonal water, Watela talai has a no religious or social significance for the settlement.		
	Present	It is one of the major natural catchment areas for seasonal water. It is only used for agriculture purposes and livestock grazing.		
6	**Ownership**			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj /Trust	**Public**		
7	**Local tradition associated with the site**	There is no local tradition associated with the talai. The seasonal catchment is only used for irrigation purposes by the residents of the settlement.		
8	**Description of Site**	This seasonal catchment is fed by the rain water run-off from the hillocks surrounding it. One side of the catchment is restricted by the retaining wall. No further intervention has been done in and around the catchemnt hence leaving it to its natural state.		
9	**Condition**	**Good**	Fair	**Poor**
10	**Significance**			
	Temple level	There is no direct connection with temple		
	Settlement level	Catchment used only for irrigation purposes and livestock grazing by the residents of the settlement		
11	**Visitation Pattern**			
	Pilgrim	Not used by the pilgrims		
	Tourist	Information not available.		
	Local	Visited by locals through out the day		
12	**Usage Pattern**	**High/Medium/Low**	**Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)**	**Daily /Occasionally**
	by local residents	Medium	All through out the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	Low	During mela	Occasionally
	by tourists	Low	During mela	Occasionally
13	**Present Condition**			

	Site :			
	The Watela talai is a seasonal catchment that is fed by the rain water run-off from the hillocks surrounding it during monsoons. One side of the catchment is restricted by the retaining wall.			
	Surrounding :			
	The hillocks surrounding the site have sparse shrub vegetation, not built up, which helps channelizing the water to the talai.			
14	**Operation and Maintenance**			
	Authority	Maintained by Gram Panchayat		
	Quality	Good/**Satisfactory** /Poor/Unhygienic		
15	**Infrastructure and Facilities**	**Yes/No**	**Details**	
	Toilets	No	No facitilites lead to open defecation during the huge gathering on festival days.	
	Drinking Water	No		
	Lighting	No		
	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No	A narrow, uneven pathway leads to the talai	
	Parking	No		
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	No		
	Access	Yes	The talai is off the main routes of the settlement and can only be accessed by a off-road, narrow, uneven pathway.	
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry		
	Landscape	No		
16	**Photo**			
17	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	**Date**	25th September 2015

INVENTORY_4. WATER BODIES				
	Database No.	4.4_Water bodies_Garhbor		
1	**Name**	Hanuman kund		
	Current	Hanuman kund		
	Historical	Hanuman kund		
2	**Location**			
	Gram Panchayat	Garhbor		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	**Typology**	**Garden /parks**	**Water Body**	Open Space
4	**Geo Co-ordinates**	**25°15'10.81"N**	**73°41'39.17"E**	
5	**Usage**			
	Past	Religious activities, worship and sacred water for puja at the Sri Charbhuja ji temple		
	Present	Religious activities, worship and sacred water for puja at the Sri Charbhuja ji temple		
6	**Ownership**			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj /Trust	**Samaj-** The kund can only be accessed by the pujaris and their family. The access is only allowed for collecting water from the kund for puja and other religious activities performed in the temple.		
7	**Local tradition associated with the site**	The water from the kund is used in the religious activities and puja performed in Sri Charbhuja ji Temple.		
8	**Description of Site**	The kund is a rectangular enclosure with steps leading to the water. It is enclosed on all four sides by high boundary walls. A small local shrine and platform for puja is located within the premises		
9	**Condition**	**Good**	Fair	Poor
10	**Significance**			
	Temple level	It has a direct connection with temple as the sacred water for all religious activities and puja performed in the temple premises is collected from the kund.		
	Settlement level	The kund is located right beside the Bhim Kund and due to its restricted access, people only associate it with for the religious connection it has with Sri Charbhuja ji nath Tenple		
11	**Visitation Pattern**			
	Pilgrim	Visited by pilgrims during festivals		
	Tourist	Information not available.		
	Local	Visited by locals through out the day		
12	**Usage Pattern**	**High/Medium/Low**	**Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)**	**Daily /Occasionally**
	by local residents	Low	During Mela	Occasionally
	by pilgrims	Low	During Mela	Occasionally
	by tourists	Low	During Mela	Occasionally
13	**Present Condition**			
	Site :			

	Well maintained, water is clean.		
	Surrounding :		
	The site is located in the middle of the settlement alongside the Bhim kund and surrounded by dharamshalas.		
14	**Operation and Maintenance**		
	Authority	Maintained by Gram Panchayat	
	Quality	**Good**/Satisfactory /Poor/Unhygienic	
15	**Infrastructure and Facilities**	**Yes/No**	**Details**
	Toilets	Yes	Near the entrance of the Parking
	Drinking Water	Yes	Water Fountain constructed
	Lighting	No	
	Signage - Information	No	
	Signage-Descriptive	No	
	Pavements /walkways	Yes	Paved walkways, paved parking lot.
	Parking	No	
	Surveillance	No	
	Seating	No	
	Access	Yes	Accessed from the parking area leading to the Sarai chowk and the temple chowk
	Ticketed/open entry	Restricted Access	Only Pujaris and their family can access the kund
	Landscape	No	
16	**Photo**		
17	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	**Date** 25th September 2015

INVENTORY_4. WATER BODIES				
	Database No.	4.5_Water bodies_Garhbor		
1	**Name**	Bhim kund		
	Current	Bhim kund		
	Historical	Bhim kund		
2	**Location**			
	Gram Panchayat	Garhbor		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	**Typology**	**Garden /parks**	**Water Body**	Open Space
4	**Geo Co-ordinates**	**25°15'10.72"N**	**73°41'40.27"E**	
5	**Usage**			
	Past	Religious activities, bathing and worship		
	Present	Bathing and religious purposes		
6	**Ownership**			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj /Trust	**Public-** Under the ownership of Devasthan Dept., Maintained by Gram panchayat and locals		
7	**Local tradition associated with the site**	The Bhim kund is used mainly for worship, bathing before entering the temple and for offerings and puja		
8	**Description of Site**	The kund is a square enclosure with series of steps leading to the water. It has three chattirs at three corners. A small local shrine and platform for puja is located at the main entry point.		
9	**Condition**	**Good**	Fair	Poor
10	**Significance**			
	Temple level	Direct religious connection with the temple activites and of the pilgrims visiting the temple.		
	Settlement level	Religious significance.		
11	**Visitation Pattern**			
	Pilgrim	Visited by pilgrims during festivals		
	Tourist	Information not available.		
	Local	Visited by locals through out the day		
12	**Usage Pattern**	**High/Medium/Low**	**Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)**	**Daily /Occasionally**
	by local residents	High	All through out the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	High	During mela	Occasionally
	by tourists	High	During mela	Occasionally
13	**Present Condition**			
	Site :			
	Well maintained, water is clean.			
	Surrounding :			
	Parking area and the drinking water fountain is constructed adjacent to the kund.			
14	**Operation and Maintenance**			

	Authority	Ownership of Devasthan Dept.; Maintained by Gram Panchayat		
	Quality	Good/**Satisfactory** /Poor/Unhygienic		
15	**Infrastructure and Facilities**	**Yes/No**	**Details**	
	Toilets	Yes	Near the entrance of the parking.	
	Drinking Water	Yes	Water fountain constructed	
	Lighting	No		
	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No	Paved walkways, paved parking lot.	
	Parking	Yes	Paved parking area	
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	No		
	Access	Yes	Accessed from the parking area leading to the Sarai chowk and the temple chowk.	
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry		
	Landscape	Yes	Trees, sit out and small shrines around	
16	**Photo**			
17	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	**Date**	25th September 2015

INVENTORY_4. WATER BODIES				
	Database No.	4.6_Water bodies_Garhbor		
1	**Name**	Dhaat talai		
	Current	Dhaat talai		
	Historical	Dhaat talai		
2	**Location**			
	Gram Panchayat	Garhbor		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	**Typology**	**Garden /parks**	**Water Body**	Open Space
4	**Geo Co-ordinates**	**25°14'59.68"N**	**73°41'34.88"E**	
5	**Usage**			
	Past	NA		
	Present	Ground around the talai is used for celebration of festivals like Dashera.		
6	**Ownership**			
	Private/Govt./Samaj /Trust	**Public-** Dhaat talai is under Billanam zameen and surrounding area is reserved for Mela Arakshit Zameen		
7	**Local tradition associated with the site**	The ground around the talai is to celebrate festivals.		
8	**Description of Site**	The Dhaat talai is located on a higher level, with respect to the contours and topography of the settlement.		
9	**Condition**	Good	Fair	**Poor**
10	**Significance**			
	Temple level	NA		
	Settlement level	Social and religious significance and congregational space.		
11	**Visitation Pattern**			
	Pilgrim	NA		
	Tourist	NA		
	Local	Visited by locals, not very frequent.		
12	**Usage Pattern**	**High/Medium/Low**	**Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)**	**Daily /Occasionally**
	by local residents	Low	All day	Occasionally
	by pilgrims	Low	During mela	Occasionally
	by tourists	Low	During mela	Occasionally
13	**Present Condition**			
	Site :			
	The talai is ill-maintained, with very low water catchment and collection.			
	Surrounding :			
	The talai is surrounded by agricultural land surrounding the site have sparse shrub vegetation, not built up, which helps channelizing the water to the talai.			
14	**Operation and Maintenance**			
	Authority	Maintained by Gram Panchayat		
	Quality	Good/Satisfactory /**Poor**/**Unhygienic**		
15	**Infrastructure and Facilities**	**Yes/No**	**Details**	

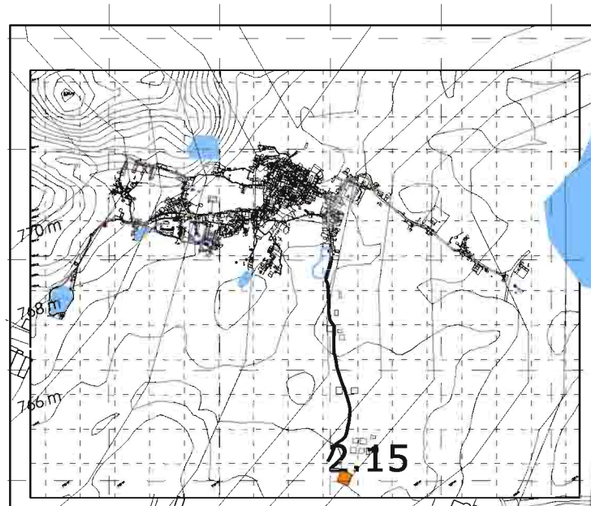
	Toilets	No	No facitilites lead to open defecation during the huge gathering on festival days.	
	Drinking Water	No		
	Lighting	No		
	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No	Dirt tracks present, leading to the Jawahar Sagar reservoir	
	Parking	No		
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	No		
	Access	Yes	The talai can be accessed from major roads from the settlement	
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry		
	Landscape	No		
16	**Photo**			
17	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	**Date**	25th September 2015

INVENTORY_4. WATER BODIES				
	Database No.	4.7_Water bodies_Garhbor		
1	**Name**	Dholda ki pal		
	Current	Dholda ki pal		
	Historical	Dholda ki pal		
2	**Location**			
	Gram Panchayat	Garhbor		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	**Typology**	**Garden /parks**	**Water Body**	Open Space
4	**Geo Co-ordinates**	**25°15'1.43"N**	**73°41'47.96"E**	
5	**Usage**			
	Past	Information unavailable		
	Present	This catchment is at the lowermost level with respect to the terrain of the village, hence all the rain water and sewage in drained into it.		
6	**Ownership**			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj /Trust	**Public**		
7	**Local tradition associated with the site**	NA		
8	**Description of Site**	This catchment is a carrier the waste water, rain water and sewage drainage from the settlement. Surrounded by agricultural fields. The site is neglected and ill-maintained and hub of waste plastic and garbage.		
9	**Condition**	Good	Fair	**Poor**
10	**Significance**			
	Temple level	NA		
	Settlement level	Lower most collection point of the waste water, needs maintainance and STPs and filteration units		
11	**Visitation Pattern**			
	Pilgrim	NA		
	Tourist	NA		
	Local	NA		
12	**Usage Pattern**	**High/Medium/Low**	**Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)**	**Daily /Occasionally**
	by local residents	NA	NA	NA
	by pilgrims	NA	NA	NA
	by tourists	NA	NA	NA
13	**Present Condition**			
	Site :			
	This catchment is a carrier the waste water, rain water and sewage drainage from the settlement. Surrounded by agricultural fields. The site is neglected and ill-maintained and hub of waste plastic and garbage.			
	Surrounding :			

	Agricultural fields surround this site. The high sewage dump and ill-maintenance can lead to contamination of ground water and have negative impacts of the agriculutral fields.			
14	**Operation and Maintenance**			
	Authority	Maintained by Gram Panchayat		
	Quality	Good/Satisfactory /**Poor**/Unhygienic		
15	**Infrastructure and Facilities**	**Yes/No**	**Details**	
	Toilets	No		
	Drinking Water	No		
	Lighting	No		
	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No		
	Parking	No		
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	No		
	Access	Yes	The lake is accessed from the main artery of the settlement, leading to Kankroli naka	
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry		
	Landscape	No		
16	**Photo**			
17	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	**Date**	25th September 2015

INVENTORY_4. WATER BODIES				
	Database No.	4.8_Water bodies_Garhbor		
1	**Name**	Umar Baoli		
	Current	Umar Baoli		
	Historical	Umar Baoli		
2	**Location**			
	Gram Panchayat	Garhbor		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	**Typology**	**Garden /parks**	**Water Body**	Open Space
4	**Geo Co-ordinates**	**25°15'20.86"N**	**73°41'45.15"E**	
5	**Usage**			
	Past	Religious and daily use.		
	Present	Drinking water, water used for worship of the main temple.		
6	**Ownership**			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj /Trust	**Public-** Maintained by the Gram Panchayat		
7	**Local tradition associated with the site**	Religious significance, water from kund is used to worship Charbhuja ji in the main temple. Also, local traditions associated with dieties located with in the baoli.		
8	**Description of Site**	The baoli is constructed in the local architectural design, using local stone in dry rubble masonry. The site is surrounded by agricultural fields and chhatris.		
9	**Condition**	Good	**Fair**	Poor
10	**Significance**	One of the important water bodies (religious kunds) in the settlement, religious importance.		
	Temple level	Water from the baoli is used for worshipping.		
	Settlement level	Located near the historical gate, one of the main accesses to the historc settlement.		
11	**Visitation Pattern**			
	Pilgrim	Visited by pilgrims during festivals		
	Tourist	Information not available.		
	Local	Visited by locals through out the day		
12	**Usage Pattern**	**High/Medium/Low**	**Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)**	**Daily /Occasionally**
	by local residents	High	All through out the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	Low	During mela	Occasionally
	by tourists	Low	During mela	Occasionally
13	**Present Condition**			
	Site :			
	Fairly maintained			
	Surrounding :			
	Surrounded by agricultural fields. Adjacent to road leading to Jakaji village.			
14	**Operation and Maintenance**			
	Authority	Maintained by Gram Panchayat		

	Quality	Good/**Satisfactory** /Poor/Unhygienic		
15	**Infrastructure and Facilities**	**Yes/No**	**Details**	
	Toilets	No		
	Drinking Water	No		
	Lighting	No		
	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No		
	Parking	No		
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	No		
	Access	Yes	Adjacent to road leading Umar baoli darwaja and to Jakaji village	
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry		
	Landscape	No		
16	**Photo**			
17	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	**Date**	25th September 2015



WATELA TALAI

RAMEE TALAI

TOWARDS STATE HIGH 16

TOWARDS JAKAJI

UMAR BADLI

2.1 BUS STAND SARAI
2.2 CHARBHUJA NATH DHARAMSHALA
2.3 CHARBHUJA NATH DHARAMSHALA
2.4 GOVARDHAN DHARAMSHALA
2.5 CHARBHUJA GUEST HOUSE
2.6 PUJARI GUEST HOUSE
2.7 RAJMANDIR GUEST HOUSE
2.8 TULSI BHAWAN
2.9 NAI SARAI
2.10 SHREE NATH GUEST HOUSE
2.11 JAIN DHARAMSHALA (OLD)
2.12 JAIN DHARAMSHALA (NEW)
2.13 VAGADWAL BHAWAN
2.14 MAHESHWARI BHAWAN
2.15 SOHNI SAMAJ DHRAMSHALA
2.16 RANKAWAT VAISNAV BHAWAN
2.17 POORNIMA GUEST HOUSE
2.18 SRI VISHWAKARMA JAGID BRAHMIN SUTAR SAMAJ-CHARO CHOWKHALA KI DHARAMSHALA
2.19 VISHWAKARMA VANSH SUTHARO KA NYATI NHOHARA

Notes :
1. All dimensions are in metres.
2. The size of the grid is 50m x 50m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan
Devasthan Department,
Rajasthan

DOCUMENTATION PLANS

SETTLEMENT LEVEL

GARHBOR,
RAJSAMAND

DHARMSHALAS/
GUEST HOUSES

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

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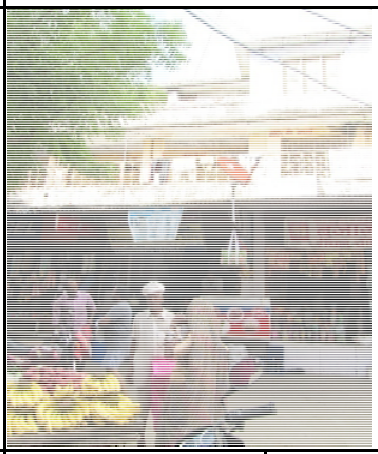
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Komal Potdar	Gurmeet S. Rai
Revision:	
Date	Details
29-04-2016	

INVENTORY_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY			
	Building No.	2.1/Accomodation/ Garhbor	
1	**Name**	Dharamshala, Devasthan Dept.	
2	**Co-ordinates**	25° 15.210'N; 73° 41.857'E	
3	**Ownership of land**	Public- Devasthan Department, Rajasthan	
4	**Year of Establishment**	Before 1980	Approx. 300-400 year old Dharamshala. The building was originally the palace of the Maharaja of Mewar (Raja Uday Singhji). The building is said to ioncompletely built owing to the death of the Maharaja.
5	**Affiliation**	Devasthan Department	
6	**Whether on temple premises**	No	The dharamshala is located on the main artery of Garhbor.
7	**Whether within temple premises**	No	
8	**No. of employees**	Less than 5	Employees recruited by the tenants and not the dharamshala.
9	**No. of visitors every year**		Upto 50,000. These are pligrims who rest, and participate in the communal gatherings during the festival. This number only indicates the visitors as no residential facility is provided to pilgrims.
10	**No. of rooms**	Less than 50	NA
11	**No. of beds**		NA
12	**Occupancy (in %)**	60% occupied	NA
13	**Source of funding**	Government funding and tenancy	
	Plot area	Built up:	
14		Open Area:	NA
15	**Building Height**	G	Ground floor is commercial use facing the main road and residences in the interior.
16	**Facilities**		The building has mixed use. Commercial area facingthe main road and residences on the interior. The two levels of the palace have ben rented to private tenants as well as trusts which run bhojanalaya (Mess) and shops selling food grains, food, daily utilities, mechanics etc. this building is majorly converted into a resting spaces, a community space during the mela and the pilgrims are provided with food, water and medical facilites.No toilet is present in the building.
17	**Room Rent**	Rs. 50-500/-	
18	**Any additional facilities provided during festivals**	The a temporary pandal is installed in the central courtyard for common acticiteis and programmes of song and dance associated with the festival. Many other temporary stalls for water, food, medicines are put up for pilgrims.	

19	**Photographs**		
20	**Person incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	23-09-2015

INVENTORY_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY			
	Building No.	2.2/Accomodation/ Garhbor	
1	**Name**	Shri Charbhuja Nath, Devasthan Dharamshala	
2	**Co-ordinates**	25° 15.202'N; 73° 41.684'E	
3	**Ownership of land**	Public- Devasthan Department, Rajasthan	
4	**Year of Establishment**	Before 1980	Approx. 100-200 year old Dharamshala. The building has mixed land use, with rented commericla spaces at the ground floor and rooms on the first floor.
5	**Affiliation**	Devasthan Department	
6	**Whether on temple premises**	Yes	The dharamshla is located at the historical entrance gate of the temple, in the Old Sarai chowk. This dharamshalas is of mixed use, with commercial on the ground floor and residential on the first.
7	**Whether within temple premises**	No	
8	**No. of employees**	Less than 2	
9	**No. of visitors every year**	Upto 3000	
10	**No. of rooms**	8 rooms	
11	**No. of beds**	Approximately 30	
12	**Occupancy (in %)**	50 % occupied	Full occupancy during the Festival period.
13	**Source of funding**	Government funding and tenancy	
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable
14		Open Area:	No open area
15	**Building Height**	G+1	Ground floor is commercial, with shops on rent. First floor has rooms and utilities (toilet area)
16	**Facilities**		Only residential facility, with separate toilets and bathrooms.
17	**Room Rent**	Rs. 50-100/-	
18	**Any additional facilities provided during festivals**	Information unavailable	
19	**Photographs**		
20	**Person incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	22-09-2015

INVENTORY_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY

	Building No.	2.3/Accomodation/ Garbhor	
1	**Name**	Shri Charbhuja Nath, Devasthan Dharamshala	
2	**Co-ordinates**	25° 15.177'N; 73° 41.651'E	
3	**Ownership of land**	Public- Devasthan Department, Rajasthan	
4	**Year of Establishment**	Before 1980	Approx. 100-200 year old Dharamshala
5	**Affiliation**	Devasthan Department	
6	**Whether on temple premises**	No	The dharamshla is located near the Hanuman kund and the Bhim kund, associated mainly with the temple activities.
7	**Whether within temple premises**	No	
8	**No. of employees**	Less than 2	
9	**No. of visitors every year**	Upto 2000	
10	**No. of rooms**	Upto 5 rooms	
11	**No. of beds**	Approximately 10	
12	**Occupancy (in %)**	10-20 % occupied.	Full occupancy during the Festival period.
13	**Source of funding**	Government funding and tenancy	
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable
15	**Building Height**	G	
16	**Facilities**		Only residential facility, no toilet facility.
17	**Room Rent**	Rs. 50-100/-	
18	**Any additional facilities provided during festivals**		Information unavailable
19	**Photographs**		
20	**Person incharge**	Pragya Tyagi	26-09-2015

INVENTORY_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY

	Building No.	2.4/Accomodation/ Garbhor	
1	**Name**	Govardhan Dharamshala	
3	**Co-ordinates**	25° 15.185'N; 73° 41.692'E	
2	**Ownership of land**	Private	
4	**Year of Establishment**	Before 1980	Approx. 100 year old Dharamshala, building is renewed and extended, interiors renovated, painted.
5	**Affiliation**	Maheshwari Samaj	Privately owned by Mr. Rakesh Bichmi, Jodhpur
6	**Whether on temple premises**	Yes	The dharamshla is located at the historical entrance gate of the temple, North side of the Dharamshala is adjoining to the Devasthan Building facing the main temple chowk.
7	**Whether within temple premises**	No	
8	**No. of employees**	Less than 5	
9	**No. of visitors every year**	Upto 5000	
10	**No. of rooms**	Less than 100	
11	**No. of beds**	Approx. 200	
12	**Occupancy (in %)**	50-60% occupied	Full occupancy during the Festival period.
13	**Source of funding**	Private funding	
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable
15	**Building Height**	G+1	
16	**Facilities**		Only residential facility, with attached toilets and bathroom and drinking water.
17	**Room Rent**	Rs. 300-800/-	
18	**Any additional facilities provided during festivals**		More people can be accomodated in the verandah, and activities such as community cooking is carried out in the verandah.
19	**Photographs**		
20	**Person incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	22-09-2015

INVENTORY_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY

	Building No.	2.5/Accomodation/Garbhor	
1	**Name**	Charbhuja Guest House	
2	**Co-ordinates**	25° 15.187'N; 73° 41.680'E	
3	**Ownership of land**	Private	
4	**Year of Establishment**	2010-2015	New dharmshala building
5	**Affiliation**	Gurjar Samaj	Privately owned
6	**Whether on temple premises**	Yes	The dharamshla is located at the Sarai chowk near the historical entrance gate of the temple.
7	**Whether within temple premises**	No	
8	**No. of employees**	Upto 10	
9	**No. of visitors every year**	Upto 2000	
10	**No. of rooms**	Less than 10	
11	**No. of beds**	Approximately 30	
12	**Occupancy (in %)**	30-40%	Full occupancy during the Festival period.
13	**Source of funding**	Private funding	
	Plot area	Built up:	40' x 23'
14		Open Area:	No open area
15	**Building Height**	G+3	
16	**Facilities**		Only residential facility, with attached toilets and bathroom and drinking water. Some shops on the ground floor rented out.
17	**Room Rent**	Rs. 300-800/-	
18	**Any additional facilities provided during festivals**		Information unavailable
19	**Photographs**		
20	**Person in charge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	22-09-2015

	INVENTORY_ACCOMODATION FACILITY		
	Building No.	06/Accommodation/Garbhor	
1	**Name**	Pujari Guest house	
2	**Co-ordinates**	25° 15.196'N; 73° 41.659'E	
3	**Ownership of land**	Private	
4	**Year of Establishment**	1990-2000	New Dharamshala
5	**Affiliation**	Pujari Samaj	Privately owned.
6	**Whether on temple premises**	Yes	The dharamshla is located at the historical entrance gate of the temple, in the main Sarai chowk.
7	**Whether within temple premises**	No	
8	**No. of employees**	Less than 10	
9	**No. of visitors every year**	Upto 5000	
10	**No. of rooms**	30-40	
11	**No. of beds**	Approx. 100	
12	**Occupancy (in %)**	50 % occupied.	Full occupancy during the Festival period.
13	**Source of funding**	Private funding	
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable
15	**Building Height**	G+3	
16	**Facilities**		Residential facility, with attached and common toilets and bathroom and drinking water. Space for community kitchen and congregational hall and open courtyard
17	**Room Rent**	Rs. 300-1500/-	
18	**Any additional facilities provided during festivals**		More people can be accommodated in the verandah, and activities such as community cooking is carried out in the verandah.
19	**Photographs**		
20	**Person incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	22-09-2015

INVENTORY_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY

	Building No.	2.7/Accomodation/ Garbhor	
1	**Name**	Raj Mandir Guest house	
2	**Co-ordinates**	25° 15.248'N; 73° 41.732'E	
3	**Ownership of land**	Private	
4	**Year of Establishment**	1990-2000	New dharamshala
5	**Affiliation**	Private	
6	**Whether on temple premises**	No	The dharamshla is located at the Mira Bai chowk, which has historical and cultural significance. This dharamshalas is of mixed use, with commercial on the ground floor and residential on the first.
7	**Whether within temple premises**	No	
8	**No. of employees**	Less than 5	
9	**No. of visitors every year**	Upto 3000	
10	**No. of rooms**	20 rooms	
11	**No. of beds**	Approximately 40	
12	**Occupancy (in %)**	30-40 % occupied.	Full occupancy during the Festival period.
13	**Source of funding**	Private funding and tenancy	
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable
14		Open Area:	No open area
15	**Building Height**	G+2	Ground floor is commercial with three shops and a congrgational hall used during the festival as community hall and kitchen by the visitors of the guest house.First ans second floor has rooms and utilities (toilet area)
16	**Facilities**		Only residential facility, with separate toilets and bathrooms.
17	**Room Rent**	Rs. 300-10800/-	
18	**Any additional facilities provided during festivals**	Community hall on the ground floor	This space is utilized for activites related to the festival for the visitors of the guest house and the affliated samaj.

19	**Photographs**		
20	**Person incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	22-09-2015

INVENTORY_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY

	Building No.	2.8/Accommodation/Garbhor	
1	**Name**	Tulsi Bhavan	
3	**Co-ordinates**	25° 15.196'N; 73° 41.678'E	
2	**Ownership of land**	Private	
4	**Year of Establishment**	1990-2000	New building constructed on old plots
5	**Affiliation**	Pujari Samaj	Privately owned.
6	**Whether on temple premises**	Yes	The dharamshla is located at the historical entrance gate of the temple, in the Sarai chowk.
7	**Whether within temple premises**	No	
8	**No. of employees**	Less than 5	
9	**No. of visitors every year**	Upto 2000	
10	**No. of rooms**	8 rooms	
11	**No. of beds**	less than 20	
12	**Occupancy (in %)**	50% occupied.	Full occupancy during the Festival period.
13	**Source of funding**	Private funding	
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable
14		Open Area:	No open area
15	**Building Height**	G+2	The ground floor is commercial, shops rented out and other floors are rooms for the pilgrims.
16	**Facilities**		Only residential facility, with attached toilets and bathroom and drinking water.
17	**Room Rent**	Rs. 300-800/-	
18	**Any additional facilities provided during festivals**		Information unavailable
19	**Photographs**		
20	**Person incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	22-09-2015

INVENTORY_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY

	Building No.	2.10/Accomodation/ Garbhor	
1	**Name**	Nai Sarai	
2	**Co-ordinates**	25° 15.192'N; 73° 41.667'E	
3	**Ownership of land**	Private	
4	**Year of Establishment**	1990-2000	New dharamshala
5	**Affiliation**	Private	
6	**Whether on temple premises**	No	The dharamshla is located at the historical entrance gate of the temple, in the Sarai chowk.
7	**Whether within temple premises**	No	
8	**No. of employees**	Less than 5	
9	**No. of visitors every year**	Upto 3000	
10	**No. of rooms**	15 rooms	
11	**No. of beds**	Approximately 30	
12	**Occupancy (in %)**	30 % occupied.	Full occupancy during the Festival period.
13	**Source of funding**	Private funding and tenancy	
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable
14		Open Area:	No open area
15	**Building Height**	G+2	Ground floor is commercial with shops rnted out and the other floors have rooms for pilgrims
16	**Facilities**		Only residential facility, with attached toilets and bathroom and drinking water.
17	**Room Rent**	Rs. 300-500/-	
18	**Any additional facilities provided during festivals**		Information unavailable
19	**Photographs**		
20	**Person incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	22-09-2015

INVENTORY_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY

	Building No.	2.10/Accomodation/ Garbhor	
1	**Name**	Shreenath Guest house	
2	**Co-ordinates**	25° 15.220'N; 73° 41.698'E	
3	**Ownership of land**	Private	
4	**Year of Establishment**	1990-2000	New dharamshala
5	**Affiliation**	Private	
6	**Whether on temple premises**	No	The dharamshala is located in the main temple chowk
7	**Whether within temple premises**	No	
8	**No. of employees**	Less than 5	
9	**No. of visitors every year**	Upto 3000	
10	**No. of rooms**	6 Rooms	
11	**No. of beds**	Approximately 30	
12	**Occupancy (in %)**	30% occupied.	Full occupancy during the Festival period.
13	**Source of funding**	Private funding and tenancy	
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable
14		Open Area:	No open area
15	**Building Height**	G+2	Ground floor is open front collonaed courtyard, semi public space. Other flors have rooms whicha re rented out.
16	**Facilities**		Only residential facility, with attached toilets and bathroom and drinking water.
17	**Room Rent**	Rs. 300-1000/-	
18	**Any additional facilities provided during festivals**		Information unavailable
19	**Photographs**		
20	**Person incharge**	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	22-09-2015

INVENTORY_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY

	Building No.	2.11/Accomodation/ Garbhor	
1	**Name**	Jain dharamshala	
2	**Co-ordinates**	25° 15.142'N; 73° 41.638'E	
3	**Ownership of land**	Private-Jain Samaj	
4	**Year of Establishment**	Before 1980	New dharamshala
5	**Affiliation**	Private	
6	**Whether on temple premises**	No	The dharamshala is Locate near the Shani gate, outside the historic core area.
7	**Whether within temple premises**	No	
8	**No. of employees**	Less than 5	
9	**No. of visitors every year**	Upto 3000	
10	**No. of rooms**	Less than 50 rooms	
11	**No. of beds**	Approximately 30	
12	**Occupancy (in %)**	20-30% occupied.	Full occupancy during the Festival period.
13	**Source of funding**	Private funding and tenancy	
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable
15	**Building Height**	G+1	Rooms on the ground and first floors, with community kitchen area and central open courtyard.
16	**Facilities**		Only residential facility, with attached toilets and bathroom and drinking water.
17	**Room Rent**	Rs. 300-1000/-	
18	**Any additional facilities provided during festivals**		Information unavailable
19	**Photographs**		
20	**Person incharge**	Komal Potdar	26-09-2015

INVENTORY_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY

	Building No.	2.12/Accomodation/ Garbhor	
1	**Name**	New Jain Dharamshala	
2	**Co-ordinates**	25° 15.119'N; 73° 41.694'E	
3	**Ownership of land**	Private, Jain Samaj	
4	**Year of Establishment**	Under Construction	New dharamshala
5	**Affiliation**	Private	
6	**Whether on temple premises**	No	Near the Parking leading to the Bhim Kund and the Sarai Chowk
7	**Whether within temple premises**	No	
8	**No. of employees**	NA	
9	**No. of visitors every year**	NA	
10	**No. of rooms**	Less than 50 rooms	
11	**No. of beds**	NA	
12	**Occupancy (in %)**	NA	
13	**Source of funding**	Private funding and tenancy	
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable
15	**Building Height**	G+2	
16	**Facilities**		Residential, facility, front opne area and parking area.
17	**Room Rent**	NA	
18	**Any additional facilities provided during festivals**	NA	
19	**Photographs**		
20	**Person incharge**	Komal Potdar	25-09-2015

INVENTORY_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY

	Building No.	2.13/Accomodation/ Garbhor	
1	**Name**	Vagadwal Bhavan	
2	**Co-ordinates**	25° 15.202'N; 73° 41.684'E	
3	**Ownership of land**	Private	
4	**Year of Establishment**	1990-2000	Dharamshala constructed on the fringes of the historic core village, on agricultural lands, mainly to serve as dharamshala and community kitchen during the festival
5	**Affiliation**	Gurjar Samaj	Privately owned.
6	**Whether on temple premises**	No	Located on the fringes of the historic core area
7	**Whether within temple premises**	No	
8	**No. of employees**	Less than 5	
9	**No. of visitors every year**	Upto 5000	
10	**No. of rooms**	25 rooms	
11	**No. of beds**	Approximately 60	
12	**Occupancy (in %)**	30-40%	Full occupancy during the Festival period. Through out the year, approx. 30 % occupied.
13	**Source of funding**	Private funding	
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable
15	**Building Height**	G+1	Ground floor is built up, first floor is under cosntruction.
16	**Facilities**		Residential facility, with attached toilets and bathroom and drinking water. Common community kitchen for cooking and two halls serving as congregational spaces.
17	**Room Rent**	Rs. 300-800/-	
18	**Any additional facilities provided during festivals**		Information unavailable
19	**Photographs**		
20	**Person Incharge**	Pragya Tyagi	26-09-2015

INVENTORY_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY

	Building No.	2.14/Accomodation/ Garbhor	
1	**Name**	Sri Akhil Bharatiya Maheshwari Seva Sadan	
2	**Co-ordinates**	25° 14.493'N; 73° 41.866'E	
3	**Ownership of land**	Private Trust	
4	**Year of Establishment**	1990-2000	Dharamshala constructed on the fringes near the Kankroli Naka, connecting to the State Highway 16
5	**Affiliation**	Maheshwari Samaj	Private trust
6	**Whether on temple premises**	No	The dharamshla is located at the historical entrance gate of the temple, in the main chowk.
7	**Whether within temple premises**	No	
8	**No. of employees**	Less than 20	
9	**No. of visitors every year**	Upto 5000	
10	**No. of rooms**	100	
11	**No. of beds**	Approximately 250	
12	**Occupancy (in %)**	30-40%	Full occupancy during the Festival period. Rest of the year, the place is rented for marriages and private functions.
13	**Source of funding**	Private funding	
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable
15	**Building Height**	G+3	Ground floor has a common congregational space cum lobby, dining hall, courtyard. The area has and internal circulation road, garden and temple with in the complex.
16	**Facilities**		Residential facility, with attached toilets and bathroom and drinking water. Common community kitchen for cooking and two halls serving as congregational spaces.
17	**Room Rent**	Rs. 200-400/- for pilgrim of Maheshwari Samaj, Rs. 400-1000/- for others.	Residential facility, dinning room, temple, garden, security, service area.
18	**Any additional facilities provided during festivals**		Information unavailable

19	**Photographs**		
20	**Person Incharge**	Pragya Tyagi	26-09-2015

INVENTORY_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY

	Building No.	2.15/Accomodation/ Garbhor	
1	**Name**	Sohni Samaj Dharamshala	
2	**Co-ordinates**	25° 15.117'N; 73° 41.543'E	
3	**Ownership of land**	Private	
4	**Year of Establishment**	1990-2000	New dharamshala
5	**Affiliation**	Sohni Samaj	
6	**Whether on temple premises**	No	The dharamshla is located in the Area Vaishu Para, fringes of the historic core city area.
7	**Whether within temple premises**	No	
8	**No. of employees**	NA	
9	**No. of visitors every year**	NA	
10	**No. of rooms**	Less than 15	
11	**No. of beds**	Approximately 30	
12	**Occupancy (in %)**		NA
13	**Source of funding**	Private funding and tenancy	
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable
14		Open Area:	No open area
15	**Building Height**	G	
16	**Facilities**		Only residential facility, with separate toilets and bathrooms, one common hall and kitchen.
17	**Room Rent**	Information unavailable	
18	**Any additional facilities provided during festivals**	Information unavailable	
19	**Photographs**		
20	**Person incharge**	Komal Potdar	25-09-2015

INVENTORY_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY

	Building No.	2.16/Accomodation/ Garbhor	
1	**Name**	Rankawat Vaishnav Bhawan	
2	**Co-ordinates**	25° 15.324'N; 73° 41.635'E	
3	**Ownership of land**	Private	
4	**Year of Establishment**	Under construction	
5	**Affiliation**	Vaishnav Samaj	
6	**Whether on temple premises**	No	The plot for dharamshala is located on the outskirts of the village, outside the historic gate, Umar Baoli darwaza.
7	**Whether within temple premises**	No	
8	**No. of employees**	NA	
9	**No. of visitors every year**	NA	
10	**No. of rooms**	37 rooms	
11	**No. of beds**	Approximately 60	
12	**Occupancy (in %)**	NA	
13	**Source of funding**	Private	
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable
15	**Building Height**	G+2	Ground floor is dedicated for dormitary and congregational areas and rooms on the first and second floor.
16	**Facilities**		Only residential facility, with attached and separate toilets and bathrooms, central courtyard and common hall.
17	**Room Rent**	Information unavailable	
18	**Any additional facilities provided during festivals**	Information unavailable	
19	**Photographs**		
20	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar	28-09-2015

	INVENTORY_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY		
	Building No.	2.17/Accomodation/ Garbhor	
1	**Name**	Purnima guest house	
2	**Co-ordinates**	25° 15.241'N; 73° 41.856'E	
3	**Ownership of land**	Private	
4	**Year of Establishment**	2000-2010	
5	**Affiliation**	Private	
6	**Whether on temple premises**	No	The plot for dharamshal is located on the outskirts of the village, outside the historic gate, Umar Baoli darwaza.
7	**Whether within temple premises**	No	
8	**No. of employees**	Information unavailable	
9	**No. of visitors every year**	Information unavailable	
10	**No. of rooms**	25 rooms	
11	**No. of beds**	Approximately 60	
12	**Occupancy (in %)**	30-40%	Full occupancy during the Festival period.
13	**Source of funding**	Private	
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable
15	**Building Height**	G+1	Ground floor has mixed land use, with shops rented on the ground floor facing the main street and room on the interiors. First floor has rooms for pilgrims.
16	**Facilities**		Only residential facility, with attached and separate toilets and bathrooms, garden, parking area, security,
17	**Room Rent**	Rs. 300-1500/-	
18	**Any additional facilities provided during festivals**	Information unavailable	
19	**Photographs**		
20	**Person Incharge**	Pragya Tyagi	22-09-2015

INVENTORY_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY

	Building No.	2.18/Accomodation/ Garbhor	
1	**Name**	Sri Vishwakarma Jagid Brahmin Sutar Samaj- Charo Chowkhala ki	
2	**Co-ordinates**	25° 15.129'N 73° 41.579'E	
3	**Ownership of land**	Private	
4	**Year of Establishment**	Before 1980	
5	**Affiliation**	Sri Vishwakarma Jagid Brahmin Sutar Samaj	
6	**Whether on temple premises**	No	The dharamshla is located in the Area Vaishu Para, fringes of the historic core city area.
7	**Whether within temple premises**	No	
8	**No. of employees**	Information unavailable	
9	**No. of visitors every year**	Information unavailable	
10	**No. of rooms**	Less than 20 rooms	
11	**No. of beds**	Less than 50	
12	**Occupancy (in %)**	NA	
13	**Source of funding**	Private	
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable
15	**Building Height**	G	
16	**Facilities**		Only residential facility, with attached and separate toilets and bathrooms, central open courtyard.
17	**Room Rent**	Information unavailable	
18	**Any additional facilities provided during festivals**	Information unavailable	
19	**Photographs**		
20	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar	28-09-2015

INVENTORY_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY

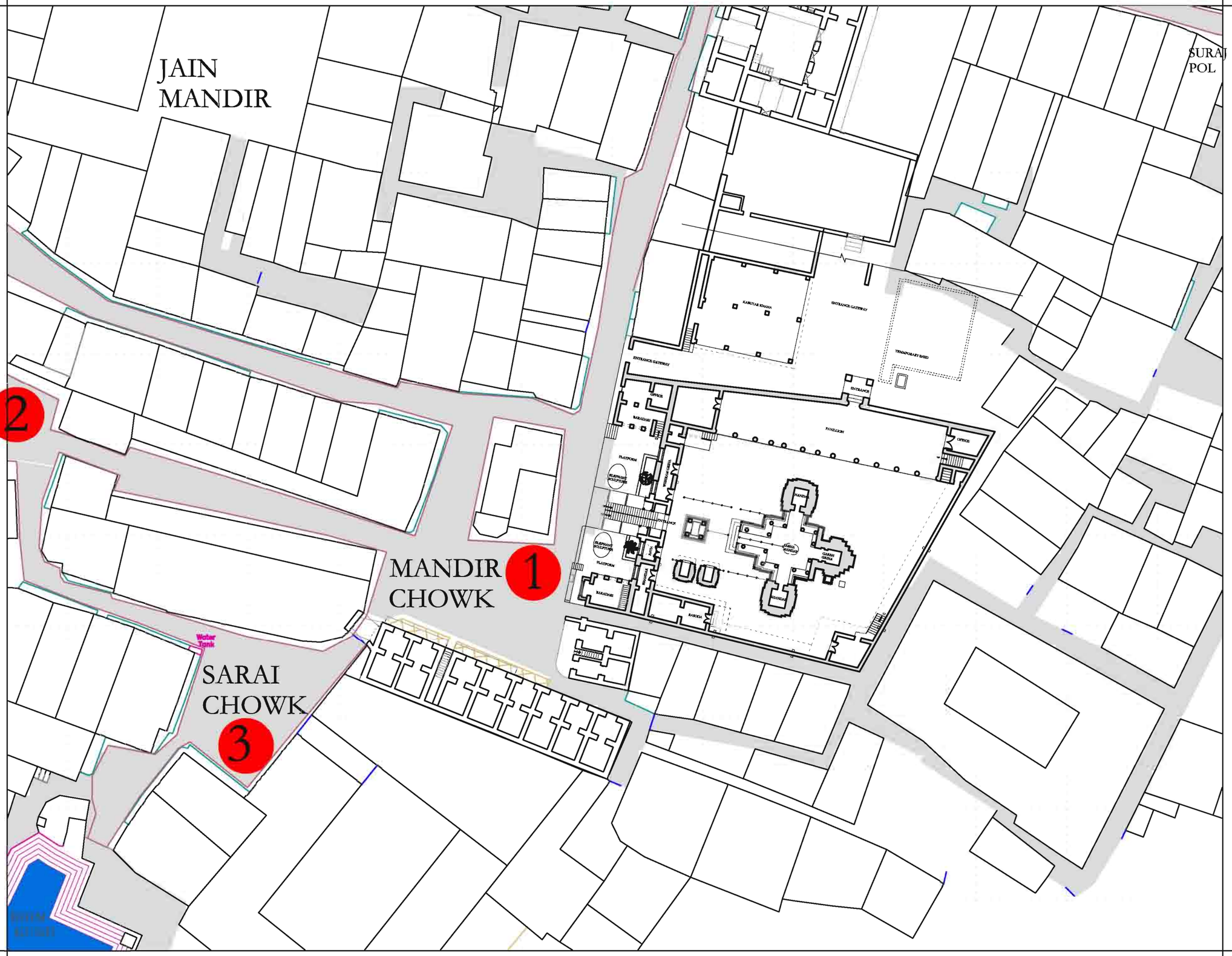
	Building No.	2.19/Accomodation/ Garbhor	
1	**Name**	Vishwakarma Vansh Sutharo ka Nyati Nhohara	
2	**Co-ordinates**	25° 15.324'N; 73° 41.635'E	
3	**Ownership of land**	Private	
4	**Year of Establishment**	Under construction	
5	**Affiliation**	Vishwakarma Vansh Suthar Samaj	
6	**Whether on temple premises**	No	The plot for dharamshal is located on the outskirts of the village, outside the historic gate, Umar Baoli darwaza.
7	**Whether within temple premises**	No	
8	**No. of employees**	Information unavailable	
9	**No. of visitors every year**	Information unavailable	
10	**No. of rooms**	Less than 20 rooms	
11	**No. of beds**	Less than 50	
12	**Occupancy (in %)**	NA	
13	**Source of funding**	Private	
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable
15	**Building Height**	G+1	
16	**Facilities**		Only residential facility, with attached and separate toilets and bathrooms, central courtyard.
17	**Room Rent**	Information unavailable	
18	**Any additional facilities provided during festivals**	Information unavailable	
19	**Photographs**		
20	**Person Incharge**	Komal Potdar	28-09-2015

3. Documentation of Sri Charbhuja Ji Temple

i. Architectural Documentation

BENESHWARDHAM: CONSERVATION PLANNING FOR TEMPLE		
SR. NO.	**SHEET TITLE**	**DRAWING NUMBER**
ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION		
1	SITE PLAN	SHEET - D/IV/AD/SP/01
2	1. PLAN AT + 2500mm	SHEET - D/IV/AD/P/01
3	2. PLAN AT + 5200mm	SHEET - D/IV/AD/P/02
4	3. PLAN AT + 5200 mm - TEMPLE	SHEET - D/IV/AD/P/03
5	4. PLAN AT +8860 mm	SHEET - D/IV/AD/P/04
6	5. REFLECTED CEILING PLAN AT +5200 mm	SHEET - D/IV/AD/P/05
7	1. WEST SIDE ELEVATION	SHEET - D/III/AD/P/06
8	2. EAST SIDE ELEVATION	SHEET - D/IV/AD/E/01
9	3. NORTH SIDE ELEVATION	SHEET - D/IV/AD/E/02
10	4. SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION	SHEET - D/IV/AD/E/03
11	5. FRONT ELEVATION - 1	SHEET - D/IV/AD/E/04
12	6. FRONT ELEVATION - 2	SHEET - D/IV/AD/E/05
13	1. SECTIONS - AA' & BB'	SHEET - D/IV/AD/S/01
14	2. SECTIONS - 11' & 22'	SHEET - D/IV/AD/S/02
15	3. SECTIONS - 33' & 44'	SHEET - D/IV/AD/S/03
MATERIAL MAPPING		
16	1. PLAN AT + 2500mm	SHEET - D/IV/MP/P/01
17	2. PLAN AT + 5200mm	SHEET - D/IV/MP/P/02
18	3. REFLECTED CEILING PLAN AT +5200 mm	SHEET - D/IV/MP/P/03
19	1. WEST SIDE ELEVATION	SHEET - D/IV/MM/E/01
20	2. EAST SIDE ELEVATION	SHEET - D/IV/MM/E/02
21	3. NORTH SIDE ELEVATION	SHEET - D/IV/MM/E/03
22	4. SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION	SHEET - D/IV/MM/E/04
23	5. FRONT ELEVATION	SHEET - D/IV/MM/E/05
24	1. SECTIONS - AA'	SHEET - D/IV/MP/S/01
25	2. SECTIONS - BB'	SHEET - D/IV/MP/S/02
26	3. SECTIONS - 11'	SHEET - D/IV/MP/S/03
27	4. SECTIONS - 22'	SHEET - D/IV/MP/S/04
28	5. SECTIONS - 33'	SHEET - D/IV/MP/S/05
29	6. SECTIONS - 44'	SHEET - D/IV/MP/S/06
CONDITION MAPPING		
30	1. PLAN AT + 2500mm	SHEET - D/IV/CM/P/01
31	2. PLAN AT + 5200mm	SHEET - D/IV/CM/P/02
32	3. REFLECTED CEILING PLAN AT +5200 mm	SHEET - D/IV/CM/P/03
33	1. WEST SIDE ELEVATION	SHEET - D/IV/CM/E/01
34	2. EAST SIDE ELEVATION	SHEET - D/IV/CM/E/02
35	3. NORTH SIDE ELEVATION	SHEET - D/IV/CM/E/03

36	4. SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION	SHEET - D/IV/CM/E/04
37	5. FRONT ELEVATION	SHEET - D/IV/CM/E/05
38	1. SECTIONS - AA'	SHEET - D/IV/CM/S/01
39	2. SECTIONS - BB'	SHEET - D/IV/CM/S/02
40	3. SECTIONS - 11'	SHEET - D/IV/CM/S/03
41	4. SECTIONS - 22'	SHEET - D/IV/CM/S/04
42	5. SECTIONS - 33'	SHEET - D/IV/CM/S/05
43	6. SECTIONS - 44'	SHEET - D/IV/CM/S/06
CONSERVATION PLANNING		
44	1. PLAN AT + 2500mm	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/01
45	2. PLAN AT + 5200mm	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/02
46	3. REFLECTED CEILING PLAN AT +5200 mm	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/03
47	1. WEST SIDE ELEVATION	SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/01
48	2. EAST SIDE ELEVATION	SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/02
49	3. NORTH SIDE ELEVATION	SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/03
50	4. SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION	SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/04
51	5. FRONT ELEVATION	SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/05
52	1. SECTIONS - AA'	SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/01
53	2. SECTIONS - BB'	SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/02
54	3. SECTIONS - 11'	SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03
55	4. SECTIONS - 22'	SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/04
56	5. SECTIONS - 33'	SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/05
57	6. SECTIONS - 44'	SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/06



Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 5000m x 5000m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE,
AT
GARHBOR

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

SITE PLAN

KEY PLAN

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:400

500 2000
0 1000 5000

N
W E
S

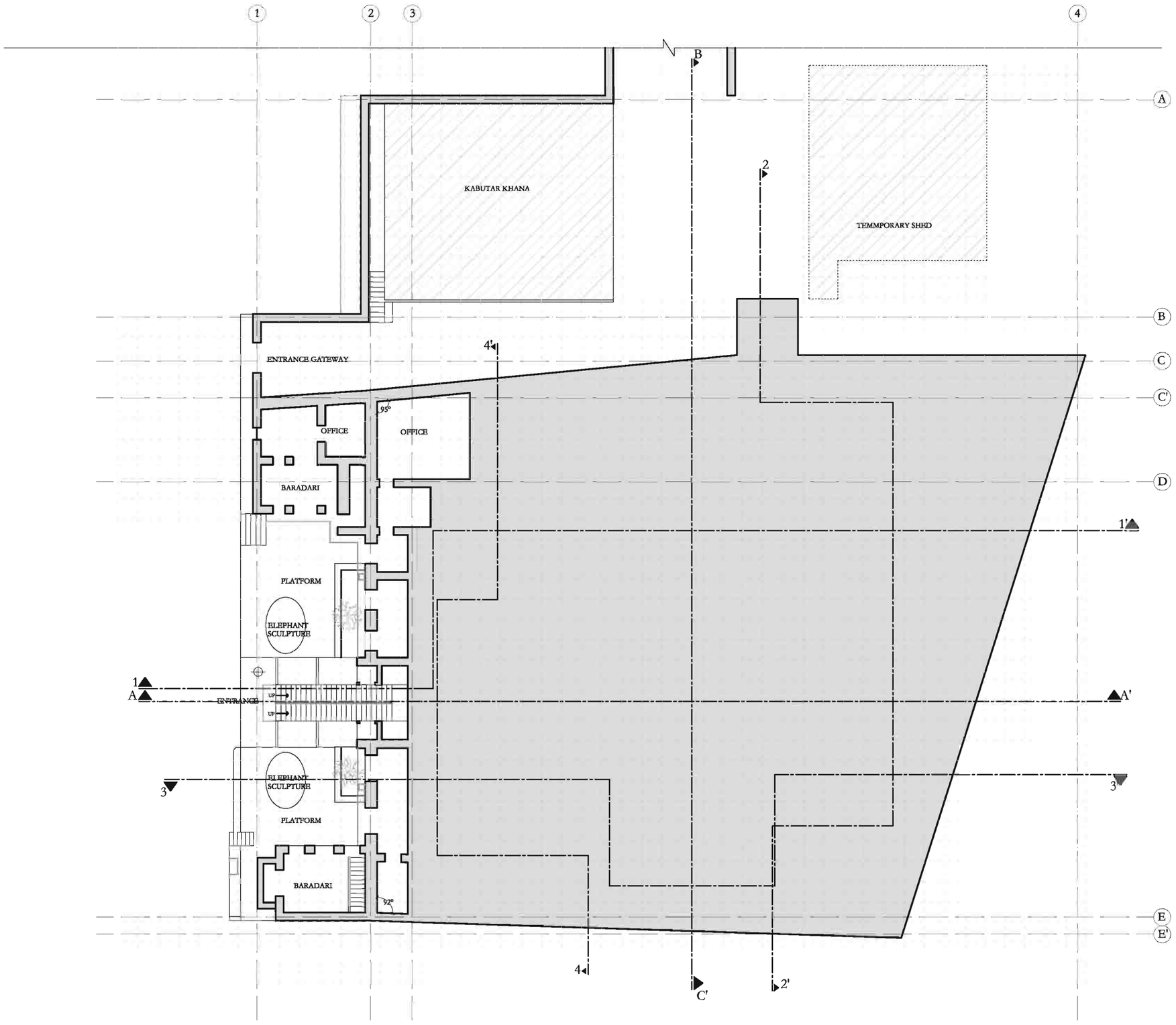
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/SP/01

Revision:

Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



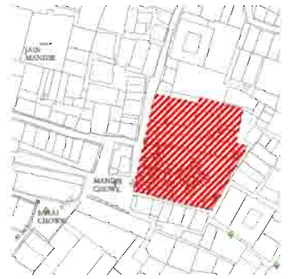
Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000m x 1000m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

PLAN AT + 2500mm



KEY PLAN

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

500 2000
0 1000 5000

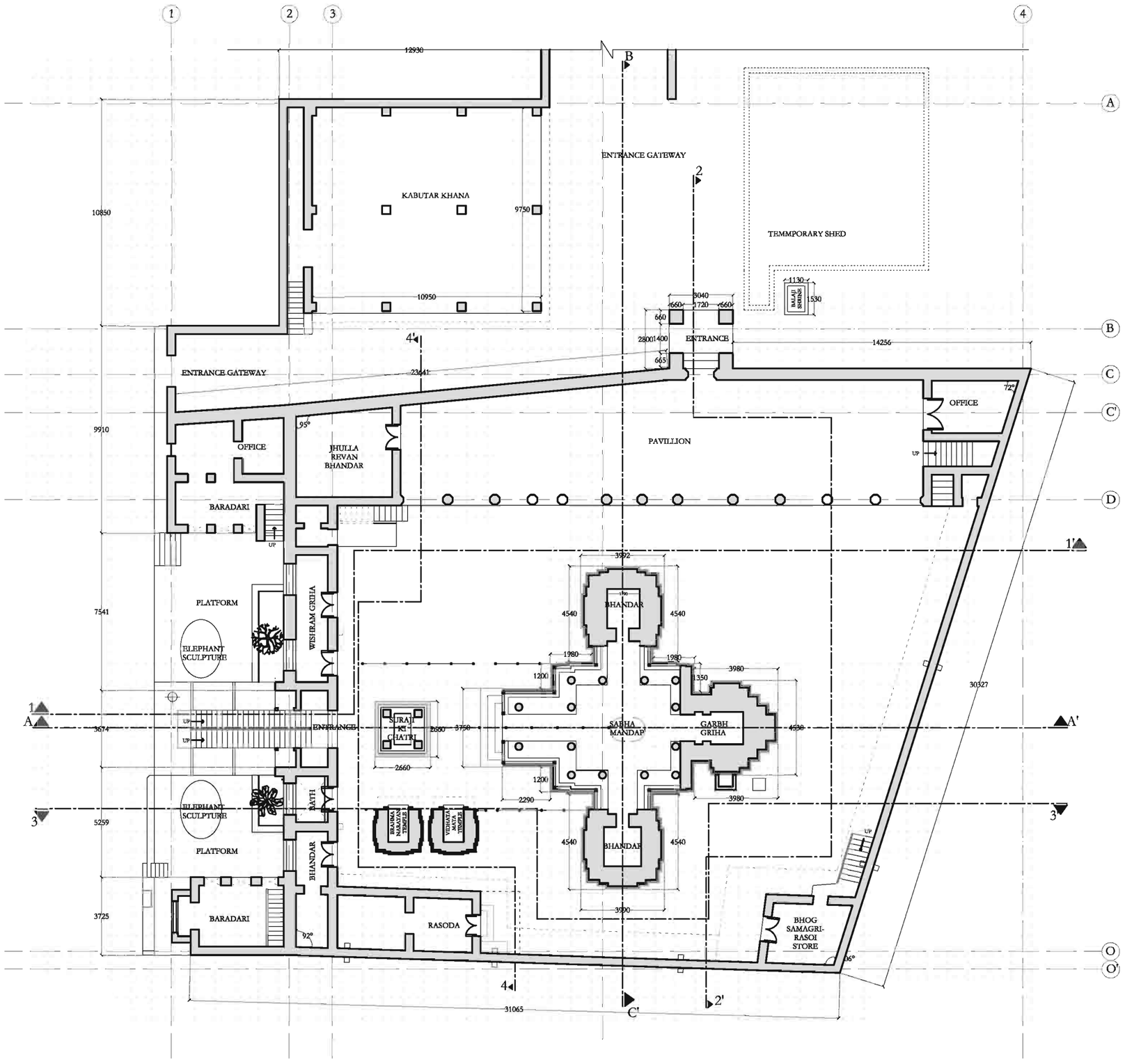
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/P/01

Revision:

Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



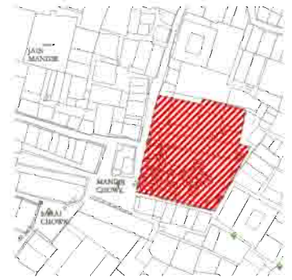
Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000m x 1000m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

PLAN AT + 5200mm



KEY PLAN

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

0 500 1000 2000 5000

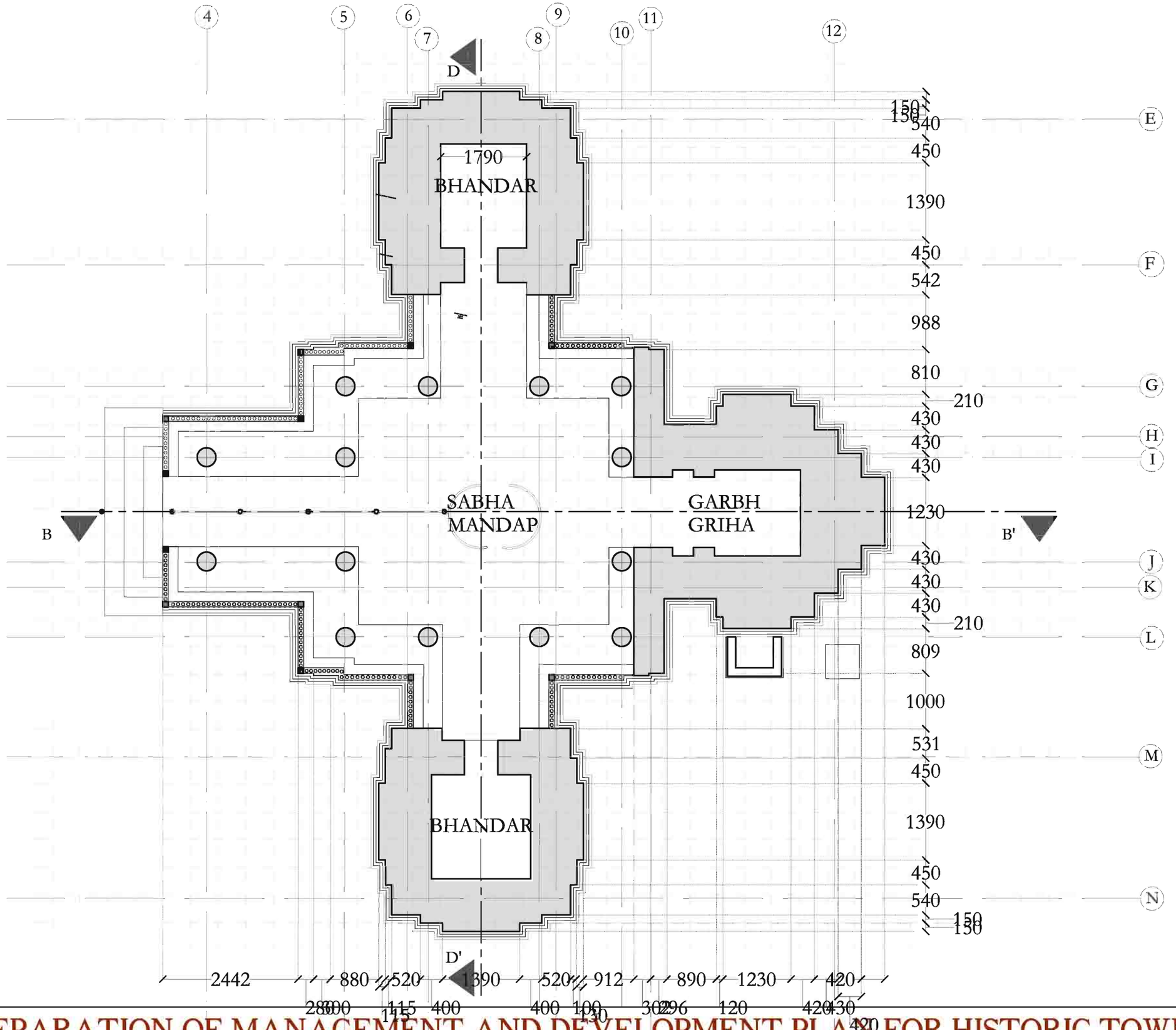
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/P/02

Revision:

Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



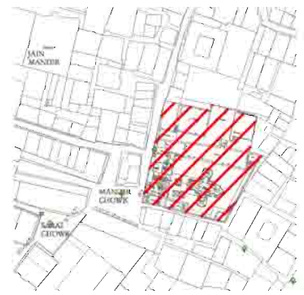
Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 500m x 500m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

PLAN AT + 5200 mm



KEY PLAN

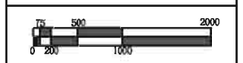
Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:75



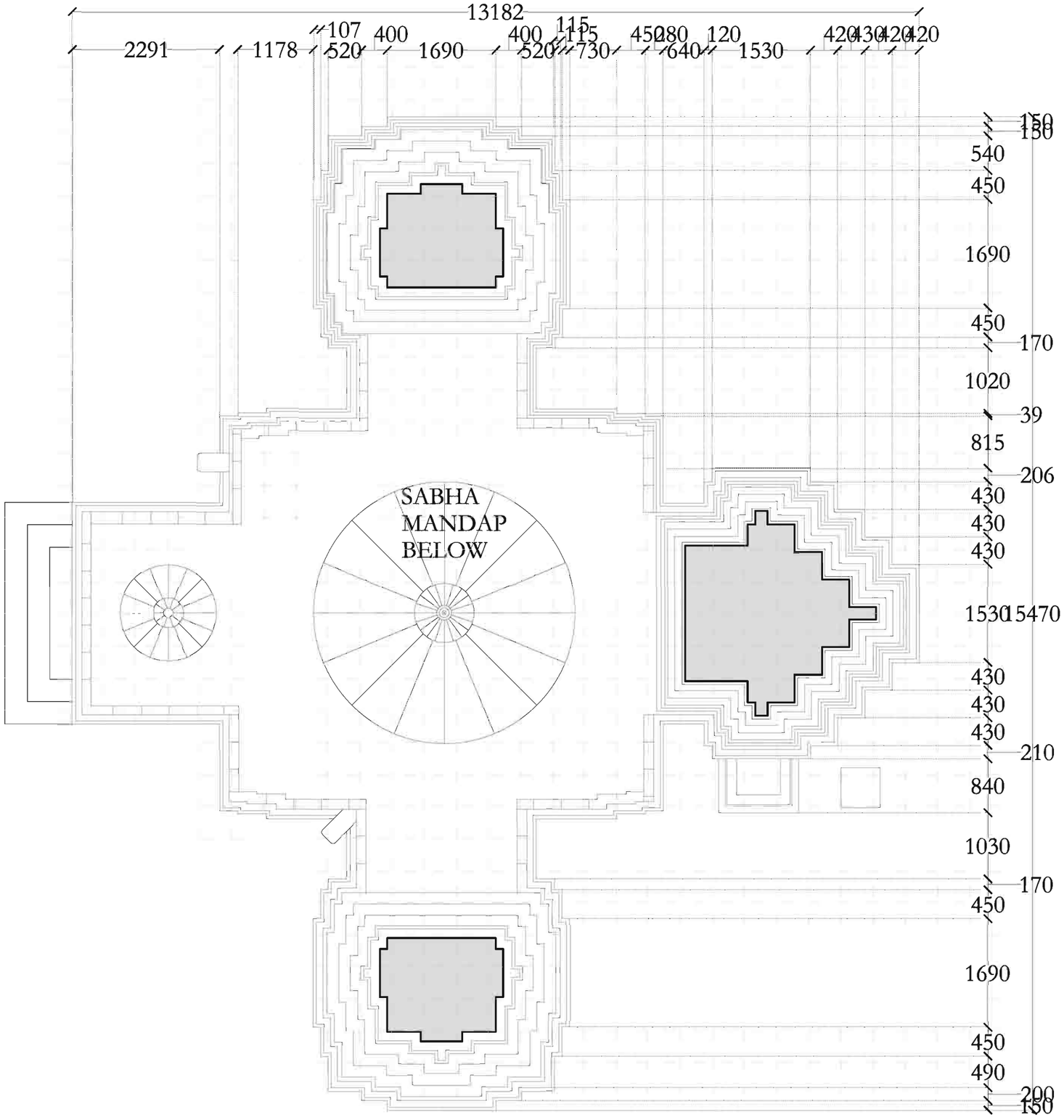
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/P/03

Revision:

Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

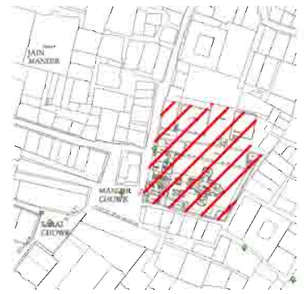


Notes :
1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 500m x 500m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4.All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

PLAN AT +8860 mm



KEY PLAN

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:75

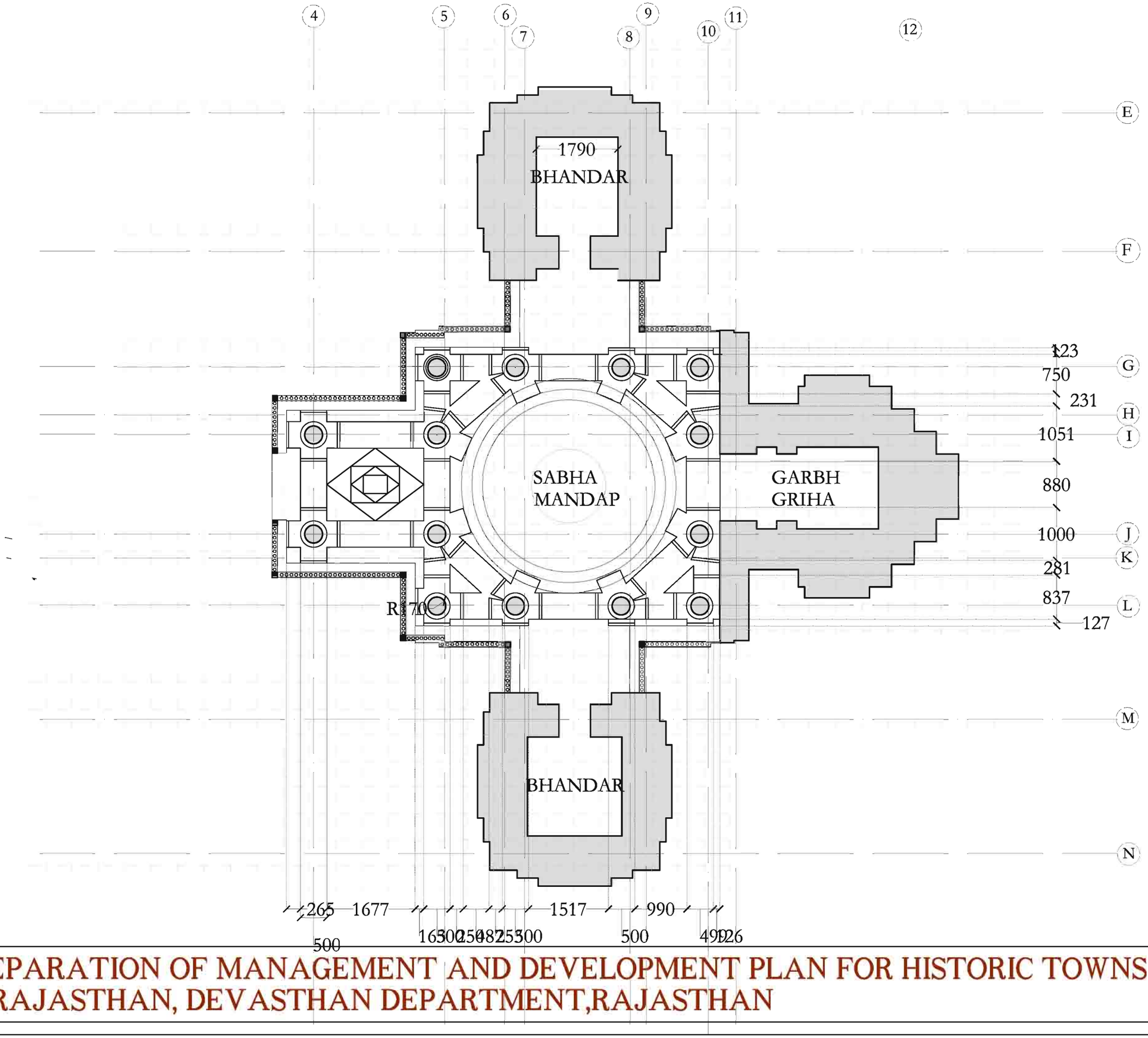
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/P/04

Revision:

Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



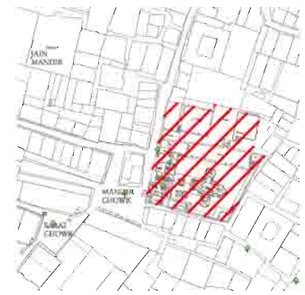
Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 500m x 500m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

REFLECTED CEILING PLAN AT +5200 mm



KEY PLAN

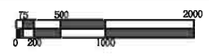
Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:75



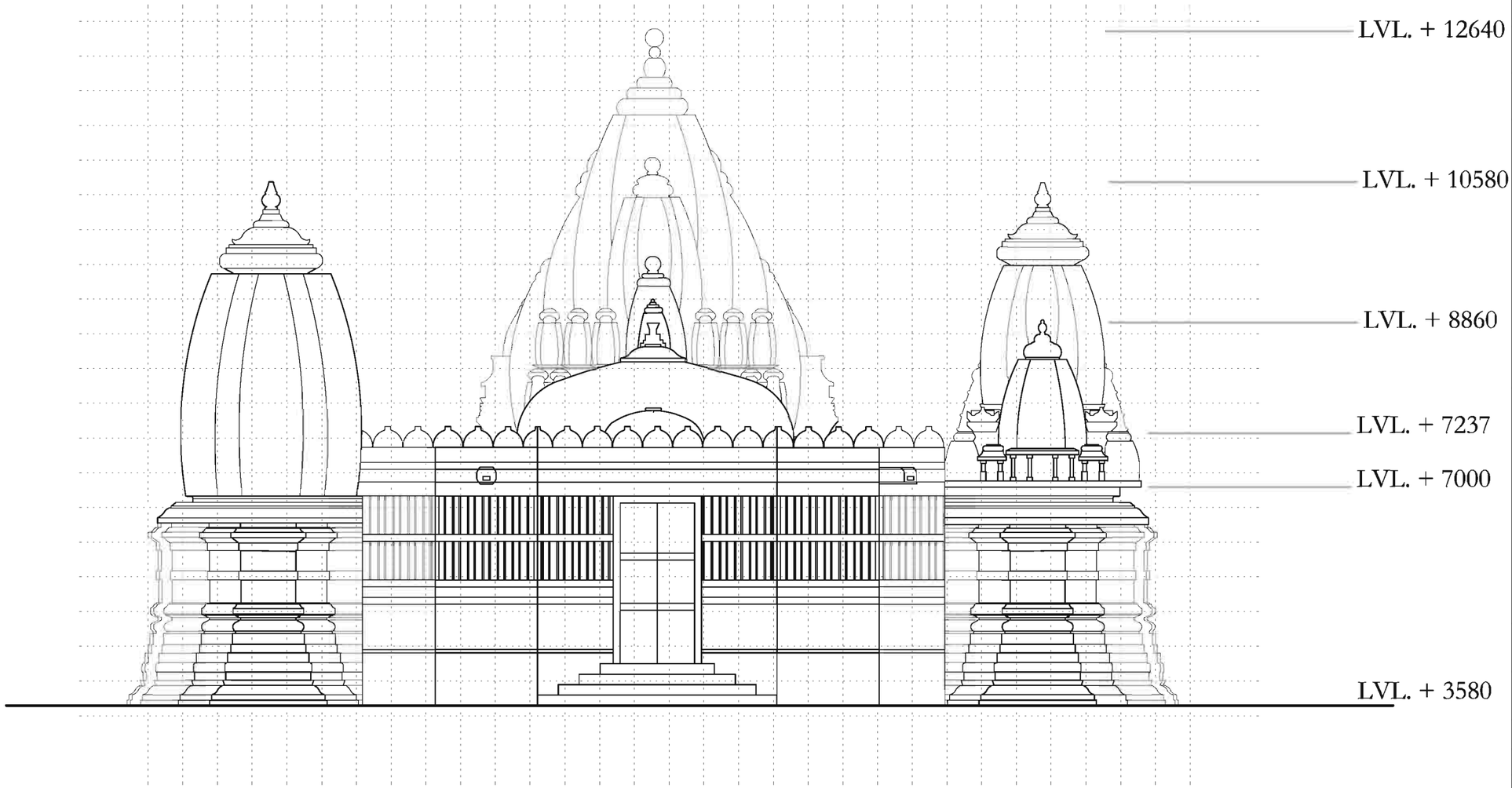
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/P/05

Revision:

Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 500m x 500m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

WEST SIDE ELEVATION

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:75

0 200 500 1000 2000

N W E S

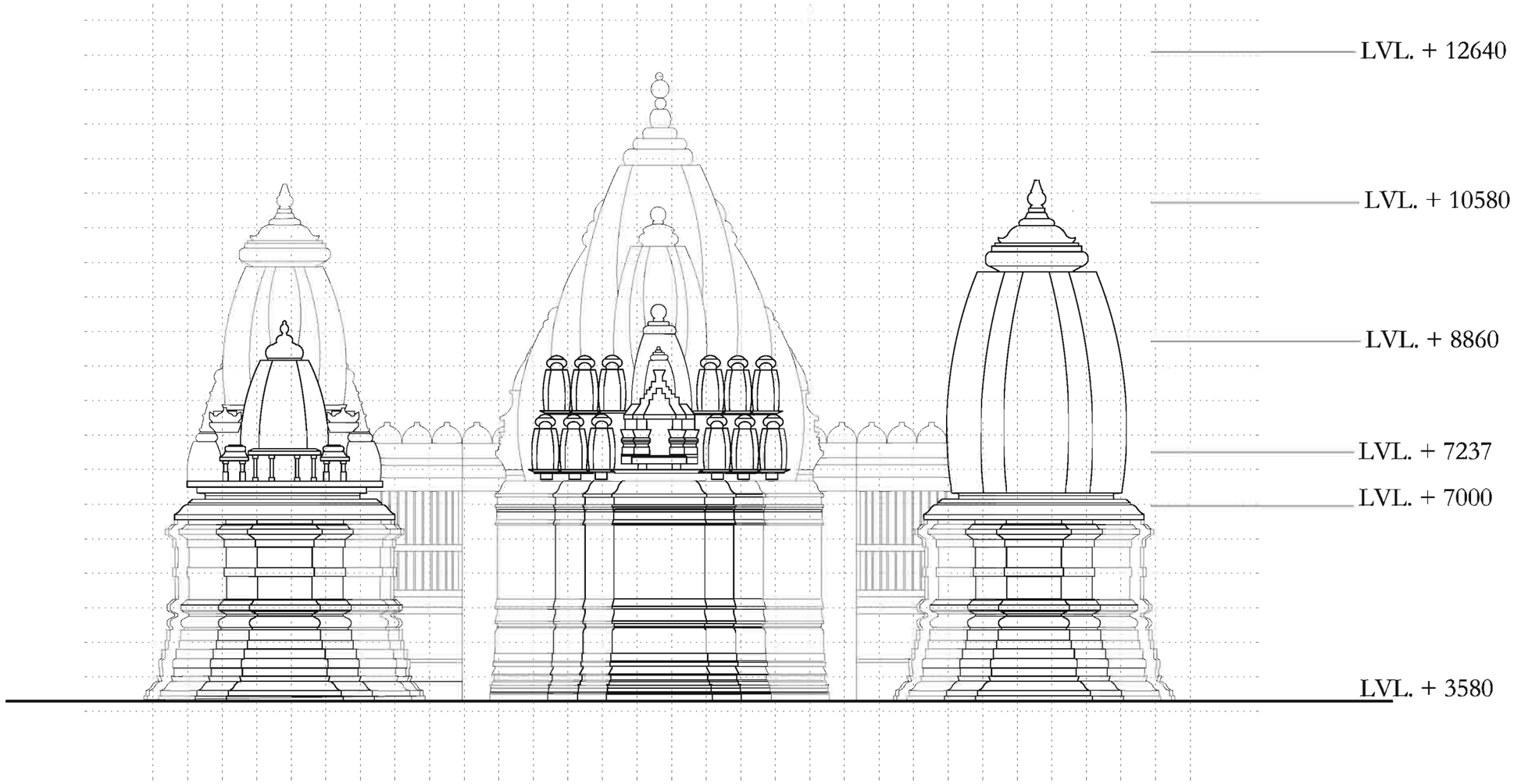
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/E/01

Revision:

Date	Details
15.03.2015	Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 500m x 500m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

EAST SIDE ELEVATION

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:75

0 200 500 1000 2000

N W E S

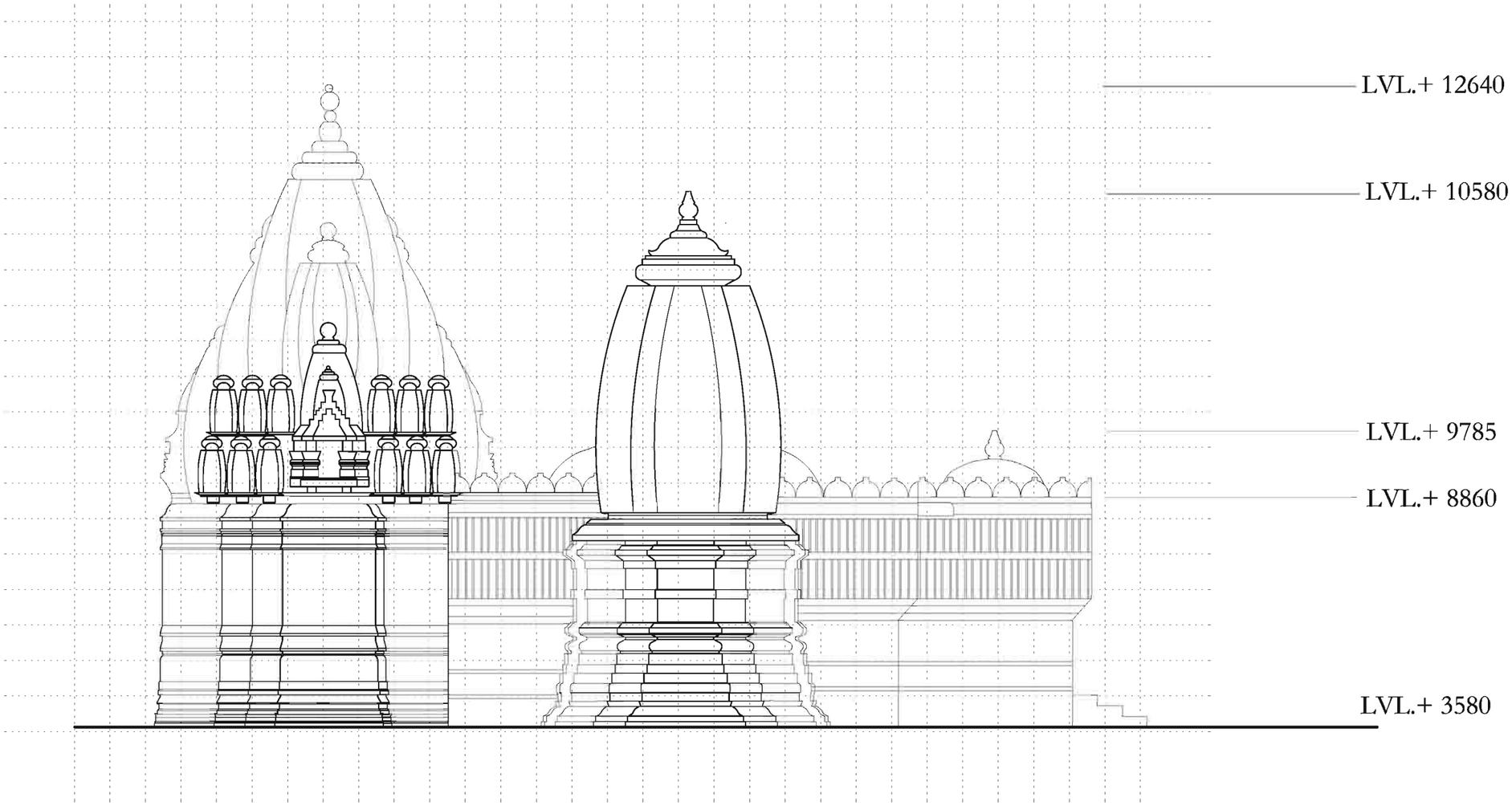
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/E/02

Revision:

Date	Details
15.03.2015	Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 500m x 500m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

NORTH SIDE ELEVATION

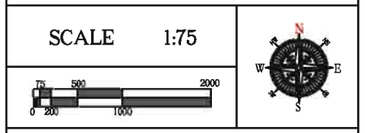
Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:75



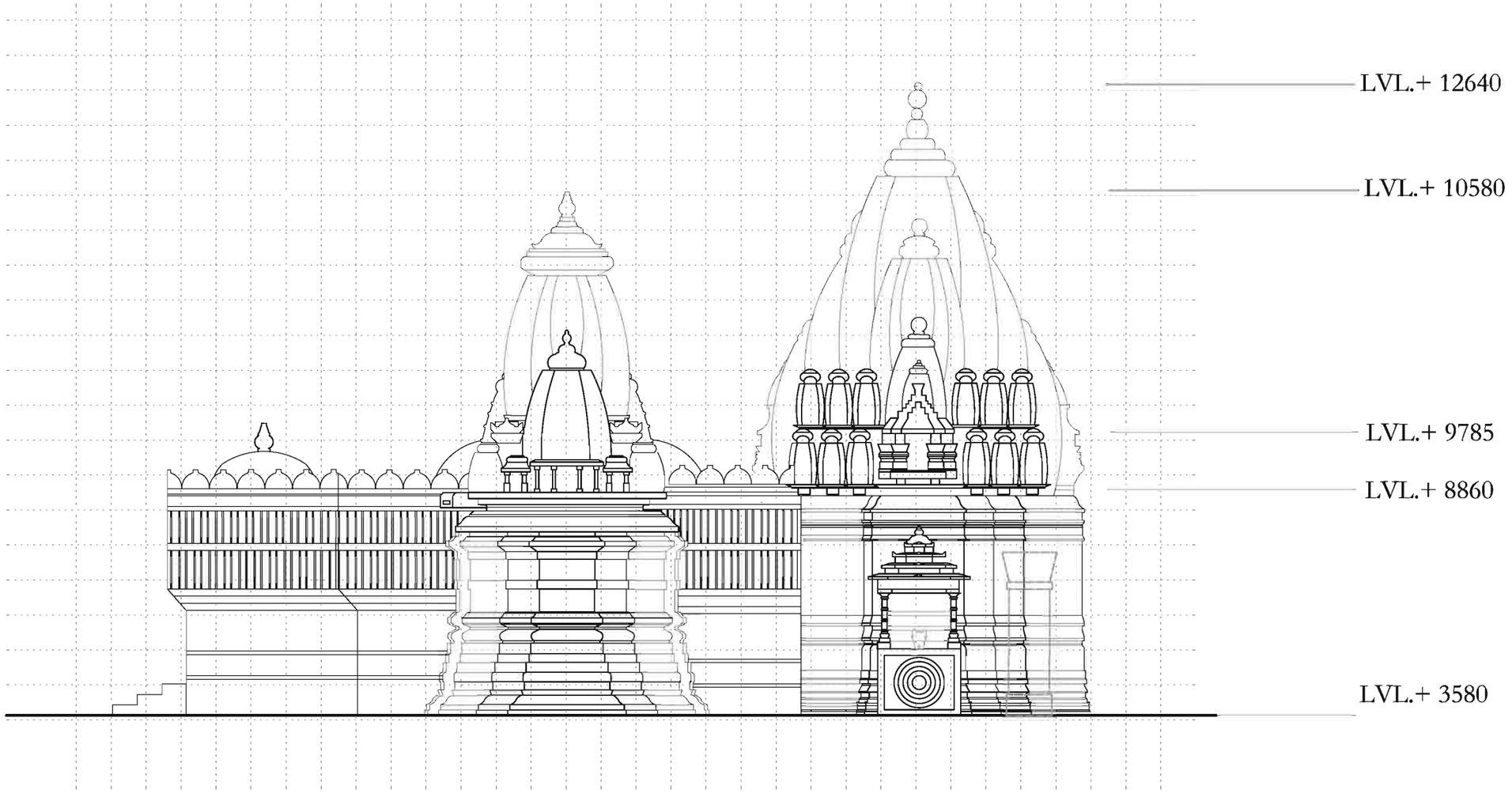
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/E/03

Revision:

Date	Details
15.03.2015	Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 500m x 500m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
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CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:75

0 200 500 1000 2000

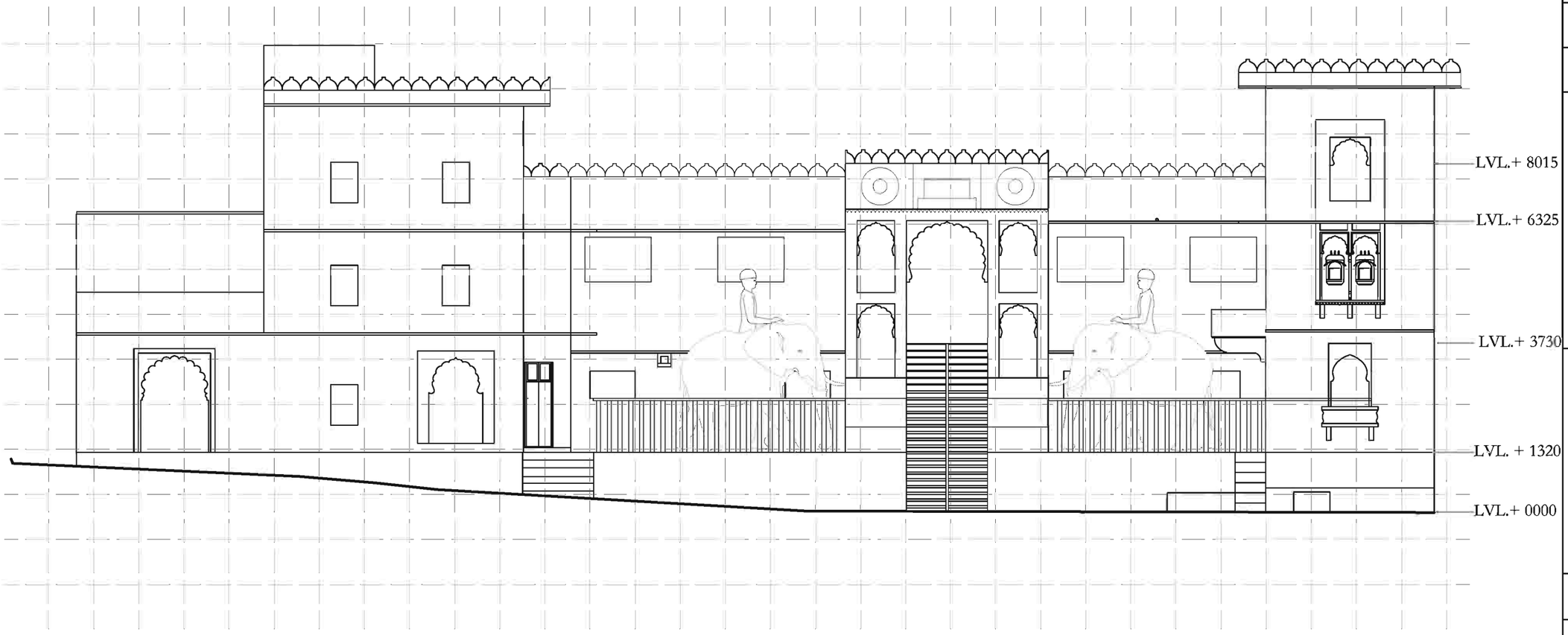
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/E/04

Revision:

Date	Details
15.03.2015	Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



Elevation of Main Entrance Gateway

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000m x 1000m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

ELEVATION

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100

250 1000
0 500 2500

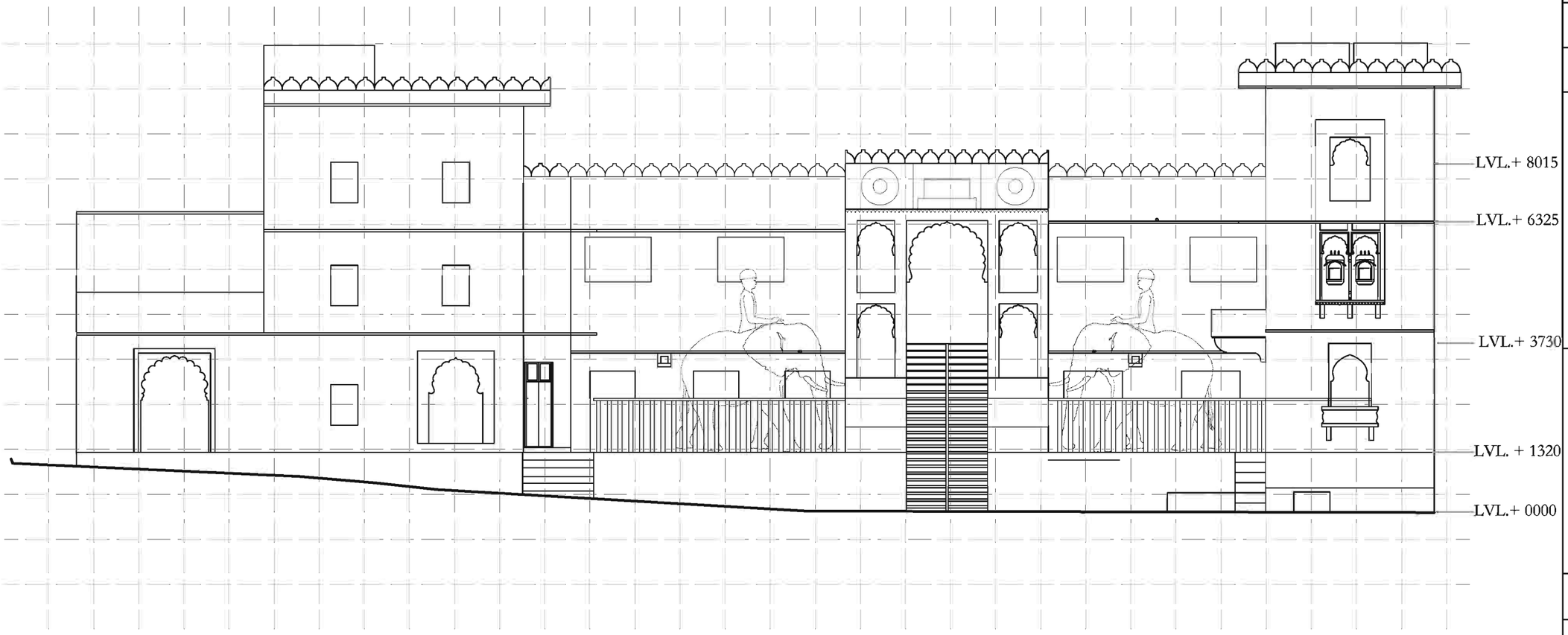
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/E/05

Revision:

Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



Elevation of Main Entrance Gateway

S1

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000m x 1000m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

ELEVATION

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100

250 1000
0 500 2500

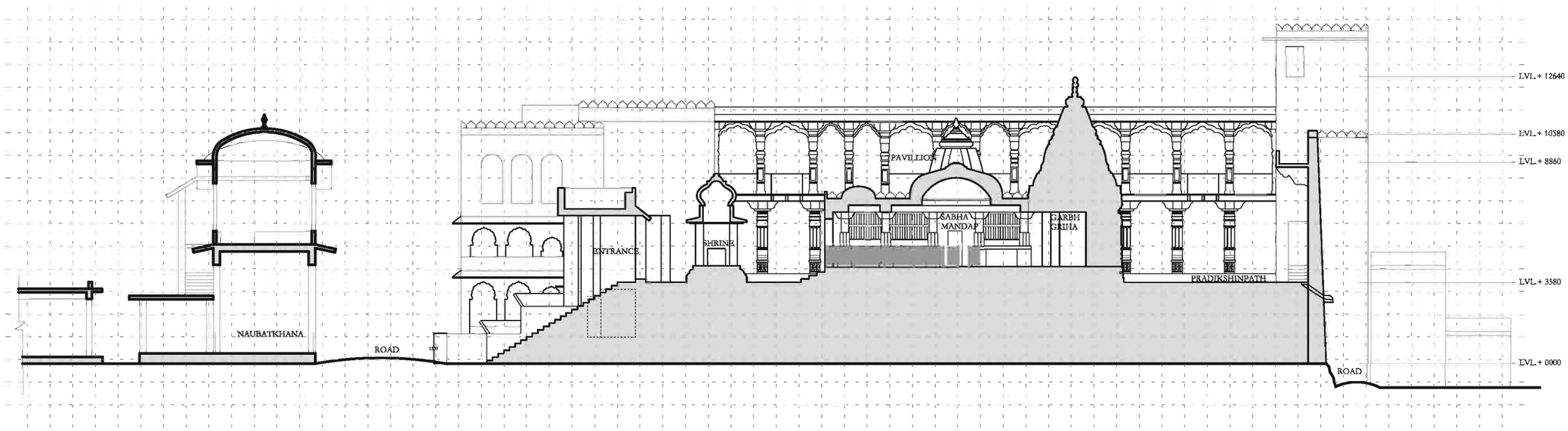
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/E/06

Revision:

Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



SECTION AA'

SECTION BB'

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000m x 1000m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

SECTIONS

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

500 2000
0 1000 5000

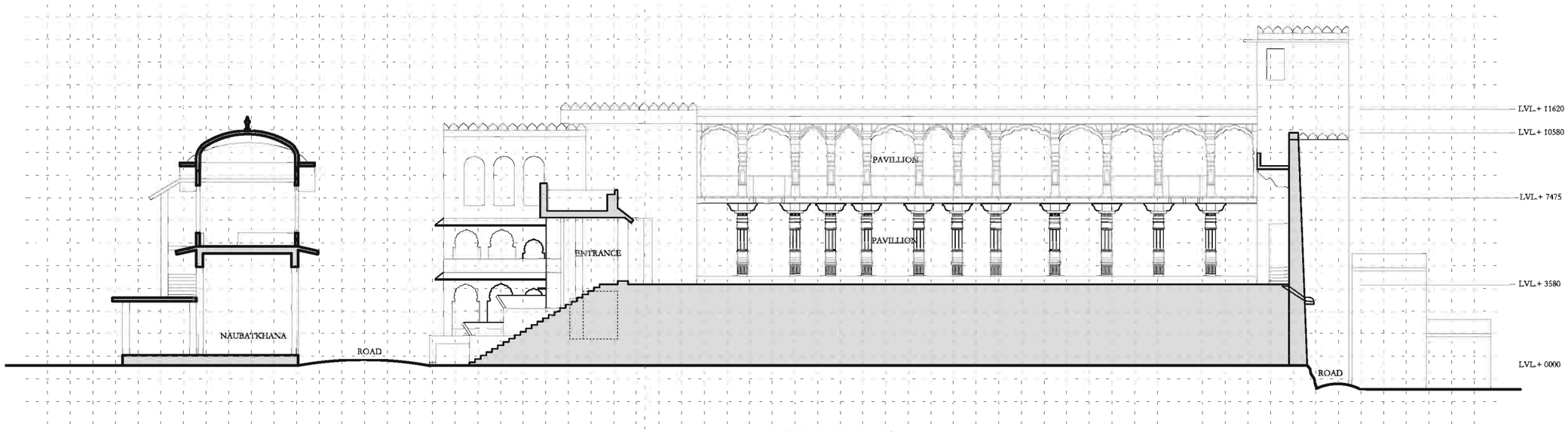
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/S/01

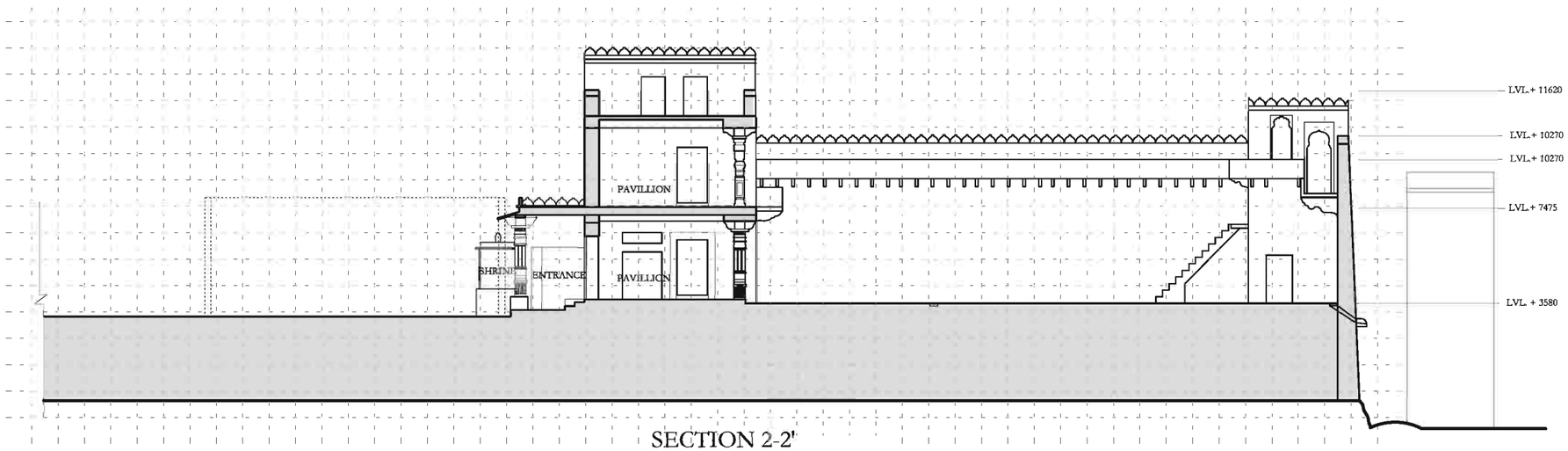
Revision:

Date	Details
15.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



SECTION 1-1'



SECTION 2-2'

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000m x 1000m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
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5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

SECTIONS

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

0 500 1000 2000 5000

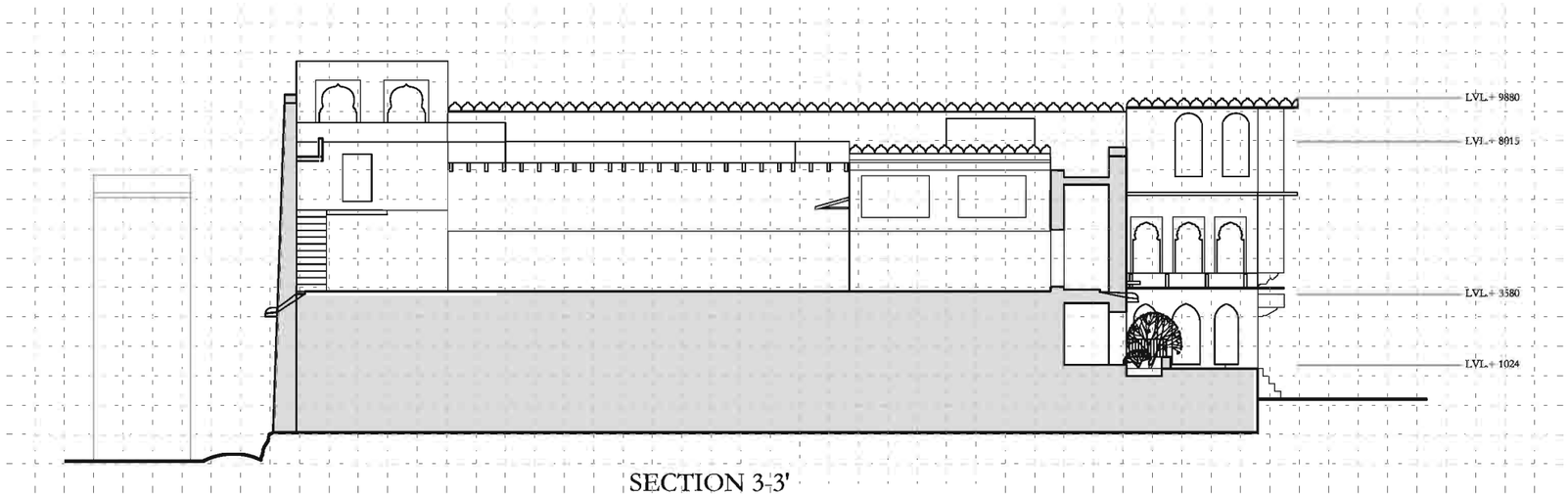
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/S/02

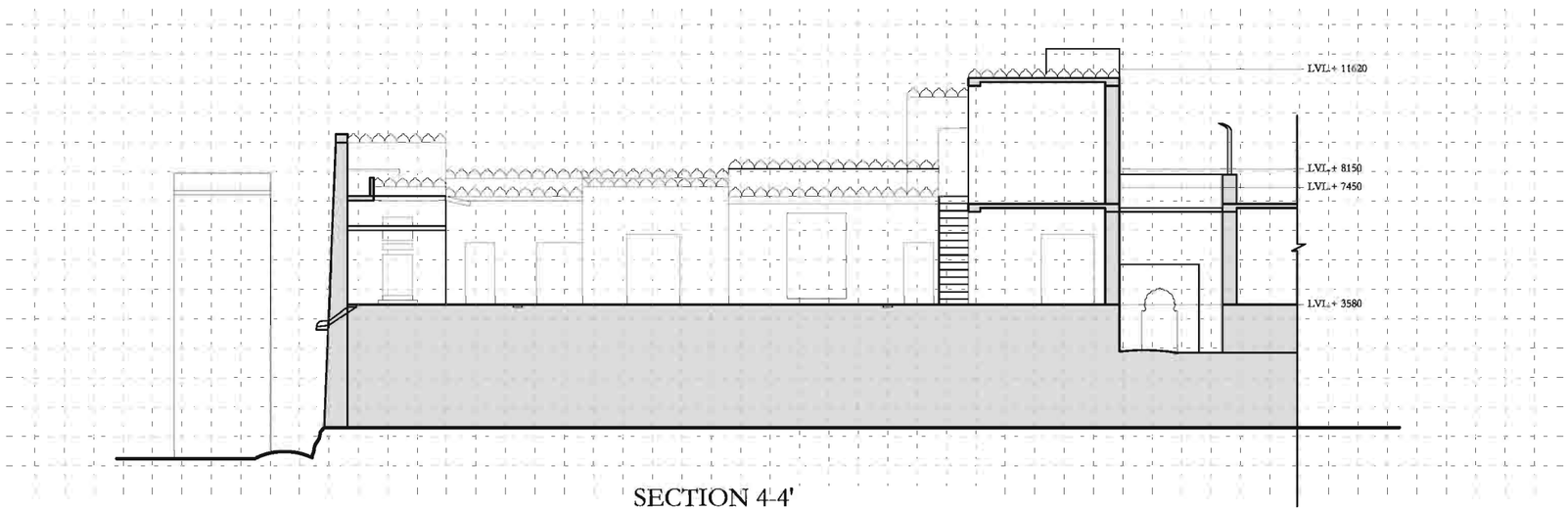
Revision:

Date	Details
15.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



SECTION 3-3'



SECTION 4-4'

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
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5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE,
AT
GARHBOR

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

SECTIONS

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

0 500 1000 2000 5000

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/S/03

Revision:

Date	Details
15.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

3. Documentation of Sri Charbhuja Ji Temple

ii. Material Extents and Condition Planning

Flooring Material for A1 and A2
Kota and Marble

Flooring Material for A1- Kota and marble
and A4 - Local Stone

Flooring Material for A3 - Local Stone
and A5 - Marble

Flooring Material for A7 - Cement Concrete

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000m x 1000m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
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CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

MATERIAL MAPPING

PLAN AT + 2500mm

LEGEND

MIRROR	GRANITE
MARBLE	KOTA AND MARBLE
TILE WORK	PAINT
CEMENT CONCRETE	LOCAL STONE
LIME PLASTER	WOOD
LIME WASH	STEEL
LIME CONCRETE	METAL
BRICK	PAINTING
PRECAST CONCRETE	METAL JAALI
KOTA TILES	UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

500 2000
0 1000 5000

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/MP/P/01

Revision:

Date	Details

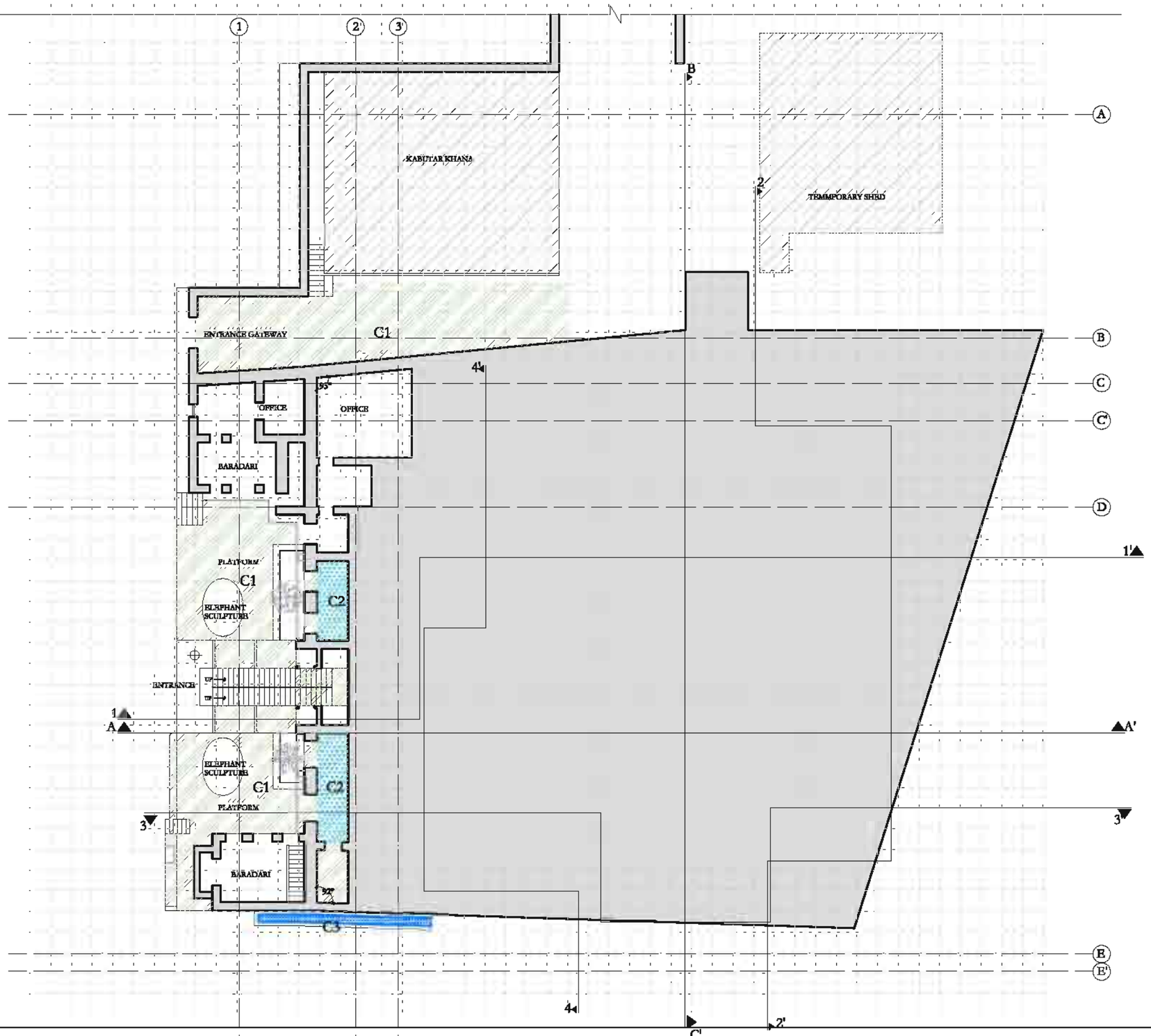
PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

Condition C2 - Seepage

Condition C1 - Incompatible Additions

Condition C1 - Incompatible Additions

Condition C3 - Water Pipe Metal



Notes :

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CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

CONDITION MAPPING

LEGEND

- STRUCTURAL CRACK
- BROKEN
- MISSING
- OIL STAINS
- SEEPAGE
- VEGETATION (ELEVATION)
- BUCKLING
- CEMENT REPAIR
- WATER PIPES METAL
- LIGHT FIXTURES
- PLANTS/GRASS
- WATER STAINS
- PAINT
- LIME WASH
- DE-COLOUR--ATION
- ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
- INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
- CRACK
- WATER PIPES PLASTIC
- PIPES

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

500 2000
0 1000 5000

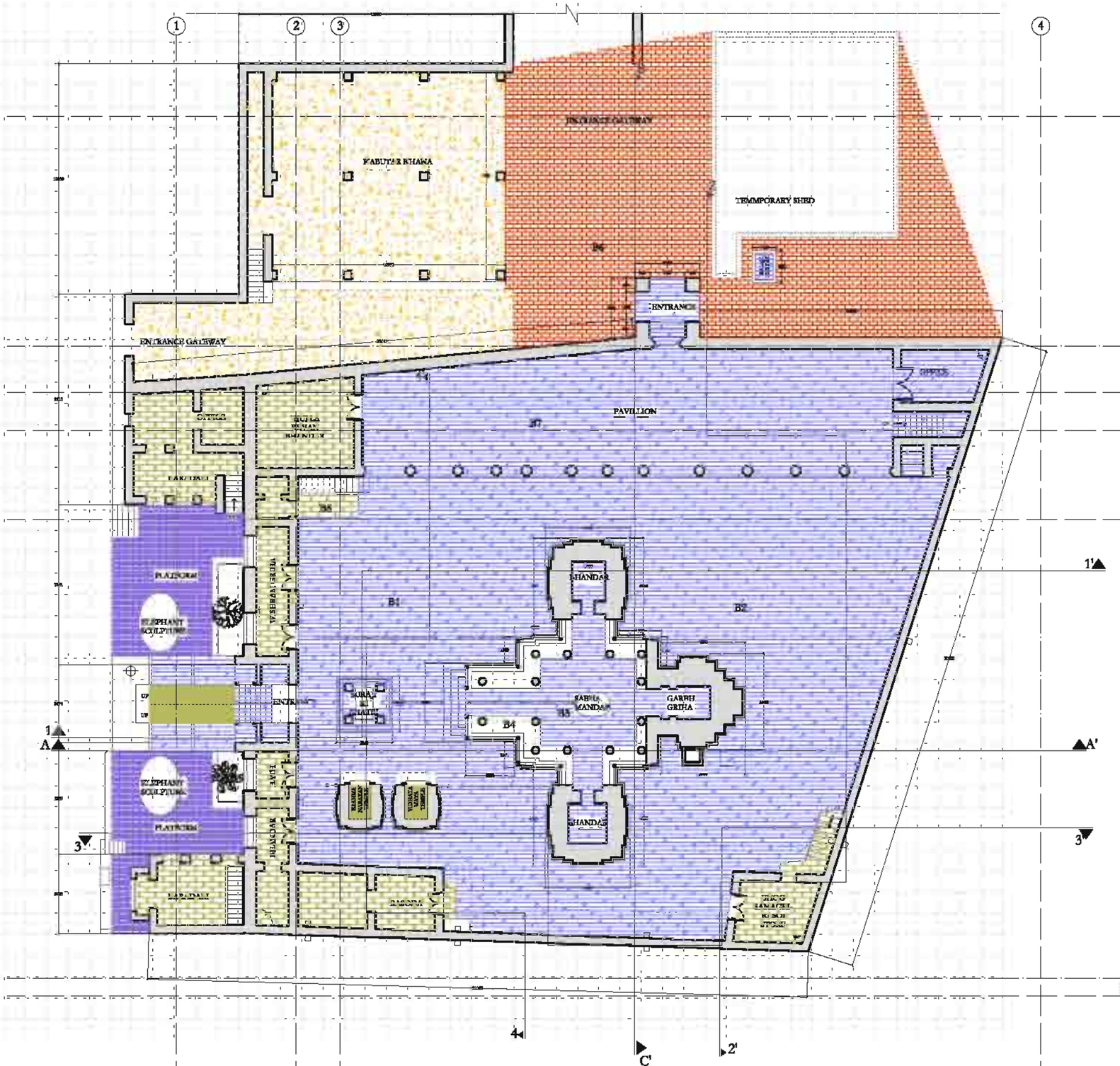
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Jotnwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/CM/P/01

Revision:

Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



Flooring Material for B1 - Marble

Flooring Material for B7 - Marble

Flooring Material for B3 - Marble and B4 - Granite

Flooring Material for B6 - Bricks

Flooring Material for B5 - Local Stone

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
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5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

MATERIAL MAPPING

PLAN AT + 5200mm

LEGEND

MIRROR	GRANITE
MARBLE	KOTA AND MARBLE
TILE WORK	PAINT
CEMENT CONCRETE	LOCAL STONE
LIME PLASTER	WOOD
LIME WASH	STEEL
LIME CONCRETE	METAL
BRICK	PAINTING
PRECAST CONCRETE	METAL JAALI
KOTA TILES	UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

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2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

0 500 1000 2000 5000

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/MP/P/02

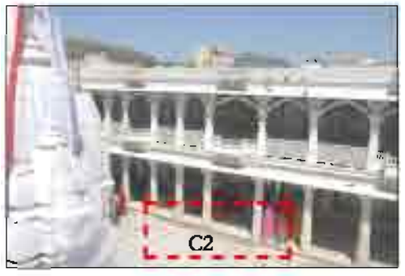
Revision:

Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

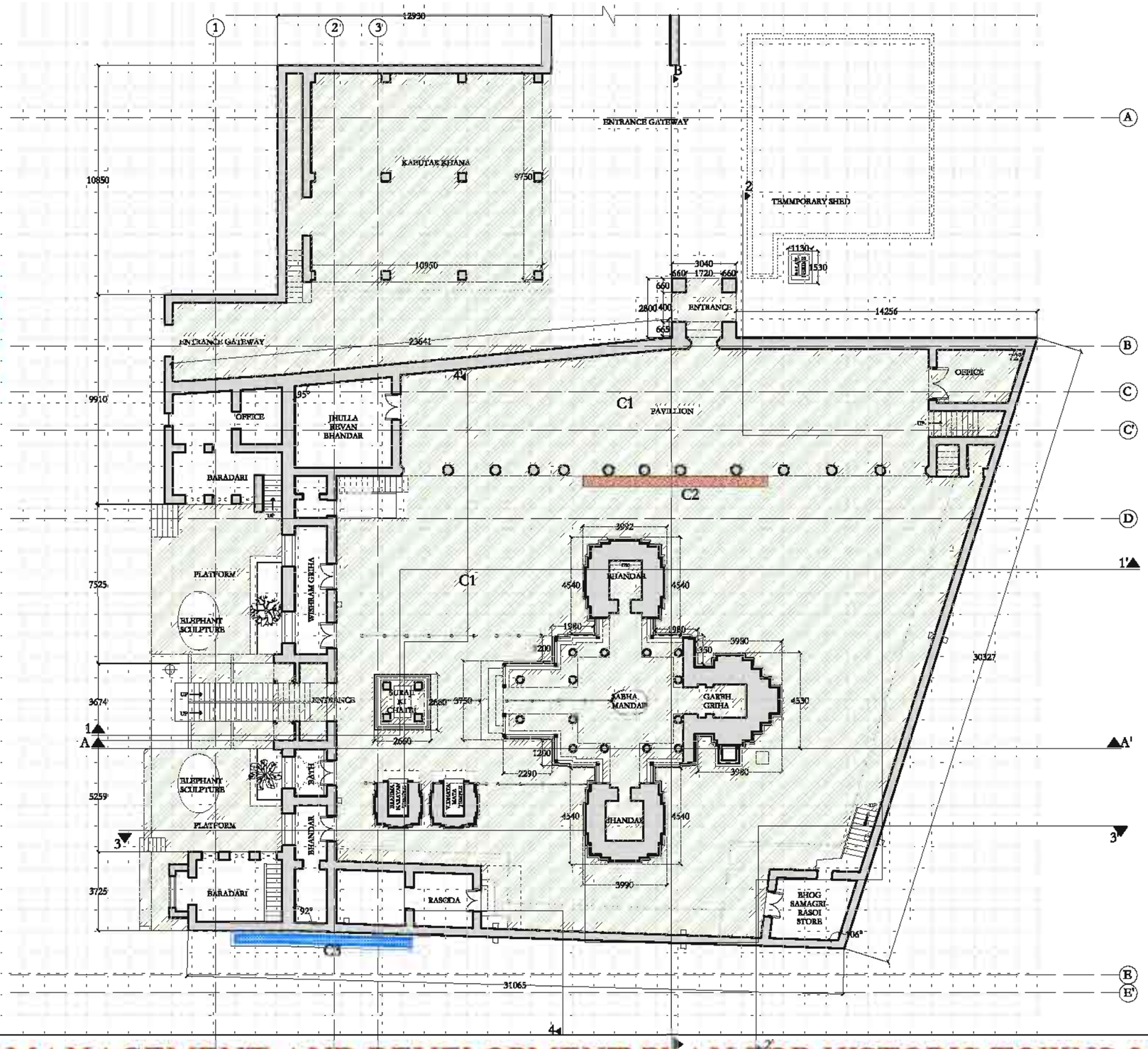
Condition C1 - Incompatible Additions

Condition C1 - Incompatible Additions



Condition C2 - Missing Flooring

Condition C3 - Water Pipe Metal



Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000m x 1000m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

CONDITION MAPPING

LEGEND

- STRUCTURAL CRACK
- BROKEN
- MISSING
- OIL STAINS
- SEEPAGE
- VEGETATION (ELEVATION)
- BUCKLING
- CEMENT REPAIR
- WATER PIPES METAL
- LIGHT FIXTURES
- PLANTS/GRASS
- WATER STAINS
- PAINT
- LIME WASH
- DE-COLOUR--ATION
- ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
- INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
- CRACK
- WATER PIPES PLASTIC
- PIPES

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

500 2000
0 1000 5000

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

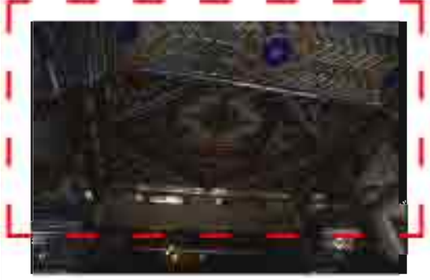
SHEET - D/IV/CM/P/02

Revision:

Date	Details

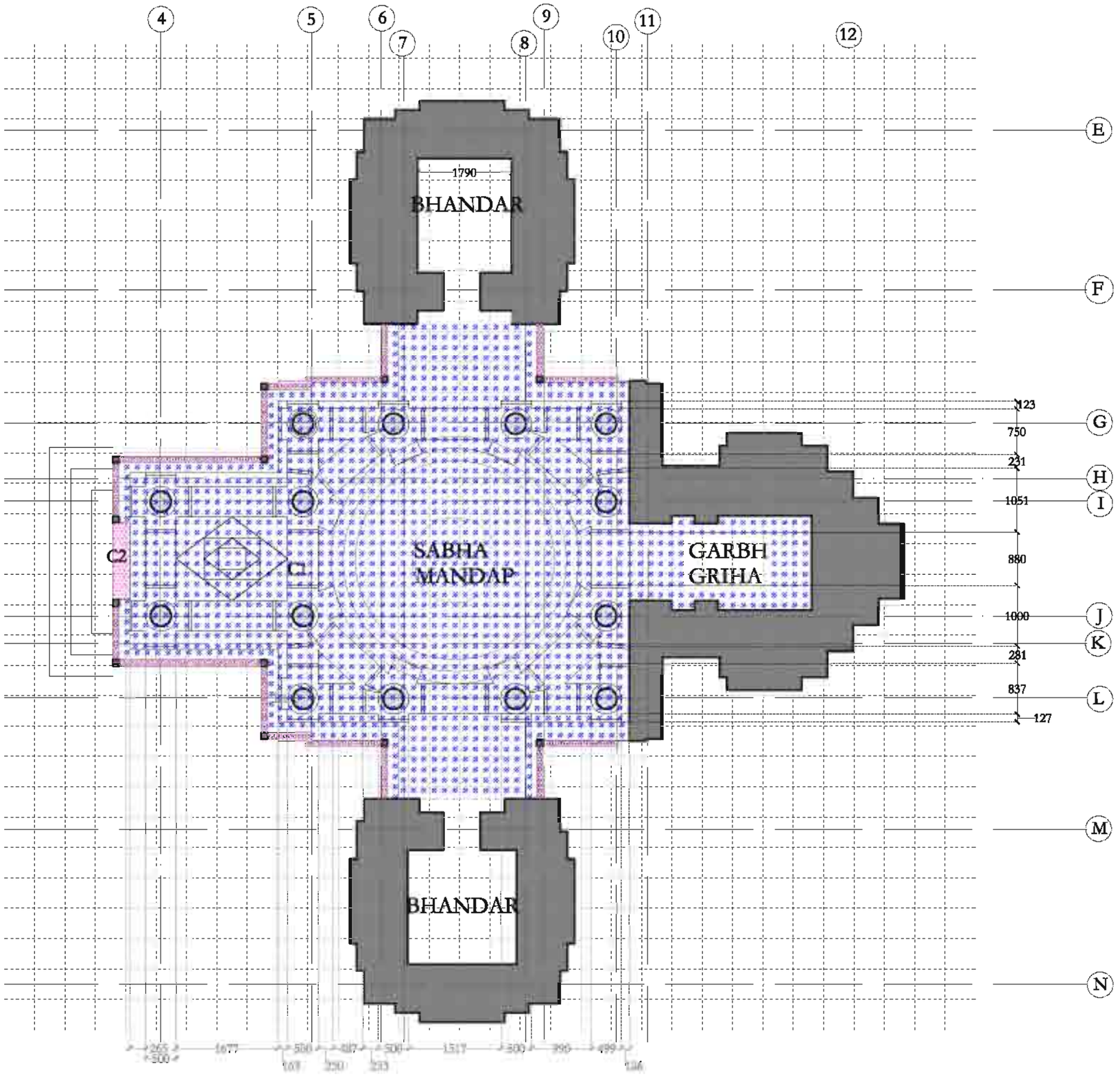
PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

Ceiling Material for C1 - Mirror



Ceiling Material for C1 - Mirror

Ceiling Material for C2 - Metal



Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 500m x 500m
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CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

MATERIAL MAPPING

REFLECTED CEILING PLAN AT +5200 mm

LEGEND

MIRROR	GRANITE
MARBLE	IDOL STONE
TILE WORK	PAINT
CEMENT CONCRETE	LOCAL STONE
LIME PLASTER	WOOD
LIME WASH	STEEL
LIME CONCRETE	METAL
BRICK	PAINTING
PRECAST CONCRETE	METAL JAALI
KOTA TILES	

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:75

0 200 500 1000 2000

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai

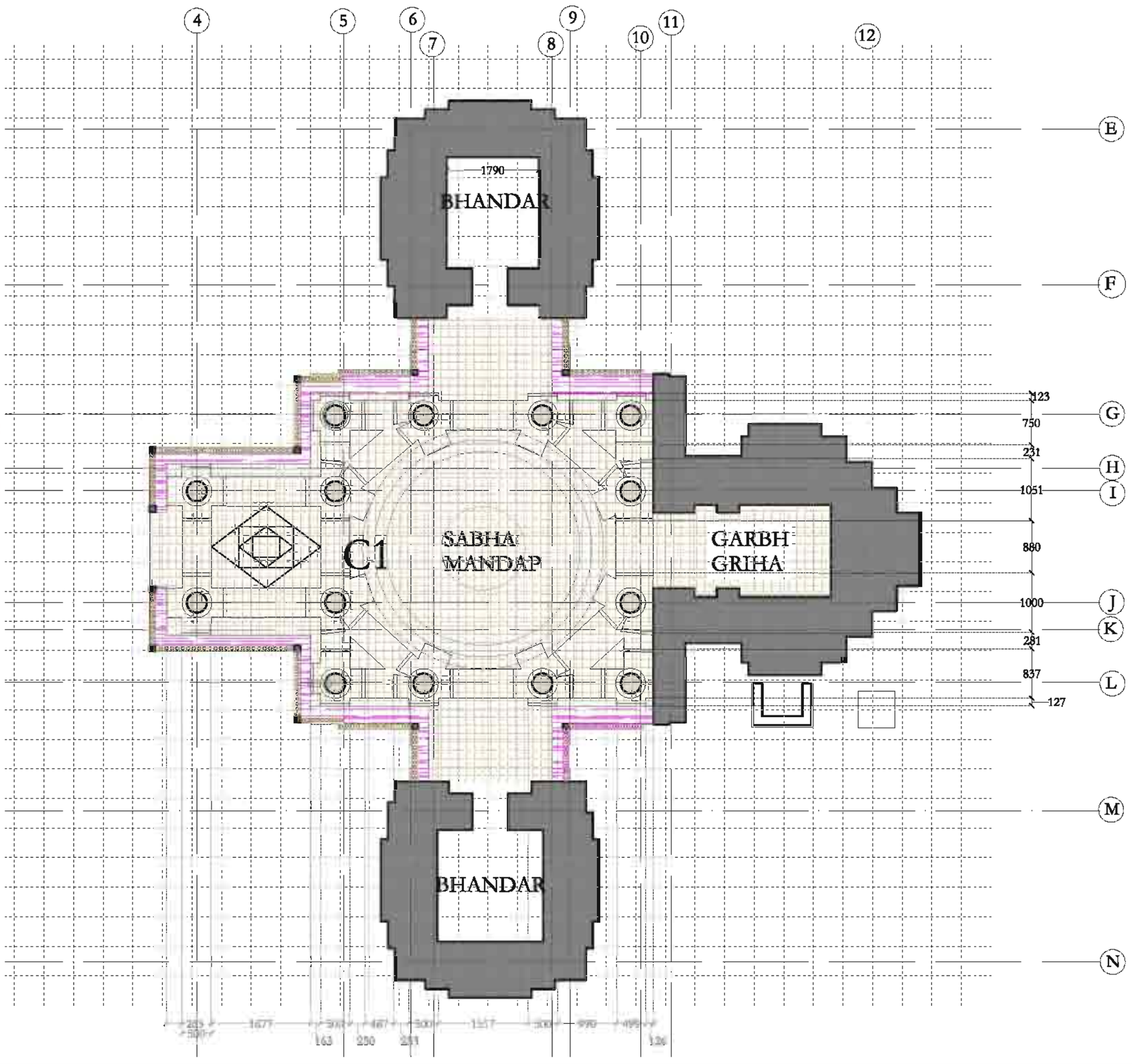
SHEET - D/IV/MP/P/03

Revision:

Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

Condition C1 - Incompatible Additions



Notes :
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5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

CONDITION MAPPING

REFLECTED CEILING PLAN AT +5200 mm

LEGEND

- STRUCTURAL CRACK
- BROKEN
- MISSING
- OIL STAINS
- SEEPAGE
- VEGETATION (ELEVATION) BUCKLING
- CEMENT REPAIR
- WATER PIPES METAL
- LIGHT FIXTURES
- PLANTS/GRASS
- WATER STAINS
- PAINT
- LIME WASH
- DE-COLOUR-ATION
- ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
- INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
- CRACK
- WATER PIPES PLASTIC
- PIPES

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrault, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

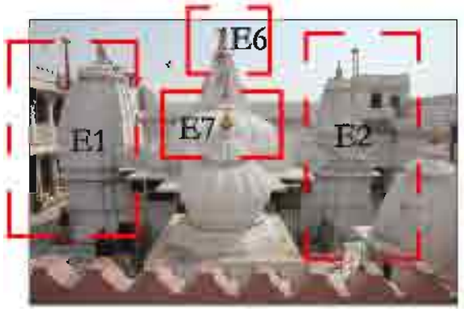
SCALE 1:75

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/CM/P/03

Revision:	
Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by : Kashish Jolnwal

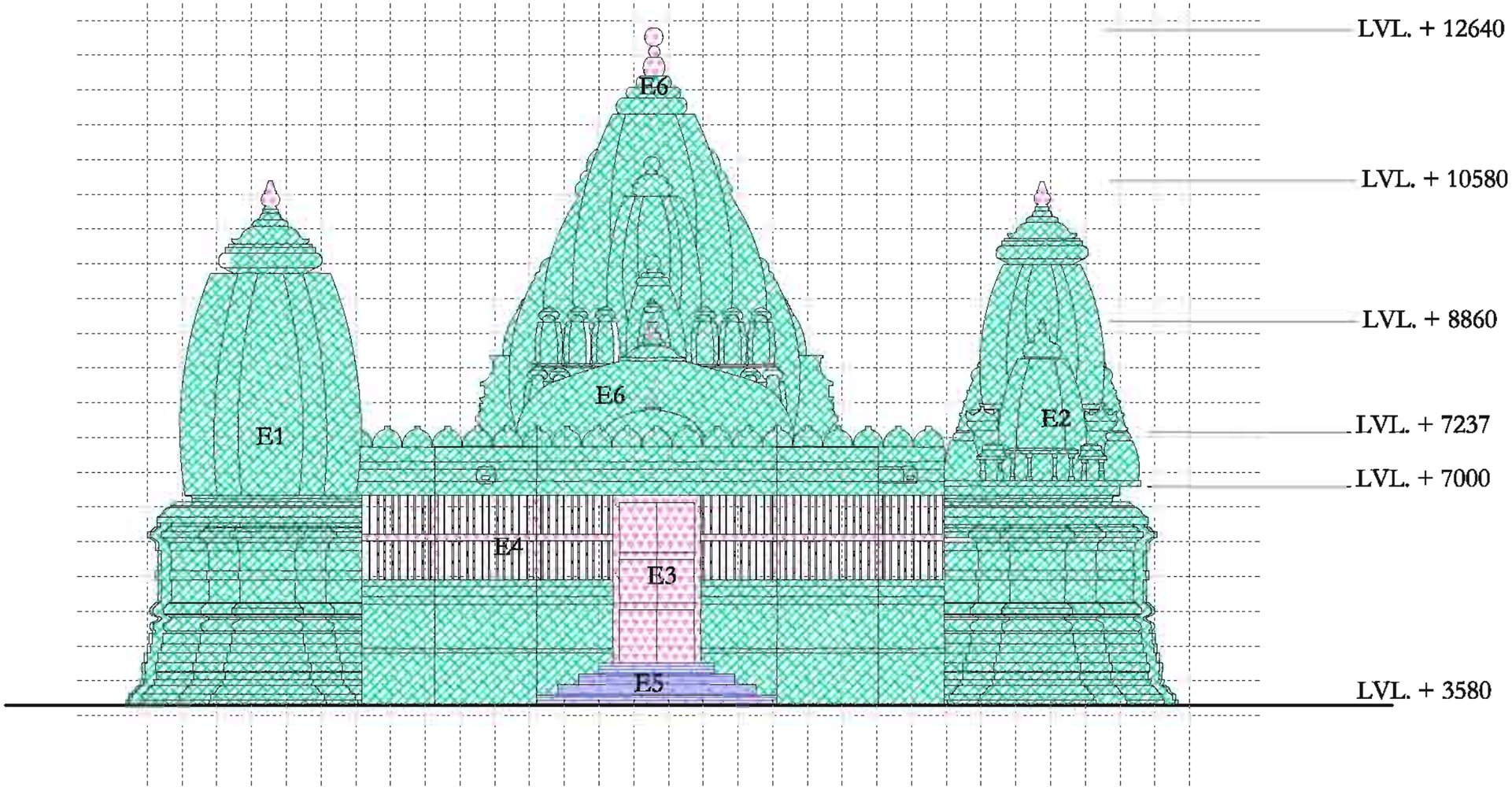
PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



Material for E1, E2 and E7 - Paint
and E6 - Metal

Material for E6 - Metal

Material for E3 and E4 - Metal
and E5 - Marble



Notes :
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CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBHOR

MATERIAL MAPPING

WEST SIDE ELEVATION

LEGEND

MIRROR	GRANITE
MARBLE	IDOL STONE
TILE WORK	PAINT
CEMENT CONCRETE	LOCAL STONE
LIME PLASTER	WOOD
LIME WASH	STEEL
LIME CONCRETE	METAL
BRICK	PAINTING
PRECAST CONCRETE	METAL JAALI
KOTA TILES	UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:75

0 200 500 1000 2000

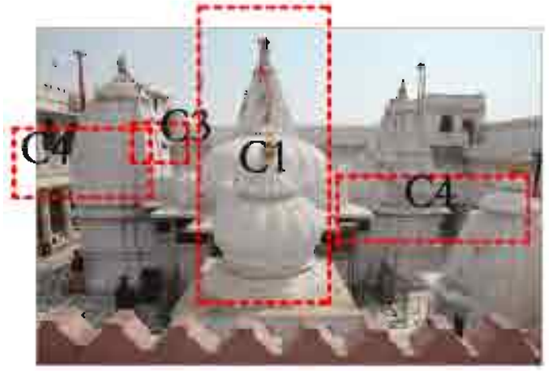
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/MP/E/01

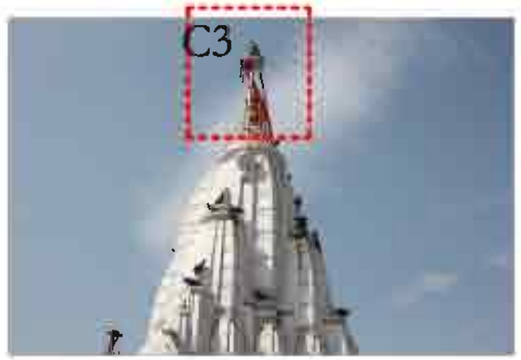
Revision:

Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Jotwal

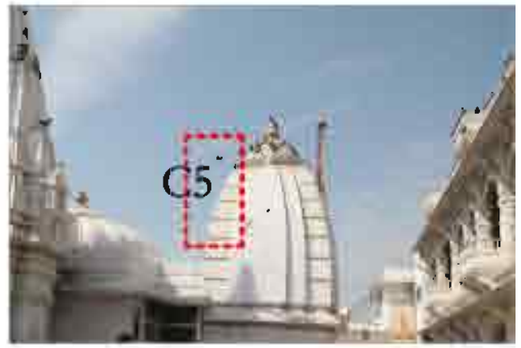
PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



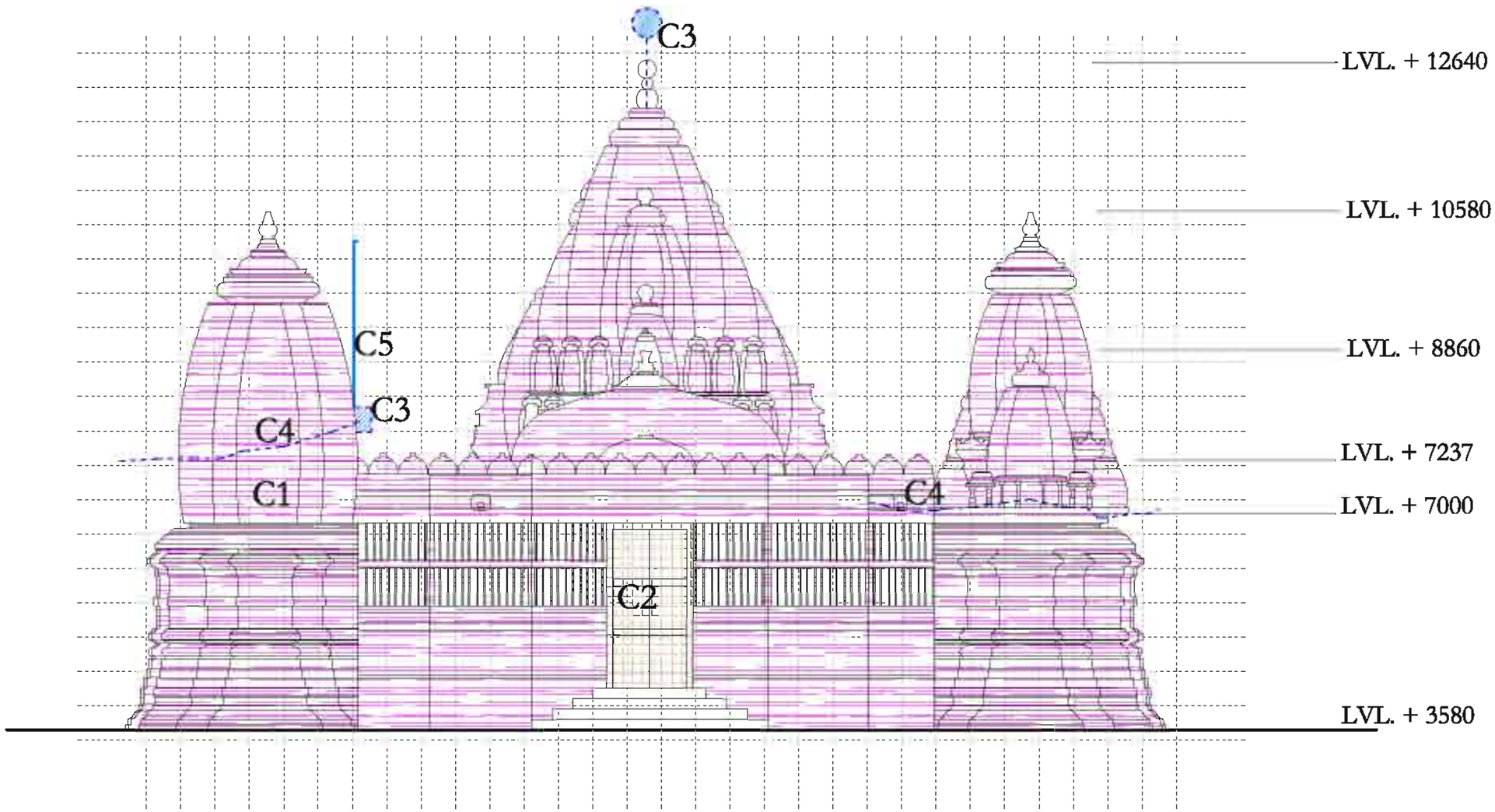
Condition C1 - Cement Paint,
C3 - Light Fixtures, and
C4 - Electrical fixtures



Condition C3 - Light Fixtures



Condition C5 - Pipes Metal



Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 500m x 500m
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5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

CONDITION MAPPING

WEST SIDE ELEVATION

LEGEND

STRUCTURAL CRACK	PLANTS/GRASS
BROKEN	WATER STAINS
MISSING	PAINT
OIL STAINS	LIME WASH
SEEPAGE	DE-COLOUR--ATION
VEGETATION (ELEVATION)	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
BUCKLING	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
CEMENT REPAIR	CRACK
PIPE METAL	WATER PIPES PLASTIC
LIGHT FIXTURES	PIPES

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:75

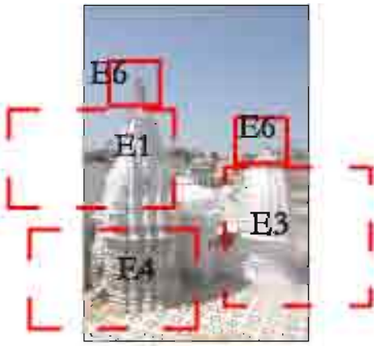
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/CM/E/01

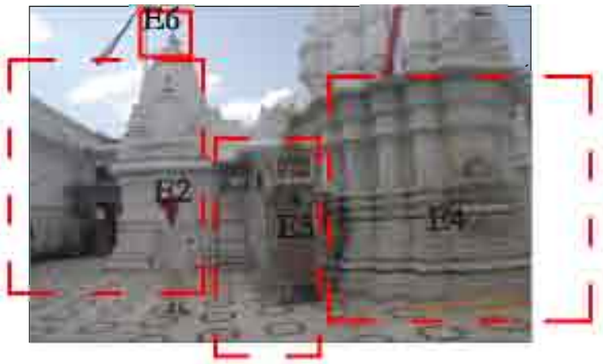
Revision:

Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal

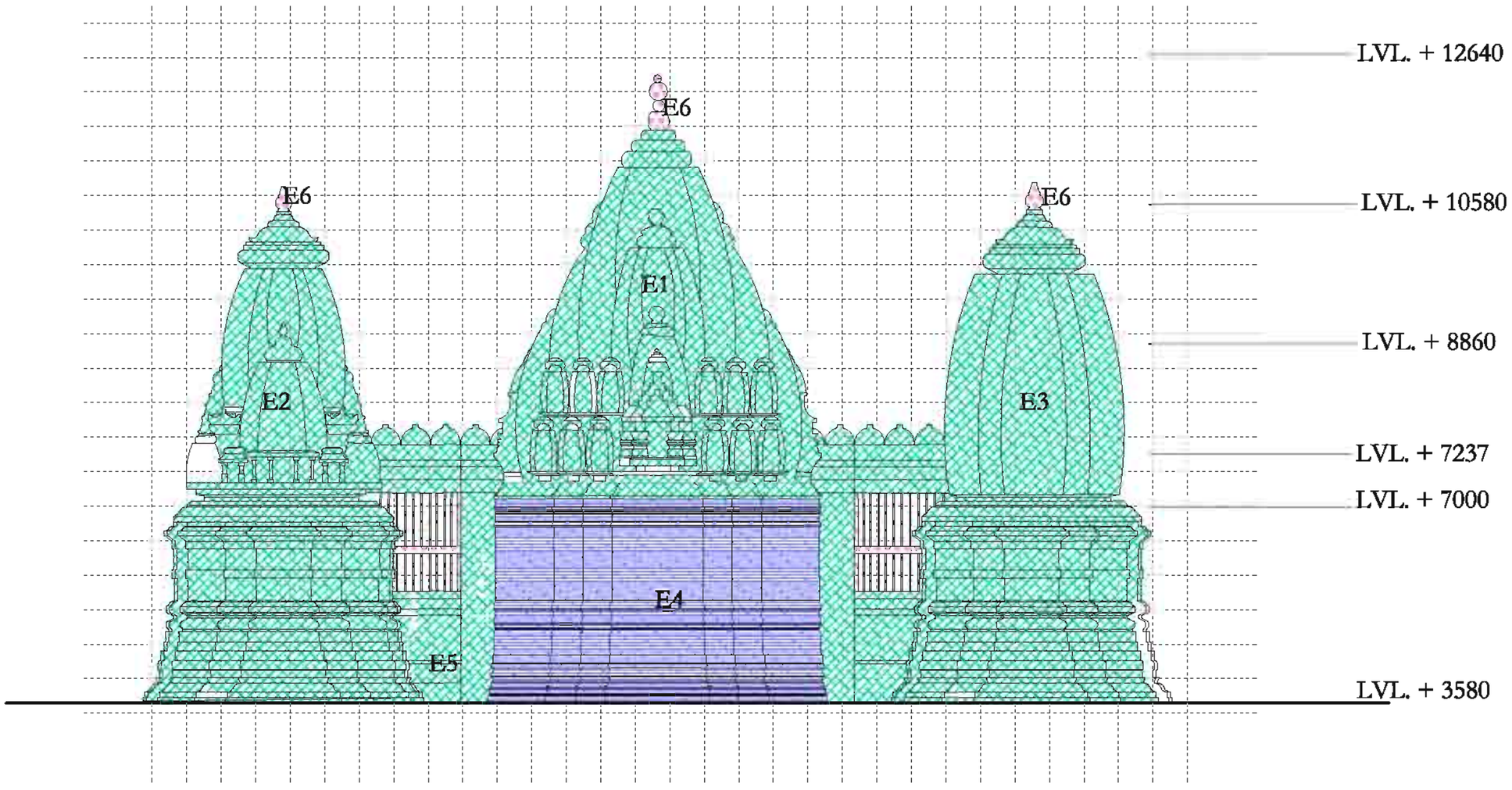
PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



Material for E1 and E3 - Paint,
E4 - Marble and E6 - Metal



Material for E2 - Paint, E4 and E5 - Marble
and E6 - Metal



Notes :

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5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBHOR

MATERIAL MAPPING

EAST SIDE ELEVATION

LEGEND

MIRROR	GRANITE
MARBLE	IDOL STONE
TILE WORK	PAINT
CEMENT CONCRETE	LOCAL STONE
LIME PLASTER	WOOD
LIME WASH	STEEL
LIME CONCRETE	METAL
BRICK	PAINTING
PRECAST CONCRETE	METAL JAALI
KOTA TILES	UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

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2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

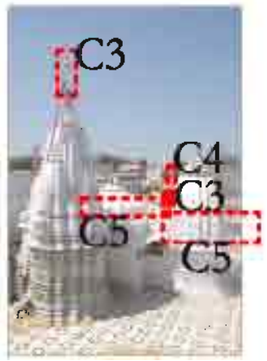
SCALE 1:75

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

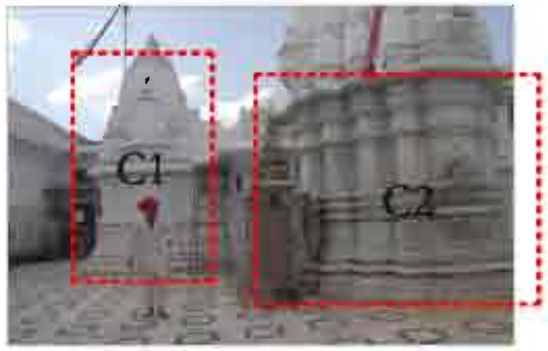
SHEET - D/IV/MP/E/02

Revision:	
Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Jotwal

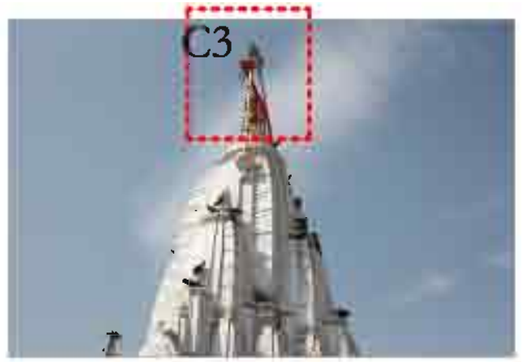
PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



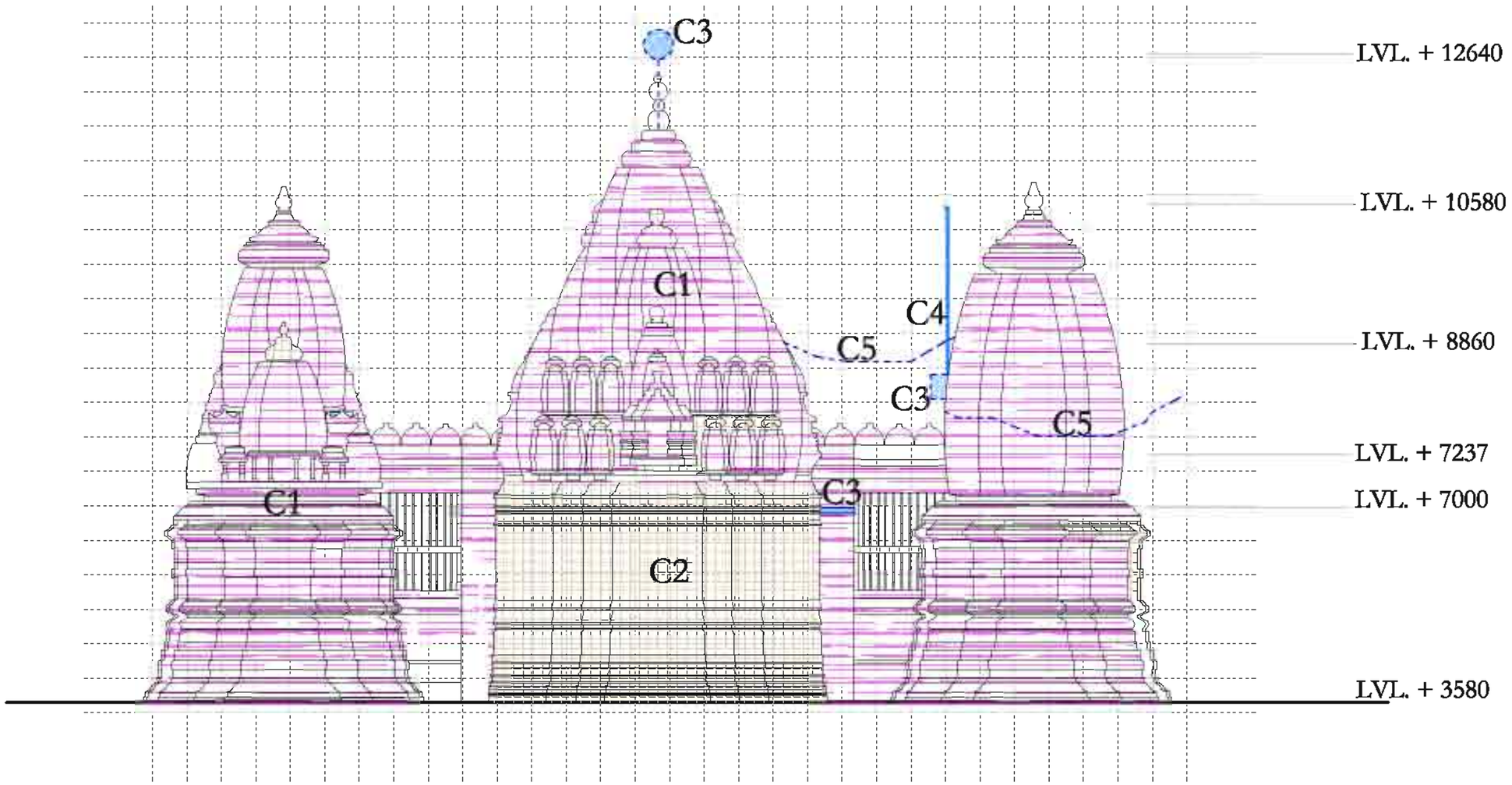
Condition C3 - Light Fixtures,
C4 - Metal Pipes and
C5 - Electrical fixtures



Condition C1 - Cement Paint and
C2 - Incompatible Additions



Condition C3 - Light Fixtures



SEEPAGE

Notes :

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5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

CONDITION MAPPING

EAST SIDE ELEVATION

LEGEND

STRUCTURAL CRACK	PLANTS/GRASS
BROKEN	WATER STAINS
MISSING	PAINT
OIL STAINS	LIME WASH
SEEPAGE	DE-COLOUR-ATION
VEGETATION (ELEVATION)	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
BUCKLING	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
CEMENT REPAIR	CRACK
WATER PIPES METAL	WATER PIPES PLASTIC
LIGHT FIXTURES	WATER PIPES

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

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2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:75

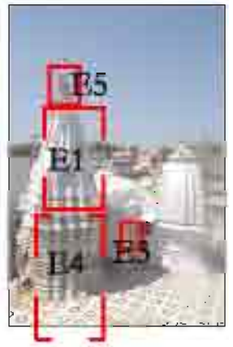
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/CM/E/02

Revision:

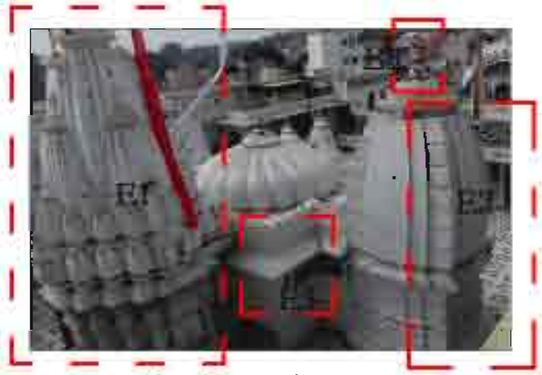
Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

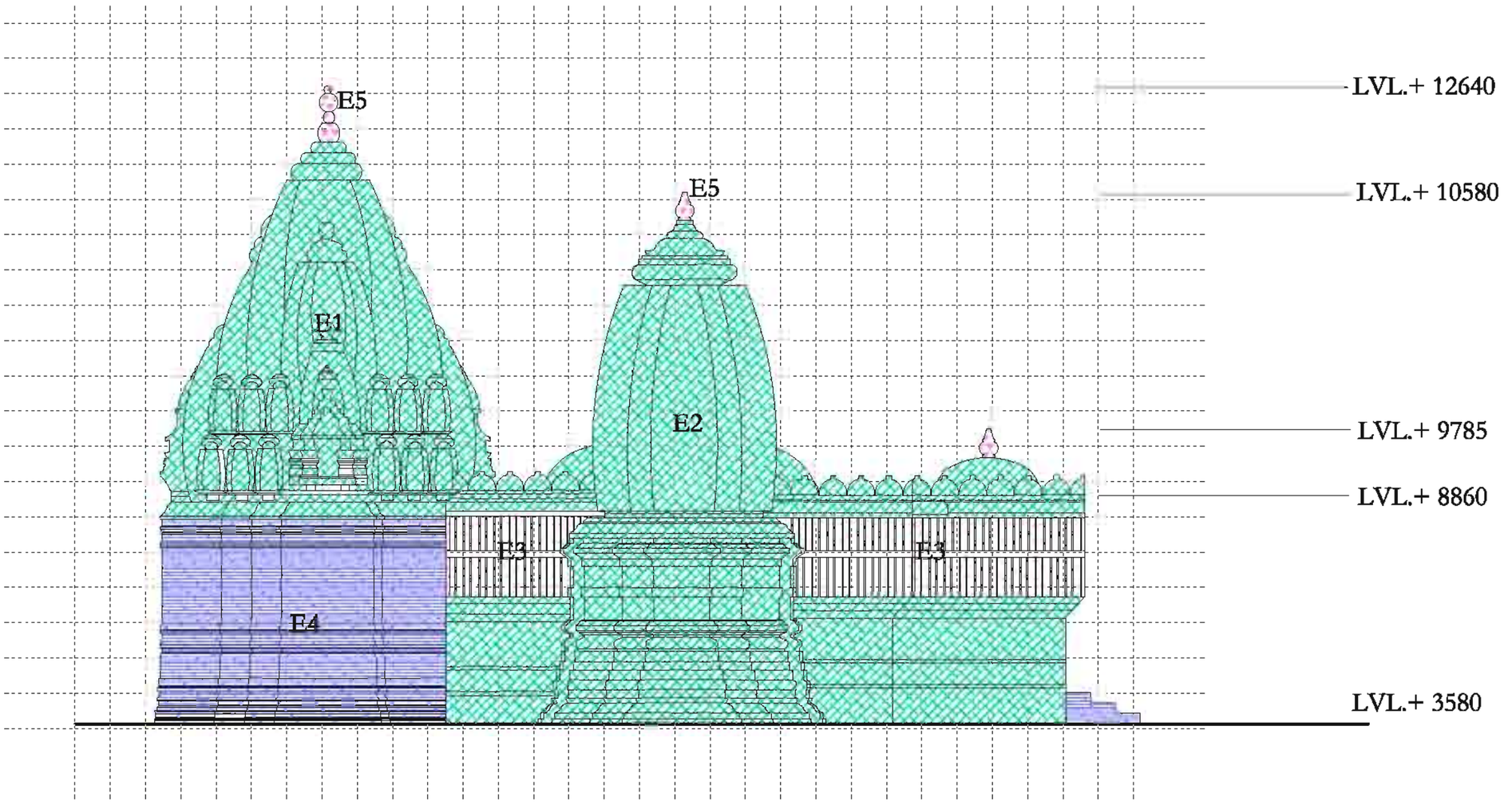


Material for E1 - Paint,
E3 and E5 - Metal and E4 - Marble

Material for E2- Paint
and E3 - Metal



Material for E1 and E2 - Paint
and E3 and E5 - Metal



Notes :

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5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBHOR

MATERIAL MAPPING

NORTH SIDE ELEVATION

LEGEND

MIRROR	GRANITE
MARBLE	IDOL STONE
TILE WORK	PAINT
CEMENT CONCRETE	LOCAL STONE
LIME PLASTER	WOOD
LIME WASH	STEEL
LIME CONCRETE	METAL
BRICK	PAINTING
PRECAST CONCRETE	METAL JAALI
KOTA TILES	UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
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Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:75

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

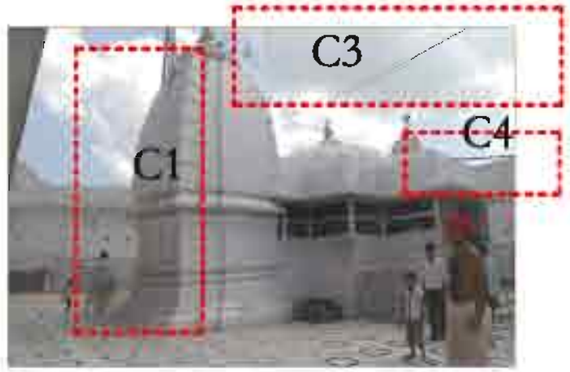
SHEET - D/IV/MP/E/03

Revision:

Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Jotwal

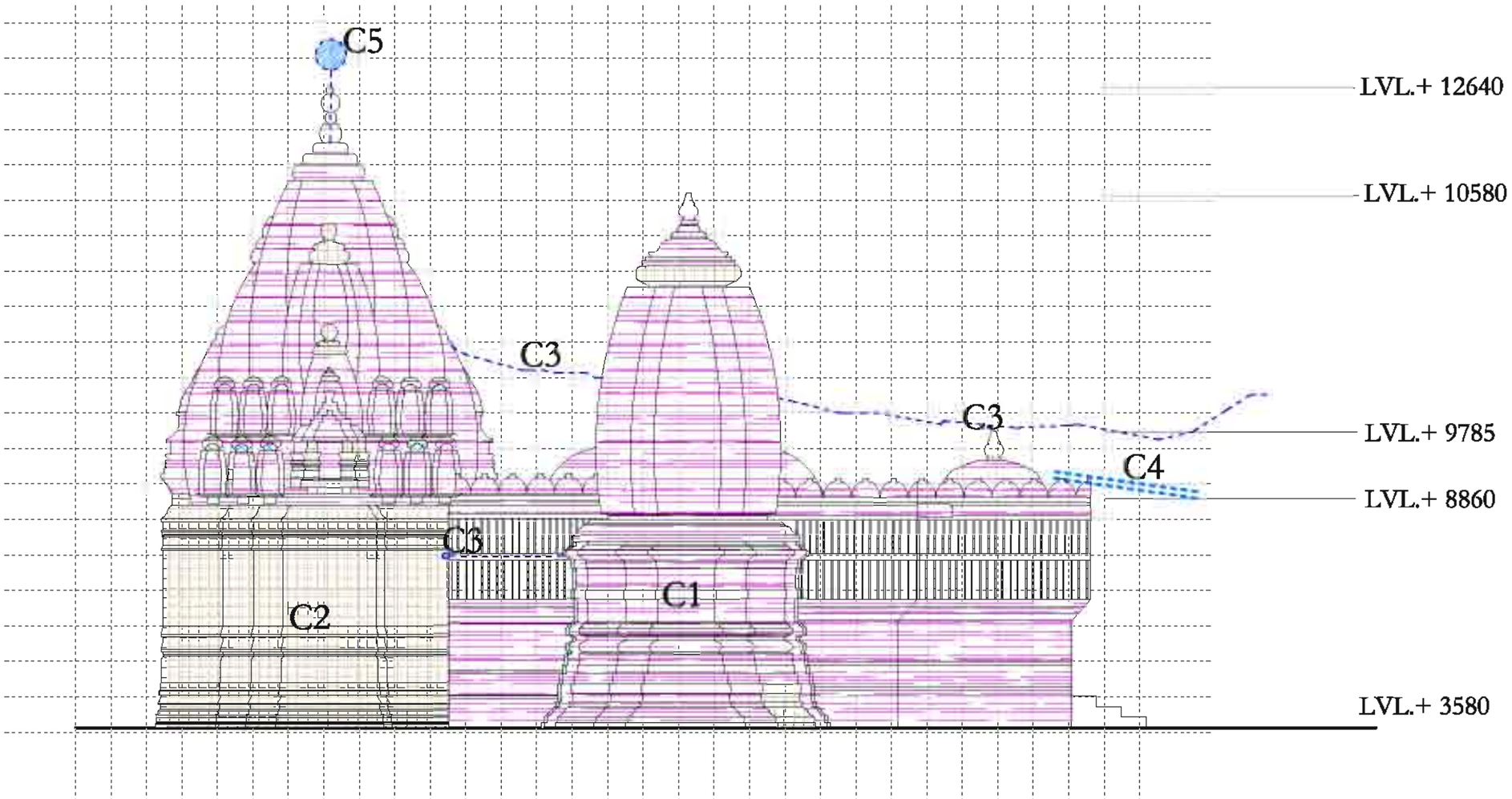
PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

Condition C3 - Electrical fixtures and C5 - Light Fixtures



Condition C1 - Cement Paint, C3 - Electrical fixtures and C4 - Metal Pipes

Condition C2 - Incompatible Additions and C3 - Electrical fixtures



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CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

CONDITION MAPPING

NORTH SIDE ELEVATION

LEGEND

STRUCTURAL CRACK	PLANTS/GRASS
BROKEN	WATER STAINS
MISSING	PAINT
OIL STAINS	LIME WASH
SEEPAGE	DE-COLOUR-ATION
VEGETATION (ELEVATION)	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
BUCKLING	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
CEMENT REPAIR	CRACK
WATER PIPES METAL	WATER PIPES PLASTIC
LIGHT FIXTURES	WATER PIPES

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

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2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
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Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:75

0 200 500 1000 2000

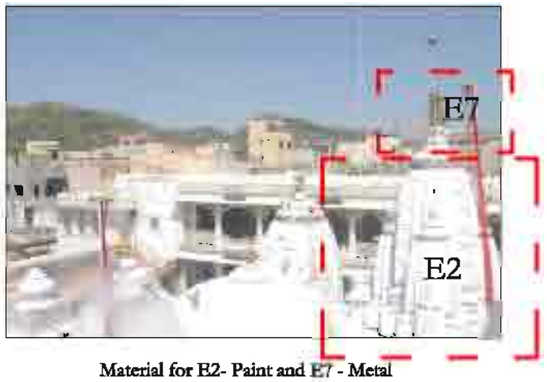
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/CM/E/03

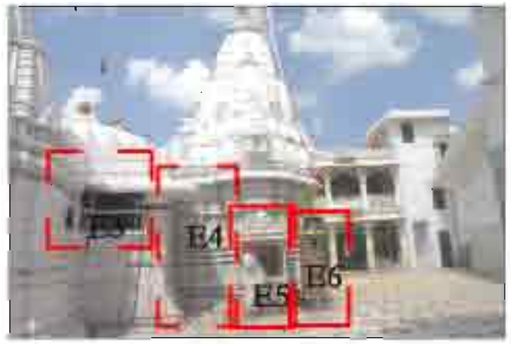
Revision:	
Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Jotwal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

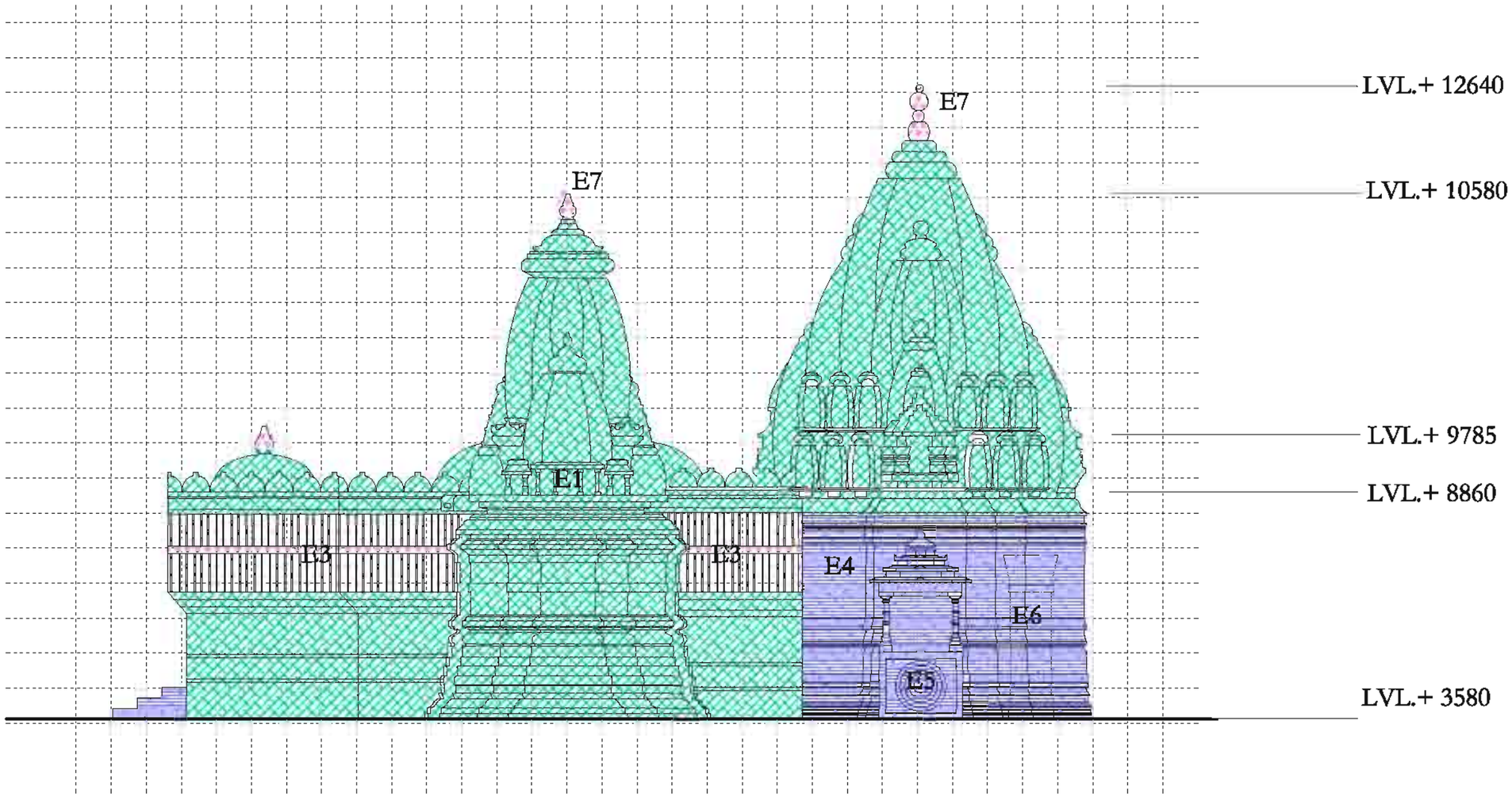
Material for E1- Paint and E7 - Metal



Material for E2- Paint and E7 - Metal



Material for E3- Metal
and E4, E5, E6 - Marble



Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 500m x 500m
3. For any discrepency, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBHOR

MATERIAL MAPPING

SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION

LEGEND

MIRROR	GRANITE
MARBLE	IDOL STONE
TILE WORK	PAINT
CEMENT CONCRETE	LOCAL STONE
LIME PLASTER	WOOD
LIME WASH	STEEL
LIME CONCRETE	METAL
BRICK	PAINTING
PRECAST CONCRETE	METAL JAALI
KOTA TILES	UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:75

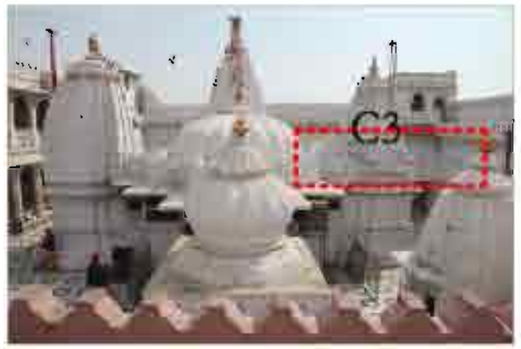
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/MP/E/04

Revision:

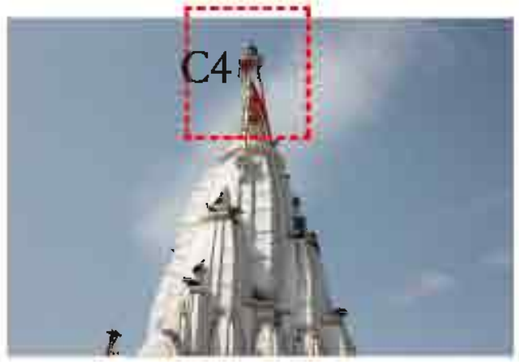
Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

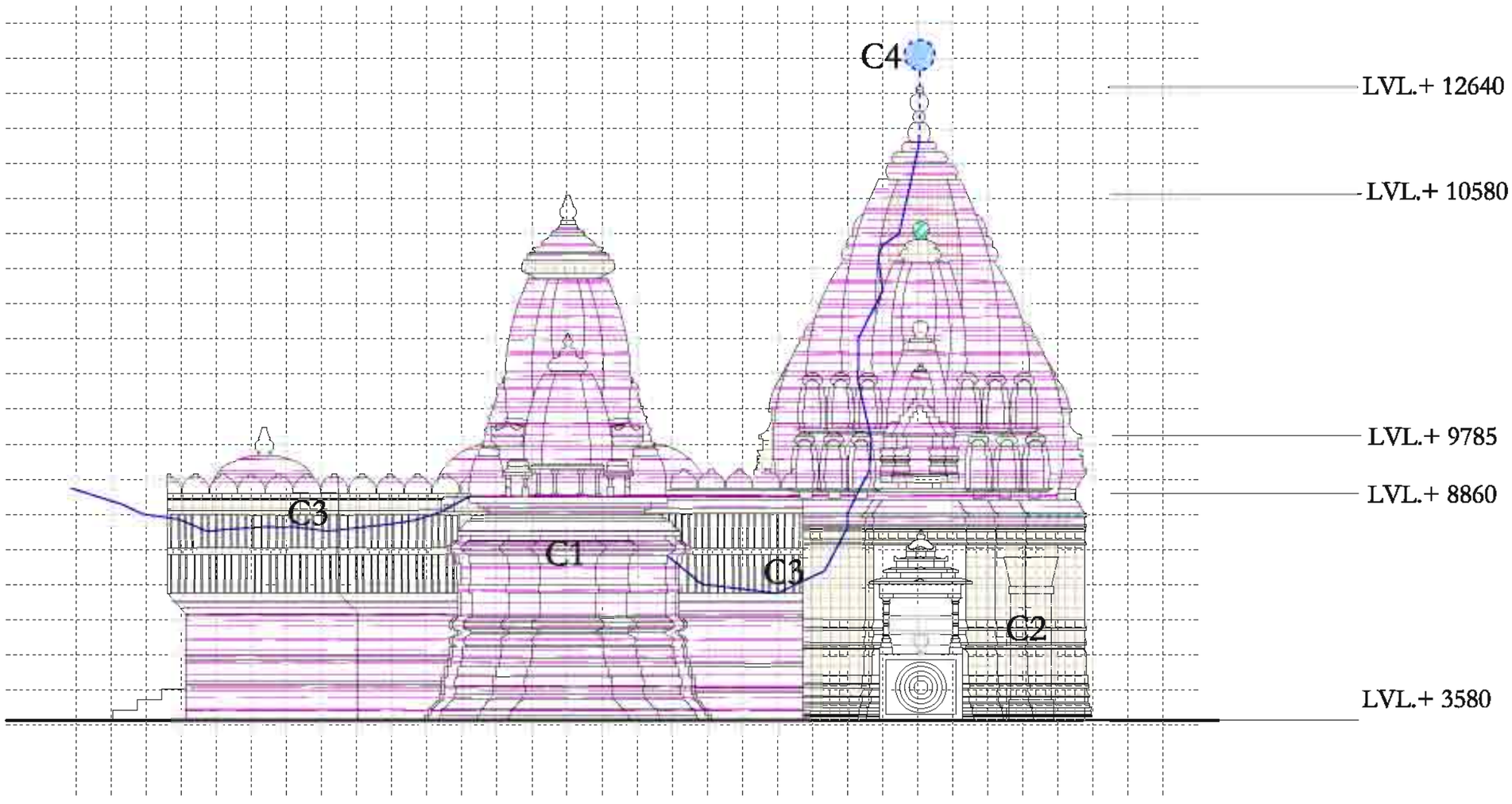


Condition C3 - Electrical fixtures

Condition C1 - Cement Paint,
C2 - Incompatible Additions and
C3 - Electrical fixtures



Condition C4 - Light Fixtures



Notes :
1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 500m x 500m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4.All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

CONDITION MAPPING

SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION

LEGEND

STRUCTURAL CRACK	PLANTS/GRASS
BROKEN	WATER STAINS
MISSING	PAINT
OIL STAINS	LIME WASH
SEEPAGE	DE-COLOUR--ATION
VEGETATION (ELEVATION)	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
BUCKLING	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
CEMENT REPAIR	CRACK
WATER PIPES METAL	WATER PIPES PLASTIC
LIGHT FIXTURES	WATER PIPES

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:75

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/CM/E/04

Revision:

Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

Material for E4 - Metal Jaali,
E8 - Steel,
and E9 - Stone Cladding

Material for E1 - Cement Paint,
E6 - Marble
and E7 - Kota Tiles

Material for E1 - Cement Paint,
E2 and E10- Local Stone,
E3 - Wood and
E4 - Metal Jaali

Material for E1 - Plastic Paint,
E6 - Marble
and E11 - Metal

Material for E5 - Precast Concrete,
E6 - Marble,
E7- Kota Tiles and
E10 - Local Stone

Elevation of Main Entrance Gateway

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000m x 1000m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBHOR

MATERIAL MAPPING

LEGEND

- MIRROR
- MARBLE
- TILE WORK
- CEMENT CONCRETE
- LIME PLASTER
- LIME WASH
- LIME CONCRETE
- BRICK
- PRECAST CONCRETE
- KOTA TILES
- GRANITE
- IDOL STONE
- PAINT
- LOCAL STONE
- WOOD
- STEEL
- METAL
- STONE CLADDING
- METAL JAALI

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100

250 1000
500 2500

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Jotwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/MP/E/05

Revision:

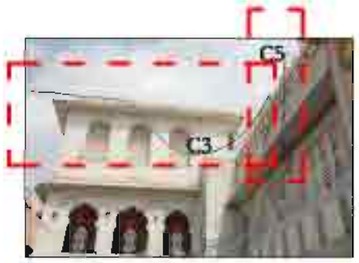
	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

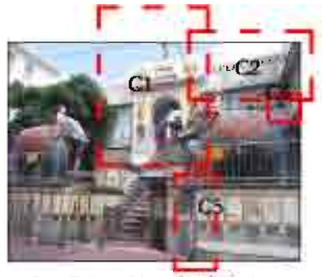
Condition C7 - Seepage

Condition C7 - Seepage
and C4 - Incompatible Additions

Condition C4 - Electrical
Fixtures

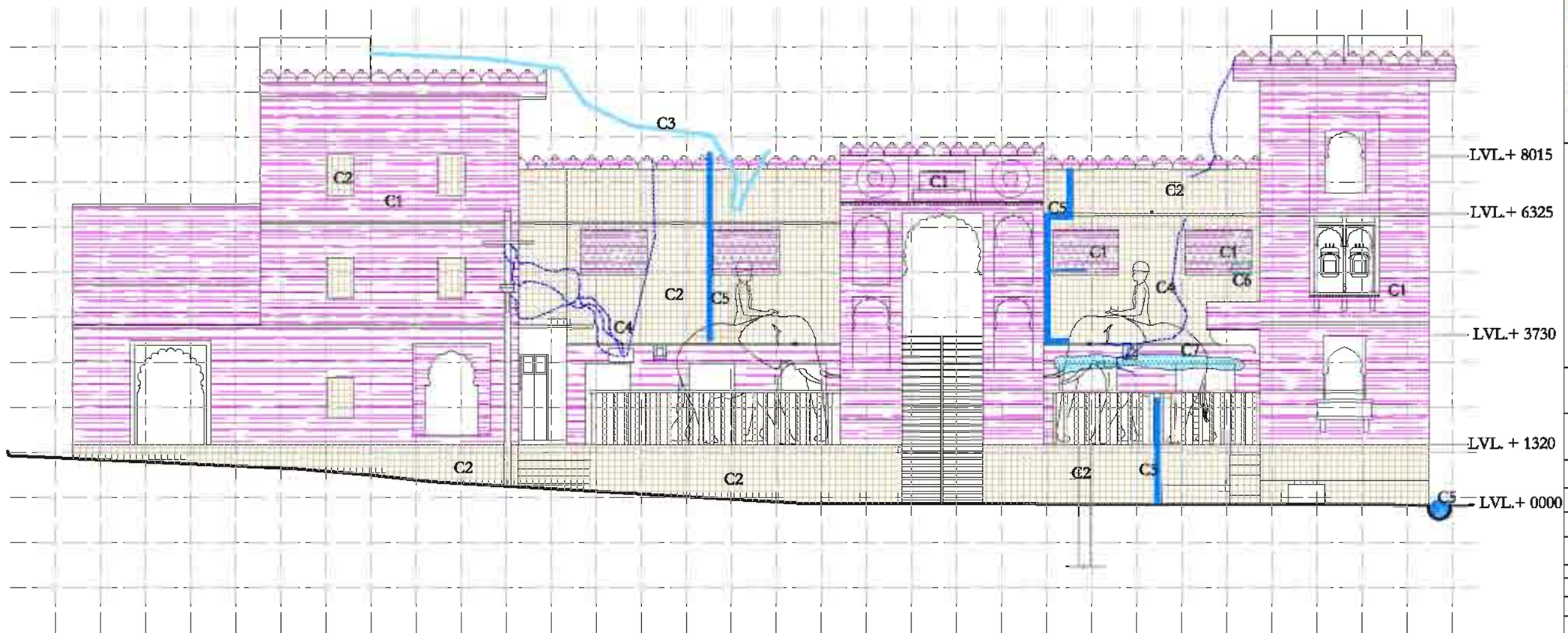


Condition C3 - Water Pipe Plastic
and C5 - Water Pipe Metal



Condition C1 - Plastic Paint,
C2 - Incompatible Additions
C5 - Water Pipe Metal and C6 - Vegetation

Condition C5 - Water
Pipe Metal



Elevation of Main Entrance Gateway

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000m x 1000m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBHOR

CONDITION MAPPING

LEGEND

STRUCTURAL CRACK	PLANTS/GRASS
BROKEN	WATER STAINS
MISSING	PAINT
OIL STAINS	LIME WASH
SEEPAGE	DE-COLOUR--ATION
VEGETATION (ELEVATION)	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
BUCKLING	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
CEMENT REPAIR	CRACK
WATER PIPES METAL	WATER PIPES PVC
LIGHT FIXTURES	PIPES

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100

250 1000
0 500 2500

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Jotnwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/CM/E/05

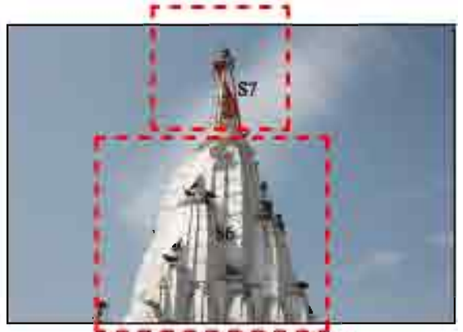
Revision:

Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

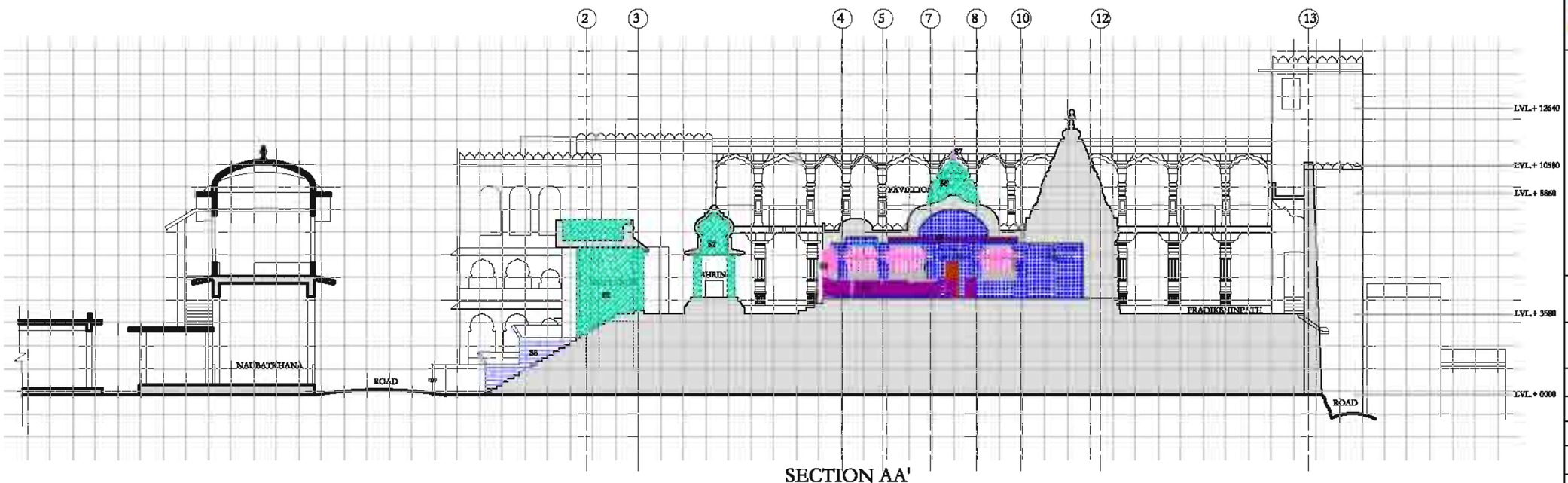
Material for S1- Cement Paint and
S8 - Marble

Material for S4- Granite and
S5 - Mirror



Material for S6- Cement Paint and
S7 - Metal

Material for S2- Cement Paint and
S3 - Metal



SECTION AA'

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000m x 1000m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

MATERIAL MAPPING

SECTIONS

LEGEND

- MIRROR
- MARBLE
- TILE WORK
- CEMENT CONCRETE
- LIME PLASTER
- LIME WASH
- LIME CONCRETE
- BRICK
- PRECAST CONCRETE
- KOTA TILES
- GRANITE
- IDOL STONE
- PAINT
- LOCAL STONE
- WOOD
- STEEL
- METAL
- PAINTING
- METAL JAALI
- UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

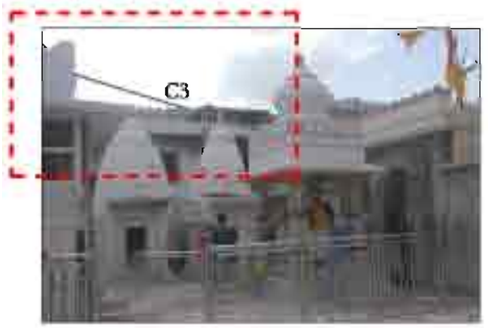
500 2000
0 1000 5000

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khattan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/MP/S/01

Revision:	
Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Jotwal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

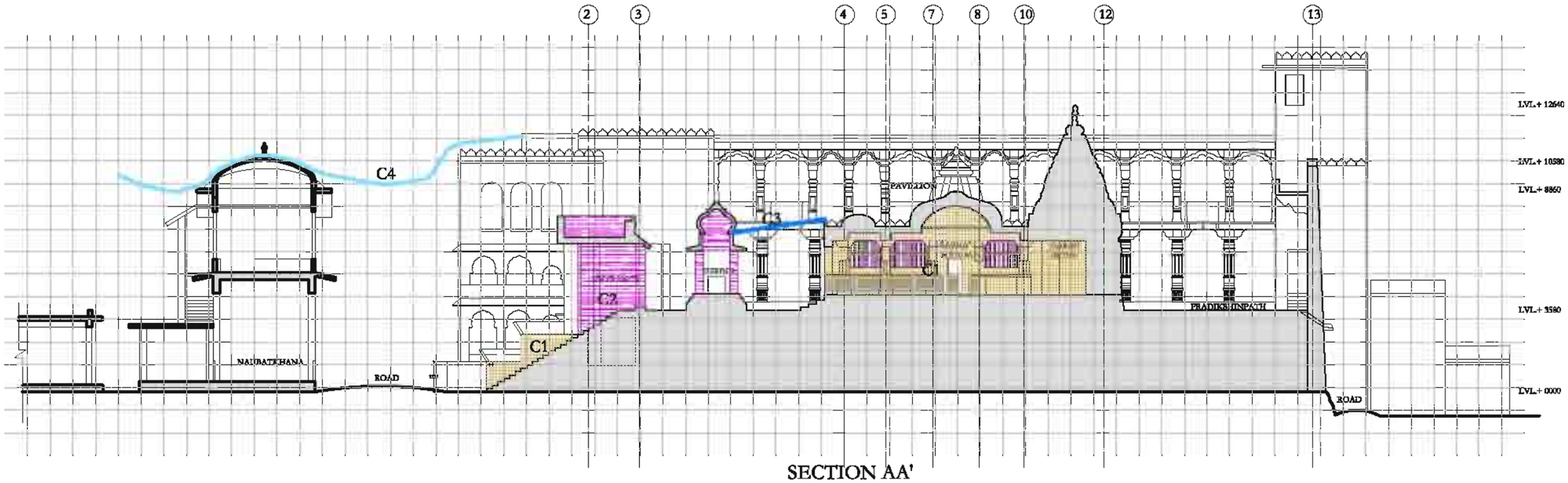


Condition C3 - Pipe Metal

Condition C1 - Incompatible Additions

Condition C4 - Water Pipe PEX

Condition C1 - Incompatible Additions



SECTION AA'

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
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5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

CONDITION MAPPING

SECTIONS

LEGEND

- STRUCTURAL CRACK
- BROKEN
- MISSING
- OIL STAINS
- SEEPAGE
- VEGETATION (ELEVATION)
- BUCKLING
- CEMENT REPAIR
- PIPE METAL
- LIGHT FIXTURES
- PLANTS/GRASS
- WATER STAINS
- PAINT
- LIME WASH
- DE-COLOUR-ATION
- ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
- INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
- CRACK
- WATER PIPES PEX
- PIPES

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwatti ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

500 2000
0 1000 5000

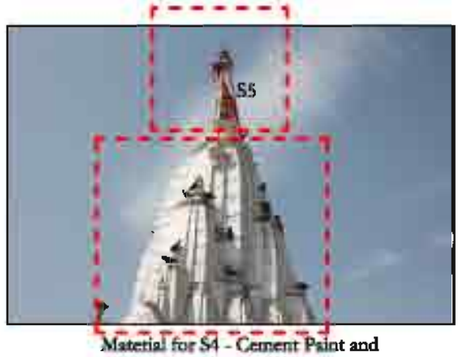
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khattan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/CM/S/01

Revision:	
Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Jotwal

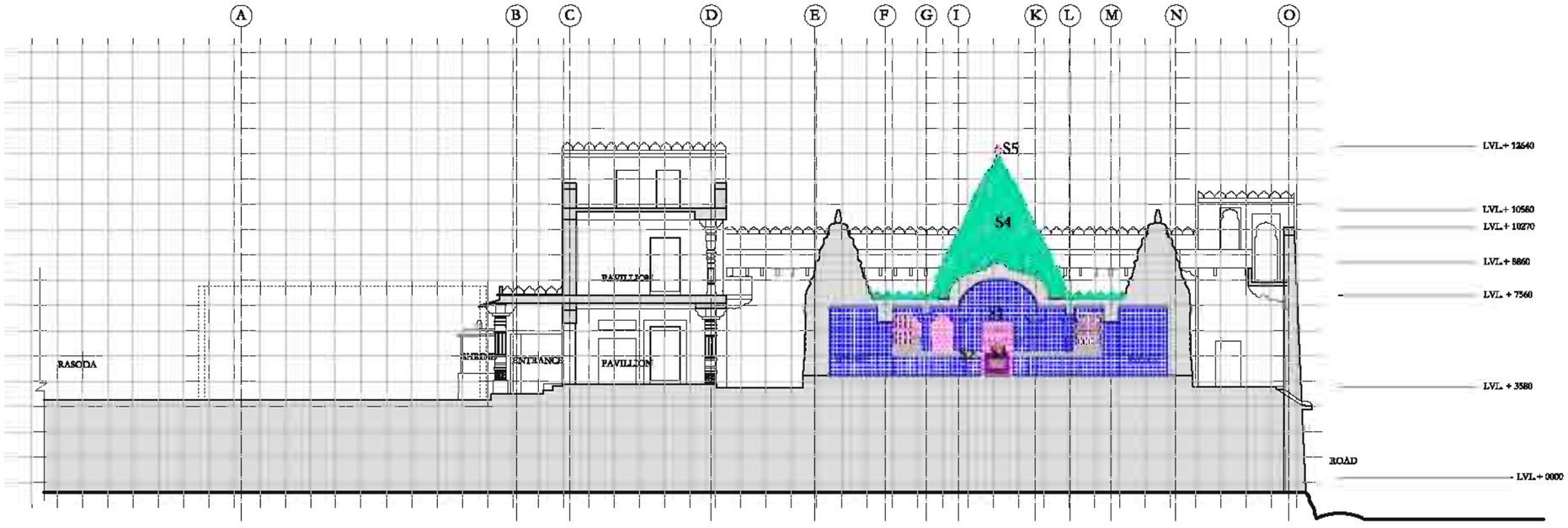
PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

Material for S2- Granite and
S3 - Mirror



Material for S4 - Cement Paint and
S5 - Metal

Material for S1 - Metal



SECTION BB'

Notes :
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5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

MATERIAL MAPPING

SECTIONS

LEGEND

MIRROR	GRANITE
MARBLE	IDOL STONE
TILE WORK	PAINT
CEMENT CONCRETE	LOCAL STONE
LIME PLASTER	WOOD
LIME WASH	STEEL
LIME CONCRETE	METAL
BRICK	PAINTING
PRECAST CONCRETE	METAL JAALI
KOTA TILES	UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrault, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

500 2000
0 1000 5000

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/MP/S/02

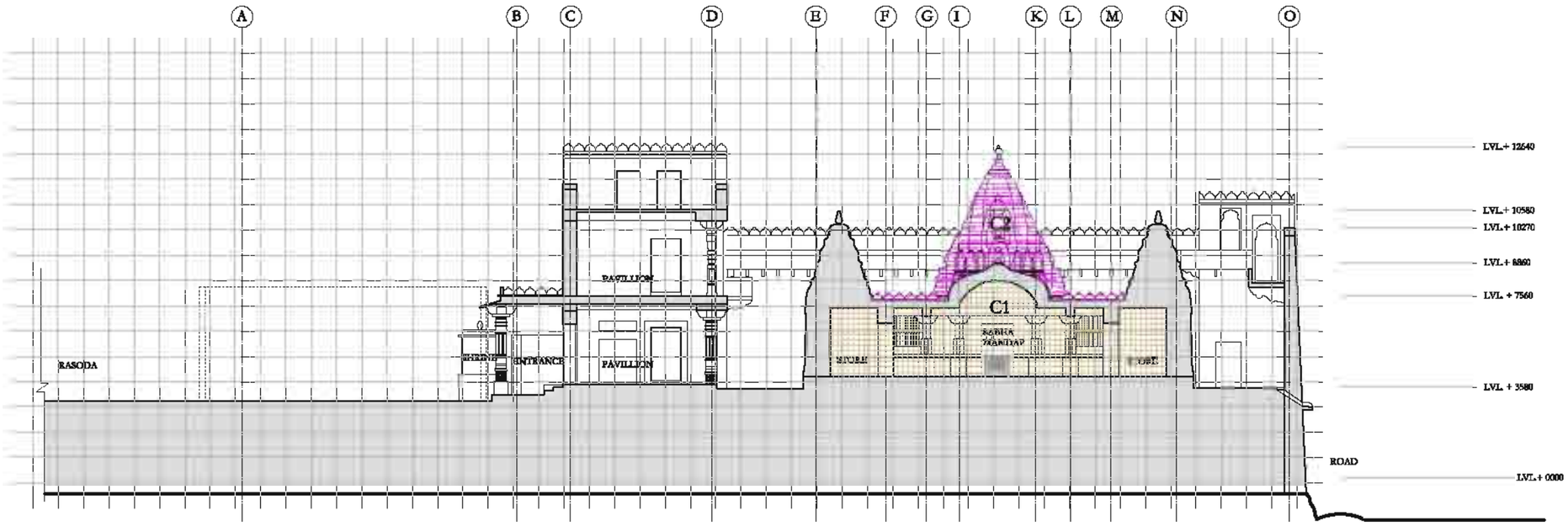
Revision:

Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Jotwal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

Condition C1 - Incompatible Additions

Condition C2 - Paint



SECTION BB'

Notes :

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CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

CONDITION MAPPING

SECTIONS

LEGEND

- STRUCTURAL CRACK
- BROKEN
- MISSING
- OIL STAINS
- SEEPAGE
- VEGETATION (ELEVATION)
- BUCKLING
- CEMENT REPAIR
- WATER PIPES METAL
- LIGHT FIXTURES
- PLANTS/GRASS
- WATER STAINS
- PAINT
- LIME WASH
- DE-COLOUR--ATION
- ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
- INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
- CRACK
- WATER PIPES PLASTIC
- PIPES

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

500 2000
0 1000 5000

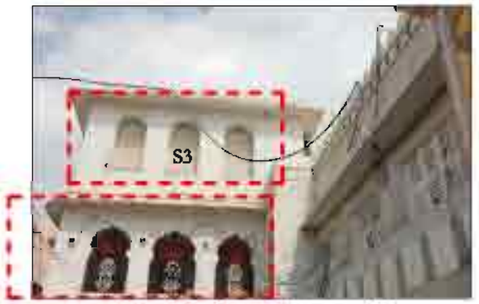
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/CM/S/02

Revision:	
Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal

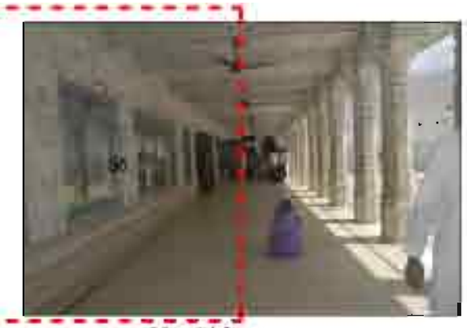
PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

Material for S1 - Cement Paint and S4 - Marble



Material for S2 - Metal jaali and S3 - Metal

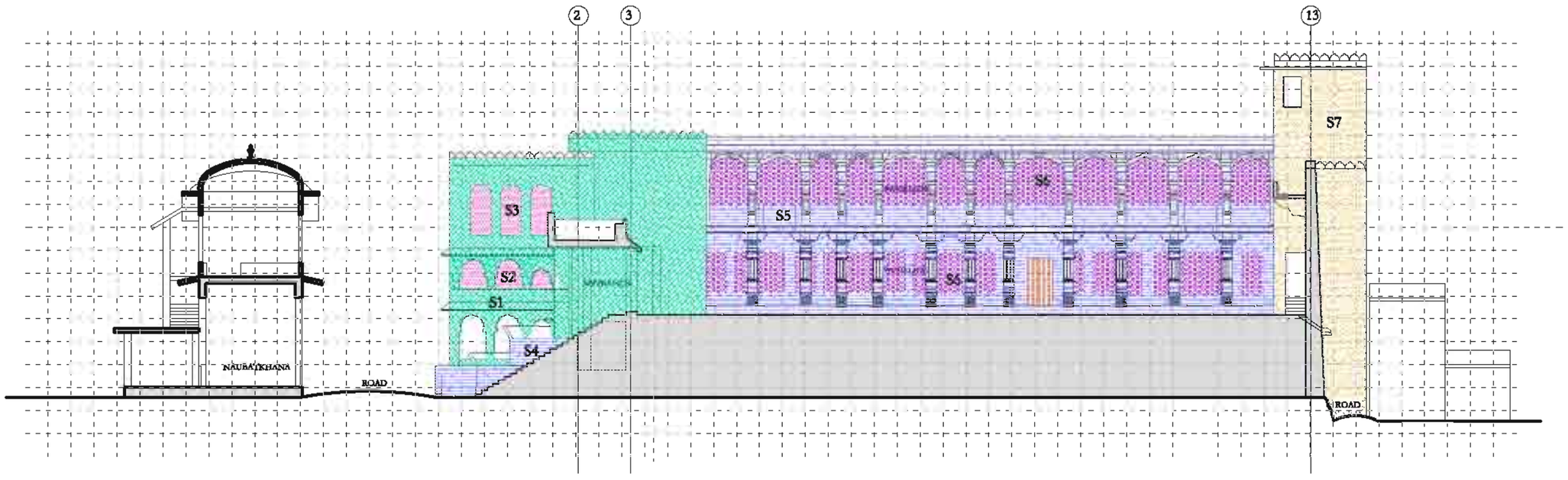
Material for S5 - Marble



Material for S6 - Painting

Material for S7 - Cement Paint

Material for S6 - Painting



Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000mm x 1000mm
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

MATERIAL MAPPING

SECTIONS

LEGEND

MIRROR	GRANITE
MARBLE	IDOL STONE
TILE WORK	PAINT
CEMENT CONCRETE	LOCAL STONE
LIME PLASTER	WOOD
LIME WASH	STEEL
LIME CONCRETE	METAL
BRICK	PAINTING
PRECAST CONCRETE	METAL JAALI
KOTA TILES	UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

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2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

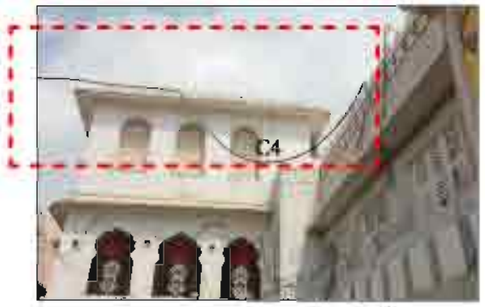
500 2000
0 1000 5000

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/MP/S/03

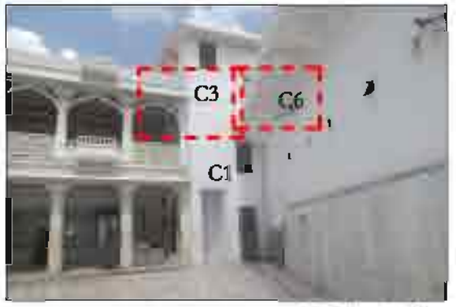
Revision:	
Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Jaiswal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



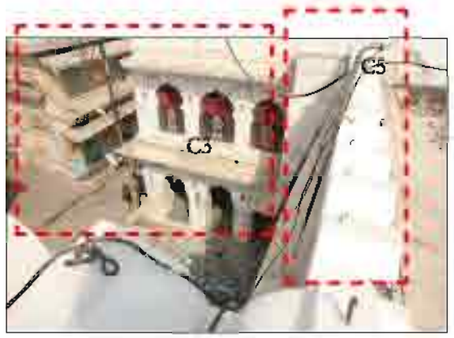
Condition C4 - Water Pipe PEX

Condition C2 - Incompatible Additions - Marble
C3 - Electrical Fixtures



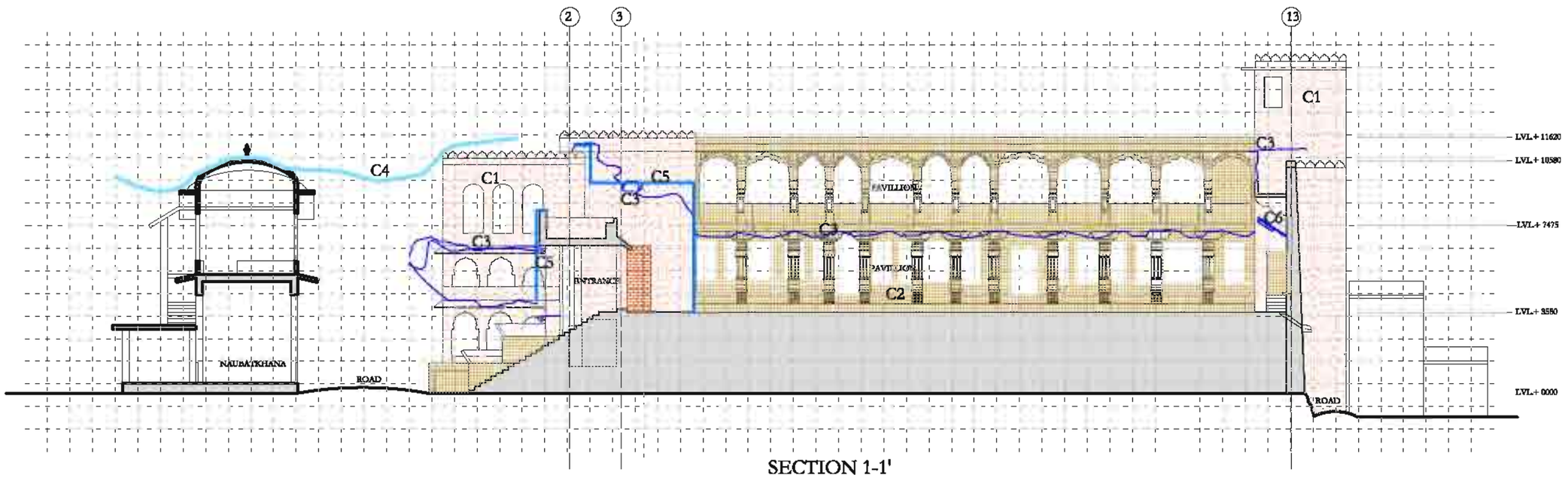
Condition C1 - Lime Wash, C3 - Electrical
Fixtures and C6 - Light Fixtures

Condition C3 - Electrical Fixtures
and C4 - Water Pipe PEX



Condition C3 - Electrical Fixtures
and C5 - Pipe Metal

Condition C3 - Electrical Fixtures



SECTION 1-1'

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000mm x 1000mm
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE,
AT
GARHBOR

CONDITION
MAPPING

SECTIONS

LEGEND

STRUCTURAL CRACK	PLANTS/GRASS
BROKEN	WATER STAINS
MISSING	PAINT
OIL STAINS	LIME WASH
SEEPAGE	DE-COLOUR--ATION
VEGETATION (ELEVATION)	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
BUCKLING	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
CEMENT REPAIR	CRACK
PIPE METAL	WATER PIPES PLASTIC
LIGHT FIXTURES	PIPES

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrault, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

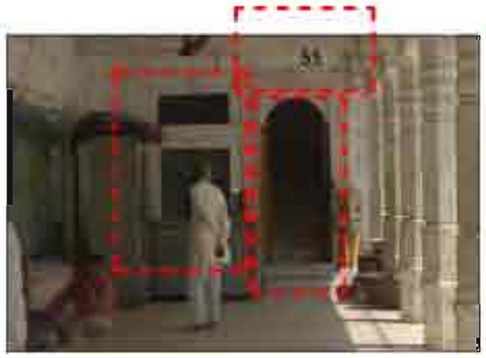
500 2000
0 1000 5000

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natsha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

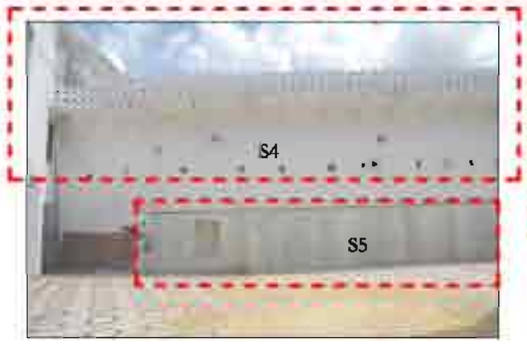
SHEET - D/IV/CM/S/03

Revision:	
Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal

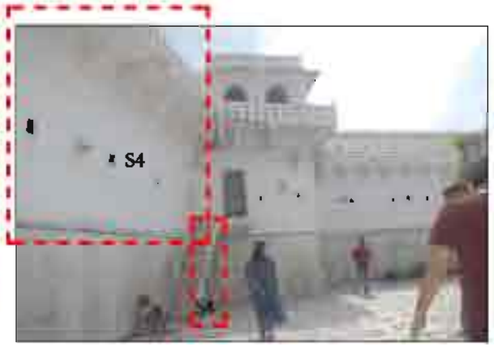
PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



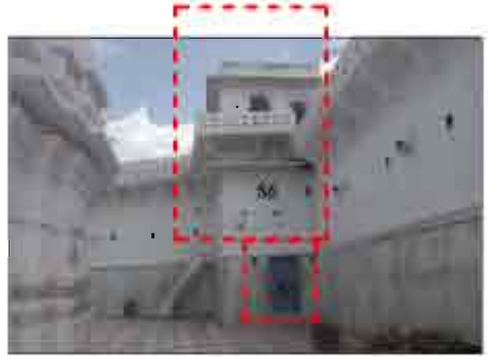
Material for S1 - Metal, S2 - Wood and S3 - Marble



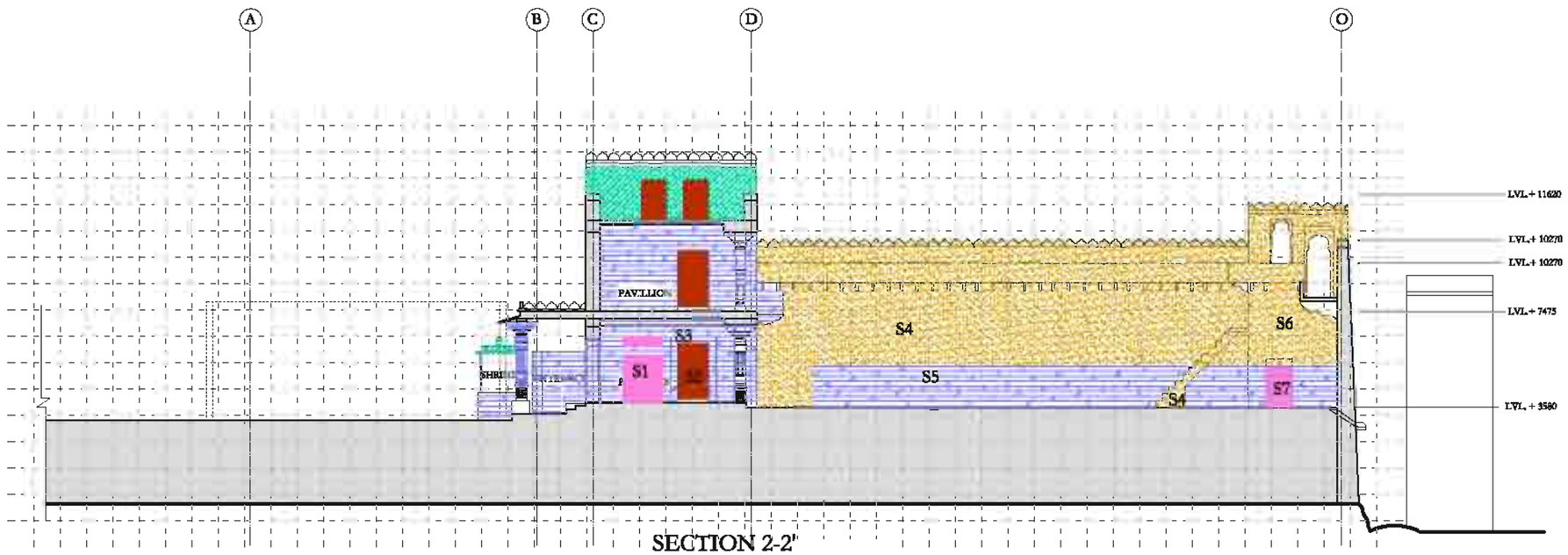
Material for S4 - Lime Wash and S5 - Marble



Material for S4 - Lime Wash



Material for S6 - Lime Wash and S7 - Metal



SECTION 2-2'

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000mm x 1000mm
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

MATERIAL MAPPING

SECTIONS

LEGEND

- MIRROR
- MARBLE
- TILE WORK
- CEMENT CONCRETE
- LIME PLASTER
- LIME WASH
- LIME CONCRETE
- BRICK
- PRECAST CONCRETE
- KOTA TILES
- GRANITE
- IDOL STONE
- PAINT
- LOCAL STONE
- WOOD
- STEEL
- METAL
- PAINTING
- METAL JAALI
- UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

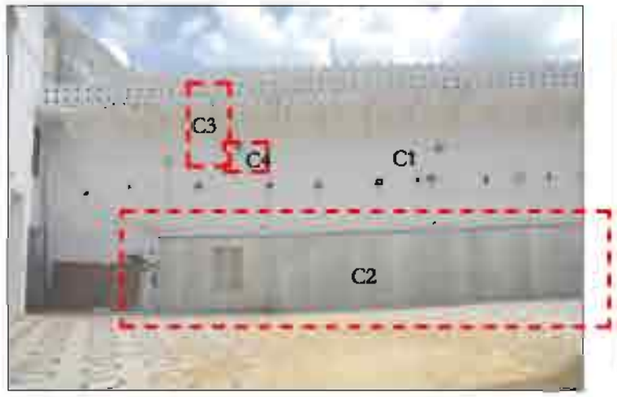
500 2000
0 1000 5000

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khattan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/MP/S/04

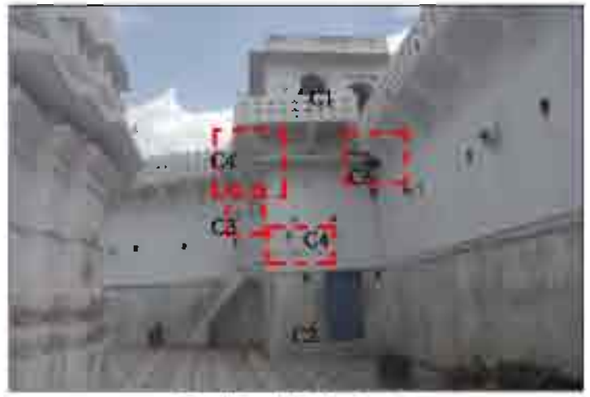
Revision:	
Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Jotnwal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



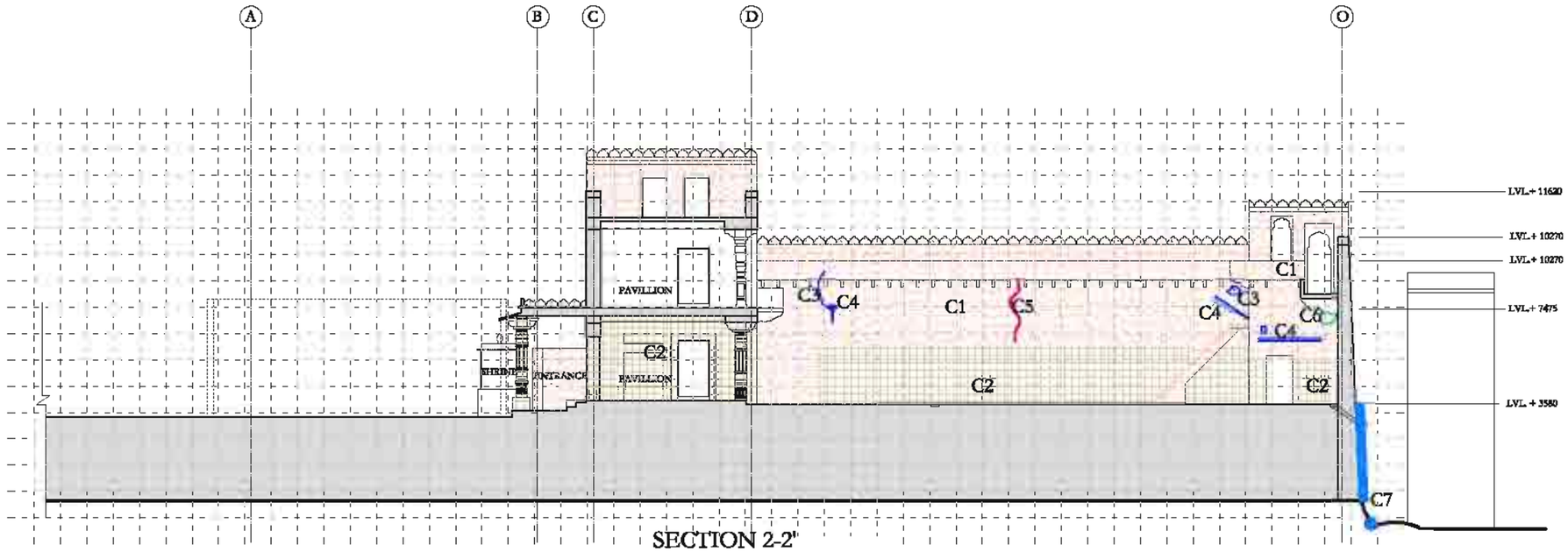
Condition C1 - Lime Wash,
C2 - Incompatible Additions - Marble,
C3 - Electrical Fixtures and
C4 - Light Fixtures

Condition C5 - Crack



Condition C1 - Lime Wash,
C2 - Incompatible Additions - Marble,
C3 - Electrical Fixtures,
C4 - Light Fixtures
and C6 - Vegetation

Condition C7 - Drain Pipes



SECTION 2-2'

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000mm x 1000mm
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

CONDITION MAPPING

SECTIONS

LEGEND

- STRUCTURAL CRACK
- BROKEN
- MISSING
- OIL STAINS
- SEEPAGE
- VEGETATION (ELEVATION)
- BUCKLING
- CEMENT REPAIR
- PIPE METAL
- LIGHT FIXTURES
- PLANTS/GRASS
- WATER STAINS
- PAINT
- LIME WASH
- DE-COLOUR--ATION
- ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
- INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
- CRACK
- WATER PIPES PLASTIC
- PIPES

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

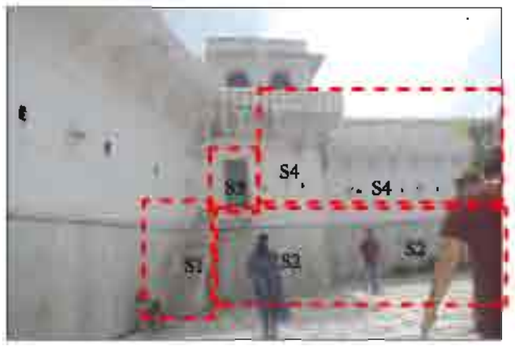
500 2000
0 1000 5000

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natsha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

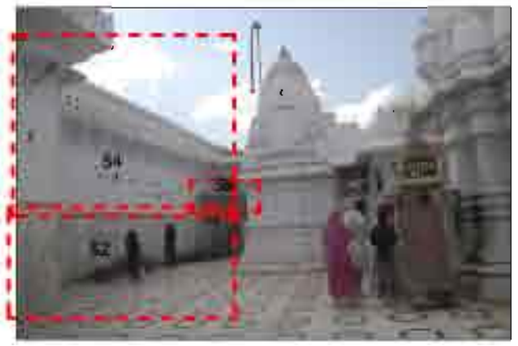
SHEET - D/IV/CM/S/04

Revision:	
Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

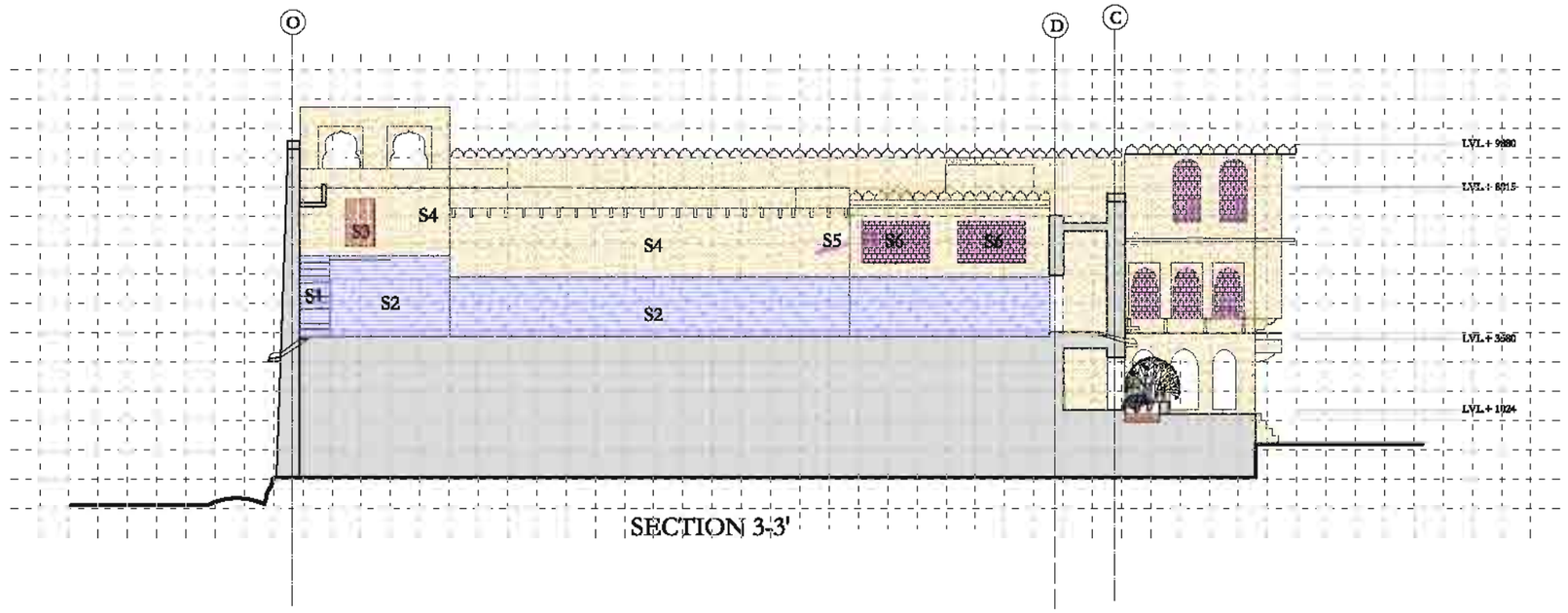


Material for S1 and S2 - Marble,
S3 - Wood and
S4 - Lime Wash



Material for S2 - Marble
S4 - Lime Wash and
S5 - Metal

Material for S2 - Marble
and S6 - Metal Jaali



SECTION 3-3'

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000mm x 1000mm
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

MATERIAL MAPPING

SECTIONS

LEGEND

MIRROR	GRANITE
MARBLE	IDOL STONE
TILE WORK	PAINT
CEMENT CONCRETE	LOCAL STONE
LIME PLASTER	WOOD
LIME WASH	STEEL
LIME CONCRETE	METAL
BRICK	PAINTING
PRECAST CONCRETE	METAL JAALI
KOTA TILES	UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

500 2000
0 1000 5000

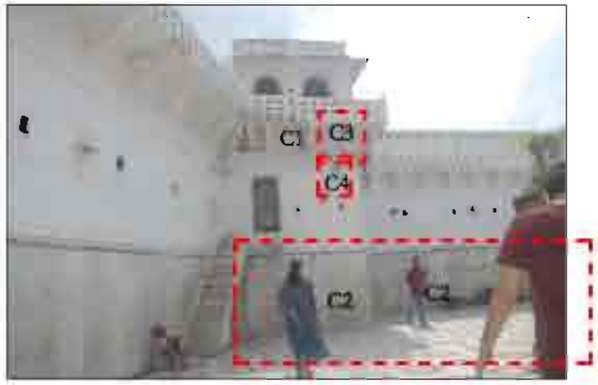
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/MP/S/05

Revision:	
Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Jotwal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

Condition C5 - Seepage

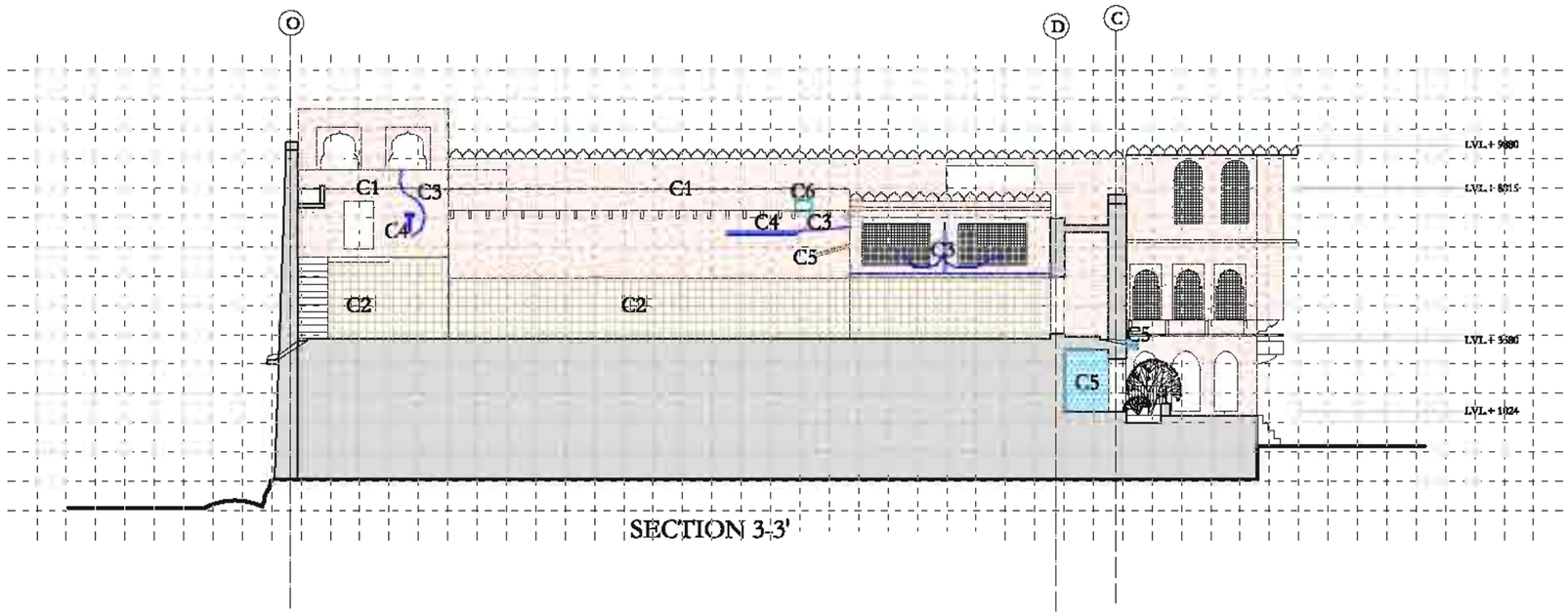


Condition C1 - Lime Wash,
C2 - Incompatible Additions - Marble,
C3 - Electrical Fixtures and
C4 - Light Fixtures

Condition C1 - Lime Wash,
C2 - Incompatible Additions - Marble,
C4 - Light Fixtures,
C5 - Incompatible Additions - Tin Shed
and C6 - Vegetation

Condition C3 - Electrical Fixtures

Condition C5 - Seepage



SECTION 3-3'

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000mm x 1000mm
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
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5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

CONDITION MAPPING

SECTIONS

LEGEND

STRUCTURAL CRACK	PLANTS/GRASS
BROKEN	WATER STAINS
MISSING	PAINT
OIL STAINS	LIME WASH
SEEPAGE	DE-COLOUR--ATION
VEGETATION (ELEVATION)	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
BUCKLING	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
CEMENT REPAIR	CRACK
PIPE METAL	WATER PIPES PLASTIC
LIGHT FIXTURES	PIPES

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrault, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

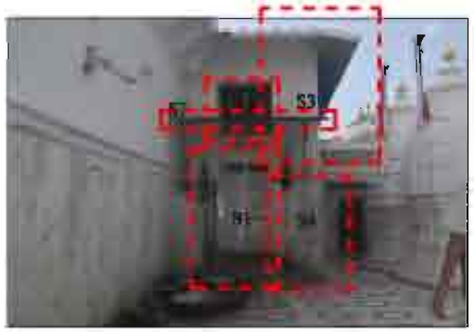
500 2000
0 1000 5000

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natsha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

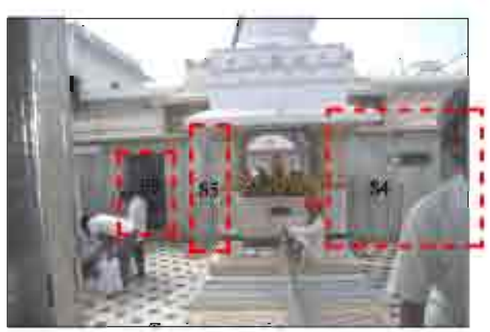
SHEET - D/IV/CM/S/05

Revision:	
Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

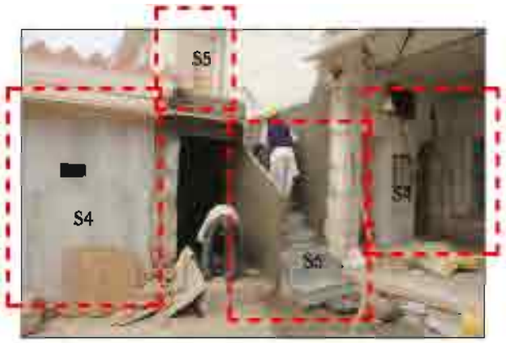


Material for S1, S2 and S7 - Metal
and S3 - Lime Wash

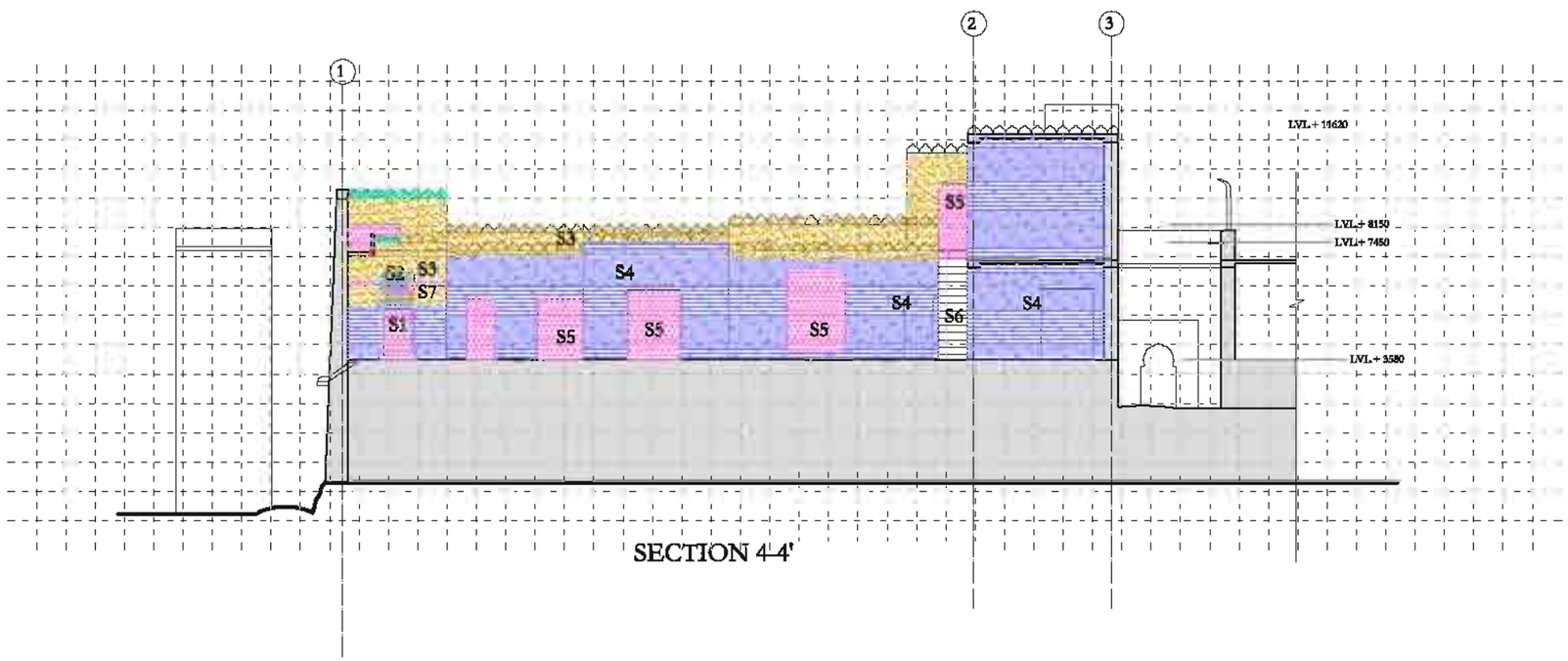


Material for S4 - Marble
and S5 - Metal

Material for S4 - Marble
and S5 - Metal



Material for S4 - Marble,
S5 - Metal
and S6 - Local Stone



SECTION 4-4'

Notes :
1. All dimensions are in mm.
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3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
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5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

MATERIAL MAPPING

SECTIONS

LEGEND

MIRROR	GRANITE
MARBLE	IDOL STONE
TILE WORK	PAINT
CEMENT CONCRETE	LOCAL STONE
LIME PLASTER	WOOD
LIME WASH	STEEL
LIME CONCRETE	METAL
BRICK	PAINTING
PRECAST CONCRETE	METAL JAALI
KOTA TILES	UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
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2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

0 500 1000 2000 5000

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natasha Khaitan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/MP/S/06

Revision:	
Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal

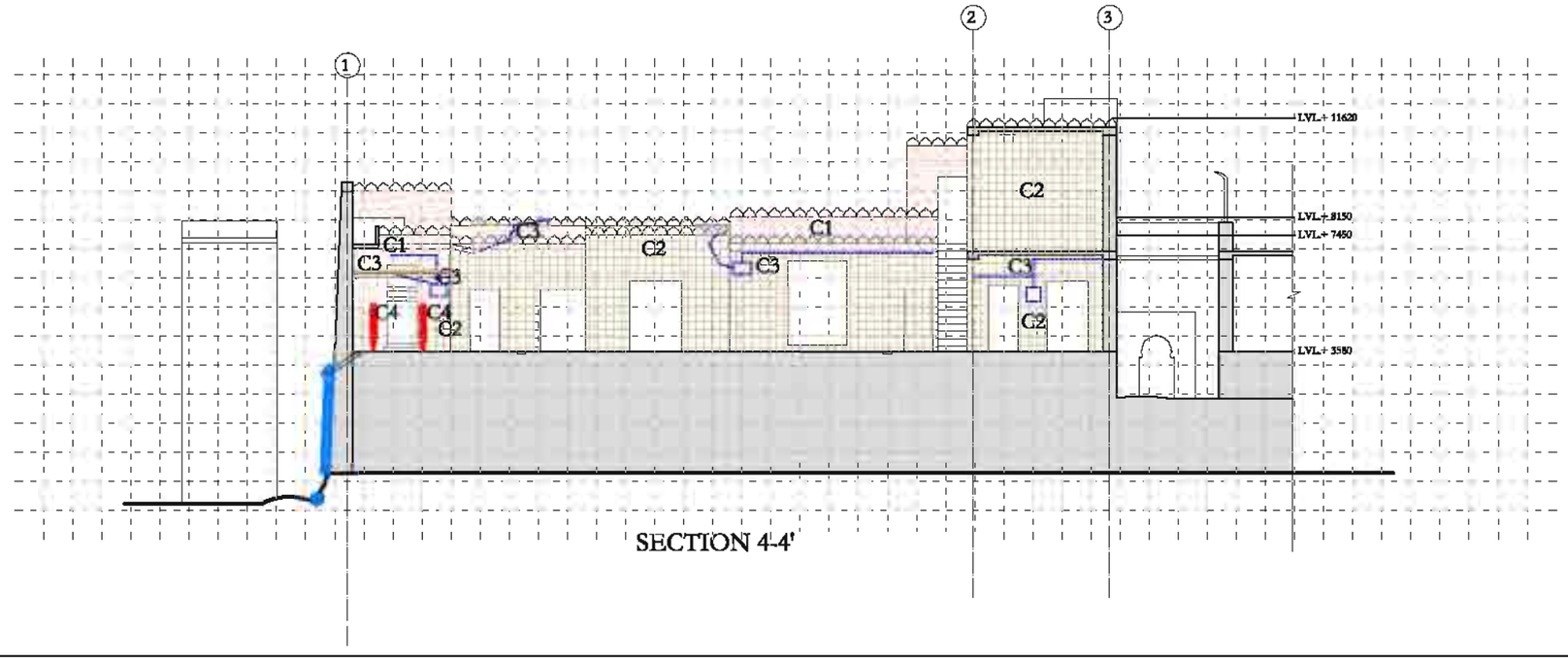
PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

Condition C1 - Lime Wash,
C2 - Incompatible Additions - Marble,
C3 - Electrical Fixtures
C4 - Oil Stains and
C5 - Incompatible Additions - Tin Shed

Condition C2 - Incompatible Additions - Marble and C3 - Electrical Fixtures

Condition C2 - Incompatible Addition - Marble and C3 - Electrical Fixtures

Condition C2 - Incompatible Additions - Marble and C3 - Electrical Fixtures



SECTION 4-4'

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000mm x 1000mm
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE, AT GARHBOR

CONDITION MAPPING

SECTIONS

LEGEND

- STRUCTURAL CRACK
- BROKEN
- MISSING
- OIL STAINS
- SEEPAGE
- VEGETATION (ELEVATION)
- BUCKLING
- CEMENT REPAIR
- PIPE METAL
- LIGHT FIXTURES
- PLANTS/GRASS
- WATER STAINS
- PAINT
- LIME WASH
- DE-COLOUR-ATION
- ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
- INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
- CRACK
- WATER PIPES PLASTIC
- PIPES

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
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Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

500 2000
0 1000 5000

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Natsha Khattan	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/CM/S/06

Revision:

Date	Details
16.03.2016	Drawn by: Kashish Jotnwal

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

3. Documentation of Sri Charbhuja Ji Temple

iii. Matrices for Listing of Heritage Components, Evaluation of Past Interventions and Recommendations

No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION					PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS						
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUCTURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILITIES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATIONS	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRENCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
1.1	TEMPLE	CHARUBHUJA JI TEMPLE	1. Main Charbhuja ji Shrine	**Sabhamandap:** The Sabhamandap is the common congregational area, leading to the main shrine (Garbhagriha). Sabhamandap has a pavillion at the entrance, the plinth approached by few steps. The roof of the pavillion is corbelled, supported on four columns. The mandap is square in plan with two rooms projecting out towards the North and South side, used as storage space (bhandar) for the deity. The roof is a shallow dome supported on 12 octagonal shaped columns. The cill level has seating platforms, laid with granite stone. A grill is fitted onto the openigns of the window, above the cill level, in stainless steel fixed with wooden frame. Walls are covered with mirror emebellishments and decorative ceramic tiles. the ceiling is covered in mirror embellishments as a part or revamping the temple. Flooring is laid with marble and installed with railing in stainless steel to facilitate the movement of the pilgrims.	Ceiling	Original structure in local stone. The ceiling is layered with mirror embellishments, laid onto the original stone layer in cement.		√		Incompatible additions over original building material.			√	Incompatible additions in cement over local stone; does not allow the stone to behave naturally leading to deterioration of the stone.	A. Improved/regulated finishes. (Removal of mirror embellishment)	Removal of embellishments may cause damage to the original surface, causing loss of motifs and detailing or decorative work in stone.	
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible paint, decorative works fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√
															C. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by use of incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	
1.2					Internal Walls	Original structure in local stone. Internal walls fixed with a layer of ceramic decorative tiles and mirror embellishments in cement.		√		Incompatible additions over original building material.	√			Use of cement does not allow the the stone to breath leading to deterioration of the stone.	A. Improved/regulated finishes. (Removal of mirror embellishment)	Removal of embellishments may cause damage to the original surface, causing loss of motifs and detailing or decorative work in stone.	

No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION					PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS						
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUCTURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILITIES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATIONS	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRENCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible paint, decorative works fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√
															C. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	
1.3					Internal Flooring	Flooring is re-laid in marble		√		Original flooring in local stone has been overlaid with marble stone				The area is extensively used by pilgrims, causing wearing of the surface. Flooring also fixed with railings to facilitate movement of the pilgrims.	A. Revive the original surface by removal of marble stone flooring	May cause damage to the stone surface and cause issues of levelling. Original surface may require dressing.	
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure that no more incompatible additions are laid over the flooring, with incompatible materials.	√
															C. No change	Marble stone flooring may further wear out due to over use, causing cracking, flaking and loss of stone surface.	

No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION					PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS						
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUCTURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILITIES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATIONS	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRENCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
					Columns	Original structure in local stone, with few inscriptions in stone. Surface fixed with mirror embellishments and decorative ceramic tiles with cement.		√		Most of the columns clad in decorative embellishment, expect areas with inscriptions over the stone surface.		√		Loss of detailing and motifs and design may get affected due to incompatible material such as cement.	A. Revive the original surface by removal of embellishments	Removal of embellishments may cause damage to the original surface, causing loss of motifs and detailing or decorative work in stone.	
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible paint, decorative works fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√
															C. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	
					Seating at cill level	Surface re-laid with granite over the original stone slab		√		The surface is laid with granite stone with cement.		√		Effect of aesthetical value, as granite does not match to the original use of materials. Use of incompatible materials such as cements done not allow the original stone to behave naturally.	A. Revive the original surface by removal of granite stone to expose the original stone	Removal of granite layer may cause damage to the original surface, causing loss of motifs and detailing or decorative work in stone.	

No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION					PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS						
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUCTURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILITIES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATIONS	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRENCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible paint, decorative works fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√
															C. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	
					Openings on wall with grills	The Grills are fixed inside the openings above the cill level, above the back rest above the seating at cill level	√			The grills are made in stainless steel fixed in wooden frame, over the stone surface.		√		The girll makes the space semi opaque, creating a visual divide between the outer temple enclosure and the sabhagriha	A. Remove the grill completely	Removal of grill may pose issues of security and survelliance with in the sabha mandap.	
														The design of the grill affects light penetration into the sabha griha. This causes the sabha griha to be dimyl lit with the natural light during the day time and need to rely on electrical light fittings.	B. Improved design for the grill in accordance with traditional design	Improved grill design can ensure following the traditional design and materials to suit the aesthetics and original materials, to create a semi-transparent area for sabha griha; to encourage entry of natural light through out the day into the mandap, to redue the dependancy on electrical fixtures.	√

No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION					PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS						
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUCTURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILITIES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATIONS	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRENCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
															C. No change	Unaesthetical design remains unchanged. Dependancy on electricity continues. Security is ensured.	
					Roof over Sabha mandap	The roof has few water spouts for storm water drainage. Laid with water proofing layer.		√		Water spouts not active functional, no channelization in place.		√		Water from spouts not channelized out.	A. Removal of cement and water proofing layer	Causing damage to the original roof material	
															B. Checking of slopes, valleys for drainage of storm water, remove layers of cement around khurras to increase size of opening for improved water flow	Will allow water to flow towards the khurras and prevent local collection of water over roof due to unchecked slopes	√
															C. No change	Leading to local collection gof water due to ineficiente water spouts, leading to water ingress and dampness, affecting the lime and stone work	
				Bhandar room (South)	Shikhar (External surface)	Original local stone shikar painted over with cement paint		√		Layers of later alteration in terms of external paint		√		Layers of cement paint does not allow the stone to breathe, leading to no natural expaction and contraction of original stone, leading to cracks and change in behavior of stone.	A. Removal of the layer of paint from the surface	Removal of paint may cause damage to the original surface, causing loss of motifs and detailing or decorative work in stone if any	

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							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible paint, decorative works fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√
															C. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	
					External walls	Original local stone wall painted over with cement paint		√		Layers of later alteration in terms of external cement paint		√		Layers of cement paint does not allow the stone to breathe, leading to no natural expaction and contraction of original stone, leading to cracks and change in behavior of stone.	A. Removal of the layer of paint from the surface	Removal of paint may cause damage to the original surface, causing loss of motifs and detailing or decorative work in stone if any	
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible paint, decorative works fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√

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							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
															C. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	
					Outlet for ablution water from garbhagriha	A new strcuture in marble is constrcuted to the South of the main shikhar, to collect the holy ablution water from the Garbhagriha	√			Layers of cement paint on the shikhar, hiding the original structure. The holi water is drained out through pipes laid under the flooring channelzed to PVC outlet fixed on the external side of the retaining wall	√			The water is mixed with waster water from rasoda into an open drain, leading to water ingress into the retaining wall and dampening.	A. Improved channelization of the holy water from the outlet, planned and improved drainage with suitable infrastructure (such as Cast Iron pipes with suitable fixing equipments)	Ensure planned drainage and no water ingress and rising dampness due to open water drains.	√
															B. No change	Water ingress and dampness will continue to affect the structure	
				Garbhagriha	Ceiling												
					Walls (External surface)												
					Flooring												
					Shikhar (External surface)												
					Idol											-	
				Bhandar room (North)	Shikhar (External surface)	Original local stone shikar painted over with cement paint		√		Layers of later alteration in terms of external paint		√		Layers of cement paint does not allow the stone to breathe, leading to no natural expaction and contraction of original stone, leading to cracks and change in behavior of stone.	A. Removal of the layer of paint from the surface	Removal of paint may cause damage to the original surface, causing loss of motifs and detailing or decorative work in stone if any	

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	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUCTURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILITIES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATIONS	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRENCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible paint, decorative works fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√
															C. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	
					External walls	Original local stone wall painted over with cement paint		√		Layers of later alteration in terms of external cement paint		√		Layers of cement paint does not allow the stone to breathe, leading to no natural expaction and contraction of original stone, leading to cracks and change in behavior of stone.	A. Removal of the layer of paint from the surface	Removal of paint may cause damage to the original surface, causing loss of motifs and detailing or decorative work in stone if any	
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible paint, decorative works fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√

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	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUCTURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILITIES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATIONS	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRENCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
															C. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	
			Vidhata Mata Shrine		Flooring												
					Walls												
					Ceiling												
					Shikhar												
					Idol												
			Parmaji Shrine		Flooring												
					Walls												
					Ceiling												
					Shikhar												
					Idol												
			Suraji ki Chhatri		Flooring												
					Walls												
					Ceiling												
					Shikhar												
					Idol												
			Rasoda		Flooring	The flooring of the rasoda done in Kota stone		√		Drainage for waste water, channels located near the washing area. Pipes in PVC and CI fixed onto the external wall surface of the retaining wall, leading to open drain.		√		Locall collection of water due to inadequate slopes, causing water seepage.	A. Re-lay local stone for flooring with adequate slopes and with channels for drainage, GI pipes.	Improved drainage	√
															B. No change	Water will continue to accumulate and seep, eventually affecting the structure due to water ingress.	

No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION					PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS						
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUCTURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILITIES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATIONS	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRENCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
					Walls	Walls built in clay brick, cement morar. Walls cladded in marble (dado cladding) and painted with cement paint. All fitted with corrugated tin sheet as a shed over doors				Oil stains, soot stains due to oil-lit lamps, water stains and chemical stains due to high cooking activity carried in this area.		√		Impacts on visual harmony and aesthetics. Authentic traditional material not used.	A. Cleaning of stains of soot on wall cleaning of oil stains on wall surface.	Improving visual aesthetics and surfaces.	√
															B. Remove incompatible addtions such as corrugated tin sheet, **Replace with**	Improving visual aesthetics and surfaces.	√
															C. No change	Impact on aesthetics	
					Roof	Flat roof in RCC.				The balcony on the fortification wall supported by stone brackets, is discontinued to build the rasoda. The roof and the parapet of the wall is constructed to conform to the traditional design (Addition of kanguras and chajjas)		√			A. No change		√
										Unchannelized drainage from the roof		√		Local collection of water, leading to drainage of storm water through existing spouts.	A. Integrating and improving rain water drainage with the existing system	Prevention of water seepage	√
			Main temple enclosure (Internal Face)		Flooring	Marble flooring. Later addition		√		Later additions, with contemporary design in marble flooring		√		Over heating due to harsh summer in Rajasthan, causing inconvenience to pilgrims for the pradakshina around the main shrine.	A. Re-lay flooring in local stone, with adequate slopes and with channels for drainage.	Use of local stone will conform to the original use of materials.	

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	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUCTURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILITIES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATIONS	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRENCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
															B. Checking of slopes, valleys for drainage of storm water, remove layers of cement around khurras to increase size of opening for improved water flow	Will allow water to flow towards the khurras and prevent local collection of water due to unchecked slopes	√
															C. No change in the existing flooring		
					Walls	Walls are built in local stone and lime mortar. A gallery, supported on stone brackets, runs along the West and South wall.		√		Later additions of marble cladding as dado on the walls. Installation of light fixtures, electrical conduits and loose wires are seen.		√		Surface cracks due to layers of additions of cement paint over lime wash and original layers. Incompatible addition.	A. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible paint, decorative works fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√
															B. Removal of marble cladding	Damage to the original wall structure	
															C. No change		
			Main entrance gateway (West elevation)		Flight of steps	Original steps in sandstone.	√			The floor is divided with a railing in stainless steel, to facilitate movement of pilgrims. The design of the railing does is contemporary and not conforming to the traditional design. Issues of accesibility for elederly and diffferently abled			√		A. Stainless steel railing does not match	Redesign railing in local material and design	√
															B. No change		
					Seatings along the steps	Seating cladded in marble.	√			This area is informally used by flower sellers, also as resting places by pujaris			√		A. No change		

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							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
					Main entrance door enclosure	Motiffs and sculptures painted in oil paint; marble cladding for sit-outs and steps.		√		The later interventions (Cement paint, oil paint, marble cladding) for beautification of the main entrance enclosure has changed altered the historic façade.		√			A. Façade may be improved by altering the finishes, using authentic materials to conserve the historical significance and authenticity		√
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible paint, decorative works fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√
															C. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	
										Electrical infrastrcuture: Loose wires, no conduitng, etc		√			A. Planned infrastrcutre for electrification, conduiting of electrical wires and fixtures	Improving aesthetics and safety	√
															B. No change	May lead to fire hazards	
										Use of metal for grills, in contemporary design			√		A. Design of grills for windows in traditional materials and design		√
															B. No change		

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							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
				Wall						Unplanned Electrical infrastructure	√			Cluster of loose wires, distribution board close to the waste water utlet from the vishramgriha rooms	A. Planned elevtrical infrastructre, with electrical conduiting	Will prevent fire hazards	√
															B. No change	High risk of electrical short circuit due to proximity to the water drain.	
										Unplanned water drainage: Open spouts from vishramgrihs (Amenity spaces for pujaris) run into the soft scape area.	√			Leading to water seepage and rising dampness into the structure. Eventually will affect the strcutural elements	A. Planned water drainage with channelization into drain pipes of suitable material	Prevent open drainage of water, and collection of water leading to water ingress and rising dampness.	√
															B. No change	Continuous water seepage through the open drains and soft scape will damage the material of the building, leading to damage	
						Water supply pipes from the tube well			√	GI pipes fixed onto the walls to supply water to vishramgriha for pujaris			√	Affecting the visuals	A. Planned location of the water supply infrastructure and overflow etc.		√
						Water supply pipe to overhead tank			√	Plastic pipe (supplying water from Hanuman kund) is currently running above the Nopat khana and suspended aerially. Overflow pipe fixed onto the wall, without provision for planned water drainage.			√				
			Platform with elephant statues	Elephant statues						Later alterations- Oil paint			√		A. No change		
				Flooring		Kota and marble flooring				Later additions over original local stone							

No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION					PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS						
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUCTURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILITIES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATIONS	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRENCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
				Rooms as lockers and office		Not in use. Materials such as funrniture, lockers, etc stored			√	A fire broke out in the past, soot deposits are visible on the walls. The rooms are not in use due to no maintenance, stored materials, etc			√		A. Planned intervention for re-use of these spaces as amenity spaces for pujaris/ visitors	The un-used spaces can be put to use, with planned infrastrcuture in place to serve as amenity areas	√
															B. No Change	Un-monitored areas will continue to be used as storage spaces and no maintainance, no improved infrastructure will lead to debris collection, water ingress, etc	
				Tube well		Tube well located on the South platform. Water pipes fixed on the wall					√						
				Soft scape								√			A. Improved soft scape areas, with planned deisng of toe walls in sutaible material, with planned drainage of water	Generate visually pleasing aesthetics; management of water drainage	√
															B. No change	Water will continue to get collected and lead to water ingress and dampness affecting the structure.	
			Baradari (North)	Resting areas for pujari	Flooring												
					Walls												
					Columns												
					Staircase												
					Doors and windows												
					Roof-Overhead water tank												
			Baradari (South)	Resting areas for pujari	Flooring												
					Walls												

No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION					PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS						
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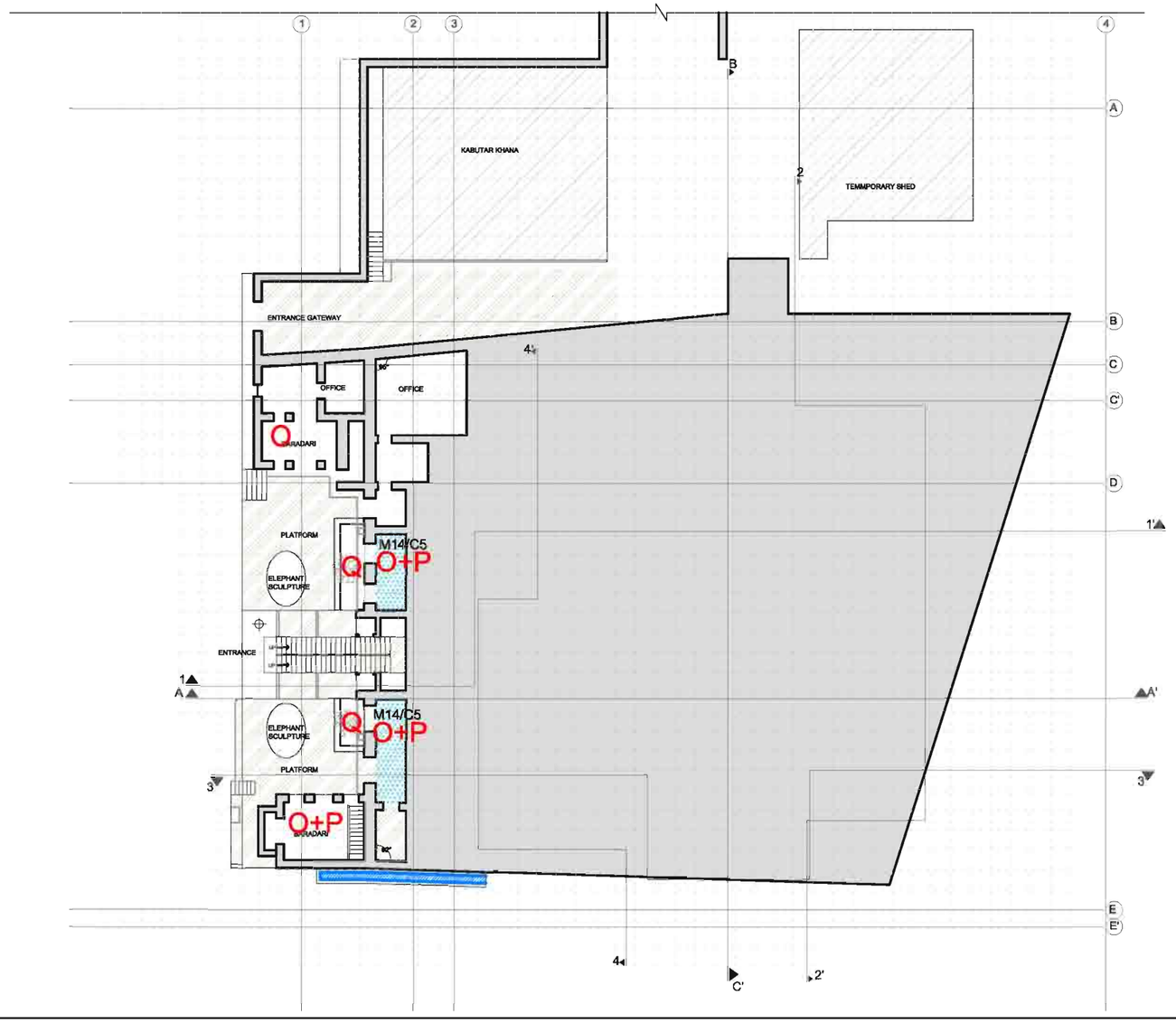
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
					Columns												
					Staircase												
					Doors and windows												
					Terrace (Solar panels)												
			Amenity spaces for pujaris	Resting room 1 with bath													
				Resting room 2 with bath													
				Bathroom (North East)													
			Colonnaded arcade for visitors	Arcade (Level 1)													
				Arcade (Level 2)													
				Terrace													
				Murals													
			Rasoda and stores rooms	Rooms for rasoda													
				Storage space													
			Administration units (bhandar/office /store)	Store room for rewadi/ Charbhujaji accessories, etc.													
			Kabutarkhana	Pavilion at North													
			Fortification/ enclosure wall (External)	Wall													
				Drain spouts													
				Gallery													
				Kanguras													
				Pavilion (Level 2)													

3. Documentation of Sri Charbhuja Ji Temple

iv. Conservation Planning



A. Removal of paint (lime wash/cement paint/ enamel paint) from the original external stone surfaces of the main temple shikhar with appropriate tools and methods (such as Polticing, papier-mâché, of water and jute, sandpaper) and equipment's after careful investigation of stone properties. Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing. Stone surface to be replaced by an even finish with a fine coat of suitable paint.

B. Investigation of stone surface, removal of ceramic tiles and dressing of stone surface for uniform finish.

C. Designing of grills, railing conforming to the traditional design of the historic temple complex.

D. Inspection of slopes, valleys and spot levels in flooring of the courtyard to plan improved for storm water drainage.

E. Removal of marble stone tiles/ cement mortar over terraces, flooring near water spouts and khurras. Expand the catchment area and the khurra channels, finish with suitable material (Lime mortar) and channels to drain off rain water, with specifications of joining, spot levels, and slopes towards the drains to ensure storm water drainage.

F. Integrating spouts and storm water runoff into drainage system, with installation of drain pipes and channels. Planned drainage of waste water, with closed drains leading to Sewage treatment plants for proper disposal.

G. Improve water supply fixtures and connections, to prevent water overflow over historic surfaces, leading to accumulation and dampness and water ingress.

H. Improved flooring of courtyard, replace damaged areas.

I. Cleaning of stains on wall surface (soot, oil stains, etc)

J. Repair of broken marble cladding.

K. Removal of incompatible addition such as steel sheds

L. Improve main entrance façade.

M. Improve electrical fixtures with suitable conduits and light fixtures.

N. Improve signage

O. Provision of visitor amenities (lockers, shoe racks, waiting areas, etc.)

P. Development of the abandoned spaces for recreation and amenities, improving roof, flooring and walls surface with suitable material.

Q. Reconstruction of toe wall around soft scape areas.

R. Installation of solar panel and light fittings, design and custom made to conform to the traditional layout of the temple complex.

LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

- M1 MIRROR
- M2 MARBLE
- M3 TILE WORK
- M4 CEMENT CONCRETE
- M5 LIME PLASTER
- M6 LIME WASH
- M7 LIME CONCRETE
- M8 BRICK
- M9 PRECAST CONCRETE
- M10 KOTA TILES
- M11 GRANITE
- M12 KOTA AND MARBLE
- M13 PAINT
- M14 LOCAL STONE
- M15 WOOD
- M16 STEEL
- M17 METAL
- M18 PAINTING
- M19 METAL JAALI
- M20 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

- C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK
- C2 BROKEN
- C3 MISSING
- C4 OIL STAINS
- C5 SEEPAGE
- C6 VEGETATION (ELEVATION)
- C7 BUCKLING
- C8 CEMENT REPAIR
- C9 WATER PIPES METAL
- C10 LIGHT FIXTURES
- C11 PLANTS/GRASS
- C12 WATER STAINS
- C13 PAINT
- C14 LIME WASH
- C15 LATER INTERVENTION
- C16 ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
- C17 INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
- C18 CRACK
- C19 WATER PIPES PLASTIC
- C20 PIPES

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1m x 1m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.

PLAN AT +2500MM

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE
AT
GARHBOR

SCALE 1:300

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

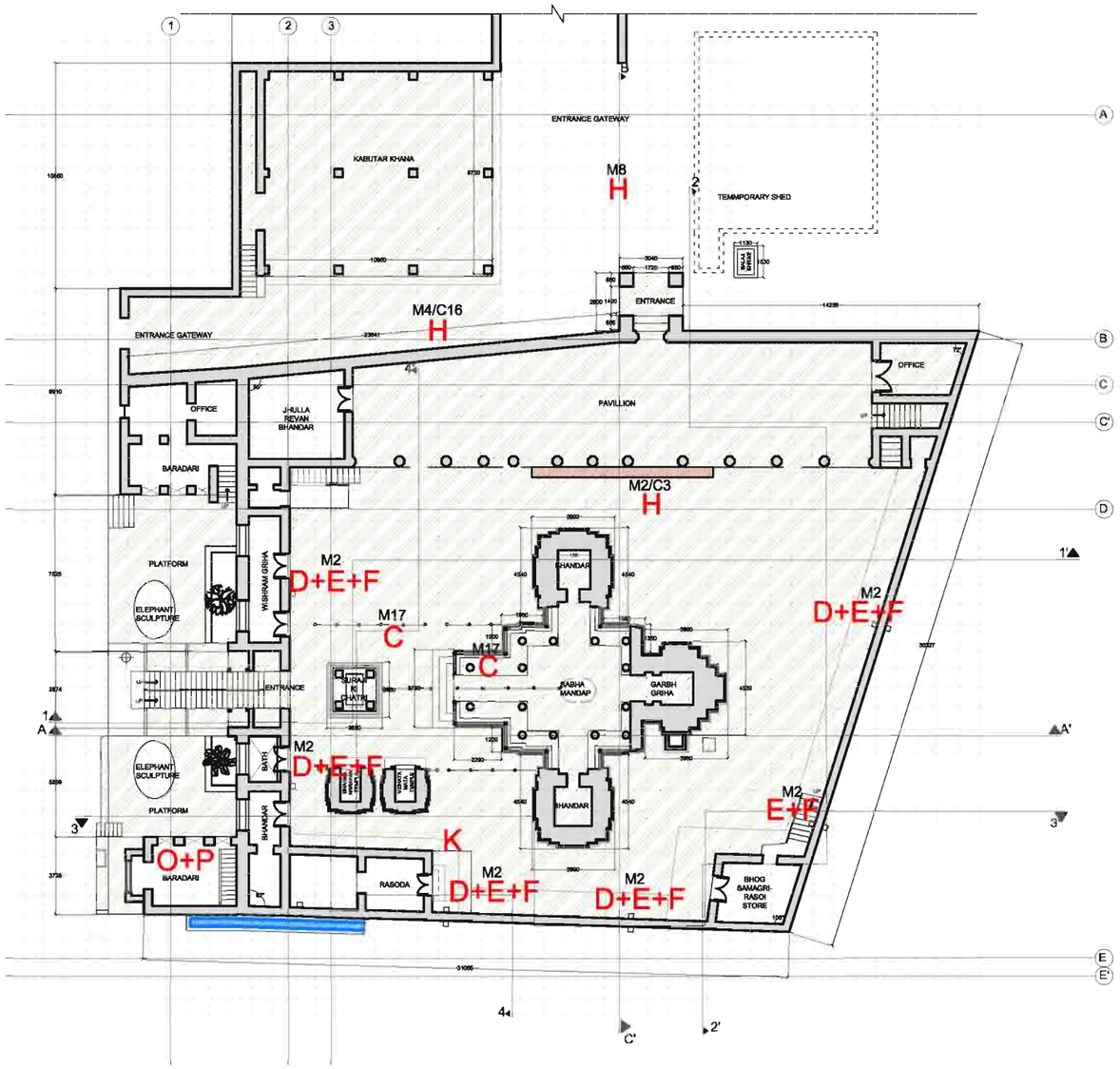
Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/01

Revision:	
Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



A. Removal of paint (lime wash/cement paint/ enamel paint) from the original external stone surfaces of the main temple shikhar with appropriate tools and methods (such as Polticing, papier-mâché, of water and jute, sandpaper) and equipment's after careful investigation of stone properties. Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing. Stone surface to be replaced by an even finish with a fine coat of suitable paint.

B. Investigation of stone surface, removal of ceramic tiles and dressing of stone surface for uniform finish.

C. Designing of grills, railing conforming to the traditional design of the historic temple complex.

D. Inspection of slopes, valleys and spot levels in flooring of the courtyard to plan improved for storm water drainage.

E. Removal of marble stone tiles/ cement mortar over terraces, flooring near water spouts and khurras. Expand the catchment area and the khurra channels, finish with suitable material (Lime mortar) and channels to drain off rain water, with specifications of joining, spot levels, and slopes towards the drains to ensure storm water drainage.

F. Integrating spouts and storm water runoff into drainage system, with installation of drain pipes and channels. Planned drainage of waste water, with closed drains leading to Sewage treatment plants for proper disposal.

G. Improve water supply fixtures and connections, to prevent water overflow over historic surfaces, leading to accumulation and dampness and water ingress.

H. Improved flooring of courtyard, replace damaged areas.

I. Cleaning of stains on wall surface (soot, oil stains, etc)

J. Repair of broken marble cladding.

K. Removal of incompatible addition such as steel sheds

L. Improve main entrance façade.

M. Improve electrical fixtures with suitable conduits and light fixtures.

N. Improve signage

O. Provision of visitor amenities (lockers, shoe racks, waiting areas, etc.)

P. Development of the abandoned spaces for recreation and amenities, improving roof, flooring and walls surface with suitable material.

Q. Reconstruction of toe wall around soft scape areas.

R. Installation of solar panel and light fittings, design and custom made to conform to the traditional layout of the temple complex.

LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

M1	MIRROR
M2	MARBLE
M3	TILE WORK
M4	CEMENT CONCRETE
M5	LIME PLASTER
M6	LIME WASH
M7	LIME CONCRETE
M8	BRICK
M9	PRECAST CONCRETE
M10	KOTA TILES
M11	GRANITE
M12	KOTA AND MARBLE
M13	PAINT
M14	LOCAL STONE
M15	WOOD
M16	STEEL
M17	METAL
M18	PAINTING
M19	METAL JAALI
M20	UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

C1	STRUCTURAL CRACK
C2	BROKEN
C3	MISSING
C4	OIL STAINS
C5	SEEPAGE
C6	VEGETATION (ELEVATION)
C7	BUCKLING
C8	CEMENT REPAIR
C9	WATER PIPES METAL
C10	LIGHT FIXTURES
C11	PLANTS/GRASS
C12	WATER STAINS
C13	PAINT
C14	LIME WASH
C15	LATER INTERVENTION
C16	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
C17	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
C18	CRACK
C19	WATER PIPES PLASTIC
C20	PIPES

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1m x 1m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.

PLAN AT +5200MM

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE
AT
GARHBOR

SCALE 1:300

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

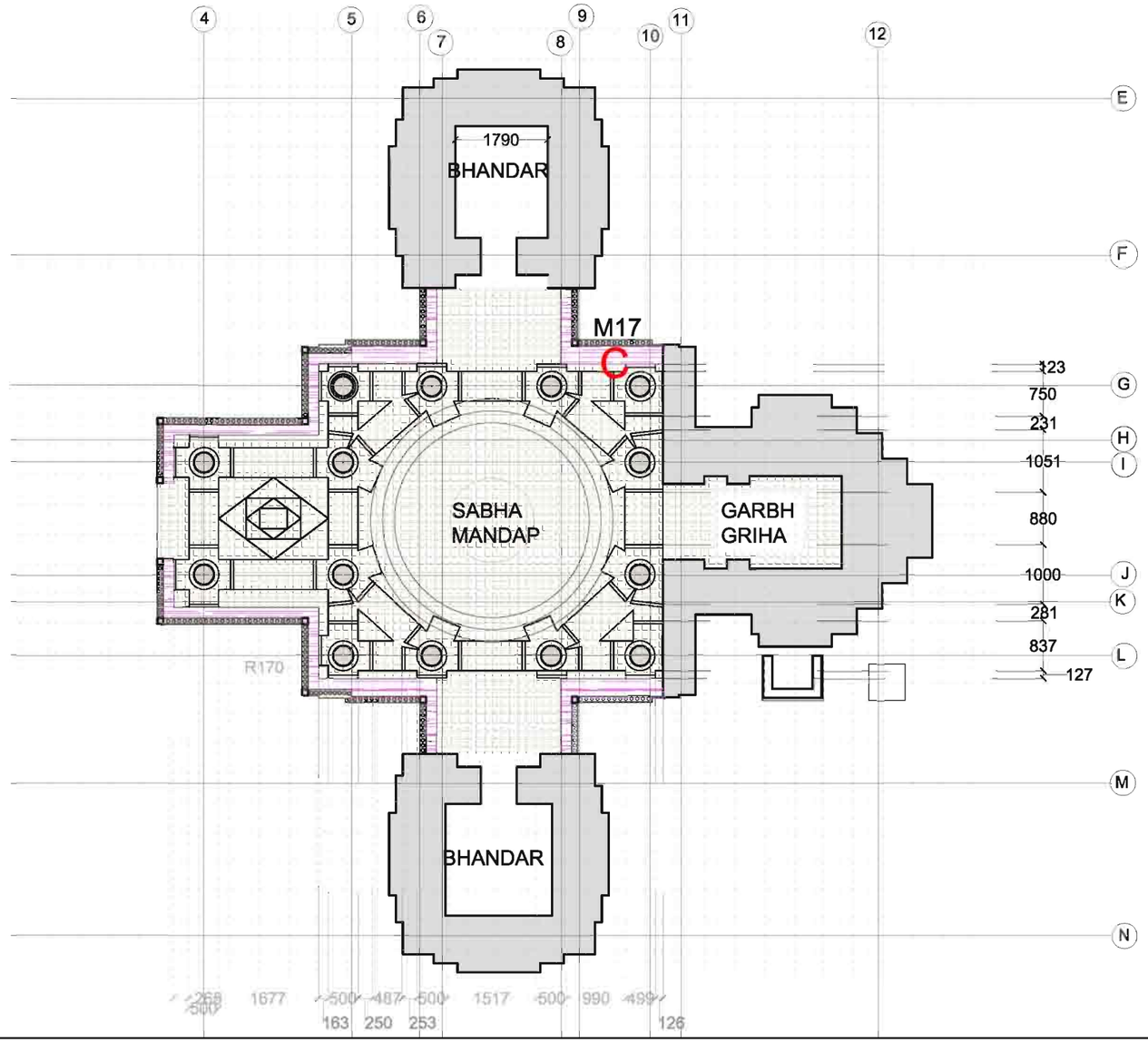
Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/02

Revision:	
Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

- M1 MIRROR
- M2 MARBLE
- M3 TILE WORK
- M4 CEMENT CONCRETE
- M5 LIME PLASTER
- M6 LIME WASH
- M7 LIME CONCRETE
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- M18 PAINTING
- M19 METAL JAALI
- M20 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

- C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK
- C2 BROKEN
- C3 MISSING
- C4 OIL STAINS
- C5 SEEPAGE
- C6 VEGETATION (ELEVATION)
- C7 BUCKLING
- C8 CEMENT REPAIR
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B. Investigation of stone surface, removal of ceramic tiles and dressing of stone surface for uniform finish.

C. Designing of grills, railing conforming to the traditional design of the historic temple complex.

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Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 500mm x 500mm
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REFLECTED CEILING PLAN

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE
AT
GARHBOR

SCALE 1:100

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur – 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi– 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SHEET – D/IV/CP/P/03

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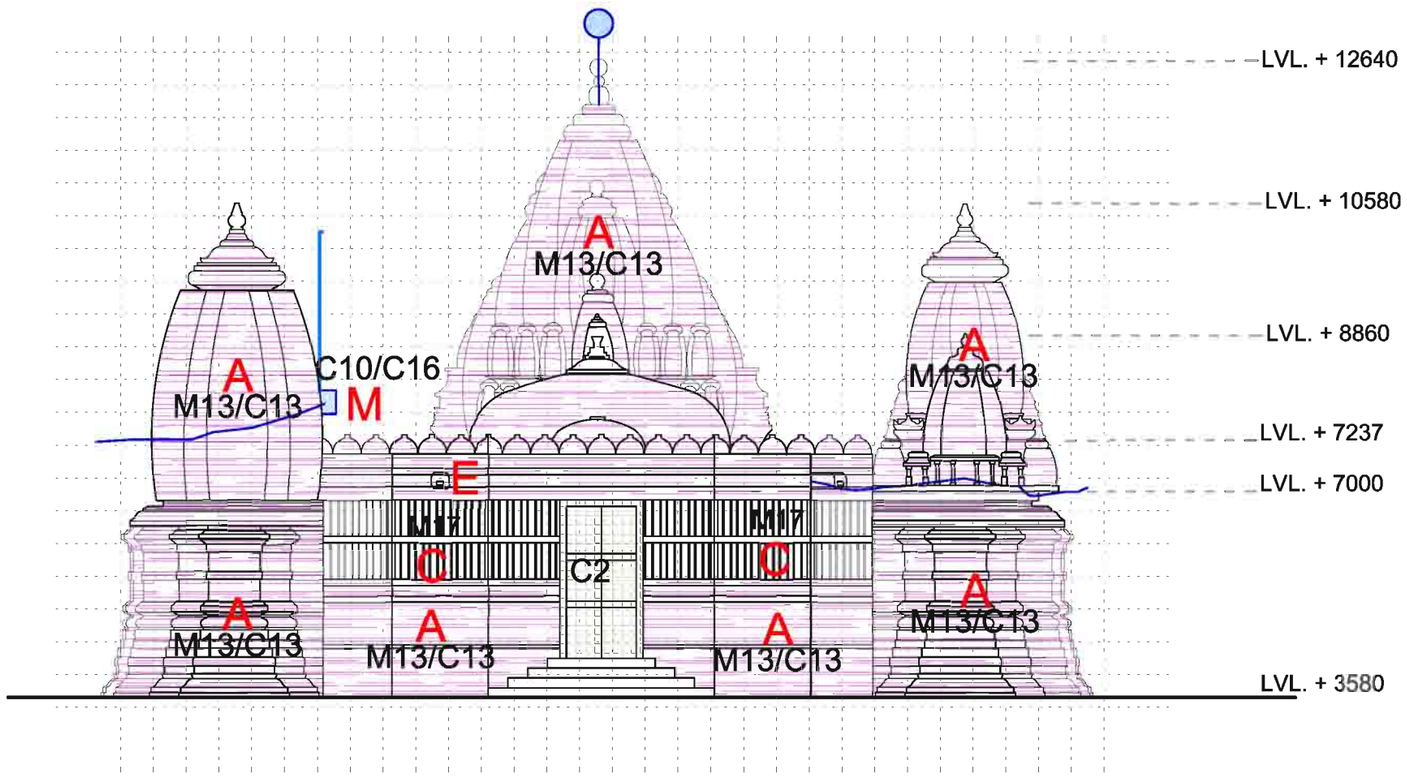

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LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

- M1 MIRROR
- M2 MARBLE
- M3 TILE WORK
- M4 CEMENT CONCRETE
- M5 LIME PLASTER
- M6 LIME WASH
- M7 LIME CONCRETE
- M8 BRICK
- M9 PRECAST CONCRETE
- M10 KOTA TILES
- M11 GRANITE
- M12 KOTA AND MARBLE
- M13 PAINT
- M14 LOCAL STONE
- M15 WOOD
- M16 STEEL
- M17 METAL
- M18 PAINTING
- M19 METAL JAALI
- M20 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

- C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK
- C2 BROKEN
- C3 MISSING
- C4 OIL STAINS
- C5 SEEPAGE
- C6 VEGETATION (ELEVATION)
- C7 BUCKLING
- C8 CEMENT REPAIR
- C9 WATER PIPES METAL
- C10 LIGHT FIXTURES
- C11 PLANTS/GRASS
- C12 WATER STAINS
- C13 PAINT
- C14 LIME WASH
- C15 LATER INTERVENTION
- C16 ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
- C17 INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
- C18 CRACK
- C19 WATER PIPES PLASTIC
- C20 PIPES

Notes :

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WEST ELEVATION

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE
AT
GARHBOR

SCALE 1:100

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/01

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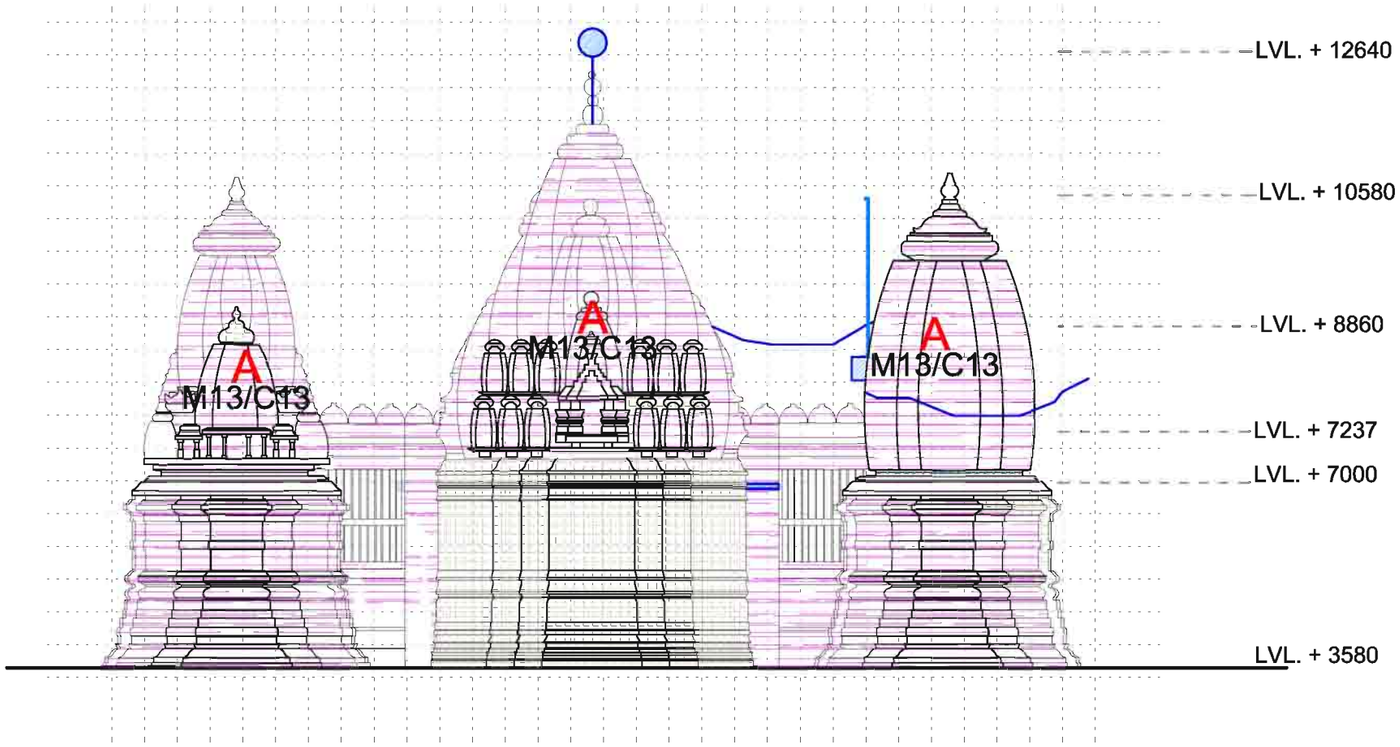

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- C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK
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EAST ELEVATION

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE
AT
GARHBOR

SCALE 1:100

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/02

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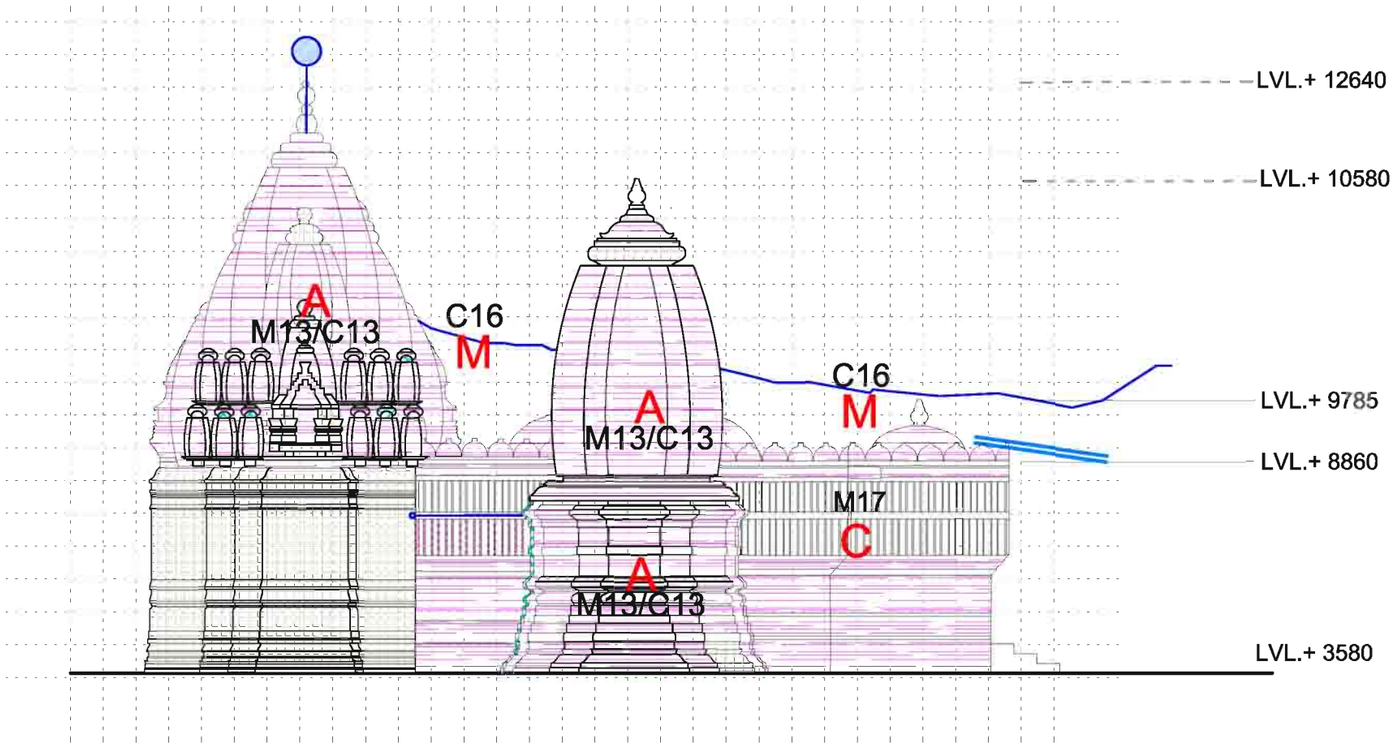

LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

- M1 MIRROR
- M2 MARBLE
- M3 TILE WORK
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- M18 PAINTING
- M19 METAL JAALI
- M20 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

- C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK
- C2 BROKEN
- C3 MISSING
- C4 OIL STAINS
- C5 SEEPAGE
- C6 VEGETATION (ELEVATION)
- C7 BUCKLING
- C8 CEMENT REPAIR
- C9 WATER PIPES METAL
- C10 LIGHT FIXTURES
- C11 PLANTS/GRASS
- C12 WATER STAINS
- C13 PAINT
- C14 LIME WASH
- C15 LATER INTERVENTION
- C16 ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
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NORTH ELEVATION

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE
AT
GARHBOR

SCALE 1:100

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
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Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/03

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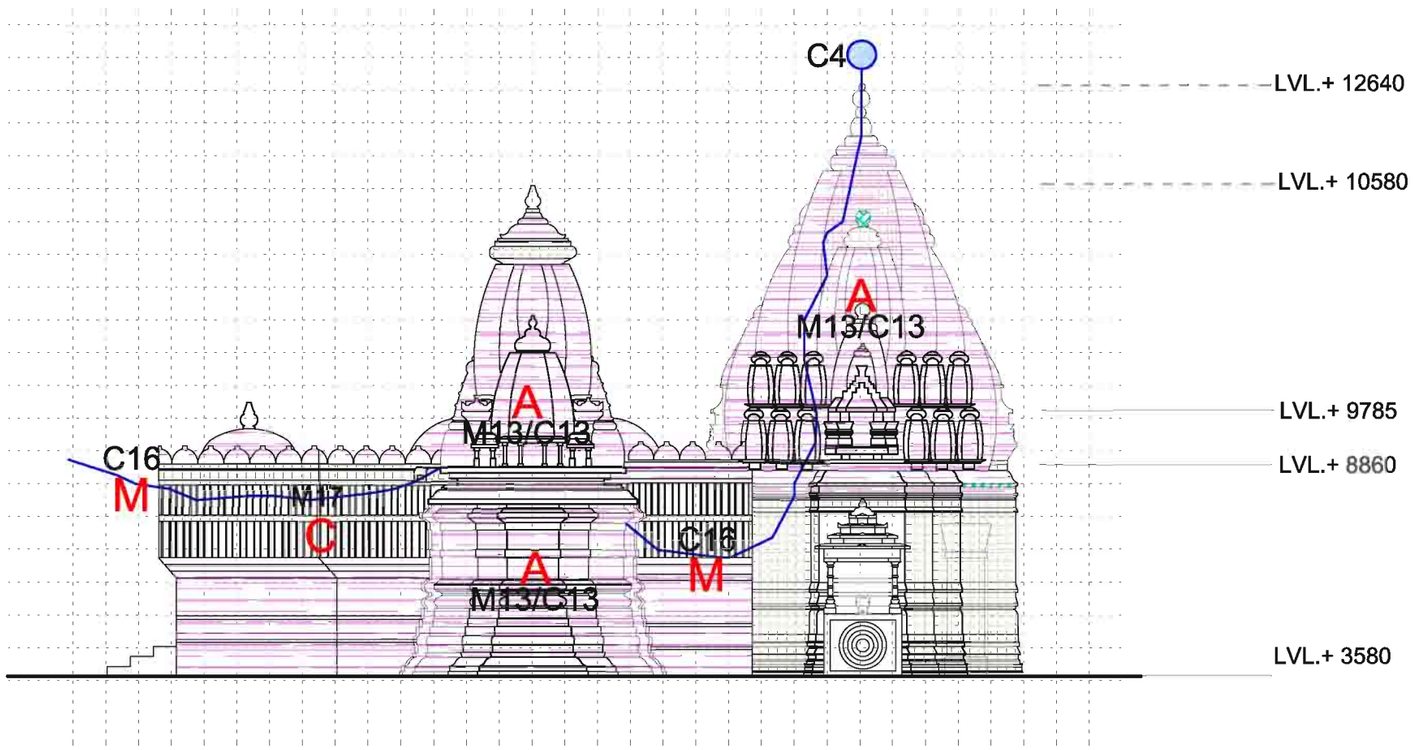

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LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

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SOUTH ELEVATION

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE
AT
GARHBOR

SCALE 1:100

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/04

Revision:	
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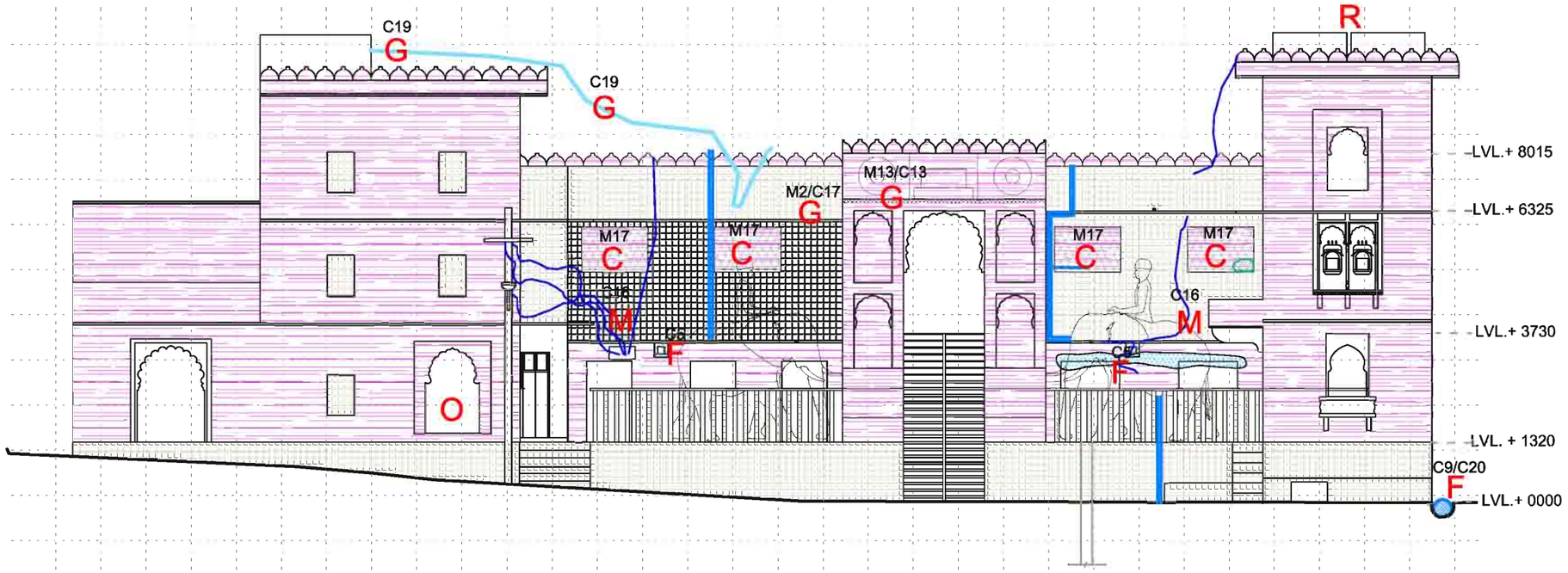

Elevation of Main Entrance Gateway

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C. Designing of grills, railing conforming to the traditional design of the historic temple complex.

D. Inspection of slopes, valleys and spot levels in flooring of the courtyard to plan improved for storm water drainage.

E. Removal of marble stone tiles/ cement mortar over terraces, flooring near water spouts and khurras. Expand the catchment area and the khurra channels, finish with suitable material (Lime mortar) and channels to drain off rain water, with specifications of joining, spot levels, and slopes towards the drains to ensure storm water drainage.

F. Integrating spouts and storm water runoff into drainage system, with installation of drain pipes and channels. Planned drainage of waste water, with closed drains leading to Sewage treatment plants for proper disposal.

G. Improve water supply fixtures and connections, to prevent water overflow over historic surfaces, leading to accumulation and dampness and water ingress.

H. Improved flooring of courtyard, replace damaged areas.

I. Cleaning of stains on wall surface (soot, oil stains, etc)

J. Repair of broken marble cladding.

K. Removal of incompatible addition such as steel sheds

L. Improve main entrance façade.

M. Improve electrical fixtures with suitable conduits and light fixtures.

N. Improve signage

O. Provision of visitor amenities (lockers, shoe racks, waiting areas, etc.)

P. Development of the abandoned spaces for recreation and amenities, improving roof, flooring and walls surface with suitable material.

Q. Reconstruction of toe wall around soft scape areas.

R. Installation of solar panel and light fittings, design and custom made to conform to the traditional layout of the temple complex.

LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

- M1 MIRROR
- M2 MARBLE
- M3 TILE WORK
- M4 CEMENT CONCRETE
- M5 LIME PLASTER
- M6 LIME WASH
- M7 LIME CONCRETE
- M8 BRICK
- M9 PRECAST CONCRETE
- M10 KOTA TILES
- M11 GRANITE
- M12 KOTA AND MARBLE
- M13 PAINT
- M14 LOCAL STONE
- M15 WOOD
- M16 STEEL
- M17 METAL
- M18 PAINTING
- M19 METAL JAALI
- M20 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

- C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK
- C2 BROKEN
- C3 MISSING
- C4 OIL STAINS
- C5 SEEPAGE
- C6 VEGETATION (ELEVATION)
- C7 BUCKLING
- C8 CEMENT REPAIR
- C9 WATER PIPES METAL
- C10 LIGHT FIXTURES
- C11 PLANTS/GRASS
- C12 WATER STAINS
- C13 PAINT
- C14 LIME WASH
- C15 LATER INTERVENTION
- C16 ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
- C17 INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
- C18 CRACK
- C19 WATER PIPES PLASTIC
- C20 PIPES

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1m x 1m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.

FRONT ELEVATION

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE
AT
GARHBOR

SCALE 1:125

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

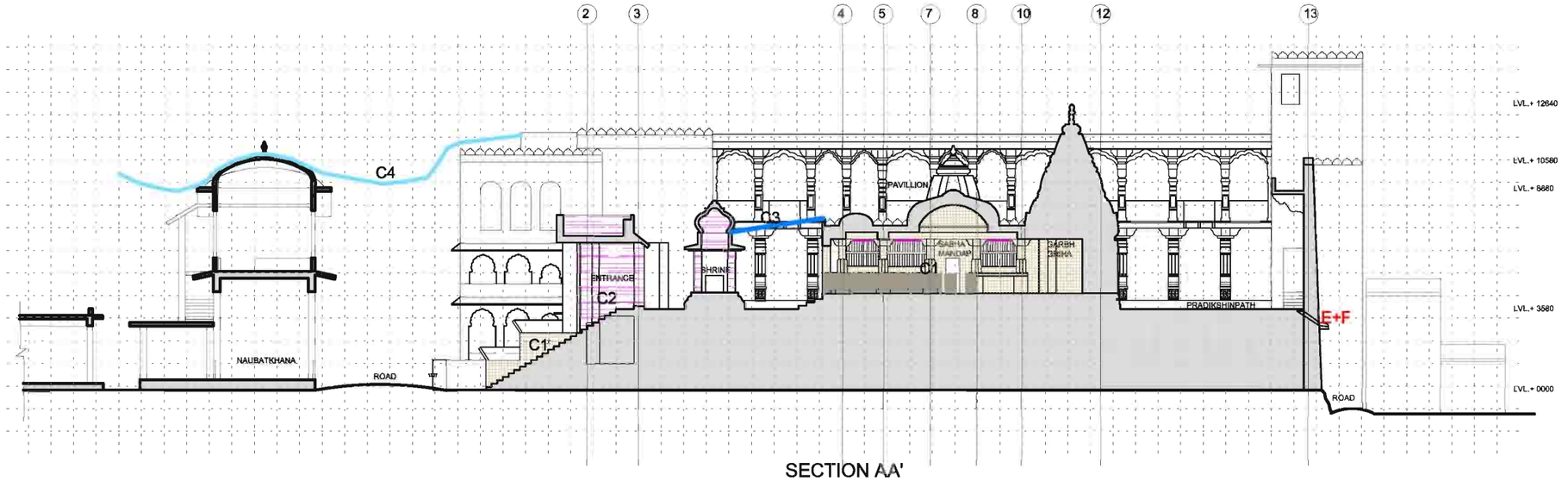
Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/05

Revision:	
Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



SECTION AA'

LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

- M1 MIRROR
- M2 MARBLE
- M3 TILE WORK
- M4 CEMENT CONCRETE
- M5 LIME PLASTER
- M6 LIME WASH
- M7 LIME CONCRETE
- M8 BRICK
- M9 PRECAST CONCRETE
- M10 KOTA TILES
- M11 GRANITE
- M12 KOTA AND MARBLE
- M13 PAINT
- M14 LOCAL STONE
- M15 WOOD
- M16 STEEL
- M17 METAL
- M18 PAINTING
- M19 METAL JAALI
- M20 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

- C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK
- C2 BROKEN
- C3 MISSING
- C4 OIL STAINS
- C5 SEEPAGE
- C6 VEGETATION (ELEVATION)
- C7 BUCKLING
- C8 CEMENT REPAIR
- C9 WATER PIPES METAL
- C10 LIGHT FIXTURES
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- C13 PAINT
- C14 LIME WASH
- C15 LATER INTERVENTION
- C16 ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
- C17 INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
- C18 CRACK
- C19 WATER PIPES PLASTIC
- C20 PIPES

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B. Investigation of stone surface, removal of ceramic tiles and dressing of stone surface for uniform finish.

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Q. Reconstruction of toe wall around soft scape areas.

R. Installation of solar panel and light fittings, design and custom made to conform to the traditional layout of the temple complex.

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1m x 1m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.

SECTION AA'

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE
AT
GARHBOR

SCALE 1:250

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

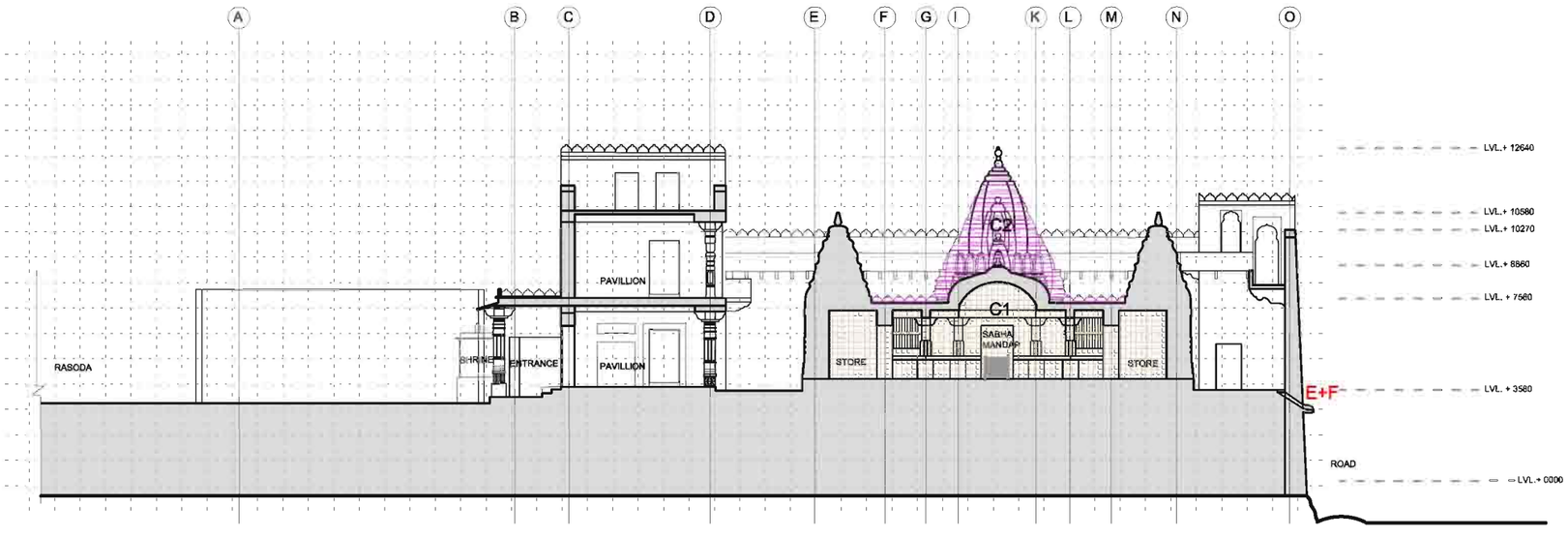
Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/01

Revision:	
Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



SECTION BB'

LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

- M1 MIRROR
- M2 MARBLE
- M3 TILE WORK
- M4 CEMENT CONCRETE
- M5 LIME PLASTER
- M6 LIME WASH
- M7 LIME CONCRETE
- M8 BRICK
- M9 PRECAST CONCRETE
- M10 KOTA TILES
- M11 GRANITE
- M12 KOTA AND MARBLE
- M13 PAINT
- M14 LOCAL STONE
- M15 WOOD
- M16 STEEL
- M17 METAL
- M18 PAINTING
- M19 METAL JAALI
- M20 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

- C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK
- C2 BROKEN
- C3 MISSING
- C4 OIL STAINS
- C5 SEEPAGE
- C6 VEGETATION (ELEVATION)
- C7 BUCKLING
- C8 CEMENT REPAIR
- C9 WATER PIPES METAL
- C10 LIGHT FIXTURES
- C11 PLANTS/GRASS
- C12 WATER STAINS
- C13 PAINT
- C14 LIME WASH
- C15 LATER INTERVENTION
- C16 ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
- C17 INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
- C18 CRACK
- C19 WATER PIPES PLASTIC
- C20 PIPES

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Q. Reconstruction of toe wall around soft scape areas.

R. Installation of solar panel and light fittings, design and custom made to conform to the traditional layout of the temple complex.

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
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3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.

SECTION BB'

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE
AT
GARHBOR

SCALE 1:250

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

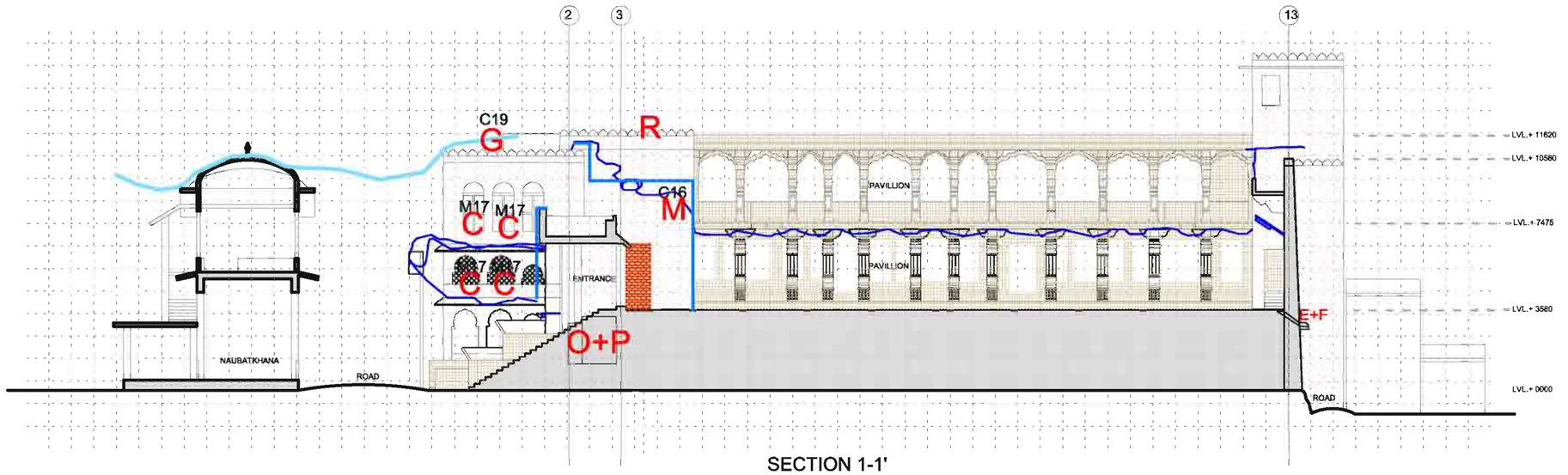
Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/02

Revision:	
Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



SECTION 1-1'

LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

- M1 MIRROR
- M2 MARBLE
- M3 TILE WORK
- M4 CEMENT CONCRETE
- M5 LIME PLASTER
- M6 LIME WASH
- M7 LIME CONCRETE
- M8 BRICK
- M9 PRECAST CONCRETE
- M10 KOTA TILES
- M11 GRANITE
- M12 KOTA AND MARBLE
- M13 PAINT
- M14 LOCAL STONE
- M15 WOOD
- M16 STEEL
- M17 METAL
- M18 PAINTING
- M19 METAL JAALI
- M20 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

- C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK
- C2 BROKEN
- C3 MISSING
- C4 OIL STAINS
- C5 SEEPAGE
- C6 VEGETATION (ELEVATION)
- C7 BUCKLING
- C8 CEMENT REPAIR
- C9 WATER PIPES METAL
- C10 LIGHT FIXTURES
- C11 PLANTS/GRASS
- C12 WATER STAINS
- C13 PAINT
- C14 LIME WASH
- C15 LATER INTERVENTION
- C16 ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
- C17 INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
- C18 CRACK
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Notes :

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4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.

SECTION 11'

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE
AT
GARHBOR

SCALE 1:250

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

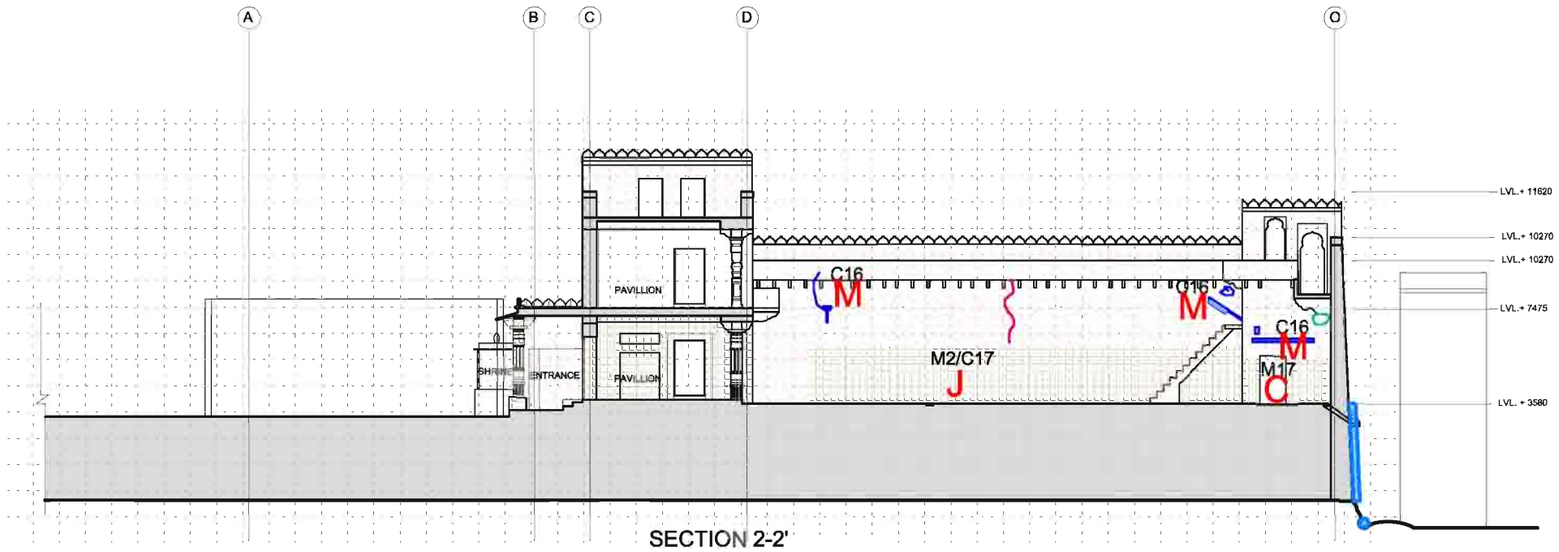
Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03

Revision:	
Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



SECTION 2-2'

LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

- M1 MIRROR
- M2 MARBLE
- M3 TILE WORK
- M4 CEMENT CONCRETE
- M5 LIME PLASTER
- M6 LIME WASH
- M7 LIME CONCRETE
- M8 BRICK
- M9 PRECAST CONCRETE
- M10 KOTA TILES
- M11 GRANITE
- M12 KOTA AND MARBLE
- M13 PAINT
- M14 LOCAL STONE
- M15 WOOD
- M16 STEEL
- M17 METAL
- M18 PAINTING
- M19 METAL JAALI
- M20 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

- C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK
- C2 BROKEN
- C3 MISSING
- C4 OIL STAINS
- C5 SEEPAGE
- C6 VEGETATION (ELEVATION)
- C7 BUCKLING
- C8 CEMENT REPAIR
- C9 WATER PIPES METAL
- C10 LIGHT FIXTURES
- C11 PLANTS/GRASS
- C12 WATER STAINS
- C13 PAINT
- C14 LIME WASH
- C15 LATER INTERVENTION
- C16 ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
- C17 INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
- C18 CRACK
- C19 WATER PIPES PLASTIC
- C20 PIPES

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SECTION 22'

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE
AT
GARHBOR

SCALE 1:250

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur – 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

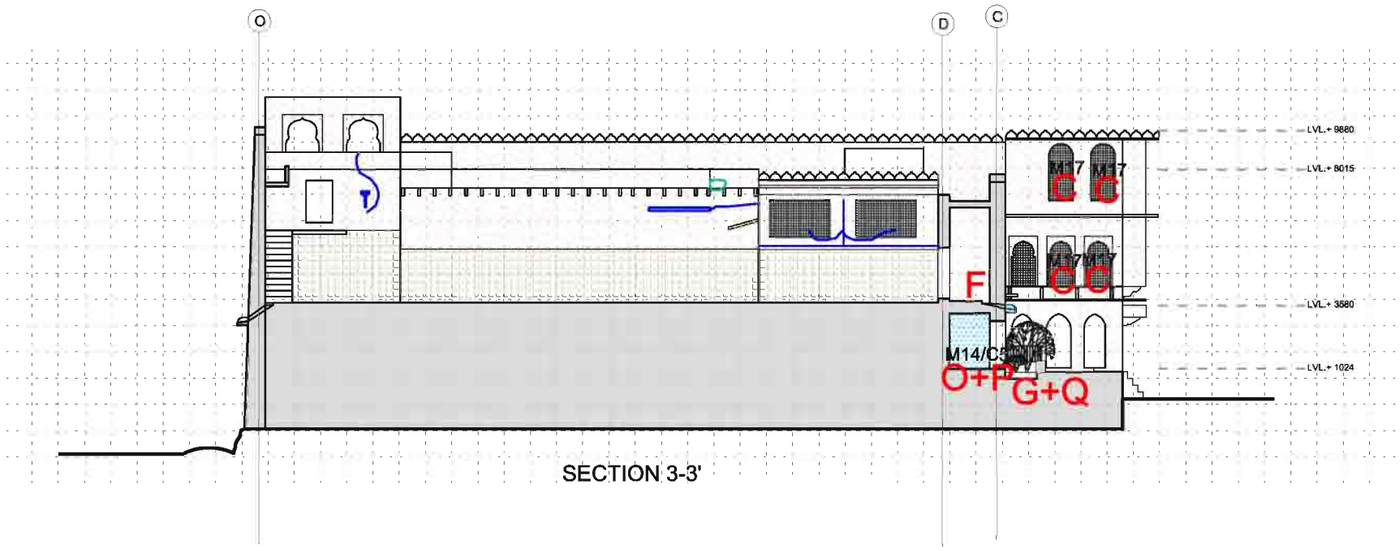
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/04

Revision:

Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



SECTION 3-3'

LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

- M1 MIRROR
- M2 MARBLE
- M3 TILE WORK
- M4 CEMENT CONCRETE
- M5 LIME PLASTER
- M6 LIME WASH
- M7 LIME CONCRETE
- M8 BRICK
- M9 PRECAST CONCRETE
- M10 KOTA TILES
- M11 GRANITE
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- M13 PAINT
- M14 LOCAL STONE
- M15 WOOD
- M16 STEEL
- M17 METAL
- M18 PAINTING
- M19 METAL JAALI
- M20 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

- C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK
- C2 BROKEN
- C3 MISSING
- C4 OIL STAINS
- C5 SEEPAGE
- C6 VEGETATION (ELEVATION)
- C7 BUCKLING
- C8 CEMENT REPAIR
- C9 WATER PIPES METAL
- C10 LIGHT FIXTURES
- C11 PLANTS/GRASS
- C12 WATER STAINS
- C13 PAINT
- C14 LIME WASH
- C15 LATER INTERVENTION
- C16 ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
- C17 INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
- C18 CRACK
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- C20 PIPES

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SECTION 33'

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE
AT
GARHBOR

SCALE 1:250

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

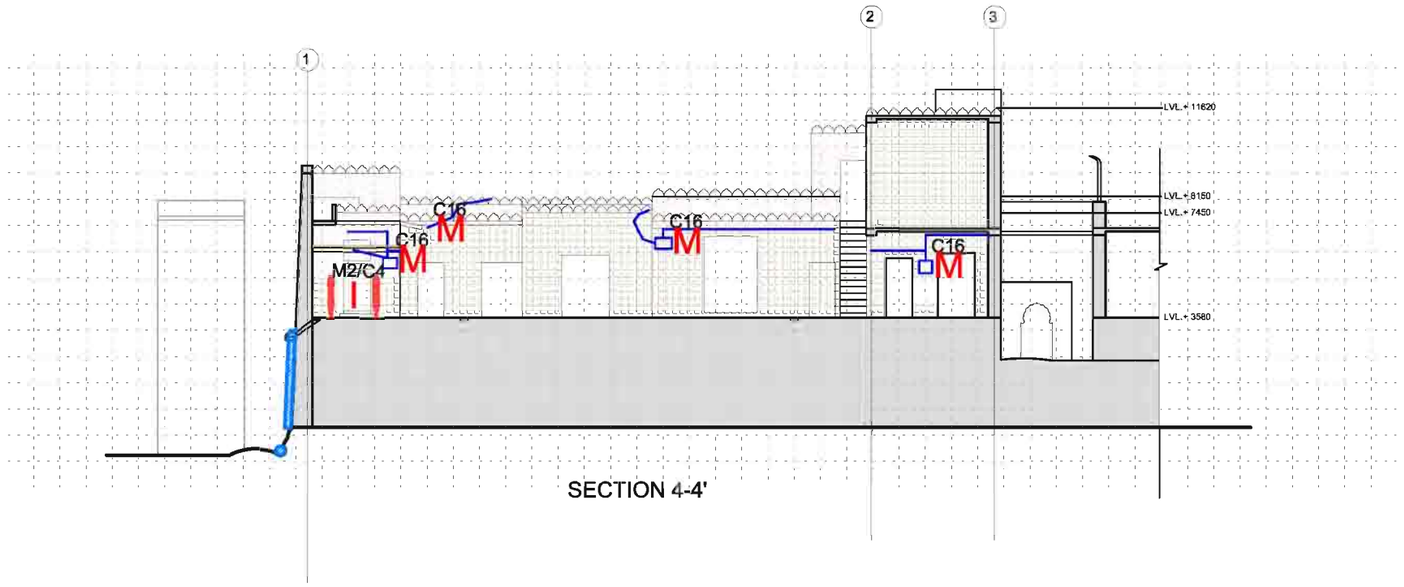
Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/05

Revision:

Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



SECTION 4-4'

LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

- M1 MIRROR
- M2 MARBLE
- M3 TILE WORK
- M4 CEMENT CONCRETE
- M5 LIME PLASTER
- M6 LIME WASH
- M7 LIME CONCRETE
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- M9 PRECAST CONCRETE
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- M18 PAINTING
- M19 METAL JAALI
- M20 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

- C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK
- C2 BROKEN
- C3 MISSING
- C4 OIL STAINS
- C5 SEEPAGE
- C6 VEGETATION (ELEVATION)
- C7 BUCKLING
- C8 CEMENT REPAIR
- C9 WATER PIPES METAL
- C10 LIGHT FIXTURES
- C11 PLANTS/GRASS
- C12 WATER STAINS
- C13 PAINT
- C14 LIME WASH
- C15 LATER INTERVENTION
- C16 ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
- C17 INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
- C18 CRACK
- C19 WATER PIPES PLASTIC
- C20 PIPES

A. Removal of paint (lime wash/cement paint/ enamel paint) from the original external stone surfaces of the main temple shikhar with appropriate tools and methods (such as Polticing, papier-mâché, of water and jute, sandpaper) and equipment's after careful investigation of stone properties. Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing. Stone surface to be replaced by an even finish with a fine coat of suitable paint.

B. Investigation of stone surface, removal of ceramic tiles and dressing of stone surface for uniform finish.

C. Designing of grills, railing conforming to the traditional design of the historic temple complex.

D. Inspection of slopes, valleys and spot levels in flooring of the courtyard to plan improved for storm water drainage.

E. Removal of marble stone tiles/ cement mortar over terraces, flooring near water spouts and khurras. Expand the catchment area and the khurra channels, finish with suitable material (Lime mortar) and channels to drain off rain water, with specifications of joining, spot levels, and slopes towards the drains to ensure storm water drainage.

F. Integrating spouts and storm water runoff into drainage system, with installation of drain pipes and channels. Planned drainage of waste water, with closed drains leading to Sewage treatment plants for proper disposal.

G. Improve water supply fixtures and connections, to prevent water overflow over historic surfaces, leading to accumulation and dampness and water ingress.

H. Improved flooring of courtyard, replace damaged areas.

I. Cleaning of stains on wall surface (soot, oil stains, etc)

J. Repair of broken marble cladding.

K. Removal of incompatible addition such as steel sheds

L. Improve main entrance façade.

M. Improve electrical fixtures with suitable conduits and light fixtures.

N. Improve signage

O. Provision of visitor amenities (lockers, shoe racks, waiting areas, etc.)

P. Development of the abandoned spaces for recreation and amenities, improving roof, flooring and walls surface with suitable material.

Q. Reconstruction of toe wall around soft scape areas.

R. Installation of solar panel and light fittings, design and custom made to conform to the traditional layout of the temple complex.

Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1m x 1m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.

SECTION 44'

CHARBHUJA TEMPLE
AT
GARHBOR

SCALE 1:250

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai

Client :

Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

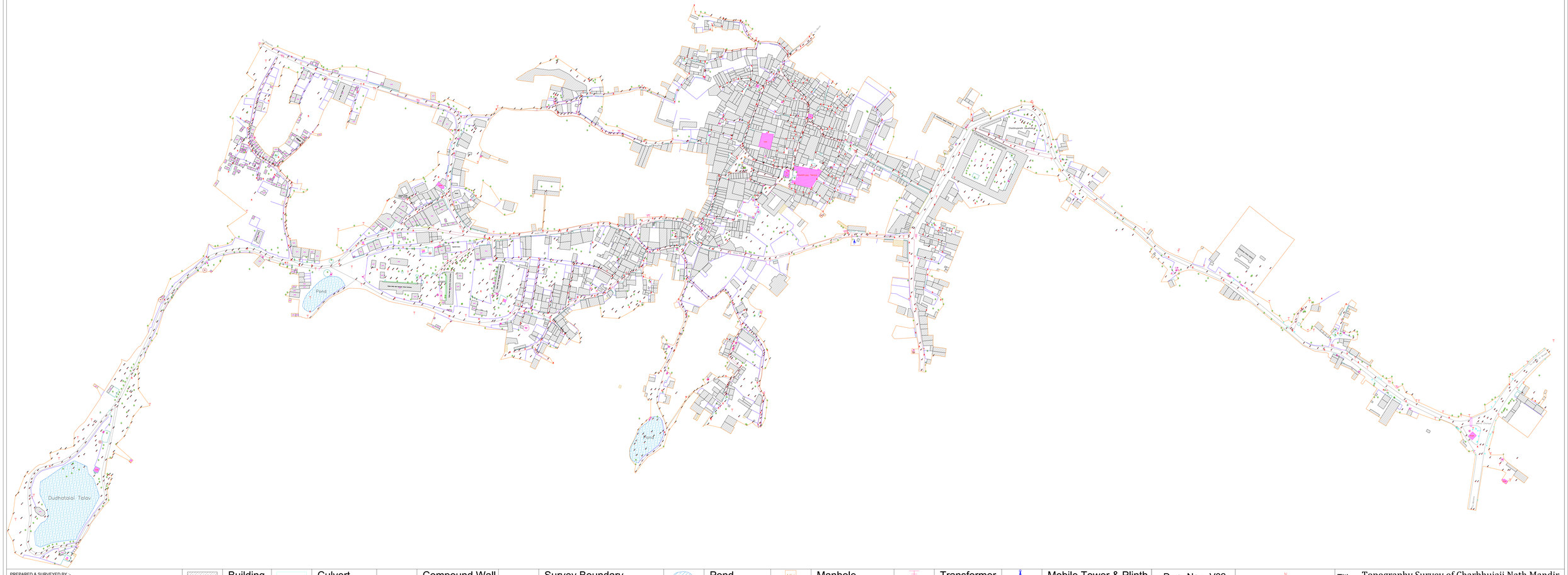
SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/06

Revision:

Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

4. Settlement Plans

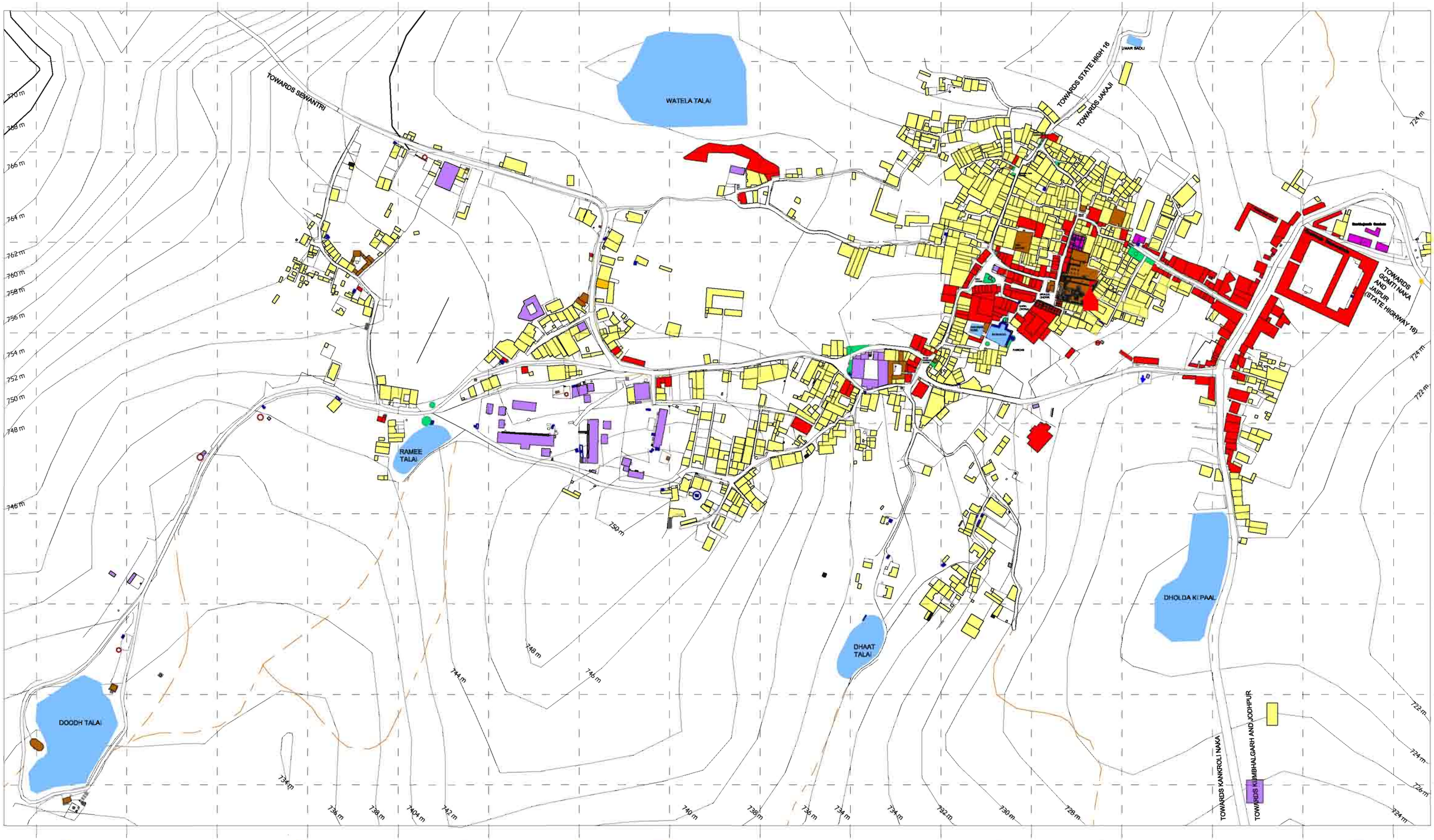


PREPARED & SURVEYED BY :-
NATIONAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES
ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS
6, MADHUVAN APARTMENT,OPP. CHIEF JUDGE BUNGLOW,
BODAKDEV, AHMEDABAD - 54
PH.: (079) 40039535, MO.9825036825

	Building		Culvert		Compound Wall		Survey Boundary		Pond	MH	Manhole		Transformer		Mobile Tower & Plinth	Dwg. No :- V02	NOTE:-
	Shed		Stair		Gate		Katcha Road Center Line		ETS Point	SB	Signboard		Tree	EB	Electric Box	Sheet No :- 01	ALL DIMENSION ARE IN METER
	Garden		Water Tank		Otta		RCC Road Edge		Hand Pump		TBM Stone	WV	Water Valve	KM	KM Stone	Topography Survey Area :- 356893.519 In Sq. Meter 88.191 In Acres	SCALE:-1:1000
	Temple		Well		Drainage		Road Edge		Light Pole-1		Telephone Pole		Electric Pole				

Title :- Topography Survey of Charbhujaji Nath Mandir , Near Garbhor Village , Rajsamand

Client :-



Notes :
1. All dimensions are in metres.
2. The size of the grid is 100m x 100m
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Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan
Devasthan Department,
Rajasthan

DOCUMENTATION PLANS

SETTLEMENT LEVEL

GARHBOR,
RAJSAMAND

BUILDING USE

LEGEND

- RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERICAL
- RELIGIOUS
- PUBLIC_SCHOOLS
- PUBLIC_HOSPITALS
- PUBLIC_GOVT OFFICES
- PUBLIC_OTHER
- WATER BODIES

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

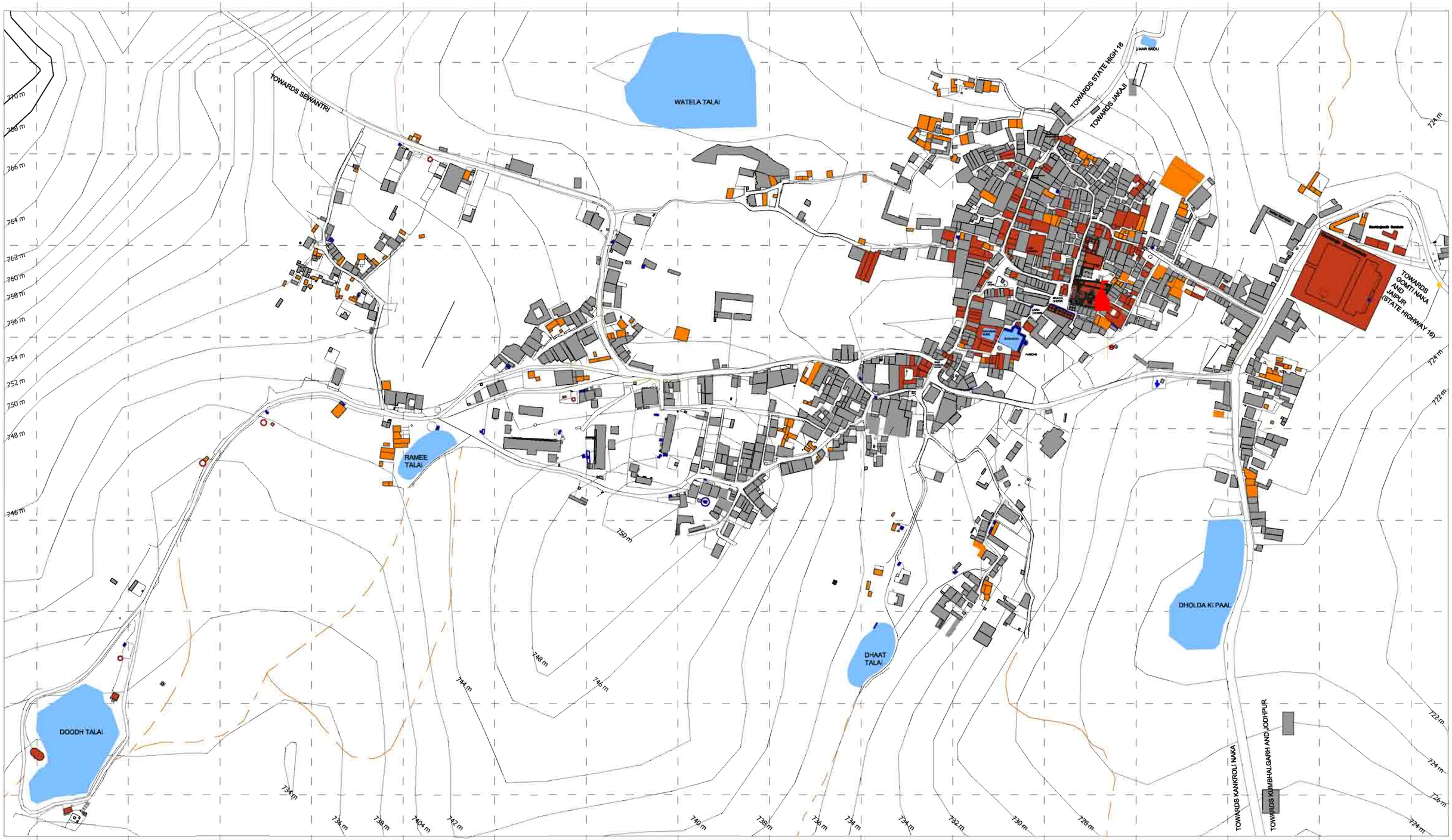
Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE

0 10 50 100 Mt

SHEET D/IV/G/01

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Komal Potdar	Gurmeet S. Rai
Revision:	
Date	Details
20-04-2016	



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Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan
Devasthan Department,
Rajasthan

DOCUMENTATION PLANS

SETTLEMENT LEVEL

GARHBOR,
RAJSAMAND

BUILDING ARCHITECTURAL TYPE

LEGEND

- VERNACULAR(RURAL)
- VERNACULAR(CLASSICAL)
- CONTEMPORARY

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
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2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
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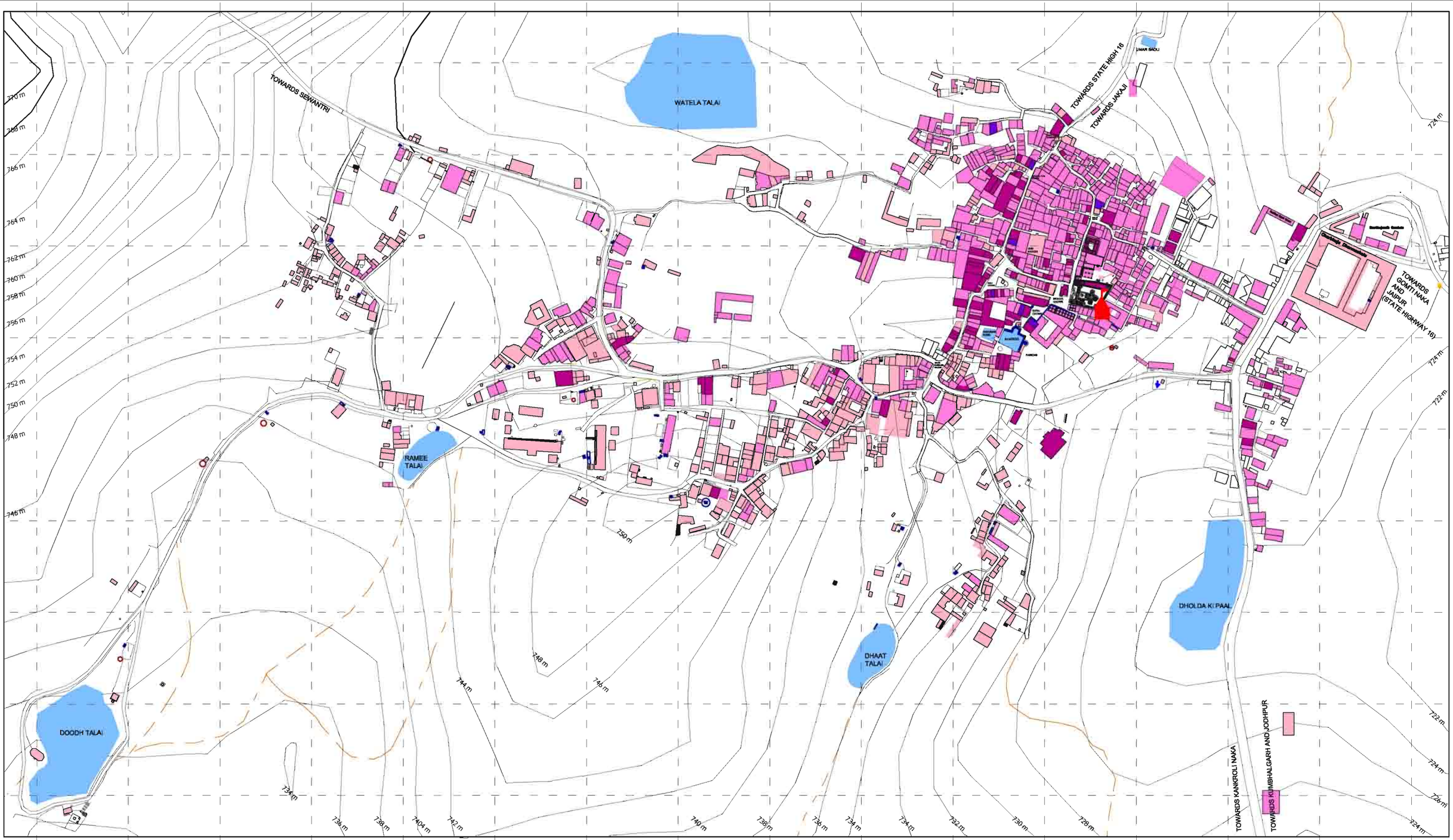
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE

0 10 50 100 Mt

SHEET
D/IV/G/04

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Komal Potdar	Gurmeet S. Rai
Revision:	
Date	Details
20-04-2016	



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Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan
Devasthan Department,
Rajasthan

DOCUMENTATION PLANS

SETTLEMENT LEVEL

GARHBOR, RAJSAMAND

BUILDING HEIGHTS

LEGEND

- Ground
- Ground+1
- Ground+2
- Ground+3

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

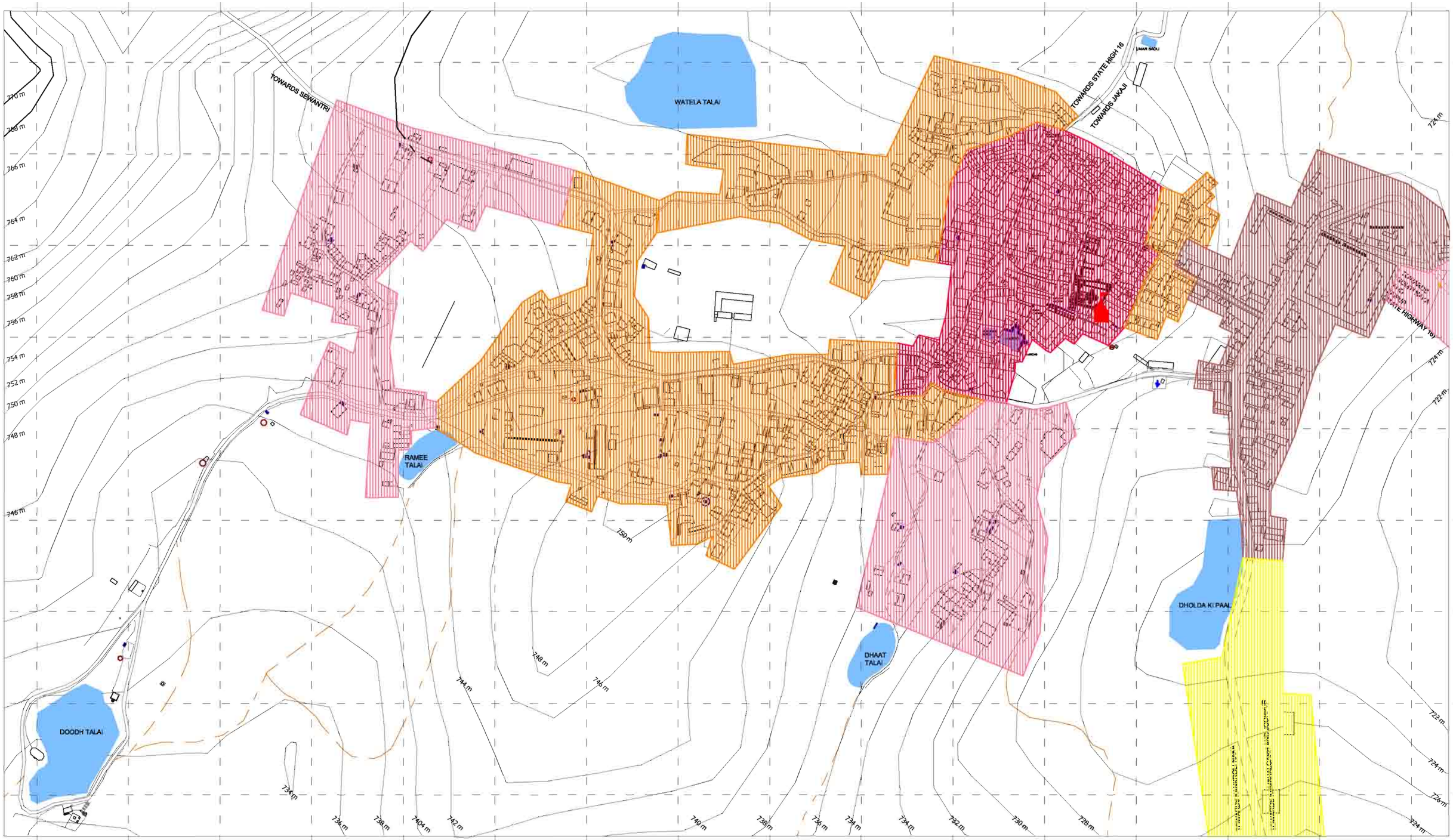
Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE

0 10 50 100 Mt

SHEET D/IV/G/19

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Komal Potdar	Gurmeet S. Rai
Revision:	
Date	Details
20-04-2016	



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Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan
Devasthan Department,
Rajasthan

DOCUMENTATION PLANS

SETTLEMENT LEVEL

GARHBOR,
RAJSAMAND

SPACE CLASSIFICATION

LEGEND

- ZONE A: HISTORIC-RESIDENTIAL-DENSE
- ZONE B: NEW PLANNED DEVELOPMENT-RESIDENTIAL-DENSE
- ZONE C: NEW PLANNED DEVELOPMENT-COMMERCIAL-DENSE
- ZONE D: NEW PLOTTED DEVELOPMENT-RESIDENTIAL-SPARSE
- ZONE E: ORGANIC-RESIDENTIAL-SPARSE

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE

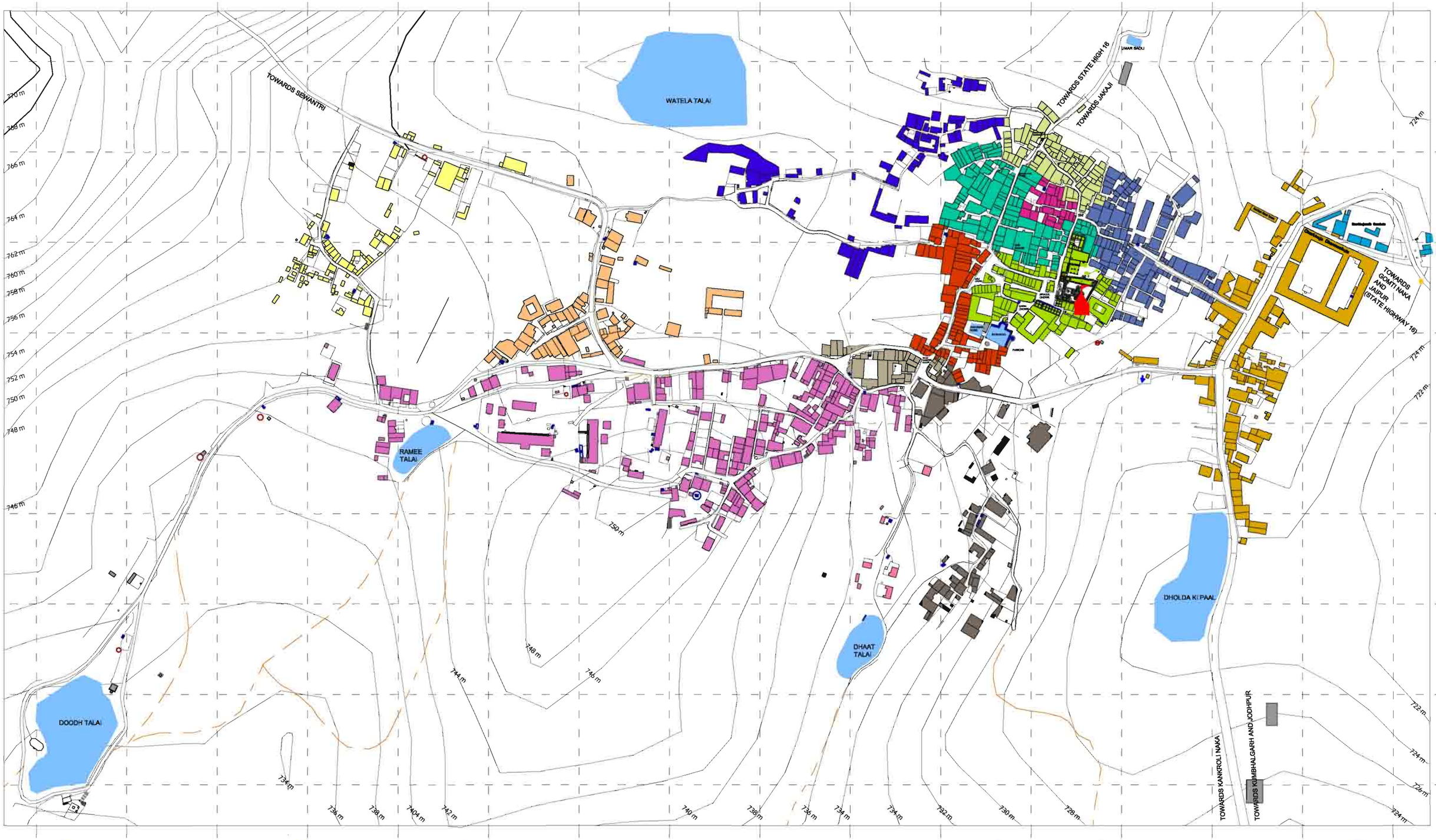
0 10 50 100 Mt

SHEET D/IV/G/02

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Komal Potdar	Gurmeet S. Rai

Revision:

Date	Details
20-04-2016	



Notes :
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Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan
Devasthan Department,
Rajasthan

DOCUMENTATION PLANS

SETTLEMENT LEVEL

GARHBOR,
RAJSAMAND

SOCIAL COMPOSITION

LEGEND

- PAPDO KI BHAGAL
- SHANI DARWAZA MOHALLA
- PARMAR MOHALLA
- CHAUHAN MOHALLA
- SURAJ POL MOHALLA
- CHARBHUJA MOHALLA
- UMAR BAOLI MOHALLA
- PANCHOLE BAANS
- VISHU PAIRA
- BHOOTIYA BHAGAL
- BISAL NAGAR
- BHIL SAMAJ
- ODO KA DEORA
- MEGHWAL SAMAJ
- BRAHMAN & JAIN SAMAJ
- SURAJI KI POL

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
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2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
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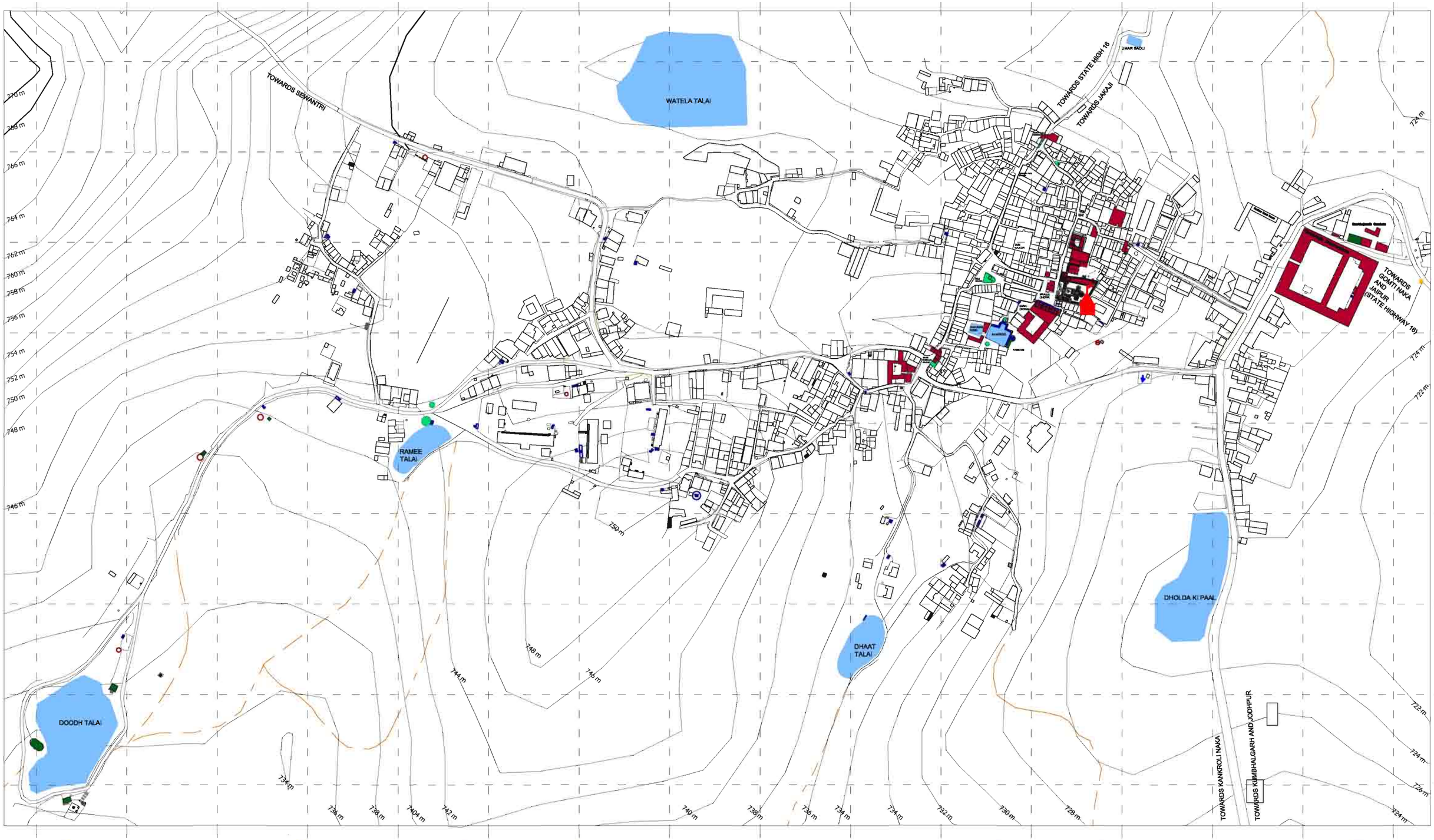
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE

0 10 50 100 Mt

SHEET D/IV/G/05

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Komal Potdar	Gurmeet S. Rai
Revision:	
Date	Details
20-04-2016	



Notes :
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3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan
Devasthan Department,
Rajasthan

DOCUMENTATION PLANS

SETTLEMENT LEVEL

GARHBOR,
RAJSAMAND

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

LEGEND

- BUILDINGS
- OPEN SPACES
- WATER BODIES

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

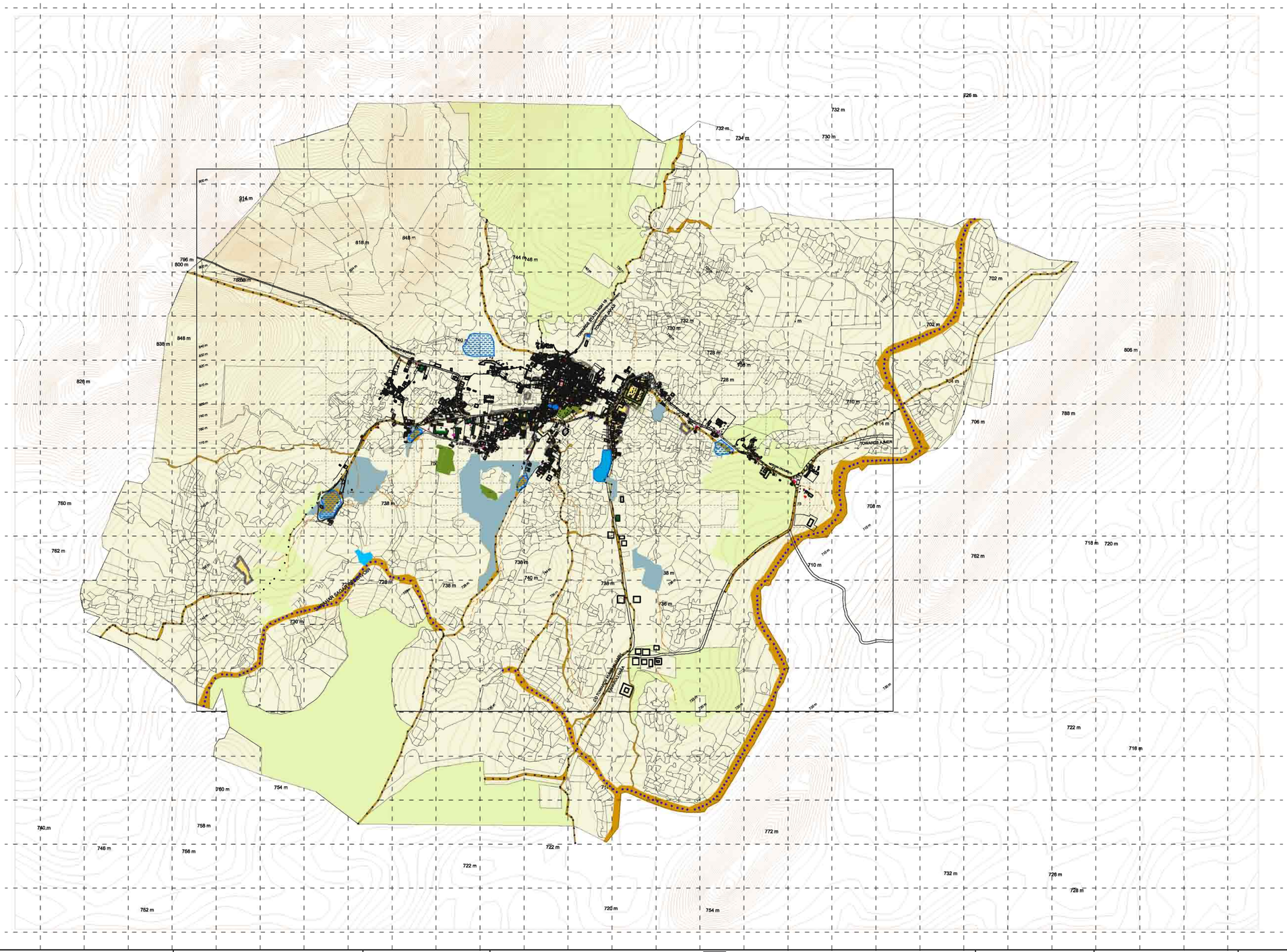
Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE

0 10 50 100 Mt

SHEET
D/IV/G/06

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Komal Potdar	Gurmeet S. Rai
Revision:	
Date	Details
20-04-2016	


732 m
734 m
730 m
726 m
702 m
706 m
704 m
708 m
710 m
712 m
714 m
788 m
806 m
718 m
720 m
762 m
722 m
716 m
772 m
732 m
728 m
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752 m
720 m
746 m
756 m
758 m
760 m
738 m
740 m
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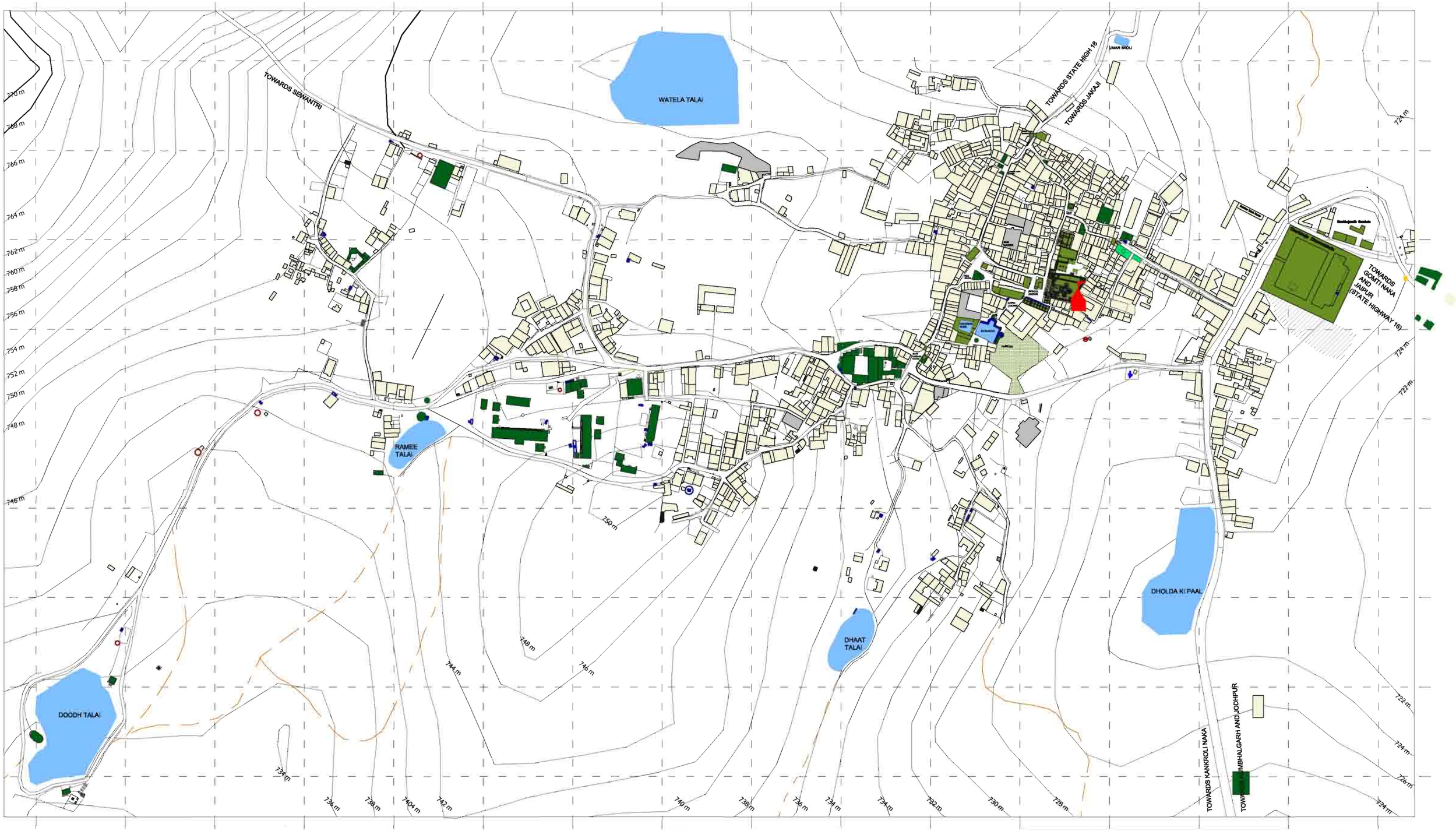
772 m
774 m
776 m
778 m
780 m
782 m



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Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan
Devasthan Department,
Rajasthan

DOCUMENTATION PLANS

SETTLEMENT LEVEL

GARHBOR,
RAJSAMAND

OWNERSHIP STATUS

LEGEND

- PRIVATE
- SEMI-PUBLIC
- PUBLIC_OTHERS
- PUBLIC_DEVASTHAN

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE

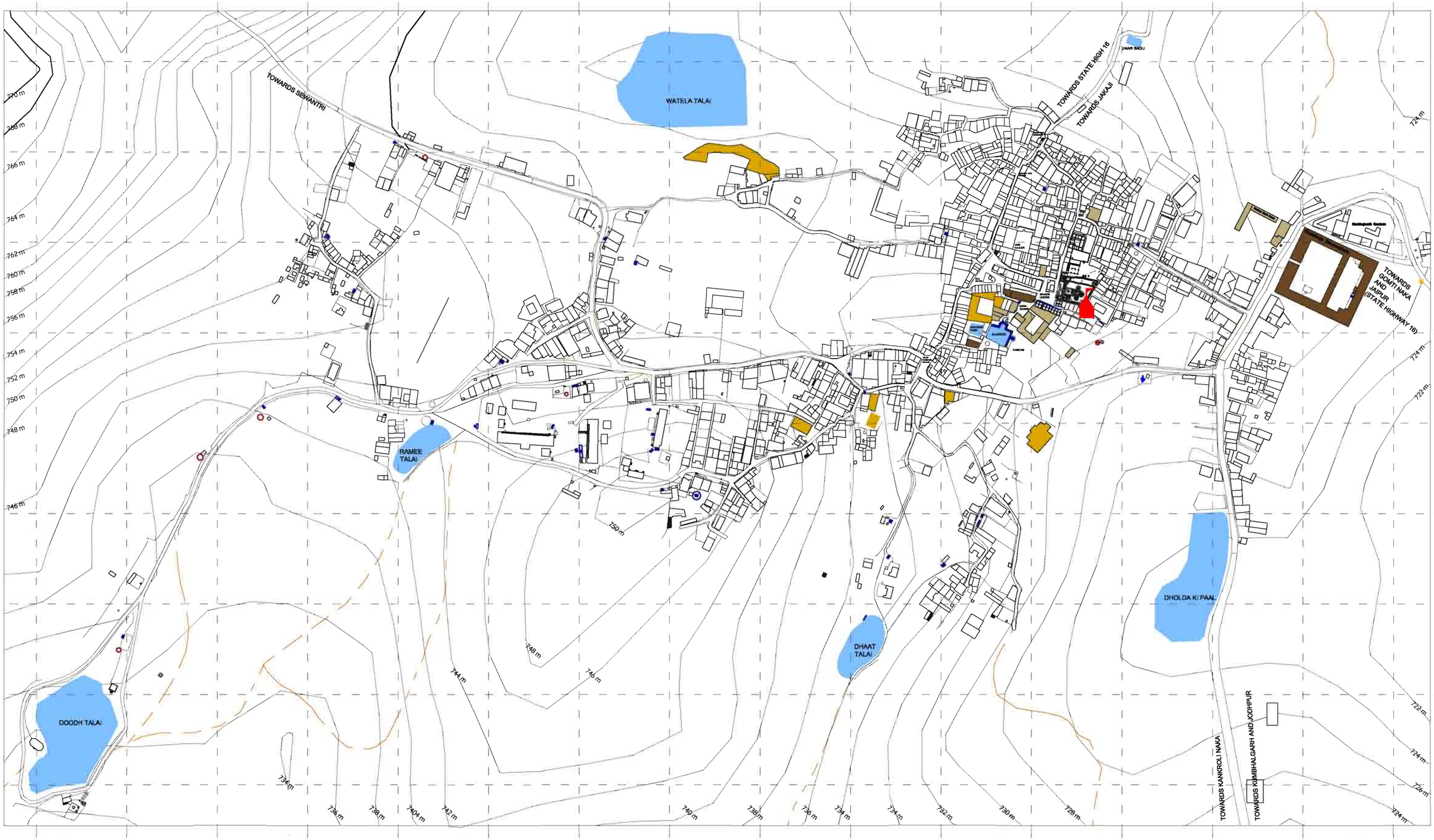
0 10 50 100 M

SHEET
D/IV/G/08

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Komal Potdar	Gurmeet S. Rai

Revision:

Date	Details
20-04-2016	



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Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan
Devasthan Department,
Rajasthan

DOCUMENTATION PLANS

SETTLEMENT LEVEL

GARHBOR,
RAJSAMAND

DHARMSHALAS/ GUEST HOUSES AND OWNERSIP STATUS

LEGEND

- PUBLIC
- SEMI PUBLIC
- PRIVATE

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
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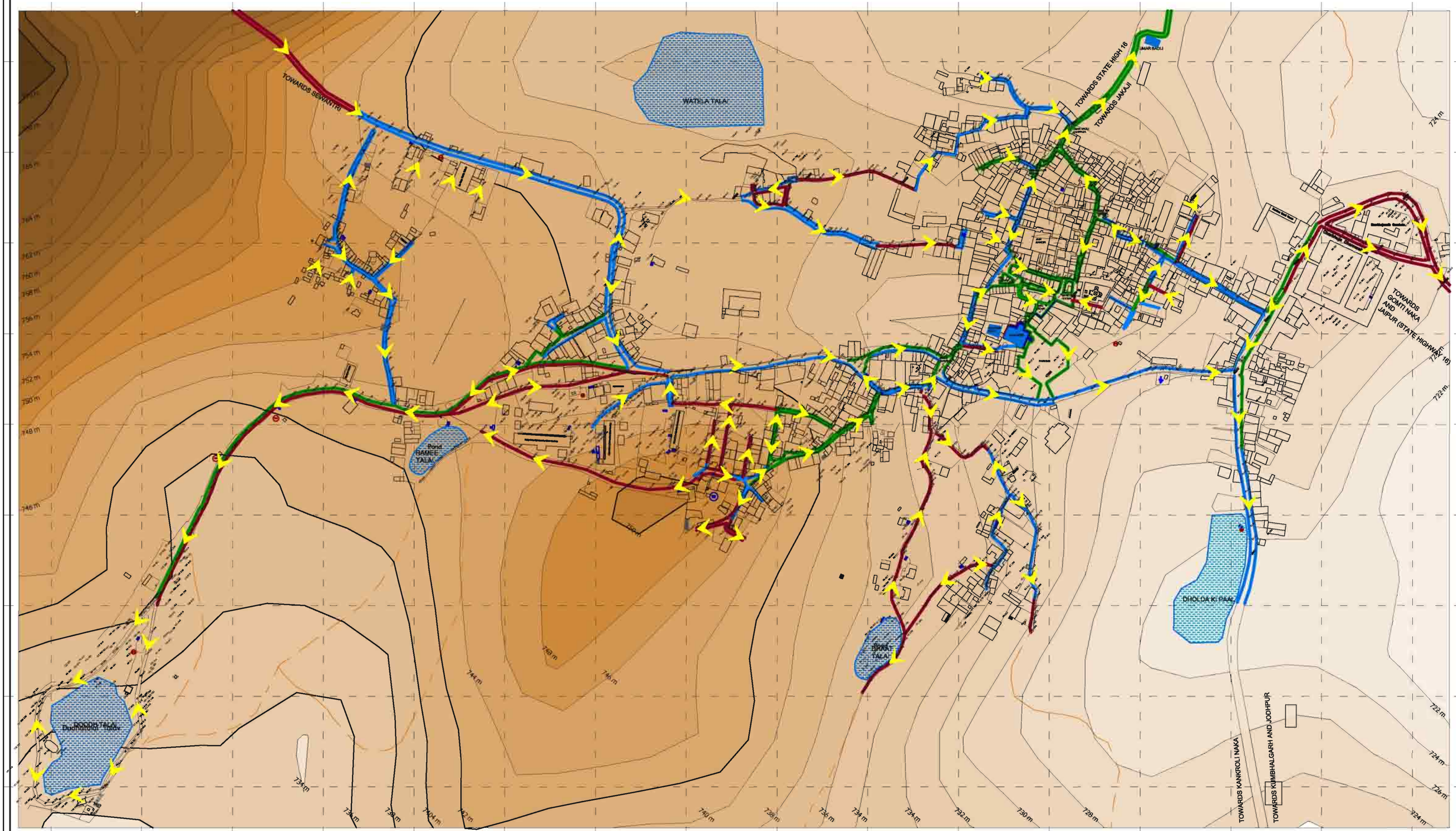
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE

0 10 50 100 Mt

SHEET
D/TV/G/07

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Komal Potdar	Gurmeet S. Rai
Revision:	
Date	Details
20-04-2016	



Notes :
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Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan
Devasthan Department,
Rajasthan

DOCUMENTATION PLANS

SETTLEMENT LEVEL

GARHBOR, RAJSAMAND

DRAINAGE PATTERN

LEGEND
- OPEN DRAINS
- CLOSED DRAINS
- NO DRAINS
- SLOPE

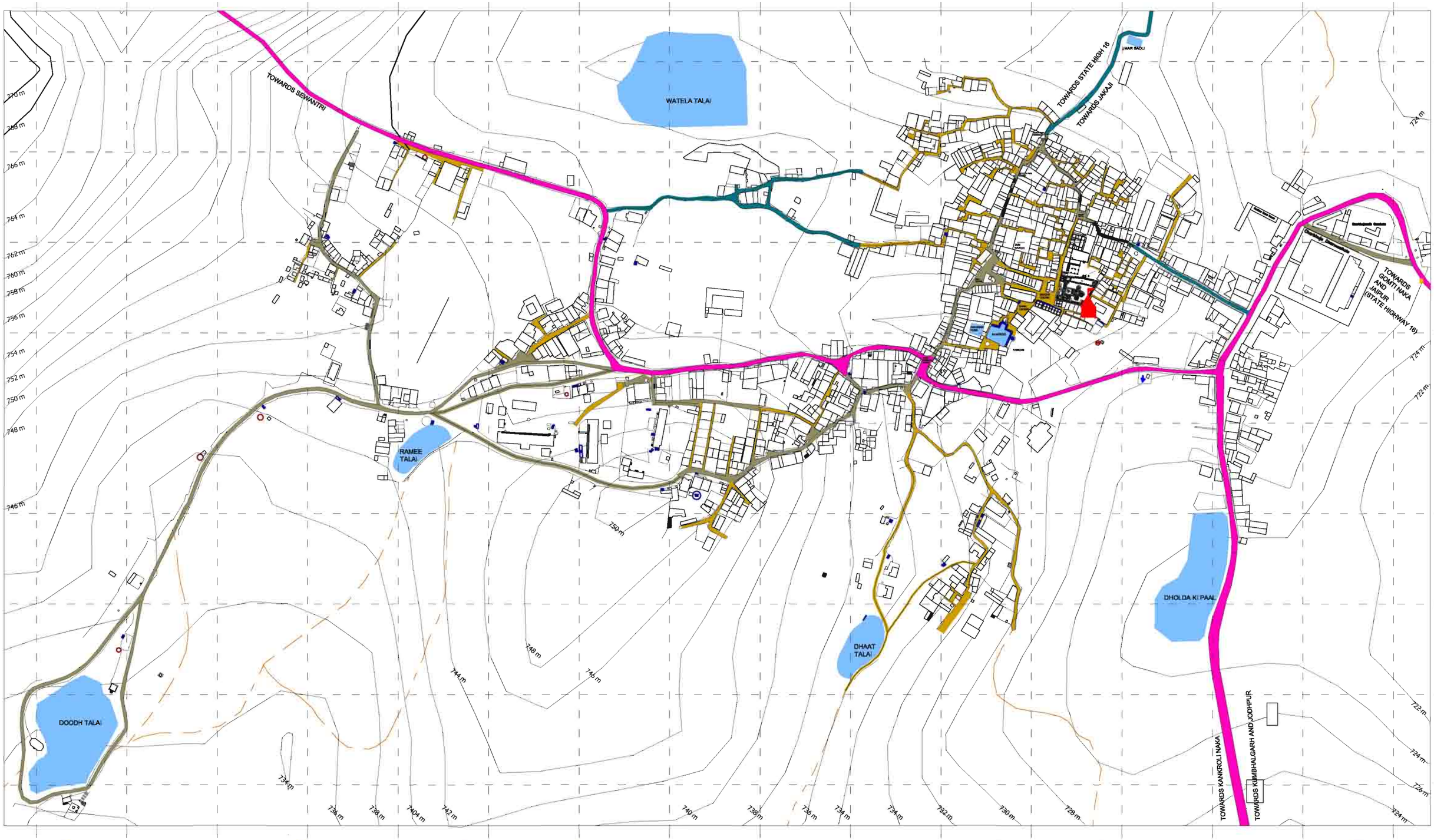
Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

0 10M 50M 100M

SHEET D/IV/G/12

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Komal Potdar	Gurmeet S. Rai
Revision:	
Date	Details
03-12-2015	



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Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan
Devasthan Department,
Rajasthan

DOCUMENTATION PLANS

SETTLEMENT LEVEL

GARHBOR, RAJSAMAND

ROAD HIERARCHY

LEGEND

- MAIN ARTERY (MORE THAN 6m WIDE) - TWO WAY VEHICULAR
- SUB ARTERY (4.5>6m WIDE) - TWO WAY VEHICULAR
- INTERNAL LANE (3>4.5m WIDE) - ONE WAY VEHICULAR
- INTERNAL LANE (Less than 3m WIDE) - PEDESTRIAN

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
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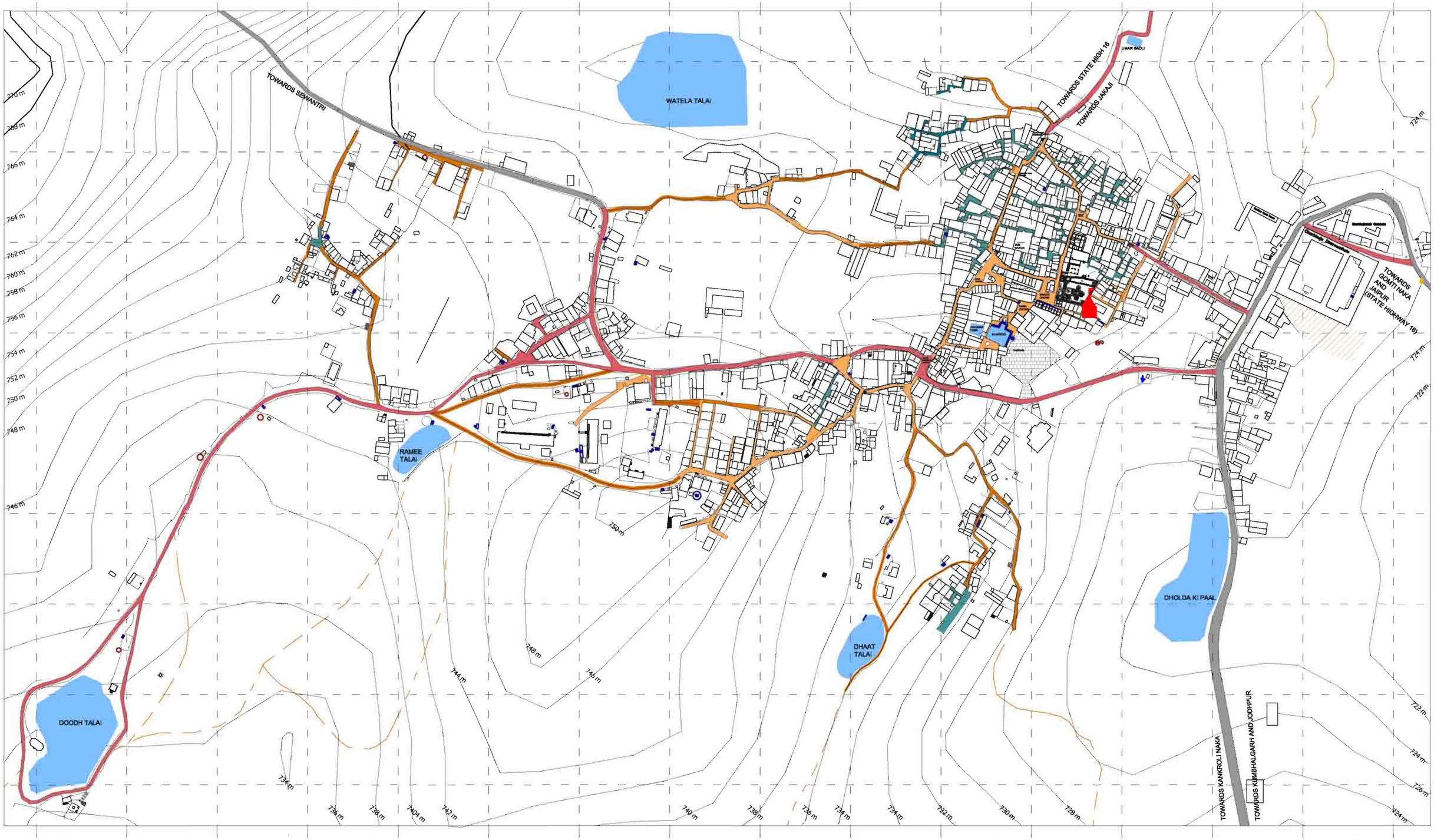
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE

0 10 50 100 Mt

SHEET D/IV/G/10

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Komal Potdar	Gurmeet S. Rai
Revision:	
Date	Details
20-04-2016	



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Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan
Devasthan Department,
Rajasthan

DOCUMENTATION PLANS

SETTLEMENT LEVEL

GARHBOR, RAJSAMAND

ROAD MATERIAL

LEGEND

- TAR ROAD
- COMPOSITE WITH TAR (GRAVEL+SAND+TAR)
- COMPOSITE WITH CONCRETE (GRAVEL+SAND+CEMENT)
- STONE BLOCKS + CEMENT
- CONCRETE PAVER BLOCKS
- KATCHA ROAD
- DIRT TRACK

Client :
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Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
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Consultant :
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2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
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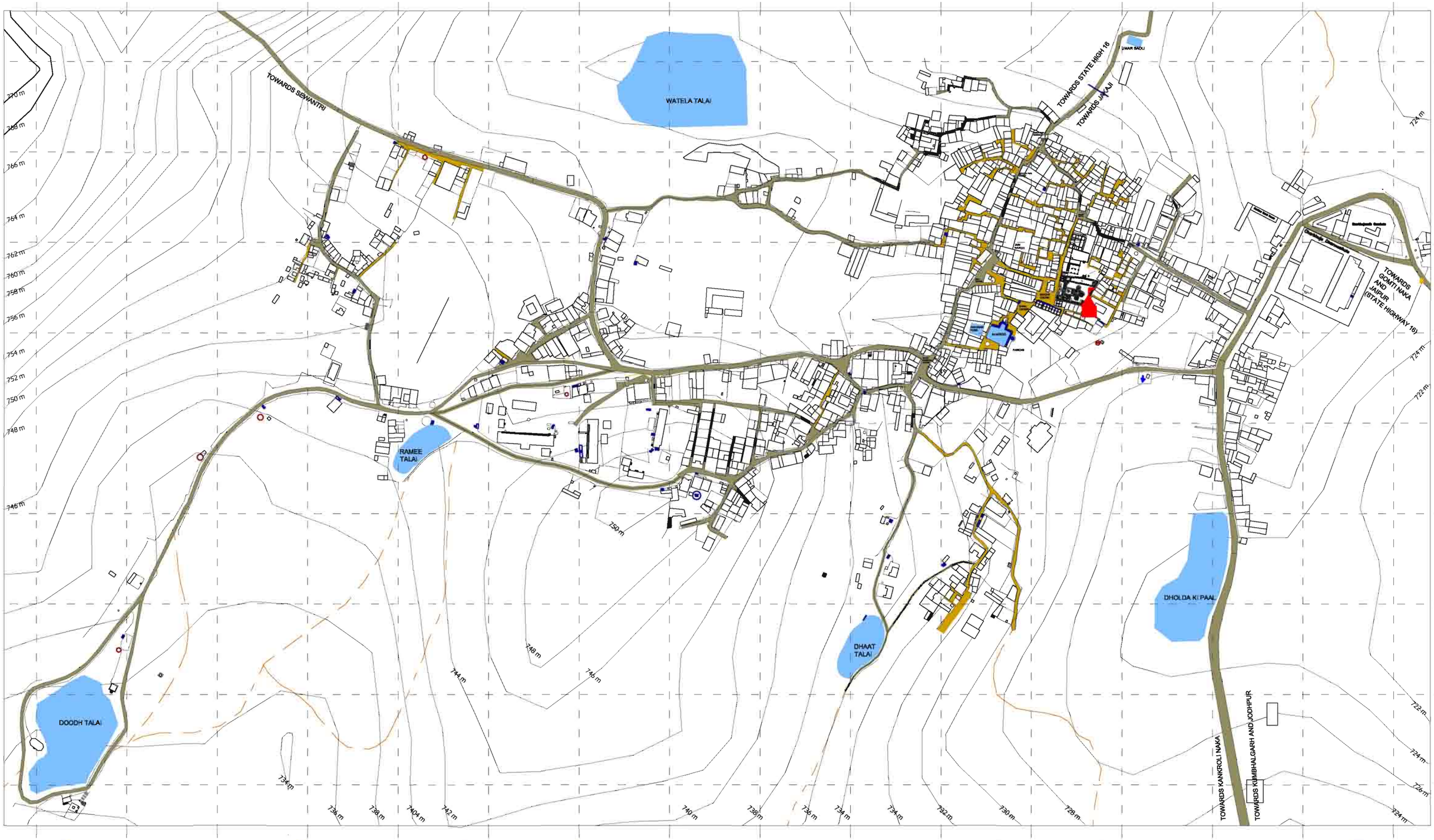
SCALE

0 10 50 100 Mt

SHEET D/IV/G/08

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Komal Potdar	Gurmeet S. Rai
Revision:	
Date	Details
20-04-2016	



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Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan
Devasthan Department,
Rajasthan

DOCUMENTATION PLANS

SETTLEMENT LEVEL

GARHBOR, RAJSAMAND

ROAD CIRCULATION_ PEDESTRIAN OR VEHICULAR

LEGEND

- PEDESTRIAN (WITH TWO WHEELER ACCESS)
- VEHICULAR ACCESS (TWO AND FOUR WHEELER L.M.V)

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

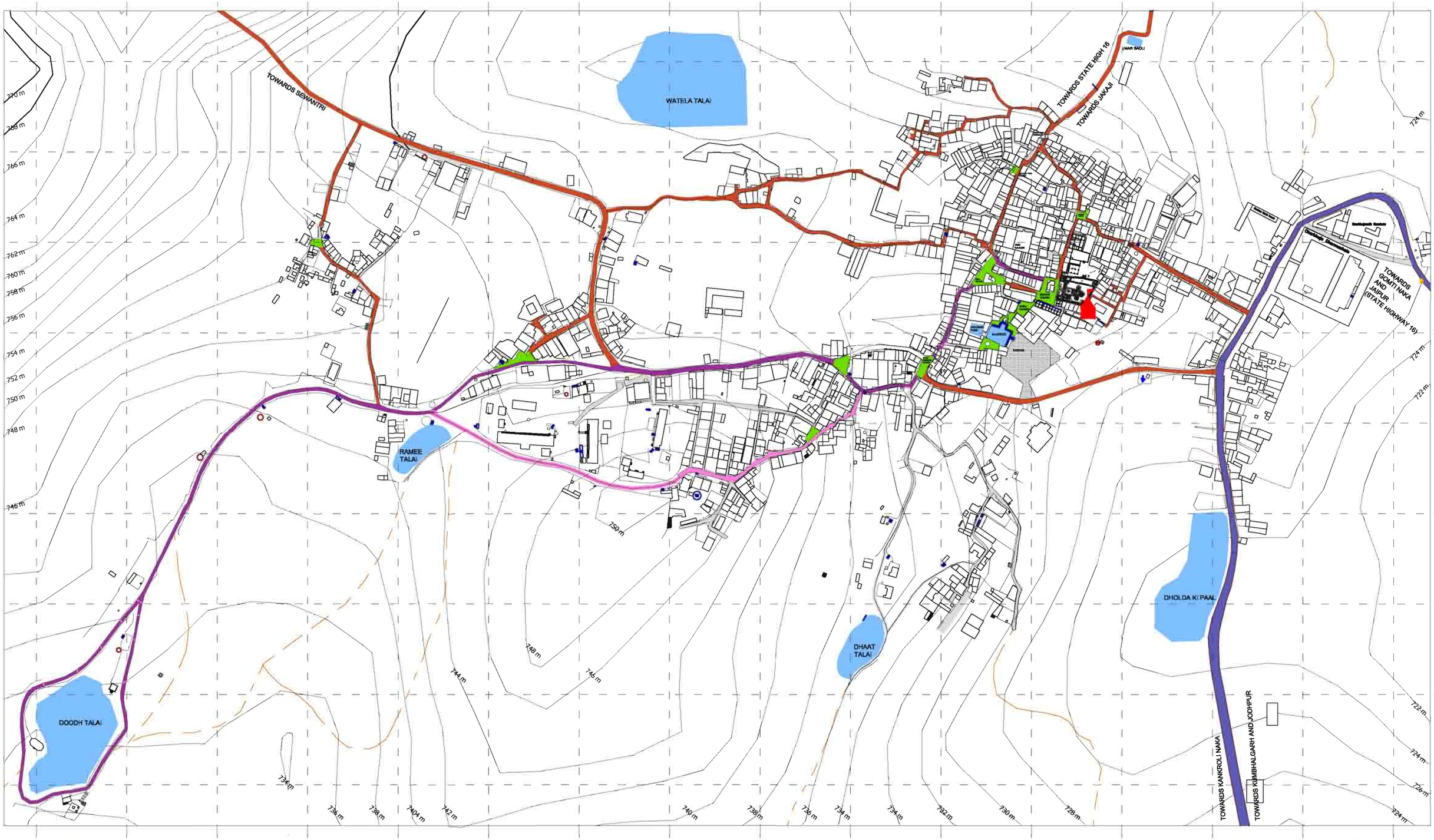
Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE

0 10 50 100 Mt

SHEET D/IV/G/11

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Komal Potdar	Gurmeet S. Rai
Revision:	
Date	Details
20-04-2016	



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Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan
Devasthan Department,
Rajasthan

DOCUMENTATION PLANS

SETTLEMENT LEVEL

GARHBOR,
RAJSAMAND

CULTURAL ROUTE DURING JAL JHOOLNI MELA

LEGEND

- NAKABANDI
- MAJOR OPEN SPACES
- RETURN ROUTE
- PROCESSIONAL ROUTE
- PILGRIM ROUTE (WITH JEEP SERVICE)
- PILGRIM ROUTE (ON FOOT)

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

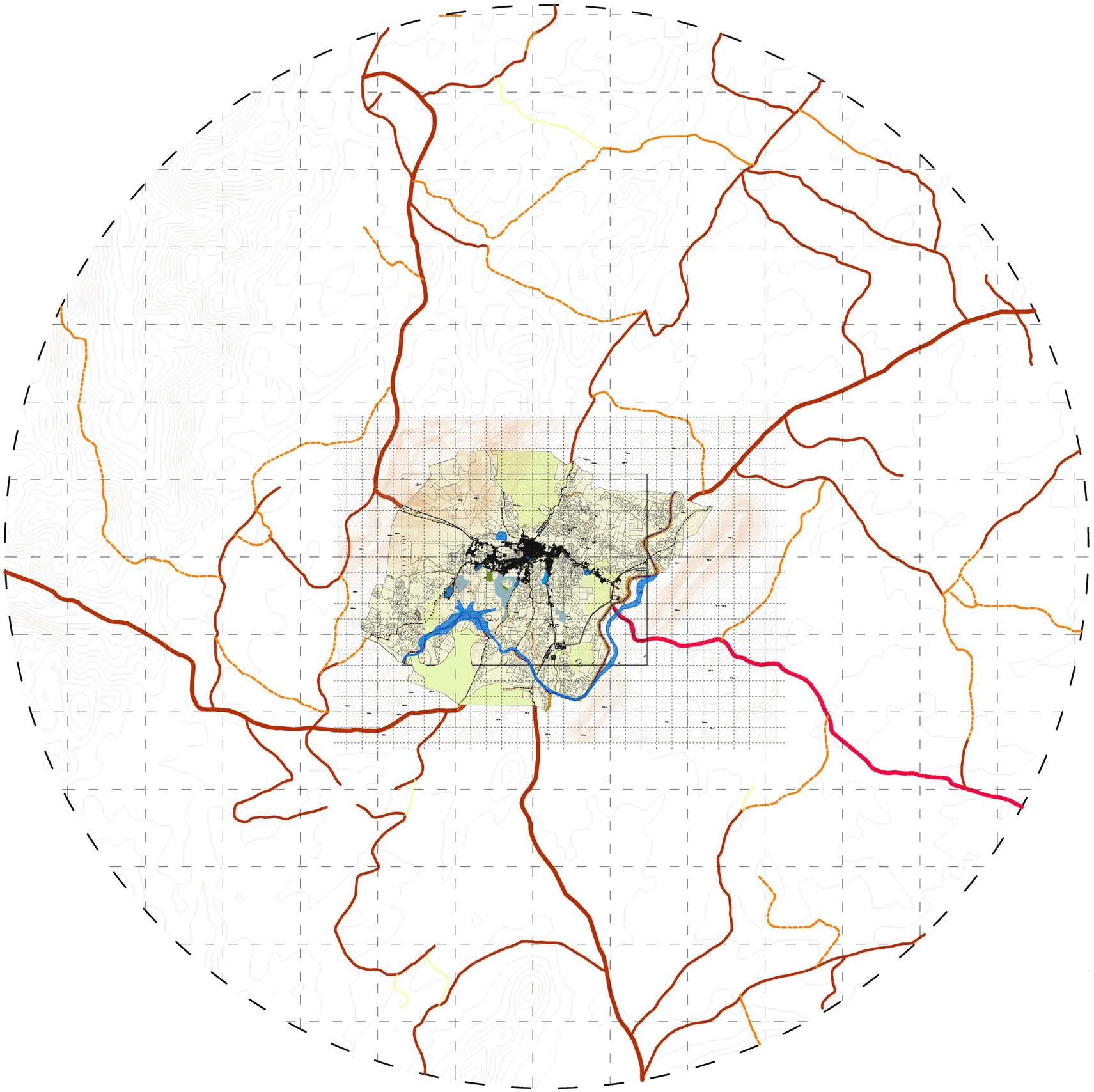
SCALE

0 10 50 100 Mt

SHEET
D/IV/G/09

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Komal Potdar	Gurmeet S. Rai
Revision:	
Date	Details
20-04-2016	

5. Regional Plan (7 km radius)



Notes :
1. All dimensions are in metres.
2. The size of the outer grid is 1000m x 1000m
3. The size of the inner grid is 200m x 200m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan
Devasthan Department, Rajasthan

Regional Drawing

GARHBOR, RAJSAMAND

7 KM RADIUS WITH PWD PROPOSALS

- Abadi
- Devasthan Department
- Samast Janta Zameen
- Gram Panchayat
- Mela Arakshit Zammen
- Raghunath Dwara
- Charagah
- Water Body
- Bilanaam Zameen
- Reserved for Hospital
- RS Electricity Board
- Roads (Bilanam)
- Water Body (Bilanam)
- Private Property
- Public_Others
- District Outline
- Proposed B.T. Roads
- Earthen tracks
- Existing B.T. Roads
- Proposed road widening

Client :
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex
Next to Bus Terminus
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE

0 0.5 1km

N W E S

Contour interval: 20 m

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET: D/IV/G/15

Revision:

Date	Details
03-12-2015	
24-04-2016	Drawn by : Kashish Joinwal

6. Proposed Master Plan

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General Notes:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS SHALL BE VERIFIED ON SITE BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.
2. StudioPOD SHALL BE NOTIFIED IN WRITING OF ANY DISCREPANCIES.

TOWARDS SEWANTRI

TOWARDS STATE HIGH 16

MORANA CHOURAYA

JAWAHAR SAGAR RESERVOIR

Land Use

- Residential
- Mixed Use
- Light Industrial (Agro based)
- Commercial
- Transport
- Parking
- Dewasthan
- Institution
- School
- Social Hubs
- Water Supply
- Existing Water Bodies
- Gaushala
- Organic Waste Disposal
- Inorganic Waste Disposal
- STP
- Multipurpose Open Ground
- Green ways (No development zones)
- Eco-sensitive Buffer

Land Ownership

- Dewasthan Department
- Mela
- Charagrah

Urban Planning, Urban Design and Master Planning Consultant:

StudioPOD
PEOPLE ORIENTED DESIGN

PROJECT TITLE

Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements for villages identified in Package 3 and 4.

Client

Cultural Resource Conservation Initiative | OASIS DESIGNS INC.

PROPOSED LAND USE PLAN 2040: GARHBOR

SCALE

0 25 50 100m

N