FINAL REPORT

Development and Management Plan for Historic 'Temple Complex and Settlements (town/ villages) Rajasthan:

Mehandipur (Package 2)

Submitted By:

IPE GLOBAL
Expanding Horizons. Enriching Lives.

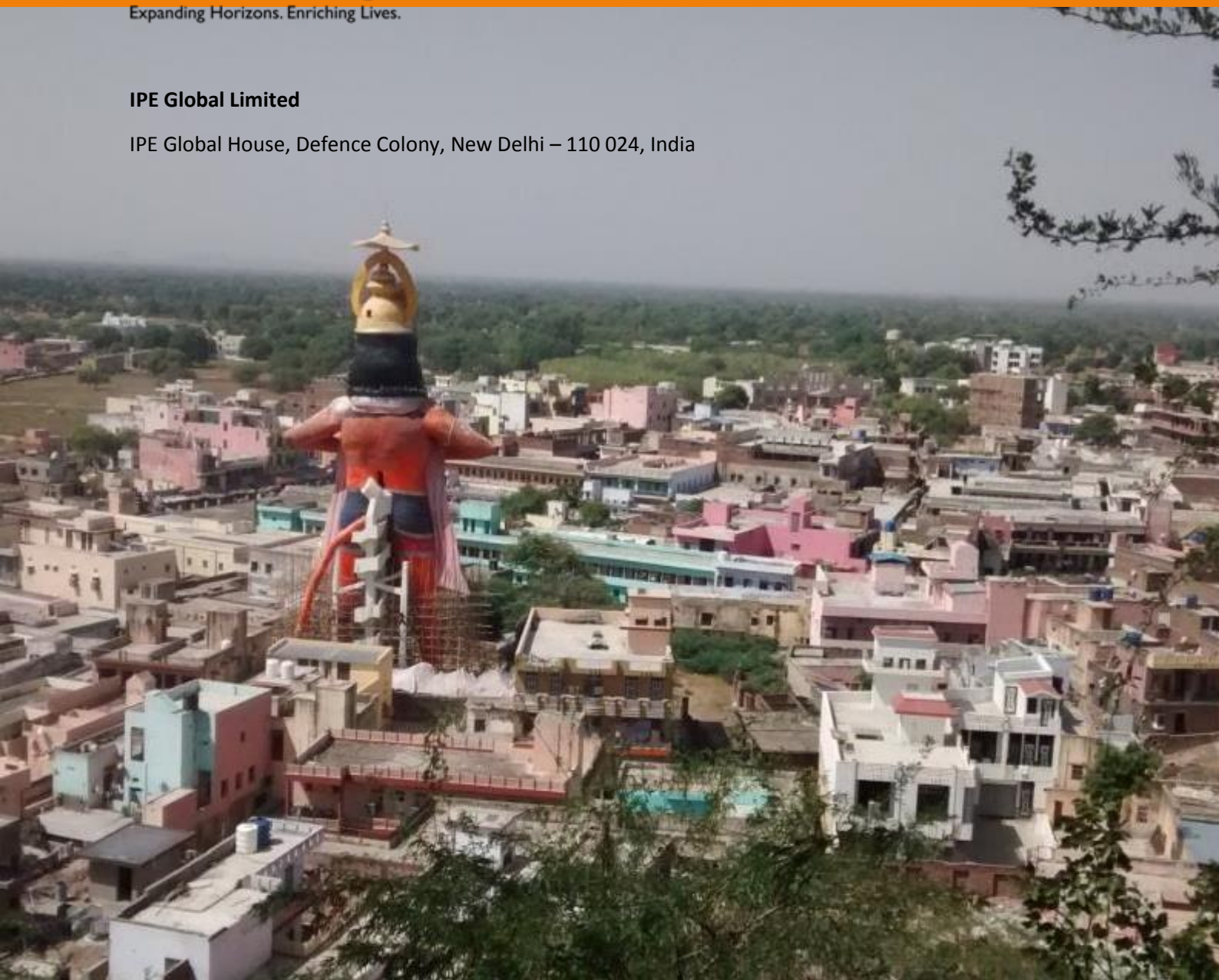
IPE Global Limited

IPE Global House, Defence Colony, New Delhi – 110 024, India

Submitted To:

Devasthan Department

Government of Rajasthan



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Chapter 1 - BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In the state of Rajasthan, Devasthan Department manages and controls religious and charitable institutions and temples which were transferred to the modern Rajasthan State by the rulers of princely states at the time of their merger into the State of India. It also controls, regulates and directs other religious trusts, places of worships, mutts etc. the state also attracts thousands of tourists, devotees in these temples of worship. Keeping in view the large number of pilgrims/tourists, unlimited tourism potential and need for planned development approach, few cities/towns/settlements have been identified for "Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements (town/village)". Mehandipur is also one of the selected villages under Package 2, which is famous for Balaji temple dedicated to Lord Hanuman and attracts thousands of tourists/devotes throughout the year. In view of this, Devasthan Department has awarded the work of Mehandipur to IPE Global Limited with focus on creating & improving the facilities in and around the temple complex and future development in planned manner.

1.2 NEED OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Development Plan serves as an important instrument to guide the process of town development. It has emerged as an important approach to town planning in the country and helps in regulating and channelizing the development and growth of cities and towns. Development and Management Plan is a statutory plan approved and adopted by the local body for implementation with the help of schemes and projects. It presents to the people and the state government, the objectives regarding development of the town/urban center. Thus, Development Plan provides necessary details and intended actions in the form of strategies and physical proposals for various policies depending upon the socio-economic needs and aspirations of the people.

The Development and Management Plan (Perspective: year 2040) of Mehandipur lays down broad policies in term of land utilization, residential densities and qualitative and quantitative aspects of infrastructure development with focus on tourism development. The planning aspects will provide the structure to the natural growth and thus will aim towards holistic and integrated development. The Development Plan is a dynamic instrument that will be augmented from time to time by detailed plans that can address specific scenarios of area, infrastructure and other factors. It is envisioned that development of Mehandipur will help in reducing the infrastructural pressure and will encourage tourism development thereby improving the economic opportunities for the villages and villages in vicinity.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objective of this project is to tap the tourism and heritage potential of Mehandipur by improving the facilities in and around the temple complex. This shall be achieved by preparing a Development Plan for the settlement addressing critical areas of concern in the area of infrastructure development, needs of visitors and the local people and development of tourism infrastructure. The objectives are:

- Future growth in a planned manner to achieve sustainable development including social, economic, physical, cultural and tourism aspects.
- Provide broad land use pattern considering the potential growth and emerging needs of the area.
- Provide quality infrastructure and service facilities keeping in view the tourist/floating population.
- Ensure safe, comfortable experience to the devotees visiting the Balaji temple.
- Ensure that all development activities do not disturb the surrounding environment and to maintain land use compatibility with surroundings.

1.4 HIERARCHY OF PLANNING

It is generally recognized that it requires planning at different levels for effective planning. Planning at various levels allows in depth study of the planning region/ area and come up with appropriate suggestions/solutions to deal with the problems encountered at various levels. Planning hierarchies provide a framework for planning activities in consistent planning and level-by-level planning. It helps in dividing the region into planning sub regions and prepare plans for each level to achieve equitable distribution of resources and facilities in an attempt to make self-contained regions free of discrimination amongst various parts of the planning region.

The aim here is to prepare a development plan which fulfills the spatial, economic and socio-cultural and tourism needs of the Village in a sustainable manner. It has been planned to prepare the plan for the following 3 levels:

i. **Settlement Level** – to study and analyze existing condition at the settlement level, which will include detailed analysis of the infrastructure provision both physical and social, transportation services, road condition, population projection till the year 2040, floating population, facilities available for devotees especially during fairs and festivals, signage etc.

ii. **Temple environs** – aim at this level is to focus to study influence of the temple on the surrounding area and improve tourism related infrastructure. This zone will include area falling within 500 meters radius of the temple. Influence in shall be studied/ analyzed in terms of land use, transportation facilities, circulation pattern of vehicles, congestion areas, encroachment of the roads/ buildings.

iii. **Temple Level** – at this level the main focus shall be on the movement pattern of devotees within the temple, provide safe and friendly access to the temple complex, reduce the time for darshan in the main garbha griha to the temple, provide necessary facilities to the devotees (water, sanitation), existing signage system, site boundary and encroachment, identifying and analyzing issues concerning property management, management during time of fairs and festivals etc.

1.5 VISION – DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2040

The Vision of the project has been guided by the principle of achieving balanced development within the village area:

a. Preserving natural, unique, historical and open space resources to achieve a more wholesome, vibrant and sustainable lifestyle.

b. Introducing critical strategic tourism/ economic growth initiatives
c. Promoting a comprehensive planned development of the temple environs and settlement area to enhance quality living, ensuring accessibility and managing overall growth.

Vision

'To attain ***balanced development by adopting strategic initiatives to improve infrastructure facilities with focus on enhancing tourism and economic potential of Mehandipur thereby achieving sustained economic growth and improved standard of living.***'

1.6 APPROACH

Planning Process: The entire plan development has adopted decentralized planning process. The development plan here is basically to provide facilities and create a systematic town growth, which is essentially a public domain. It is perceived that involvement of both public and private agencies including the local people for decision making and responsibility allotment would bring about a more pragmatic plan.

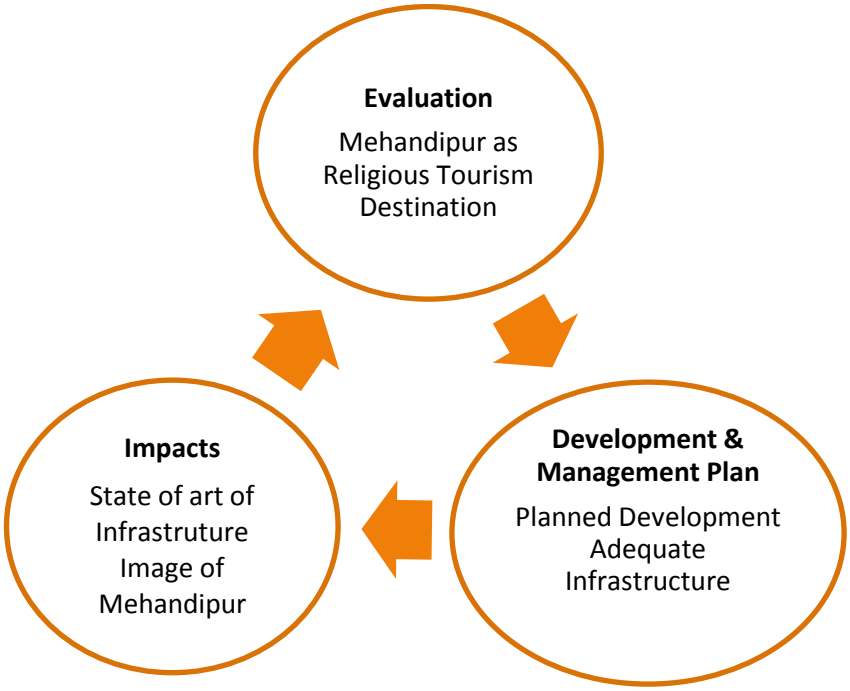
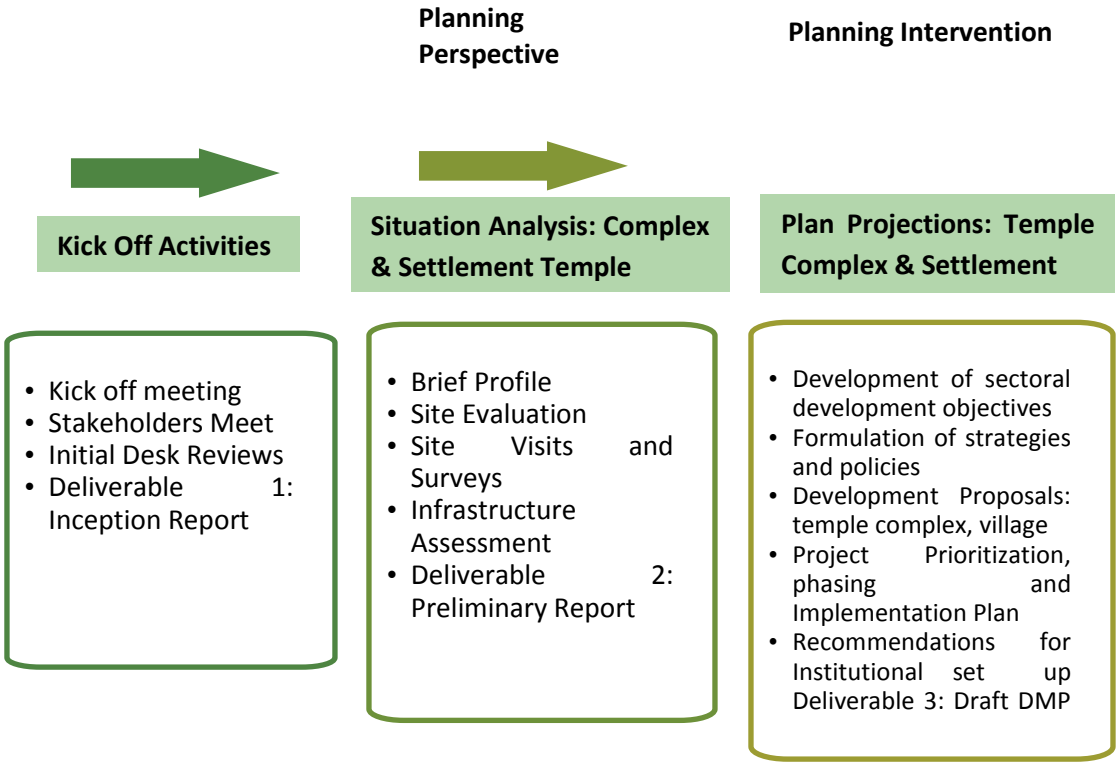


Figure 1: Planning Components

The objective of this report is to present the existing situation of the temple complex and the village and highlight the infrastructure conditions and gap. The report also includes the identification and analysis of issue and problems related to tourism facilities, problems faced during fairs and festivals. The report along with highlighting the gap in infrastructure, also suggests recommendations and projects to overcome the issues and problems faced. The overall approach adopted for the study is as under:


Planning Perspective
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Kick Off Activities
Situation Analysis: Complex & Settlement Temple
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• Formulation of strategies and policies
• Development Proposals: temple complex, village
• Project Prioritization, phasing and Implementation Plan
• Recommendations for Institutional set up Deliverable 3: Draft DMP

Chapter 2 – EXISTING FEATURES

2.1 REGIONAL SETTING

The town of Mehandipur is located at the border Karauli district in Todabhim tehsil. Karauli district lies between 26° 30' - 26° 49' north-west latitude and 76° 35' and 77° 26' east longitude. The district was formed on 19th July 1997 and comes under Bharatpur administrative division. The district is bounded by Dausa on west, Sawai Madhopur on south-west, Dholpur on north-east and Bharatpur on north-west. The district is at the height of 400 - 600 meters from sea level. The district encompasses an area of 5043 km². The population of the district is 1,458,248 (2011 Census) which comprises of 85 % rural and 15% urban population with a population density of 264 persons per sqkm. The Chambal River forms the south-eastern boundary of the district about 5km far from Mandrayal across which lies the state of Madhya Pradesh. The district is famous for popular red-stone.

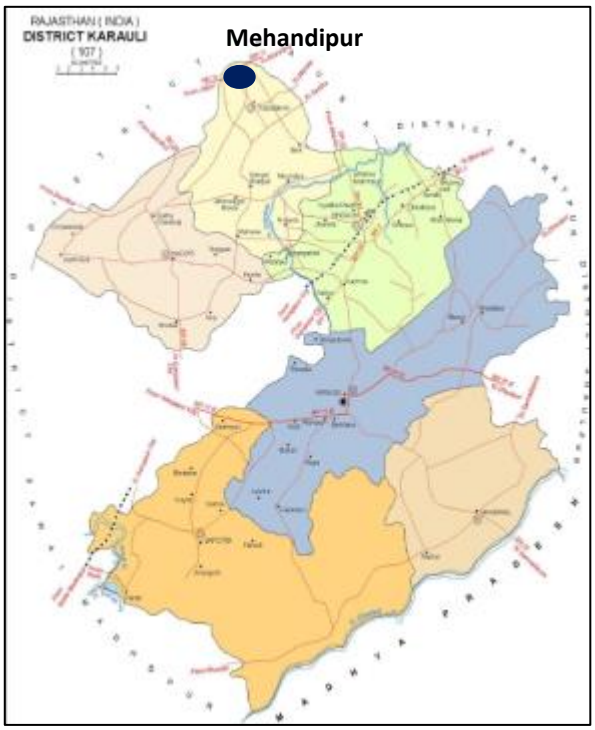


Figure 2: Location of Mehandipur in Karauli

The study area comprises of the village in Dausa and Karauli district. Some of the major towns in the vicinity are Todabheem (3.5 Km away) and Sikrai (17 Km away). Dausa district was formed in April, 1991 and comes under Jaipur administrative division by transferring four tehsil of Jaipur district namely - Baswa, Lalsot, Dausa and Sikrai. Later on Mahwa tehsil of Sawai Madhopur district was also included in the district in 1992. This district is situated at the eastern part of state and is located on Jaipur-Agra National Highway about 55 km away from Jaipur. (Refer Map 1 and Map 2 for Regional and Sub-Regional setting of Mehandipur) The maps show the location and connectivity of adjoining towns, villages with Mehandipur.

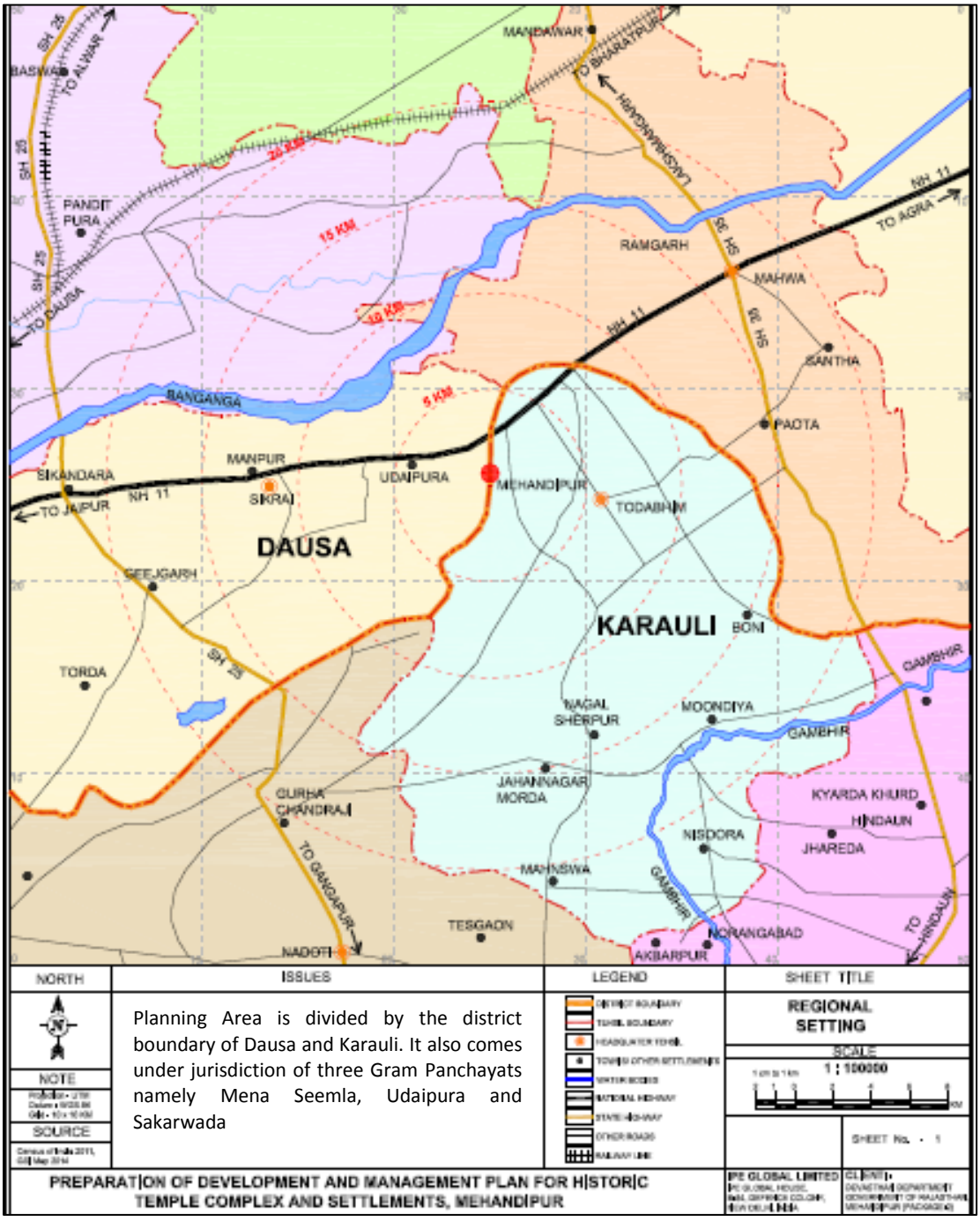


Figure 3: Regional Setting Map of Mehandipur

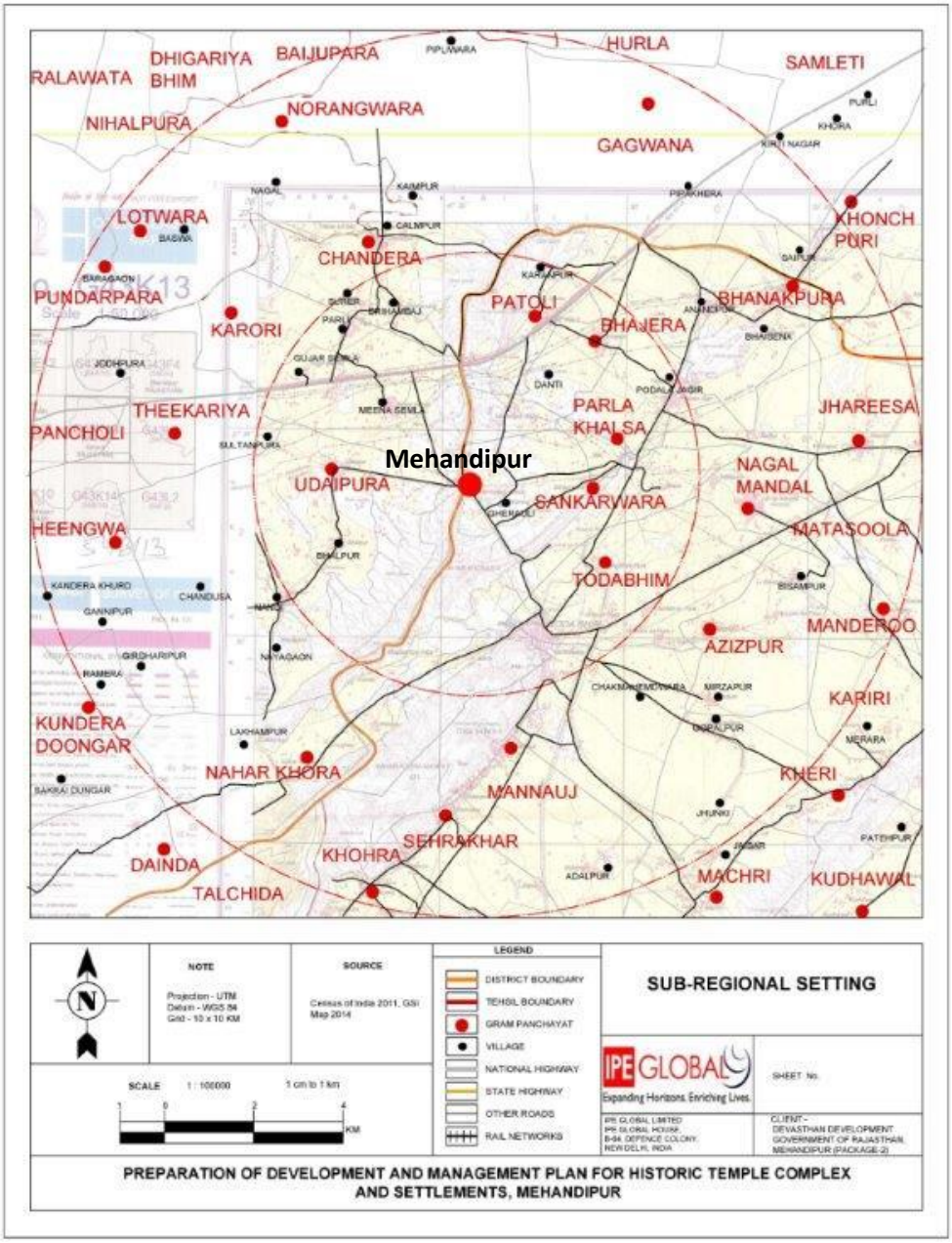


Figure 4: Sub Regional Setting Map of Mehandipur

2.1.1 CONNECTIVITY

The temple is situated in Karauli district of Rajasthan and is about 100 km from state capital of Jaipur, 35 km from Dausa 80 km from Bharatpur and Alwar. From Delhi, the town can be reached by two routes: Alwar-Mahua and Mathura-Bharatpur-Mahua road. The nearest railway station is at Bandikui (30km) and the nearest airport is Jaipur. There are regular buses on Jaipur Agra highway. Mehandipur is about 2-3 km from Agra – Bikaner road NH-11 in the north.

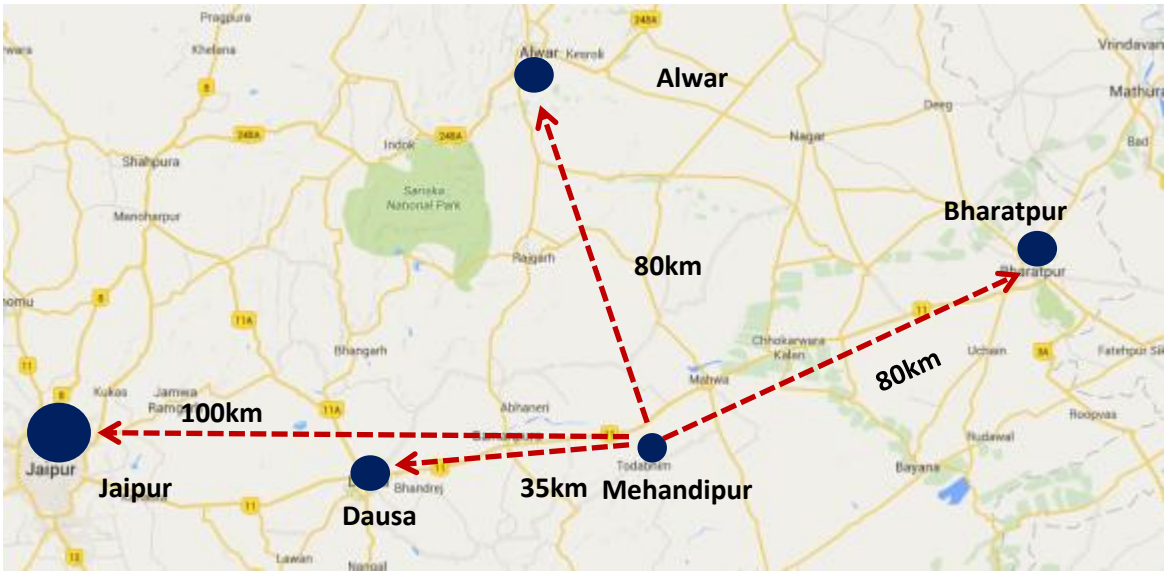
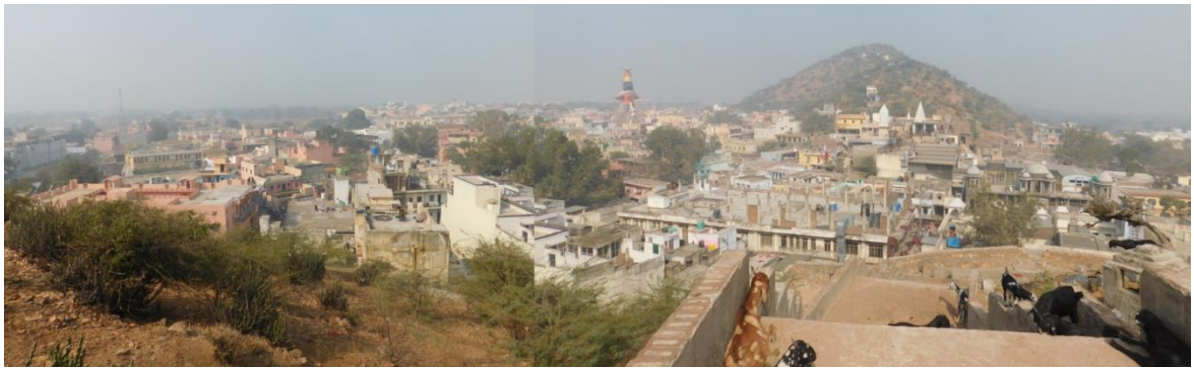


Figure 5: Connectivity of Mehandipur

2.2 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND CLIMATE

Karauli is famous for its natural beauty and the district is covered by Vindhyanchal and Aravali mountains. The district has all sorts of plain, high and low and hilly parts. The plains and clay is very light in weight and sandy. The study area is surrounded by forest in the north and south, whereas temple lies in low lying area. Study area lies in the Eastern Rajasthan Upland Region. The area is formed by the older and recent alluvium laid by the Banas and the Mahi river system originating from the Aravali range. The entire settlement is located at the foothills of Aravali hills.

Figure 6: View of Mehandipur village



2.2.1 CLIMATE

The climatic condition of Karauli district is sunny throughout the year with temperature ranging between 35 °C and 23 °C. The humidity of this region ranges from 31% to 35% with a dew point of 11° to 15°. The average wind speed is NW 11–15 km/h. During the rainy season the village gets scattered showers. This region is termed to be dry climate area of subtropical region. There is also distinct winter and long summer season. The recorded highest temperature is 49.0C during May–June and lowest temperature is 2.0 C during January. The average rainfall recorded in this district is 880mm. The monsoon season falls in July to September.

Karauli district falls under the Agro-Climatic Zone (ACZ) IIIB also known as Eastern Flood Plain Zone[1]. In general the depth to water pre-monsoon 2010 in this ACZ ranges between 5.00 and 40.00 meters below ground level (bgl) with an average of 15m bgl. The fluctuation of ground water level (1984-2010) varies between 1.80 m to 10.50 m with an average of 5.44m. The range of long term groundwater trend from the year 1984 to 2010 shows that most of the districts/ blocks falling in the ACZ have recorded declining trend up to -0.23 m/yr.

Overall Karauli district has observed a declining trend in the ground water level. Blocks have been divided into various zones depending upon the criticality of rate of ground water exploitation. Todabhim Tehsil falls under the overexploited zone of the district. Pre-monsoon rate of decline/ rise of water level (m/year) is -0.14[1].

2.2.2 SOIL TYPE

Mehandipur falls under the eastern Rajasthan upland includes the area on the eastern and north-eastern side of the Aravalli range. The area is formed by the older and recent alluvium laid by the Banas and the Mahi river system originating from the Aravalli range[2]. The soil in this region is deep to medium brown clayey soil which is well drained.

2.3 GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND EXTENT

[1] Ground Water supply by Agro-Climatic Zones, 2014, INRM Consultants Pvt. Ltd, WAPCOS

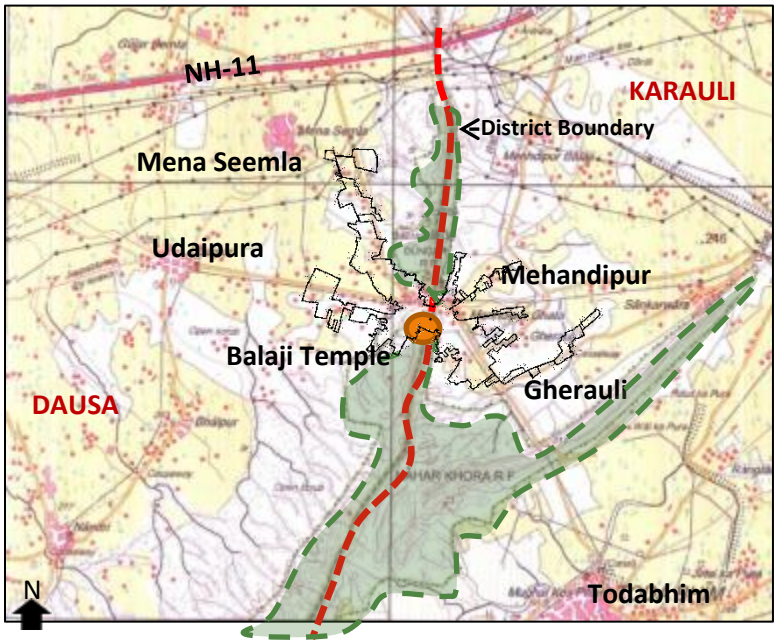
[2] Soils of Rajasthan for optimizing Land Use , National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (Indian Council of Agricultural Research)

As Mehandipur lies at the border of Karauli and Dausa districts so the study/planning area comprises of the villages in Karuali and Dausa district. The study area is within the administrative jurisdiction of Gram Panchayat of Mehandipur, Udaipura and Sakarwada comprising of the following villages:

i. Mehandipur
ii. Gehrauli
iii. Udaipura
iv. Mena Seemla

The study area includes agriculture area, water bodies, built up areas, forests, pastures etc. The village is dominated by agricultural fields, forest areas, water bodies, hills etc.

Figure 7: Study Area



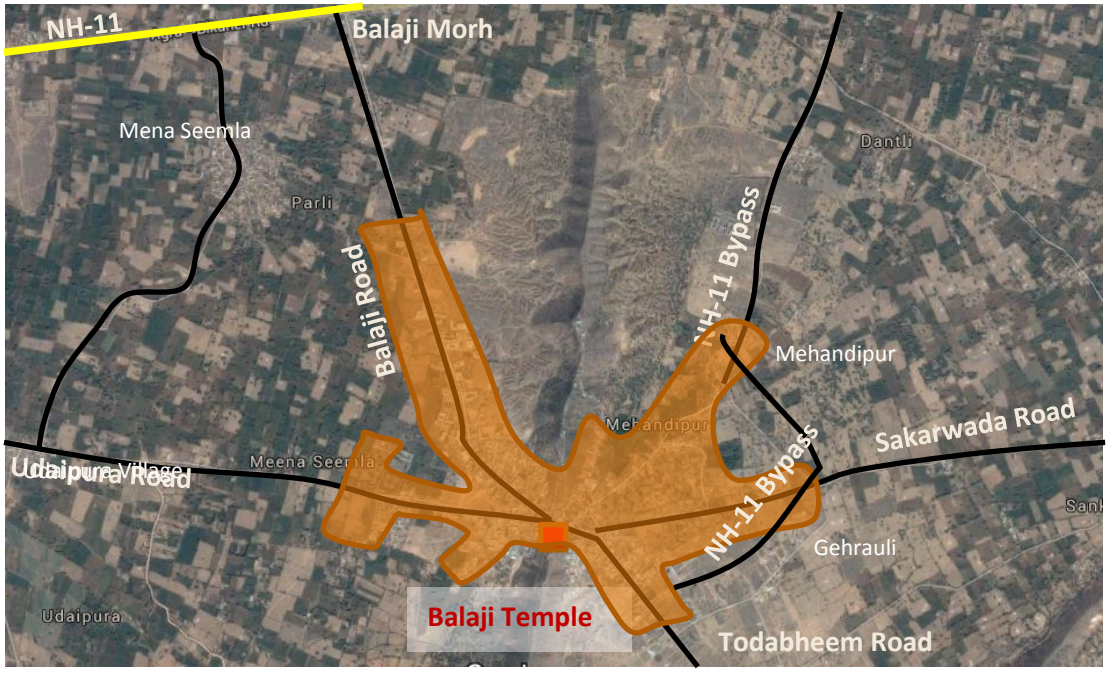


Figure 8: Approach road towards study area

The area along Udaipura road towards west comes in Udaipura village, main temple complex area and areas along Todabheem road along south east come under Sakarwada and area along the main road connecting to Agra-Bikaner road (NH-11) come under Seemla Meena. The Base Map and existing land use of the planning area is enclosed with the report (Map 3, Map 4 and map 5) which shows the road network with all the important landmarks, forests,

contours, water bodies, various land uses like residential, commercial, public facilities including dharamshalas, schools, temple, etc. As per the scope of work, the map has been prepared showing the settlement area and another map showing the settlement area with connectivity to NH-12.

2.3.1 TOPOGRAPHY

Slope and topography describe the shape and relief of the land. Topography is a measurement of elevation and slope is the percentage change in that elevation over a certain distance. Consideration of the slope of the land is important to reduce construction costs, minimise risks from natural hazards such as flooding. Northern side of Mehandipur is characterised by presence of hiils/ Mehandipur Dungar (R.F.) with higher elevation of 359m and southern side consists of hills/ Nahar Khora (R.F.). The overall trend is a decline of level from the areas of Teen Pahar Mandir to Balaji Temple Road and from Nahar Khora (R.F.) to Balaji Temple. The hills/reserved forests along the north and south also act as barriers for future development.

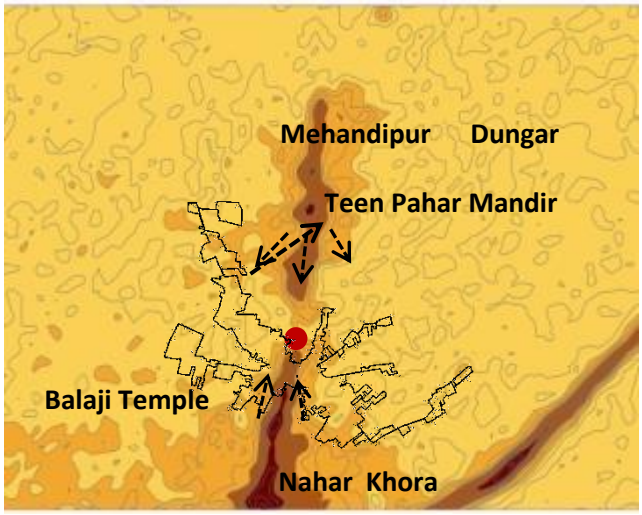


Figure 9: Profile of the study area

2.4 HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

Shri Mehandipur Balaji temple is a Hindu Temple dedicated to the Lord Hanuman. According to the legend, historically the area of Mehandipur was a thick dense forest where ancestors of Shri Mahant ji started the worship of Lord Balaji. It is believed that the ancestors of Shri Mahant ji saw the three deities in the dreams with a magnificent temple. He also heard voice which was ordering him to be ready for serving his duty. All of a sudden Lord Shri Balaji appeared before him and ordered "Take duty of serving me". After that incident ancestors

Figure 10: Shri Mehandipur Balaji Temple

started worshipping by performing puja and arti regularly. Another story narrates that once upon a time some miscreants tried to dig out the deity but they could not reach the bottom of the statue as it is the part of the hill "Kanak Bhoodharakar Shareera". It is also believed that the water pot in the feet of the deity never dries up due to continuous flow of water from left side of chest of statue of Lord Shri Balaji.

The three deities worshipped in the temple are - Shri Balaji (Lord Hanuman), Pret Raj ji (The King of spirits) and Bhairav ji. It is believed that the idol inside is over more than 1000 years old and has self-appeared. The temple around it was built in the 20th century. The legend says that this temple is bestowed with divine powers to cure people possessed with evil spirits and black magic. It is believed that the deity in this temple has divine power to cure a person possessed with evil spirits. By making an appeal here at the temple for relief to Shri Bhairav ji and Shri Pret Raj Sarkar who holds this court and awards punishment to the malignant spirits, ghosts, goblins, ghouls, evil eyed witches, etc. The people who are possessed with malignant spirits and black magic are popularly knowns as 'Sankatwalas' in local language here and 'Mahant' of the temple prescribes the treatment. It can include reading holy texts, following a strict vegetarian & simple diet and even afflicts physical pain to one's body. Various 'Sankatwalas' go through different physical therapies like keeping heavy stones on their body, on arms, legs and chest to ease their pain. Some inhale the smoke that fumes out of the sweet Patasa's kept on smoldering cowpats. The ones with serious case of spirit possession, who tends to get violent, are even shackled in chains within the temple premises. The ritual includes offering 3 ladoos to the Gods, following all the instructions given by the priest and leave the temple without turning back. It is believed that Shri Balajai Maharaj saves his devotees from unfavourable graha dasha or planetary configurations. The main festivals celebrated here are Shri Hanuman Jayanti, Krishna Janmashtami, Jal Jhoolani, Ekadashi, Navaratris, Vijaya Dashmi, Sharad Poornima, Deepawali Annakuta, Makar Sankranti, Shiva Ratri, Holi, Rama Navami etc.

2.5 SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Largely governed by a spiritual culture, sustenance and strength from religious buildings like Balaji Temple, Teen Pahar Mandir and events associated with them thus, leading to an emergence of Mehandipur town. The temple acts as the nucleus and the settlement sprawls from it with the cultural, religious and

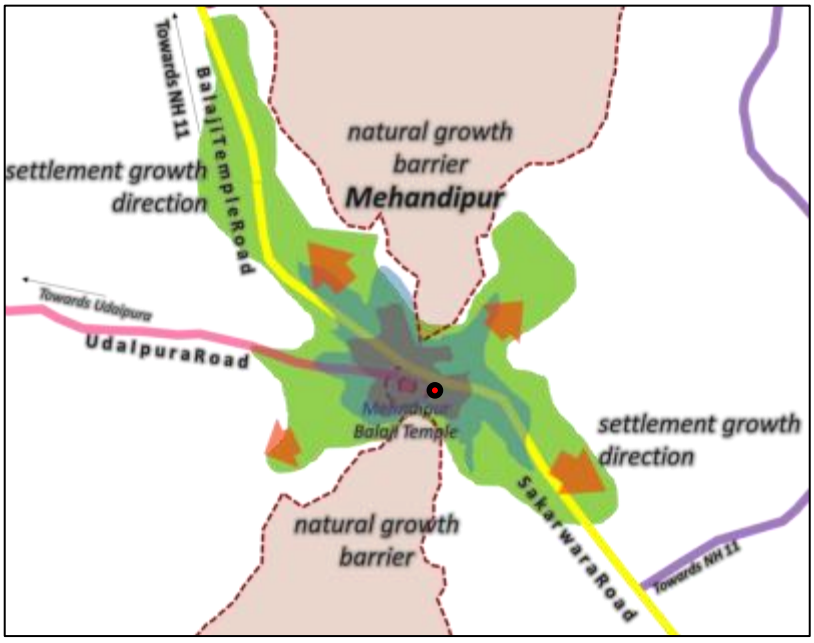


Figure 11: Growth Pattern of study area

commercial needs acting as its driving force. The temple influences the town including both the development and community which thrives around the temple. The periodic events like fairs and festivals also form its own set of patterns. These patterns are seen both in the physical development of streets, shops etc. around and in the intangible aspects of the culture, festivals and beliefs of people living in that town.

The following variables have been studied to explain the growth pattern of Mehandipur:

- Roadway networks
- Amenities and services
- Residential areas and
- Topographic characteristics

The Balaji temple acts as nuclei for growth and development of the town thus forming the core area of the town. The development is mainly concentrated near the temple premises. The forests in north and south act as physical growth barriers thus pushing the development along the other directions majorly along the Balaji temple road, Udaipura road and Sakarwara road. The transport corridors are majorly playing the role in spatial growth of the town. Commercial land development is highly concentrated in a linear pattern along the temple road with temple being the active area. It can be seen that the land use expansion is driven by population growth, social and economic and tourism development. Thus, the contradiction between land use growth and the conservation of agricultural land is bound to become more and more intensive and growth has to be controlled and managed smartly in

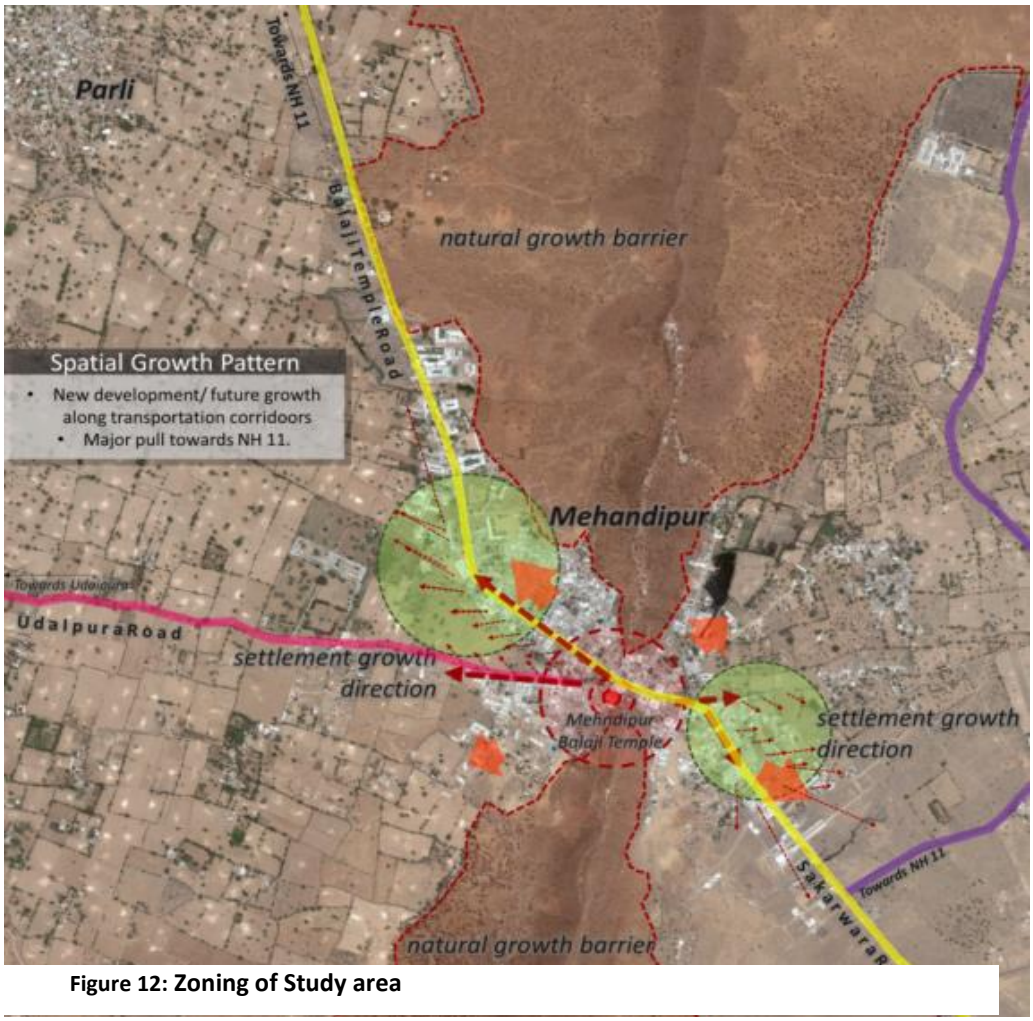
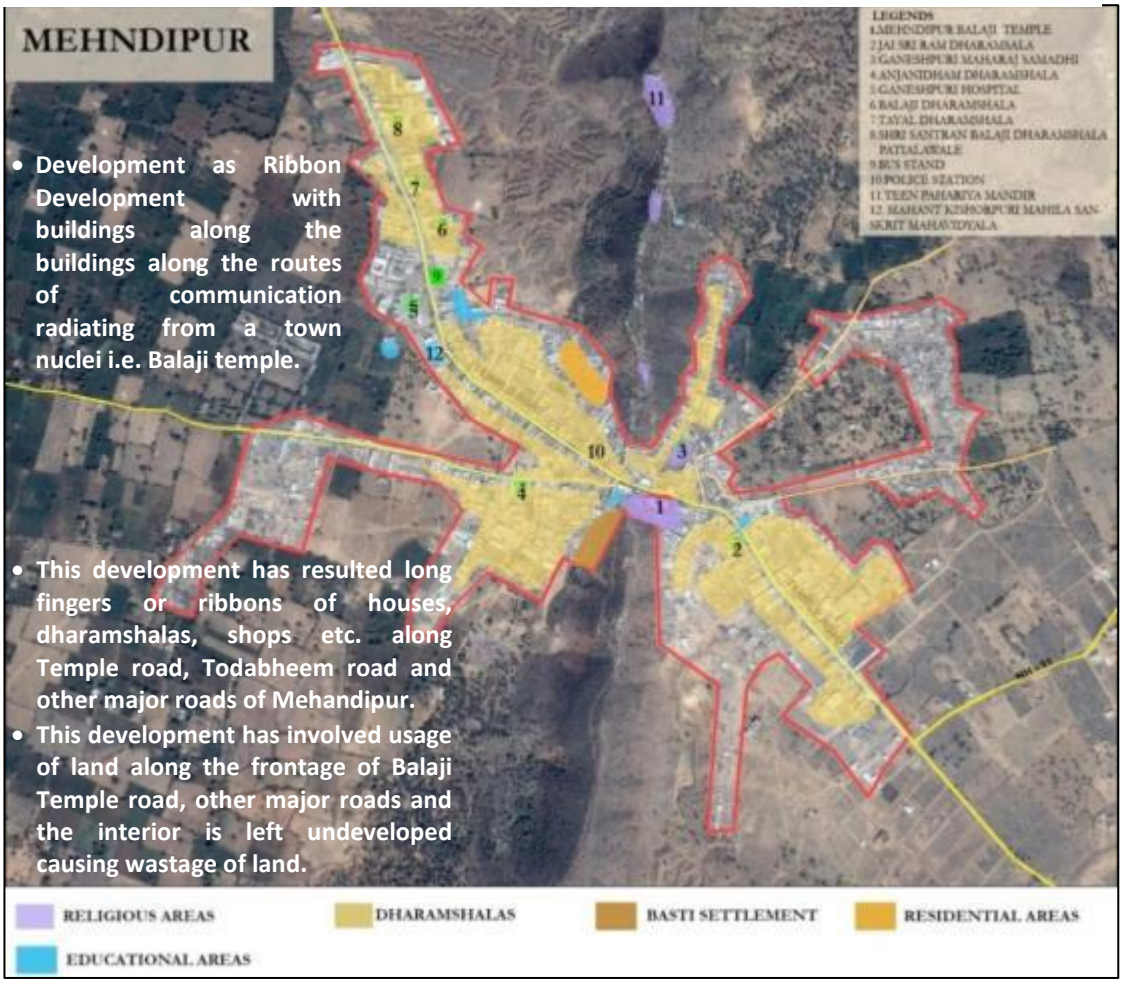


Figure 12: Zoning of Study area

order to keep the balance and realize sustainable development. The planning area comprises of Gehrauli, Mehandipur villages in Karauli district and Udaipura in Dausa district.

Figure 13: Growth Pattern of Study Area



Zoning of Study/Planning Area

The planning are has been zoned into five major areas:

- Religious Areas
- Dharamshalas
- Basti Settlements
- Residential areas
- Educational areas

Religious areas: Mehandipur Balaji is famous for its Balaji temple, Teen Paharia Mandir and Ganeshpuri Maharaj Samidhi. The area is defined by temples, dashakarma stores and small food stalls/Mithai shop.

Residential Areas: This area is defined by new houses in the northern side of Mehandipur Balaji.

Educational areas: There is one private school, two government girls school and one Sanskrit mahavidyalaya for girls.

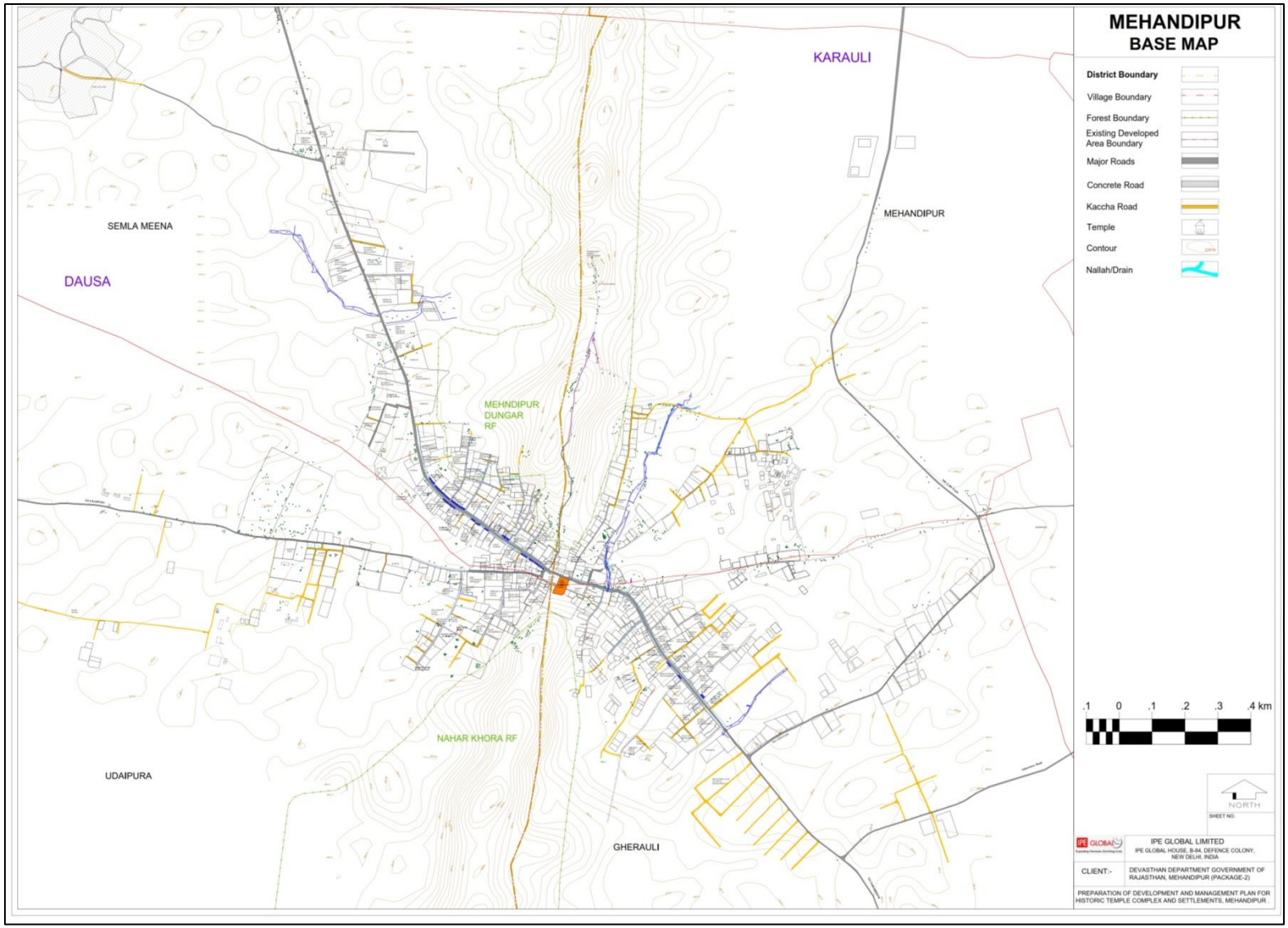


Figure 14:Base Map of Mehandipur

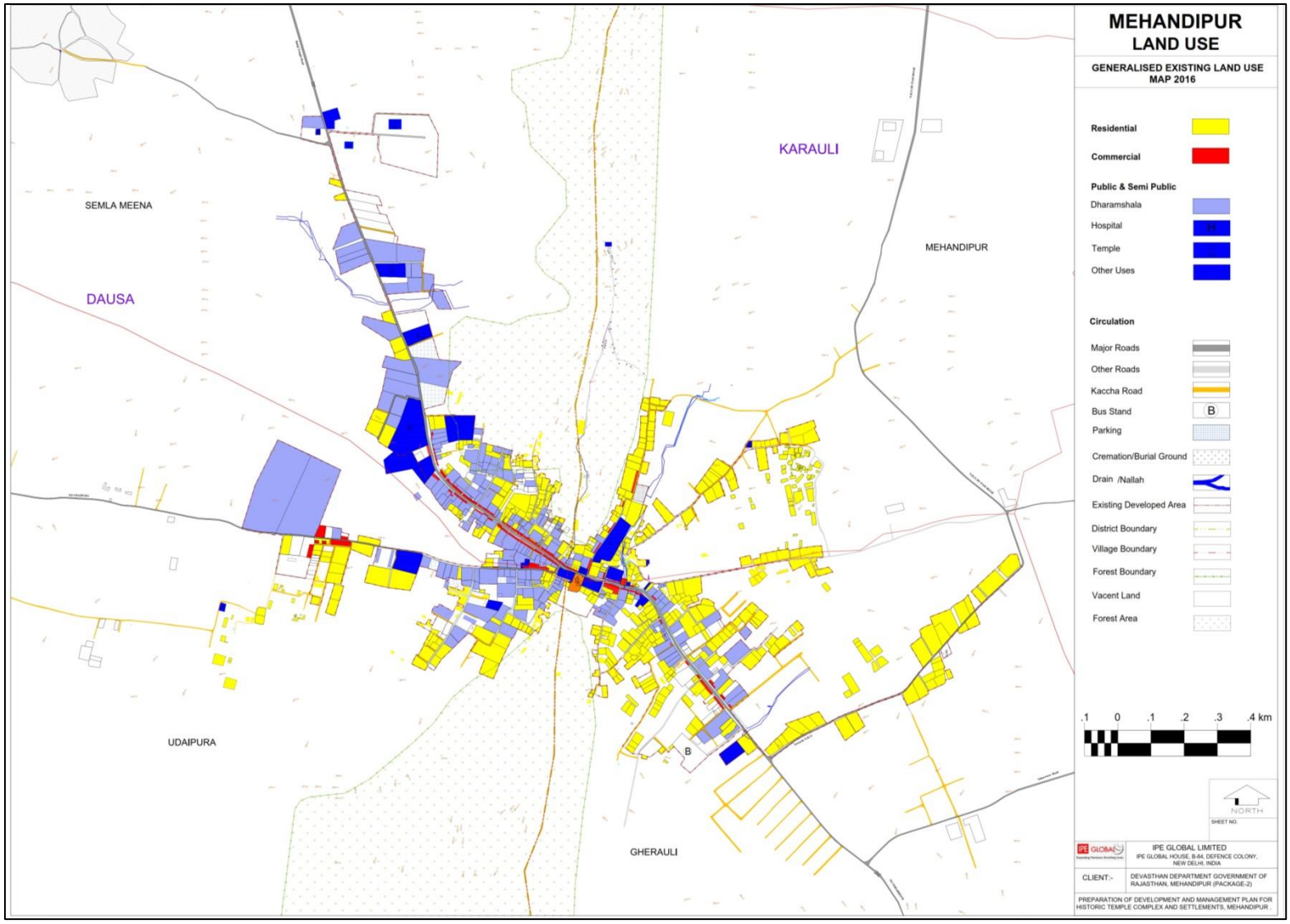


Figure 15: Land Use map of Mehandipur

2.6 POPULATION GROWTH

Regional Population Growth

Mehandipur: The population of Mehandipur village is 5113 as per Census 2011. The growth rate of the village has increased from 19.89% to 60.81% from the decade 1991-2001 and 2001-2011. The male and female population in the village is 1099 (52%) and 1014 (48%) respectively. Mehandipur being one of the important religious tourism destination attracts a large number of floating population with multiplier effect on sectors like trade and commerce. The estimated number of tourist population varies between the peak and normal period. In the peak period approximately 4-5 lakhs tourist visits this area and in normal days approximately flow of tourist is 2000 to 3000.

Table 1: Population of Mehandipur

Year	Population	Male	Female	Growth Rate	No. of Households
1991	2714	1452	1262	-	388
2001	3214	1703	1511	18.4	480
2011	5113	2659	2454	59.0	838

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001, 2011

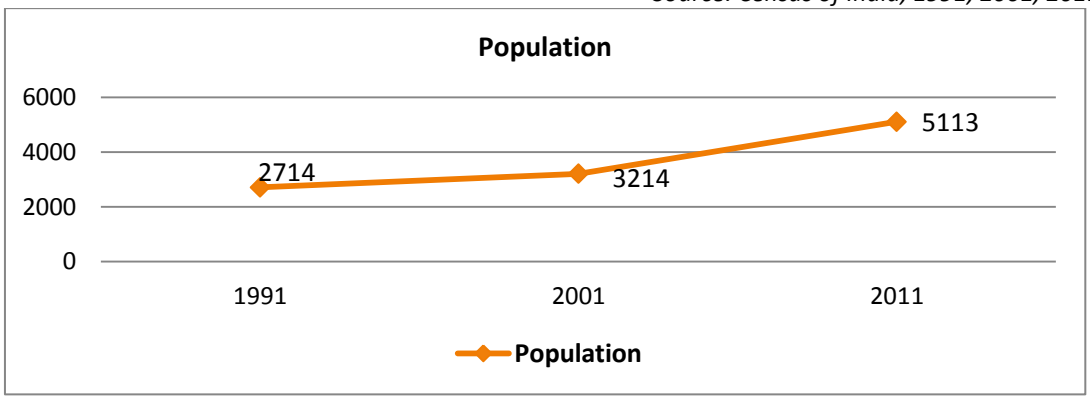


Figure 16: Population growth

2.7 POPULATION DENSITY AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The total number of households is 838 and the average house hold size is 6.1. The village represents a heterogeneous pattern of density within its administrative jurisdiction. The core area or the area near Balaji Temple has high density whereas least density along the periphery of the village. The developed area is 0.83sqkm and the developed are density is 62 persons per hectare (2011).

2.8 LITERACY RATE AND SEX RATIO

Literacy and sex ratio are important indicators of human and social development. As per Census definition, Literacy Rate is the total percentage of the population of an area at a particular time aged seven years or above who can read and write with understanding. Literacy rate of Mehandipur is 74.5% which is quite high compared to the State literacy rate (66.1%) and district literacy rate of both the districts of Karauli (66.22%) and Dausa (68.2%).

Sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a population. Sex ratio, defined as the number of women per 1000 men, is one of the indicators of the status of women in a society. The sex ratio in the village is 923 which is significantly higher that the district sex ratio of district Karauli (856: rural) and district Dausa (905: rural). However, sex ratio is lower than State sex ratio (933). The sex ratio has showed an increase over the last two decades which indicates to a certain extent better health facilities for women and children.

Table 2: Literacy Rate and Sex Ratio

Village/District	Literacy Rate (%)	Sex Ratio
State	66.1	933
Karauli	66.2	856
Dausa	68.2	905
Mehandipur	74.5	923

Source: Census of India, 2011

The reasons for adverse sex ratio in any region include high mortality rates among women, high maternal mortality ratio, practice of female foeticide (sex selective abortion) and female infanticide and neglect of the health of the girl child, especially on nutrition front, resulting in higher mortality; besides immigration of single male population to a region.

Total literary rate of the study area is 74.5% with male and female literacy rate being 61% and 39% respectively. Literacy rate is significantly low in comparison to literacy rates of Karauli (66.2%) and Dausa (68.2%) districts, and shows dismal condition of education in the area. Large disparity exists between male and female literacy. The reason may be attributed to the low status of women in the society, women are not allowed to attend schools and are restricted to house-hold activities.

2.9 ECONOMY AND WORKFORCE CHARACTERISTICS

Particulars	Total Workers			Main Workers					Marginal Workers
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	HH Industry	Others	Total
Number	**738**	485	253	642	215	5	0	422	96
Percentage	34.9	65.7	34.2	87.0	33.49	0.78	0.00	65.73	13.0

The economy of the village is predominantly dependent upon agricultural activities and tourism. The village has only 34.93% of working population which comprises of 65.72% males and 34.28% females. The total workers are further segregated into main workers and marginal workers. From the figure below, it can be seen that male workers are mainly engaged as main workers. The main workers are further classified into different categories as seen in Table 3. The females also work as main workers. Nearly, 33% of working population is dependent on primary sector activities highlighting the importance of agriculture in the village. The tourism related activities are majorly found along Balaji road

like shops, restaurants, dharamshalas etc.

Table 3: Distribution of Workers: 2011

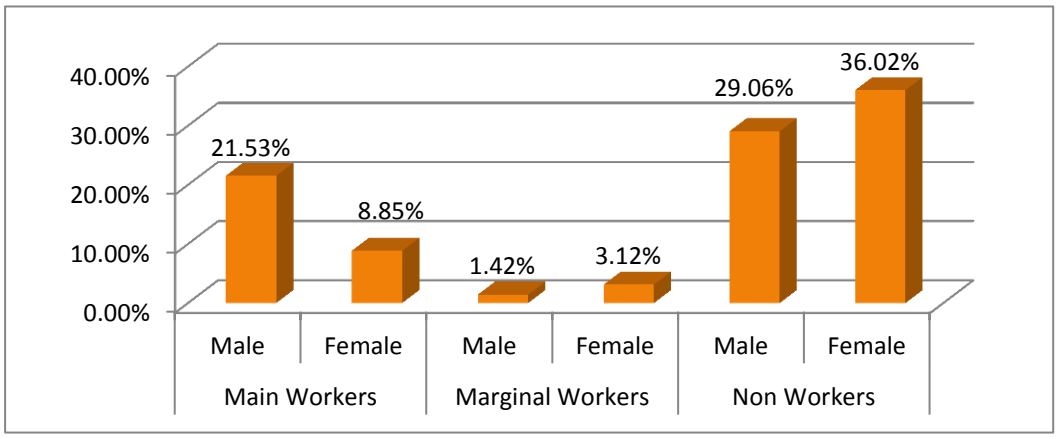


Figure 17: Work Force Characteristics

2.10 SOCIAL COMPOSITION

The share of schedule caste and schedule tribe population is 56% of the total population. This share comprises of 52% Schedule Caste population and 4.0% of Schedule Tribe population.

Chapter 3: Heritage and Tourism: Balaji Temple

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Heritage is classified under two categories, tangible and intangible heritage. The tangible heritage includes buildings and physical elements of architectural and historical significance and intangible heritage includes movable artifacts, handicrafts, folklore, myths, legends, festive events, spirituality, traditional knowledge, rites & rituals, visual and performing arts, music, literature, language, dialects, traditional medicine, culinary traditions etc. which are closely linked to built- heritage.

Tangible: buildings and physical elements of architectural and historical significance.

Intangible: movable artifacts, handicrafts, folklore, myths, legends, festive events, spirituality, traditional knowledge, rites & rituals, visual and performing arts, music, literature, language, dialects, traditional medicine, culinary traditions etc.

Heritage plays an important role in the identity of a place, it reflects its image and reveals stories of its past giving it a sense of character. If understood and managed properly it has the power to effectively contribute to the overall quality of urban environment and serve as the starting point of sustainable urban development. Conservation of the historic assets is a crucial step in the development process aiming at improving the aesthetic and recreational qualities of a place as well as enhancement of the local identity.

3.2 IDENTIFYING THE HERITAGE COMPONENTS

Mehandipur is a village has been selected by the Government of Rajasthan for the preparation of Development and Management Plan, for tapping the unlimited tourism potential in religious and heritage sector. This would further help in improving the facilities in the settlement areas and in temple complex. The village is famous for its religious tourism primarily due to the famous Mehandipur Balaji Temple. Lakhs of devotees throng to the temple throughout the year. The temple also contributes to the main economy of the city. Heritage plays an important role in the identity of a place, it reflects its image and reveals stories of its past giving it a sense of character. If understood and managed properly it has the power to effectively contribute to the overall quality of urban environment and serve as the starting point of sustainable urban development. Conservation of the historic assets is a crucial step in the development process aiming at improving the aesthetic and recreational qualities of a place as well as enhancement of the local identity.

Figure 18: Balaji Temple

Figure 19: **Ganeshpuri Maharaj Samadhi Sthal**

Figure 20: **Teen Pahari Mandir**

Here is a List of Heritage Structures identified on Site:

- Shri Balaji Maharaj Temple
- Ganeshpuri Maharaj Samadhi
- Teen Pahari Mandir

Other Structures of Urban value:

- Jai Shri Ram Dharamshala
- Anjanidham Dharamshala
- Ganeshpuri Hospital
- Balaji Dharamshala
- Tayal Dharamshala
- Shri Santram Balaji Dharamshala Patiala Wale
- Police Station
- Mahant Kishorpuri Mahila Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya

The Map 6, Map 7 shows the detailed land use activities within the temple environs along with the building footprints and building height. It can be seen that the commercial activities and dharamshalas are predominant along the roads and road connecting Balaji temple to Ganesh Samadhi Sthal.

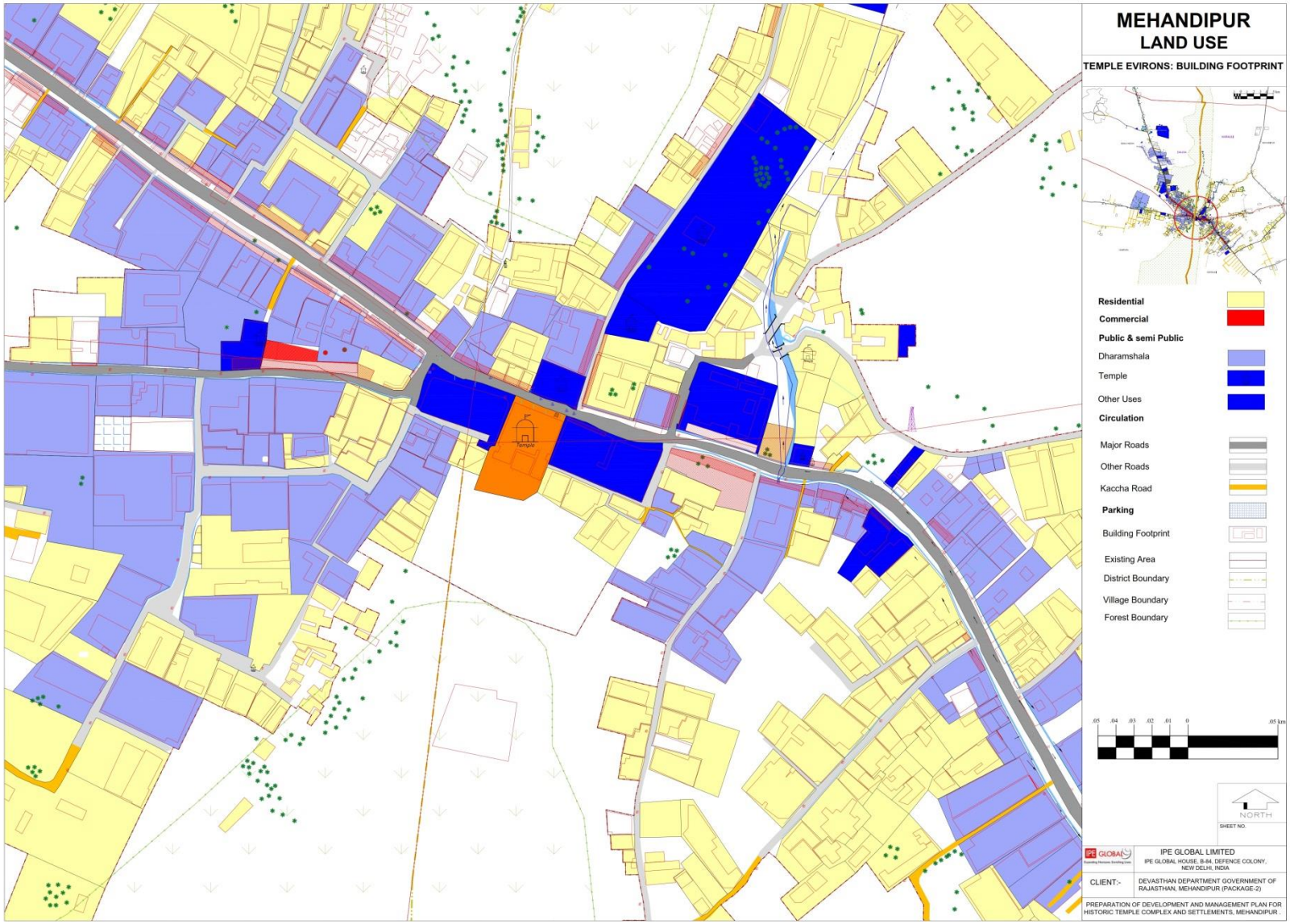


Figure 21: Temple Environs (building footprint)

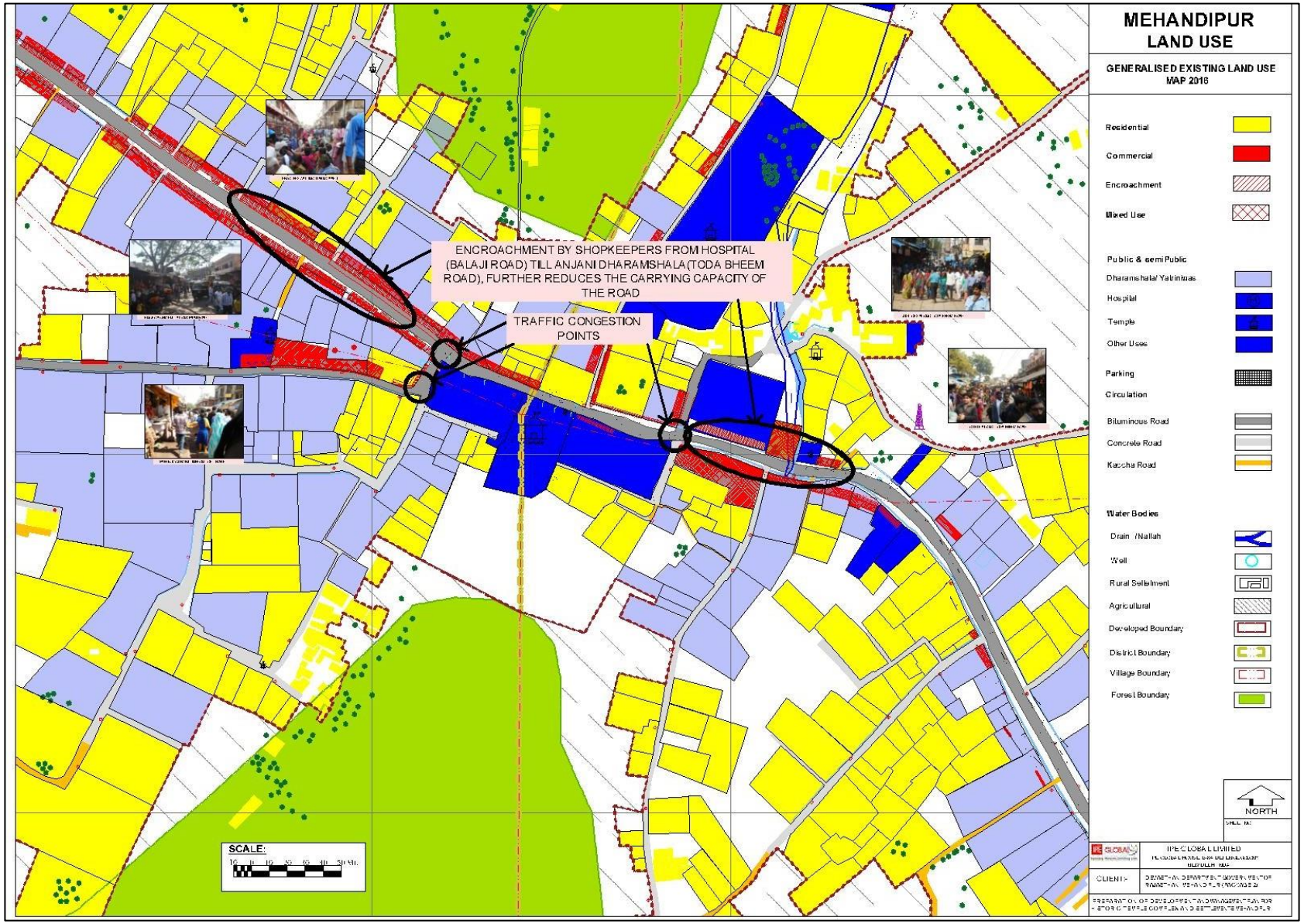
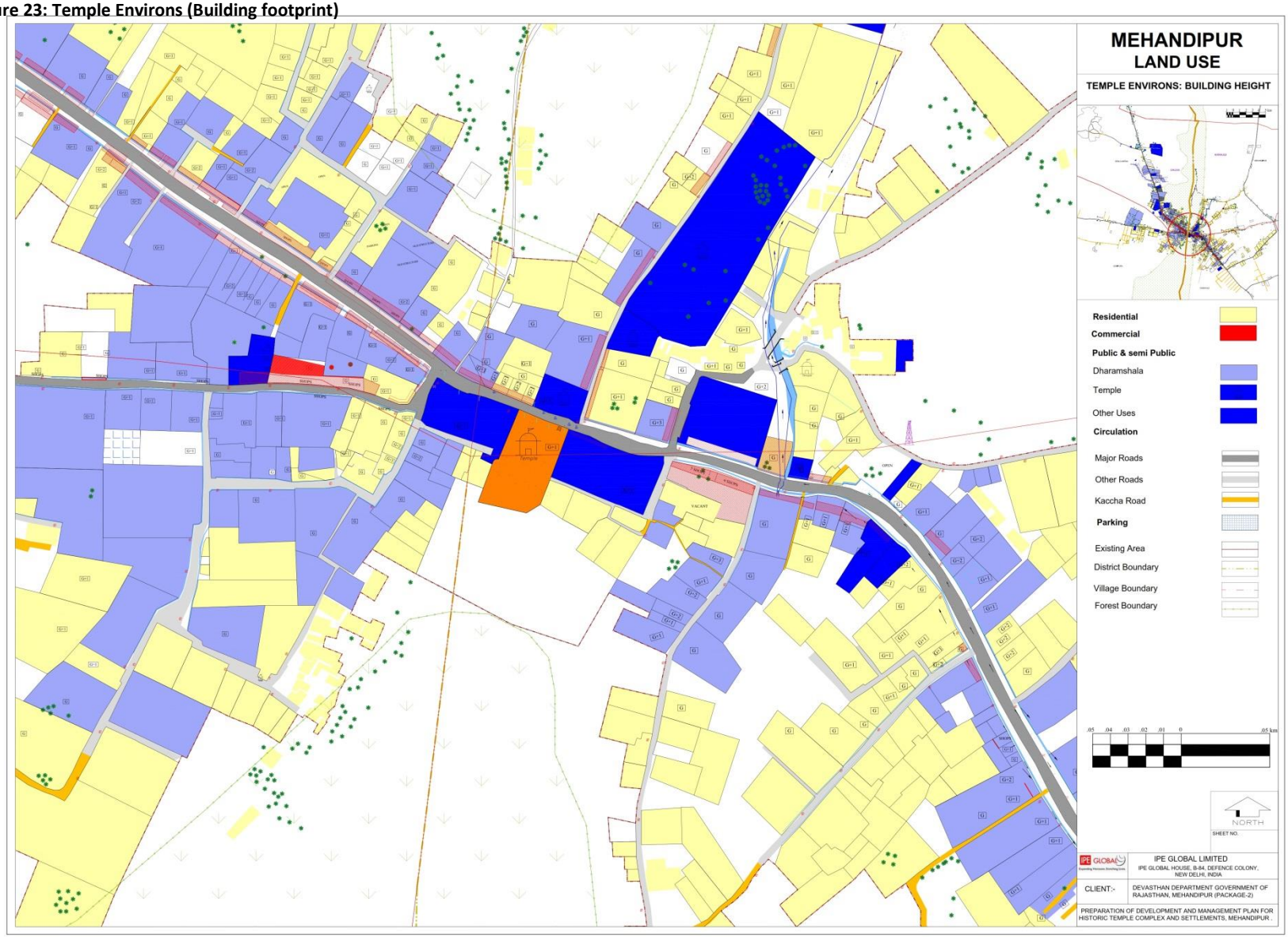


Figure 22: Temple Environs

Figure 23: Temple Environs (Building footprint)



3.3 INVENTORY OF HERITAGE STRUCTURES

Typology

Typology	Mugshot	Name & Special Features
Religious		**Shri Balaji Maharaj Mandir** • The temple complex makes up a juridical court where people possessed with negative energy come to take legal action against the negative spirits • The temple complex comprises of several small shrines, but the three main deities reside inside the main temple: Balaji, Bhairavji and Pretraj Sarkar. • Beautiful Chatri like structures on Roof. • Typical Rajasthani arches in the interior of temple. • Open to sky courtyard which is now covered with Metal Jali. • Exit Corridor width of temple is approx 1M, which is very small for the crowd.
Samadhi		**Ganeshpuri Maharaj Samadhi** • This is the samidhi of Ganeshpuri Maharaj (Charismatic healer who was probably the first Mahant (priest) of Mehandipur). • The Samadhi is placed at the centre of an Open Ground. • The Priests used to do Havan in Samadhi. • Devotees take Parikrama of the Samadhi.
Religious		**Teen Pahar Mandir** • The temple is a newly constructed temple and is not more than 50 years old. • The second healing temple, known as Teen Paharia Mandir was dedicated to Bhairava-so named because it is located on the largest hill in Mehandipur. • The temple has typical Rajasthani arches. • There are many small small temples on the way to Teen Pahari Mandir.

3.4 SPECIAL DEFINING CHARACTER IN THE VILLAGE

Special Features

- Vernacular houses and Dharamshalas
- A huge sculpture of Hanuman Ji stands tall right in the centre of the settlement.
- Historic market selling religious things.
- Setting of Teen Pahad Mandir

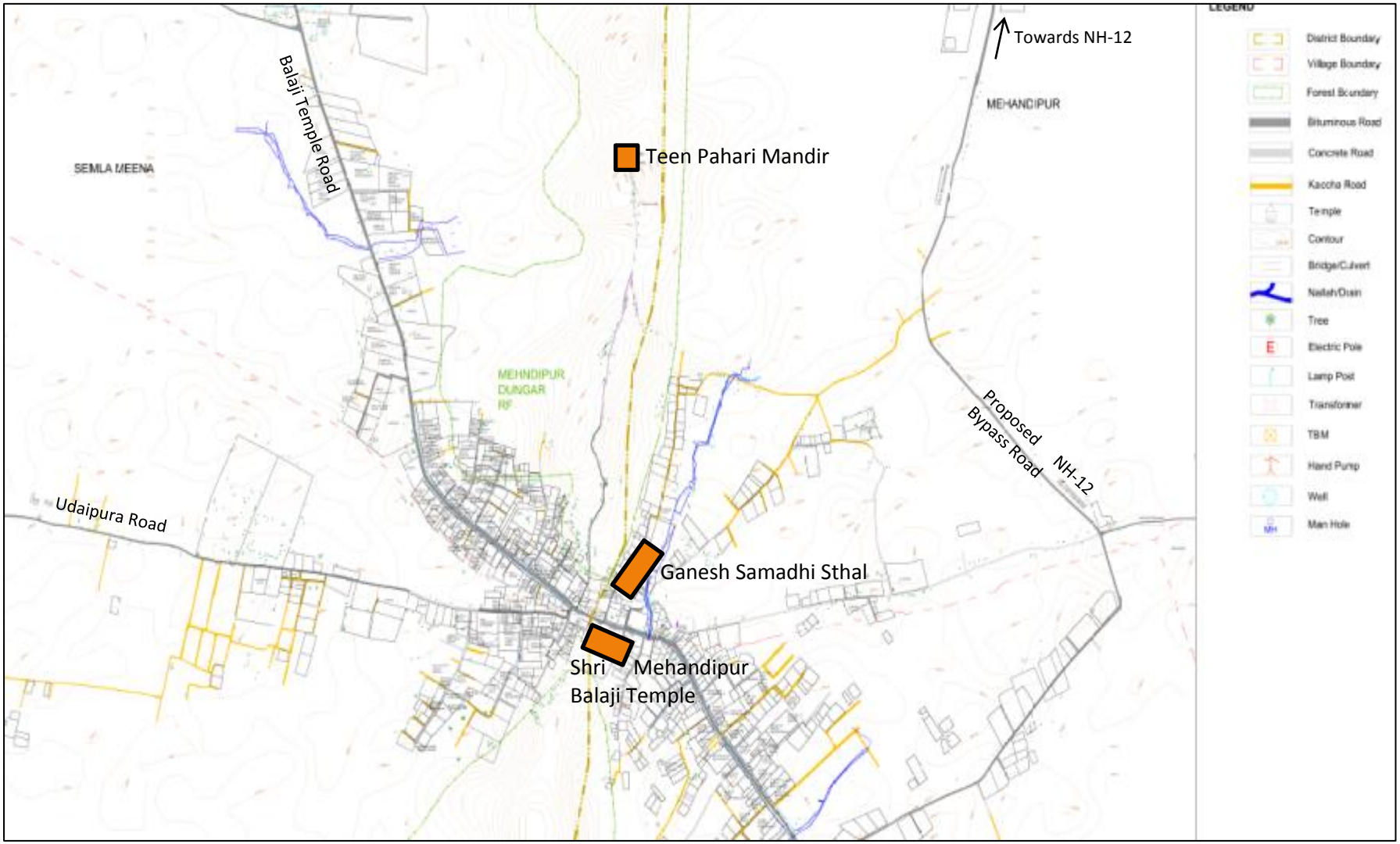
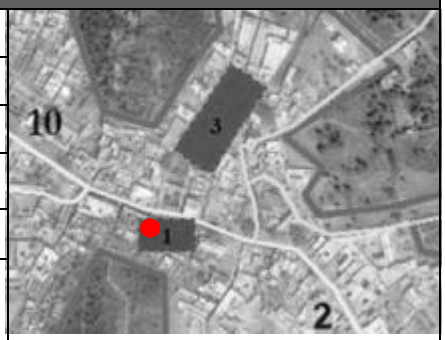


Figure 24: Location of Heritage Buildings

3.5 DETAILED INVENTORY OF BALAJI TEMPLE

MEHANDIPUR BALAJI		
	Building No. 01 Inventory by: IPE Global Review by: Aishwarya Tipnis Date of Inventory: 09.10.2015 Photo Ref: IPE Geographic Coordinates: 26.94°N 76.79°E	
Name of Building	**Mehandipur Balaji**	
Original Name	**Mehandipur Balaji**	
Construction Date	20th Century	
Current Use	Religious	
Historical Background	Shri Mehandipur Balaji Temple is a Hindu Temple dedicated to Lord Hanuman and is popularly believed to be an extremely powerful temple which can cure a person believed to be possessed with evil spirit. By making an appeal here at the temple for relief to Shri Bhairav ji and Shri Pret Raj Sarkar who holds this court and awards punishment to the malignant spirits, ghosts, goblins, ghouls, evil eyed witches, etc.. People who are possessed with malignant spirits and black magic are popularly known as 'Sankatwalas' in local language here. The 'Mahant' of the temple, Shri Kishor Puri Ji, prescribes the treatment. It can include reading holy texts, following a strict vegetarian and simple diet, and even afflicts physical pain to one's body. Various 'Sankatwalas' go through different physical therapies like keeping heavy stones on their body , on arms, legs and chest , to ease their pain. Some inhale the smoke that fumes out of the sweet Patasa's kept on smoldering cowpats. The ones with serious case of spirit possession, who tends to get violent, are even shackled in chains within the temple premises. The ritual includes offering 3 ladoos to the Gods, following all the instructions given by the priest and leave the temple without turning back. It is believed that Shri Balajai Maharaj saves his devotees from unfavorable *graha dasha* or planetary configurations.	
Architectural Description		
Planning	The Plan is almost rectangular in plan, with rectangular assembly hall where queues are arranged and main idol of Balaji is kept in ground floor. On upper floor there is a hall where the possessed people are kept and also the shrines of Prêt Raj Sarkar and Diwan Sarkar are there. The temple complex makes up a juridical court where people possessed with negative energy come to take legal	

MEHANDIPUR BALAJI				
	action against the negative spirits. The temple complex comprises of several small shrines, but the three main deities reside inside the main temple: Balaji, Bhairavji and Pretraj. Beautiful Chatri like structures on Roof . Typical Rajasthani arches in the interior of temple. Open to sky courtyard which is now covered with Metal Jali. The Exit Corridor width of temple is approx 1M, which is very small for the crowd			
Construction System	Plinth	Brick with cement plaster		
	Walls	Brick with cement plaster finished with red sandstone on ground floor and beige sandstone on first floor in front façade		
	Floor	Checkered Marble stone laid over concrete sub-floor		
	Stairs	Brick with cement plaster finished with white marble stone		
	Openings	Pointed arched openings in the interiors of temple		
	Roofing	Not Accessible		
	Articulation	Different types of floral pattern in silver and golden color paint are engraved on front façade in first floor		
	Finishes	Sandstone finish		
	Interiors	Floor	Finished with Marble stone	
		Walls	Brick and cement with Sandstone cladding	
		Ceilings	Flat painted ceiling with no articulations	
		Windows	NA	
		Doors	NA	
		Lighting	CFL'S and Tube lights	
Elevation	Elevation made with bricks and cement and on top, there are chatris which actually enhances the beauty of temple but may be they are added at a later stage. The temple is a double storey structures with multiple number of entries to reach at the main shrine. Red and golden color is a prominent feature used for articulation in front façade.			
Special Features	NA			
No. of Floors	Ground+1			
Building Condition	☐ Poor	√**Fair**	☐ Good	☐ Excellent
	Plinth	NA		
	Walls	Parapet	In a good condition	

MEHANDIPUR BALAJI				
		Masonry Condition	In a fairly good condition	
	Floor	Some stains are visible at some places		
	Stairs	Some stains are visible at some places		
	Openings	NA		
	Roofing	Not accessible		
	Articulation	Some stains are visible at some places		
	Finishes	Some stains are visible at some places		
	Interiors	In a poor condition		
Services	**Electrical** Exposed conduits	**Plumbing & Drainage** Poor condition	**Fire** Nil	**Any Other** Nil
Building Transformation	**Form**	**Structure**	**Articulation**	
	NA	NA	NA	
Cultural Significance	□Aesthetic	√**Historical**	□ Technical	□ Social
Grading of Significance	√ **High**	□ Moderate	□ Low	□ Neutral
Maintenance Level	√Poor	□ **Fair**	□ Good	□ Excellent
Notes & References				
Preliminary Solutions	There is lack of drainage and sewerage facilities , so this issue need to be sorted soon as well as traffic management and waste water management should be there.			

There are three main deities of the temple- Lord Hanuman, Pret Raj (The King of spirits), Bhairav. It is believed that the deity in this temple has divine power to cure a person possessed with evil spirit.

Figure 25: Front Facade of the temple with arches and chhatris on roof

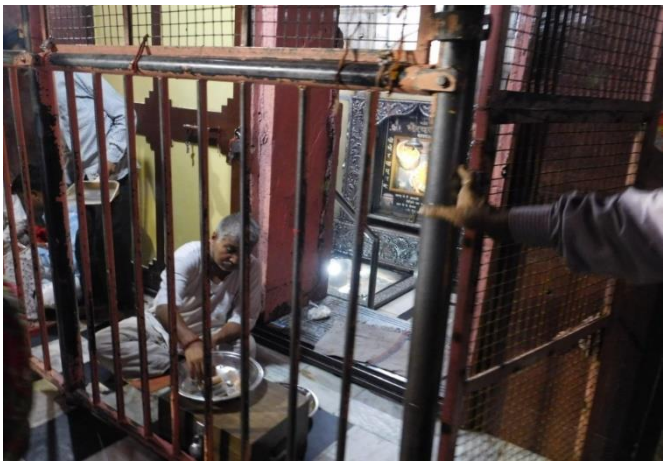


Figure 29: Pret Raj ji

Figure 26: Condition of Temple

Figure 28: Exit from Balaji Temple (main room)

Figure 27: Stairs to Pret Raj Temple

3.6 TOURIST INFLOW AND DURATION OF STAY

The festival seasons of Hanuman Jayanti, Navaratri, and Dusshera are being regarded as the most auspicious time to emancipate from the evil spirits. The worshippers who come from far away areas stay for one night and people suffering from evil spirits stay for weeks or months. The devotees stay in the dharamshalas. Approximately 12-15 lakhs tourists visit the temple all-round the year. In the peak period tourist inflow is approximately 50000-60000 and in a normal day approximate flow of tourist is 2-3,000. Timing to visit the temple is from 7:00 am up to 9:00 pm.

3.7 TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE

The tourism infrastructure may be divided into on- site infrastructure and off-site infrastructure.

On-site infrastructure	Off-site infrastructure
Lighting	Connectivity
Provision of drinking water	Public and private transport links
Toilets, Resting spaces	Traffic directions and management
Internal road network	Publicity and advertisement
Arrangements for waste collection	

3.7.1 CONNECTIVITY AND MODE OF TRAVEL

Mehandipur Balaji temple is well connected with the road and rail network. The nearest railway station is Bandikui (35km) and nearest airport is Jaipur (100km). There is no public transport facility available from Bandikui to Mehandipur. People usually come by shared jeep from Bandikui. The village is 3km from Jaipur-Agra NH-11. People coming by bus get down at Mehandipur Balaji Morh and take shared jeep to reach the temple complex. From Delhi, the village can be reached by Alwar-Mahua or Mathura-Bharatpur-Mahua road. Tourists also come in their own cars. The tourists come by train, bus, taxi, share jeep etc. The

Figure 30: Shared Jeep as preferred mode of transport from Balaji Morh to Temple

existing circulation pattern of the town with important tourist facilities is shown in Map 7.

3.7.2 APPROACH ROAD

There are four major roads coming to Balaji Temple i) Balaji Road, ii) Udaipura Road, iii) NH-11 Bypass iv) Todabheem road. Balaji Road serves as the major road followed by NH-11 Bypass road by the tourists as they are directly connected to NH-11.

Figure 31: Mixed use pattern along roads: Dharamshalas above with shops/restaurants, on street parking, covered drains, Encroachments by shops

Figure 32: Approach Road from NH-11 Bypass

During discussions and surveys it was observed that about 65% of the tourists use Balaji Road, 30% of the tourists use NH-11 Bypass and rest use the other roads. The congestion along Balaji road is also evident by the vehicular and pedestrian movement, commercial establishments and other activities. The major land use along this road is commercial with shops on both sides. Balaji Road is quite wide but the encroachment by the shopkeepers on both sides of the road reduces the capacity. Also, the condition of the road is also not good. The Balaji road as well as approach road from NH-11 Bypass has many potholes with the condition of the road not being very good. As drainage is one of the major issues in the town, water logging is prevalent along these roads. There is also a parking area and a bus stop along the Balaji road. Along Balaji Road, vehicles are not allowed from Mahant Kishorpuri hospital to Main temple Complex along Temple Road, this is marked as No Entry Zone for vehicles from 8:00 AM to 8:00PM.

3.7.3 MOVEMENT / CIRCULATION PATTERN

Figure 33: Long queue of tourist along the main roads

The temple complex has a temple hall on the ground floor which regulates the movement pattern of the tourists. It has rooms for the priests on the above floors. It has a big hall on the ground floor with guiding railings for the movement with entry gate on Udaipura road. The temple hall connects internally to the main temple complex. Long queue of tourists can be seen on both Udaipura and Balaji Road in the peak season. The devotees first go to the main garbha griha where the idol of Balaji to seek blessings then to Bhairav ji, Pret Raj Sarkar and last chamber to Kotwal Kaptaan. The visit of the devotees is considered complete after seeking blessings from Ganeshpuri Samadhi Sthal. Some of the devotees also [i]visit Teen Pahari Mandir. As per discussions with the tourists/devotees it was found that there are no arrangements made during peak season for the regulating the movement pattern. It takes about 4-5 hours for darshan during the peak season/ fairs/festivals. The existing temple movement plan is shown at **Map 9**. There are no facilities for senior citizens and physically challenged persons.

Figure 35:-People sitting on main road (front of temple) during arti for jal vitran and prasad

Figure 34: Tourists sitting on road in absence of facilities

Figure 36: Movement Plan

3.7.4 PARKING FACILITY

There is no designated parking area in the village. Some of the dharamshalas have their own parking arrangements within their premises. On street parking is also common in the village. The vehicles are parked in the open areas along the road as shown in existing land use map (Map 5).

Figure 38: Shops selling prasad items

Figure 37: Existing Road Condition

3.7.5 ACTIVITIES OF THE WORSHIPPERS/TOURISTS

The devotees take blessings from the all deities in temple complex. The aarti in the mandir is performed morning and evening. The temple is kept open for the worshippers during aarti.

The devotees' visiting the temple make *arzi* in the temple. The priest gives the prasad to the devotee in a dona near the deity of Balaji and this prasad in the form of ladoos/batasa is used as chadawa in small fire (havan) at other two deities.

Figure 39: Storage of prasad items on temple road (in front of temple)

Figure 40: Vehicles for distribution of Prasad

The people who are suffering from some evil spirits take arti in the morning and evening. During arti these people put a packet of mustard seeds in a bag kept near Balaji idol. It is believed that *peshi* comes during arti time.

The *darkhast* (request) is also made by the devotees in the form of 1.25kg ladoo to Balaji Maharaj, cooked urad dal and rice (1.25 kg each) to Bhairav ji and Pretraj Sarkar. After fulfillment of the wishes, devotees perform sawamani.

This Prasad is not taken back by the devotees and is distributed in the schools, old age homes and orphanage run by Balaji Trust.

3.7.6 DRINKING WATER FACILITY

There is one water tanker outside the temple premises. It was observed that the requirement is not fulfilled by this water tanker and most of the times taps are not in working condition. There is no drinking water facility for the tourists inside the temple complex.

3.7.7 SEWERAGE AND SANITATION

There are no proper sewerage and sanitation facilities in the temple complex. During monsoons, the water logging takes place just outside the temple complex and the road gets blocked. The water also comes from the mountains at the back side of the temple into the complex. Thus, there is a need to design the drainage system in the town with focus on temple premises.

Figure 41: Existing Drainage condition near temple

3.7.8 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The nature of waste generated from the temple mainly comprises of the flowers, coconut shells, dhonas, rice. The waste generated by the floating population comprises of plastic bottles, paper plates, plastic glasses, leftover food items etc. In absence of the sufficient dustbins, most of the waste generated comes directly in the open areas. The waste is thrown haphazardly near the temple complex which creates unhygienic conditions. In absence of the dustbins and storage points the waste is thrown on the streets which further goes into drains and leads to clogging of drains. The safai karamcharis of the Trust are responsible for cleaning of the temple premises but the areas in the vicinity of the temple are kept unclean. During discussions, it was found that solid waste is one of the major issues that needs to be addressed in the development plan.

Figure 42: Waste disposal in front of the temple

3.7.9 ACCOMMODATION FACILITY

As per the survey and discussions with the stakeholders, it was found that there are about 276 dharamshalas/yatri niwas in the study area. Out of total, 84 dharamshalas are located in Karauli district and 192 are in the Dausa district. The accommodation facilities have 130 halls and 4967 rooms which can accommodate 2 – 4 persons per room and hall capacity is about 10 persons. Average capacity of all the guest house and dharamshalas together is to

Figure 43: Ludhiana Dharamshala

Figure 44: Aggarwal Ashram

accommodate approximately 13718 tourists. In Karauli, number of rooms in Dharamshalas varies from 5 to a maximum of 153 in Sewa Kunj. Majority of the dharamshalas have rooms only, whereas only 3% of the dharamshalas have both haals and rooms. The rates of the room vary from Rs.100 to Rs.1500/- depending on the type of the room. Dharamshalas are majorly located in the following areas - Sat Pahad wali gali, near forest area, Adarsh Colony, near Anjani Dham, Balaji Main market road, Maltoda Dhani and Hisar Wali Dharmshala Gali. The occupancy of the room varies from 2 persons to 5-6 persons. The average number of rooms in the dharamshals varies from 10-100 including dormitories**.** (Ref. Annexure 2 for details)

3.8 ISSUES

- Presently there is no system to manage the tourists coming to the temple and the tourists have to stand in long queues for hours for darshan in the temple. The long queues are along the Udaipura road, Balaji road, temple halls. The entry and exit gates are also narrow which leads to crowding. There is no special arrangement for the old age persons or disabled and no emergency exit gates in case of any emergency. The movement pattern, activities of the tourists/worshippers like arti, prasad distribution, jal vitran etc. are not organised properly.
- In absence of the drainage system, the town becomes very dirty and unhygienic, water logging is almost prevalent in all parts of the town majorly within temple environs. As there are no shoe drop off points in the temple area so tourists have to walk bare foot on the water logged roads with dirtly water flowing on the roads.
- Vehicular and pedestrian is haphazard which leads to congestion. The encroachments further reduces the carrying capacity of the roads. The road in front

of the temple is heavily crowded during arti.

- The drinking water facilities, toilet facilities are also not existing in the town. Parking areas are inadequate to accommodate the large number of tourists coming on the festiavls and weekeends.
- Soild waste disposal is also a problem which leads to choking of drains and creates filthy condition in the town. Waste is disposed in nallahs and open areas.
- The ineteriors of the temple are also not maintained properly, electrical wires are hanging, plastering is also chipped at many places, exposed masonary walls are at many places. The left over prasad items are dumped at the back side of the temple, toilet block at the rear side is also not mainatined and has been closed.
- There are no safety and security arrangements within the tempel premises.

3.9 SWOT ANALYSIS

The large inflow of tourists to the village has some in-built strength in developing the village economy. At the same time, the influx of floating population poses threat if not managed properly. A SWOT analysis is carried out highlighting the demography and economy of the village.

Strength

- Outstanding historic, religious and cultural heritage.
- High floating population all through the year and increasing visitor arrivals during peak and lean periods from last 7-10 years.

Weakness

- Lack of public services, infrastructure and tourist facilities.
- Mismanagement of the movement pattern in the temple complex and its environs.
- Unhygienic conditions and encroachments near the temple environs.
- Undeveloped religious sites like Teen Pahar Mandir, Samadhi Sthal.
- Inadequate infrastructure to cope with the higher level of floating population.
- Inadequate infrastructure facilities for tourists (public toilets, eating joints, lack of safety, etc.)

Opportunity

- Strategic location and connectivity with urban centres.
- Potential for religious tourism, leveraging the tourism potential of the village which could boost the economy.
- Tourism development can contribute to development and help spread social & economic benefits to the town and settlements.
- Willingness of the local government and community involvement in plan preparation process.
- Floating population as major facilitator of economic development.
- Involving the local people in tourism/heritage related activities

Threat

- Haphazard town development.
- Poor solid waste management and drainage.
- Degradation of natural environment and visitor's perception of poor maintenance of religious and cultural assets.
- Negative economic, social and environmental impacts.
- Lack of guidelines and conservation policies will lead to degradation of the tourist/heritage sites
- Floating population /pilgrim tourists would exert additional pressure on infrastructure

Suggestions

Following are the suggestions based on the discussions, surveys conducted in the study area:

i. Tourist Management and Facility centres should be proposed for the registration of the tourists with adequate facilities for drinking water, toilet, cloak rooms, kiosks etc.

ii. Movement Pattern should be planned with the different activities performed inside the temple complex, proper management for the distribution of Prasad and other activities related to darshan etc.

iii. The Entry and Exit gates in the temple premises should be of proper width and without any hindrances. The length of the zig-zag railing in the temple hall and the spacing should be adequate for the movement of the tourists. The exit gates should be large enough to accommodate more people in comparison to entry gate. Emergency gates to be proposed in the temple compex. Separate gates for VIPs, physically handicapped should be separate without suffering the movement pattern of the other tourists.

iv. CCTV cameras and security persons at the entry/ exit gates and within the temple complex to keep vigil on anti-social elements and also to manage the crowd.

v. There is also need to renovate the temple interiors with focus on maintaining the original character of the garba-griha/main deity area.

vi. Loud speakers to be installed at various places with the temple environs and proposed tourist facility centres to easily disseminate information to the devotees. Loud speakers can also be used to spread important information during emergency situation. Signage's to be installed at various locations with all emergency numbers.

vii. Drainage and Solid waste management system for the temple complex and the town with focus on disposal of Prasad items and water coming from the mountains in front of the temple road during monsoons.

viii. Adequate water points should be installed along the approach roads to the temple. It is also suggested to install solar panels in government buildings and dharamshalas/yatri niwas.

ix. Entry of vehicles to be restricted within radius of 500m along Balaji Temple. E-rickshaw points to be provided at each entry node to the temple. On-street parking to be completely prohibited.

1: Balaji Road as Approach Road with Overflowing drains, dumping of garbage, haphazard parking

2: Toilet at the back side of temple complex

3: Dumping of waste at the back side of the temple

7: Policeman to control movement, Unorganized Local and tourist movement

6: Encroachment along temple road, drains covered by stone slabs, water logging, unhygienic conditions

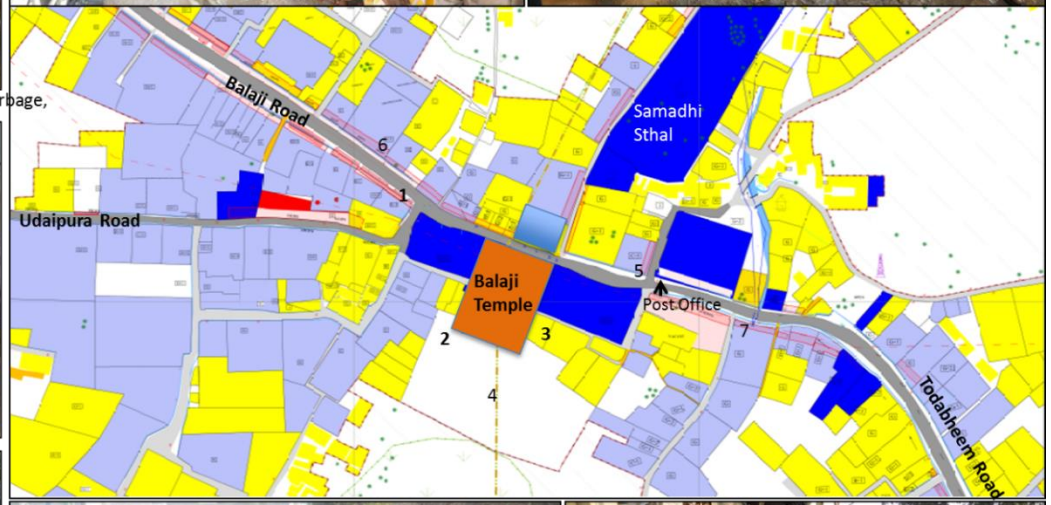
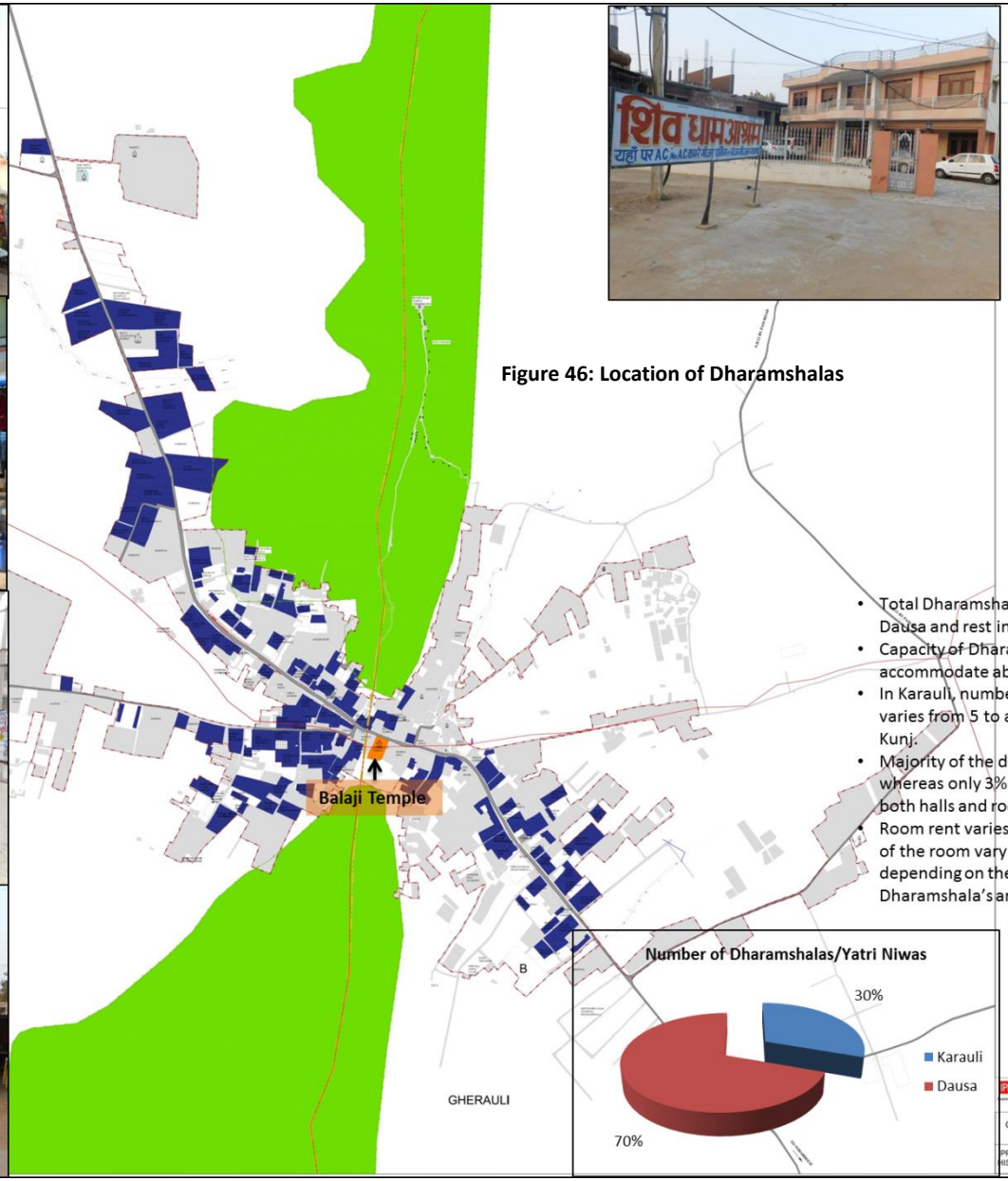


Figure 45: Temple Environs_Issues

4: Rear side of temple

5: Post Office area



MEHANDIPUR

LOCATION OF DHARAMSHALAS

Public & Semi Public
Dharamshala /Yatri Niwas
Temple
Circulation
Major Roads
Other Roads
Bus Stand
Parking
District Boundary
Forest Boundary
Existing Developed Area Boundary
Village Boundary
Vacant Land
Forest Area

Figure 46: Location of Dharamshalas

- Total Dharamshala's : 276 with 70% located in Dausa and rest in Karauli district.
- Capacity of Dharamshala's/yatri niwas is to accommodate about 13718 tourists.
- In Karauli, number of rooms in Dharamshala's varies from 5 to a maximum of 153 in Sewa Kunj.
- Majority of the dharamshala's have rooms only, whereas only 3% of the dharamshala's have both halls and rooms.
- Room rent varies from Rs.500/- to Rs. The rates of the room vary from Rs.100 to Rs.1500/- depending on the type of the room. Most of the Dharamshala's are G, G+1 structures

.1 0 .1 .2 .3 .4 km

NORTH

SHEET NO.

IPE GLOBAL LIMITED
IPE GLOBAL HOUSE, B-84, DEFENCE COLONY, NEW DELHI, INDIA

CLIENT:- DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN, MEHANDIPUR (PACKAGE-2)

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

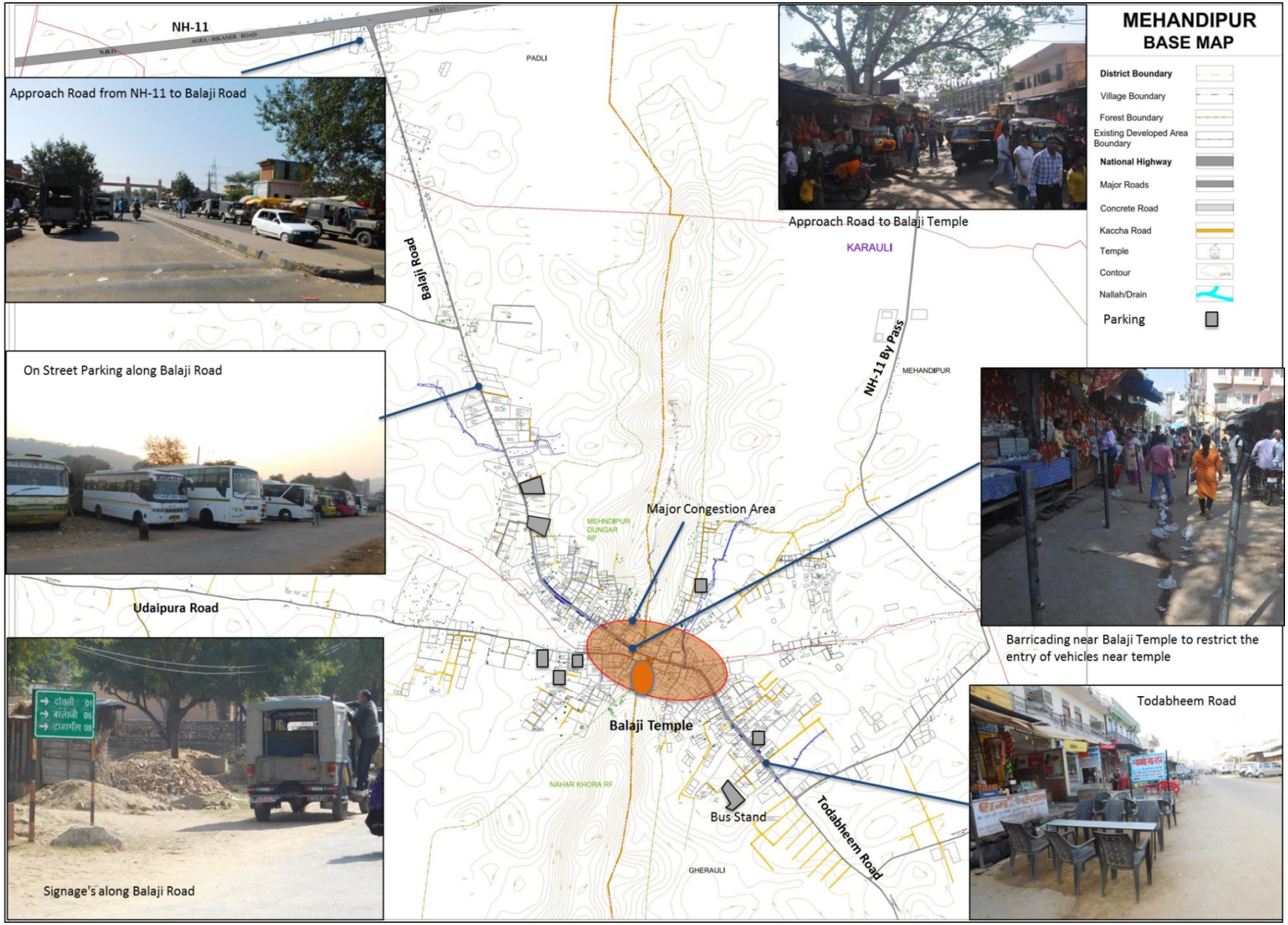


Figure 47: Approach Roads

Chapter 4 – Existing Features

4.1 EXISTING LAND USE

The existing land use has been studied to understand the area under various land uses and to envisage the areas for future growth potential. The land uses have been broadly classified as developed and undeveloped areas. The developed land comprises of residential, commercial, public and semi-public facilities, including open spaces like parks and playgrounds etc. The undeveloped land use has been defined as the land not specifically mentioned above under any use like vacant land, nallah etc. The detailed analysis of the existing land use as given in table below reveals that planning area is about 80hectare with 40.67% residential area, 1.4% commercial, 37.7% public & semi-public facilities, 1.19% recreational areas and about 13.95% areas under transportation sector (Refer map 4 & 5 for existing land use distribution at settlement level).

Table 4: Existing Land Use Distribution

S. No.	Land Use	Area (Hectare)	Percentage
1.	Residential	32.37	40.61
2.	Commercial	1.13	1.41
3.	Public and Semi Public	30.10	37.76
	Dharamshalas	23.22	29.13
4.	Recreational	0.95	1.19
5.	Vacant land and open areas	4.04	5.07
6.	Transport & Communication	11.12	13.95
	Total Developed Area	**79.71**	**100.0**

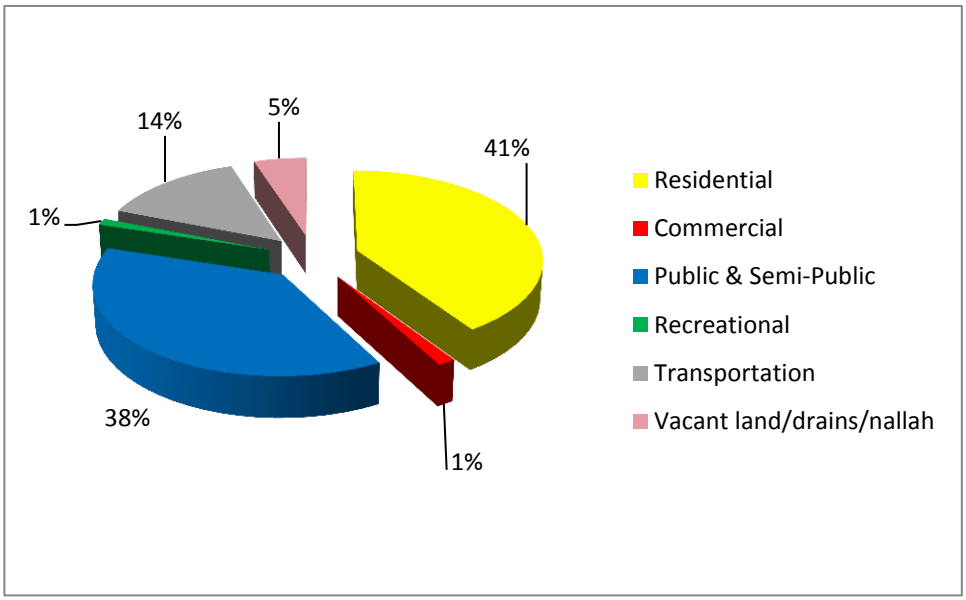


Figure 48: Land Use Distribution

4.1.1 RESIDENTIAL

Residential use covers an area of 32.37 hectares in the study area constituting 40.61 of the total area. The study area has a gross residential density of 137 PPH. The study area lacks planned residential colonies and the organic growth has resulted in urban sprawl and inefficient utilization of land. Physical thresholds (forests in north and south of the study area) have played dominant role for shaping the structure of area but the density has been primarily shaped by the presence of temple complex and nearby commercial activities. Although the study area has existed since long time, the growth has been taking place at a relatively slow pace.

Observations:

- Residential areas are spread all across the study area.
- New development is taking place along Toda Bhim Road

4.1.2 COMMERCIAL

Commercial land covers only about 1.41% of the total village area of Mehandipur. Large Commercial development is mostly seen along the Balaji Temple road, Udaipura road and Todabheem road which are the main traffic corridors however, major commercial activities are concentrated around the temple complex. The town lacks planned commercial areas and there is no hierarchy of commercial centers existing in it. All the existing commercial development has come up in linear fashion. Mixed Land Use characterizes most of the places with commercial activities being carried out in the ground floor.

The major commercial areas are located along the Balaji temple road which caters to floating as well as resident population. There are approximately 180 shops out of which 87 lie on the left hand side while 93 are on the right side of the road. Additionally, there are 200-250 informal shops (approximately) around the temple complex. These shops majorly sell items related to prasad, shops selling religious things, small dhabas, mobile repair shops, toy shops, readymade garments, tea stalls, sweet shops, grocery shops, music shops etc. There are also number of dharamshalas located along the Balaji Temple Road like Calcutta dharamshala, Tayal dharamshala, Om Prakash dharamshala, Shri Ram Ashram etc. Mahant Kishorpuri hospital, bus stop, parking area, police station and other major activities are located along this road.

Observations:

- Commercial development is highly concentrated in a linear pattern with temple being active area.
- Serving resident as well as floating population.
- Shops majorly sell items related to Prasad items, religious materials, dhabas/restaurants, mobile repair shops, garments shops etc.
- Thus, road is serving as main corridor with major land uses being commercial, public semipublic, public amenities resulting in heavy pedestrian & vehicular movement.
- Important Landmarks:
  - Calcutta Dharamshala
  - Hospital
  - Parking Areas
  - Bus Stand

- Encroachment by shopkeepers from Hospital to Balaji temple, which further reduces the carrying capacity of the road.
- Encroachment can also be seen along Todabheem road from temple till Anjni dharamshala (as shown in temple environs map).

Figure 49: Major commercial activities along the roads

4.1.3 PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC

Land under educational institutions, medical facilities, dharamshalas/hotels, police stations and police lines, religious, graveyards and other community facilities which is grouped under public and semi-public use constitutes about 37.76% of the Study Area. The total area is about 30.1ha under public and semi-public land use, with four major micro-level uses, government, education, religious, hotels and dharamshalas. Though public/ semi-public activities are scattered all over the study area, but they are mostly concentrated in North and North West side of the study area along Balaji Temple road and Udaipura road.

Observations:

- Though public/ semi-public activities are scattered all over the study area, but they are mostly concentrated in North and North West side of the study area along Balaji Temple road and Udaipura road.
- Some of the public/semi-public activities are present along NH 11.

4.1.4 RECREATIONAL

Parks, play fields have been grouped as recreational land use and constitute about 0.95 hectare, which is only 1.19% of the study area. The land under recreational use is insignificant keeping in view the population. Uniformly distributed and well-planned parks and playfields are grossly lacking. Maintenance of such areas is also a matter of concern. There are no mela ground in the study area which makes it difficult to accommodate people and additional facilities during fairs and festivals.

Observations:

- Against 19.74 Ha (as mentioned in the URDPFI guidelines as ideal space allocated for open spaces in a small own) only 0.95 ha is under the recreational area.
- In absence of a mela ground/ recreational area, devotees face difficulty in accessing facilities like accommodation, sanitation facilities, health facilities etc. during fairs and festivals

4.1.5 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1.5.1 WATER SUPPLY

Source of Water Supply and Existing System

The main source of water supply in Mehandipur is ground water. The existing water supply system is based on bore wells and hand pumps. The electrical pumps are used to pump water to the GSR and Over Head Tanks (OHT) directly. The study area falls under two districts – Karaili and Dausa. Part of study area lying in district Karauli has 4 tube wells form where the water is collected to the overhead tank of capacity 240 KL through CWR of capacity 100 KL. There are total 2 nos of GSR located in along Balaji Bypass of capacity 25KL and 45KL each. On the other hand part of the study area lying in Dausa district has total 3 nos. of GSR of 60KL, 300KL, 90KL respectively covering few parts of Balaji Road near Peepli, Tayal Dharamshala and Kumhar Mohalla.


Figure 50: **Water distribution pipelines**

Extent of coverage & Supply duration

The existing water supply system does not cover all parts of the village. There are only about 100 residential connections which accounts for 25-30% of the households having water supply connections. The hotels and dharamshalas have their own water supply arrangements. In the Temple Complex there are about 1-2 bore wells. Gram Parishad is charging at a flat rate of Rs.30/month per household for residential connections. The village population is mainly dependent on other sources like hand pumps. The water is supplied every once a week in the village.

Thus, there should be provision for drinking water facilities for the tourists as well as provision for water supply on daily basis for local people with 100% coverage in the settlement area. The demand for drinking water facilities will be assessed keeping in view the projected village population for the year 2025 and additional demand created by the floating population of the village. PHED department is looking after planning, design and construction and implementation aspect of the water supply system in Mehandipur.

Issues:

The issues related to the water supply system are:

- Intermittent supply of water in the village.
- Insufficient drinking water facilities for the tourists especially during the festive season.

Source of water supply: Bore Well
Duration of suppy: Once a week
Connections:
Residential: Approx. 100 connections
Commercial: Hotels and Dharmashalas have their own water supply arrangements
Temple Complex: 1-2 Bore wells managed by the Temple Trust

Observations/Issues

- Inadequate and in-equitable water supply
- Dilapidated condition of pipes.
- Only 5-10% of HH covered by piped water supply.
- Over exploitation of ground water resource
- Insufficient storage and distribution network.

4.1.5.2 SEWERAGE AND SANITATION

Existing System

Presently there is no sewerage system in Mehandipur. Predominantly the city sewer flows through the storm water drainage channels which terminates at the Agricultural land. Almost 10-15% of the households have septic tanks or soak pits, sullage is discharged in open drains. The partially treated effluent is usually discharged into open road side drains which flow into natural water bodies. This results in unhygienic conditions not only in surrounding areas but also leads to pollution of ground and surface water sources. Approximate 40-50% of the households do not have access to independent, shared, or community toilets. Open defecation is also prevalent in the village in open spaces and agricultural fields which creates unhygienic conditions in the village. Public toilets are also very insufficient at the village level.

Figure 52: Overflowing waste water

Figure 51: Condition of existing drains

Waste water at Mehandipur generally comprises:

- Wastewater flowing through the household drains, including grey water

- A small part of sewage that spills over either from the wash offs from the areas where open defecation is practiced or from spills of the septic tanks/ soak pits

Waste water disposal system

The untreated waste water is normally disposed to the low lying areas which leads to bad odour in the nearby areas. In the absence of drainage system, the following methods are used for waste water disposal:

- Disposal into open channels with or without septic tank treatment.
- Disposal of waste water from kitchens and bathrooms in open channels or drains.

As already discussed that Mehandipur comes under Todabhim sub-district and as per Census 2011, in Todabhim sub-district 90% of rural households do not have latrine facility within premises or public and go for open defecation. The entire region of the Mehandipur does not have any sewerage system. Due to lack of sewerage, dirty water comes up near the entry of temple and along the Temple Road. The devotees sometimes have to walk through the dirty water before entering the temple complex. Pavement blocks have been used in the exit lane that leads to Udaipura road while coming out of the temple complex after performing the darshan. The blocks have not been laid properly, as one walks down the lane the waste water comes out from the bottom surface. This creates unhygienic condition as devotees walk barefoot from temple complex on this lane.

The absence of public toilet at the temple complex level is also a major concern. There are no public toilets near the temple complex to meet the requirements of the tourists. Ladies and children face a lot of problem. Thus, there is an urgent need to have public/community toilets near the temple complex to cater the tourists.

Issues

- There is no sewerage network in the village and people go for open defecation.
- As per discussions, it was found that the village lacks public facilities for tourists and local people.

4.1.5.3 DRAINAGE

Existing Drainage System

At present, there is no planned piped drainage system in the study area. All the existing drains are open and kutcha. In the rainy season storm water flows towards the low lying areas and near the temple complex.

The existing drainage system depends on small and medium surface drains constructed along the roads to carry household waste water and discharge it to open areas. More than half of the

Figure 53: Water logging near temple

town doesn't have drains along the road sides, which means existing network is insufficient, inadequate and majority of the drains are in filthy conditions. The drains are clogged with solid waste and encroachments along the roads also reduces the carrying capacity of the drains. Lot of grey water also gets mixed in the open drains. The drains of the village are also prone to chocking due to dumping of solid waste in them. This leads to stagnation of water in drain, resulting in health hazards, unhygienic conditions and breeding of mosquitoes.

Figure 54: Condition of existing drains

As per discussions with the stakeholder's it was found that the storm water flows on the roads so tourists complain about the cleanliness of the village. The rain water coming from the mountains also comes into the village with high velocity. So the water coming from the mountains can be diverted into the nearby nallah which can prevent the water logging in the village.

There is no provision of collection and treatment of waste water, because of which untreated water is polluting the land area and the existing canal. The city sewer flows through the storm water drainage channels which terminates at the Agricultural land. Heavy rainfall during monsoon coupled with poor drainage often cause flash floods inundating the low lying areas of the town.

Figure 55: Existing Nallah near Samadhi Sthal

- Absence of sewerage disposal system
- Dirty waste water comes on roads thus creating unhygienic road
- Open defecation is prevalent
- Inadequate public toilets and community services.
- Most of the existing drains in are choked with solid waste.
- In the absence of drainage system the village suffers water logging

- Open drains create unhygienic conditions and contaminate of the water sources.

Figure 56: Clogged and encroached drains

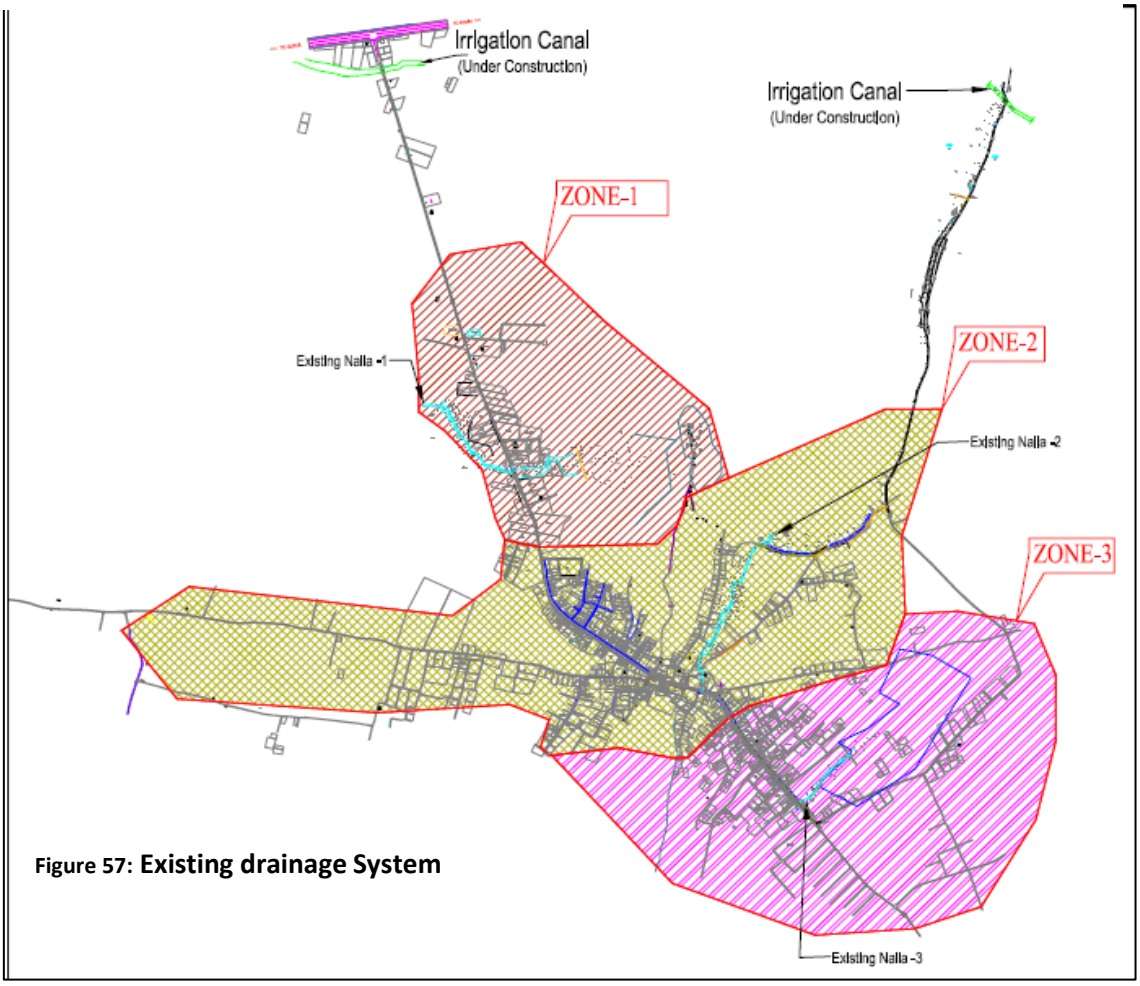


Figure 57: Existing drainage System

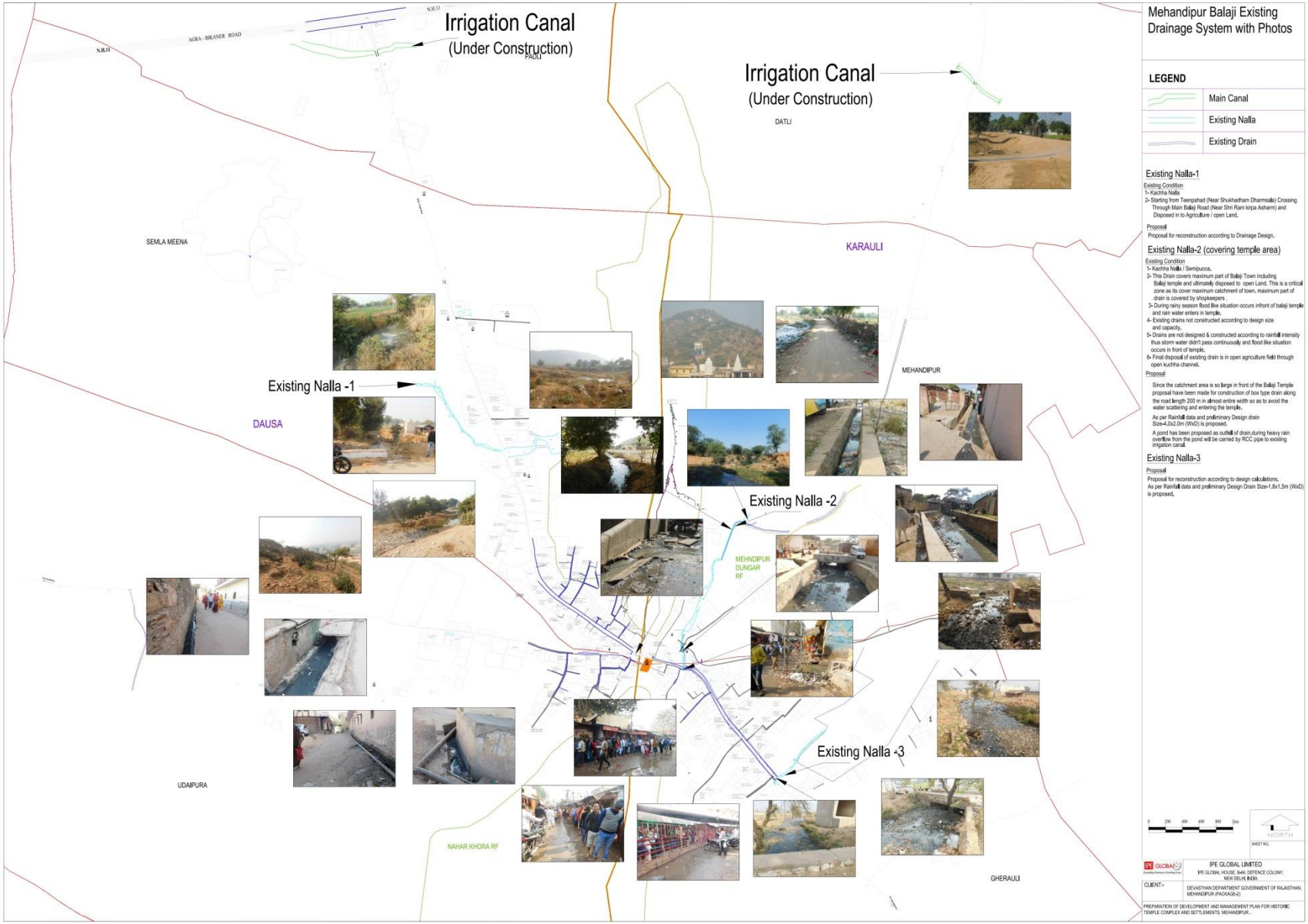


Figure 58: Existing Drainage System_Issues

Issues

The issues related to the storm water drainage system include:

- Clogging of drains due to dumping of solid wastes (e.g. polythene bags) and encroachments over the drains.
- In absence of the pucca drains, ground and surface water contamination occurs due to disposal of the waste water through unlined drains.
- Stagnation of drains resulting in health hazards and unhygienic conditions .
- Water logging occurs due to inadequacy and inefficiency of storm water drains.

4.1.5.4 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Following are the major physical components of the Municipal Solid Waste Management system in the town.

- Generation
- Composition
- Storage at the source of generation
- Primary collection
- Street cleansing
- Temporary storage
- Transportation
- Treatment & Disposal

It is very important to understand each of the above components to comprehensively address the issues and problems of the solid waste management system.

Figure 59: Waste generated near temple complex

Generation of solid waste: Waste generated from the village includes agriculture waste, household waste, commercial waste and waste from other sources. As per the discussions with the Gram Panchayat officials, nearly 2-3 MT of waste is generated in the village by the local and floating population. The solid waste generated during festive seasons is more than average generation.

Figure 60: Drains and lanes choked with solid waste

Constituents of solid waste: The major components of the solid waste are household waste, commercial establishments like dhabas, restaurants, market, temple waste, dharamshalas. The solid waste constitutes both degradable and non-biodegradable waste. The biodegradable waste includes agricultural waste, waste from temple complex, kitchen food scrap, human and animal waste. The non-biodegradable waste includes metal cans, plastic products, polythene, bottles etc. The observations indicate that the waste produced from households, temple, shops and commercial establishments are composed of food, coconut shells, flowers and other discarded waste materials such as paper, plastic, glass, metal, packaging materials etc. The waste also includes street waste comprising of dirt, street sweepings, leaves etc. Sometimes solid waste lying on the roads finds its way into the drains and water bodies as a result of which choking occurs.

Figure 61: Waste Segregation

Current practices of solid waste management: The movement of wastes from the households, street sweepings, etc. to the temporary storage collection points is the collective responsibility of the Sanitary Workers and the citizens of the village. Dainik Bhaskar, a private agency is responsible for collection and disposal of all solid waste generated in the village and Mandir Trust is looking after the solid waste management in the temple complex. Dainik Bhaskar has hired the local people who work as safai karamcharis and cleaning of the village particularly the market areas and major roads. The shopkeepers pay about Rs.50/- per month to Dainik Bhaskar. Presently the storage, segregation and collection of the waste is lacking in the town as well as in temple complex. People are also not aware about the segregation of waste at the house hold level. The waste is seen lying in open areas, streets and near water bodies. This in efficiency is probably due to inadequate number of sanitary workers and lack of effective solid waste management system. There is no proper dumping ground for waste disposal.

Waste storage and Segregation: There is no storage and segregation of waste at the household level. The waste is thrown on the streets, treating streets as receptacle of waste.

This has led to an ugly and unhygienic atmosphere in the town. The waste once out of the house finds its way either on the streets or the open drains. The clogging of drains due to the wastes thrown in them is common leading to stagnation of water in a few localities.

Primary and Secondary Collection of Waste: Primary collection is the most important component of the solid waste management but in Mehandipur, the systematic and scientific system of primary collection of waste is non-existent. The primary collection of waste refers to house to house collection of waste or collection of wastes in the community waste bins either by the resident themselves or by the sanitary workers working for Dainik Bhaskar. Most of the waste generated comes directly on the streets. There are 7-10 sanitary workers at the village level and 5-6 workers at the temple level who are involved in the solid waste management process. There are 3-5 dustbins in the village which are located in majorly near temple complex. It is observed that very few dustbins are in use and some of them are in damaged condition. As per the discussion with the stakeholders, collection rate is less than 20% of the waste generation.

Processing and disposal: The main objective of processing and disposal is to clear the waste from the disposal site in an environmentally friendly manner. It is the responsibility of the Gram Panchayat to ensure safe disposal of the wastes generated within the area. In Mehandipur, open dumping is adopted as the main disposal method for solid waste. The solid waste from the town is dumped in the open area outside the village limits.

Vehicles for solid waste collection and transportation of waste: Gram Panchayat has 1-2 tractor trolleys which are used for transportation of waste. Open transportation system is adopted for carrying solid waste from the storage points to the dumping site. Waste is collected from various temporary storage points and open yards and loaded to the transport vehicle manually. Manual loading is time consuming and thus reduces the efficiency of the vehicles and manpower deployed for the purpose also, manual handling of wastes poses threat to the health of sanitary workers.

Issues

- Absence of solid waste management system in the town which includes lack of proper methods and techniques for the waste segregation, collection, transportation and processing & disposal.
- Dumping of waste in drains leads to unhygienic conditions and blockage in the village.
- Manual handling of waste which poses threat of health hazards to the workers.
- During peak season there are no facilities provided for the collection and transportation of the waste.
- Open dumping of degradable and non-degradable waste in environmentally sensitive areas.
- Lack of awareness among the people for waste disposal and technical manpower.

4.1.5.5 TRANSPORT

Road network and related infrastructure is the most important sector for urban health. Efficient connectivity and improved linkages help in developing linkages with other towns/cities and provide easy commuting options to the devotees visiting the temple town. Traffic and transportation infrastructure accounts for about 12% of total area. The area under transportation seems to be adequate. Major Roads connecting study area with other

towns/ cities include – Balaji Temple road, Udaipura road, Todabhim road and NH By pass road.

The problem of inefficient road network is particularly more severe in area around temple complex wherein the existing streets are narrow and are not in good condition. Currently there are no formal parking facilities available in the study area and vehicles are parked either in vacant plots or on the roads. Parking of vehicles on both sides of the roads leads to congestion and effects smooth flow of traffic to and fro from the temple complex. The situation becomes grim during the fairs and festivals when more number of devotees visit the temple. Moreover, roads near the temple complex have been encroached by the shops resulting in reduced width of carriage way. The situation is worsened by the shoddy state of drains and spilling of waste water on the roads. Additionally, no pedestrian facilities exist in the town due to which pedestrian movement generally squats the carriageways resulting in further reduction of the effective road width.

Public Transport and Vehicle Population: The public transport in the village is shared tempo, buses and taxi. There is bus connectivity for Jaipur, Delhi, Agra, Bharatpur, Aligarh, Bharatpur etc. There is no dedicated bus stand in this area, buses are parked along the road.

Parking: There are no formal parking areas in the village. The tourists park their vehicles in the dharmashalas or in open areas along the roads. During the peak season, vehicles are parked in the open areas as the village lacks the designated parking zones.

Issues

- **Movement:** Chaos of traffic and congestion due to trucks, buses, private vehicles, two wheelers and encroachments by shop keepers along major roads (temple road, Sakarwada road)
- Absence of functional hierarchy of road network.
- Narrow road network with restricted capacity and poorly designed road junctions
- Effective road width is reduced on some roads due to encroachments and commercial activity.

Figure 62: Condition of Road

- Lack of parking in the festival time leading to chaos.
- **Condition of Roads:** All Major roads coming to Mehandipur Balaji are in a poor state of repair, some have major potholes and uneven surface.
- Internal Streets are narrow enough for the movement of vehicles.
- **Bus Stand:** There is no designated bus stand buses generally stop near Dharamshalas where the passengers alight.

Signage: There is a lack of directional signage leading from the main roads to the temple.

Figure 63: Signage's along NH-11

The existing traffic characteristics reveal a chaotic picture predominantly because of lack of basic road infrastructure, pedestrian facilities, non-segregation of vehicular and non-vehicular traffic, inadequate parking areas etc. Balaji Temple road serves as main corridor for the area with major land uses being commercial, public semi-public, public amenities, resulting in heavy pedestrian and vehicular movement. It was found during the survey that some of the shops have also encroached the main road thus reducing the carrying capacity of the road. As Mehandipur is one of the religious tourist places so it attracts thousands of tourists from nearby states and different parts of Rajasthan. It is also one of the religious places where there is regular flow of tourists throughout the year. Hence, with religious tourism potential there is abundant scope for employment opportunities in the village.

Figure 64: Encroachment and water logging leading to congestion and bad road condition

4.1.5.6 ELECTRICITY

There is an existing 33KVA substation in the village which supplies electricity in the village. The duration of electric supply is 14-16 hours which is quite inadequate. The transformers are located at different locations along the main road. The open wiring and junction boxes are also seen at various locations.

Figure 65: Transformers in market area

Figure 66: Open Junction box at entrance of temple

4.1.6 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Health

The village has only one Hospital maintained by the trust with 2- 3 doctors. The medical facilities are inadequate. The medical facilities need to be upgraded keeping in view the local resident population and floating population.

Education

There are only two Primary schools, one secondary schools and a college in this village.

Figure 67: Mahant Kishori Hospital

4.2 SWOT ANALYSIS

The large inflow of tourists to the village has some in-built strength in developing the village economy. At the same time, the influx of floating population poses threat if not managed properly. A SWOT analysis is carried out highlighting the demography and economy of the village.

Strength

- Outstanding historic, religious and cultural heritage: Shree Mehandipur Balaji Temple.
- High floating population all through the year and increasing visitor arrivals during peak and lean periods from last 7-10 years.
- Regional Rail and road connectivity.

Weakness

- Mismanagement of the movement pattern in the temple complex and its environs.
- Unhygienic conditions and encroachments near the temple environs.
- Water logging in absence of drainage system and solid waste management are major issues in the temple vicinity.
- Undeveloped religious sites like Teen Pahar Mandir, Samadhi Sthal.
- Inadequate infrastructure to cope with the higher level of floating population.
- Inadequate infrastructure facilities for tourists (public toilets, eating joints, lack of safety, etc.)

Opportunity

- Strategic location and connectivity with urban centres.
- Potential for religious tourism, leveraging the tourism potential of the village which could boost the economy with floating population as major facilitator of economic development.
- Tourism development can contribute to development and help spread social & economic benefits to the town and settlements.
- Willingness of the local government and community involvement in plan preparation process.
- Involving the local people in tourism/heritage related activities.

Threat

- Haphazard town development.
- Poor solid waste management and drainage.
- Degradation of natural environment and visitor's perception of poor maintenance of religious and cultural assets.
- Negative economic, social and environmental impacts.
- Lack of guidelines and conservation policies will lead to degradation of the tourist/heritage sites
- Floating population /pilgrim tourists would exert additional pressure on infrastructure.

Chapter 5 – Stakeholder Consultation

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The Stakeholder Consultation process was an integral part of this project. Various stakeholder groups were identified for preparation of the Development Plan and were involved through interviews and focus group discussions to gauge situation assessment in terms of levels of services and infrastructure needs for improvement. Two core groups of stakeholders were identified.

Consultation process like interviews, formal and informal discussions and focus group discussions have been conducted with the following objectives:

- To ensure local people are aware of the development planning exercise.
- To provide key stakeholders with clarity and certainty on the scope, objectives, process and time frame of the exercise.
- To provide opportunities for all stakeholders to give their views, issues and ideas in the project.

Primary stakeholders: They are beneficiaries of a development intervention or those directly affected by it. They include local populations and organizations such as trader's organizations, hoteliers and other associations. **Secondary stakeholders:** They include those who influence development interventions such as, local governments, implementing agencies, civil society organisations and other development agencies. Gram Panchayat members are also amongst the stakeholders consulted.

The aim of conducting consultation programs was to articulate stakeholder expectations so as to formulate development vision, prioritise development issues, develop strategies and integrate their opinions in decision making. Opinions are being sought from stakeholders during consultations and discussions. The participants are asked for views on the baseline situation related to infrastructure, tourism facilities followed by their priorities for development.

Figure 68: Stakeholder's Consultation

5.2 MAIN POINTS DISCUSSED DURING THE STAKEHOLDER'S CONSULTATION

The following points were discussed during the Stakeholder's Consultation:

- Drainage, one of the major problems in Mehandipur which should be addressed in Master Plan. Water logging takes place in front of the temple. During monsoons, water comes with heavy gush from the mountains at gets collected in the temple premises and markets. Thus, plan needs to be prepared indicating the diversion channels, diverting rain water into nallah etc.
- There is only one PHC in the village, which is inadequate and number should be increased looking into future population growth.
- Mehandipur is surrounded by forest areas in norths and siuth, forests to be designated as green belt area.
- Roadway buses should be given approval to use the Bus Stand on Todabheem road.
- Mehandipur to be declared as Mini Nagar Pallika and the district boundary should not change.
- Soild waste management is also one of the biggest challenge, which leads to unhygienic condition thus proposal for solid waste management plan should be given in Master Plan. Street cleaning also needs attention near the temple and other areas.

Figure 69: Surveys conducted during the process

- Proposal of by pass road at the back side of the temple to avoid congestion on Temple road.
- Proposal of Traffic Management Plan as road gets congested in front of the people during the peak time.
- Encroachments should be removed from the road and along the nallah.
- Bus stand and Toilet near well to make functional.
- Water: 3 tube wells (1 not working), water comes once a week and there is no provision of drinking water facilities for the tourists.
- Proposal for Schools, Community Toilets (with facility for ladies), Parking facilities, beautification along road, street lighting in Mehandipur.

Chapter 6 – Planning Concept and Development Strategy

6.1 CONCEPT

The Development & Management Plan of Mehandipur envisages:

- Planned development
- Infrastructure development
- Tourism/Devotee Facilities

Like many other cities, towns and villages in India, the town of Mehandipur is also facing the challenge of unplanned growth and its management. The issues are in the form of overcrowding, congestion, insufficient infrastructure, inadequate service provisioning mainly in terms of drainage, solid waste management, sanitation, transport etc. As the town has rich religious tourism potential so these problems accelerate with lakhs of devotees visiting the town thus putting additional pressure and need for tourism facilities. The following development strategies have been adopted for the planned development the area.

i) **Promote Balanced And Inclusive Growth:** The Development Plan will influence the future distribution of development throughout the planning area including the existing developed area. It is not limited to land use but recognises that policies for physical development have far reaching implications. The Development Plan therefore addresses economic, social and environmental issues aimed at achieving sustainable development and social cohesion. The Plan is a framework which provides the strategic context for where the development should happen. The plan will guide the physical development of the community over the horizon year in terms of land use, tourist facilities, open spaces, density of development, circulation system, linkages etc.

ii) **Focus on comprehensive rather than piece meal approach:** By promoting a broader approach infrastructural, tourism, transportation issues will be tackled at town level. The town has a rich and diverse tourism sector which contributes to our sense of place and history. It is a key tourism & religious asset therefore sustainable management will make a valuable contribution to the environment, economy and local people i.e. society. Thus, while preparing the development plan focus is towards the provision of tourism facilities thereby providing a tangible link to the historical past and its place in future landscape. The historic buildings and monuments are key elements of this historic townscape, it is envisaged that if the religious tourism potential of Mehandipur is managed properly it can make a positive contribution in future also. The appropriate management and wider integration of tourism activities with their surroundings will help contribute to local character and ensure that these assets continue to make a valuable contribution to our tourism economy.

iii) **Connectivity among various settlements enhances the overall growth and development:** The emphasis is on developing the new areas/growth centres with focus on developing quality infrastructure within existing areas without causing unacceptable damage to the local character and environmental quality or residential amenity of these areas. Two pronged balanced approach of encouraging compact urban forms and promoting more housing within existing areas. This is supported with physical & social

infrastructure, recreational & open spaces and emphasis on provision of tourism facilities.

iv) The development plan concept also focuses to **promote a sustainable approach to the provision of tourism infrastructure**. The development and investment in tourism will further fetch new facilities in Mehandipur and surrounding landscapes, thereby creating improved quality of life for the residents and facilities for the floating/tourist population. It also provides the opportunity to get maximum benefit from heritage assets/ built heritage. Tourism can also make a change in its contribution to the economy thereby involving the local community. Thus, provision of new and upgradation of existing infrastructural facilities required to support and enhance the tourist industry is appropriately located with safeguarding of the natural and built environment.

v) **Improve Connectivity and Tourism-related Infrastructure:** Improvements in connectivity at the macro & micro level will benefit both the visitors and local residents. Some key considerations in infrastructure planning in tourist areas include (i) an initial focus on improving infrastructure that helps and improve the satisfaction of the visitors like drinking water, public toilets (ii) improving circulation or movement pattern that link temple complex with parking areas, bus stand, registration counters etc. and other temples/attractions (iii) facilitating the registration process for smooth movement into the temple complex during fairs, melas (iv) ensuring the safety and security of the visitors and ensuring that infrastructure does not detract from the heritage values of the site.

vi) **Integration of Land Use with Transportation:** The functioning of a town or a city is linked to its means of physical communication, which is its transportation infrastructure. Transportation infrastructure shapes the town development very strongly thus facilitating activities along existing corridors and proposed networks. The management of town growth needs to rely on an approach that integrates town development and spatial organization along with the transportation network (road network). Thus, the location of tourism facilities like dharamshalas, bus stands, vehicular & pedestrian zones, commercial activities, utilities etc. act as instruments of structuring the road network. As the town has linear development pattern focus is to promote co-centric development and facility for tourists near and around bus stand and activity nodes (commercial, public amenities). Through this approach, focus is to structure and densify new developments from the core area to avoid further congestion.

vii) **Organising and Structuring Transportation Nodes:** The first milestone of attaining town organization with spatial coherence relates to road networks that should guarantee the smooth functioning of transport, facilitating easy access to the temple complex, economic activities and other facilities. Spatial coherence is also concerned with the structuring of urban space into functional sectors with particular attention to residential zones and their accessibility, spaces articulating overlaps of different transport networks and to promoting tourism related functions. Reinforcing the temple complex and its environs while integrating their economic and cultural dimensions will contribute to better organization and vibrancy. The Balaji Temple acts as Central Area and as a prime activity generator.

Adaptation: Re-use land, buildings and materials. The use of previously developed land for new build and the adaptation and re-use of older buildings will help alleviate the pressure on open space. The retention of existing dwellings and mixed land use approach is envisaged to create sustainable development plan.

Conserve, protect and enhance our built heritage/tourism and our natural environment: The environment, both in terms of natural and built heritage/tourism, is one of the most important assets in Mehandipur. The effective care of the tourism and environment provides benefits in terms of improving health and wellbeing, promoting economic development thereby making the area vibrant and competitive.

Institutional System: The development of infrastructure and religious circuits requires collaboration between many agencies at the local level to create an attractive and safe transit experience. The strategies can be divided into those that generate three different types of local benefit: economic benefits, non-cash livelihood benefits (such as physical, social or cultural improvements), and less tangible benefits of participation and involvement.

The implementation of the proposed Development Plan will involve developing formal and informal links between all stakeholders and coordination across all levels of Government. It would be necessary to establish a 'whole government' agenda for tourism development between departments at local level and state level so as to create convergence and synergy across programs. This requires that awareness is created amongst all stakeholders and across government about the planned development of Mehandipur, potential of religious tourism development with provision of tourist facilities and engage them in joint initiatives to increase the local economic development.

Concept

The growth constraints, existing conditions, stakeholder suggestions etc. have been considered while finalising the proposed land use plan. The major factors are:

- Drainage Zones in the planning area
- Physical features (topography, forests, plantation and other natural features)
- Connecting Temple road to NH-11 Bypass road and Todabheem road
- Location of tourist facilities, parking with the movement pattern of tourists
- Government land in the planning area.

Further, various discussions were held with the Committee Members and other stakeholders for finalisation of proposed land use plan.

Drainage Zones: As already discussed, the existing study/planning area is divided into three drainage zones, Zone 1, 2 and 3. Zone 2 comprising of Balaji temple area and area along Udaipura road is the critical among all as the existing drain system cannot handle the load efficiently and leads to water logging and flooding in vicinity of temple complex. Keeping in view the drainage zones, future development has not been proposed in this area as it will add to the drainage load on the existing zone. Thus, parks, recreational areas, parking, (no development zone) has been proposed between Udaipura road and Balaji Temple Road. It was also suggested during various stakeholder consultations that no development should be proposed in the catchment area of Zone 2.

Physical features (topography, forests, plantation and other natural features): The focus is on preserving areas of aesthetic, ecological, historical and cultural significance as the physical features play an important role in the spatial growth pattern of the town. They determine the shape, location of land uses, transport network, utilities etc. in the town. In case of Mehandipur, the forest areas towards north & south, existing nallahs and topographic features of the planning area have been considered for location of drain outfall, public utilities like STP, proposed roads, public semi-public activities, tourist facilities etc. For example, the drain outfall has been proposed at the rear side of Ganesh Samadhi Sthal (Khasra-271) as per the existing site conditions. Also, parks and green areas have been proposed at various locations and also at places with existing cluster of trees.

Connecting Temple road to NH-11 Bypass road and Todabheem road: Transportation is one of the important determinants for governing the land uses and spatial growth of the town. The focus is to promote and connect different patterns of land uses to prevent wasteful development and minimise the cost of infrastructure, utilities and other social services. The vehicular and pedestrian movement has been designed in such a way that it facilitates both the local people and tourists. As already discussed, Balaji Temple road is one of the congested roads and only road connecting the two parts of Mehandipur, thus effort is to propose an alternate road to decongest it. Thus, an alternative road/bypass has been proposed at the back side of the temple thus connecting the two parts of the town. This road/bypass will facilitate in connecting the Balaji road with NH-11 Bypass, Todabheem and Udaipura roads. The proposed by pass will also help in regulating the traffic flow in town and road in front of the temple can be proposed as vehicle free zone.

Location of tourist facilities, parking with the movement pattern of tourists: The tourist facilities, parking area, e-rickshaw stand have been proposed at each entry node/transport corridor coming into the planning area at various locations in both the parts of the town keeping in view the movement pattern of the tourists. The facilities have been well distributed for safer and convenient movement of the tourists.

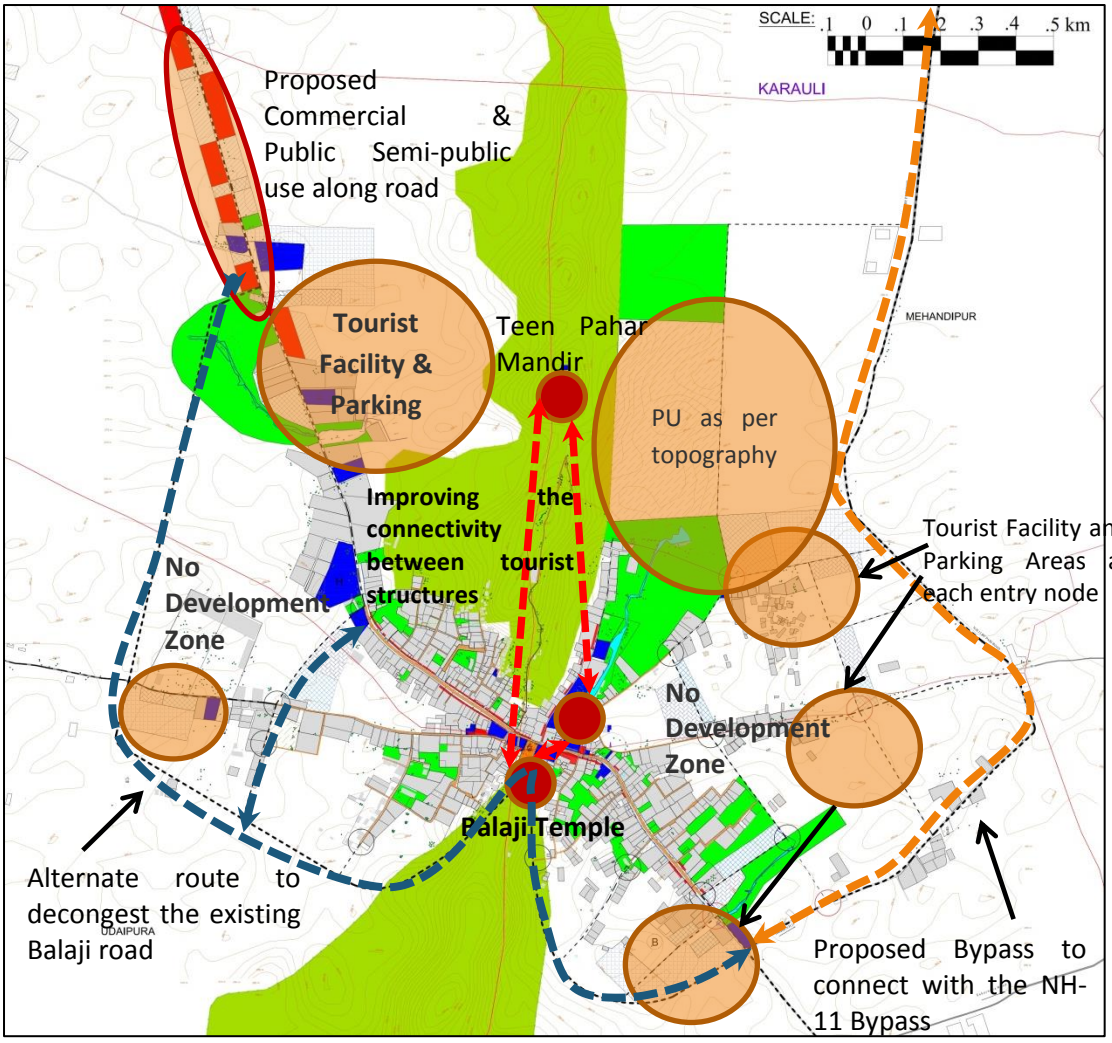


Figure 70: Conceptual Approach for land use

Government land in the planning area: The khasra maps have been procured from the concerned Patwari's and government land has been marked on the khasra maps. While planning for the proposed land use activities, effort has been made to maximise the use of government land.

The proposed Land Use Plan is based on the socio-economic conditions, assessment of the intrinsic value of the environmental & natural resources and outcome of various stakeholder consultation's conducted during the project period which will eventually lead to implementation of the plan. Thus, the approach of allocating different land uses for different functions is consistent with the overall development vision of the town.

6.2 PLANNING NORMS ADOPTED

One of the important objectives of Development Plan preparation is to develop various civic facilities to support the future population. The provision of the amenities has to be adequate in terms of number and area of amenities. These amenities need to be provided at various levels, depending on the nature of the particular amenity. The number and area of each type

of amenity depends on the level at which the amenity is being provided, and the size of population it is envisaged to support. In the Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation & Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, the norms / standards suggested have been highlighted ahead. These guidelines aid in better understanding and guiding the future development. These norms have been developed keeping in view different characteristic features of various towns/ cities depending upon their location, importance, predominant activities practiced etc.

Planning area of Mehandipur has been classified as Small Town I as per the norms of the URDPFI guidelines as projected population for the year 2040 is 15859. All the infrastructure provisions and other facilities have been proposed accordingly.

Classification of urban settlements as adopted for URDPFI is as follows:

Table 5: Classification of settlements

S.No.	Classification	Sub-category	Population Range	Governing Local Authority
1	Small Town*	Small Town I	5,000 - 20,000	Nagar Panchayat
		Small Town II	20,000- 50,000	Nagar Panchayat/ Municipal Council
2	Medium Town	Medium Town I	50,000 to 1,00,000	Municipal Council
		Medium Town II	1 lakh to 5 lakh	Municipal Council
3	Large City	--	5 lakh to 10 lakh	Municipal Corporation
4	Metropolitan City	Metropolitan City I	10 lakh to 50 lakh	Municipal Corporation/ Metropolitan Planning Committee
		Metropolitan City II	50 lakh to 1 Crore	- Same -
5	Megapolis	--	More than 1 Crore	- Same -

Table 6: Density Norms

Density norms have been fixed based upon the carrying capacity analysis of the urban areas. Suggestive population densities as per the settlement size are:

Settlement Type	Persons per Hectare(pph) in	
	Plain Areas	Hill Areas
Small Towns	75-125	45-75
Medium Town	100-150	60-90
Large Cities	125-175	60-90
Metropolitan Cities	125-175	100-150
Megapolis	More than 200	--

Table 7: Land Use Distribution (URDPFI)

S.No.	Land use Category*	Percentage of Developed Area			
		Small	Medium	Large Cities	Metropolitan Cities & Megapolis
1	Residential	45-50	43-48	36-39	36-38
2	Commercial	2-3	4-6	5-6	5-6
3	Industrial	8-10	7-9	7-8	7-8
4	Pub. & Semi Public	6-8	6-8	10-12	10-12
5	Recreational	12-14	12-14	14-16	14-16
6	Transport & Communication	10-12	10-12	12-14	12-14
7	Agriculture, Water bodies and Special areas	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance
8	**Total Developed Area**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

The above mentioned table mentions land use structure to be followed as per the normal town classification (small, medium or large urban areas). As Mehandipur has religious tourism potential, focus for land use planning will be on developing public and semi-public infrastructure. Given below is the Land use structure of Heritage/ Tourism/ Religious city:

Table 8: Land Use Distribution for Religious Town (URDPFI)

Sl. No.	Land use Category	Percentage of Developable Area
1	Residential	35-40
2	Commercial	5-7
3	Industrial	4-5
4	Public and Semi-Public	10-12
5	Transport and Communication	12-14
6	Recreational & water bodies	10-12
7	Special areas (including heritage and religious areas)	7-10
	Total	**100**

Infrastructure facilities will be proposed as per the population of the planning area. After studying the URDPFI norms and Master Plans of other towns in Rajasthan, following facilities shall be proposed:

Table 9: Requirement of Facilities

S. No	Facility	Requirement (as per URDPFI)	Area Requirement
1	**Education Facilities**		
a	Senior Secondary School	2 (@ 1/7500 people)	Area per School = 1.80 Ha (NBC, 2005)
b	College	1 - College (@ 1/ 1.25 lakh people)	Area per college = 5.00 Ha
2	**Healthcare Facilities**		
a	Intermediate Hospital	1 - Intermediate Hospital (@	Total Area = 1.00 Ha

		1/ 1lakh people)	
b	Dispensary	1 to 2 (@ 1/15000 people)	Total area = 500 sqm to 800 sqm
c	Veterinary facilities	1 - Dispensary for pet animals and birds (@ 1/1 lakh)	Total area = 300 sqm
3	**Socio-cultural Facilities**		
a	Community hall/ Centre	1 - Community hall, mangalkaryayala, barat ghar/library (@ 1/ 15000 people)	2000 sqm
4	**Open Areas**		
a	Neighbourhood park	1 - Neighbourhood Park (@ 1/15,000 people)	1.00 Ha
b	Neighbourhood Play area	1 - Neighbourhood Play Area (@ 1/15,000 people)	1.50 Ha
5	**Safety management**		
a	Sub fire station/ Fire Post	1 Within 3-4 km radius	0.6 Ha (with essential residential accommodation)
6	**Commercial Facilities**		
a	Local shopping	1- Local Shopping Centre including service centre (@ 1/15,000 people)	4,600 sqm

6.3 APPROACHES TO CONSERVATION & REPAIR RECOMMENDATIONS

A pre-step to developing a detailed set of recommendations and specifications is the articulation of the philosophical approach to the conservation of the Mehandipur Balaji Temple Complex. Enumerated below are the basic issues that must be considered before any major interventions are made to the cultural resource.

6.3.1 CONSERVATION PHILOSOPHY

The cultural resource of the Mehendipur Balaji Temple Complex will be presented as a partial ruin and interventions will only be made to extend the life of its architectural fabric. Only a minimum amount of restoration and reconstruction will occur and then and only then when there is an absolute minimum of speculation about original appearances, builders intentions etc. All significant conservation decisions will be made with the consensus of the team. Following measures will be adopted for conservation of the temple

- All conservation interventions will be designed and executed so as to be reversible in the event that some change to the intervention is desirable at some future date.
- Use of high tech conservation solutions will be kept to an absolute minimum.
- Complete documentation of “as found “conditions and all interventions will be thoroughly compiled and indexed.

- The time worn qualities of the site will be respected and preserved as much as possible only a minimum amount of stone cleaning will be performed. Where new interventions are necessary the modern interventions will be discernable only upon close examination.
- The cultural resource will not be viewed in isolation as an artefact but within its larger natural and cultural environment. Interventions will be decided based on the physical condition of the site as well as the extended needs of the community.
- Below ground buried archaeological context will not be disturbed.
- Architectural conservation is a team effort involving historians, architects, craftsmen and administrators who need to work in close consonance for the success of the project.

Following definitions are taken from the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance Burra Charter (1994).

Fabric means all physical material of the place.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may, according to its circumstance, include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction and it should be treated accordingly.

Restoration means returning the existing fabric of a site to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the addition of new material.

Reconstruction means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric. This is not to be confused with either re-creation or conjectural reconstruction, which are outside the scope of the Charter.

Adaptation means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

Compatible use means a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

6.3.2 TYPES OF CONSERVATION INTERVENTIONS:

The following are the basic terminologies and definitions of the proposed conservation works.

a) Anastylosis

The process of reconstructing a collapsed structure, or the careful dismantling and rebuilding of a structure using modern technology. Anastylosis, or reconstruction, is dependent upon craftsmen experienced in stone construction and upon the knowledge and skills of the conservation team.

b) Emergency Structural Stabilization

Stabilization refers to minimal repair and conservation, avoiding the use of visible new materials when possible.

c) Consolidation

Consolidation refers to minimal strengthening and supporting of structures and building fabrics which are about to fail. Generally it implies the use of new material. The term consolidation can be applied to the conservation of a specific material such as stucco or stone, or to work on a larger scale such as structural consolidation.

d) Restoration

The term restoration usually implies returning a building or site to what is understood to be its earlier or original appearance. Restoration often implies major intervention to the surviving architectural fabric of a structure, in order to recreate original finishes and appearances. The quality of a restoration is usually critically dependent upon a thorough understanding of a monument through detailed historical research and both above- and below-ground archaeological investigation.

6.4 CONSERVATION POLICIES

Key policies should involve regular inspection, timely maintenance and appropriate repair and include.

a) Policies for information, recording and research

To promote understanding of proposed site through developing existing knowledge, further recording and research, and making knowledge available in an accessible form, in order to ensure their preservation.

b) Policies for Protection

To place the conservation of the proposed site, and the protection of setting at the heart of future planning and management.

c) Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Buried)

Ensure that the sub-surface archaeology is disturbed as little as possible so that it can be preserved intact. Non-invasive archeological recording of the extent of the buried archaeology needs to be employed to understand the exact extent of submerged archaeology of the proposed site.

d) Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Standing)

Ensure the protection of the standing walls through the preservation and improvement of their settings. No new development should be allowed within the complex, before the preparation of a holistic conservation and development plan, which not only preserves what is significant about the site but indicates the future development in consonance of that significance.

e) 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

1. To ensure regular and effective programmes of structural maintenance, with planned monitoring, inspection, conservation and repair.
2. Monitor and investigate cracks and failures
3. Investigate the need for localised stone repair/fixing
4. Remove tree and shrub growth, and discourage regrowth, and vegetational growth.

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.

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

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. 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.

Minimum intervention and disruption to the historic fabric of the temple complex including the core and facework is considered good conservation practice. However, the overall stability of the ancillary structures and safety to the public and those working on the structures should always be considered.

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

The sampling of existing mortar is generally used to form the basis of the specification of mortar for repointing and repairs. The existing mortar mix is likely to be very variable in content/properties, so sampling needs to be carried out in a number of locations and positions along the Walls, to be useful.

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 vegetational growth and water ingress. Other factors, such as visibility and significance should also determine the priority of repairs.

6.4.1 OTHER POLICIES

a) 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.

b) 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.

c) 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.

d) 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.

e) Monitoring

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

f) 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 complex.

6.5 GUIDELINES FOR CONSERVATION INTERVENTION IN HISTORIC BUILDING(S) & SITE(S)

The following guidelines are mandatory to be followed by the implementing organization for preservation and reuse of the historic buildings:

a) The conservation work to be undertaken at the Mehandipur Balaji Temple is to be as per parameters of nationally and internationally accepted conservation principles.
b) Historically/ traditionally building techniques are recommended to be followed in execution of the works.
c) Structural system: Recognizing the decay inherent in the structural system of the historic building, especially where there are visible signs of cracking, deflection or failure. Undertaking stabilization and repair of weakened structural members and systems and replacing structural members only when necessary.
d) Building exterior feature: Retaining original masonry and mortar without application of any surface treatment.

e) Re-pointing only those mortar joints where there is evidence of moisture problem, decay and inappropriate intervention.
f) Duplicating the original mortar in composition, colour and texture.
g) Duplicating the original mortar in joint size, method of application and joint profile.
h) Cleaning masonry only when necessary to halt deterioration or remove graffiti and stains and always the gentlest method possible, such as low pressure water and soft natural bristle brushes.
i) Repairing or replacing, where necessary, deteriorated material with new material that duplicates the original as closely as possible in colour, texture and composition.
j) Removal of moulds, lichens and algae carefully by mechanical means through the use of nylon brushes only.
k) Replacing missing significant architectural features such as cornices, brackets, railings and retaining the original with early colour and texture of masonry surface, including early signage, wherever possible.
l) Retaining and repairing window and door opening, frames, sash, glass, hardware, shutters where they contribute to the character of the building.
m) Repairing or replacing where necessary, deteriorated architectural features of wood, terracotta, glazed tiles etc.
n) Discovering the historic paint colours and finishes of the structure and repainting with those colours to illustrate the distinctive character of the property.
o) Building interior features: Retaining original material, architectural features, hardware, whenever possible, such as stairs, cornices, doors panelling floorings, finishes etc.
p) Repairing or replacing, wherever necessary deteriorated material with new material that duplicates the old as closely as possible in colour, texture and composition.
q) Retaining the original plaster, whenever possible.
r) Consolidating original plaster where it is found that the original plaster is weak and separating from the base. The grout if used should be of the original composition.
s) Discovering and retaining original paint colours and other decorative motifs or, where necessary, replacing them with colour and decorative motifs based on the original.
t) Retaining the basic plan of the building, the relationship and size of rooms, corridors and other spaces.
u) Keeping new additions and adjacent new construction to a minimum, making them compatible in scale, building materials and texture.
v) Designing new work to be compatible in materials, size, colour and texture with the earlier building and the area.
w) Installing necessary mechanical and electrical systems in areas and spaces that will require the least possible alteration to the structural integrity and physical appearance of the building.
x) Protecting architectural details and features that contribute to the character of the building.

Chapter 7 – Development Strategy and Future Proposals

7.1 DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The development proposals will seek to avoid and minimize negative impacts on the physical environment and respect the cultural landscape and community. The planning process will include mapping and zoning of sites and destinations to ensure the protection of natural and cultural assets. Through, Land Use Planning land for infrastructure (physical as well as social) and commercial activities, public & semi-public facilities including dharamshalas etc. will be allocated. The participatory processes will underpin this approach and ensure developments are in holistic manner. Institutional strengthening measures with role and responsibility for various organisations are also envisaged for the implementation of the proposed planning concepts and processes.

- Ensure integrated master and tourism development planning.
- Plan and develop tourism infrastructure with a view to ensure wider distribution of tourism benefits.
- Foster development of town and tourism by encouraging community participation.
- Promote higher standards of natural and cultural heritage management for conservation and tourism purposes.
- Enhance measures to manage the negative social impacts of religious/pilgrim tourism.
- Identify and address impediments to travel to and within the settlement areas and temple complex.

Priority Actions

- Promote tourism investment processes that embrace responsible tourism development guidelines. Establish more tourism and hospitality training facilities with development of information centers and promote visitor safety.
- Integrate tourism as an important component of the town economy.
- Collect and monitor consistent and robust visitor/tourism data and statistics.
- Establish a comprehensive accommodation rating system.
- Enable and support community for development of tourism activities: infrastructure & related facilities.
- Provide tourism awareness training to local communities and increase community participation.

Safety and Security: Safety and security of the visitors is one of the important components during the planning and management process. This can be achieved through deploying police staff 24 hours in the temple complex and in the town.

Duration of Stay

Duration of stay of the visitors is one of the most important determinants for designing and planning for tourism infrastructure. On the basis of the discussions conducted, tourists can be classified into following categories, depending on the duration of their visit.

Likely stay of 1 day (Category 1): This is typically intra region visitors or visitors from nearby cities.

Likely stay of 1 day and night (Category 2): This is a typical section of visitors who travel during the weekend or during fairs, events etc. and stay overnight for pooja and prasad, jal vitran etc.

Tourist Management Centre: During the land use planning process for the horizon year and keeping in view the projected floating population, nodal/management centre/ points have been designated near temple complex i) Existing school opposite to temple and ii) at the junction of Balaji and Udaipura Road to tackle the problems of movement pattern near the temple environs. Presence of tourist amenities with registration/token counters, brochures, communication facility in the form of STD, fax machine, along with necessary lighting arrangements, drinking water facility, public toilet (ladies & gents), sitting areas etc. The centre should also be able to expand and accommodate additional tourist superstructure.Management Centre was selected on the basis of the following parameters:

- Easy and proper accessibility from parking areas, bus stand.
- Distance from the temple complex and avoiding conflict of vehicular & pedestrian zones.

Entry points and presence of Nodal Points & Hubs: The proposals focus on development of basic tourist infrastructure, connectivity between the existing tourism sites in town and creation of facilities to cater the needs of projected flow of tourist traffic. The tourist facility centres have been provided at each entry point towards the temple. The facility centres comprise of the kiosks selling prasad items, cloak rooms, sitting areas, sanitation & public convenience, necessary lighting facilities as well as wash basins, cafeteria /wayside amenities having different types of food/snacks etc.

7.2 POPULATION PROJECTION

Population projection is a scientific attempt to glance into the future population scenario, conditioned by making certain assumptions, using data relating to the past available at that point of time. The assumptions used and their probability of adhering in future, forms a critical input in this mathematical effort. Thus, the projections are based on the assumption that the past trends will continue in the future. The development of a particular city, town or a region depends upon natural, physical and socio-economic factors. Among these factors the population assumes significance in determining the future pattern of progress and development. The population has been projected up to the year 2040 by using the three methods:

- Arithmetic Increase Method ($P_n = P_0+ni$)
- Geometric Increase Method ($P_n=P_0+(1+r/100)_n$)
- Incremental Growth Method ($P_n= P_0+(I+I.I.)n$)

Table 10: Population Projection

Year	Population	Increase	Decadal Growth
1991	2714	-	-
2001	3214	500	18.42
2011	5113	1899	59.09
2021	7554	2441	47.75
2031	11161	3607	47.75

2040	15859	4698	42.09

Source: Census of India, projections

According to the population projections, the population is expected to increase by 4698 persons from 2011to 2040. The population is expected to be around 7554 by the year 2021 and 15859 by the year 2040.

7.2.1 FLOATING POPULATION

Table 11: Floating Population

Period	2015			2025	2035	2040
	Tourists per day	Duration (No. of Days)	Total		Pop.	Pop.
Peak Period (Navratra and Vijaya Dashmi, Mahavir Jayanti 12+12+6=30)	50000	30	1500000	1650000	1815000	1905750
Saturday & Sunday	6000	96	576000	633600	696960	731808
Normal Days	2000	239	478000	525800	578380	607299

The tourist's inflow is categorised into peak period, normal days and inflow on Saturday and Sunday. As per the projections, the floating population has been calculated for the horizon year 2040 and the daily peak tourist flow comes out to be 63525 and during normal days the inflow is 2541. The tourist facilities, management centre and other facilities have been proposed at various locations.

7.3 PROPOSED LAND USE: 2040

The total proposed area for development is 165.6 hectares with land uses defined for various activities. The RUDPFI guidelines have been referred for the distribution of the land uses.

Table 12: Proposed Land Use Distribution

S.No.	Land Use	Proposed Area (hectare)	Percentage to Total Area
1	**Residential**	32.37	19.54
2	**Commercial**	7.87	4.75
3	**Public & Semi-Public**	42.38	25.59
3.1	Hospital	1.54	
3.1	Community Centre/Dharmshala/Yatri Niwas	27.83	
3.1	Other Uses	5.62	
3.1	Tourist Facility	7.38	
4	**Recreational**	31.72	19.15
4.1	Parks/open spaces/green areas		
5	**Public Utility**	15.53	9.38

6	**Transportation**	35.75	21.59
6.1	E-Rickshaw Parking	5.27	3.18
6.2	Parking	13.72	8.29
6.3	Roads	16.76	10.12
	Total Area	**165.62**	100.00

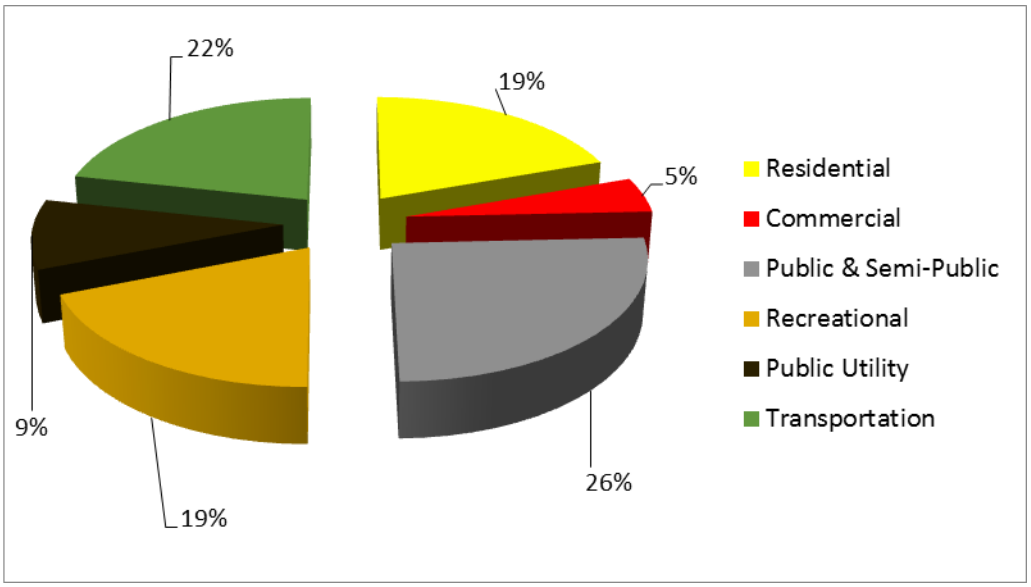


Figure 71: Proposed Land Use Distribution

7.3.1 Residential

As already discussed, planning area comprises of part of Mena Seemla, Gehrauli, Udaipura and Mehandipur villages, the residential/abadi areas are not within the planning area. The planning majorly comprises of the dharamshalas, commercial areas, public semi-public uses as can be seen in existing land use distribution also. Keeping in view the potential growth factors and topographic features, future residential development has not been proposed within planning boundary. As drainage is one of the major concerns in the planning area, the future development will add to the drainage load in the existing catchment areas. Hence, no areas under residential land use and the area is 32.37 hectares.

7.3.2 Commercial

The existing commercial development is unorganised and majorly along the roads. Thus, the new commercial development has been proposed along the Balaji road towards Balaji Morh. These commercial areas will also serve the local population of the adjoining villages of Udaipura, Meena Seemla, Parli along with

Figure 72: Conceptual layout of kiosks in tourist facility area

the tourists coming to the town. In addition to this, organised kiosks/stalls for prasad items etc. have also been proposed at tourist facility centres. The area proposed under this use is 7.87 hectares which is 4.75% of the total area.

7.3.3 Public –Semi Public Facilities

The public semi-public land use comprises of tourist facility areas, hospital, temples, dharamshalas/yatri niwas with total area of 42.38 hectares. It comprises of facilities for the local people as well as tourists coming to the town. With the focus of developing the religious tourism potential of the planning area the objective is:

- To provide necessary infrastructure to redefine the economic and tourism development opportunities.
- To improve quality of life by improving the physical and social infrastructure.

As the town has a religious tourism potential, thus upgradation of infrastructure facilities, improving the lighting, pathways, connectivity with the bus stand & parking areas, public conveniences, landscaping, rest areas, first aid facilities (for emergencies like minor accidents/mishaps/ailments), etc. has been proposed. The development of off-site and on-site infrastructure is the major proposal to make the tourists visit convenient and enjoyable. The projects have been identified and prioritized on the basis of stakeholder consultations, emerging issues, current & future demand and supply gaps. The restoration and preservation of heritage components of the town including Teen Pahar Mandir has also been proposed (pathway, gate, benches/shaded areas along the pathway etc.) is also one of the identified projects. The location for community centre/dharamshalas/yatri niwas public has been proposed along the Balaji Road whereas the Tourist management centre and tourist facility areas have been proposed along Balaji Road as well as within the existing developed areas. (Refer Map for Proposed Tourist Facilities) The details of various uses are as under:

- **Tourist management centre:** Tourist management centre/ facility centre has been proposed near existing post office and at the junction of Balaji and Udaipura road. The management centre will comprise of the registration counter, drinking water facility, shoe drop off area, sitting area, food stalls, cloak room etc. The area of the proposed management centres is 0.24 hectares.

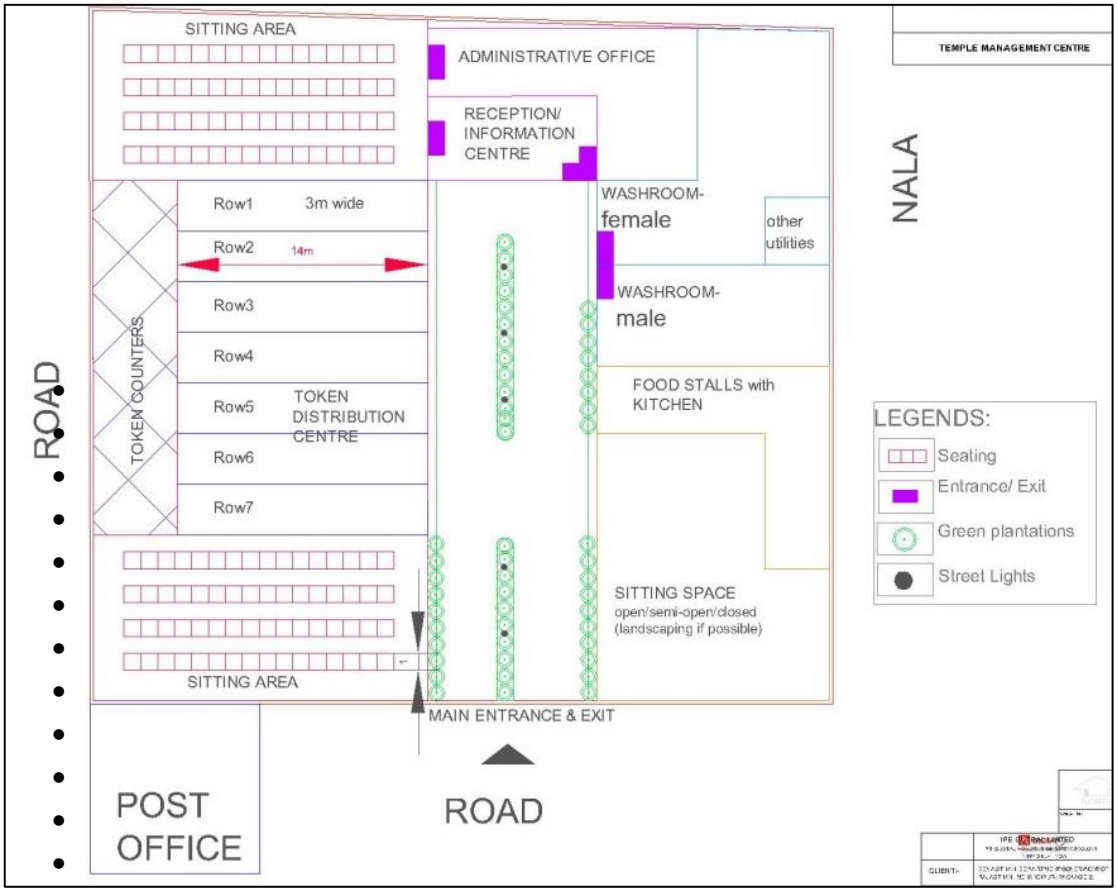


Figure 73: Conceptual layout of Management Centre

- **Tourist Facility Areas:** Located at various places in the planning area, these areas will also act as act as a design feature, thereby making it an interesting experience to move closer towards the temple complex instead of a routine experience of going through the road. The proposed facility areas shall be designed to cater to possible requirements like shops/kiosks for prasad, shoe holding area, movement of visitors during festivals, sitting spaces, toilet facility etc. The total area proposed for tourist facilities is 7.1 hectares with details as under:

Table 13: Details of Tourist Facility Centres

S. No.	Location	Area (hectare)
1.	Near proposed Bus Stand and along Balaji Road	0.73
2.	Opposite to Meen Bhagwan Mandir (along Balaji Road)	0.76
3.	Near Junction of proposed Bypass and Udaipura road	0.31
4.	Along proposed road connecting Balaji and Udaipura Roads	1.14
5.	Near Existing Bus Stand	1.16
6.	Near proposed PU	3.00

S. No.	Location	Area (hectare)
	Total	**7.10**

- During the peak tourist inflow, to meet the infrastructure requirements extra facilities will be provided within the temple environs. For sanitation purposes, temporary toilets will be provided to maintain the hygienic conditions in the area and convenience of the tourist's in the facility areas located at various locations in the planning area. It is envisaged that the dharamshalas/ yatri niwas owners shall work together with the local body/temple trust committee during the peak season for providing the facilities to the tourists. It is suggested that the dharamshalas should provide the drinking water points/coolers outside the compound wall for the tourists. The maintenance of these drinking water points shall be done by the dharamshalas. The safety and security of the visitors is also of prime concern. Permanent police chowki, CCTV camera, security checking points will be located at various locations to avoid any kind of mishap. Fire fighting vehicle will also be proposed.
- **Community centre/dharamshalas/yatri niwas:** The activities have been proposed along Balaji Road till Balaji Morh looking into the drainage catchment areas of the planning area. As already discussed, no future development has been proposed within the existing developed area. The total area under this use is 27.83 hectares (acres).
- **Hospital:** The hospital has been proposed near the existing bus stand along Todabheem road.

  The details of projects identified for development of Tourism Facilities and Temple Complex

Table 14: Project Components: Tourist

S. No.	Proposed Project
1.	Proposed Management Centre at two locations: Mahant ki Rasoi and near temple complex (token counters, waiting areas, drinking water points, public toilets (ladies & gents), shoe holding area and other facilities
2.	Tourist Facility Centre at various locations (kiosks selling prasad items, sitting area, toilets, drinking water facility, information boards, signage's etc.)
3.	Information boards (Both informative and interpretive boards): directional signs, entry & exit, staircase, way to halls, etc.
	Teen Pahar Mandir
4.	Development of paved pathway for Teen Pahar Mandir
5.	Temporary sitting /shaded areas for visitors, viewing points
6.	Toilet Complex, drinking water facility
7.	Signage and information boards
	Temple Complex Level
8.	Designing a systematic movement /queuing system for the pilgrims including the temple halls, with jal sprinkling facility, CCTV, sitting areas, counters etc.
9.	Movement Plan / route from the temple halls linking it with Ganesh Samadhi Sthal
10	Solid Waste Management: Dustbins, collection points at appropriate locations

S. No.	Proposed Project
	in temple hall, stairs, circulation areas
11	Upgradation of existing toilet (back side of temple) and drinking water facilities
12	Counter at entrance, Signage and information boards
13	Development of Samadhi Sthal with provision of waiting area, drinking water points, token counters, landscaping, public toilets, CCTV camera's
14	Improving the connectivity of balaji temple and Samadhi sthal
	Ganesh Samadhi Sthal
15	Provision of toilet, drinking water points, token counter, sitting area etc.
16	Designing of the Samadhi Sthal with movement plan and adding landscaping, pathways, entry and exit gate, visitor's facilities such as toilets, drinking water, garbage collection points, and information center.
17	Modifications to the existing structures should be so done as not to adversely affect the historicity of the temple in consultation with the conservation architect.
18	Operation and Maintenance

7.3.4 Recreational

As per the existing land use of the planning area, it lacks the green spaces and recreational areas. Thus, the proposed land use balances the built up areas along with the recreational green spaces in the planning area. The area proposed is about 31.72 acres which is about 19.75 % of the total area. Parks, recreational areas have been proposed at various locations and are connected with the residential areas for ease and accessibility. As new development is not proposed within the planning boundary so the existing vacant land will also be converted to green spaces/parks.

7.3.5 Public Utilities

The area has been demarcated for the provision of public utilities at two locations as per the topography, accessibility, terrain etc.

A) Water Supply

It has been observed that only 40% of town is covered by water supply system, rest 60% requires extension of piped water supply services. There is one overhead tank near Balaji Temple with capacity of 240 KL. It is being proposed to extend the water supply network to the rest 60% of the study area. The water supply proposal will also be designed for the future planned areas.

B) Sewerage

Analyzing the current situation it has been proposed to cover all the residential, commercial and public/ semi-public buildings with a comprehensive sewerage network. The study area as a whole has been considered as a single zone for planning and lying of sewerage network considering local topography and road height. A single Sewerage Treatment Plant has been proposed for the area. As large floating population visits the area (which is more than the residential population), therefore sewerage network with characteristic feature of main trunk line and sub trunk line has been proposed. Treated effluent from the Sewerage

Treatment Plan will be discharged in the cNl/ river or will be used for agricultural purposes as per decision of the Nagar Panchayat/ State Government.

Design Criteria

Design periods of various components

Design Periods adopted for various components is discussed below:-

Table 15: Design Periods for Various Components

Component	Design Period (Years)	Provisions in Scheme
Land	30	Provided for 30 years
Sewerage Net-Work, Pumping Stations, Rising Mains, Effluent Disposal System.	30	Provided for 30 years requirements
E/M Works	15	Provided for 15 years
Sewage Treatment Plant	30	Provided for 10 years but land requirements

Per Capita Sewage Flow:

It is taken as 108 lpcd on the basis of 135 lpcd water supply with 0.80 interception factor.

Peak Factor:

As per CPHEEO manual the following peak factors have been adopted while designing the sewerage system.

Table 16: Peak Factor

Contributory Population	Peak Factor
Upto 20,000	3.00
20,000 to 50,000	2.50
50,000 to 7,50,000	2.25
Above 7,50,000	2.00

Effluent Standards:

Prescribed by NRCD, Ministry of Environment, and Government of India:

Table 17: Effluent Standards (NRCD)

Parameters	Units	Effluent Standards for discharge into water bodies		Effluent Standards for discharge on land
		Existing Standards	Standards Revised on 3.2.10	
pH		5.5-9.0		
BOD	mg/l	30	20	100
TSS	mg/l	50	30	200

Faecal coli forms	MPN/100 ml	Desirable– 1,000 Permissible– 10,000		Desirable – 1,000 Permissible – 10,000

Interception Factor (IF):

As discussed above the water supply will soon reach the desired level in the town having ample water supply with generation of considerable spent water but in absence of comprehensive sewerage system, people depend on septic tanks type latrines.

Ground Water Infiltration:

Estimate of flow in sanitary sewers may include certain flows due to infiltration of ground water through joints. Since the sewers are designed for peak discharges, allowance for ground water infiltration for the worst condition in the area should be made. It is expected that by employing mechanical means in the construction and laying of sewer lines with rubber joints and also plastering manholes on outside surfaces, the infiltration rate shall be low. For sewerage design the minimum infiltration rate of 500 litres / km / day or 500 lpd/manhole has been considered. The estimates for ground water infiltration (as per CPHEEO) for sewers laid below ground water table are as follows:

Table 18: Minimum and Maximum Infiltration Rate

Unit	Minimum	Maximum
Litres/Ha.d	5000	50000
Litres/km.d	500	5000
Lpd/manhole	250	500

Sewers: Layouts of Sewerage mains or sub-mains should be prepared maintaining shortest flow distances with laterals proposed. Gravity flows is preferred over pumping mains.

- Sewers designed crown matching crown.
- Manning's equation for flows in open channels shall be used for working out velocities.

  $V = (1/n) R^{⅔} S^{½}$

  Where:

  n = Kutter'scoefficient (considered 0.011 for RCC Pipes) R = Hydraulic Radius {Area (A) / Wetted Perimeter (P)} S = Slope
- Maximum velocity is taken as 3.0 m/sec, while it is aimed to achieve self-cleansing velocities 0.6 m/s as provided in guide lines. However where velocities are lesser due to lesser population (consequently thin flows), frequent flushing of sewers is proposed.
- The minimum size of sewer is proposed as 200 mm because of ease in maintenance, and is less prone to choking than 150 mm pipes.
- Concrete bedding is provided below sewers to safeguard them against possible settlement- -as per the guide lines suggested in the Manual on Sewerage & Sewage Treatment of CPHEEO.

- Provision has been for house connections from the property lines up to the sewers including cutting and reinstatement of roads.
- Suitable sewage cess / tariff / tax and sewer connection fee may be imposed on the beneficiaries to recover at least the O&M cost of the project to start with.
- However, full cost recovery at the earliest is aimed.
- Design criteria as stipulated in CPHEEO Manual is followed in general.

Sewage Pumping Stations: Design of pumping stations should take into consideration the lean, average and peak flows. Pumping configuration should be appropriate for effective pumping of sewage in any of these flow conditions.

Hydraulic Retention Time shall be taken as 3.75 minutes of design peak flow for design of sump. Pump should be designed on self-priming mode.

To ensure constant running of pumping stations, diesel operated generating sets may be proposed at each pumping station, if dedicated feeder line is not available.

Rising Mains: Most economical size of rising main is to be determined by comparing the capitalized cost of different pipe sizes. However, the size of pipe selected should be such that self-cleansing velocity i.e. 0.6 m/s is attained at least during peak hours. DI K7/ K9 pipes are provided for pressure mains. The minimum size restrictions are sufficient to accommodate minor flow variations as 90-95% of the sewers in the town would be of minimum size of 200 MM. The design of the Water Supply system will be given in DPR.

c) Drainage

On the basis of the elevation of roads and flow the town has been divided into five zones which is shown in the attached map. Since the catchment area is so large in front of the

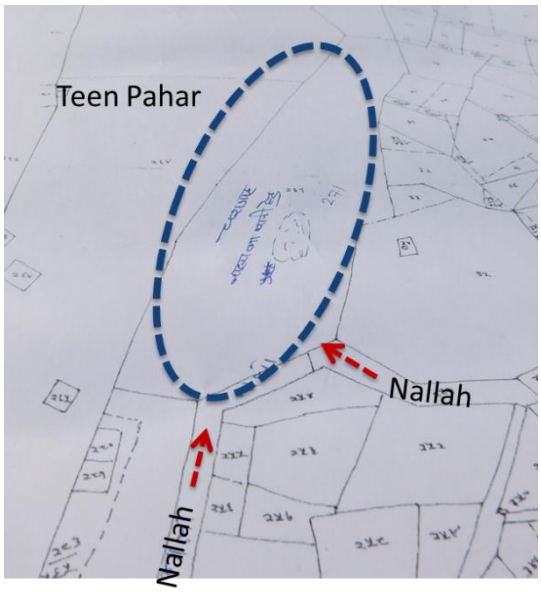


Figure 74: Existing Nallah

Figure 75: Proposed Site for Drainage Disposal, Pond Development and Sewerage Treatment Plant (Khasra No. 271)

e proposed a box type drain along the road length 200 m in almost entire width so as to avoid the water scattering and entering the temple.
Additionally measures have been adopted to reduce the velocity afflux. Although there sre existing bund walls constructed along the hills to reduce the velocity but, in order to further reduce the velocity afflux construction of additional bunding wall and more plantation is being proposed.

A sub-divided drainage system is being proposed, which means that a study area will be sub-divided into any number of irregular sub catchments to best capture the effect that spatial variability in topography, drainage pathways, land cover, and soil characteristics have on runoff generation. An idealized sub catchment is conceptualized as a rectangular surface that has a uniform slope and a width that drains to a single outlet channel. Each sub catchment can be further divided into three subareas: an impervious area with depression (detention) storage, an impervious area without depression storage and a pervious area with depression storage. Only the latter area allows for rainfall losses due to infiltration into the soil. The detailed drainage design with calculations is enclosed with the report.

Water yield and runoff calculation:

The runoff calculation and water yield of each zone has been calculated considering the rainfall data of Rajasthan Water Resource Department. Since the land has fine textured soil which is yellowish to dark brown loamy soil dominantly, generally suitable for all type of crops, we have considered the runoff coefficient as 0.9 and accordingly the water yield has been calculated which is = depth of rainfall x area of catchment x runoff coefficient. The design of the Drainage system has been enclosed with the report and the further detailing will be explained in DPR. The detailed Drainage Design and System is given at **Annexure 1**.

7.3.6 Transportation

Transportation is one of the critical areas for the planning area, the objective is:

- To lay an efficient transport structure for the town that facilitates the local population as well as floating population.
- To improve mobility of goods and people.

As already discussed, the important roads running across the study area caters to both the tourists and local population. Thus, there is a need for effective road network to decongest and propose the road network. There is a need for widening of Udaipura Road, Todabheem road, NH-11 Bypass along with the improvement of the major junctions to smoothen both the pedestrian and vehicular movement. The proposed map shows the movement pattern along with location of parking areas, bu stand etc.

Proposed Bypass: As the Balaji road is the only road connecting the two parts of the town, an alternative by pass has also been proposed to decongest the existing road and ease the movement in front of the temple complex. The proposal for bypass was also suggested during various discussions and surveys conducted during the planning exercise. The following proposed project components can help in achieving in safe and reliable accessibility to all tourists and local areas.

Parking: The parking areas have been designated on approach/ important roads leading to the temple complex. The parking areas have been proposed along Balaji Road, proposed by pass, near existing and proposed bus stand and other important junctions. The proposed parking areas will have a token facility system. It has been proposed that the vehicles shall not be allowed to go beyond the parking areas. The area within the radius of 250-300m of temple is proposed as no vehicular zone. Further, E-rickshaws have been proposed near the parking lots which can be used to reach the temple complex. The parking areas are connected to the tourist facility areas and e-rickshaw stands. The paved pathways have been proposed for the easy movement of pedestrains and e-rickshaws. It will help in the easy movement and also be used by senior citizens and differently abled persons. The parking lots will have toiletfacility, sitting areas, CCTV, loud speakers, information boards for the safety and security of the tourists. The plantation along with landscaping is also proposed in the parking areas.

E-rickshaw Stand: E-rickshaw movement is proposed within the temple environs for the safe movement of the people and tourists. The e-rickshaw stands have been proposed along with the parking lots in the proposed land use plan with the ease of accessibility and connectivity.

Bus Stand: Bus Stand has been proposed along Balaji Road as it is directly connected to temple and will also serve the adjoining villages. The need for the Bus Stand was also highlighted during stakeholder consultations and discusions. The bus stand will have space for parking of private buses also. The existing bus stand along Todabheem Road will also be upgraded with the provision of public conveniences, counters, etc.

Table 19: Proposed Projects: Transportation

S. No.	Proposed Project
1.	Widening of Existing Roads: Balaji Temple Road, Udaipura Road, NH-11 Bypass road, Todabheem road
2.	Proposed Roads
i.	Proposed Bypass connecting Balaji Temple Road to Udaipura Road further to Todabheem road passing through the back side of the temple
ii.	Proposed road from Balaji Road (near Sanskrit College to proposed bypass)
iii.	Other roads as per proposed land use plan connecting to various uses
3.	Upgradation of existing Bus Stand on Todabheem Road (bus bays, waiting areas, computerized ticket counters, information centres, toilets (ladies & gents), drinking water facility and kiosks)
4.	Construction of New Bus Stand along Balaji Temple Road ((bus bays, waiting areas, computerized ticket counters, information centres, toilets (ladies & gents), drinking water facility and kiosks)
5.	Development of Parking Areas with facilities at various locations
i.	Near Proposed Bus Stand (3.2ha)
ii.	junction of proposed by pass and Udaipur road (1.69ha)
iii.	near existing bus stand (3.32 ha)
iv.	near proposed PU (3.36ha)
6.	E-rickshaws for internal transportation along with the parking areas
7.	Pedestrianisation of existing roads near temple complex (within 250-300m radius, concrete blocks or stone paving), street furniture
8.	Street Lighting along the roads, high mast pole near the temple junction
9.	Paved pathways and footpath on various roads: Balaji Temple Road, Road in

	front of the temple complex
10.	Entry Gate: Balaji Temple Road and NH-11 By pass road

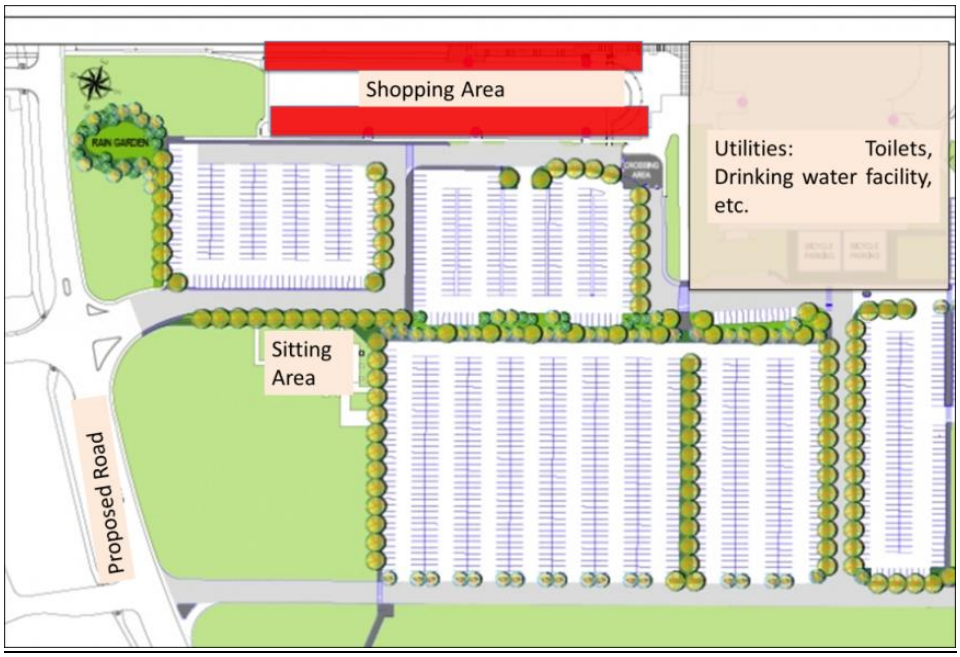


Figure 76: Conceptual layout for parking areas

Figure 77: Conceptual layout of the Paved Pathways

7.4 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Preparation of a Development Plan for the planning area is a first step towards improving standard of living in the area by providing necessary infrastructure facilities and services. To reap the benefits of the master plan it is required to take effective measures. Most of the plans do not fail because they do not address the problem areas but, because efforts have not been made for effective implementation of the projects and schemes.

For effective development, it is imperative to address the issues and problems that occur in the implementation of the master plan. Transparent information flow and an integrated information system related to land, pricing, resources, etc. is critical for implementing and measuring effective programmes. Additionally, coordination between all the government

departments and participation of citizens are necessary conditions for successful implementation of a plan and achieve what Master Plan strives for i.e. better living environment, improved standard of living and economic growth of the planning area.

7.4.1 PROPOSED STRUCTURE

Village Panchayat/ Local Body will prepare detailed plans for effective implementation of the Development Plan with the help of the concerned departments Sectoral plans to be prepared by respective departments includes – water supply, solid waste management, sewerage and drainage, transportation, tourism development infrastructure and road development. Village panchayat will also be responsible for preparation of annual and five year plans which will be prepared in consultation with the Department. These plans will be prepared as per the provisions mentioned in the approved Development Plan. Additionally, village panchayat/ local body will also be responsible for implementation of these plans.

7.4.2 CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Active participation of citizens is an important pre requisite to achieve aim of the Development Plan and also for successful implementation of the plan. Well aware and sensitized citizens can help in building a competent environment and help the city/ town to be able to compete with nearby urban areas. Therefore it is required that citizens play an active role in implementation of the projects and schemes as prescribed in the master plan.

7.4.3 LAND USE

Land use has been decided based on the availability of government land, vacant and developable land, future growth direction etc. Efforts have been made to include the approvals (for land development) given prior to preparation of Development Plan while preparation of the plan.

All the natural features (river, nallah, ponds, lakes, flood prone areas, low lying areas etc.) of the planning area have been included in the master plan maps and assessment of the current condition of these features has been done based upon the modern technology available. In case condition of any feature could not be determined, in such case their current condition will be considered as mentioned in the revenue records. Any kind of development activity will not be proposed in these water bodies even if they have dried up. All the activities will be finalized by the Chief Executive officer of the village panchayat/ local area before implementation.

Land will be allocated for construction of proposed public facilities – health centres, schools, colleges, parks, playgrounds, parking facilities, roads etc.

7.5 CONCLUSION

The Development Plan consists of coordinated plans of settlements, major streets, transportation facilities, parks, recreation, educational and other facilities like market, shops, trading centers and industrial areas, all arranged in such a way that they would function most efficiently and economically and also at the same time enhance the beauty of the urban area. An optimum development of the village is possible with the support of efficient infrastructure. The existing master plans of Mehandipur provide a good idea about the future perspective, vision and the zoning regulation for the planning area. The proposals

have been worked out for the horizon year 2040 and keeping in view the tourist potential of the planning area.

The Development Plan for 2040 provides a roadmap for future development. It provides an assessment of existing features, facilities, problem areas and identifies desirable future planning initiatives and stipulates the potential of tourism as a future growth booster. It serves as a visionary documents that consist of coordinating plans of different urban activity sector. The main objective is to achieve a balanced growth and to avoid haphazard development in the town.

Chapter 8: Risk Preparedness Plan

8.1 INTRODUCTION

India is a country of many religions, faiths, festivals and events. Different regions, religions and faiths have their own ways of celebrating their festivals. Generally these celebrations end up becoming an event of mass gathering. In addition to these occasional religious events, religious places often also serve as places of tourist attraction, resulting in increased number of people visiting these places. With the number of tourists and pilgrims, the chances of risk of man- made disasters increases. Therefore it becomes imperative for the government/ administration to get involved and make arrangements to keep the events as smooth as possible. They need to prepare themselves according to all aspects of Disaster Management, mass casualty management, media relations, security of people, care for vulnerable groups etc.

Mehandipur Balaji is primarily known for the famous Shi Balaji Temple and is believed to cure people possessed with evil spirits. Though the temple experience steady flow of people all round the year, the village experiences maximum devotees/ tourist inflow on Tuesday, weekends, Hanuman Jayanti, Holi and Navratras. The temple becomes overcrowded and may lead to man-made disasters such as stampede. Therefore, a planned approach to avert such disasters shall be prepared for the planning area/Mehandipur. The detailed approach be prepared as per the guidelines issued by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) – Managing Crowd at Events and Venues of mass gathering, 2014.

UNDERSTANDING VISITORS

An important aspect of planning for events include understanding the visitors, various stakeholders and their needs, crowd management strategy, risk analysis and preparedness, safety and security measures etc.

In order to prepare a robust crowd management mechanism, an attempt will be made to understand the visitors and various stakeholders associated with the organization of events at the temple of Mehandipur. Based on the location of the event and from prior knowledge and experience, attempt will be made to determine the type of crowd expected and their estimated number. Additionally efforts will be made to gather information about motive of the various visitors and unwanted visitors (theft, disruption, terror etc.)

8.2 PLANNING FOR CROWD MANAGEMENT STRATEGY AND ARRANGEMENTS

The strategy has been designed for crowd management at various levels - during arrival of the crowd, while the devotees are inside the temple complex, during the aarti/ other events at the venue and during departure. The various elements of crowd management strategy are: a) Capacity Planning b) Understanding Crowd Behaviour c) Crowd Control d) Stakeholder Approach.

i. Capacity Planning

Mehandipur being a religious place attracts thousands of devotees every year and thus have high probability of crowd disasters. It has been observed that it is absolutely necessary to

develop infrastructure for Crowd Management in Mehandipur as each year an increase in number of devotees has been observed.

It has been proposed to build staging points at various locations to avoid overcrowding near the temple, these points will include – all entry nodes to the town, connecting nodes to the temple where visitors are bound to pass. Each staging point will have tourist facilities for rest, food, water, public toilets. An effective way of counting/ monitoring visitors passing through a staging point shall be installed to regulate the flow. The proposed tourist facility areas shall act as staging points along Balaji Road and within the existing developed area.

ii. Understanding the Crowd Behavior

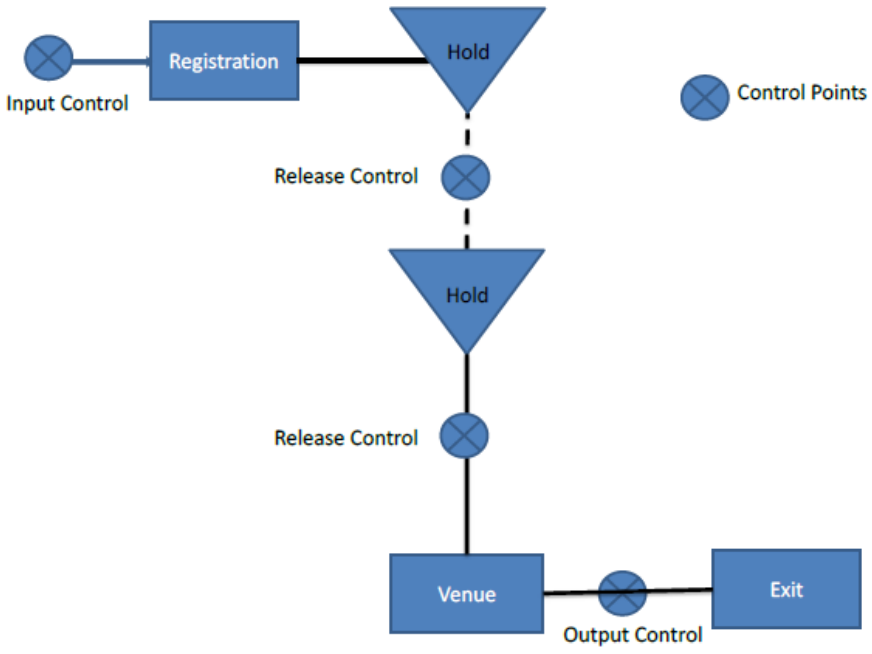
Understanding visitor behaviour is an important aspect while planning for managing crowds at temple complex. It is because individual behavior in the crowd is sometimes influenced by the behavior by the behavior of others. The unlawful action of few people can result in large numbers excessive wait outside and inside the temple complex, may result in few devotees climb the fence which could lead to a others following them causing overcrowding and stampede. Therefore, in order to identify any such incidence it has been proposed to install CCTV cameras within the temple premises, tourist management centres, tourist facility areas, Ganesh Samadhi Sthal. For the safety and security, permanent police chowki, police staff, shall be permanently deployed and personnel will keep an eye over the crowd from the control room. Immediate action will be taken against the miscreants with firmness. Efforts will be made to avoid any undue attention from other devotees.

iii. Crowd Control

Crowd control measures will include managing demand-supply gap through:

a) Controlling the crowd inflow
b) Regulating the crowd within the temple premises
c) Controlling the outflow (if required)

The same has been represented by the diagram below



Sometimes,

especially during weekends, Tuesdays and festivals demand outstrips supply, leading to overcrowding. Therefore, to avoid such situation a Token System is being proposed to regulate number of people entering the temple at a given point of time. Management Centres have been proposed at two locations near Post Office and at the junction of Balaji and Udaipura Roads with registration centres. Devotees will be required to take a token allowing them to enter the temple only at the time mentioned in the token. This will not only help in reducing the number of people entering the temple complex but will also reduce the time taken for darshan. The tourist facility areas will cater as hold points before reaching the Balaji Temple.

Additionally, separate gates for entry and exit from the temple complex have been proposed. Emergency gates will also be in place in case of some emergency situation like stampede or health issue.

iv. Stakeholder approach

Temple trust/ Organizing Agency will think upon crowd control measures and will encourage community stakeholders to take ownership in events for unity of purpose, faster decision/ response, better coordination etc. A Unified Control System may be developed. The system brings the agencies with different functional authorities, roles and responsibilities to work together effectively without affecting individual accountability.

8.3 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND DISSEMINATION

Communicating with the devotees/ tourists visiting the temple town and providing them with right information is critical in managing crowds at various events. In absence of necessary information, people may panic, change their direction leading to undesired flow, undesired behavior. While absence or poor information management can be a cause of overcrowding, appropriate information and its dissemination can be useful in crowd management. The following will be ensured to make available necessary information to the devotees:

i. A proper briefing by the temple trust/ organizing agency will be published in the local print media to inform the general public about the kind of arrangements, facilities and emergency contacts.
ii. An advisory will also be published about the Do's and Don'ts at the event/ temple premises for smooth movement of crowd.
iii. Route maps with entry/ exit gates, emergency exits, staging points, location of emergency services will be made available.
iv. Emergency contact numbers will be displayed at various locations. Additionally, posters with emergency contacts will be pasted in various locations such as dharamshalas, shops etc.
v. Public Announcement (PA) system will be used for sharing information with the devotees visiting the temple.
vi. Train/ bus timetables will be displayed at various locations and in local dailies.
vii. Putting up of information very close to the entry/ exit gates will be avoided as information seekers are likely to block the movement of other devotees.

viii. Proper signage disseminating information will be placed at various locations management centres, tourist facility areas etc.
ix. Information on temporary road closures, parking restrictions to regulate traffic flow will also be made available.

8.4 SAFETY AND SECURITY MEASURES

Following safety measures will be followed to avoid any mishap or disaster:

i. Watch towers will be placed at various locations.
ii. CCTV monitoring of the entire complex and neighbouring areas.
iii. Barricading at all the vehicle restriction points (as given in proposed circulation pattern) based on crowd pattern
iv. Communication channels such as Public Announcement (PA) system to disseminate important message/ information to the crowd.
v. Ensure the temple premises and surrounding areas are well lit during the night.
vi. Ensure that exit doors are not barricaded, blocked or otherwise inaccessible.

8.5 FACILITIES AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Immediate medical attention can save many lives. Keeping this in mind it has been proposed to ensure availability of trained medical staff, first aid kits, adequate stretchers/ wheelchairs, lifesaving medicines, ambulance etc.

As per the supplement to the national Guide on "Managing Crowd at Events/Venues of Mass Gathering" by NDMA, the site plan should include the location and details of the following:

i. **Transportation Hubs including Parking lots:** As discussed, parking lots have been proposed along major roads serving the Balaji temple. The bus stands have also been indicated along Todabheem and balaji Temple road with all facilities. These facilities also marked in proposed circulation system map of Mehandipur.
ii. **Rest area/places:** The rest areas have been proposed at all the Tourist Facility areas as shown in proposed Tourist Facility Map.

Information Kiosks, Places of interest at the venue, Phone booth: The information kiosks, phone booth along with the registration token centre have been proposed at tourism management centre proposed two locations i) Near junction of Temple and Udaipura road ii) near post office,Mahant ki rasaoi in Tourist Management Centre. Teen Pahar Mandir is another ineterst area in Mehandipur, location along with connectivity details shall be provided at the tourism management centre.

Meeting points

Entry and exit points at event venue: The temple movement plan shows the entry, exit points to the temple complex including the emergency points, staircase location etc.

Water outlets, Toilets: the facilitie have been provided at all the tourist facility areas along with parking area and also in Tourist Management Centres.

Food outlets/courts

Holding area, queue complex, routes of movement

CCTV coverage at all vulnerable locations: CCTV shall be installed at all tourist facility areas, dharamshalas, temple complex, temple halls for the safety and security of the visotors.

Police chowki/ stations: the police chowki

Health facilities: health facility has been proposed near existing byus stand

Shopping areas

Hazard points
Emergency exits: The temple lay out plan indicates the emergency exit points and the settlemet level map also highlights
First aid services
Emergency services (fire, ambulance)

Responsibilities to Departments and Organisers

As per the Safety in Religious Mass Gatherings:Guidelines for event organisers and Stakeholder agencies, Institute of Land and Disaster Management, Department of Revenue and Disaster Management, Government of Kerala, following responsibilities have been identified for various departments and organisers:

i. Police Department

The temple trust authorities/agency/officer involved in managing the festivals/fairs in the town should inform the local police about the expected crowd size, crowd behavior, potential issues or concerns, parking spaces, entry and exit routes etc. The police department will take over the responsibility of crowd management for the festivals/mass gatherings. The department shall:

- Deploy sufficient force to maintain law and order.
- Prevent and detect any crime incident at gatherings.
- Give safety and security to general public/visitors/VIPs.
- Manage the crowd and vehicle traffic.
- Inspect the event site and confirm that the information given by the organizers are correct and recommend any further modifications or requirements.
- Set up a control room and communication centre at the site and install CCTV (if not already present) at vulnerable locations where there are chances of overcrowding/ potential for a disaster for notified festivals.
- Recommend places that can be used for parking especially for the emergency vehicle parking to avoid traffic congestion.
- Deploy Quick Response Team at major mass gatherings for crowd control.

ii. Health Department

- Assess the medical risks of notified mass gatherings. For prolonged mass gatherings, consider the spread of communicable diseases.
- Deploy onsite medical emergency response teams and alert nearby hospitals as part of mass gathering preparedness to notified festivals.
- Prepare a plan for mass casualty management at venue and direct nearby hospitals to prepare hospital preparedness plan.
- The head of onsite medical team should communicate with other hospitals and emergency services or ambulance services in case of an emergency or when resources are needed.
- Keep updated contact details of nearest hospitals, private ambulances, and primary health centers for emergency communication.
- Make sure that all staffs know their roles and responsibilities and communication procedure needed for handling any emergency situation.

iii. Department of Fire and Rescue Service

- Number of Firefighting units in the festival area for notified festivals.
- Conduct a safety auditing in the notified festival area and share the details with Police and Disaster Management Department.

- Inspect commercial shops, hotels and tea shops to ensure that they have undertaken fire safety measures.
- Ensure Fire water lines are available at major crowd gathering points. Any additional requirements may be reported to the organising agency/authority /Trust.
- Verify evacuation routes, exit points and its accessibility.
- Ensure Proper communication is present between the fire control room and various control posts at the venue.

iv. Electricity Board

- Set up additional transformer for festival with respect to the required electricity
- Repair street lights operated by the electricity board in the festival area.

v. Panchayat/ULB

- Ensure that the organizer/trust/agency has arranged necessary facilities and safety for the public and the tourists/visitors.
- Ensure for the proper waste management system.
- Repair street lights owned by the local body in the festival area.

Risk Assessment: Crisis Management/Response plan should address all the possible hazards in the venue i.e. temple complex. Identify the hazards and the risks that may arise during the festivals and develop mitigation strategies accordingly. Possible natural hazards, human induced hazards and likelihood of human stampedes may be considered for risk assessment. It also includes identifying the locations in the temple complex where such hazards may happen and what would happen if a hazard originates. Analyze crowd movement pattern in the venue, bottle necks and stampede prone areas to plan for stampede risk reduction.

Crisis Management Plan

As already discussed, the inflow of tourists on Tuesdays and weekends is quite high in addition to the festival/events in Balaji Mehandipur temple. Thus, it is suggested that the Crisis Management Plan shall be prepared incorporating the details of the days/event/festival, crowd characteristics and site map.

Description of the days with high tourist inflow/event/festival etc.: It shall include the brief description of the event including the peak days with highest number of vistors like Tuesdays and weekends for Balaji Mehandipur temple, dates of events/festivals/fairs, pooja timing in the temple complex, access to the temple complex, queing system/movement pattern, transportation arrangement and safety measures arranged.

Crowd Characteristics: It is very important to estimate the expected crowd for the event and the characteristics/demographics of the crowd. It is envisaged that the planning should be made keeping in view the targeted crowd. Most religious gatherings are participated by both genders, but some gatherings are limited to a particular gender. Explain the crowd movement pattern and crowd management system adopted.

Site Map/Plan: The site plan/map needs to be prepared at the temple level and at the settlement level. The temple level plan comprises of the details like entr/exit points, location of staircases, evacuation plan/routes, emergency exit etc. the site plan at settlement level shall include location of temple with key emergency locations like police control room, emergency vehicle parking area, emergency exit, evacuation routes, evacuation places, information centre, queue section, hazard prone areas etc.

It is suggested that the management plan should be prepared giving all the details as required.

Chapter 9: Project Phasing and Costing

Core principles of development including vibrant mix of land use promoting accessibility and walkability along with provision of smart and sustainable civic infrastructure have been incorporated in proposed Development Plan of Mehandipur. The initiative towards ecological balance, redevelopment of land parcels, development of tourist facilities generating new economic opportunities and development of inclusive spaces for improved quality of life for the locals as well as tourists is one of the objectives of the Development Plan. As already discussed the projects and the proposed land use plan has been identified & finalized on the basis of analysis, projections & future requirements, consultations and discussions with various officials and the local people. Further, the projects have been proposed with the objective of town as well as religious tourism development which is a prerequisite for a systematic and wholesome development of Mehandipur town.

9.1 PROJECT PRIORITIZATION AND PHASING

It is important to note that all the projects/sites cannot be developed at one time since this would lead to a dilution of the development efforts and allows for cost effective use of investments. Hence, it was important to select projects/sites with the maximum relative potential for development of the town and tourism and in providing focus to the scope and phasing of the development efforts. As the implementation of the Master Plan requires huge investment, therefore project prioritization and phasing of the projects is essential which helps in smooth implementation of the projects.

For the town of Mehandipur, it is proposed that the projects will be implemented into two phases: Phase I and Phase II. It is proposed to prioritize development in such a way that initially those components are proposed that would induce spontaneous development in town including tourism. Phase-1 projects comprise all those components which may act as catalysts and contain multiplying effects for development. Thus, road connectivity, tourist facilities, parking and infrastructure development has been proposed in Phase I and the Phase II will thrust on further infrastructure & town development in Mehandipur. Further, the project phasing helps to build process momentum, overcome natural resistance to change. The goal of this phase is to successfully initiate the project with fewer risks, remediate any current at-risk projects and set the stage for the next phases.

9.1.1 PROPOSED PROJECTS

The total proposed project cost for development of Mehandipur town is Rs.137.38 cr. The project cost of Phase I projects is Rs.56.87cr. and Rs.80.52cr. for Phase II. The focus of the projects proposed in Phase I is on development of tourist facilities, town infrastructure, parking facilities and connectivity mainly in the temple environs and core area. The vision and strategy for tourism development in Mehandipur cannot be achieved without major improvements in infrastructure. As the poor physical infrastructure in the town is hindering the development of the town and problems are faced by the tourists during the visit. Thus, development of infrastructure along with improvement in connectivity to temple complex has been proposed in Phase 1.

The following tasks are proposed to be taken for improving connectivity:

- Proposed drainage network and electrical network
- Solid waste management
- Tourist information centres, tourist facilities and parking areas
- Up-gradation and improvement of existing approach road
- Paved pedestrian pathways within the temple environs with adequate facilities
- Improvement of lanes/paths connecting to Ganesh Samadhi Sthal and Teen Pahar Mandir
- Development & upgradation of existing bus stand

Table 20: Tentative Project Cost for Mehandipur Balaji

S. No.	Proposed Projects	Total Project Cost (Amount in cr.)	Projects Proposed (Amount in cr.)	
			Phase-1	Phase-2
1	**Roads**			
i	C.C. Road 30m RoW-NH-11	3.00	3.00	
ii	Bypass Road 30m RoW	6.80		6.80
iii	C.C. Road 12 RoW	1.54	1.54	
iv	C.C. Road 18 RoW	2.88	2.88	
v	Internal Road	0.30	0.30	
vi	Todabheem Road 7.5m RoW	4.32	4.32	
	Sub-Total	**18.84**	**12.04**	**6.80**
2	**Storm Water Drainage Network**	**25.20**	**25.20**	
3	**Sewerage Network with STP (2MLD)**	**14.13**		**14.13**
4	**Water Supply Network (with OHT 20m staging)**	**8.04**		**8.04**
5	**Electrical Network**	**12.60**	**3.93**	**8.68**
6	**Solid Waste Management**	**0.90**	**0.90**	
7	**Development of Parks/Open Spaces/Green Areas**	**7.50**		**7.50**
8	**Development of Tourist Facility Areas (kiosks for prasad items, sitting area, toilets, drinking water facility, information boards, signage's etc.)**	**15.00**	**6.50**	
i	Near Kashi Ram Dharmshala			
ii	Near Meen Bhagwan Mandir (Khasra no. 397 & 394 govt land, also verified with Patwari of Meena Simla)			
iii	Other sites as per proposed Landuse plan			8.50
9	**Tourist Information Centre: token counters, waiting areas, drinking water points, public toilets (ladies & gents), shoe holding area and other facilities**	**4.00**	**4.00**	
i	Govt school/Mahant Rasoi			
ii	Near Mumbai Dharmshala			
10	**Development of Ganesh Samadhi Sthal (landscaping, pathways, entry and exit gate, visitor's facilities such as toilets, drinking water, garbage collection points and information center)**	**0.50**		**0.50**
11	**Development of Teen Pahar Mandir (paved**	**0.45**		**0.45**

S. No.	Proposed Projects	Total Project Cost (Amount in cr.)	Projects Proposed (Amount in cr.)	
			Phase-1	Phase-2
	pathway, Temporary sitting /shaded areas for visitors, viewing points, Toilet Complex, drinking water facility, etc.)			
12	**Development of Bus Stand and upgradation of existing bus stand**	**0.50**	**0.50**	
13	**Development of Mehandipur Balaji Temple**	**1.25**		**1.25**
14	**Upgradation of existing toilet (back side of temple) and drinking water facilities**	**0.12**		**0.12**
15	**Designing a systematic movement /queuing system for the pilgrims including the temple halls, with jal sprinkling facility, CCTV, sitting areas, counters, etc.)**	**0.55**		**0.55**
16	**Development of Parking Areas**	**20.00**		
i	Near Meen Bhagwan Mandir khasra no. 397, 394 (govt land as per khasra map also verified with patwari of Meena Simla)		3.50	
ii	Other sites as per proposed Land use map for parking			16.50
17	**Development of E-Rickshaw Parking areas**	**7.50**		**7.50**
18	**Entrance Gate (Balaji Road and NH-11 Bye Pass)**	**0.30**	**0.30**	
	Grand Total	**137.38**	**56.87**	**80.52**

Project Cost is based on estimates, DPR cost may vary.

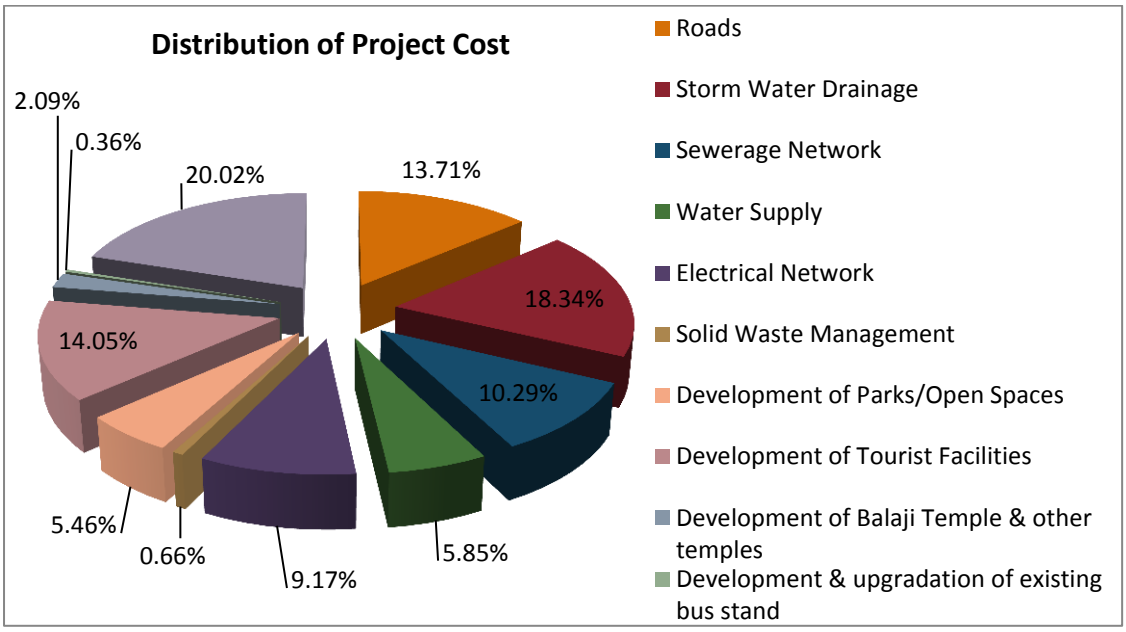


Figure 78: Distribution of Project Cost

The projects proposed in Phase I have been selected with an objective to improve accessibility, development of tourist facilities, decongestion of the approach road and development of infrastructural facilities for the betterment of local people as well as

tourists. The Phase I projects are based on less complexity in terms of clearances from various departments, land ownership, project benefits and stakeholder satisfaction. The proposed Quick-win projects will improve the overall ambience of the town thereby benefitting both the locals and the tourists visiting the Mehandipur Balaji Temple.

9.2 ASSUMPTIONS FOR PROJECT PHASING

- **Land Ownership:** Land is one of the most important factors for the execution of the projects. The projects selected in the Phase 1 have government ownership. As shown in the proposed land use plan, the parking areas proposed along the Balaji Road near Meen Bhagwan Mandir has been selected to be developed in Phase 1. The proposed parking area prioritized in the first phase is free from any encroachments and the land belongs to the government as per the revenue records. The proposed organized parking areas will prevent the haphazard or irregular parking of vehicles on the roads and facilitate the easy movement of the pedestrian's: locals as well as the tourists. The parking areas will be facilitated with the public utilities like toilets, drinking water facility etc. which will benefit the tourists visiting the temple.
- **Connectivity:** The integration of the zones is one of the strong aspects in planning. Networks to connect zones for accessibility between the new infrastructure zone i.e. where facilities are provided and the core zone i.e. temple complex. The facilities and the projects proposed in the first phase are well connected to other parts of the town and temple complex. The projects will benefit both the locals as well as the tourists. The proposed parking area lies on the main approach road i.e. Balaji Road and is directly connected to NH-11 and the temple complex. The Tourist Information Centre is also proposed to be located near the temple and well connected. The proposed inner road connecting the Balaji Road and Udaipura Road will strengthen & integrate with the existing road network. It will ease the traffic flow along the Balaji Road and people can directly take this road instead of using the road in front of the temple.

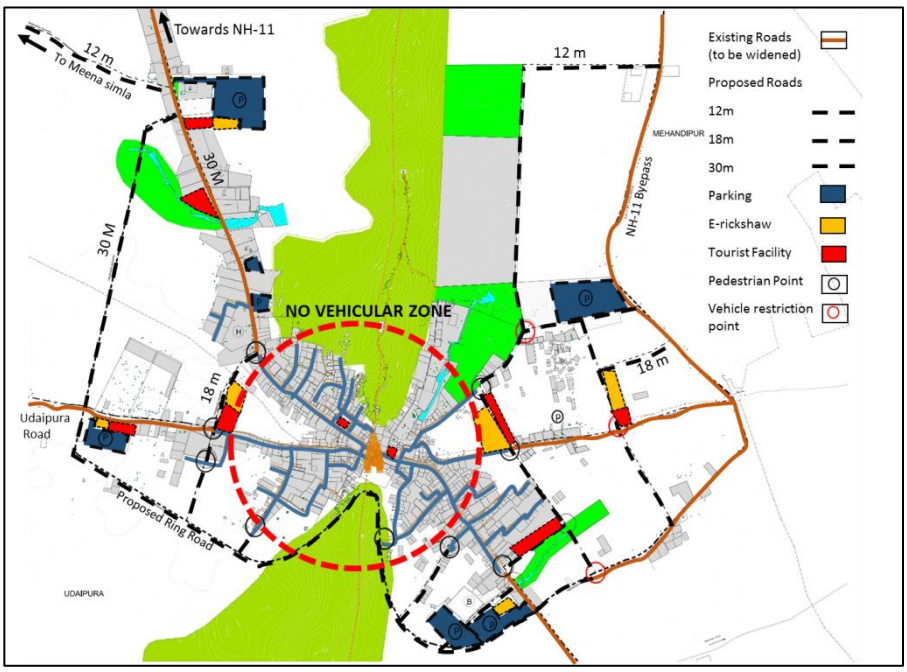


Figure 79: Proposed Road network

- **Stakeholder Consultations:** Stakeholder Consultations involving the local people were conducted during various stages of the project. As one of the principles of community participation, local level involvement paves way for effective project implementation. The project phasing & prioritization have been formulated using the place making approach. It is the people who actually help in the process formation resulting in convenient usable spaces. Thus, the identified projects have been identified and finalized in consultation with the stakeholders. The phasing was also discussed with Secretary Devasthan and PDCOR during the meeting held in Secretariat on 29th June 2016 at Jaipur.
- **Meeting the project objectives:** As already discussed, one of the major objectives of the project is development of tourist facilities and the overall infrastructure development of the town. Hence, the projects envisioned for Phase I storm water drainage, solid waste management, development of parking & tourist information centres, paved pathways, upgradation of existing roads etc. will meet the project objectives. The projects proposed in the Phase I will have potential for development of tourism facilities, improvement of quality of life and tourist satisfaction.
- **Development results:** The projects proposed will surely have positive effects on the development of the town. The infrastructure conditions and the tourist facilities will be strengthened with the proposed projects. Local consultative approach has been adopted in finalizing & prioritizing the projects which helps in smooth project implementation and execution.
- **Mixed Land Use:** Mixed land use development is the practice of allowing more than one type of use in a building or an area with a combination of residential, commercial, offices etc. for the town of Mehandipur, mixed land use has been adopted with a mix of commercial areas/kiosks, public facilities, dharamshalas, information centre etc. at various locations as per proposed land use plan. This combination has been provided for convenience of the tourists with all activities in a single location, hence reducing the travel time and energy.
- **Lack of infrastructure facilities:** As has been observed during the field visits and discussions with the stakeholders including the local people and tourists' drainage and solid waste management are major issues in the town. During monsoons, the water logging is quite prevalent within the vicinity of the temple premises. The drains are full of solid waste which results in overflow on the roads thus creating unhygienic conditions. The proposal of drainage network and sloid waste management plan is proposed in Phase 1.

Figure 80: Road in front of Balaji temple (Source: Rajasthan Patrika, Aug. 2015)

The follow-up phases shall have thrust on development of infrastructure, development of temple complex and facilities for the tourists covering the peripheral areas. The Development Plan of Mehandipur will serve as a policy guideline for the town in regulating and channelizing the development and growth.

1. Catchment areas and effective coefficient of runoff :- 0.62

Main Drain:-

Complete catchment area contributing to runoff for Main Drain in the category of "most densly built-up area " and the area presently undeveloped is also assumed as developed area and respective value of C is taken.

Detail of catchment area and effective cofficient of runoff at different RD of Main Drain

S .No.	Zone No	Sub Zone boundary	Catchment Area of sub zone (A) in Ha.	Cumulative Catchment Area up to sub zone boundary in Ha.	Effective coefficient of runoff (C)	A X C	Cumulative value of AXC	Value of effective coefficient of Runoff up to sub zone boundary	
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	1	0	3.706	3.706	0.62	2.30	2.29772	0.62	
2	2	0-300	10.765	14.471	0.62	6.67	8.97	0.62	
3	3	300-600	9.807	24.278	0.62	6.08	15.05	0.62	
4	4	600-900	11.292	35.57	0.62	7.00	22.05	0.62	
5	5	600-1200	12.045	47.615	0.62	7.47	29.52	0.62	
6	6	1200-1500	10.712	58.327	0.62	6.64	36.16	0.62	
7	7	1500-1800	8.286	66.613	0.62	5.14	41.30	0.62	
8	8	1800-1950	5.198	71.811	0.62	3.22	44.52	0.62	
9	9	1950-2010	12.68	113.449	0.62	7.86	52.38	0.46	28.958 Ha area flow added at RD 2010 from Sub Derain
10	10	2010-2110	3.39	116.839	0.62	2.10	54.49	0.47	
11	11	2110-2215	5.419	122.258	0.62	3.36	57.85	0.47	
12	12	2215-2400	9.693	131.951	0.62	6.01	63.86	0.48	
13	13	2400-2600	15.048	146.999	0.62	9.33	73.19	0.50	
14	14	2600-2800	15.622	162.621	0.62	9.69	82.87	0.51	
15	15	2800-2940	31.689	194.31	0.62	19.65	102.52	0.53	

2 Critical intensity of Rainfall :-

The critical intensity $I_ç$ for a catchment is that maximum rainfall intensity which can occur in a time interval equal to concentration time $t_ç$ of the catchment during the severest storm (in the region) of a given frequency.

Time of concentration :-

As per IRC : SP : 13 - 2004 Equatin 4.9

$$Tć = \{ 0.87 (L^3 / H) \}^{0.385}$$

Where

L = Distance from the critical point to the point at which discharge is to be estimated

H = Fall in level from the critical point to the point of estimation of diacharge

$$Ic = F(T+1) / T (tc+1)$$

Ic = Critical intensity of Rainfall corresponding to time of concentration

F = Total precipitation within duration of rainfall in cm.

T = Duration of the rainfall in hours

t_c = Time of concentration in hours

2.1 DESIGN OF MAIN DRAIN :-

S. No	Zone No.	At RD	Length of inlet in Km (L)	Fall in level (H)Meter			0.87 L^3/H	time of inlet $tç=(0.87 L^3/H)^{0.385}$	length of Nallah in M	velocity in m/sec	Time of flow in hour	Time of concentrationTç in hours	Critical intensity of rainfall in cm/hours
				Initial level	level at end	Diff. in level							
1	1	0	0.234	256.2	255.66	0.54	0.02	0.22	300	1.08	0.0773	0.30	6.76
2	2	300	0.33	255.7	255.51	0.19	0.16	0.49	300	1.08	0.0773	0.57	5.60
3	3	600	0.324	256.84	256.42	0.42	0.07	0.36	300	1.71	0.0487	0.62	5.43
4	4	900	0.312	257.32	256.98	0.34	0.08	0.37	300	1.71	0.0487	0.67	5.27
5	5	1200	0.336	257.21	256.75	0.46	0.07	0.36	300	2.16	0.0386	0.71	5.15
6	6	1500	0.323	255.42	255.13	0.29	0.10	0.41	300	2.29	0.0363	0.74	5.05
7	7	1800	0.349	255.11	254.29	0.82	0.04	0.30	300	2.42	0.0345	0.78	4.95
8	8	1950	0.35	249.38	248.35	1.03	0.04	0.28	150	2.59	0.0161	0.79	4.90
9	9	2010	0.626	312.5	247.42	65.1	0.00	0.11	60	19.19	0.0009	0.80	4.90
10	10	2110	0.282	248.2	247.24	0.96	0.02	0.22	100	4.45	0.0062	0.80	4.88
11	11	2215	0.249	246.31	245.98	0.33	0.04	0.29	105	3.45	0.0085	0.81	4.86
12	12	2400	0.463	245.02	244.57	0.46	0.19	0.53	185	6.49	0.0079	0.82	4.84
13	13	2600	0.631	244.82	244.35	0.47	0.46	0.74	200	5.30	0.0105	0.83	4.81
14	14	2800	0.627	244.32	244.05	0.27	0.79	0.91	200	4.10	0.0135	0.93	4.57
15	15	2940	0.798	244.05	243.5	0.55	0.81	0.92	140	4.10	0.0095	0.94	4.08

3 Peak runoff calculation :-

The peak runoff is calculated as per the guidelines of IRC : SP : 13-2004. The final runoff from acatchement area for a precipitatio of Ic mm per hour is taken from equation 4.12

$$Q = 0.028\ P\ f\ A\ I_ç$$

Where

Q = Maximum runoff in M^3 per second

P = Coefficient of runoff for the catchment characteristics

f = Fraction is to be read from figure 4.2 of IRC : SP: 13-2004

A = Area of catchment in Hectare

Ic = Critical intensity of Rainfall corresponding to time of concentration

Ic = F(T+1) / T (t+1)

F = Total precipitation within duration of rainfall in cm.

T = Duration of the rainfall in hours

t_c = Time of concentration in hours

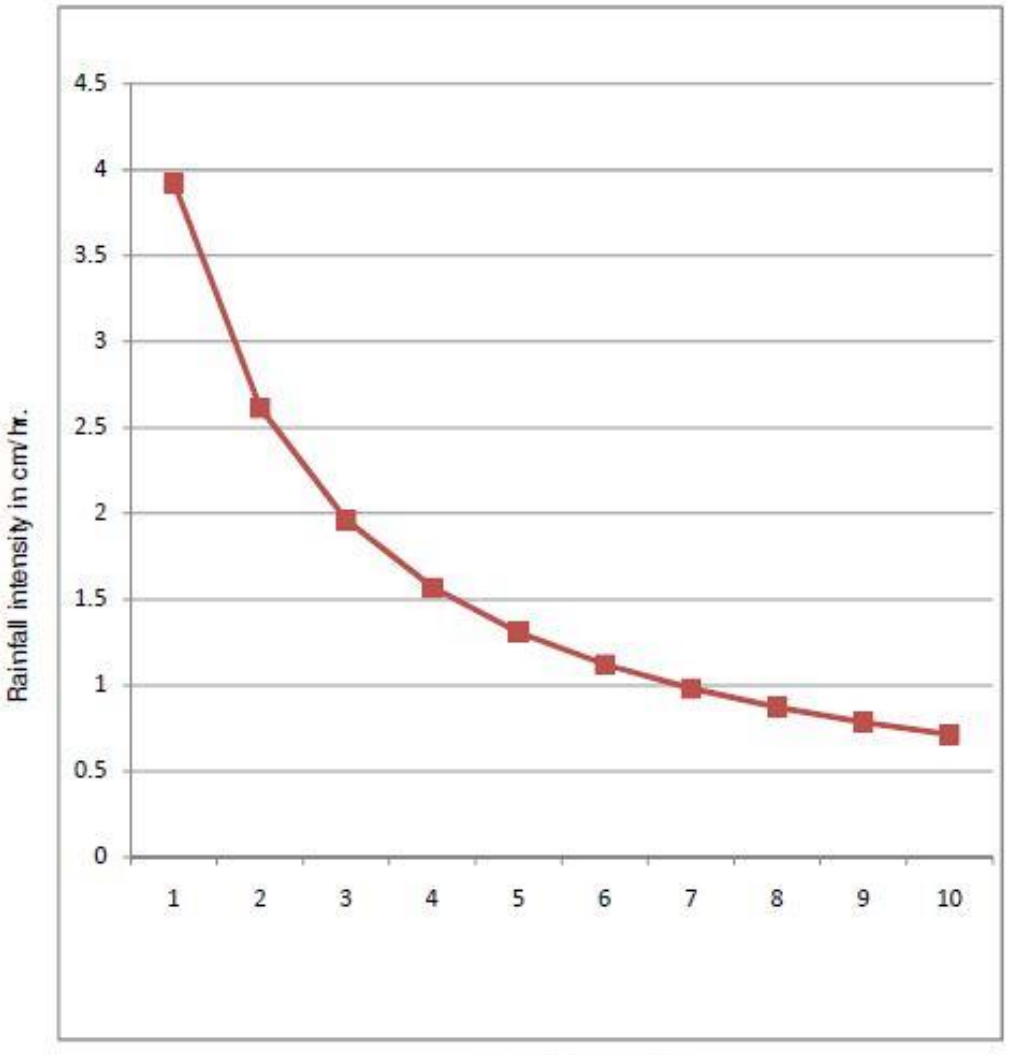
3.1 MAIN DRAIN :-

S.No	At sub zone boundary	At RD	Constant	Effective coefficient of runoff (P)	f	Catchement area in Hectare	Critical intensity of rainfall	Maximum runoff(Q) in cumec	Maximum runoff(Q) in cusec
1	0	0	0.028	0.62	0.98	3.706	6.07	0.38	13.51
2	0-300	300	0.028	0.62	0.97	14.471	5.03	1.22	43.25
3	300-600	600	0.028	0.62	0.97	24.278	4.88	1.99	70.38
4	600-900	900	0.028	0.62	0.96	35.57	4.73	2.81	99.08
5	600-1200	1200	0.028	0.62	0.96	47.615	4.63	3.67	129.63
6	1200-1500	1500	0.028	0.62	0.96	58.327	4.53	4.40	155.49
7	1500-1800	1800	0.028	0.62	0.95	66.613	4.44	4.88	172.32
8	1800-1950	1950	0.028	0.62	0.95	71.811	4.40	5.21	184.10
9	1950-2010	2010	0.028	0.46	0.95	113.449	4.40	6.13	216.51
10	2010-2110	2110	0.028	0.47	0.95	116.839	4.39	6.36	224.41
11	2110-2215	2215	0.028	0.47	0.95	122.258	4.36	6.72	237.14
12	2215-2400	2400	0.028	0.48	0.94	131.951	4.35	7.30	257.89
13	2400-2600	2600	0.028	0.50	0.94	146.999	4.32	8.32	293.87
14	2600-2800	2800	0.028	0.51	0.94	162.621	4.10	8.95	315.89
15	2800-2940	6200	0.028	0.53	0.94	194.31	4.08	11.01	388.87

Table : showing rainfall intensity v/s Duration

Peak daily rainfall calculated is 8.448 Cm/day for one year return period

Time of concentration in hours	Critical intensity of rainfall in cm/hr
1	4.40
2	2.93
3	2.20
4	1.76
5	1.47
6	1.26
7	1.10
8	0.98
9	0.88
10	0.80



Graph showing rainfall intensity in Cm/hr v/s duration in hr.

4 DESIGN OF DRAIN :-

The peak run off is calculated by rational formula for all the main drains. For this purpose complete area is divided in to Zones as per drainage boundary . At these points effective coefficient of run off ,Time of concentration and Critical Intensity of rainfall is calculated .

4.1 Design of Main Drain

Value of Rugosity Coefficient n= 0.012 For Concrete section

Reach end at	Reach	Peak Designed run off Q in cumec	Existing unlined section					Proposed (lined)										
			B.W in Mt	F.S.D in Mt	Bed slope one in	H.F.L at tail in mt.	Bed Level	B.W in meter	Side slope one in	F.S.D in mt	Bed slope one in	Area in sq m	Wetted perimeter in mt	Value of R	Velocity in mt/sec	Design dis. in cumec	H.F.L in mt.at tail of reach	Bed Level	
0	0		0.5	0.50	500	256.26	255.76	0.5	1	0.50	1000	0.50	1.91	0.261	1.08	0.54	256.17	255.67	OK
300	0-300	0.38	0.5	0.50	550	255.66	255.16	0.5	1	0.50	1000	0.50	1.91	0.261	1.08	0.54	255.87	255.37	OK
600	300-600	0.38	0.5	0.50	600	255.51	255.01	0.5	1	0.50	1000	0.50	1.91	0.261	1.08	0.54	255.57	255.07	OK
900	600-900	1.22	0.5	0.50	500	256.42	254.81	1	1	0.50	500	0.75	2.41	0.311	1.71	1.28	254.97	254.47	OK
1200	600-1200	2.81	0.5	0.50	500	256.98	254.61	1	1	0.80	500	1.44	3.26	0.441	2.16	3.11	254.37	253.57	OK
1500	1200-1500	3.67	0.5	0.50	500	256.75	254.41	1	1	0.90	500	1.71	3.55	0.482	2.29	3.92	253.77	252.87	OK
1800	1500-1800	4.40	0.5	0.50	185	255.13	254.21	1	1	1.00	500	2.00	3.83	0.522	2.42	4.84	253.17	252.17	OK
1950	1800-1950	4.88	0.6	0.50	180	254.29	254.01	1.5	1	1.00	500	2.50	4.33	0.578	2.59	6.46	252.87	251.87	OK
2010	1950-2010	5.21	1	0.50	10	248.35	247.85	2.00	1	1.00	10	3.00	4.83	0.621	19.19	57.58	246.87	245.87	OK
2110	2010-2110	6.36	1	0.75	110	247.42	246.67	2.50	1	1.50	300	6.00	6.74	0.89	4.45	26.71	246.53	245.03	OK
2215	2110-2215	6.72	1	0.75	550	247.24	246.49	2.50	1	1.50	500	6.00	6.74	0.89	3.45	20.69	246.32	244.82	OK
2400	2215-2400	7.30	3	1.50	150	245.98	244.48	3.00	1	2.00	200	10.00	8.66	1.155	6.49	64.87	245.40	243.40	OK
2600	2400-2600	8.32	3	1.50	140	244.57	243.07	3.00	1	2.00	300	10.00	8.66	1.155	5.30	52.96	244.73	242.73	OK
2800	2600-2800	8.95	3	1.50	910	244.35	242.85	3.00	1	2.00	500	10.00	8.66	1.155	4.10	41.03	244.33	242.33	OK
2940	2800-2940	11.01	3	2.00	470	244.05	242.05	3.00	1	2.00	500	10.00	8.66	1.155	4.10	41.03	244.05	242.05	OK

1. Catchment areas and effective coefficient of runoff :- 0.62

Sub Drain:-

Complete catchment area contributing to runoff for All Drain in the category of "most densly built-up area " and the area presently undeveloped is also assumed as developed area and respective value of C is taken.

Detail of catchment area and effective cofficient of runoff at different RD of Sub Drain

S .No.	Zone No	Sub Zone boundary	Catchment Area of sub zone (A) in Ha.	Cumulative Catchment Area up to sub zone boundary in Ha.	Effective coefficient of runoff (C)	A X C	Cumulative value of AXC	Value of effective coefficient of Runoff up to sub zone boundary
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1	0	9.984	9.984	0.62	6.19	6.19008	0.62
2	2	0-200	6.569	16.553	0.62	4.07	10.26	0.62
3	3	200-400	9.015	25.568	0.62	5.59	15.85	0.62
4	4	400-500	3.39	28.958	0.62	2.10	17.95	0.62

2 Critical intensity of Rainfall :-

The critical intensity Iç for a catchment is that maximum rainfall intensity which can occur in a time interval equal to concentration time tç of the catchment during the severest storm (in the region) of a given frequency.

Time of concentration :-

As per IRC : SP : 13 - 2004 Equatin 4.9

$$Tc = \{ 0.87 (L^3 / H) \}^{0.385}$$

Where

L = Distance from the critical point to the point at which discharge is to be estimated

H = Fall in level from the critical point to the point of estimation of diacharge

$$Ic = F(T+1) / T (tc+1)$$

Ic = Critical intensity of Rainfall corresponding to time of concentration

F = Total precipitation within duration of rainfall in cm.

T = Duration of the rainfall in hours

tc = Time of concentration in hours

2.1 DESIGN OF SUB DRAIN :-

S. No	Zone No.	At RD	Length of inlet in Km (L)	Fall in level (H)Meter			0.87 L^3/H	time of inlet $tç=(0.87 L^3/H)^{0.385}$	length of Nallah in M	velocity in m/sec	Time of flow in hour	Time of concentrationTç in hours	Critical intensity of rainfall in cm/hours
				Initial level	level at end	Diff. in level							
1	1	0	0.158	260.65	259.88	0.77	0.00	0.12	300	5.40	0.015	0.14	7.72
2	2	200	0.215	258.05	257.66	0.4	0.02	0.23	200	5.40	0.01	0.24	7.10
3	3	400	0.226	255.48	254.94	0.54	0.02	0.22	200	15.00	0.004	0.24	7.08
4	4	500	0.325	249.42	248.35	1.07	0.03	0.25	100	15.00	0.002	0.25	7.02

3 Peak runoff calculation :-

The peak runoff is calculated as per the guidelines of IRC : SP : 13-2004. The final runoff from acatchement area for a precipitatio of Iċ mm per hour is taken from equation 4.12

$$Q = 0.028\ P\ f\ A\ I_{ç}$$

Where

Q = Maximum runoff in M^3 per second

P = Coefficient of runoff for the catchment characteristics

f = Fraction is to be read from figure 4.2 of IRC : SP: 13-2004

A = Area of catchment in Hectare

Ic = Critical intensity of Rainfall corresponding to time of concentration

Ic = F(T+1) / T (t+1)

F = Total precipitation within duration of rainfall in cm.

T = Duration of the rainfall in hours

t_c = Time of concentration in hours

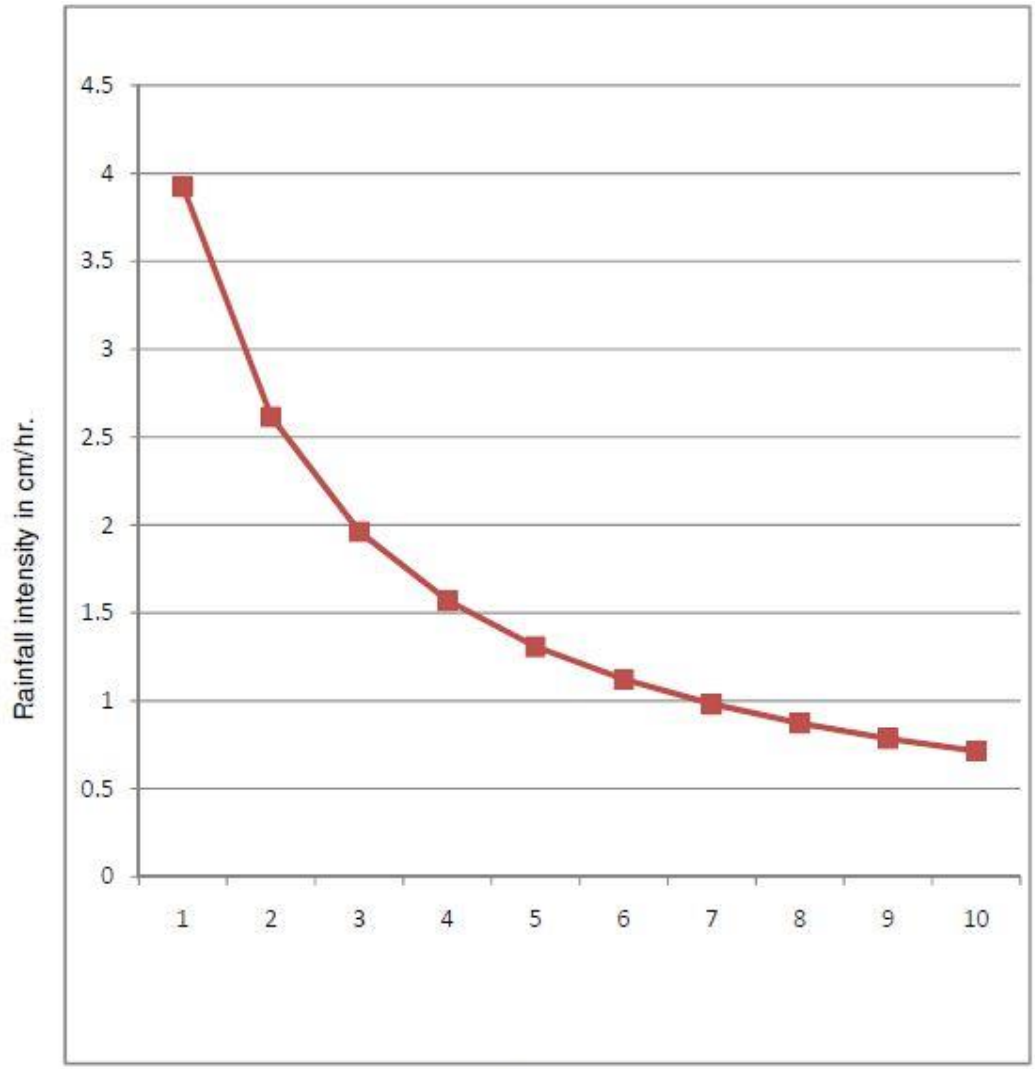
3.1 SUB DRAIN :-

S.No	At sub zone boundary	At RD	Constant	Effective coefficient of runoff (P)	f	Catchement area in Hectare	Critical intensity of rainfall	Maximum runoff(Q) in cumec	Maximum runoff(Q) in cusec
1	0	0	0.028	0.62	0.98	9.984	6.93	1.18	41.58
2	0-200	200	0.028	0.62	0.97	16.553	6.37	1.78	62.71
3	200-400	400	0.028	0.62	0.97	25.568	6.35	2.74	96.57
4	400-500	500	0.028	0.62	0.96	28.958	6.30	3.04	107.35

Table : showing rainfall intensity v/s Duration

Peak daily rainfall calculated is 8.448 Cm/day for one year return period

Time of concentration in hours	Critical intensity of rainfall in cm/hr
1	4.40
2	2.93
3	2.20
4	1.76
5	1.47
6	1.26
7	1.10
8	0.98
9	0.88
10	0.80



Graph showing rainfall intensity in Cm/hr v/s duration in hr.

4 DESIGN OF SUB DRAIN :-

The peak run off is calculated by rational formula for all the drains. For this purpose complete area is divided in to Zones as per drainage boundary . At these points effective coefficient of run off ,Time of concentration and Critical Intensity of rainfall is calculated .

4.1 Design of Sub Drain

Value of Rugosity Coefficient n= 0.012 For Concrete section

Reach end at	Reach	Peak Designed run off Q in cumec	Existing unlined section					Proposed (lined)										
			B.W in Mt	F.S.D in Mt	Bed slope one in	H.F.L at tail in mt.	Bed Level	B.W in meter	Side slope one in	F.S.D in mt	Bed slope one in	Area in sq m	Wetted perimeter in mt	Value of R	Velocity in mt/sec	Design dis. in cumec	H.F.L in mt.at tail of reach	Bed Level	
0	0		0.5	0.50	500	259.88	259.38	0.5	1	0.50	150	0.50	1.91	0.261	2.78	1.39	259.90	259.40	OK
200	0-200	1.18	0.5	0.50	550	257.66	257.16	1	1	0.75	75	1.31	3.12	0.42	5.40	7.09	257.23	256.48	OK
400	200-400	1.18	0.5	0.60	200	254.94	254.34	1	1	0.75	75	1.31	3.12	0.42	5.40	7.09	254.56	253.81	OK
500	400-500	1.78	0.5	0.50	10	248.35	247.42	1	1	1.00	13	2.00	3.83	0.522	15.00	30.00	246.87	245.87	OK

Details of Dharamshalas (Annexure 2)								
Village: Gehrauli, Tehsil: Todabheem, District.: Karauli								
S. No.	Name of Dharamshala	Condition	Name & Address of Owner		Area (sqgaj)	Number		Other Facilities
						Rooms	Halls	
1	Sri Gurudham	Running	Sri Satish Srivastav	East Gali No. 6, Brahmpuri 09136857575	600	18	2	Boring, Generator
2	Kalyani	Running	Kalyani Rajpur	Gurgaon, Haryana	432	5		Boring, Generator
3	Brahm Prajapati	Running	Jag Ram	Ruhalpur, Dist. Toda Bhim 09350510318	300	9	2	Boring, Generator
4	Rukmani Sewa Sadan	Running	Ramotar Goyal	Uday Pura, Dist. Sikray, 09509388886	200	10	2	Boring, Generator
5	Kanha Yatri Niwas	Running	Inder Singh Rajpur	Nehrauli, 09829334964	250	5	2	Boring, Generator
6	Rahul Yatri Niwas	Running	Ummed Singh Rajput	Nehrauli, 09772681233	250	7	2	Boring, Generator
7	Prabhu Sewa Sadan	Running	Chhuhan Lal Meena	Padla, 09413919509	200	10		Boring, Generator
8	Anand Dham	Running	Basappi Sewa Sadan Samiti Trusti Sanchalak Samvati,	New Delhi, 09811427297	390	12	4	Boring, Generator
9	Maruti Satyadham	Running	Dharmveer Sharma	Shastri Nagar, New Delhi, 09818411707	500	15	3	Boring, Generator
10	Sri Kalyan Sewa Sadan	Running	Raghuraj Singh Rajpur	Nehrauli, 09414570790	350	10	1	Boring, Generator
11	Madanpath Guru Ashram	Running	Sushma Devi	Hansi, 09355492329	1000	27	2	Boring, Generator
12	Balgopal Yatri Niwas	Running	Puran Aggarwal	Gahrohi, 09829392406	600	12	1	Boring, Generator
13	Krishna Palace	Running	Jitendra Kr. Sharma	Chhata Balapi, 09829103075	150	10	2	Boring, Generator
14	Sri Santram Sewa Sadan	Running	Aashu Sharma	Mehrauli, New Delhi, 09810342122	1200	16	2	Boring, Generator
15	Sri Mirsingh Sewa Sadan	Running	Mahendra Singh Meera	Laltabhuriya, Dist. Bair 09982189446	850	23	2	Boring, Generator
16	Sri Balaji Vishram Grah	Running	Trusti Bediram Gupta	9829481382	950	30	3	Boring, Generator
17	Jaiki Ram	Running	K.N. Aggarwal	Dayal Bagh, Agra, 09412262559	650	25	2	Boring, Generator
18	Sri Ram Balaji	Running	Trusti Harichand Singal	Panipat, Haryana, 09254110092	1600	36	2	Boring, Generator
19	Goga Dham	Running	Bimala Raghav	Muradabad, UP, 09837166082	250	12		
20	Bharav Yatri Niwas	Running	Madan Singh Rajpur	Nehrauli , 08094709166	250	12		

21	Deepak Yatri Niwas	Running	Deepak Kumar Meena	Sankarwara, 08387952412	500	6	2	Boring, Generator
22	Lakshmi Yatri Niwas	Running	Baghwan Sahai Meena	Sankarwara, 09829053309	450	9	1	Boring, Generator
23	Hanuman Guest House	Running	Ramswaroop Meena	Sankarwara,	500	6		Boring, Generator
24	Tipari Guest House	Running	Babulal Sharma	9928552905	170	6		Boring,Generator
25	Shyam Yatri Niwas	Running	Keshav kumar Sharma	Sankarwara, 09414333150	250	11	1	Boring, Generator
26	Saharikha Sadan	Running	Govind Sahariya	9828403406	250	5		Boring, Generator
27	Sita Ram Ashram	Running	Jagdish Meena	Sankarawara, 09414389440	1200	17	1	Boring, Generator
28	Ramaut	Running	Mansingh Huda	Phaisaraman Badlamori Phatehabad, 094161084465	900	20	1	Boring, Generator
29	Tyagi	Running	Narendra Pal Tyagi	9828618100	390	10	2	Boring, Generator
30	Sita Ram Niwas	Running	Murali Lal Sharma	9829392587	600	16	4	Boring, Generator
31	Keshri Nandan	Running	Prem Narayan Gupta	7566199273	250	7	1	Boring, Generator
32	Sapan yatri Niwas	Running	Pradeep Kumar Sharma	9829137027	500	12	3	Boring, Generator
33	Keshri Kunj	Running	Sripal chohaun	9958860424	270	16	2	Boring, Generator
34	Maruti Nandan	Running	Subhash Chand Garg	9136430118	600	45	2	Boring, Generator
35	Maa Aambe Yatri Niwas	Running	Ramgopal Sharma	9929815892	250	7	1	Boring, Generator
36	Sahariya Sewa Sadan	Running	Bhupendra Sharma	9414345441	216	16	2	Boring, Generator
37	Sriram yatri Niwas	Running	Satyanarayan Sharma	9414304761	600	16	3	Boring, Generator
38	Sri Ram Yatri Niwas	Running	Sarwanlal Sharma	9549797288	300	10		Boring, Generator
39	Dhayani	Running	Mahaveer Prashad	9414337488	300	8		Boring, Generator
40	Sewa Kunj	Running	RajKumar Gupta	9711499206	7000	153	7	Boring, Generator
41	Surya Vishram Grah	Running	Janaki Bhallabh Sharma	9783311183	800	26	3	Boring, Generator
42	Balaji Dham	Running	Mahesh Kr. Agrawal	9910219554	400	30	1	Boring, Generator
43	Sahariya Vikram	Running	Govind Sahariya	9828403406	600	32	2	Boring, Generator
44	Haryana Dharmkunj	Running	Joharimal Goyal	9928206410	900	20	4	Boring, Generator
45	Naagar Yatri Niwas	Running	Ram Swaroop Naagar	9001523338	165	13	1	Boring, Generator
46	Ramlal Naagar	Running	Ramlal Naagar	9252088560	165	14		Boring, Generator

47	Punam Palace	Running	Joharilal Naagar	9829166725	312	16		Boring, Generator
48	Sri Bala ji Yatri Niwas	Running	Mohan Singh Rajpur	9829646002	250	6		Boring, Generator
49	Sahai Raman	Running	Sahai Raman	9929815936	3000	28	1	Boring,Generator
50	Gagan Kuti Ashram	Running	Vikram Kaushik	9416895376	275	14	1	Boring, Generator
51	Pappu Yatri Niwas	Running	Bhim Singh Rajput	9982736382	500	23	1	Boring, Generator
52	Pandit Yatri Niwas	Running	Ram Bharosi Sharma	9057050310	110	7	1	Boring, Generator
53	Kanishka Palace	Running	Gouri Shankar Pandit	9414847505	400	6	1	Boring, Generator
54	Dwarika Palace	Running	Murasi Lal Sharma	9982189086	350	9	1	Boring, Generator
55	Pappu Yatri Niwas	Running	Pappu Singh Rajput	9783664648	240	10		Boring, Generator
56	Bhola Singh Yatri Niwas	Running	Mohan Singh Rajput	9829646002	240	12		Boring, Generator
57	Ishwar Sewa Sadan	Running	Daulat Singh Rajput	9414278685	350	11	1	Boring, Generator
58	Kailash Bhawan	Running	Sunil Kumar Sharma	9412232054	1800	27	5	Boring, Generator
59	Ganpati Yatri Niwas	Running	Shiv Singh Rajput	9829402811	610	27	4	Boring, Generator
60	Mahesh Yatri Niwas	Running	Jagram Meena	9602533349	333	10	1	Boring, Generator
61	Jyoti Yatri Niwas	Running	Rajvir Singh Rajpur	9414407124	350	15	1	Boring, Generator
62	Anand Guest House	Running	Ajay Kr. Sharma	9412361303	1175	10	1	Boring, Generator
63	Gora Sewa Sadan	Running	Hanuman Singh Rajput	9828699005	800	9	3	Boring, Generator
64	Jai Mahakaal	Running	Shyam Baba	99993826829	600	4	1	Boring, Generator
65	Sisodiya Yatri Niwas	Running	Tej Singh Rajput	9829302755	800	10	2	Boring, Generator
66	Govind Sewa Sadan	Running	Babul Singh Rajput	9414804930	260	5		Boring, Generator
67	Payal Vishram Grah	Running	Sampat Singh Rajput	9549696288	260	15	1	Boring, Generator
68	Sri Sultan Sewa Sadan	Running	Kamal Singh Rajput	7793082287	260	7		Boring, Generator
69	Kavita Yatri Niwas	Running	Kailash Singh Rajpt	9785794097	260	9	2	Boring, Generator
70	Sagar Yatri Niwas	Running	Govardhan Singh Rajput	9829128815	260	16	1	Boring, Generator
71	Bansal Yatri Niwas	Running	Chandra Shekhar Bansal	9414848305	625	10	2	Boring, Generator
72	Bhawani Yatri Niwas	Running	Prithvi Singh Rajput	9829496885	500	8	2	Boring, Generator

73	Sri Hanuman Yatri Niwas	Running	Phul Singh Rajput	9829302755	500	10	1	Boring, Generator
74	Sri Ram Bhagat	Running	Vinod Kumar Jindal	9313768245	3000	36	3	Boring,Generator
75	Sri Radha krishn Yatri Kunj	Running	Navin Kumar Mahajan	9461335310	700	6	4	Boring, Generator
76	Acharya Sri Radhe Rukmani Sewa Sadan	Running	Shimbhu Dayal Sharma	9460677728	444	15	1	Boring, Generator
77	Acharya Sri Radhe Rukmani Sewa Sadan	Running	Mahendra Kumar Acharya	9460032895	444	15	1	Boring, Generator
78	Goyal Yatri Niwas	Running	Bishambhar Dayal Gupta	9829668899	600	10	1	Boring, Generator
79	Sri Baspi Five Star Guest House	Running	Ravindra Kumar Rohilla	9999666777	7500	15	1	Boring, Generator
80	Anjani Daksha	Running	Suman Sharma	9636668484	1400	20	2	Boring, Generator
81	Sri Bala Ji	Running	Nand Lal	9783883649	3000	60	3	Boring, Generator
82	Acharya Guest House	Running	Nawal Kishore Acharya	9829030370	600	17	1	Boring, Generator
83	Acharya Guest House	Running	Hemendra Sharma	8946964113	300	5	1	Boring, Generator
84	R.K.S. Sahariya Yatri Niwas	Running	Radhe Shyam Sahariya	8387888209	444	18		Boring, Generator

Village: Mehandipur, Distt.: Dausa									
S. No.	**Name of Dharamshala**	**Location**	**Khasra No.**	**Name & Address of Owner**		**Area**	**Land Classification**	**No. of Rooms**	**Whether land has been converted to residential use (Y/N)**
				Name	**Phone No.**	**Plot Area**			
1	Goyal Guest House	Saat Pahad wali Gali	464/381	Sh. Rakesh Kumar Goyal	9214321414	1680	Gair Mum. Abadi	18	Yes
2	Subham Yatri Niwas	Saat Pahad wali Gali	464/381	Sh. Mahesh Jaymal	9829756575	2700	Gair Mum. Abadi	14	Yes
3	Tonk Wali Dharamshala	Saat Pahad wali Gali	464/381	Sh. Vishnu Kumar Sh. Bal Kishan Agrawal	-	12000	Gair Mum. Abadi	68	Yes
4	Dudu Bagh Dharamshala	Saat Pahad wali Gali	464/381	Sh. Mahant Kishore Puri	-	3500	Gair Mum. Abadi	-	Yes
5	Kalawati Dharamshala	Saat Pahad wali Gali	376	Sh. Chandar Maheshwari	9837016682	2000	Gair Mum. Behad	15	No
6	Shri Balaji Dharamshala	Saat Pahad wali Gali	464/381	Sh. Balvir Rajput	9660656580	1750	Gair Mum.	10	Yes

							Abadi		
7	Bohra Yatri Niwas	Saat Pahad wali Gali	464/ 381	Sh. Sham Sunder Sharma	9828661613	1530	Gair Mum. Abadi	9	Yes
8	Bajrang Mandal Dharamshala	Saat Pahad wali Gali	464/ 381	Sh. Chandra Bhan Mittal	9928410540	5355	Gair Mum. Abadi	37	Yes
9	Narayan Dharmshala	Saat Pahad wali Gali	464/ 381	-	9868212445	1856	Gair Mum. Abadi	12	Yes
10	Radha Yatri Niwas	Saat Pahad wali Gali	464/ 381	Sh. Suresh Tiwadi	9872996834	360	Gair Mum. Abadi	5	Yes
11	Ambe Yatri Niwas	Saat Pahad wali Gali	464/ 381	Sh. Shiv Dayal Sharma	9929205079	189	Gair Mum. Abadi	5	Yes
12	Tiwadi Yatri Niwas	Saat Pahad wali Gali	464/ 381	Sh. Radhe Shyam Tiwadi	9928379042	180	Gair Mum. Abadi	5	Yes
13	Bhim Jha Dharamshala	Balaji Udaypura Road	464/ 381	Sh. Rameshwa r Lal Chetani	9929070620	2970	Gair Mum. Abadi	23	Yes
14	Raj Yatri Niwas	Balaji Udaypura Road	376	Sh. Dharmesh Singal	9829138539	1425	Gair Mum. Behad	10	Yes
15	BansiJha Yatri Niwas	Balaji Udaypura Road	376	Sh. Ram Avatar Singal	9829448407	1575	Gair Mum. Behad	9	Yes
16	Ramdoot Kripa Aasharm	Balaji Udaypura Road	376	Sh. Dhiraj Puri	9829221853	1296	Gair Mum. Behad	8	Yes
17	Kesar Devi Dharmshala	Hisar Dharmshala Gali	376	-	-	1620	Gair Mum. Behad	10	No
18	Pawan Niwas Dharmshala	Hisar Dharmshala Gali	376	Sh. Chandra Maan Garg	9529815508	7560	Gair Mum. Behad	16	No
19	Meerut Wali Dharmshala	Hisar Dharmshala Gali	376	Sh. Rameshwa r Jain	-	4050	Gair Mum. Behad	30	No
20	Hisar Wali Dharmshala	Hisar Dharmshala Gali	376	Sh. Ratan Lal	9416044860	11340	Gair Mum. Behad	60	No
21	Shri Ram Sewa Aasharm	Hisar Dharmshala Gali	376	Sh. Atul Kumar	9829552243	3600	Gair Mum. Behad	15	No
22	Shri Balaji Guest House	Hisar Dharmshala Gali	376	Sh. Murari Lal Goyal	9818055514	11000	Gair Mum. Behad	12	No
23	Maya Devi Dharmshala	Hisar Dharmshala Gali	376	Sh. Lajjaram Jain	9799762689	4500	Gair Mum. Behad	11	No
24	Anjani Dham Dharmshala	Hisar Dharmshala Gali	376	Sh. Mahesh Agarwal	-	2430	Gair Mum. Behad	20	No
25	Baranwal Dharamshala	Udaipura Balaji Road	376	Sh. Ajay Baranwal	9784329900	2000	Gair Mum. Behad	2	No
26	Indraprasht Yatri Dharamshala	Udaipura Balaji Road	376	Sh. Indrapuri Goshwami	9829143153	3500	Gair Mum. Behad	15	No

27	Bhogal Bishram Grah Dharamshala	Udaipura Balaji Road	490/ 378	Sh. Anil Kumar Gupta	9818117865	13500	Barani	102	No
28	Govardhan Aashram	Sohan Palace Gali	490/ 378	Sh. Ramji Lal Sharma	9928143849	2500	Barani	10	No
29	Anguri Kunj Dharamshala	Sohan Palace Gali	490/ 378	Sh. Sanjay Sharma	9772389465	2500	Barani	9	No
30	Baki Bihari Yatri Niwas	Sohan Palace Gali	495/ 378	Sh. Sawalram Gujjar	8003866077	2750	Gair Mum. Behad	10	Yes
31	Kusum Yatri Niwas	Sohan Palace Gali	495/ 378	Sh. Vidhyanand Goshwami	9829103813	1200	Gair Mum. Behad	9	Yes
32	Narayan Yatri Niwas	Sohan Palace Gali	495/ 378	Sh. Niranjan Sharma	8003144925	1512	Gair Mum. Behad	11	Yes
33	-	Sohan Palace Gali	495/ 378	Sh. Shyam Sundar Sharma	9829453813	-	Gair Mum. Abadi	-	Yes
34	Kamal Kunj Yatri Niwas	Sohan Palace Gali	495/ 378	Sh. Kamal Saini	9829430168	1250	Gair Mum. Abadi	11	Yes
35	Goyal Vishram Garh	Sohan Palace Gali	499/ 378	Sh. Kailash Chandra Goyal	9928143103	1800	Gair Mum. Abadi	19	Yes
36	Sohan Palace	Sohan Palace Gali	499/ 378	Sh. Bandulal Bairwa	9829507056	9000	Gair Mum. Abadi	8	Yes
37	Bajrang Dham Dharamshala	Udaipura Balaji Road	499/ 378	Sh. Panna Lal	9810140860	2450	Gair Mum. Abadi	24	Yes
38	Keshav Kunj	Udaipura Balaji Road	499/ 378	Sh. Laxmi Narayan Gupta	9313683720	5100	Gair Mum. Abadi	48	No
39	Smt. Pishta Devi Sewa Aashram	Udaipura Balaji Road	499/ 378	Sh. Hansraj Goyal	9971212323	2700	Gair Mum. Abadi	10	No
40	Bhagwan Aashram	Udaipura Balaji Road	499/ 378	Sh. Bhagwan Singh Rajput	9829140506	3000	Gair Mum. Abadi	17	No
41	Baba Kripa Aashram	Udaipura Balaji Road	499/ 378	Sh. Ram Babu Sharma	9829461187	4500	Gair Mum. Abadi	24	-
42	Upadhay Yatri Niwas	Udaipura Balaji Road	499/ 378	Sh. Ramotar Sharma	9982695492	5740	-	19	-
43	Shidh Baba Yatri Niwas	Udaipura Balaji Road	470/ 371	Sh. Prahlad Singh Rajput	9929235423	4500	-	19	Yes
44	Govind Yatri Niwas	Udaipura Balaji Road	470/ 370	Sh. Mahesh Kumar Sharma	9414847961	4800	Gair Mum. Abadi	17	Yes
45	Shri Balaji Aashram	Udaipura Balaji Road	307	Sh. Vishal Puri	9829526272	2100	Gair Mum. Abadi	22	Yes
46	Shadhya Baba Yatri Niwas	Maltoda Danni	508/ 378	Sh. Chouthi Lal Bairwa	9571968630	5400	Gair Mum. Abadi	15	Yes
47	Shri Aashirwad Dham	Maltoda Danni	508/ 378	Sh. Rajendra	9812512812	4050	Gair Mum.	15	Yes

				Rohila (Trust)			Abadi		
48	Sant Baba Yatri Niwas	Maltoda Danni	512/ 378	Sh. Milya Ram Bairwa	9001450843	6068	Gair Mum. Abadi	17	Yes
49	Shri Dev Yatri Niwas	Maltoda Danni	488/ 378	Sh. Banwari Lal Gujjar	9928343251	1200	Gair Mum. Abadi	6	Yes
50	Shankar Suvan Bishram Garh	Maltoda Danni	494/ 378	Sh. Om Prakesh Bairwa	9784503753	17200	Barani	22	No
51	Mukesh Tiwadi Yatri Niwas	Maltoda Danni	506/ 378	Sh. Bheem Sharma	9929534775	7700	Gair Mum. Abadi	19	Yes
52	Maya Yatri Niwas	Maltoda Danni	500/ 378	Sh. Lokesh Sharma	9928409388	2675	Gair Mum. Abadi	15	Yes
53	Nrasingh Yatri Niwas	Maltoda Danni	497/ 378	Sh. Jeetram Gujjar	9829645100	2800	Gair Mum. Abadi	11	No
54	Shri Ram Swarup Sewa Sadan	Maltoda Danni	503/ 378	Sh. Heera Singh Jaat	9929815927	2100	Gair Mum. Abadi	9	Yes
55	Shri Ram Janki Aashram	Near BSNL Tower	378	Sh. Janki Prasad	-	1798	Gair Mum. Abadi	16	Yes
56	Nain Guest House	Near BSNL Tower	426/ 378	Sh. Om Prakesh Jain	9694740742	5750		12	Yes

S. No.	Name of Dharamshala	Location	Khasra No.	Name & Address of Owner		Area	Land Classification	No. of Rooms	Whether land has been converted to residential use (Y/N)
				Name	Phone No.	Plot Area			
1	Shri Om Das Dharamshala	-	260/ 204	Sh. Babulal Jogi	9828262604	300	-	8	-
2	Hanuman Sewa Sadan	In front of Om Prakash Agrawal Dharm	194/ 4	Sh. Sanjay Garg	9810124126	1650	Abadi	40	Yes
3	Calcutta Dharamshala	In front of Om Prakash Agrawal Dharm	261/ 194	Sh. Abhay Ram Goyal	3325340836	1650	Abadi	69	Yes
4	Om Prakash Agrawal	In front of Calcutta	231	Sh. Roshan Lal	9818699568	1512	Abadi	50	Yes
5	Baba Lal Chand Aashram	In front of Anjani Mandir	194/ 5	Sh. Kisan Lal	9672487068	330	-	22	No
6	Shri Ram Vatika Dharamshala	Near Anjani Mandir	232	Sh. Rakesh Rawat	-	800	Abadi	25	Yes
7	Baba Parsuram Aashram Mandal Trust	Near Anjani Mandir	292/ 232	Sh. Indrapal Kaushik	8059727772	1008	Abadi	22	Yes
8	Balaji Sankat Mochan Dham	Near Anjani Mandir	232	Sh. Santosh Pandey	9319363007	1200	-	54	Yes
9	Shri Krishna	Behind	258/	Sh. Rajesh	9314047523	952	Abadi	29	Yes

	Aashram	Shriram Asharam	232	Kumar Mittal					
10	Sukhdham Dharamshala	Behind Shriram Asharam	254/ 232	Sh. Krishna Lal Goyal		1643	Abadi	60	Yes
11	Shri Balaji Guru Dham	Near Shriram Asharam	296/ 232	Sh. Satendra Kumar	-	814	Abadi	25	Yes
12	shri Ram Aashram Dharamshala	Near Guru Dham	294/ 232	Sh. Dharampal Goyal	9811010463	2376	Abadi	50	Yes
13	New Construction Started	Near Om Prakash	194	-	-	520	Abadi	25	-
14	Shri Ram Kripa Aashram	Next to Shri Ram	316/ 234	Sh. Brijmohan Meena	9772602409	1196	Abadi	28	Yes
15	Shiv Dham Aashram	In front of Shri Ram Kripa	275/ 220	Sh. Jai Kishan Gupta	011-47579600	2366	Abadi	25	Yes
16	Mahavir Guest House	Next to Shri Ram Kripa	235	Sh. Narendra Jain	9212173001	1300	Abadi	43	Yes
17	Tayal Dharamshala	Near patel parking	235	Sh. Ashok Agarwal	-	1716	Abadi	36	Yes
18	Keshav Dharamshala	In front of Tayal Dharamshala	220	Sh. Vipin Kumar	-	2640	Abadi	18	Yes
19	Agarawal Vishram Garh	In front of Tayal Dharamshala	220	Sh. Jitendra Agarwal	9829378987	1378	Abadi	19	Yes
20	Aashirwad Dharamshala	In front of Car parking	220/ 11	Sh. Prem Chand Saini	9166417081	240	Abadi	13	Yes
21	Hyderabad Dharamshala	In front of Car parking	221/ 1	Sh. Sajjan Lal Agarwal	4024570030	3300	Abadi	50	Yes
22	Shriramdoot Aashram	Behind Hyderabad Dharamshala	221	Sh. Ashok Kumar	9311323224	1378	Abadi	29	Yes
23	Sainath Dharamshala	Behind Hyderabad Dharamshala	221	Sh. Nasrudin	9783744546	304	Abadi	8	Yes
24	Mittal Dharamshala	Next to Hyderabad Dharamshala	221	Sh. Vinod Mittal	-	336	Abadi	35	Yes
25	Kamal Kunj	Hyderabad Dharamshala wali gali	221	Sh. Bhagwan Sahay	9413973100	420	Abadi	20	Yes
26	Hudla Guest House	Near Sanskrit Vidhyalaya	222	Sh. Dharu Singh	9414340508	24	Abadi	8	Yes
27	DD Guest House	Near Hudla Guest House	222	Sh. Vijendra Singh	9982427822	45	Abadi	10	Yes
28	Shri Guru Dham Dharamshala	Near Hudla Guest House	222	Sh. Mayuram	-	456	Abadi	18	Yes
29	Anjani Dham	Next to Guru Dham	240	Sh. Mahavir Prasad	-	378	Abadi	20	Yes
30	Sahriya Guest House	Balaji main road	240	Sh. Babli Sahriya	9414407487	50	Abadi	11	Yes
31	Rukmani Yatri Niwas	Balaji main road	240	Sh. Bondu Ram	-	60	Abadi	8	Yes
32	Pankaj Yatri Niwas	Balaji main	240	Sh. Prakash	9783966036	322	Abadi	23	Yes

		road		Chand					
33	Patel Yatri Niwas	Balaji main road	240	Sh. Shobharam Meena (Vinod)	8696060064	342	Abadi	24	Yes
34	Shri Radhey Krishna Yatri Niwas	Next to Patel Yatri Niwas	240	Sh. Munna Lal	9414685444	210	Abadi	15	Yes
35	Shri Krishna Yatri Niwas	Next to Patel Yatri Niwas	240	Sh. Shivram	9001490412	180	Abadi	15	Yes
36	Shiv Shakti Aashram	Next to Patel Yatri Niwas	240	Sh. Sushil Yogi	9829453162	420	Abadi	7	Yes
37	Goyal Yatri Niwas	Balaji bazar main road	240	Sh. Vishnu Goyal Sh. Mahesh Goyal	9737363644	240	Abadi	10	Yes
38	Shanti Kunj	Balaji bazar main road	240	Sh. Gajanand Goyal	9829684154	120	Abadi	16	Yes
39	Puri Sewa Sadan	Balaji bazar main road	240	Sh. Indrapuri	-	414	Abadi	23	Yes
40	Bhagirath Yatri Niwas	Bhagirath Street	240	Sh. Bhagirath Singh	9928262585	300	Abadi	16	Yes
41	Shri Om Palace	Bhagirath Street	240	Sh. Ashu Sharma	9828171171	140	Abadi	8	Yes
42	Shri Balaji Dharamshala	Bhagirath Street	240	Smt. Rama Devi + Gulab	-	168	Abadi	20	Yes
43	Khandelwal Guest House	Balaji bazar main road	240	Sh. Kailash Pathani	8764428077	110	Abadi	12	Yes
44	Shri Balaji Lashkar Dharamshala	Balaji bazar main road	240	Sh. Prabhu Dayal	9929759537	320	Abadi	28	Yes
45	Hari Om Yatri Niwas	Balaji bazar main road	240	Sh. Sampat Ram Sharma	9660603060	45	Abadi	8	Yes
46	Raj Shri Yatri Niwas	Balaji bazar main road	240	Sh. Mahendra Sharma	9829571210	60	Abadi	9	Yes
47	Saurabh Yatri Niwas	Balaji bazar main road	240	Sh. Gajanand	9829048516	133	Abadi	10	Yes
48	Manglam Yatri Niwas	Balaji bazar main road	240	Sh. Murari Lal	9829555169	114	Abadi	10	Yes
49	Maa Ganga Sewa Sadan	In front of Karodimal Dharamshala	240	Sh. Mahant Kishore Puri	-	112	Abadi	24	Yes
50	Shri Shambhu Vishram Garh	Near Bhagirath street	240	Sh. Shimbu Dayal	-	60	Abadi	15	Yes
51	Nand Kishore Yatri Niwas	Near Bhagirath street	240	Sh. Nand Kishore	9829331599	50	Abadi	8	Yes
52	Radha Balabh Yatri Niwas	Near Bhagirath street	240	Sh. Sachin Sharma	9660228252	70	Abadi	12	Yes
53	Trilok Palace	Near Bhagirath street	240	Smt. Gomti Devi	9414483598	117	Abadi	9	Yes
54	Shakshi Palace	Near Bhagirath	240	Sh. Ram Babu	8890770265	70	Abadi	12	Yes

		street		Sharma					
55	Shri Ram Yatri Niwas	Near Bhagirath street	240	Sh. Ramvir Singh	9829756626	140	Abadi	15	Yes
56	Suraj Mal Dharamshala	Near Bhagirath street	240	-	-	240	-	32	-
57	Neelkanth Dharamshala	in front of Mahanat ji	253/ 238	Sh. Anil Kumar	-	280	Abadi	10	Yes
58	Radhika Yatri Niwas	in front of Mahanat ji	254/ 238	Sh. Sitaram Meena	9602474358	12	Abadi	1	Yes
59	Rajan Yatri Niwas	in front of Mahanat ji	254/ 238	Sh. Shriman Meena	9414151320	30	Abadi	4	Yes
60	Khandelwal Dharamshala	in front of Mahanat ji	254/ 238	Sh. Sunil	9829796180	320	Abadi	10	Yes
61	Maa Kripa Yatri Niwas	in front of Sanskrit Vidhyalaya	254/ 238	Sh. Siyaram Gupta	9461055714	104	Abadi	10	Yes
62	Baba Yatri Niwas	in front of Sanskrit Vidhyalaya	254/ 238	Sh. Ram Dayal Sharma	9001704886	200	Abadi	12	Yes
63	Balaji Dham Vishram Grah	in front of Sanskrit Vidhyalaya	254/ 238	Sh. Mukesh Sharma	9829822728	180	Abadi	10	Yes
64	Manmohan Yatri Niwas	in front of Sanskrit Vidhyalaya	254/ 238	Sh. Thandi Ram	9929484760	24	Abadi	5	Yes
65	Bahadurgarh Dharamshala	in front of Guru Dham Dharamshala	254/ 238	Sh. Satish + Surendar	9416528335	646	Abadi	27	Yes
66	Solan Wali Dharamshala	in front of Guru Dham Dharamshala	254/ 238	Sh. Shrinaraya n Goyal	-	351	Abadi	15	Yes
67	Maa Bhagwati Yatri Niwas	in front of Anjani Dham	254/ 238	Sh. Kunj Bihari	9829339504	104	Abadi	7	Yes
68	Garg Guest House	in front of Anjani Dham	254/ 238	Sh. Mohan Lal	9929070602	252	Abadi	33	Yes
69	Udaywal Yatri Niwas	in front of Anjani Dham	254/ 238	Sh. Sitaram	9829718669	160	Abadi	15	Yes
70	Somwati Yatri Niwas	in front of Balaji Parking	254/ 238	Sh. Dinesh Meena	9414151320	78	Abadi	10	Yes
71	New Bajrang Dharamshala	in front of Balaji Parking	254/ 238	Sh. Vishmbar Dayal	01420247134	112	Abadi	8	Yes
72	Shri Hanuman Dharamshala	in front of Balaji Parking	240	Sh. Shyam Sundar	9829630582	98	Abadi	8	Yes
73	Mulakram Dharamshala	in front of Bhagirath street	240	Sh. Ghanshya m Sahariya	9929070599	1800	Abadi	26	Yes
74	Shrimati Nanda Devi Dharamshala	in front of Bhagirath street	240	Sh. Pawan Kumar	-	875	Abadi	20	Yes
75	Shri Hari Sona Dharamshala	in front of Bhagirath street	240	Sh. Sukhbir Saran	01123862388	300	Abadi	40	Yes
76	Shrimati Shanti Dharamshala	Next to Police Station	240	Sh. Sanjay Satish Chandar	9810049293	470	Abadi	41	Yes
77	Maa Sharda Yatri Niwas	Next to Police Station	240	Smt. Sharda Devi	-	84	Abadi	16	Yes

78	Shri Kishore Yatri Niwas	Next to Police Station	240	Sh. Sitaram	9828722821	160	Abadi	12	Yes
79	Kashiram Dharamshala	in front of Prince Hotel	240	Sh. Narayan Das	9660300153	126	Abadi	10	Yes
80	Seth Karodimal Dharamshala	in front of Prince Hotel	240	Sh. Seth Karodimal	-	990	Abadi	26	Yes
81	Chhapariya Dharamshala	in front of Balaji Parking	240	Sh. Shiv Kumar	23976310	70	Gair Mum. Abadi	14	Yes
82	Shri Hanuman Om Yatri Niwas	in front of Balaji Parking	240	Sh. Jagdish Puri + Mahesh Puri	-	21	Gair Mum. Abadi	12	Yes
83	Giriram Dharamshala	Adharsh Colony	238	Sh. Dashrath Singh	9829423009	276	Bihad Janglat	21	Yes
84	Sarswati Dham Dharamshala	Adharsh Colony	238	Sh. Hariom Yogi		418	Bihad Janglat	16	Yes
85	Shri Anjani Sewa Sadan Dharamshala	Adharsh Colony	238	Sh. Ghanshyam Yogi	9829399072	338	Bihad Janglat	31	Yes
86	Shiv Om Palace	Adharsh Colony	240	Sh. Banwari Lal	9829393175	672	Gair Mum. Abadi	32	Yes
87	Kota Wali Dharamshala	Adharsh Colony	240	-	-	450	Gair Mum. Abadi	12	Yes
88	Teen Pahad Bhairav Dharamshala	Adharsh Colony	240	Sh. Shiv Prasad	9414822186	276	Gair Mum. Abadi	15	Yes
89	Satyanarayan Ashram	Adharsh Colony	240	Sh. Satyanarayan	-	154	Gair Mum. Abadi	10	Yes
90	Punch Mukhi Dharamshala	Adharsh Colony	240	Sh. Shiv Charan Yogi	9413146623	440	Gair Mum. Abadi	30	Yes
91	Julana Mandi Dharamshala	Adharsh Colony	240	Sh. Vikas Singal	9891020285	260	Gair Mum. Abadi	21	Yes
92	Prabhu Shakti Ashram	Adharsh Colony	240	Sh. Prabhu Dayal Yogi	9929759537	195	Gair Mum. Abadi	13	Yes
93	Shri Girdhar Yatri Niwas	Adharsh Colony	240	Sh. Jitendra Singh	9828794300	77	Gair Mum. Abadi	12	Yes
94	Shri Balaji Sewak Dharamshala	Adharsh Colony	240	-	-	143	Gair Mum. Abadi	24	Yes
95	Sahariya Palace	Adharsh Colony	240	Sh. Ghyanshyam Das	9829136840	189	Gair Mum. Abadi	13	Yes
96	Kanpur Dharamshala	Adharsh Colony	240	Sh. Nand Kumar (trusty)	-	575	Gair Mum. Abadi	40	Yes
97	Sikkam Dharamshala	Adharsh Street	240	Sh. Teluram	7407386946	180	Gair Mum. Abadi	13	Yes
98	Amritsar Dharamshala	Adharsh Street	240	Sh. Surendra Kumar	9829453371	276	Gair Mum. Abadi	14	Yes

99	Seth Bhagwan Das Dani Bambay Dharamshala	Adharsh Street	240	Sh. Ashok Kumar Dani	9320222919	352	Gair Mum. Abadi	36	Yes
100	Vrindavan Dham	Adharsh Street	240	Sh. Krishna Kumar	9571802002	748	Gair Mum. Abadi	10	Yes
101	Jaiswal Rawal Dharamshala	Adharsh Street	240	Sh. Prince Jaiswal	9810077414	408	Gair Mum. Abadi	36	Yes
102	Bholenath Dharamshala	Towards Janglat	238	Sh. Kishan Gupta	-	390	Gair Mum. Abadi	21	Yes
103	Seth Banwarilal Dharamshala	Towards Janglat	238	Sh. Seth Banwari Lal	-	480	Gair Mum. Abadi	15	Yes
104	Shri Dev Yatri Niwas	Towards Janglat	238	Sh. Ram Niwas	9784247508	504	Gair Mum. Abadi	7	Yes
105	Pishta Devi Dharamshala	Near Mahavir Yatri Niwas	240	Sh. Pannalal	9810047641	714	Gair Mum. Abadi	20	Yes
106	Mahavir Yatri Niwas	Near Mahavir Yatri Niwas	240	Sh. Anand Tyagi	-	483	Gair Mum. Abadi	14	Yes
107	Shri Commendor Sahab Dharamshala	Near Mahavir Yatri Niwas	240	Sh. Surendra Mishra	9837028437	696	Gair Mum. Abadi	15	Yes
108	Shri Guru Dham Kripa	Near Mahavir Yatri Niwas	240	Sh. Pravin Sharma	-	336	Gair Mum. Abadi	22	Yes
109	Seth Budhiram Rathore	Near Mahavir Yatri Niwas	240	Sh. Mukesh Kumar	7742103949	544	Gair Mum. Abadi	21	Yes
110	Shiya Ram Yatri Niwas	Pahad k van vibhag ki taraf	240	Sh. Siyaram	-	255	Gair Mum. Abadi	14	Yes
111	Shivam Yatri Niwas	Pahad k van vibhag ki taraf	240	Sh. Shatynaray an Sethi	9829535333	180	Gair Mum. Abadi	11	Yes
112	Raunak Dharamshala	Pahad k paas	238	-	9828618118	551	Gair Mum. Behad	40	-
113	Madhuvan Dharamshala	Pahad ki taraf	238	Sh. Ghyanshya m Yogi	9829399070	95	Gair Mum. Behad	18	-
114	Rajesh Rani Dharamshala	Near Forest area	238	Sh. Rajesh	9417924182	510	Gair Mum. Behad	13	-
115	Balaji Shakti Aashram	Near Forest area	240	Sh. Raghuvir Prasad	-	189	Gair Mum. Abadi	10	-
116	Shiv Shakti Ganesh Aashram	Near Forest area	240	Sh. Lakhan Singh	9928568166	156	Gair Mum. Abadi	11	-
117	Geeta Bhavan Guest House	Near Forest area	240	Sh. Vishnu Dutt Sharma	9414849257	200	Gair Mum. Abadi	11	-
118	Shri Balaji Dharamshala	Near Forest area	240	Smt. Rajni Devi	8952914787	460	Gair Mum. Abadi	18	-
119	Dhancholiya Dharamshala	Near Forest area	240	Sh. Radheshya	9828124452	300	Gair Mum.	12	-

				m			Abadi		
120	Shri Bajrang Mandal Trust	Near Forest area	240	Sh. Pappi Sharma	9929235427	391	Gair Mum. Abadi	30	-
121	Maa Jwala Yatri Niwas	Near Forest area	239	Sh. Moolchand Singal	9928358099	216	Gair Mum. Pahad	10	-
122	Pawan Dham Dharamshala	Near Forest area	239	Sh. Vipin Chandra (Trusty)	-	462	Gair Mum. Pahad	22	-
123	Anand Kunj Dharamshala	Near Forest area	239	Sh. Jai Prakash Gupta	-	306	Gair Mum. Pahad	9	-
124	Shri Naam Dev Yatri Niwas	Near Forest area	239	Sh. Banwari Lal	9829217803	182	Gair Mum. Pahad	10	-
125	Shiv Kunj Guna Wali Dharamshala	Near Forest area	239	Smt. Pinki Sharma	9829185094	128	Gair Mum. Pahad	8	-
126	Hariyani Niwas	Near Forest area	239	Sh. Pawan Kumar	9829398478	306	Gair Mum. Abadi	9	-
127	Bajrang Bhavan, Dadri Dharamshala	Near Forest area	239	Sh. Joharimal Chandrabhan	-	272	Gair Mum. Abadi	26	-
128	Shri Dev Yatri Niwas	Near Forest area	239	Sh. Prem Chand Sharma	9829128092	130	Gair Mum. Pahad	12	-
129	Jamuna Bai Dharamshala	Near Mahant Kishore Puri Hospital	222	Sh. Rajeev Agarwal	-	320	Abadi	16	Yes
130	Ram Chandra Dharamshala	PNB Bank Street	240	Sh. Suresh Chandra	9950204227	210	Abadi	24	Yes
131	Kaushlya Devi Dharamshala	In front of Karodimal Dharamshala	240	Sh. Gopal	9983159783	21	Abadi	7	Yes
132	Maa Laxmi Yatri Niwas	Dashrat street	238	Sh. Dashrath Singh	9829423009	78	Gair Mum. Pahad	13	-
133	Nav Nirmit Dharamshala	Dashrat street	238	Sh. Ramkesh Yogi	9929156094	130	Gair Mum. Pahad	12	-
134	Nav Nirmit Dharamshala	In front of Om Prakash	194	-	-	400	Gair Mum. Abadi	25	Yes
135	Prem Sadan	Next to Om Prakash Agarwal	312/231	Sh. Kanhaya	9602370398	160	-	10	-
136	Nav Nirmit Dharamshala	In front of RTDC	182/3	Sh. Chhuttan Lal	-	900	Gair Mum. Abadi	-	Yes

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