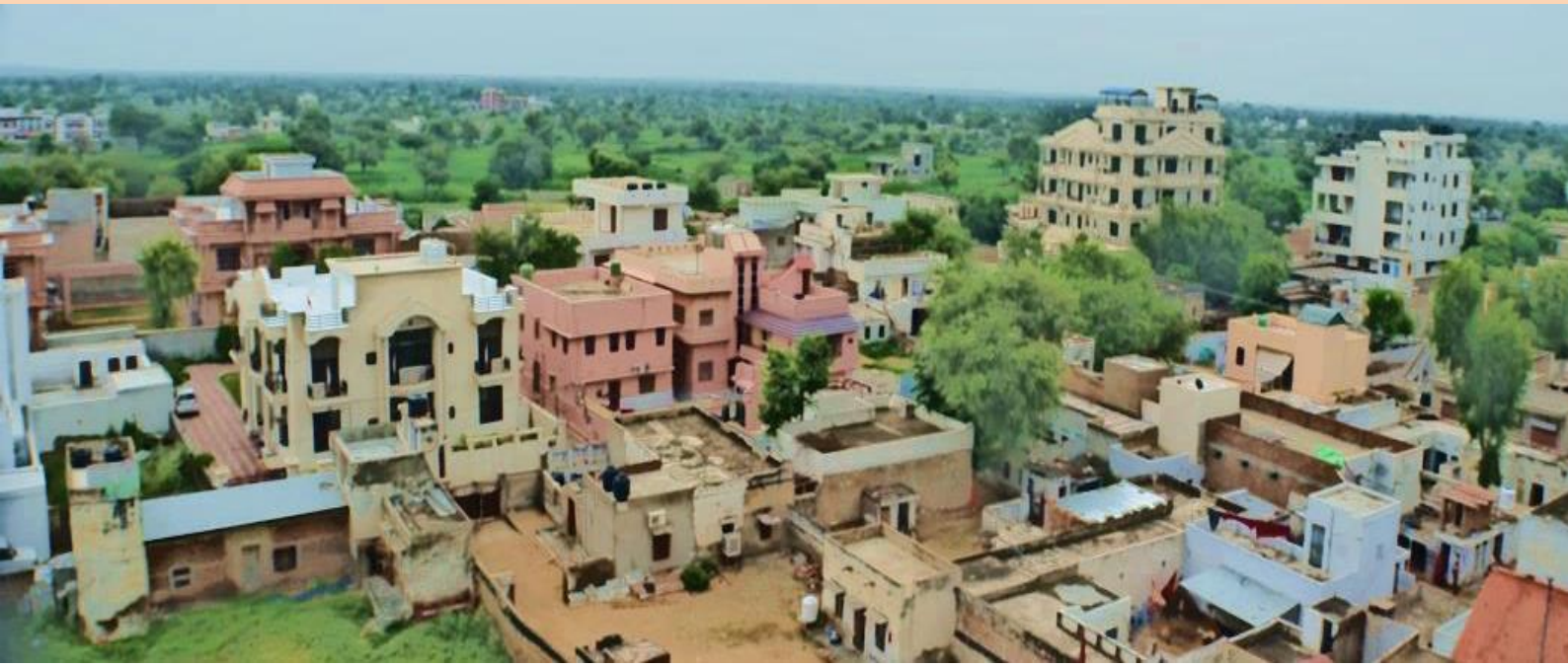
Government of Rajasthan
Devasthan Department

Preparation of Development and Management Plan for

Historic Temple Complex and Settlement at

SALASAR

Revised Final Report
Jan 2017



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1 Project Background

The Devasthan Department, Government of Rajasthan was formed at the time of independence and accession of the princely rulers of Rajasthan to the state of India. The department was made responsible for managing and regulating religious trusts, places of worships, etc. Over the years, the State Government has assigned new responsibilities to the Department including that of promoting tourism, art and culture at these places. The present project has been conceptualised with the objective of promoting tourist in the Salasar Temple. This chapter gives the concept, scope and methodology adopted for the study.

1.1 Concept of the Project

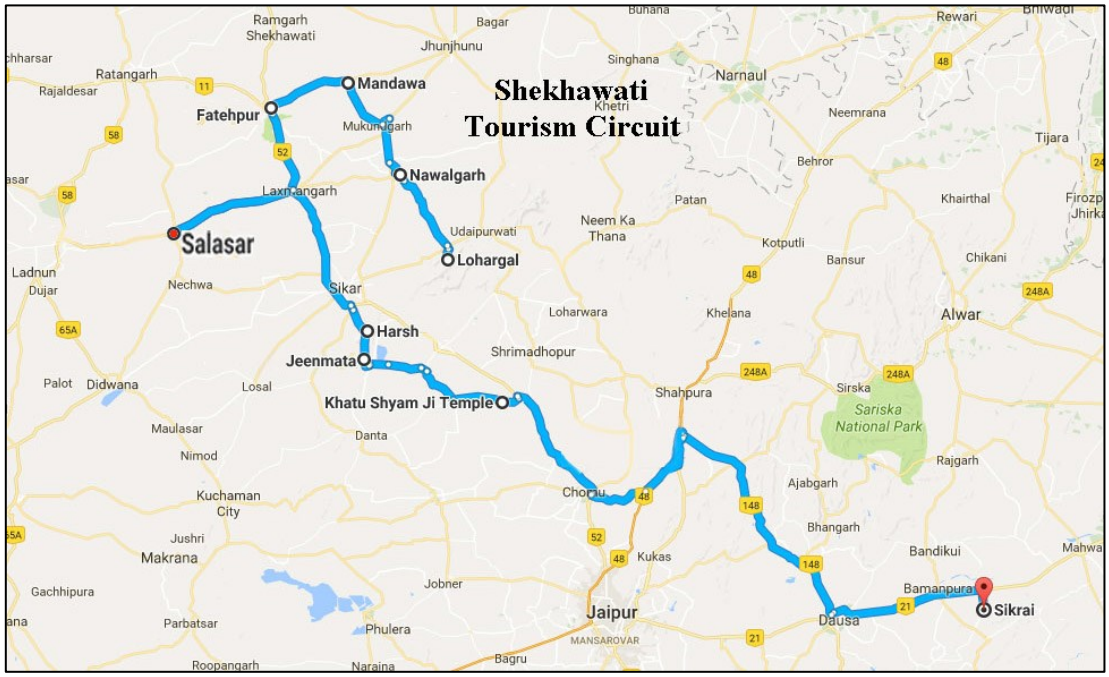
The state of Rajasthan has vast potential for development of religious tourism. The Devasthan Department has identified religious tourism circuits in order to promote religious tourism, attract investment and providing facilities to pilgrims/worshippers. The department has identified nine religious tourism circuits. These tourism circuits are given in Table 1.1.

Table 1-1: Identified Religious Tourism Circuits

SN	Circuit	Detailed route
1	**Shekhawati** (Sikar-Jhunjhunu)	KhatuShyamji, Sikrai Mata, Jeen Mata, Lohargal, **Salasar,** Harsh, Mandawa, Fathepur, Nawalgarh.
2	**Merwara-Mewar**(Ajmer-Pushkar-Merta-Nagaur)	Ajmer, Baghera, Foy Sagar, Kishangarh, Todgarh, Kurki, Rupangarh, Merta, Nagaur
3	**Desert** (Jodhpur-Jaisalmer-Bikaner-Barmer)	Osian, Balsamand Lake & Garden, Mandore, Jaisalmer, Ludurva, Wood Fosil Park, Akal, Deset National Park, Kolayat, Devi Kund, Gajner Wildlife Sanctuary, Hanumangarh, Kalibanga
4	**Godwar** (Pali-Sirohi-Jalore)	Bali,Sojat,Sirohi,Jalore.
5	**Vagad** (Dungarpur-Banswara)	Dungarpur, Beneshwar, Galiyakot, Arthuna, Talwara
6	**Mewar** (Udaipur-Chittaurgarh-Bhilwara-Rajsamans)	Udaipur, Eklingji, Nagda, Rikhabdeo, Jaisamand Lake, Kumbhalgarh, Haldighati, Nathdwara, Rajsamand Lake, Chittaurgarh, Bassi Wildlife Sanctuaty, Dhariyavad Sit Mata Sanctuary, Nagari
7	**Hadoti**(Bundi-Jhalawar-Kota-Baran)	Keshoraipatan, Bijolia, Menal, Ren Basera, Jhalapatan, Gagron Fort, Buddhist Caves and Stupas, Bhainsrodgarh, Badoli, Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary, Sitabari
8	**BrijMewat** (Alwar-Bharatpur-SawaiMadhopur-Tonk)	Ajabgarh, Bhangarh, VijaiMandir Palace, Jai Samand Lake, Siliserh Lake and Palace, Tijara, Deeg, Bayana, Tonk, Toda Rai Singh, Kaila Devi, Karauli, Shri Mahavirji, Ranthambor- The Fort, Kakod and HathiBhata
9	**Dhundhar**(Jaipur-Dausa)	Abhaneri, Bairath, Bagru, Ramgarh Lake, Sambhar, Sanganer

Source- Rajasthan Tourism Website

Figure 1-1: Shekhawati Tourism Circuits in Rajasthan



Source- Rajasthan Tourism Website

The Shekhawati region of Rajasthan consists of the areas falling under districts of Sikar, Jhunjhunu and some parts of districts including Churu, Nagaur and Jaipur. There are thousands of villages and towns which come under the Shekhawati region. The tourism circuit of the Shekhawati region starts from Samod in Jaipur and extends till Sardar Sahar in Bikaner. The Shekhawati circuit is the religious circuit that includes the pilgrim centers of Salasar Balaji, Rani Sati Temple, Khatushyamji, etc. The Devasthan department has identified this circuit it was formed as per movement of people and their belief. Salasar Balaji is now considered to be a Shakti Sthal (a place of power) and Swayambhu (self-creation) by faith, belief, miracles and wish fulfilments of the devotees. Out of the places in this circuit, Devasthan has identified Balaji temple of Salasar, Churu for development in first phase. In this regard, the Devasthan has appointed Darashaw & Co. Pvt. Ltd. as consultant for preparation of the Development and Management plan for the Historic Temple Complex and Settlement and agreement was signed on 29th July 2016.

1.2 Project Objectives

The major objectives for the assignment as envisaged in the scope of work include:

- To enable protection and conservation of the temple sites through addressing critical areas of concern in the area of infrastructure development needs of visitors and the local people and conservation issues.
- Desired planning for safety and convenience of the pilgrims
- Planned approach for tapping the unlimited tourism potential in religious and heritage sectors and to make Salasar town vibrant and competitive,
- To improve overall infrastructure of in Salasar Temple Town and temple complex as well.

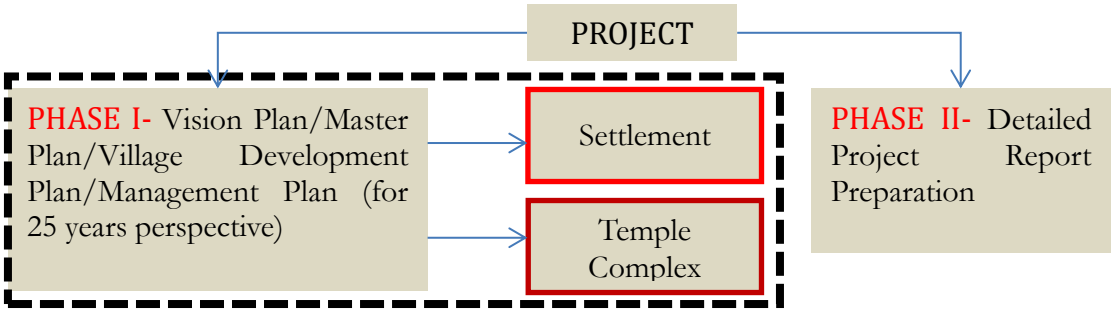
1.3 Scope of Study

The project intends to create and improve the facilities in and around the Salasar temple . The aim is to plan the development of temple under the project in a phased manner.

The Scope of work includes proposing of a well organised system for the 'Darshan' of the deity to ensure smooth movement of worshippers, to suggest facilities for special puja to be performed by some devotees, proposal for staying facilities of devotees and visitors and parking facilities for vehicles of visitors. The scope of work also includes preparation of infrastructure improvement plans like sanitary facilities (bathing), Solid Waste disposal, drinking water facilities, road network, street lights, signanges, footpaths, transportation, emergency medical facilities, etc.

1.4 Approach& Methodology

Based on the scope of work, the study methodology has been outlined below. It describes the various tasks to be carried out in the preparation of Vision/ Development and Management Plan for Salasar Settlement and Historic Temple Complex.



The Devasthan has divided the whole project into two phases out of which phase I includes the preparation of Development plan and Management Plan for Settlement and historic temple complex. After completion and approval from Devasthan for this phase, Phase II will be tendered separately. The present scope of Consultant is Phase I and after its completion, DPR's for projects identified by Devasthan will be prepared and separate work order will be provided by them for Phase II.

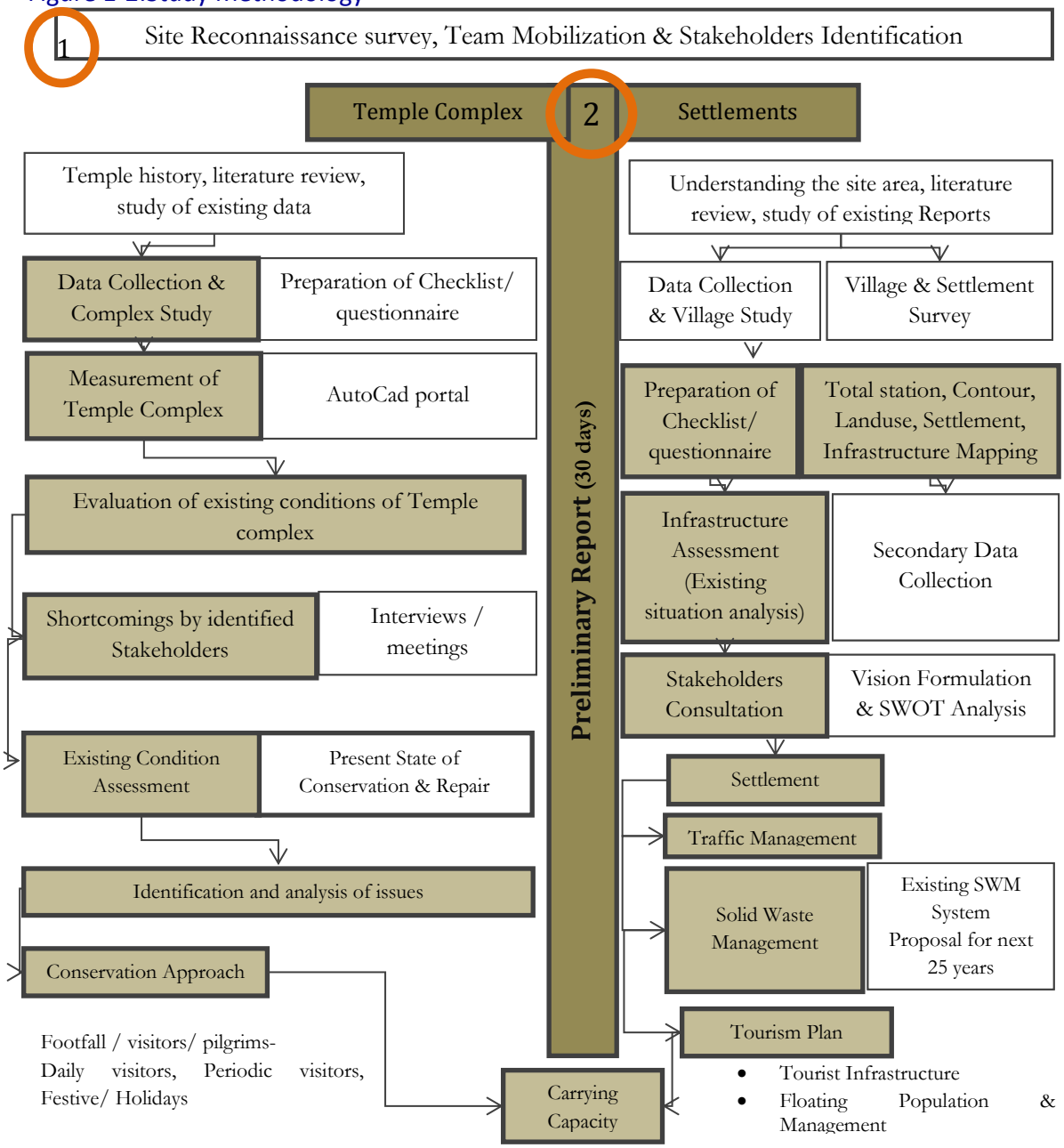
The phase I study proposes to address the multi-layered values and attributes of the Salasar temple site to assure protection of the cultural character and contribute to shaping a better environment for both the visitor and custodian. This will be offering an opportunity to develop a strategic framework intrinsic to safe, effective management and destination development of the sacred site in a sustainable manner. The assessment and recommendations for better and coordinated management/ administrative frameworks has been made to ensure that it is possible to legitimize the practicality of recommendations and ensure their implementation and future maintenance and management.

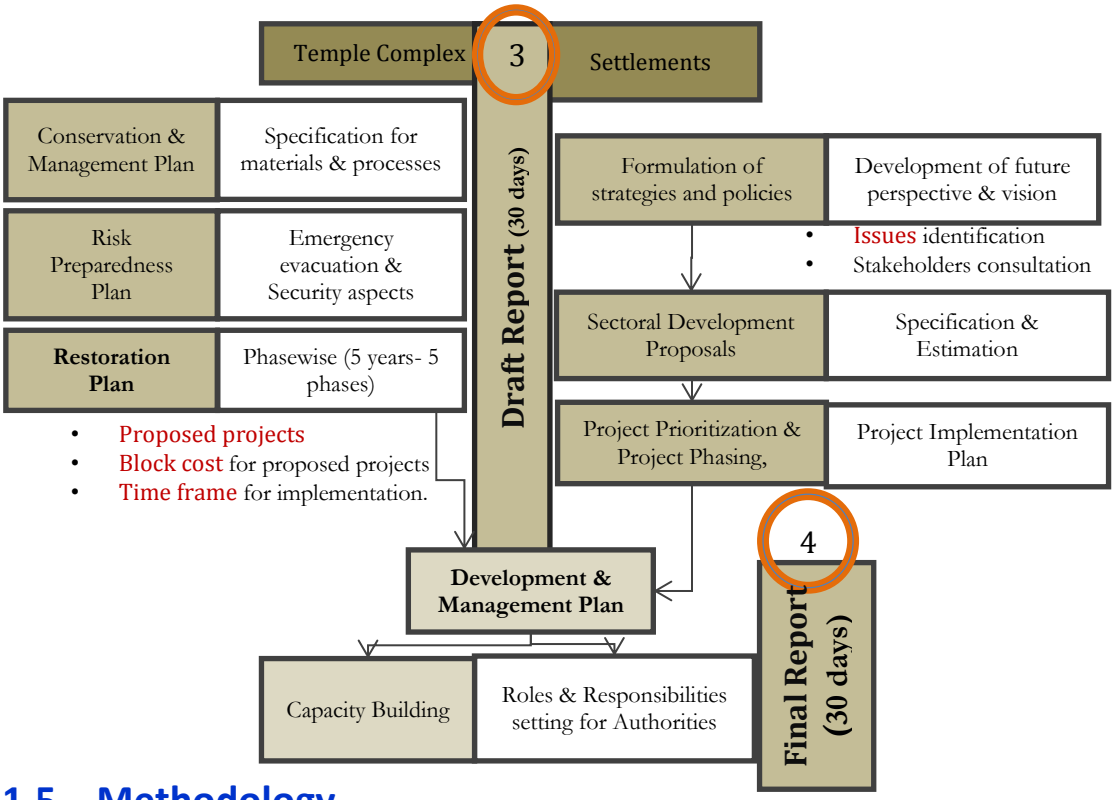
The development plan includes the assessment of problem faced by worshippers for activities around the site, carrying capacities vis a vis floating populations visiting the site, their movement patterns, along with identification of other cultural nodes in the larger geographical context to make it truly responsive to ground realities.

A value based planning approach has been adopted for the preparing the development and management plan for a site with living heritage must address 'Planning for Growth-Recognizing Tangible Heritage and Living Traditions'.

The project has 5 deliverables; **Inception Report, Preliminary report, Draft report, final report and approval from client.** Earlier inception report has been prepared by other consultants and it has been removed from Darashaw & Co. Pvt. Ltd. Scope. Further to it, study part will have sub- stages of major three stages Preliminary report, Draft report and final report. Consultant has divided the study methodology into two headings one is temple complex study and other is settlement study. Figure 1-2 shows the adopted study methodology and is followed by a brief description on each of the stages. Methodology is highlighting major tasks in specific deliverable stage and how it can be achieved is linked to it. Every stage in that deliverable is followed by next task or subtask and its output is linked.

Figure 1-2:Study Methodology





1.5 Methodology

The tasks and sub tasks carried out towards the preparation of the plan are described below.

1.5.1 Project Initiation

The Kick- off meeting was held with the Devasthan Department at Udaipur on 29 July 2016. The scope of work, work plan, methodology, project deliverables, schedule of presentations, data collection formats was discussed in the meeting.

1.5.2 Project Conceptualisation

This stage includes field survey for collection of baseline data, identification of various sectors for preparation of questionnaire and identification of consultation group in assistance with the Devasthan Department and the Salasar Gram Panchayat for the Project.

Task 1: Site Reconnaissance survey& data collection

The team of experts visited Salasar on 1 Aug 2016 to 3 Aug 2016 to conduct a reconnaissance survey to get acquainted with the village and its surroundings.

On the basis of prepared Sectoral checklist, the Consultants have collected data related to demography, geography, environmental, village infrastructure, etc. The team had performed reconnaissance survey for detailed understanding of temple complex, site features, existing built fabric, infrastructure condition, important/historic buildings, activities near temple complex, accessibility, pilgrims' movement etc. to understand the spatial systems, architectural and spatial typology, problems and prospects of the village. Further, the collected database and discussions with the stakeholders has ledto preliminary SWOT analysis. The consultant has collected data based on checklist & formats for conducting surveys, discussions/interviews, for collection of data on pilgrims, fairs/festivals, traffic movement, circulation pattern in temple complex, linkages & connectivity etc.

Data collection has been divided into two parts one for Temple complex and other Settlement Infrastructure.

Task 2: Temple Complex survey

The data Collection for temple complex contains the temple complex description, its setting, current protected status, historical context, complex inventories, assessment of vulnerability of site, etc. The data collection of Settlement and village is based on different parameters, such as demography, economic base, finance, physical and environment issues, bio physical environment, infrastructure, institutions and universalities of services to all the communities during festive season, movement pattern, etc.

Task 3: Village & Settlement Survey

The Consultants will prepare base map using the Total Station Survey and landuse survey. The base map will indicate all details such as circulation, roads, railway lines, buildings, water bodies, electric lines, poles, drains, footpaths, administrative boundaries, transmission lines, contour plan, physical features and water bodies. Topography survey will also be conducted by Consultants. Land usesurvey will contain all buildings in the village, Important Buildings (Heritage/Historical) and available Accommodation Facility in village.

The following maps will be prepared by the Consultant:

- Town level: Scale 1:2000
- Temple Environs level (urban development project): Scale 1:400
- Temple Complex (Building scale): 1:200

1.5.3 Infrastructure Situation analysis

Task 1: Temple Complex condition assessment

The evaluation and analysis of existing conditions of Temple complex has been done for all infrastructure including the electrical services system, the drainage system, the public amenities, including other amenities, signage system, site boundary & encroachment(s), building architecture, spatial planning, materials & construction, and existing horticulture & landscape features.

The identification and analysis of issues like Property-management, developmental pressures & human interventions, environmental pressures, infrastructure, risk factors (natural & human induced risk factors), etc..

The consultants will suggest Conservation approach with respect to Structural Stability and proposal for reuse of Building/ monument, measures of improvement in premises (civil work, infrastructure and facilities) and priest & Staff residential area improvement.

Task 2: Village/ Settlement Infrastructure Analysis

The physical, social infrastructure and pilgrim's related information will be collected from Gram Panchayat and other authority. The Consultant has prepared a demand supply, gap assessment and sector-wise issues. The assessment included all the sectors as mentioned below:

(i) Settlement- Type of buildings, Use of buildings, Condition of buildings, Number of Storeys, Ownership details, Open Land, encroachment, Landuse& settlement planning.
(ii) Traffic- Existing traffic survey- Road network & Movement pattern, Parking Demand during festive season, Cyclist & Pedestrian Movement Plan, Transit mobility & Transport services usability by pilgrims
(iii) Solid Waste Management- Existing SWM System and proposal for next 25 years
(iv) Pilgrims- Tourist Infrastructure, Floating Population & Management, Hotel &Dharmashala facilities. Requirement on the additional tourist facilities would be calculated based on the tourist number projections.

(v) Carrying capacity on the basis of Daily, Periodic and Festive/ Holidays piligrims.

1.5.4 Project identification, prioritisation and implementation Plan

After the preliminary identification of issues, a situation analysis and demand supply gap assessment has been done.

Task 1: Temple Complex projects

The Consultants have identified infrastructure development needs and accordingly the proposals for development of pilgrims facilities, parking, heritage development, etc. Also, land parcels for the development of infrastructure have been identified.

Task 2: Settlement/ Village level projects

A vision plan with detailed strategies and measures has been proposed for the development of the settlement for the next 25 years.

1.5.5 Institutional set up and Capacity Building

An institutional and legal framework plan would be prepared as part of the final report. The roles and responsibilities would be clearly identified.

2 Village Profile

The Salasar Balaji Temple is a religious of great importance for the devotees of Lord Hanuman and is situated in the village of Salasar. Salasar village is located in Churu District of Rajasthan in Sujangarh taluka.

2.1 Location

Salasar Village is situated on the eastern border of Sujangarh Taluka in Churu district.

Figure 2-1: Location of Salasar in state of Rajasthan

Source- Rajasthan tourism website

The village is connected to the Sikar district boundary and on the South- East it is connected to Nagaur district. It comes under the Shekhawati region (North Rajasthan). Sikar is the closest urban centre located at a distance of 55 kms from the village. The distance from Salasar to Delhi which is at a distance of 290 km via route Salasar- Jhunjhunu- Chirava- Lokaru- CharkiDadri- Jhojjar- Bahadurgarh-Delhi, and to State capital Jaipur which is at a distance of 175 km.

Figure 2-2: Location of Salasar with respect to Churu District and Sujangarh Sub district

Source- onefinenine website

2.2 Regional Connectivity

2.2.1 Road Connectivity

Salasar is connected to National Highway 65A which connects Agra and Jaipur at Bikaner. The State Highway 7 runs to the North of the village and it connects to Ratangarh and Nechwa. The State Highway 20 connects to Sujangarh Town which is Taluka Headquarter to the West of the village. On the East of the village runs SH 2 towards Laxmangarh. The village has regular bus services, run by the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation.

Figure 2-3: Regional Road Connectivity of Salasar

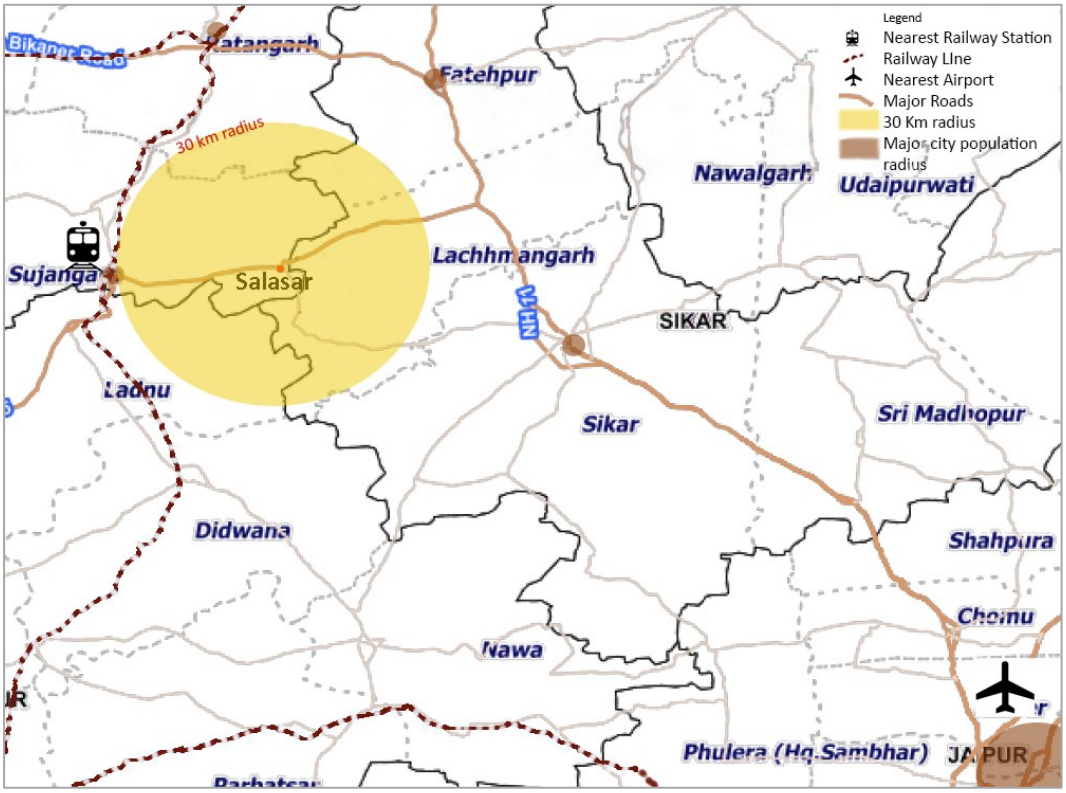
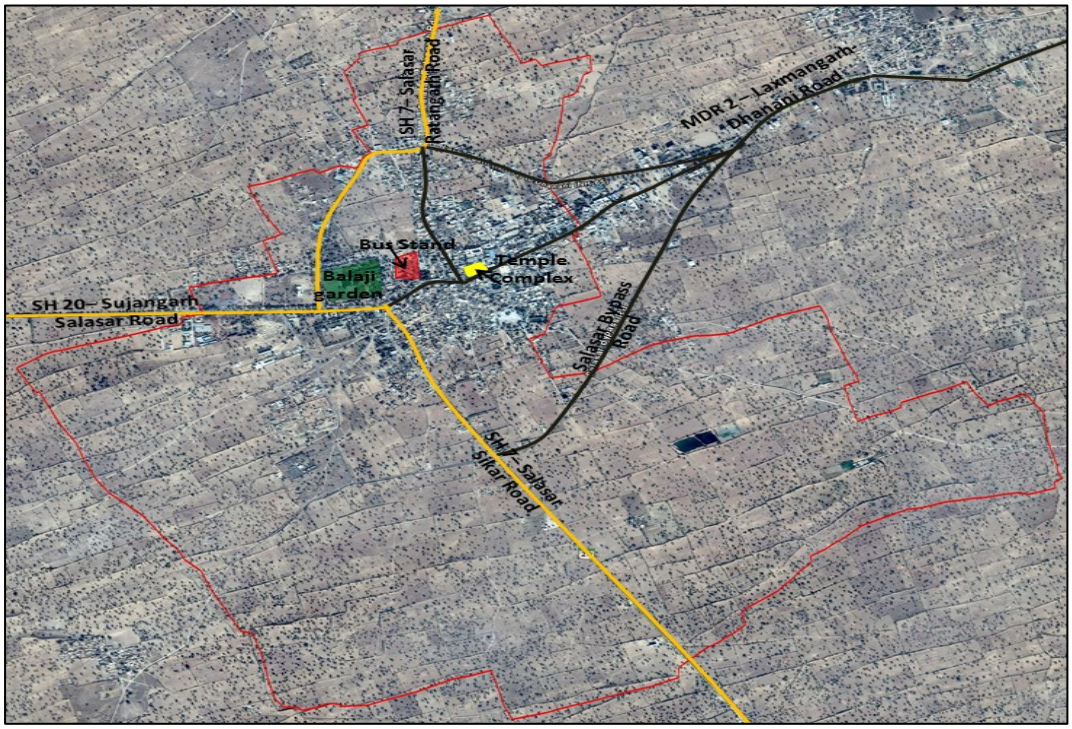


Figure 2-4: Connectivity of Salasar Village



2.2.2 Rail Connectivity

Salasar village is not directly connected by railway line. The nearest railway station is Sujangarh Railway station which is 27 km away from Salasar village. Other nearby rail heads include Sikar, Didwana, Jaipur and Ratangarh. From these places tourists travel by bus and transit services to Salasar.

2.2.3 Air Connectivity

Jaipur Airport is the nearest airport to Salasar which is at a distance of 170 km and is 3.5 hour's drive roadways from Sikar and Chomu via Buses and Taxi.

2.3 Demography Profile

Salasar Village falls under Churu district which had a population of 2,039,547 as per Census 2011. Churu District population constituted 2.98 percent of the total state population.

2.3.1 Village Demography

As per Census 2011, Village Salasar has a population of 5914 with male population of 3038 and female of 2876. If we compare it with Census 2001 population of 3892, there is growth rate of 52% in last one decade. In 1991 Census population of village was 2348.

Table 2-1 Decadal Population growth of Salasar village

SN	Census Year	Population	Decadal Growth (%)
1	1991	2348	
2	2001	3892	66
3	2011	5914	52

Source- Census Data

2.3.2 Landuse Area

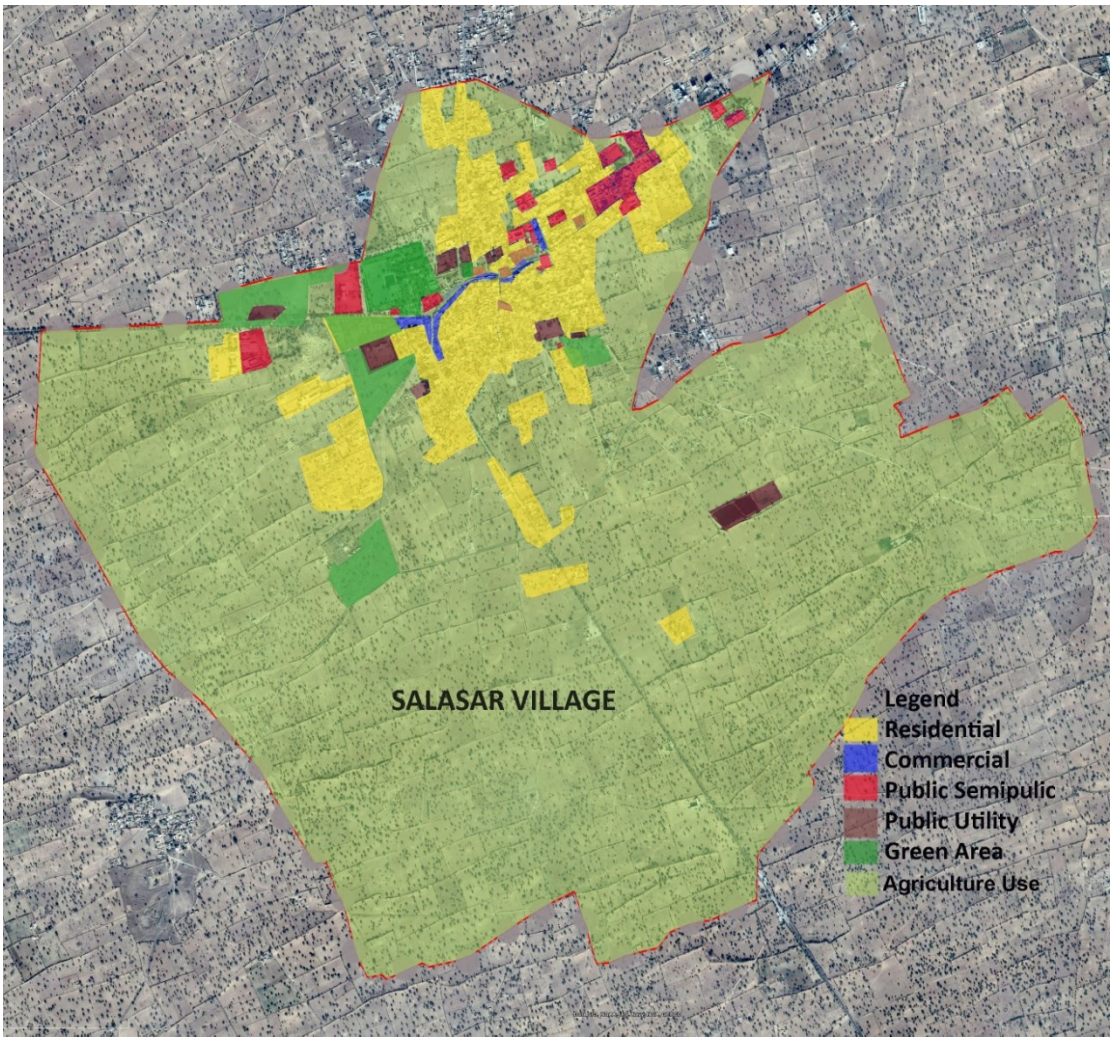
The total revenue area of village is 940.85 Ha. Around 1.04 Ha land is under Gaothan/ Aabadi area. The agriculture land comprises 86.04% of total area.

Table 2-2 Revenue area

SN	Type of Land	Area in Ha	Percentage
1	Residential/ Abadi	11.16	1.19%
2	Commercial	1.39	0.15%
3	Public Semi Public	1.11	0.12%
4	Public utility	1.69	0.18%
5	Grazing	115.96	12.33%
6	Agricultural land	809.54	86.04%
Total		**940.85**	

Source- Data collected from Patwari Salasar (JamabandiGoshawra)

Figure 2-5: Landuse Map



After the visit to site and discussions with the village patwari, preliminary landuse map has been prepared to aid analysis. The land ownership area in goshawara mostly covers agricultural use. The commercial area is along the main road of the Abadi area which leads to the Balaji temple.

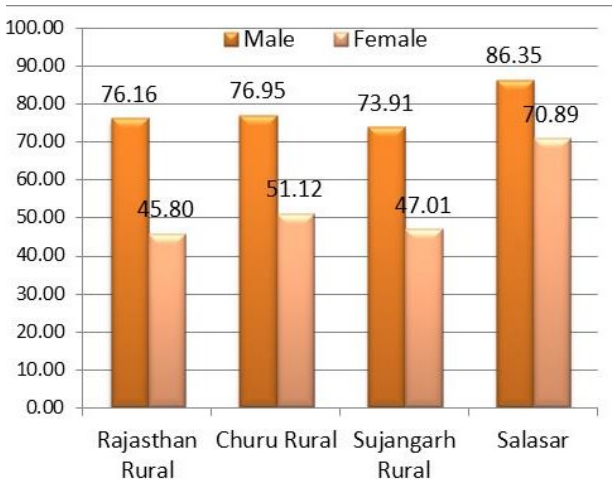
2.4 Social Indices

2.4.1 Literacy Rate

The literacy rate of Salasar as per Census 2011 is 78.80%. Male Literacy (86.35%) is more than female Literacy (70.89%). It is lower than Census 2001 (80.18%). When compared with Sujangarh Sub- district, Churu District and Rajasthan State level literacy rate, all Rajasthan District (61.44%), Churu District (64.40%) and Sujangarh Sub- District (60.79%) have lower rates. The percentage of lower Female Literacy rate and the reason being there is absence of education encouragements in Salasar village.

Table 2-3 Literacy Rate & its comparison

Literacy Rate	Total	Male	Female
Rajasthan Rural	61.44	76.16	45.80
Churu Rural	64.40	76.95	51.12
Sujangarh Rural	60.79	73.91	47.01
Salasar	78.80	86.35	70.89

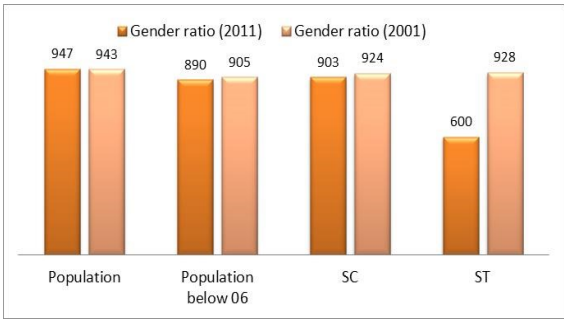


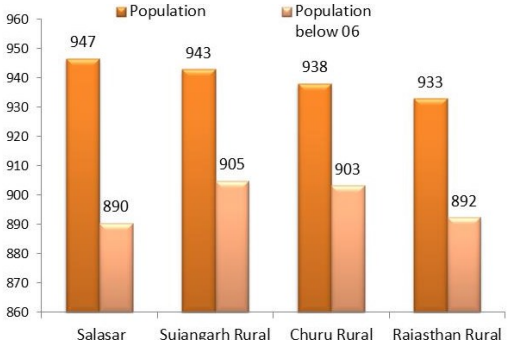
Source- Census Data 2011

2.4.2 Gender Ratio

There has been very little increase in overall gender ratio (947) of Salasar village when compared with last decade ratio (943). However, the sex ratio of the village is higher than the taluka rural average and the district rural average. In case of SC population Gender Ratio (903) is lower than SC population of Sujangarh rural (924) and District Rural (931) and State Rural (922). The child sex ratio has actually decreased to 890 from 905 in the last decade.

Table 2-4: Gender Ratio and its comparison





Gender ratio	Total Population	Population below 06	SC population	ST population
Salasar	947	890	903	600
Sujangarh Rural	943	905	924	928
Churu Rural	938	903	922	910
Rajasthan Rural	933	892	923	951

Source: Census Data 2011

2.4.3 Social Composition

The percentage of SC population in Census 2011 in village is 10.30. The Scheduled Tribe population comprises only 5 males and 3 females. As per the primary survey and discussions with the villagers, Merwari and Rajput community are predominant in the village.

Table -5 Social Distribution

Social Composition	Male	Female	Total	% share to total
SC Population	320	289	609	10.30
ST Population	5	3	8	0.14
Others	2713	2584	5297	89.57
Total Population	3038	2876	5914	100

Source- Census Data 2011

2.4.4 Average Household Size

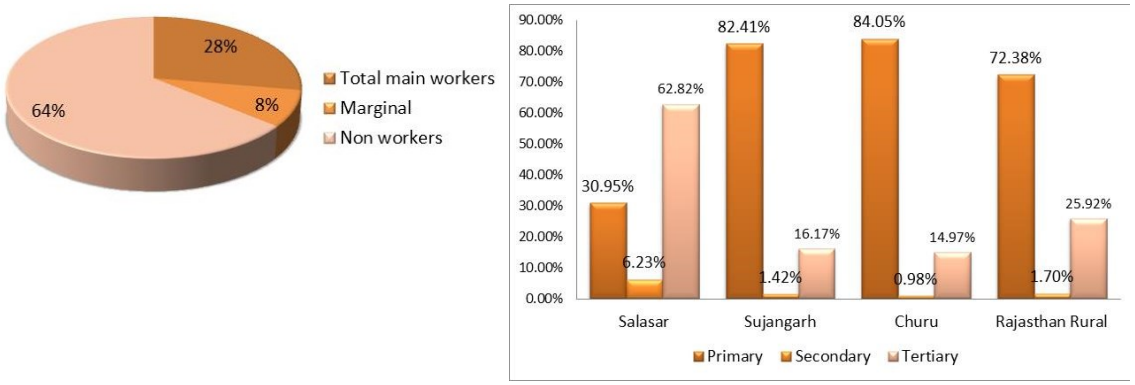
There are 959 total households in village with average HH size of 6.2 and increase of 77% from last decade. The household size in village is more than state rural (5.42), district rural (5.7) and taluka Rural (6.1).

2.5 Economic Indices

2.5.1 Workforce Participation (WFPR)

The major economic activity in the village is business, agriculture and tourism. Out of all the main workers most of them are involved in tertiary (48.38%) sectors.

Figure 2-6: Workforce Participation



Source- Census Data 2011

The work force participation rate in Salasar is 36% which is lower than Sujangarh taluka (49.4%) Churu Rural (50.09%) and state (47.35). Further, its dependency on tertiary sector is 17.4% of the total work force which is more compared to state, taluka and district tertiary sector work force share. The tertiary sector in village has experienced a rise because of tourism activities. Of the total workers, around 77% of workers are main workers and 23% are marginal workers. The main workers are mostly involved in tertiary sector (48.4%) and in primary sector (23.8 %). The classification of workers as per census 2011 is given in Table 2-7.

Table 2-6 Occupational Pattern

Workers in 2011		% to total workers	% to population
Primary	507	23.84	8.57
Secondary	102	4.80	1.72
Tertiary	1029	48.38	17.40
Total main	1638	77.01	27.70
Marginal	489	22.99	8.27
Total workers	2127	100.00	35.97
Non workers	3787		64.03

Source- Census Data 2011

2.5.2 Religious Tourism

The economy of Salasar depends on religious tourism due to the presence of the Balaji Temple, Anjani Mata Temple and Ram Mandir. Salasar Balaji temple comes falls within the Shekhawati circuit. The tourist inflow is highest during two major festivals including the Sharad Purnima (6 days) and Hanuman Jayanti (2 days). During these festival periods footfall is around 1 lakh per day. Otherwise, the tourist inflow is around 1 lakh/month. Other than agriculture, the economy of the villagers depends on servicing the tourists through activities like shops near temple, dharmashala and hotels, etc.

Figure 2-7: Shops near to Temple as business and Balaji Temple front facade

Figure 2-8: Shiv Mandir in Village area and Anjani Mata Mandir

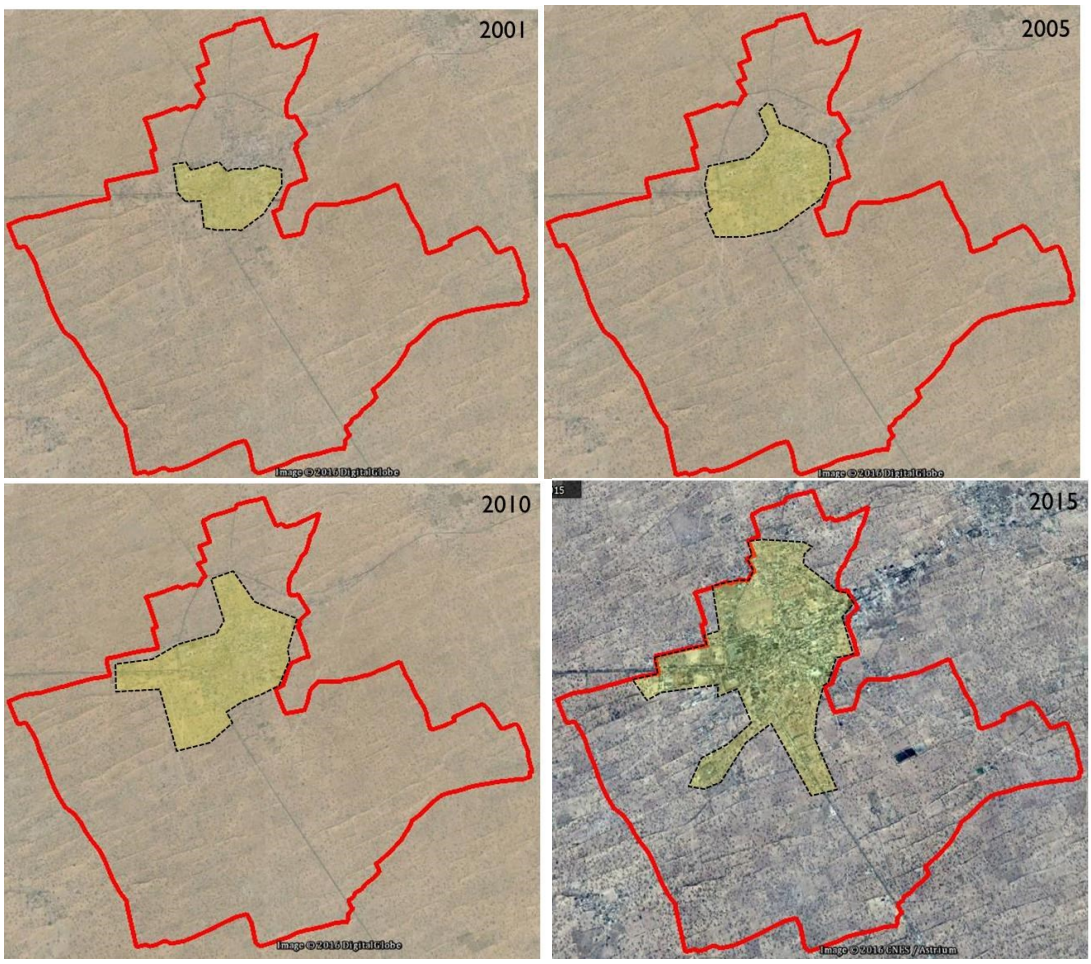
2.5.3 Farming

In Salasar, farming is also a major source of economy. The outskirts of the village area have irrigated land. Around 9% of population is involved in farming. Bajra, moth and gaur are the major crops produced in this village.

2.6 Village Growth and Development

The village population growth has been at the rate of 66% and 52% from 2001-2011 and 1991-2001 respectively. No major spatial growth was noticeable from 2001 to 2010. After that, marked residential and commercial growth can be seen towards SH 7– Salasar- Ratangarh Road and MDR 2 – Laxmangarh- Dhanani Road. Due to this Salasar Bypass was developed to ease the congestion of the Abadi area. Currently, the total spatial settlement spread is of 1.68 sq.km out of the total village area of 9.40 sq.km.

Figure 2-9: Spatial Growth of village



The gross population density of village area is 628 persons per sq. km which includes agriculture area. During normal days an average of 3361 tourists visits the temple. So, day density in village is on normal days is 986 persons per sq.km. While, during festivals such as Sharad Pournima and Hanuman Jayanti, the day density of village goes on uptil 11257 persons per sq. km. This is an important aspect that will be considered for the planning and upgradation of infrastructure for the village.

3 Tourist Profile

3.1 Tourist arrivals

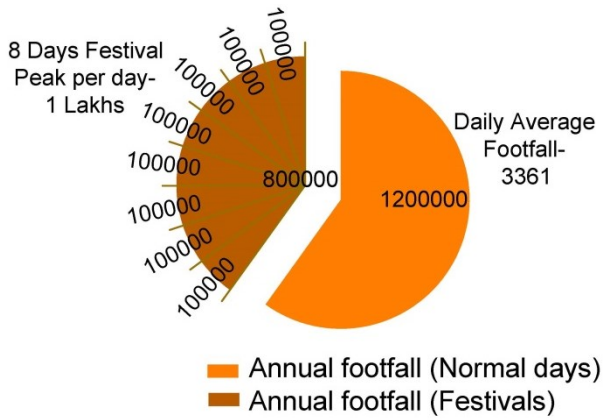
Table 3-1: Pilgrim/ Floating Population visiting Salasar (1985- 2015)

Year	Pilgrim/ Floating Population	Decadal Growth (%)	CAGR (%)
1985	20000		
1995	80000	300%	14.9%
2005	500000	525%	20.1%
2015	2000000	300%	14.9%

Source- Assumption formed during discussions with trusts

The yearly and daily information about pilgrim/yatri arrival during normal days and festivals has been collected from the Hanuman SevaSamiti trust. The approximate pilgrims flow in Salasar has increased substantially from 1995 onwards. Year 1995-2015 shows the highest pilgrim flows in village. The foot fall is highest during festivals of Sharad Pournima and Hanuman Jayanti (Figure 3-2).

Figure 3-1: Tourist Footfall



The pilgrims visiting villages are of two types, those who stay back in town for minimum one day and other who visit and return. The Temple is open for darshan for 18 hours every day. The Pilgrims who visit and return spend around 6 hours per day in the village

3.2 Village tourism carrying capacity

The carrying capacity assessment and sustainability of tourism in village is an important component of the study as it will form the basis for resource allocation and future development. Carrying capacity is defined as maximum number of individuals than a given environment can support without any adverse impact on it. The carrying capacity assessment has been done separately for the circuits, based on village population

(resident), population density and tourist population and density. Tourist population considered are of two types those who are staying back (domestic) and other who are visiting village and temple complex for some hours (floating).

The estimation has been done by comparing the total density with the city density norms for small, medium and large town / cities set by Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation Guidelines (UDPFI).

3.2.1 Methodology for Measuring Tourism Carrying Capacity

Tourism Carrying Capacity (TCC) is defined as *'the maximum number of people that may visit the tourist destination without causing destruction of the physical, economic and socio cultural environment and an unacceptable decrease in the quality of visitors' satisfaction'.*(Alvin Chandy, 2009)

Assessment of TCC is based on three major indicators:

- Physical-Ecological,
- Socio-Demographic and
- Political- Economic.

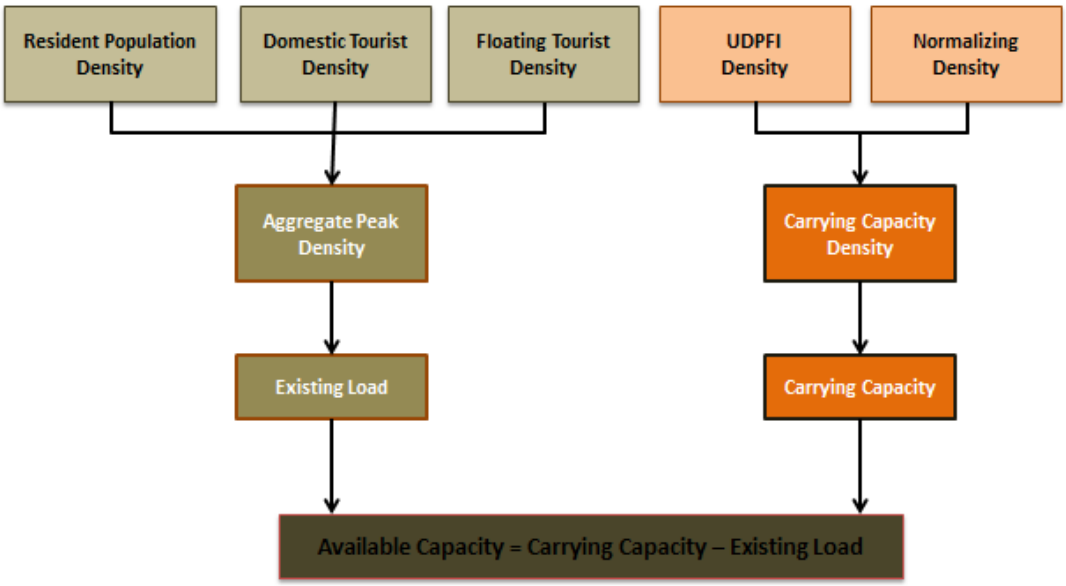
The *Physical and Ecological indicators* are based on fixed components (ecological capacity, assimilative capacity) and flexible components (infrastructure systems like water supply, electricity, transportation, etc).

The *Socio-demographic indicators* refer to social and demographic issues and importance to local communities, as they relate to the presence and growth of tourism. Some of these can be expressed in quantitative terms but most require suitable socio-psychological research.

The *political-economic indicators* refer to the impacts of tourism on local economic structures, activities, etc. including competition to other sectors.

The objective of the interventions intended by the Devasthan Department Rajasthan is to improve the quality and quantity of tourism infrastructure at tourist destinations/circuits in a sustainable manner. Hence, for the purposes of this report, Consultants primary focus would be on the Physical and Ecological Indicators. It is expected that improvement in physical infrastructure at village Salasar would translate into improvements in the socio-demographic and political economic conditions. The methodology for carrying capacity analysis is given below:

Figure 3-2: Methodology for Carrying Capacity Analysis



Calculation Formulae for Tourism Carrying Capacity

I. Calculation of Existing Load (LEXISTING)

This is done by calculating the following:

a) *Resident Population Density (ϐRP)*: This was derived by dividing the existing resident population of the tourist town by its area in hectares (ha.)

b) *Domestic Tourist Density (ϐDT)*: This was derived as follows:

***Step 1:* Domestic Tourist Arrival (TD):** Domestic tourist arrivals during peak season (days) was determined.

***Step 2:* Domestic Tourist stay days in peak seasons (TDSP)**: Domestic tourist arrival was multiplied by average number of days of tourist stay at that tourist town. In Salasar, 50% of tourist stay for one day.

TDSP = TD * Stay Average Days

***Step 3:*Average number of tourist staying per day during peak season (αDSP):** This was evaluated by dividing the number of tourist stay days per season by the number of days comprising the peak season

αDSP = Stay Average Days / Days Peak Season

***Step 4:*Domestic Tourist Density (*ϐDT)*:** This was evaluated by dividing Average number of tourist staying per day during peak season by area of tourist town in hectares.

***ϐDT* = αPS / Area**

c) Floating Tourist Density *(ϐFT)*: In Salasar Village floating tourist are those tourist who does not stay back in village. These tourists use only public areas and activities.

***Step 1:* Floating Tourist Arrival (TF):** Floating tourist arrivals during peak season (days) was determined

Step 2: Area: Area used by floating population in the village

***Step 3:* Floating Tourist Density:** This was evaluated by dividing number of floating tourist visiting per day during peak season by area of used tourist town in hectares.

***BFT* = αPS / Area**

Aggregate Peak Density (APD) = *Resident Population Density + Domestic Tourist Density +Floating Tourist Density*

APD = ***ϐRP + ϐDT + ϐFT***

Existing Load (LEXISTING) = *Aggregate Peak Density * Area of the town*

LEXISTING = APD * Area

3.2.2 Estimation of Carrying Capacity(CC)

a. URDPFI Density (DUDPFI): The Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation & Implementation Guidelines, 2014 Volume – I, 1st Draft February 2014 Ministry of Urban Development (based on Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation Guidelines (UDPFI, 1996) guidelines, the density for different class sizes of towns. The upper limit density of a small town is given as 125 PPH and it has been considered for Salasar village.

Table 3-2: UDPFI Density Limits

Towns	Population	Decadal Growth (%)
Small Towns	Less than 50000	**125**
Medium Town	50000-500000	150
Large City	More Than 500000	150
Metro Cities		175
Small Hill town	20000	175
Medium Hill Town	20000-80000	75
Large Hill town	More Than 80000	90

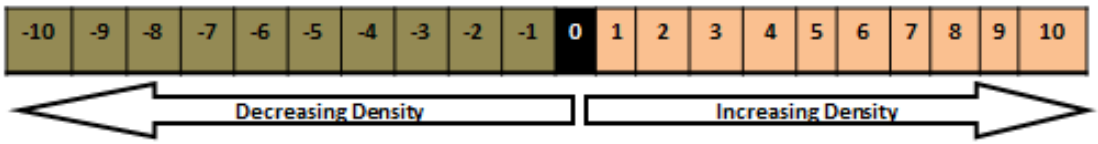
Source- URDPFI guidelines

The densities suggested by the guidelines are for the standard cases. Tourist towns which vary from highly eco-sensitive sanctuaries to highly dense pilgrimage places have specific characteristics and carrying capacities. Thus, UDPFI densities need to be adjusted to account for these factors, which is done with the help of Normalizing Density (№)

b. Normalizing Density (№)

Normalizing density is evaluated as follows:

i. Sites were evaluated on a normalizing index (Ni) of range -10 to +10



Negative Indices were adopted for sites where densities were to be allowed on a conservative scale (i.e. for example places which are ecologically sensitive). Positive Indices were adopted for sites where densities were to be allowed at higher values than prevailing such as **pilgrimage towns** etc.

ii. The values of the indices were evaluated based on a qualitative assessment with respect to the Physical – Ecological indicators. The indicators that were assessed for the category wise tourist places are summarized in Table below

Table 3-3: Parameters for Qualitative Assessment

Physical Indicators	Thematic Area						
	Coastal Area	Island	Protected Area	Rural Area	Mountain Resort	Urban Historic	Pilgrimage Place
Biodiversity	√	√	√	√	√		
Air Quality			√			√	√
Noise Pollution			√		√	√	√
Availability of Power		√					
Water	√	√	√		√	√	√
Waste Management	√	√		√	√	√	√
Cultural Heritage	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Tourist Infrastructure	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Land Availability	√	√	√		√	√	
Quality of Transport Infrastructure					√	√	√

Source: Countries,E.(Dec,2001). Defining, Measuring and Evaluating Carrying Capacity inEuropean Tourism Destinations.Athens.

Normalizing Density (№) was calculated by multiplying a factor of 10pph by the Normalizing index.

Normalizing Density (№) = 10* Ni

(The value of 10pph was derived by establishing the boundary conditions of lower and upper sustainable densities for tourist towns of the relevant categories. To establish the lower limit, reference was made to the capacity norms cited by World Tourism Organization WTO. The upper limit was established by determining the densities for saturated tourist towns.)

The Normalizing index (Ni) was evaluated as follows: Each of the applicable indicators for the corresponding thematic area was ranked on a scale of 0-10. The average of the indicators would give the value of the Normalizing index (Ni).

Carrying Capacity Density (CCD) was calculated by summing up the Upper Limit of the relevant UDPFI density with the Normalizing Density.

Carrying Capacity Density (CCD) = DUDPFI + №

Carrying Capacity (CC) was calculated by multiplying the carrying capacity density with the Area of the Village in hectares.

Carrying Capacity (CC) = CCD * Area of Town

Available Capacity was finally evaluated by finding the difference between the Carrying Capacity of Village and the Existing Load in the town.

Available Capacity (AC) = Carrying Capacity (CC)-Existing Load (LEXISTING)

3.2.3 Carrying Capacity Analysis of Village

Carrying Capacity of Salasar village is estimated with three types of densities. Above methodology has been adopted and carrying capacity of village is 488 persons.

Table 3-4: Tourism Carrying Capacity for Salasar Village

Carrying Capacity of Village	
Resident Population of Salasar	5914
Total Area of Salasar in Ha	940.85
Area used by floating tourist (Ha)	113.58
Resident Population Density	6.29
Domestic Tourist Density	53.14
Floating Tourist Density	110.05
Aggregate Peak Density	169.48
Existing Load	159456
Estimation of Carrying Capacity	
URDPFI Guidelines for Density (PPH)	125
Normalising Density	45
Carrying Capacity Density	170
Carrying Capacity	159944.5
Available Capacity	**488**

3.3 Infrastructure availability- Water Supply

The Salasar Gram Panchayat is supplied water by the by Jaldayi Vibhag, Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) and this scheme was installed in 1980. It is managed by the water works department in the village. The source of water to the village is from 5 tubewells at Mangluna village which is at a distance of 8 km from Salasar. The water is pumped to three OHTs in Salasar village through a pump of 20 Horse Power (HP).

3.3.1 Water Supply to Salasar Village

One Underground water tank with a capacity 1.25 lakh litres is located at Sikar road Harijan Basti and water from there is pumped to a OHT of 1.75 lakh litres capacity with 10 HP pump. This OHT is filled twicedaily and the water is distributed. The second OHT is located at Laxmangarh road near Anjani Mata Mandir with a capacity of 2 Lakhs litres with one pump booster of 12.5 HP. The third OHT is located near Chandpaul Temple with a capacity of 2.25 lakh litres with one pump of 12.5 HP. Chlorination is done to purify water at the OHT level. There is no water treatment plant. The details of the distribution pipeline is given in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Distribution Pipelines (DP)

Sr No	Location	Type of DP	Diameter of DP	Length of DP (km)
1	Sikar road HarijanBasti	PVC	3”	4
		PVC	4”	2
2	Laxmangarh road near Anjani Mata Mandir	Cement	8”	0.8
		PVC	4”	3
		PVC	3”	1.5
3	Chandpoul Temple	Cement	6”	0.8
		PVC	4”	2
		PVC	3”	1.4
		Cement	3”	2

Source: Data collected from PHED department Salasar

This calculates to an average water supply of 1310 lpcd, which is higher than the rural standards under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Program of 40 lpcd and URDPFI guidelines which indicate 135 lpcd for urban population.

There are 1468 piped individual residential plate connections.71 are residential connections, 26 are Institutional buildings connections and 315 are commercial connections. Total counts to1881 water connections. 3 Hours of daily water supply in the village and 90% of total properties have water connection and others use either individual wells or borewells.

Figure 3-3: Old OHT near Sikar Road and OHT under new Scheme

Figure 3-4: Existing Water Supply Network

There is a water supply scheme operational in the village known as the Aapni Yojana scheme. It is a German funded scheme for providing water to 956 villages and 11 towns

of Rajasthan (Churu, Hanumangarh and Jhunjhunu) from the Indira Gandhi canal. Salasar village is one of the villages covered under the scheme.

3.3.2 Water Supply to Temple Complex

There is one OHT inside the temple complex of a capacity of 1.8 lakh litres. The water is pumped to this OHT by direct supply from the existing water supply scheme.

Drinking water supply provisions have been made at many places along the path of movement of pilgrims in the form of water kiosks, Stand posts, water coolers, etc. During festivals around 8 lakh litres of water is supplied by the water works department. There are 25 water kiosks in the village area and 5 water kiosks within the temple complex area.

Table 3-6 Location of Water Kiosks

SN	Location	SN	Location	SN	Location
1	Near Bus Station (3 Nos)	8	In front of GHB hotel	14	Along the road towards Anjani Mata Mandir
2	Near Patwari Office	9	At Badi Chowk	15	Anjani Mata Mandir square
3	Near to Gate of Government Hospital	10	Near to SBI bank (2 Nos)	16	Near to Chandpaul Mandir
4	Near to police station	11	In front of Ganga Nagar Dharmashala	17	Near Grampanchayat Office
5	Near to Ayurvedic hospital	12	In front of Jind Bhandara	18	Near to Shobha Shriya Matru Siksha Kendra
6	Near to Adampur Sewa Sadan (2 Nos)	13	In front of Parmeshwar Chowk	19	Sirsa Dharmashala
7	In front of Shiva temple (2 Nos)				

Source: Data collected from Gram Panchayat Salasar

Figure 3-5: OHT near Laxmangarh Road and OHT with RO plant inside temple complex

Figure 3-6: Water Kiosks provided by Hanuman SewaSamiti for pilgrims

3.4 Infrastructure availability- Sewerage and Sanitation

All the houses of village have toilets attached to the septic tank There is no sewerage disposal system in the village. The Hanuman SewaSamiti has provided the drainage and storm water drainage line in the Gaothan/ Aabadi area and within the temple complex. There are public toilets at four locations in the village including nearthe Balaji temple, at BadiChouk, near bus stand and the last one near Chandpoul temple. The tourists use these public toilets. There are 3 additional public toilets inside temple complex. All public toilets and hotel/ dharmashalas which are used by tourist are connected to septic

tanks. Figure 3-9 gives the location of the public toilets in the village. But, toilet located near bus stand and badi chowk are not maintained properly because of the tourist usage and lack of maintenance.

The drainage water is discharged in a designated area near the Chandpoul temple from where the water is again pumped to a plot owned by Hanuman the SewaSamiti in the outskirts of village. This area is divided into three parts by low height ridges and water overflow is managed by these ridges.

Table 3-7 Public Toilet location & Distance from Temple Complex

Sr No	Location	Distance from Temple Complex
1.	Near to bus stand	400 m
2.	Near to Badi Chouk	450 m
3.	Besides Temple Complex	Adjacent to Complex
4.	Near To Chandpoul Temple	300 m

Figure 3-7: Drainage Area and Collection Point

Figure 3-8: Covered Drain and Nallah

Figure 3-9: Location of Public toilets in village

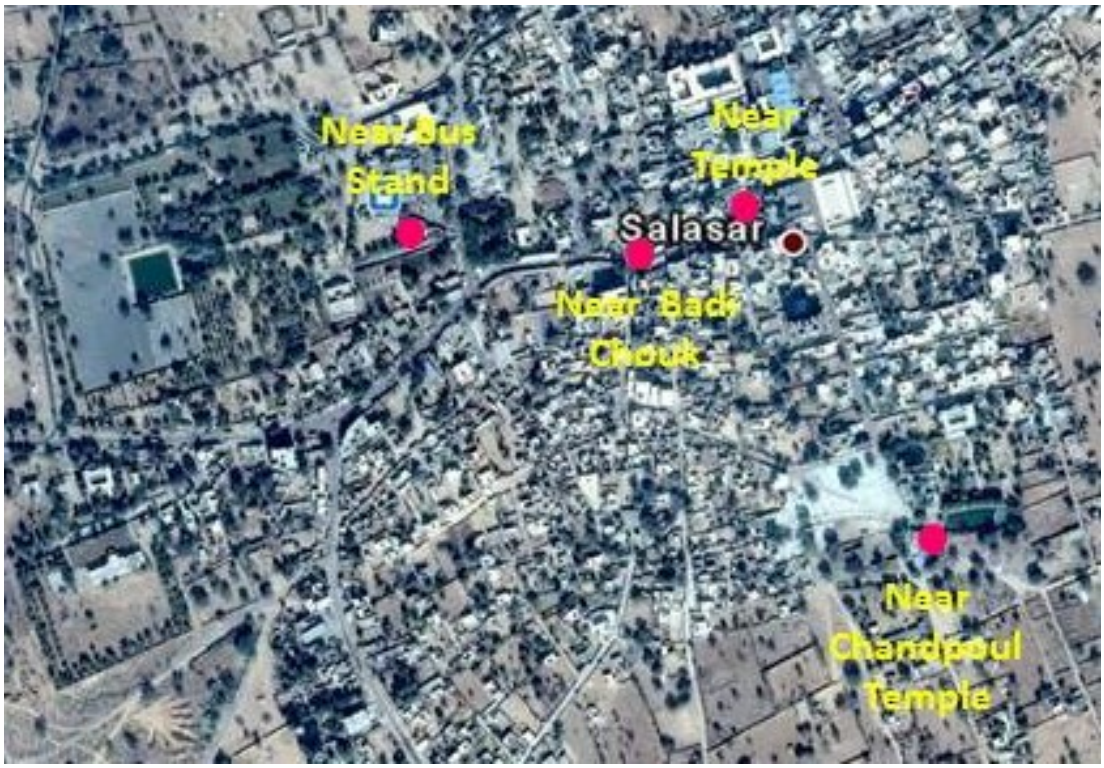


Figure 3-10: Public Toilet near Chandpoul Temple and temple complex

3.5 Infrastructure availability- Solid Waste Management

The Salasar Gram Panchayat generates approximately 1.66 Tonne of solid waste per day (according to 280 gms per capita per day). The officials do not have recorded data regarding waste generation. The major waste generated includes household waste and waste from temples and the market areas.

There is absence of door to door waste collection facility. The road to road collection is done at the village level. The waste collection is divided into two zones in village. Waste collection in and around the temple complex is managed by the Hanuman Sewa Samiti and the outer part is managed by the Gram Panchayat workers. Around 160 dustbins are placed near the temple complex and 100 in total village area. Moreover, seven trolleys are permanently set up in village area. The Hanuman Sewa Samiti manages collection by 2 tractors which take 2 trips a day. There is one tractor of the Gram Panchayat which collects waste from the other remaining area. Street sweeping and drain cleaning is carried out by the Gram Panchayat and the Hanuman Sewa Samiti workers. There are around 60 sweepers out of which 20 manage the sweeping of the temple complex and the area around it. 40 sweepers are for whole village area. Everyday sweeping takes place near the temple complex and alternate days in village area.

Approximately 1.12 T (estimated by taking 80% of capacity) of waste is collected every day from the Gram Panchayat area. But, sweepers and officials from the Gram Panchayata could not able to provide exact quantity of collection and dumping of waste. During festival around 30 Tonnes of waste is collected in and around temple

complex by visitors. There is no segregation into organic and non organic of waste. The details of capacity and trips taken by vehicles is given in Table 3-6.

Table 3-8 Solid Waste tractors trips and waste collected

Collection	Nos of vehicles	Capacity	Trips	Total waste collected (In Tonne)
Tractor (Temple Complex & nearby area)	2	0.7	2	0.56
Tractor(Village area)	2	0.7	2	0.56

Source: Data collected from Hauman Sewa Samiti and Gram Panchayat office

In the temple complex, the visitors offer several types of offerings to the deity which mainly include flowers, leaves, fruits, coconuts, clothes etc. Out of this the floral offerings are the maximum in quantity.

The waste is dumped on the grazing land near to Government Sankrit College and opposite to girls' school. During festivals Samiti and Gram Panchayat jointly take tractors on rent and hire more sweepers as per the requirements. This location is near to Abadi area and near to tourist movement area which is not appropriate. Consultants will suggest appropriate location of landfill site.

Figure 3-11: Dustbin near to temple and Push cart use by Sweeper for collection of waste

Figure 3-12: Permanently placed trolleys in village area and near to temple

Figure 3-13: Tractors used for collection of Waste

Figure 3-14: Dumping Site

3.6 Infrastructure availability- Road and Transportation

3.6.1 Road Infrastructure

The major connectivity from the village to other parts is through the Sujangarh Salasar road which runs from West to East in village and its length is around 3.2 km. Other is NH 65 at the north of Salasar Village of length 2.5 km. The MDR 7 runs from North to South of the village area with 3 km in length. Salasar Bypass road at the South is 3.5 km length. Additionally, there are around 9 kms of cement concrete roads and 10 km of Kutcha road inside the village area.

3.6.2 Transportation facilities

There is a Bus stand in the village where the Rajasthan State Road Transportation Corporation buses halts and it has 10 bus bays. A plot adjacent to this bus stand is provided for 10 private bus bays. Terminal building has seating capacity of around 50 people.

Figure 3-15: Private and Public Bus Stand

There are 5 Six seater and 10 three seater para- transit transport facility between nearby towns like Norangsar, KhariaChota and Bhangiwad. These vehicles are parked along the road near to bus stand. Same transport facilities are used by tourists.

Figure 3-16: Six Seaters parked along the road near to Bus Stand

There is provision of 2 government parking plots for visitors in village area. Hanuman Seva Samiti had provided cemented parking at Badi Chowk, Bus Stand and Chandpoul chowk. Many private open land owners also provide parking facility with minimal charges mostly during festivals.

Figure 3-17: Cement Road near to Temple Complex and Parking near Bus Stand

Figure 3-18: Open two wheeler parking in front of Temple and Parking plot created by Hanuman Sewa Samiti

Figure 3-19: Some of the parking plots in village

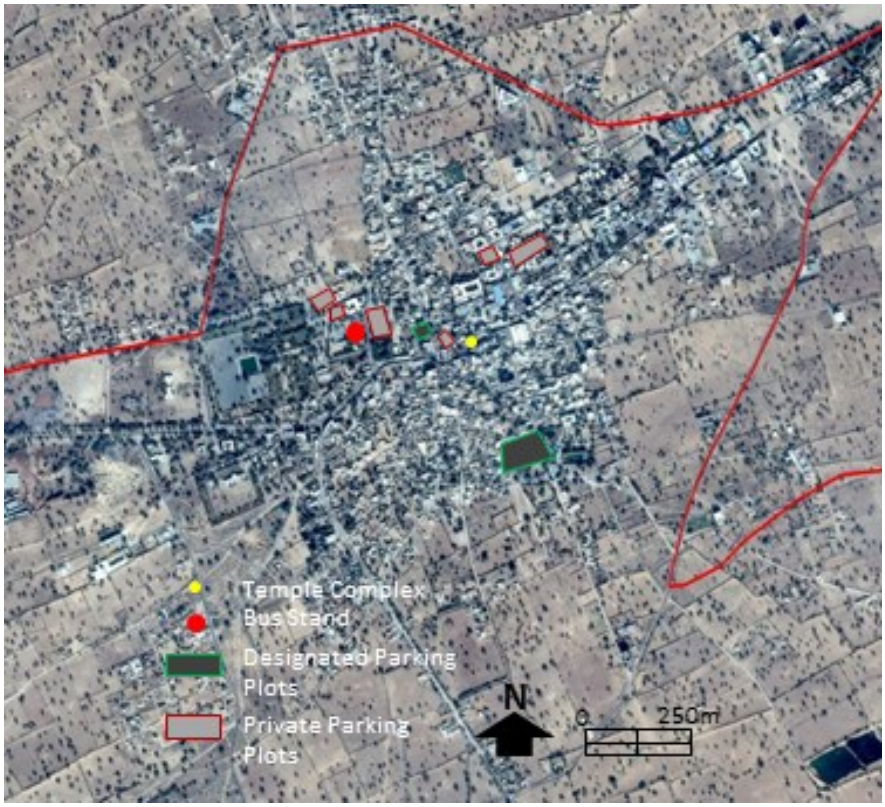


Table 3-9 Existing Designated Parking Plots Location & Number of Parking Space

Sr. No.	Location	Number of Parking Space
1.	Beside Sanskrit College	46
4.	Near To Chandpoul Temple	306

3.7 Social Infrastructure

In the village there are 3 Government and 4 private senior secondary schools in village and also 1 private secondary school. One community health centre with 5 doctors and 8 staff and it is constructed by Hanuman Sewa Samiti and additionally it has the facility of maternity & child welfare. One more private Srijan Charitable hospital with 6 doctor and 25 staff is also located in Village area near Bus stand and one veterinary hospital is there in village.

Table 3-10: Schools in Salasar village

SN	Name of the School/ College	No. of Students		Teachers		Ownership Govt (G) Trust (T)	Infrastructure Facilities				Type Kutcha (K) Pucca (P) Semi (SP)	Condition Good (G) Average (A)
		Boys	Girls	Male	Female		Water Supply	Pub Convenience	Playground	Fencing		
1	Sri Santa Kidz	10	-	1	2	T	Y	Y	Y		P	G
2	Carrier Public maa Shishan sansthan	70	50	8	1	T	Y	Y	Y	-	P	G
3	State Aadarsh High Secondary School	102	63	14	4	G	Y		Y	-	P	G
4	Sri Balaji State High Primary Sanskrit School	70	57	5	-	T	Y	Y	-	-	P	G
5	State Primary School	15	16	-	2	G	Y		Y	-	P	G
6	State Aadarsh High Primary School	17	10	-	2	G	Y	Y	Y	-	P	G
7	Angle's Academy	62	36	2	4	T	Y	Y	Y	-	P	G
8	State Aadarsh High Primary School	128	123	11		G	Y		Y	-	P	G
9	Nav Prena Senior Secondary School	240	179	10	8	T	Y	Y	Y	-	P	G
10	Balaji Vidhya Mandir	50	30	3	3	T	Y	Y	Y	-	P	G

SN	Name of the School/ College	No. of Students		Teachers		Ownership Govt (G) Trust (T)	Infrastructure Facilities				Type Kutcha (K) Pucca (P) Semi (SP)	Condition Good (G) Average (A)
		Boys	Girls	Male	Female		Water Supply	Pub Convenience	Playground	Fencing		
11	Srimati Shanti Devi Sahuvala State Shastri Sanskrit University	105	75	5	-	G	Y	-	Y	-	P	G
12	Sankalp ITI	42	-	4	-	T	Y	-	-	-	SP	A
13	State Damador Lal Saravagi Balika High Secondary School		119		7	G	Y	Y	Y	-	P	G
14	Narayan Internation Convent School	158	105	11	9	T	Y	Y	Y	-	P	G
15	Shri R.N.Public School	101	85	2	7	T	Y	Y	Y	-	P	G
16	Shri R.N. Secondary Public School	671	341	27	4	T	Y	Y	Y	-	P	G
17	Shri R.N.College	57	243	6	7	T	Y	Y	Y	-	P	G
18	Shree R.N.ITI	125	1	5	1	T	Y	Y	Y	-	P	G

Source: Landuse survey findings

Figure 3-20: Atal Sewa Kendra and Ayurvedic Hospital

Figure 3-21: Community Health Centre and Veterinary Hospital

Table 3-11 Hospitals in Salasar village

Name of the Hospital	No. of Doctors & Beds		Infrastructure Facilities			Ownership Govt (G) Trust (T)	Type Kutcha (K) Pucca (P) Semi (SP)	Condition Good (G) Average (A)	No. of Floors
	Doctors	Beds	Water Supply	Pub Convenience	X-Ray Scanning, OPD, etc				
Sri Hanuman state Ayurveda Hospital	3	5	Y			G	P	G	G
Sri Balaji homeopathic Hospital			-			T	P	G	G+1
Sri Balaji Hospitality sewa center			-			T	SP	A	G+2
Community center Salasar	39	Y	Y			G	P	G	G
Srujun charitable hospital	4	20	Y	Y	Y	T	P	G	G+1
State Second Veterinary Hospital	1		Y			G	P	G	

Source: Landuse survey findings

Figure 3-22: Sanskrit School and Chandpaol Temple

Figure 3-23: Crematorium

Figure 3-24: Dharmashala in village area

3.8 Circulation pattern for tourists

The tourists park their vehicles in the parking lots and those who reached by public transport. From there, they walk to temple complex for darshan. There is no traffic management for daily tourists.

During festivals, in order to manage huge numbers of pilgrims, Hanuman Sewa Samiti and GP make them follow a path of around 6 km designed separately for hassle free movement. Pilgrims enter to the Balaji garden created near Atal Sewa Kendra. This garden was developed by Hanuman Sewa Samiti and tree plantation has been done inside the garden to comfort of pilgrims. There is a pond inside this garden which is filled by rain water and water is pumped to the OHT in garden which after chlorination is supplied to free water kiosk constructed in between along the path. The overflow water storage of this pond is kept for animals drinking purpose. The pilgrims need to cross the garden areas which are barricaded during festival time. Further, for continuous movement subway has been built below the vehicular road to get undisturbed flow of pilgrims. On this path water post, water cooler, taps, etc. have been provided which are used for providing water to pilgrims during the festival time.

Figure 3-25: Circulation/ movement pattern of pilgrims from Balaji Garden to Temple complex during festivals

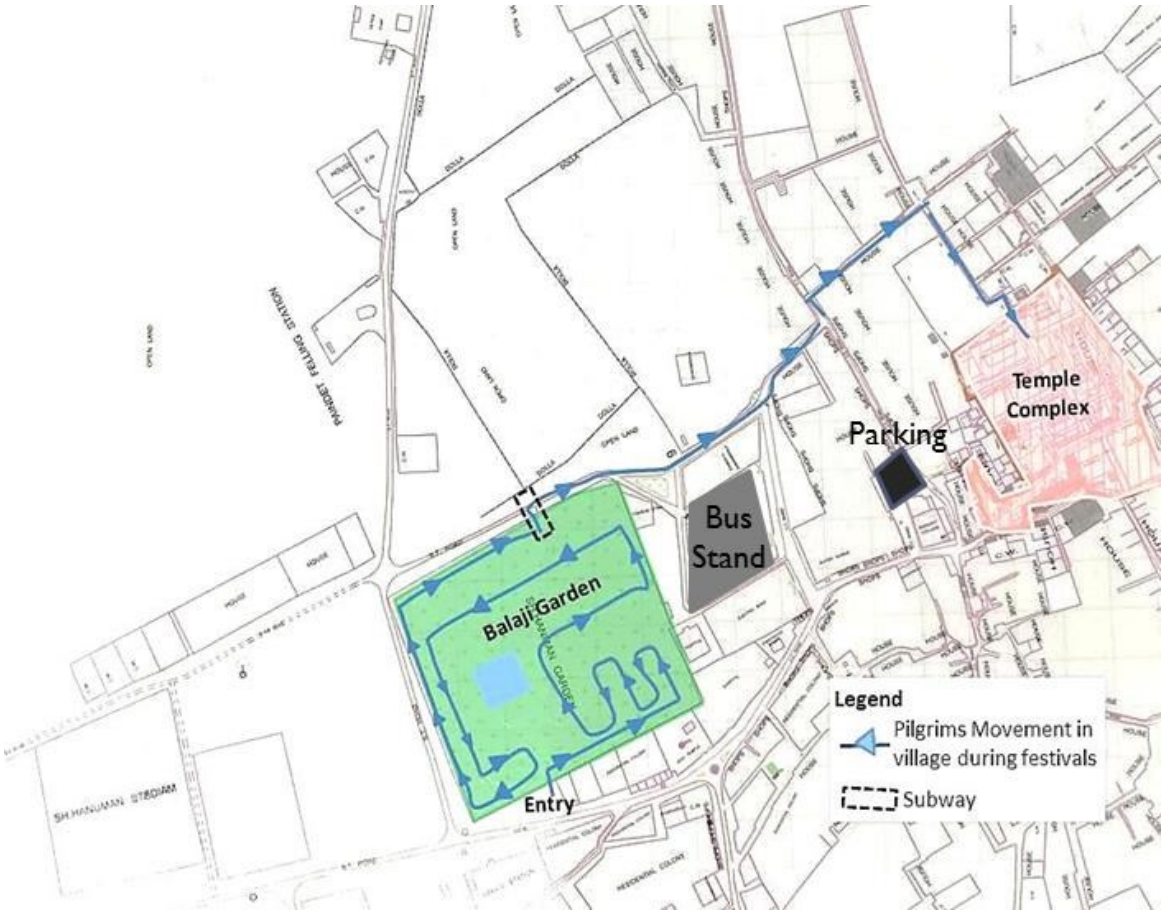
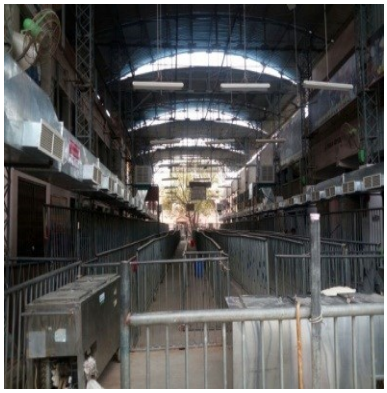


Figure 3-26: Entry to Balaji Garden and Subway below vehicular road

Figure 3-27: Sheds on Circulation pathways


Figure 3-28: Rain water collection pond and animal drinking water pond inside Balaji Garden


Figure 3-29: Hall with circulation barricades and circulation road covered with Sheds



4 Salasar Temple Complex: An Overview

Salasar Balaji is a religious temple which was built in 1811. Earlier till the 90's, the temple was a small room with the idol. This chapter discusses the various aspects concerning the temple complex.

4.1 Structure of Temple Complex

The Salasar Balaji Temple is famously known as Salasar Dham and is referred as a 'Shakti Sthal', the Place of Power. This temple has a unique look of Lord Hanuman with a beard, a moustache, a tilak on forehead, with big eyes and eyebrows. Salasar Balaji Temple or Salasar Dham is recognized as most influential and miraculous place for all devotees of Lord Hanuman. Most of devotees visiting this place have faith and belief as per the miracle that has happened in their life, that whosoever visits this place with pure devotion always gets his/her wish fulfilled.

In year 1850, Mohandasji gave all his responsibilities of temple to his nephew Udayramji and took Samadhi alive. This temple was constructed at the entrance of Salasar Balaji temple by Udayramji, nephew of Mohandasji. Even today successors of Udayramji's two sons Isardasji and Kaniramji take care of the temple administration.

In 1980, Hanuman Sewa Samiti was formed by successors and eventually this trust started developing the temple and its complex. Currently, there are 26 members in this Samiti. At main entrance five idols are kept along with "Sri Ram Darbar", where in middle is Mohandasji's sculpture, left being Ramji and Hanumaji and right being Kanhi Devi and her husband Sukhramji.

The temple Complex has the foot prints of Mohandasji and Kanhideviji and these footprints are placed in the temple which is the Samadhi Sthal of Mohandasji. It is said that the visit of Salasar Balaji is completed only after the devotee visits this temple. These temples also have detail of various successor of Kanhideviji (her son Udayramji and grandsons Ishardasji and Kanhiramji) along with their sketches.

Figure 4-1: Sketches of Mohandasji, KanhiDeviji and her successor kept in Samadhi Sthal area

Figure 4-2: Footprints of Mohandasji and Kanhideviji and Stanbh

4.2 Special Charecteristic/ features of Temple Complex

When the Garbhagruha of Salasar Dham was constructed in 1811, it was built with mudstone. Later on Rao Devi Singh, Jagirdar of Sikar reconstructed. White marble was used for the construction. The prayer hall and the Sanctum Sanctorum have work of Silver and Gold. White marble carving work in the main entry gates of the temple is attractive and shrine is decorated with floral patterns work.

Figure 4-3: Newly Constructed Entrance to Balaji Temple

This temple complex is made of silver and gold walls. Inspirational verses and beautiful carvings depicting tales of "Ramayana" adorn the silver walls. All the gates and windows are made of silver plated beautiful god's artefacts. These artefacts are adorned with spiritual and knowledgeable couplets having beautiful meanings.

Other major feature of temple is Mohandasji ki Dhuni. At the entrance of the temple is the place where Mohandasji used to meditate. That place is called "Dhuna" and there is immortal ablaze at this place now. This dhuni has been inflamed by Mohandasji himself and it is continuously aflame from then.

Figure 4-4: Garbhagruha of Temple and Gold plated walls


Figure 4-5: Silver plated walls near Dhuni area


Figure 4-6: Pilgrims visiting Temple and open area inside Temple Complex

Figure 4-7: Entrance of Temple, Mohandas Samadhi Sthal Temple and Corridor Space in Temple

4.3 Activities perform by pilgrims/ worshippers

The Salasar Dham is famous for its miracles and wish fulfilments of the devotees. Lakhs of devotees often visit this temple and coconut tying, savamani are the traditions to practice in order to the fulfilment of their wishes. Hanuman Sewa Samiti organizes manages and maintains a large fair on Hanuman Jayanti and Ashwin Poornima.

Figure 4-8: Prasad Counter inside Temple Complex

4.3.1 Coconut Tying

After construction of the temple and listening to stories of Mohandasji, people started visiting Balaji temple. Temple's grandness kept on increasing. After some time Thakur of Sikar, Maharaja Devisingh came to Salasar to meet Mohandasji for fulfilling his wish of having a son. Mohandasji asked him to tie a pious coconut (Shri Phal) on the branch of tree inside the temple premises and asked him to get married to Dujod village's resident Mahovat Singh's daughter. After about 10 months from when Mohandasji predicted, a son was born to Devisinghji. After this incident, the practice of tying a pious coconut with moli on the tree has prevailed. It is believed that if the devotees do it with full faith than their wishes comes true. Nowadays, with less number of trees in complex, the pious coconut is tied at other locations like back gate, a tree in temple's premises, etc.

Figure 4-9: Coconut Tying on tree Temple complex

4.3.2 Savamani

This is another famous ritual performed in the temple. In this, the devotee offers about 50kg of food to the deity. The word Savamani comes from the word "Sava" which means one and a quarter. The food is cooked and the first part of the food is offered to the deity and then it is either distributed to the family of devotee or given to the needy ones.

4.3.3 Hari Kirtan

One of the attribute of this temple is the “Hari kirtan” which goes on 24/7 since 90’s and the “Dhuni’ which is aflame since Saint Mohandasji ignited it. Devotee takes calx (bhasm) of this Dhuni as a medicine for curing various diseases. Those who have faith in Hanumanji have got benefited from it.

Figure 4-10: Mohandasji kiDhuni

4.3.4 Aarti/ Puja

In the temple, Aartis are performed once in the morning at 4:30 am which is known as Mangala Aarti and once in the evening at 7:30 pm which is known as Sandhya Aarti. The timing of these aarti gets changed to 5 am and 7 pm during winters. During afternoon Hanumanji has been provided dry fruits as bhoog which is then distributed among the various devotees presented there at that time.

4.3.5 Anjani Mata/ Temple

There is a belief that visit to Salasar is completed only after devotee visits Maa Anajani along with Lord Hanuman. This Temple is at Laxmangargh Salasar road around 1 km away from Salasar Balaji Temple. This Temple was constructed by Pandit Panaramji Pareek who was also a devotee of Lord Hanuman. It is said that Pandit Panaramji wife died at younger age, post which he started living at Prayag on the banks of river Ganges and devoted him to lord Hanuman. One night lord Hanuman came in his dream and ordered him to come to Salasar and help people. While helping people he worshipped Hanumanji (also known as Anjaninandan) and his mother Maa Anjani. In the year 1963 with the help of thakur of Sikar Maa Anjani temple was constructed.

Figure 4-11: Maa Anjani Temple

4.3.6 Sundarkand Paath

There is a huge hall right in the Temple where paath is performed. For almost 2 hours they recite the Hanuman Chalisa and the SundarkandPaath. For people who don't know the prayers, there are books given with the wordings for reciting purpose.

Figure 4-12: Devotees reciting prayers in prayer hall

4.3.7 Jadula (or mundan)

A ceremony named jadula (or mundan), a child's hair is shaved for the first time at in this temple. This ceremony is performed as per the muhurt time.

Figure 4-13: Mundan Ceremony inside Temple Complex

4.4 Footfall and Movement Pattern of pilgrims

The temple is visited by millions of devotees all around the year. During the festivals conducted during Sharad Purnima (5 days) and Hanuman Jayanti (3 days) millions of devotees come from all over the country to pray to Lord Hanuman. Most of the pilgrims to this temple are from Shekhawati region. Over 40% of these pilgrims are from outside Rajasthan.

Other than these festivals, pilgrims flow is more on Tuesday, Sunday, Saturday, SuklaPaksh and Pournima. Monthly around 1 Lakhs pilgrims visit this place.

Daily peak footfall during festival time is 1 lakh and area of temple and circulation space is 7900sq.m. So, carrying capacity of temple area is 5500 pilgrims per hour. These, Consultant has done on the basis of calculation and verified with Trust authorities.

Carrying Capacity of Temple Complex	
Area of temple circulation space in complex	7900 sq.m
Capacity of Temple	**5500**

Inside temple complex one Ram Setu bridge and near Garbagruha one more bridge was constructed to get hassle free pilgrim movement.

Figure 4-14: Circulation/ movement pattern of pilgrims inside Temple complex

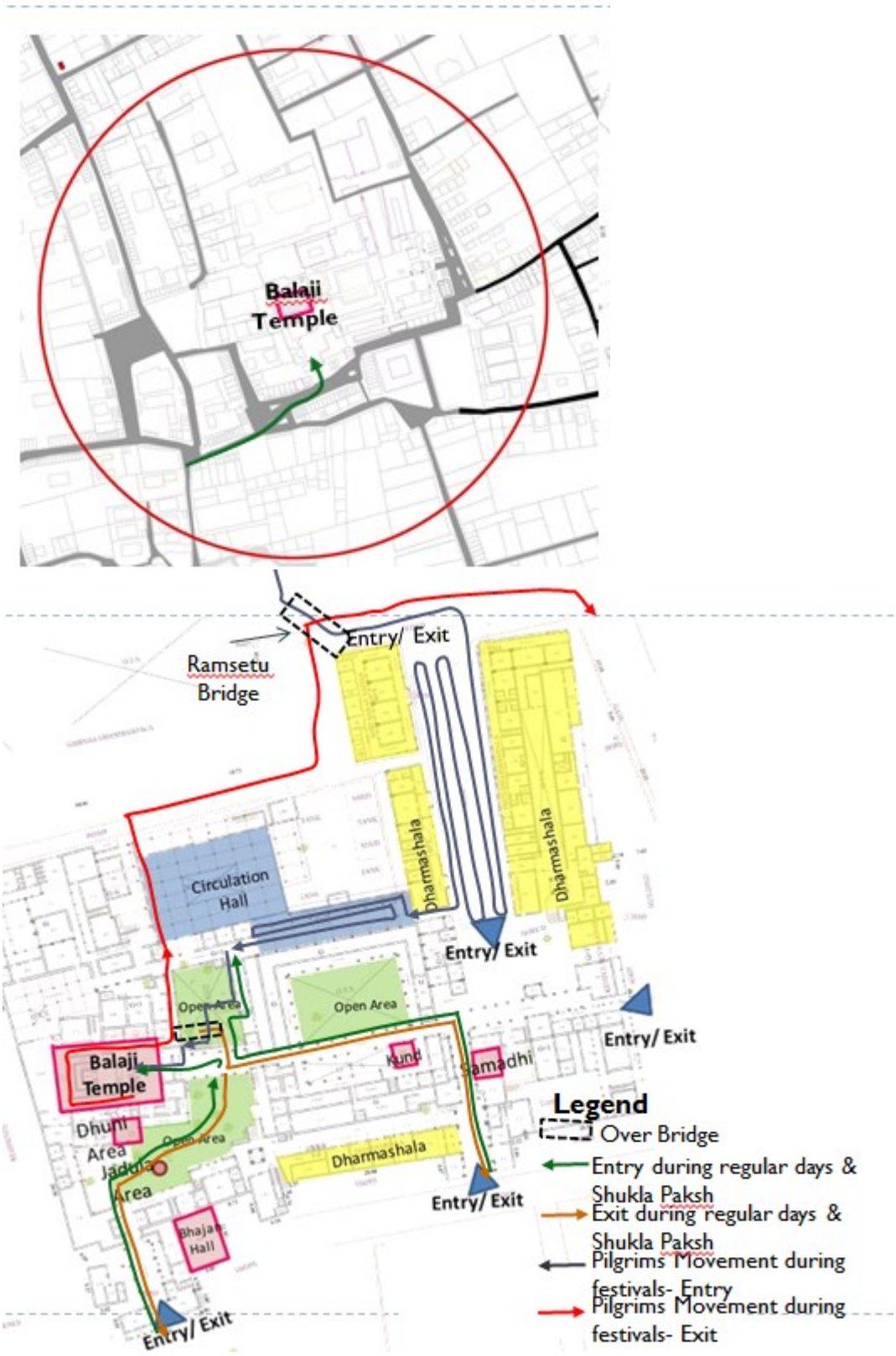


Figure 4-15: Bridge inside temple complex and Ramsetu Bridge

Consultant has some observations and concerns from activities which are performed inside the temple complex.

Table 4-1Footfall for Activities performed in temple and identified issues/ concerns

SN	Activity	Footfall		Existing Facilities	Issue / Concern
		Festivals per day	Normal day (Avg)		
1	Aarti /Puja	Morning + Evening- 10000	Morning + Evening- 100	• Separate path for physically challenged 7 elderly people • 5 water kiosks inside temple complex • Seating arrangements in common open spaces • 3 Units of toilet blocks inside temple complex	• During festivals trust put barricades which create hassle for movement. • Lack of seating arrangement while standing in queues
2	Coconut Tying	10000 numbers	330 numbers	• Coconut tied to trees in temple premises	• Coconuts are tied on other locations wherever tourist find place and which becomes un-manageable by trust during festival time. • Waste (coconut) from this is dumped at private land.
3	Savamani	50 times	3-4 times	• Trust authority gives required place near kitchen to devotees who want to perform	• Absence of area for this activity.

SN	Activity	Footfall		Existing Facilities	Issue / Concern
		Festivals per day	Normal day (Avg)		
				Savamani.	
4	Hari Kirtan	1 person	1 person	• It is performed near to Dhuni area	•No specific seating arrangement if any devotee wants to hear the Kirtan. •Trust has decided to discontinue this activity in sometime
5	Sundarkand Path	Not allowed	Only on Tuesday	• Bhajan Hall of capacity 100 people	• During festivals devotees are not allowed perform this activity because of lack of space.
6	Jadula or Mundan	Not allowed	3-4	• Space provided under tree for this activity	• Lack of space as only 1 can perform this activity at a time. • Waste from this activity is not segregated

4.5 Pilgrim Flow and its analysis inside temple complex

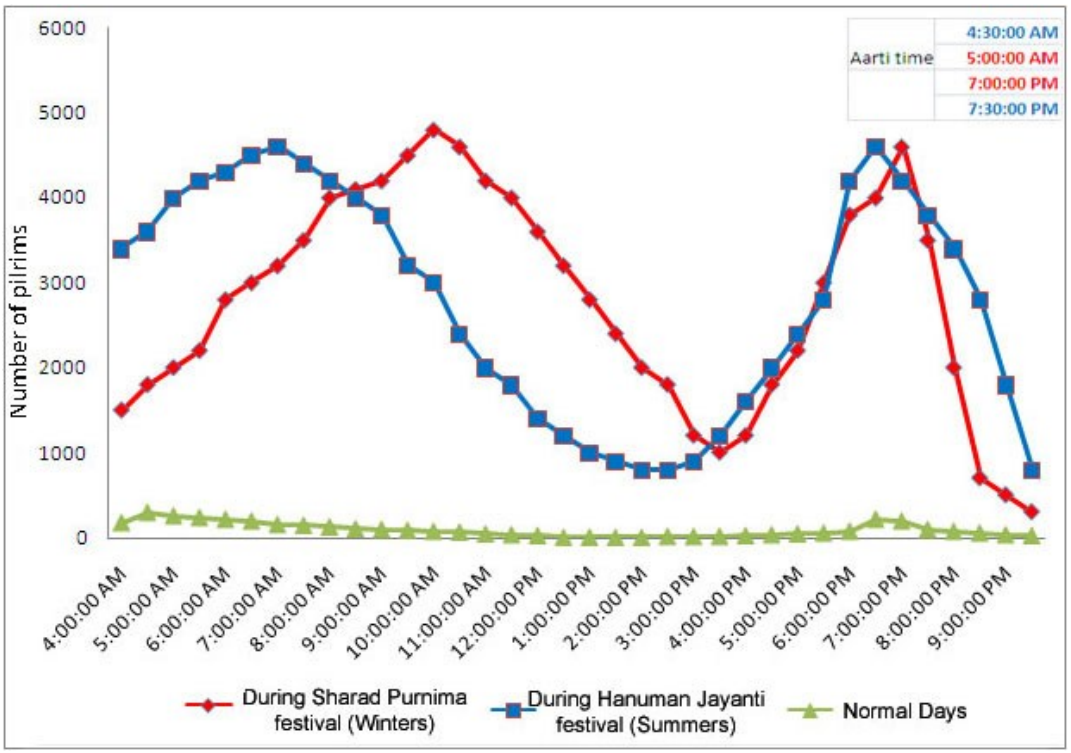
Since village serves as the base for the holy Yatra twice a year, pilgrims' population has increased over the years. It has increased at an average decadal growth rate of 375 percent from 1985-2015. CAGR during last 4 decades *(i.e. from* 1985-2015*)* is 16.62 percent. From 1995 onwards, there is almost an increase in number of pilgrims visiting shrine on monthly basis. Drastic variation is observed in the decadal growth rate. This may be due to improvement in pilgrim's facilities like transport, accommodation, etc. and modification of temple complex.

Pilgrims population is arrived by assuming peak pilgrims flow during festivals and on normal days. Pilgrim flow inside temple complex is assumed on the basis of discussion with trust and preferences by pilgrims. During festival days pilgrims spend around half hour inside temple complex and during normal days they spend one hour.

Average time spend of the pilgrim population is considered in total pilgrim population in a day. Sharad Pournima festival happens during winter and Hanuman Jayanti festival in summers. There is different Aarti time during both festivals. In the temple, during Summers Aartis are performed once at morning 4:30 am and once in evening 7:30 pm. whereas, in winters, the timing of these aarti gets changed to 5 am and 7 pm.

Per day pilgrim population inside temple complex is based on carrying capacity. Graph below shows number of pilgrims visiting temple complex at different time of a day during both festivals and normal days. Consultants have done this on the basis of assumptions and discussions.

Figure 4-16: Number of pilgrims visiting temple at different time of a day



Source: Data based on assumptions and discussed with Samiti

Consultant has bifurcated 18 hours visiting hours into three durations each of 6 hours, to calculate the demand for number of visiting pilgrims (floating pilgrims) in village area during peak day. Peak time pilgrims in a day are during morning hours. Table below give number of pilgrims in three time duration.

Table 4-2: Footfall at three durations during festivals and normal days

Time duration	**Sharad Pournima**	**Hanuman Jayanti**	**Normal Days**
4:00- 10:00	**36800**	**48200**	2140
10:30- 16:00	35600	17400	370
16:30- 22:00	27600	34400	990
	100000	100000	3500

4.6 Existing condition of temple complex

The structure of temple complex is built in 1990's and is in good condition. Temple complex development and spreading started with development of garbhagriha. During the time, development of complex was carried out as per the requirement.

Open space and circulation halls in temple complex area and is managed by barricading during festivals.There are four entry/ exits in temple complex. The one on the Eastern side is a very congested entry and it leads to congestion during festive time.

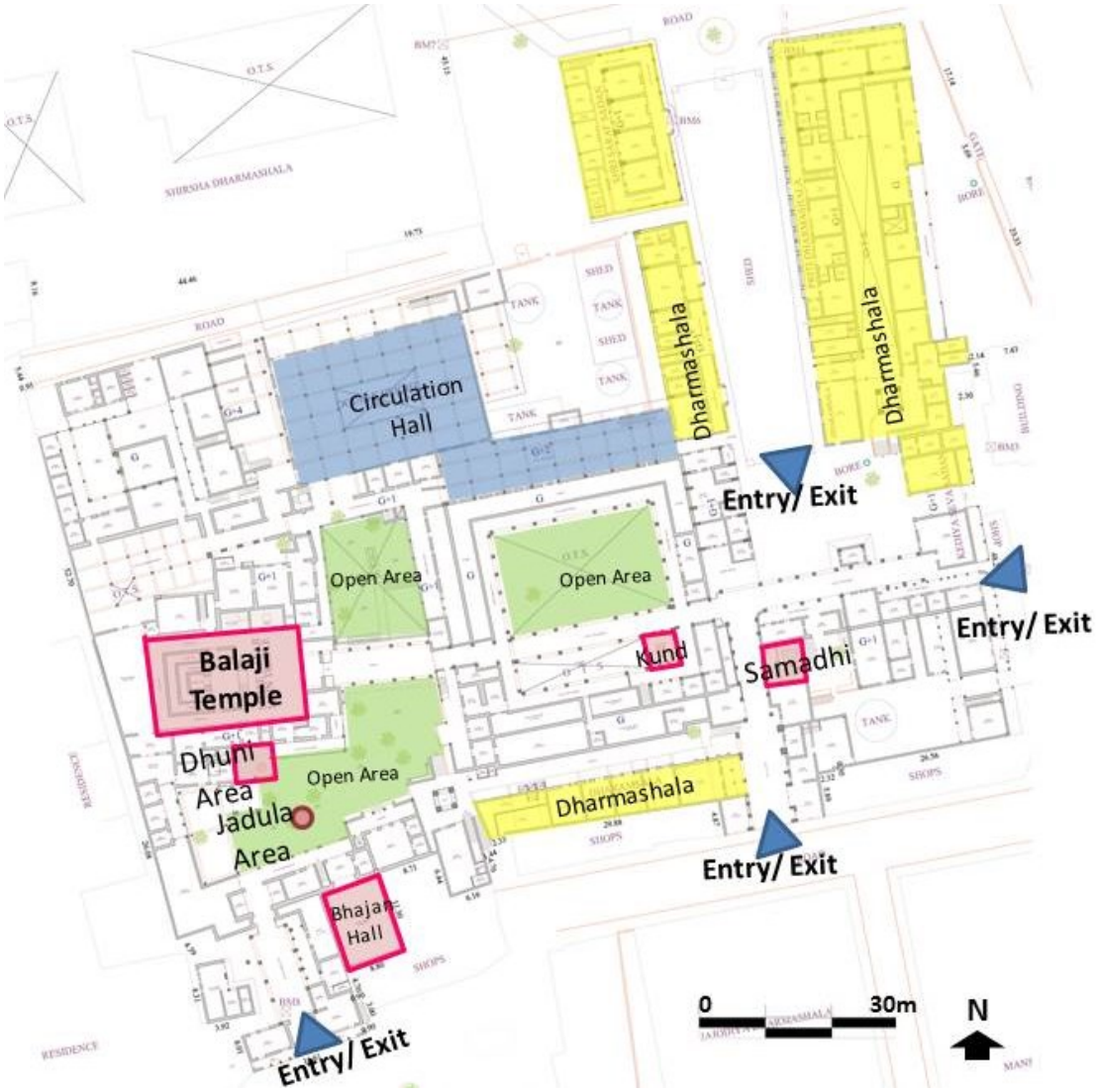
There are 5 water kiosks and 3 public toilets inside temple complex. Pipelines of sewerage lines and water can be seen in open space area. Overflowing of water from some of the taps of kiosk has been noticed.

The idol is on the same place where it was founded initially. The idol is currently placed almost on the ground with the basic temple structure around it. There is silver and gold plating around the idol in very compact *Garbh-Griha.* The cenotaph is cladded with black stone and marble in checker pattern and footprints are made of marble. The colour on the inscription on the footprints has worn out. The Holy Fire (*AkhandDhuni*) is almost on the ground and surrounded by approximately 6 inch tall stone beds. Which increase the risk factor and also harmful for the flooring surrounding it.

Due to constant human touch and repetitive change of flooring/tiling has damaged the Smarak Stambh. The inscription on it has started to become less readable and stone is started deteriorating. Historic Cart is placed in a small room near the main temple. It is structurally made of wood and reinforced/decorated with metal and is not properly displayed or kept. Its condition appears to be declining.

Cleanliness is maintained inside complex by regular sweeping & collection of waste.100 dustbins are placed inside complex. Vehicles are not allowed inside complex.

Figure 4-17: Sketch Plan of Temple Complex showing main temple and entry/ exits



4.7 Issues at temple complex level

Issues at complex level has been identified by Consultants on following aspects- Structural design, circulation/ open space, hygiene, Access, infrastructure facilities and Parking.

SN	Aspects	Issue / Concern
1	Structural & design	•The overlays of Sindur and other rituals detioriating idol. •Direct human touch to the marble footprints and shrines leads to decaying of it •The flooring surrounding the stambh is causing problem to element. •Lack of maintenance of existing structure
2	Circulation/ Open space	•Crowded bridge for circulation of pilgrims.
3	Hygiene	•During festival time waste generated by coconut tying and flowers leads to unhyginic conditions.
4	Access	•East entry/ exit to temple complex is very congested which leads to narrow corridor. •Crowded space in front of main entrance of temple due to encroached shops
5	Infrastructure facilities	•Improper electrical and sewerage installations
6	Parking	•At the entrance of temple complex 2- wheeler parking creates congestion

5 Stakeholder's Consultation

This chapter will cover identification of Stakeholders and their views will positively and negatively affects the process of project. Additionally, their concerns, issues and Recommendations have been incorporated in the report.

5.1 Identification of Stakeholders

Assessments of the information have been done for the stakeholders to identify and determine whose interests should be taken into account for a project. The list of different types of identified stakeholders is as below:

- Individuals- Villagers
- Tourists
- Temple Trusts
- Government office
- State Government

The kick-off stage presentation for the approach and methodology of the work to be executed by the consultant was presented to Commissioner Devasthan and other officials on 29 July 2016 August at Udaipur office. During the presentation and discussions some of the Stakeholders were identified and meetings have been conducted by Consultants.

Following are the stakeholders that have been shortlisted for their views:

	Agencies
Public Sector Agencies	1. Gram Panchayat Salasar 2. Devasthan Rajasthan 3. PDCOR Limited 4. Land Department 5. PHED Water works
Non-Government Organization	1. Hanuman Sewa Samit- Temple trust 2. Villagers 3. Pilgrims 4. Local Cooperative Societies 5. NGOs 6. Hotel/ Dharmashala Association

The stakeholder consultation were carried out to understand the existing scenarios for temple complex activities, connectivity, basic physical and social Infrastructure, Accommodation Facilities, so that the preliminary gaps for infrastructure Development could be worked out for the study area.

Stakeholders' meeting was held on 20th Oct 2016 at meeting hall in gram panchayat building. Attendees for this meeting and presentation were villagers, representative of Devasthan Rajasthan and PDCOR Ltd, Gram Panchayat officials, Elective members, and Hanuman Sewa samiti members. Discussions in this meeting were related to suggestions from attendees for project proposals on Comprehensive Management Plan. Annexures show the article on Gramsabha published in local newspaper.

5.2 Consultation Mechanism

Stakeholder consultations were conducted both in groups and also as individual interviews.

5.2.1 Stakeholder Group Consultation

Meetings	Stakeholders	Purpose of Consultations
First meeting- 29 July 2016	Devasthan Rajasthan	Kick of presentation on project.
Second Meeting- 1st Aug 2016	Hanuman Sewa Samiti	Kick of presentation and need of the project on project. Questionnaire filling regarding Temple complex data and its infrastructure.
Third Meeting- 2nd Aug 2016	Gram Panchayat Salasar	Introduction of project to officials.
Fourth meeting- 2nd Aug 2016	PHED Department	Water supply infrastructure in village related data and concerns
Fifth Meeting- 3rd Aug 2016	Hanuman Sewa Samiti	Operation and maintenance of temple complex Footfall and tourist movement
Sixth Meeting- 23rd Aug 2016	PDCOR Limited	Discussion on vehicular and tourist movement in village.
Seventh Meeting- 24th Aug 2016	Hanuman Sewa Samiti	Infrastructure facilities in settlement area were major topic of consultation. Another issue was encroachment on main road
Eight Meeting- 7th Sep 2016	Rajasthan Heritage Protection & Promotion Authority	Discussion on status of project and proposed activities in management plans
Ninth Meeting- 20th Oct 2016	Gram Panchayat officials, HSS members, Asst. Commissioner Devasthan Rajasthan Bikaner, PDCOR	Project Status, discussion on proposed projects, suggestions from villagers

Meetings	Stakeholders	Purpose of Consultations
	Ltd Project Coordinators, villagers	
Tenth Meeting- 21th Oct 2016	Gramsevak, Patwari, Sub Sarpanch, Officials and members	Suggestions from members and officials regarding development and removal of encroachment along the main road towards temple.

Figure 5-1: Consultants during Stakeholders meeting

Grampanchayat members and villagers suggested that before starting the implementation of project, Devasthan should first ensure about the demarcation of

Temple Land. As per them around 29.72 Ha of land is under Hanuman Temple area inside village area and most of these areas have encroachment. Proposed development can be suggested on this land and if additional requirement of area then Gayran land can be used for proposals.

Figure 5-2: Villagers and Panchayat Members during stakeholders meeting

5.2.2 One on one interview

Meetings	Stakeholders	Purpose of Consultations
First meeting- 29 July 2016	Commissioner, Devasthan Rajasthan	Tourist and sewerage facilities in Salasar during festivals
Second Meeting- 1st Aug 2016	President, Hanuman Sewa Samiti	Discussion on solid waste, sanitation and drainage system in village
Third Meeting- 2nd Aug 2016	Gramsevak, Gram Panchayat Salasar	Institutional setup and revenue earnings at GP level. Infrastructure questionnaire filling. Visiting settlement.
Fourth Meeting- 3rd Aug 2016	Ex- President, Hanuman Sewa Samiti	Questionnaire filling regarding Temple complex data and its infrastructure. History of temple complex, footfall and tourist movement
Fifth Meeting- 23rd Aug 2016	Project Coordinator, PDCOR Limited	Discussion on holding capacity and footfalls during festivals.
Seventh Meeting- 24th Aug 2016	Hanuman Sewa Samiti	Visit to temple complex and studying it on conservation prospect
Eight Meeting- 20th Aug 2016	Patwari Gram Panchayat	Discussed proposals location with respect to survey number and land availability
Ninth Meeting- 21th Aug 2016	Hanuman Sewa Samiti	Discussed project proposals and encroachment along main road
Tenth Meeting- 21th Aug 2016	Gramsevak, Gram Panchayat Salasar	Discussed on project proposals and additional suggestions

Figure 5-3: Consultants with Patwari, GP officials and HSS members

5.3 Views from Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholders gave some opinion for preparation of management/ perspective plan for Salasar.

Aspect	Stakeholder opinions
Infrastructure Situation	• Sanitation & Sewerage system and its management which should also include treatment plant for village. Capacity of it should also cater to floating population. • Consultant should suggest movement pattern with proper traffic management system • Solid Waste Management from collection to segregation to disposal project in village. • Widening of road from Police Station to Anjani Mata Temple and other road from Ratangarh Square to Sikar Bypass.
Conservation Concerns	• Restoration of some of the elements of Temple Complex. • Maintenance of temple complex
Development Potential	• Management of proper institutional setup. • Development of congregation and holding spaces • Management plan to cater footfall during festivals.

6 Demand Assesment & Survey Outcomes

Consultant has conducted a survey of all the buildings in the village. Survey has included type of buildings (kutcha, pucca etc.), use of building (residential, commercial, mix etc.), condition of building, number of story, building height, open land, ownership details, etc. Currently, topo station and landuse survey is going on site. This analysis is done on the basis of observations.

6.1 Survey Findings

Consultants have prepared landuse survey for buildings in village, important buildings, Accommodation facilities, health & educational buildings, etc. Existing scenario and trends has been studied. The analysis is done for the following set of parameters for all buildings in village:

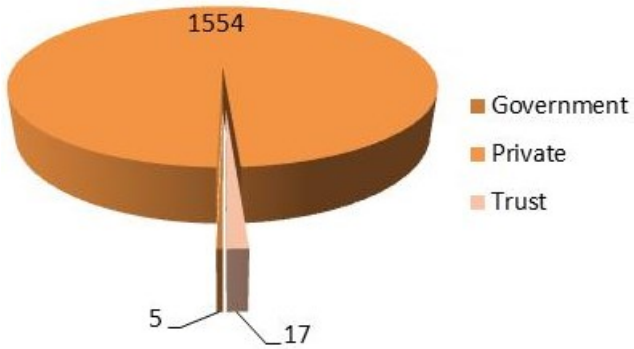
1) Ownership Pattern
2) Type of buildings/ dwelling units
3) Use of buildings
4) Condition of buildings
5) Nature of dwelling units

6.1.1 Ownership Pattern

It is the indicator of tenure type and ownership of different use. There is very high percentage of owned buildings in village. In village area, due to tourist inflow, temporary housing demand and rental accommodation share is more. Demand of rental accommodation is mostly developed by trust. There are very few government owned buildings. Largely the ownership is individual type whereas informal and unclear land ownership status found for shop area which are encroached on road and located on main road.

The charts below show the ownership status for residential, commercial, mix use, etc. type of building which area 1576 in numbers. It does not include Dharmashala, hotels, schools and hospitals. Some of the accommodation facilities in village have affiliation of religious society.

Figure 6-1: Ownership Pattern



Source: Landuse survey findings

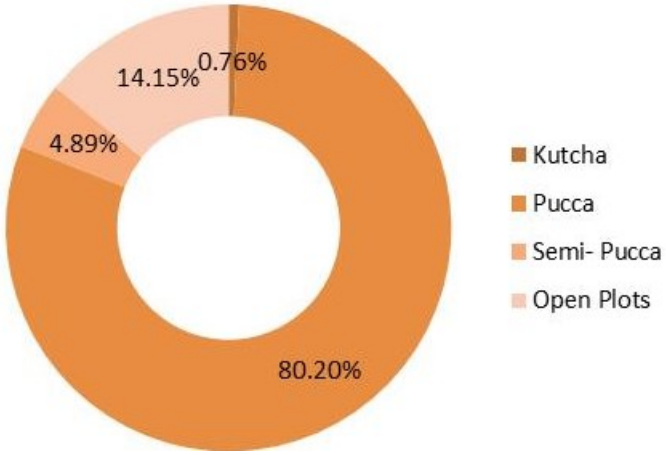
Moreover, there are around 78 hotels, dharma Shala and guest house which are privately owned. There are 18 educational building out of which 8 are government owned and remaining are owned by trusts. There are 6 hospital buildings out of it 3 are trust owned and other 3 are government.

6.1.2 Type of buildings/ dwelling units

Village area indicates the distribution of buildings by dwelling unit type (permanency of building). It is observed that most of the buildings village are pucca. Share of semi- pucca and Kutcha buildings are very less.

As far as type of dwelling unit is concerned condition of Salasar is concerned, the graph below it is apparent that 80.20% of the surveyed area were pucca whereas the share for semi pucca is 4.89%. Around 14.15% of surveyed area is open plots. 0.76% of buildings has poor condition and need immediate interventions.

Figure 6-2: Type of building

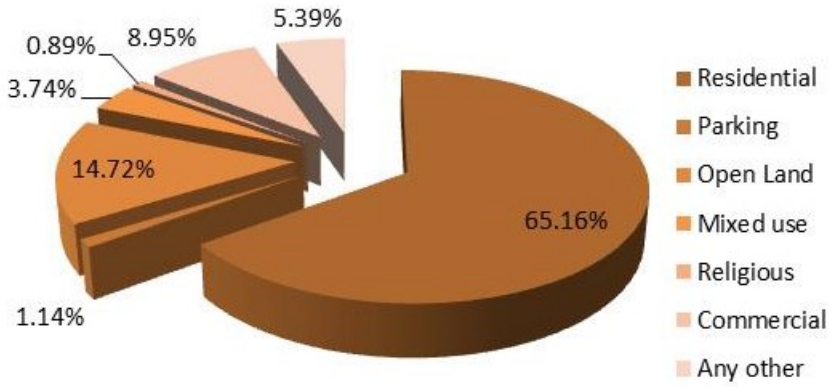


Source: Landuse survey findings

6.1.3 Use of buildings/ plots

In the village seven uses of building use is found. Which are residential, commercial, religious, mixed used, parking, open land and any other. Those building which are located along the main road towards temple are fully commercial buildings. Out of the survey buildings 65.16% are of residential type.

Figure 6-3: Use of buildings/ plots



Source: Landuse survey findings

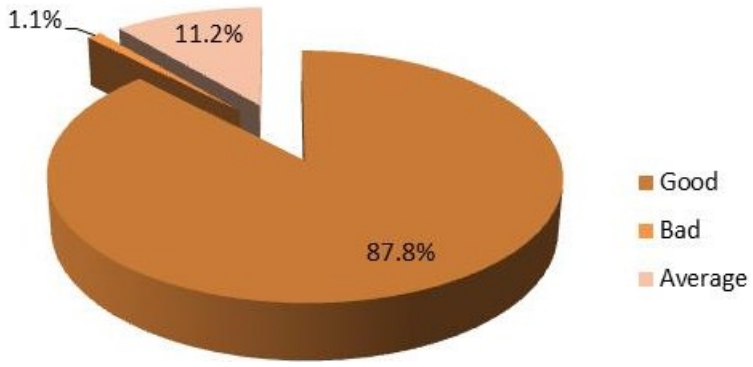
Other than these use 78 buildings are of hotels, dharmashala, guest house type, 18 are schools and 6 are hospital/ primary care centre.

6.1.4 Condition of buildings

Observations show that the percentage of buildings in good conditions is much higher. Some of the buildings in outskirts of village have average conditions. Bad condition builds are hardly found in village area.

Survey findings show that percentage of survey buildings in good condition is much higher than bad condition buildings. It has highest percentage of houses in good condition (87.8%) and lowest percentage of houses in bad condition (1.1%).

Figure 6-4: Condition of buildings

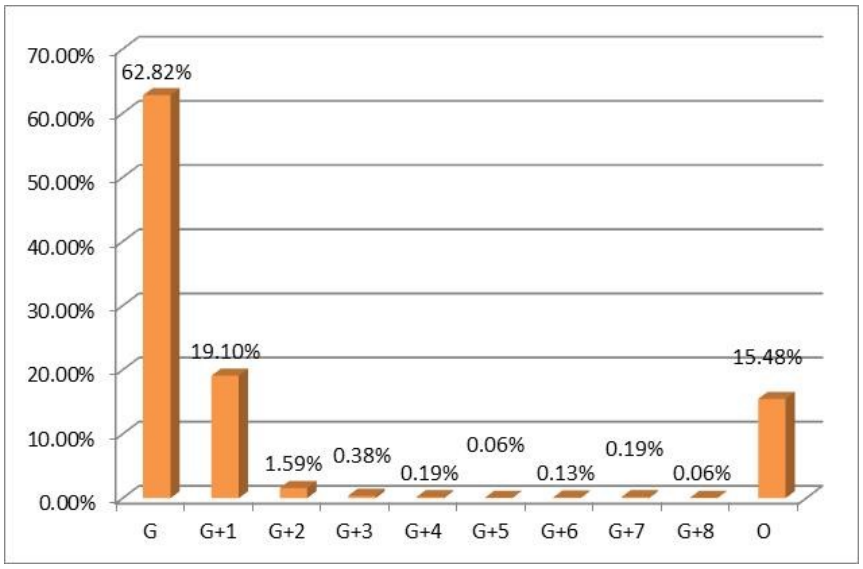


Source: Landuse survey findings

6.1.5 Nature of dwelling units

Abadi/ Gaothan area of village has very high share of ground structures which means that there is very low intensity of use in village land, reason being because of the location of temple area. Most of the residential units have height of G, G+1 and G+2. In the outskirts of village area building units are ground structures. About 62.82% of surveyed buildings are ground structures. Among overall surveyed properties about 15.48% of properties are open plots.

Figure 6-5: Nature of dwelling units

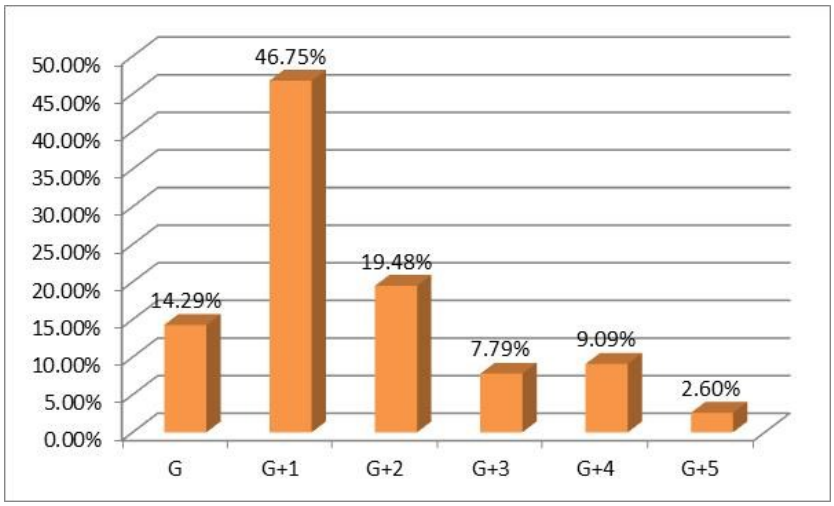


Source: Landuse survey findings

Figure 6-6: Nature of built forms

Hotels/ Dharmashalas are between G to G+5 structures. Around 46.75% of hotel/ dharmashala buildings are G+ 1 structure.

Figure 6-7: Nature of Hotels /Dharamashala



Source: Landuse survey findings

6.2 Village Popualtion projections

Population projections for the next twenty five year period for Salasar village have been done using various methods like Arithmetic Increase, Geometric Increase, exponential increase and Incremental Increase. The low and high end projected population based on the methods mentioned above in 2040 could be 11085 and 22573.

Looking at the past trends and the growth potential of the village we estimate that the population projection method shall be done with Geometric increase method. Hence

the population projection figures are as per Geometric increase and the method has been finalized for purpose of Comprehensive development for Salasar Village.

Table 6-1: Population Projection by Consultants for Salasar Village

Sr.no	Year	Arithmetic Increase	Geometric Increase	Incremental Increase	Exponential Increase
1.	2015	6627	**7109**	6761	7114
2.	2020	7519	**8949**	7927	8962
3.	2025	8410	**11265**	9213	11290
4.	2030	9302	**14180**	10619	14223
5.	2035	10193	**17849**	12143	17918
6.	2040	11085	**22468**	13788	22573

Source: Analysis by Consultants team

6.3 Tourist Population projections

Pilgrims population has increased at an average decadal growth rate of 375 percent from 1985-2015. CAGR during last 4 decades *(i.e. from* 1985-2015*)* is 16.62 percent.The methods used for pilgrim population projection is arithmetic method, incremental increase method and geometrical increase method.

Table 6-2: Pilgrim Population with Various Methods

SN	Methods	Year	Projected Pilgrim Population
1	Arithmetic Method	2020	**2594000**
		2030	**3254000**
		2040	**3914000**
2	Incremental Increase Method	2020	3763100
		2030	6691100
		2040	10639100
3	Geometrical Increase Method	2020	8465308
		2030	42060956
		2040	208985201

The above figure shows that, With Geometrical Increase method and Incremental Increase method of growth the pilgrim population reaches upto2089 lakhs and 106 lakhs respectively. Whereas in Arithmetic method, there is not much growth of pilgrim population. The pilgrim population growth with Arithmetic method for the year 2040 is 39 lakhs respectively.

Considering, there won't be much fluctuation and rise in pilgrims' population, Consultants have adopted Arthematic projection method.

Table 6-3: Projected Per Day Pilgrim Population

Year	Projected Pilgrim Population
2020	7107
2030	8915
2040	10723

Source: Taken on the basis of assumptions

6.4 Infrastructure demand assessment

This section deals with demand assessment, gap identification for physical infrastructure in 2040 and will try to suggest possible measures to plan and improve service delivery to the villagers in the region. The assessment is done primarily on the basis of projections carried out by Consultants using suitable methods of projections. Based on primary and secondary data collected from various agencies like Gram Panchayat, Trust, PHED, etc. analysis is carried out.

6.4.1 Water Demand Assessment

Demand Assessment for Salasar village is divided into villagers and pilgrims population. As per the estimated projections for next 25 years water demand has been worked out and is tabulated below.

Table 6-4: Demand assessment for Water Supply

Particulars	2015	2020	2030	2040
Salasar projected population	7109	8949	14180	22468
Pilgrims Average projected population	5479	7107	8915	10723
Water Demand				
Villagers water demand @70 lpcd (15% loss considered)	0.57	1.23	1.96	3.10
Pilgrims water demand @45 lpcd (15% loss considered)	0.28	0.37	0.46	0.86
Existing and proposed water supply	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55
Gap	-8.69	-7.95	-7.13	-5.59
Water Treatment Plant capacity in MLD				
Demand for treatment plant capacity (villager & pilgrims)	0.86	1.60	2.42	3.96
Treated water supply	0	0	0	0
Gap	0.86	1.60	2.42	3.96
Distribution network in kms				
Existing distribution length in Kms	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0

Particulars	2015	2020	2030	2040
Road length in Kms (proposed)	10.7	13.4	21.3	33.7
Gap	-7.3	-4.6	3.3	15.7
Water Service connections for villagers				
No of Assessments to residences	1185	1492	2701	4730
Existing connections	1568	1568	1568	1568
No of service connections required	-383	-76	1133	3162
Storage capacity				
Existing & Proposed Storage Capacity in MLD	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05
Storage capacity demand in MLD	0.05	0.15	0.30	0.88
Gap in MLD	-9.00	-8.90	-8.75	-8.17

Source: Analysis based on the data collected from Village

This water demand includes the stay of pilgrim population in all type of accommodations such as hotels, dharamshalas and facilities. Hence, in 2040 the 0.86 MLD water is required by the pilgrim population and 3.10 MLD required by villagers.

Consultants have also considered current peak day pilgrims visiting during festivals and demand of water is 4.57 MLD. After analysis it is found that current water demand of villagers, peak day pilgrims and future pilgrim + villagers demand is fullfield with supply provided by PHED department to village.

In future there is a project Aapni Yojana scheme will be providing water from Indira Gandhi canal which will solve the problem of water source.

6.4.2 Sewerage Demand Assessment

Demand Assessment for Salasar village is divided into villagers and pilgrims population. As per the estimated projections for next 25 years sewerage demand has been worked out and is tabulated below.

Table 6-5: Demand assessment for Sewerage

Particulars	2015	2020	2030	2040
Salasar projected population	7109	8949	14180	22468
Pilgrims Average projected population	5479	7107	8915	10723
Sewage generation				
Salasar (villagers + pilgrims) sewage generation	0.7	1.3	1.9	3.2
Existing Sewage Collection	0	0	0	0
Gap	**0.7**	**1.3**	**1.9**	**3.2**
STP capacity in MLD				
Existing Capacity of treatment plant demand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gap	**0.7**	**1.3**	**1.9**	**3.2**
Sewer connections				
Individual toilets	1568	1568	1568	1568
Demand for toilets	1185	1492	2701	4730
Gap	**-383**	**-76**	**1133**	**3162**
Sewer Network in Kms				
Existing Sewer Network in Kms	0	0	0	0
Sewer Network Demand	10.7	13.4	21.3	33.7
Gap	**10.7**	**13.4**	**21.3**	**33.7**

Source: Analysis based on the data collected from Village

Sewage generation for the village area is estimated on the basis of the projected water demand of area, since 80% of total water-supply is usually discharged as a wastewater. According to these figures, total sewage generation would be about 3.2 MLD.

Additionally 3.4 MLD of Sewerage generations occurs during festival time on arrival of peak day pilgrims.

6.4.3 Storm Water Demand Assessment

As per the estimated projections for next 25 years storm water demand has been worked out and is tabulated below.

Table 6-6: Demand assessment for Storm water

Particulars	2015	2020	2030	2040
Salasar projected population	7109	8949	14180	22468
Pilgrims Average projected population	5479	7107	8915	10723
Salasar existing SWD (km)	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
Storm water drain demand (km)	13.86	17.45	27.65	43.81
Gap	4.56	8.15	18.35	34.51

Source: Analysis based on the data collected from Village

Storm water line for the village area is estimated on the basis of the projected demand of village area and has been estimated on the basis of road infrastructure and its length. According total 34.5 km length storm water drainage line would be required for village. Consultant has also calculated number of public toilets with WC and bathrooms required during festival time. Peak footfall during festivals of around 50000 will require around 18 units each of area 100 sq.m.

6.4.4 Solid Waste Demand Assessment

As per the estimated projections for next 25 years solid waste demand has been worked out and is tabulated below.

Table 6-7: Demand assessment for Sewerage

Particulars	2015	2020	2030	2040
Salasar projected population	7109	8949	14180	22468
Pilgrims Average projected population	5479	7107	8915	10723
Per capita waste in grams per day	280	288	297	306
Salasar waste generation in T	3.52	4.63	6.86	10.16
Salasar waste collected in T	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Gap	2.40	3.51	5.74	9.04
Additional infrastructure				
Tipper – Hopper and Twin compartment	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Tricycles Carts with 6 Containers	9	13	18	29
Pushcarts for street sweeping waste collection	7	8	12	18
Refuse compactor wheely bins (HDPE) capacity 1100 liters for storing Bio Degradable waste storage	10	10	10	20
Refuse compactor wheely bins (HDPE) capacity 660 liters for storing Non Bio Degradable Waste Storage	10	10	20	30
Bulk waste storage containers	0	0	1	1

Source: Analysis based on the data collected from Village

The solid waste generated during festive seasons is estimated to be 30 Tones / day which is far higher than normal season poses serious challenge for the system. Hotels, dharmashala and restaurants dispose off their waste into the bins provided by the GP in different places.

- **Shifting of the landfill site**

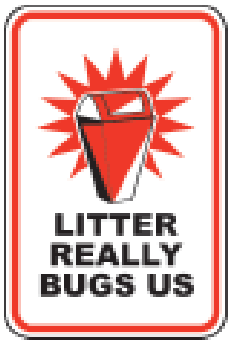
The existing landfill site is located in close proximity to temple area. There is an immediate requirement of shifting the facility and adopt scientific closure of the waste dumps. So, Consultants has proposed to shift this landfill site to grazing land.

- **Source of Segregation of Waste**

There is no segregation of wastes, and the wastes collected from the temples, markets are finally mixed during transport. The waste inside the temple complex is organic in nature and needs to be segregated. The hotel also generate a lot of organic wastes from their kitchens, these may be collected separately and transported accordingly.

However it is suggested that with time source segregation should be initiated in all areas as well. The same may be attached to the waste collection rounds, where waste would not be collected unless the waste is segregated.

Figure 6-8: Bins at Source & possible signage



- **Waste Collection across road**

There is clearly a need for people's participation in regulating and better managing solid wastes in the village. The wastes from the commercial areas and shops may be collected in the night after the shops have been closed. This has to be enforced with measures on the shop owners. Fine may be collected if the shop fronts are not clean by next day.

There is a need to declare 'Zero Garbage Tolerance Zones 'across the streets. Relevant hoardings should be put up by GP, to initiate the campaigns.

Tri-cycle mounted handcarts may be used for door to door collection and smaller tipper driven vehicles may be used to transfer the wastes to scientific landfill site. The segregation of the wastes should also be promoted simultaneously.

Figure 6-9: Tricycle & tipper for waste collection

- **Landfill site**

Landfilling will prevent the sporadic development of waste dumps and unsanitary landfills and would resulting more coordinated and maintained waste disposal facility for the village. The CPHEEO suggests that the landfill should be located preferably within 5kms from the Abadi area. However the land suitability analysis and the distance criteria suggest that the creation of a centralized waste management facility for this village would be feasible.

It is suggested that the Solid Waste Management as a holistic activity should be undertaken under PPP. From initiating door to door collection, waste segregation, waste transfer to final disposal and recovery from the solid waste, should be privatized for higher efficiency in operations and tipping fee may be optimized accordingly.

Mechanisms to tap the gases and the leachate from the landfills should be undertaken. While the gases a source of energy, in case of not being tapped they contribute to the GHG emissions. The leachate on the other hand would lead to land pollution and also may contaminate the ground water if not carefully removed.

6.4.5 Road and transportation Demand Assessment

As per the estimated projections for next 25 years road and transportation demand has been worked out and is tabulated below.

Table 6-8: Demand assessment for road

Particulars	2015	2020	2030	2040
Salasar projected population	7109	8949	14180	22468
Existing Road	31.20	31.20	31.20	31.20
Proposed Road	10.66	13.42	21.27	33.70
Gap	-20.54	-17.78	-9.93	2.50

Source: Analysis based on the data collected from Village

With respect to the poor condition of the roads in the village refurbishment of existing road and replacement of kutcha to pucca road has been proposed.

From the study it has been understood that the demand for bus stand and parking facilities is increasing at a rapid pace during festival and normal days.

- **Shifting of the bus stand**

Due to congestion in village Abadi ares, consultants has proposed to shift existing bus stand to new bus stand in grazing area. Location is proposed along the SH- 20 coming from Sujangarh and pilgrims arriving from this road are highest in numbers during festival time. Location is away from Abadi area and closer to proposed amenities.

Consultant has proposed 20 bays public bus stand and 20 bays private bus stand. Para transit stand is also proposed opposite to bus stand.

- **Solar transit service**

Vehicular movement inside the village Abadi will be restricted during festivals time and transit vehicles can be used. The solar transit system is to be powered by solar cells for a greener transport alternative. Expensive on the capital costs the solar transit based on the case studies indicate that is cheaper on the life cycle costing.

- **Parking Facilities**

From the study it has been understood that the demand for terminal and parking facilities is increasing at a rapid pace. From assessment it has been found that lack of

notified parking spaces and resulting usage of private parcels for parking. During tourist season on street parking effects traffic situation very badly impacting the environment and image of the town. Hence, there are three major locations identified for the parking areas and other transportation uses. This has been discussed in tourist amenities assessment.

6.4.6 Removal of encroachment/ illegal construction

To get the recovery for circulation space near to temple complex, Consultants has suggested removal or shifting of activities. There are commercial shops on main road and in front of temple complex which are encroached on road and hampering movements of pilgrims. For these extended and temporary shops, additional area can be provided in the proposed shop & kiosk complex.

Figure 6-10: Map showing illegal & encroachments

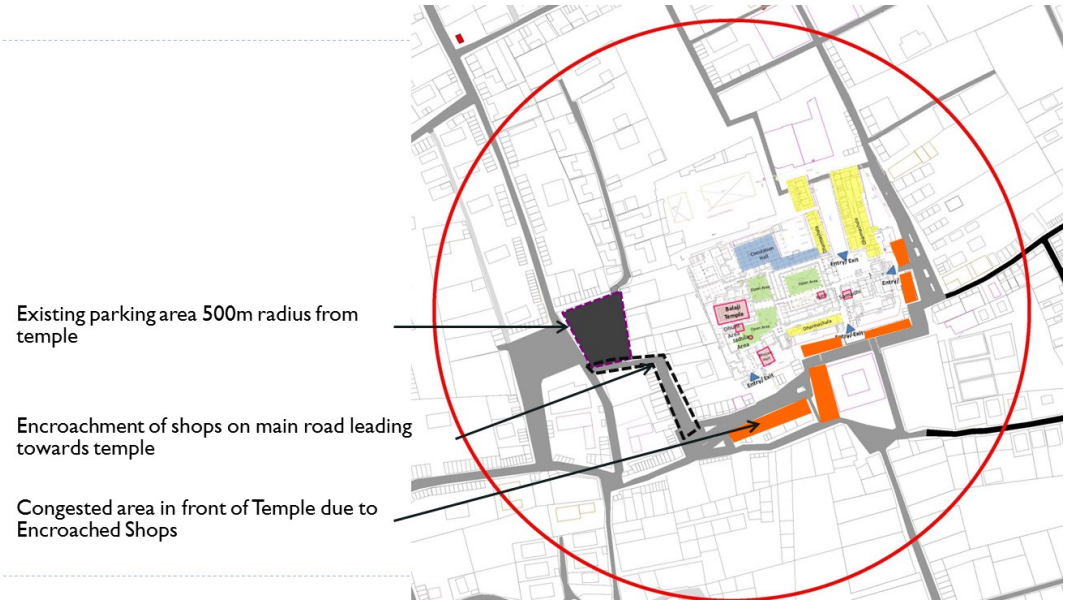
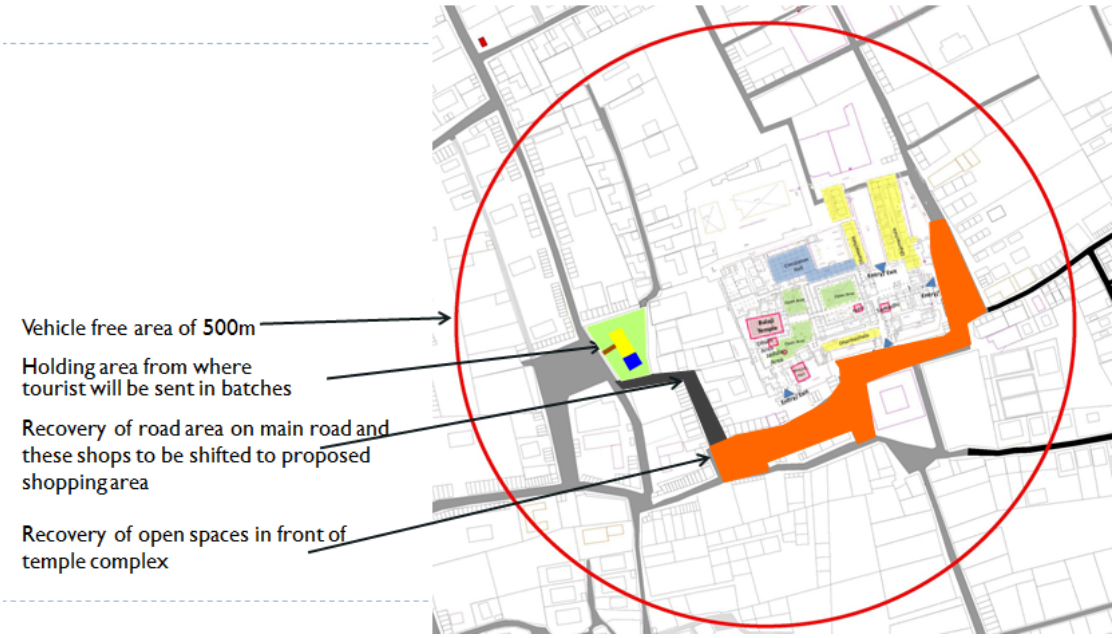


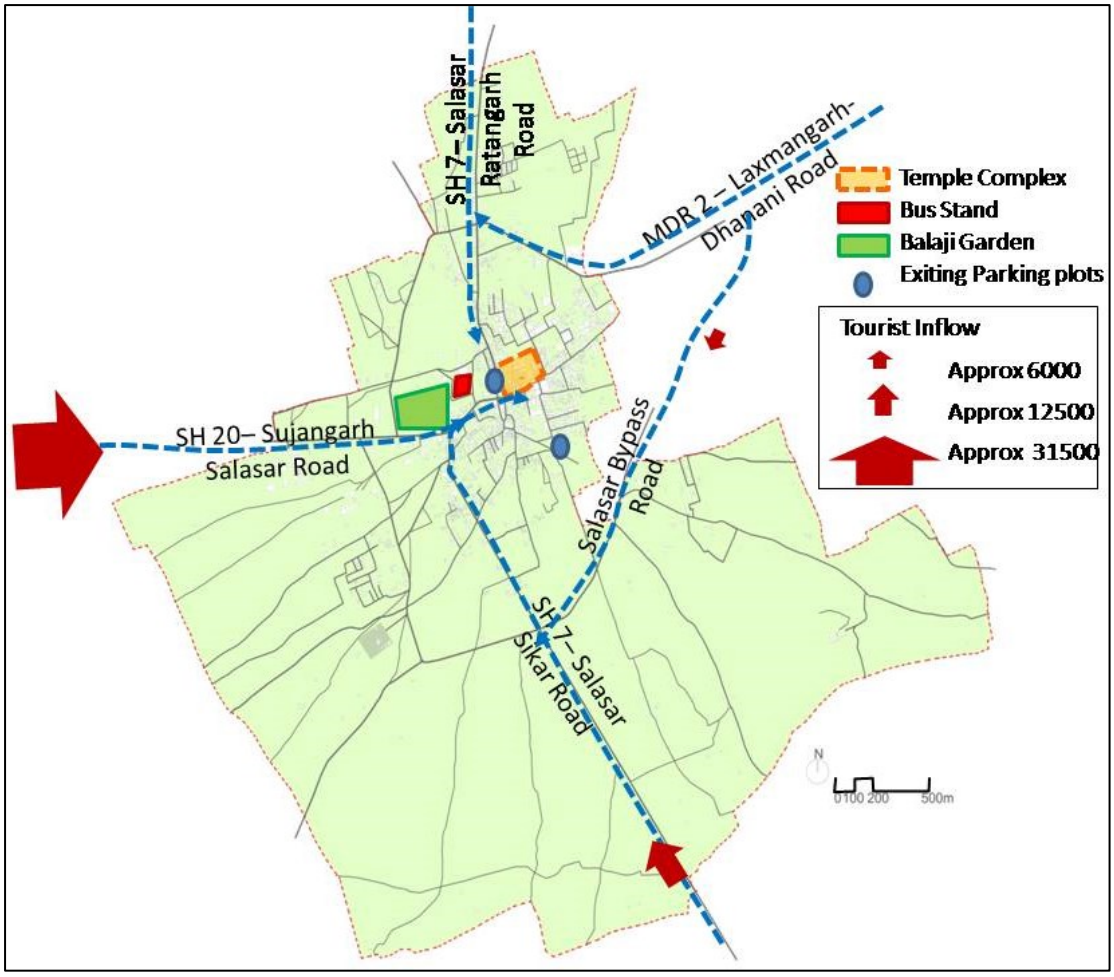
Figure 6-11: Proposed Layout for recovery of circulation space



6.4.7 Tourist Amenities Assessment

There is a lack of tourist activities in village area during festivals. Pilgrims are reqiored to travel 6 km movement queue as its gets difficult to handle huge pilgrims. Consultants from assessment of tourist inflow inside the village have proposed pilgrims linked activities and parking spaces by decentralizing these movements.

Figure 6-12: Tourist Inflow inside village on peak day



Around 1 lakh of pilgrims visit the village on peak day during festivals. 50% of pilgrims spend maximum 6 hours in village area during this peak time who arrive by own vehicle and by public transport.

Table 6-9: Number of pilgrims during festivals

	Full Day	Peak Time
By own vehicle	50000	25000
By public transport	50000	25000

Currently there are inappropriate pilgrim support activities. So, Consultant has assessed and proposed supportive amenities for peak time pilgrims. Table below shows proposals and supportive amenities space.

Table 6-10: Number of pilgrims during festivals

Proposal	**Suggested activities**
Bus Station	Office area, staff office, bus bays, utilities & services, ticket counter, waiting area
Transit Station	Parking area, small office area
Visitors amenities area	Tourist information centre, waiting area, restaurant space, food joints
Toilet facilities	WC, Bathrooms, Cloak rooms, locker rooms
Shopping area	Shops, kiosks
Parking area	Parking space, ticket office

On the basis of tourist inflow from three directions, area for these amenities has been calculated and location for it has been identified.

1. From Sujangarh Salasar & Ratangarh Salasar Road- 31500 pilgrims
2. From Sikar Salasar Road- 12500 pilgrims
3. From Laxmangarh Dhamani road & Salasar Bypass- 6000 pilgrims

Table 6-11: Activities/ Amenities required for pilgrims

Activities/ Amenities required	**Tourist Inflow from 1= 31500**	**Tourist Inflow from 2= 12500**	**Tourist Inflow from 3= 6000**
Registration desk	60	40	40
Toilet facilities	1000	500	250
Office area	40	40	40
Tourist Information Centre	40	40	40
Lockers & footwear stand room	200	100	100
ATM & telephone booths	40	20	20
Retail shops & kiosk	350	350	300
Police checking room	80	40	40
Cloak room	50	50	50
Restaurant (G+1)	438	263	263
Waiting Area (G+1)	18600	7320	3420
Parking area	118125	46875	22500
Total area required	**163666**	**63220**	**30745**

Source: Area based on per person area from Neufert Standards

6.4.8 Other Proposals

- **Helipad**

As assessed by Consultants, there is requirement of Helipad in the village area. Area required for it would be around 1300 sq.m and small terminal building for it.

- **Holding area**

After registration of pilgrims at registration desk at various locations, they would be provided with number and time slot to be present at some specific area which will be holding area. Approximate area required for it would be 8000 sq.m.

- **Signages**

One of the most significant issues limiting tourism development is the status of signages. An effective signages system not only attracts visitors, provides directions and information, but it also plays a critical role in linking visitors to "product" or experiences. To encourage this, Consultants has proposed Signage's in the village area. There will be three type of signages; Instructional, Locational and Directional.

Figure 6-13: Signage: Instructional, Location and Directional

Source: Taken for reference purpose only

Direction sign boards will show entry to the village and entry to Temple complex. Information/ instruction sign board will give history of temple, movement following instructions, etc. Location sign board will state the exact location of any activity or building.

7 Village Development Concepts & its components

7.1 Village Infrastructure Upgradation

The project identification for Salasar has been made on the basis of future demand and supply gap analysis for each sector. Every project has been listed below and the implementation of each project has been given phase wise.

Project identification has been done for the following sectors:

- Water supply
- Sewerage and sanitation
- Storm water drainage
- Solid waste Management
- Roads & transportation

Village will require immediate infrastructure augmentation projects especially in the sector of physical infrastructure. Following list of projects will provide the infrastructure projects for development:

Table 7-1: Proposed Projects Costing

Phase	Year	Project	Costing (in Crore)
Water supply			
I	2020	Water treatment plant for 4.1 MLD	2.70
II	2030	Water Distribution line (4 km)	0.68
		Water connections (1133 nos)	0.17
III	2040	Water Distribution line (12 km)	2.04
		Water connections (2029 nos)	0.30
Sewerage & Sanitation			
I	2020	Sewer Network (13 km)	1.69
		Sewerage treatment plant (2 MLD) on 0.8 Ha of Grazing Land	2.00
II	2030	Sewer Network (8 km)	1.04
III	2040	Sewer Network (13 km)	1.69
Storm water drainage			
I	2020	Storm Water Drainages lines (9kms)	1.08
II	2030	Storm Water Drainages lines (10 kms)	1.20
III	2040	Storm Water Drainages lines (16 kms)	1.92
Solid Waste Management			
I	2020	SWM landfill site	0.600
		Tipper – Hopper and Twin compartment (1 no)	0.037
		Tricycles Carts with 6 Containers (13 nos)	0.033
		Pushcarts for street sweeping waste collection (8 no)	0.004
		Refuse compactor wheely bins (HDPE) capacity 1100	0.025

Phase	Year	Project	Costing (in Crore)
		liters for storing Bio Degradable waste storage (10 nos)	
		Refuse compactor wheely bins (HDPE) capacity 660 liters for storing Non Bio Degradable Waste Storage (10 nos)	0.020
II	2030	Tipper – Hopper and Twin compartment (1 no)	0.037
		Tricycles Carts with 6 Containers (18 nos)	0.045
		Pushcarts for street sweeping waste collection (12 no)	0.006
		Refuse compactor wheely bins (HDPE) capacity 1100 liters for storing Bio Degradable waste storage (10 nos)	0.025
		Refuse compactor wheely bins (HDPE) capacity 660 liters for storing Non Bio Degradable Waste Storage (10 nos)	0.020
		Bulk waste storage containers (1 no)	0.005
III	2040	Tipper – Hopper and Twin compartment (1 no)	0.037
		Tricycles Carts with 6 Containers (29 nos)	0.073
		Pushcarts for street sweeping waste collection (18 no)	0.009
		Refuse compactor wheely bins (HDPE) capacity 1100 liters for storing Bio Degradable waste storage (10 nos)	0.025
		Refuse compactor wheely bins (HDPE) capacity 660 liters for storing Non Bio Degradable Waste Storage (20 nos)	0.040
Road & Transportation			
I	2020	Kutcha to Pakka road (5 km)	0.75
		Refurbishment of road (10 km)	0.40
II	2030	Kutcha to Pakka road (5 km)	0.75
		Refurbishment of road (5 km)	0.20
III	2040	Road Construction (5 km)	1.50
		Refurbishment of road (10 km)	0.40

Project Implementation is divided into three phase and phase wise costing is shown in table below:

Table 7-2: Phasewise Costing

Infrastructure	2020	2030	2040	Total	Implementation Agency/ Funding
Water supply	2.7	0.85	2.34	5.89	PHED department/ State Government Fund
Sewerage and sanitation	2	1.04	1.69	4.73	State Government Fund
Storm water drainage	1.08	1.2	1.92	4.2	State Government Fund
Solid waste Management	0	0.138	0.184	0.322	PPP
Roads & transportation	1.15	0.95	1.9	4	Rajasthan State Road Fund (SRF)
Total Costing (in crore)	**6.93**	**4.178**	**8.034**	**19.142**	

Total costing for development of village infrastructure is 19.142 Crores.

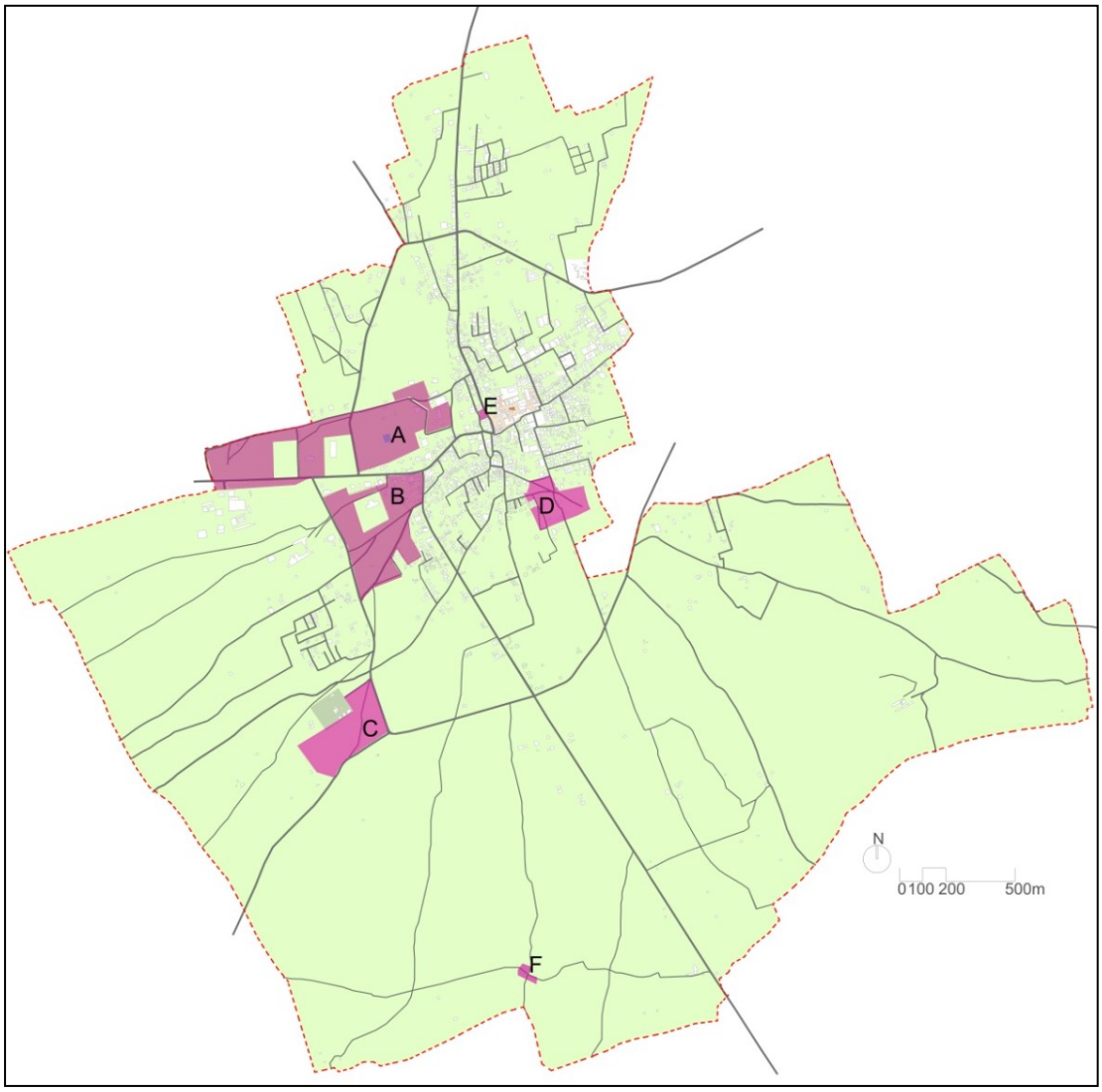
7.2 Tourist Infrastructure Upgradation

To develop proposed facilities on the basis of tourist demand, Consultants has identified some of the land parcels of government land ownership. Total available land for proposal is 41.4 Ha.

Table 7-3: Area of Government Land Parcels

Parcel	Survey No.	Area (Ha)
Mela Ground A	503/297, 512/310, 514/312, 515/313, 520/397, 613/516	19.58
Mela Ground B	653/469, 118/649, 1477/1117	11.69
Mela Ground C	88/0, 854/471	6.10
Mela Ground D	651/258	3.92
Mela Ground E	468/75	1.00
Mela Ground F	126, 144, 148, 149, 182	1.14
Total available area		43.42

Figure 7-1: Map showing government land Mela Grounds (Gayran)



The outcome of the analysis gives a huge gap in tourist amenities and Infrastructure in the village. Therefore, the waiting area, tourist information centres (TIC), Cloak rooms and supporting amenities have been proposed. All the components can be upgraded on identified land Mela Grounds (A, B, C & D). 1 km diameter of temple complex area will be made vehicle free.

The demand survey studies points out that there is huge requirement to parking lot. On festival time around 50,000 tourists visit village by own vehicles parking lots has been proposed.

Figure 7-2: Proposed Landuse Plan

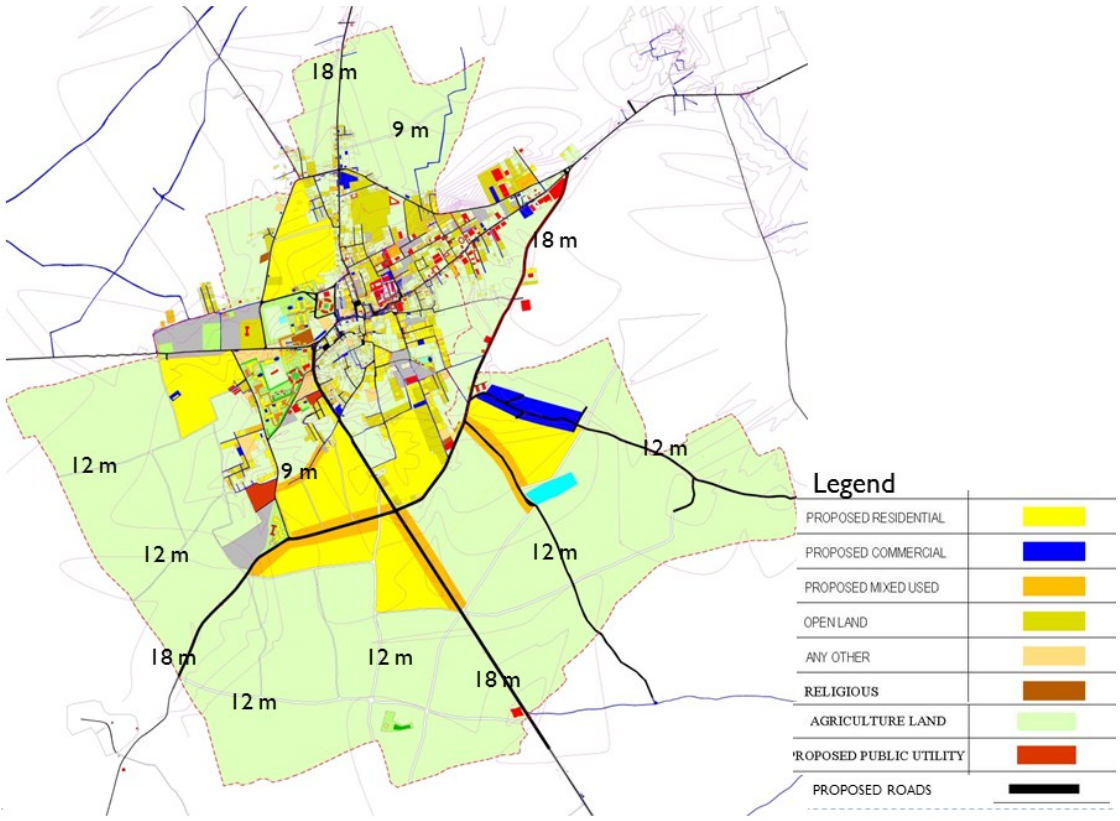
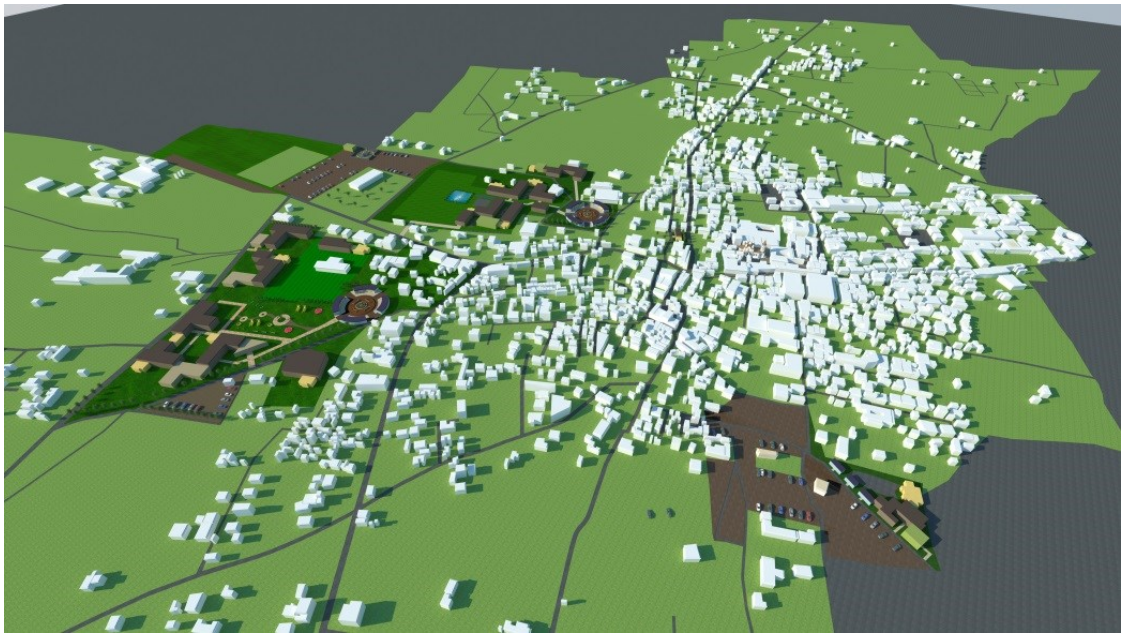


Figure 7-3: View of Village with Proposals



7.2.1 Tourist influence area

Tourist influence area is at 5km radius from Balaji Temple. On the north side of the area influence area cover four villages and land availability is given in table below:

Table 7-4: Land Availibilty

Village Name	Survey No.	Area (Ha)	Landuse	Remark
Gudawari (Sujangarh District)	908/793	4.18	Gayran	Fully Developed
Bhangiwad (Sujangarh District)	No government parcel along main road			
Juliasar (Sikar District)	200/272/1	1.16	Gayran	Vacant Land
Madhopura (Sikar District)	795	40.43 Ha	Gayran	10 Ha is vacant

Source: Collected from all villages patwari

Figure 7-4: Tourist Influence area

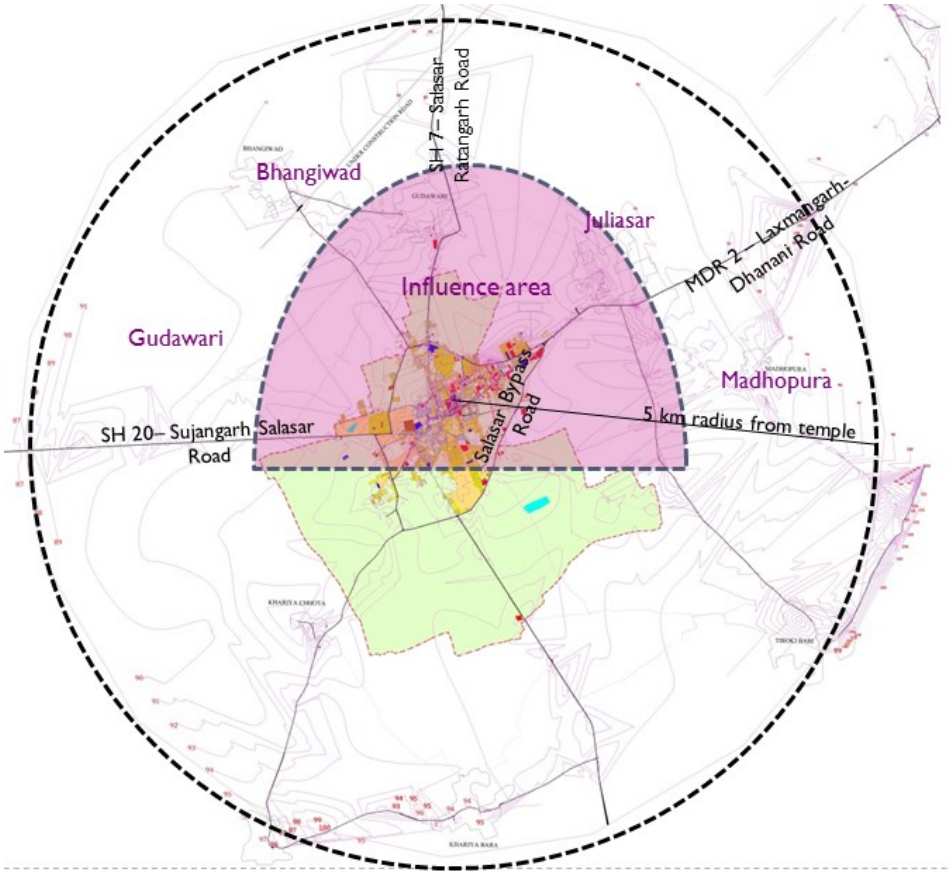
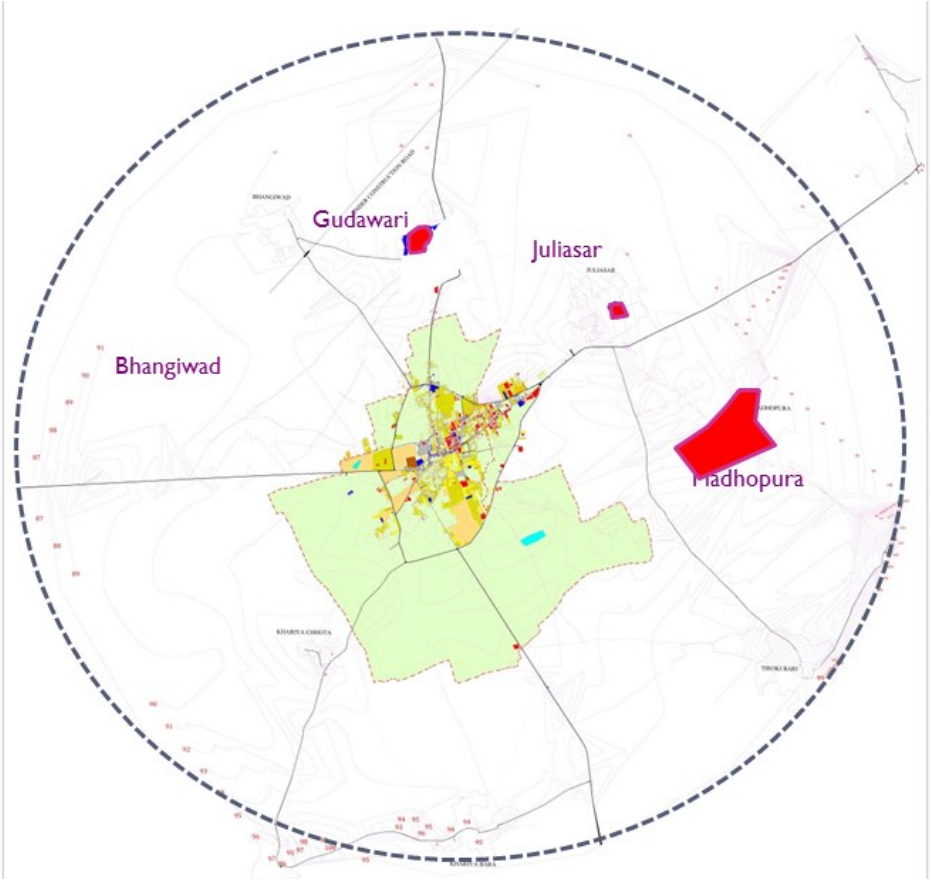


Figure 7-5: Land Available



Identified parcels can be developed as tourist holding area and resting area.

7.2.2 Proposals on Mela Ground A & B

Planning of Mela Ground A & B with identified activities/ facilities from tourist flow direction 1 is shown in plan below. Total area of Mela Grounds is 31.26 Ha.

Figure 7-6: Proposal Plan for Mela Ground A

Figure 7-7: Proposal Plan for Mela Ground B

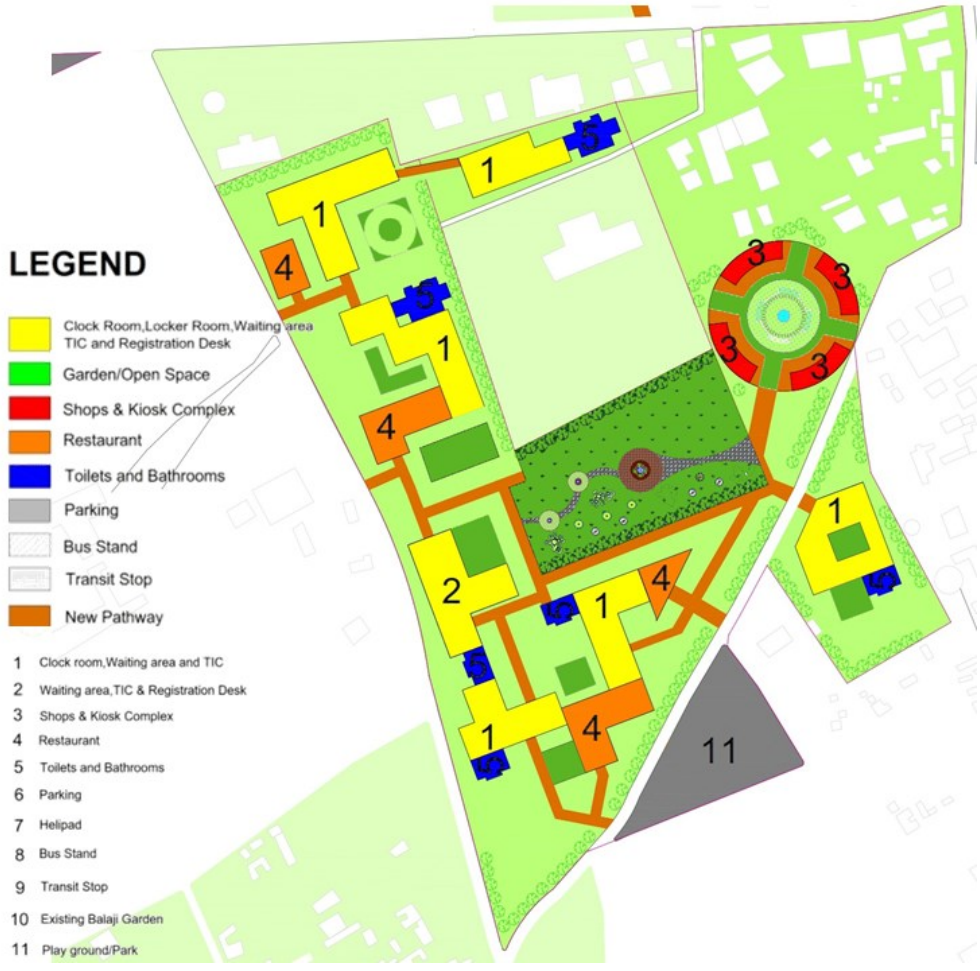
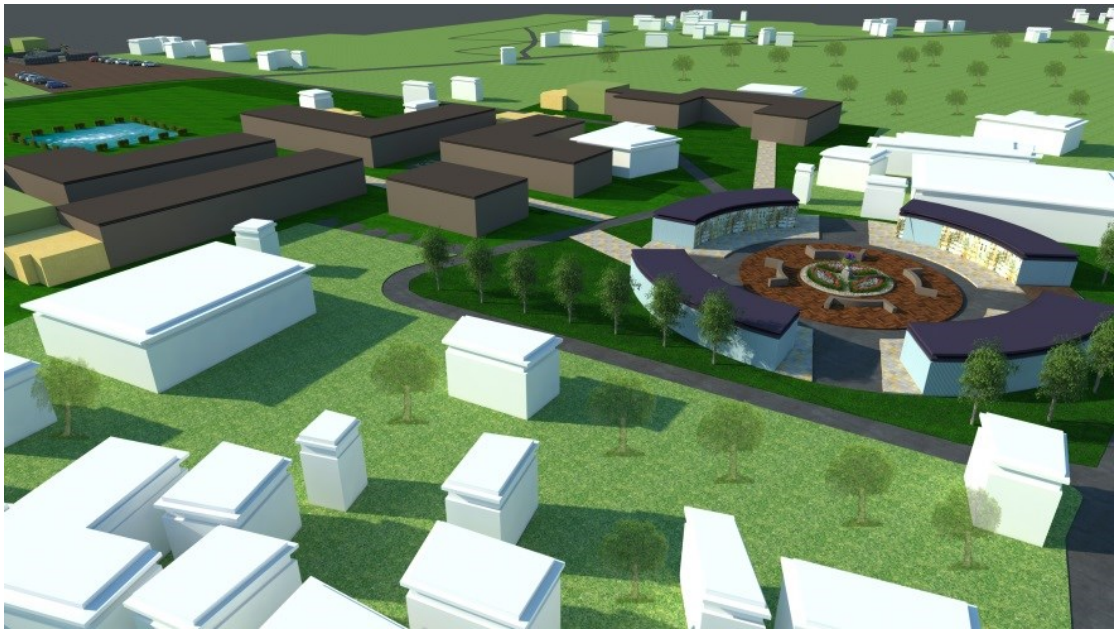


Table 7-5: Costing of proposed activities on Mela Grounds A & B

Activities/ Amenities on Mela Ground A & B	Tourist Inflow from 1 Area in sq.m.	Costing (in crore)
Registration desk (Steel Portable Cabin)	60	1.68
Office area (Steel Portable Cabin)	40	
Tourist Information Centre (Steel Portable Cabin)	40	
Waiting Area (G+1)	18600	
Lockers & footwear stand room (FRP Portable Cabins)	200	0.48
ATM & telephone booths (FRP Portable Cabins)	40	
Toilet facilities (FRP Portable Cabins)	1000	
Cloak room (FRP Portable Cabins)	50	
Retail shops & kiosk (Steel Portable Cabin)	700	1.07
Police checking room (Steel Portable Cabin)	80	0.53
Food Kiosk (Steel Portable Cabin)	438	1.33
Temporary Parking area (Only Clearing of Ground Surface, levelling and compaction)	118125	1.24
Dustbins (20 nos)		0.01
Drinking water kiosks (6 nos)		0.02
Bus Stand	4000	2.52
Helipad	1500	0.17
Transit Stop	750	0.10
Total		**9.15**

The estimated project cost will be around 9.15 Crores which is proposed to develop on immediate priority in 12-18 months.

Figure 7-8: Views of Mela Ground A & B



7.2.3 Proposals on Mela Ground C

Planning of Mela Ground C with identified activities/ facilities from tourist flow direction 2 is shown in plan below. Total area of Mela Grounds is 6.10 Ha.

Figure 7-9: Proposal Plan for Mela Ground C

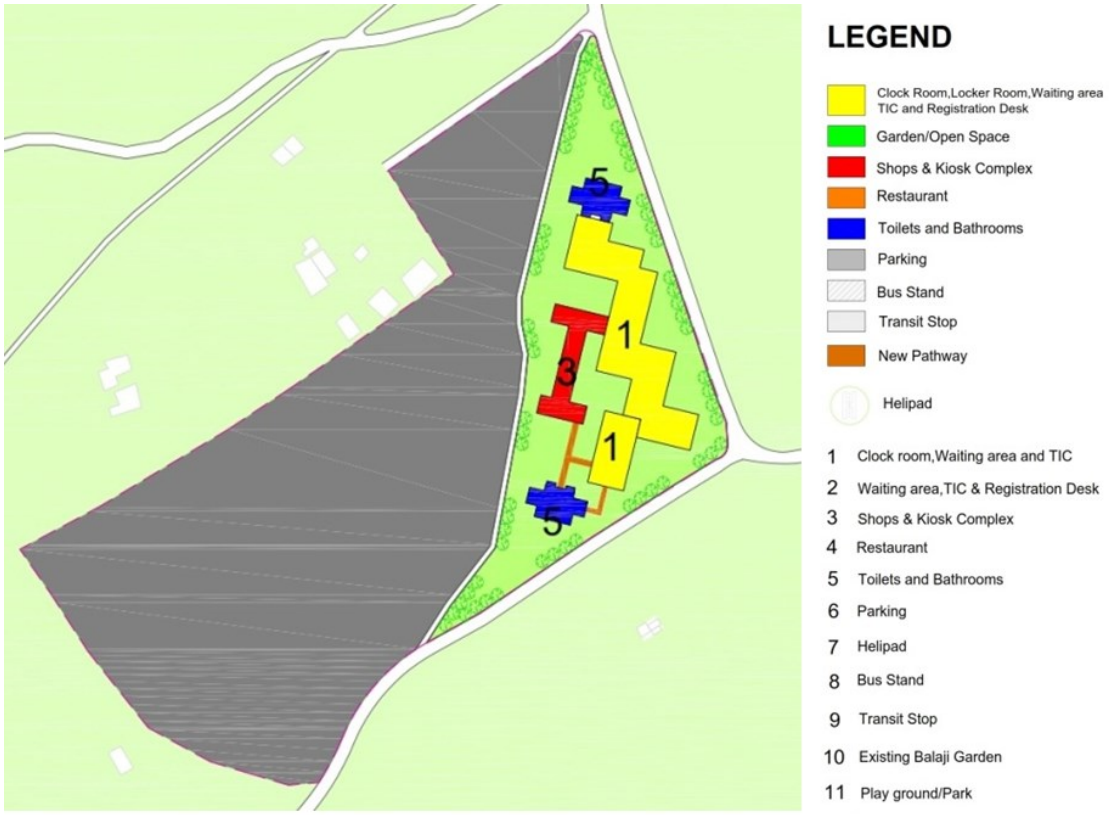


Table 7-6: Costing of proposed activities on Mela Ground C

Activities/ Amenities on Mela Ground C	Tourist Inflow from 2 Area in sq.m.	Costing (in crore)
Registration desk (Steel Portable Cabin)	40	2.33
Office area (Steel Portable Cabin)	40	
Tourist Information Centre (Steel Portable Cabin)	40	
Waiting Area (G+1)	7320	
Lockers & footwear stand room (FRP Portable Cabin)	100	0.33
ATM & telephone booths (FRP Portable Cabin)	20	
Toilet facilities (FRP Portable Cabin)	500	
Cloak room (FRP Portable Cabin)	50	
Retail shops & kiosk (Steel Portable Cabin)	350	1.07
Police checking room (Steel Portable Cabin)	40	0.27
Food Kiosk (Steel Portable Cabin)	263	0.67
Parking area (Only Clearing of Ground	46875	0.49

Surface, levelling and compaction)		
Dustbins (10 nos)		0.003
Drinking water kiosks (4 nos)		0.01
Total		**5.173**

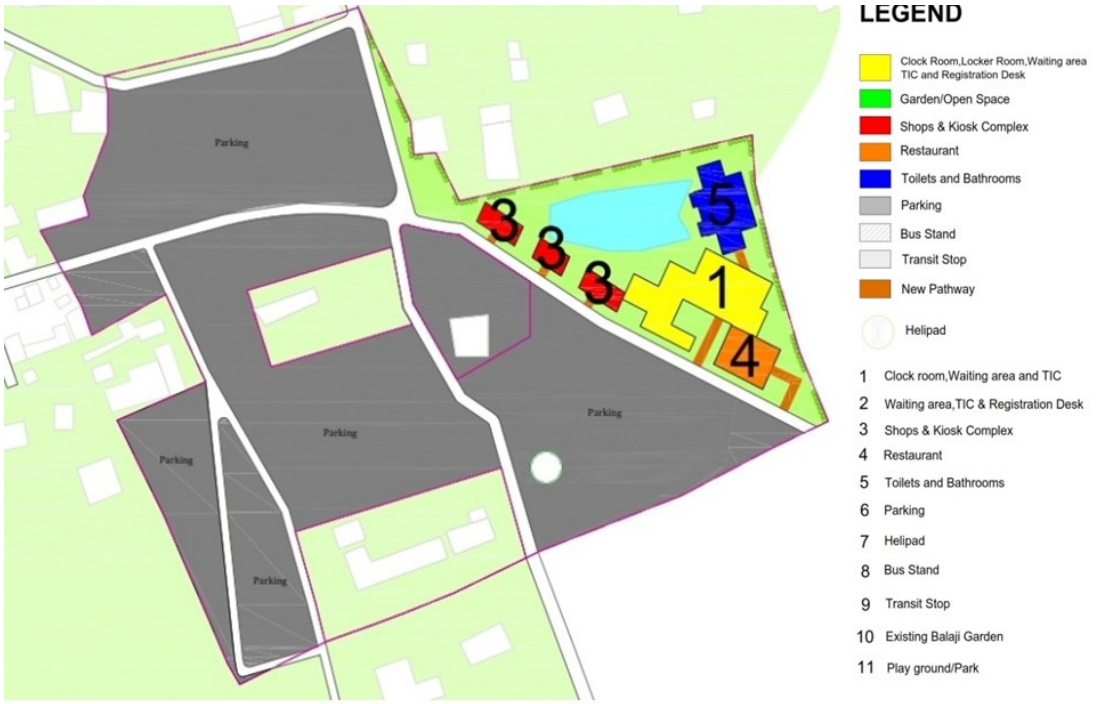
The estimated project cost will be around 5.173 Crores which is proposed to develop on priority of 18-30 months.

Figure 7-10: Views of Mela Ground C

7.2.4 Proposals on Mela Ground D

Planning of Mela Ground D with identified activities/ facilities from tourist flow direction 3 is shown in plan below. Total area of Mela Grounds is 3.92 Ha.

Figure 7-11: Proposal Plan for Mela Ground D



The up gradation of water treatment plant is also proposed on this Mela Ground as already one plot is demarcated for PHED water works department and land availability is also there. Funding of water supply will be by same department.

Table 7-7: Costing of proposed activities on Mela Ground D

Activities/ Amenities on Mela Ground D	Tourist Inflow from 3 Area in sq.m.	Costing (in crore)
Registration desk (Portable Steel Cabin)	40	2.00
Office area (Portable Steel Cabin)	40	
Tourist Information Centre (Portable Steel Cabin)	40	
Waiting Area (G+1)	3420	
Lockers & footwear stand	100	0.33

Activities/ Amenities on Mela Ground D	Tourist Inflow from 3 Area in sq.m.	Costing (in crore)
room (FRP Portable Cabin)		
ATM & telephone booths (FRP Portable Cabin)	20	
Toilet facilities (FRP Portable Cabin)	250	
Cloak room (FRP Portable Cabin)	50	
Retail shops & kiosk (Portable Steel Cabin)	300	1.07
Police checking room (Portable Steel Cabin)	40	0.27
Food Kiosk (Portable Steel Cabin)	263	0.67
Parking area (Only Clearing of Ground Surface, levelling and compaction)	22500	0.24
Dustbins (10 nos)		0.003
Drinking water kiosks (4 nos)		0.01
Total		**4.593**

The estimated project cost will be around 4.593 Crores which is proposed to develop on priority of 18-30 months.

Figure 7-12: Views of Mela Ground D

7.2.5 Proposals on Mela Ground E

Planning of activities is such that pilgrims after getting registered near registration desk near to waiting area and toilet facilities will then allowed to visit temple in batches. These batches get gathered in the location of holding area. Registered pilgrims from all three location will gather here as per there batch.

Figure 7-13: Proposal Plan for Mela Ground E

Table 7-8: Costing of proposed activities on Mela Ground E

Activities/ Amenities on Mela Ground E	Area in sq.m.	Costing (in crore)
Waiting Area	500	0.8
Toilet facilities	100	0.1
Dustbins (5 nos)		0.0066
Drinking water kiosks (2 nos)		0.0015
Total		0.9081

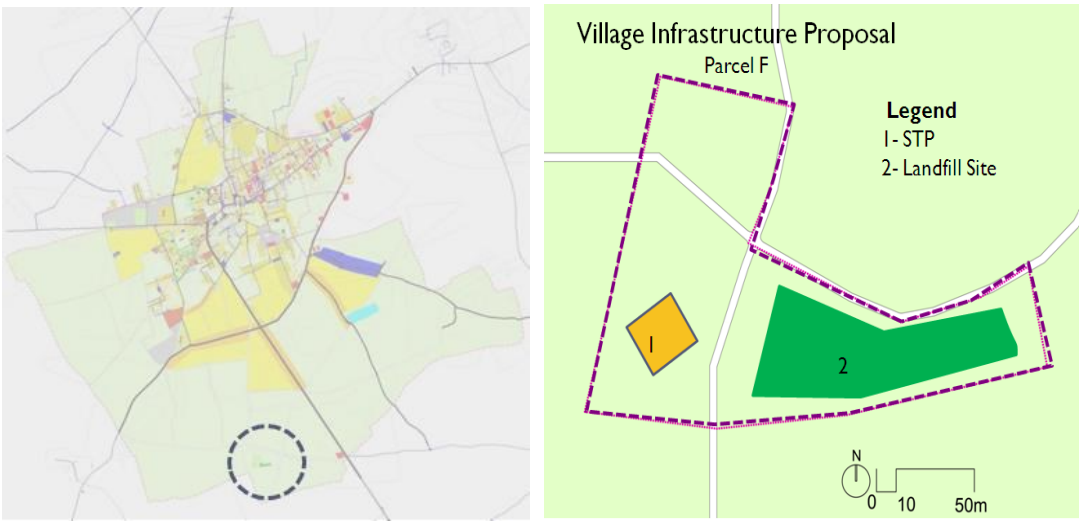
The estimated project cost will be around 0.908 Crores which is proposed to develop on immediate priority of 12- 18 months.

Figure 7-14: Views of Mela Ground E

7.2.6 Proposals on Mela Ground F- Village Infrastructure Proposal

Village infrastructure up gradation includes development of Sewerage treatment plant and Solid waste landfill site. These activities are proposed on government land of area 1.14 Ha. Development will be through PPP Mode on Government Land.

Figure 7-15: Proposal Plan for Mela Ground F



7.2.7 Tourist facilities- Signages

Various locations have been identified for putting signages in the village area.

Figure 7-16: Location of Signages

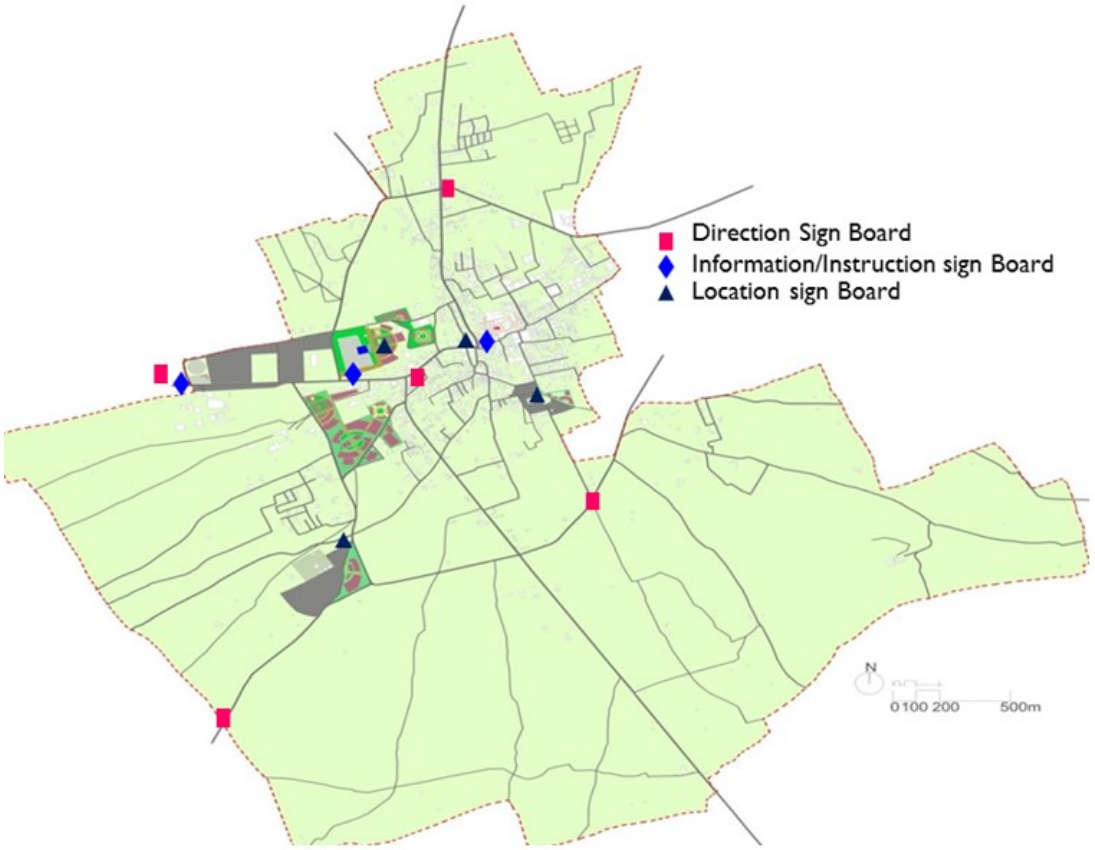


Table 7-9: Costing for signages

Type of Signages	Numbers	Costing (in crore)
Location Sign Board(1800x1200)	5	0.020
Information/Instruction sign Board(1800x1200)	3	0.012
Direction Sign Board sign Board(1200X900)	4	0.009
Total		**0.041**

7.2.8 Phasing of Tourism Infrastructure Upgradation project

Project Implementation is divided into two phase and phase wise costing is shown in table below:

Table 7-10: Phasewise Costing

Tourism Projects	**Term**	Costing (in Crores)
Tourist Facility on Mela Ground A & B	Projects can be implemented in 12-18 months	9.15
Tourist Facility on Mela Ground C	Projects can be implemented in 18-30months	5.17
Tourist Facility on Mela Ground D	Projects can be implemented in 18-30 months	4.59
Tourist Facility on Mela Ground E	Projects can be implemented in 12-18 months	0.90
Signages	Projects can be implemented in 12-18months	0.041
Total Costing (in crore)		19.87

Total costing for tourist based infrastructure development is 19.87 Crores.

7.3 Proposed Circulation

During festival and normal days, 1 km radius of temple complex area should be restricted to vehicular traffic. From tourist facility centre tourist will be allowed to follow the hassle free path which is shown in figure below:

Figure 7-17: Proposed Circulation path (entry/ exit) to temple complex during festival days

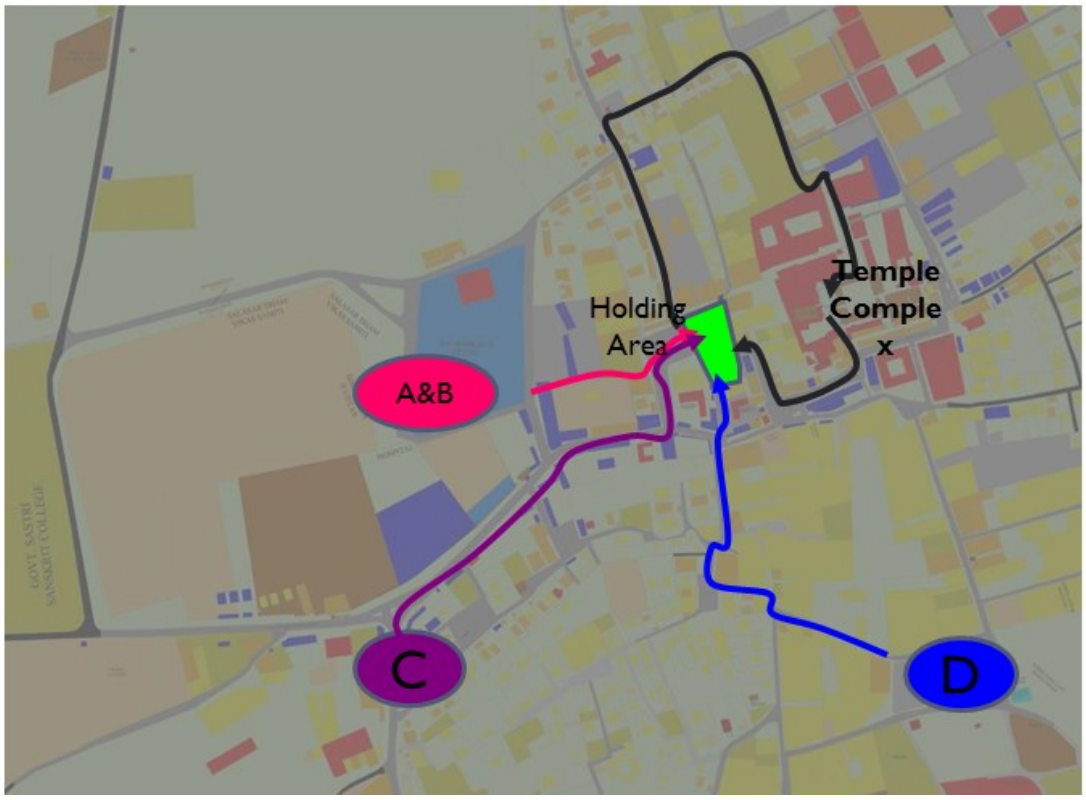


Figure 7-18: Proposed Circulation path (entry/ exit) to temple complex during normal days

8 Heritage Conservation & Management of Sacred Precint of Salasar Temple Complex

8.1 Heritage Components in Salasar Village

There are tangible and intangible heritage components in the temple precinct have been identified for their value and their preservation is proposed.

Tangible components are the ones that are either built structures or are physical objects that can be moved from a place to another. They are directly related to Balaji Hanuman and St. Mohandasji. They are the ones for which the temple complex has its importance and value.

Intangible components are the religious activities related to the temple. They create the entire ambience of the complex and are equally important to understand.

Figure 8-1: Heritage Components in Salasar Balaji

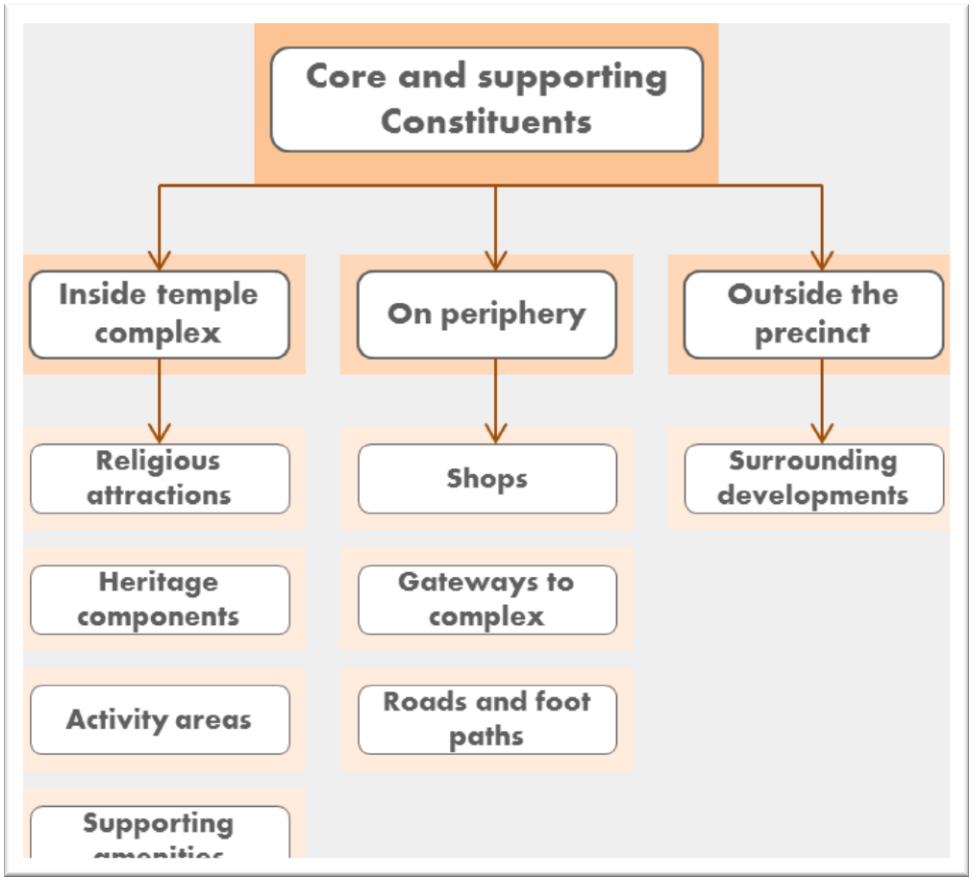
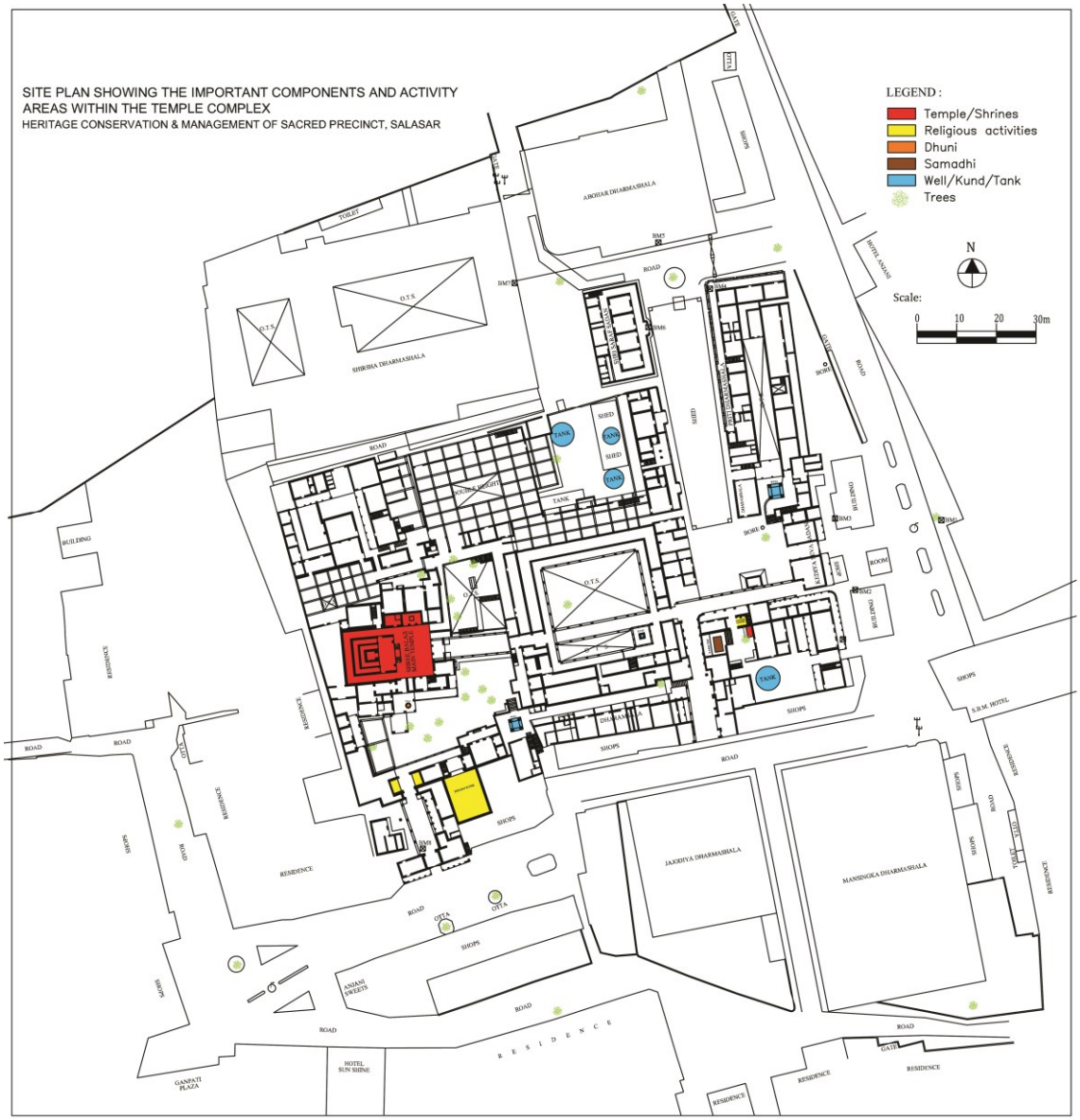


Figure 8-2: Site Plan showing the important components and activity areas within temple complex



The components are:

8.1.1 Tangible

- Within the Complex :

- Main Idol of Balaji

- Samadhi of St. Mohan Dasji & Kaniramji

- Akhand Dhuni (The Holy Fire began by St. Mohan Dasji)
- Holy trees where the coconut tying is done
- Smarak Stambh
- Historic Cart in which the Idol was brought to Salasar
- Other memorabilia of St. Mohan Dasji including Bracelets
- Open Well
- Other shrines

- Outside the Complex :

- Salasar Pond
- Open wells
- Trees at large in the urban areas

8.1.2 Intangible

- Coconut Tying and wish-making
- Sawamani Prasad
- Mundan Vidhi for new born
- Sacred Chants and Readings

(All of these components have been discussed in detail in the next section)

Figure 8-3: Site Plan showing the Landuse pattern within and outside the temple complex

8.2 Proposed Master Plan and Zoning of Heritage Areas

The areas within and around the temple complex are proposed to be divided into four zones depending on their functions and their closeness to the main temple (Refer to the map attached on the next page). This segregation is done to understand the hierarchy of important spaces inside the complex. This shall help stipulate the guidelines for development in various areas of the sacred temple precinct.

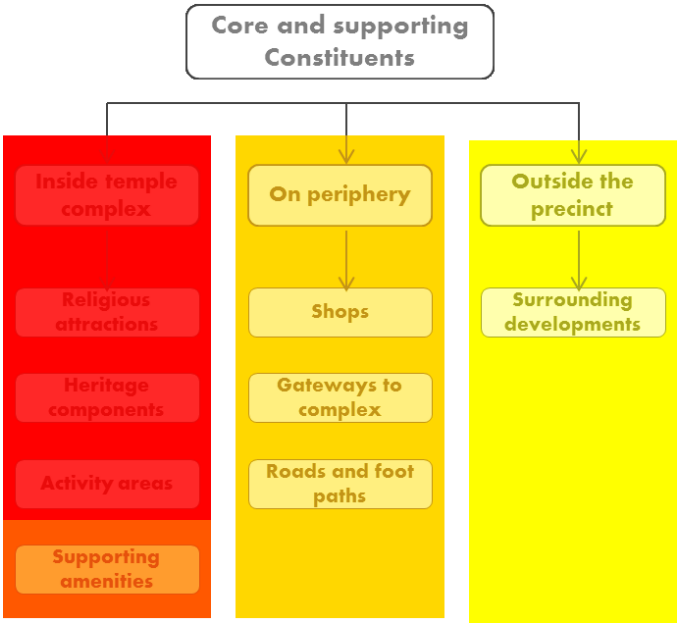
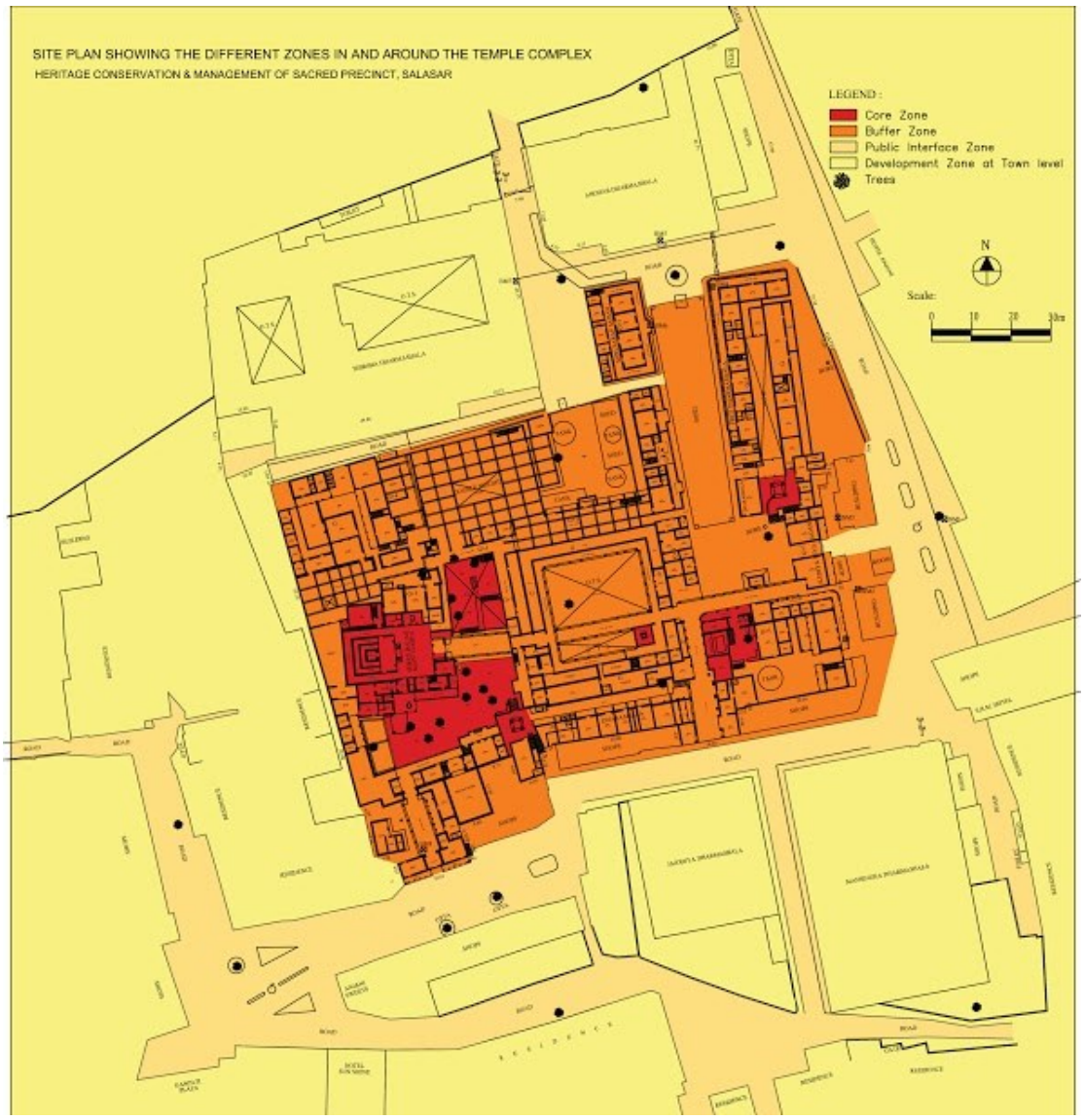


Figure 8-4: Site Plan showing the different zones in and around the temple complex



The zones are as follows:

Core Zone – To protect the core heritage in the temple complex

Buffer Zone – To develop the pilgrim management and amenities

Public Interface Zone – To establish an interface between the temple complex and the shops outside.

Development Zone – To demarcate the areas outside temple precinct

The **Core zone** consists of the structures and activity areas directly related to Balaji Hanuman and St. Mohandasji that form the soul of the place. As these areas are the core heritage inside the complex, we propose there be minimum or no transformation or changes, apart from the master plan, interfering in their existence. These areas including the main temple shrine, the samadhi, dhuni and the wells, are of at most importance and should be conserved and celebrated. These core areas are the reason Salasar Balaji Temple has its importance and uniqueness today and it is important to protect them to protect the sanctity and significance of this temple complex. Thus, with minimum interventions, these structures need to be conserved and restored where necessary.

As per the stake holder's interaction, a new temple building following Nagara style of temple architecture Is being proposed by the temple trust. Though being a new construction, the need for a well-managed pilgrim experience and revival of the magnificent temple complex is the main aim. Hence, the existing vernacular corridors and time to time added buildings take a back stage for conservation and revival of the temple with the main focus can be kept a central theme. The construction of a new structure around the main idol shall be supervised by the temple trust committee and no other new structure is intended to be constructed presently. The structure is to be planned by the Sompura Architects of western India as discussed in the stake holder's meeting.

The **Buffer zone** consists of amenities that provide support to the core zone like the prasad room, dining area and the dharmashalas. These areas that are in the direct vicinity of the main temple contribute in the working of the temple complex and are responsible for creating the entire ambience and the pious atmosphere of the site. It consists of structures that are vernacular in nature and are in harmony with the architectural language of the main temple.

Thus, development in these areas should be checked to ensure there is no congestion nor the visual fabric of the place is altered. If any new additions are done, it should follow a standardized design approach and the additions should only be done keeping in mind the context of temple complex. The authorities in charge need to formulate certain homogenous elements and fixtures along with a language that shall be followed for any development in this zone to keep the visual fabric and the spirit of the site intact.

The **Public interface** zone consists of the areas and activities immediately outside the temple complex like the shops and gateways on the periphery of the temple complex along with footpaths and the access roads. As these spaces are the first encounter for

any pilgrim with the historical and religious site, it is necessary it also reflects the cultural and architectural language of the temple complex. As devotees come here in large numbers throughout the year, their comfort is important and also is the environment immediately outside the temple complex boundary. For the same, the need of shaded walkways and permanent shops is realised. Development in this zone can be done as required but the structures can follow certain design requirements with respect to their architectural elements and materials. This shall help create a homogenous vista which is welcoming and catches the attention of the visitors. Also, it is observed that the existing entrances to the temple complex are very incongruous and not easily seen. To add certain grandeur to the complex and make the entry points more pronounced and easy to locate, elaborate gateways could be inserted, certainly maintaining the uniform feature outlook.

The **Development zone** comprises of all the areas beyond the public interface zone. This zone has spaces outside the temple precinct where planning can happen at an urban level that shall contribute to the development of Salasar as a whole. The structures in this zone may or may not follow the same language as the structures in other zones closer to the temple. No development principles that may be precisely channelized in the context of the temple shall be necessary for this zone. Environment and nature conservation could be the focus here. Maybe an expert can contribute to preserving the vegetation and water of entire Salasar. This shall not be the focal concern for the conservation plan and can be considered later for overall growth of the town. As the town owes its popularity to the presence of Balaji Hanuman temple, both the town and the temple complex could grow together in harmony, giving Salasar the historical, religious and heritage importance it deserves.

8.3 Defining Heritage

8.3.1 What is an historic building?

Briefly, an historic building is one that gives us a sense of wonder and makes us curious about the culture and people that produced it. It has architectural, aesthetic, historic, documentary, archaeological, economic, social and even political and spiritual or symbolic values; but the first impact is always emotional, for it is a symbol of our cultural identity and continuity – a part of our heritage.

Similar is the value of the temple of Balaji Hanuman at Salasar. With its long past, it prominently has significant historical, religious and cultural value.

8.3.2 What are the causes of damage in an historic building?

Of the causes of damage in an historic building, the most uniform and universal is gravity; followed by the actions of man and then by diverse climatic and environmental effects – botanical, biological, chemical and entomological. Neglect and ignorance are possibly the major causes of destruction by man, coupled with vandalism and fires.

At the Salasar Hanuman temple, where devotees stopover in large numbers every day, there is a constant physical interaction between humans and various tangible components in the complex which are a major cause of their damage. Also the exposure to atmospheric conditions is a major cause for decay of objects like the cart. Other causes are certain negligence and absence of proper maintenance. The present condition of the buildings and its components and the causes of damage have been discussed in detail later in this report.

8.3.3 Restoration vs. Conservation

The objective of restoration is to revive the original concept and design of the targeted object. In restoration, there is a re-integration of original details and features and it is based upon respect for original material and identity of a structure. Restoration consists of replacement of missing or damaged parts that integrate harmoniously with the context of the structure and it does not falsify any historical evidence.

Conservation is the action taken to prevent decay. It embraces all acts that prolong the life of a cultural and historic heritage. In conservation only minimum effective action is taken. Conservation must preserve and if possible enhance the messages and values of cultural property.

At the Salasar temple, certain measures of restoration and/or conservation could have sufficed for the built heritage but looking at the complexities of activities and the fact that the intangible take up a larger space, the authorities have proposed a new temple structure. Certain proposals for various tangible objects and intangible activities in the temple precinct have been elaborated further in this report.

(All the above text under the heading: Defining heritage is referred from the book – Conservation of Historic Buildings by Bernard M Feilden)

8.3.4 Infrastructural Requirements

All the developments in and around the temple complex must happen keeping in mind the cultural context of the temple and the requirements for better functioning of the

complex. Any new developments must respond to the architectural and cultural fabric of the other infrastructures on the site. Amenities like Toilets for pilgrims, drinking water supply, street lights and other advances in electrical supply, water supply, sewage management, sanitation, etc., must happen in accordance with the requirements and shall not hinder or harm the existing character or functioning of the temple complex.

8.4 Issues of Heritage Conservation and respective Proposals

8.4.1 Core Zone

I. Protection and Preservation of revered Idol of Balaji

A Significance

It is believed that Hanuman had appeared in Mohan Dasji's dream and asked him to build a temple. The idol of Hanuman was found buried under a farm at Aasota village and then brought to Salasar and installed at this location.

The idol is unique with respect to other usual idols of Hanuman. It has a beard and a moustache on its face. There is one more belief is behind it that on the day of the foundation St. Mohan Dasji was decorating the idol with Sindur and Ghee the idol changed itself into unique appereance; with beard and moustache on the face, beautiful eyes, a mountain in one hand and the mace in the other hand.

In V.S. 1860 Ramdhan Chaukhani of Lakshmangarh suggested to plan the temple in a more elaborate manner, for which he asked for the idol to be shifted to a higher base but did not turn out to be possible.

B Present Condition

Following the wish of the Lord Hanuman the idol is on the same place where it was founded initially. The idol is currently placed almost on the ground with the basic temple structure around it. There is silver and gold plating around the idol which is placed in very compact Garbha-Griha.

C Causes and probable solutions

The overlays of Sindur and other rituals which include application of materials upon the main idols may have an interaction with material of stone. Though, this practice is the crux of the sacred site, special care is necessary to avoid synthetic or harmful chemicals

unknowingly being applied upon the idol. Use of abrasive methods also is a threat posed to the worshipped idol.

D Conservation Methodology

Any direct contact with the main idol shall be done only by the appointed priest and similarly conservation works can also be applied with the help of an experienced museum curator. If restricted, the works carried out can be done by the authorised priest in supervision of expert. Also an annual or seasonal cleaning of the idol with plain water or if unavoidable, warm water can be done.

II. Conservation of Samadhi and inclusion in cohesive manner

A Significance

It is said that saint Mohan Dasji had attained live Samadhi in V.S. 1850 at Salasar. In his honour, in V.S. 1852 his nephew priest Udayramji built the cenotaph. On the top of that cenotaph there are footprints of Saint Mohan Dasji and his sister Kanhi Dadiji. The cenotaph is located in the Mohandas Bhavan within the main temple complex.

B Present Condition

The cenotaph is cladded with black stone and marble in checkerd pattern. And footprints are made of marble. The colour on the inscription on the footprints has worn out.

C Causes and probable solutions

Direct human touch to the marble footprints and shrines leads to deposition of organic material into the revered stone material.

D Conservation Methodology

Even though the practice may not be considered harmful, the technological advancement allows applying breathable yet effective stone sealants and curative treatments which protects the material.

III. Safety, Continuation and Hygiene management of Akhand Dhuni

A Significance

It is believed that saint Mohan Dasji had himself started this holy fire that has not been put off since then. The Akhand Dhuni is presently situated near the southern gate of the temple and it is believed that it was the worship place of Saint Mohan Dasji.

B Present Condition

The Holy Fire (Akhand Dhuni) is almost on the ground and surrounded by approximately 6 inch tall stone beds. Which increase the risk factor and also harmful for the flooring surrounding it.

C Causes and probable solutions

The Holy Fire (Akhand Dhuni) is kept in a normal room which is devoid of special requirements of ventilation, protection form possible threats and leads to soot deposits inside the room

D Conservation Methodology

A special chamber with mechanical ventilation system can be developed which protects the holy fire and reduces risks of pollution and soot. Yet accessible to the pilgrims but in a secured chamber

IV. Preservation of Smarak Stambh

A Significance

The Stambh is installed by the king and it is about 4 to 5 feet in height. It is placed in a room near a wall with a niche. It has an inscription over it and all its four sides have different symbols carved on it. On east face is sun, on North is Lord Ganesha, West has moon and south has calf.

B Present Condition

Due to constant human touch and repetitive change of flooring/tiling has damaged the pillar. The inscription on it has started to become less readable. And stone is started deteriorating.

C Causes and probable solutions

The flooring surrounding the stambh is causing problem to element, so by carefully removing the flooring surrounding it and by the putting the barrier around it, direct human touch can be avoided.

D Conservation Methodology

Base of the Stambh stone should allow natural ventilation in air. Especially the lower portion of stone has shown erosion possibly due to dampness. This should be addressed sensitively with a museum curator's advice.

8.4.2 Buffer Zone

V. Preservation and Exhibition of Historic Cart in controlled environment

A Significance

This cart is believed to have carried the idol from Aasota village, where the Balaji's idol was found to Salasar. So it is as old as the temple itself almost 260 years.

B Present Condition

The cart is placed in a small room near the main temple. It is structurally made of wood and reinforced/decorated with metal. And not properly displayed or kept. Its condition appears to be declining.

C Causes and probable solutions

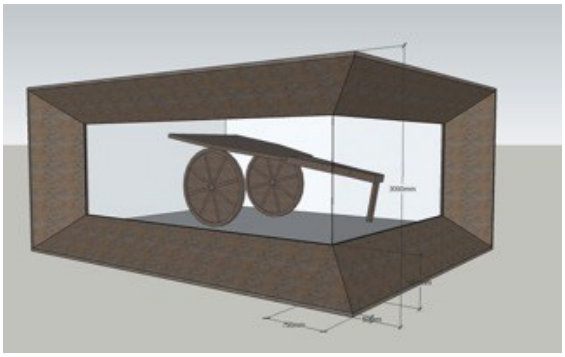
As the material is wood, it is vulnerable to weathering. The cart is cramped into a small room and may cause damage to it. Due to threat of vandalism and human caused decay the room with this cart is permanently kept closed.

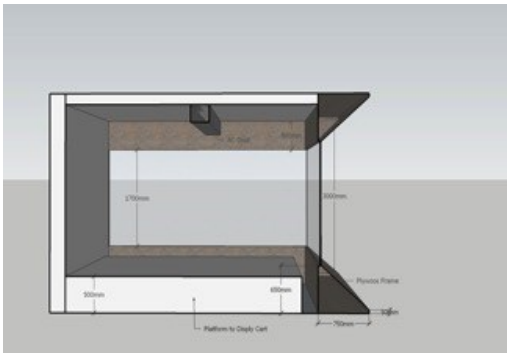
D Conservation Methodology

It can be properly displayed and the wood treatment can be done with the help of the experts on metals (brass and copper used in the cart) and possible prevention of wooden decay.

A special chamber can also be designed for protection and display of it.

E Design proposal- Design proposal for cart

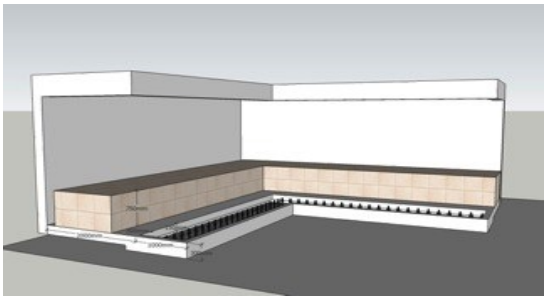


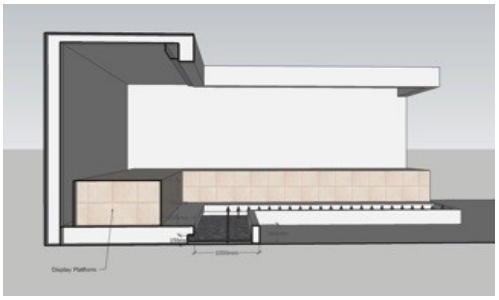


The cart is proposed to be kept in a controlled environment within a glass room so its visibility is maintained and also there is no harm from human touch. The display can be enhanced with required lighting and can have panels delivering the historical importance of the cart along with its relevance to the Salasar temple. By doing so, the cart shall be preserved and also its importance be highlighted.

VI. Preservation and Display of Other memorabilia of St. Mohan Dasji with appropriate safety mechanism

Design proposal for Memorabilia of Mohan Dasji and Dummies





8.5 Other Proposals

8.5.1 Core Zone

Revival of the temple complex

As per the inputs from the Temple Trust, a revival of the main temple complex is already under process. The trust has shown willingness to share the proposals with us once they are approved. A Sompura (Temple Architect) is approached by the committee for preparing a blue print for the temple building.

Following are the Suggestion for the Revival:

Identified core elements of heritage must be included without changing position or location in the new proposal

Even if the existing buildings do not form a very important architectural heritage, essence of vernacular stone architecture should remain the theme largely.

Temple as the history mentions, is integral part of settlement of Salasar, and thus revival should be holistic inclusive of surrounding corridors, chowks and trees that formed the core heritage of the temple complex.

The style of temple architecture of existing temple is not defined as it was an organic development; the general acceptance to 'Nagara Style of Architecture' in North western India is valid and applicable for development at Balaji Temple, Salasar.

8.5.2 Buffer Zone

Sustenance of the Holy trees and plantation at appropriate location

Inside the temple complex, activities like coconut tying and *mundan* happen around trees. Thus, the trees have certain importance aspects among the activities happening in the precinct and must to be conserved. New trees can be planted wherever possible.

Also inside the temple complex, as trees are growing very close to the buildings, its direction of growth is hampered. In case of the tree being a hurdle in the flourishment of the built areas, transplantation of trees is an option. Artificial greenery can be considered as it being soft-scape, can help control the micro-climate of the temple precinct where so many devotees come on daily basis.

In a case where any new developments are made structurally in the complex, an effort should be made to save the trees and incorporate them in the building design wherever possible. In the most opposing conditions only should a tree be cut or destroyed.

8.5.3 Public Interface Zone

I. Conservation of Wells and Kund

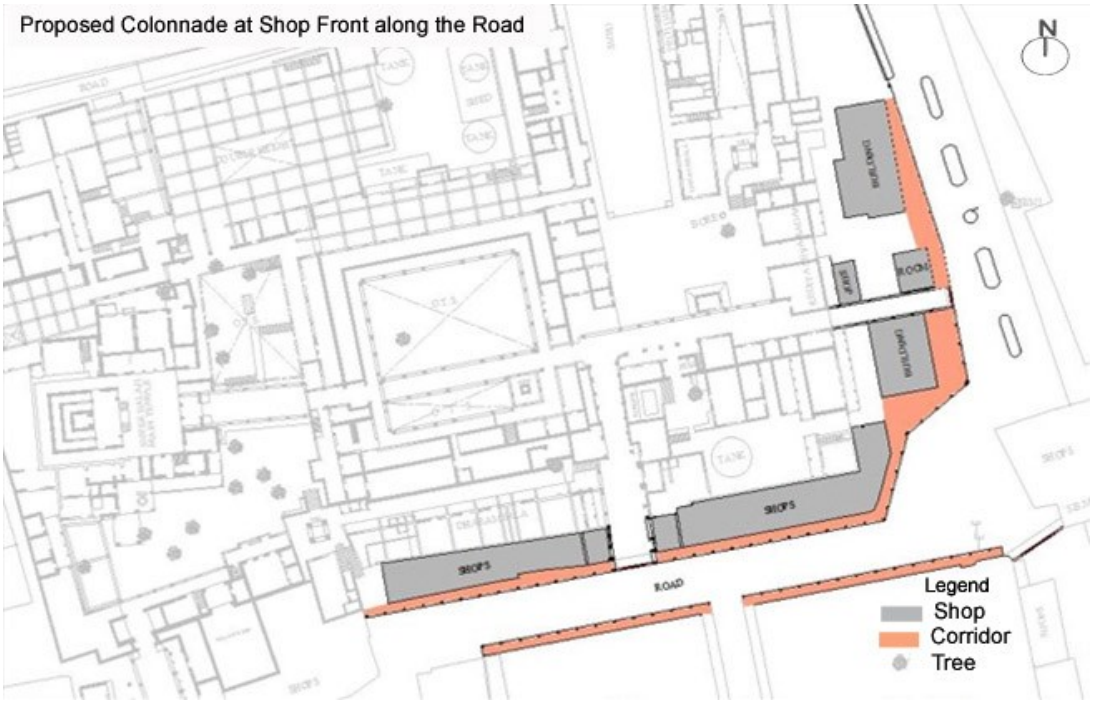
As the historic texts say, initial physical evidences of the settlement and stories attached to Balaji refers to construction of Kund, Lake and Wells. These wells and Kund exist today and needs to be restored with preservation and revival especially with respect to water conservation in this settlement otherwise lacking in potable water supply.

The wells have their unique characteristics it is square plan with octagonal shaped pillars at its four corners. The pillars are visible from a distance, delivering the location of the well and finely articulated.

The present condition of the wells is very poor. The mortar has come out and there are several cracks in their pillars. The water structures in Salasar are in serious need of conservation.

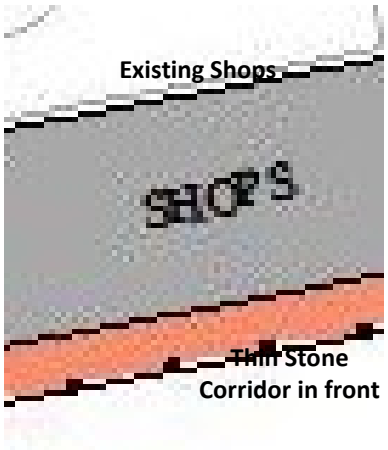
II. Proposed Colonnade at Shop Front along the Road

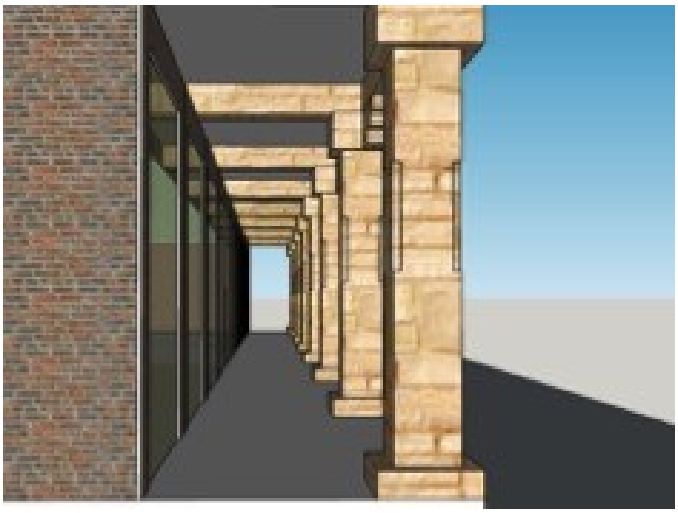
The present nature of development of the shops outside the temple complex is in a very organic manner. All shops have a different architectural language and there is no homogeneity of built pattern or even plinths and skyline. Some of the shops have encroached the footpaths and road and have certain temporary roofs which are bamboo or metal prop supported fabric cover often not in a good shape.

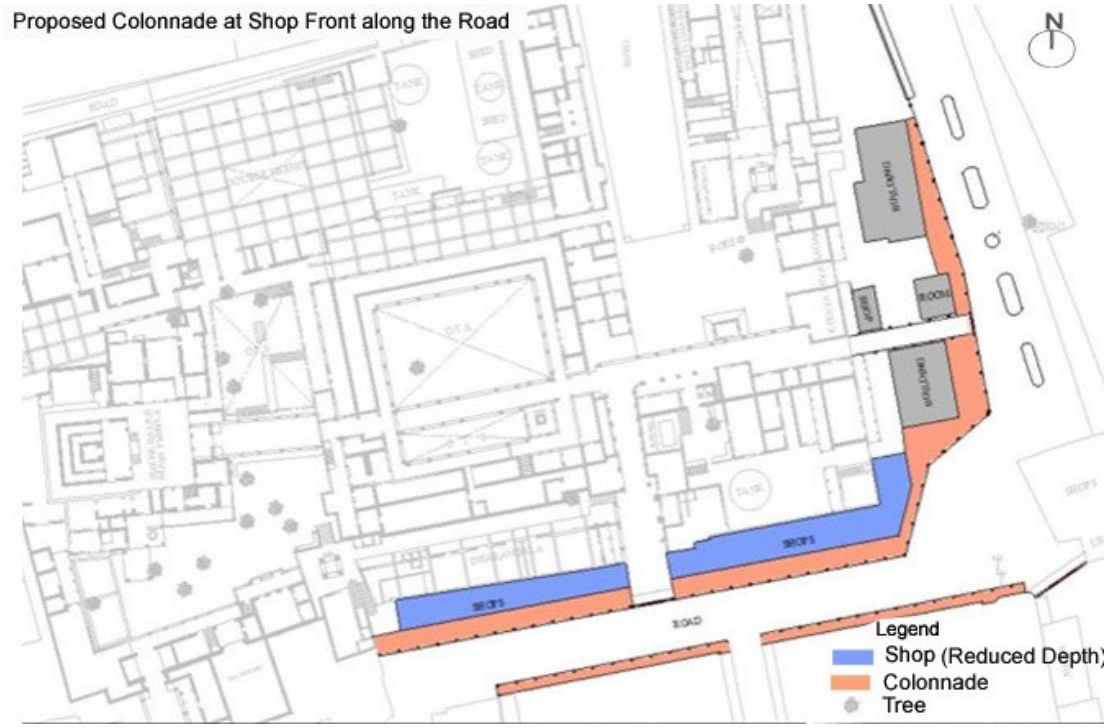


In the **first option** proposed, the sizes and location of the shops have been retained and the existing footpath outside them has been provided with a colonnade on edge. The footpath has been covered and thus, is comprised in a single architectural language. The columns are proposed to be made of sandstone, supporting the flat roof above. The signboards of the shops shall be installed right outside the respective shops and shall be visible once one enters inside the long passage.

This layout shall ensure control of overspills of shops and related activities and keep the main circulation area open. The Architectural language having harmony with temple architecture shall bring aesthetic compatibility.



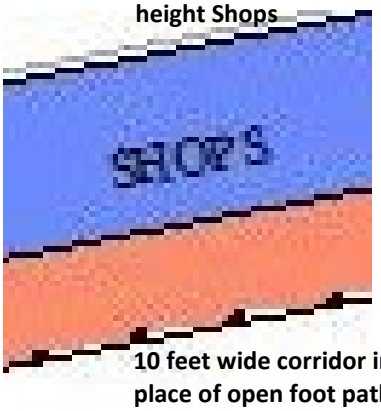




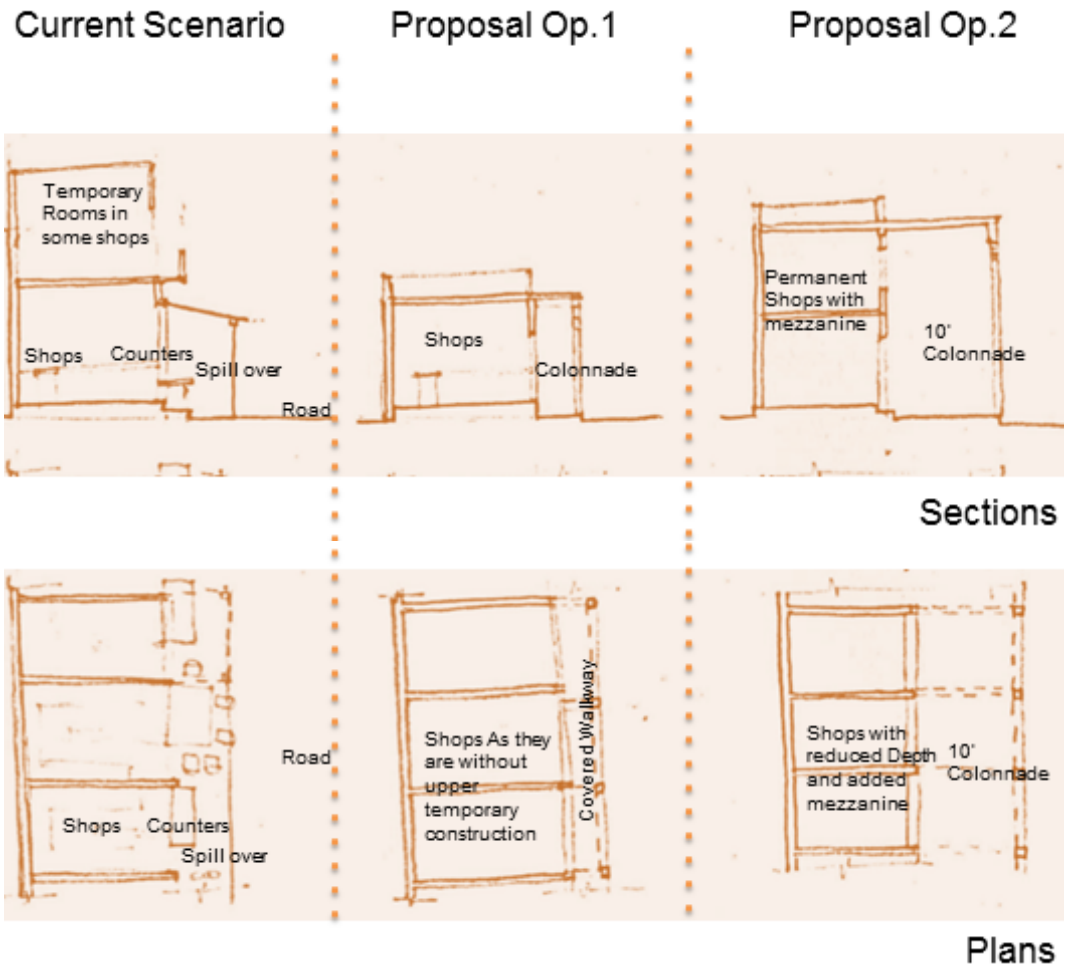
In the **second option** proposed, the sizes of the shops have been revised. The ground footprint of the shops is reduced with effective depth of shops reduced and a permanent construction with 14feet height including mezzanine in partial shop for storage etc. in each shop is proposed. The footpath outside them has been extended in width of about 10 feet and provided with a colonnade.

This requires a co-ordination with the shop keepers but in a way bring a covered corridor on both sides of main Road. Making the colonnade as prominent street view of Salasar.

Revised Low Depth More height Shops



10 feet wide corridor in place of open foot path



III. Need of traditional Entrance Gate as pilgrim experience:

The new elaborated traditional style gates can be proposed on both the entrance. The gates should represent the traditional temple architecture and can be inspired from the Toranas. The material of the gates should be locally available.

The proposed gates can be inspired from the Nagara style 'torana'

8.6 Development Zone and supporting Infrastructure

I. Conservation of trees and overall vegetation

The climate of Salasar is dry and thus conservation of trees and the overall vegetation in Salasar and especially in and around the temple complex is a crucial and important task. Ottas or kyaris can be built around important trees which shall help retain water in its soil and give it a breathing ground where it has paved surfaces around it.

An expert on Environment planning and environment conservation can provide a detailed strategy for the same.

II. Conservation of water and ground water recharge

Salasar is very dry area and in the scarcity of water. So it is important to include the water management and conservation of water in the development plan.

The traditional houses of Salasar have system to collect their storm water in the underground tanks for annual use. That system can be applied at the city level; storm water from the streets and paved area can be collected and it can used to recharge the public wells and step-well.

The soil water of the city can be collected and it can be used for watering the plantation after being treated.

8.7 Costing of Conservation & Upgradation of Temple

Costing for conservation and upgradation of temple is shown in table below. These projects can be implemented by Temple trust during the reconstruction of new temple complex.

Table 8-1: Costing- conservation and upgradation of temple

Particulars	Project	Costing (in crore)
Emergency works & Temporary Supports	Shoring and Supporting	0.47
	Protective Envelope	0.17
	Installation of damage monitoring devices	0.12
Comprehensive Proposals and Planning	Proposals Technical & DPR	0.73
	Work progress Reports	0.17
Site Clearance	Removal of in-necessary alterations, additions, demolished portions and additional fixtures	0.58
	Planning for evacuation, Re-allocation or shifting of present offices and other activities within temple complex	0.45
Revival of Landscape and Courtyard	Revival of Courtyards in temple complex, including of plantation after necessary research and investigation	1.57
	Landscaping of Temple area and surroundings	1.07
Conservation of movable material heritage	Heritage Bullock cart	0.32
	Memorabilia of St. Mohandas ji	0.61
Site Improvements	Facade Lighting and general illumination conforming to historic environment	2.05
	Flooring, pavements and accessibility installation for visitors and citizen	1.85
Redevelopment	Zoning of activities	4.64
Regular maintenance mechanism	Maintenance Plan	0.06
	Maintenance & Management framework setup and onsite appointment of responsible agency/staff	0.18
Conservation	Conservation of wells (2 nos)	0.3
Total		**15.34**

8.8 Total Project Phasing & Costing

Total Project Phasing & Costing for tourist facilities, infrastructure upgradation and conservation projects are shown in table below:

Table 8-2: Phasing & Costing of proposed projects

Type	Projects	Term	Costing (in crores)
Tourist Facilities	Tourist Facility on Mela Ground A & B	Projects can be implemented in 12-18 months	9.15
	Tourist Facility on Mela Ground C	Projects can be implemented in 18-30 months	5.173
	Tourist Facility on Mela Ground D		4.593
Tourist Infrastructure Upgradation	Tourist Facility on Mela Ground E	Projects can be implemented in 12-18 months	0.908
	Signages		0.041
	RO plant		0.9
	Sewer Network (13 km)		1.69
	Sewerage treatment plant (2 MLD) on 0.8 Ha of Grazing Land		2.0
	Solid waste Management		0.72
Conservation project	Conservation of wells (2 nos)	Projects can be implemented in 12-18 months	0.3
		Total	**25.48**

Table 8-3: Phasing of proposed projects

Sr. No.	Term	Costing (in crore)
1	Projects can be implemented in 12-18 months	15.71
2	Projects can be implemented in 18-30months	9.766
Total		**25.48**

Table 8-4: Phase wise project costing

Sr. No.	Term	Short term (as Phase 1)		Long term (as Phase 2) Over 30 months	TOTAL Cost (in cr.)
		12-18 month	18-30 months		
1	Village Infrastructure Upgradation	5.31	0	13.83	**19.14**
2	Proposed Mela Grounds for Tourist Facilities	10.0991	9.766	0.00	**19.865**
	Conservation of Temple	0.3	0	15.04	**15.34**
Total		**15.71**	**9.77**	**28.87**	**54.35**

9 Institutional Framework & Capacity Building

9.1 Objectives of Institutional Framework

Objectives of the institutional framework are:

a. To develop an approach that would enable the detail of agency relationship in the negotiation of development projects to be captured.
b. Stakeholders involved in the process have more than one role and in more than one situation. These roles normally have conflicts. The institutional model will have to address the duality of context as well as structure and agency. The institutional framework will also have to address whether the Government stakeholder who is setting the rule can also act as an active player in it.
c. To develop an understanding of property development processes which combines sensitivity to the economic and social framing of development strategies considering social responses.
d. To define expectations of stakeholders, to define constraints for the expectations and to set rules and regulations for expectations that can be fulfilled, to integrate with social and economic development for inclusive growth
e. Institutional structure has to align with the objectives of the Project. To create self-sustainable institutions in the framework. To define the institutions and their roles based on their performance capabilities including technical, legal and financial abilities to carry those functions.
f. To define legal rules, organisational forms, enforcement and norms for such institutions
g. Use of smart city components to achieve above objectives

9.2 Analysis of the Institutional requirements

Based on ***Healey's model*** of institutional analysis for development following are the results

Table 9-1: Healey's Model – Roles in Consumption

Roles in consumption - Red letters are in direct conflict - Brown letters are in relative conflict - Green letters are common objectives	
Government & Temple trust a. Necessary infrastructure and public amenities as required under comprehensive plan shall be provided by Govt. The entities implementing the project should have sufficient technical and financial capabilities b. Institutional framework shall be in place for developing the project with self-sustainable institutions. c. Temple complex shall be made as huge and remarkable type d. Quality Connectivity from village to nearby places **e.** Strong regulatory/legal framework shall be in place which can assist in management of tourists and their facilities. **f.** Implementation of projects	***Residents in Salasar*** a. Projects should satisfy the needs of villagers b. Project should satisfy the quality infrastructure for the growing population c. Identification & availability of land ***Tourist in the village:*** ***a.*** Projects should satisfy the needs of tourist b. Infrastructure to be developed to cater peak time tourist in village. c. Physical infrastructure which is being created in village shall benefit all tourists. d. Usage & maintaining hygiene factor with facilities

Table 9-2: Healey's Model – Input and Output

Main Factors	Events in development Process:	Product Output:
a. Facilities to tourist **b. Infrastructure for village** **c. Capital cost for identified project** **d. Development of projects** **e. Identification of parcels for projects**	a. Site clearance and land acquisition b. Organisation of finance c. Organisation of infrastructure and construction d. Resolving the connectivity requirements e. Regulatory framework	a. Government Asset & parcel development b. Village infrastructure development c. Connectivity to major nearby cities d. Institutions to resolve the financial needs

Table 9-3: Healey's Model – Defining the Roles

Roles in Development	Roles in managing the operation resources:	Catalyst roles in development;
a. Providing site with clear title and Development Control Rules for development of projects **b. Construction of infrastructure and various components by able institutes** **c. Regulatory framework for construction of new buildings** **d. Connectivity to major cities**	a. Construction of facility building b. Operation of infrastructure by able institutes c. Management of assets through able agency d. Specific percentage of infrastructure to be allocated for tourist e. Specific percentage of job opportunities to be allocated for larger region	a. Building and operating connectivity with major cities b. Adopting legal framework for development

9.2.1 Providing sites with clear title, preparation of Development Control Rules, preparation and implementation of regulatory framework for buildings and management of assets

Agency having technical capability: Devasthan Rajasthan has capability to work on this subject. Patwari has established for specific purpose of planning and providing title cleared land. This can be provided to Devasthan and PDCOR Ltd. Hence, PDCOR Ltd

capabilities may be more used for DCR preparation, plot allocation, creation and implementation of regulatory framework, maintenance of assets and maintenance of land records. Hence, PDCOR Ltd will appoint agency and will provide and providing services of checking of project implementation as per plans. Such agency will have to formulate rules regarding providing specific percentage of infrastructure allocated for tourist and specific percentage of job opportunities to be allocated for the region.

Agency having financial capability: Separate agency will implement projects. Devasthan will get returns based on the equity allocated by them and PDCOR Ltd. will assist while implementation of projects.

9.3 Organizational Framework

9.3.1 Conceptualization of Organisational requirements

Following will be broad objectives while drafting the organisational structure:

a. Organisational structure shall be with optimum staff requirements and integrating with outsourced professionals/consultants. At the same time organisation should be equipped to have own driving force for completion of project milestones.
b. Interdependence and coordination within the organization and the supporting institution to Devasthan shall be smooth

Expectations of the stakeholders will be as follows:

- Technical
    - Should have sufficient technical and financial capabilities and build necessary infrastructure and public amenities as required under smart city
    - Self-sustainable institutions as supporting institution to Devasthan, which would conduct operations
- Finance
    - Recover cost of the infrastructure and land with reasonable return
- Brand Positioning and promoting requirements for
    - Secured environment
    - Develop Salasar Village as a tourism development with focus on employment and growth.
    - Quality Connectivity from village to major Cities and also to Jaipur airport

- Tourism facility centre with all amenities
- Strong regulatory/legal framework shall be in place
- It shall benefit the state.

Based on above broad organizational requirements can be divided into

A. infrastructure development and operations
B. Financial management
C. Investment promotion and marketing

9.4 Capacity building plan

Capacity building relates to a range of activities by which individuals, groups and organisations improve their capacity to achieve management. Capacity includes awareness, skills, knowledge, motivation, commitment and confidence. While Gram Panchayat are key target for capacity building but it is equally an issue for diverse players such as landcare groups, communities, local government and government agencies.

9.4.1 Knowledge Based Capacity Building Activities

Groups, users should able and willing to access the necessary information, data and concepts about social and economic development to make sound decision to achieve effective sustainable management. This information can be used to build knowledge of system, facilitate the development of long term practical models, undertake social impact assessment, evaluate alternative options and contribute to day to day decisions. The provision of practical models and tools can also assist the regional planning process. All the required information for making management decision may not be available, then this should be focus of research and development (R&D) investments. It is important to ensure that this information is packaged in a way that meets the needs of Gram Panchayat seeking to implement sustainable management plans, by turning information into knowledge.

9.4.2 Potential areas of activity includes

Potential areas of activity includes

- Research into the impediments of change to sustainable practices
- Identification of social and economic data and research gaps.

- Collection of information and undertaking research to fill those gaps.
- Improving community and government awareness of the availability of existing information and data resources.
- Facilitating involvement of community, government agencies, universities and others in data collection and research.
- Development of mechanism for identifying, valuing and making use of local knowledge
- Developing new approaches to extension and adoption
- Packaging of information so that it is accessible to users
- Collection of baseline data for target setting and monitoring and evaluation.

9.4.3 Capacity Building through Management Skills

Local residents or users should have access to necessary technical, people management and planning skills to participate in the development and implementation of management plans at stata and central levels. Gram Panchayat will require skills to undertake the implementation of these activities. Considerable levels of skills are already exists within communities. However, broader and technical level of skills is required for the community to fully engage the programs.

- **Potential areas of activity includes**

Potential areas of activity includes

- Development of tools for the identification of skills and knowledge gaps
- Development of new and modification of existing training materials
- Strategic delivery of training based on identified skills and knowledge gaps and strategic partnerships with training institutions and industries.

9.4.4 Promotion of Capacity Building through Service Providers Cooperation

Support system and cooperation to ensure the engagement and motivation of the community build social capital and enabled skilled users to exercise ownership by making decision- making processes and effectively implement actions from these processes.

Users and Gram Panchayat officials must be engage in planning and decision making processes in order to develop real commitment to take action. Strong feeling of ownership will increase motivation and the likelihood which is the targeted outcomes

from the plans. The provision of skills and knowledge alone may not be sufficient to initiate, plan and manage change. It is critical to provide and environment for community engagement to take place, which supports, promotes and encourages innovations, commitment and actions.

- **Potential areas of activity includes**

Potential areas of activity includes

- Provision of service providers cooperation networks
- Provision of technical support for regional bodies in developing integrated development plan

9.4.5 Capacity Building through Mobilizing Small Groups- Community Development Programmes

There should be formation of small group communities in which participants will include different plans expertise and key stakeholder groups, Landholders, their respective representatives and other resource users, Regional and local community based groups and organizations, scientific and research organizations, local government, state agencies, elected representatives, facilitators and coordinators, technical and financial advisors.

The basic assumption of community development approach is that, communities have both strengths and weaknesses, focusing on existing strengths are more likely to empower the community and mobilize its members to initiate positive and sustainable changes from within.

- **Potential areas of activity includes**

Potential areas of activity includes

- Developing a comprehensive map of the existing capacities of individuals, associations and local institutions.
- Existing relationship networks are strengthened and new ones created between local assets to facilitate mutually beneficial problem solving within the community
- Mobilise communities fully for economic and information sharing purposes
- Gather a group (eg. Town development committees) that is broadly representative of the community to develop a community vision and plan

- Strengthen civil society through collaborative approaches that link micro to the macro environment to leverage activities, investments and resources outside the community to support, locally defined development.
- Leadership development programmes within the community
- Community motivation initiatives such as recognition of accomplishments and information sharing forum
- Mechanisms for engaging and supporting both English and non- English speaking communities in sustainable plan

9.4.6 Awareness programmes at Schools , Colleges

There should be condition of awareness program at School and college levels. Work with educational authorities, professors, students and advocates to include sustainable development of town at all levels of the school curriculum and in all public and private institutions.

Seek necessary technical support for curriculum development from related institutions and agencies. There should be collection and learning from past experiences.

9.4.7 Institutional Arrangements for Capacity Building

Building institutional capacity to progress sustainable development needs to be recognized as a key implementation task. It needs to be included as an explicit process when considering policy & projects. Institutionalization is the process by which changes are sustained. It shifts new practices into 'core business' from pilot to regular practice. GP need to look beyond the end of the project, managing not only an exit strategy but driving the positive features & practices from the project into the mainstream, & creating new 'institutions'.

The GP institutional challenges are:

- work collectively & to collaborate
- set policy & make decisions for the long term
- be flexible & adaptive in policy-making
- integrative thinking
- developing institutional capacity to support sustainable development

9.4.8 Promotion of Management Skills of People's through Capacity Building Programmes - lively hood development activities, savings and credits and management

There should be capacity building programs and mapping should be done.

The strategies should be such that resources should be used to meet basic needs (water, health, shelter, food, education, participation) and can be built up over time to improve well-being, food security, income and reduce vulnerability. Resources and access to resources can be strengthened (or weekend) by 'transforming structures and processes' such as cultural norms and beliefs, power relations, institutions, organisations, policies and legislation.

Sustainable Livelihoods approaches recognise the interrelationships between the factors mentioned above and attempts to positively influence their interactions to improve the level and sustainability of communities' livelihoods.

One of the key challenges of these approaches is to recognise and understand a holistic perspective and then to be able to select key interventions that can make a significant difference. The sustainable livelihoods approach, like appreciative inquiry and resource based community development, is a way of thinking about and approaching development practice that puts people at the centre. Its core concepts are that it is people centred (and participatory), holistic, dynamic, builds on strengths, develops macro-micro links (between individual, communities, policy and institutions) and seeks sustainability.

Annexures

Gram Sabha Article in Local newspaper- Shekhawati Bhaskar on 21st Oct 2016

शेखावाटी भ

सीकर, शुक्रवार 21 अक्टूबर, 2016 चूरू • सादुलपुर • तारानगर छापर • सुजानगढ़

मौसम

	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम
चूरू	36.8	16.5

पूर्वानुमानः बादलों की आवाजाही के बीच तापमान में उतार-चढ़ाव रहेगा।

सूर्योदय कल प्रातः 06:38 सूर्यास्त आज सायं: 05:51

सर्राफा बाजार

सोना 22 कैरेट	₹ 28,900 पिछला	▲200 28,700
चांदी 999	₹ 42,600 पिछला	▲100 42,500

पहले गुड न्यूज

छात्रों को स्मारकों का ट्यूर कराएगी सरकार

चूरू | सरकारी कॉलेज के विद्यार्थियों के ज्ञानवर्धन के लिए अब स्मारक और पैनोरमा के ट्यूर कराए जाएंगे। सभी सरकारी कॉलेजों के प्राचार्यों को कॉलेज आयुक्तालय की तरफ से आदेश जारी किए गए हैं।

खबरें फटाफट

सीबीएसई स्कूलों में 31 से सतर्कता सप्ताह

चूरू | सीबीएसई स्कूलों में 31 अक्टूबर से पांच नवंबर तक सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह मनाया जाएगा। सीबीएसई की ओर से वेबसाइट पर दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए। सप्ताह के तहत स्कूलों में तैयारियां शुरू हो गई हैं। अधिकतर स्कूलों में दीपावली अवकाश के चलते स्कूल तीन नवंबर को ही खुलेंगे। ऐसे में बदलाव करना पडेगा।

कीटनाशक के प्रभाव से 13 साल की किशोरी की मौत

सांडवा | सोनियासर सुखराम गांव में गुरुवार को खेत में कीटनाशक के प्रभाव से तबीयत बिगड़ने पर 13 साल की किशोरी की मौत हो गई। गांव के मुन्नीराम पुत्र शिवकरणराम मेघवाल ने रिपोर्ट

मुंबई की दर्शव कंपनी ने वर्ष 2040 तक के अनुसार को लेकर पूरा नक्शा तैयार कर बनाया प्लान

सालासर के सौंदर्यीकरण पर खर्च होंगे 190 करोड़ रुपए, प्रस्ताव बने

भास्कर न्यूज | सालासर

लाखों भक्तों की श्रद्धा के केन्द्र सिद्धपीठ सालासर बालाजी धाम के सौंदर्यीकरण पर 190 करोड़ रुपए खर्च होंगे। इसके लिए प्रस्ताव बनाए गए है। राज्य सरकार के निर्देश पर मुंबई की दर्शव कंपनी ने दो महीने में पूरे गांव का नक्शा तैयार किया। इसमें वर्ष 2040 तक की जनसंख्या को आधार मानते हुए प्रोजेक्ट बनाया गया है। अब यह रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार को पेश की जाएगी। बाद में सरकार किस तरह काम करवाएगी और कौनसे बिंदू शामिल करेंगी, इस पर सरकार मुहर लगाएगी। कंपनी को राज्य सरकार ने मास्टर प्लान बनाने के लिए कहा था। इसी आधार पर काम किया गया।

गुरुवार को कंपनी के प्रतिनिधि व देवस्थान विभाग के सहायक आयुक्त ओमप्रकाश पालीवाल ने ग्राम पंचायत भवन में बैठक कर ग्रामीणों से सालासर के सौंदर्यकरण को लेकर सुझाव मांगे। साथ ही प्रोजेक्टर के माध्यम से गांव के विकास के लिए बनाए गए प्रस्ताव दिखाए। इसमें बताया गया कि गांव में कौन-कौनसी जगह क्या-क्या नए काम करवाएं जाएंगे। कंपनी के प्रतिनिधि ने बताया कि वर्तमान में सालासर की जनसंख्या करीब छह हजार हैं। 2040 तक यह जनसंख्या करीब 25 हजार तक पहुंच जाएगी। श्रद्धालुओं की भारी संख्या व आगामी दिनों में जनसंख्या बढ़ोतरी को मुख्य पाइंट मानते हुए सौंदर्यीकरण व सुविधाएं बढ़ाने के लिए प्लान तैयार किया गया है। बैठक में मोटे तौर पर ग्रामीणों ने अतिक्रमण हटाने के सुझाव दिए।

सालासर. ग्राम पंचायत भवन में सौंदर्यकरण को लेकर मीटिंग में जानकारी देते कंपनी प्रतिनिधि।

जानिए, अभी क्या हालात और बाद में कैसे बदलेगा लुक

1. नया बस स्टैंडः वर्तमान में चल रहा बस स्टैंड काफी छोटा है। आबादी के बीच है। रूट डायवर्ट कर संचालित किया जाता है। गोशाला के पास बड़े स्तर पर नया स्टैंड बनने से यात्रियों व श्रद्धालुओं को काफी सुविधाएं मिलने लगेगी।

2. हैलीपेडः आरटीडीसी भवन के पीछे नया हैलीपेड बनाने की प्लानिंग है। अभी तक खेल स्टेडियम में पीडब्ल्यूडी व समिति की ओर से किसी तरह व्यवस्था कर हैलीकॉप्टर उतारे जाते है।

3. पानी निकासीः सालासर में तीन जगह गंदा पानी डिवाइड होता है। हनुमान सेवा समिति, ग्राम पंचायत आदि अपने स्तर पर किसी तरह पानी निकासी का काम करवाती है। कई बार अव्यवस्था भी होती है। कंट्रोल नहीं होती। नए स्तर पर काम होने के बाद जगह-जगह पानी भरने की समस्या से छुटकारा मिलेगा।

4. अन्य डवलपमेंटः सरकारी भूमियों पर कचरा निष्पादन के साथ-साथ अन्य डवलपमेंट के प्रस्ताव तैयार किए है।

3 चरणों में काम का प्लान, ये सुविधाएं प्रोजेक्ट में

कंपनी के बनाए गए करोड़ों के प्रोजेक्ट के काम तीन चरणों में होने है। इसमें मुख्य तौर पर आम रास्तों पर किए गए अतिक्रमण, सीवरेज, नया बस स्टैंड, बिजली व्यवस्था, हैलीपेड, पानी, बारीश के पानी की निकासी व सालासर आने वाले लाखों श्रद्धालुओं की सुविधाएं बढ़ाने सहित अन्य डवलपमेंट व सरकारी भूमि में काम आदि बिंदूओं को शामिल किया गया।

ग्रामीणों ने बताया कि रतनगढ़ चौराहे से सीकर बाइपास रोड व सीकर तिराहे से अंजनी माता मंदिर तक सड़क को अतिक्रमण मुक्त कर रास्तों को चौड़ा किया जाए।

इसके अलावा बैठक में क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए कई और सुझाव भी सामने आए। अधिकतर का कहना था कि सालासर के विकास के लिए ठोस कार्ययोजना बनाई जाए ताकि इसमें निरंतरता बनी रहे। बैठक में चौधरी सूरजाराम ढाका, महावीर पुजारी, हनुमान सेवा समिति अध्यक्ष यशोदानंदन पुजारी, देवकीनंदन पुजारी, बनवारी पुजारी, सौरव ढाका, कपिल पौद्दार, रामचंद्र आर्य सहित ग्राम पंचायत सदस्य, ग्रामीण व पुजारी परिवार उपस्थित था।

Gram Sabha Article in Local newspaper- Churu Patrika on 21st Oct 2016

चूरू पत्रिका
churu patrika
चूरू, शुक्रवार 21 अक्टूबर 2016
सादुलपुर . सुजानगढ़ . रतनगढ़ . सरदारशहर . तारानगर . बीदासर . लाडनूं
FRIDAY

36°C @05.30pm 16°C @08.30pm

सूर्यास्त आज शाम 05:53 बजे
सूर्योदय कल सुबह 06:30 बजे

public Governance

अपराधियों के बढ़ते दुस्साहस पर पुलिस कैसे अंकुश लगाएं ? हमें बताएं...

हमारे वेब पेज पर जाएं और विस्तार से अपनी राय रखें rajasthanpatrika.com/category/churu

rajasthan patrika.com

छोटी...बड़ी खबरें

सेना भर्ती के लिए ऑनलाइन आवेदन शुरू

चूरू @ पत्रिका. आरटी जेसीओ की सेना भर्ती आगामी एक से 11 दिसंबर तक जयपुर में होगी। सेना भर्ती कार्यालय झुंझुनूं के कर्नल देवराज पात्रा ने बताया, भर्ती के लिए ऑनलाइन आवेदन प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी गई है।

फंदे पर झूली युवती

राजलदेसर @ पत्रिका. गांव आलसरबास की रोही स्थित एक खेत में गुरुवार को एक युवती ने रोहिड़े के पेड़ पर फांसी का फंदा लगाकर आत्महत्या कर ली। पुलिस के मुताबिक गांव आलसर निवासी उर्मिला (15) गुरुवार को अपने खेत में मूंग की फसल काट रही थी।इस दौरान उसने पेड पर फांसी का फंदा बनाकर जान दे दी।उर्मिला 5 वीं तक पढ़ी थी।

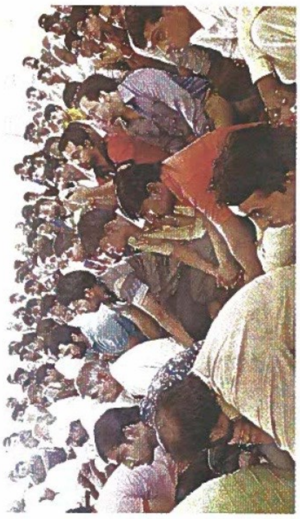
निखरेगा सालासर धाम, खर्च होंगे 190 करोड़ रुपए

पत्रिका न्यूज़ नेटवर्क
rajasthanpatrika.com

सालासर. देश भर में प्रसिद्ध सिद्धपीठ सालाधर धाम का विकास अब तेजी से होगा।यहां से अतिक्रमण हटाया जाएगा। सड़कें चौड़ी होंगी।

सीवरेज लाइन डाली जाएगी,गंदे पानी की निकासी की समुचित व्यवस्था की जाएगी तथा कस्बे का सौंदर्यकरण करवाया जाएगा।सभी कार्यों पर करीब 190 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए जाएंगे।यहां की प्रमुख समस्या क्या है,आगे क्या किया जाए तथा समस्याओं का समाधान कैसे संभव है,इस पर चर्चा के लिए गुरुवार को कस्बे के पंचायत भवन में बैठक का आयोजन कर सुझाव मांगे गए। देवस्थान विभाग के सहायक आयुक्त ओमप्रकाश पालीवाल तथा मुम्बई की दर्शव कम्पनी के प्रतिनिधियों ने स्थानीय वासियों ने समस्या पूछी तथा सुझाव भी जाने। स्थानीय लोगों ने बताया कि कस्बे के आम रास्तों पर अतिक्रमण किया गया है।

उसे हटाया जाए।सीवरेज लाइन डाली जाए। मीठे पानी की पर्याप्त आपूर्ति की जाए।बारिश के पानी की निकासी(ड्रेनेज) की सही व्यवस्था हो। सालासर आने वाले लाखों श्रद्धालुओं को कोई परेशानी नहीं हो। बस स्टेण्ड तथा सुरक्षा पर भी विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए।बैठक में कांग्रेस जिलाध्यक्ष भंवरलाल पुजारी,हनुमान सेवा समिति के अध्यक्ष यशोदानंदन पुजारी,महावीर पुजारी,सुरजाराम ढाका,रामचंद आर्य व मनोज शर्मा सहित अनेक लोग मौजूद रहे।



बैठक... सालासर पंचायत भवन में आयोजित बैठक में समस्या बताते सालासरवासी।

आगे क्या होगा

सुझाव के बाद कम्पनी अधिकारियों के साथ मिलकर यहां की भौतिक स्थिति को देखकर डिटेल प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) बनाएगी। यह डीपीआर बनाकर सरकारी को भेजी जाएगी।इसके बाद सरकार निर्णय करेगी कि कौन से कार्य करवाए जाएं। इससे सुविधाओं में विस्तार होगा।

इनका कहना है

राजस्थान सरकार सालासर के विकास कार्यों व आने वाले श्रद्धालुओं की सुविधा के लिए प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार करवा रही है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार कार्य होने पर सालासर का विकास होगा।सभी को फायदा होगा।

यशोदानंदन पुजारी, अध्यक्ष हनुमान सेवा समिति

सालासर का सौंदर्यकरण किया जाना चाहिए इससे सभी को फायदा होगा। सालासर की महिमा पूरे देश में है। यहां आने वाले श्रद्धालुओं की पूरी सुविधाओं का ध्यान रखा जाता है।लेकिन कम्पनी के अधिकारी यदि पहले सूचना देती तो और ज्यादा सुझाव सामने आते।

-चंपा देवी पुजारी, सरपंच,सालासर

Landuse Survey

Table below shows the data collected from landuse survey and same has been incorporated in Landuse Map.

- **Type**- Kutcha (K), Pucca (P), Semi-Pucca (SP), Open Land (O), Any other (A)
- **Use**- Residential (R), Commercial (C), Religious (L), Mixed (M), Public- Semi Public (PS), Agriculture (A), Plot (P)
- **Condition**- Good (G) Average (A) Bad (B)
- **Number of Floors**- G, G+1, G+2, G+3, G+4, G+5, G+6, G+7, G+8, G+9, G+10
- **Ownership**- Government (G), Trust (T), Private (P), Any other (A)

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1	P	M	G	G+1	T	7	Mandir Samiti
1a		C	G		-		-
1b		C	G				
1c		C	G				
1d		C	G				Bank
1e		C	G				Room
2	P	C	G	G+1	T	7	Mandir Samiti
2a		C	G				
2b		C	G				
4	P	C	G	G+3	T	7	Mandir Samiti
4a		C					
4b		C					
4c		C					
5	P	C	G	G	T	7	Mandir Samiti
5a		C					
5b		C					
5c		C					
5d		C					
6	P	A	G	G+1	T	7	Mandir Samiti
7	K	C	B	G	T	7	Mandir Samiti
8	K	C	B	G	T	7	Mandir Samiti
9	P	C	G	G	T	7	Mandir Samiti
10	P	C	G	G	T	7	Mandir Samiti
10a		C					
10b		C					
10c		C					
10d		C					
10e		C					
10f		C					
10g		C					
11	P	C	G	G	T	7	Mandir Samiti
11a		C					
11b		C					
11c		C					
12	P	C	G	G	T	7	Mandir Samiti
12a		C	G				Mandir Samiti
13	P	C	G	G+1	T	7	Mandir Samiti
13a		C	G				Mandir Samiti
14	P	C	G	G	T	7	Mandir Samiti
15	K	C	A	G	T	7	Mandir Samiti
16	P	C	G	G	T	7	Mandir Samiti
17	P	C	G	G	T	7	-
18	P	C	G	G+1	T	7	-
25	P	C	G	G	P	7	-
25a		C					
25b		C					
25c		C					
25d		C					
25e		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
25f		C					
25g		C					
25h		C					
25i		C					
26	P	M	G	G+1	P	7	-
26a		C					
26b		C					
26c		C					
26d		C					-
29	P	R	G	G	P	8	-
30	SP	R	G	G	P	8	-
31	SP	R	G	G	P	8	-
32	SP	R	G	G	P	8	-
33	SP	R	G	G	P	8	-
34	P	R	G	G+1	P	8	-
35	SP	R	G	G	P	8	-
36	SP	R	G	G	P	8	-
37	O	R	-	-	-	8	-
38	O	R	-	-	-	8	-
41	P	M	G	G	P	8	-
43	P	P	-	-	-	8	7 temp
44	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
45	P	M	G	G+1	P	8	-
45a		C					
45b		C					
45c		C					
46	P	R	G	G	P	8	-
47	P	R	G	G+1	P	8	-
48	P	M	G	G+1	P	8	-
48a		C					
48b		C					
48c		C					
50	O	P	-	-	-	8	7 temp C
51	P	R	G	G+1	P	8	8 temp C
52	P	M	G	G+1	P	8	-
52a		C					
53	P	R	G	G+1	P	8	-
54	P	R	G	G+1	P	8	-
55	P	R	G	G+1	P	8	-
56	P	M	G	G	P	8	-
56a		C					
56b		C					
56c		C					
57	P	R	G	G+1	P	8	-
59	SP	C	A	G	P	8	10 temp C
62	P	M	G	G+1	P	7	-
62a		C					
62b		C					
64	P	M	G	G+1	P	7	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
64a		C					
65	P	M	G	G	P	7	-
65a		C					
66	P	R	G	G	P	7	-
66a		C					
67	P	M	G	G+1	P	8	-
68	P	M	G	G+2	P	8	-
68a		C	G				
69	P	M	G	G+1	P	8	-
69a		C					
70	SP	M	A	G+1	P	8	-
70a		C					
70b		C					
71	P	M	A	G	P	8	-
71a		C					
72	P	R	G	G+1	P	8	-
73	P	R	G	G+1	P	8	-
74	P	R	G	G+1	P	8	-
75	P	R	A	G+1	P	8	-
76	P	R	-	-	-	8	-
77	P	O	-	-	-	8	-
78	P	O	G	G+1	P	8	-
79	P	R	G	G	P	8	-
80	P	M	G	G+2	P	8	-
80a		C					
81	P	R	G	G+1	P	8	Paucher Bhawan
82	P	R	G	G	P	8	-
83	P	M	G	G	P	8	-
83a		C					
84	P	R	G	G	P	8	-
84a		C					
85	P	R	G	G+1	P	8	-
86	P	R	G	G	P	8	-
87	P	R	G	G	P	8	-
88	SP	R	G	G	P	8	-
89	P	R	G	G	P	8	-
90	P	R	A	G	P	8	-
91	P	R	G	G	P	8	-
92	P	R	A	G	P	8	-
93	P	R	G	G	P	8	-
94	P	R	G	G	P	8	-
95	P	R	G	G+3	P	8	-
96	P	R	A	G	P	8	-
97	P	R	G	G	P	8	-
98	P	R	G	G	P	8	-
99	P	R	G	G	P	8	-
100	P	M	G	G+1	P	8	-
100a		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
101	P	M	G	G+1	P	8	-
101a		C					
101b		C					
101c		C					
101d		C					
101e		C					
101f		C					
101g		C					
101h		C					
101i		C					
101j		C					
101k		C					
101l		C					
101m		C					
101n		C					
101o		C					
101p		C					
101q		C					
101r		C					
101s		C					
101t		C					
	-	PS	-	-	-	-	-
102	P	M	G	G+1	P	8	-
102a		PS					
102b		C					
102c		C					
102d		C					
102e		C					
102f		C					
102g		C					
103	P	M	A	G	P	8	-
103a		C					
103b		C					
103c		C					
103d		C					
103e		C					
103f		C					
104	P	R	G	G	P	8	
105	P	C	G	G+2	P	8	Under Construction
106	P	M	A	G	P	8	-
106a		C					
106b		C					
106c		C					
107	P	C	G	G	P	8	-
107a		C					
107b		C					
107c		C					
108	P	R	G	G	P	8	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
109	P	M	A	G	P	8	-
109a		C					
110	P	M	A	G	P	8	-
110a		C					
110b		C					
111	P	R	A	G	P	8	-
112	P	M	G	G	P	8	-
112a		C					
113	P	M	A	G	P	8	-
113a		C					
113b		C					
113c		C					
113d		C					
114	P	M	G	G	P	8	-
114a		C					
114b		C					
115	P	M	G	G	P	8	-
115a		C					
115b		C					
116	P	R	G	G	P	8	-
117	P	M	G	G+1	P	9	-
117a		C					
117b		C					
117c		C					
117d		C					
118	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
119	P	R	G	-	-	9	-
120	-	O	G		P	9	-
121	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
122	P	R	G	G+1	-	9	-
123	-	O	G	-	-	9	-
124		O	A			9	-
125	SP	R	A	G	P	9	-
126	-	R	G	-	-	9	-
126a		C					
127		O	G			9	-
128	P	R	G	G+3	P	9	-
128a		C					
128b		C					
129	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
130	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
130a		C					
130b		C					
131	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
132	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
132a		C					
132b		C					
133		L				9	-
134	P	R	G	G	P	9	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
135	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
136	P	R	A	G	P	9	-
137	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
138	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
139	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
140	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
141	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
142	O	M	G		P	9	-
142a		C					
143	P	R	G	G+3	P	9	-
144	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
145	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
146	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
147	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
148	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
149	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
150	P	P	G		P	9	-
151	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
152	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
153	P	O	G	-	P	9	-
154	P	O	G		P	9	-
155	P	M	G	G	P	9	-
155a		O					
156	P	O	-	-	P	9	-
157	P	O			P	9	-
158	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
159	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
160	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
161	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
162	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
163	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
164	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
165	P	R	-	G+1	P	9	-
166	O	O			P	9	-
167	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	
167a	P	O			P	9	
168	P	M	G	G	P	9	-
168a		C					
169	P	M	G	G	P	9	-
169a		C					
170	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
171	P	M	G	G	P	9	-
171a		C					
171b		C					
172	SP	M	G	G	P	9	-
172a		C					
172b		C					
173	P	O	G	-	P	9	-
174	P	O	G	-	P	9	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
175	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
176	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
177	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
178	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
179	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
180	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
181	O	O	-	-	P	9	-
182	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
184	P	O	-	-	P	9	-
185	P	O	-	-	P	9	-
186	P	O	-	-	P	9	-
187	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
188	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
189		M					
189a		C					
190	P	R	A	G	P	9	-
191	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
192		C					
192a		C					
193	P	M	G	G	P	9	-
193a		C					-
193b		C					
193c		C					
194	P	M	G	G+1	P	9	
194a		C					-
194b		C					
195	P	M	G	G	P	9	
195a		C					
196	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
197	SP	A	-	-	P	9	-
201	P	O	-	-	P	9	-
202	K	M	A	G	P	9	-
203	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
204	O	O	-	-	P	9	-
205	P	P	-	-	P	9	-
206	P	P	-	-	P	9	-
207	P	P	-	-	P	9	-
208	P	P	G	-	P	9	-
208a		C					
211	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
212	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
213	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
214	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
215	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
217	P	R	G	G	P	9	
217a		C					
218	SP	R	A	G	P	9	-
218a		C					
219	P	M	G	G+1	P	9	

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
219a		C					
219b		C					
219c		C					
219d		C					
219e		C					
220	P	M	G	G	P	9	-
220a		C					
220b		C					
220c		C					
221	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
223	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
225	P	M	G		P	9	
225a		C					
225b		C					
227	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
228	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
229	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
230	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
231	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	
231a		C					
232	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
233	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
235	P	P	G		P	9	
235a		C					
236	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
237	O	O	G		P	9	
237a		C					
238	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
239	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
240	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
241	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
242	SP	R	A	G	P	9	Bara
243	SP	R	A	G	P	9	Bara
244	P	P	G	-	P	9	-
244a		C					
246	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
246a		C					
247	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
248	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
249	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
251	O	O	G		P	9	-
252	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
253	P	M	G	G	P	9	-
253a		C					
253c		C					
253d		C					
253e		C					
253f		C					
253g		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
235h		C					
254	SP	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
254a		C					
255	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
256	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
257	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
258	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
259	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
261	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
261a		C					
261b		C					
261c		C					
261d		C					
262	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
262a		C					
263	SP	O	A	G	P	9	-
263a		C					
263b		C					
263c		C					
264	P	P	G	-	P	9	-
265	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
266	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
267	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
267a		C					
268	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
269	P	P	G	-	P	9	-
269a		C					
270	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
271	K	C	A	G	P	9	-
272	P	C	G	G+2	P	9	-
272a		C					
272b		C					
273	P	M	G	G	P	9	-
273a		C					
272b		C					
272c		C					
274	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
275	P	M	G	G+1	P	9	-
275a		C					
275b		C					
275c		C					
275d		C					
275e		C					
275f		C					
275g		C					
275h		C					
275i		C					
275j		C					
275k		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
275l		C					
276	P	M	G	G+1	P	9	-
276a		C					
276b		C					
276c		C					
276d		C					
277	P	M	G	G	P	9	4 temp C
278	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
279	P	R	A	G	P	9	-
280	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
281	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
282	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
283	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
284	P	R	G	G+5	P	9	-
285	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
286	O	O	G		P	9	-
287	P	R	G	G+2	P	9	-
288	P	R	G	G+2	P	9	-
289	O	O	G		P	9	-
290	O	O	A		P	9	-
291	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
292	O	O	G		P	9	-
293	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
294	P	R	G	G+2	P	9	-
295	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
296	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
297	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
298	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
299	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
300	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
301	O	O	A	-	P	9	-
302	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
303	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
304	SP	R	A	G	P	9	-
305	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
305a		C					
304b		C					
304c		C					
304d		C					
304e		C					
304f		C					
306	K	C	A	-	P	9	1 temp. C
311	P	R	G	G+4	P	9	-
312	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
313	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
314	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
315	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
317	O	O	A	-	P	9	-
318	O	O	A	-	P	9	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
319	SP	M	A	G+1	P	9	-
319a		C					
319b		C					
320	K	C	A	-	P	9	1 temp. Cs
321	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
321a		C					
322	SP	C	A	-	P	9	-
324	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
325	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
326	O	P	B	-	P	9	-
327	P	M	G	-	P	9	-
327a		P					
328	O	O	A	-	P	9	-
329	O	O	A	-	P	9	-
330	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
331	O	O	A	-	P	9	-
333	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
334	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
335	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
336	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
337	O	O	B	-	P	9	-
339	O	P	B	-	P	9	-
340	O	O	B	-	P	9	-
344	O	O	G	-	P	9	-
345	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
346	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
348	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
349	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
350	O	O	A	-	P	9	-
351	O	O	A	-	P	9	-
352	P	R	A	-	P	9	-
352a		C					
353	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
353a		C					
353b		C					
353c		C					
353d		C					
353e		C					
353f		C					
353g		C					
353h		C					
353i		C					
354	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
355	SP	C	A	-	P	9	-
355a		C					
355b		C					
356	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
356a		C					
356b		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
356c		C					
356d		C					
356e		C					
356f		C					
356g		C					
356h		C					
356i		C					
356j		C					
356k		C					
357	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
357a		C					
357b		C					
357c		C					
357d		C					
357e		C					
357f		C					
358	P	L	G	-	P	9	-
359	P	C	G	G	P	9	-
359a		C					
359b		C					
359c		C					
359d		C					
360	P	C	G	G	P	9	-
360a		C					
360b		C					
361	P	C	G	-	P	9	8 Temp.
362	P	C	G	-	P	9	5 Temp.
365	P	PS	G	-	P	9	-
366	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
366a		C					
366b		C					
367	SP	C	G	-	P	9	-
368	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
369	P	C	G		P	9	-
370	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
371	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
372	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
372a		C					
372b		C					
372c		C					
373	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
374	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
375	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
379	SP	C	G	-	P	9	4 temp. C
380	P	L	G	G	P	9	-
381	O	C	A	-	P	9	-
381a		C					
381b		C					
381c		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
382	P	C	G	G	P	9	-
382a		C					
382b		C					
382c		C					
382d		C					
382e		C					
383	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
383a		C					
387	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
388	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
389	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
390	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
391	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
394		O					
393	P	M	G	G	P	9	-
393a		C					
393b		C					
393c		C					
393d		C					
393e		C					
393f		C					
393g		C					
394	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
395	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
396	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
397	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
398	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
399	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
400	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
401	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
401a		C					
402	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
402a		C					
402b		C					
402c		C					
402d		C					
402e		C					
403	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
403a		C					
403b		C					
404	SP	P	A	-	P	9	-
405	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
406	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
409	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
409a		C					
409b		C					
410	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
410a		C					
410b		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
410c		C					
410d		C					
410e		C					
415	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
416	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
417	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
418	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
420	SP	R	A	-	P	9	-
420a		C					
420b		C					
420c		C					
420d		C					
421	SP	R	A	-	P	9	-
421a		C					
421b		C					
422	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
422a		C					
422b		C					
423	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
424	SP	R	A	-	P	9	-
425	R	M	G	-	P	9	-
425a		P					
425b		C					
425c		C					
425d		C					
425e		C					
425f		C					
425g		C					
426	P	M	G	-	P	9	-
426a		C					
426b		C					
426c		C					
426d		C					
426e		C					
426f		C					
426g		C					
427	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
427a		C					
428	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
428a	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
429	P	M	G	-	P	9	-
429a		C					
430		C					
430a		P					
431	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
431a		C					
432	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
433	P	M	G	G+1	P	9	
433a	P	C	G	G+1	P	9	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
433b		C					
433c		C					
433d		C					
433e		C					
433f		C					
435	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
436	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
437	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
437a		C					
438	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
439	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
439a		C					
440	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
440a		C					
441	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
441a		C					
441b		C					
441c		C					
442	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
442a		C					
442b		C					
443	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
444	P	A	G	-	P	9	-
445	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
446	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
447	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
448	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
449	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
450	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
451	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
452	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
453	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
454	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
455	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
455a	P	C	G	G+1	P	9	-
455b		C					
456	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
456a		C					
456b		C					
457	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
457a		C					
458	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
458a		C					
458b		C					
458c		C					
459	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
459a		C					
459b		C					
460	P	M	G	G	P	9	

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
460a		PS					
460b		C					
460c		C					
460d		C					
460e		C					
461	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
461a		C					
461b		C					
462	P	R	G	G+4	P	9	-
462a		C					
462b		C					
462c		C					
463	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
463a		C					
463b		C					
463c		C					
463d		C					
464	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
465	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
465a		C					
466	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
467	P	P	G	G	P	9	-
468	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
469	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
470	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
471	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
472	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
473	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
474	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
475	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
476	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
477	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
478	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
479	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
480	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
481	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
482	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
483	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
484	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
485	P	R	A	G	P	9	-
486	SP	R	A	G+1	P	9	-
487	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
488	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
489	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
490	P	R	G	G+4	P	9	-
491	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
492	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
493	P	R	A	G+1	P	9	-
494	O	P	G	G	P	9	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
495	P	R	G	G+3	P	9	-
496	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
497	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
498	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
499	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
500	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
501	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
502	SP	R	A	-	P	9	-
503	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
504	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
505	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
506	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
507	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
508	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
509	SP	A	A	-	P	9	-
510	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
511	O	P	A	-	P	9	-
512	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
513	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
513a		C					
513b		C					
513c		C					
513d		P					
514	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
514a		C					
515	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
515a		C					
516	SP	C	G	-	P	9	-
517	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
519	P	R	G	G+2	P	9	-
520	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
520a		C					
520b		C					
520c		C					
520d		C					
521	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
521a		C					
521b		C					
521c		C					
523	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
524	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
525	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
526	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
527	P	A	G	-	P	9	-
528	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
529	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
532	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
532a		C					
532b		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
533	P	R	G	G+3	P	9	-
533a		C					
534	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
534b		C					
535	P	R	G	G+2	P	9	-
535a		C					
537	P	P	G	-	P	9	-
538	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
539	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
540	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
541	P	C	G	G+1	P	9	-
541a		C					
542	P	C	G	G+1	P	9	-
542a		C					
543	P	C	G	G+2	P	9	-
543a		C					
544	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
545	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
546	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
547	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
547a		C					
548	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
548a		C					
549	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
550	P	R	G	G+2	P	9	-
550a		C					
551	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
551a		C					
551b		C					
552	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
552a		C					
553	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
553a		C					
554	P	C	G	G	P	9	-
554a		C					
554b		PS					
554c		PS					
555	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
556	P	A	G	-	P	9	-
557	P	A	G	-	P	9	-
560	P	A	G	-	P	9	-
561	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
562	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
562a		C					
562b		C					
562c		C					
562d		C					
563	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
565	P	M	G	G+2	P	9	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
565a		C					
565b		C					
566	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
566a		C					
567	SP	R	A	-	P	9	-
568	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
568a		C					
568b		PS					
568c		C					
568d		C					
568e		C					
569	P	P	G	-	P	9	-
569a		C					
569b		C					
569c		C					
569d		C					
569e		C					
569f		C					
570	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
572	SP	P	A	-	P	9	-
573	SP	C	G	-	P	9	-
573a		C					
573b		C					
573c		C					
573d		C					
573e		C					
573f		C					
573g		C					
573h		C					
574	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
575	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
576	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
576a		P					
577	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
577a		P					
578	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
579	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
580	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
581	P	M	G	-	P	9	-
581a		C					
581b		C					
582	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
583	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
584	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
585	P	P	G	-	P	9	-
587	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
588	P	R	G	G+6	P	9	Under Construction
589	P	R	G	G+7	P	9	Under

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
							Construction
590	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
592	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
593	P	R	A	G+1	P	9	-
594	SP	R	G	-	P	9	-
595	P	R	A	G+7	P	9	-
596	O	P	A	-	P	9	-
597	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
598	P	R	A	G+7	P	9	-
600	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
604	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
605	P	R	G	G+6	P	9	-
606	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
607	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
608	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
609	O	P	A	-	P	9	-
610	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
611	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
612	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
613	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
614	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
615	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
616	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
617	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
618	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
619	O	P	B	-	P	9	-
620	O	P	B	-	P	9	-
621	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
622	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
623	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
624	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
625	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
626	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
627	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
628	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
629	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
630	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
631	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
631a		C					
631b		C					
632	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
633	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
634	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
635	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
636	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
638	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
639	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
639a		C					
639b		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
639c		C					
639d		C					
639e		C					
639f		C					
639g		C					
639h		C					
639i		C					
640	P	C	G	-	P	9	Bara
640a		C					
641	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
641a		C					
642	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
643	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
644	P	P	G	-	P	9	-
645	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
646	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
647	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
647a		C					
648	P	R	G	G+2	P	9	-
648a		C					
648b		C					
648c		C					
648d		C					
648e		C					
648f		C					
648g		C					
649	SP	R	A	-	P	9	-
650	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
651	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
652	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
653	P	R	G	G+2	P	9	-
654	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
655	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
656	P	R	G	G+2	P	9	-
656a		C					
657	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
658	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
659	O	P	B	-	P	9	-
660	P	P	G	-	P	9	-
661	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
662	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
663	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
664	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
665	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
666	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
667	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
668	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
669	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
669a		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
670	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
670a		C					
671	P	R	G	G+2	P	9	-
671a		C					
671b		C					
671c		C					
671d		C					
672	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
673	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
674	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
675	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
676	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
677	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
678	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
679	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
680	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
681	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
682	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
683	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
684	SP	R	G	G	P	9	-
685	SP	A	A	-	P	9	Bara
686	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
686a		C					
687	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
688	O	P	B	-	P	9	-
689	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
690	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
691	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
692	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
693	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
694	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
694a		P					
695	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
696	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
697	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
698	O	P	B	-	P	9	-
699	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
700	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
700a		C					
701	P	R	G	G+2	P	9	-
702	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
703	P	R	G	-	P	9	
705	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
706	O	A	G	-	P	9	Bara
707	P	P	A	-	P	9	-
708	P	L	G	-	P	9	Bathroom
709	P	A	A	-	P	9	-
710	P	A	G	-	P	9	Pump House
711	P	L	G	-	P	9	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
713	P	A	G	-	P	9	-
714	P	A	G	-	P	9	-
715	O	P	A	-	P	9	-
716	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
717	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
718	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
719	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
720	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
721	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
722	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
723	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
724	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
725	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
726	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
727	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
728	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
729	P	A	G	-	P	9	Cricket Practise Ground
730	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
731	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
732	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
733		A		-	P	9	-
734	P	A	G	-	P	9	Bara
735	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
736	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
737	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
738	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
739	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
740	O	P	-	-	P	9	-
741	O	P	-	-	P	9	-
742	SP	R	A	-	P	9	-
743	P	A	G	-	P	9	Bara
744	O	P	-	-	P	9	-
746	O	P	-	-	P	9	-
747	O	P	-	-	P	9	-
748	O	P	-	-	P	9	-
749	O	P	-	-	P	9	-
750	O	P	-	-	P	9	-
751	O	P	-	-	P	9	-
752	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
753	O	P	-	-	P	9	-
754	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
755	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
756	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
757	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
758	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
759	O	P	-	-	P	9	-
760	O	P	-	-	P	9	-
761	P	R	G	G	P	9	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
762	P	L	G	G	P	9	-
763	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
764	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
765	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
766	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
767	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
768	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
769	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
770	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
771	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
772	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
773	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
774	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
775	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
776	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
777	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
778	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
779	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
780	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
781	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
782	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
783	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
784	O	P	-	-	P	9	-
785	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
786	O	P	-	-	P	9	-
787	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
788	O	P	-	-	P	9	-
789	O	P	-	-	P	9	-
790	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
791	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	Under Construction
792	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
793	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
794	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
795	SP	R	A	-	P	9	-
796	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
797	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
798	SP	R	A	-	P	9	-
799	O	A	G	-	P	9	Play ground
800	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
801	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
802	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
803	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
804	P	R	G	G+8	P	9	-
805	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
806	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
807	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
807a		C					
807b		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
808	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
809	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
810	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
811	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
812	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
813	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
814	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
815	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
816	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
817	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
818	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
819	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
820	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
820a		C					
821	SP	R	B	-	P	9	-
822	O	P	-	-	P	9	-
823	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
824	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
825	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
826	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
827	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	Bara
827a		C					
827b		C					
827c		C					
827d		C					
828	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
829	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
830	P	A	G	-	P	9	Bara
831	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
832	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
833	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
834	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
835	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
836	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
837	P	R	G		P	9	-
838	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
839	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
840	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
841	P	L	G	-	P	9	-
842	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
843	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
844	O	P	A	-	P	9	-
845	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
846	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
847	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
848	O	P	-	-	P	9	-
849	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
850	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
851	O	P	G	-	P	9	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
852	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
853	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
854	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
855	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
856	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
857	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
858	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
859	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
860	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
861	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
862	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
863	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
864	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
865	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
866	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
867	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
868	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
869	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
870	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
871	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
872	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
872a		C					
873	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
874	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
875	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
876	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
877	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
878	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
879	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
880	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
880a		C					
881	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
882	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
883	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
884	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
885	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
886	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
887	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
888	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
889	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
890	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
891	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
892	P	A	G	-	P	9	-
893	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
894	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
895	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
896	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
897	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
898	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
899	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
900	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
901	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
902	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
903	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
904	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
905	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
906	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
907	P	A	G		P	9	-
908	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
909	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
910	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
911	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
912	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
913	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
914	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
915	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
915a		C					
916	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
917	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
918	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
918a		C					
919	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
920	K	R	B	G+1	P	9	-
921	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
921a		C					
921b		C					
922	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
923	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
924	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
925	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
926	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
927	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
928	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
929	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
930	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
931	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
932	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
933	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
934	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
935	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
936	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
937	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
938	P	R	G	G+2	P	9	-
939	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
940	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
941	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
942	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
943	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
944	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
945	SP	R	A	-	P	9	-
946	O	P	A	-	P	9	-
947	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
948	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
949	P	A	G	-	P	9	Factory
951	P	A	G	-	P	9	Bara
952	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
953	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
954	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
955	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
956	SP	R	A	-	P	9	-
957	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
958	P	A	G	-	P	9	Bara
959	SP	R	A	-	P	9	-
960	SP	R	A	-	P	9	-
961	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	Under Construction
962	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
963	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
964	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
965	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
966	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
967	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
968	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
969	K	R	B	-	P	9	-
970	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
971	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
972	P	A	G	-	P	9	Bara
973	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
974	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
975	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
976	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
977	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
978	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
979	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
980	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
980a		C					
981	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
981a		C					
982	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
982a		C					
982b		C					
982c		C					
983		R					
983a		C					
983b		C					
984	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
985	O	P	G	G	P	9	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
986	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
986a		C					
987	O	P	G	G+1	P	9	-
988	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
988a		C					
989	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
990	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
991	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
992	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
993	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
994	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
995	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
995a		C					
995b		P					
996	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
997	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
998	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
999	P	A	G	-	P	9	Khadi Gram Udhyog
1000	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1001	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1002	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1003	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1004	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
1005	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
1006	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1007	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1007a	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
1007b		C					
1008	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1008a		P					
1009	P	M	G	-	P	9	-
1009b	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
1009c		C					
1010	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1011	P	R	G	-	P	9	
1011a		C					
1011b		C					
1011c		C					
1011d		C					
1012	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1013	P	R	G	G	P	9	
1014	SP	A	A	-	P	9	Garbage
1015	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
1015a		C					
1016	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
1017	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1018	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
1019	O	P	A	-	P	9	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1020	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1020a		C					
1020b		C					
1020c		C					
1021	P	R	G	-	P	9	Under Construction
1021a		C					
1022	SP	R	A	G+1	P	9	-
1022a		C					
1023	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1024	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1025	SP	R	A	-	P	9	-
1026	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1027	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1027a		C					
1027b		C					
1027		C					
1028	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1028a		C					
1029	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
1029a		C					
1029b		C					
1030	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1031	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1031a		C					
1032	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1032a		C					
1033	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1034	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1034a		C					
1035	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1037	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1037a		C					
1037b		C					
1037c		C					
1037d		C					
1037e		C					
1037f		C					
1038	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1039	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1040	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
1040a		C					
1040b		C					
1040c		C					
1041	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1042	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1043	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1044	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1045	P	R	G	-	P	9	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1046	SP	A	A	-	P	9	Bara
1047	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1048	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1049	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1050	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1051	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1052	K	R	B	-	P	9	-
1053	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1054	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1055	SP	R	A	-	P	9	-
1055a		C					
1056	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1056a		C					
1056b		C					
1056c		C					
1056d		C					
1056e		C					
1056f		C					
1056g		C					
1057	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1058	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1059	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1060	O	P	A	-	P	9	-
1061	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
1062	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1063	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1064	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1065	K	R	B	-	P	9	-
1066	SP	R	A	-	P	9	-
1067	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1068	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1069	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1070	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
1071	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1072	K	R	G	-	P	9	-
1073	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1074	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1074a		C					
1075	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1076	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1077	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1078	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1079	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1080	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1081	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1082	SP	R	A	-	P	9	-
1083	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1084	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1085	P	R	G	-	P	9	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1086	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1087	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1088	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1089	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1090	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1091	SP	R	A	G+1	P	9	-
1092	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1093	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1094	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1094a		C					
1094b		C					
1095	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1095a		C					
1096	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1096a		PS					
1097	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
1097a		C					
1097b		C					
1098	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1098a		C					
1098b		C					
1098c		C					
1098d		C					
1099	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1099a		C					
1099b		C					
1100	P	A	G	G+2	P	9	-
1101	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1102	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
1102a		C					
1102b		C					
1102c		C					
1102d		C					
1102e		C					
1102f		C					
1102g		C					
1104	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
1104a		C					
1104b		C					
1104c		C					
1105	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1106	P	R	G	G+2	P	9	-
1107	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1108	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1109	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1110	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1111	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1112	SP	R	A	-	P	9	-
1113	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1114	O	A	G	-	P	9	-
1115	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1116	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1117	P	R	G	G+2	P	9	-
1118	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1119	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
1120	P	R	G	G	P	9	-
1121	P	R	G	G+2	P	9	-
1122	P	R	G	G+2	P	9	-
1124	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1125	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1125a		C					
1126	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1127	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1128	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1129	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1129a		C					
1130	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1131	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
1132	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1132a		C					
1134	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
1134a		C					
1134b		C					
1134c		C					
1134d		C					
1135	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
1135a		C					
1135b		C					
1135c		C					
1135d		C					
1135e		C					
1135f		C					
1135g		C					
1135h		C					
1135i		C					
1135j		C					
1135k		C					
1135l		C					
1135m		C					
1135n		C					
1135o		C					
1136	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
1137	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
1137a		C					
1138	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
1138a		C					
1138b		C					
1138c		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1138d		C					
1138e		C					
1138f		C					
1138g		C					
1138h		C					
1138i		C					
1138j		C					
1138k		C					
1138l		C					
1138m		C					
1138n		C					
1138o		C					
1138p		C					
1138q		C					
1138r		C					
1138s		C					
1138t		C					
1138u		C					
1138v		C					
1140	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
1140a		C					
1140b		c					
1141	P	C	G	-	P	9	14 temp. Cs
1142	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
1142a		C					
1142b		C					
1142c		C					
1143	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
1143a		C					
1143b		C					
1144	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1144a		C					
1144b		C					
1144c		C					
1144d		C					
1144e		C					
1145	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1145a		C					
1145b		C					
1145c		C					
1146	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1146a		C					
1146b		C					
1147	O	P	G	-	P	9	-
1148	P	L	G	-	P	9	-
1149	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1150	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1151	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
1152	O	P	G	-	P	9	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1152a		C					
1152b		C					
1152c		C					
1152d		C					
1152e		C					
1152f		C					
1152g		C					
1153	SP	C	A	-	P	9	-
1154	P	R	G	G+2	P	9	-
1155	P	L	G	-	P	9	-
1156	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1156a		C					
1155b		C					
1157	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1157a		C					
1158	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1158a		C					
1159	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1160	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1161	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1161a		C					
1162	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1163	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1163a		C					
1163b		C					
1163c		C					
1163d		C					
1163e		C					
1163f		C					
1164	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
1164a		C					
1164b		C					
1164c		C					
1164d		C					
1164e		C					
1164f		C					
1164g		C					
1164h		C					
1164i		C					
1164j		C					
1164k		C					
1164l		C					
1164m		C					
1164n		C					
1165	P	C	G	-	P	9	8 temp. C
1166	P	L	G	-	P	9	-
1167	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1167a		C					
1167b		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1167c		C					
1167d		C					
1167e		C					
1167f		C					
1167g		C					
1168	P	L	G	-	P	9	-
1169	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1169a		C					
1169b		C					
1169		C					
1170	P	C	G	-	P	9	72a
1173		C					73 -a-g
1173a		C					
1173b		C					
1173c		C					
1173d		C					
1173e		C					
1173f		C					
1173g		C					
1173h		C					
1176	P	A		-	P	9	75-a-c
1177	P	A	G	-	P	9	-
1178	P	A	G	-	P	9	-
1179	P	A	G	-	P	9	-
1181	P	A	G	-	P	9	-
1182	P	A	G	G+1	P	9	-
1183	P	L	G	-	P	9	-
1183a		C					
1183b		C					
1184	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1185	P	R	G	G+1	P	9	-
1185a		C					
1185b		C					
1185c		C					
1185d		C					
1185e		C					
1185f		C					
1185g		C					
1185h		C					
1185i		C					
1185j		C					
1185k		C					
1185l		C					
1185m		C					
1186	P	A	G	-	P	9	-
1187	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
1187a		C					
1187b		C					
1187c		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1187d		C					
1187e		C					
1187f		C					
1187g		C					
1188	P	C	G	-	P	9	-
1188a		C					
1188b		C					
1188c		C					
1188d		C					
1188e		C					
1188f		C					
1188g		C					
1188h		C					
1188i		C					
1188j		C					
1188k		C					
1188l		C					
1188m		C					
1188n		C					
1188o		C					
1189	P	P	G	-	P	9	-
1189a		C					
1189b		C					
1189c		C					
1189d		C					
1189e		C					
1189f		C					
1189g		C					
1189h		C					
1189i		C					
1189j		C					
1189k		C					
1189l		C					
1189m		C					
1189n		C					
1189o		C					
1189p		C					
1189q		C					
1189r		C					
1189s		C					
1189t		C					
1189u		C					
1189v		C					
1189w		C					
1189x		C					
1189y		C					
1190	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1190a		C					
1190b		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1190c		C					
1190d		C					
1190e		C					
1191	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1191a		C					
1191b		C					
1191c		C					
1191d		C					
1192	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1192a		C					
1192b		C					
1192c		C					
1192d		C					
1192e		C					
1192f		C					
1192g		C					
1192h		C					
1192i		C					
1192j		C					
1193	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1193a		C					
1193b		C					
1194	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1194a		C					
1194b		C					
1194c		C					
1194d		C					
1194e		C					
1194f		C					
1194g		C					
1195	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1195a		C					
1195b		C					
1195c		C					
1195d		C					
1195e		C					
1196	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1197	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1197a		C					
1198	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1198a		C					
1198b		C					
1198c		C					
1199	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1200	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1200a		C					
1201	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1202	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1202a		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1202b		C					
1202c		C					
1203	O	P	A	-	P	9	-
1204	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1204a		C					
1204b		C					
1204c		C					
1204d		C					
1204e		C					
1205	P	R	G	-	P	9	-
1205a		C					
1205b		C					
1205c		C					
1205d		C					
1206	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1207	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1207a		C					
1207b		C					
1207c		C					
1207d		C					
1207e		C					
1207f		C					
1207g		C					
1207h		C					
1207i		C					
1207j		C					
1208	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1208a		C					
1208b		C					
1208c		C					
1208d		C					
1208e		C					
1208f		C					
1208g		C					
1208h		C					
1208i		C					
1208j		C					
1208k		C					
1209	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1209a		C					
1209b		C					
1209c		C					
1209d		C					
1209e		C					
1210	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1210a		C					
1210b		C					
1210c		C					
1210d		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1210e		C					
1210f		C					
1211	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1211a		C					
1211b		P					
1211c		C					
1211d		C					
1211e		C					
1211f		C					
1211g		C					
1211h		C					
1211i		C					
1211j		C					
1211k		C					
1211l		C					
1211m		C					
1211n		C					
1211o		C					
1211p		C					
1211q		C					
1211r		C					
1211s		C					
1212	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1212a		C					
1212b		C					
1212c		C					
1212d		C					
1212e		C					
1212f		C					
1212g		C					
1212h		C					
1212i		C					
1212j		C					
1212k		C					
1212l		C					
1213	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1214	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1214a		C					
1214b		C					
1214c		C					
1214d		C					
1214e		C					
1214f		C					
1214g		C					
1215	P	C	G	-	P	-	9 temp. Cs
1217	P	A	G	-	P	-	Hanuman Ghati
1218	P	A	G	-	P	-	Hanuman Ghati
1219	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1220	P	C	G	-	P	-	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1221	P	A	G	-	P	-	Petrol Pump + 3 Cs
1222	P	L	G	-	P	-	-
1223	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1224	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1225	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1226	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1227	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1228	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1229	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1230	P	R	G	G	P	-	-
1231	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1232	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1233	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1234	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1234a		P					
1234a	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1235		C					
1235a		C					
1236	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1237	P	A	G	-	P		Petrol Pump
1238	P	A	G	-	P	-	DELHI SEWA SADAN
1239	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1239a		C					
1240	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1241	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1242	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1242a		C					
1242b		C					
1242c		C					
1243	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1243a		C					
1243b		C					
1243c		C					
1243d		C					
1243e		C					
1244	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1245	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1246	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1247	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1248	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1249	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1250	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1251	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1252	P	P	G	-	P	-	-
1253	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1255	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1256	P	R	G	-	P	-	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1257	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1258	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1259	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1260	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1261	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1262	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1263	P	P	G	-	P	-	-
1264	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1265	P	R	G	G	P	-	-
1266	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1267	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1268	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1269	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1270	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1270a		C				-	
1271	P	C	G		P	-	-
1272	P	R	G	-	P	-	
1273	SP	R	A	-	P	-	
1274	O	P	G	-	P	-	
1275	P	R	G	-	P	-	
1275a		P				-	
1276	P	C	G	-	P	-	
1276a		C				-	
1276b		C				-	
1276c		C				-	
1276d		C				-	
1276e		C				-	
1276f		C				-	
1276g		C				-	
1276h		C				-	
1276i		C				-	
1276j		C				-	
1277	P	P	G	-	P	-	
1278	P	P	G	-	P	-	
1279		R				-	
1280		P				-	
1281	SP	R	A	-	P	-	
1282	SP	R	A		P	-	
1283	P	R	G		P	-	
1284	P	R	G		P	-	
1285	P	R	G		P	-	
1286	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	
1287	P	R	G		P	-	
1288	O	P	G		P	-	
1289	P	R	G		P	-	
1290	P	R	G	G	P	-	
1291	O	P	G		P	-	
1292	P	R	G		P	-	
1293	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1294	P	R	G	G	P	-	
1295	P	R	G		P	-	
1296	P	R	G		P	-	
1297	P	R	G		P	-	
1298	P	R	G		P	-	
1299	P	R	G		P	-	
1300	P	R	G		P	-	
1301	O	P	A	-	P	-	-
1302	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1303	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1304	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1305	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1306	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1307	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1307a		C					
1308	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1308a		C					
1309	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1310	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1311	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1311a		C					
1311b		C					
1312	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1313	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1314	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1314a		C					
1314b		C					
1314c		C					
1314d		C					
1314e		C					
1314f		C					
1314g		C					
1314h		C					
1314i		C					
1313j		C					
1314k		C					
1315	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1316	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1317	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1318	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1318a		C					
1318b		P					
1319	P	R	G	-	P	-	TVS Showroom
1319a		C					
1319b		C					
1320	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1321	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1321a		C					
1321b		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1322	P	R	G	G	P	-	-
1323	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1323a		C					
1324	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1325	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1326	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1327	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1327a		C					
1328	SP	R	G	-	P	-	-
1329	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1329a		C					
1330	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1331	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1331a		C					
1331b		C					
1332	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1333	O	P	A		P	-	-
1334	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1335	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1336	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1337	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1338	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1339	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1340	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1341	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1342	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1343	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1344	P	A	G	-	P	-	Bara
1345	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1346	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1346a		C					
1346b		C					
1346c		C					
1347	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1347a		PS					
1347b		C					
1347c		C					
1347d		C					
1347e		C					
1347f		C					
1347g		C					
1347h		C					
1348	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1348a		P					
1348b		C					
1348c		C					
1349	SP	R	A	-	P	-	-
1349a		C					
1349b		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1350	SP	R	A	-	P	-	-
1351	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1352	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1353	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1353a		C					
1353b		C					
1353c		C					
1353d		C					
1354	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1355	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1355a		C					
1355b		C					
1355c		C					
1356	SP	C	A	-	P	-	-
1356a		C					
1356b		C					
1356c		P					
1357	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1358	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1359	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1360	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1360a		C					
1360b		C					
1360c		C					
1360d		C					
1361	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1361a		C					
1362	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1363	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1364	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1364a		C					
1364b		C			P		
1364c		C					
1364d		C					
1364e		C					
1364f		C					
1365	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1366	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1367	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1367a		C					
1367b		C					
1368	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1368a		C					
1368b		C					
1368c		C					
1368d		C					
1368e		C					
1369	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1370	P	R	G	-	P	-	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1371	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1371a		C					
1371b		C					
1372	P	R	G	G+2	P	-	-
1372a		C					
1372b		C					Not Number
1372c		C					
1372d		C					
1372e		C					
1372f		C					
1372g		C					
1373	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1373a		C					
1373b		C					
1374	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1375	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1376	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1376a		C					
1376b		C					
1376c		C					
1376d		C					
1376e		C					
1377	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1377a		C					
1377b		C					
1377c		C					
1377d		C					
1377e		C					
1377f		C					
1377g		C					
1378	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1378a		C					
1379	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1380	SP	R	A	-	P	-	-
1382	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1383	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1384	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1385	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1385a		C					
1385b		C					
1385c		C					
1385d		C					
1385e		C					
1386	O	P	A	-	P	-	-
1387	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1388	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1389	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1390	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1391	P	R	G	-	P	-	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1392	P	A	G	-	P	-	Bara
1393	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1394	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1395	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1396	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1397	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1398	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1399	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1400	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1401	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1402	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1403	SP	R	A	-	P	-	-
1404	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1405	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1406	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1407	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1408	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1409	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
1410	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
1411	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1412	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1413	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1414	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1415	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1416	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1417	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1418	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1419	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1420	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1421	P	A	G	-	P	-	Bara
1422	P	A	G	-	P	-	Bara
1423	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1424	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1425	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1426	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1427	P	A	G	-	P	-	Restorant
1428	P	A	G	-	P	-	Marriage grounds
1429	P	P	G	-	P	-	-
1429a		C					
1429b		C					
1430	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1430a		P					
1431	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1431a		C					
1431b		C					
1431c		C					
1431d		C					
1431e		C					

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1431f		C					
1431g		C					
1431h		C					
1431i		C					
1431j		C					
1432	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1432a		C					
1432b		C					
1432c		C					
1432d		C					
1432e		C					
1432f		C					
1432g		C					
1432h		C					
1434	SP	R	A	-	P	-	-
1435	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1435a		C					
1436	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1437	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1437a		C					
1437b		C					
1438	SP	R	A	-	P	-	-
1439	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1440	P	A	G	-	P	-	Gaushala
1441	P	A	G	-	P	-	saand shala
1442	P	A	A	-	G	-	-
1444	P	A	G	-	G	-	Mini Bank
1445	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1445a		C					
1446	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1446a		C					
1447	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1448	P	A	G	-	P	-	Petrol Pump
1449	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1450	SP	R	A	-	P	-	-
1451	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1452	SP	R	A	-	P	-	-
1453	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1454	P	A	G	-	P	-	Water Box
1456	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1457	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1458	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1459	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1460	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1461	O	P	B	-	P	-	-
1462	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1463	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1464	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1465	P	R	G	-	P	-	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1466	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1467	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1468	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1469	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1470	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1471	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1472	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1473	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1474	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1475	P	L	G	-	P	-	-
1476	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1477	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1478	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1479	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1480	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1481	O	P	A	-	P	-	-
1482	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1483	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1484	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1485	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1486	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1487	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1488	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1489	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1490	SP	R	A	-	P	-	-
1491	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1492	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1493	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1494	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1495	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1496	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1497	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1498	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1499	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1500	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1501	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1502	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1503	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1504	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1505	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1506	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1507	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1508	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1509	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1510	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1511	O	P	A	-	P	-	-
1512	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1513	O	P	A	-	P	-	-
1514	O	P	-	-	-	-	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1515	O	P	-	-	-	-	-
1516	O	P	-	-	-	-	-
1517	-	R	-	-	-	-	-
1518	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
1519	-	R	-	-	-	-	-
1520	P	R	G	-	P	-	duble
1521	P	R	G	-	P	-	duble
1522	P	R	G	-	P	-	duble
1523	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1524	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1525	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1526	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1527	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1527a		P					
1528	SP	R	A	-	P	-	Under Construction
1529	SP	R	G	-	P	-	-
1530	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1531	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1532	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1533	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1534	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1535	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1536	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1537	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1538	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1540	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1540a		C					
1541	P	A	G	-	P	-	Dhaba
1542	P	A	G	-	G	-	Power House
1543	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1544	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1545	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1546	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1547	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1549	P	A	G	-	P	-	Garrage
1550	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1551	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1552	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1553	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1554	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1555	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1555a		C					
1555b		C					
1555c		C					
1555d		C					
1555e		C					
1556	O	P	A	-	P	-	-
1557	P	C	G	-	P	-	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1557a		P					
1558	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1558a		C					
1559	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1560	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1561	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1562	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1563	SP	R	A	G+1	P	-	Under Construction
1564	P	R	G	G	P	-	-
1565	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1566	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1567	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1571	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1571a		P					
1572	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1573	P	A	G	-	G	-	Hostel
1574	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1574a		C					
1573a		C					
1575	O	P	G	G	P	-	-
1575a		C					
1576	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1577	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1578	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1579	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1580	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1581	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1581a		C					
1582	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1582a		C					
1582b		C					
1582c		C					
1582d		C					
1583	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1583a		C					
1582b		C					
1582c		C					
1584	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1585	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1585a		C					
1585b		C					
1585c		C					
1586	P	A	G	-	G	-	Police Station
1587	SP	C	G	-	P	-	-
1588	P	A	G	-	P	-	-
1589	P	A	G	-	P	-	-
1590	SP	C	A	-	P	-	1 temp. C
1591	SP	C	A	-	P	-	1 temp. C

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1591a	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1593		C					
1594	P	L	G	-	P	-	-
1595	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1596	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1597	P	A	G	-	P	-	Bara
1598	P	A	G	-	P	-	Gas Goddown
1599	P	A	G	-	P	-	-
1600	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1601	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1602	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1602a		C					
1602b		C					
1602c		P					
1603	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1604	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1605	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1606	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1606a		C					
1607	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1608	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1609	P	R	G	G+1	P	-	-
1609a		C					
1610	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1611	P	C	G	-	P	-	Rong.No.-
1611a		C					Rong.No.-
1612	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1613	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1613a		C					
1614	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1615	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1616	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1617	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1618	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1619	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1620	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1621	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1622	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1623	O	P	A	-	P	-	-
1624	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1625	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1626	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1627	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1628	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1629	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1630	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1631	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1632	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1633	P	R	G	-	P	-	-

Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Ward No	Remarks
1634	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1635	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1636	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1636a		P					
1637	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1638	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1639	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1640	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1641	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1642	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1643	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1644	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1645	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1646	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1647	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1648	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1649	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1650	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1651	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1652	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1653	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1654	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1655	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1655a		C					
1656	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1657	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1658	P	A	G	-	P	-	-
1659	P	A	G	-	P	-	-
1660	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1661	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1661a		C					
1662	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1663	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1664	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1665	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1666	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1667	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1668	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1669	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1670	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1671	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1672	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1673	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1674	O	P	G	-	P	-	-
1675	P	R	G	-	P	-	-
1675a	P	C	G	-	P	-	-
1676	P	R	A	G	P		
1676a	P	C	A	G	P		
1676b	P	C	A	G	P		