

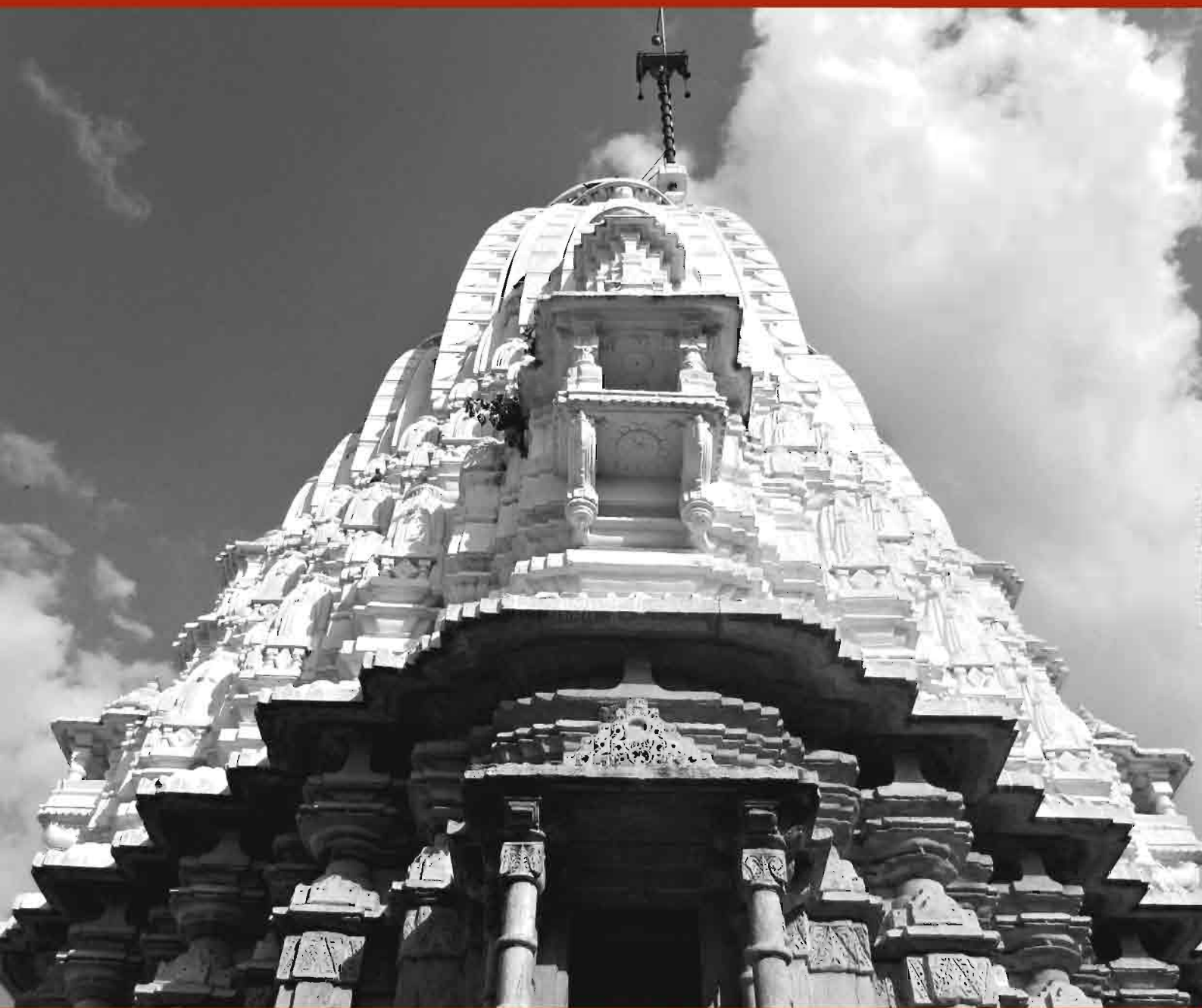
# REVISED FINAL REPORT

## Proposed Restoration, Development and Management Plan

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

### SAWENTRI (DIST. RAJSAMAND)

#### Volume I



Government of Rajasthan | Devasthan Department  
August 2016

Submitted By



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

In Consortium With



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



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

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## Team Structure

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

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

### Project Team



CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, Ambavatta Complex, 1091/1 Near  
Bus Terminus, Mehrauli, New  
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**StudioPOD**  
PEOPLE ORIENTED DESIGN

Mumbai, India





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## Acknowledgement

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## Glossary

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

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

There are 12 months in Hindu lunar Calendar:

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



# INTRODUCTION



# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background – Understanding Project Requirements

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

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

The reverence for sacred sites, by various communities and enduring engagement

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



Photo 1 : Jal Jhoolni mela at Sri Roopnarayan temple; Source: Project Team

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

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

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

Provision for Heritage Impact Assessment for each of the proposals at the Phase II stage establishes a process driven approach and acknowledges the need for assessing the

impact of each of the projects so as to be able to mitigate negative impact.

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

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

### **Heritage – Both Tangible and Intangible**

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

### **Growth and Transformation- Value Based Planning**

Visitation to sites of significance especially those of religious significance is growing exponentially. This is causing transformation to the sites. While they continue to expand so as to cater to the growing numbers of the

pilgrims, the settlements too are transforming with increase in densities and provision of infrastructure. Is the growth of settlements adequately responsive to the values of the site and its historical and natural setting? This is a very challenging question faced by the planners and policy makers today. A framework for value based planning has been recommended which would enable growth on one hand while ensuring that the attributes of value both intangible and tangible are conserved and their experience realizable by the users.

## **1.2 Objective and Approach**

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

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

Interventions in select number of sites in the historic settlements of Rajsamand with focus on both cultural heritage and its relationship with the natural heritage, especially the surrounding forests, rivers and undulating landscape, were based on the concept of **Conservative Surgery**- a concept coined by Patrick Geddes, the father of modern Town Planning. Appropriate interventions for conservation and development of infrastructure in this ancient settlements were developed, informed by detailed research and

consultations as the catalyst for guiding sensitive development in the city and around sacred sites which is responsive to both tangible and intangible heritage values.

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

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

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

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

attributes of value for future conservation and sustainable development. The cultural and environmental value of the water bodies and agricultural hinterland are particularly important for the sites under scrutiny, and it is imperative to develop holistic planning policies for the settlement protecting both their sacred geography and built fabric therein.

- ii. Management of growth of the settlement and guidance for future development so as to encourage sustainable use of natural resources and community needs.
- iii. Examination of existing Master Plans, Policies and by-laws to understand provisions in legislations (urban development and housing, natural resource management, heritage protection, urban and rural local bodies, Devasthan Department) that can be applied to support the areas of conservation of heritage, environment management, tourism development, livelihood up gradation and protection of heritage, both natural and cultural while planning for growth and infrastructure development.
- iv. Development of by-laws and building guidelines for heritage sensitive development based on a thorough understanding of both traditional architecture and contemporary lifestyle needs.
- v. Augmentation of infrastructure to enhance the livelihood of locals as well as improve the experience of pilgrims.
- vi. Incorporation of tangible heritage e.g.: residential typologies, building of community use such as dharamshalas, gaushalas (cattle sheds), rasoda (community kitchens) and other built cultural heritage elements for revitalizations and reuse to provide amenities for both townspeople and pilgrims.
- vii. Introduction of modern scientific concepts which are respectful to tradition such as eco-mobility concepts, four

wheelers restricted areas, pedestrian friendly and barrier free environment around the temple, entertainment parks etc.

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

### Approach towards Conservation Planning

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

of material extents, condition assessment and recommendations for conservation planning.

### Theoretical Underpinning - Heritage Centric Infrastructure Development



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

Historic monuments and sites are magnets in the landscape; especially sacred sites which attract a high influx of visitors, and are often centres of high activity. In the current situation, the intensity of use within these sites and crowds that they attract have expanded with time to far exceed the carrying capacities that the sites were once designed to hold. As a result, one currently witnesses a type of ingrown development at these centres – a disturbing inverse expansion. Consequently, the demand on the settlements' infrastructure is stretched far beyond their capacities. It is palpable that strategies for enhancement of infrastructure is necessary to be developed urgently, based on a value based approach for the site and the settings, in consultation and participation with the stakeholders. A Disaster Preparedness Plan is necessary to be integrated within the management and development strategy for these sites and the setting, which resonates with the objective of the project to address safety and convivance



of the visitors at the temple sites.<sup>1</sup> Heritage responsive infrastructure development focused towards sustainable development of the settlement and its cultural character requires infrastructure development interventions developed through a four-tiered hierarchy for best addressing all micro and macro needs of the city:

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

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

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

### 1.3 Integrated Inclusive Development Framework

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

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

- i. Conservation of sacred sites and development of infrastructure should co-exist in planning.
- ii. Plans for conservation and development of sacred sites and the setting are required to be notified in all planning documents.
- iii. Institutional reform to ensure sustained recognitions and interventions in heritage sensitive areas to be part of the overall Master Plan of the precinct.
- iv. Heritage must be revitalized responsive to community needs and based on principles of sustainable management and operation and maintenance practices.
- v. Detailed planning based on scientific and technological understanding of services
- vi. Community and stakeholder consultations must be undertaken to ensure communication between the site managers, planner, local government and community
- vii. Implementation should be undertaken in a methodical manner following time tested principles
- viii. The existing regulations, especially with respect to traffic, need to be strictly

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

enforced, and regularly updated to respond to increasing pressures on the system.

- ix. The management bodies of the city/settlement particularly the office of district administration, local government, and Devasthan Department must work with a shared vision for the sacred site, its setting and the settlement as a whole
- x. Training and capacity building of site managers and rural local bodies
- xi. Planning and conservation must protect authenticity and integrity of the temple complex and the cultural character of the settlement which is intrinsically intertwined with the natural environment in which it is situated and which bestows unique elements in the setting that together form the cultural milieu of the sacred geography.

## 1.4 Methodology

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

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

the methodology perceives the two settlements together, as part of a larger cultural landscape.

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

### Base Map

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

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

**A. Building Footprints**

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

**B. Topographical Features**

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

**C. Water features**

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

**D. Services & Amenities (with IL & CL)**

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

**E. Infrastructure**

1. Tar roads, metal roads, cart tracks, kuccha road, highways, road divider, traffic island, etc. complete with levels, hard shoulder and material labeling;
  2. Unpaved and paved pathways, terraces, etc.;
  3. Bunds, culvert, bridges, etc.;
  4. Parking, sidewalks, footpaths, pedestrian trails;
  5. Road signage, directional signage, fixed information plaques, etc.;
  6. Tree guards, barriers, railings, fencing, etc.
3. This information was then overlain on the land ownership data collected from the Tehsil Office for each settlement in the form of a Khasra Naksha.
  4. Subsequently data required for planning purposes was layered on as space classification, building use, building height, road circulation, road hierarchy, road material and drainage pattern.
  5. Finally, data captured through cultural mapping was superimposed as mapping of social composition, dharamshala ownership, buildings of historical value, building architectural type, and cultural routes with supporting inventories of historic buildings, dharamshalas, open spaces and water bodies.

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

## 1 RESEARCH

- 1.1 Data Collection
- 1.2 Survey

## 2 SETTLEMENT STUDIES

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

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

## 3 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIONS AND VISITOR NEED ASSESSMENT SURVEYS

- 3.1 Examine various issues related to the settlement , conservation, infrastructure and amenities

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

## 4 ANALYSIS AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE AREAS FOR INTERVENTIONS

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

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



## 5 CONSERVATION PLANNING

5.1 Documentation  
5.2 Analysis  
5.3 Recommendation

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

## 6 PROJECT PLANNING AND PREPARATION OF DETAILED PROJECT REPORTS

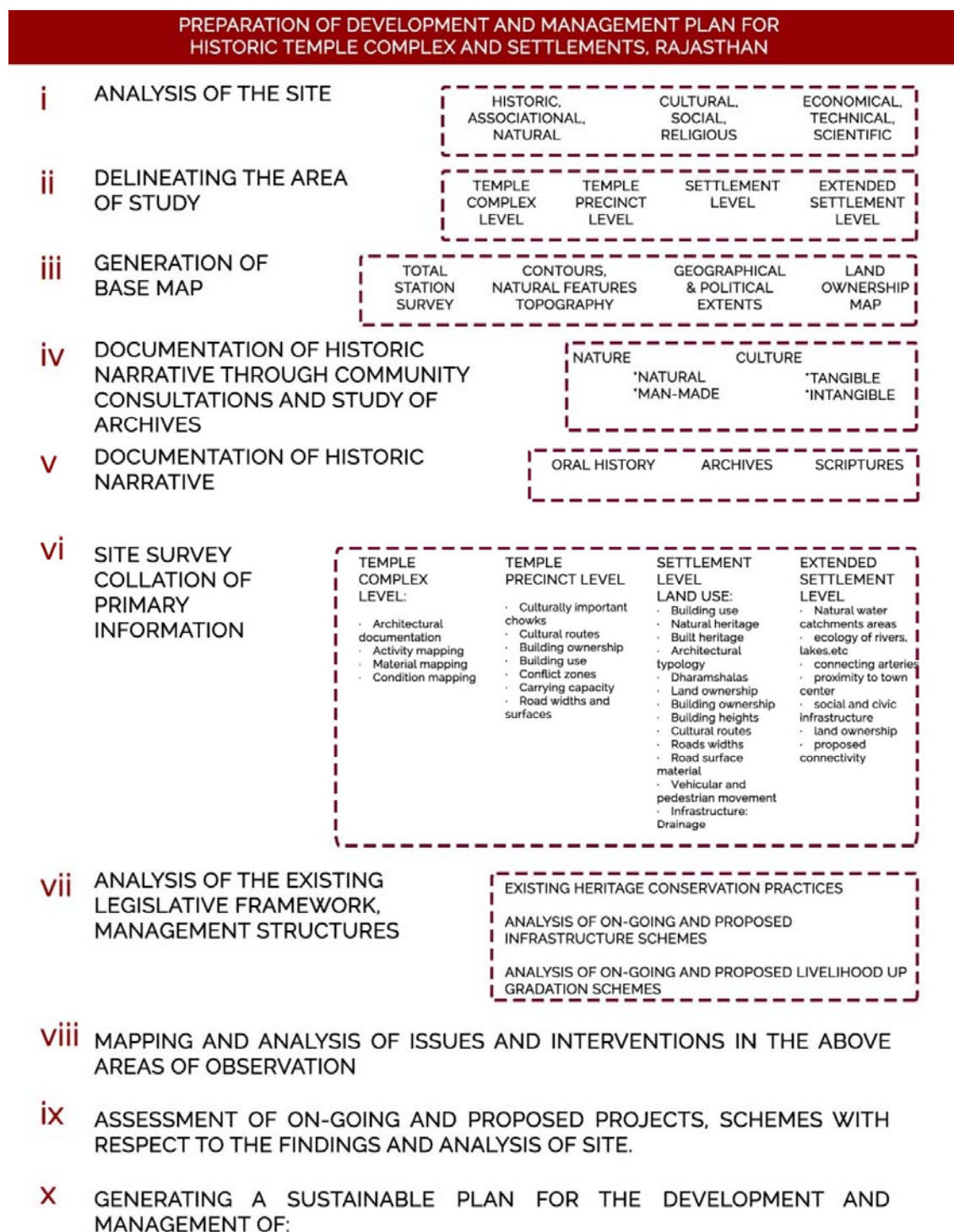
Some of the projects may have a bigger component of the infrastructure development, others may have need for development of visitor amenities. The focus of some of the sites may be development of the site as an asset in itself with other components as supporting interventions. Projects would be dovetailed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

## 7 PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATES

## 8 IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

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

Table 1: Methodology Flowchart



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

### **A. Cultural Heritage Mapping**

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

### **B. Stakeholder Analysis**

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

#### **i. Primary Stakeholders**

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

#### **ii. Secondary Stakeholders**

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

#### **iii. Tertiary Stakeholders**

Government

### **C. Comprehensive Heritage Asset Analysis**

Information derived from the above activities of Cultural Heritage Mapping and Stakeholder

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

### **D. Visitor Need Assessment and Issues Identification**

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

Surveys conducted by the multi disciplinary team:

#### **i. Access and Interconnectivity**

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

#### **ii. Issues examined**

Evaluate needs at the settlement level in areas of infrastructure, amenities, signage, assess the impact of visitation on the settlement

#### **iii. Indicators to evaluate needs**

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

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

#### iv. Mandate

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

#### v. Tourists/Visitors

The key issues of sacred site and its setting:

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

#### vi. Condition assessment / risk evaluation

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

### E. Population Projection and Area Calculation

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

### F. Conservation Planning

This process was guided by a multidisciplinary team of specialists who were involved in project planning and implementation of a comprehensive conservation and infrastructure development plan for the temple precinct thus holistically addressed the historic built fabric from civil work to art conservation, visitor management plan and infrastructure development plan to address the needs of these living sites.

The scope of work included detailed architectural documentation, documentation of material extents, condition mapping and conservation strategy. The detailed project report in Phase II for the conservation are based on this conservation strategy and comprise the following:

- i. Architectural documentation
- ii. Condition mapping
- iii. Photo documentation
- iv. Documentation of the material extent of surfaces
- v. Condition mapping of the decorative surfaces
- vi. Material investigation



- vii. Detailed specifications for conservation
- viii. Methodology for implementation of the building conservation
- ix. Preventive conservation strategy for operation and maintenance
- x. Engineering services (electrical and plumbing)

#### Note: Architectural Documentation:

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

### 1.5 Compliance with the Overall Objectives and Scope of Work

The Approach and Methodology address the objective to improve infrastructure in temple towns through settlement planning, environment upgradation, temple conservation and augmentation of infrastructure. These also address the needs for improvement of infrastructure for protection and enhancement of the intangible heritage by supporting activities and uses intrinsically associated with the living experience that are showcased not only in the daily rituals associated with the temple and carried out by the residents but also fairs and festivals marking auspicious dates of the religious calendar when the visitation of pilgrims is at its peak. In order to conserve and create an effectively managed, sustainable, safe and conducive environment for the visitor and

pilgrims, the value based approach to conservation planning and the four-tiered concept to heritage centric infrastructure planning described in Section 1.3 present a sensitive, methodical approach to address each area of intervention, at both macro and micro level.

#### Integrated Inclusive Development: Framework and Policy

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



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

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

## 1.6 Surveys

### Field Visit I

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

### Field Visit II

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

The project was carried out at three levels as:

*Temple level*

*Settlement level*

*Regional level*

The important stakeholders identified were:

*Residents*

*Pilgrims (floating population)*

*Devasthan Department*

*Local managing bodies*

Serial Number	Visit	Duration
1	Initial Visit	30.08.2015-02.09.2015
2	Survey , site studies and meetings with Devasthan Department	21.09.2015 – 30.09.2015
3	Community Consultation	16.10.2015 – 17.10.2015
4	Total Station Survey	05.11.2015 – 09.11.2015
5	Meetings with the local and district authorities for procurement of data and plans and proposals	
6	Data verification for planning by multi disciplinary	16.11.2015- 18.11.2015
7	Ground Truthing	16.02.16 – 21.02.16

### Community Consultations Held on Site

\*See Annexures for Detailed Recordings

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



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

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





# INTRODUCTION



## 2. Introduction to the Settlement

### 2.1. History and Development



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

The settlements of Garhbor and Sawentri lie within the erstwhile boundaries of Mewar – a region in southern Rajasthan that comprised primarily of areas that currently form the districts of Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara and Raj Samand, and some parts of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Founded in the early 6<sup>th</sup> Century C.E by the Gahlot dynasty, and succeeded in the 14<sup>th</sup> Century by the Sisodia

Rajputs – a subsidiary branch of the former Gahlots, the Kingdom of Mewar was in existence for longer than 1,400 years, until Udaipur State joined the Indian Union in 1949. The last King of Mewar was Maharana Bhagwat Singh, before princely privileges were aborted in 1971 by the Government of India. Descendants of the Sisodia Rajputs survive to this day albeit as titular heads of

the House of Mewar and custodians of Shree Eklingji, presiding deity of the Kingdom of Mewar. Thus as a dominant power in the politics of historic India, Mewar is endowed with a rich cultural legacy shaped by more than a thousand years of history and allied tales of courage, romance, chivalry and valor. While the natural terrain of Rajputana is remarkable enough with the diversity of rocky crags of the Aravallis, vast desert dunes, lush forests and serpentine rivers; it was further enriched culturally by the rulers of Mewar as they populated the landscape with architecture that are symbols of their simultaneous military might and deep spirituality.

### **Gahlot Dynasty (734 C.E – 1303 C.E)**

The creators of Mewar's ruling dynasty in Rajputana came originally from the Gahlot

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

Table 2: Historic Ruler of Mewar - Gahlot Dynasty

Ruler	Beginning of Reign	End of Reign	Capital
Grahaditya	566	586	Idur
Bhoja Gahlo	586	606	Idur
Mahendra I	606	626	Idur
Nagaditya	626	646	Nagda
Siladitya	646	661	Nagda
Aparajita	661	688	Nagda
Mahendra II	688	734	Nagda
Bappa Rawal	734	753	Chittor
Khuman I	753	773	Chittor
Matatt	773	793	Chittor
Bhartibhatt 1	793	813	Chittor
Singha Gahlot	813	828	Chittor
Khuman II	828	853	Chittor
Mahayuk	853	878	Chittor
Khuman III	878	942	Chittor
Bhartribhatt II	942	943	Chittor
Allat Singh	951	953	Chittor
Narwahana	971	973	Ahar
Shalivahana	973	977	Ahar
Shakti Kumar	977	993	Ahar

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

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

Once Mewar had been conquered during the reign of Ratan Singh the Sultan of Delhi Alauddin Khilji, Mal Deo - a vassal ruler was placed on the throne to govern Mewar, as well as his own domains in Jalore. In order to establish a relation of cooperation and larger acceptance from the locals, he married his daughter, Songari, to a member of a minor branch of the former ruling dynasty, Hamir. Hamir's grandfather was Laxman Singha, connected in patrilineal heredity to Rawal Ratan Singh as his eighth cousin twice

removed hailing from the village of Sisoda, near Nathdwara. Hamir was the only issue of Lakshman Singha's eldest son Ari Singha. However distant a scion, he still earned the respect of Mewar through his conquests and re-established an independent Mewar in 1326, 23 years after the decline of the Gahlots. The dynasty was named Sisodia from the village of Lakshman Singha and the rulers of this dynasty assumed the title of Maharana and ruled as the Diwan (custodian) of Shree Eklingji.



Table 2: Historic Ruler of Mewar - Sisodia Dynasty

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



### Maharana Pratap – The Hero of Kumbhalgarh



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

Further, the history of the settlement of Garhbor and Sawentri in Kumbhalgarh Tehsil, Rajsamand district is linked intrinsically with Maharana Pratap –Mewar's greatest hero, as he was born in Kumbhalgarh. Chittor having been surrendered to the Mughals in 1567 under the reign of Maharana Pratap's father, Maharana Uday Singh II, Kumbhalgarh was

the capital of Mewar from where Maharana Pratap strategized his guerrilla warfare. Using the knowledge of the unforgiving terrains of the Aravallis, it was from Kumbhalgarh that Maharana Pratap organized the Battle of Haldighati against Mughal Emperor Akbar – a battle comparable to that of Thermopyle between Greeks and Persians.





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

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

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

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

kingdom of Mewar still swore by their Maharana. This came in the way of Akbar realizing his ambition of being the Jahanpanah of Hindustan. He sent several emissaries to Mewar to get Rana Pratap to agree to sign a treaty but the latter was only willing to sign a treaty where the sovereignty of Mewar would be intact. In the course of the year 1573, Akbar sent six diplomatic missions to Mewar to get Rana Pratap to agree to the former's suzerainty but Rana Pratap turned down each one of them. The last of these missions was headed by Raja Man Singh – brother-in-law to Akbar himself. But this too proved futile. Maharana Pratap, angered that a fellow Rajput could form an alliance with someone who had forced the submission of all Rajputs refused to dine with Raja Man Singh.

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

In preparation for the inevitable war with the Mughals, Maharana Pratap altered his administration. He moved his capital to the impregnable fortification of Kumbhalgarh, where he was born. Its strategic location at

the top of a hill, surrounded by jungles and fortified by a battlement wall second in the world only to the Great Wall of China in length assisted him in safeguarding his people. He

commanded his subjects to leave for the Aravalli Mountains and leave behind nothing for the approaching enemy - the war would be fought in mountainous terrain which the Mewar army was used to but which was

foreign to Mughals. As a testimony of their unquestioned loyalty and faith in their king, his subjects obeyed him and left for the mountains. The army of Mewar, supported by the native Bhil tribes of the Aravallis, began to raid Mughal trade caravans on their way from Delhi to Surat. Simultaneously, a dedicated section of his army guarded the all-important Haldighati Pass – the only way to get into Udaipur from the North, ensuring the safety of the city.



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



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

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

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

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

Prithviraj was the younger brother of Rai Singh, the ruler of Bikaner – a state established by the Rathores of Marwar. He himself was a victim of the policies that Akbar undertook to gain control of Rajputana as he had been compelled to serve Akbar upon his kingdom's submission to the Mughals. An award-winning poet, a gallant warrior and an ardent admirer Maharana

Pratap Singh's bravado, Prithviraj was greatly grieved by Maharana Pratap's letter. He told Akbar that the note was forged by an enemy in a ploy to disparage Maharana Pratap. Requesting and obtaining Akbar's permission to send a letter to Pratap, allegedly to ascertain the fact of his submission, but really with a view to prevent it. His letter contained a couplet that has since then been immortalized as gems of patriotism. It said,

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

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

Reproached, Maharana Pratap replied to him as:

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

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

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

After 1587, Akbar relinquished his obsessive pursuit of Maharana Pratap and took his battles into Punjab and India's Northwest Frontier. Thus for the last ten years of his life,



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

### Legacy

Spirituality has always been at the very core of Mewar. In fact, the name Mewar itself is derivative of Medhpaat – a name originating

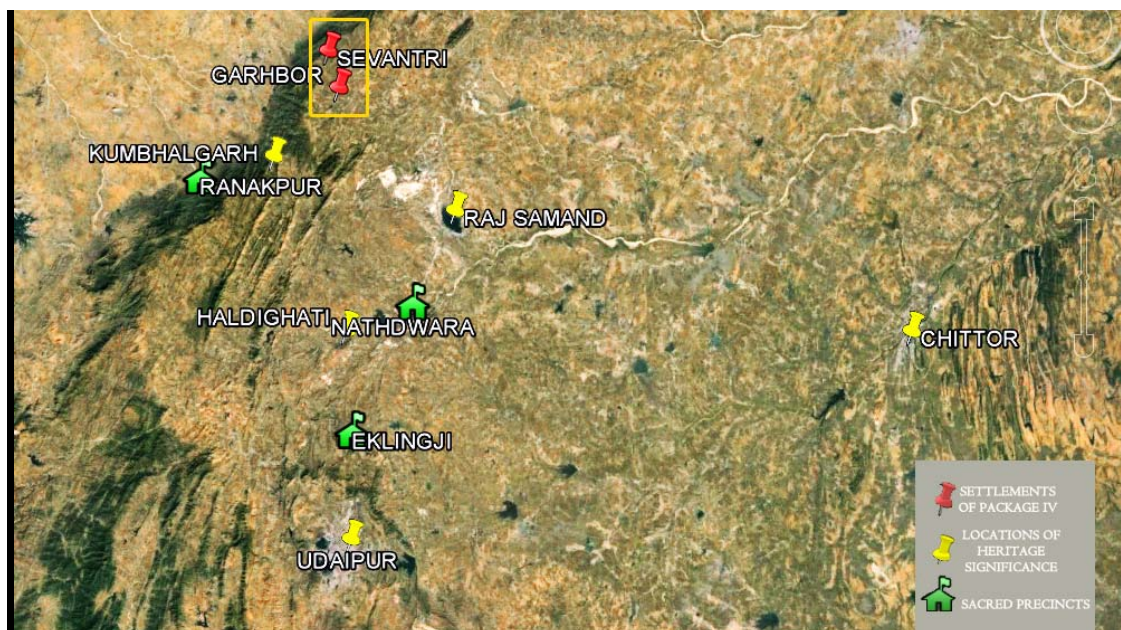
from Medhpateshwar (Lord of Medhpaat) as Eklingnath Ji (embodiment of Lord Shiva) is also known as. Thus, when Architecture flourished in Mewar under both the Gahlot and Sisodia dynasties and colossal forts were raised in military defense; lavish palaces and havelis were fashioned to support the luxurious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

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



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



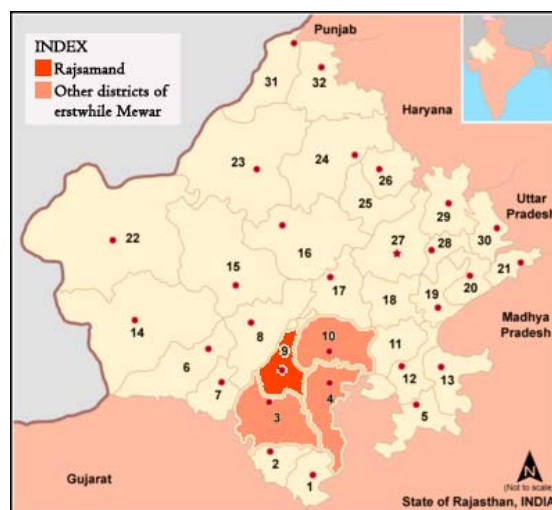


Map 2: Sawantri and Garhbor in the larger cultural landscape of Mewar with locations of historical significance; Source: Project Team

## 2.2. Physiography

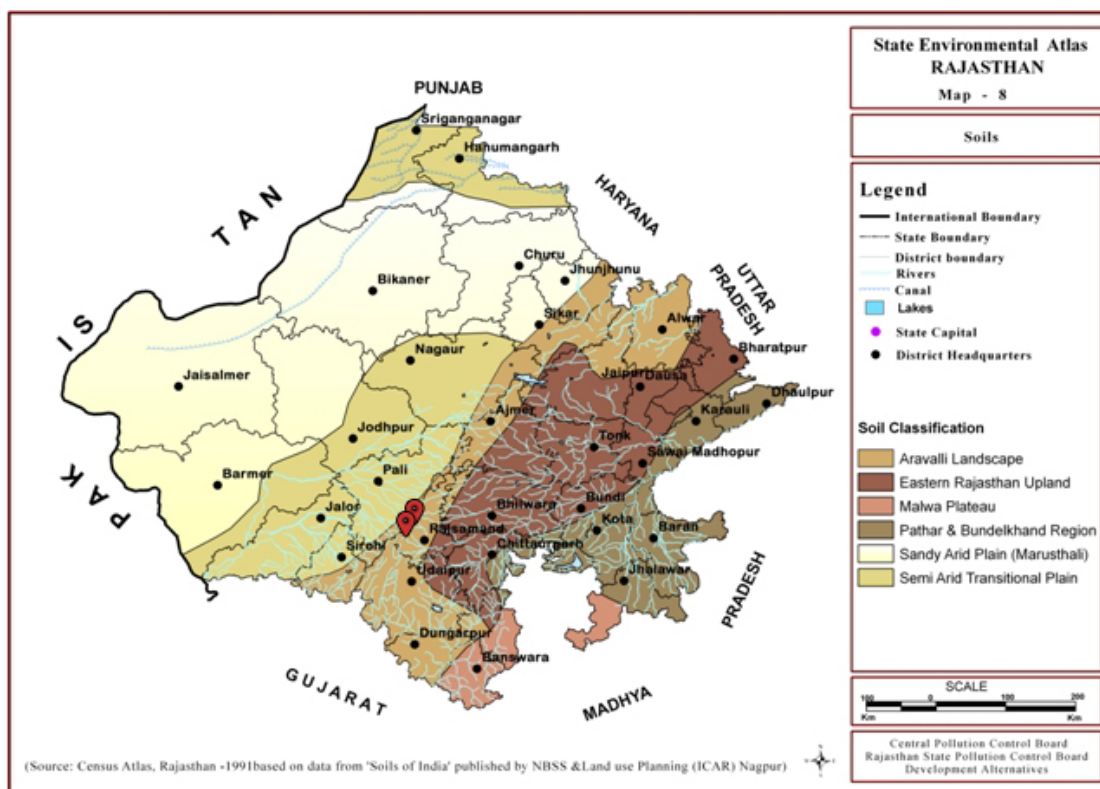
The erstwhile kingdom of Mewar lay between the Aravalli Range to the North-West, Ajmer to the North, Gujarat and Vagad of Rajasthan to the South, Malwa Plateau to the South-east and Hadoti to the East. Of the four current districts of Rajasthan state that combined formed the state of Malwa, Rajsamand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

Rajsamand is situated 67 Kms North of Udaipur, and 352 Kms South of the state capital Jaipur, on National Highway 8. Rajsamand is located between latitudes 24 degrees 46 minutes to 26 degrees 1 minute North and Longitudes 73 degrees 28 minutes to 74 degrees 18 minutes East. The district of Rajsamand has an area of 4,768 km<sup>2</sup>, which is 1.33 percent of the state of Rajasthan. It is located at a height of 532.50 metres above sea level. The Aravalli Range forms the



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

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



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

### Sawentri

**Co-ordinates:** 25 18' 27.62" N 73 40' 32.87"

#### Distances:

<b>Rajsamand</b>	40 kilometers
<b>Jaipur</b>	347 kilometers
<b>Udaipur</b>	115 kilometers

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

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

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

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



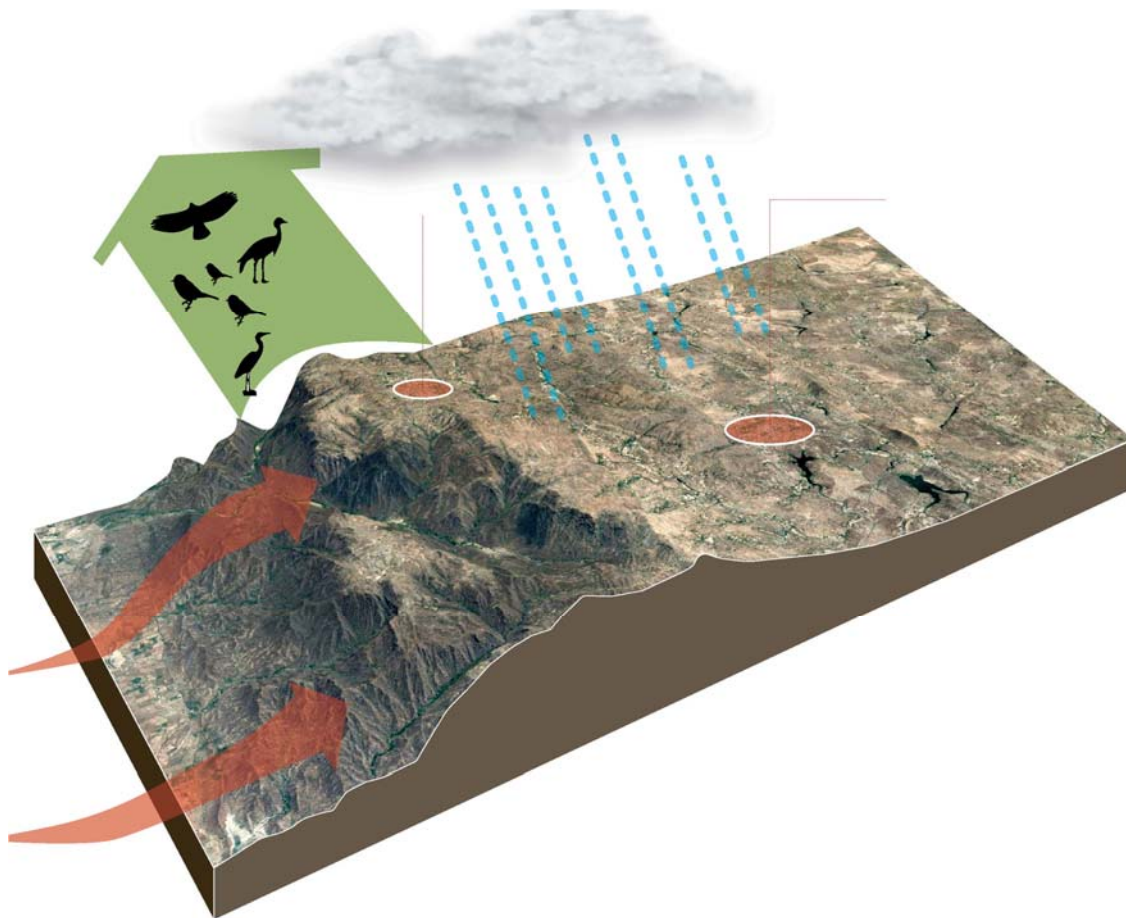
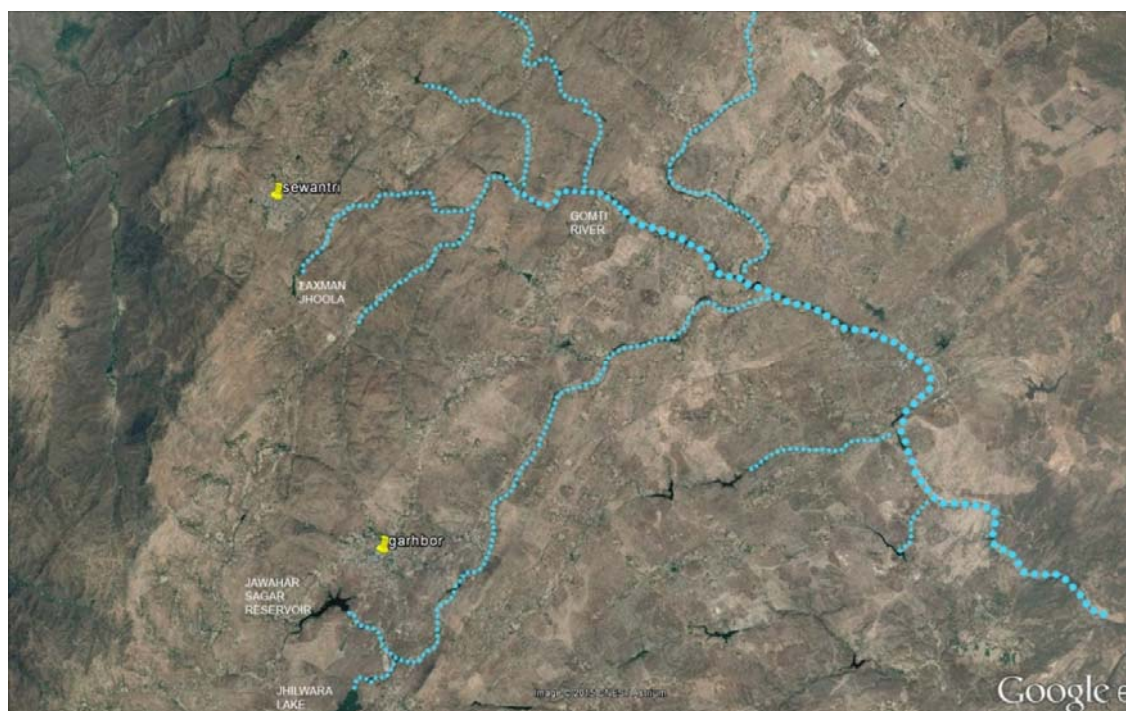
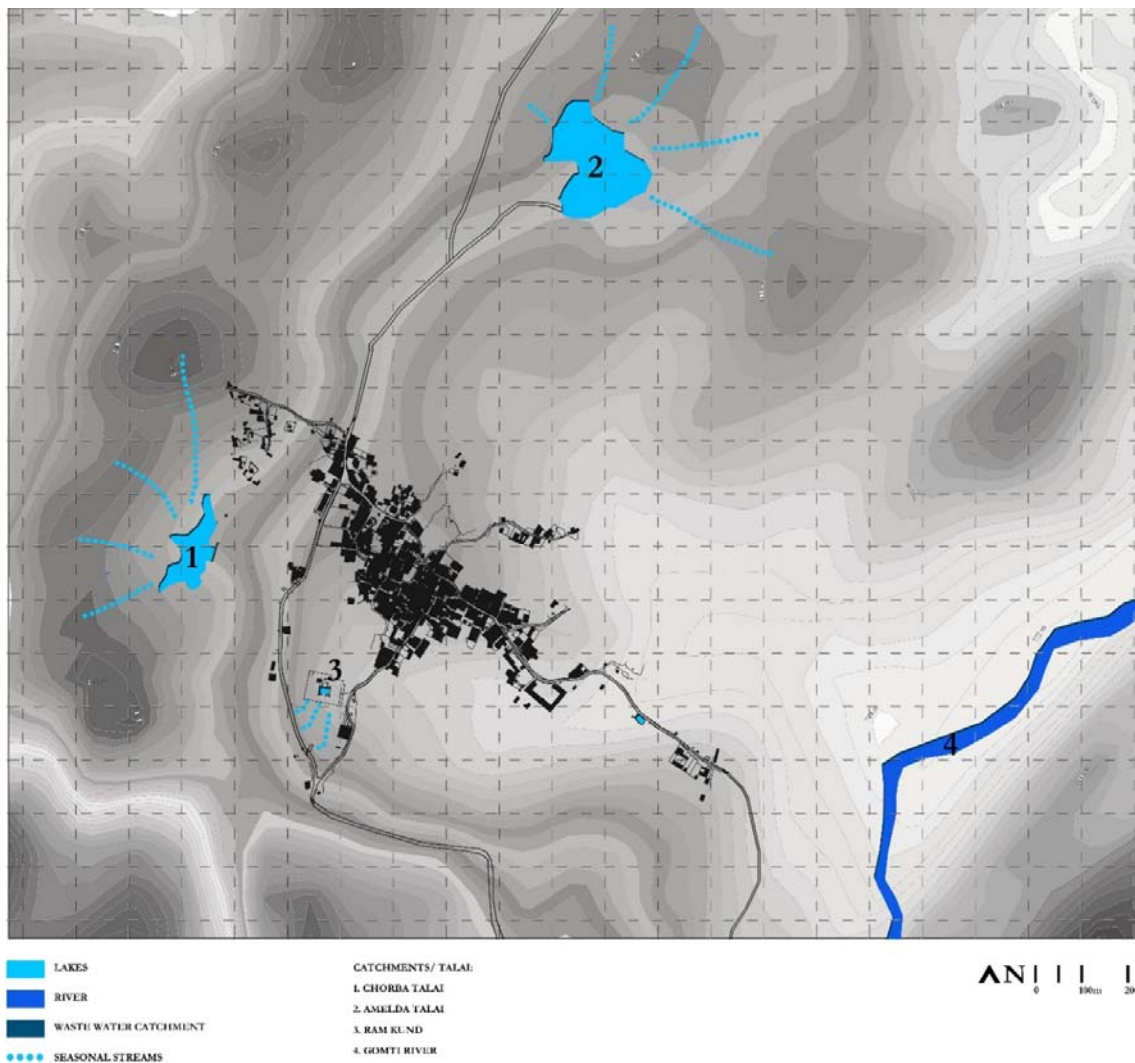


Image 5: Physiography, Climate and Biodiversity of the Region; Source: Project Team



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



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



Photo 6: Ram Darbar, Laxman Jhula, source of origin for Gomti River near Sawentri; Source: Google Maps



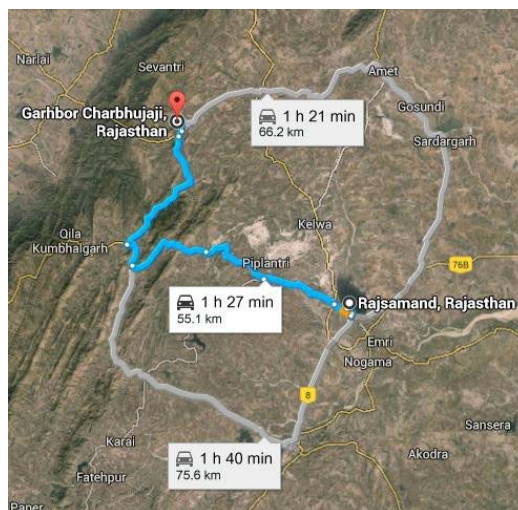
## 2.3. Climate

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

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

The summer season is the driest part of the year. Winds are generally light with some strengthening in the latter half of summer and south-west monsoon season. In the period from May to September winds blow from directions between South and West. In the post monsoon season the winds are predominantly from direction between North-West and North-East.<sup>1</sup>

The mean annual rainfall received is 673 mm. The relative humidity is gradually low except



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

during South-West monsoon season. The highest relative humidity (81%) is recorded in the month of April.

## 2.4. Forest and Biodiversity

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

The biodiversity of the region includes 309 species of plants. Amongst the faunal species, there are 17 species of fish, seven species of amphibians, 19 species of reptiles, 126 birds and 22 species of mammals. The animal species at this location include the wolf, leopard, sloth bear, hyena, jackal, jungle cat, sambhar, nilgai, chausingha, chinkara and hare. The bird species found here include the grey

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

Table 3: Analysis of percentage ground covers; Source: Vegetation Types of Rajsamand District, Rajasthan using Remote Sensing Technique; Source: Project Team

jungle fowl, dove, parakeet, peacock, golden oriole, grey pigeon, bulbul and white breasted kingfisher.

<sup>11</sup> District At A Glance – Rajsamand District, Rajasthan; Page 59

## Types of Vegetation<sup>2</sup>

The tree species found here include shisham, kala siras, desi babool, khair, amla, baans, havan, kikar/jungle jalebi.

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

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

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

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

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

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

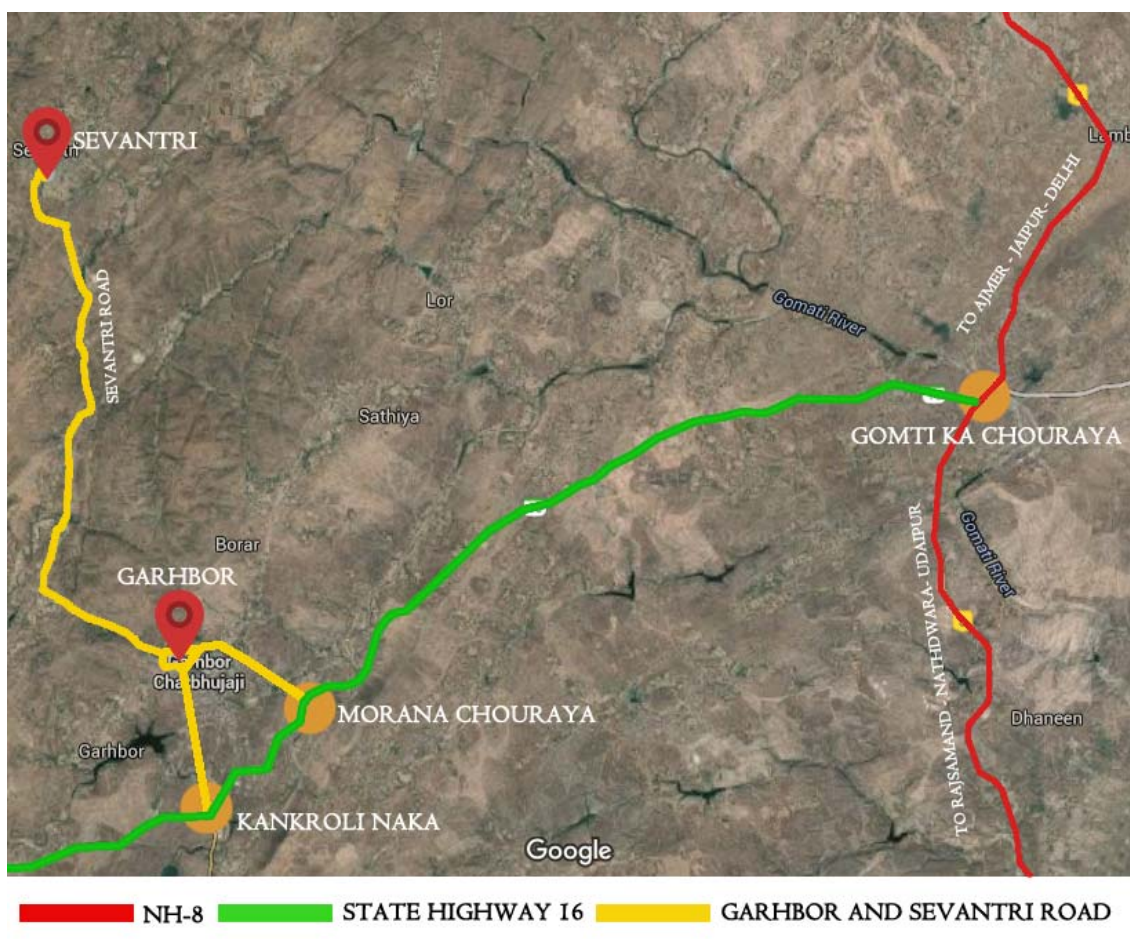
**Barren Land:** These are lands without vegetative cover and mostly sandy in nature owing to the proximal location of the Marusthali to the West. The barren land area is 456.30 km<sup>2</sup> and covers 11.82% of geographical area reveals the disturbance in district.

<sup>22</sup> Reddy, Krishna and Kiran, Mapping the Vegetation Types of Rajsamand District, Rajasthan using Remote Sensing Technique, National Seminar on Land Use Planning for Biodiversity Conservation, National Seminar on Land Use Planning for Biodiversity Conservation, 6th & 7th Aug. 2009. Kerala State Land Use Board., 2009

## 2.5. Regional Setting and Connectivity

Rajsamand district, carved out from erstwhile Udaipur district, was constituted on 10th April, 1991, and named after the famous lake "Rajsamand" built by Maharana Raj Singh. The town of Rajsamand is the district headquarters. Some other major towns of the district are Kankroli, Rajnagar, Charbhuj, Nathdwara, Bhim, Railmagra, Kelwara, Amet and Deogarh. Rajsamand has a rich spiritual and cultural history owing to the presence of numerous temples in its precinct and its

association with Maharana Pratap, the battle of Haldighati. Places of significant tourist and pilgrim interest include Kumbhalgarh - the birth place of Maharana Pratap; Haldighati – the battle field; Nathdwara – home to Shrinathji, the chief deity of the Vaishnav Sect of Hinduism; Temple of Eklingji, presiding deity of the Royal House of Mewar; Charbhuj Temple at Garhbor, Roopnarayan Temple at Sawentri, and many Shiva temples besides.



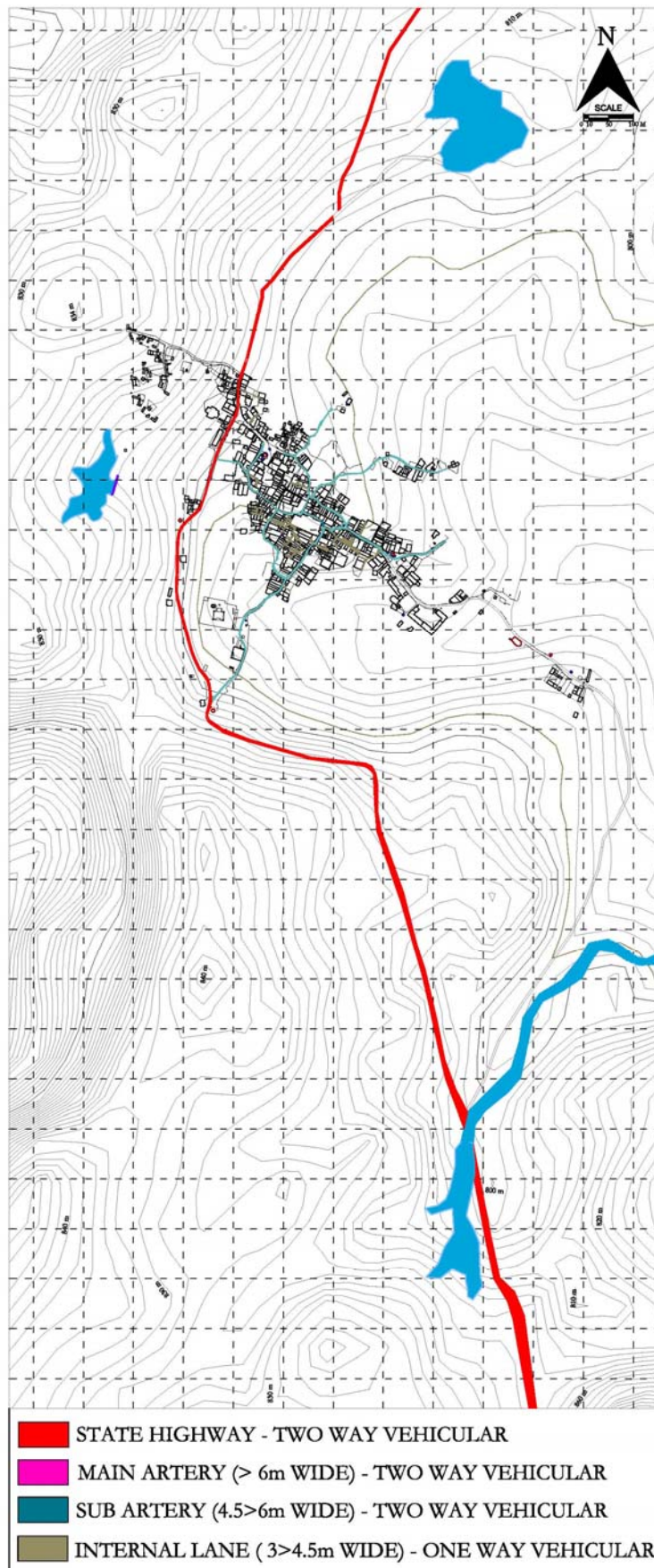
Map 8: Road networks connecting Garhbor and Sawentri; Source: Project Team

### Sawentri

This settlement of Sawentri is situated at the foot of the Aravalli Range. It is 42 km from the district headquarters Rajsamand and 8 km from Charbhujaji Temple, Garhbor. Desuri in the Pali district is a nearby village, through

which it is connected to the Marwar. The settlement owes its significance to the presence of the revered Roopnarayan Temple.





Map 9: Road Hierarchy Map,  
Sawentri

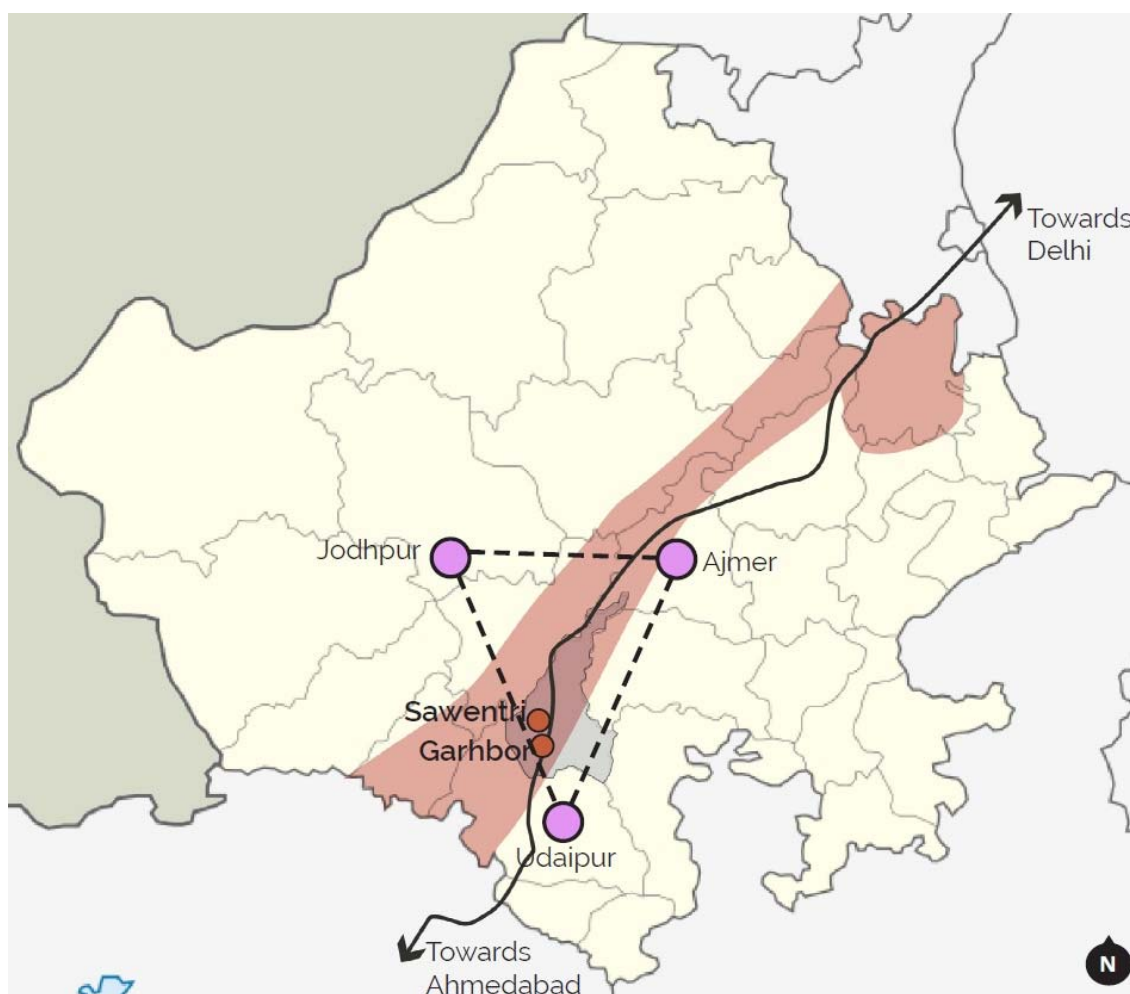
## 2.6. Transport and Mobility

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

The connection to Sawentri from NH-8 is through Charbhujaji. The route through Charbhujaji passes on narrow village streets whose geometry and width are not suited for the movement of large vehicles. The connection from the highway to the villages

is weak, improving the connectivity to the highway will improve the mobility in the region.

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



Map 10: Connectivity Map; Source: Project Team

## 2.7. Demography

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

The Sawentri village has population of 1757 of which 810 are males while 947 are females as per Population Census 2011. In Sawentri village population of children with age 0-6 is 256 which makes up 14.57 % of total

population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Sawentri village is 1169 which is higher than Rajasthan state average of 928. Child Sex Ratio for the Sawentri as per census is 869, lower than Rajasthan average of 888. Sawentri village has marginally higher rate compared to Rajasthan. In 2011, literacy rate of Sawentri village was 64.69 % compared to 67.06 % of Rajasthan. In Sawentri Male literacy stands at 80.98 % while female literacy rate was 51.45 %. As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act, Sawentri village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of village

Table 4: Demography of Sawentri; Source: Census 2011

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total No. of Households</b>	<b>385</b>		
<b>Population</b>	1,757	810	947
<b>Child (0-6)</b>	256	137	119
<b>Schedule Caste</b>	134	70	64
<b>Schedule Tribe</b>	259	131	128
<b>Literacy</b>	64.69 %	80.98 %	51.45 %
<b>Total Workers</b>	697	404	293
<b>Main Worker</b>	507	0	0
<b>Marginal Worker</b>	190	57	133

Table 5: Growth Rate of Sawentri; Source: Project Team

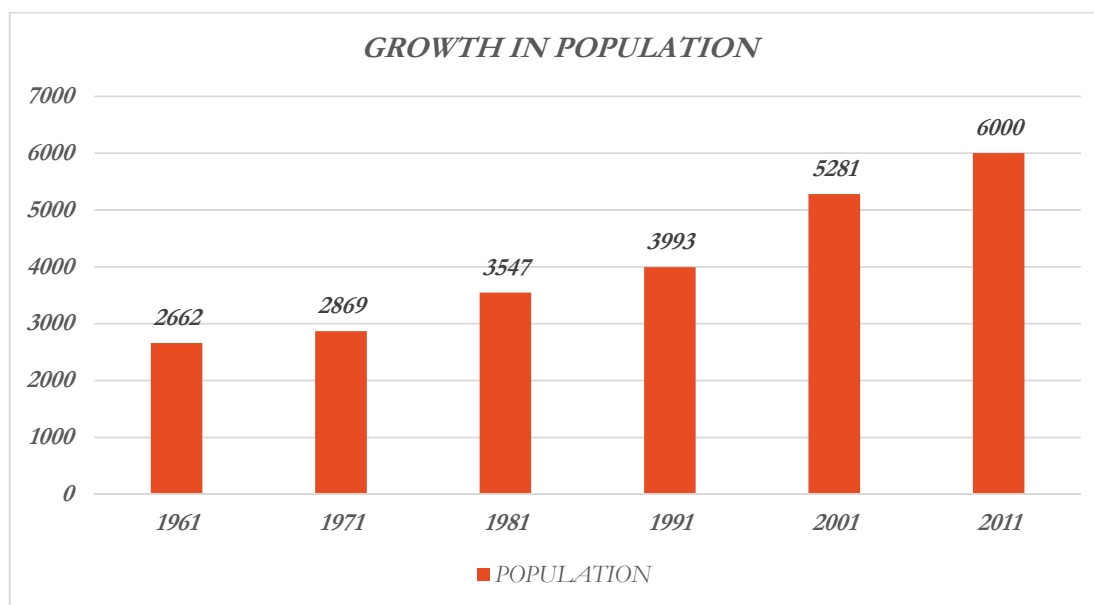


Table 6: Demographic Chart of Rajsamand District; Source: Census 2011

Population		Absolute			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	1156597	972777	183820	100.00	84.11	15.89
	Males	581339	486960	94379	100.00	83.77	16.23
	Females	575258	485817	89441	100.00	84.45	15.55
Decadal Change 2001-2011		Absolute			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	169573	114476	55097	17.18	13.34	42.80
	Males	87880	60330	27550	17.81	14.14	41.22

	<b>Females</b>	8169 3	54146	2754 7	16.55	12.54	44.51
<b>Child Population in the age group 0-6</b>		<b>Absolute</b>			<b>Percentage to total population</b>		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
	<b>Persons</b>	1760 41	153108	2293 3	15.22	15.74	12.48
	<b>Males</b>	9252 7	80392	1213 5	15.92	16.51	12.86
	<b>Females</b>	8351 4	72716	1079 8	14.52	14.97	12.07
<b>Literates</b>		<b>Absolute</b>			<b>Percentage</b>		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
	<b>Persons</b>	6191 39	487405	1317 34	63.14	59.46	81.88
	<b>Males</b>	3833 34	308438	7489 6	78.42	75.86	91.07
	<b>Females</b>	2358 05	178967	5683 8	47.95	43.32	72.27
<b>Scheduled Caste Population</b>		<b>Absolute</b>			<b>Percentage to total population</b>		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
	<b>Persons</b>	1481 68	121784	2638 4	12.81	12.52	14.35

	<b>Males</b>	7473 8	61388	1335 0	12.86	12.61	14.15
	<b>Females</b>	7343 0	60396	1303 4	12.76	12.43	14.57
<b>Scheduled Tribe Population</b>		<b>Absolute</b>			<b>Percentage to total population</b>		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
	<b>Persons</b>	1608 09	149991	1081 8	13.90	15.42	5.89
	<b>Males</b>	8117 3	75628	5545	13.96	15.53	5.88
	<b>Females</b>	7963 6	74363	5273	13.84	15.31	5.90
<b>Total Workers</b>		<b>Absolute</b>			<b>Work Participation Rate</b>		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
	<b>Persons</b>	5508 31	485947	6488 4	47.63	49.95	35.30
	<b>Males</b>	3195 34	269456	5007 8	54.97	55.33	53.06
	<b>Females</b>	2312 97	216491	1480 6	40.21	44.56	16.55
<b>Main Workers</b>		<b>Absolute</b>			<b>Percentage to total workers</b>		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>

	<b>Persons</b>	3625 84	307258	5532 6	65.82	63.23	85.27
	<b>Males</b>	2579 30	211611	4631 9	80.72	78.53	92.49
	<b>Females</b>	1046 54	95647	9007	45.25	44.18	60.83
<b>Marginal Workers</b>		<b>Absolute</b>			<b>Percentage to total workers</b>		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
	<b>Persons</b>	1882 47	178689	9558	34.18	36.77	14.73
	<b>Males</b>	6160 4	57845	3759	19.28	21.47	7.51
	<b>Females</b>	1266 43	120844	5799	54.75	55.82	39.17
<b>Marginal Workers ( 3 -6 months )</b>		<b>Absolute</b>			<b>Percentage to total marginal workers</b>		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
	<b>Persons</b>	1522 89	144081	8208	80.90	80.63	85.88
	<b>Males</b>	5081 4	47577	3237	82.48	82.25	86.11
	<b>Females</b>	1014 75	96504	4971	80.13	79.86	85.72



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

	<b>Females</b>	6665 3	64272	2381	28.82	29.69	16.08
<b>Total Household Industry Workers</b>		<b>Absolute</b>		<b>Percentage to total workers</b>			
		<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>U r b a n</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>U r b a n</b>
	<b>Persons</b>	1 3 5 0 5	10801	2 7 0 4	2.45	2.22	4. 1 7
	<b>Males</b>	7 7 5 3	5838	1 9 1 5	2.43	2.17	3. 8 2
	<b>Females</b>		5752	4963	789	2 · 4 9	2.29 5.33
<b>Total Other Workers</b>		<b>Absolute</b>			<b>Percentage to total workers</b>		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urb an</b>	<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>Rur al</b>	<b>Urb an</b>
	<b>Persons</b>	223157	169703	5345 4	4 0 · 5 1	34.9 2	82.3 8
	<b>Males</b>	167094	122851	4424 3	5 2 ·	45.5 9	88.3 5

					29		
	<b>Females</b>	56063	46852	9211	24.24	21.64	62.21
<b>Source:- Census of India – 2011</b>							

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

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

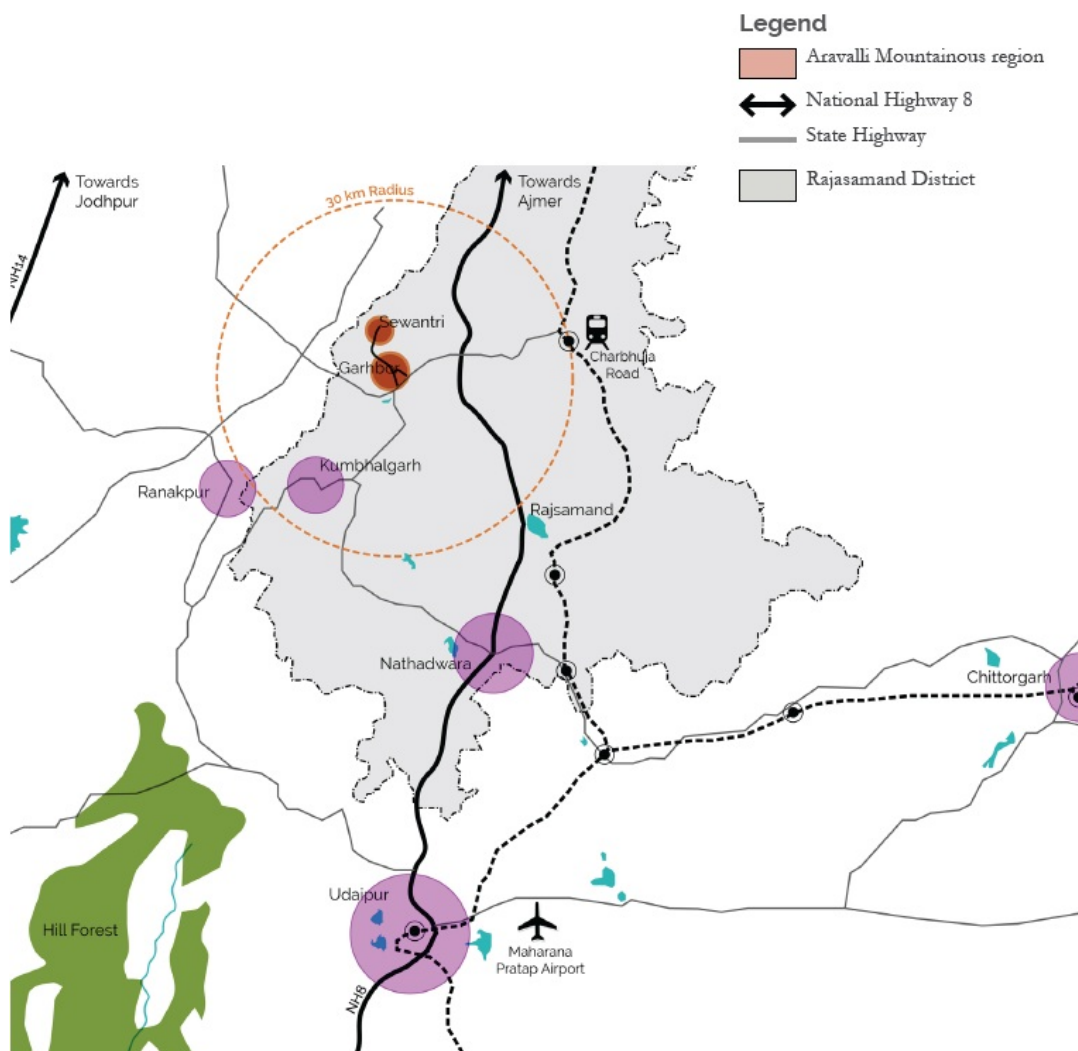
## 2.8. Economy

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

Several of Rajasthan's major tourist and pilgrim destinations including Udaipur (100 km), Nathadwara (58 km), Jodhpur (161 km) and Kumbhalgarh Fort (30 km) are located

within 3 hour driving distance from the villages.

The temples in the villages have high religious and cultural significance. They attract a large number of visitors on auspicious occasions. As the villages have historic, religiously and culturally significant sites and are located close to major tourist attractors of Udaipur, Jodhpur, Nathadwara and Kumbhalgarh. These strategically located villages can take advantage of this and become destinations on the tourist route.



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

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

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

## 2.9. Pilgrim Footfall

There is no official record of the exact tourist influx at Sawentri. Unofficial records state that the one day event of Jal Jhoolni Mela witnesses an influx of thirty to forty thousand pilgrims, Phag Mahotsav

celebration draws fifty thousand pilgrims over fifteen days and the Gyara Kosi Yatra is attended by nearly two hundred households of the Gayatri Samaj that is between one and two thousand individuals.





DOCUMENTATION  
SETTLEMENT LEVEL





### 3. Sawentri Village: Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage

#### 3.1. Regional History (from community consultation)

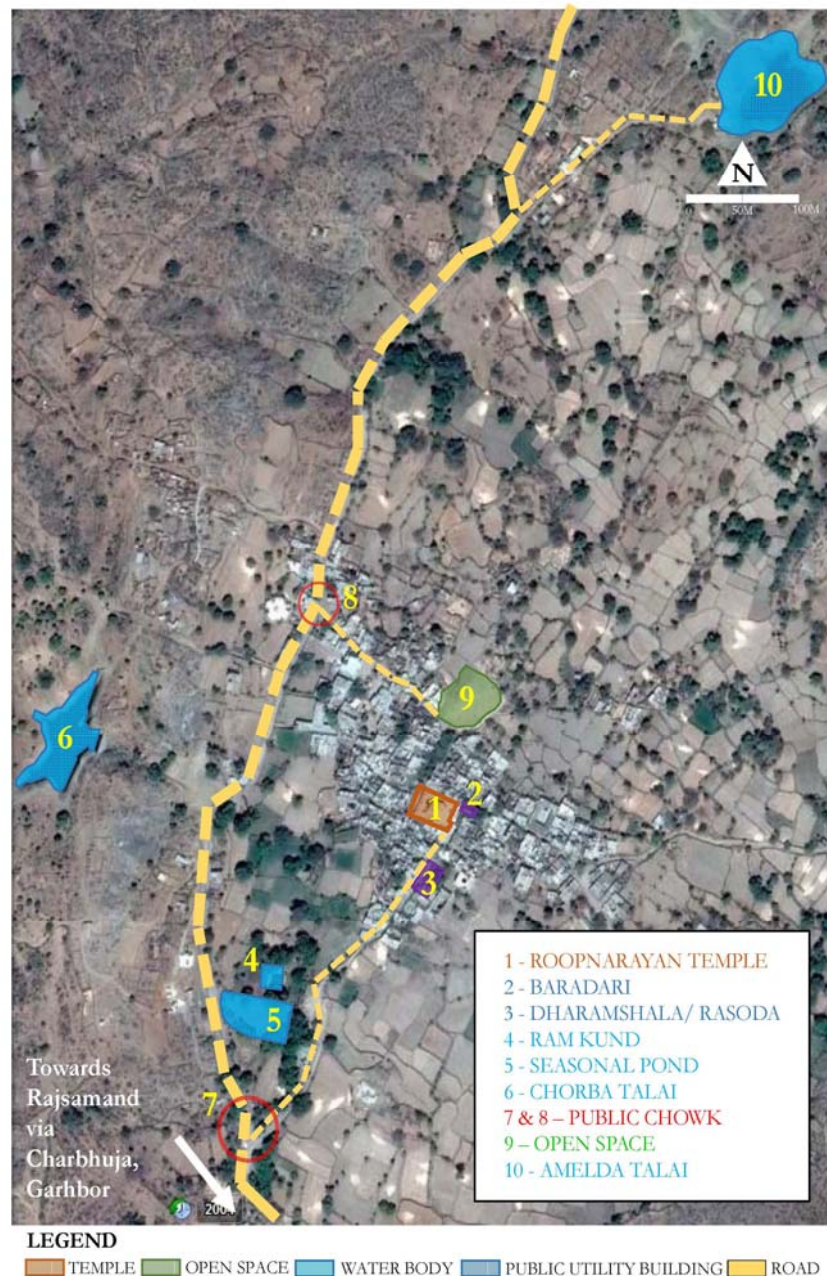
Though the settlement of Sawentri is located within the larger cultural landscape of Mewar and privy to its many tales of courage and valour, being diminutive in scale, very little historically established facts are available through textual sources. Thus, the only source of information for one trying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

facts, when on some occasions they could be checked against established chronological facts, by correlating names of the legends' heroes with contemporary rulers -- that the team deployed on site gathered over multiple community consultation (See Annexures for details). Memorial structure, inscriptions, revenue streams and the hereditary tradition of Osra (system of service to the temple) were also used as tools to reassemble the past. (See Annexure Chapter 1 for details).



Photo 7: Regional History being Narrated by Locals of Sawentri through during Community Consultation Sessions; Source: Project Team

### 3.1.1. Legends about the origin of the Temple



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

According to legends, the foundation of temple is attributed to the Pandavas who are said to have established and worshipped this manifestation of Vishnu at Sawentri as the God Roopchaturbhuj. At present, the majority population of the predominantly Brahmin settlement of Sawentri trace their lineage back to Nangrajji – one of the

Temple's most prominent priests and servitors. According to hearsay, Nangraj Ji hailed originally from Bali Gaon – a village located 20 kilometers away from Jodhpur. Though he was married earlier in Jodhpur and had issues, he was re-married to the daughter of the then high priest of Sawentri,



with whom he had two sons – Devaji and Ramaji, forefathers of the 2 clans most prominent in present day Sawentri, the Ramdawats and the Devawats. Both Devaji and Ramaji had 4 sons each, leading to 8 main haans (branches) of Nangrajji. The remaining 2 haans of the 10 current haans are sons from his first wife, with whom he was re-united long after his 2<sup>nd</sup> marriage.

This change in nomenclature, from Roopchaturbhuj to Roopnarayan occurred later, during the reign of Maharana of Mewar Uday Singh, between his coronation in 1540 C.E. and death on 1572 C.E, when the temple priest was Devaji Maharana Uday Singh, and father of Maharana Pratap, had spent much of his life in Kumbhalgarh and being a devout follower of Roopchaturbhuj ji, used to frequently make the pilgrimage to seek the deity's blessings. Once, the Mahrana arrived late, after the temple priest Shree Dev Pandaji, son of Nangrajji, had already performed the last aarti, put the Lord to sleep, closed the temple gates and removed the day's garland from around the deity's neck. He was carrying the garland out upon his head, when he saw the Maharana approach. He turned back, but as he did not have a fresh garland to greet the Maharana with, he came back placed the used garland itself on the Maharana. The Maharana however saw through this, and upon realizing that he had been greeted with a cast-off garland was gravely offended and perceived this gesture as an insult. He also noticed that along with the garland, a single strand of the priest's white hair had also been transferred. Mockingly, he asked the priest whether Roopchaturbhujji was starting to grow old, as his hair was turning white. Realizing that the King had not seen through the deception the priest was afraid; and in his confusion conceded. The Maharana departed, promising to return for darshan the next morning. In fear that his deception would not be proved beyond contention and not



Image 6: Maharana Uday Singh II of Mewar;  
Source: [www.eternalmewarblog.com](http://www.eternalmewarblog.com)

forgiven, the priest began to meditate and pray at the deity's feet. He entreated the Lord that even though he considered himself lacking in faith and unworthy of pity, he be saved by Roopchaturbhujji's grace, as ultimately, he, like every man, was the Lord's own. The deity acquiesced and next morning Shree Dev Pandaji saw to his astonishment that the idol's head was covered in white hair. He was moved by this miracle to the state of *samadhi*, and tears ran from his eyes in devotion and gratitude. Relinquished of fear, he thanked the Lord for bestowing his mercy on him – a humble servant, who in his own opinion had not upheld in his rightful duties.

At this juncture, the Maharana reached the temple and took the priest's tears to be those of fear and regret as his falsehood from the previous night would soon be revealed. But when he beheld the Lord, true to the Dev Pandaji's testament, the idol's head was covered in white hair. Assuming that the priest had falsely placed white hair on the

deity, the Maharana went forth and tugged at a strand of hair envisaging it to dislodge. But the hair was, in reality, that of the deity, and as the Maharana had hurt the idol and a jet of blood spurted and hit the Maharana who then fell unconscious. Upon regaining his consciousness, he was overcome by remorse and begged forgiveness from

### 3.1.2. Connections with the Royal House of Mewar

Of the kings of Mewar associated with the settlement at Sawentri, the most prominent are Rana Sanga, Maharana Uday Singh and Maharana Pratap, during whose reign the present tehsil of Kumbhalgarh formed the main arena where the fight for capital city Chittor was played and Roopnarayan Temple played its part. Maharana Hamir, Meera Bai and Chand Bai are also associated with the temple, however, without historical evidence.

#### **Sangram Singha (12 April, 1484 – 17 March, 1527)**

Rana Sangramsingha (better known as Rana Sanga), father of Uday Singh, was coronated in 1565 C.E. Sangha's father, Rana Raimal, had 13 sons and 2 daughters. Both sisters were married to the same person – the King of Sirohi. Of the 13 brothers, Prithviraj was first in line for the crown, Jaimal was second and Sanga, third. All three were equally accomplished and hence in close competition for the throne. Once, in 1561 C.E., all three brothers began to discuss whom the crown should pass on to after the death of Rana Raimal. In order to resolve this matter, they took their horoscopes to an astrologer and asked him to calculate their planetary positions and find out who amongst the three princes was destined to be king. The astrologer told them that while Prithviraj and Jaimal had planets in auspicious positions, the throne of Mewar was fated for Sanga. This prophecy was not in aligned to the

Roopchaturbhji. In response, it was prophesied, that in order to amend this behavior, no Maharana of Mewar should ever return to this temple after their coronation – a tradition that is followed to this day. After this incident Roopchaturbhuj Temple came to be known as Roopnarayan Temple.



Image 7: Rana Sanga of Mewar; Source: [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)

existing tradition of the crown passing on from father to the eldest son. Thus, angered, Prithviraj attacked Sanga with his sword and blinded him with the impression that this would prevent any possibility of Sanga being King, as according to tradition, the King could not be physically disabled in any way. At this juncture Sanga's paternal uncle Surajmal came to his rescue and nursed him back to health in his home. He also explained to the three brothers that astrologers could not be trusted these serious matters, and told them that in order to ascertain the truth, they should go to the Charni Devi who lived near the Eklingji Temple. All three brothers, accompanied by uncle Surajmal, then went forth to the village. But by the time they reached, the sun had set and the Devi told them to return in the following morning. In the morning, she set out both floor-cushions and a throne for the princes and initiated her prayers.

When the princes and their uncle arrived, her prayers were still not over and in order to wait for her to conclude her rituals, all four took seat. Sanga sat on the cushion with Surajmal next to him, while Prithviraj and Jaimal shared the throne. When the Devi's rituals were over and she turned to them and all four stood up and greeted her. As they told her that they had come to her to ask for help regarding a problem, Devi said that she was already aware of their problem, and also that it had already been resolved. She told them that the cushion on the floor had been intended for the Maharana of Mewar and as Sanga had chosen to sit there, the throne of Mewar would be his. As Surajmal shared his cushion he would be privy to a position of power at court. Prithviraj and Jaimal on the other hand, she predicted, would be murdered. Once again swords were drawn as Prithviraj and Jaimal attacked Sanga and Surajmal. Soon Prithviraj and Surajmal fell unconscious, but Sanga, though seriously injured left the battle scene on horseback and reached the village of Sawentri after a day's ride. At this time, Veer Vida Rathore of Jodhpur as staying in the village of Sawentri as he had come for a pilgrimage to the temple with his family. When he saw Sanga arrive injured, he helped him off his horse and

attended to his wounds. In the meantime, Jaimal, still alive and under the impression that Surajmal and Prithviraj were both dead, decided to follow and kill Sanga – the last obstacle on his way to the throne. He traced Sanga's location to the village of Sawentri and told Veer Vida Rathore, under whose protection Sanga was recovering, to hand Sanga over. But Veer Vida Rathore was a loyal subject and he declined. He set Sanga off to the comparative safety of Marwar on his own steed, and faced Jaimal in battle, within the precinct of the temple, at the end of which he was killed. His widowed wives performed the Sati at the same place, and this fact is testified by stone engravings within the Roopnarayan Temple that can be seen even today. In 1562, a memorial was made to commemorate Veer Vida Rathore. Sanga did not forget the incident of Sawentri where Veer Vida Rathore had saved his life. He traced Vida's identity and gifted his family the 2 thikanas of Agri and Kehelwa in gratitude. Veer Vida Rathore's family members still live in the village, and represent the settlements as prominent politicians. Even today they consider Roopnarayanji to be their family presiding deity and visit regularly for blessings.



Image 8: Sanga finds Shelter with Veer Vida Rathore as his Brothers Attack; Source: [www.boichitro.org](http://www.boichitro.org)



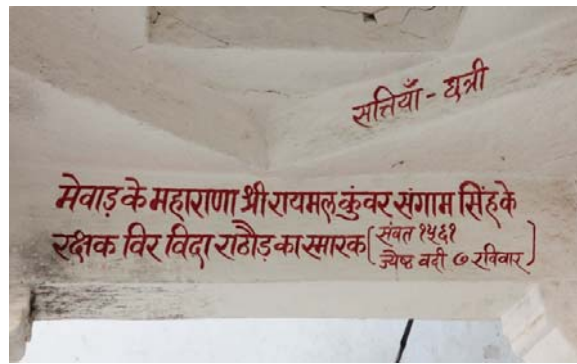


Photo 8: Inscriptions supporting the Incident of Veer Vida Rathore and Sanga at Sati Chhatriyan, Roopnarayan Temple; Source: Project Team

After this incident Sanga, understanding that his life was in grave peril began to roam the country sides dressed as a commoner, spending nights as guests in the homes of Devasi and Rabari villagers. After some time had passed, he went on to a village called Shrinagar, near Ajmer, and joined the gangs of robber Sardar Karam Chand Kunwar. Sardar Karam Chand Kunwar's ring comprised of 2,000 - 3,000 followers among which Sanga was able to find anonymity, however shortly. On one particular morning in the forest, as the gang members rose from sleep because of the sunshine, they saw a poisonous snake next to Sangha. But the snake was holding its hood up near Sanga's face, to prevent the sunshine from disturbing him from his repose. The members called their chief to see this strange occurrence, and even he was astonished. They finally chased the snake away, woke Sanga, and asked him to reveal his true identity, as they were sure after this incident that he was no ordinary man but surely a king or prince hiding among them for some hidden reason. Sanga admitted the truth and revealed that he is the son to the Rana of Mewar. On hearing this, the gang decided to come to his aid and assist him to acquire the throne. Sardar Karam Chand Kunwar wrote to King Raimal, informing him that his son was safe under his protection. Overjoyed, Raimal invited them back to Chittor and employed all members of

the gang in the royal army and gave the throne to Sanga.

Meanwhile, as Prithviraj and Jaimal's wounds healed, they were sent messages from the capital at Chittor from their father, Raimal. As they had shown the audacity to fight for the throne while their father was still living, Raimal cautioned them to never return to Chittor again. Henceforth, they both lived in Kumbhalgarh with their paternal aunt Chand Bai.

### Chand Bai

The history of Chand Bai, sister of Raimal and paternal aunt of Rana Sangha, is also associated with the village. Chand Bai was married early in life and sent to live with her husband in Junagadh, Gujarat. But her marriage was an unhappy one and she was subjected to torture from her husband. When Raimal came to know of this fact, he immediately brought her back to Mewar. Both Ram Mandir and Ram Kund were constructed by her, as indicated in Veer Vinod, Part I of IV. While the name of Chand Bai or exact location of the temple is not mentioned in Veer Vinod, investigating the revenue stream towards the maintenance of Ram Kund and Ram Mandir indicate that she was the indeed the key patron behind the construction of the structures. To elaborate further on this matter, the theekana of Roopnagar, under which is the village of

Sawentricomes, was given by Prithviraj to the Solanki Clan. The Solankis had lost their land earlier and asked Prithviraj for help at Kumbhalgarh. As the Rajputs of Devsuri were not friendly to the Rajputs of Mewar, Prithviraj had suggested that they take over the fort of Devsuri and call it their own. Once the fort of Devsuri had been sacked successfully in the dark of the night by the Solankis, Prithviraj gifted them more land in appreciation. This included the Roopnagar Thikana, which was given to one of the 4 Solanki brothers, Shankar Singh. The fact that the maintenance of Ram Kund and Ram Mandir was entrusted with the Solankis of Roopnagar Thikana, along with the legend establishing the relation between the families of Prithviraj and the Solankis, indicates that the structures were indeed built by Chand Bai.

### Uday Singh II

(4 August 1522 – 28 February 1572)

Maharana Uday Singh II, father of Maharana Pratap, had spent much of his life in Kumbhalgarh and being a devout follower of Roopchaturbhuj ji, used to frequently make the pilgrimage to seek the deity's blessings. Once, the Maharana arrived late, after the temple priest Shree Dev Pandaji, son of Nangrajji, had already performed the last aarti, put the Lord to sleep, closed the temple gates and removed the day's garland from around the deity's neck. He was carrying the garland out upon his head, when he saw the Maharana approach. He turned back, but as he did not have a fresh garland to greet the Maharana with, he came back placed the used garland itself on the Maharana. The Maharana however saw through this, and upon realizing that he had been greeted with a cast-off garland was gravely offended and perceived this gesture as an insult. He also noticed that along with the garland, a single strand of the priest's white hair had also been transferred. Mockingly, he asked the priest

whether Roopchaturbhujji was starting to grow old, as his hair was turning white. Realizing that the King had not seen through the deception the priest was afraid; and in his confusion conceded. The Maharana departed, promising to return for darshan the next morning. In fear that his deception would not be proved beyond contention and not forgiven, the priest began to meditate and pray at the deity's feet. He entreated the Lord that even though he considered himself lacking in faith and unworthy of pity, he be saved by Roopchaturbhujji's grace, as ultimately, he, like every man, was the Lord's own. The deity acquiesced and next morning Shree Dev Pandaji saw to his astonishment that the idol's head was covered in white hair. He was moved by this miracle to the state of *samadhi*, and tears ran from his eyes in devotion and gratitude. Relinquished of fear, he thanked the Lord for bestowing his mercy on him – a humble servant, who in his own opinion had not upheld in his rightful duties. At this juncture, the Maharana reached the temple and took the priest's tears to be those of fear and regret as his falsehood from the previous night would soon be revealed. But when he beheld the Lord, true to the Dev Pandaji's testament, the idol's head was covered in white hair. Assuming that the priest had falsely placed white hair on the deity, the Maharana went forth and tugged at a strand of hair envisaging it to dislodge. But the hair was, in reality, that of the deity, and as the Maharana had hurt the idol and a jet of blood spurted and hit the Maharana who then fell unconscious. Upon regaining his consciousness, he was overcome by remorse and begged forgiveness from Roopchaturbhujji. In response, it was prophesied, that in order to amend this behavior, no Maharana of Mewar should ever return to this temple after their coronation – a tradition that is followed to this day. After this incident Roopchaturbhuj Temple came to be known as Roopnarayan Temple.

**Meera Bai****(circa 15th Century C.E.)**

Among other eminent historical personalities, Maharana Uday Singh's sister-in-law, Meera, is also associated to this temple as she was also from the region and a follower of Krishna,

avatar of Vishnu. The temple dedicated to Meera at Garhbor also supports the assumption that Meera had at some point visited the settlements.

**Observation**

It was felt through the consultation, that even apart from overwhelming spiritual heritage that the settlement of Sawentri possesses, the village has numerous direct factual links to the Mewar Royal History that can be conveyed through an interpretation centre a historical identity for the village as well as to historically orient pilgrims and visitors to Sawentri, and make them aware of the settlement's paramount importance. However, it was also felt that regarding the history and construction of the Roopnarayan Temple, there exists some inconsistency between facts, legends and inscriptions. While the sanctum sanctorum is said to have been built by the pandavas, the outer temple, according to the temple engraving and the historical accounts of Veer Vinod was made by Maharana Hamir of Mewar in 1019 C.E. However, this cannot be correct, as Hamir was crowned much later, on 1357 C.E. Balunda thikana of Jodhpur in Pali District is also accredited with the construction of the temple in 1679 C.E under Bhakt Rao Jagat Singhji, nephew of Meera Bai, Meera Bai's father being Rao Ratan Singh Ji of 4 brother, of whom Chandoji, was the father of Ram Singh and grandfather to Jagat Singhji. The most logical deduction that can be made of these overlapping dates and details provided through engravings, paintings, history and local hearsay is that dates do not represent the construction of the temple in entirety, but refer to additions and renovations made to the existing temple.

It was also noted that the revenue streams towards the maintenance of certain prominent structures, such as the Ram Kund and Ram Mandir, could be investigated further in order to trace them back to patron royal families and there on to precise dates.

### 3.2. Tangible Cultural Heritage

Rajasthan is a vibrant land of color and royalty which is bestowed with rich culture and heritage that spreads all around. The religious places in Rajasthan are not only places of worship but are also monuments of great artistic beauty which evoke feeling of harmony and dignity. A number of tourists across the globe visit these places and get mesmerized by their charm and aura. Rajasthan attracts thousands of devotees, pilgrims and lovers of art from all corners of the world to marvel at the wonders of architecture, craftsmanship and devotion of these temples and places of heritage. The potential of Sawentri's heritage and cultural heritage assets have been identified to inform the development and management plan for the settlement which is responsive to the needs of the people of the settlement. This has been considered necessary as cultural and natural heritage sites of significance underpin the character and identity of communities and neighbourhoods, embody accumulated knowledge and traditions that are an important source of livelihood and lastly, inform environmental sensitive solutions to geographically specific problems.

#### 3.2.1. Natural Heritage

The presence of peaks, ridges and valleys and plateaus has resulted into a distinct hydrology and a network of natural as well as manmade catchment areas. For Sawentri, the seasonal streams feed into the River Gomti, the major river flowing near the settlement. The number of manmade catchment areas, with retaining walls constructed in local stone around Sawentri's Amelda *talai*, and Chorba *talai* which fetch the water from seasonal streams. Owing to the high significance of water for human sustenance in settlements, they are bestowed cultural significance with associating traditions to aid in conservation and maintenance of these catchment areas. These traditions are further elaborated in the intangible heritage chapter in this report.

It is evident in the layout of the settlement that the form and spatial configuration of the settlement as a whole is responsive to the natural topography, so as to harness nature with respect to water harvesting, use of natural materials for construction and technology, land use by way of agricultural fields thus directly impacting livelihoods of the community inhabiting the village.

#### Cultural Activities Associated with Nature

Amelda *talai* (lake) has high cultural significance, in the religious and cultural activities of Sawentri village and surrounding areas. Fairs and festivals associated with the temple in the village and other villages in the district established inter relationships between the communities which contribute to the socio cultural life in the region. This aspect of inter relationship between communities should be harnessed into management system for further protection and management of natural and cultural heritage of the area.

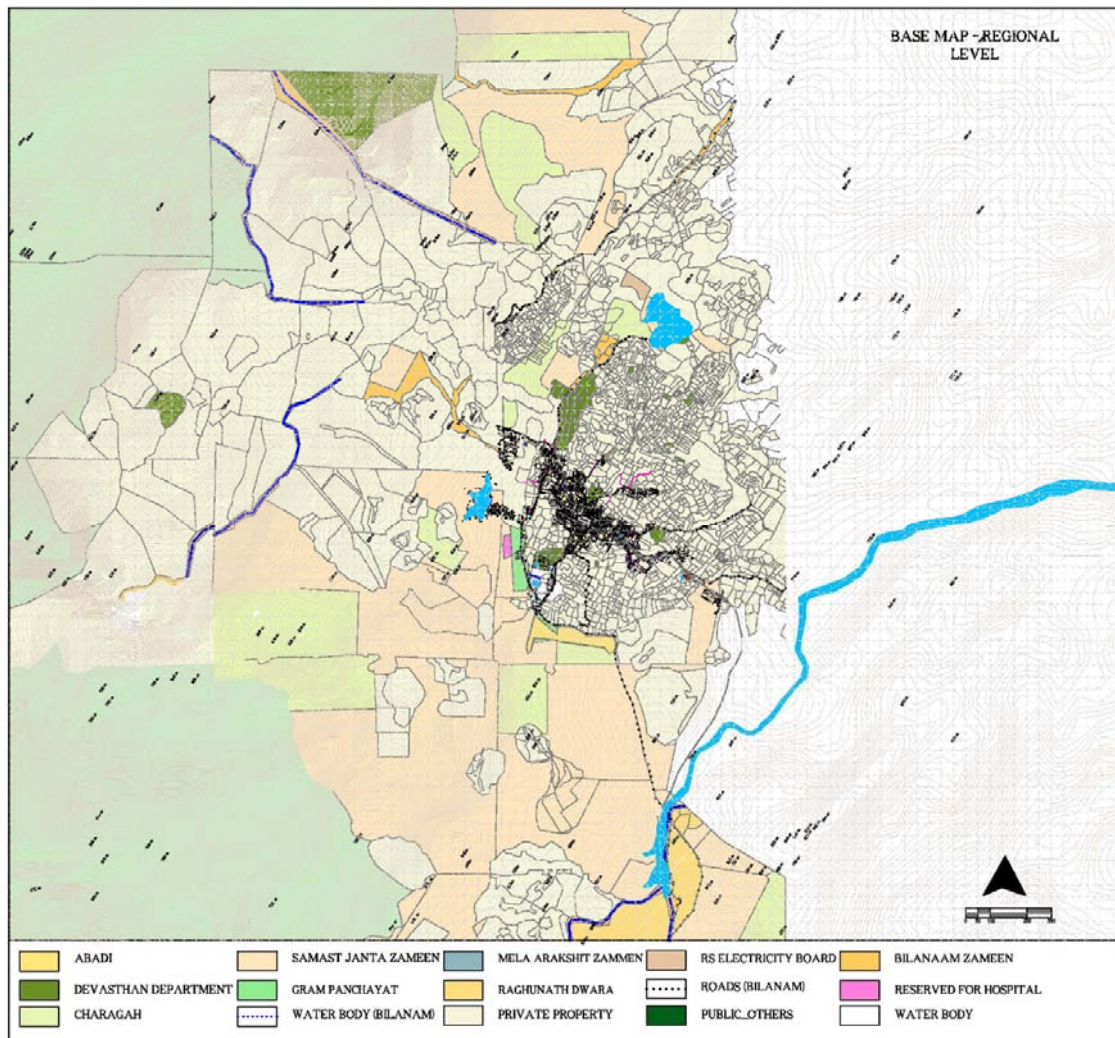
#### Harvesting of Rain Water

Amelda and Chorba Lake are water structures which exhibit traditional knowledge in harvesting of water for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the residents in the village for both domestic as well as agricultural use. This aspect of sustainable traditional management practices of natural resource, more specifically water requires understanding and incorporating in planning for the future. Issues related to protection of the quality of water as well as quantity, both require to be addressed. As these water features are fed by natural water catchment areas, the surface run off down the hill, storm water management and sanitation practices require to be carefully and scientifically understood. Improper drainage can lead to contamination of the water bodies which will in turn affect the quality of ground water recharge which has a direct bearing on the quality of life of the local people.





Photo 9: (left to right) Amelda Talai and Chorba Talai; Source: Project Team



Map 13: Regional Level Map showing Natural Features and Land Ownership; Source: Project Team

### 3.2.2. Built Heritage

#### 3.2.2.1. Settlement Pattern

The cultural heritage of Sawentri directly or indirectly is associated with Roop Narayanji temple. Sawentri has evolved over a period of time and with its evolution the morphology of the settlement has developed from the

central nucleus i.e. Roop Narayanji temple in outward direction. The planning of the settlement in the past is also responsive to the natural terrain, so as to harness the natural run of the water.

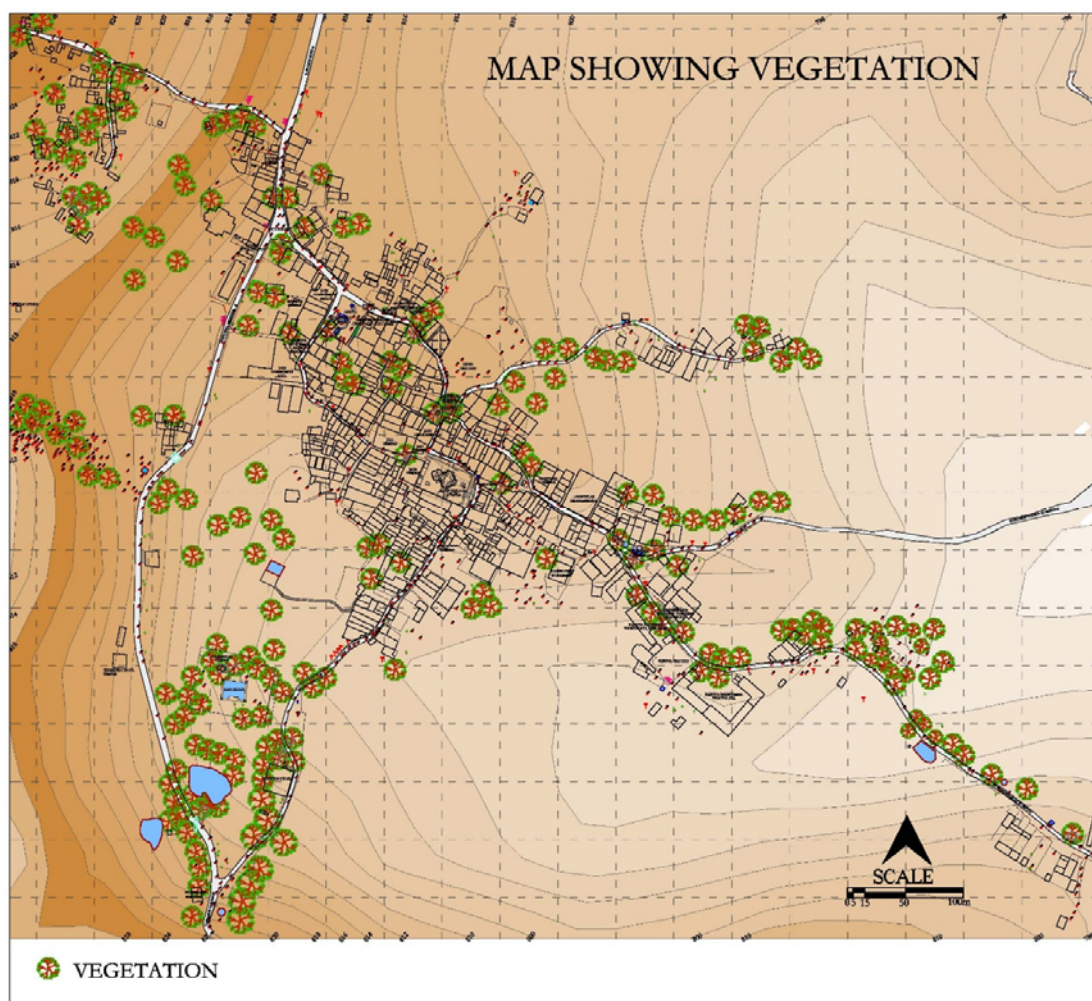


Map 14: Map showing Settlement Drawings overlaid on Satellite Image; Source: Project Team

**Map 14** showing overlay of the settlement drawing on the satellite image shows the setting of the settlement with respect to its natural setting. A dense built fabric can be observed, tapering off on the sides where development is still in progress and surrounded by agricultural fields, except on

the west and north-east of the settlement which is unsuitable for cultivation owing to its contoured nature. Highest building density can be seen at the centre of the settlement and circumscribed by a road delineating the heritage core.

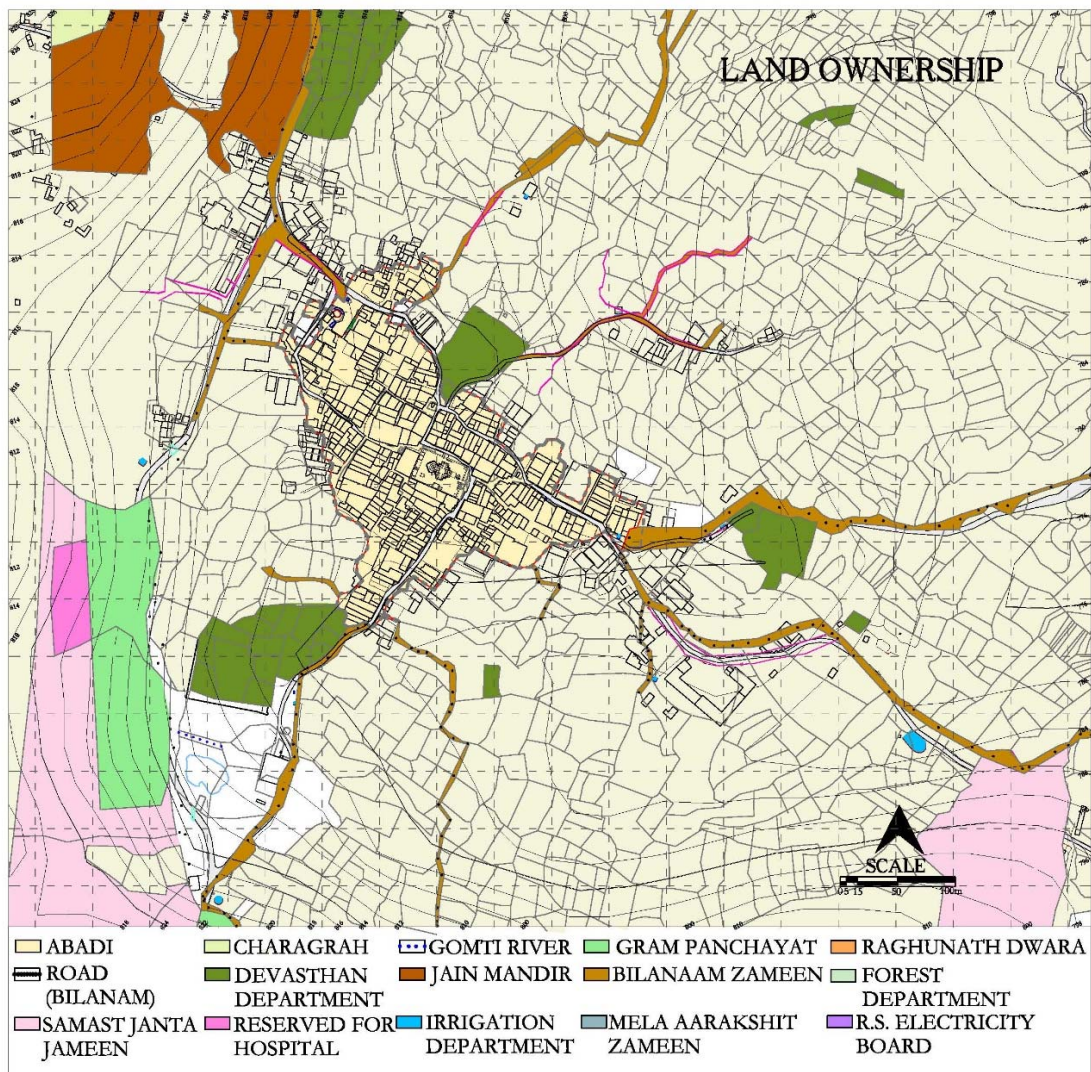




Map 15: Survey Map with Tree Foliage; Source: Project Team

**Map 15** shows the Survey Map of Sawentri, with elevation map of contours, valleys, ridges and location of trees. The map shows the presence of waterbodies to the southwest of the settlement, at a higher level catchment area from where the water is channlled down

to irrigate crops. Vegetation is seen to be sparse within the village, particularly in the heritage core, and clustered around the water bodies outside the settlement boundaries in areas yet untouched by developmental pressures.

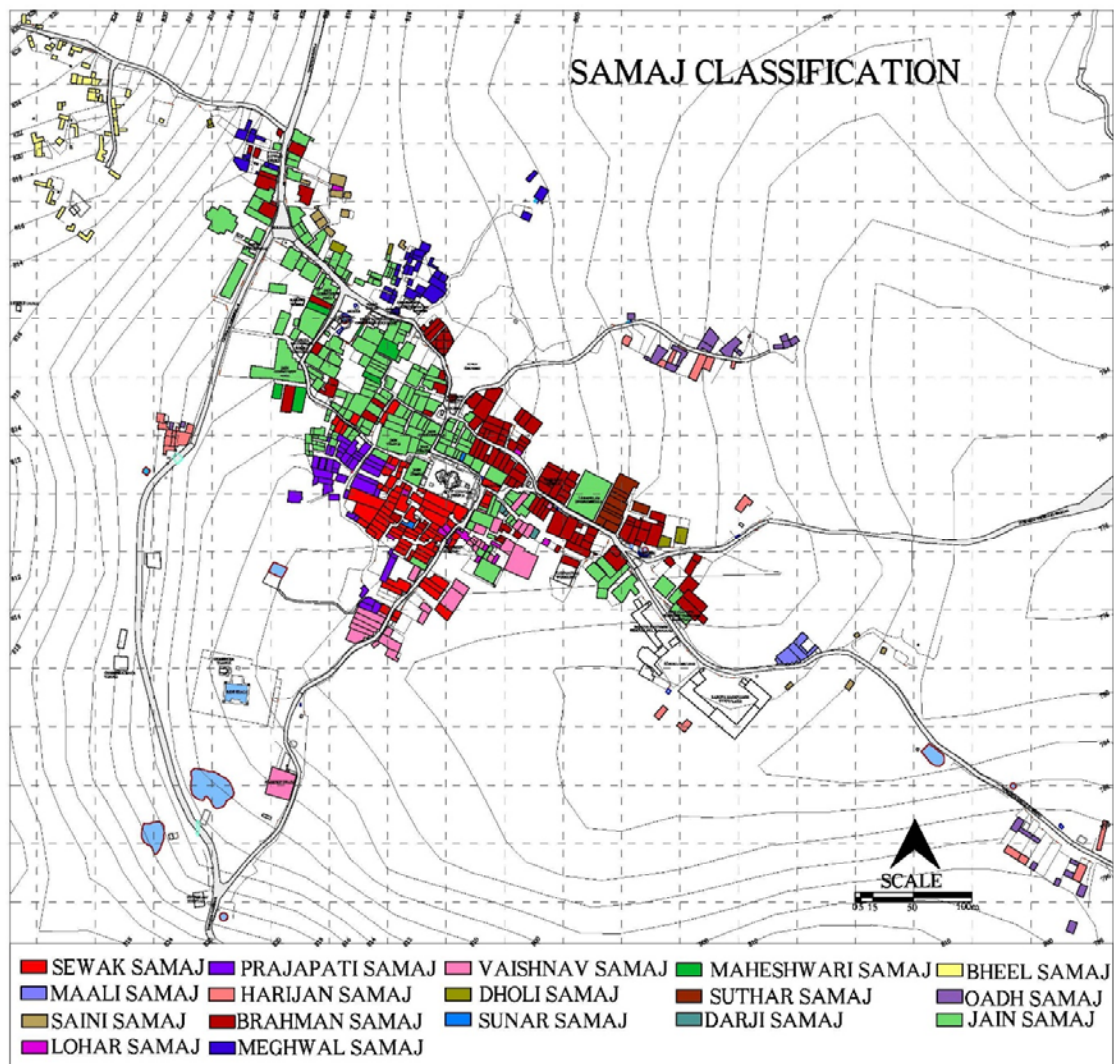


Map 16: Land Ownership Map; Source: Project Team

**Map 16** shows the Land Ownership of the settlement derived from the Khasra Naksha which demarcates the larger portion of land as Abadi (populated area) which is under the authority of Gram Panchayat. Large parcels of land are also seen to be under the ownership of the Devasthan Department –

an information vital towards identification of public land, providing clarity in the understanding of possible locations where interventions can be made as part of the project without entering into land ownership litigation. The roads are Bilanaam Zameen which is government land.

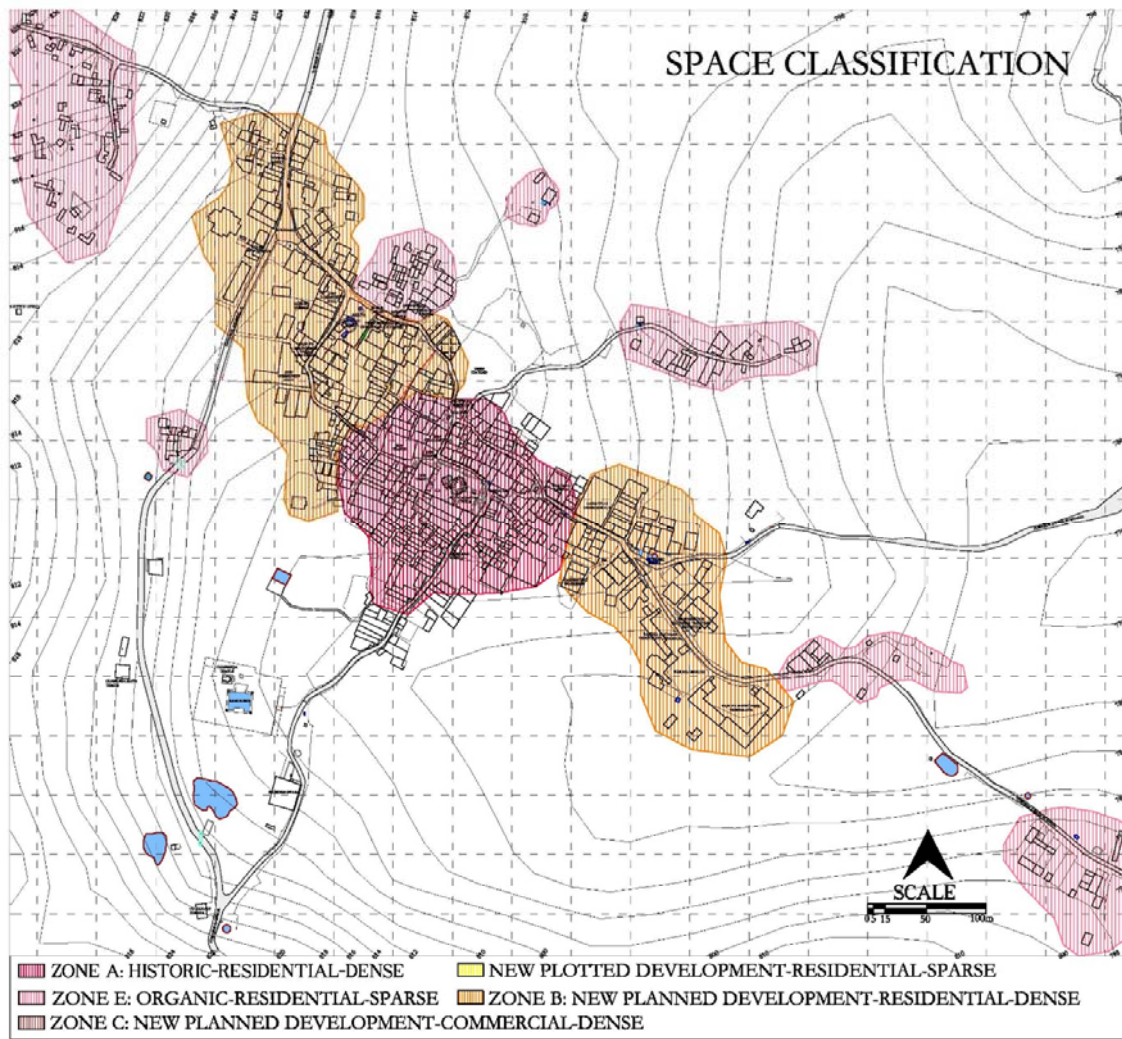




Map 17: Samaj Classification Map; Source: Project Team

**Map 17** identifies the location of the various communities that together constitute the settlement. It can be seen that the centre of the settlement and areas adjacent to the temple are populated primarily by the Sewak,

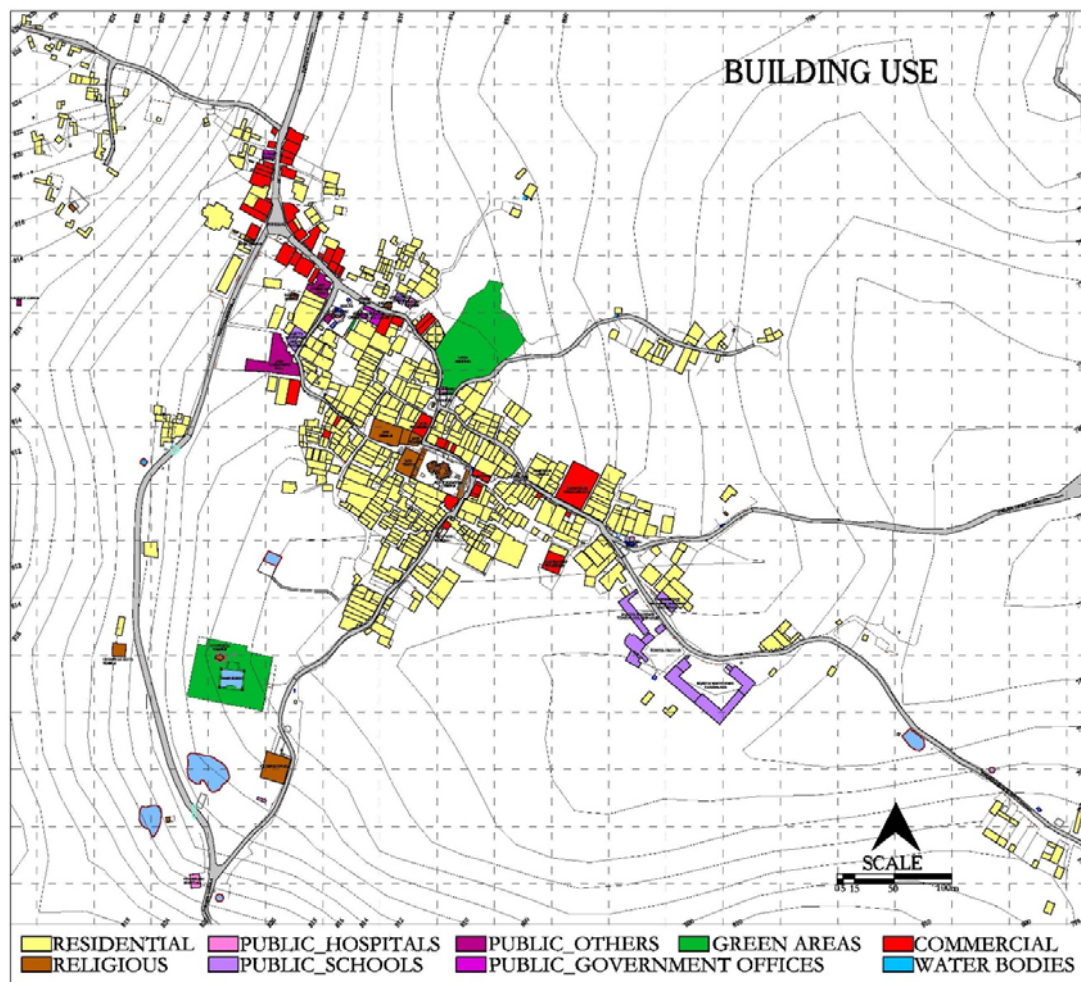
Brahmin and Jain Samaj that form the larger part of the village's population. The Oadhs and Harijans live on the outskirts on the settlement while the Bhils reside in the western slopes of the village.



Map 18: Space Classification Map; Source: Project Team

**Map 18** shows the Space Classification. The dense historic residential area forms the central core of the settlement, while to the north-west and south-east, following the main arterial road, the settlement is seen to

be expanding with new, dense, planned residential developments. Sparse organic residential areas occur on the outskirts. A gap can be identified in the lack of planned development of commercial areas.



Map 19: Map of Building Use; Source: Project Team

As Sewantri does not have a Master Plan, land use details are unavailable for the settlement. Detailed studies have however been conducted on site and the results displayed in **Map 19** identifying the Building Use pattern in the settlement. The religious structures sit at the heart of the settlement, surrounded by a dense residential area. Public infrastructure and majority of commercial areas sit at opposite ends of the settlement. There exist only one large central open green area in the village.

Following the Building Use, the Area Calculation for the settlement is as:

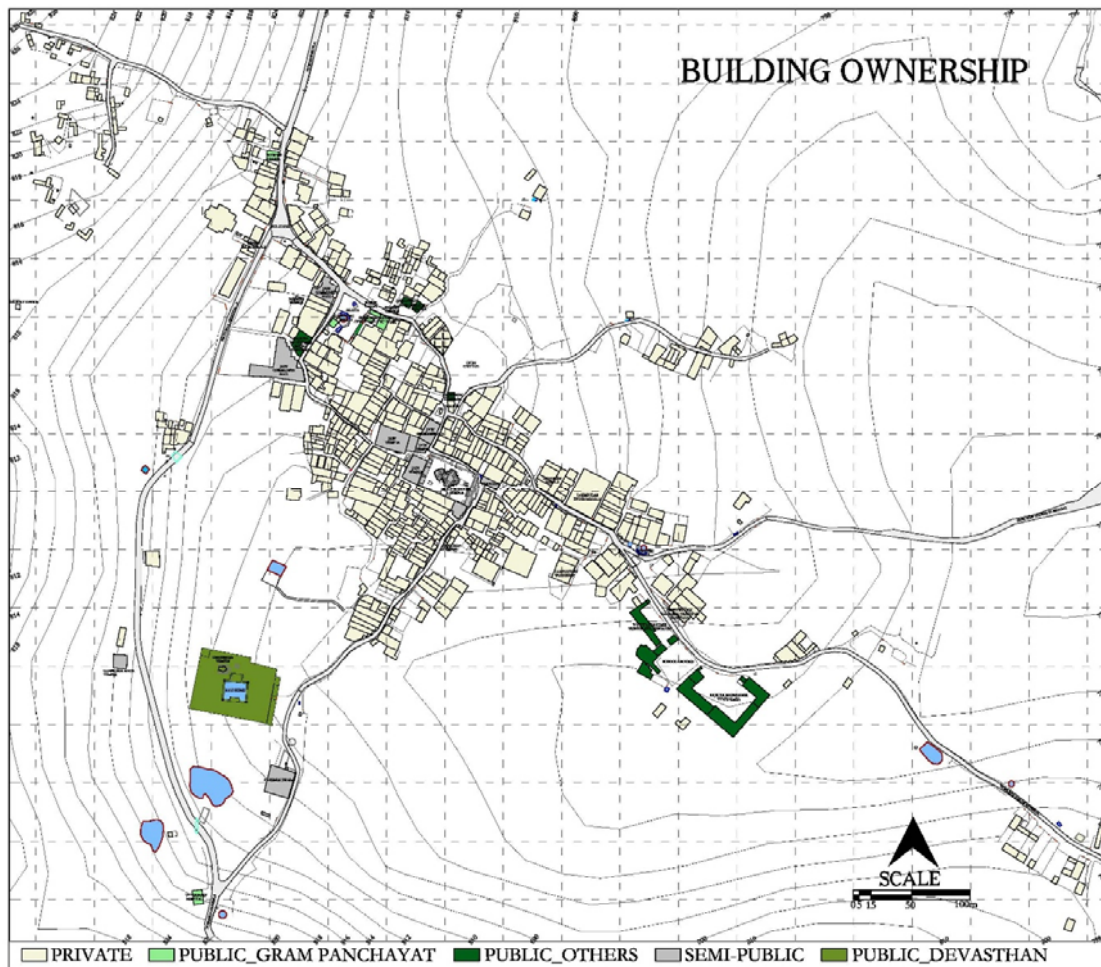
**Residential:** 37, 204 sq.m

**Commercial:** 5, 554 sq.m

**Instituional:** 2,852 sq. m

**Religious:** 2, 345 sq. m



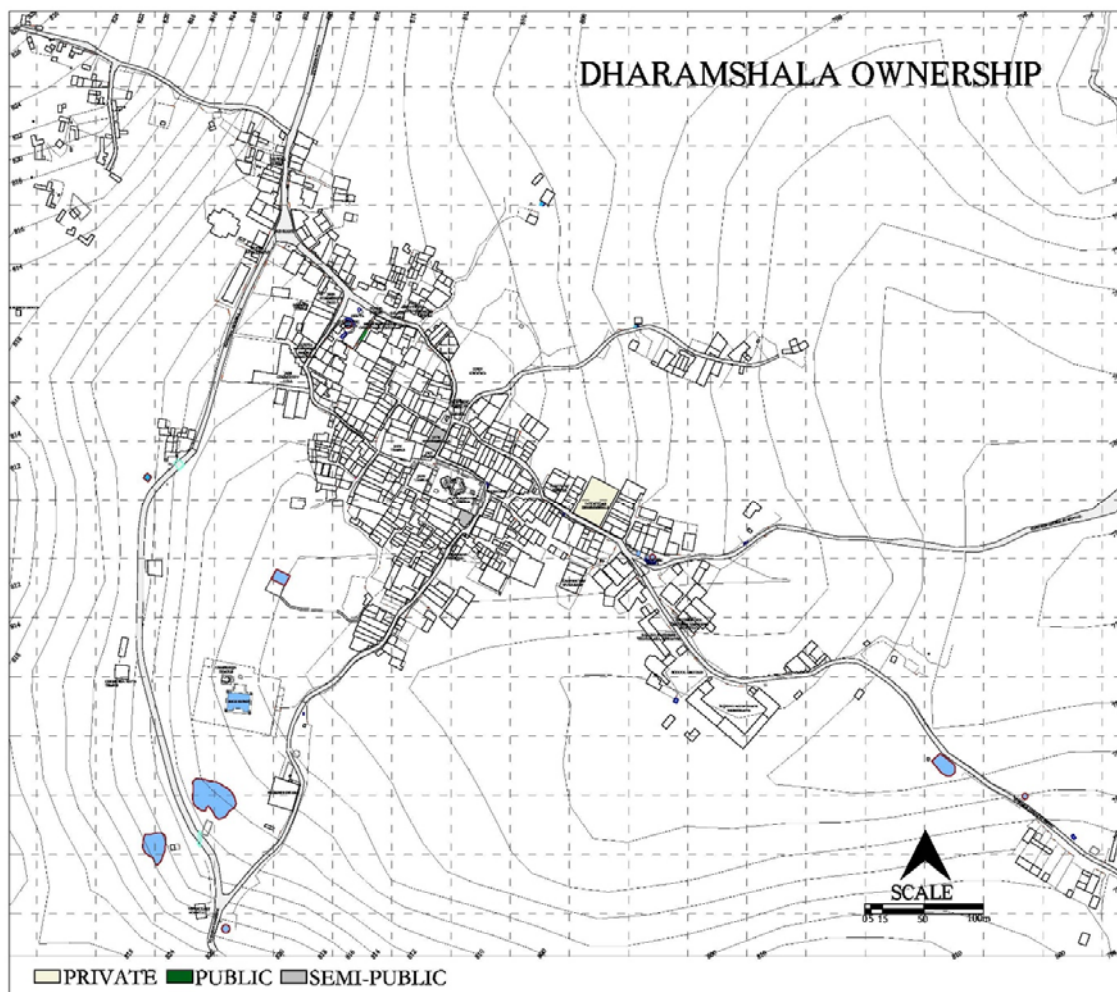


Map 20: Building Ownership Map; Source: Project Team

While the Land Ownership Map (Map 17) shows the settlement in an entirety as Abadi, the Building Ownership **Map 20**, shows the private, semi-public and public (gram panchayat, Devasthan and others) buildings

in exactitude. The larger, central settlement demarcated by Abadi is seen to be composed of private buildings, with public building at the edges.

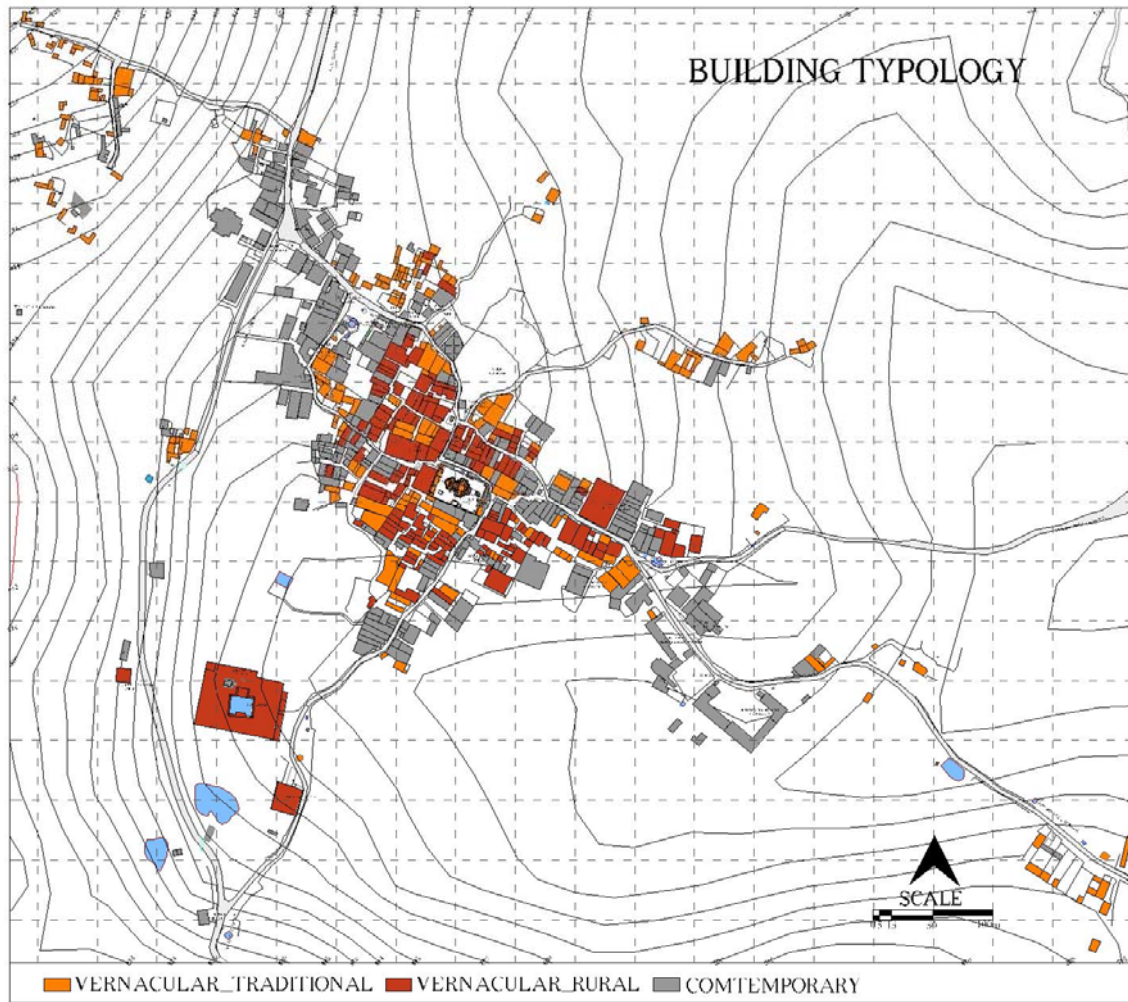




Map 21: Map of Dharamshala Ownership; Source: Project Team

**Map 21** shows the locations and ownership details of the dharamshalas that house the pilgrims and visitors in the settlement. It is

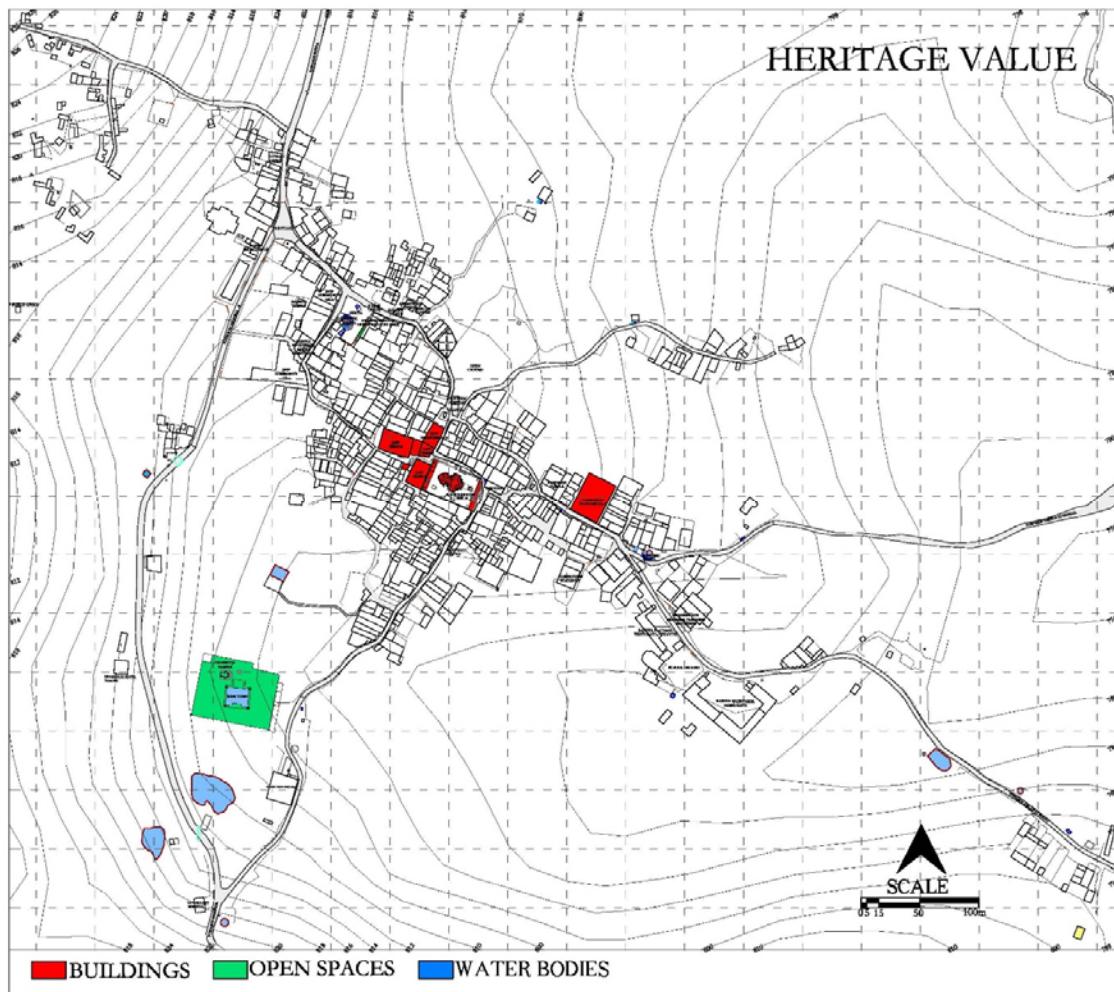
seen that they are all private or semi-public in nature with no dedicated public dharamshala.



Map 22: Map of Building Architectural Type; Source: Project Team

**Map 22** shows the architectural characteristic of the buildings of the settlement. It can be seen that while the buildings in the central heritage core of the settlement consists of both classical Rajasthani architecture and

rural vernacular architecture using materials such as local stone, lime etc. following traditional planning principles, the newer development on the outer edges are all contemporary in typology.



Map 23: Map of Buildings of Heritage Value; Source: Project Team

**Map 23** shows the mapping of buildings, open spaces and waterbodies of heritage value within the settlement of Sawentri.

Inventories of the same have been attached as Chapter 2 in Annexures.



### 3.2.2.2. Buildings of Significance

#### Temples

The settlement approximately has 4 main temples among which RoopNaryanji is the most significant occupying the central position in the history and cultural traditions of Sawentri. While in the past the sacred geography of the settlement was pivoted around RoopNaraynji temple, but today the smaller shrines have been dotted in the settlement forming a larger religious circle. The other main temples are Chamunda Mata Temple, Jain temple, Ramdev temple.

#### Roopnarayan Temple

According to legends, the foundation of temple is attributed to the Pandavas who are said to have established and worshipped this manifestation of Vishnu at Sawentri as the God Roopchaturbhuj.

This change in nomenclature, from Roopchaturbhuj to Roopnarayan occurred later, during the reign of Maharana of Mewar Uday Singh, between his coronation in 1540 C.E. and death on 1572 C.E, when the temple priest was Devaji.

During the reign of Maharana Raj Singh (1653 – 1680), the temple faced an invasion from the army of Aurangzeb (Mughal Emperor). However, the temple is believed to have survived the invasion and was unharmed. Raja Bhaktaraj Bhagat Singh (1679-1725) also is said to have supported the extension of this temple complex. The temple complex is located in the heart of the village and is approached by three principal roads leading to it. This temple is enclosed by high walls and is entered through a monumental gateway. Located on a raised area the complex is approached by a flight of steps which lead to the inner courtyard through main entrance gateway. The high enclosure walls of the temple give an impression of a fortified enclosure and the fortification walls are further topped by a string of crenellations thus reinforcing the fortified character. The temple complex has few ancillary structures including sati chattries, stone statues. Kitchen and rooms for the pujari and staff are built towards the rear end of the temple complex. (See Annexure Chapter 3 for detailed drawings)



Photo 10: (clockwise from top left) Roopnarayan Temple View from Baradari, Structure of Temple, Entrance Gateway to Temple Complex, Deity within the Sanctum Sanctorum; Source: Project Team

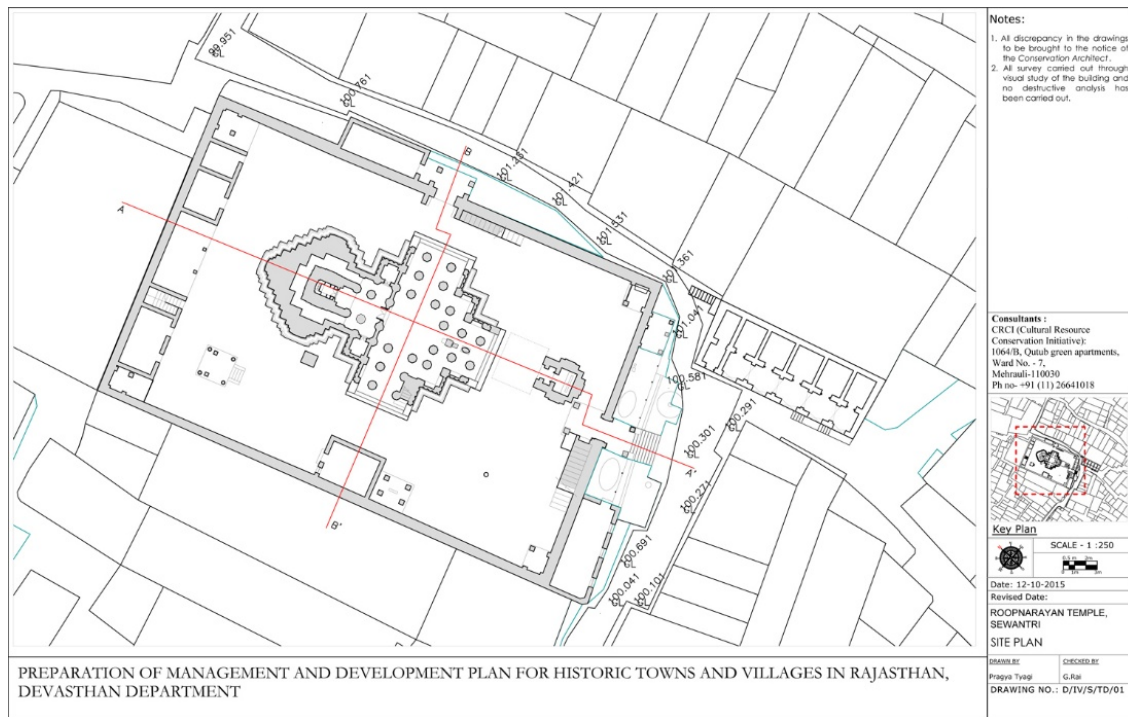


Image 9: Plan of Temple and its Environs; Source: Project Team

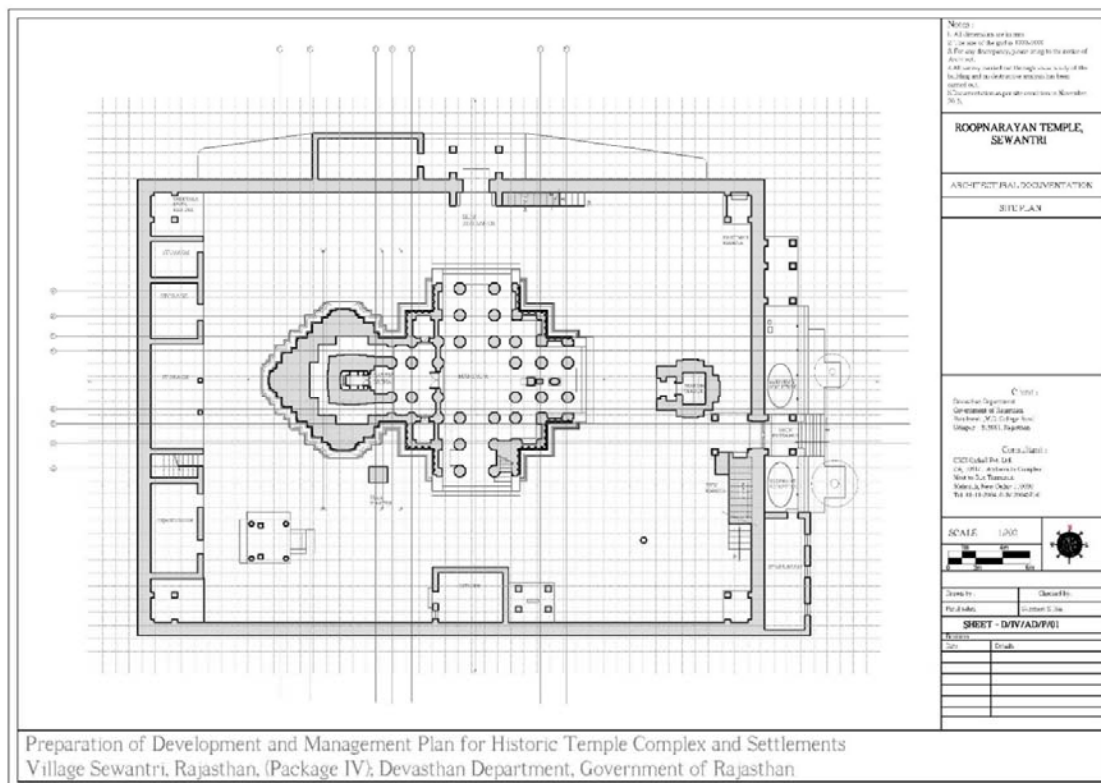
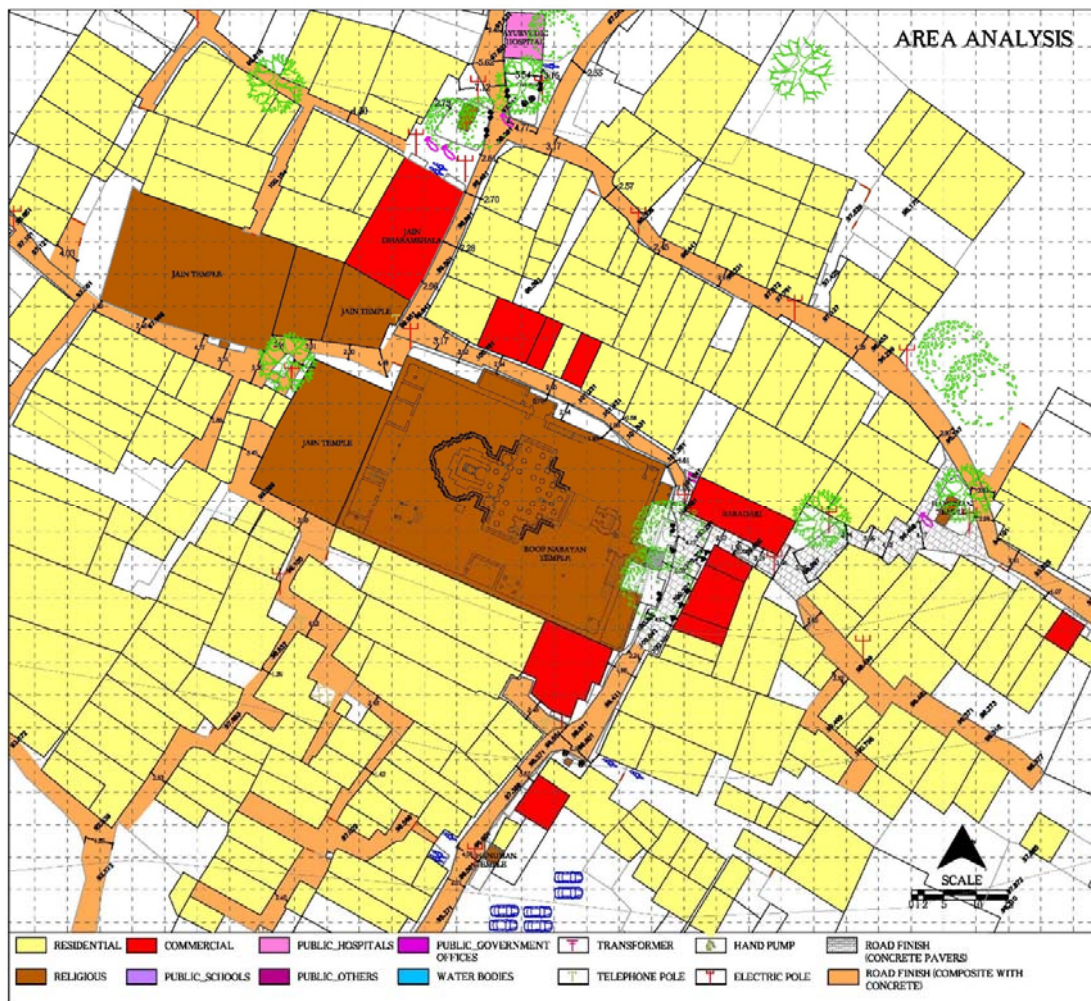


Image 10: Plan of Temple Complex; Source: Project Team







Map 24: Area Analysis of Temple and its Environs; Source: Project Team

**Map 24** shows the details of land-use, accessibility and infrastructure at the Temple Precinct Level. The temple can be seen to be situated in a largely dense residential area interspersed by very few commercial plots. The map also identifies road widths of the streets leading to the temple as well as

chowks created at their nodes, for an improved legibility of bottlenecks that is to be addressed through the Risk Preparedness Plan. The Map also marks the location trees to ensure that any future planning affecting the area can ensure that these elements of nature be retained.

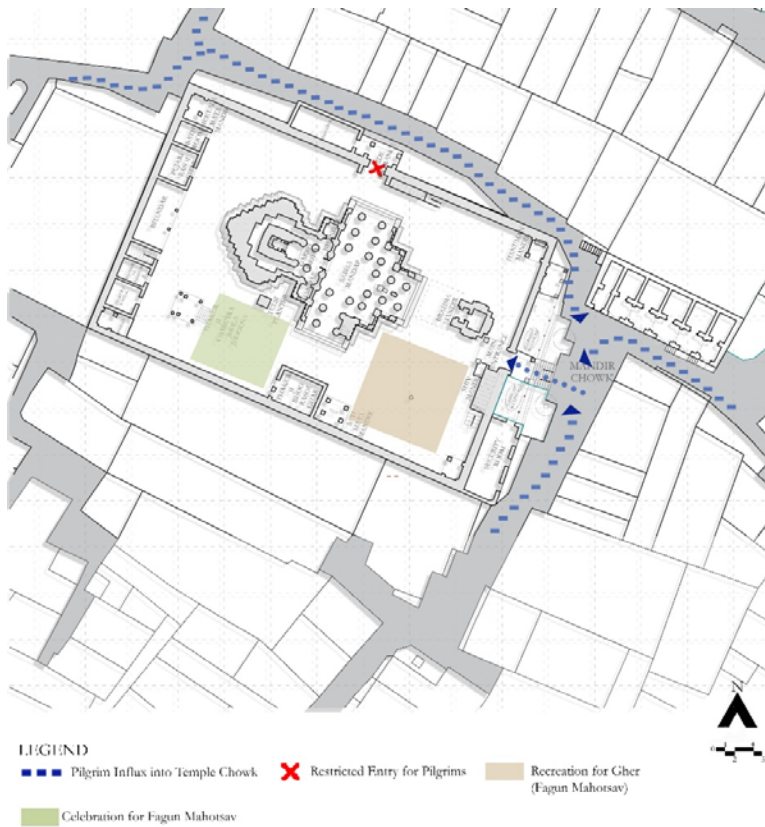


Image 13: Mapping of activities throughout the year; Source: Project Team

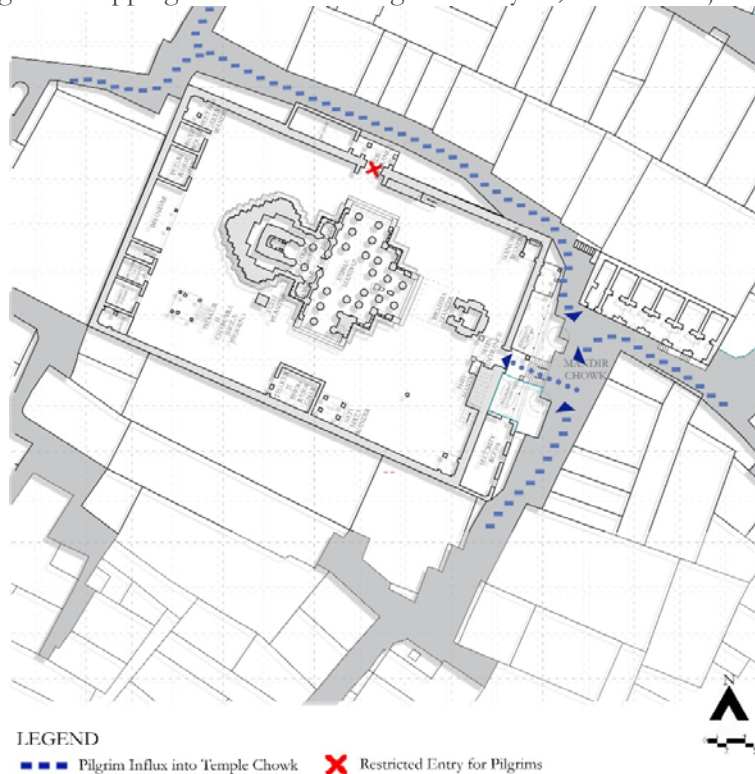


Image 14: Mapping of activities during Jal Jhoolni mela; Source: Project Team

**Image 13 and 14** show the change in activities and visitor access into the temple on ordinary daily basis and during festival times.





[In Image 15, the area delineated as Recreation Zone covers an array of diverse leisurely activities. It provides shade to pilgrims in summer such that they can sit and rest here; it is used to serve food, it is used by pujaris for their meetings; it is used for conglomeration and the singing of devotional songs and also for the performance of personal meditative chants and prayers.]

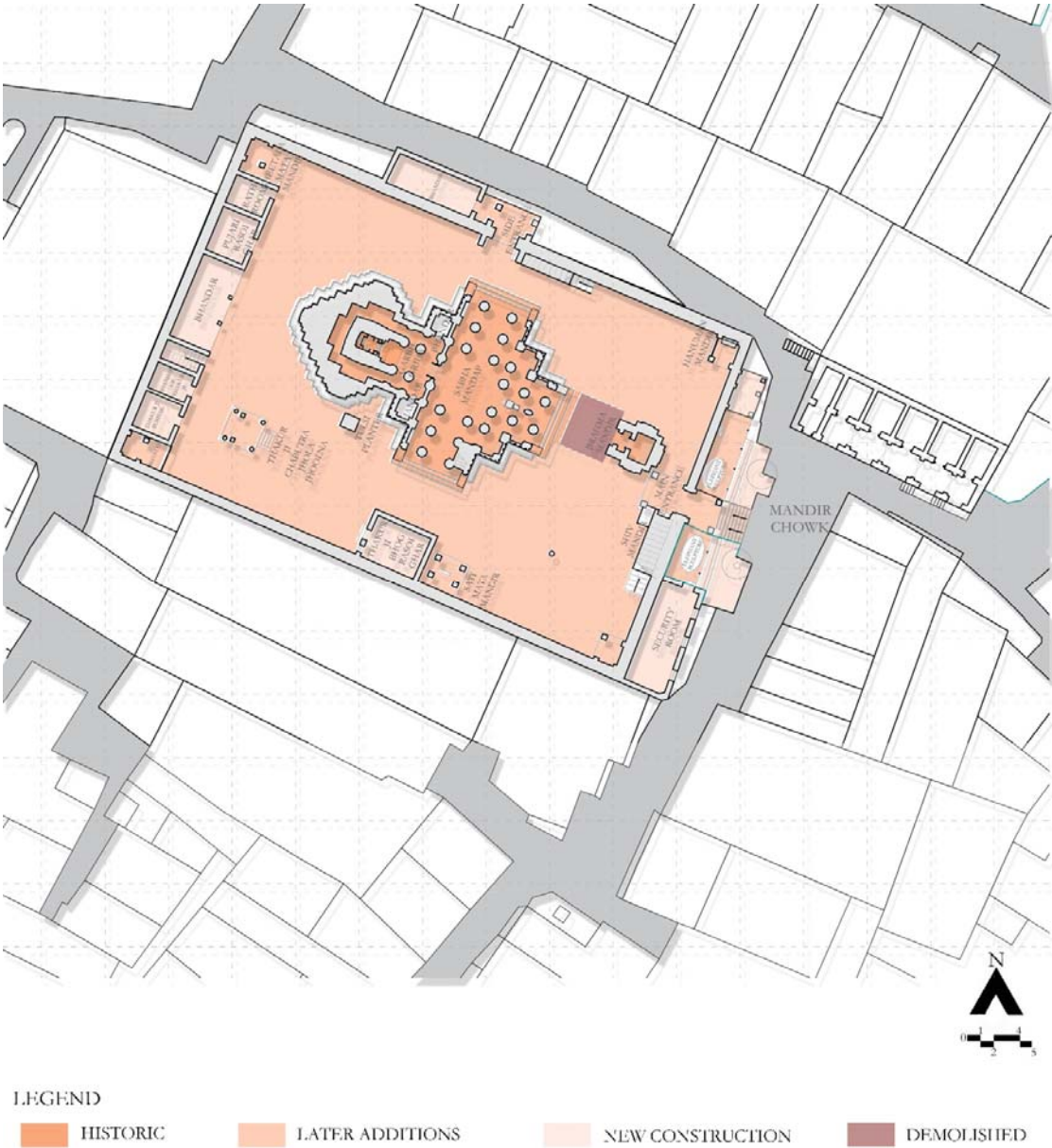
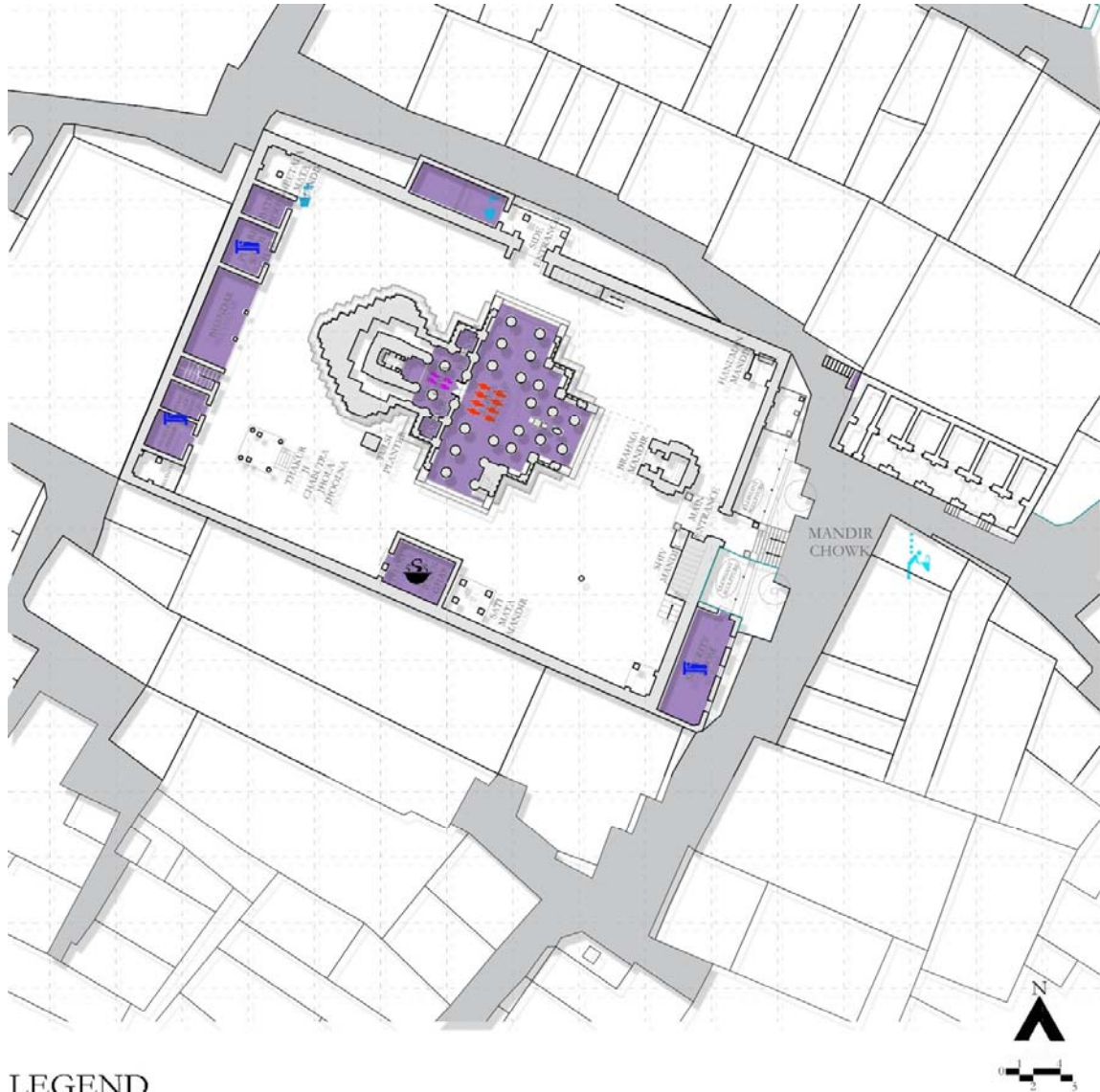


Image 16: Historical Layering; Source: Project Team



### LEGEND

	AMENITIES		WATER SUPPLY		KITCHEN		RESTING PLACE FOR PUJARIS
	GATHERING SPACE FOR PILGRIMS		DRINKING WATER				
	GATHERING SPACE FOR PUJARIS						

Image 17: Temple Amenities; Source: Project Team



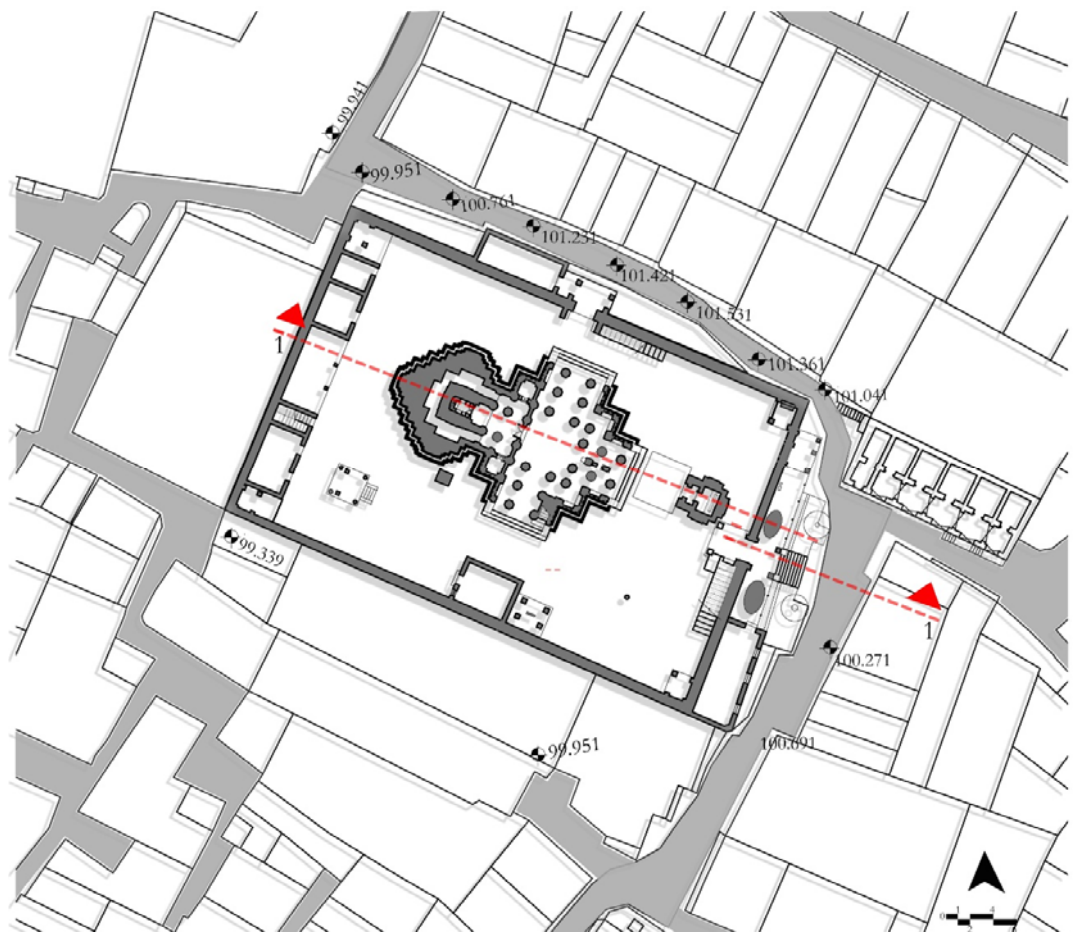


Image 18: Plan showing Section line and Site levels; Source: Project Team

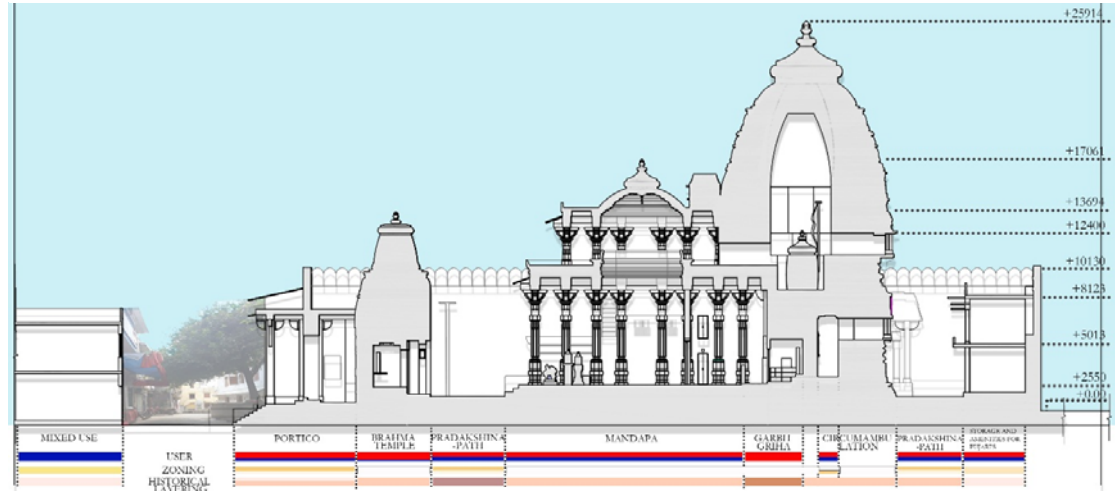


Image 19: Aforementioned activities depicted in section; Source: Project Team

Legend

- Circulation
- Amenities
- Administration
- Recreation
- Shops
- Pujari
- Pilgrims
- Historic (1444 A.D.)
- Later Addition
- New Construction
- Demolished
- Recently Modified

### Chamunda Mata Temple

The only temple dedicated to a goddess in the region, the Chamunda Mata Temple is known as the site from where the stone used for construction of the Roopnarayan Temple is said to have been excavated. The antiquity of this temple is estimated to be the same as Roopnarayan Temple. The contemporary cultural significance of this temple lay in the fact that the Navratri Festival for the settlement is celebrated with this temple as its focal point.

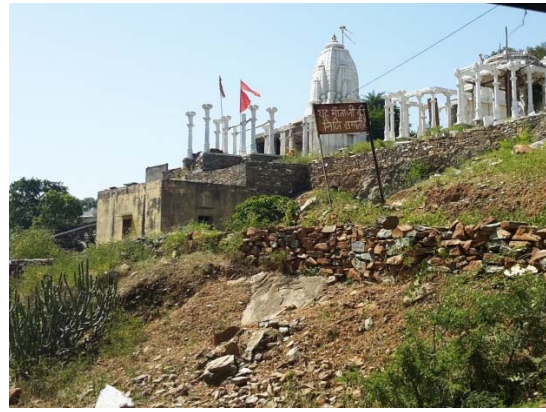


Photo 11: Chamunda Mata Temple; Source: ProjectTeam

### Jain Temple

This temple, made entirely of stone, has been constructed under the patronage of the Brapanthi Sect of Jains who also form the

primary user group of the temple and are also in charge of its operation and maintenance.



Photo 12: Jain Temple; Source: Project Team

### Ramdev Temple

The Ramdev Temple is a comparatively recent construction, built under the patronage of the Meghwal Samaj for their exclusive use. Unlike the lavishness of the other religious structures of the settlement that are built in marble and highly finished, this building has been perceived and implemented to be more humble in nature



Photo 13: Ramdev Temple; Source: Project Team

### Dharamshalas

#### Laxmi Vilas Dharamshala

It is a privately owned Dharamshala and is used by the residents of the Sawentri Village for organising functions and weddings. It is being used as Ram Rasoda since 10 years for

3 days during Jal Jhoolni Ekadashi in the month of Bhadrapada. The visitors and residents of the village are offered free food and stay during the festival.



Photo 14: (clockwise from top left) Courtyard of Dharamshala, Series of Rooms, and Community Kitchen and Well at Laxmi Vilas Dharamshala; Source: Project Team



### Shri Shanti Nath Jain Dharamshala

The Dharamshala is associated with the *Jain Shwetambar Murti Poojak Society*. The Dharamshala has not been in use from past 20 years and is in dilapidated state today. It

was used as Dharamshala by the people of Jain Community on Annual festivals like Jal Jhoolni, Phaghun Mahotsav.



Photo 15: Shree Shantinath Jain Dharamshala in ruinous state; Source: Project Team

### Haveli

Historically, this haveli has been witness to a multiplicity of functions owing to its flexibility of design. It was used as a guesthouse for the pilgrims to the settlement and was known as the Sarai. It was also used as a community kitchen for the preparation of edible offerings during the fairs of Annakuta and Jal Jhoolni Ekadashi to feed the devotees. A decade earlier, the building

became structurally incapacitated and the rooms towards the rear of the building began to collapse. At this juncture, it was decided by the Devasthan Department, in consultation with the local community, that it be demolished in favour of building a new guesthouse, with provision at the ground floor level for the community kitchen.



Photo 16: (left to right) Past photographs of Haveli before demolition; Source: Project Team



Photo 17: Photographs of Haveli during demolition; Source: Project Team

### Akhada

The Akhara can be classified as traditional social infrastructure located within historic residential neighbourhood where sanyasies and devotees stay to practice meditation for

spiritual growth. There is only one Akhara in the settlement referred to as NarsinghDwara. The preaching's of Vaishnav Samaj are followed and practised here.



Photo 18: (clockwise from top left) Narsinghdwara Akhada -The space dedicated for spiritual preaching, residential unit, residential unit, View; Source: Project Team



### Baradari

This building was constructed during the reign of Maharana Uday Singh II, as an extension to his project of refurbishing the temple complex. The building was presented to the temple servitors by the Maharana as a site for their baithaks. In 2003, the ground floor was handed over to the Devasthan

Department and 6 shops were run in it. Recently however, the ground floor has been vacated and discussions are underway about possibilities of demolition that are expected to reduce the traffic issues in the abutting streets.



Photo 19: (clockwise from top left) The dilapidated state of the ground floor structure of the baradari, View of Baradari from the principal entrance to the settlement, the first floor lying unused; Source: Project Team

### Historic Gates

#### Devaji Gate

The Devaji Gate is a historic portal that leads into a portion of the settlement that is

dedicated exclusively to the residences of the Devdawat Community.



Photo 20: (left to right) The entrance to the Devdawat community dwellings and the modern interventions made to the historic portal; Source: Project Team

### Water Tank

Water tanks are important environmental heritage resource. Local narratives state that the construction of Ram Kund occurred under the patronage of Chand Bai, paternal aunt to Rana Sanga, who lived in the Kumbhalgarh Fort under the protection of Prithviraj, son of Raimal and prince of Mewar. The revenue streams towards the

maintenance of this kund are known to have come, until recently, from the Solanki Royal family of Roopnagar Thikana, which substantiates the claim that Chand Bai was indeed the patron of the structure, as it is known that the thikana of Roopnagar was gifted to the Solankis by Prithviraj.



Photo 21: (clockwise from top left) Entrance to the Ram Kund, New Construction of Charbhuj Temple, The polluted water inside the Ram Kund, Lack of maintenance resulting in vegetative overgrowth; Source: Project Team

### Wells

There are two historic wells in the settlement of Sawentri. They wells have not been use since the last 50 years and the negligence has resulted in severe deterioration of the quality of water. At present it is only used to quench the thirst of the cattle and livestock of the

villagers. As scarcity of water is a frequent issue in the settlement, it can be predicted that the revitalization of these wells could contribute significantly towards the mitigation of this problem.



Photo 22: (left to right) The historic well situated on one of the most prominent areas of the settlement – Akriya and The water in the channel of the well being used by the cattle; Source: Project Team

### Infrastructure and Amenities

Similar to most other settlements, the historic settlement of Sawentri Village shows a dense heritage core that diffuses outwards along the direction of expansion of the village. As a result of the extreme density within the heritage core, the infrastructure and amenities proves to be insufficient to cater to contemporary needs. As one moves outwards the situation is slightly better, albeit yet insufficient owing to the fact that the growth is unplanned, haphazard, lacking in technical assistance, guidelines and state funding. Whereas the proximity of the settlement to the NH-8 could be used to an advantage, at present it remains under-utilized.

### Mobility

Sawentri is well connected by NH 8 via Garhbor Village. Three principal roads lead to the temple but are limited to the outer edge itself, as the road widths of the innermost heritage core does not permit the entry of

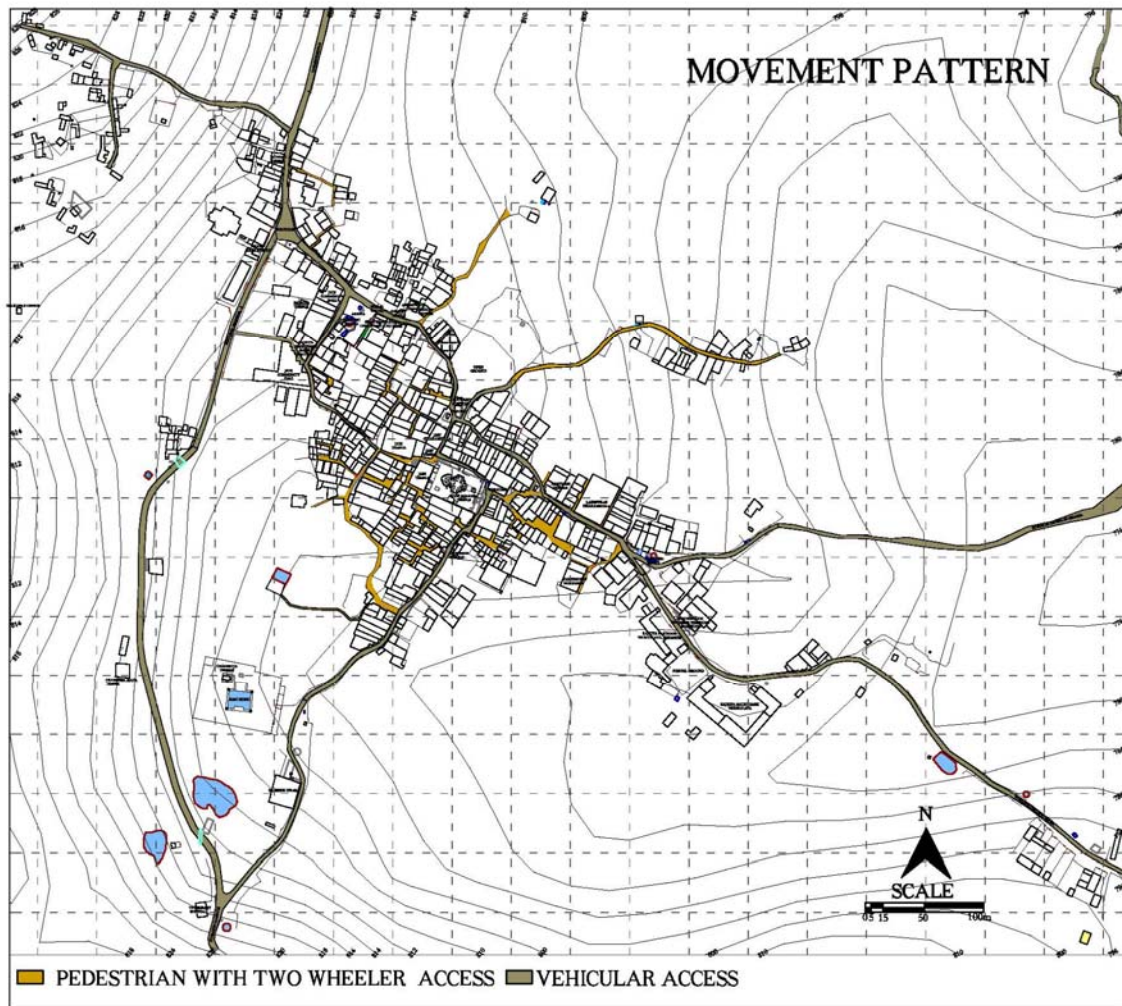
four wheelers. Ingress of two wheelers is possible but is not provided with sufficient parking provisions that happen in an unorganized manner in open spaces.

Of all the roads, only NH8 has a tar surface while all other roads are surfaced with either composite or concrete aggregate or concrete pavers that have been procured placed by the local residents upon their own initiative.

Traffic management plans need to be developed for festivals, fairs and occasions that witness a large influx of devotees within the settlement as at present such situations create blockages on the road from Garhbor to Sawentri, thereby obstructing any vehicular movement between these two settlements.

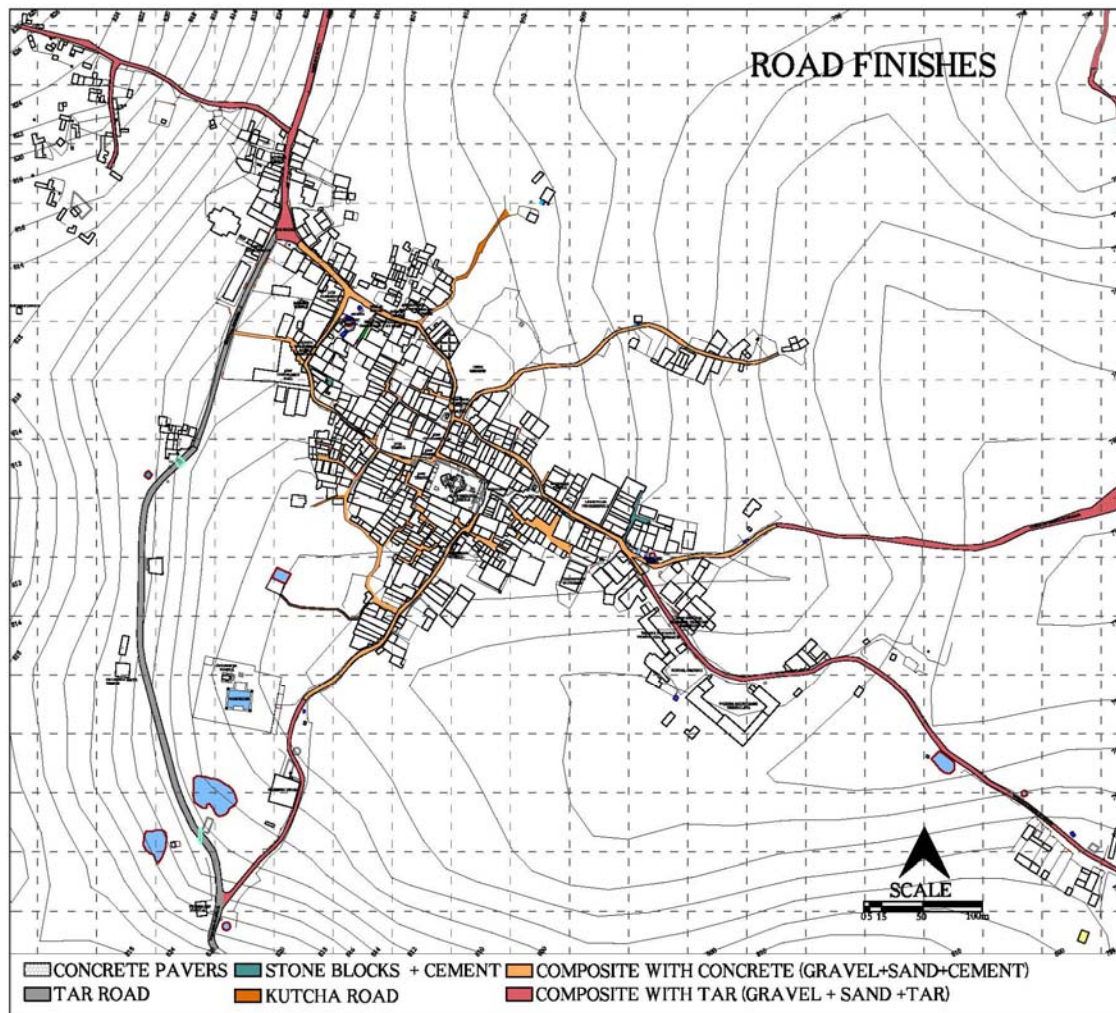
On a regional level, the lack of any road connecting the settlements from Mewar to Marwar is perceived as a cause for concern among local villagers.



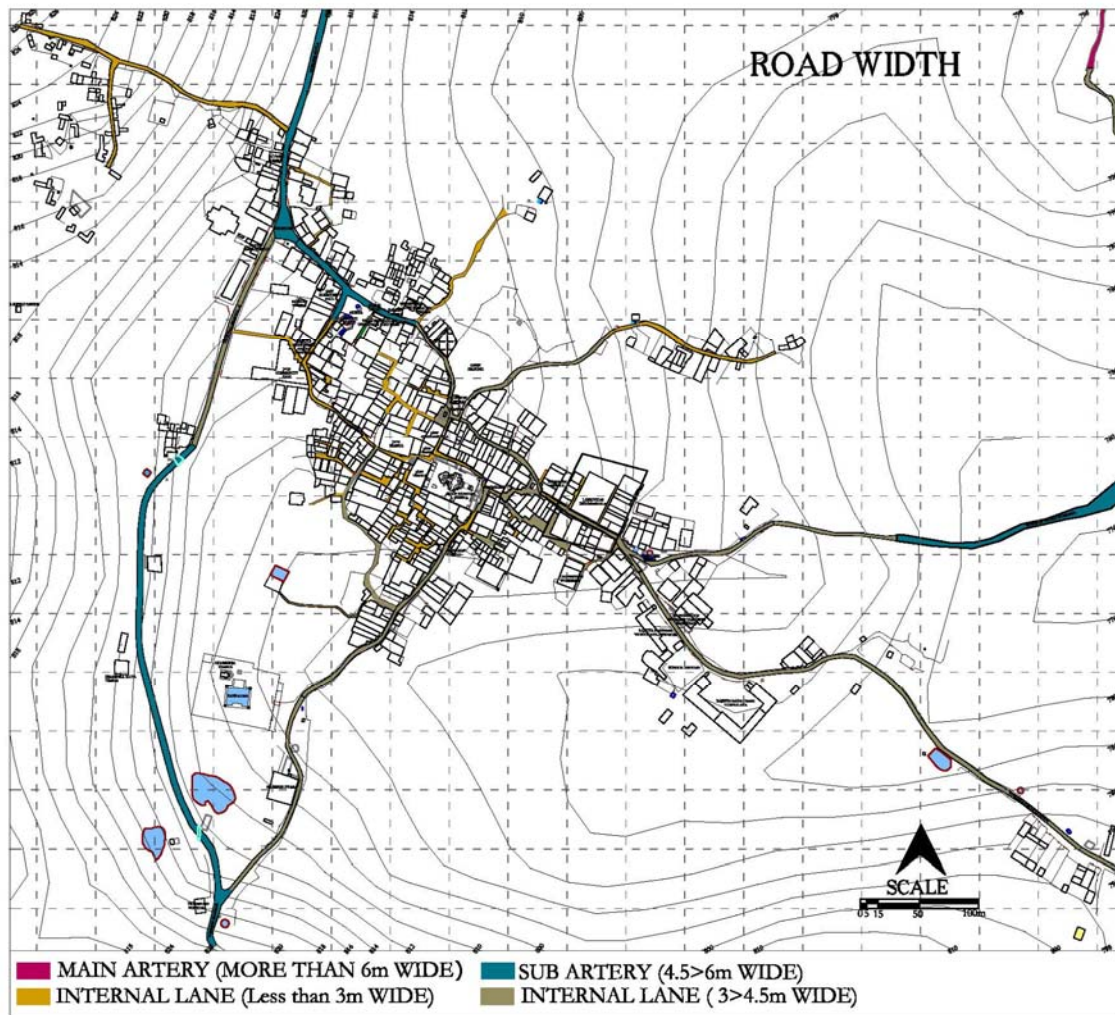


Map 25: Movement Pattern Map; Source: Project Team





Map 26: Mapping of Road Material; Source: Project Team



Map 27: Road Width Maps; Source: Project Team

**Maps 25, 26, 27** show the road network catering to the settlement with movement pattern, road material and road hierarchy respectively.

The maps show that even the interiors of the settlement, upto the Temple Chowk is accessible by vehicular entry, though the roads are narrow at 4-6 m width and untarred with concrete composites.

The pedestrian roads within the settlement are also extremely narrow at 1-2 m width.

Tar and Tar Composite vehicular roads exist only in the periphery of the village and not within its precinct.

### Tourism

Tourist or pilgrims use the buses or jeeps and sumos either hired or personal vehicles to reach this temple.

People coming from nearby villages also use trucks or tractors to visit this temple.

Mostly people coming in the cars or truck were parked in the open space or on the main road, there is no separate parking space or other related facility.

There is a shortage of planned visitor amenities. The demand in the absence of planned amenities has an adverse impact on the site during festivals when a large number of people arrive at this village.



### Waste Management

The village needs interventions for appropriate solid waste, storm water and waste water management. In the absence of planning, all the three tend to mix thus contaminating the environment which would have an adverse impact on the health of the community. Currently open drains run through the village, alongside main road.

The settlement has no sewage system, so all the water of washing and rain gets mixed and flows into the open drains which gets disposed off into one of the water ponds. Due to the terrain the settlement have many

Residences do not have independent septic tanks or soak pits. All the solid waste is accumulated on the drains, which being narrow themselves endup overflowing and flooding the streets. Planned intervention is required for better disposal for clean sanitary conditions, prevent pollution for healthy and aesthetically pleasing conditions.

### Storm Water Management

water catchment depressions which could be used for storm water recharge. These areas could be identified and preserved from the adverse effects of building activities in future



Photo 23: Open Drain in the village; Source: Project Team



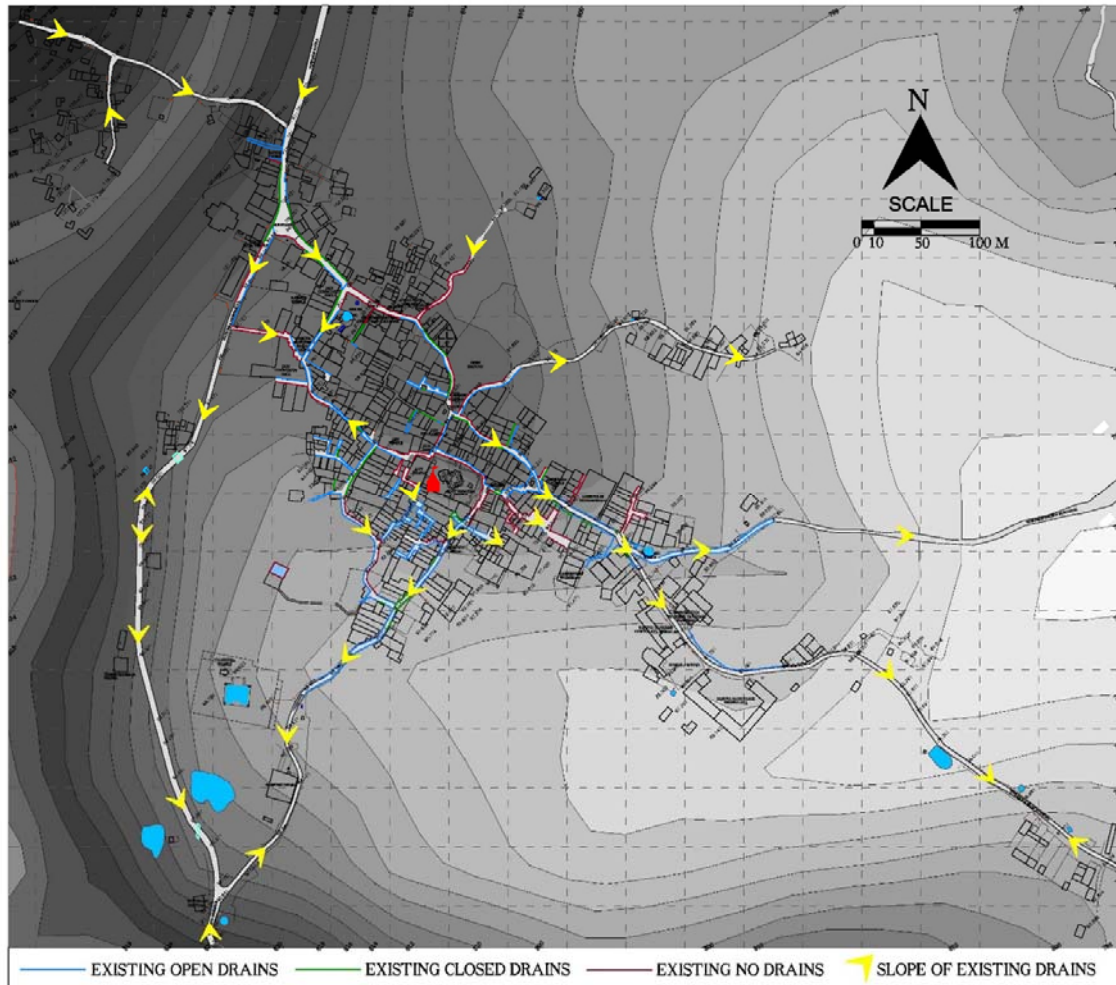
Photo 24: Open Drain in the village; Source: Project Team



Photo 25: Natural Storm water pond near the Ram Kund facilitating ground water recharge. At present, the natural catchment has been covered with the debris collected from the Haveli ; Source: Project Team

**Maps 28** shows the drainage pattern of the settlement. There exists pockets within the settlement that lack drainage systems altogether, while the rest is an even combination of open and closed drains, with

majority of closed drains being in the newly developed area, with the older part of the settlement showing a tendency for more open drains.



Map 28: Drainage System; Source: Project Team

### Unorganised Open Spaces

There are a lot of pockets of open spaces which have potential of revitalization but are not properly organized. The spaces are used in a random pattern leading to waste of space

and legibility is missing. There is no unique character to the streets. The open spaces are dead, with no activities.





Photo 26: Unused and Unorganized Open Spaces; Source: Project Team

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

#### 3.3.1. Management Structures

##### Roopnarayan Temple

The management system of Roopnarayan temple is run by a trust which is not registered but is socially accepted. This trust, referred to as the Sevgan (servitors) comprises of 4 Chowtias entrusted with maintenance of the temple and grounds and handling the bhog (edible offering), and 4 Bhandaris who are the accountants and treasurers of the temple also entrusted with handover of the Osra. The Osra is a cyclical system of service to the temple that is shared by the families of SawentriSettlement on a rotational basis, changing every 15 days.

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

At present, the majority population of the predominantly Brahmin settlement of Sawentritrace their lineage back to Nangrajji – one of the temple's most prominent priests and servitors. According to hearsay, Nangraj Ji hailed originally from Bali Gaon – a village located 20 kilometers away from Jodhpur. Though he was married earlier in Jodhpur

and had issues, he was re-married to the daughter of the then high priest of Sawentri, with whom he had two sons – Devaji and Ramaji, forefathers of the 2 clans most prominent in present day Sawentri, the Ramdawats and the Devawats. Both Devaji and Ramaji had 4 sons each, leading to 8 main haans (branches) of Nangrajji. The remaining 2 haans of the 10 current haans are sons from his first wife, with whom he was re-united long after his 2<sup>nd</sup> marriage.

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

The Osra is divided among 650 families. 200 of these families are from Sawentri, 400 from Akodara Village in Nathdwara Tehsil Rajsamand District, and 50 from Gati village in Pali District. The 400 families of Village Akodara are originally from Sawentriwho moved to the new settlement after it was given to Roopnarayanji in endowment by Maharana Uday Singh.

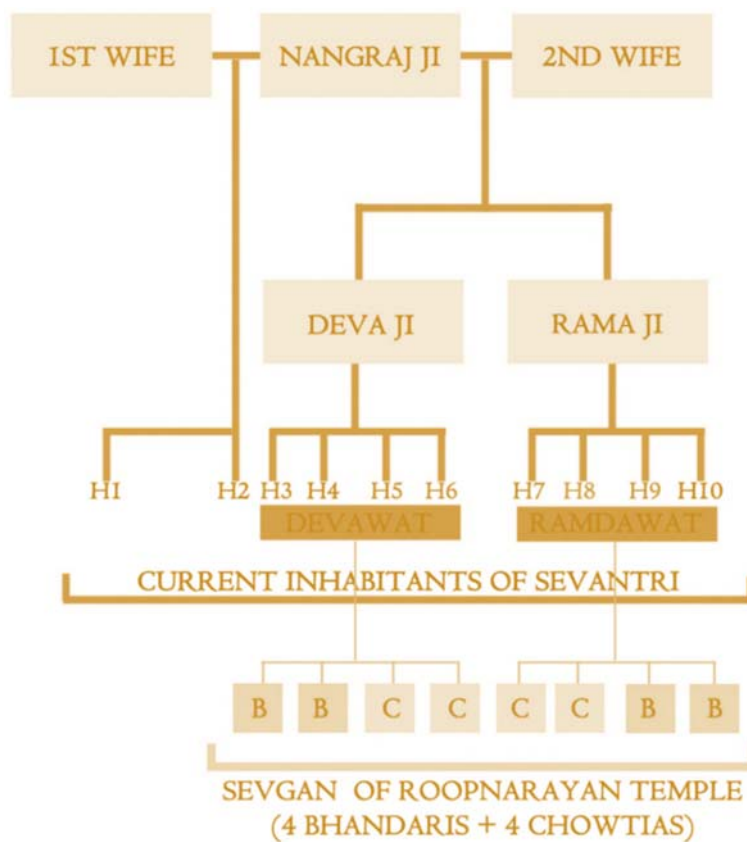


Image 20: Family Ancestry and Management Structure; Source: Project Team

### Narsinghdwar Ashram

Narsinghdwar Ashram is an akhada (a venerated space) that belongs to the Sant Samaj, akhara being a title of honor given to this particular space belonging to the Ramanuj Sampraday. The Sawentri village community is composed of multiple sampradays, and each is historically known to have had their own akhadas. At present however, only the one at Narsinghdwar is functional. The presiding deity at Narsinghdwar is also Vishnu, like in the Roopnarayan temple. Both of precincts are on land parcels given as grant historically by feudal lords and kings. But the similarities end there and there are no relationships between the temple and akhadas. The Roopnarayan Temple servitors are householders while those of the akhadas are under the vow of celibacy. In terms of

maintenance, the akhada owns 2 bighas of land which is used to grow vegetables. Half the crop suffice to nourish the servitors of the akhadas while the rest is sold and the money used to run the akhadas.

The akhada organizes a locally prominent fair on the day of Guru Purnima where 2000 to 5000 devotees visit the akhada, depending on the intensity of rain, as Guru Purnima is celebrated in the months of monsoon. Though the akhada is primarily Vaishnav, the devotees come from all communities and are not restricted to any particular sect. The fair is celebrated in the evening, in the open ground when it is not raining, with bhajan and keertan which is attended by the devotees, who leave afterwards on the same night.

## Baradari

The Baradari is a two storey structure where the ground floor has 6 shops and the upper floor is a baithak for the Pujari Samaj. In a recent transaction, the ground floor of the building has been vacated and handed over permanently by the Pujari Samaj to the Devasthan Department, with the understanding that allows while the Devasthan Department will demolish the ground floor, widen the road and re-construct the structure to hold whatever function that they deem necessary, they will also build the upper floor for the Pujari Samaj. At present, the ground floor is intended to be developed as a ceremonial hall for community congregations and celebrations.

However, the plans for this baradari involving the demolition intended to widen adjacent roads is fundamentally flawed and can be used as a prime example of the heritage insensitive development that has been occurring in the village in the present

atmosphere of developmental pressure. Though the abutting road to the structure is indeed narrow, demolition is not solve the problem as the area gained will be largely insignificant. It can also be observed that between the Mana Khet, the Rasoda and the dharamshalas, the village has a sufficient congregation amenities and the new developments are infrastructurally redundant and detrimental to the heritage and environment of the village.

Widening roads was also deemed unresponsive to the climate of Rajasthan where narrow, shaded roads are more conducive to outdoor life. Demolition of chabutara structures was also discouraged as they are important extensions of community life and art; not only aesthetically pleasing but also used on a regular basis as well as on special occasions as nodes for villagers to gather around.

### 3.3.2. Festivals

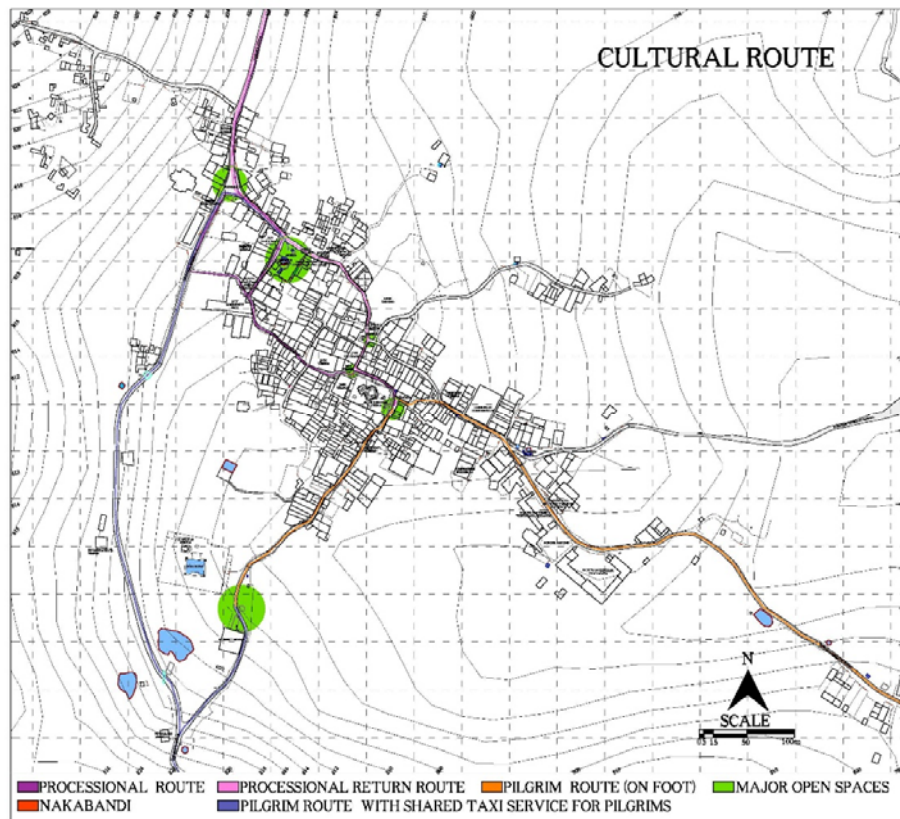
At present there are three major fairs that are held at Sawentri– Annakuta Mahotsav Mela, Jal Jhoolni Mela and Phagotsav Mela.

At Annakuta Mahotsav Mela, the celebration is limited primarily within the devotees from Sawentri village, following age old traditions. A small representative idol of Roopnarayanji, known as Annapurnaji, is the presiding deity of this festival. Offerings to Roopnarayanji are made of rice and sweets, the ingredients of which are contributed by residents of Sawentrias well as from neighboring settlements of Bhilwara and Chittor. The rice offering was earlier cooked in the dharamshala (better known as rasoda or community kitchen) by the villagers, and istributed to bhil community. As the quantity

of rice reaches up to 25 quintals, the process of cooking is elaborate and long drawn, and spans over the entire day. Large iron vessels are used to cook offering of anna (rice), chamla (dal) and seera (sweet). However, as the rasoda has been demolished in favour of re-construction, in 2015 the rice offering was cooked in a dharamshala. In order to accommodate this elaborate process, it has been requested that in the new guesthouse that is now planned to be constructed on the site of the earlier rasoda, the kitchen be made particularly spacious.

On the day of ekadashi, the fair of Jal Jhoolni takes place, corresponding to the same celebration at Garhbor village. On this day,





Map 29: Cultural Routes for Fairs and Festivals; Source: Project Team

the idol is carried through a procession to the Amelda Lake for circumambulation and worship.

The third fair is that of Phagotsav, beginning on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of Holi and continuing for 15 days. The fair reaches its peak over 5 days, from dashami to amavasya. Traveling pilgrims are offered food by during these days.

### 3.3.3. Other Customs

Apart from these festivals that are held at Sawentri settlement itself, another fair takes place near the village at Lakshman Jhula where the Ram Durbar Mandir stands.

Considered propitious for being the origin of the holy Gomti River, according to legends, after defeating Ravana and on their way back to Ayodhya, Ram, Laxman and Hanuman had stopped at this place for rest. It is from

Ram's feet that the river is said to have originated before flowing northward. While the oldest temple dedicated to of Lord Ram was established by Rameshwar Mahadevji, many other shrines and temples have been added since. Once a year, on the day of shiv ratri, the fair is held at Ram Darbar. While it is attended by residents of both the settlements of Sawentri and Garhbor, the priest and majority attendees are from the village of Sawentri.

Otherwise, the Ram Darbar acts as a bhasmi ghat for the performance of rites of passage for Hindu cremation for both the villages of Garhbor and Sawentri. The ashes of the dead are poured into the River Gomti at Ram Durbar where a ghat has been constructed expressly towards this purpose. The ashes dissolve into the water immediately – a fact considered to be especially auspicious, thereby reestablishing to the glory of the place.

### 3.4. Attributes of Value

#### 3.4.1. Settlement Level

SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND			
S.No.	Value	Aspects	Attributes of Value
1	Built Fabric	Townscape	<p>The historic fabric, narrow lanes, architectural features of the temple, dharamshalas and residences; natural features like kund and talai form the townscape value of the settlement.</p> <p>The Roop Narayan temple sits in the centre of the settlement. The vernacular architecture of the settlement is represented in the houses with high plinth, use of local material, small balconies and foliated archway.</p>
		Architectural	<p>The buildings of heritage value in Sawentri have a distinctive architectural style with use of locally available building materials and unique construction techniques.</p> <p>The new constructions in the area are with modern materials and contemporary construction techniques and systems.</p>
2	Cultural	Historic	<p>According to legends, the foundation of temple is attributed to the Pandavas who are said to have established and worshipped this manifestation of Vishnu at Sawentri as the God Roopchaturbhuj.</p> <p>At present, the majority population of the predominantly Brahmin settlement of Sawentri trace their lineage back to Nangrajji – one of the temple's most prominent priests and servitors. According to hearsay, Nangraj Ji hailed originally from Bali Gaon – a village located 20 kilometers away from Jodhpur. Though he was married earlier in Jodhpur and had issues, he was re-married to the daughter of the then high priest of Sawentri, with whom he had two sons – Devaji and Ramaji, forefathers of the 2 clans most prominent in present day Sawentri, the Ramdawats and the Devawats. Both Devaji and Ramaji had 4 sons each, leading to 8 main haans (branches) of Nangrajji. The remaining 2 haans of the 10 current haans are sons from his first wife, with whom he was re-united long after his 2nd marriage.</p>

		Religious	Sawentri is an important pilgrimage destination for the people of Mewar. The tangible heritage determines the form of the sacred geography of the city and comprises temples and Dharamshalas linked with the traditions, rituals and customs associated with Lord Roop Narayan.
		Associational	The complex traditional knowledge system is the intangible heritage of the place and is linked with cult of Lord Roop Narayan. These traditions are deep rooted in the life of the local community.
3	Social	Environmental	It is evident in the layout of the settlement that the form and spatial configuration of the settlement as a whole is responsive to the natural topography, so as to harness nature with respect to water harvesting, use of natural materials for construction and technology, land use by way of agricultural fields thus directly impacting livelihoods of the community inhabiting the village.
		Educational	The traditional system of Osra, (the rotational system of management of the temple shared by the descendants of Nangraji) involves practices related to operation, maintenance and performance of rites and rituals with the temple. The passing down of this knowledge through generations requires verbal learning and praxis and is an important method through which the level of the engagement between the temple and the community remains constant.
4	Economical		The temple management is run by a cyclical system of service to the temple shared by the families of Sawentri Settlement on a rotational basis, changing after 15 days, known as Osra. As per the traditions the revenue generated in the temple during this period belongs to the respective Sevak families. While few families of the Sevak Samaj are depended on it, the others have moved out with for better living and work. Owing to the spiritual significance of the temple in the cultural landscape of Rajasthan, Sawentri has become a prominent pilgrimage which provides livelihood to the large number of families of the settlement.

**3.4.2. Building Level**

SEWANTRI, RAJSAMAND					
S.No.	Built Components	Value	Component	Status	Comments
1	Roop Narayan Temple	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental		
			Educational		
		Economical			
2	NarsinghDwara	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental	-	
			Educational		
		Economical			
3	Jain Temple	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental	-	
			Educational	-	
		Economical			
4	Baradari	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental	-	
			Educational		
		Economical			



5	Chamunda Mata Temple	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental	-	
			Educational	-	
Economical					
6	Devaji Gate	Built Fabric	Townscape	-	
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental	-	
			Educational	-	
Economical		-			
7	Ram Kund	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental		
			Educational	-	
Economical		-			
6	Ram Darbar	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental		
			Educational	-	
Economical					

7	Laxmi Vilas Dharamshala	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic	-	
			Religious	-	
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental	-	
			Educational	-	
Economical					
7	Jain Dharamshala	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental	-	
			Educational	-	
Economical		-			
8	Historic Well -1	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious		
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental		
			Educational	-	
Economical		-			
9	Historic Well -2	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural		
		Cultural	Historic		
			Religious	-	
			Associational		
		Social	Environmental		
			Educational	-	
Economical					
10	Sheetala Mata Chowk	Built Fabric	Townscape		
			Architectural	-	
		Cultural	Historic	-	

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### 3.5. Developmental Pressures

Community aspirations of the settlement's residents were discussed over multiple stakeholders' meetings and community consultations (See Annexure Chapter 1 for details) and have been enumerated as follows:

#### Conservation

It was seen to be a primary concern of the villagers that in addition to the conservation and development of the temple complex, major damages and dilapidation in their houses should also be addressed in the project as land has become scarce over the years in adjacent areas and if their houses collapse, acquiring new property will be difficult for them and result in completely uprooting their families.

#### Open Spaces

8 bighas of land were found to be available behind the Ram Darbar, near the Chamunda Temple that belonged to the Gram Panchayat.

2000 bighas of land was found to be designated as Samast Janta Zameen – land for general people where anybody is allowed to build. This particular aspect was deemed to be problematic as without regulations or guidelines, it gave rise to unplanned and possibly heritage and ecology insensitive development on the sloped of the Aravallis.

Properties of the Devasthan Department in Sawentri include the Rasoda, Mana Khet, Baradari and the parking adjacent to Ram Kund.

There also exists a large open space by the name of Mana Khet under the management of the Devasthan Department. Earlier, it used to be auctioned to farmers interested in growing crops there, but at present the use

had changed. A boundary has been constructed by the Devasthan Department along the periphery and the space is now used for weddings and other community gatherings. The land is still auctioned and the highest bidder can then levy rent from any other villager who wishes to use the land parcel for personal celebrations.

#### Water Supply

There are 3 major water bodies in and around the settlement. These water bodies, or talais as they are referred to as in the local tongue, are as– Chorba Talai, Doodh Talai (also called Dev Talai) and Amelda Talai. A number of tanks and wells also exist that are dedicated entirely towards the nourishment of cattle as there are a large number of domestic animals in the village.

Chorba Talai is located in the uppermost level and once it has been filled with water, it flows down to the Doodh Talai. The water supply for the entire settlement comes from wells at Chorba Talai. But as the water at Chorba Talai are used by animals of the settlement to drink and bathe in, this supply source has not found favor with the villagers who deem this water dirty and hence unfit for human use. Instead, the villagers support the channeling drinking water from the well at Gomti Talai, near Ram Darbad on River Gomti. The village of Sawentri and the well at Gomti Talai being at the same level, this is deemed an easy operation as there will be no requirement to pump up the water, and it can be channeled easily using gravity.

At present the water comes from the wells at Chorba Talai to the village via pipelines, but in an irregular basis. The supply does not follow a time schedule and stops altogether at times for periods as long as 7 days at a stretch when villagers become completely dependent on water tankers. As Chorba Talai is also used to irrigate the agricultural fields



around it, the demand of water exceeds supply and the Talai dries up in summer.

There are 3 other wells in the village – Kundal, Kudi and another at Narsinghdwar, which were used by villagers to draw drinking water from, before piped supply was initiated. But they have fallen to disuse now and littering has significantly deteriorated the quality of water and need immediate attention.

### **Parking and Road Network**

At present the waterlogging in major streets of the village is also an acute problem – one that villagers are attempting to mitigate themselves by filling in depressions with rubbles. There also exists the need for a bypass road. Construction of this new road would also mean that the fairground of Sawentri could be relocated near the road with upgraded accessibility and dedicated amenities such as performance spaces, kitchens and other utilities.

The recently proposed parking were seen to be problematic since as many as 3 parking areas have been planned within the village, and can be predicted to considerably increase the noise pollution of the area and hamper the general peace, tranquility and quality of community life.

Also, in place of bringing the road into the village at the cost of demolition of a large number of buildings and chabutaras, construction of a ring road was considered a better approach. In this way, the cars could come to within half a kilometer of the temple and drop off visitors, beyond which point the traffic could be restricted only to pedestrians.

### **Community Space**

The Baradari is a two storey structure where the ground floor has 6 shops and the upper floor is a baithak for the Pujari Samaj. In a recent transaction, the ground floor of the building has been vacated and handed over permanently by the Pujari Samaj to the Devasthan Department, with the understanding that allows while the Devasthan Department will demolish the ground floor, widen the road and re-construct the structure to hold whatever function that they deem necessary, they will also build the upper floor for the Pujari Samaj. At present, the ground floor is intended to be developed as a ceremonial hall for community congregations and celebrations. However, the plans for this baradari involving the demolition intended to widen adjacent roads is fundamentally flawed and can be used as a prime example of the heritage insensitive development that has been occurring in the village in the present atmosphere of developmental pressure. Though the abutting road to the structure is indeed narrow, demolition is not solve the problem as the area gained will be largely insignificant. It can also be observed that between the Mana Khet, the Rasoda and the dharamshalas, the village has a sufficient congregation amenities and the new developments are infrastructurally redundant and detrimental to the heritage and environment of the village.

Widening roads was also deemed unresponsive to the climate of Rajasthan where narrow, shaded roads are more conducive to outdoor life. Demolition of chabutara structures was also discouraged as they are important extensions of community life and art; not only aesthetically pleasing but also used on a regular basis as well as on special occasions as nodes for villagers to gather around.

**Observation**

It was discussed that instead of irreverent demolition, it was more commendable that the projects already initiated be first completed and the enduring infrastructural needs of the village be then addressed after careful re-assessment.

Primarily, it was observed that interventions were required in terms of improvement of sewerage systems, roads, traffic management and reconstruction of the Rasoda. Requirements also included the provision of open recreational and public spaces and gardens, conservation and maintenance of chowks, sarais, rasodas etc.





CONSERVATION &  
DEVELOPMENT OF TEMPLE





## 4. CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT OF ROOPNARAYANJI MANDIR

### 4.1 Methodology

The temple complex of Sri Roopnarayan ji is located at the heart of the settlement. The historic settlement grew around this religious core, with elements of significance directly linked with the worshipping of Sri Thakur ji (e.g: Ram Kund, Narshingh Dwara Akhada, Baradari, etc.) The temple is like a magnet to lakhs of pilgrims throughout the year and during Jal Jhoolni festival and the Phagun Mahotsav. Hence, to maintain and conserve this centre of reverence, it is important to develop a strategy for conservation and development to cater to the increasing needs of the pilgrims and the limited carrying capacity of the temple. Hence, measures need to be taken towards conserving the temple responsive to its historic and architectural values while considering aspirations of the pilgrims and the residents, ensure structural safety and risk preparedness during major festivals.

#### Conservation Planning

This Conservation Plan comprises:

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

- ***Assessment of the vulnerability*** of the site;
- ***Provide recommendations in form policies and conservation interventions*** to protect the significance

#### Objectives of the Conservation Plan

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

## 4.2 Historical and Archival Research

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

In the past, many up gradation and revitalization activities for the temple have been carried out on the temple and its surroundings, by the local communities as

well as the management authority. The addition of certain spaces such as amenity areas for *pujaris*, *bhog* and Prasad, pavilion for Sri Thakur ji used during the Pagun Mahotsav, alterations to the Brahma temple, during expansion of the original temple is evident of site. Hence, to document the changes brought about in the past and to assess the effect of these alterations and interventions on the structure archival research is extremely relevant. Analysis of archival records provide information on the historic complex at a particular point of time in the history. By comparison and analysis of the archival drawings and the present day documentation and visual inspection, chronological evolution of the temple and analysis of impacts was carried out to inform the conservation plan.

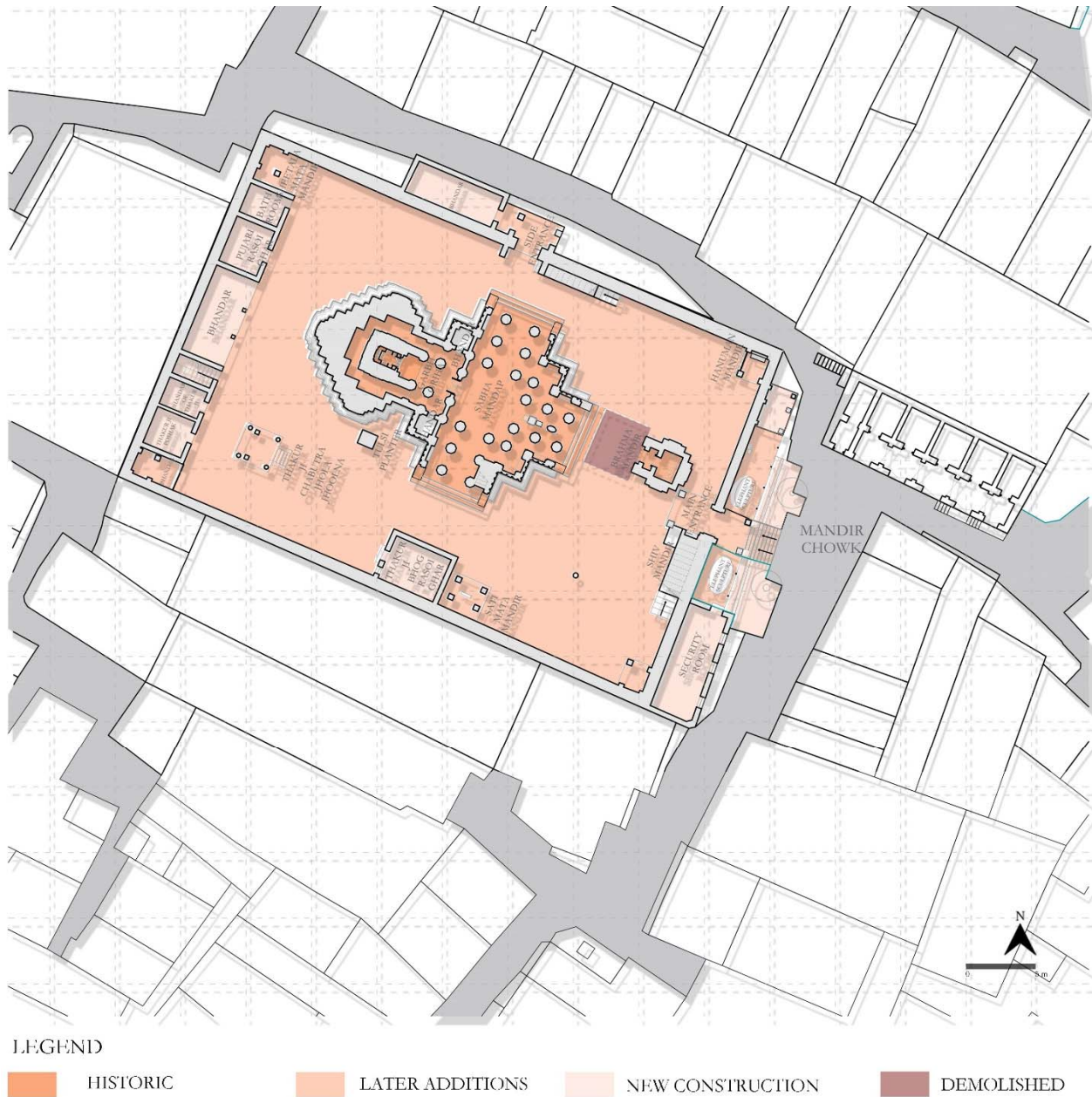


Image 21: Historical layering of the temple complex; Source: Project Team

The above map indicates the chronological development of the temple complex. The oldest core is the main shrine of Sri Roop Narayan ji and the shrines of Sri Brahma ji, Sri Hanuman ji, Sati ki chhatri, Shitla mata mandir, Shivji mandir. The *sabha mandap*, terrace and pavilion and the tall shikhar is a later addition, but historic. The *Thakur ji ka jhula* (pavilion), the amenity space are added

later. The enclosure of the temple complex is historic, built in continuation to the main shrine. Many minor alterations such as addition of *pujari* rooms (Vishram griha), bath areas and toilets, staircase near the arcade, space for rasoda are later additions and alterations, the exact dates are unknown. This documentation of chronology is important to demonstrate the alterations brought about in



the temple complex and the percentage of original structure present on site. This map is generated through visual inspection, design analysis and community consultation to document the alterations. Large part of the historic complex with most importantly the

temple is still intact, with several though seemingly less significant parts have been altered. Historic surfaces are altered with new embellishments though the original form of the temple, the most significant part of the complex is still intact..

### 4.3 Philosophy and principles for conservation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Traditional techniques and materials** are preferred for the conservation of significant fabric. In some circumstances

**modern techniques and materials** which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

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

#### 4.4. Statement of Significance

Assessing significance of a heritage asset, such as Sri Roopnarayan ji temple, lies at the very heart of conservation planning process. The assessment approach used in this study essentially involves making value assessment about why and what aspects of the temple complex is significant. Understanding the importance of the temple defines the way in which decisions can be made about the protection, conservation and management of the structure and its setting, from current into the future. Consideration is given to both the overall temple and its complex as well as the individual elements and infrastructure within the temple complex.

The settlement of Sewantri is situated within the boundaries of the historically eminent State of Mewar – a region in Southern Rajasthan that comprised of areas currently forming the districts of Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Raj Samand, portions of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat – ruled by the Gahlot and Sisodia Dynasties of Rajputs for longer than 1200 years, beginning from the 8<sup>th</sup> Century C.E and continuing till 1970, when title-hood was abolished in independent India. Sawentri is considered a pilgrimage of paramount importance in the sacred geography of Rajasthan owing to the position of reverence that its presiding deity Roopnarayanji holds, and its historic associations with the Kingdom of Mewar, particularly with the most celebrated monarch of Mewar, Maharana Pratap, who ruled Rajputana and fought the Mughals valiantly from the impregnable fortress of Kumbhalgarh in the same tehsil as the village of Sewantri. Maharana Uday Singh was also known to be a devotee of Roopnarayan Ji as was Maharana Sangramsingha. In fact, the chhatri within the temple of Roopnarayan Ji is dedicated to the Sati's of Veer Vida Rathore of Jodhpur, who laid down his life for Rana Sanga within the very precinct of the temple in a fight against the Rana's elder brother

Jaimal in a struggle between the two for the throne of Mewar. The Temple itself sits at the heart of the dense historic fabric of the settlement which is planned around with the presence of a multitude of temples, shrines, baolis and kunds, all connected by a network of lanes and by lanes opening up to form chowks at important nodes. Historicity is not confined to the built footprints here, but spread across the settlement as a larger cultural landscape encompassing heritage both natural and cultural, tangible and intangible.

#### Nature & Culture-Tangible & Intangible

According to local beliefs, the foundation of the temple of Roopnarayan Ji, surrounding which the settlement has grown through the years, is attributed to the Pandavas, who established the temple as a shrine to Roopchaturbhuj Ji – a manifestation of Vishnu. However, of the many legendary character that are associated with the temple through the rich tradition of oral history carried down generations by the villagers of Sewantri, the first individual whose existence is ascertained in history is Maharana Uday Singh of Mewar during whose reign the name of the temple was changed from Roopchaturbhuj Ji to Roopnarayan Ji following a miracle witnessed by the Maharana himself. This connection makes the earliest dates available to position the temple in history as sometime between 1540 and 1572 C.E. The built heritage components in Sawentri simultaneously constitutes of elements historic, social, cultural, architectural, artistic, associational and environmental significance. The geographical location makes it a cultural landscape. Spatial configuration demonstrates responsiveness to the distinctive physiographic features that have informed the planning principles, and values of cultural association to the landscape.

Table 8: Statement of significance and values of the Sri Roopnarayan ji temple; Source: Project team

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

### Historic Value

According to legends, the foundation of temple is attributed to the Pandavas who are said to have established and worshipped this manifestation of Vishnu at Sewantri as the God Roopchaturbhuj. At present, the majority population of the predominantly Brahmin settlement of Sewantri trace their lineage back to Nangrajji – one of the temple's most prominent priests and servitors. According to hearsay, Nangraj Ji hailed originally from Bali Gaon – a village located 20 kilometers away from Jodhpur. Though he was married earlier in Jodhpur and had issues, he was re-married to the daughter of the then high priest of Sewantri, with whom he had two sons – Devaji and Ramaji, forefathers of the 2 clans most prominent in present day Sewantri, the Ramdawats and the Devawats. Both Devaji and Ramaji had 4 sons each, leading to 8 main *baans* (branches) of Nangrajji. The remaining 2 *baans* of the 10 current *baans* are sons from his first wife, with whom he was re-united long after his 2<sup>nd</sup> marriage.

### Architectural Value

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

The name Maru Gurjara has its genesis in the fact that during ancient times, Rajasthan and Gujarat had similarities in ethnic, cultural and political aspects of the society. Ancient name of Rajasthan was Marudesh while Gujarat was called Gurjarata. 'Maru Gurjara art' literally means 'art of Rajasthan' This temple complex is very unique, as two major layers of history are evident. The original temple said to be built by the Pandavas was later extended during the reign of Raja Bhaktaraj Bhagat Singh (1679-1725). This co-existence of two layers of history adds to the architectural value.

### **Associational Value**

This change in nomenclature, from Roopchaturbhuj to Roopnarayan occurred later, during the reign of Maharana of Mewar Uday Singh, between his coronation in 1540 C.E. and death on 1572 C.E, when the temple priest was Devaji Maharana Uday Singh, and father of Maharana Pratap, had spent much of his life in Kumbhalgarh and being a devout follower of Roopchaturbhuj ji, used to frequently make the pilgrimage to seek the deity's blessings.

### **Spiritual Value, Intangible Value**

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

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

### **Social value, Educational Value**

The traditional system of Osra, (the rotational system of management of the temple shared

by the descendants of Nangraj ji) involves practices related to operation, maintenance and performance of rites and rituals with the temple. The passing down of this knowledge through generations requires verbal learning and praxis and is an important method through which the level of the engagement between the temple and the community remains constant.

### **Economic Value**

The temple management is run by a cyclical system of service to the temple shared by the families of Sewantri on a rotational basis, changing after 15 days, known as Osra. As per the traditions the revenue generated in the temple during this period belongs to the respective Sewak families.

### **Environmental Value**

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

### **Spatial Configuration**

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



## 4.5 Documentation and Architectural Description

### Sri Roopnarayan Ji temple

The temple complex is located on a high plinth with reference to the topography and contours of the land in the settlement. The main historical access to the temple complex is through the village lanes, crossing the historic structures of Ram Kund and the Narsingh dwara Akhada. There are no historic gates in the settlement which in itself is an interesting point to note- the settlement was not walled or gated. The main courtyard of the temple is approached through a series of steps, flanked by two wide platforms on the either sides. These platforms are installed with two elephant statues with guards sitting atop, as dwarfpals. The temple chowk has an arcaded structure popularly known as the *baradari*, and the other edges of this preceeding space is lined with private residences and few shops selling religious goods.

In the main temple enclosure, the main shrine of Sri Thankurji is located in the center whereas other shrines of Sri Bhramaji, Hanuman ji Temple and Sati ki Chhatra, are located around it along with modern interventions *pujari visram griha* (resting areas), area for *bhog* and *rasoda*. The Sri Brahma ji temple and the original Sri Roopnarayan temple are the oldest structures. The extension of the temple to the main shikhar is a later addition, during which few alterations to the façade of the Sri Brahma ji temple are made to generate space for construction of the extension. The temple is built following the principles of Hindu Temple Architecture and includes a *sabha mandap* (hall way) preceding the *garbha griha* (sanctum sanctorum) housing the deity. In the main Sri

Roopnarayan temple, the colonnaded *Sabha Mandap*, with 30 tall columns supporting the massive structure build in local stone. Leads to the main *Garbhgriha* where the idol of Sri Roopnarayan ji is located. Apart from the main *garbha griha*, there are two alcoves on either side of the inner *sabha griha*, between the *sabha mandapa* and the *garbha griha* used as bhandar (storage) to store for item related to worship of the idol (e.g: Sri Thakur ji's garments, rewadi, ornaments, etc.)

The roof of the *sabha mandap* is supported over tall decorative columns in local stone. This *sabha mandap* is the extension over the original temple built by the Pandavas. A monolithic staircase is installed to access the roof of this *sabha mandap* which has a semi open pavilion. The main temple and ancillary shrines are located within a high walled fortification.

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

The external and internal facades of the temple building have been altered and the original surfaces are obliterated due to these alterations. The internal and external façade have been completely altered. Historically, the stone surface was painted with lime wash. This layer of historic intervention was removed to expose the original structure and minor conservation methods, such consolidation of joints with cement mortar, cladding with marble, etc. This process has obliterated the surfaces, damage the joints and the detailing. Mechanical losses and chemical changes are visible on the surface of the walls.

Internal surfaces have been covered with mirrors and coloured glass in order to embellish the *garbhagriha*. Enamel paint has also been applied over stone columns. The choice of materials, design and placement need careful consideration as these type of interventions do not conform with the aesthetics of the traditional fabric.

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

consideration of the original form and design and recent interventions.

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

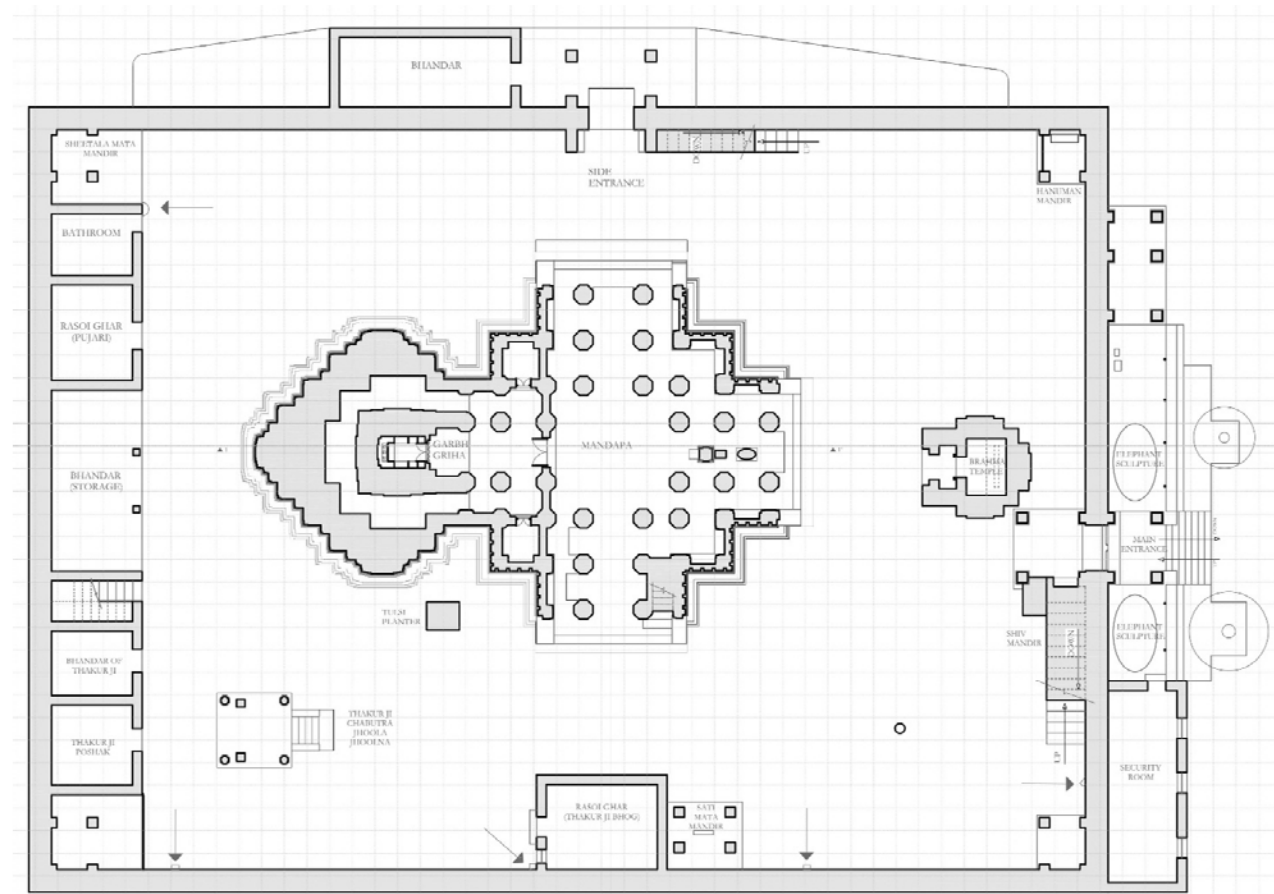


Image 22: Architectural documentation: Site Plan; Source: Project team

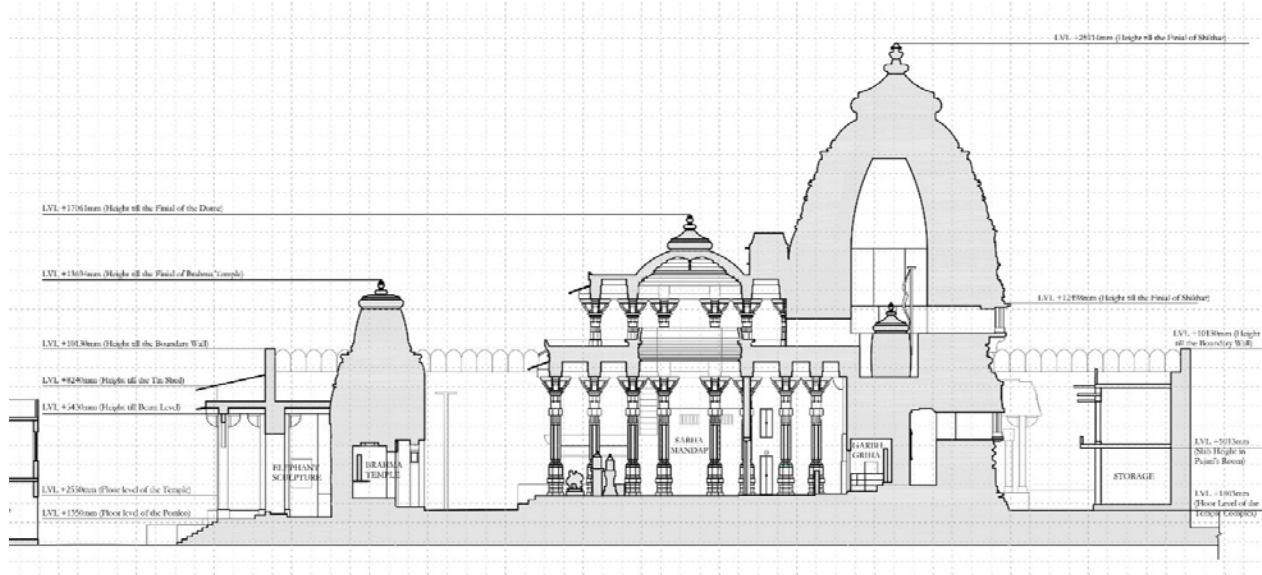


Image 23: Architectural documentation: Site Section; Source: Project team

### Sri Roopnarayan Ji Temple Chowk

The open area (main chowk) in front of the temple is a narrow space, lined with private residences, with shops on the ground floors. There is a historical *baradari*, which is lying abandoned and in derelict state. Earlier, first

floor was given on rent to a trust and the ground floor was used by the Devasthan Department. The arcade on the ground floor is used as a resting area by the pilgrims.

### The present usage

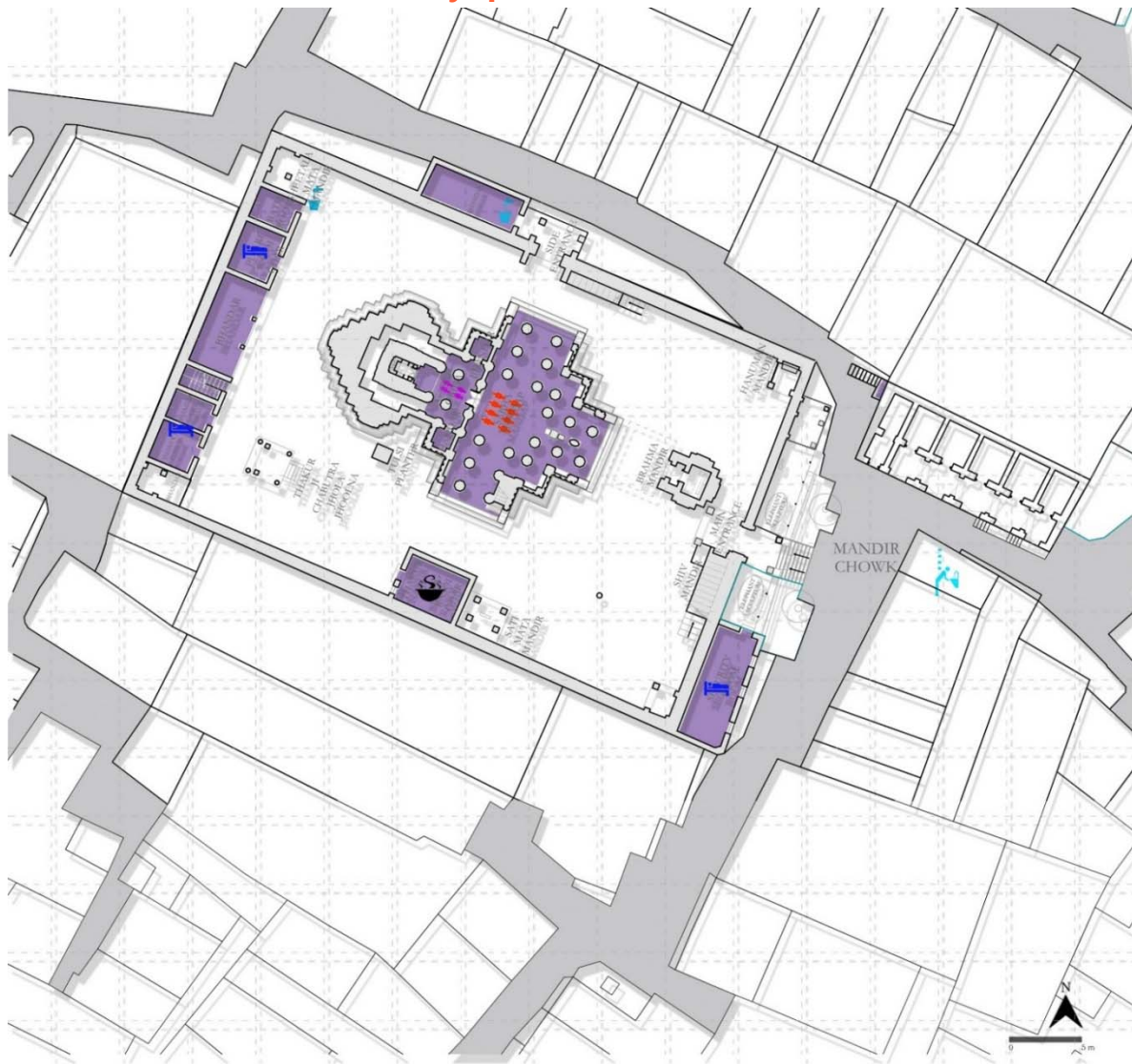
- Used as parking for two wheelers, four wheelers by shop owners and locals.
- Active use of the edges of the courtyard with informal activities. The chowk is lined

with shops, public and privately owned. These shops cater to pilgrims, selling religious goods used for the worship and eateries.





#### 4.6.2. Documentation of amenity spaces



##### LEGEND

- AMENITIES
  WATER SUPPLY
  KITCHEN
  RESTING PLACE FOR PUJARIS
- GATHERING SPACE FOR PILGRIMS
  DRINKING WATER
- GATHERING SPACE FOR PUJARIS

Image 25: Mapping of existing amenity spaces in the temple complex and chowk; Source: Project Team

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

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

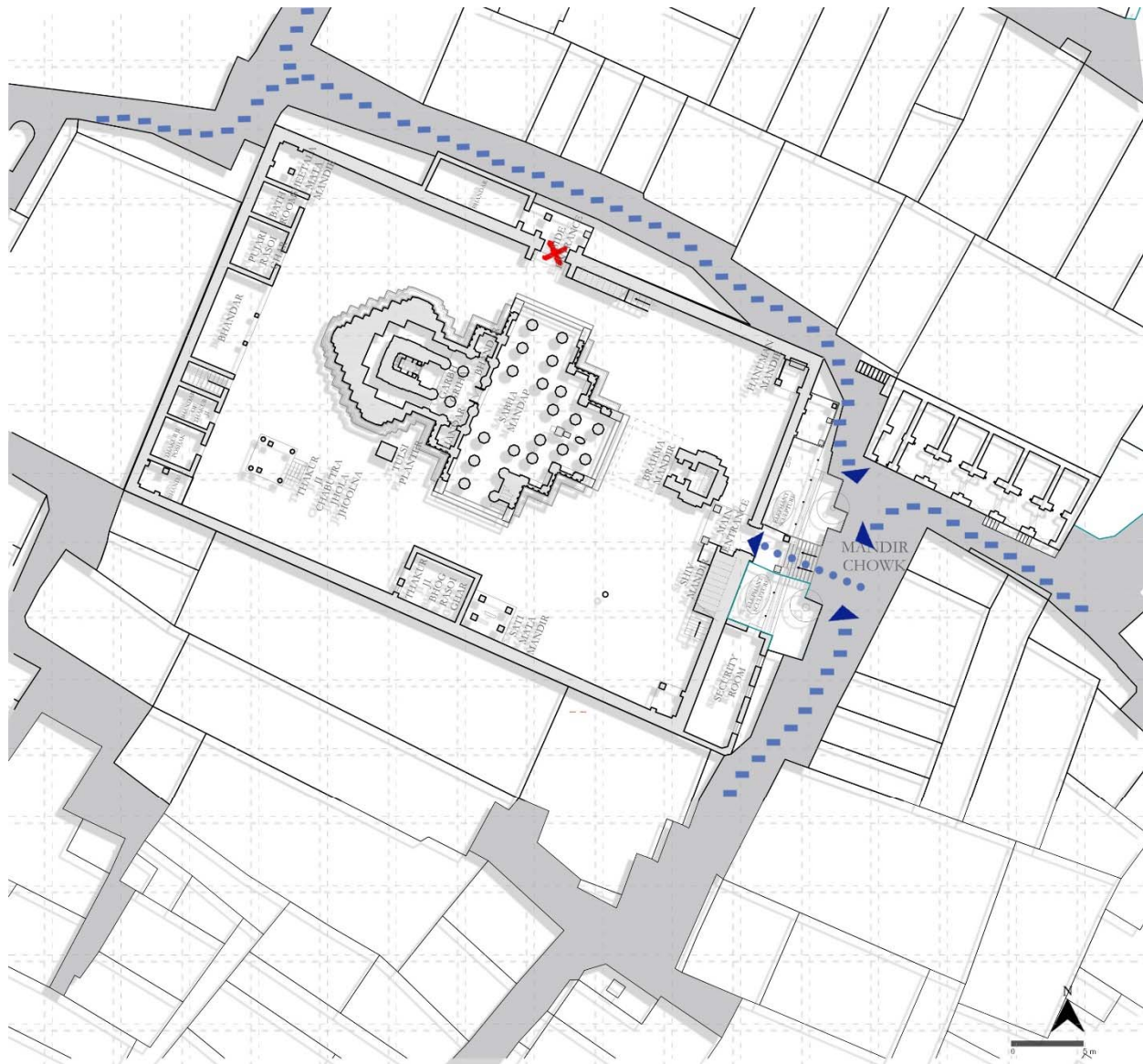
**Recreational area/ amenity space:** The new construction dedicated for activities of Prasad, bhog resting for pujaris, interpretation areas, etc.

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

**Baradari at the main entrance:** This is the historic structure in traditional architectural design. These spaces are used as resting areas by the pujaris, lockers rooms, etc. Dedicated user spaces are absent in this area and majorly underutilized.

**Congregational area with central pole:**

This area is used by the local community for collective celebratory activities during mela, like *bhajan* and singing religious songs, dancing. A stainless steel pole with light fixtures is installed on the flooring. The flooring is redone in decorative design in marble. This area has a high social value and is used for gathering, dancing (traditional dance form: *gher*) during major festivals.



### LEGEND

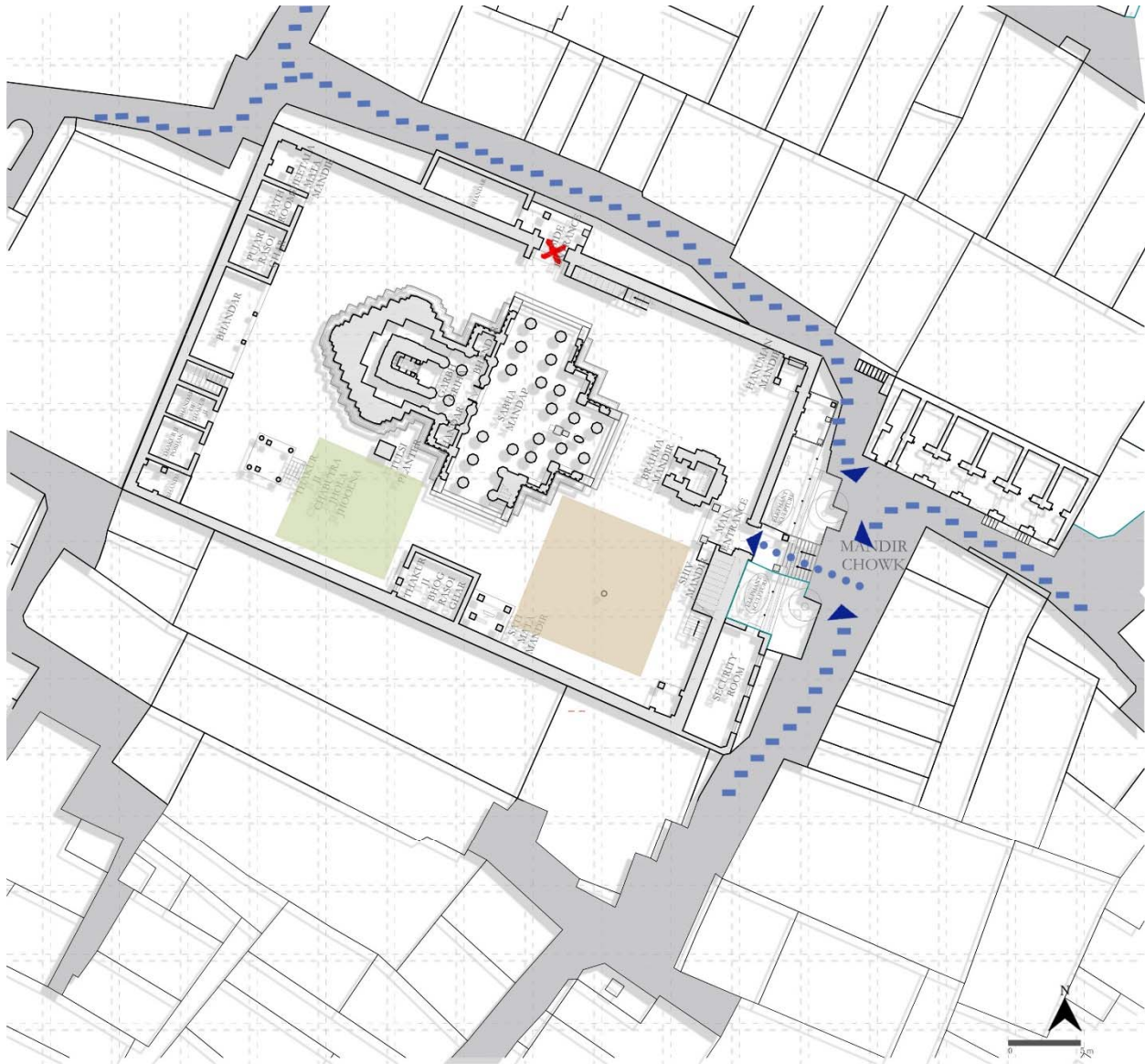
- ■ ■ Pilgrim Influx into Temple Chowk    
 ✗ Restricted Entry for Pilgrims

Image 26: Activity mapping in the temple chowk on ordinary days; Source: Project Team

The above map shows the entry of pilgrims from different entry points to the temple. Though the historic and traditional entry to the temple is through the lane crossing the Ram Kund and the Narsingh Dwara Akhara, located to the South of the main temple, many other accesses are used as per the convenience of the pilgrims arriving on foot, two wheelers and cars and buses, availability of public

transport and private jeeps. The main entrance is used for entry to the temple enclosure. The other entrance door to the North, is closed throughout the year, is opened on special occasion. The construction of a toilet and amenity space near the door, has led to constricting the road on one hand and is an incongruous intervention along a historic outer wall. and form of the temple complex.





#### LEGEND

- ■ ■ Pilgrim Influx into Temple Chowk
- ✗ Restricted Entry for Pilgrims
- Recreation area for Gher (Fagun Mahotsav)
- Congregation area celebration of Phagun Mahotsav

Image 27: Activity mapping in the temple chowk during Jal Jhoolni mela; Source: Project Team

During the *mela*, to control the access of pilgrims and formalize and channelize smooth

visitor management, vehicular entry for cars is restricted and is dominated by pedestrians.



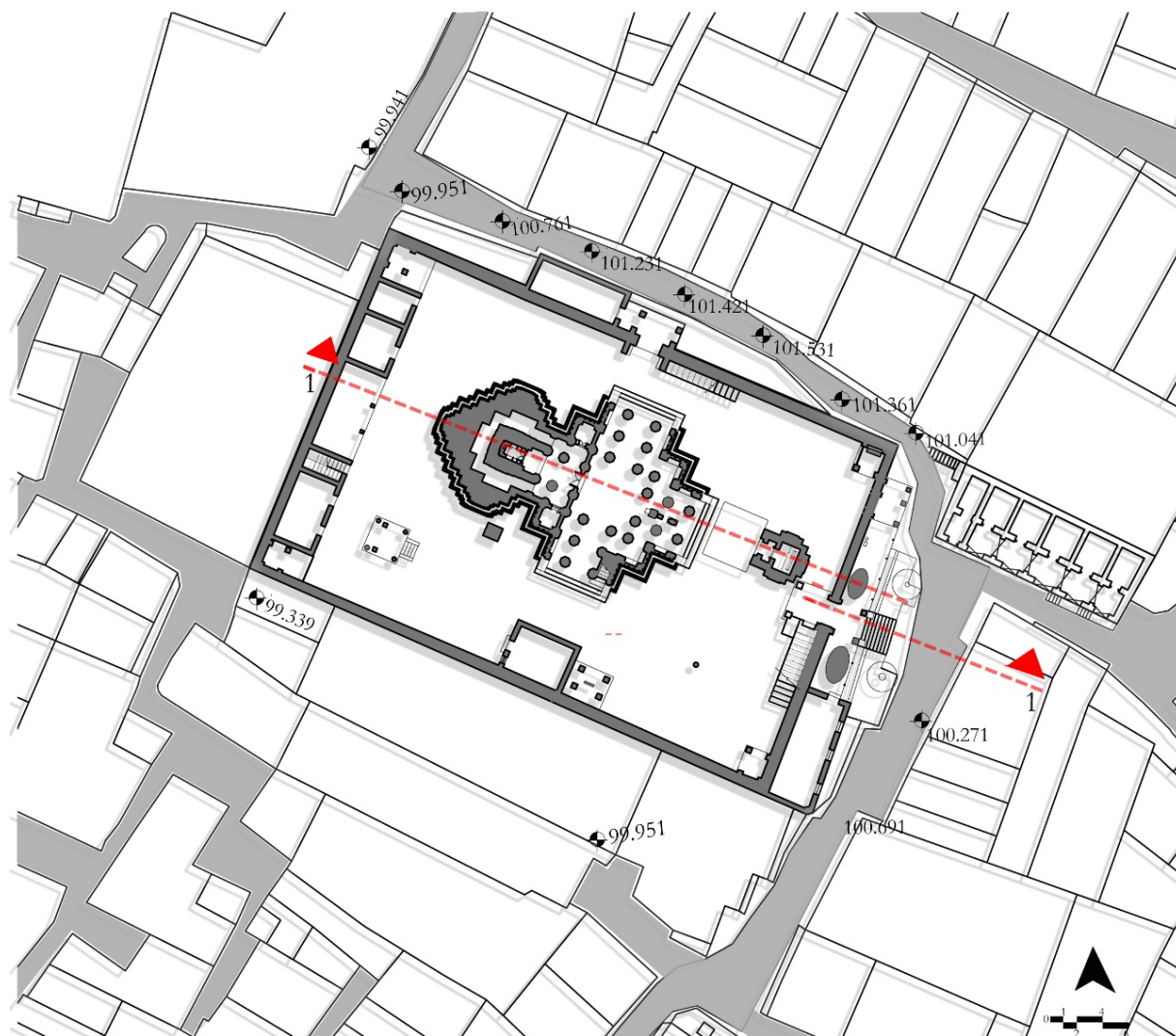


Image 28: Plan showing Section Line and Site Levels, Source: Project Team

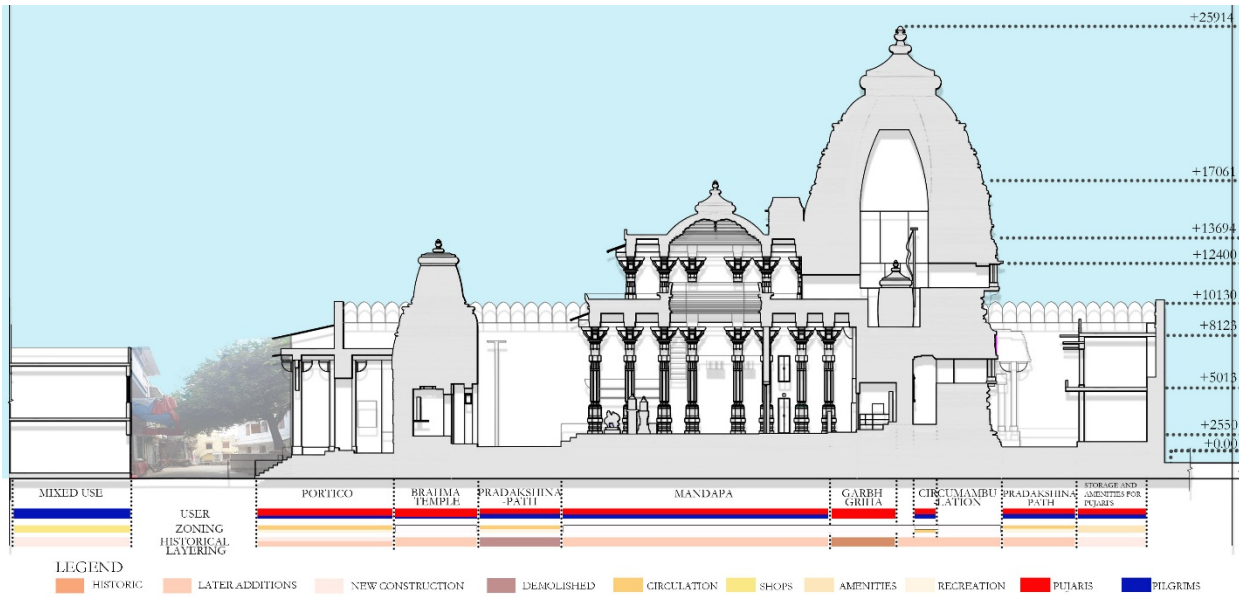






Image 29: Section 1 showing historical layering and zoning and user analysis; Source: Project Team








The above sections indicate the zoning, amenity and recreational areas and the users-

pujaris of pilgrims. It can be observed that few areas are dominated by the either.



## 4.7 Existing Visitor Infrastructure

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

<b>SAWENTRI: Visitor Infrastructure Matrix / Visitor Management Checklist</b>						
Sr. no.	Infrastructure	Photographs/ Illustrations	Good condition	Poor condition	Absent	Description
<b>TEMPLE LEVEL</b>						
1.	Signage			✓		Signage are painted on the walls, from entrance near the parking and few signage showing entry and exit to the temple. Largely, the settlement is devoid of signage for facilitating visitors.
2.	Lockers				✓	No provision of lockers.
3.	Shoe Racks				✓	No shoe rack facilities, all the shoes are kept at the main entrance of the temple.
4.	Security System				✓	No CCTV provision.
5.	Drinking Water		✓			Drinking water and for other uses water is supplied within the temple enclosure, near the rasoda and the amenity space. In the chowk, there is a drinking water fountain maintained by the Gram Panchayat.
6.	Electrical systems (safety)			✓		Many loose wires are hanging the temple complex for supply of electricity in the main temple. The main supply and distribution board is located at the entrance. Light fixtures are installed in unplanned manner.
7.	Kitchen (Rasoda)			✓		The kitchen on the south wall of the temple is used for cooking <i>bhog</i> (prasada) every day. The waste water from the area drains from the channel provided on the flooring. This causes water ingress and drainage issues due to improper channelization. The exhaust pipe is installed on the enclosure wall, leading to soot deposition.

8.	Toilets			✓		Bathrooms are located within the temple complex, for the use of pujaris, on the north wall of the temple. The waste water pipe from the first floor runs open and causing discomfort to the passer-bys.
9.	Illumination			✓		Few tube lights and spot lights are installed on the walls and the shikhar of the temple. Most of the electrical lighting fixtures are not working.
10.	Interpretation		✓			The amenity area to the West has a space dedicated for proposed interpretation zone, which needs to be designed yet.
11.	Seating/ Waiting Area			✓		The Sabha mandap is the main congregational area, but lacks seating arrangement, few sit-outs are present. The internal court has no resting- waiting facilities. Baradari at the entrance of the temple complex is used as resting place for the pujaris.
12.	Barrier Free Design				✓	The main entrance of the temple is through a series of steps; Ramps are missing.
<b>TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL</b>						
13.	Signage			✓		Few hand painted signage on the wall, from the parking area leading towards temple chowk.
14.	Drinking Water		✓			Drinking water facility is present in the temple chowk, near the baradari.
15.	Parking		✓			No dedicated parking area present.
16.	Bollards				✓	Absent
17.	Paved Pedestrian Areas		✓			All major lanes leading to the temple complex have cement finish, few are kaccha roads.
18.	Landscape Interventions (particularly for shading)			✓		Few sit out spaces, platforms under the trees in major chowks
19.	Street Lights				✓	Street lights present around parking, main entrance routes and markets.
20.	Benches			✓		Very few benches installed. Platforms under trees act as resting places



21.	Kiosks for Puja Ingredients' Sale			✓		Temple chowk are lined with shops selling religious goods, food and other common goods.
22.	Hoarding Policy				✓	
23.	Road widening for risk preparedness				✓	The lanes around the temple range from 1m to 3.5 m.
24.	Toilets			✓		No facility
25.	Changing Rooms near the Kund				✓	No changing rooms available
26.	Barrier Free Design				✓	No ramps, indication of change in surfaces, hand rails, etc. are present on site.

#### 4.8. Material Extant

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

Following is the comprehensive list of materials:

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

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

**Columns:** Local stone; Sandstone, Marble, RCC

**Roof:** Local stone; Sandstone, Marble, RCC

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

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

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



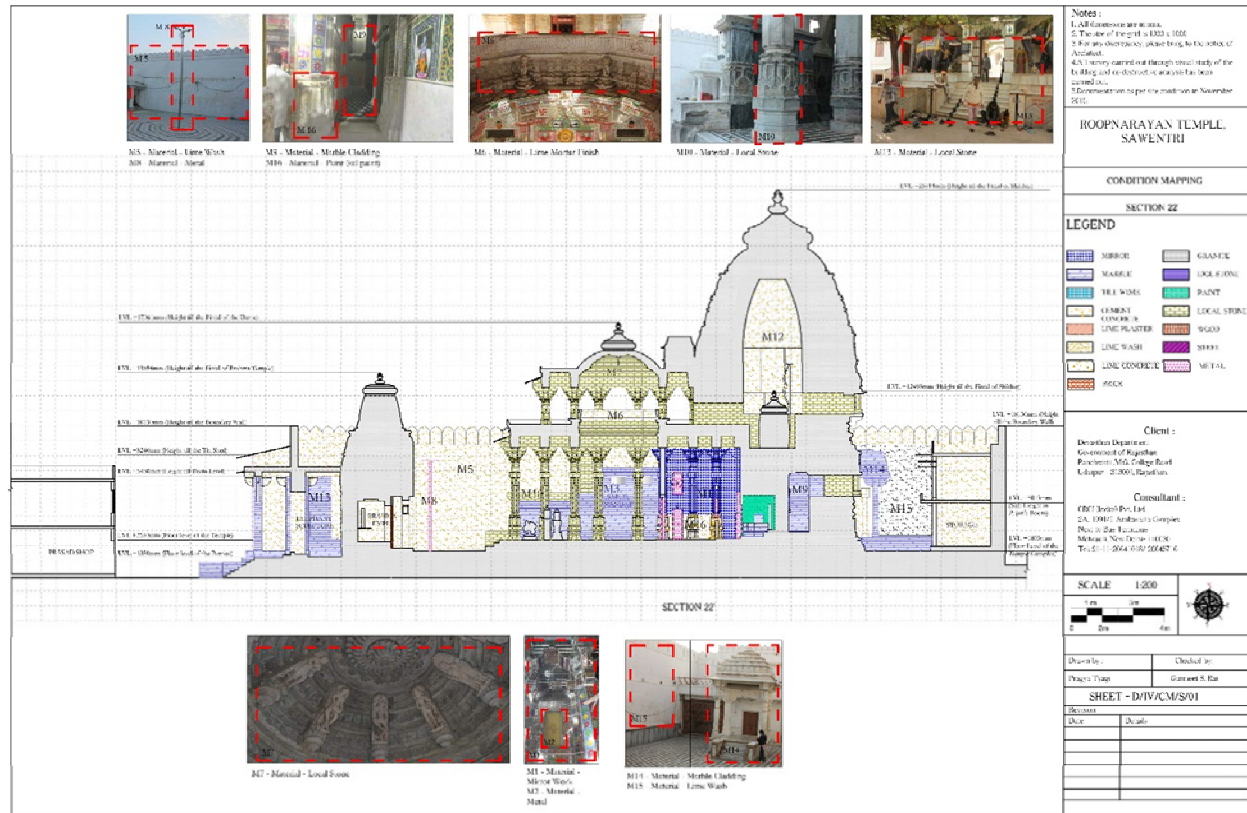


Image 31: Material Mapping: Site Section; Source: Project team

(Refer: Annexures for detailed material mapping drawings)

#### 4.9. Condition mapping

Mapping the condition of the temple includes recording of structural issues, finishes and condition of the services within the structures. These highlighted material applications, **later additions and alterations, structural problems- decay and disintegration, change in construction techniques, deteriorating conditions, detrimental factors bearing negative impact on state of conservation**, etc. Also, use and condition of of electrical services, storm water and surface drainage and sewage and solid waste disposal are key issues in case of living sites. In most cases interventions are carried out in

piecemeal and as per the requirements and felt needs and aspirations of the community, hence are adhoc in many cases and do not anticipate potential damages (E.g: rising dampness and water ingress due to un-channelized surface drains, removal of historic surface treatments with unsuitable materials, damaging the original surface and motifs, fire hazards due to unplanned electrical fixtures, unplanned rain water disposal system, etc.)

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



Following is the comprehensive list of condition assessment:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

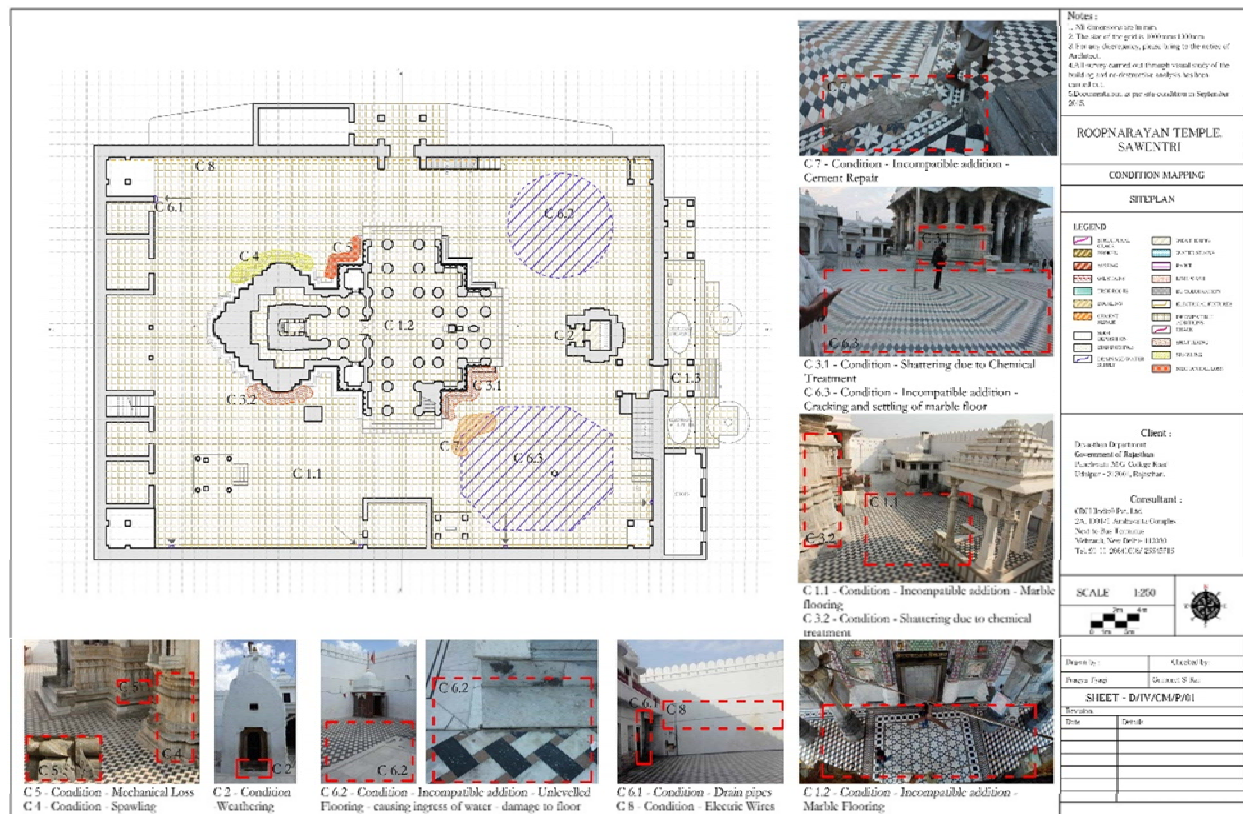


Image 32: Condition Mapping: Site Plan; Source: Project team



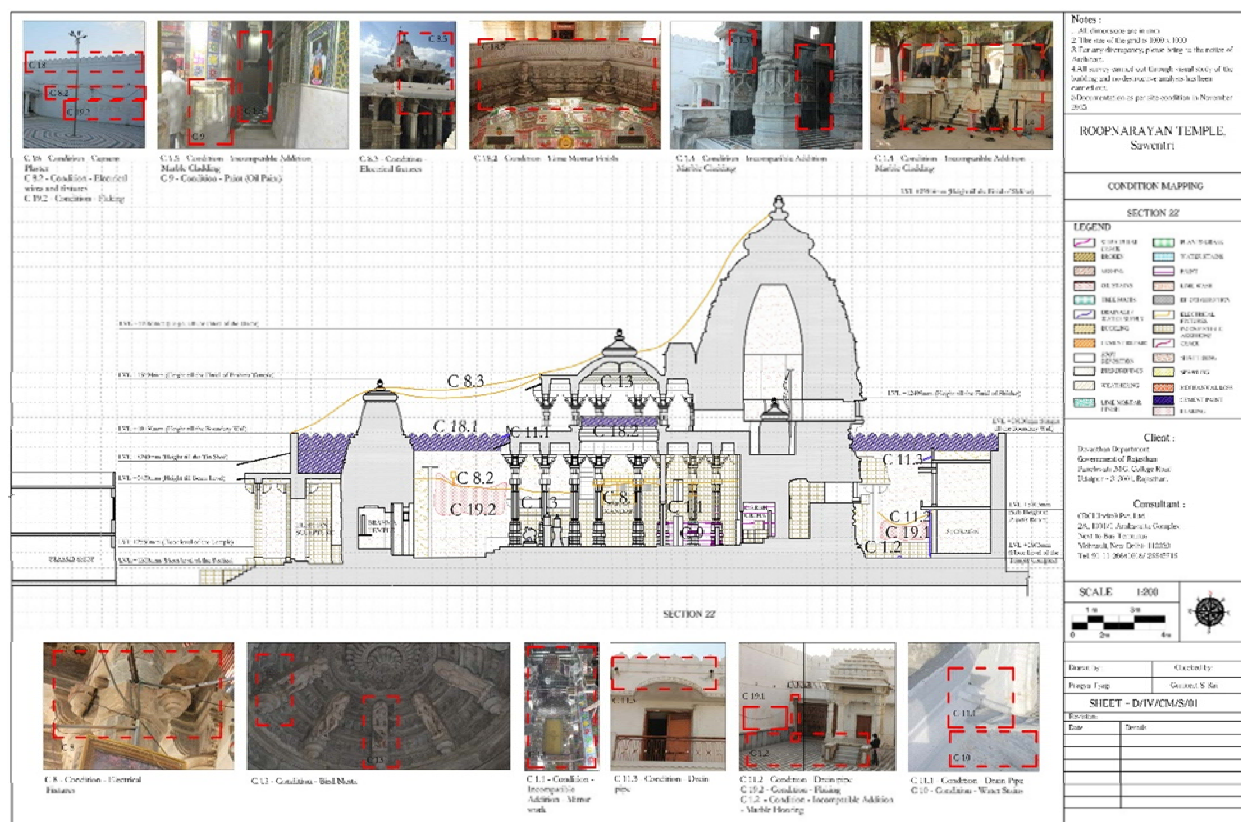


Image 33: Condition Mapping: Site Plan; Source: Project team  
(Refer: Annexures for detailed condition mapping drawings)

#### 4.10. Evaluation matrices

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

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

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

Sr. No.	ZONE	BUILDING/ STRUCTURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES
1	Temple	Sri Roop Narayan ji temple	Sri Roopnarayan temple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sabhamandap</li> <li>• Sabha griha</li> <li>• Garbhagriha</li> <li>• Bhandar rooms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ceiling</li> <li>• Internal walls</li> <li>• Internal flooring</li> <li>• Columns</li> <li>• Seating at cill level</li> <li>• Openings over walls with grills</li> <li>• Roof</li> <li>• Shikhar (internal surface)</li> <li>• Shikhar (Eternal surface)</li> <li>• Internal walls</li> <li>• External walls</li> <li>• Sri Roop Narayan ji idol</li> </ul>
2			Sri Thakurji jhool		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External walls,</li> <li>• Shikhar</li> <li>• Idol</li> </ul>
3			Sri Bharmaji shrine		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External walls,</li> <li>• Shikhar</li> <li>• Idol</li> </ul>
4			Sri Hanuman shrine		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External walls,</li> <li>• Shikhar</li> <li>• Idol</li> </ul>
5			Rasoda		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flooring</li> <li>• Walls</li> <li>• Roof</li> </ul>
6			Sati Mata Mandir		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flooring</li> <li>• Walls</li> <li>• Roof</li> </ul>
7			Main temple enclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walls</li> <li>• Pavilion for pilgrims</li> <li>• Amenity areas for pujaris</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flooring</li> <li>• Internal walls</li> <li>• Staircase</li> <li>• Washrooms and toilets</li> <li>• Passage on first floor</li> <li>• Water tank</li> </ul>
8			Main entrance gateway (West elevation)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flight of steps</li> <li>• Seating along the steps</li> <li>• Main entrance door enclosure</li> <li>• Wall</li> <li>• Doors and windows</li> </ul>
9			Platform with elephant statues		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elephant statues</li> <li>• Flooring</li> <li>• Rooms as lockers and office</li> </ul>

#### 4.10.4 Matrix 4: Risk Value analysis Matrix

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

S.NO.	IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL RISKS VALUES	STATIC/ STRUCTURAL DANGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seismic activity</li> <li>• Flooding</li> <li>• Storms</li> </ul>	HUMAN IMPACT DANGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theft and vandalism</li> <li>• Encroachments</li> </ul>	ENVIRONMENTAL DANGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erosion</li> <li>• Blackening</li> <li>• Physical stress</li> </ul>
1.	Historic Value	Low	Medium	Medium
2.	Artistic value	Low	Medium	Medium
3.	Religious value	N/A	N/A	N/A
4.	Environmental value	Low	Low	Low
5.	Associational value	Low	Low	Low
6.	Social value	Low	Low	Low
7.	Archaeological value	Low	Low	Medium
8.	Ecological value	Low	Medium	Low
9.	Economic value	Low	Medium	Medium
10.	Use value	Low	Medium	Medium
11.	Architectural value	High	High	High

### 4.11. Conservation planning

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

The method of overlaying of condition over material so as to identify measures to be adopted for repair, restoration is adopted for conservation planning. For site development, the proposals are analyzed based on surface treatment, amenity areas, storm water, sewage and solid waste management which are

demand immediate attention to defer and prevent the effects of water seepage, incompatible additions, etc. Water rise in the structure is seen on all the facades, which is detrimental to the structure. Conservation planning includes assessment to identify the items of work based on the current state of the historic structure, the bearings, and the impacts and their exact causes for conservation works. These include demolition, dismantling, vegetation clearance, debris clearance and removal of additions on site followed by conservation works ranging from removal items of incompatible materials, consolidation, investigation up gradation of infrastructure, etc.

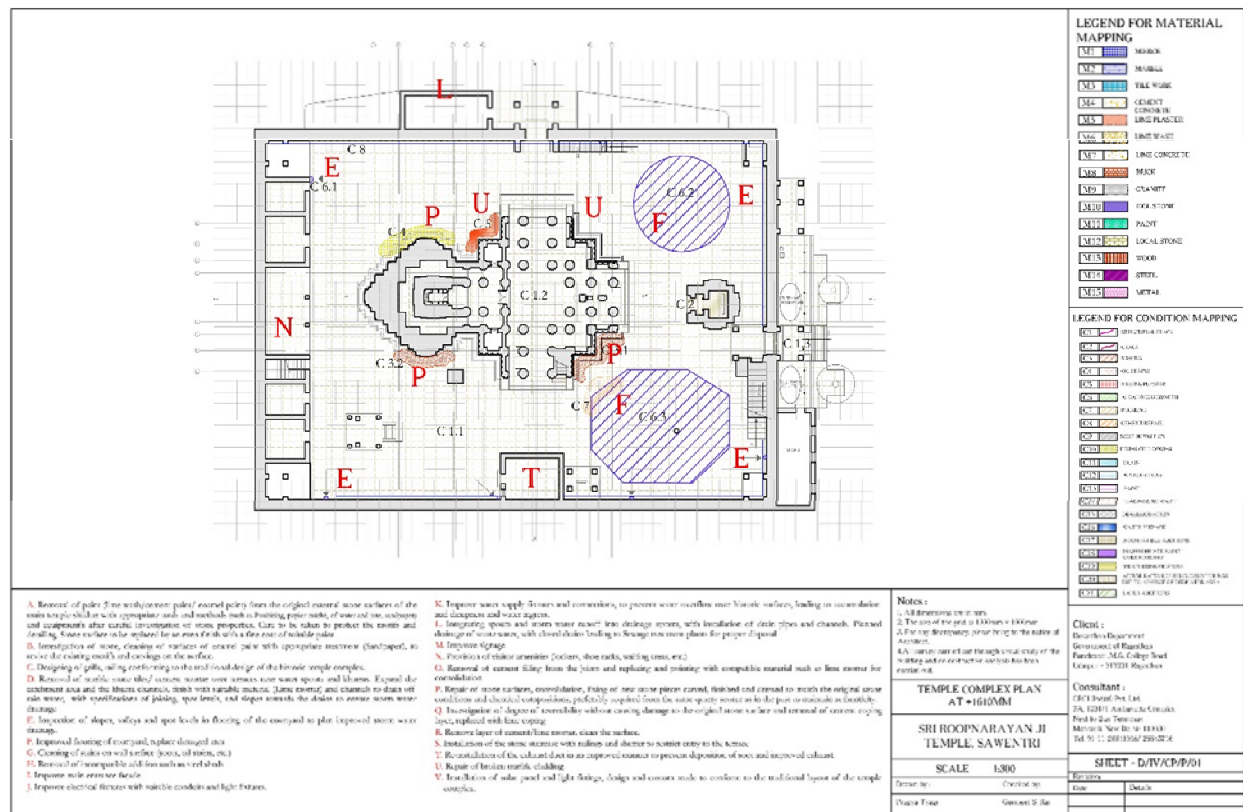


Image 34: Conservation Planning: Site Plan; Source: Project team



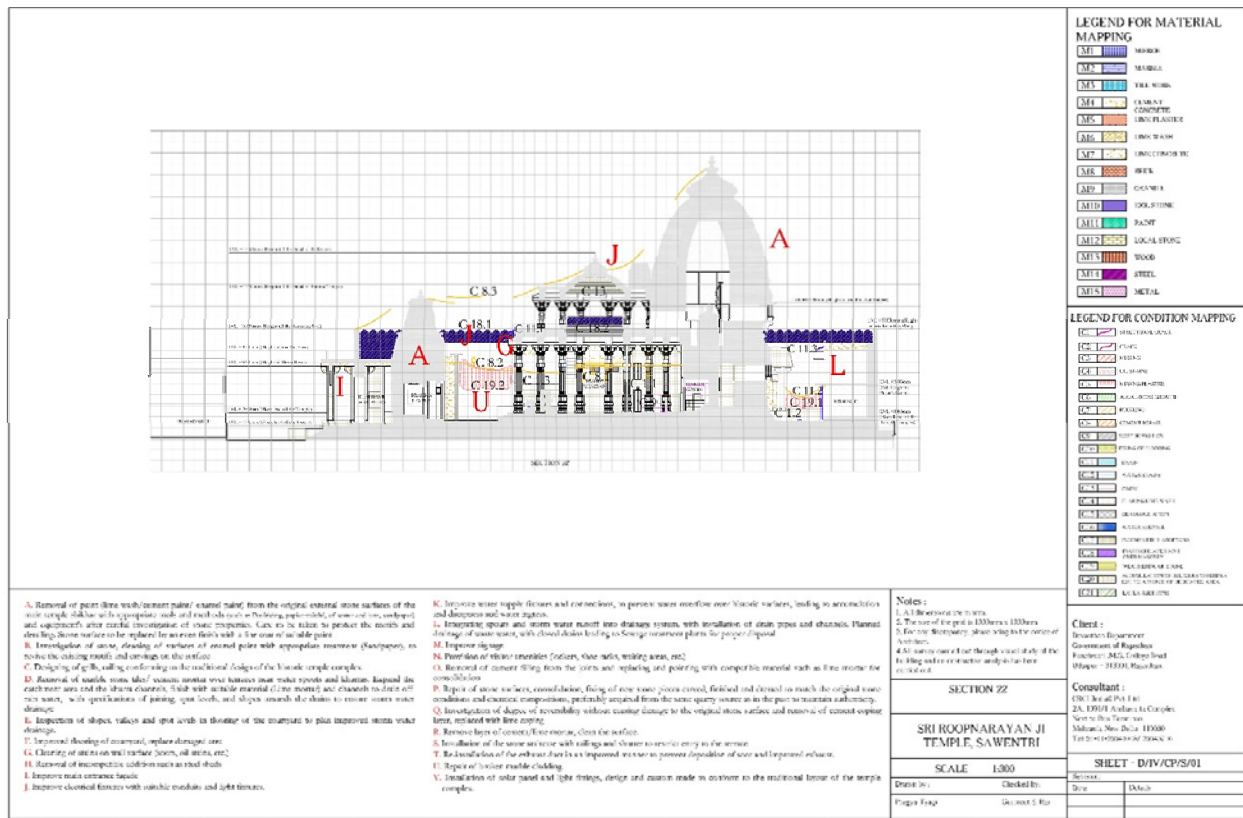


Image 35: Conservation Planning: Site Section; Source: Project team

(Refer: Annexures for detailed condition mapping drawings)

#### 4.11.1 Brief of measures adopted and recommendations

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

### 4.11.2 Determining Item of Works for Conservation

- A. Removal of paint (lime wash/cement paint/ enamel paint) from the original external stone surfaces of the main temple shikhar with appropriate tools and methods (such as Poulticing<sup>1</sup>, papier-mâché, of water and jute, sandpaper) and equipment's after careful investigation of stone properties. Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing. Stone surface to be replaced by an even finish with a fine coat of suitable paint
- B. Investigation of stone, cleaning of surfaces of enamel paint with appropriate treatment (Sandpaper), to revive the existing motifs and carvings on the surface.
- C. Designing of grills, railing conforming to the traditional design of the historic temple complex.
- D. Removal of marble stone tiles/ cement mortar over terraces near water spouts and khurras. Expand the catchment area and the khurra channels, finish with suitable material (Lime mortar) and channels to drain off rain water, with specifications of joining, spot levels, and slopes towards the drains to ensure storm water drainage
- E. Inspection of slopes, valleys and spot levels in flooring of the courtyard to plan improved for storm water drainage.
- F. Improved flooring of courtyard, replace damaged areas
- G. Cleaning of stains on wall surface (soots, oil stains, etc.)
- H. Removal of incompatible addition such as steel sheds
- I. Improve main entrance façade
- J. Improve electrical fixtures with suitable conduits and light fixtures.
- K. Improve water supply fixtures and connections, to prevent water overflow over historic surfaces, leading to accumulation and dampness and water ingress.
- L. Integrating spouts and storm water runoff into drainage system, with installation of drain pipes and channels. Planned drainage of waste water, with closed drains leading to Sewage treatment plants for proper disposal
- M. Improve signage
- N. Provision of visitor amenities (lockers, shoe racks, waiting areas, etc.)
- O. Removal of cement filling from the joints and replacing and pointing with compatible material such as lime mortar for consolidation
- P. Repair of stone surfaces, consolidation, fixing of new stone pieces carved, finished and dressed to match the original stone conditions and chemical compositions, preferably acquired from the same quarry source as in the past to maintain authenticity.
- Q. Investigation of degree of reversibility without causing damage to the original stone surface and removal of cement coping layer, replaced with lime coping
- R. Remove layer of cement/lime mortar, clean the surface.

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<sup>1</sup> Poulticing: The plain clay poultice may be modified with the addition of certain compounds to target particular stains or surface coatings. These 'active' or 'chemical' poultices are designed for the removal of the various types of soiling and contaminants that are insoluble in water and for those which have penetrated deep into the surface pores.

- S. Installation of the stone staircase with railings and shutter to restrict entry to the terrace
- T. Re-installation of the exhaust duct in an improved manner to prevent deposition of soot and improved exhaust.
- U. Repair of broken marble cladding.
- V. Installation of solar panel and light fittings, design and custom made to conform to the traditional layout of the temple complex.

## 4.12. Conservation repair and Maintenance Policy

### Policies for Conservation, Repair and Maintenance

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

- 4.12.1 To ensure regular and effective programmes of structural maintenance, with planned monitoring, inspection, conservation and repair.
  - Monitor and investigate cracks and failures
  - Investigate the need for localized stone repair/fixing
  - Remove tree and shrub growth, and discourage regrowth, and vegetation growth.
- 4.12.2 To ensure that all works, whether new works, conservation or repair, are informed by a clear and detailed understanding of the monument, are preceded by appropriate investigations of the historic fabric, and are fully recorded.
  - Establish a cycle of monitoring and maintenance
  - Investigate, survey, and record parts of monument prior to and during works
  - Ensure repairs are recorded and logged for the walls as a single maintenance
  - Archive for the monument to inform future management decisions.
- 4.12.3 To carry out all works in accordance with the highest standards of conservation, retaining significance, avoiding loss of fabric, and adhering to historical accuracy in design, materials and workmanship.
- 4.12.4 All professionals employed should be familiar with the causes of decay, so that this is remedied by an appropriate method of repair, rather than just treating the symptoms. All repairs should be undertaken and supervised by those with appropriate expertise, craftsmanship, skills and respect for the historic fabric.
- 4.12.5 Prevention of further additions/alterations to original surfaces and within the temple complex to ensure that no more incompatible materials are laid over the flooring, with incompatible materials. In case of additions of spaces as required by the pilgrims and pujari should be done in consultation with the conservation architect/specialist for appropriate design and use of materials.

- 4.12.6 Minimum intervention and disruption to the historic fabric of the enclosure walls & temple is considered good conservation practice.
- 4.12.7 Good conservation practice deems that, where possible, repairs should be reversible. All modifications should be thoroughly recorded, before and during the works.
- 4.12.8 Where possible all repairs should be carried out on a like-for-like basis; materials should, where possible, closely match the existing materials to preserve appearance and information on how the structure was originally constructed.
- 4.12.9 The priority for repair work should be areas which are in danger of collapse, but it is also important to prevent further damage from ongoing problems, such as vegetation growth and water ingress. Other factors, such as visibility and significance should also determine the priority of repairs.

### Other Policies

#### Reversibility

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

#### Expert Advice & Skills

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

#### Settings & Key Views

Protect and enhance the settings of the monument and key views towards it through planning policies and strategic conservation

plans. This is required for both standing and buried archaeology.

#### Inspections

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

#### Monitoring

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

#### Further Research & Investigation

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

### 4.13. Shelf of projects



Table 11: Proposed shelf of projects, phasing and management structure

REVIEW OF EXISTING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FOR PROPOSALS AT TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL								
PHASING OF PROJECTS			Immediate Action (5 Years)					
			Moderately Urgent Intervention (5-15 Years)					
			Long Term Plan (15-25 Years)					
No.	PROJECT	LAND OWNERSHIP		OWNERSHIP/JU RISKDICTION		TIME SPAN OF PROJECT		
		PUBLIC	PRIVA TE	PUBLIC	PRIVA TE	LAND ACQU ISITI ON	EXE CUT ION	
1.1.1	Conservation of Roopnarayan Temple	√		√		NA		
1.2.1	Improvement of Amenities of Temple complex and removal of incompatible interventions	√		√		NA		
1.3.1	Provision of site interpretative materials in the rear verandah of the temple complex	√		√		NA		
1.4.1	Improvement of security inside the temple complex and pilgrimage circuit within the settlement (including provision of CCTV cameras)	√		√		NA		
1.5.1	Building and design guidelines for the Temple Complex and adjacent areas	√		√				

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

SAWENTRI: CONSERVATION PLANNING FOR TEMPLE		
SR. NO.	LIST OF ITEMS OF WORK FOR CONSERVATION	CORRESPONDING SHEET NUMBER
A	Removal of paint (lime wash/cement paint/ enamel paint) from the original external stone surfaces of the main temple shikhar with appropriate tools and methods (such as Poulticing, papier-mâché, of water and jute, sandpaper) and equipment's after careful investigation of stone properties. Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing. Stone surface to be replaced by an even finish with a fine coat of suitable paint	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/04, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/05, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/04
B	Investigation of stone, cleaning of surfaces of enamel paint with appropriate treatment (Sandpaper), to revive the existing motifs and carvings on the surface.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/05, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/04
C	Designing of grills, railing conforming to the traditional design of the historic temple complex.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/04, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/07
D	Removal of marble stone tiles/ cement mortar over terraces near water spouts and khurras. Expand the catchment area and the khurra channels, finish with suitable material (Lime mortar) and channels to drain off rain water, with specifications of joining, spot levels, and slopes towards the drains to ensure storm water drainage	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/04, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/04, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/04
E	Inspection of slopes, valleys and spot levels in flooring of the courtyard to plan improved storm water drainage.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/04, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/05, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/06, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/07, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/03
F	Improved flooring of courtyard, replace damaged area	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/05, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/06, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/07
G	Cleaning of stains on wall surface (soots, oil stains, etc.)	SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/05, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/06, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/04
H	Removal of incompatible addition such as steel sheds	SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/05
I	Improve main entrance façade	SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/05
J	Improve electrical fixtures with suitable conduits and light fixtures.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/05, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/04, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/05, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/06, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/07, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/05, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/03
K	Improve water supply fixtures and connections, to prevent water overflow over historic surfaces, leading to	SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/04, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/06,

	accumulation and dampness and water ingress.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/07
L	Integrating spouts and storm water runoff into drainage system, with installation of drain pipes and channels. Planned drainage of waste water, with closed drains leading to Sewage treatment plants for proper disposal	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/04, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/04, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/06, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/03
M	Improve signage	
N	Provision of visitor amenities (lockers, shoe racks, waiting areas, etc.)	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/04
O	Removal of cement filling from the joints and replacing and pointing with compatible material such as lime mortar for consolidation	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/04, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/05, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/04
P	Repair of stone surfaces, consolidation, fixing of new stone pieces carved, finished and dressed to match the original stone conditions and chemical compositions, preferably acquired from the same quarry source as in the past to maintain authenticity.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/04, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/04
Q	Investigation of degree of reversibility without causing damage to the original stone surface and removal of cement coping layer, replaced with lime coping	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/04
R	Remove layer of cement/lime mortar, clean the surface.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03
S	Installation of the stone staircase with railings and shutter to restrict entry to the terrace	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/04, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/05, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/07, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/03,
T	Re-installation of the exhaust duct in an improved manner to prevent deposition of soot and improved exhaust.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/04, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/06,
U	Repair of broken marble cladding.	SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03, SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/05, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/02, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/05, SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/03
V	Installation of solar panel and light fittings, design and custom made to conform to the traditional layout of the temple complex.	



DEVELOPMENT OF TEMPLE  
PRECINCT





## 5.1 Use and Activities

Bus stand chowk, due to connectivity by road. The procession is carried on foot towards the Amelda Lake. It was observed, during the mela, the ingress of pilgrim to the main temple chowk takes place through ancillary lanes within the settlement, which are not formalized and devoid of amenities. This aspect of incorporating a planned intervention to formalize the main access to the temple chowk, to control and restrict access, is the main objective for developing the temple precinct.

The annual Jal Jhoolni festival, which witnesses approximately 20,000 pilgrims from across states. The Phagun Mahotsav, however receives large number of pilgrims where the festival is celebrated over 15 days. For the Jal Jhoolni mela, the historic religious route of entry to the temple is from Ram Kund, heading towards Amelda Lake. However, pilgrims also enter the settlement from the



Map 30: Documentation of the Jal Jhoolni festival, movement of the Rewadi of Sri Roopnarayan ji and the movement of pilgrims towards Amelda Lake; Source: Project team

### 6.1.2 Important chowks and open areas in the temple precinct



Map 31: Chowks within the temple precinct with high social, cultural and religious significance;  
Source: Project team

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

For the development of the temple precinct and provision of visitor amenities, it is essential to analyse the carrying capacity of these chowks, and assess the impact of huge crowd at a point, necessity of risk

preparedness, entry and exit point for smooth functioning during the mela.


For the purpose of developing the visitor access to the temple, the temple chowk and Ram Kund chowk was studied and documented in details with respect to building use, building ownership, historic and heritage value, existing visitor amenities. These layers of information is collated to arrive at a most desirable solution to recover open areas and provide visitor amenities by acquiring and developing public and private land and buildings.

## 5.2. Visitor Infrastructure





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

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

Table 12: Table to document and evaluate the existing amenities and infrastructure for Visitor Management; Source: Project team

SAWENTRI: Visitor Infrastructure Matrix / Visitor Management Checklist						
Sr. no.	Infrastructure	Photographs/ Illustrations	Good condition	Poor condition	Absent	Description
<b>TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL</b>						
1.	Signage		✓			Few hand painted signage on the wall, from the parking area leading towards temple chowk.
2.	Drinking Water		✓			Drinking water facility is present in the temple chowk, near the baradari.
3.	Parking		✓			No dedicated parking area present.
4.	Bollards				✓	Absent



5.	Paved Pedestrian Areas		✓			All major lanes leading to the temple complex have cement finish, few are kaccha roads.
6.	Landscape Interventions (particularly for shading)			✓		Few sit out spaces, platforms under the trees in major chowks.
7.	Street Lights				✓	Street lights present around parking, main entrance routes and markets.
8.	Benches			✓		Very few benches installed. Platforms under trees act as resting places
9.	Kiosks for Puja Ingredients' Sale			✓		Temple chowk are lined with shops selling religious goods, food and other common goods.
10.	Hoarding Policy				✓	
11.	Road widening for risk preparedness				✓	The lanes around the temple range from 1m to 3.5 m.
12.	Toilets			✓		No facility
13.	Changing Rooms near the Kund				✓	No changing rooms available
14.	Barrier Free Design				✓	No ramps, indication of change in surfaces, hand rails, etc. are present on site.

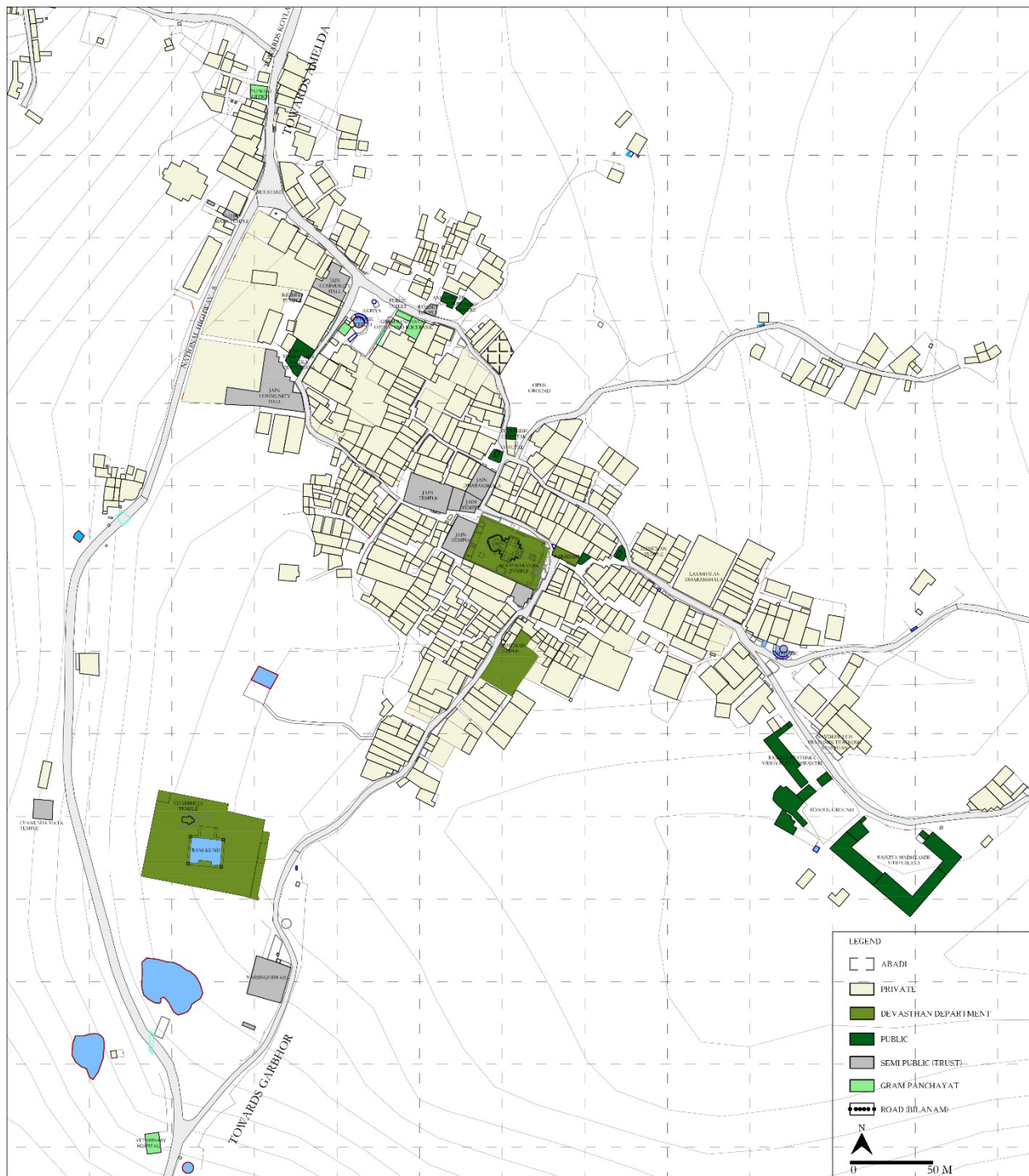
The above list of visitor infrastructures shows the lack of visitor amenities existing within the

temple complex and on the route of the Jal Jhoolni mela.

### 5.3. Identification of Issues

For the development of the temple chowk, documenting the activity as well as ownership pattern is necessary for planning of interventions to enhance the user experience and provision of visitor amenities for the pilgrims. A detail documentation of building ownership and land ownership was carried out during this exercise. The building ownership under Devasthan department was mapped by carrying out surveys and acquiring the status of the shops on rent along the

chowk, mapping ownership of dharamshalas, etc. The land ownership was mapped with reference to the Khasra Maps, sourced from the Patwari, Sawentri, Tehsil Kumbhalgarh office. These are detail account of ownership of land parcels under different owners. The main aim was to acquire the information of land publically owned by the Devasthan Department, under the reservation of 'Devasthan land' and 'Samasta Janata zameen' (land reserved for public use and benefit)



Map 32: Documentation of building ownership within the temple chowk; Source: Project team

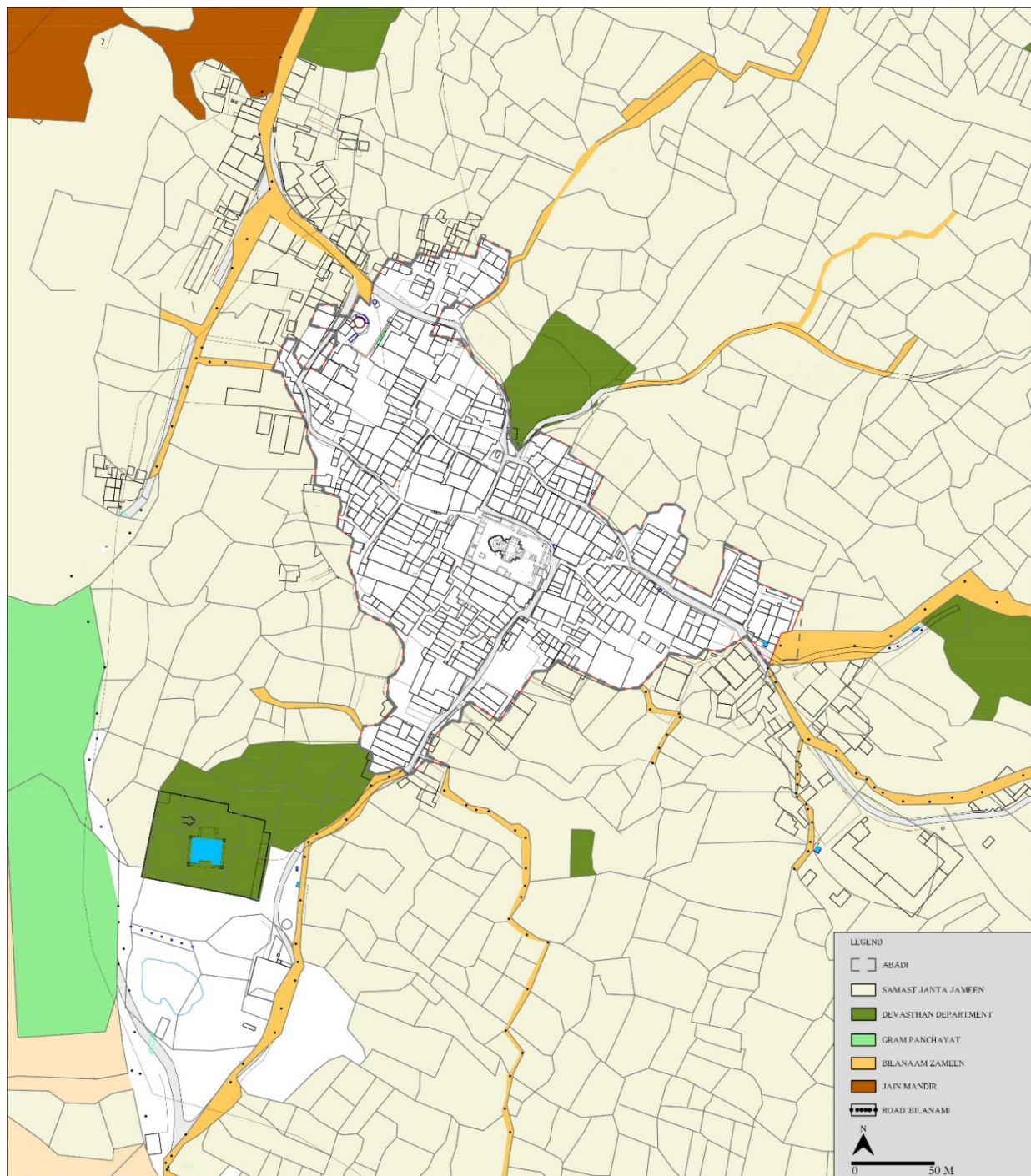
The above map shows the buildings owned by the Devasthan Department and privately owned buildings. It can be observed that majority of the buildings at the edge of the

chowk are owned by the Devasthan Department. This aspect of land ownership is recommended to be translated into a desirable planning intervention, to develop specific



properties to reclaim the public open space and generate area for future development for

the provision of visitor amenities.



Map 33: Map documenting the land ownership, highlighting land under the ownership of Devasthan Department; Source: Khasra Maps, Sawentri, Tehsil office; Project team

It is observed that two major land parcels are under the ownership of Devasthan Department. Out of the two, one land parcel has been developed as a parking for visitors, whereas the second land parcel is a vacant plot of land where informal farming is carried

out. Interventions are recommended to include these two major parcels of land and surrounding privately owned land and integrating into a planned visitor movement.

## 5.4 Analysis of the Carrying capacity of the temple precinct and chowks:

### 5.4.1 Carrying

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

#### Physical Carrying Capacity (PCC)

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

#### Real Carrying Capacity (RCC)

RCC is defined as the maximum permissible number of visits to a site, once the corrective (i.e. reductive) factors derived from the particular characteristics of the site have been

### Capacity

applied to the PCC. These corrective factors are obtained by considering biophysical, environmental, ecological, social and management variables.

#### Effective Carrying Capacity (ECC)

Effective (or permissible) carrying capacity (ECC) is the maximum number of visitors that a site can sustain, given the management capacity (MC) available. ECC is obtained by comparing real carrying capacity (RCC) with the management capacity (MC) of the corresponding protected area administration. MC is defined as the sum of conditions that the protected area administration requires if it is to carry out its functions and objectives. Measuring MC is not an easy task, since many variables (several of which are quite subjective) are involved, such as policy measures, legislation, infrastructure, facilities and equipment, staff (number and qualifications), funding, motivation, etc.

Limitations in management capacity constitute one of the most serious problems confronting protected areas in developing countries. But at any rate, ECC will never be greater than RCC, even in the most favourable conditions. Hopefully, protected area management capacity will increase, and with it, effective carrying capacity

<sup>1</sup>

<https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/html/tourism/section20.html>



### 5.4.2 Methodology to determine carrying capacity:

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

#### **Step 1: Analysis of current visitation pattern**

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

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



requires dedicated commercial use, planned interventions for a public plaza and amenity areas to avoid conflict during melas.



## Step 2: Identification of factors that influence public use sites

A detailed and critical knowledge of the specific characteristics of each public use site within a protected area is important. Each site is subject to the influence of biophysical, ecological, social, and management factors that modify the condition and supply of its resources. The following are few illustrations of the public activities during major annual festivals and the use of open areas and major chowks.



Photo 27: The starting point of the procession of the Jal Jhoolni mela from Sri Roopnarayan temple; Source: Project team



Photo 28: Procession towards the Amelda Lake through the narrow lanes of the settlement; Source: Project team

The above pictures demonstrate the effect of the compact morphology of the settlement and the new constructions with in the

complex, generating bottle neck for the pilgrim movement, owing to the narrow lanes. The presence of trees and resting areas around it, kunds and baolis, shall temples and shrines, water fountains and hand pumps, shops, have direct effect on the carrying capacity of important chowks.



Photo 29: The temple chowk lined with shops; Source: Project team



Photo 30: Procession on foot, headed towards The Amelda Lake; Source: Project team

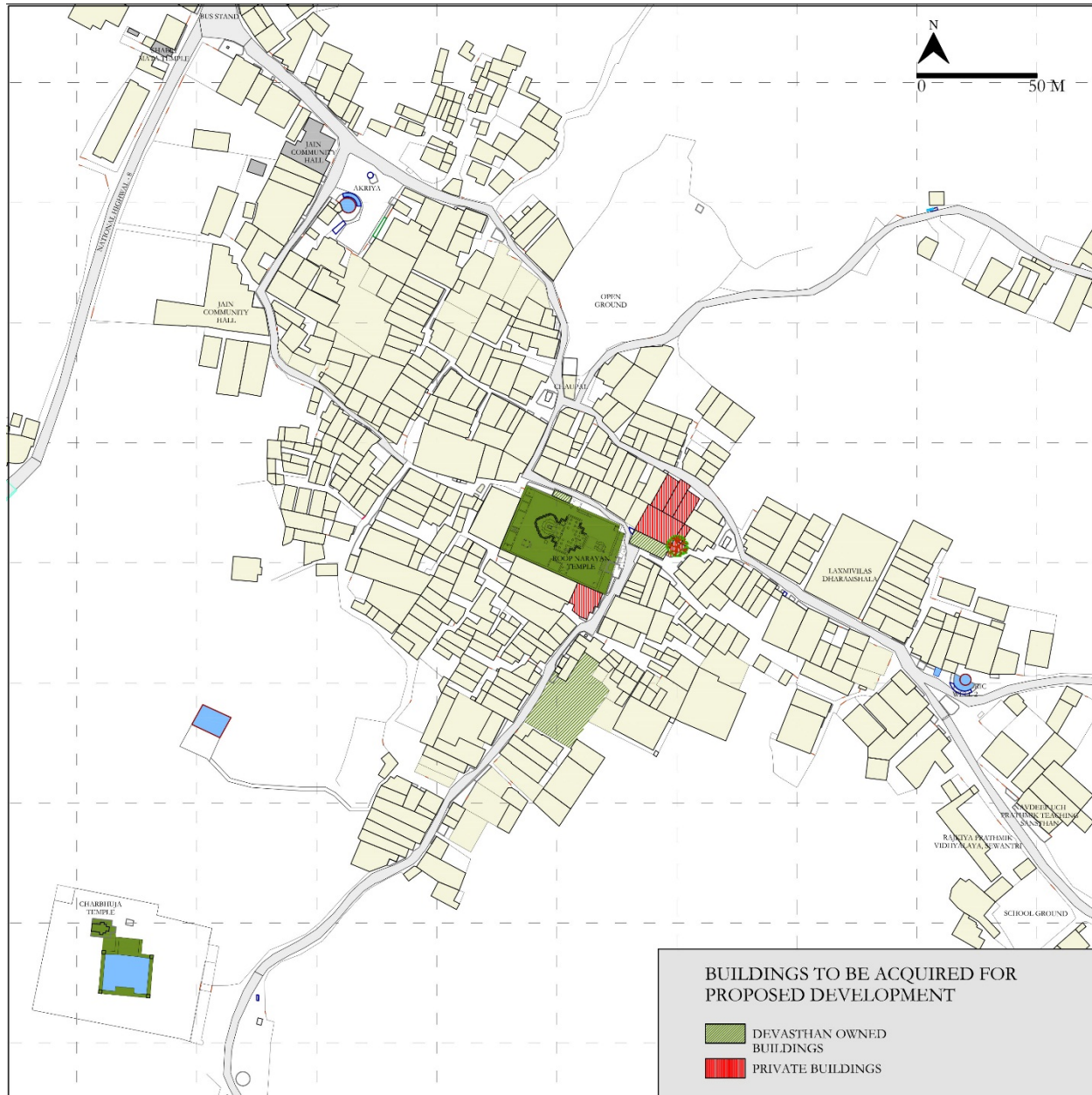


Photo 31: Large gathering of crowds near The Amelda Lake, during the Jal Jhoolni; Source: Project team

## 5.5 Recommendations for Development

The following series of maps demonstrate the proposed acquisition of identified buildings and land parcels which will prove to be most suitable owing to the condition of the

buildings (ruinous condition, abandoned and underutilized areas) and properties under the Devasthan Department.



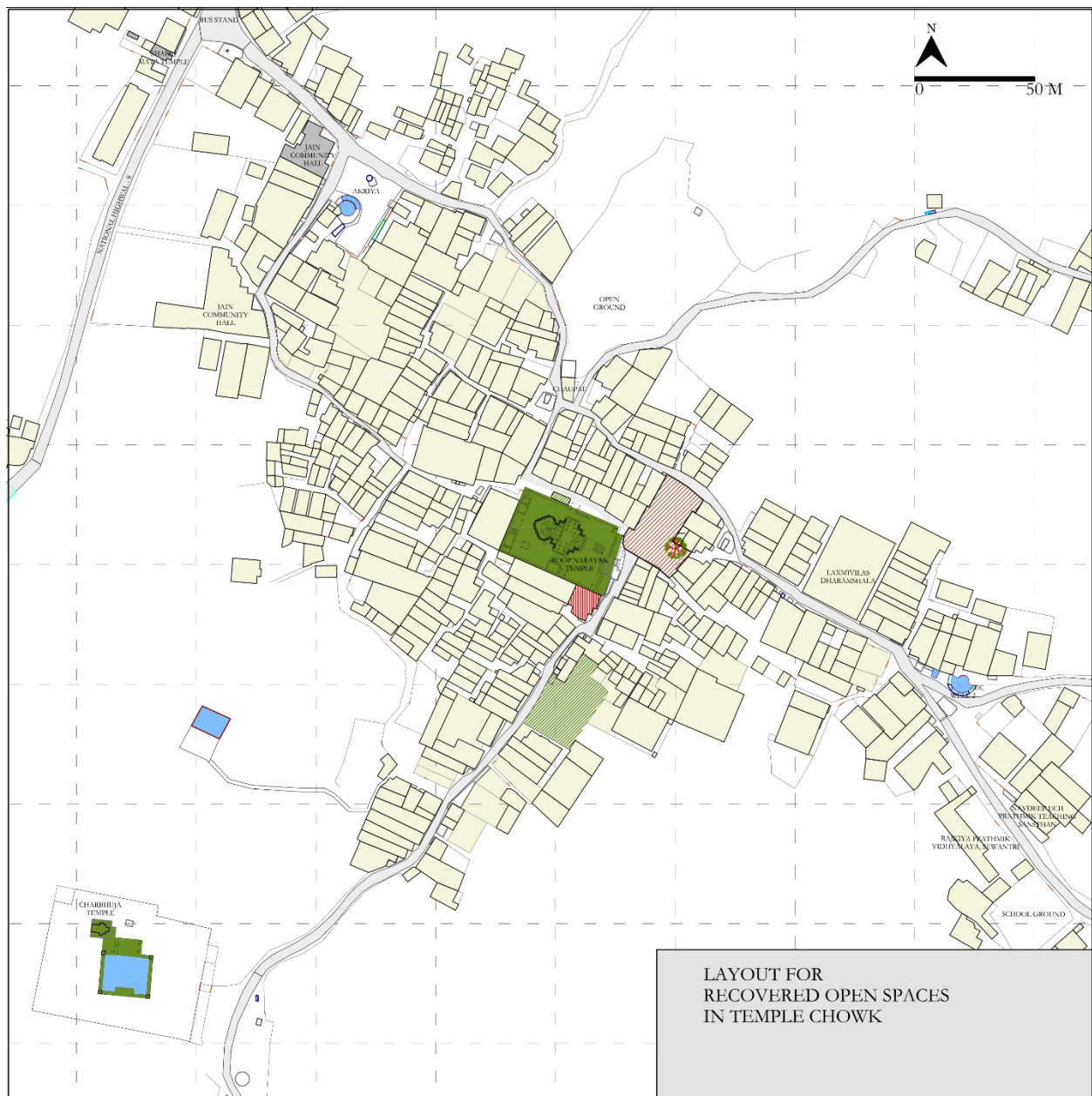
Map 35: Map showing public buildings to be demolished and private buildings to be acquired and demolished to recover open areas within the chowk; Source: Project team

### Identified buildings for demolition:

Ownership: Devasthan Department.



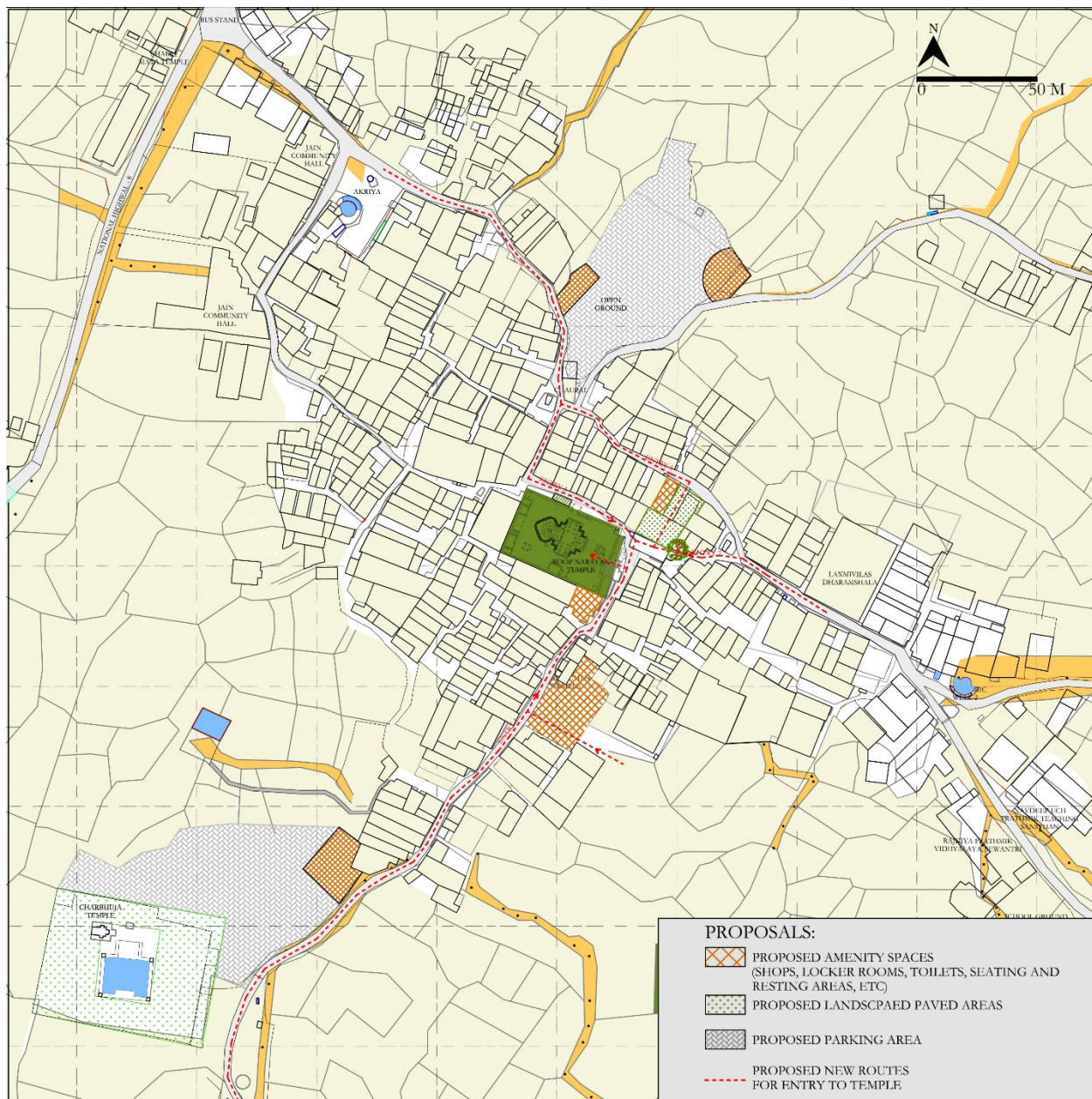
1.



**Map 36: Map demonstrating the recovered open areas within the chowks, after the proposed acquisition and demolition; Source: Project team**

The above map demonstrates the recovered open space with in the temple chowk, after the proposed demolition of buildings owned

by the Devasthan Department and the acquisition and demolition of privately owned buildings.



**Map 37: Proposed interventions and visitor amenities after building acquisition and recovering open areas to increase the carrying capacity; Source: Project team**

The above proposal indicates introduction of new routes to arrive at the temple chowk, serving for decongestion at bottlenecks. This ensures smooth maneuvering and movement

of the pilgrims, with dedicated exits and entry points and dedicated areas for visitor amenities.







S.W.O.T. ANALYSIS







A landscape photograph of a river or lake. In the foreground, there's a body of water reflecting the sky and the trees. To the right, a large, dark, rocky bank slopes down towards the water. In the background, there's a line of greenery with several tall palm trees. The sky is overcast and grey. The text "Identify Issues and Opportunities" is overlaid in white, serif font, centered in the lower half of the image.

# Identify Issues and Opportunities

## 6 IDENTIFY ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The report identifies the following 5 categories.

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

### Social

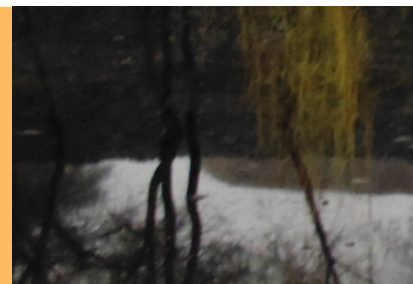


### Economies



### Built Form & Environment

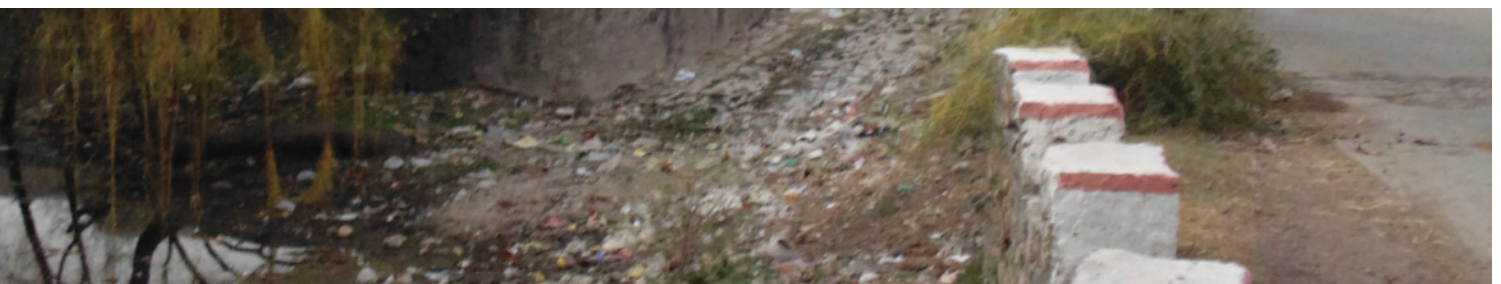
### Civic Infrastructure



### Transport & Mobility









## 6.01. SWOT Analysis

### 6.04.01. Strengths

#### Social

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

#### Economies

- The Roop Narayan temple attracts a large number of pilgrims from within Rajasthan and surrounding states.
- The Falgun festival in Sawentri attracts thousands of visitors over the festival period.

#### Built form and environment

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



Villagers socialising



Amelda Talai



Roop Narayan Temple



Laxman Jhula Reservoir

Image source : Project Team

## Civic Infrastructure

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

## Transport and Mobility

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

## Potential Projects

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



Villagers socialising under street light



Pedestrian friendly streets



Narrow streets

Image source : Project Team



## 6.01.01. Weaknesses

**Social**

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

**Built form and environment**

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

**Transport and Mobility**

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

**Economies**

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



Primary School  
in Sawentri



Village chowk



School playground



Over flowing  
Drains

Image source : Project Team



## Civic Infrastructure

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

## Potential Projects

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



Image source : Project Team



## 6.01.02. Opportunities

## Social

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

## Economies

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



Bus stop development



Waterfront Revival



Gaushala for domestic animals



Chowk re-planned as open space

Image source : Project Team



## Built form and environment

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

## Civic Infrastructure

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

## Transport and Mobility

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

## Potential Projects

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



Development of Dharamshala



Temple Precinct Development

Image source : Project Team



## 6.01.03. Threats

**Economy**

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

**Civic Infrastructure**

- Unplanned development without taking into account availability of civic infrastructure

**Potential Projects**

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

**Built form and environment**

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

**Transport and Mobility**

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

Unchecked Demolition &amp; Development



Private vehicles parked at Bus-stops





VISION STATEMENT







# Vision

## 7. VISION STATEMENT :

Social

Economies

Built Form & Environment

Civic Infrastructure

Transport & Mobility

*“Promote the villages of Sawentri as primary religious and heritage destination - cultural jewel of the state of Rajasthan.”*

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

*“Provide a sustainable structure for growth and development.”*

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

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



# Social

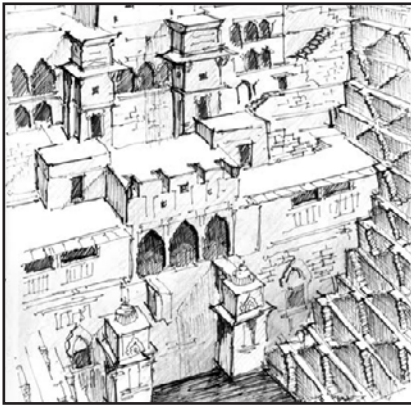


Image source : <http://jeer-thewanderer.blogspot.in/> - 2010

- Preserve and restore the built and natural heritage

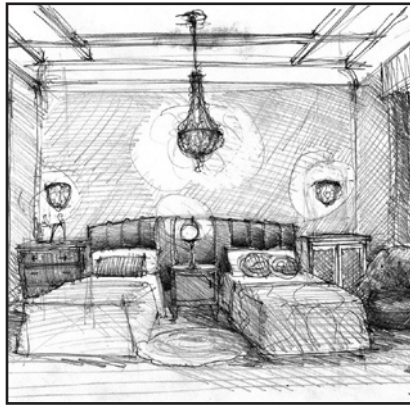


Image source : <http://rooneysboutiquehotel.com/> - 2006

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



Image source : Project Team

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



Image source : [rang3006.blogspot.com](http://rang3006.blogspot.com)

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



Image source : <http://www.balldirection.com/>

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



Image source : [www.abhavedsanil.com](http://www.abhavedsanil.com)

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

*“To promote Sawentri as primary religious and heritage destinations - cultural jewel of the state of Rajasthan.”*



Image source : daminidesigns.tumblr.com

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



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

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



Image source : www.clipartpanda.com

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

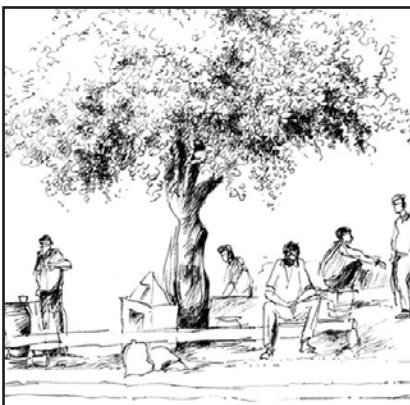


Image source : <http://www.sketchcrave.com>

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



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

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

# Economies



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

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

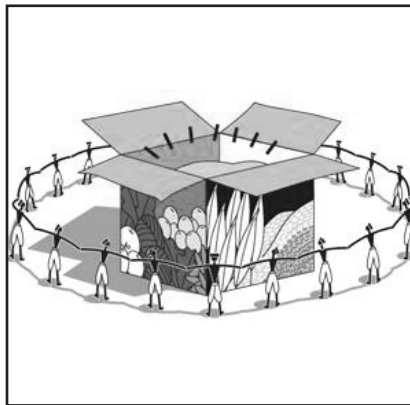


Image source : Malay Karmakar / Mint

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

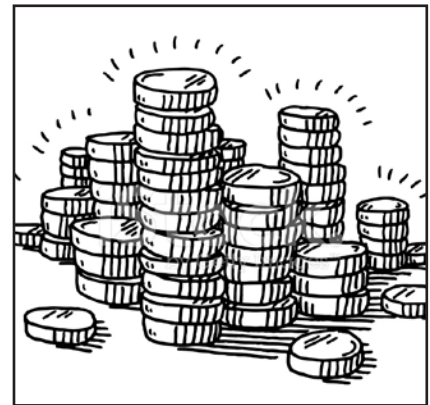


Image source : [www.gettyimages.com](http://www.gettyimages.com)

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

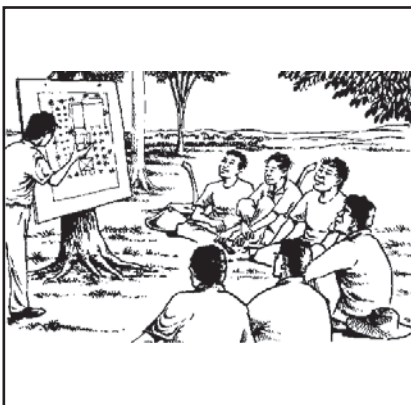


Image source : <http://www.sketchite.com/>

- Promote skill training for everyone.
- Create community programs for women and senior citizens.



Image source : [www.wgdl.org](http://www.wgdl.org)

- Promote education in hospitality and food industry.

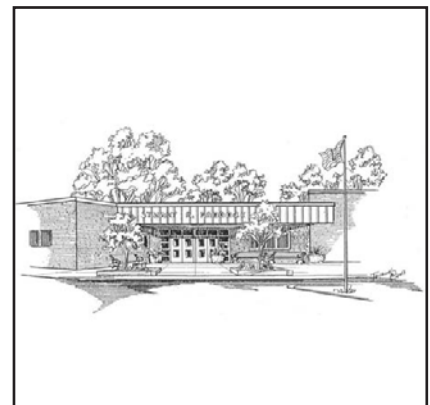


Image source : <http://paddockpta.org/paddock.html>

- Promote new technologies for agriculture.



A word cloud featuring various job-related terms such as 'JOB', 'EMPLOYMENT', 'VACANCY', 'HIRING', 'WORK', 'PROFESSION', 'TECHNICAL', 'MANAGEMENT', 'BUSINESS', 'INDUSTRY', 'ECONOMY', 'LABOR', 'MARKET', 'GROWTH', 'INNOVATION', 'DIGITAL', 'ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE', 'ROBOTICS', 'AUTOMATION', 'ANALYTICS', 'DATA SCIENCE', 'CLOUD COMPUTING', 'CYBERSECURITY', 'HEALTHCARE', 'EDUCATION', 'FINANCIAL', 'REAL ESTATE', 'CONSUMER GOODS', 'ENERGY', 'TRANSPORTATION', 'AEROSPACE', 'DEFENSE', 'CONSTRUCTION', 'MANUFACTURING', 'AGRICULTURE', 'FOOD AND BEVERAGE', 'RETAIL', 'HOSPITALITY', 'MEDIA', 'ENTERTAINMENT', 'SPORTS', 'ARTS', 'CULTURE', 'LIFESTYLE', 'WELLNESS', 'ENVIRONMENTAL', 'SUSTAINABILITY', 'SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY', 'DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION', 'GENDER EQUALITY', 'HUMAN RIGHTS', 'PEACE AND CONFLICT', 'CLIMATE CHANGE', 'ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION', 'NATURE', 'WILDLIFE', 'CULTURAL HERITAGE', 'HISTORICAL MONUMENTS', 'ARCHAEOLOGY', 'ANTHROPOLOGY', 'LINGUISTICS', 'LITERATURE', 'THEATRE', 'MUSIC', 'FILM', 'TELEVISION', 'VIDEO GAMES', 'COMICS', 'ANIMATION', 'DIGITAL MARKETING', 'PUBLIC RELATIONS', 'JOURNALISM', 'RESEARCH', 'ACADEMICS', 'TECHNICAL WRITING', 'JOURNALISM', 'RESEARCH', 'ACADEMICS', 'TECHNICAL WRITING'. A magnifying glass is positioned over the word 'JOB', which is the largest and most prominent. Other large words include 'EMPLOYMENT', 'VACANCY', 'HIRING', 'WORK', 'PROFESSION', 'TECHNICAL', 'MANAGEMENT', 'BUSINESS', 'INDUSTRY', 'ECONOMY', 'LABOR', 'MARKET', 'GROWTH', 'INNOVATION', 'DIGITAL', 'ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE', 'ROBOTICS', 'AUTOMATION', 'ANALYTICS', 'DATA SCIENCE', 'CLOUD COMPUTING', 'CYBERSECURITY', 'HEALTHCARE', 'EDUCATION', 'FINANCIAL', 'REAL ESTATE', 'CONSUMER GOODS', 'ENERGY', 'TRANSPORTATION', 'AEROSPACE', 'DEFENSE', 'CONSTRUCTION', 'MANUFACTURING', 'AGRICULTURE', 'FOOD AND BEVERAGE', 'RETAIL', 'HOSPITALITY', 'MEDIA', 'ENTERTAINMENT', 'SPORTS', 'ARTS', 'CULTURE', 'LIFESTYLE', 'WELLNESS', 'ENVIRONMENTAL', 'SUSTAINABILITY', 'SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY', 'DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION', 'GENDER EQUALITY', 'HUMAN RIGHTS', 'PEACE AND CONFLICT', 'CLIMATE CHANGE', 'ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION', 'NATURE', 'WILDLIFE', 'CULTURAL HERITAGE', 'HISTORICAL MONUMENTS', 'ARCHAEOLOGY', 'ANTHROPOLOGY', 'LINGUISTICS', 'LITERATURE', 'THEATRE', 'MUSIC', 'FILM', 'TELEVISION', 'VIDEO GAMES', 'COMICS', 'ANIMATION', 'DIGITAL MARKETING', 'PUBLIC RELATIONS', 'JOURNALISM', 'RESEARCH', 'ACADEMICS', 'TECHNICAL WRITING'.

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



# Built Form & Environment

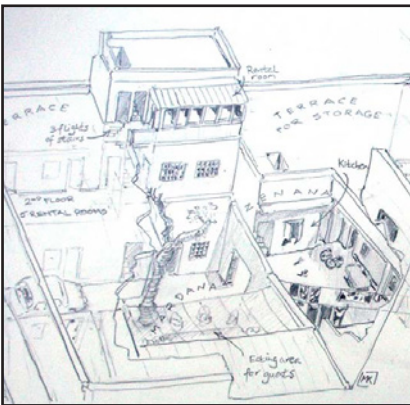


Image source : [www.michaelkuckner.com](http://www.michaelkuckner.com)

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

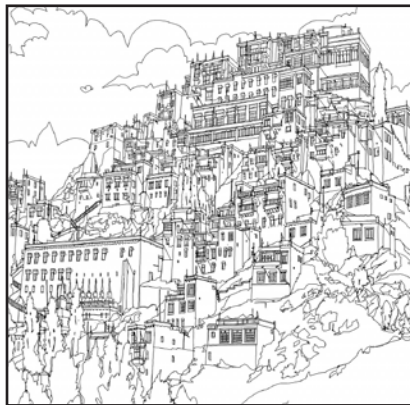


Image source : <http://ga.com/p/4agg8/sbl>

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

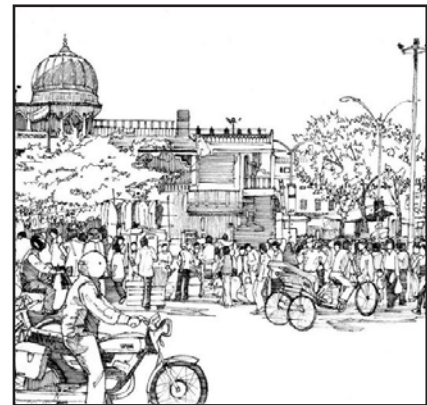


Image source : <http://edgeman13.deviantart.com/>

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

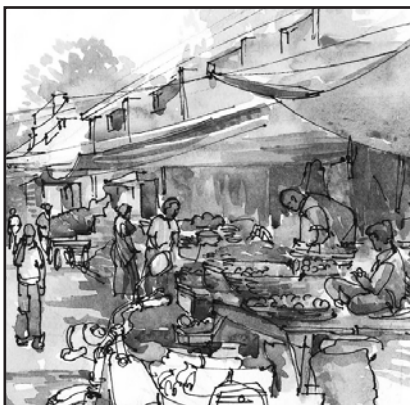


Image source : [www.city.com](http://www.city.com)

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

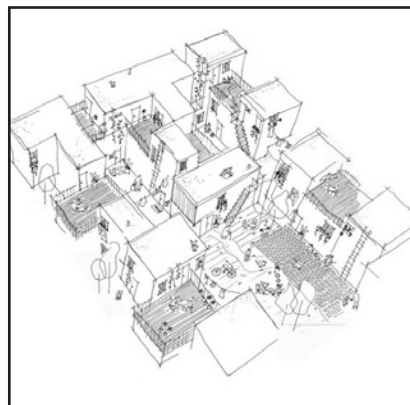


Image source : <http://www.archdaily.com/>

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



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

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

*“To provide a sustainable structure for growth and development of the village into well planned town and future urban centre while preserving its social and cultural heritage .”*

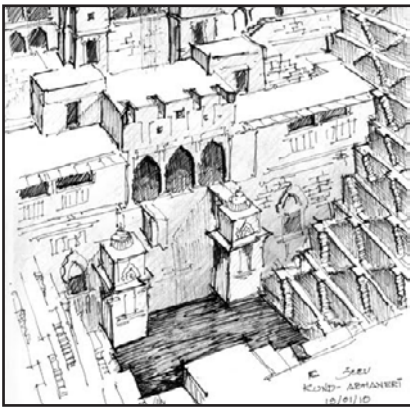


Image source : <https://jeer-thevanderer.blogspot.in/> 2010

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



Image source : <https://www.edsaplan.com>

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

# Civic Infrastructure



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

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



Image source : <http://binscorner.com/>

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



Image source : <http://azcoloring.com>

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

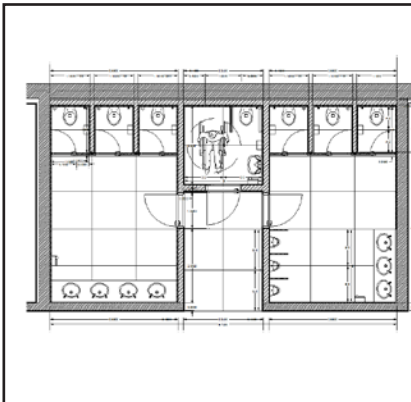


Image source : <http://www.cadblocksfree.com/>

- Provide sanitary facilities including public toilets and bathing.

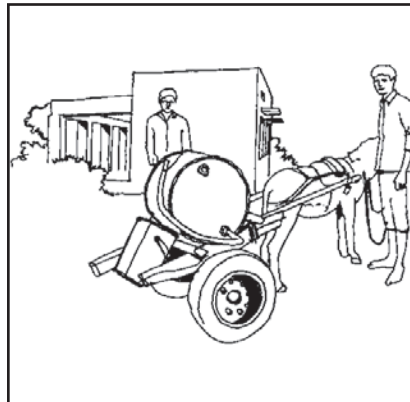


Image source : [www.ncdl.org](http://www.ncdl.org)

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

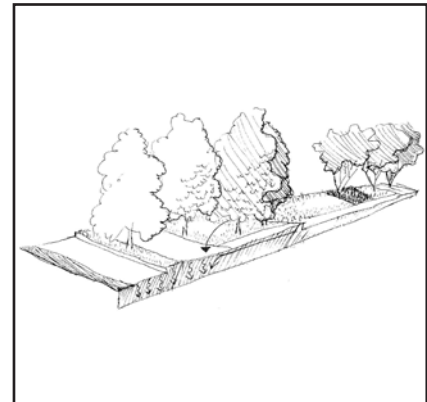


Image source : <https://jibarkley.wordpress.com-2014>

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

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



Image source : [southforkconservancy.org/vision/](http://southforkconservancy.org/vision/)

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

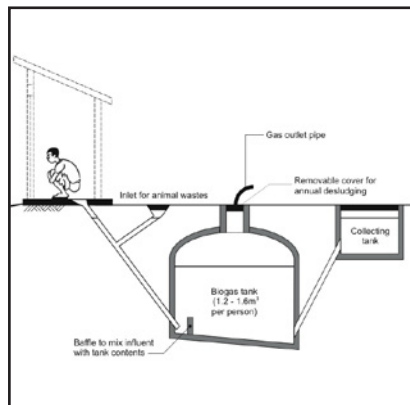


Image source : [gyanvasite.blogspot.com](http://gyanvasite.blogspot.com)

- Promote new sustainable technology.

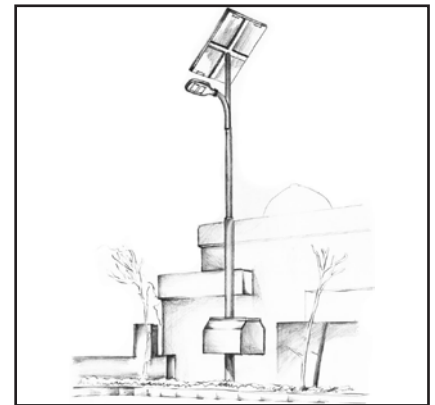


Image source : [corelement.deviantart.com](http://corelement.deviantart.com)

- Plan for promoting and using sustainable energy resources.

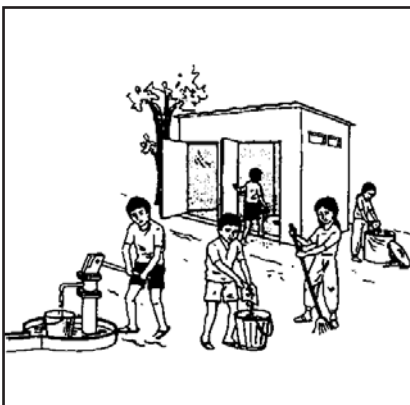


Image source : [www.n-zdl.org](http://www.n-zdl.org)

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



# Transport & Mobility



Image source : <http://painteranimato.blogspot.in/>

- Make the two villages pedestrian and bicycle friendly.

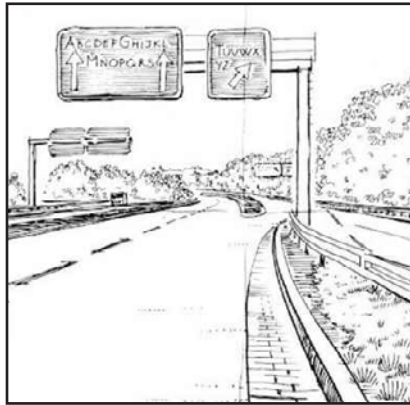


Image source : <http://www.joshuanava.biz/>

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

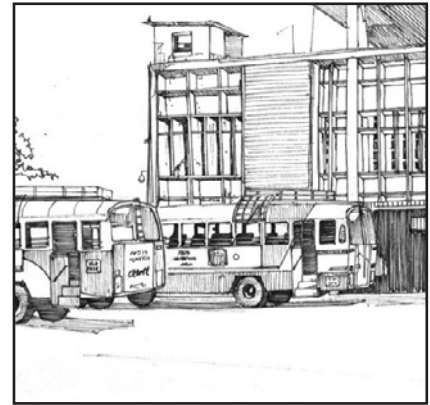


Image source : [edgeman13.deviantart.com](http://edgeman13.deviantart.com)

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



Image source : [robittelaskar.wordpress.com](http://robittelaskar.wordpress.com)

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



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

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

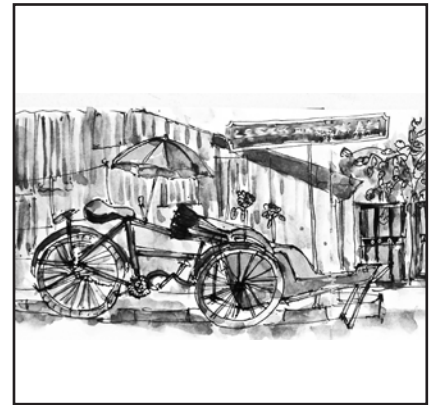


Image source : [avignettist.com/tag/colonial/](http://avignettist.com/tag/colonial/)

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

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



Image source : G D Paulraj - Colourful Street Scene

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



Image source : /sketchindia.wordpress.com

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



Image source : shublog.wordpress.com

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

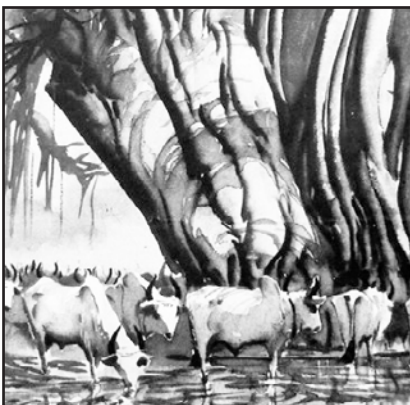


Image source : <http://indian-influences.blogspot.in/>

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



Image source : [www.amdavadma.org](http://www.amdavadma.org)

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





# CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

SETTLEMENT AND REGIONAL LEVEL





## 8. Conservation and Development Framework: Sawentri

### 8.01. Location of Sawentri



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

The temples attract a large number of visitors on auspicious occasions. The temples in the villages are not publicised and their history and

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

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

#### Legend

-  National Highway
-  Rajasamand District

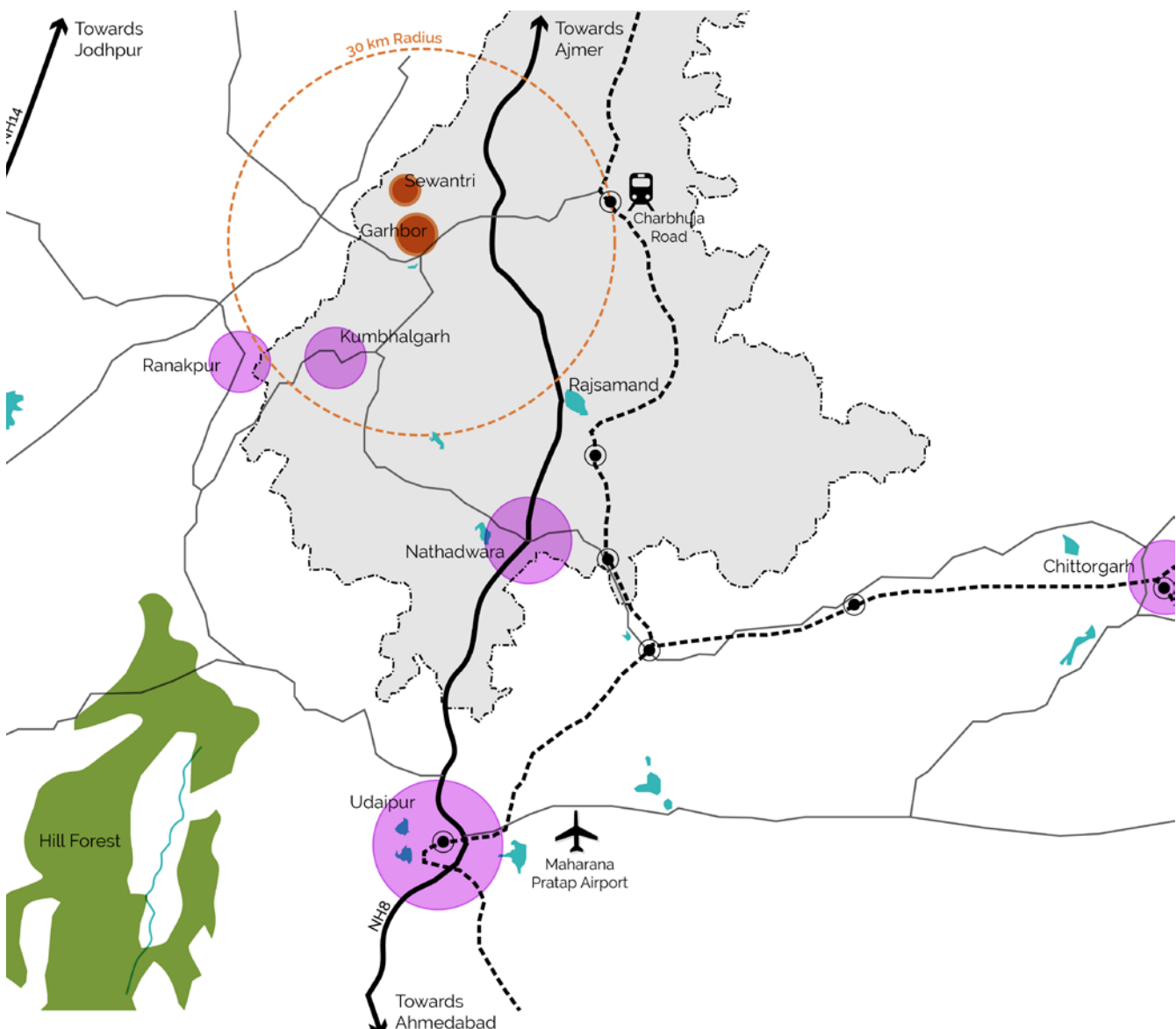


Figure 1. Transport links  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

## 8.02. Glimpses of Sawentri



Image source : Project Team



### 8.03. Regional Connectivity

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

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

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

#### Legend

- Aravalli Mountainous region
- National Highway 8
- State of Rajasthan
- Rajasamand District

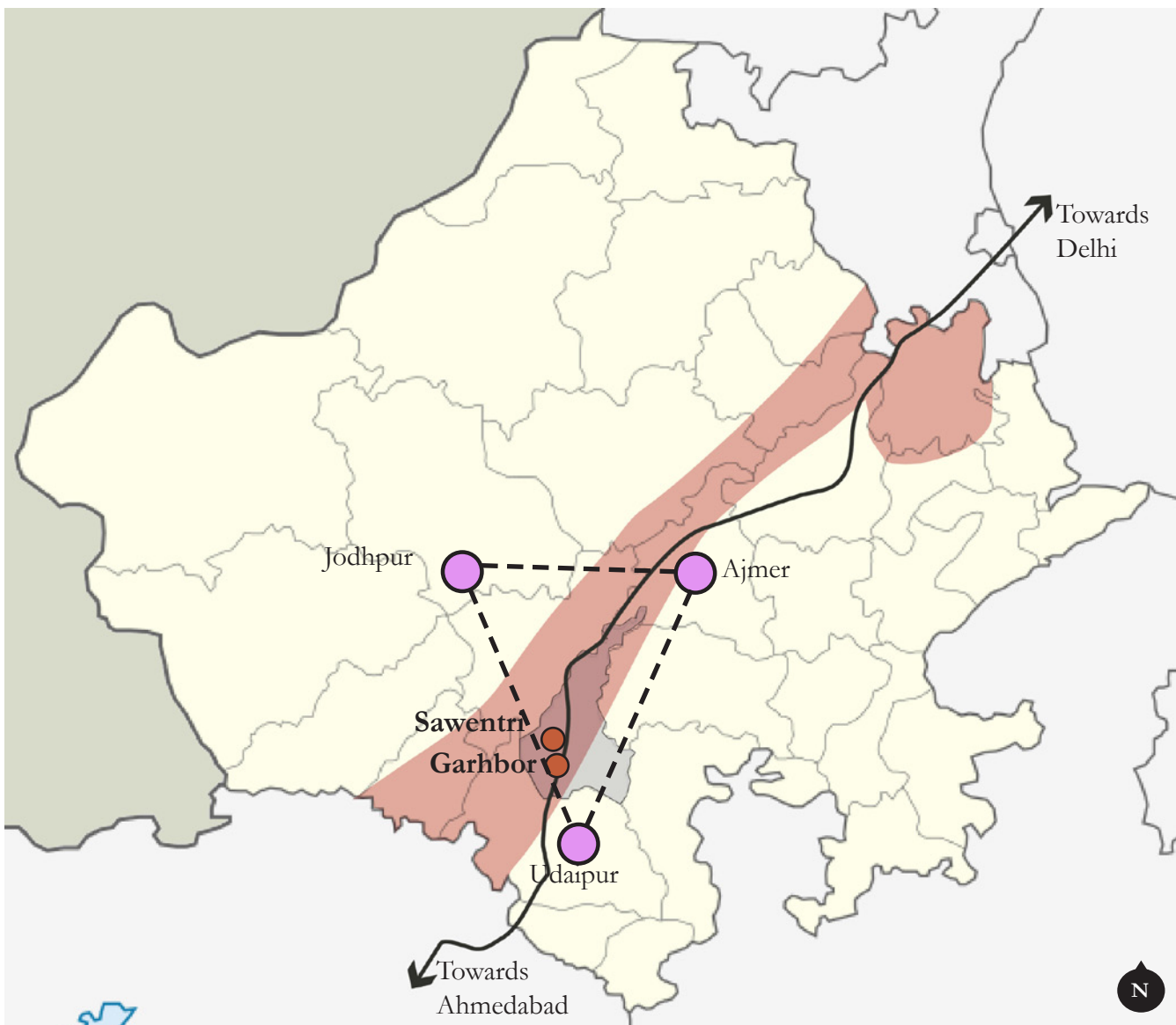


Figure 2. Important connections in the region  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



## 8.04. Transport and Mobility

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

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

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

### Legend

- Villages
- National Highway 8
- State of Rajasthan
- Rajasamand District
- Water Bodies

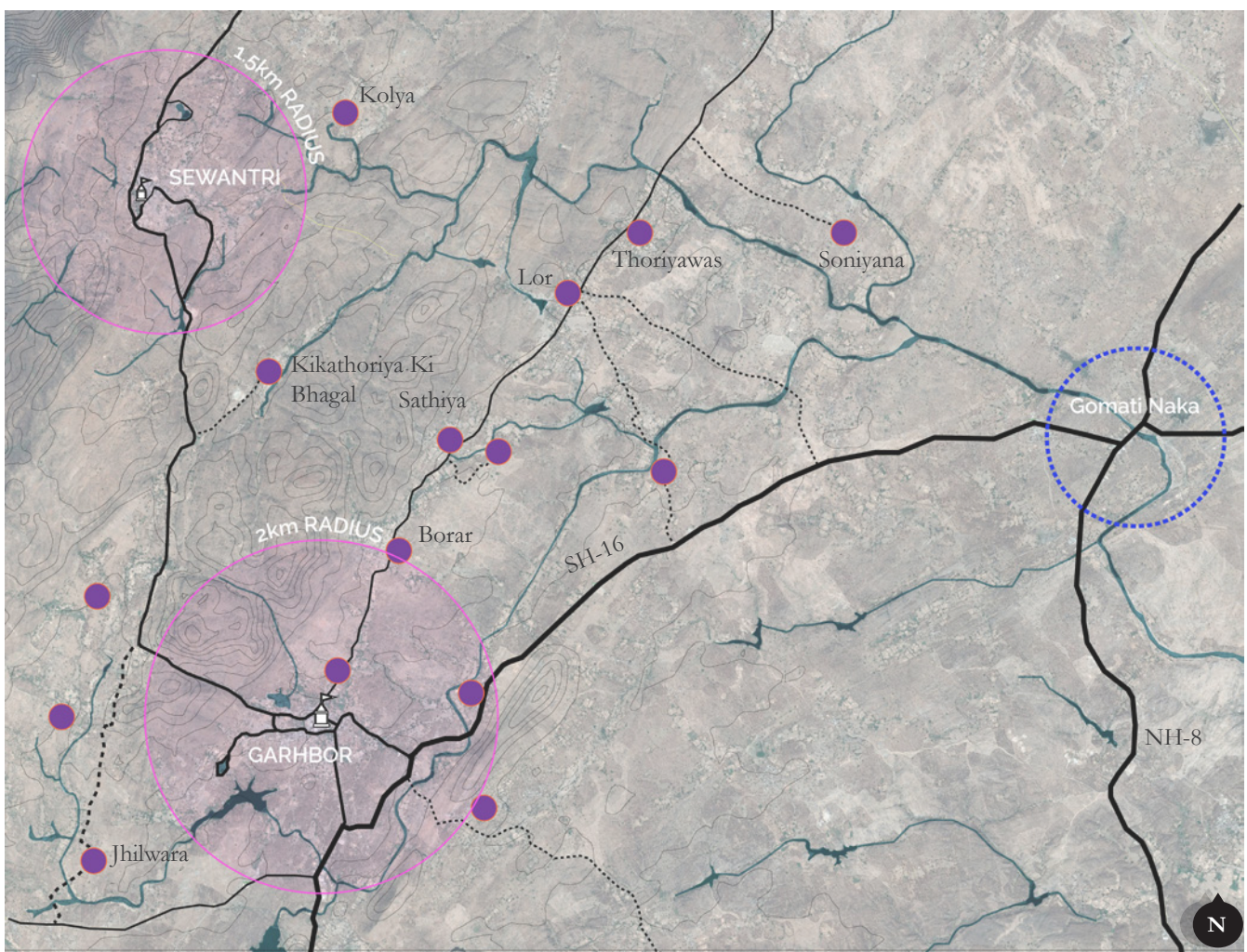


Figure 3. Regional level transport connections  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

## 8.05. Geography and Geology

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

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

The Aravalli region is the meeting point for both the Arabian Sea as well as Bay of Bengal monsoon currents, resulting in increased precipitation along south east region of Rajasthan.

Garhbor & Sawentri benefit from the

precipitation and biodiversity of the Aravalli Region and as a result are surrounded by numerous water-bodies, lakes and ponds.

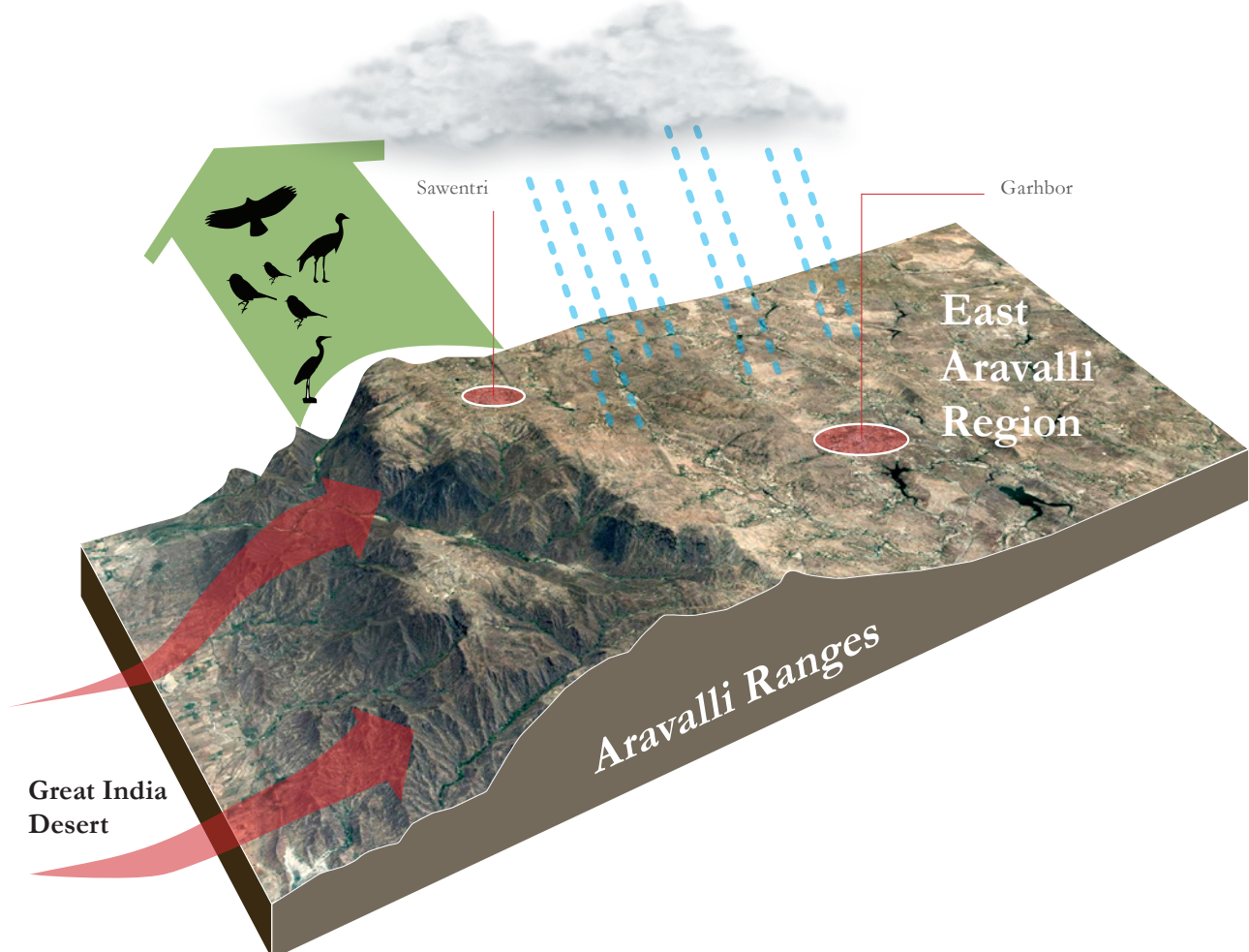
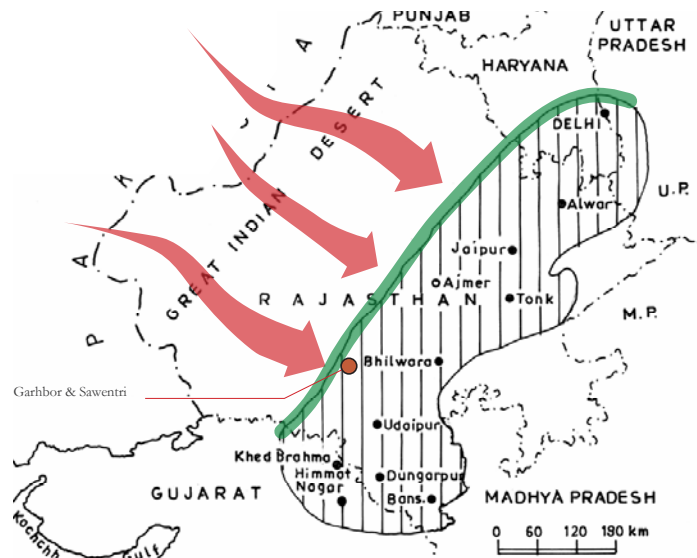


Figure 4. Geography and geology  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



## 8.06. Glimpses of Aravalli Ranges & Waterbodies around Sawentri



Illustration Source : [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:A\\_view\\_of\\_Udaipur\\_Aravalli\\_Hills\\_Rajasthan\\_India.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:A_view_of_Udaipur_Aravalli_Hills_Rajasthan_India.jpg)



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



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

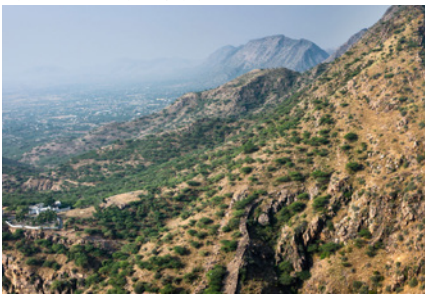


Illustration Source : <https://siliconeer.com/current/2015/04/24/turn-on-conservation/>

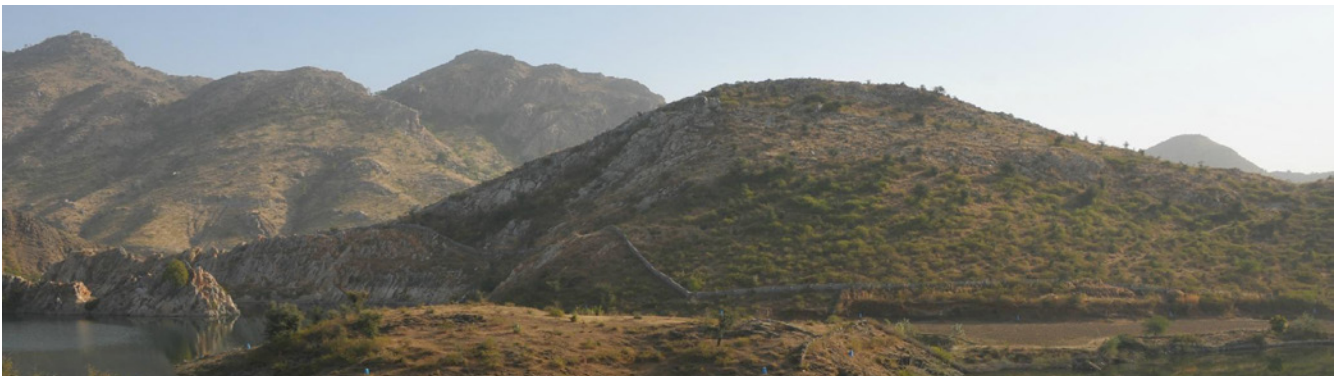


Illustration Source : <https://media-cdn.tripadvisor.com/media/photo-o/03/ca/fe/56/aravali-silence-lakend.jpg>



## 8.07. Understand the Geography

### Current Development

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

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

### Future Development

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



Amelda Talav

Image source : Project Team



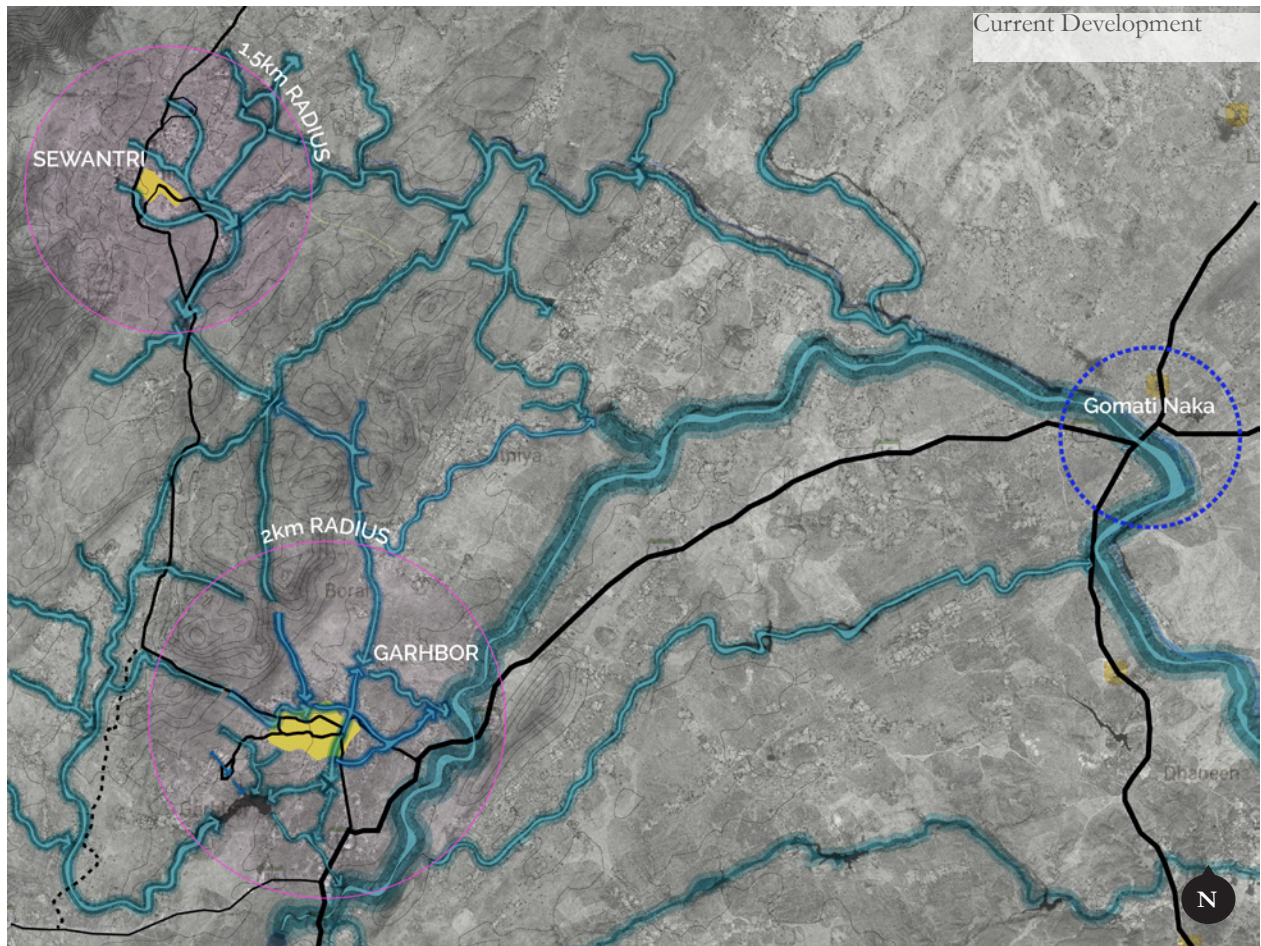


Figure 6. Current and future planned regional development  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

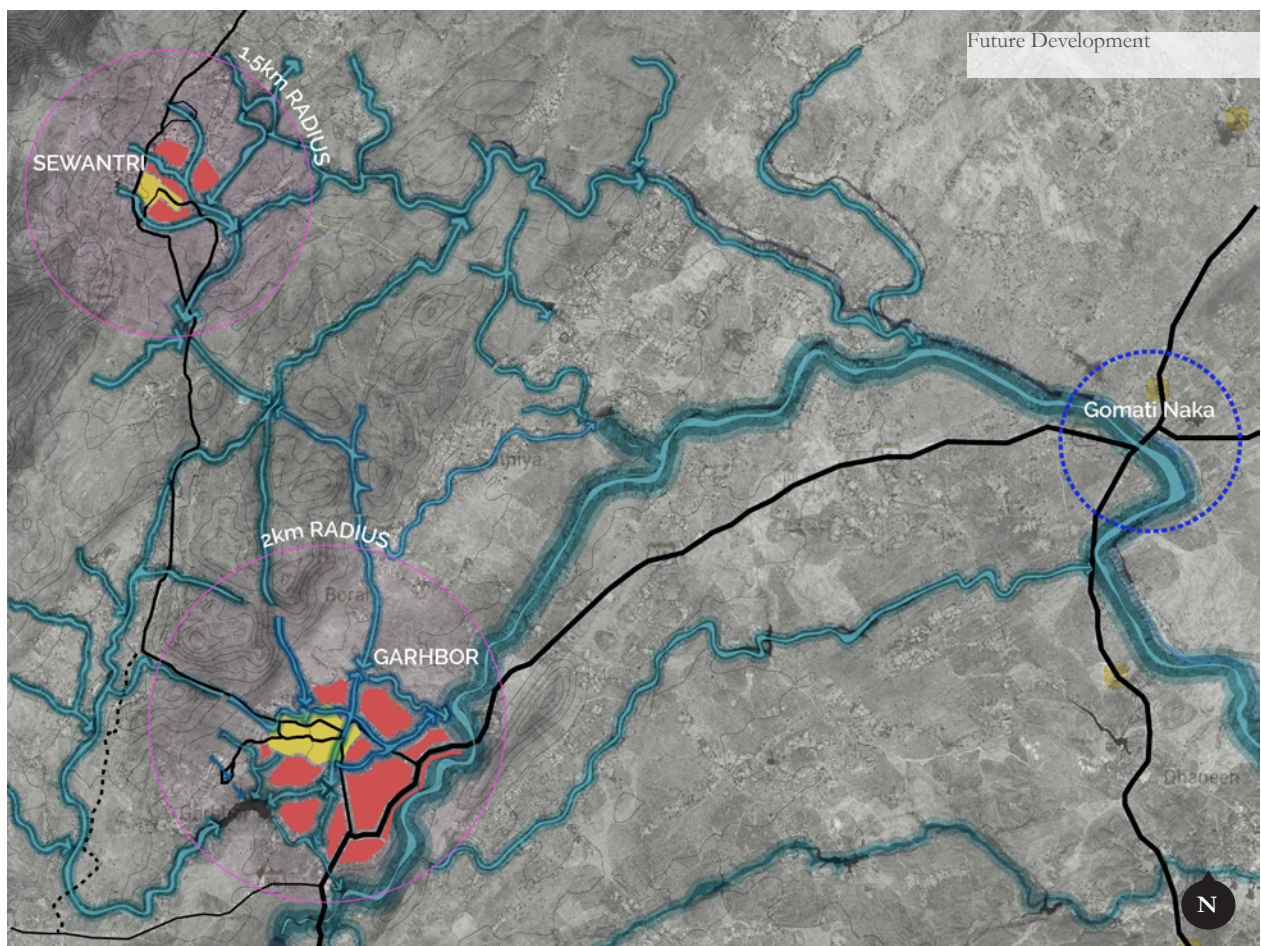


Figure 7. Future planned regional development  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



## 8.08. Respect Ecology and Create a Sensitive Development Model

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

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

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

### Big Ideas

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



Laxman Jhula



Amelda Talai

Image source : Project Team





Figure 8. Ecologically sensitive areas overlay on Google Earth Image

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

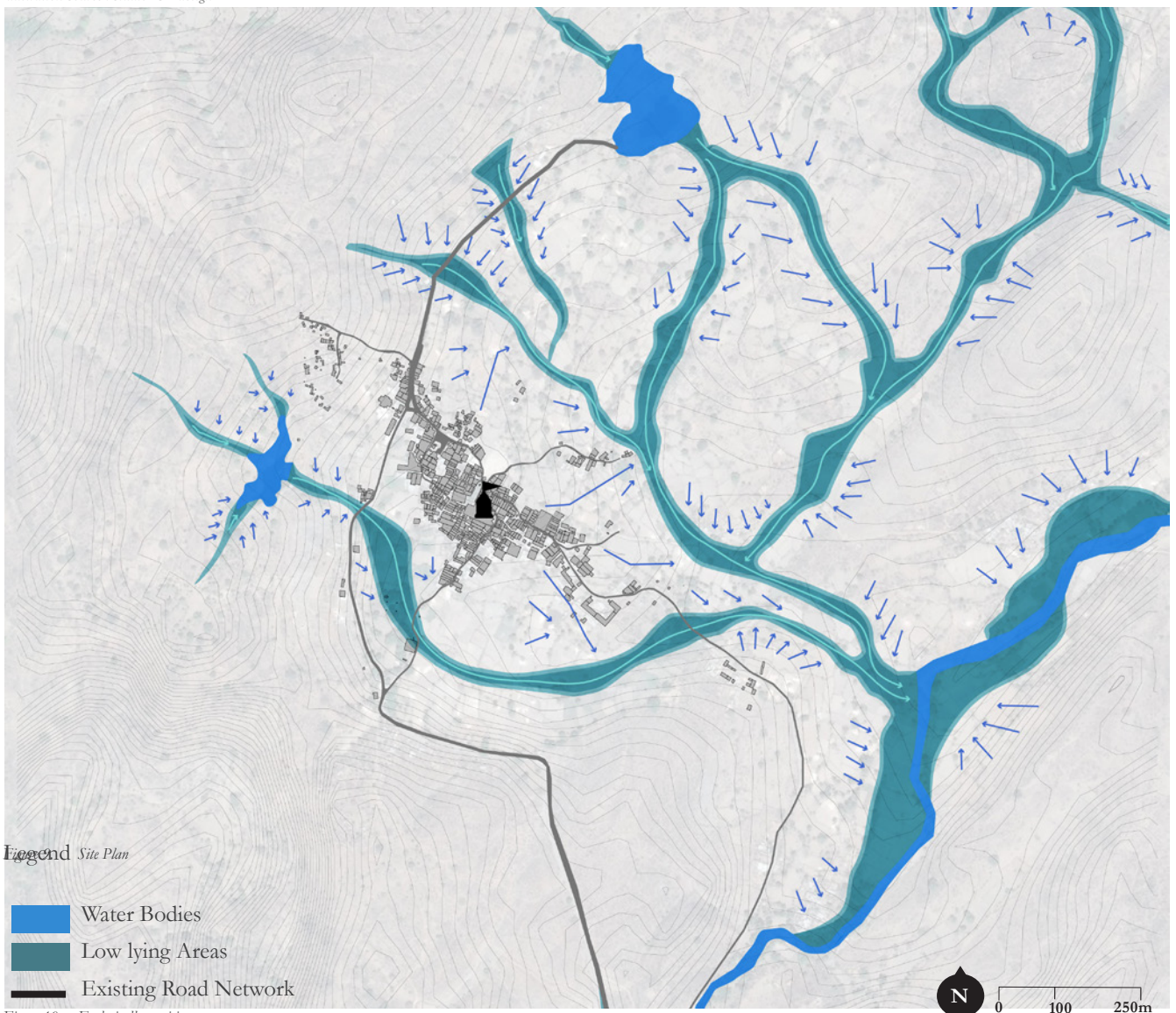


Figure 10. Ecologically sensitive areas

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



## 8.09. Identify Developable Land

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

### *Ecologically sensitive areas:*

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

### *Built area*

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

### Big Ideas

- Clearly demarcate buildable and ecologically sensitive no-development zones



Built form



Street Network



Path to farms

Image source : Project Team





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



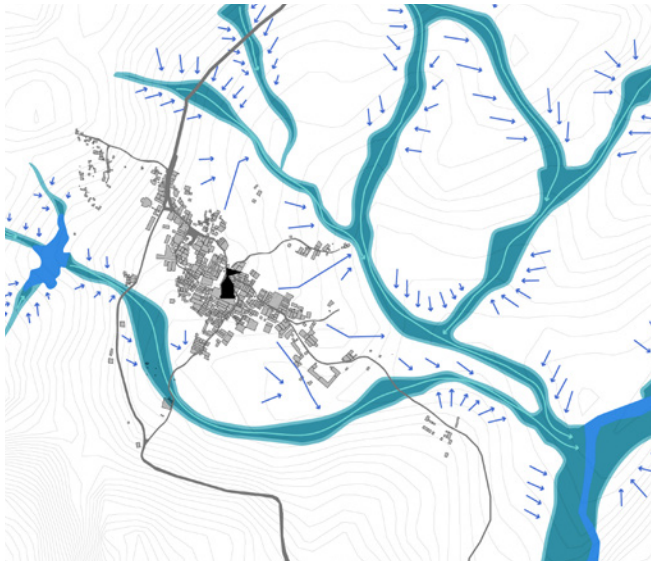
Figure 12. Plan Illustrating Future Developable areas and Ecosensitive areas  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



## 9. DEVELOPMENT OF THE MASTER PLAN

### 9.01. Formulation of the Master Plan

Step 1 : Identifying the Ecology of the Village



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



Step 5: Identifying the Developable land parcels within the loop



Step 6: Creating Social Nodes and Mixed Used Neighbourhoods



Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

**Step 3 : Preservation of the Heritage Core****Step4: Creating Green Fingers towards Future Developments****Step 7: Creating a new Road network connecting the heritage core to new development****Step 8: Identifying the existing land ownership within the new proposal**

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

## Step 9: Overall Landuse

Residential land use is planned on the lands between the areas allocated for commercial, institutional, retail and open space land uses.

This distribution of land uses helps create a mix of uses and an active village life.

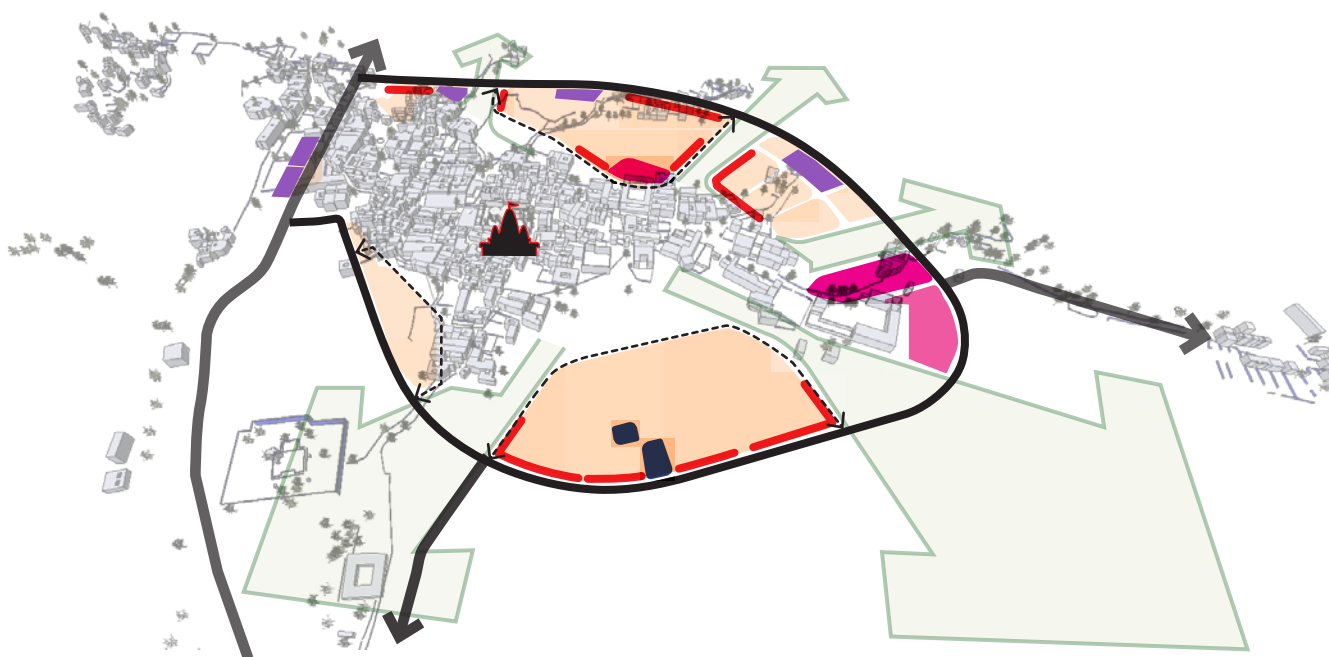


Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

## Sawentri: Overall landuse

Landuse	Area (Sq.m)
Residential	23,298
Mixed Use	9,304
Light Industry	6,874
Commercial	1,631
Institution	4,356
School	3,190
Devasthan	7,633
Social Hubs	2,070
Organic Waste Disposal	902
Inorganic Waste Disposal	447

Landuse	Area (Sq.m)
STP	1,339
Multipurpose	9,833
Gaushala	1,304
Landscape Plaza	35,542
Transport	3,655
Parking	2,955
Roads	59,376
Water Bodies	35,460



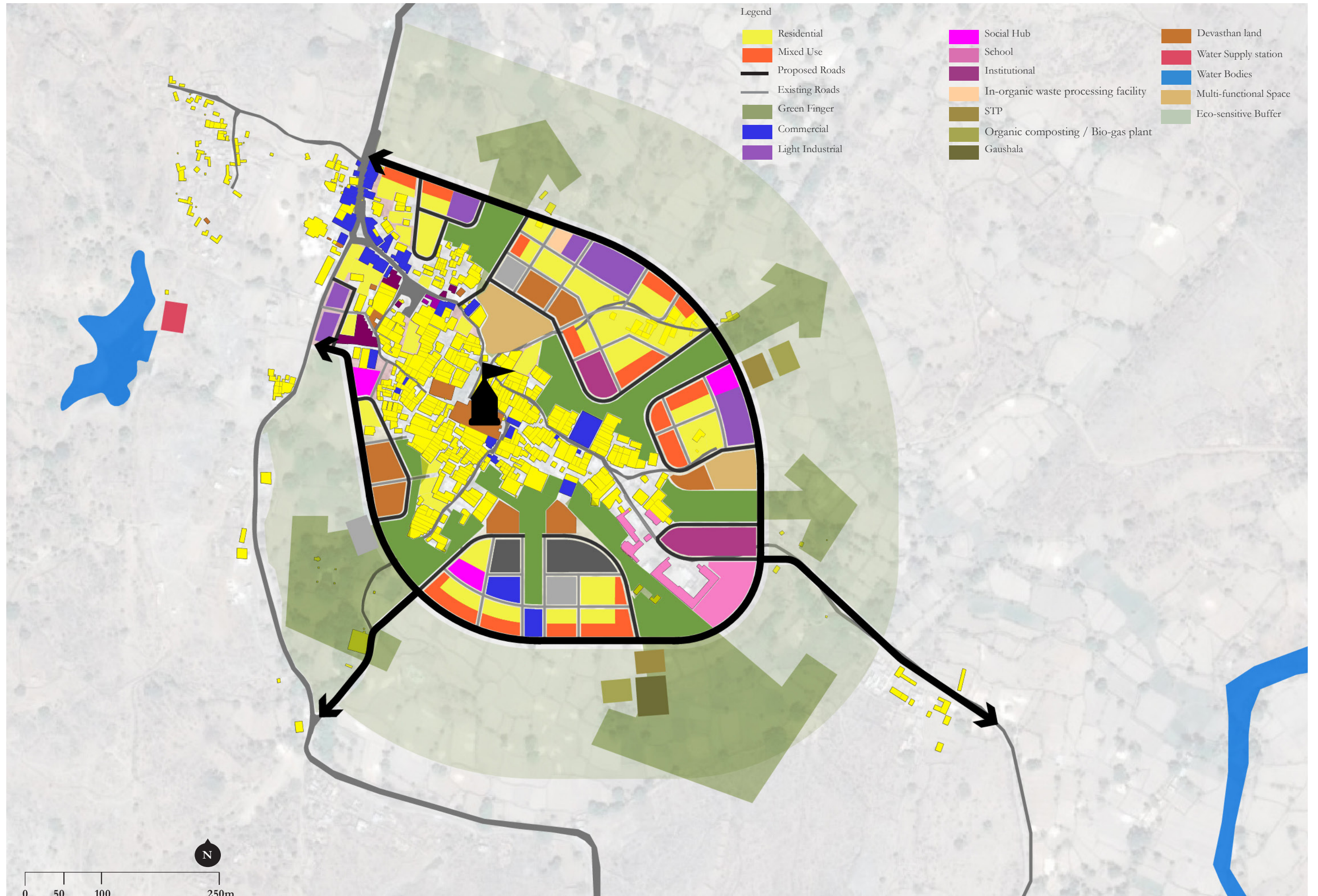


Figure 13. Overall land use  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



## 9.02. Population Projections & Development Potential

### 9.02.01. Population Projections

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

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

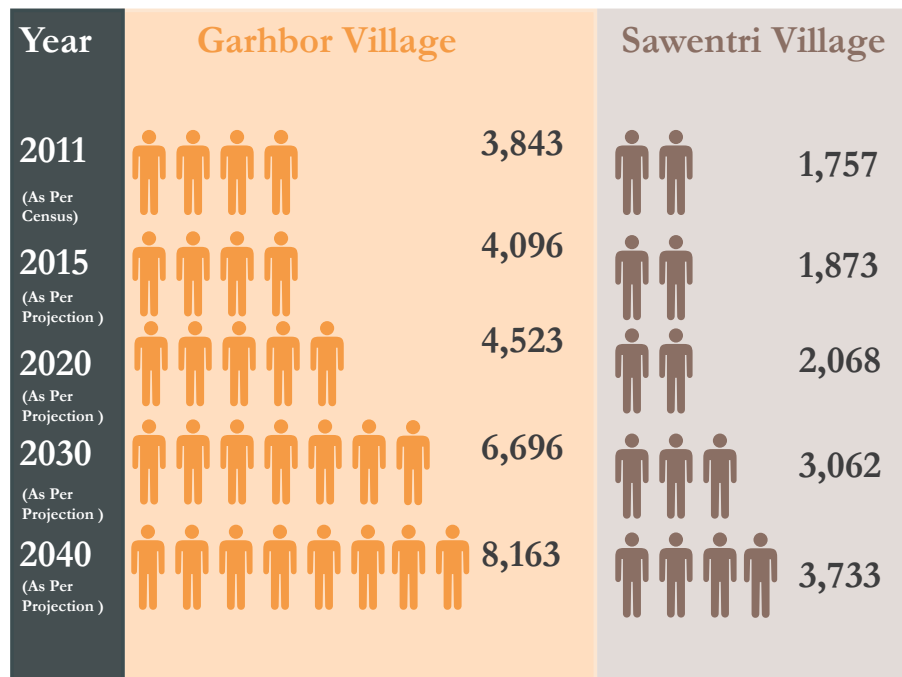


Figure 14. Population projection

#### Calculations

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

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

For the 2040 population,  
Sawentri will require an area of  
13.8 hectares

#### Development Boundaries

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

- Easily identify the 'settlement' from 'open countryside' that is not to be developed
- Ensure a more plan-led and controlled approach to future housing and commercial growth,

allowing for allocating sites within the villages

- Protects the countryside from unnecessary development and prevents haphazard development
- Allows for more certainty to developers/land owners with sites/land within the boundary, as long as they adhere to all other plan policies.

*Criteria for deciding boundaries:*

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

*Criteria for deciding development areas:*

- Within the identified boundaries for development the following areas shall have no development and shall be marked as 'no development zones'
- Low lying areas and water channels: Areas which allow for the collection and/or movement of water. These areas shall have vegetation that shall allow the infiltration of water and flow of water.

- Buffer area for water bodies: Around existing water bodies a buffer area of 30m on all sides shall be kept. The buffer areas shall be natural areas with planted with local vegetation.
- Areas on steep inclines: Development in these areas shall not be allowed due to the difficulty of construction and provision of utilities.



Figure 15. Plan Illustrating Future Developable areas and Ecosensitive areas  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

## 9.02.02. Civic Infrastructure required as per URDPFI

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

*Domestic Water Supply:*

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

Year	MLD
2020	0.21
2030	0.31
2040	0.36

*Domestic Sewage:*

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

Year	MLD
2020	0.16
2030	0.24
2040	0.30

*Solid Waste:*

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

Year	Residential (kg)	Commercial (kg)	Street sweeping (kg)	Institutional (kg)
2020	1,241	414	414	414
2030	1,837	612	612	612
2040	2,240	747	747	747

*Electricity*

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

Year	KW
2020	827.2
2030	1,224.8
2040	1,493.2

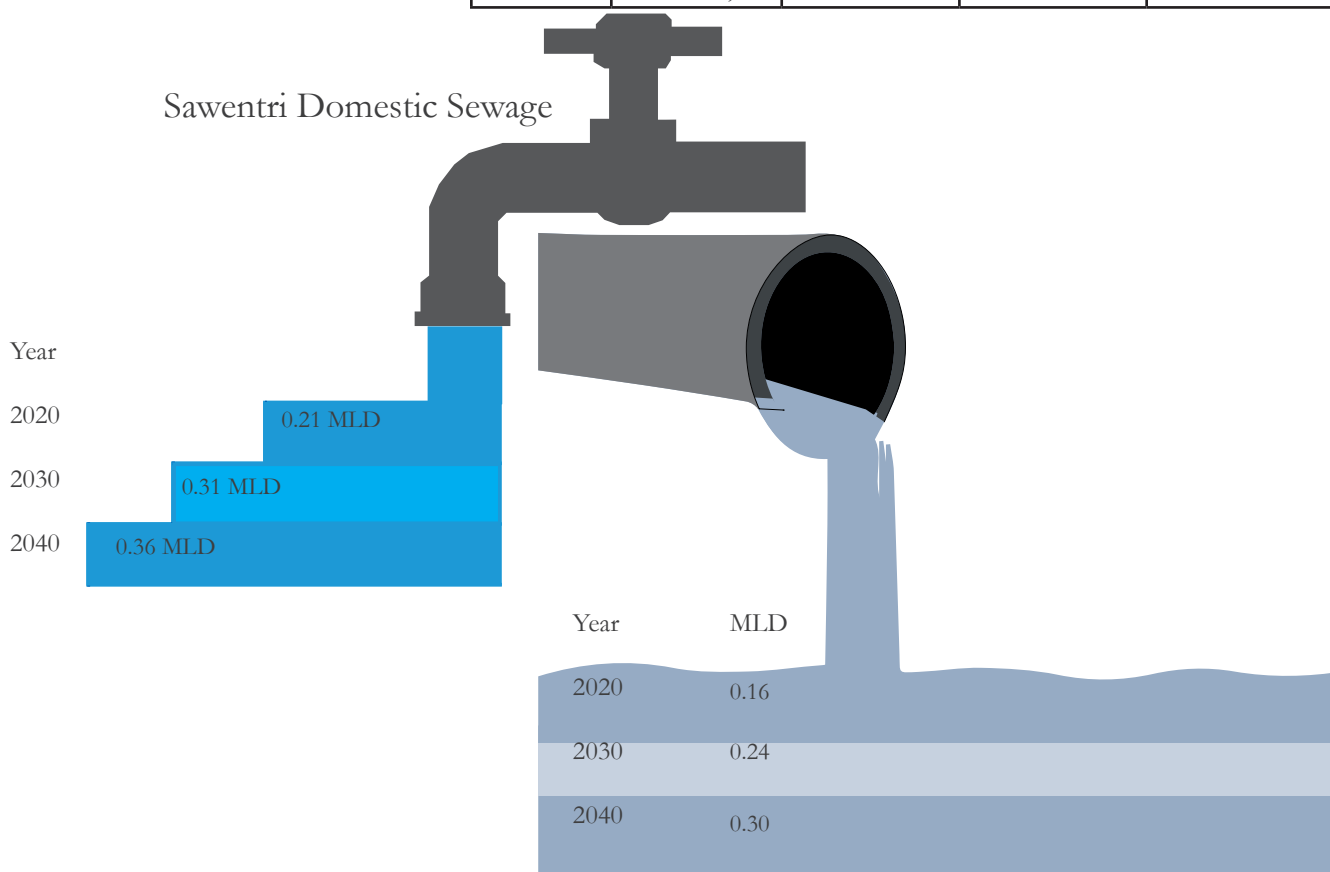
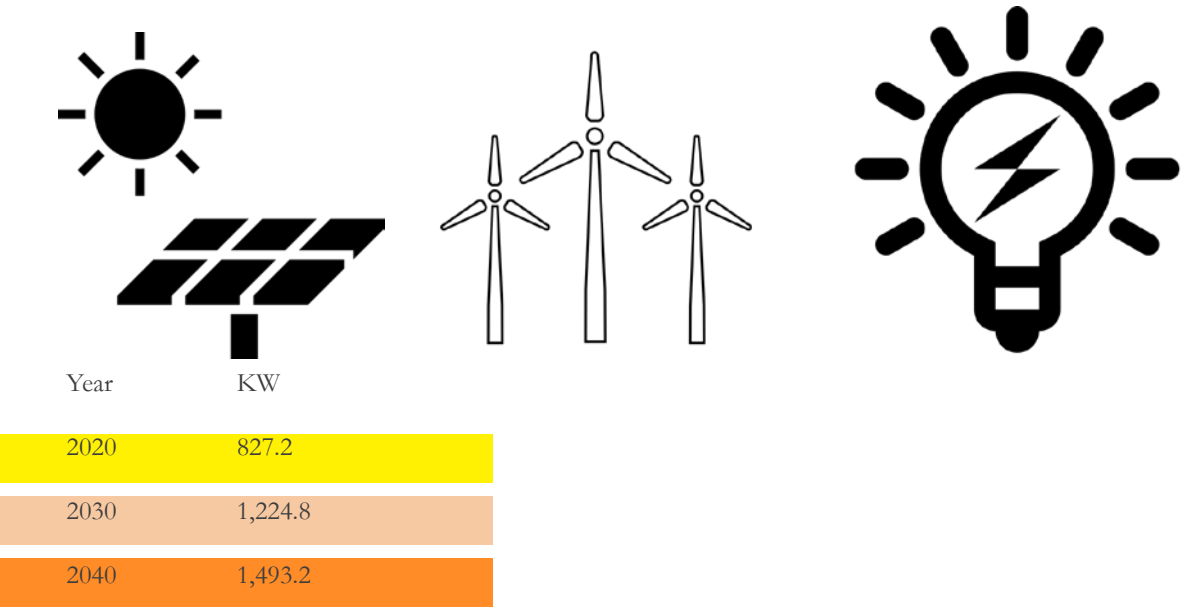


Figure 16. Current status of infrastructure in villages



Sawentri Energy Requirements



## 9.02.03. Tourist Projections

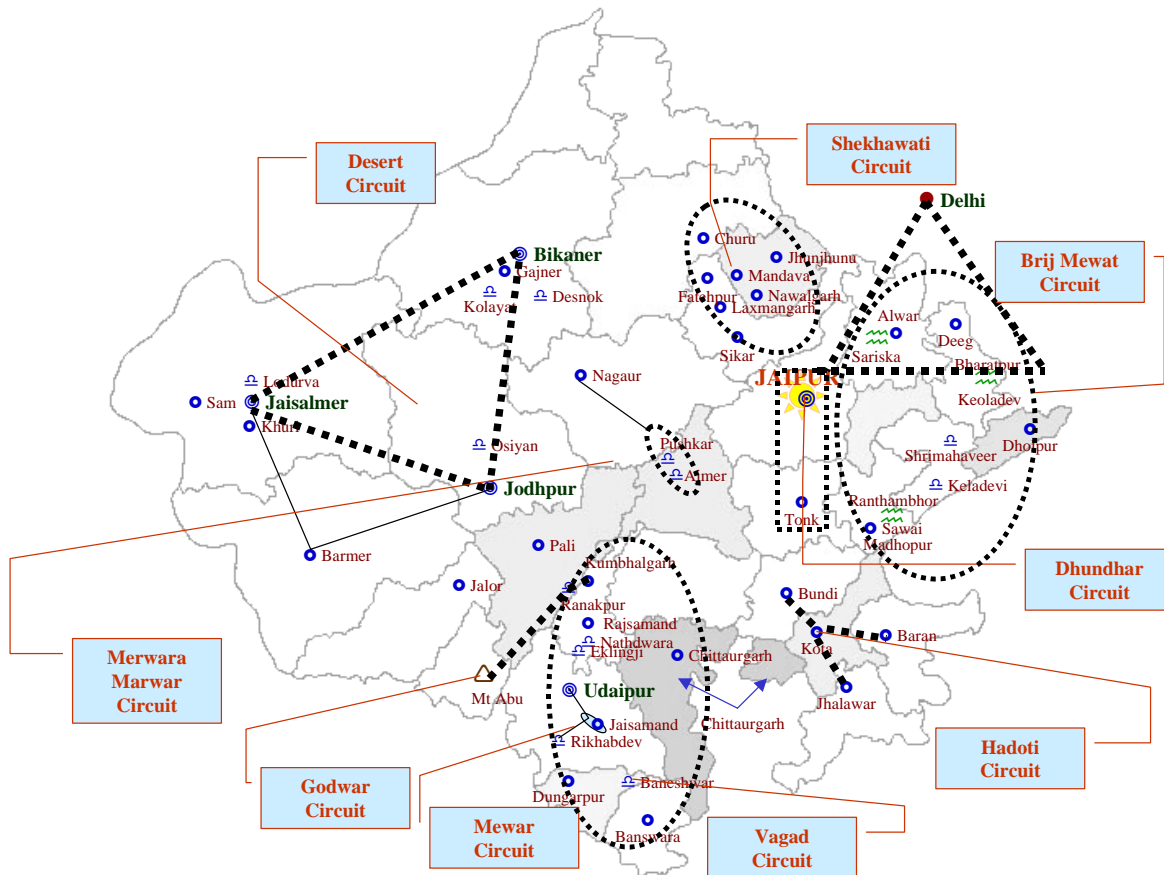


Figure 17. Tourism Map of Rajasthan - Major Tourist Circuits ; Source : MoTAC, Department Of Tourism  
Illustration Source : MoTAC, Department Of Tourism

### Background of Rajasthan Tourism :

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

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

### Mewar Circuit (Udaipur-Chittaurgarh-Nathdwara)

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

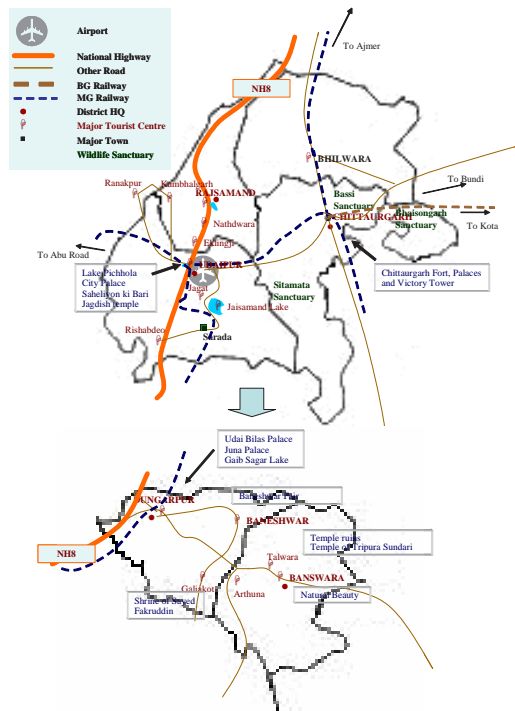


Illustration Source : MoTAC Department Of Tourism

### Tourist Data of Sawentri:

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

Phalgun Mela – one day fair







30,000 pilgrims

Other Cultural Festivals - Annually



52,000 pilgrims

**Total Tourist : 82,000 Pilgrims**

Year	Sawentri Village Tourist Projections	
2011 (Approximate)		82,000
2020 (As Per Projection)		1,14,800
2030 (As Per Projection)		1,60,720
2040 (As Per Projection)		2,25,008

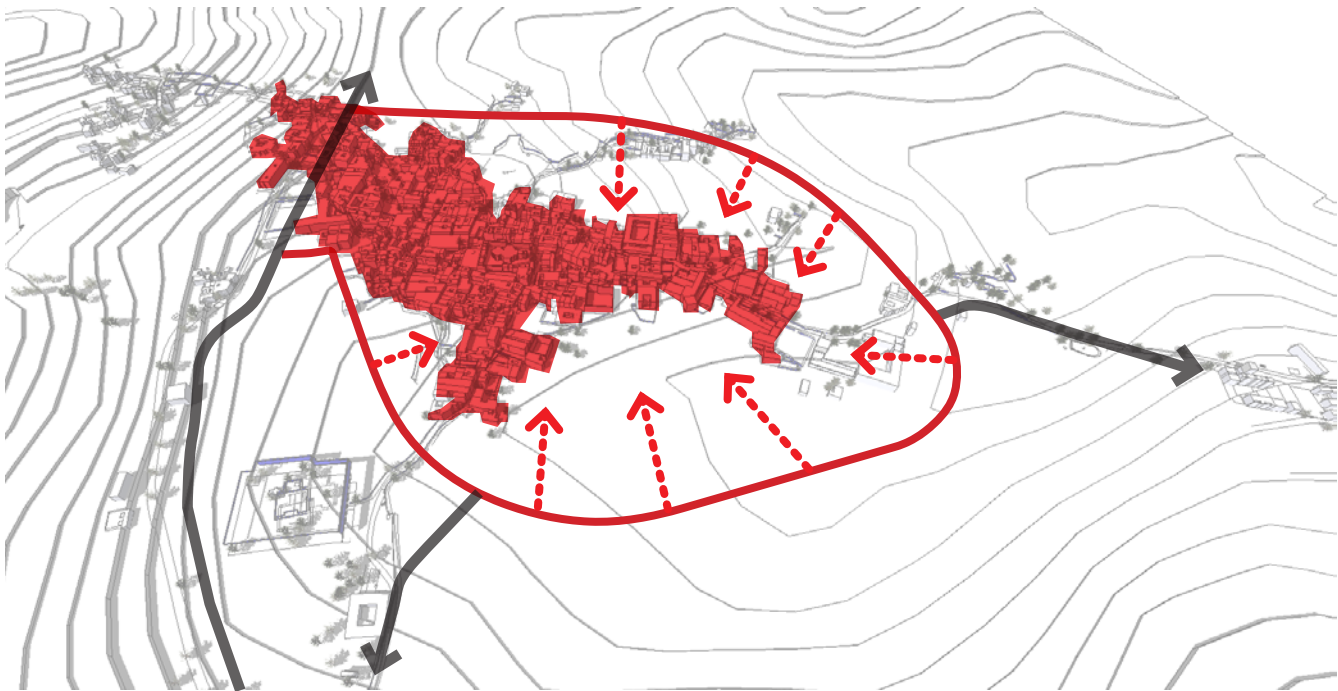
## 9.03. Components of the Master Plan

### 9.03.01. Strengthening Heritage core

#### The Core of the Village :

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

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



**Sawentri: Loop**

*Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP*

### Big Ideas

- Preserve the Heritage Core within the Loop
- Strengthen Walkability within the Core Area



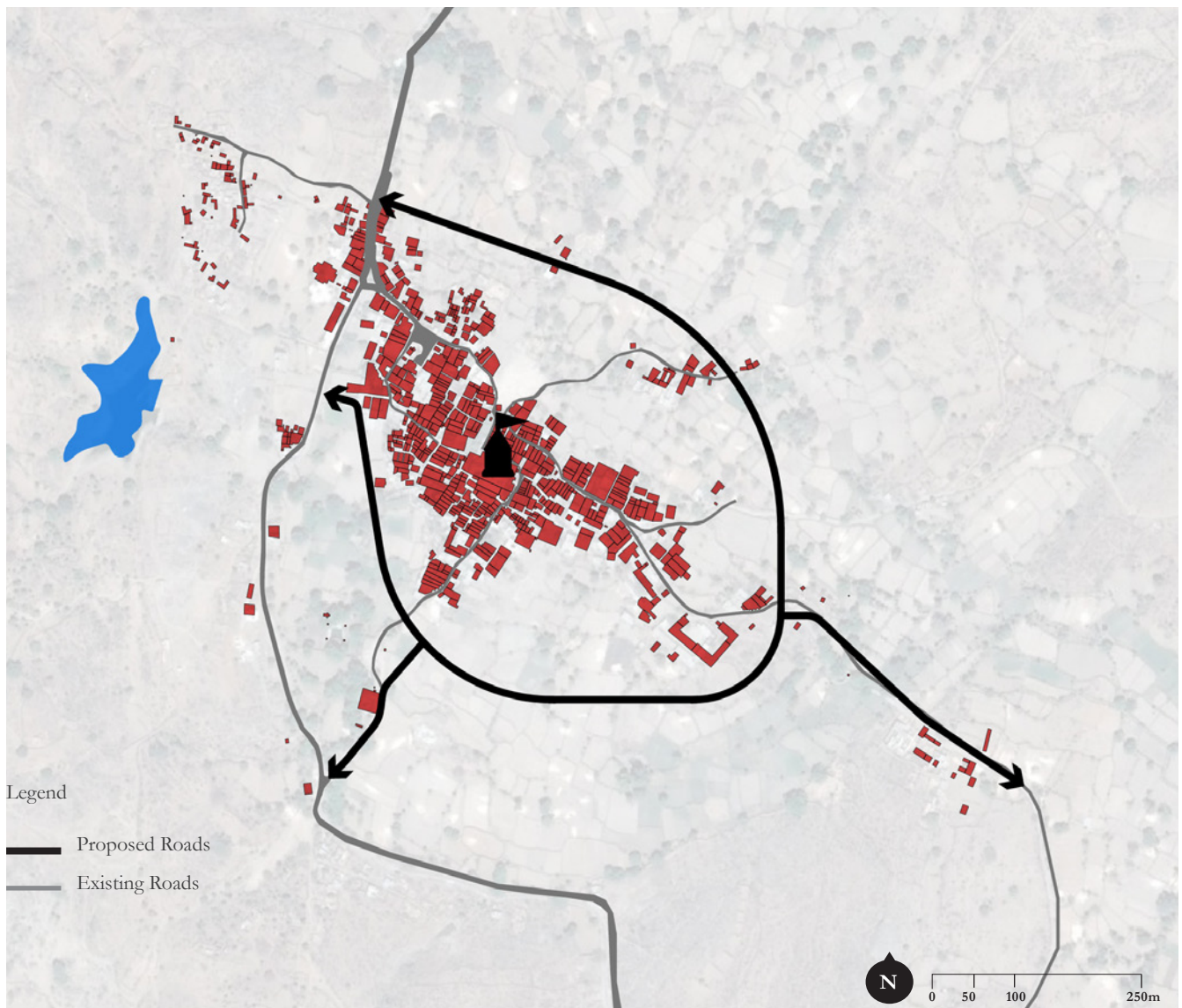


Figure 18. Preserving village centre  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

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

#### Ecology & Urbanisation

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

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

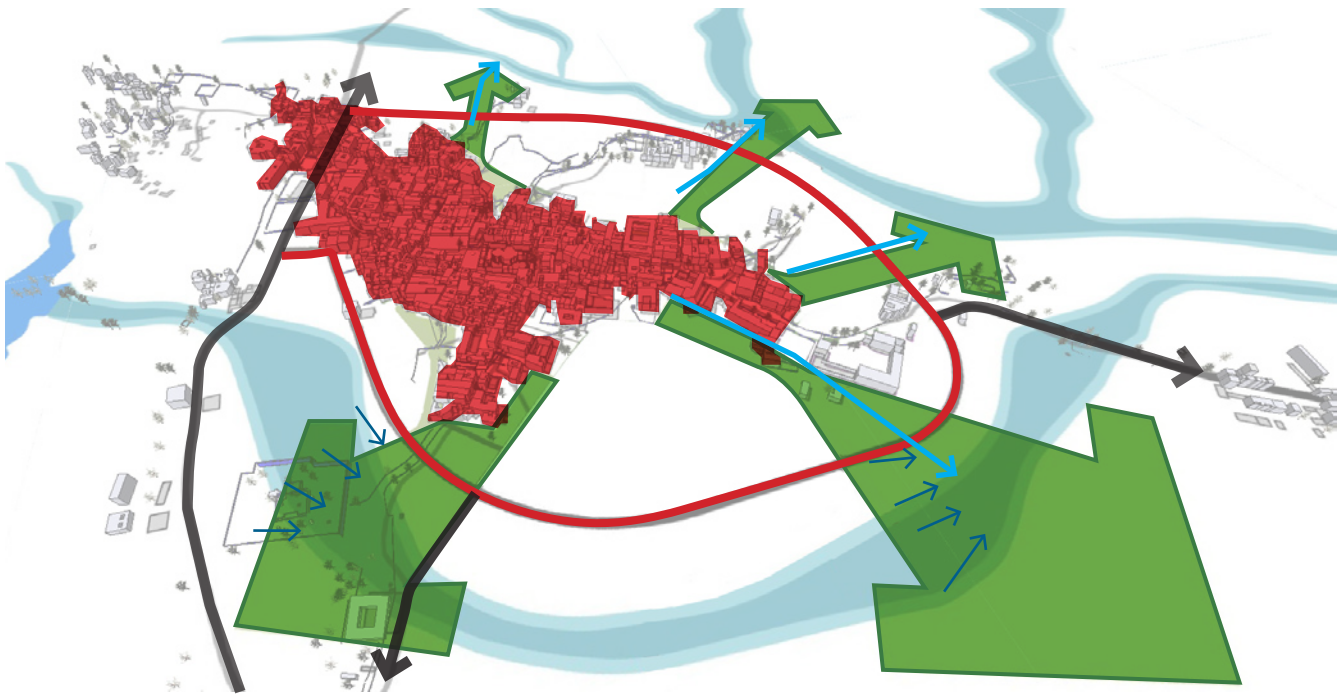
#### Green Finger as an Open Space

The Green finger has areas dedicated for forests and other multifunctional areas. The new open spaces at Sawentri are planned to be active and lively with events and activities planned throughout the year. These Multi-use spaces shall be used for school sports events during the day and transform into community gathering and party areas during late evening hours. These spaces shall also foster a rich cultural experience with open air theatres and bandstands arts and performances closure to the people. The Green Finger also conserves the existing gardens and kunds like the Rani kund which can further be enhanced as mentioned above.

These spaces shall also be used for education like creating awareness about urban farming, sustainable living and conducting waste composting field workshops.

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

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



## Sawentri: Green Fingers

*Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP*

### Big Ideas

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



## Green Finger - Water front park

Illustration Source : <http://www.welldesign.net/galleries/192-bioswales>

## Natural vegetation along water body

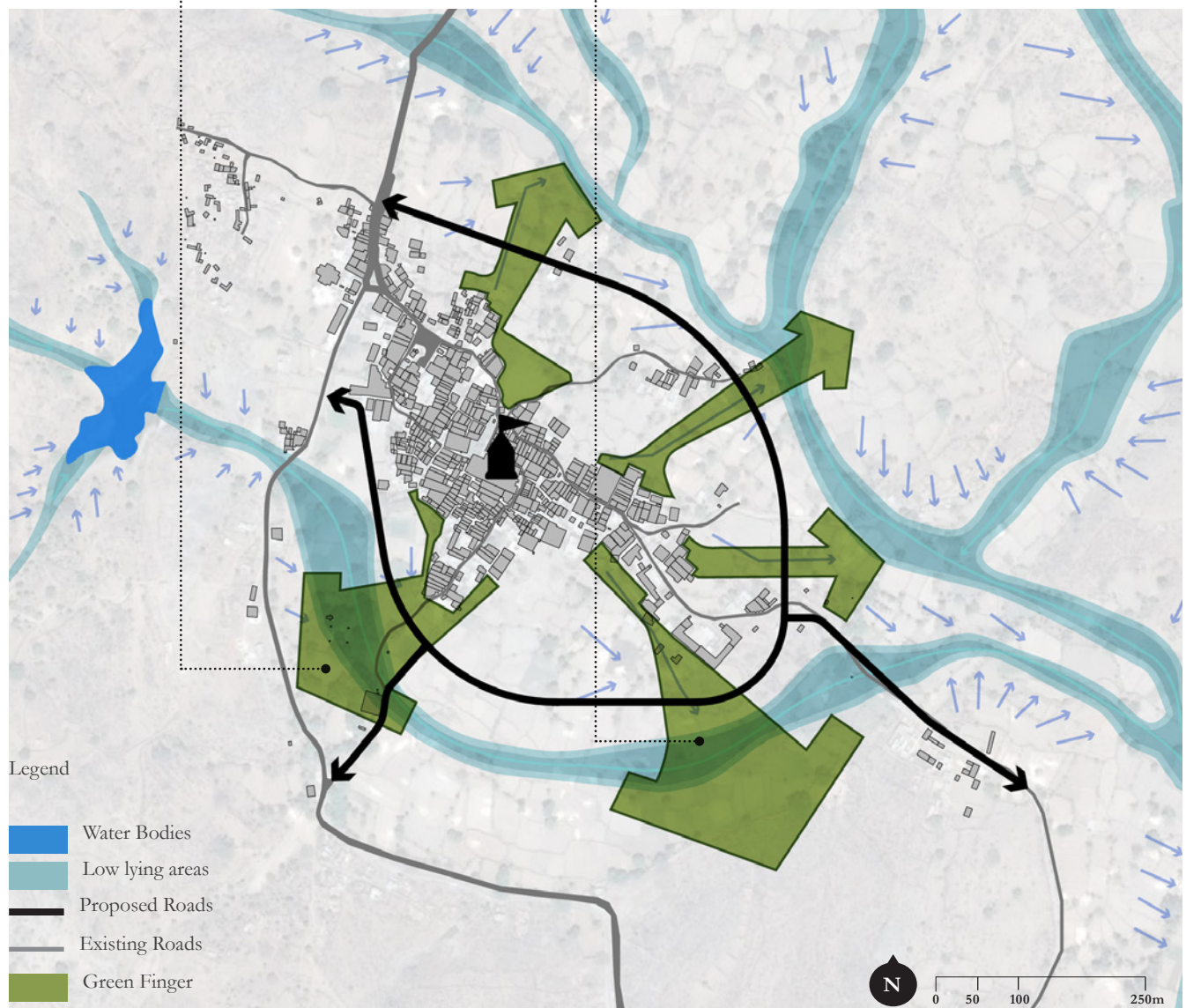
Illustration Source : <http://www.amigosdelosrios.org/lashbrook-park/>

Figure 19. Green fingers

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

### 9.03.03. Landscaping and Vegetation Strategy along Green Fingers

#### Vegetation Strategy

The Green Fingers will have open spaces that provide human comfort. The proposed vegetation strategy encourages native species plantations and tree foliage for sustainable landscape.

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

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



Babool Tree



Phog Shrub



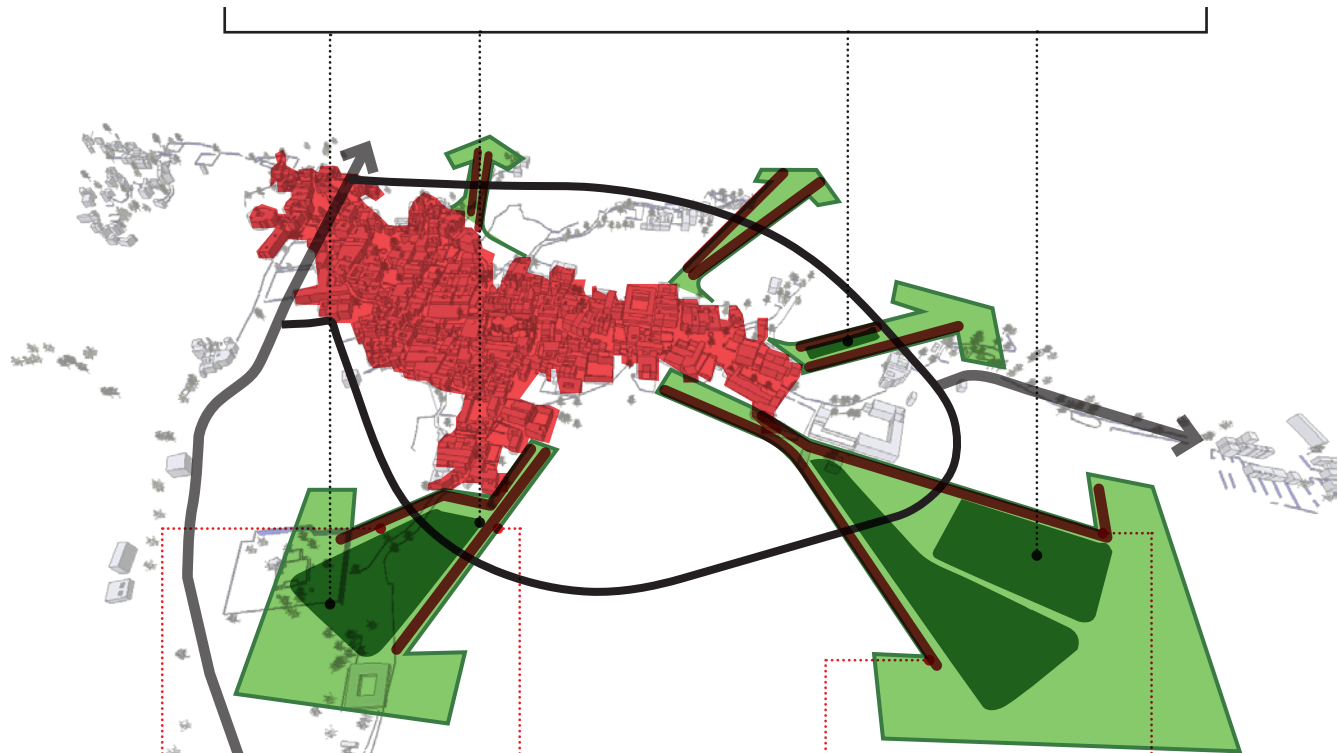
Kummel Tree



Kaim



Hingot



#### Sawentri: Planting Strategy

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



Cassia Fistula



Plumeria Rubra



Butea



Bougainvillea



Bottle Brush



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

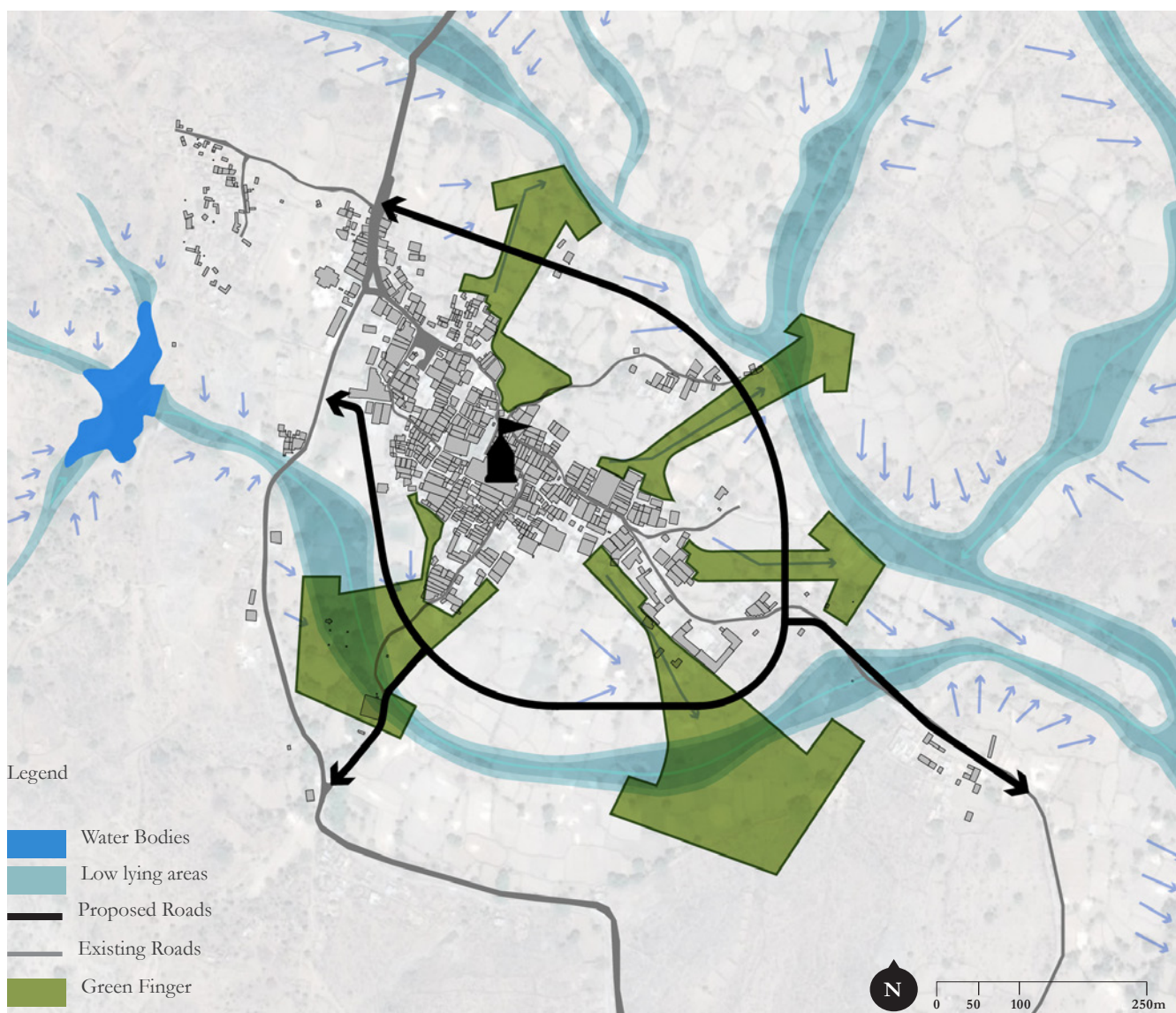


Figure 20. Green fingers  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

#### 9.03.04. Developable Land around the Inner Loop

The area within the loop road (excluding the no development zone of green fingers) can be used as developable land for village expansion.

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

### Big Ideas

- Create a densified compact inner core within the loop road
- Identify new development land interspersed with open spaces



### Sawentri: Developable land

*Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP*

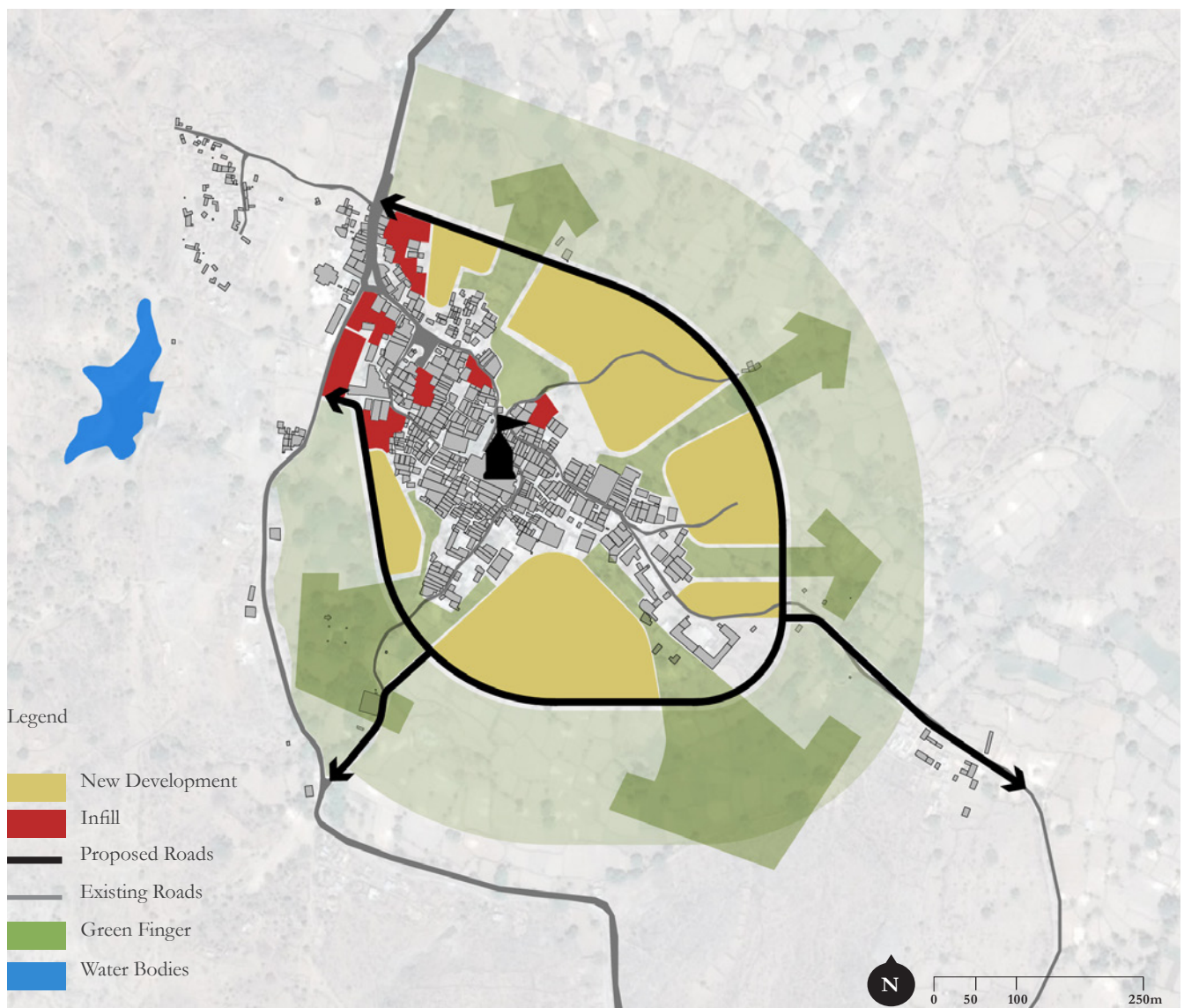


Figure 21. Infill and New Developments  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



### 9.03.05. Devasthan Properties As New Gateways

In Sawentri there are a few plots of land owned by the Government. These lands should be used for developing public amenities and tourist infrastructure.

The plots close to the loop road should be used for the development of dharamshalas, hotels or other tourist infrastructure.

The land close the south approach road opposite the transport hub should be developed as a plaza which can become a vital public amenity.

The Dewasthan land towards the north of the mela ground can be used for tourist infrastructure like dharamshalas and other tourist amenities like Information centres, eateries, toilets etc.

#### Big Ideas

- Development of dharamshalas, hotels and other tourist infrastructure



## Sawentri: Tourist Infrastructure

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



Strategic Development of New and  
Upgradation of Existing Devasthan  
Department Properties



Image Source : <http://www.intravilasalsisar.com/images/site-map-rain.jpg>

Creating New Heritage Entrance Plazas



Image Source : <http://www.uctyguides.com/images/top10/lima.jpg>

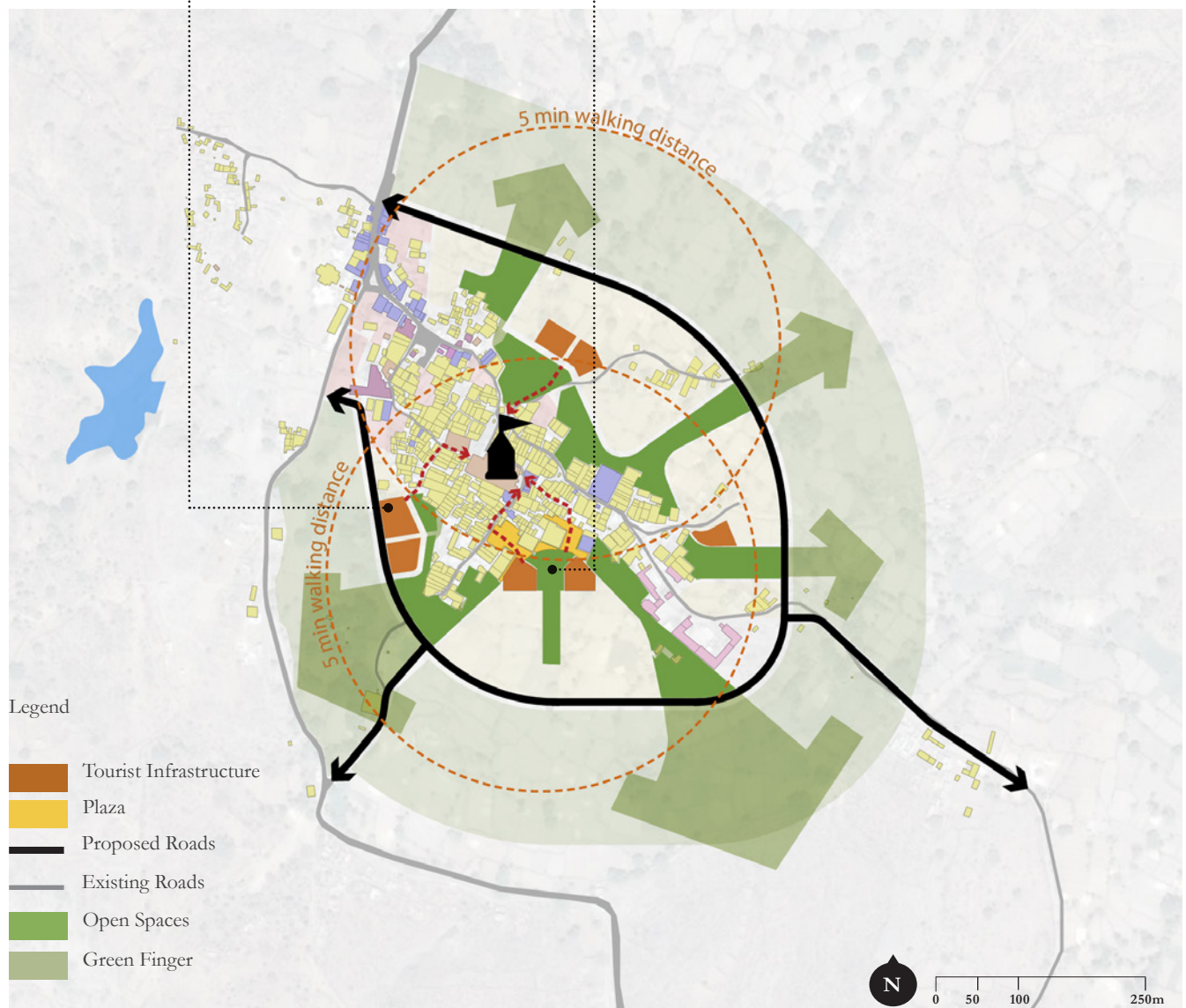


Figure 22. Tourist infrastructure and Devasthan Department Property  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

### 9.03.06. Creating Social Hubs For the Communities

#### Social Hubs

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

user communities. The backbone of sociocultural integration are the common spaces and amenities that are called social infrastructure.

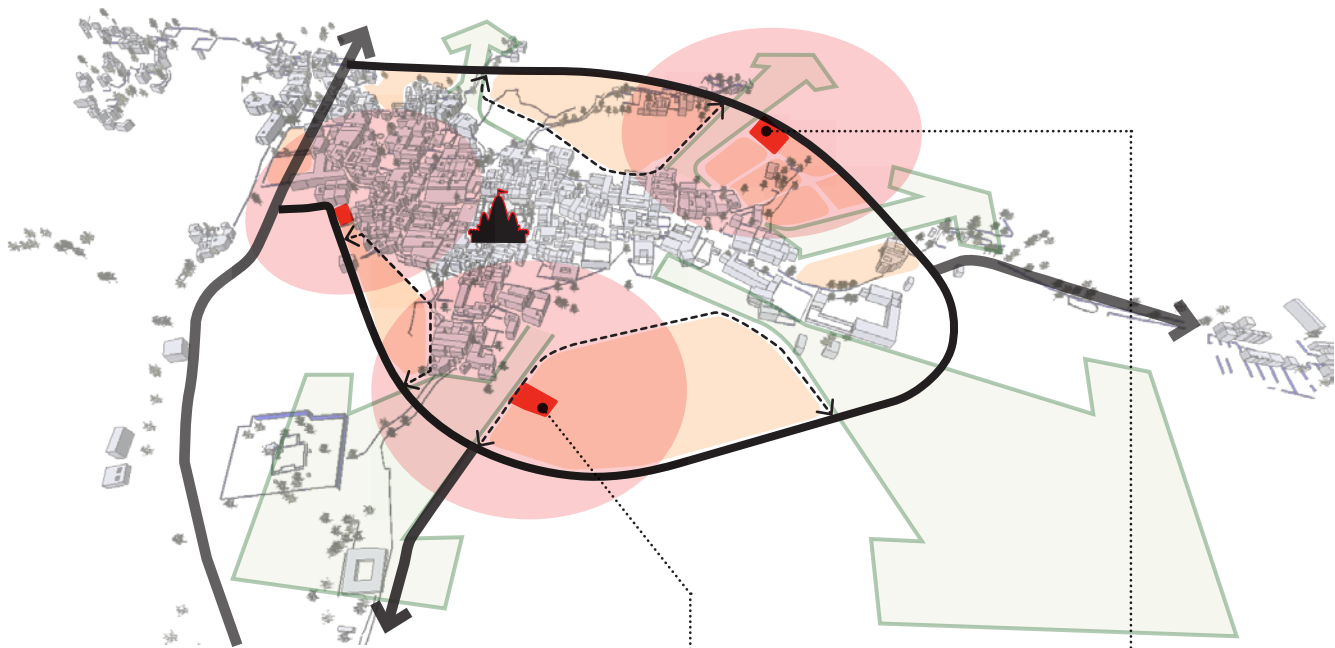
By providing quality environment through design and intelligent planning, Sawentri master plan will achieve a more integrated and inclusive community setting a trend for other emerging villages in the rest of India.

#### Big Ideas

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

#### Integrating Communities

The new master plan for Sawentri envisages a more integrated community through social and cultural engagement between distinct



#### Sawentri: Social / Cultural hubs

*Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP*



*Photo : Pani Community Centre, Domus*



*Photo : Handmade School, Bangladesh*



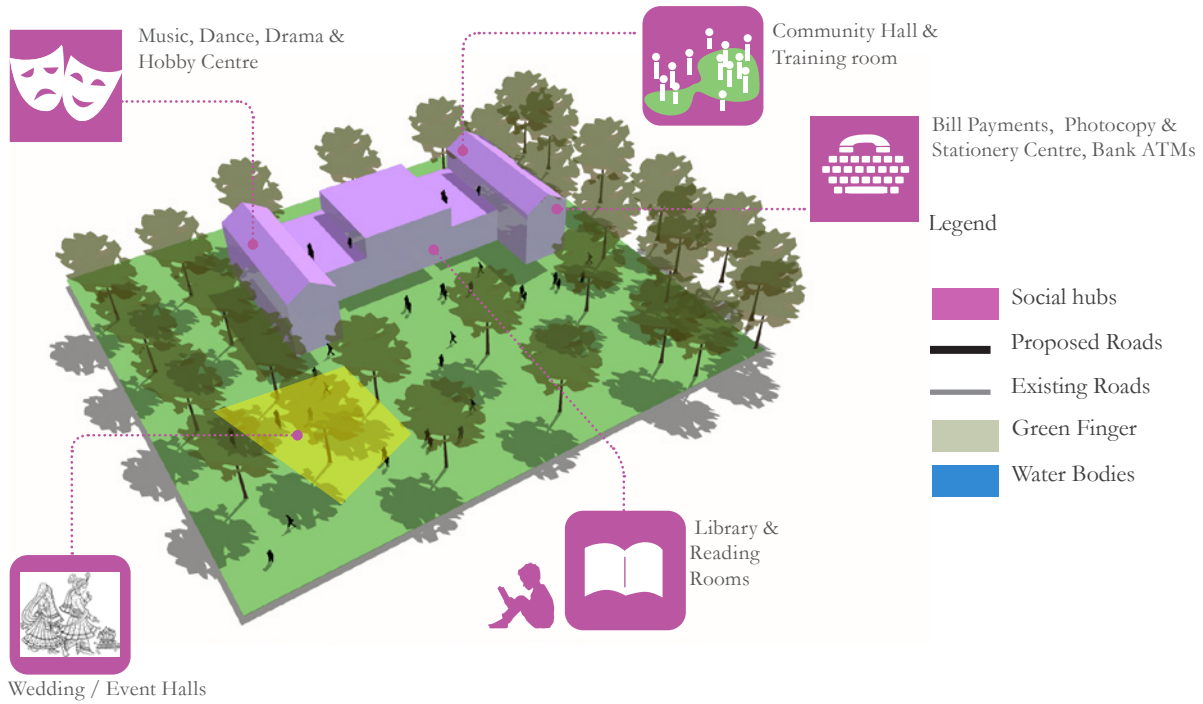


Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

## Typical Social / Cultural Hubs

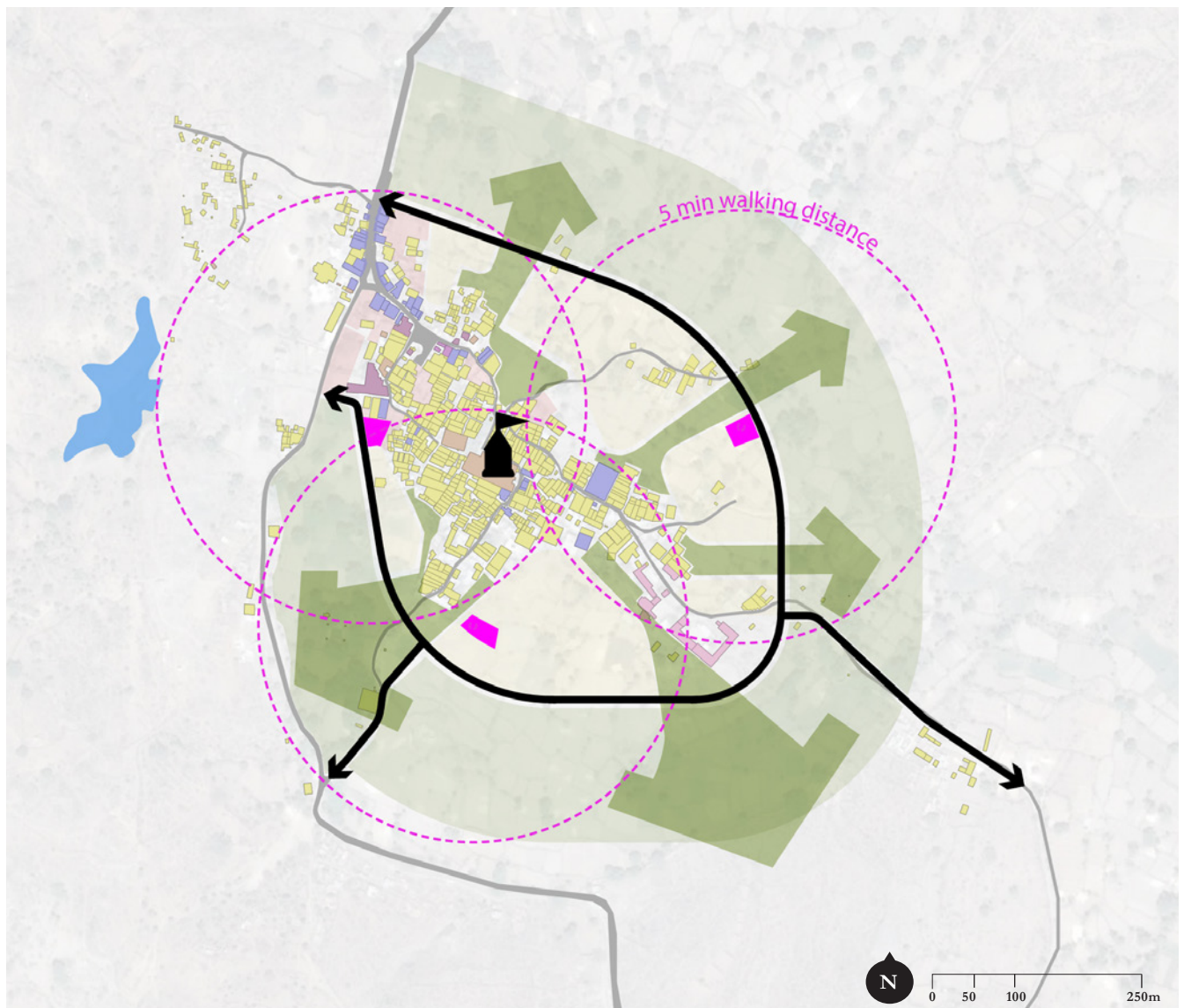


Figure 23. Social hubs

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

### 9.03.07. Creating Mix of Uses and Programmes

#### Mixed Use Planning

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

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

Retail is planned on the ground floor of buildings along the roads with higher traffic volumes and Green Fingers or Open spaces.

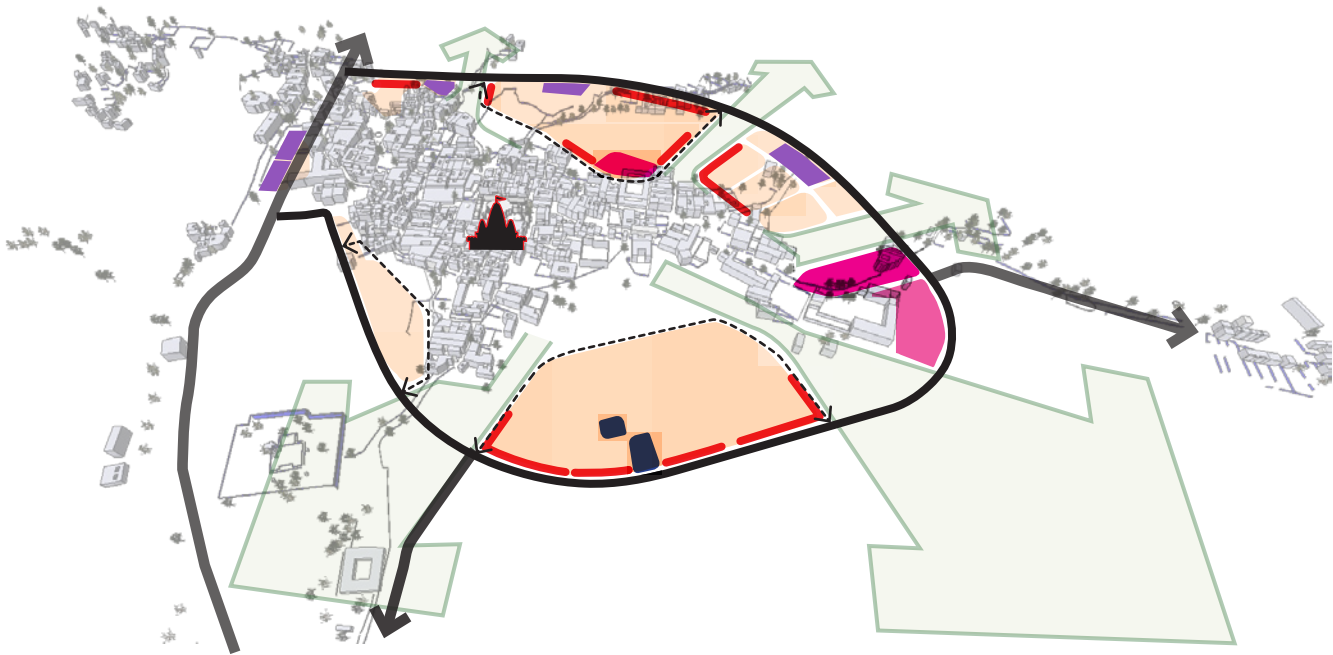
Schools to meet the additional population have been planned as a cluster with the existing School and close to the open space.



Figure 24. Markets and Retail areas

#### Big Ideas

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



## Sawentri: Commercial, Institutions, Retail, School

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP





Figure 25. Social Hubs

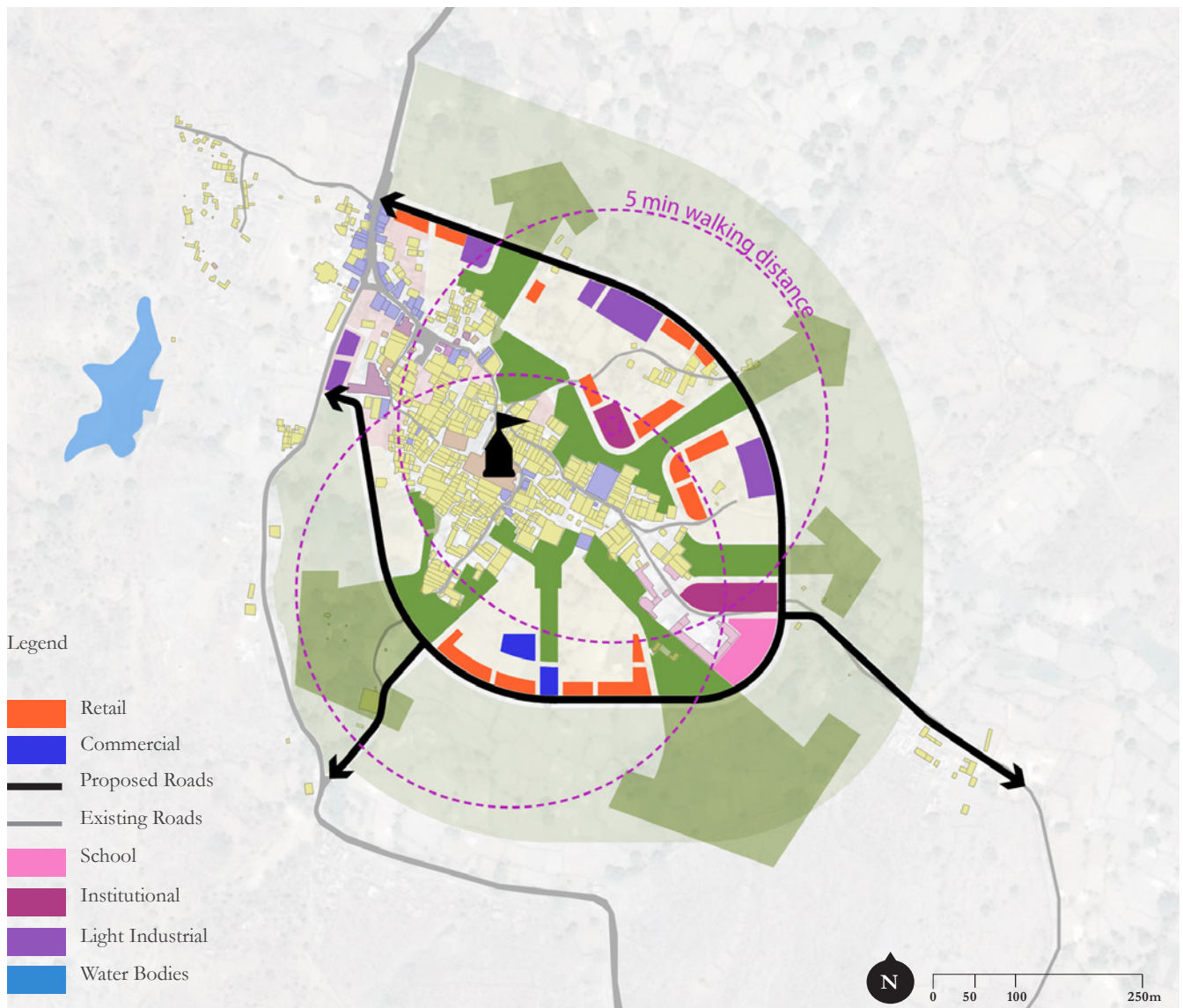


Figure 26. Mixed use plan

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



## 9.04. Socio-Economic Planning

### 9.04.01. Promote Socio-Economic Development

#### Economy

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

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

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

#### Education

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

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



Stores close to bus stop



Women folk of Sawentri



Store close to the Temple

Image source : Project Team



Farm



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

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

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



Private school bus in Sawentri



Utchh Prathmic Teaching Sanstha in Sawentri

Image source : Project Team

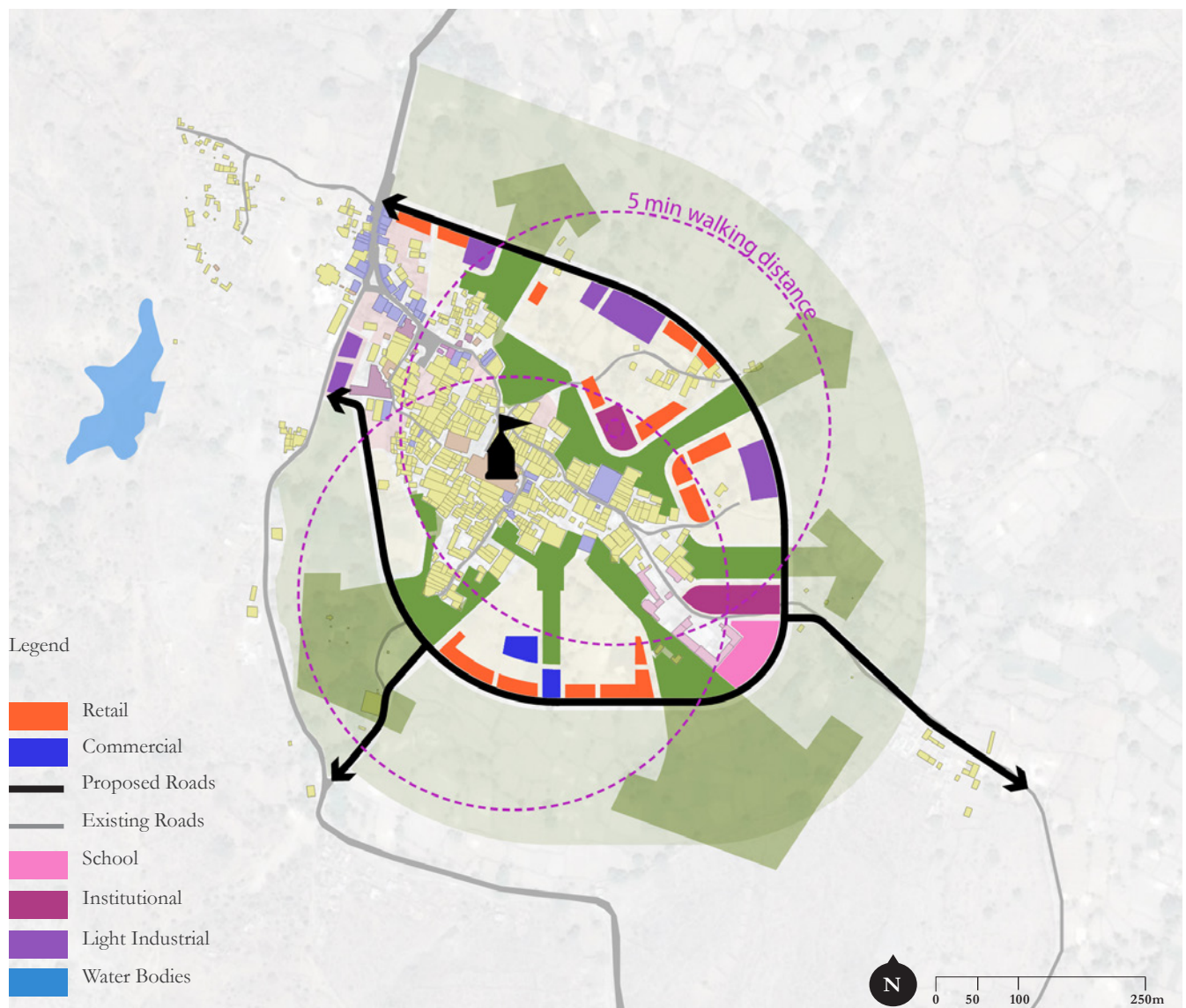


Figure 27. Mixed use plan  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

### 9.04.02. Develop Tourist Route

#### What is a Tourist Route?

According to the Cultural Heritage Tourism Organisation, cultural heritage tourism is:

*“Travelling to experience the places and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present. It includes irreplaceable historic, cultural, and natural resources.”*

#### Why Create a Tourist Route

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

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

#### Benefits

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

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

#### Legend

-  Religious Destinations
-  Tourist Destinations
-  Eco-tourism Destinations

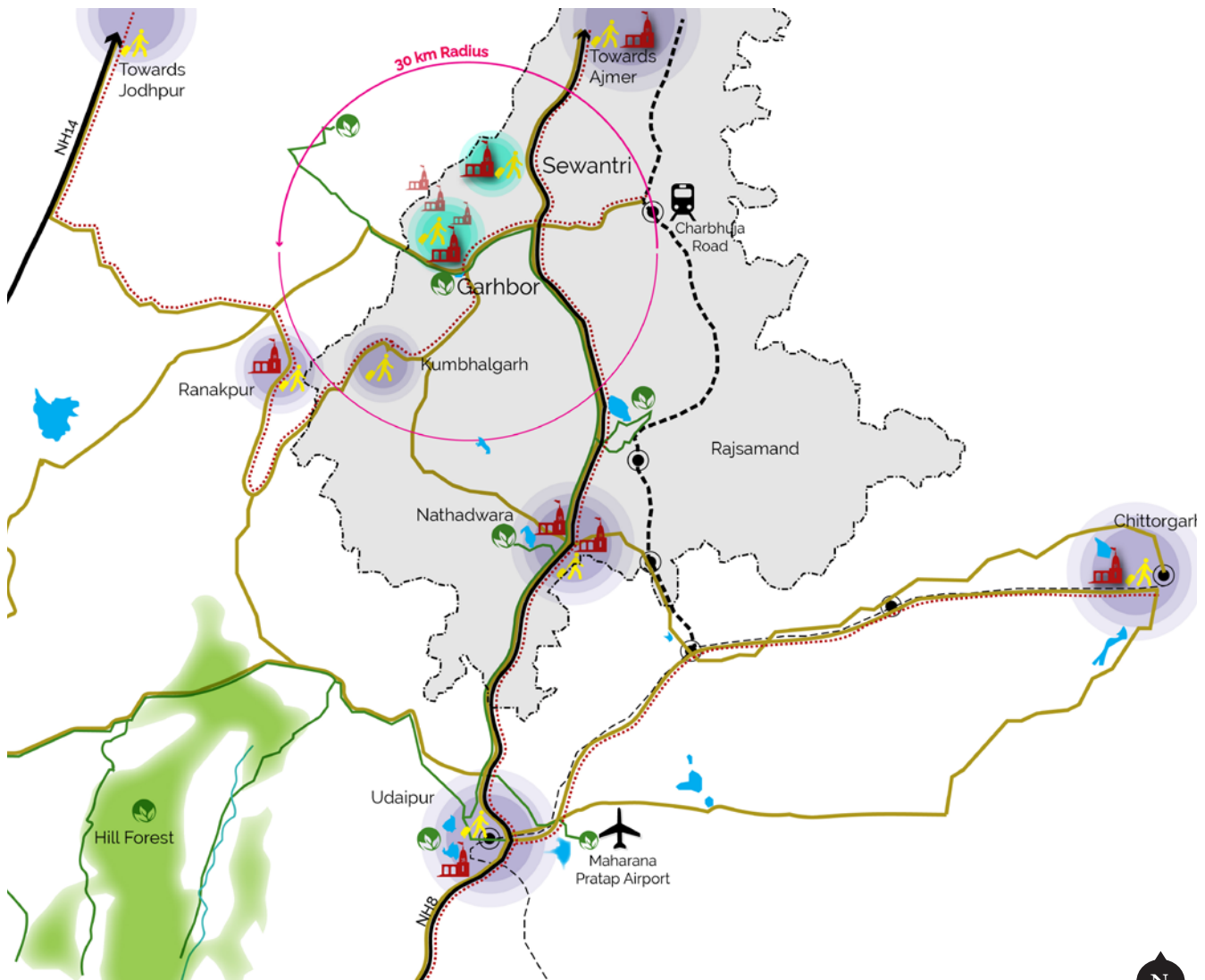


Figure 28. Map of tourist and pilgrim attractions  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



### Villages Strategic Location

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

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

### Villages Assets

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

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

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

### Built Assets



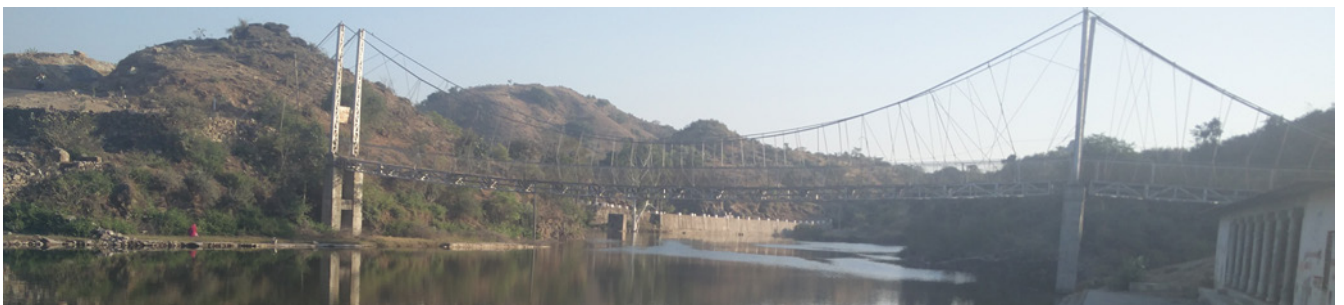
Charbhuj Temple - Garhbor



Bhim Kundh - Garhbor



Sawentri Temple



Laxman Jhula

### Natural Assets



Doodh Talai - Garhbor

Image source : Project Team



Reservoir - Garhbor



Amelda Talai

### 9.04.03. Develop Tourist Infrastructure

#### Tourist Infrastructure

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

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

#### Current Status - Sawentri

- *Accommodation:* Sawentri has very few Dharamshalas. The dharamshala near Laxman Jhula is the largest in the area
- *Dining:* Limited options, restricted to the kiosks near the temple
- *Cultural and open space amenities:* The temple is the cultural and religious nucleus and is the main attraction. The Amelda Talai and Laxman Jhula have beautiful natural settings but are not well integrated with the village.
- *Transport:* Informal bus stop and taxi stand.

#### Current Status - Garhbor

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

#### Dinning Options



Stores near Roop Narayan Temple in Sawentri

Image source : Project Team



Eateries near the Garhbor Bus Stand



### Accommodation

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

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

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

### Open Spaces Development

#### *Talais:*

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

#### *Chowks;*

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

### Transport Infrastructure

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

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

### Accommodation



Develop hotels/dharamshalas

Image source : Project Team

### Transport



Re-plan road network

## 9.04.04. Develop Agro Based Industries

**Background**

Agro based industry refers to an industry that adds values to agricultural raw materials through processing in order to produce marketable and usable products. Across the country it is observed that agro based industries can help stabilise and make agriculture more lucrative and create employment opportunities both at the production and marketing stages.

- *Village Industries* Owned and run by rural households with low capital investment and high level of manual labour; products include pickles, papad, etc.

**Agro based industries categories:**

- *Small and medium scale industry:* Characterised by medium investment and semi-automation; products include edible oil, dairy etc.
- *Large scale industry:* Involving large investment and a high level of automation; products include sugar production, mills, etc.

**Food Processing**

The villages have numerous farms growing corn and wheat. Farmers use the wheat for their own use or sell it in its raw form.

There is an opportunity to create wheat and corn processing plants. Where the products are processed and packaged prior to selling it on.

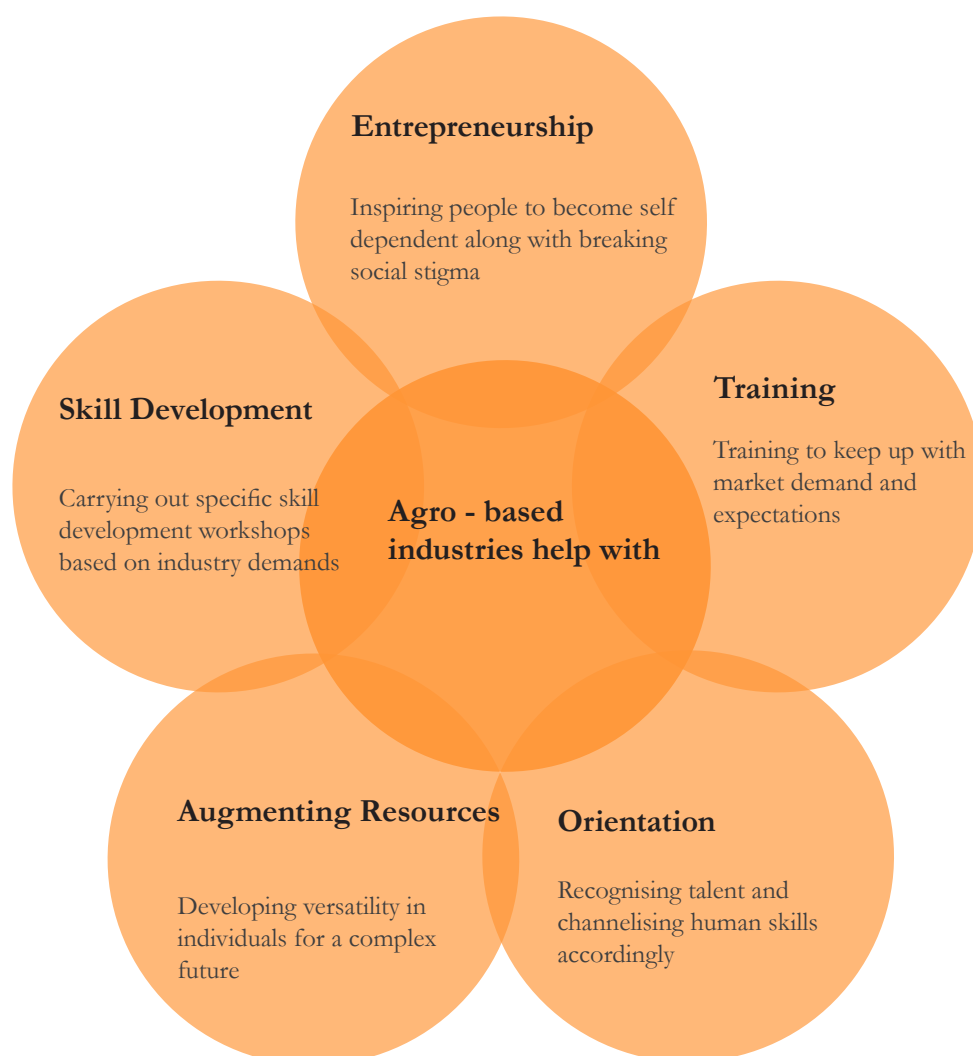


Figure 29. Agrobased Industry





Figure 30. Agrobased Industry

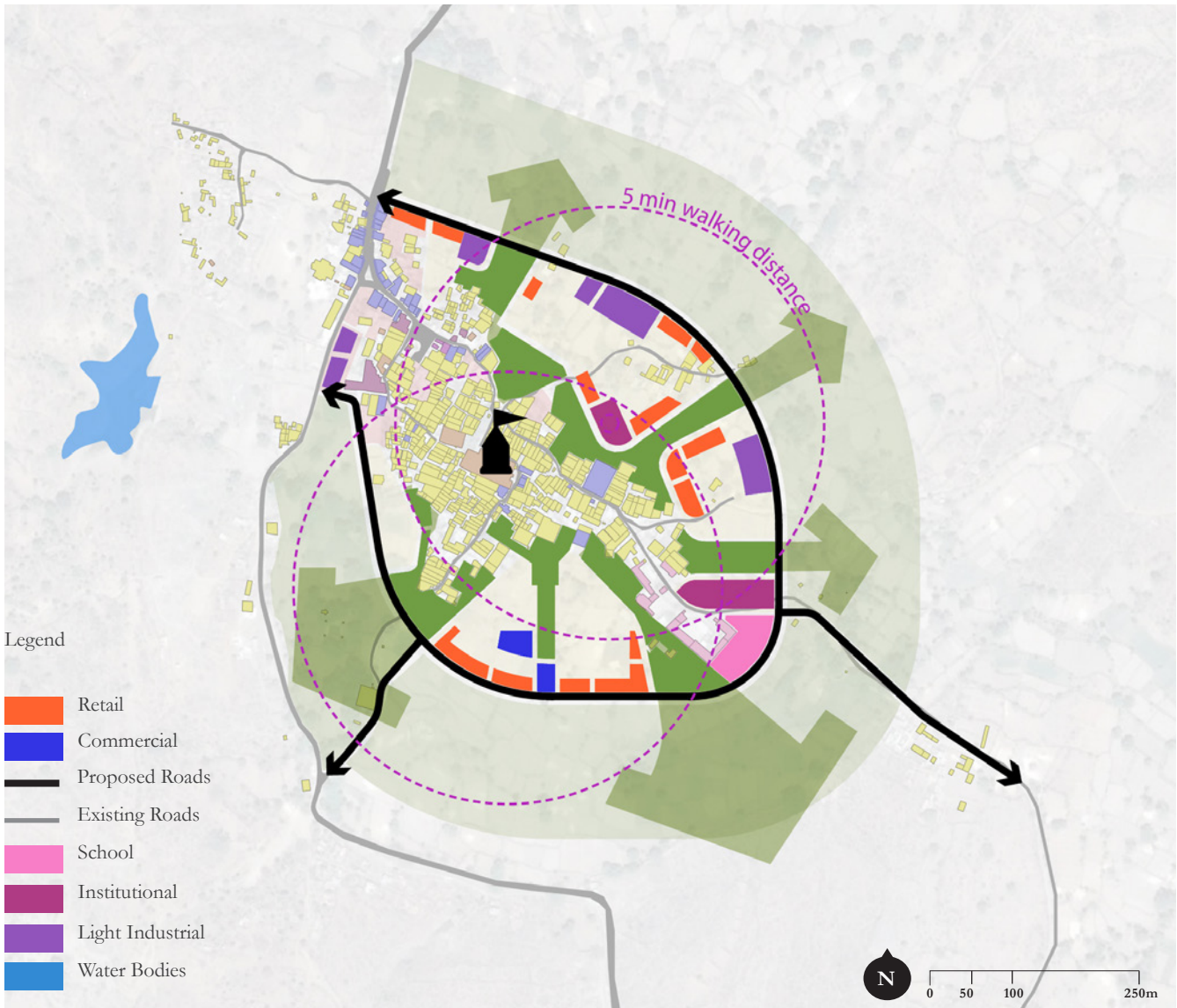


Figure 31. Mixed use plan

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

### 9.04.05. Develop Gaushala: Improved Dairy Industry

#### Current Status and Need

Cows are often seen walking through the streets of the villages eating paper, plastic and other garbage that is strewn along them. The cows also hamper the movement of people and vehicles through the villages and are partly responsible for the foul odour in them.

Cows are of great cultural and religious significance to the locals and must be kept in a gaushala's or similar places where they will be well looked after. Furthermore a gaushala can also serve as a basis for a local dairy, biogas generation, fertilizer, vermi-compost industries.

#### Dairy

In India, dairying is recognised as a catalyst for social and economic development. Besides being a source of liquidity and insurance against crop failure, milk is the only product where the farmers realise 60-70% of the consumer price.

In Rajasthan, dairying has been proven to be a stable source of income bringing in cash on a daily basis and providing livelihoods security.

#### Case Study

Several villages across the state have set up dairy industries.

##### *Bhomiya Baba:*

Twice a day, villagers meet at the milk collection centre of Gola ki Dhani dairy cooperative society (DCS) in Dausa district, awaiting their turn to pour milk. The milk is tested, measured and collected in cans. A receipt slip for volume, fat content and price is given by the milk tester, which the milk producers use to claim payment every ten days.



Figure 32. Dairy as village industry

Jaipur milk union's trucks pick up milk collected by the DCS twice a day. On average the DCS delivers up to 1,000 L/day and nearly 2,000 L/day in the flush season.

This way, the DCS links the rural poor to markets under the World Bank assisted District Poverty Initiatives Project (DPIP) in Rajasthan.



Women delivering milk in Bhomiya Baba





Gaushala



Milk Processing



Milk Delivery

Figure 34. Functioning of dairy as village industry

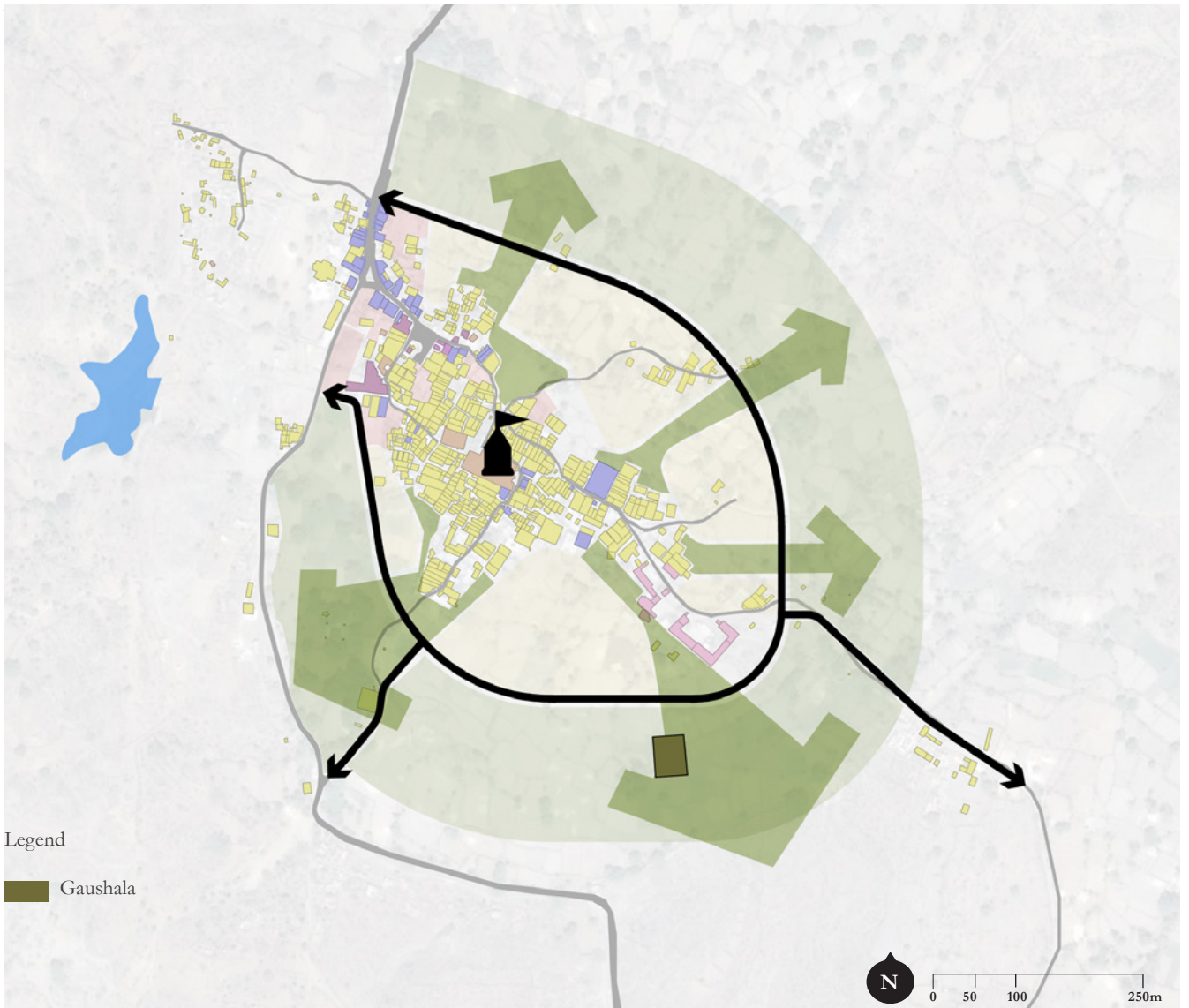


Figure 33. Location of Gaushala

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



### 9.04.06. Develop Vocational Training Institute for Skill Development of the Population

#### Background

Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development of any community. The economy becomes more productive, innovative and competitive through the existence of more skilled human potential. Providing people with the skills to keep up with the increasing pace of technological advancement provides both challenges and opportunities for economic expansion and job creation.

Developing vocation training institutes in the villages helps take advantage of these opportunities as well as in minimising the social costs and the movement of people away from them.

#### Current Status and Need

The villages have a high proportion of young literate people. If the youth are provided with an opportunity to attend vocational institutes that offer focused, career-specific programmes, it could prove to be a boon to the local economy.

The vocational institute will provide the villages with trained workforces who are abreast with the latest technologies to serve the agriculture based and hospitality industries that are naturally suited to the area.

#### Hospitality Courses

##### *Restaurant Skills*

Learn skills for serving customers, managing the bills, promoting sales and presentation of themselves and their dining room in a professional manner.

##### *Accommodation Service*

Learn the knowledge and skills necessary to become accommodation assistants in the hotel, catering and tourism industries.

##### *Professional Cooking*

Learn the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to become professional chefs in the hotel and catering industry.



Image source : <http://www.usief.org.in/alumni-news/TIAW.html>



Technical skilling

Image source : Samaritan Help Mission



Machine maintenance

Image source : [https://www.vprmedia.be/\\_images/articles/543.jpg](https://www.vprmedia.be/_images/articles/543.jpg)



*Front Office Operations*

Understand the functioning of the Front Office department and with the necessary skills and knowledge required to operate as efficient front office personnel

*Tourism Skills*

To enable trainees to develop as young tourism professionals, with a keen understanding of tourism and with the skills needed to start a career within a range of tourism businesses.

**Industry Courses***Machine maintenance*

Learn how to maintain machines and infrastructure such as those used in modern hotels, dharamshalas and agro based industries etc.



Image source : <http://cai.org.in/cms/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/photo-4.jpg>



Image source : <http://www.tata.com/sustainability/articlesinside/Life-skills-for-India>

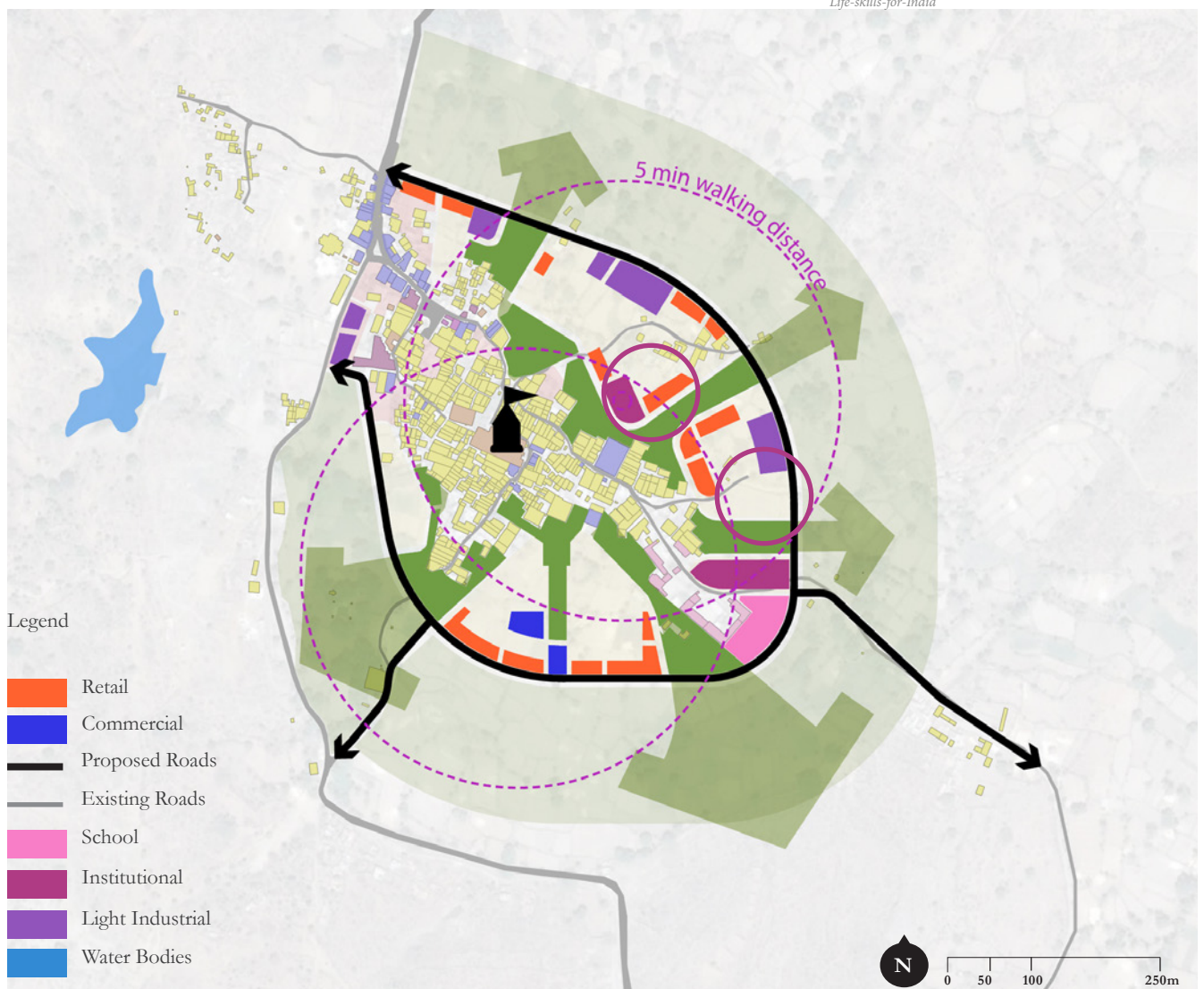


Figure 35. Mixed use plan  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

## 9.05. Transportation and Mobility

### 9.05.01. Current Status

#### Road Network

The NH-8 is located to the east of the villages and is the primary access to them. There are two exits from NH-8 at Gomti Naka and Himachal Suri Junction which lead to Garhbor. The access road to Sawentri from NH-8 passes through Garhbor; this is a cause for concern especially during the Jal Jhulni festival when the access roads from NH-8 to Garhbor are closed for vehicular traffic.

#### *Garhbor:*

The primary vehicular street is the market road which passes to the east of the village centre. This road houses the bus stop from where passengers can catch busses to Udaipur and other

destinations within Rajasthan and also an informal taxi stand from where private taxis operate in the region. There is no shelter for passengers or place from where they can get schedules for the scheduled busses. Like with the busses there is no taxi stand and there is no designated space for passengers to wait or taxis to wait.

The streets within the village are narrow and have limited capacity for vehicular traffic. At present due to the access to Sawentri being through Garhbor the roads experience congestion due to the movement of busses and the geometry being unsuitable for the movement of busses.

The streets of the village including the market road are lined with shops giving them an active edge and compact built form which creates good walking and cycling conditions.

#### *Sawentri*

The primary vehicular street is the wraps around the south and western edges of the village. This road houses the bus stop from where passengers can catch busses to Udaipur and other destinations within Rajasthan and also an informal taxi stand from where private taxis operate in the region.

There is no shelter for passengers or place from where they can get schedules for the scheduled busses. Like with the busses there is no taxi stand and there is no designated space for passengers to wait or taxis to wait.



Narrow streets in Garhbor



Narrow streets in Garhbor

Image source : Project Team



Narrow streets in Sawentri



### 9.05.02. Proposed Street Network

Three type of road sections are planned.

**6m Right-of-Way (RoW):** This RoW shall be used for internal streets within the clusters. The RoW will accommodate pedestrians as well as vehicles

**9m Right-of-Way (RoW):** This RoW shall be used for the roads that surround the green fingers and link the outer loop road with the clusters. There are two 3.5m wide lanes for vehicles with a 2m wide footpath at the development edge. The other edge is the green finger which shall have adequate walking space

**12m Right-of-Way (RoW):** This RoW shall be used for the outer loop road. There are two 3.5m wide lanes for vehicles with a 2.5m wide footpath at both edges.



Figure 36. Road network in Sawentri  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

### 9.05.03. Create a Transportation Hub

The transport hub is located adjacent to the southern access road. The hub is close to the temple and village core.

The transport hub shall serve the busses as well as the local taxis which run between the villages in the region. A parking lot for private vehicles is also planned adjacent to it.

#### Big Ideas

- New bus and IPT\* stop with traveller amenities
- Improve circulation of busses and remove the requirement of them entering the village and within the protected perimeter of 150 metres

Area for Intermediate Public Transportation (Rickshaw/Taxi) Facilities



Image Source : <https://www.flickr.com/photos/davebeere/7428568406>



Image Source : [http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/02/25/article-2106459-11E8F0F8000005DC-664\\_1024x615\\_large.jpg](http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/02/25/article-2106459-11E8F0F8000005DC-664_1024x615_large.jpg)

#### Parking Strategy:

On-street parking (Additional lay-by) has been planned along the Secondary Loop Roads at specific locations on the green finger side as shown in the diagram. As these roads pass close to the village residential developments it shall be primarily used by the residents.

At-grade visitor parking lots have been provided at three critical locations.

- At the southern edge of the village adjacent to the transport hub. The area of the parking lot is 1,082 m<sup>2</sup> which will be able to accommodate approximately 40 vehicles.
- At the South Western edge of the village at the intersection of the Loop and secondary loop road. This parking lot has an area of 1,094 m<sup>2</sup> which will be able to accommodate approximately 40 vehicles.
- At the North edge of the village. This parking lot has an area of 773m<sup>2</sup> which will be able to accommodate approximately 30 vehicles.

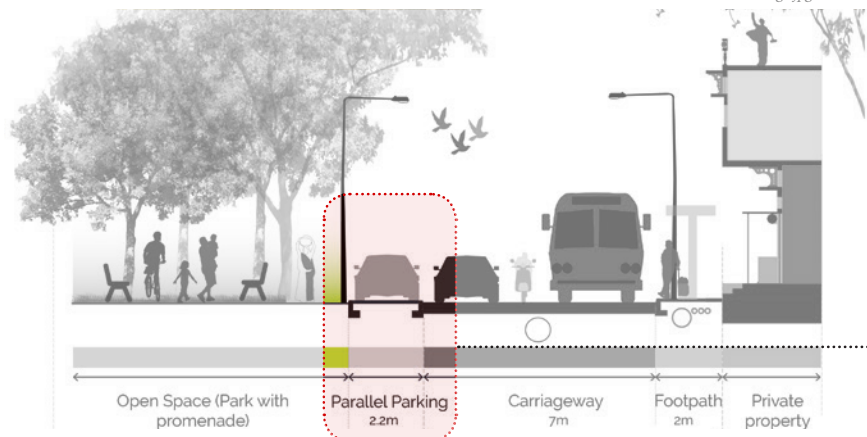


Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

Car Parking Areas for Visitor Vehicles



Image Source : [http://downtowngh.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/Grand\\_Haven\\_-\\_Public\\_Parking\\_Lot.jpg](http://downtowngh.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/Grand_Haven_-_Public_Parking_Lot.jpg)



Image Source : Trip Advisor, "Main parking lot, small spaces."



Bus parking



Image Source : [http://www.cmcchennai.gov.in/chennai\\_contract\\_carriage\\_bus\\_terminus.html](http://www.cmcchennai.gov.in/chennai_contract_carriage_bus_terminus.html)

Bus Terminal Ticket Office



Image Source : <http://www.londonupclose.com/images/victoria-coach-station-ticket-office.jpg>

Bus Terminal Waiting Area



Image Source : <https://pbs.twimg.com/media/BgbihvrCAAA1TLK.png>

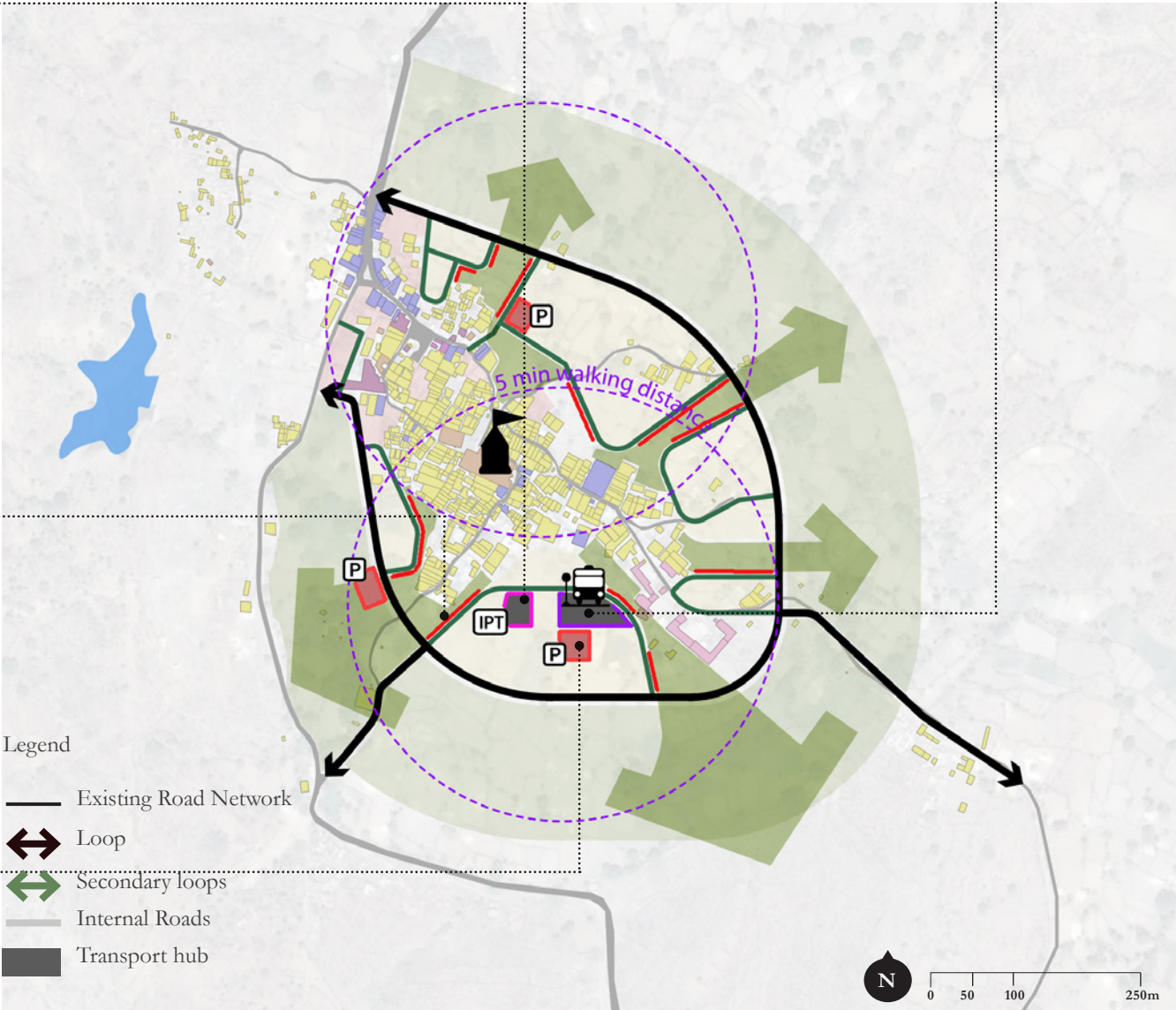


Figure 37. Transport Hub and Parking Facility  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

#### 9.05.04. Proposed Street Right-of-Way Sections

##### Road Hierarchy

Sawentri Bypass: Road width shall be 12m supporting heavy flow of buses and other traffic

Heritage city loop: Road width shall be 9m supporting Bus transit and other private transport. Bus stops shall be located on this loop.

Secondary loops: Road width shall be 9m. Internal roads will connect the residential development to these loops which further are connected to the Heritage City loop of the existing road network.

Internal Roads: Road width shall be 6m which will support private transport and pedestrian movement.

##### Multi Modal Streets

Introducing the concept of multi-modal streets, the Plan articulates a street hierarchy that is humane in scale and allows for equitable space for pedestrians, bicycles, public transit (busses), and private vehicles.

There are 3 main types of streets that are proposed, based on their

Right-of-way widths: 12 wide main streets, 9m wide internal neighbourhood streets, and 6m wide streets.

The existing streets in the village are identified and selected streets are proposed to be upgraded for better connectivity to the adjacent neighbourhoods.



Figure 39. Proposed 6m Right of Way

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

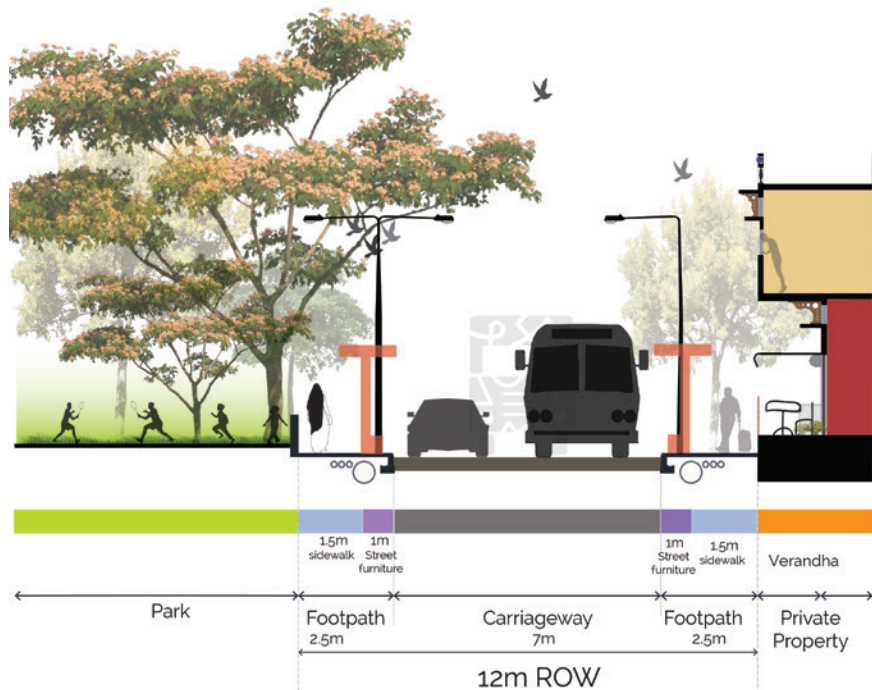


Figure 38. Proposed 12m Right of Way

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

## Big Ideas

- Create a hierarchy of roads allowing vehicles and pedestrians to easily navigate through the village
- Preserving the heritage core of the village while enhancing access through Multi modal streets



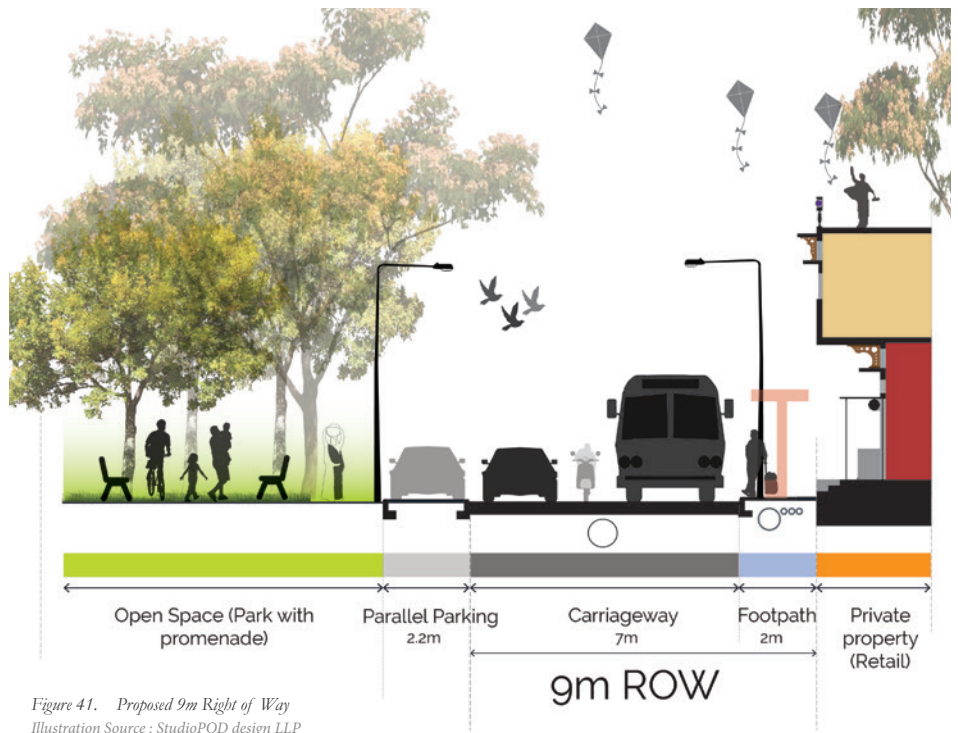


Figure 41. Proposed 9m Right of Way  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



Figure 40. Road Hierarchy  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



### 9.05.05. Develop an Integrated Pedestrian Network

The proposed multi-modal streets will offer equitable street cross-sections with will offer adequate space for all modes of transport and pedestrians.

This idea of building a well connected transit, pedestrian and bicycle community balanced by careful orchestration of mobility between various modes will serve as the backbone for sustainable mobility within the village.

#### Nature Trail



#### Leisure Trail



#### Social Spaces and Loops

Safe walk to School



Image Source : [http://images.indianexpress.com/2010/11/m\\_id\\_184965\\_school.jpg?w=300](http://images.indianexpress.com/2010/11/m_id_184965_school.jpg?w=300)

Leisure walk



Image Source : Project Team

Daily Activities



Image Source : Project Team

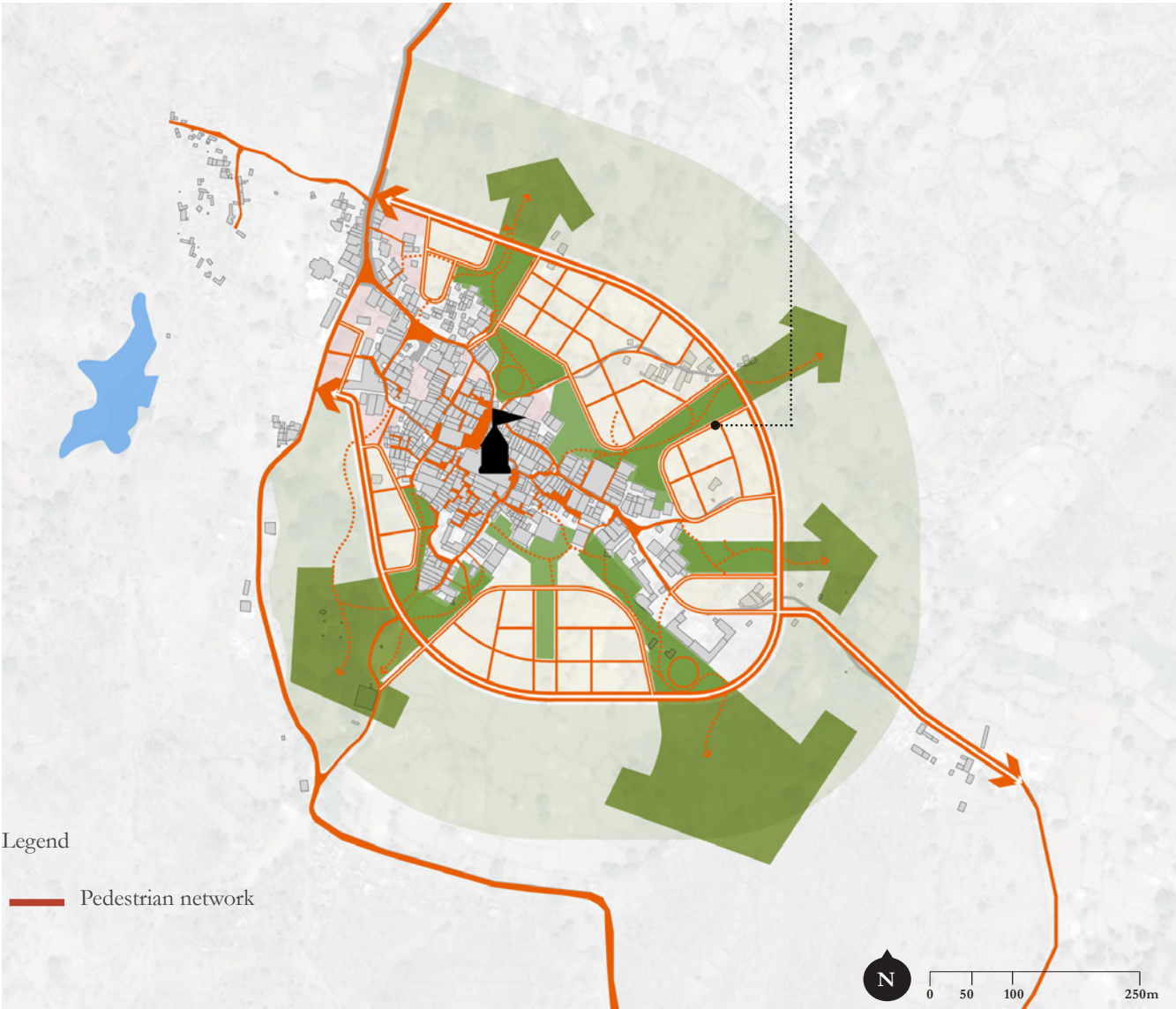


Figure 42. Pedestrian Network  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



## 9.06. Civic Infrastructure

### 9.06.01. Current Status

#### Sewage and Storm Water

Sewage in the villages runs directly from the homes via open drains to collection ponds from where the water percolates into the ground or is used by livestock.

The open drains often overflow causing a lot of problems including spreading disease, deteriorating hygiene levels and the cause of a foul odour in the villages. The drains are also poorly maintained and in several instances are choked with solid waste which exasperates the problem of overflowing drains and allows for ponding which encourages the breeding of mosquitoes.

These drains are also responsible for carrying excess rain and ground water from impervious surfaces. During periods of rainfall it is common for combined sewer overflow (CSO) events to occur which are the cause of serious water pollution problems.

The storm water component contributes a significant amount of pollutants such as oil, grease, fecal coliform from animal waste and pesticides.



Open drains in Sawentri



Open drains in Garhbor

Image source : Project Team





## Waste Water Treatment

Water is a key feature of public concern. Inappropriate use and poor management of water resources have an increasingly negative effect on economic growth, social welfare and on the local ecosystems. Due to :

- Wide practice of septic tanks in habitations without collection systems,
- Absence of appropriate necessary further downstream treatment
- Non-availability of supportive sewage management
- Absence of septage management, compounded by open defecation in rural settings in sandy soils, much of the shallow groundwater as

well as surface water sources are contaminated by pathogens.

Provision of facilities and services for the wastewater treatment is very essential because 80% of diseases are caused by improper sanitation / inadequate hygienic conditions.

## Electricity

At present electricity is sourced from the national grid which primarily gets its power from thermal power plants. Increasing the amount of power sourced from the grid will increase greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the villages which is not desirable.

Access to clean, high quality, reliable and affordable energy is critical for promoting economic and social development in rural areas.



Waste water collection pond in Garhbor

Image source : Project Team



Limited street lighting

## 9.06.02. Develop a Drainage Network

### Sewage and Storm Water Drain Development

Ground water is an important source of water for irrigation in the fields and domestic uses. It is important that the water that is infiltrating into the ground and replenishing the aquifers is treated as the pollutants from the sewage and storm water run-off will pollute the water.

It is of up-most importance to install underground pipe drains that collect sewage from houses and commercial establishments and a separate storm water system.

#### *Type of Sewers:*

Micro scale conventional sewerage system with twin underground drains on both sides of the road that connects homes and commercial developments with the sewage treatment facility may be considered.

The sewerage system shall comprise of twin underground drains on both sides of the road, the drain nearer to the property carrying the septic tank effluent and the grey water and the drain on the road side for storm water. For the storm water system, grates shall be provided at ground level from where storm water can easily drain into the sewers.

### Big Ideas

- Underground drains for sewage and storm run-off

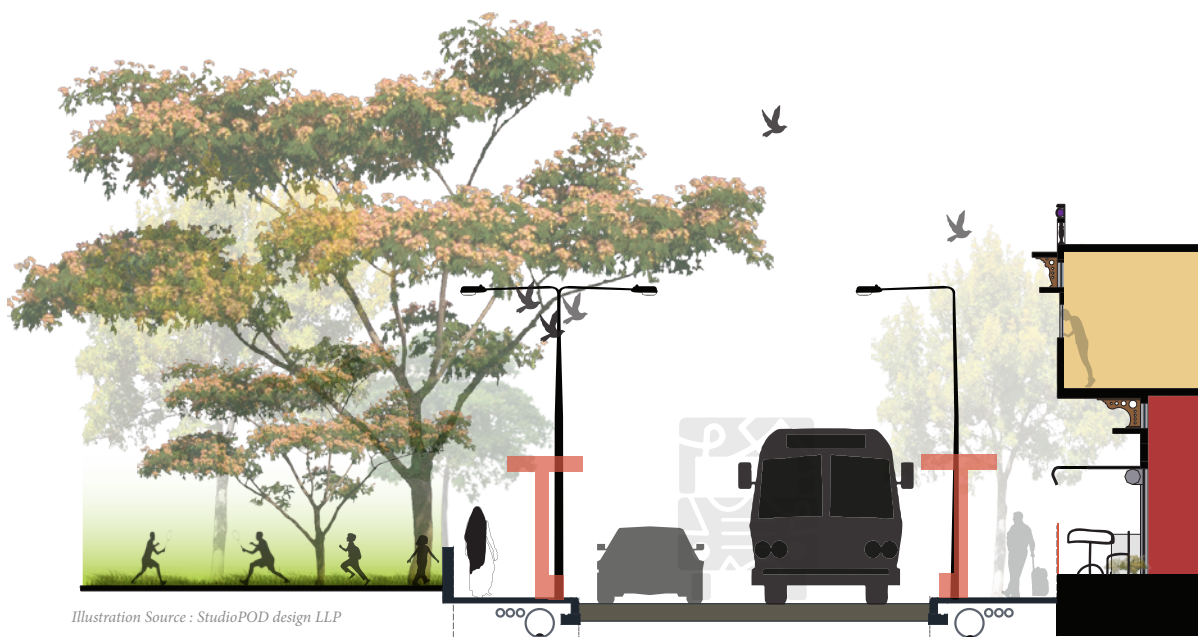


Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



Image Source : <http://www.ateaseplumbing.com/plumbing-services/drain-sewer-line-cleaning-repair/>  
Figure 43. Stormwater and waste water drains



Image Source : [http://vancouver.ca/images/cov/feature/storm\\_drain.jpg](http://vancouver.ca/images/cov/feature/storm_drain.jpg)





Figure 44. Drainage and Sewerage Network and STP  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



## 9.06.03. Create a Waste Water Management Plan

## Facility Options

Centralised systems are usually planned, designed and operated by government agencies which collect and treat large volumes of wastewater for the entire communities.

On the other hand, decentralised wastewater management (DWWM) systems treat wastewater of individual houses, apartment blocks or small communities close to their origin.

Typically, the decentralised system is a combination of many technologies within a given geographical boundary, namely, on site systems and low cost collection systems.

## Waste Water Treatment

Considering the scale of the village, a DWWM system would be appropriate for the village.

The DWWM systems should be located close to the water bodies and low lying areas so that the treated water can be discharged into them with minimal piping requirements.

## Big Ideas

- Treatment and reuse of the effluent using decentralised waste water management systems

## Treated Water Quality

- BOD<10 mg/l, TSS<10 mg/l, COD<15 mg/l, TN<10 mg/l and TP<2 mg/l

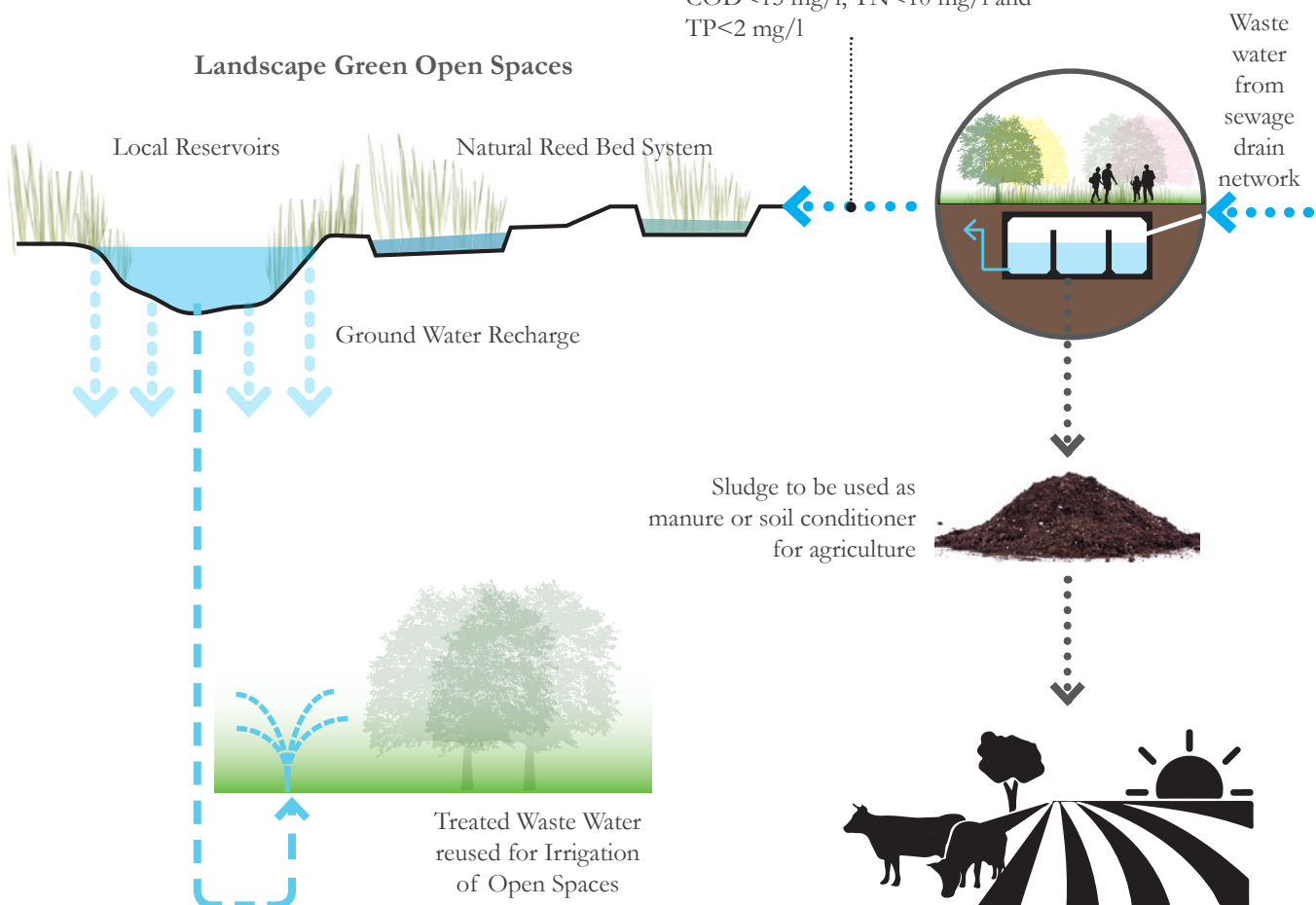


Figure 45. Waste water treatment process  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

### Proposed DWWM

- Sequential Batch Reactor/ Cyclic Activated Sludge Process(SBR/CASP)
- Requires only 40% area as compared to conventional Activated Sludge Process (ASP) STP's

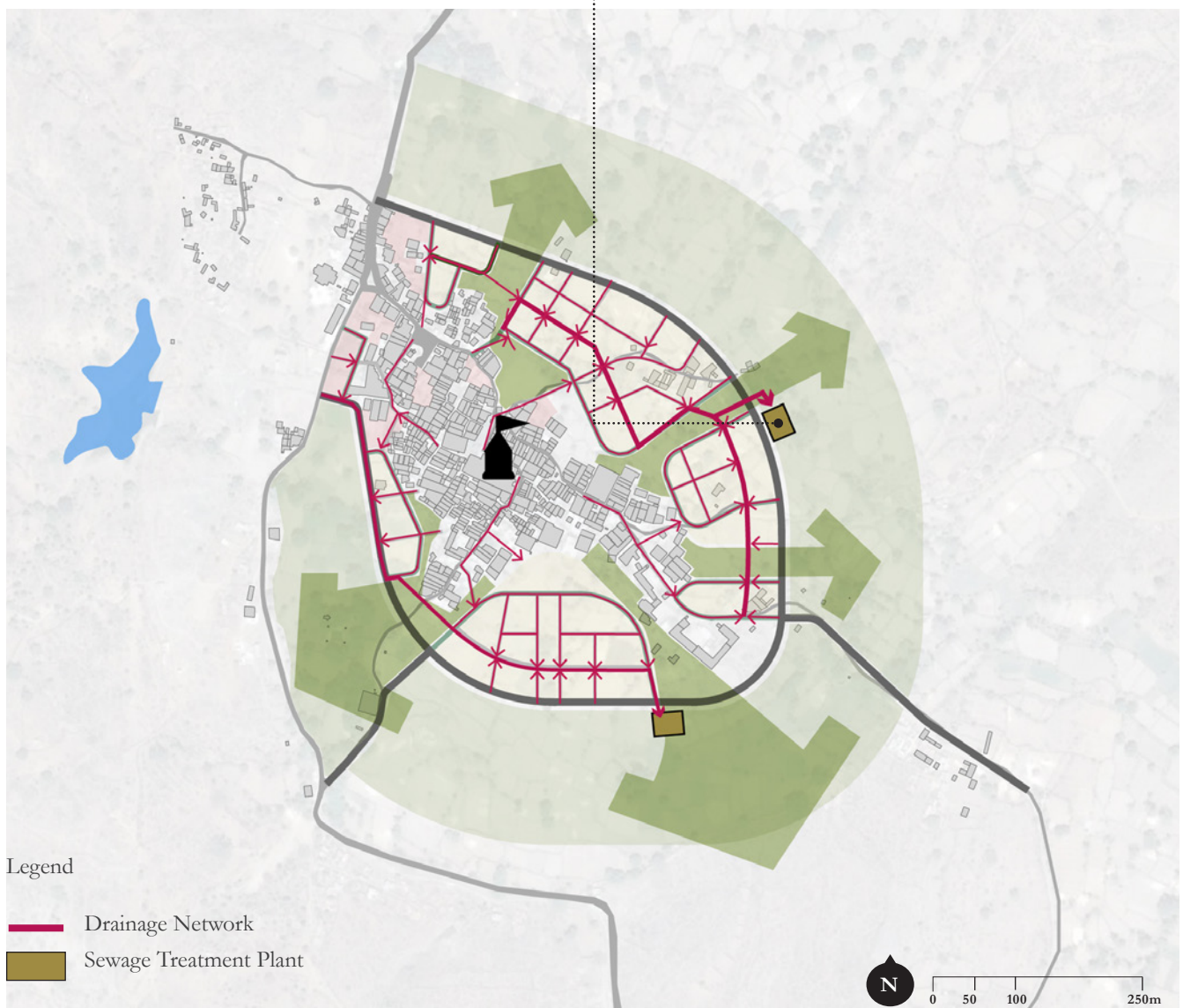
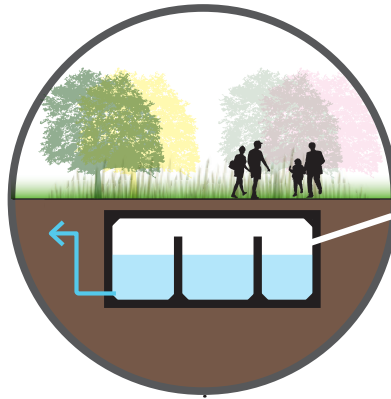


Figure 46. Drainage and Sewerage Network and STP  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

## 9.06.04. Create a Solid Waste Management Plan

**Bio Gas**

Village industries are concerned primarily, with the processing of local raw materials for local markets and with simple techniques. The villages have many women who are primarily carrying out household tasks; there is an opportunity for them to augment their incomes by introducing small scale industries that can be carried out from their homes.

An industry that has proven to be a successful sustainable village level industries is:

- Turning waste into energy through the production of gas from cow dung and other refuse of the village through gas plants

**Case Studies***Kolar Biogas Project:*

The project involves installing domestic bio-gas plants in around 10,000 rural households in Karnataka. bio-gas installations are fed with animal dung and kitchen wastewater. The generated gas is then mainly used for cooking. In addition, the slurry of the remaining manure serves as high quality fertiliser which is used in the local farms.

A minimum of two cattle are required to power a 2m<sup>3</sup> bio-gas unit and 3 cattle for a 3m<sup>3</sup> unit.

The benefits include:

- Reduction in consumption of fuel wood

- Improvement of soil quality and its water retention capacity through use of natural fertilizer
- Reduction health costs as bio-gas cooking is clean and does not create indoor air pollution
- Cost savings thanks to the avoidance of fire-wood and kerosene purchases
- Improved hygiene and sanitation as the cattle dung is properly treated in the bio-digester.

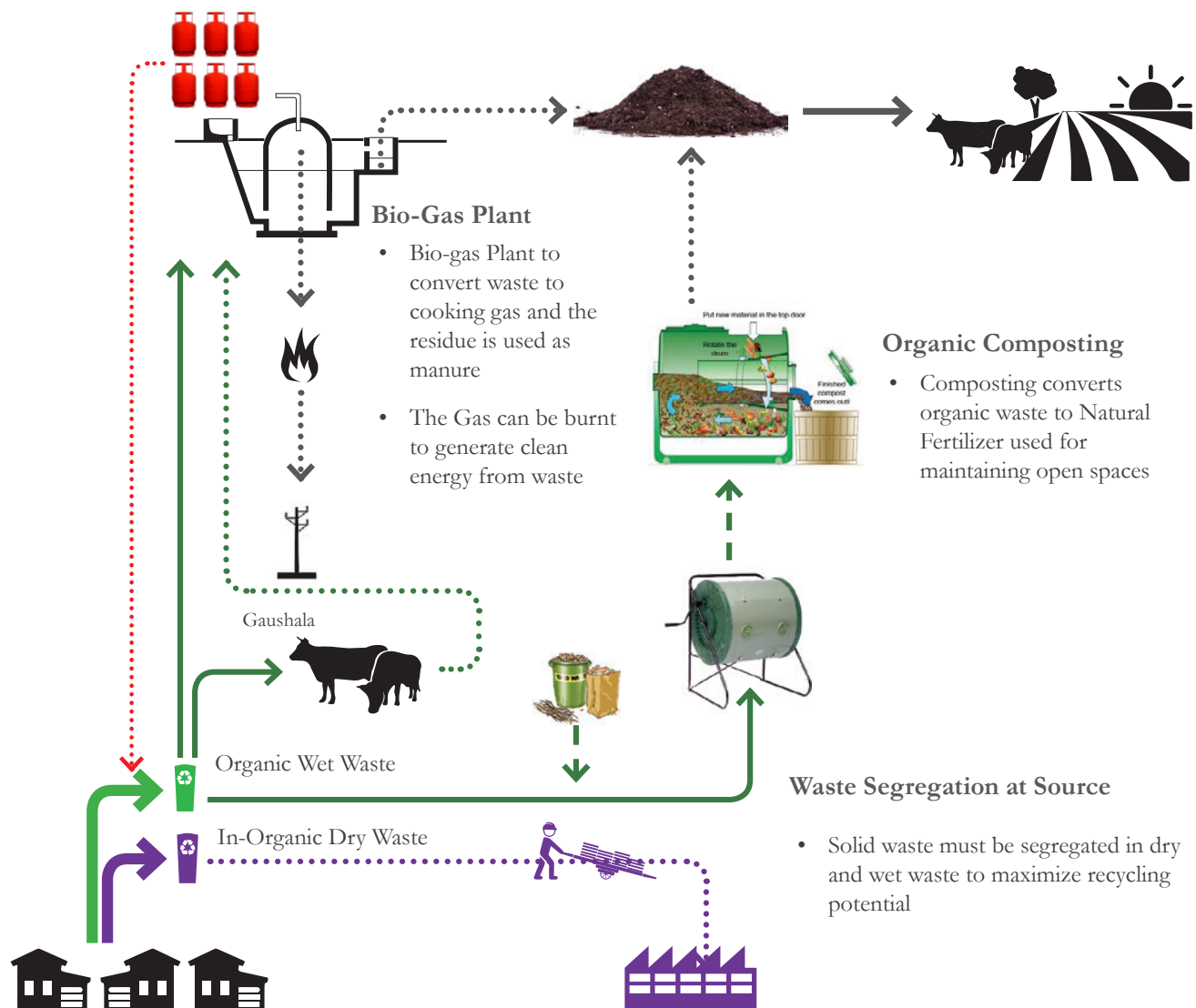


Figure 47. Conceptual Diagram showing Treatment for Solid Waste within Garhbar and Sawentri  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP





Building biodigester

Image Source : From cow dung to biogas in Karnataka, India; [www.myclimate.org](http://www.myclimate.org)



Figure 48. Waste disposal Units: Organic and Inorganic  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

### 9.06.05. Create a Water Supply Network

The primary source for water is from the reservoir located to south of the village. At present the water supply is not consistent; water is released from the reservoir for a few hours during which the villagers store as much water as they can. The domestic water requirements are augmented through ground water.

To meet the water demands for the future, water from the reservoir to west of the village will also have to be tapped. To ensure water is potable a treatment plant shall have to be developed.

#### Water Treatment Plant

- Located next to the reservoir and accessible by an existing road, the treatment plant shall supply treated water to the overhead water tanks every day.

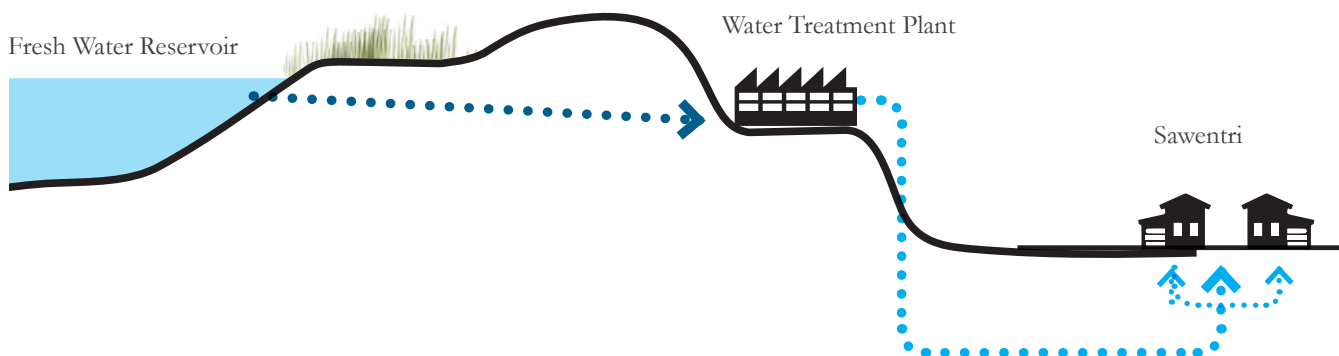


Figure 49. Water Treatment Plant Illustration  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



Figure 50. Water Treatment and Supply Network  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



### 9.06.06. Minimise Evaporation from Existing Water Bodies

#### Need

Evaporation of water from reservoirs in major losses of critical water resources, especially in arid regions. In arid regions, evaporation can account for as much as 25 to 30% of the total consumptive use of surface water.

Reducing the rate of evaporation can result in substantial water resource savings.

#### *Water Surface Area*

Evaporation is a surface phenomenon and the quantity lost through evaporation from water stored, depends directly on the extent of its surface exposed to the atmosphere.

#### Factors Affecting Evaporation

##### *Temperature*

The temperature of water and the air above it affect the rate of evaporation. The higher the temperature, greater is the rate of evaporation.

The water bodies near the villages experience a large amount of evaporation due to all the aforesaid conditions.

##### *Wind*

The greater the movement of air above the water, greater is the loss of water vapour. Experimental studies on the relationship between wind speed and evaporation show direct relationship up to a certain value of wind velocity beyond which perhaps the relationship does not hold good.



Low water levels only 3 months after monsoons in water bodies due to high levels of evaporation

Image source : Project Team

## Solutions

Number of approaches have either been applied to reduce evaporation losses from surface of water bodies. Since the basic meteorological factors affecting evaporation cannot be controlled under normal conditions, efforts have so far been restricted to managing the suppression or inhibition of evaporation from water surfaces by physical or chemical means. The methods generally used are:

- Wind breakers
- Covering the water surface
- Treatment with chemical Water Evapo Retardants (WER).

The greater the movement of air over the water surface, greater is the evaporation loss. Planting of trees

## Wind Breakers

normal to windward direction is found to be an effective measure for checking of evaporation loss. Plants (trees, shrubs or grass) should be grown around the rim of tanks in a row or rows to act as wind breaker. These wind breakers are found to influence the temperature, atmospheric humidity, soil moisture, evaporation and transpiration of the area protected.

Considering the climatic and soil conditions, the following trees and shrubs may be considered to be grown in the vicinity of the water bodies.



Babool Tree



Kummeth Tree



Phog Shrub

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

## Covering Water Surface

By covering the surface of water bodies with fixed or floating covers considerably retards evaporation loss. These covers reflect energy inputs from atmosphere, as a result of which evaporation loss is reduced. The covers literally trap the air and prevent transfer of water vapour to outer atmosphere. Fixed covers are suitable only for relatively small storages. For large storages, floating covers or mat or spheres may be useful and effective.

## Case Study

*Use of palm fronds as shaded cover for evaporation reduction to improve water storage efficiency by Shamsbad Alam Abdulmohsen A. AlShaikh, Civil Engineering Department, King Saud University*

Covers made of palm fronds were used to reduce the evaporation. Results obtained from the experimental data revealed that about 47% reduction in evaporation can be achieved by using single layer of cover. On the other hand the percentage reduction in evaporation was found to be about 58% by the use of double layer cover

which is approximately 19% higher as compared to percentage evaporation reduction by use of single layer cover. Therefore, it is recommended to use palm fronds as cover for open water surfaces to reduce evaporation as it is a good use of disposed waste, is environmental friendly and is capable of withstanding extremely hot weather conditions of the arid region.



Palm frond covers

Image source : Use of palm fronds as shaded cover for evaporation reduction to improve water storage efficiency; Shamsbad Alam , Abdulmohsen A. AlShaikh



Plastic balls on water surface

Image source : <http://cdn.timesofisrael.com/uploads/2015/08/neoptpballs.jpg>



### Chemical Water Evapo- Retardants

Chemicals capable of forming a thin mono-molecular film have been found to be effective for reducing evaporation loss from water surface. The film so formed reflects sun light, as a result of which evaporation loss is reduced. The film allows enough passage of air through it and hence, aquatic life is not affected. The film developed by using fatty alcohols of different grades has been found most useful for control of evaporation. These WERs are available in the form of powder, solution or emulsion.

### Case Study

#### *Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Gujarat*

This Institute conducted evaporation control studies using Cetyl Stearyl alcohol in sixties at Khodiyar lake, Bhavnagar. The Khodiyar Lake has a maximum water spread area of 1.90 ha and storage capacity of 6.3 MCM. Both the powder and emulsion techniques were used. The data were collected for a period of 2 to 5 years. Studies by the institute showed lake evaporation to be 0.65 times the standards pan evaporation. The inference drawn from the studies showed that the saving in evaporation loss was comparatively higher by using powder form than by emulsion form. Savings of the tune of 10-33% by way of reduction in evaporation loss have been reported.

#### *National Environmental engineering Research Institute, Nagpur*

This Institute had conducted evaporation control studies on three lakes; Sagar Lake (Jaipur) and Jawai Lake (Pali) in Rajasthan and Vihar Lake (Thane) in Maharashtra. The studies showed that the application of Cetyl Alcohol lead to a saving of 48.2% to 57.9% in evaporation loss in Sagar lake and 23-29% in Jawai lake.

## 9.06.07. Landuse Analysis

## Percentage Calculation

The following chart displays the percentage calculation for Landuse for the proposed Master Plan.

## Legend

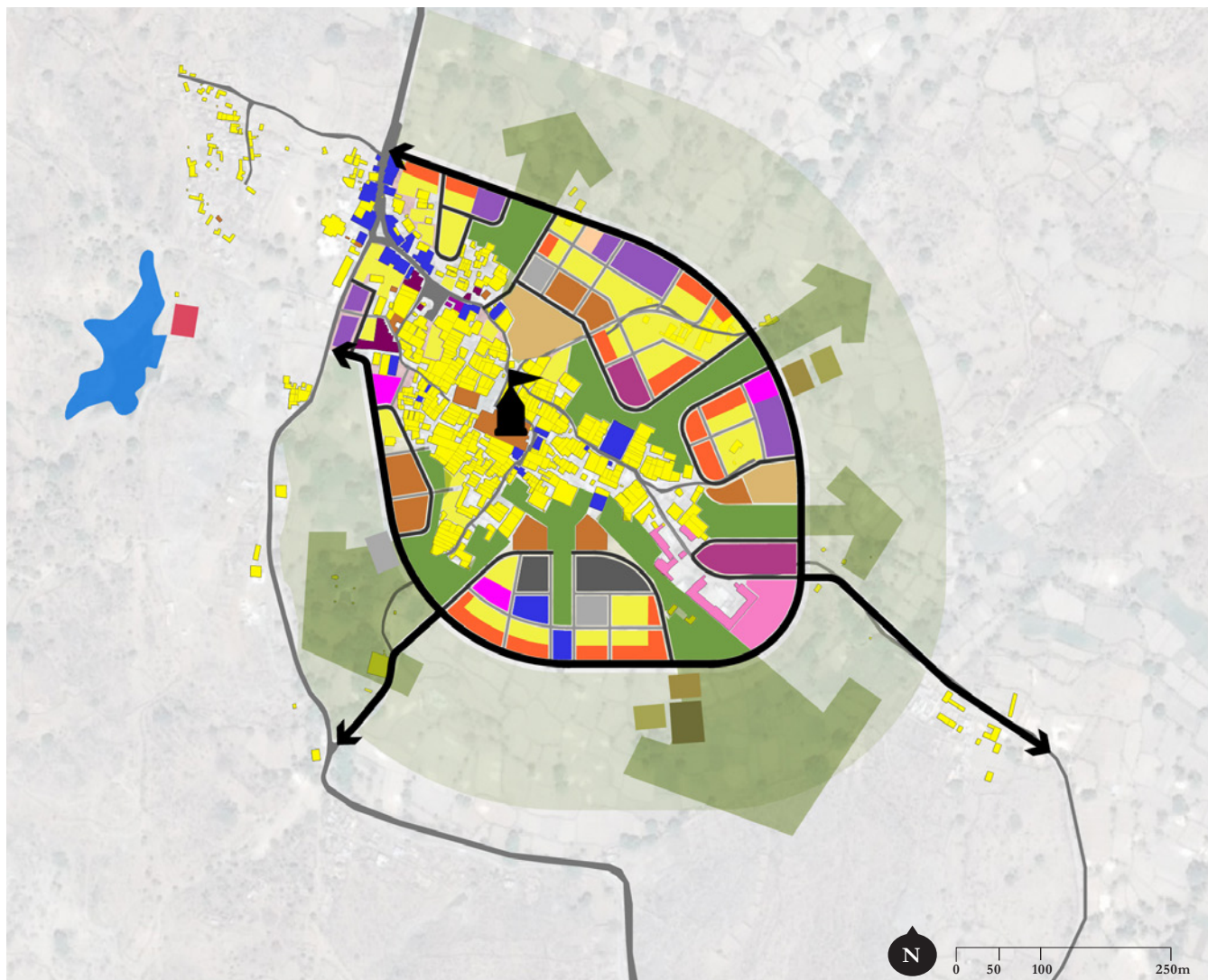
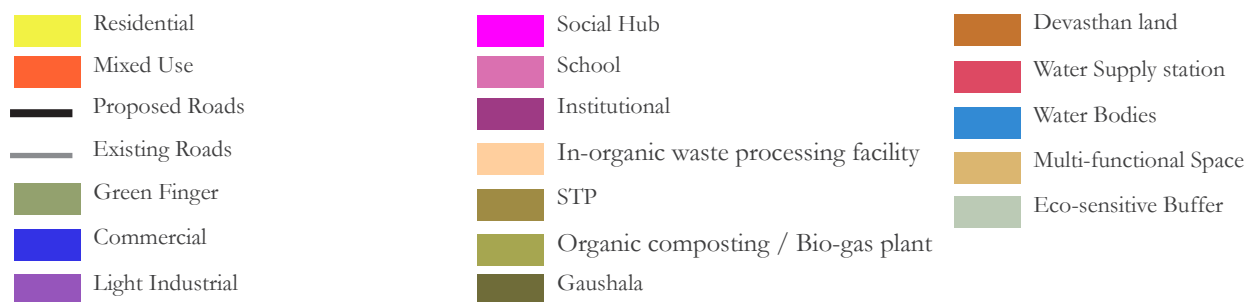
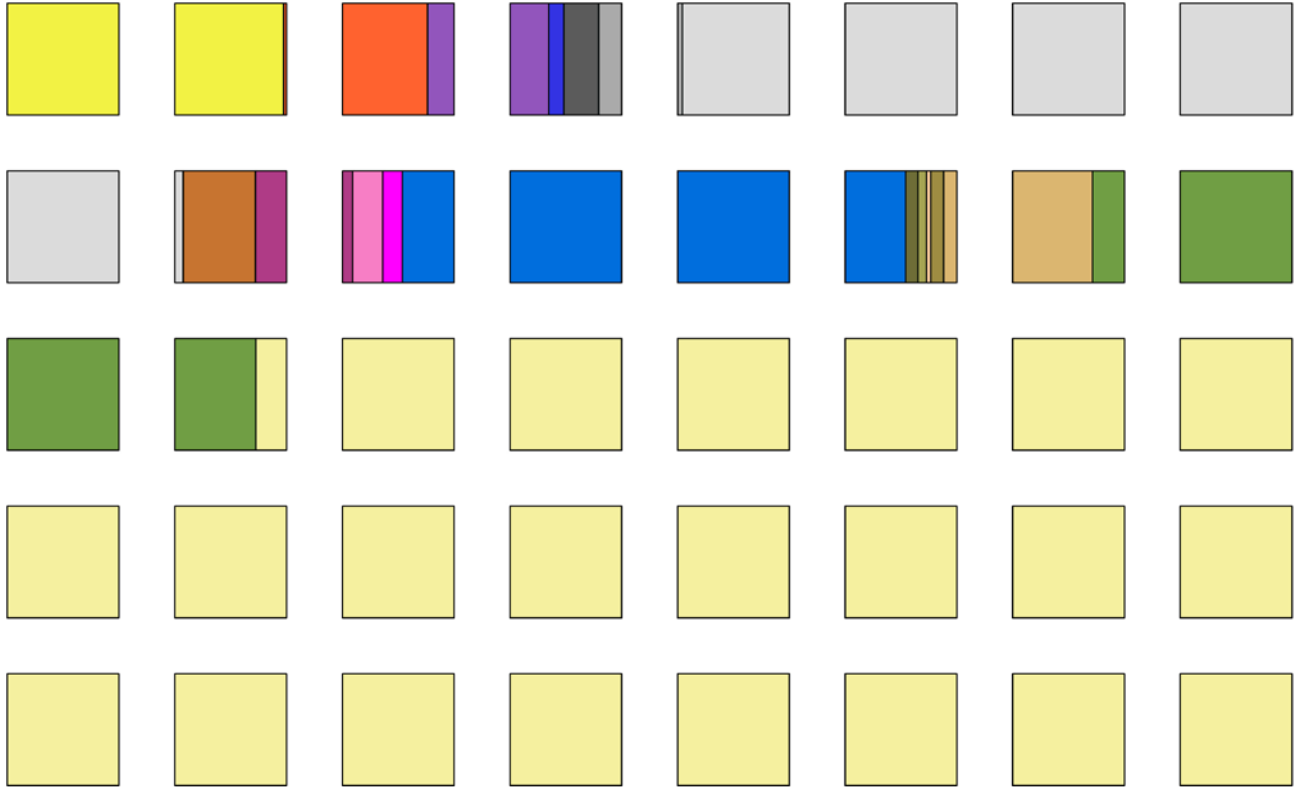


Figure 51. Land Use Plan: Sawentri  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

## Area Chart: Sawentri



## Legend

Residential	4.94%
Mixed Use	1.97%
Light Industry (Agrobased)	1.46%
Commercial	0.35%
Transport	0.77%
Parking	0.63%
Roads	12.58%
Devasthan	1.62%
Institution	0.92%
School	0.68%
Social Hubs	0.44%
Existing Water Bodies	7.51%
Gaushala	0.28%
Organic Waste Disposal	0.19%
Inorganic Waste Disposal	0.09%
Sewage Treatment Plant	0.28%
Multi-functional Space	2.08%
Landscape (Open Space)	7.53%
Existing Village	55.69%

## Area Sheet

Landuse	Area (Sq.m)
Residential	23,298
Mixed Use	9,304
Light Industry	6,874
Commercial	1,631
Institution	4,356
School	3,190
Devasthan	7,633
Social Hubs	2,070
Organic Waste Disposal	902
Inorganic Waste Disposal	447
Sewage Treatment Plant	1,339
Multi-functional space	9,833
Gaushala	1,304
Landscape Plaza	35,542
Transport	3,655
Parking	2,955
Roads	59,376
Water Bodies	35,460

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



## 9.06.08. Scale Analysis

## Scale Comparison

The following diagram displays the scale comparison of different cities for a given block of 500m x 500m.

For Sawentri, 500m x 500m block

encompasses an area within a loop which is further divided in to block size of approximately 32m x 32m.

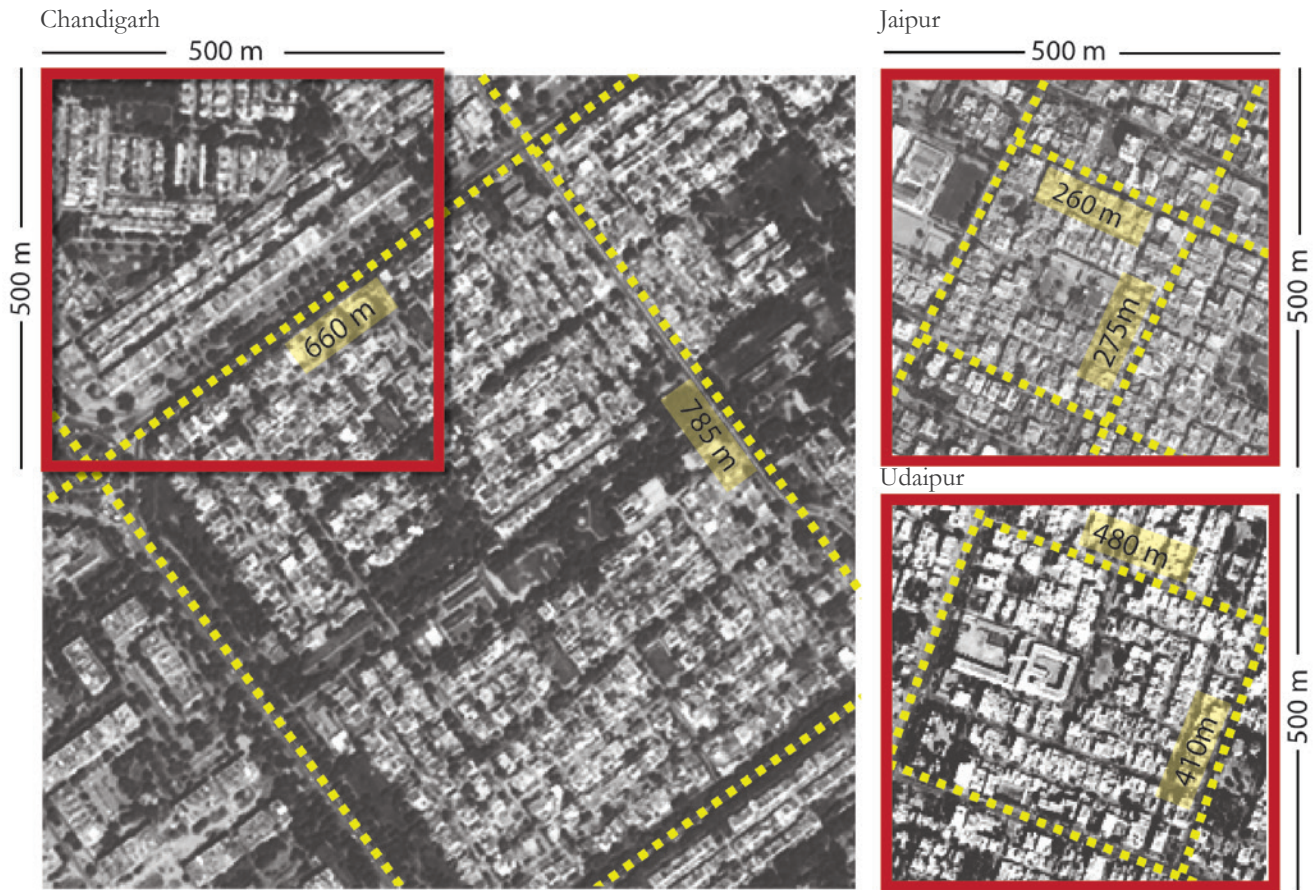


Figure 52. Scale Comparison for cities

Sawentri

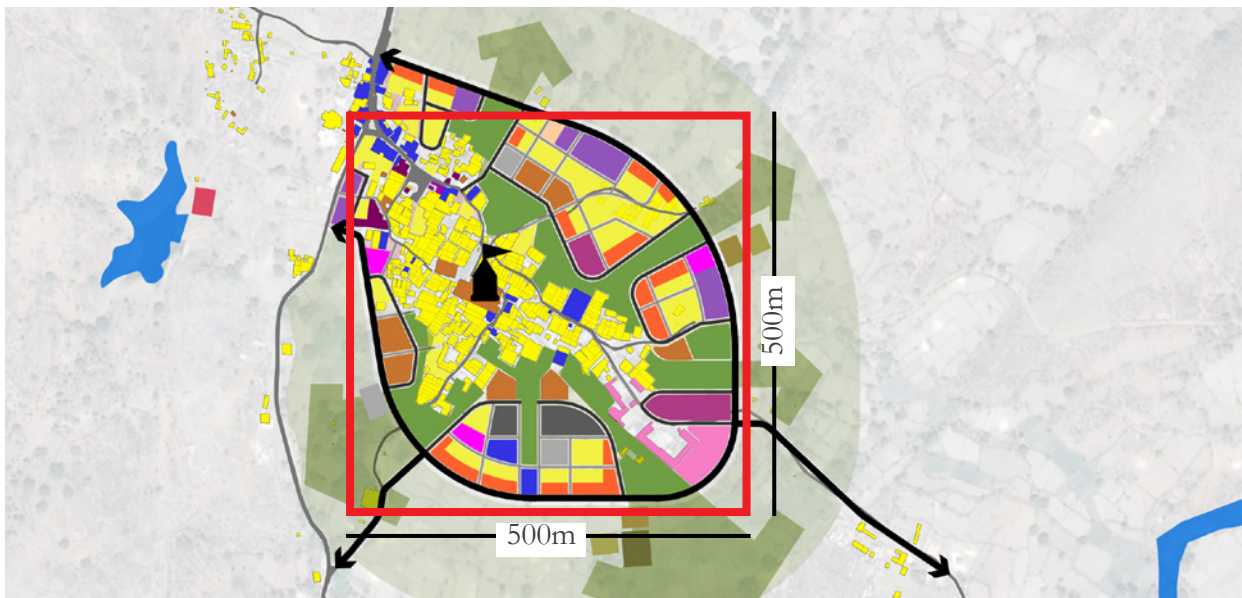


Figure 53. Scale Comparison for Sawentri

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



## Block Detail

Based on the character of existing building fabric of the village, the blocks are sized around 32mx32m.

The new blocks are planned within the secondary loop. Surrounding all the secondary loops are Green Fingers functioning as a primary open space for the blocks.

The blocks are connected through internal streets which are shared streets.

The blocks can be densified with built fabric maintaining the character of the village. Features like chowks and internal pedestrian pathways which are an integral part of the existing fabric can be incorporated within the block.

Typical development of 500m x 500m area plan



Figure 54. Typical Block planning

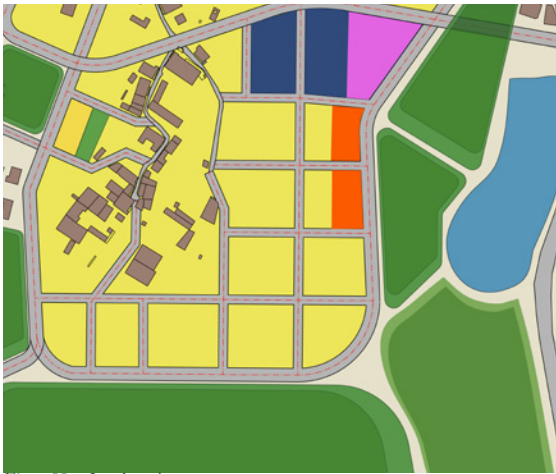


Figure 55. Landuse plan



Figure 56. Built Framework

The building blocks shown in the example are also based on the standard average size of the house in the village. The building block size may vary as per the landuse as shown the diagram above (larger building in commercial/ social/institutional areas)

A hierarchy of open spaces is formed within the block. The chowks act as internal open spaces within the densely built block which are connected to the larger open spaces around the loop by pedestrian pathways.



Figure 57. Open Space Network

Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

## 9.07. Development of Available Government Land

### 9.07.01. Government Lands within Sawentri

Six projects have been identified to be developed on Government land in the village.

- Development of tourist infrastructure and tourist information centre
- Transport Hub and Dharamshala
- Ram Kund-Green Finger
- Community Centre
- Lakshman Jhula
- Hospitality zone
- 

These projects shall have an immediate positive impact on the development and shall enhance the experience for visitors to the village.

As the ownership of these land is with the Government these projects can be taken up for implementation swiftly.



## 9.07.02. Summary of proposals for Government Lands

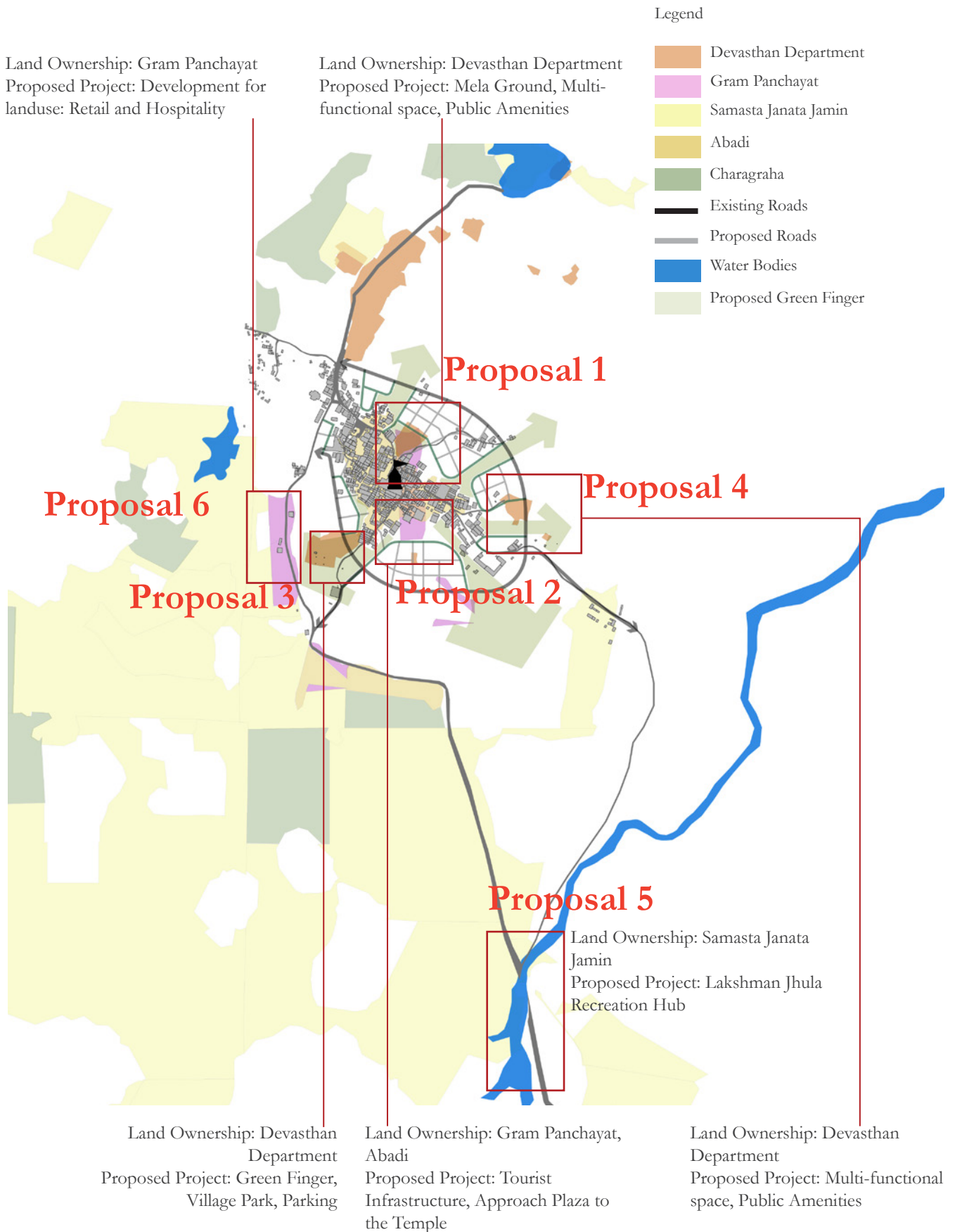


Figure 58. Sawentri Proposals for Government Lands  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

### 9.07.03. Proposal 1: Multifunctional area/Tourism Infrastructure

The Mela grounds reserved to the north of the village are used on during events and is inaccessible for the remaining part of the year.

The new master plan proposes to create a year round space for recreation and tourist facilities besides events.

New road network provides additional access to the land and is designed to be a multi purpose open space .

A new Devasthan facilities like toilets, eateries and Dharamshala are also proposed adjacent to it to boost the religious tourism potential of the site.



Figure 60. Government land to the North of the village



#### Legend

- Devasthan Department
- Gram Panchayat
- Government Land (Devasthan Land)

#### Chowk and Street

Upgrade Infrastructure  
Surface Up gradation  
Landscape Design  
Improve Access to Temple

#### Mela Ground

Landscape Design  
Street Furniture  
Fencing as per  
Landscape design

#### Devasthan Property

Tourist Amenities (Toilets,  
Tourist Information Centre,  
Eateries)  
Dharamshala

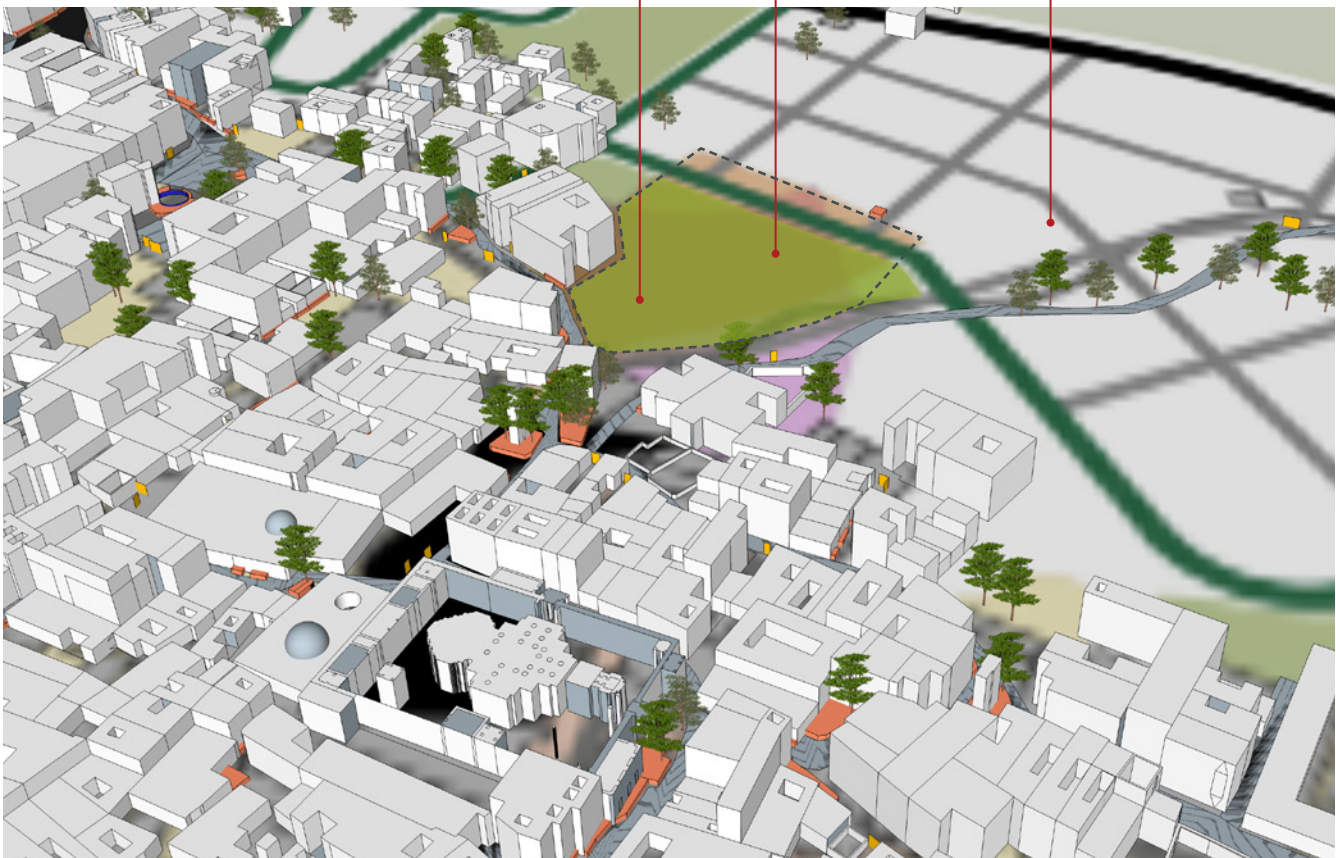


Figure 59. View showing proposed Mela ground revitalisation  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



## Mela Ground

A new park on the Mela ground adjacent to the village near the temple shall become the social binder within the village even during non event days. The park can host various activities by incorporating different landscape elements.

Large part of the land can be retained as flexible space for events like Mela. However the edges of the parcels can be used for promenades, tree plantations, furniture and green cover.

Shade, greenery along with an active promenade shall provide the much needed opportunities to the villagers for sports and recreation.



Pathways in Park

Image source : <https://thenomadicguyfiles.wordpress.com/2014/06/sarita-udhyan-garden-gandhinagar.jpg>



Social Places within the park

Image source : <http://stylesatlife.com/articles/parks-in-ahmedabad/>



Shaded open spaces for social activities

Image source : <https://thinkloud65.files.wordpress.com/2012/04/picnic-nishat.jpg>



Group activities

Image source : <http://www.wayworld.in/images/gallery/gac/gac12.jpg>

## Devasthan Property

The land is in close proximity to the temple and under Devasthan ownership shall be well connected by a new proposed road connecting the new development and old village.

The land parcel should be dedicated for Tourist Amenities like Visitors centre, Information kiosks, Public Toilets, Eateries, Retail, Hotels and Dharamshala.



Dharamshala for pilgrims and tourists

Image source : Project Team



Public Toilets

Image source : [http://media.indiatimes.in/media/content/2014/Nov/delight-toilet-big-image-1-fast-coexist\\_1416386970\\_725x725.jpg](http://media.indiatimes.in/media/content/2014/Nov/delight-toilet-big-image-1-fast-coexist_1416386970_725x725.jpg)

## Chowk and Street

The existing chowks and streets shall create the supporting tourist infrastructure around the temple. These can be upgraded with civic infrastructure, landscape, signage etc.

Improved connectivity and up gradation will create an active hub around the temple.



Up gradation of streets

Image source : Project Team



Enhancing the chowk

Image source : Project Team



#### 9.07.04. Proposal 2: Tourism Infrastructure

The master plan proposes a new elaborate entrance plaza to the village. The plaza connects the transport hub, parking and IPT to the temple.

The Grampanchayat land is used for the plaza which will house different tourist amenities like information kiosks, seating areas etc.

A part of this land shall be dedicated for use for Devasthan activities which are primarily tourist infrastructure like dharamshalas, Information centres, Community kitchens, Public toilets etc.



Figure 62. Government land to the South of the village



#### Legend

- Devasthan Department
- Gram Panchayat
- Government Land (Grampanchayat Land)

#### Proposed Devasthan land for Tourist Infrastructure

Dharamshala,  
Community Kitchen  
Restaurants and other  
tourist infrastructure.

#### Plaza and Tourist Infrastructure

Improved Access to Temple  
with plaza  
Tourist information kiosks  
Street Furniture  
Landscape Design



Figure 61. View showing the New proposed Transport Hub  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

## Tourist Infrastructure

Close to the market road is an ideal place to make Dharamshala, restaurants etc. as it is close to the village centre and the transport hub.

New tourism can bring opportunity to new economies to the village. It is important to encourage more food and catering areas, shopping and retail areas to attract and encourage tourist to spend money while they visit the village.

Developing new hospitality areas like hotels, Dharamshalas will encourage tourist to make Sawentri a destination rather a stop.



Dharamshalas for pilgrims and tourists

Image source : Project Team



Public Toilets

Image source : [http://media.indiatimes.in/media/content/2014/Nov/delight-toilet-big-image-1-fast-coexist\\_1416386970\\_725x725.jpg](http://media.indiatimes.in/media/content/2014/Nov/delight-toilet-big-image-1-fast-coexist_1416386970_725x725.jpg)



Food & Catering Area

Image source : <http://3.imimg.com/data3/KI/BU/MY-10110329/advance-training-kitchen-500x500.jpg>



Shopping and Retail Area

Image source : [https://pp.vk.me/c402318/v402318738/2c72/\\_sqdwVnQjFA.jpg](https://pp.vk.me/c402318/v402318738/2c72/_sqdwVnQjFA.jpg)

## Plaza

The plaza shall serve as an open space that can be enjoyed by locals and visitors. In addition to seating area and landscaped areas the plaza shall have kiosks selling local food and beverages which shall help in making the plaza an active and vibrant place.



Plaza as an open spaces for social activities

Image source : <http://www.melodiasporescrito.com/2013/11/resena-la-vida-secreta-de-andrea-ana.html>



Image source : TVK\_Republique1©ClementGuillaume



## 9.07.05. Proposal 3: Ram Kund-Green Finger

The Government land to the west of Sawentri is proposed to be part of the Green finger for recreation and forestry.

The proposed restoration of Ram Kund shall catalyse the neighbouring land parcels into tourist, social spaces and recreational activities.

The new Ram Kund precinct is designed to serve as the Green Gateway to the village.

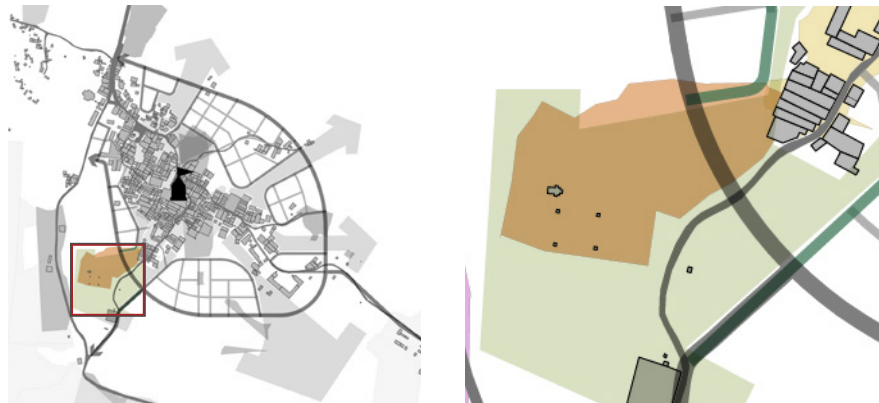


Figure 64. Government land to the West of the village

### Community Gathering and Social Space.

Open ground reserved for community functions, gatherings and weddings.  
Infrastructure for a large kitchen facility .  
Daily canteen

### Recreational Park

Preserving Existing Water body  
Recreational eco park for residents and tourist

### Transport Hub

Parking  
Cycle Parking

### Restoration of Ram Kund

Restoration  
New Landscape  
Tourist Facility

### Upgrading Existing Road

Improved paving and tree planting along the road.  
Adding New drainage & water infrastructure for existing village

### Restoration of Guru Ghar

Opportunity for retail corridor.  
Tourist infrastructure .

#### Legend

- Devasthan Department
- Gram Panchayat
- Government Land (Devasthan Land)

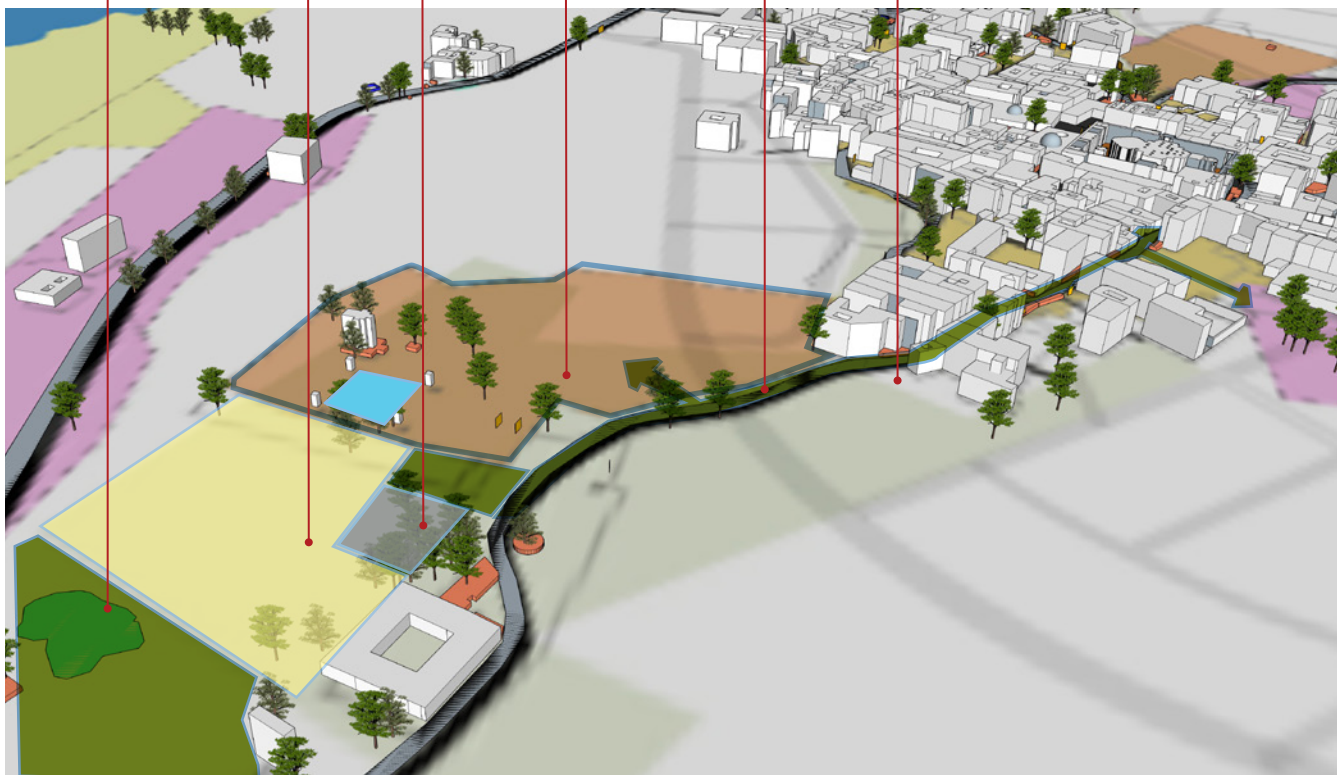


Figure 63. View showing proposal for the Ram Kund precinct  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



## Recreational Park & Community Gathering and Social Space

The existing water body falls within the proposed green finger. It is important to develop this area in an eco friendly manner. It is proposed to make this area into a recreational park and social gathering space for the village.



Gathering Space

Image source : [https://edge.ixigo.com/ixi-api/img/51375a82831416c170f407ab\\_600x315.jpg](https://edge.ixigo.com/ixi-api/img/51375a82831416c170f407ab_600x315.jpg)



Social Places within the park

Image source : Methyl handmade school in Rudrapur, Bangladesh | Heringer anna project and eike rosowag 2007

## Transport Hub and Parking

Sawentri must develop several bus stops and taxi,tempo stands around the village. This transit hub must also have limited parking facilities for visitors.



IPT Exchange and Parking Area

Image Source : <https://www.flickr.com/photos/davebeere/7428568406>



Eco Friendly Bus Stop

Image source : Bamboo Bus stop, IIT Bombay

## Restoration of Ram Kund

The existing area of Ram Kund must be restored and developed to become a tourism point for the village. The kund can be converted into a combination restaurant and Dharamshala that welcomes tourists to the village.



Dharamshala for pilgrims and tourists

Image source : Project Team



Public Toilets

Image source : [http://media.indiatimes.in/media/content/2014/Nov/delight-toilet-big-image-1-fast-coexist\\_1416386970\\_725x725.jpg](http://media.indiatimes.in/media/content/2014/Nov/delight-toilet-big-image-1-fast-coexist_1416386970_725x725.jpg)

## Upgrading Existing Road and Retail Edge

The existing fabric of the village is very pedestrian friendly. It is essential for the existing streets within the village core to be upgraded with all the required physical infrastructure like drainage,sewage etc.

Once the streets become walking and cycling friendly, the ground floor of the houses adjacent to these streets can become retail and commercial spaces that will provide extra income to the households with the core of the village and enhance its character and experience for the residents and the visitors.



Up gradation of streets

Image source : <https://ihestia.net/export/simg/athens-plaka1-slide.jpg>

## 9.07.06. Proposal 4: Multifunctional Space/ Public Amenities

The government land (Devasthan land) located to the east of the village is proposed to be a Multi-functional space. It will be primarily used as a open space for the new community to be developed around this space and for pilgrims during the festivals. Based on the requirement of the village this land can be allotted a limited GFA to allow public amenities like community kitchens, library, social hub, Public toilets etc.



Figure 66. Government land to the East of the village



N

#### Legend

- Devasthan Department
- Gram Panchayat
- Government Land (Devasthan Land)

The government land is adjacent to the new devasthan land allotted in the landuse plan. Thus it can host different public amenities like Information centres, Public toilets, Community kitchens etc.

The Community kitchen can also provide a much needed food and beverage options to the visitors and tourists.

These facilities can be supplemented with community centre, library and retail spaces that shall cater to the increase in village population.

**Social Hub with Village Library ,  
Community Centre, Indoor Game Facility  
etc.**

**Community Kitchen  
and Women Skill  
training centre with  
Crèche.**

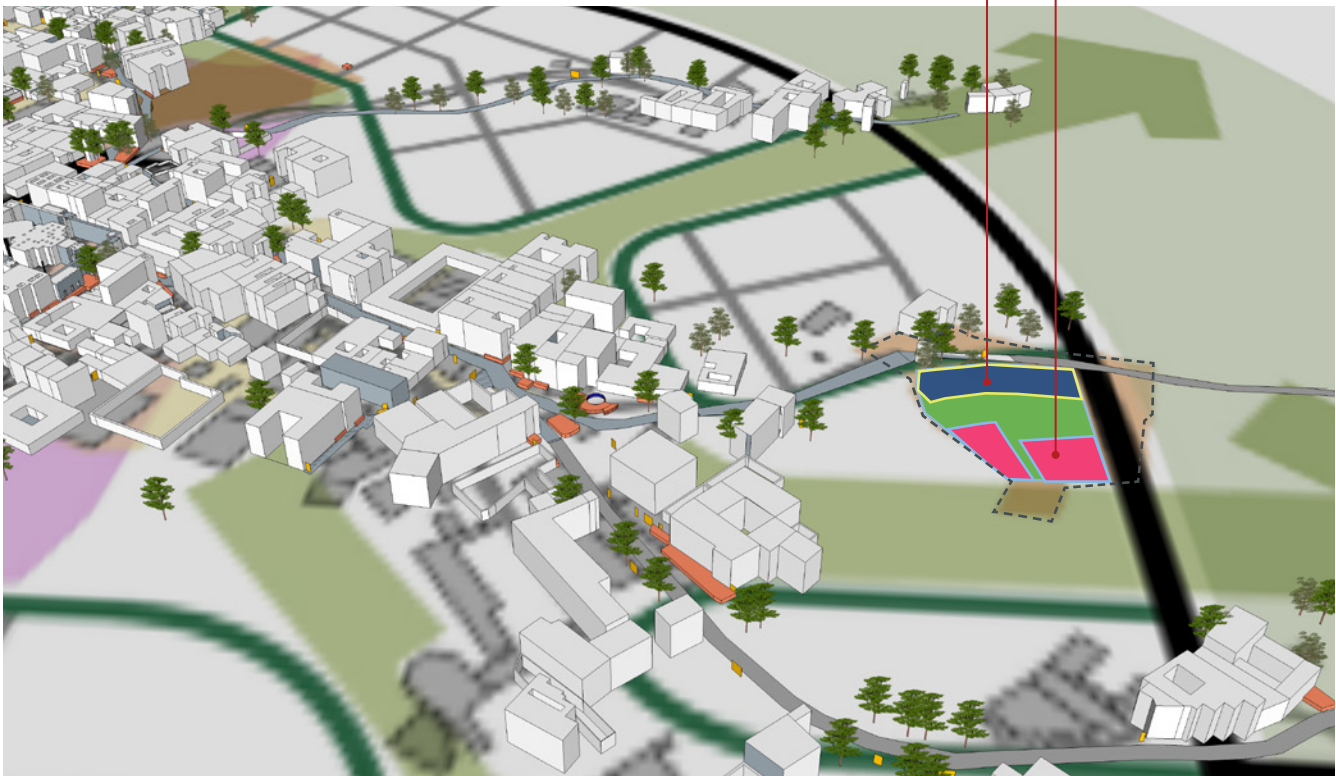


Figure 65. View showing proposal of the new Social hub at the government lands to the East  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP



### Multi-functional space and Public amenities

Adjacent to the green finger and new devasthan land is an ideal place to make public amenities like toilets and community kitchens.

Open space can be used as parks and recreational spaces by both the villagers and the tourists



Shaded open spaces for social activities

Image source : <https://thinkloud65.files.wordpress.com/2012/04/picnic-nishat.jpg>



Public Toilets

Image source : [http://media.indiatimes.in/media/content/2014/Nov/delight-toilet-big-image-1-fast-coexist\\_1416386970\\_725x725.jpg](http://media.indiatimes.in/media/content/2014/Nov/delight-toilet-big-image-1-fast-coexist_1416386970_725x725.jpg)

### Community Kitchen and Women Skill training centre with Crèche.

Women Empowerment is key to give Sawentri an economic boost. Today, several men from Sawentri are moving to bigger cities searching for job and business opportunities leaving their wives and children back in the village. It is necessary to create infrastructure for the empowerment of women. Community kitchens that give these women an opportunity to become entrepreneurs. Crèche facilities will provide young mothers to work while being close to their young ones.



Community Kitchen for Women

Image source : <http://www.thebetterindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/INDLa30b.jpg>



School and Skill training for Women

Image source : <https://anubusinessunit.files.wordpress.com/2011/12/creche-x-mas-party-2011-062.jpg>



School for women

Image source : Photo from Progress Report 'AIF Learning Centers'



Group activities

Image source : <http://www.wayworld.in/images/gallery/gac/gac12.jpg>

### Social Hub with Village Library, Community Centre, Indoor Game Facility etc.

The land is in close proximity to the temple and under Devasthan ownership. It is also connected by a new proposed road connecting the new development and old village.



Computer and IT Centres

Image source : [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/f/Computer\\_Lab\\_of\\_hostel0413.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/f/Computer_Lab_of_hostel0413.jpg)



Indoor Games Facilities

Image source : <https://b.geolocation.ws/img/018/482/071-T.jpg>



## 9.07.07. Proposal 5: Laxman Jhula

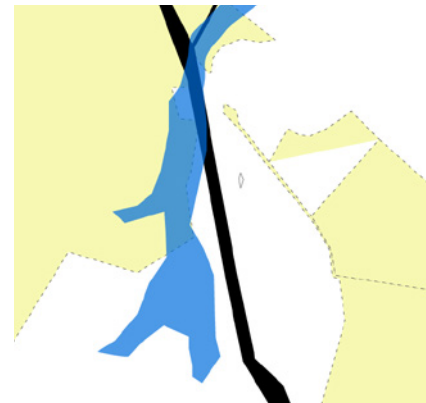
Lakshman Jhula provides a great opportunity to develop a recreational hub near the city.

The Land around Lakshman Jhula is under Samasta Janata Jamin, hence can be used for public purposes.

Minimum Intervention design can be used to create promenades, ghats, markets and other public activities around the reservoir to enhance the experience of the scenic location.



Figure 67. Government Land adjacent to Lakshman Jhula



Legend

Samasta Janata Jamin

N



Promenade with seating

Image Source : <http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-fCKD6LG0a7I/UsZ62xw57PI/AAAAAACH0/4caddxOWXlk/s1600/kankaria+lake.jpg>



Ghats for Temples

Image Source : [http://www.gujarattourism.com/file-manager/photo-gallery/ahmedabad\\_metro\\_kankaria\\_lake\\_002.jpg](http://www.gujarattourism.com/file-manager/photo-gallery/ahmedabad_metro_kankaria_lake_002.jpg)



Pedestrian walkways around the Waterbody

Image Source : <https://jfdioverland.files.wordpress.com/2014/06/dsc0063.jpg>



Local Markets

Image Source : [http://haryanatourism.gov.in/WriteReadData/mediafiles/image/oasis\\_karnal\\_15\\_n.jpg](http://haryanatourism.gov.in/WriteReadData/mediafiles/image/oasis_karnal_15_n.jpg)



Promenade with kiosks and furniture

Image Source : <http://thebackpackprofessor.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/PC180464-1024x768.jpg>



Non Polluting and Non motorised Water Sports

Image Source : <http://www.ghumakkar.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/4-Kids-enjoying-in-the-water.jpg>

### 9.07.08. Proposal 6: Grampanchayat land: Hospitality zone

The Grampanchayat land on the west of the approach road is being encroached upon by private bodies.

The land is set upon a higher setting allowing the views of the village. Also it is adjacent to the access road.

The land should be used for Hospitality and Retail uses which will be beneficial for the village economy



Figure 68. Government Land to the West of the Approach Road

#### Legend

- Samasta Janata Jamin
- Gram Panchayat
- Government Land (Devasthan Land)



Dharamshala for pilgrims and tourists

Image source : Project Team



Shopping and Retail Area

Image source : [https://pp.vk.me/c402318/v402318738/2c72/\\_sqdwVnQjFA.jpg](https://pp.vk.me/c402318/v402318738/2c72/_sqdwVnQjFA.jpg)



Areas for Hospitality, Events and Accommodation

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





MANAGEMENT PLAN





## 9. Management Plan

### 9.1. Review of Existing Management Structures, Ongoing and Proposed Projects

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

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

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

#### 9.1.1. Traditional Management Practices

The management system of Roopnarayan temple is run by a trust which is not registered but is socially accepted. This trust, referred to as the Sevgan (servitors) comprises of 4 Chowtias entrusted with maintenance of the temple and grounds and handling the bhog (edible offering), and 4 Bhandaris who are the accountants and treasurers of the temple also entrusted with handover of the Osra. The Osra is a cyclical system of service to the temple that is shared by the families of Sawentrisettlement on a rotational basis, changing every 15 days.

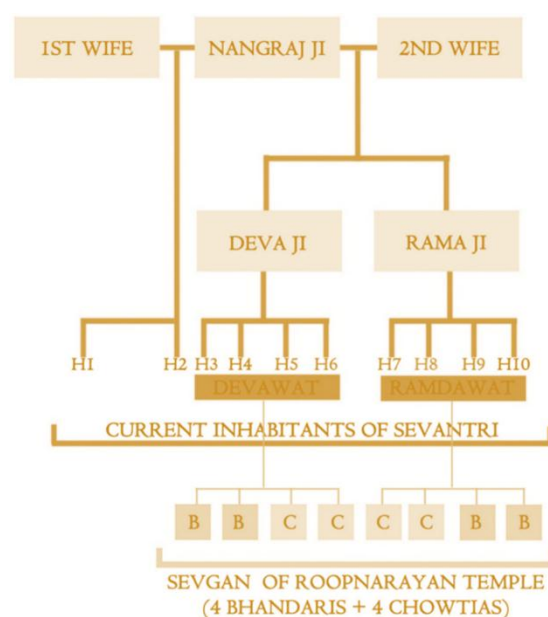


Image 36: Ancestry and Customary Management Structure; Source: Project Team

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

At present, the majority population of the predominantly Brahmin settlement of Sawentritrace their lineage back to Nangrajji – one of the temple’s most prominent priests and servitors. According to hearsay, Nangraj Ji hailed originally from Bali Gaon – a village located 20 kilometers away from Jodhpur. Though he was married earlier in Jodhpur and had issues, he was re-married to the daughter of the then high priest of Sawentri, with whom he had two sons – Devaji and Ramaji, forefathers of the 2 clans most prominent in present day Sawentri, the Ramdawats and the Devawats. Both Devaji and Ramaji had 4 sons each, leading to 8 main haans (branches) of Nangrajji. The

remaining 2 haans of the 10 current haans are sons from his first wife, with whom he was re-united long after his 2<sup>nd</sup> marriage.

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

The Osra is divided among 650 families. 200 of these families are from Sawentri, 400 from Akodara Village in Nathdwara Tehsil Rajsamand District, and 50 from Gati village in Pali District. The 400 families of Village Akodara are originally from Sawentriwho moved to the new settlement after it was given to Roopnarayanji in endowment by Maharana Uday Singh.

### 9.1.2. Procedural Systems

#### **The Rajasthan Heritage Conservation Bill, 2015**

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

The Bill defines in details the constituency of two bodies governing heritage – the

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

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



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

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

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

This Bill is imperative towards the maintenance, adaptation, use and re-use of architectural heritage that can yield aesthetic, environmental and economic benefits even where the original use may no longer be viable. The creative challenge, towards undertaking this task is to find appropriate ways to satisfy the requirements of a structure

to be safe, durable and useful in one hand, and to retain its character and historical and architectural interest on the other. Thus to engage with this task it is deemed necessary to identify the heritage assets which merit conservation and provide for their protection.

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

### **Rajasthan Land Acquisition Bill, 2014**

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

With respect to the current project of Development and Management Plans for Historic Temple Complexes and Settlements under the Devasthan Department, this Bill is of particular interest as in order to conserve and re-instate the heritage value of the assets, provide for their buffer areas and enlarge their scope to accommodate pilgrims, it is required that “*conservative surgery*” be performed within the settlements. *Conservative Surgery* refers to a mode of planning pioneered and championed by Patrick Geddes, the father of modern town planning that advocated improvement of a precinct through an economic, humane and minimally intrusive approach to planning by weeding out uninhabited, dilapidated or hazardous houses instead of methods that called for sweeping clearances involving extensive demolition.

While this approach requires minimum disturbance to the existing built fabric, it still does involve acquisition of land and needs to be supported by legislation. In this context,

the following sections of the Rajasthan Land Acquisition Bill, 2014 are found relevant.

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

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

A gap may be observed here in the lack of any mention of infrastructural development to support pilgrimage and heritage, although the undertaking of such infrastructural development can contribute significantly towards retaining the cultural identity of communities and providing them with heritage centric economy and livelihood opportunities. . Infrastructure development

for disaster and risk preparedness is deemed necessary as a public good and hence the possibility of the use of this Act. As the development of historic settlements are usually centred on the asset of highest heritage significance (temples in the case of this Project), unregulated through time, incompatible in character and compromising to the integrity and sanctity of a place, land acquisition around assets of significance becomes imperative at times. Even in cases where no significant encroachment is encountered, it is recommended that the land peripheral to assets be acquired as a preventive measure and notified as a zone of prohibited or regulated activity, in order to give the asset long term protection.

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

### **The Rajasthan River Basin and Water Resources Planning Bill, 2015**

Rajasthan being a water deficient state possessing only 1.16% of the total surface water available in the country making only 25 blocks out of the 243 in the state safe, water resources of the state need attention, conservation, management and institutional support. In order to mitigate this gap, the Bill adopts the concept of integrated Water Resources Management for the management of water resources covering ground water, surface water and development of river basins and sub-basins through a multidisciplinary approach as a foundation for planning of all watershed, irrigation and drinking water projects covering the basins, sub-basins, aquifers and micro-watersheds to formulate state level water resources development plans.

This Bill not only provides for the just utilization of water resources for infrastructure, irrigation, agriculture, fisheries, transport and economy but also ensures that this development occurs under the watchful

eyes of environmental experts and in agreement with inter-state agreements and awards of water dispute tribunals.

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

### 9.1.3. Review of Existing and Proposes Projects and Schemes by State and Central Government

#### Review of Master Plan

Record of existing facilities in the settlement:

- 1056 residences
- 211 commercial units
- 1 police station
- 1 community health centre
- 4 government schools
- 2 private schools
- Main source of water: Well, hand pumps and piped water line
- Due to the absence of a bus stand, major state transport buses and private transport vehicles are available at the Gomati junction and Kankroli junction

Provisions in the development plan, with respect to the Jal Jhoolni festival and visitor amenities:

- Proposal of an exit door near the *rasoda* (kitchen), towards the north. This provision to be designed as elderly friendly and barrier free.
- The existing plan to be designed in phases of development.

#### Phase I:

1. Development of the temple and its precinct. Developing the approach road towards the temple, at the south.
2. Design of a connecting road between Sewantri and Kelwada. Currently, the road connecting Kumbhalgarh, passes through Sewantri, causing traffic. This road will create a bypass, connecting Kumbhalgarh to Kelwada, without causing traffic at Sewantri.

3. Developing the road connecting the *Doodh Talai*, which is of religious significance. At present, the approach is narrow and causing inconvenience to the large number of pilgrims.
4. The lake water is seasonal, and hence, only serves during *mela* period. Hence, provision for creating an area or *kund* to contain water throughout the year. This water can serve the religious activities. Provision of *ghats* and sit outs for the pilgrims to be planned.
5. Planning of a bus stand on the government land (opposite the Sub-tehsil office, towards the North)
6. The Dharamshala (Bus stand ki sara) is currently occupied

#### Swach Bharat Abhiyan

Swach Bharat Mission Urban Overview:

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

Swach Bharat Mission aims to ensure that

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

To create vibrant and harmonious society within the village activities like honouring village elders, folk art festivals, having a

village song etc. will be promoted. Personal development through sports, regular physical exercise, balanced nutrition, personal hygiene is another unique aspect of the Scheme. Adoption and adaptation of technology and introduction of innovations are critical to this programme. This will include use of space application and remote sensing for planning, mobile based technology for monitoring, agriculture technology for increasing productivity etc.

### **Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna**

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

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

SAANJHI gives focus to community participation. Women participation in the decision-making process will be encouraged. In fact the Scheme envisages holding Mahila Sabhas and Bal Sabhas to discuss women and children specific issues and concerns. Social mobilization of village community can trigger a chain of other development activities in the village. For instance, reducing risk behaviours like alcoholism, smoking, substance abuse (drugs/tobacco/gutka etc)

among all age groups of population. E-governance will also be given a push.

Ensuring universal access to education facilities, adult literacy, e-literacy are also important goals of SAANJHI. In addition to this the Scheme also pays attention to providing infrastructure in schools like toilets, libraries, and supporting smart schools. It is important for our young generation to inculcate a sense of confidence and values such as respect for women, martyrs and elders, good hygiene, respect for the environment, good reading habits etc. Apart from education, these villages will have quality health care. The outcomes will include 100% immunization, 100% institutional delivery, reduced IMR, MMR, reduction in malnutrition among children etc. To create vibrant and harmonious society within the village activities like honouring village elders, folk art festivals, having a village song etc. will be promoted. Personal development through sports, regular physical exercise, balanced nutrition, personal hygiene is another unique aspect of the Scheme. Adoption and adaptation of technology and introduction of innovations are critical to this programme. This will include use of space application and remote sensing for planning, mobile based technology for monitoring, agriculture technology for increasing productivity etc.

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

## 9.2. Consultative Methodologies – Local Bodies and Community Based Organizations

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

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

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



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

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

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



Planning requires that the interests of all heritage interest groups are acknowledged in proposals through a balanced approach - giving due consideration to the needs of those engaged in heritage based commerce (both the informal and formal sector) and those working towards protection and preservation of heritage. Management requires that the public and private sector work in tandem as each offers varied opportunities for engagement with heritage-as users, caretakers, and potential to be incubators. There is a strong role of the community through the private sector and local government bodies through the agencies aligned for the task.



Photo: The multidisciplinary project team interacts with the community at various stages during preparation of Development and Management Plan; Source: Project Team

The various parts of the whole need to be addressed together from all ends as a cyclical process- both from bottom up and top down as explained in the following figure.

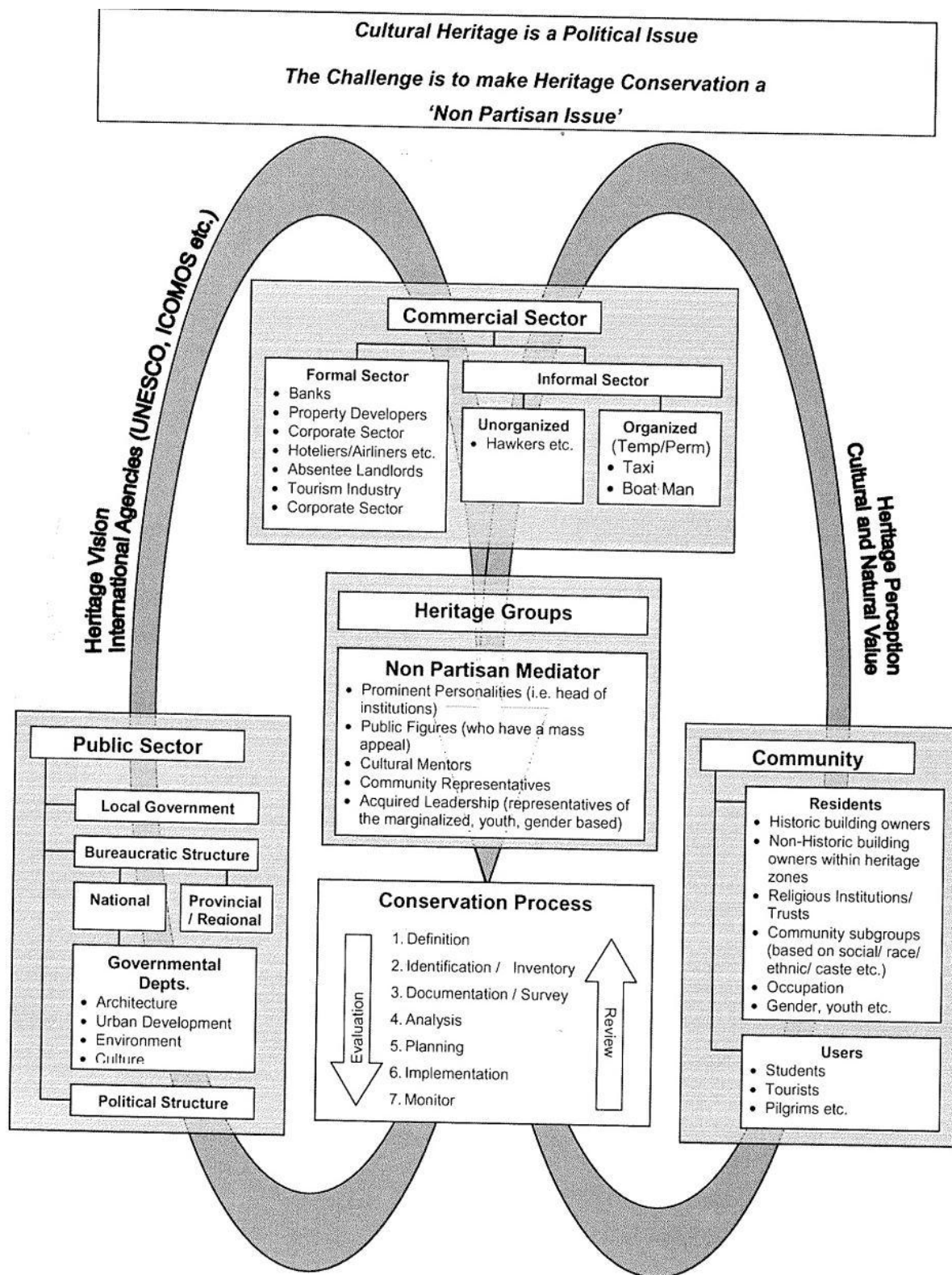


Image 38: Consultative Methodologies

### 9.3. Principles of Sustainable Development

As a repository of heritage, both tangible and intangible, the socio-cultural impact of Sawentri transcends the boundaries of the settlement, through their associational linkages with the royal history of Mewar and the pilgrim circuits of Rajasthan. Despite this significance, the immediate response that the site generates upon first-hand experience is an awareness that the robust infrastructure imperative for the protection of such a significant heritage site is amiss. Even where basic infrastructure does cater to the site's needs, it does not respond to the sanctity and spirit of the place, and thereby compromises on its integrity. To resolve this situation, it has to be ensured that any future endeavor to improve community livelihoods involving planning should be informed by developmental frameworks supported simultaneously by the four mutually dependent pillars of sustainable development.

The vision of sustainable development with the first three dimensions was developed in the second half of the 1980 and enshrined in the Brundtland Report in 1987 as Economic Growth; Social Inclusion and Environmental Balance, further consolidated in 1992 at the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit as key paradigms of sustainable developments. However, recently, many voices such as that of UNESCO, UN and the World Summit on Sustainable Development have identified the three pillars of sustainable development as an oversimplification of qualifiers and recommended the inclusion of Cultural Vitality as the fourth Pillar.

For the proposed Development and Management Plans for the Historic Temple Complexes and Settlements of Rajasthan too, the strengthening of these four pillars form the central theme. This can be illustrated by the Vision conceived for the settlement which states, key headers for development as

**Social** – *“Promote the village as primary religious and heritage destinations – cultural jewel of the state of Rajasthan”*

**Economic** – *“Build on the local tourism economy of the temple precinct and encourage agro-based industries.”*

**Built Form & Environment** – *“Provide a sustainable structure for growth and development.”*

**Civic Infrastructure** – *“Provide state-of-the-art infrastructure system and social amenities along with clean water, energy, transportation, and an efficient waste management and drainage strategy.”*

**Transport and Mobility** – *“To develop a transformative transportation system that will ensure accessibility, social integration and economic development for the village.”*

These key constructs are supported constantly by the overarching drivers of:

- i. Understanding of community aspirations through extensive consultation
- ii. Transparency and full disclosure of proposals
- iii. A gender and youth inclusive approach

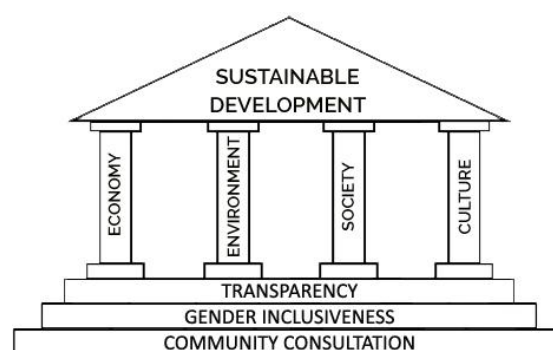


Image 39: Pillars of Sustainable Development;  
Source: Project Team



### 9.3.1. The Pillar of Economy

#### Key Idea

This broad pillar covers the more specific themes of economic development, community economic development, labor market development, infrastructure, agriculture, handicrafts, and tourism among others.

#### Specific Activities

Being simultaneously a place of living and pilgrimage destination, the site exhibits immense potential to become vital, dynamic and sustainable economic centres where innovation, investment and business enterprises meet and thrive collectively. Developing such an economy calls for the following activities.

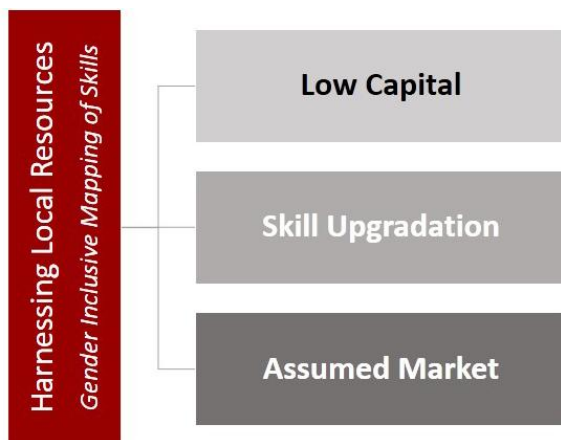


Image 40: Economic Considerations; Source: Project Team

- i. Building strong business partnerships between public sector bodies, local business associations, private entrepreneurs, institutions, non-profit organizations
- ii. Building cross sector alliances
- iii. Improving the investment climate
- iv. Improving productivity and local leadership
- v. Providing equitable business opportunities targeted to alleviate the condition of women, children and minority communities
- vi. Improving education and skills development institutions
- vii. Capacity building, training and recruitment of local individuals for cottage industries and industries related to handicrafts, F&B, hospitality, tourism and other agriculture.
- viii. Diversifying local products with improved quality and marketing
- ix. Procuring from local farmers and enterprises
- x. Linking to local tourism providers, increasing variety in tourist activities and integrating locals into destination activities
- xi. Enhancing the quality of livelihood of a place; designing a vibrant local community that provides a pleasurable place of life and work that retains the existing, and attracts future business opportunities as well as nurture entrepreneurship.

### 9.3.2. The Pillar of Environment

#### Key Idea

As all human beings impact the health of the environment, the environment affects the quality of life led by humans within it. Thus, a deteriorating or mismanaged environment

can cause economic, social and cultural disaster.

This broad pillar covers the more specific themes of sustainable sources of energy; conservation of dwindling, non-renewable

sources of energy; shrinking natural habitats; climate change; management of water systems; solid waste management; protection of biodiversity and eco-sensitive areas, regulation of land use and built environment; population control; and reduction of air and noise pollution among others.

### Specific Activities

Improving the environment, particularly in the case of the site under scrutiny depends upon the following key activities:

vii.

- i. Improving basic services and infrastructure
- ii. Improving waste management
- iii. Improving security and safety
- iv. Improving public services including hygiene, water and power
- v. Enhancing encroachment control
- vi. Guiding and regulating development informed by symbolic and cultural value of the sites

### 9.3.3. The Pillar of Society

#### Key Idea

The Pillar of Society encompasses the welfare of both individual and public health; housing and infrastructural facilities; education services; food and nutrition; poverty and homelessness; and comfort, security and inclusion, as its thematic constituents as a pre-requisite for full participation and synergy with the pillars of Economy, Environment and Culture. Further, the pillar involves incorporation of the ideals of social awareness, equity, and engagement towards the end result – an integrated community, functioning in close collaboration, for the achievement of common aspirations.

#### Specific Activities

Context specific activities towards the creation of this social capital will involve the following activities:

- i. Improving basic services and infrastructure
- ii. Improving interpretation and geographical linkages in order to evoke behavioral changes

- iii. Improving waste management
- iv. Improving conservation and heritage site management practices
- v. Improving security and safety
- vi. Integrating local individuals into destination activities
- vii. Training and recruitments
- viii. Improving education and skills development institutions
- ix. Improving productivity and local leadership
- x. Improving public services, including hygiene, water and power
- xi. Public sector bodies and local business associations
- xii. Improving regulatory and policy frameworks
- xiii. Enhancing encroachment control
- xiv. Guiding and regulating development informed by symbolic and cultural value of the sites

While outcomes of social goals are difficult to assess, the measurable outputs of social reform for this project can be expected in the form of a number of institutional and policy reforms in the short term, and improved per capita income, population, literacy, sex ratio, MMR, IMR etc. in the longer run.

### 9.3.4. The Pillar of Culture

#### Key Idea

The Pillar of Culture promotes individual identity as well as social cohesion in a community and generates a greater sense of inclusion, expression and participation which in turn provides for the wealth of intelligence, wisdom and sensitivity towards heritage that underpins and appropriates contextually anchored ecological, economic and social strategies.

The Pillar of Culture promotes individual identity as well as social cohesion in a community and generates a greater sense of inclusion, expression and participation; which in turn provides for the wealth of intelligence, wisdom and sensitivity towards heritage that underpins and appropriates contextually anchored ecological, economic and social strategies.

#### Specific Activities

Culture of a community can be strengthened by the following actions:

- i. Improving basic services and infrastructure
- ii. Improving interpretation and geographical linkages to evoke behavioral changes
- iii. Increasing variety in tourist activities
- iv. Improving conservation and heritage site management practices
- v. Integrating locals into destination activities
- vi. Training and recruitments
- vii. Improving regulatory and policy frameworks
- viii. Enhancing encroachment control
- ix. Guiding and regulating development informed by symbolic and cultural value of the sites

### 9.3.5. Technical Support

Further, aforementioned activities need to be assisted by technical support, for the provision of geoinformation and civil works.

#### In Conclusion

The central theme of such a developmental framework can be summarized by naturalist John Muir's quote, *"When one tugs at a single thing in nature, he finds it attached to the rest of the world."*

While it is useful to organize sustainability in terms of these four pillars, it is the integration



Image 41: Project Components; Source: Project Team

between them that ultimately drives sustainability, highlight opportunities for



innovation, and reduce duplication of efforts. While culture and spirituality forms the central theme of this project, it is mandatory that the other three areas of environment, economy and society also undergo strategic intervention to produce desired results.

In this particular scenario, employment of conventional development strategies can be redicted to be counterproductive by increasing expectations and not impacting the health of the resource itself. In case of the Development and Management Plans for the Historic Temple Complexes and Settlements of Rajasthan with its core issues of lack of conservation, infrastructure, and guided development leading to compromised values of the heritage assets, 'local aspirations' and 'global goals' have to go hand in hand and nonpartisan approaches have to be undertaken. The identification, conceptualization, implementation, operation and maintenance of the project, all need to be addressed in close consortium with contiguous communities and stakeholders to ensure their empowerment

and engagement through entrepreneurial opportunities in the Development and Management Plan value chain, within the larger global understanding of environmental and heritage requirements. As defined in the United Nation's Goals for Sustainable Development, Environment, Economy, Society and Culture all must be considered to be developed simultaneously towards sustainable development. It has to be borne in mind, that neither can be compromised in favor of another. Thus, all projects in the program are based

on principles of environmental friendliness, equity and social inclusion, addressing the needs of people from all strata of society – from local communities and people involved in the commercial sector to consumers to pilgrims and visitors – through the creation of safe, technologically innovative, heritage responsive environments that address community aspirations, mobilize community participation and increase wellbeing.

#### 9.4. Education and Outreach, Capacity Building and Tourism Promotion Strategy

According to calculation, Sawentri will see a pilgrim and visitors' floating population of 2, 25, 008 by horizon year 2040 with an anticipated 40% increase in domestic visitors and 15% increase in international visitors, the larger majority of whom will be attending the Jal Jhoolni. Thus clearly, the village of Sawentri does not require marketing strategies to increase visitor footfall to the settlement.

Similarly, as it emerged from the response of local communities during consultations undertaken during the project period, the residents of Sawentri are keenly aware of the immense heritage that they are the custodians of. It was evident, that life of the people of Sawentri revolve around the

Temple and their cultural heritage – one that they are exceedingly honored to have been endowed with, and actively engaged with in their everyday lives. Further, as the society of Sawentri already possesses a highly evolved system of interaction with their heritage in the form of *Osra* – a hereditary relationship of service towards Shree Charbhuj Ji Mandir, developed through centuries of practice, these intangible values enshrined in tradition were recognized by the project team while planning for proposals. Therefore, it was understood that inclusion of extraneous methodologies were to be strictly avoided. The scope of the project was thus realized to be primarily in assisting the existing systems of sustainable

heritage management which are economically and socially viable, in the current climate of development pressure that is often unresponsive and hence fatal to heritage values and their attributes. Thus, in this context the role of the Project Team at Sawentri was understood as:

1. Identifier of issues within the heritage fabric of Sawentri, which should be resolved through a participatory approach, encouraging the use of local knowledge and traditional skill.
2. Providers of technical assistance towards protection and promotion of tangible heritage.
3. Enablers for technical guidance and planning for heritage responsive development.

Thus, need of the hour was in assisting the residents of Sawentri through planning to reconnect with the fundamental values of their heritage and achieve a holistic approach towards sustainable development which further ensures mitigation of past interventions which have been detrimental to heritage resource base.

### **Need for a Participatory Approach**

Despite heritage being a generator of commerce and economic development, there is a general apathy towards heritage due to lack of awareness at an administrative level, which further reflects upon the perception of visitors and communities contiguous to heritage sites. Community appreciation and involvement was an essential ingredient towards creating sustainable mechanisms for protection and up gradation of heritage assets. Objective of the program thus included evoking a behavioral change in users and village dwellers. This will only happen if heritage sites impact the quality of life of the residents and hence induce a sense of well-being - present and future - through opportunities which link the past to the

future. Further, the employment of local skill sets and traditional knowledge systems through public participation is mandatory, as it increases the communal engagement with heritage – something that a contractor based approach is seen not to achieve.

### **Behavioral Change**

While communities in Sawentri themselves are proud of their cultural identity, as can be seen from their intrinsic commitment to intangible heritage. The limitations in heritage management is due to inadequate state, local and policy level interventions for management practices of tangible heritage. This lack of prioritization, recognition and inadequate financial aid towards the conservation and maintenance of built heritage in turn hampers the appreciation of heritage by its users and also impacts the visitors' perception towards the site and surroundings. Thus, in this particular scenario, employment of conventional promotion and marketing strategies may be counterproductive as it would increase expectations and not impact the health of the resource itself. In the case of Sawentri, 'local aspirations' and 'global goals' have to go hand in hand; nonpartisan approaches have to be used. The community needs that are understood from stakeholder consultations require to be addressed simultaneously within the larger environmental and heritage requirements. As defined in the United Nation's Goals for Sustainable Development, Environment, Economy, Society and Culture all must be considered to be developed simultaneously towards sustainable development. It has to be borne in mind, that neither can be compromised in favor of another. Thus, all projects in the program have been proposed based on principles of equity and social inclusion. They address the needs of people from all strata of society – from people involved in the commercial sector to consumers, pilgrims to tourists, and local

citizens as well as visitors through the creation of safe environments. Addressing aspirational values of the local community is critical to mobilizing community participation. Various aspects of the scheme offer to increase sense of wellbeing among its users and custodians towards this end. A balance of the visual vocabulary of interventions while being sympathetic to the historic setting is proposed as modern in its functioning/ technology used addressing aspirational values of people for development. Of the various issues that need to be addressed in order to achieve a desired behavioral change, the following have been observed to exist in the village of Sawentri:

**Problem 1:** Inadequate recognition, protection, conservation and management of built heritage

**Problem 2:** Lack of recognition of people's collective and individual growth initiatives that are imperative towards growth and sustainability

**Problem 3:** Environment (comprising both nature and culture) not recognized as one of the pillars of sustainable development framework

The following Log Frame Triangles capture the various aspects of the existing ground conditions, analyses and proposes interventions necessary to impact behavioral change towards heritage management. This would ensure a richer experience for locals and visitors alike. The Problems have been described on the apex of each triangle, while the ultimate goal which is Behavioral Change towards heritage appreciation thus impacting management is the fundamental desired outcome. The path from identification of the Problem to achieving Behavioral Change, is divided into delineating the Causes behind the problem, and recognizing possible Interventions that can be adopted to alleviate them. Thus Cause and Intervention form two tiers in the triangle, intermediate to Problem. Given that the Government of Rajasthan through the Devasthan Department is committed to heritage sensitive development and so is the local government, political will towards heritage sensitive development is taken as an assumption. Further the emphasis placed on Social Sector development as part of the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, of which culture is a significant part is another area of commitment. The interventions proposed under the Project for Sawentri all respond to the Problems identified.





Image 42: Log Frame 1 – Towards Built Heritage Management; Source: Project Team

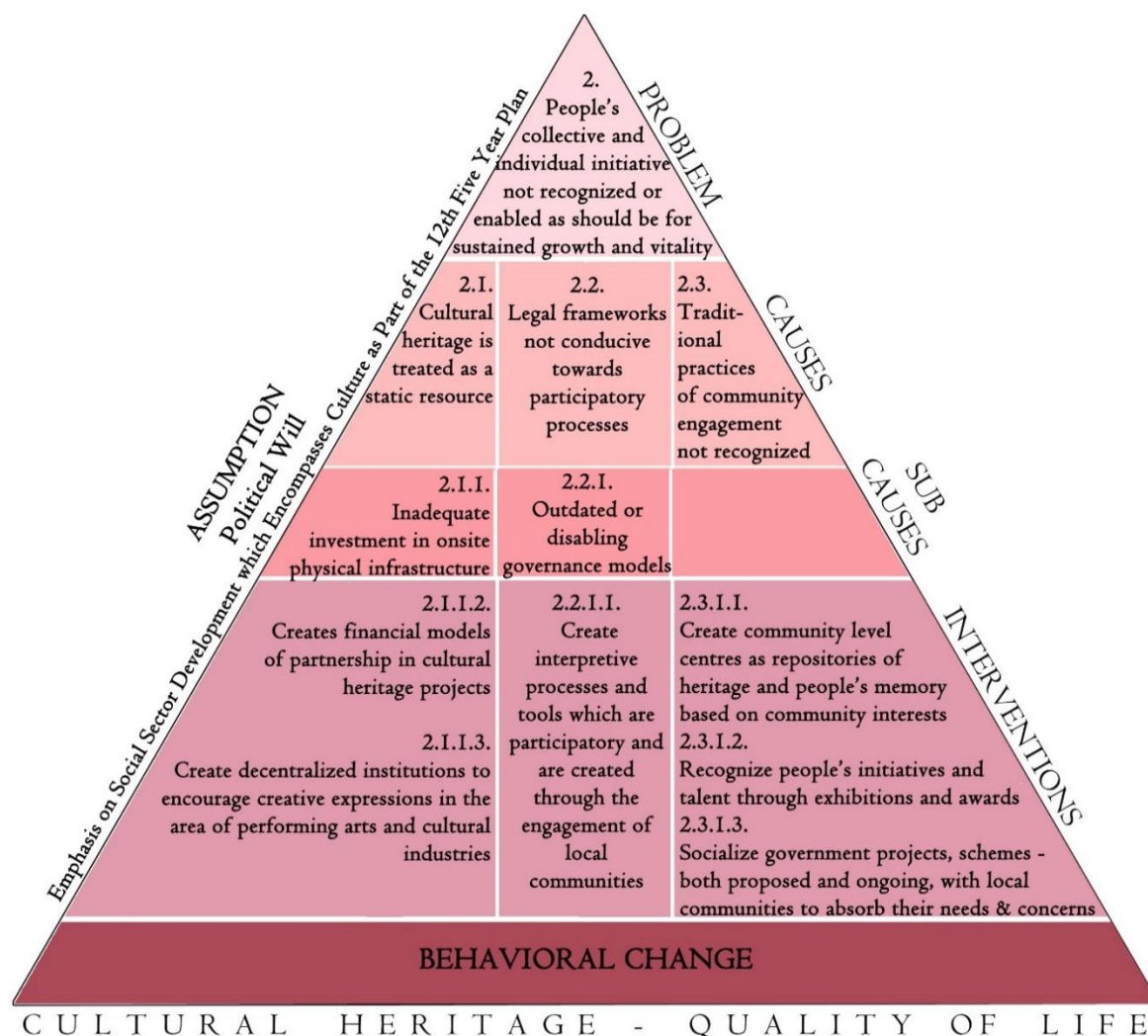


Image 43: Log Frame 2 – Towards Improved Quality of Community Life; Source: Project Team

The first Problem of **Inadequate Recognition, Protection, Conservation and Management** applies for both built heritage and natural heritage. The Causes behind this are identified as Less Priority being given to Culture and Environment with Economic development being prioritized. Inadequate legal instruments, such as bylaws for preservation of unprotected heritage do not exist. The existing organizational structure of departments responsible for the village's heritage, such as the Devasthan Department is inadequate for management of diverse built heritage and could benefit through the inclusion of specialists and skilled artisans as well as working arrangements with the

Department of Culture. Lack of financial resources is also a causal factor.

While it is commendable that the program to come up with the Development and Management Plans for the Historic Temple Complexes and Settlements of Rajasthan was organized by the Devasthan Department, it is recommended that a continued engagement with heritage be maintained by multi-party involvement and conjunction of interests, the details - budget, prioritisation, phasing and convergence with existing schemes - have been elaborate in Section 9.5. Further, it is endorsed in the interest of the project that Master Plans be developed and notified for

the settlement, either as individual documents or as extensions to part of the master plan for a near by city as part of the regional development plan. It is also recommended that watershed management and development of towns and villages of special assets be part of the larger planning area. Towards this end, the Bills reviewed -

Rajasthan Heritage Conservation Bill, Rajasthan Land Acquisition Bill Rajasthan River Basin and Water Resources Planning Bill are also recommended to be passed as crucial steps towards the conservation of the State's heritage.

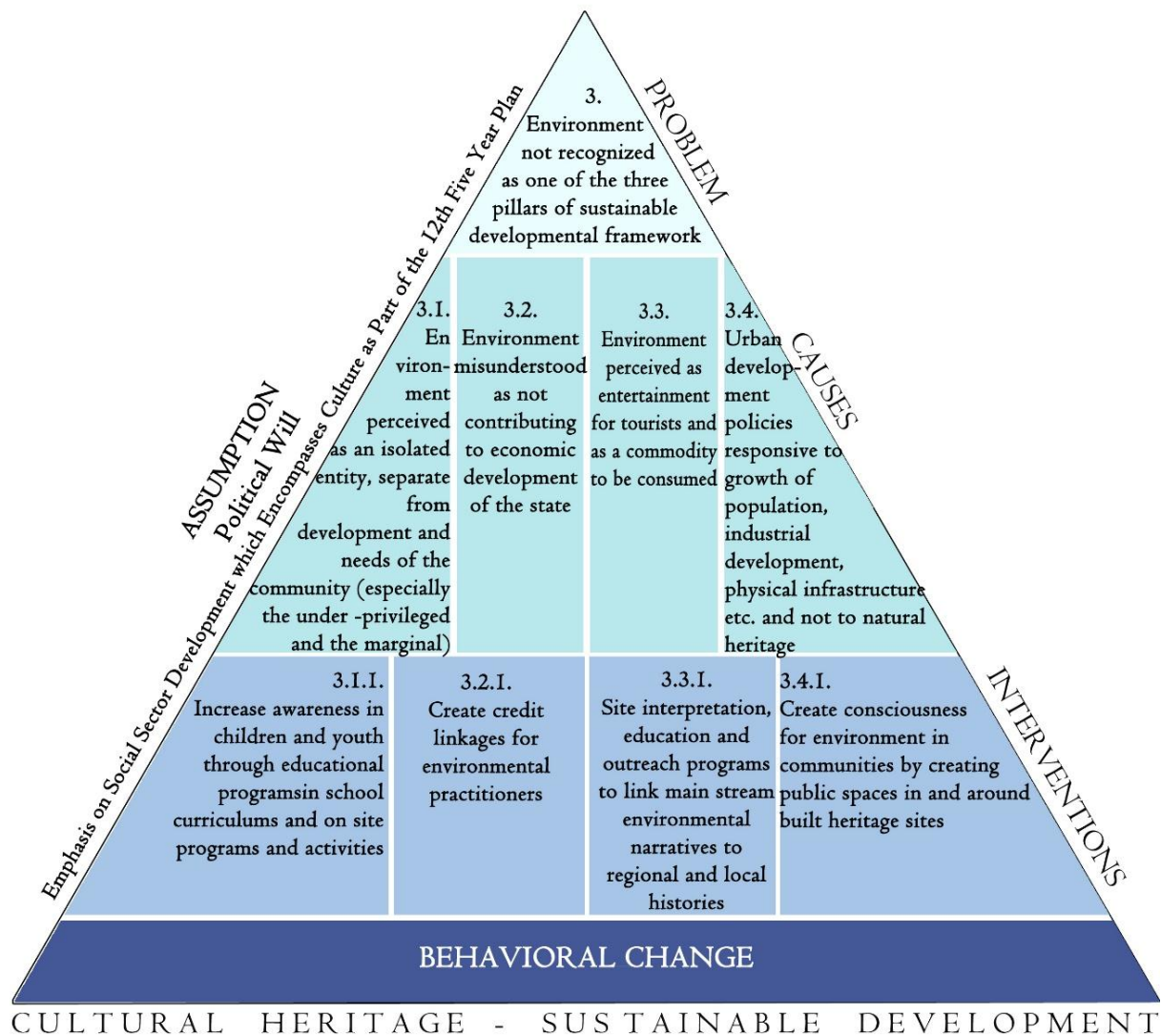


Image 44: Log Frame 3 – Towards Sustainable Development; Source: Project Team



The second Problem that needs to be addressed is that of **Lack of Recognition and Support to People's Collective and Individual Initiatives for Maintained Growth and Visibility** can be addressed through providing meaningful support to the traditional institutional and social infrastructure of the local community. The Causes behind this issue is that cultural traditions and traditional social institutions, in this fast globalizing age are being treated as static resource. The existing modern legal frameworks do not adequately enable or encourage participatory processes in cultural heritage management, traditional systems and practices of community are not appropriately recognized in mainstream cultural heritage conservation, inadequate

investment on onsite physical infrastructure, and outdated disabling governance models.

The final problem is of **Environment Not Being Recognized as One of the Three Pillars of Sustainable Development Framework**. The Causes for this are identified as environment being perceived as an isolated identity separate from development and needs of community, culture misunderstood as not contributing to economic development of the state, culture being perceived as entertainment for visitors as a commodity to be consumed, development policies responsive to growth of population, industrial development, physical infrastructure etc. and not the natural heritage.





CASE STUDY





## 11. CASE STUDIES

### 11.01. Case Study: Nathdwara

#### Growth of Temple Town

Nathdwara is a town in Rajasthan north located in the Aravalli hills on the banks of the Banas River in Rajsamand District, 48 km north-east of Udaipur. This town is famous for its temple of Krishna which houses the idol of Shrinathji, a 14<sup>th</sup>-century, 7-year-old “infant” incarnation of Krishna.

#### Growth of the Town

Religion was the sole reason for the town's growth.

#### Building social capital and infrastructure

- The shrine was built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- As the temple grew the needed greater number of people for its operation and maintenance. People from nearby villages and towns who were qualified for this work, were called upon.
- People were also invited for specific needs for example to make claypots, cooks to prepare food items as per the temple requirements.
- Residential colonies were built around the temple to accommodate the sewaks and other residents.
- With growing number of pilgrims, dharamshalas and consequently hotels were built
- Additional infrastructure to support the temple activities and other public amenities were also established by the temple trust.

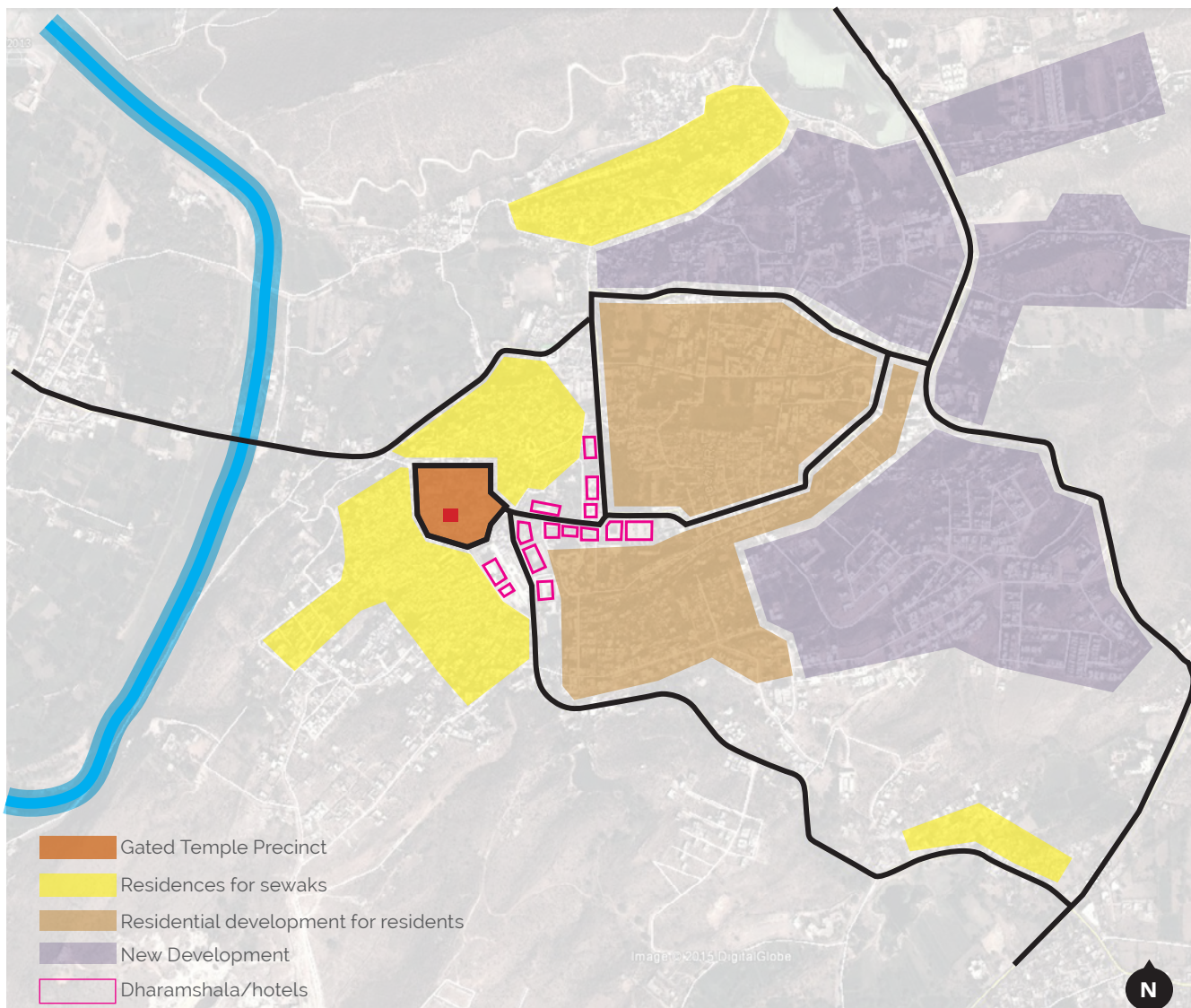


Figure 69. Nathdwara master plan  
Illustration Source : StudioPOD design LLP

## Transport infrastructure

- Nathadwara is located 48 km from Udaipur and the closest railway station is Mavli 25km away
- The connectivity to Nathadwara was very poor with irregular bus service and bad condition of roads.
- With the growth in number of pilgrims the transport infrastructure was developed. National Highway now connects Nathadwara to other major towns and cities.
- Nathadwara Railway station was established where a weekly train runs from Okha to Nathadwara bringing in pilgrims and tourists from Gujarat and Rajasthan.
- Gradually internal streets connecting the town to the highway were also developed along with markets which keep them active.
- Organised transport services were established for the convenience of the residents and tourists.



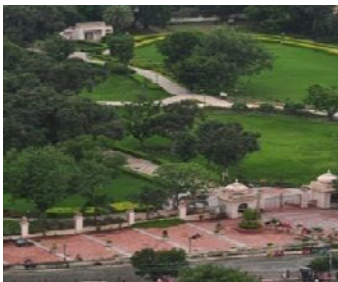
Gated town of Nathadwara

Image Source : [http://www.thehindu.com/multimedia/dynamic/02247/17kisan02-Bienn\\_Na\\_2247832g.jpg](http://www.thehindu.com/multimedia/dynamic/02247/17kisan02-Bienn_Na_2247832g.jpg)



Dense fabric around the Temple

Image Source : <https://media-cdn.tripadvisor.com/media/photo-s/04/77/e6/f4/from-the-terrace.jpg>



Public Parks

Image Source : <https://media-cdn.tripadvisor.com/media/photo-s/03/4a/a4/f5/shreenathji-temple.jpg>



Development of Temple precinct

Image Source : <http://www.nathdwaratemple.org/>



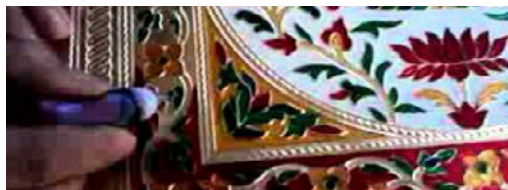
Pichwai Painting

Image Source : <http://harekrnsa.com/sun/features/08-12/features2560.htm>



Terracotta Products

Image Source : <http://www.rajasthanidirect.com/tourism/barmer/pictures>



Minakari Art

Image Source : [https://i.ytimg.com/vi/kCiTmaDc\\_wE/hqdefault.jpg](https://i.ytimg.com/vi/kCiTmaDc_wE/hqdefault.jpg)

## Economic value

- Artisans were invited to set up stores in the town for example, potters from Kotharia were called to make clay pots for the temple.
- As the number of pilgrims increased, many artisans migrated on their own accord.
- To cater the demands of the pilgrims, the artisans started painting the pictures of the deity. 'Pichwai Painting' and 'Minakari' emerged as a major art form.
- Markets were expanded to fulfil the needs of the temples and pilgrims.
- The tourism industry was also promoted through enhancing the connectivity of it with other religious towns and cities in the region.

## Key learnings

- Enhancing connectivity and creating a tourist/pilgrim route helped increase number of tourists
- Developing tourist infrastructure to develop a tourism economy



## 11.02. Case Study: Udaipur

### City of Lakes

Udaipur city is one of the oldest cities in India. Foundation of the present day Udaipur, which was the capital city of Mewar kingdom, was laid in 1559 by Maharaja Udai Singh. The city continued to be the capital of Mewar till it became a princely state of British India in 1818. When India got independence in 1947, the Maharaja of Udaipur granted the place to the Government of India. In 1960, Udaipur was connected with Ahmedabad through a metre gauge railway line, which increased the tourist traffic and has also increased the trade

between these two important regional trading hubs.

The city has witnessed multi-fold development in the last two decades. It acts as an industrial, administrative, and educational centre of the region. It is also an important tourist destination for local as well as foreign travellers. The city's connectivity and historic significance play a major role in making it an important city of the region.

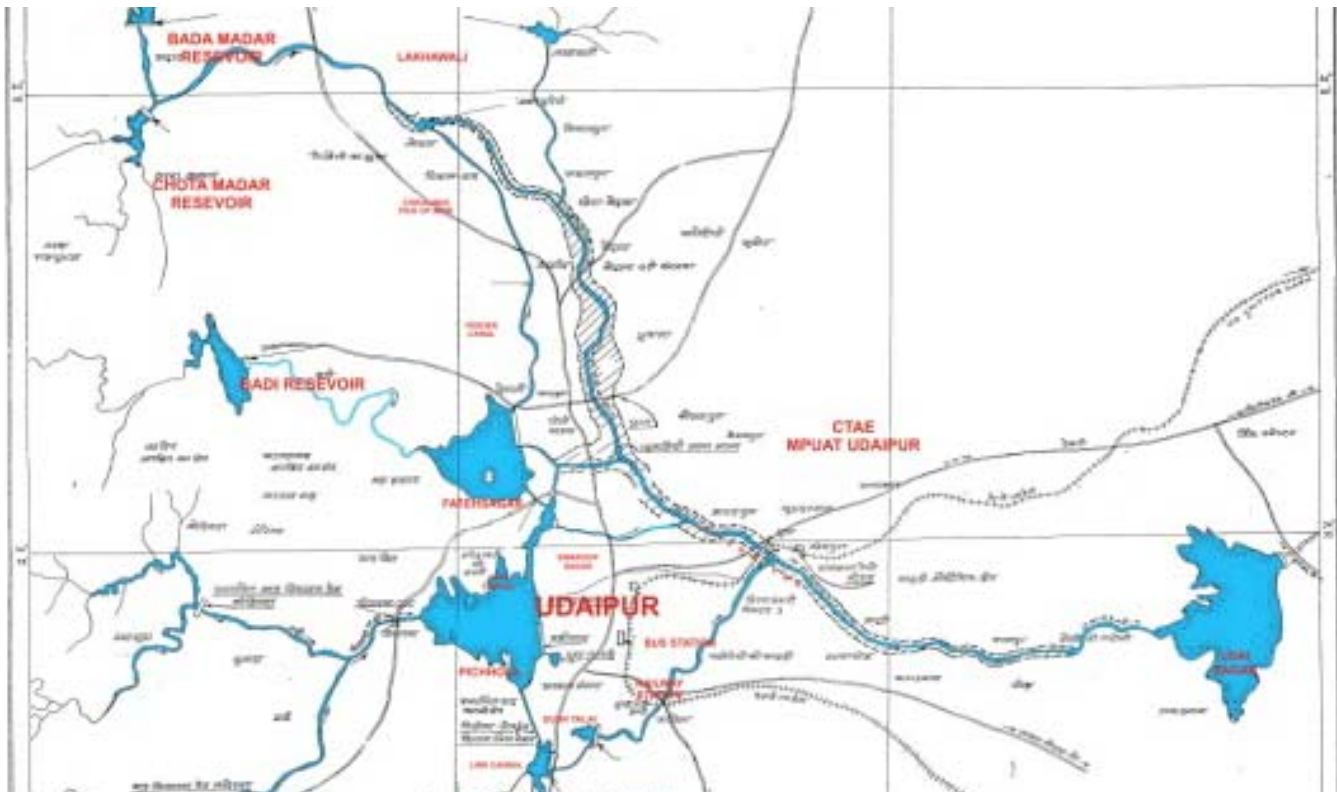


Image Source : Management of Lakes Vision & Actions of Jheel Sanrakshan Samiti Udaipur, Rajasthan; Dr Tej Razdan

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Figure 59. Map of Udaipur's water bodies

### Lake network

Udaipur is dependent on its lake system, which is strongly linked to city in terms of surface water resources, tourism, and the ecosystem at large.

The Udaipur lake system comprises lakes Pichola, Rang Sagar, Fateh Sagar, Swaroop Sagar, Badi, Madar, and Udai Sagar. All the lakes form a chain in the saucer shaped Udaipur valley. The inner Girwa plain of Udaipur is surrounded by the western and central hill, and its water drains into the Ahar River.

Due to the poor management of effluent flowing into the lakes, and the watershed they have faced major issues with drying, worsening water quality and invasive species.

### Key learnings

- Water bodies play an integral role in a regions eco-system and it is vital for its health that the water flowing into them is treated.

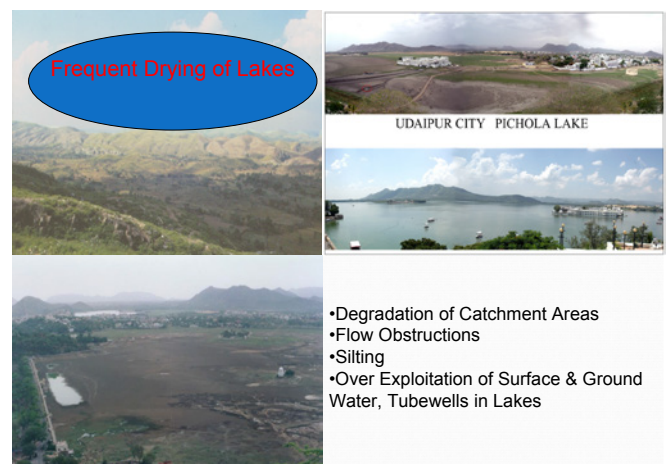


Image Source : Management of Lakes Vision & Actions of Jheel Sanrakshan Samiti Udaipur, Rajasthan; Dr Tej Razdan

Figure 71. Issues facing Udaipur's lakes

## 11.03. Case Study: Hiwre Bazaar

### Watershed Management

Hiwre Bazaar village is located in the Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra and ensconced in the rain shadow area of the Sahyadri Range. The average annual rainfall in the district is 579 mm, though this is both erratic and uneven. Out of the total geographical area of the village which is 976.84 hectares, 795.23 hectares is cultivable. Hiwre Bazaar, is one of three districts worst hit by drought in Maharashtra. Unlike other villages that desperately wait for government-supplied tanker water to meet their drinking needs, Hiwre Bazaar today has assured drinking water. Watershed development and strict observance of rules that preserve the water table have been central to this village's remarkable economic

transformation. A fundamental premise of the programme has been to treat water as a community resource. Hiwre Bazaar is now reaping economic harvests of water conservation. A Watershed Development Programme is essentially designed to increase the moisture content in the soil. The main focus was on the creation of Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS) constituting Continuous Contour Trenches (CCT) and Earthen Bunds. The fruition of the watershed development programme has aided immensely in agriculture and in providing drinking water. It has also been instrumental in the conservation of both water and soil.

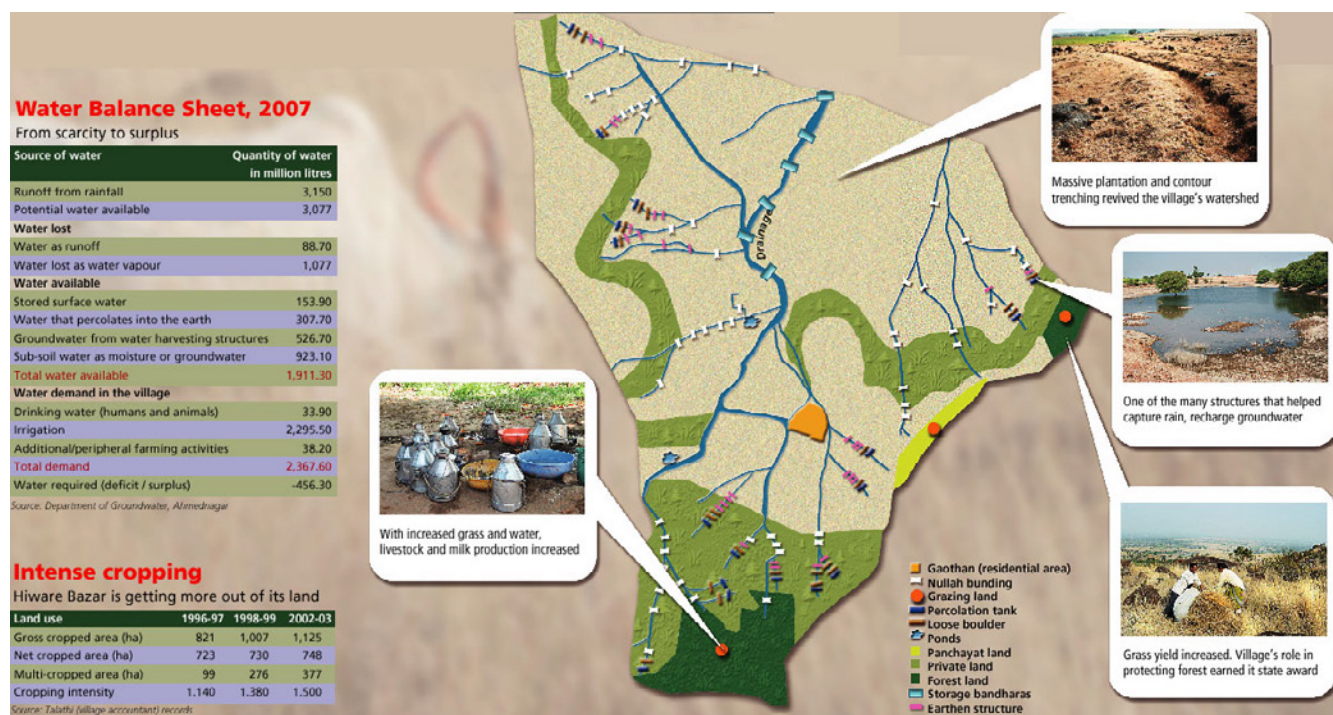


Image Source : [www.indiawaterportal.org](http://www.indiawaterportal.org)

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Figure 61. Hiwre Bazaar greater area



Hiware Bazaar began its watershed development programme in 1992.

Following measures were undertaken:

- Reforestation of the hilly forest land
- Building trenches along contours in the hills to trap and slow rainwater runoff
- Along natural drainage lines, build shallow dams of stone, cement or earth.
- Allow groundwater stored in the upper reaches of the village to reach farms downstream, villagers undertook an 'aquifer blast' - a controlled underground explosion to create cracks for groundwater to flow through.
- On individual plots, farmers have levelled land and constructed low earthen barriers along the perimeter to hold rainwater within the fields.
- Wealthier farmers have dug plastic-lined 'ponds' for additional surface water storage.
- Increase in fodder availability (from 1,500 mt. to 6,000 mt. )
- Increase in milk production (from 300 litres to 3,000 litres/ day)

### Benefits from the watershed management programme

- Rise in water level (70-80 ft. to 20-25 ft.)
- Change in cropping pattern (jawa, bajara, onion, potato, horticulture)
- Increase in cropping intensity



Check Dams

Image Source : Virginia Stormwater Management Program



Reservoir

Image Source : <http://www.fireflydaily.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/water-projects.jpg>

### Key learnings

- Management of the water shed can lead to major improvements in the groundwater levels which have a direct impact on agriculture production
- Agro based industries such as dairy have great economic potential



# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION





## 12. Project identification and Implementation

### 12.1 Risk value assessment:

Based on the studies undertaken of the temples, the setting of the temples, historic settlement and assessment of both natural and cultural heritage the following matrix was developed to map the condition and values. This matrix was the first step to map the urgency of intervention required:

CONDITION					
EXCELLENT					
GOOD					
MODERATE					
POOR					
BAD					
VALUE	VERY LOW	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	VERY HIGH

Hence, steps for prioritizing interventions included:

#### 1. Assessment of Value of the resource

#### 2. Condition assessment

#### 3. Correlating condition of a component with the risk of loss, both cumulative and immediate.

#### 4. Assessment of the needs of the community and the pilgrims

It was determined as part of the project methodology that all the onsite observations and assessments of condition be plotted on this matrix. The nature of interventions were determined to primarily reduce the risk of loss of attributes of value while on the other proactive interventions have been planned to enhance the value and on the same time address the needs of community..

Hence, the objective of conservation and development recommendations is to enable the resource to move from 'red' zones –which depict 'poor' to 'moderate' condition towards the 'green' -indicating good condition.

The most appropriate means to achieve this 'state of wellbeing' was chosen from the toolkit for intervention. Conservation planning and development strategy has been based on an objective and a scientific method.

This framework will enable the site managers to take appropriate actions following an acceptable framework for conservation works while following a step by step process of evaluation and assessment.

The principles followed for conservation are based on national and internationally acceptable norms.

The implementation strategy recommends phasing as described below;

**1: Short term projects – Phase I: To be executed in 0 to 18 months(one and half years)**

**2: Medium term projects Phase II: 18- 36 months (up to three years)**

**3: Long term – Phase III:36 months to 72 (up to six years)**

The short term projects are related to conservation of the temple and interventions to impact the quality life for the visitors which included provision of visitor amenities, improved mobility - both pedestrian and vehicular, way finding signage and interpretation signage,. Medium term projects are for improvement and provision of infrastructure within the existing settlement as well as interventions for improvement and conservation of both natural and cultural heritage. The long term projects are those for guiding urban development for the future responsive to the sensitivities of the heritage resource and needs of the future generations. Key organization which are responsible for the planning, implementation and in some cases, operation and maintenance of the project components have been identified for each of the projects, the time scale for implementation, and the resources needed, though this list may be revised periodically based on ground conditions.

The projects are derived from analysis of data collected from primary site visits and collection of firsthand information through surveys, as mentioned in the report and application of principles of conservation of natural and cultural heritage, urban design and urban planning for a holistic management and development plan. Through several community consultations, with local residents and government officials, a list of projects have been enlisted and categorized at three levels:

1. Temple level,
2. Precinct level
3. Settlement level

## 12.2 Classification of projects:

	TYPE OF PROJECT	JUSTIFICATION
1	Conservation and development of temple complex and elements of heritage significance	At the temple level, proposals for conservation, developing surfaces, structural strengthening.
2	Improvement /Provision of visitor amenities and infrastructure, Environmental upgradation	Up gradation and facilitation of visitor for better experience, by provision of amenities, infrastructure by mapping and documenting the visitor movement, and shortcomings. Infrastructure development at the temple level, at the existing settlement on ordinary days as well as addressing needs during festivals
3	Interpretation, education and outreach	Documentation and demonstration of oral

		histories, tradition and culture and facilitating the visitor experience.
4	Infrastructure augmentation within the existing settlement	For the improvement of quality of life, improved connectivity, planned development, mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion, Planned land use for conservation of natural resources
5	Improved management of resources through interventions and planning for future growth.	Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage, address issues related to sustainability ( impact on environment), improve 'inter' settlement connectivity; interventions to protect nature and culture

### 12.3 Aspects considered to arrive at management and development plan:

Following is the comprehensive list of important aspects carefully considered while planning of the projects, under the five categories mentioned above.

1. Conservation of cultural heritage directly linked with the temples- tangible and intangible
2. Conservation of built heritage at the settlement level
3. Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement
4. Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims
5. Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security
6. Infrastructure development at the temple level, at the existing settlement on ordinary days as well as addressing needs during festivals
7. Provision of community spaces, open areas
8. Prevent / Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources
9. Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure
10. Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure
11. Interventions to protect nature and culture
12. Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion
13. Planned land use for conservation of natural resources
14. Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage
15. Address issues related to sustainability( impact on environment)
16. Improve 'inter' settlement connectivity



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

PHASE I: SHORT TERM ( To be executed in 6 to 18 months)		
SR.NO	SHELF OF PROJECTS	COST ESTIMATE (INR)
<b>TEMPLE LEVEL</b>		
1	<b>Conservation of Shri RoopnarayanJi Temple</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation of cultural heritage directly linked with the temples- tangible and intangible</li> <li>• Prevent / Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources</li> <li>• Interventions to protect nature and culture</li> </ul>
2	<b>Visitor Infrastructure Up gradation of Shri Roopnarayanji Temple</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement</li> <li>• Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> <li>• Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security</li> </ul>
3	<b>Interpretation of Shri Roopnarayan Ji Temple</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Prevent / Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources</li> <li>• Interventions to protect nature and culture</li> <li>• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> </ul>
4	<b>Infrastructure Augmentation &amp;Security Enhancement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement</li> <li>• Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security</li> </ul>
<b>TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL</b>		
5	<b>Conservation and Environment Up gradation of Ram Kund</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation of built heritage at the settlement level</li> <li>• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> <li>• Provision of community spaces, open areas</li> <li>• Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security</li> <li>• Prevent / Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources</li> <li>• Interventions to protect nature and culture</li> <li>• Mitigation of potential threats to resource due</li> </ul>

		<p>future growth/ expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address issues related to sustainability ( impact on environment)</li> <li>• Planned land use for conservation of natural resources</li> <li>• Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage</li> </ul>
6	<b>Development of Pujari Dharamshala for Visitor Accommodation with provision of toilets(Semi Public)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation of built heritage at the settlement level</li> <li>• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> <li>• Provision of community spaces, open areas</li> <li>• Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure</li> </ul>
7	<b>Streetscape Project for Improvement of Pedestrian Environment &amp; Augmentation of Existing Services in the Chowks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> <li>• Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security</li> <li>• Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure</li> </ul>
8	<b>Visitor Amenities Improvement near Ram Kund</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> <li>• Provision of community spaces, open areas</li> <li>• Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security</li> <li>• Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Address issues related to sustainability ( impact on environment)</li> </ul>
<b>SETTLEMENT LEVEL</b>		
9	<b>Visitor Amenities Improvement in the Mela Ground</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> <li>• Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security</li> <li>• Provision of community spaces, open areas</li> <li>• Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure</li> </ul>
10	<b>Strengthening of Roads and Improvement of aligned Chowks, Road from Bus Stand through the settlement, across the temple chowk, connecting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> <li>• Provision of community spaces, open areas</li> <li>• Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security</li> <li>• Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of</li> </ul>

	to Gomti Road	infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion</li> <li>• Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage</li> </ul>
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## 12.5 Proposed projects: PHASE II: MEDIUM TERM (To be executed in 18 to 36months)

PHASE II: MEDIUM TERM (To be executed in 18 to 36 months)		
SR.NO	SHELF OF PROJECTS	COST ESTIMATE (INR)
<b>TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL</b>		
11	<b>Development of Pujari Dharamshala for Visitor Accommodation with provision of toilets(Semi Public)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security</li> <li>• Provision of community spaces, open areas</li> <li>• Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure</li> </ul>
12	<b>Streetscape Project for Improvement of Pedestrian Environment &amp; Augmentation of Existing Services in the Chowks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> <li>• Provision of community spaces, open areas</li> <li>• Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security</li> <li>• Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion</li> <li>• Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage</li> </ul>
<b>SETTLEMENT LEVEL</b>		
13	<b>Environmental Up gradation of Laxman Jhula</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> <li>• Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security</li> <li>• Provision of community spaces, open areas</li> <li>• Prevent / Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources</li> <li>• Interventions to protect nature and culture</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Address issues related to sustainability ( impact on environment)</li> </ul>
14	<b>Development of social hub</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> <li>• Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure</li> </ul>
15	<b>Development of Transport Hub and Plaza</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> <li>• Provision of community spaces, open areas</li> <li>• Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security</li> <li>• Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure</li> </ul>
16	<b>Strengthening of Roads for Gyarah Kosi Circumambulation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> <li>• Provision of community spaces, open areas</li> <li>• Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security</li> <li>• Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Provision of community spaces, open areas</li> <li>• Prevent / Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources</li> <li>• Interventions to protect nature and culture</li> </ul>
17	<b>Development of Multi-point Decentralized Parking facilities for Visitors and Pilgrims</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security</li> <li>• Provision of community spaces, open areas</li> <li>• Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure</li> </ul>
18	<b>Conservation and demonstration of facade treatment and Development of Building and Urban Design Guidelines through consultancy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation of cultural heritage directly linked with the temples- tangible and intangible</li> <li>• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> <li>• Provision of community spaces, open areas</li> <li>• Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planned land use for conservation of natural resources</li> <li>Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage</li> </ul>
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## 12.6 Proposed projects: PHASE III: MEDIUM TERM (To be executed in 36 to 72 months)

PHASE III- LONG TERM ( To be executed in 36 to 72 months)		
SR.NO	SHELF OF PROJECTS	COST ESTIMATE (INR)
<b>SETTLEMENT LEVEL</b>		
19	<b>Revival and conservation and environmental up gradation of Traditional Water Systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> <li>Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security</li> <li>Provision of community spaces, open areas</li> <li>Prevent / Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources</li> <li>Interventions to protect nature and culture</li> <li>Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion</li> <li>Planned land use for conservation of natural resources</li> <li>Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage</li> </ul>
20	<b>Social Forestry and O &amp; M for 5 years</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> <li>Provision of community spaces, open areas</li> <li>Planned land use for conservation of natural resources</li> <li>Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion</li> <li>Prevent/Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources</li> <li>Address issues related to sustainability ( impact on environment)</li> </ul>
21	<b>Infrastructure Improvement Plan for Water Supply, Sanitation and Storm Water Management.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> <li>Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of</li> </ul>

		<p>infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion</li> <li>• Planned land use for conservation of natural resources</li> <li>• Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage</li> </ul>
22	<b>Implementation of the Solid Waste Management System of the Village Cluster (combined for Garhbor and Sawentri together)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> <li>• Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Interventions to protect nature and culture</li> <li>• Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion</li> <li>• Planned land use for conservation of natural resources</li> <li>• Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage</li> <li>• Address issues related to sustainability ( impact on environment)</li> <li>• Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion</li> <li>• Planned land use for conservation of natural resources</li> </ul>
23	<b>Settlement Level Mobility Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> <li>• Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage</li> <li>• Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement</li> <li>• Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security</li> <li>• Improve ‘inter’ settlement connectivity</li> </ul>
24	<b>Strengthening of mobility Corridor between Garhbor and Sawentri</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims</li> <li>• Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage</li> <li>• Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement</li> <li>• Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security</li> <li>• Improve ‘inter’ settlement connectivity</li> </ul>



## 12.7 Preliminary Cost Estimates:

Based on the proposals for conservation, urban design and urban planning, the following unit rates for construction have been considered. For Phase I projects ball park unit rates have been used to arrive at the project estimates. Detailed estimates can be prepared at the time of preparation of Detailed Project Reports where in items and specifications based on reference the Schedule of Rates for, Rajasthan.

SR.NO	TYPE OF INTERVENTION	RATE
1	Conservation of historic structure	Rs. 1500/sq.ft
2	Improvement in existing building	Rs. 1500/sq.ft
3	Construction of new building, amenities	Rs. 2000/sq.ft
4	Landscape on open spaces enclosed within buildings comprising a mix of both soft scape and paving (courtyards).	Rs. 500/sq.ft
5	Social forestry with O&M	Rs. Per acres
6	Environmental conservation and up gradation of water bodies	Rs. 20 lakh/acre
7	Landscape up gradation	
7A	Highly manicured landscaped areas, with boundary walls, paving, street furniture, benches, water supply and drainage, retaining walls if required, etc.	Rs. 1 Cr/acre
7B	Landscape with paving, water supply, horticulture, signage and street scape.	Rs. 40 Lakh/acre
7C	Landscape only with soft scaping, paving.	Rs. 15 Lakh/acre
8	Strengthening of existing road	Rs. 30-50 Lakh/km
9	Construction of new road	Rs. 80 Lakh/km
10	Solid waste management	O&M cost Rs 1,500 / tonne
10A	Bio Degradable	
10B	Non Bio Degradable	
11	Water Supply (Decentralised for horticulture), Sanitation and Storm Water Management	O&M cost Rs 1,500 / tonne
12	Parking areas (Concrete pavers, kerb stones, planting, light post and furniture.)	Rs. 70 Lakh/ acre

## 12.8 List of Proposed projects and block estimates:

PHASE I: SHORT TERM ( To be executed in 6 to 18 months)		
SR.NO	SHELF OF PROJECTS	COST ESTIMATE (INR)
<b>TEMPLE LEVEL</b>		
1	<b>Conservation of Shri Roopnarayanji Temple</b> (Upgradation of surface finishes, Surface treatment, removal of incompatible additions like enamel paint, marble tiles over walls, improve damaged flooring, infrastructure upgradation for electricals, surface water and waste water, upgrade visitor movement, upgrade design, etc.)	1.2
2	<b>Visitor Infrastructure Upgradation of Shri Roopnarayanji Temple</b> (Creation of new and augmentation over existing visitor amenities - provision of locker facilities, toilets, changing rooms water fountain, signage etc.)	0.3
3	<b>Interpretation of Shri Roopnarayanji Temple</b> (Provision of site interpretation in the rear verandah of the complex)	0.1
4	<b>Infrastructure Augmentation &amp; Security Enhancement</b> (Improving security within the temple complex, CCTV cameras)	0.25
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1.85</b>
<b>TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL</b>		
5	<b>Conservation and Environment Upgradation of Ram Kund</b> (Conservation, interpretation, illumination and landscape improvement; drainage, dredging, desilting of water body, landscaping of forecourt and improve site conditions)	1.5
6	<b>Development of Pujari Dharamshala for Visitor Accommodation with provision of toilets (Semi Public)</b>	0.25
7	<b>Streetscape Project for Improvement of Pedestrian Environment &amp; Augmentation of Existing Services in the Chowks:</b> Streetscape development, landscape, provision of visitor amenities such as signage, street lighting, monument illumination, benches, bollards, tree grates and infrastructure augmentation of three principal road leading to the temple .	0.8
8	<b>Visitor Amenities Improvement near Ram Kund</b> (Repair boundary wall, parking, public toilets, drinking water fountain, light, signage and landscape improvement)	1.3
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3.85</b>
<b>SETTLEMENT LEVEL</b>		

## PROJECT IDENTIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

9	<b>Visitor Amenities Improvement in the Mela Ground</b> (Repair boundary wall, parking, public toilets, drinking water fountain, light, signage and landscape improvement, construction of OAT)	1.5
10	<b>Strengthening of Roads and Improvement of aligned Chowks, Road from Bus Stand through the settlement, across the temple chowk, connecting to Gomti Road</b> (Street surfacing, improvement of vehicular and pedestrian mobility, landscape development, provision of street furniture, lighting, signage, bollards etc for the road from schools via the mela ground to bus stand)	8
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9.5</b>
<b>TOTAL (PHASE I)</b>		<b>15.2</b>

<b>PHASE II: MEDIUM TERM (To be executed in 18 to 36 months)</b>		
<b>SR.NO</b>	<b>SHELF OF PROJECTS</b>	<b>COST ESTIMATE (INR)</b>
<b>TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL</b>		
11	<b>Development of Pujari Dharamshala for Visitor Accomodation with provision of toilets(Semi Public)</b>	0.25
12	<b>Streetscape Project for Improvement of Pedestrian Environment &amp; Augmentation of Existing Services in the Chowks:</b> Streetscape development, landscape, provision of visitor amenities such as signage, street lighting, monument illumination, benches, bollards, tree grates and infrastructure augmentation of three principal road leading to the temple .	0.8
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1.05</b>
<b>SETTLEMENT LEVEL</b>		
13	<b>Environmental Upgradation of Laxman Jhula</b> (Augmentation of infrastructure, landscape interventions and improvement of visitor amenities)	4.5
14	<b>Development of social hub</b> with Village Library , Community Centre, Community Kitchen and Women Skill training centre with Crèche. Indoor Game Facility etc	1
15	<b>Development of Transport Hub and Plaza</b> (With Bus stand, parking areas, waiting areas, ticket counters, kioska, administrative areas, drainage and water supply, etc)	2.5



16	<b>Strengthening of Roads for Gyarah Kosi Circumambulation</b> (Street surfacing, improvement of vehicular and pedestrian mobility, landscape development, provision of street furniture, lighting, signage, etc.)	2
17	<b>Development of Multi-point Decentralised Parking facilities for Visitors and Pilgrims</b>	1.2
18	<b>Conservation and demonstration of facade treatment and Development of Building and Urban Design Guidelines through consultancy</b> (Conception of development guidelines and building bylaws for new constructions in the settlement, particularly in and around heritage core or identified heritage assets such that development is responsive to the historic and traditional character of settlement)	2
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13.2</b>
<b>TOTAL (PHASE II)</b>		<b>14.25</b>

<b>PHASE III- LONG TERM ( To be executed in 36 to 72 months)</b>		
<b>SR.NO</b>	<b>SHELF OF PROJECTS</b>	<b>COST ESTIMATE (INR)</b>
<b>SETTLEMENT LEVEL</b>		
19	<b>Revival and conservation and environmental upgradation of Traditional Water Systems</b> (Conservation of the historic well, baolis and talais and revival of the water system through drainage, dredging, desilting and landscape development)	1.8
20	<b>Social Forestry and O &amp; M for 5 years</b> (Planting towards environmental upgradation as well as the creation of recreation spaces for communities)	1.5
21	<b>Infrastructure Improvement Plan for Water Supply, Sanitation and Storm Water Management.</b>	12
22	<b>Implementation of the Solid Waste Management System of the Village Cluster (combined for Garhbor and Sawentri together)</b>	
23	<b>Settlement Level Mobility Plan</b> ( Providing design of an outer 'ring road' , relocation of the village bus stand)	1.75

24	<b>Strengthening of mobility Corridor between Garhbor and Sawentri</b> (improving connectivity between the two settlements through improvement of road surfaces, softscaping, landscape interventions, lighting, signage and provision of visitor amenities)	2.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>19.55</b>
<b>TOTAL (PHASE II)</b>		<b>19.55</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PHASE I+II+III)</b>		<b>49</b>

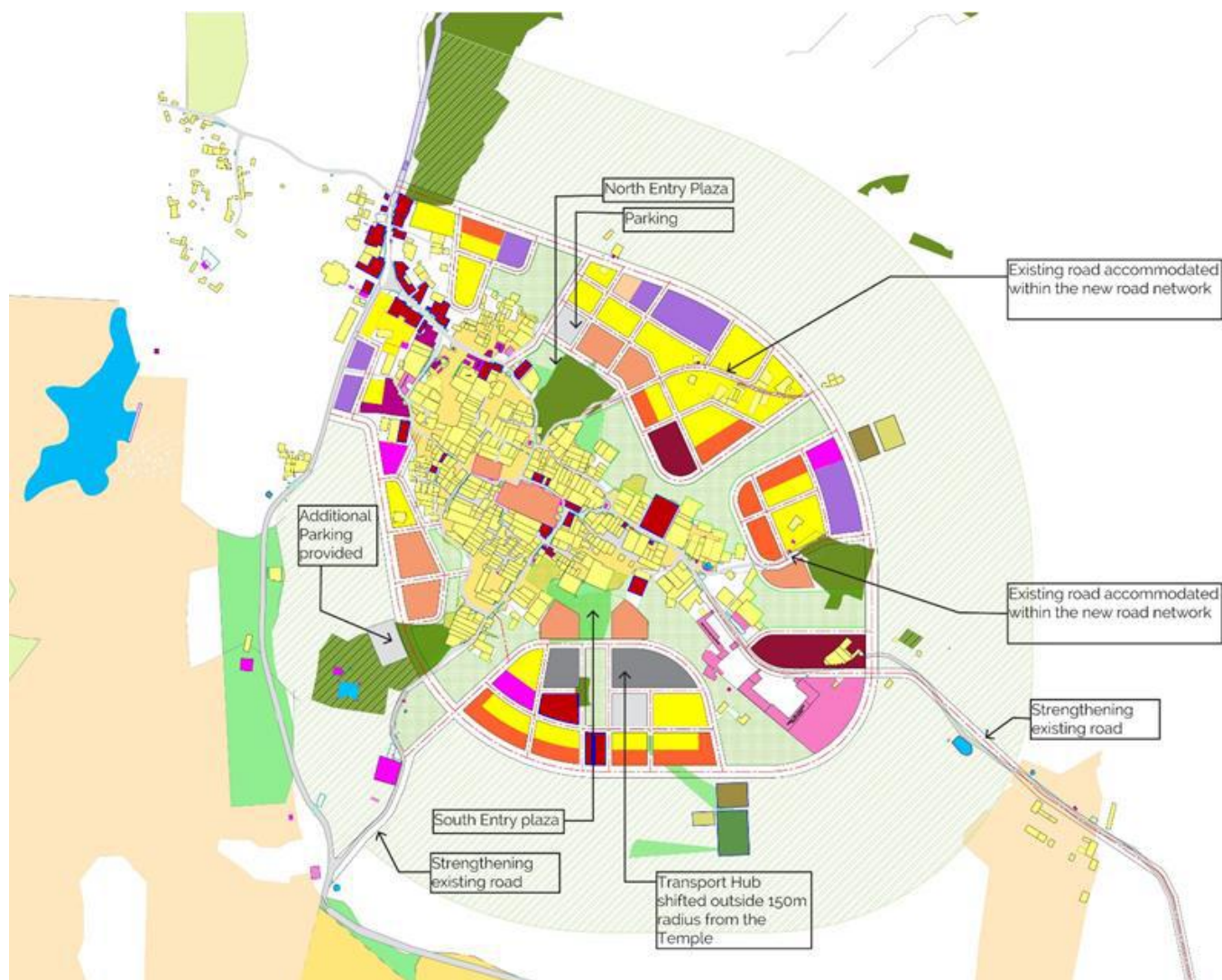
**GRAND TOTAL (PHASE I+II+III): Rs. Forty Nine Crores.**

### 12.9 Proposed projects and required land acquisition:

<b>PROPOSED PROJECTS AND REQUIRED LAND ACQUISITION</b>			
<b>SR.NO</b>	<b>SHELF OF PROJECTS</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b>	<b>LAND AREA TO BE ACQUIRED</b>
<b>TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL</b>			
11	Development of Pujari Dharamshala for Visitor Accomodation (Semi Public)	High	131 sq.m.
<b>SETTLEMENT LEVEL</b>			
13	Conservation of Laxmi Vilas Dharamshala (Private)	Medium	880 sq.m.
16	Strengthening of Roads for Gyarah Kosi	Medium	Length of route to be detailed out
17	Development of Multi-point Decentralised Parking facilities for Visitors and Pilgrims	High	2955 sq.m.
20	Social Forestry and O & M for 5 years	High to Medium	281563 sq.m.

## 12.10 Proposed design Interventions

### Master Plan





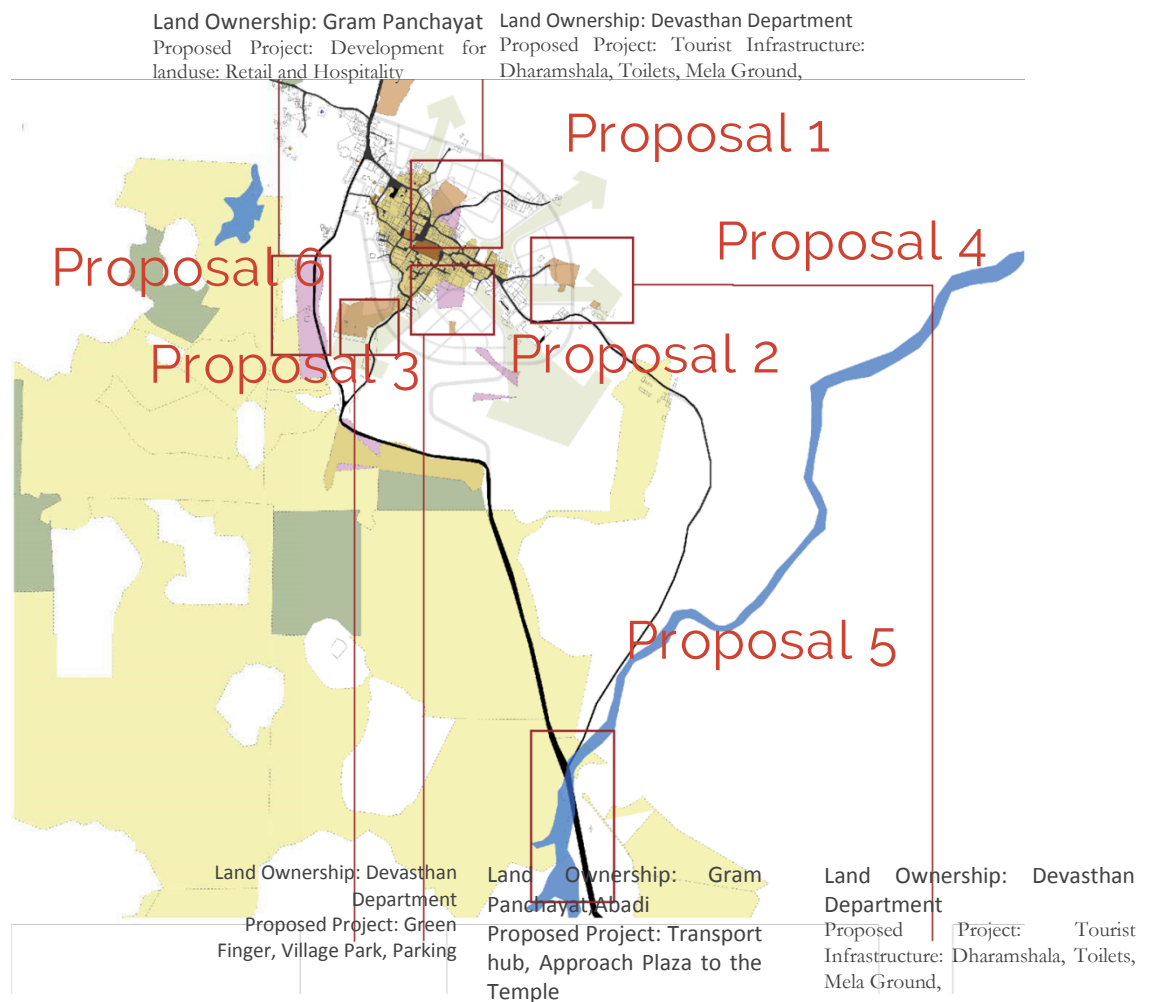
## Proposals on Public Land

Six projects have been identified to be developed on Government land in the village.

- Development of tourist infrastructure and tourist information centre
- Transport Hub and Dharamshala
- Ram Kund-Green Finger
- Community Centre
- Lakshman Jhula
- Hospitality zone
- 

These projects shall have an immediate positive impact on the development and shall enhance the experience for visitors to the village.

As the ownership of these land is with the Government these projects can be taken up for implementation swiftly.

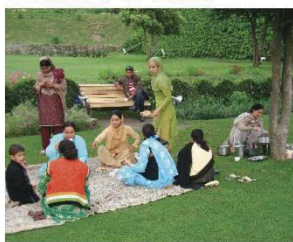
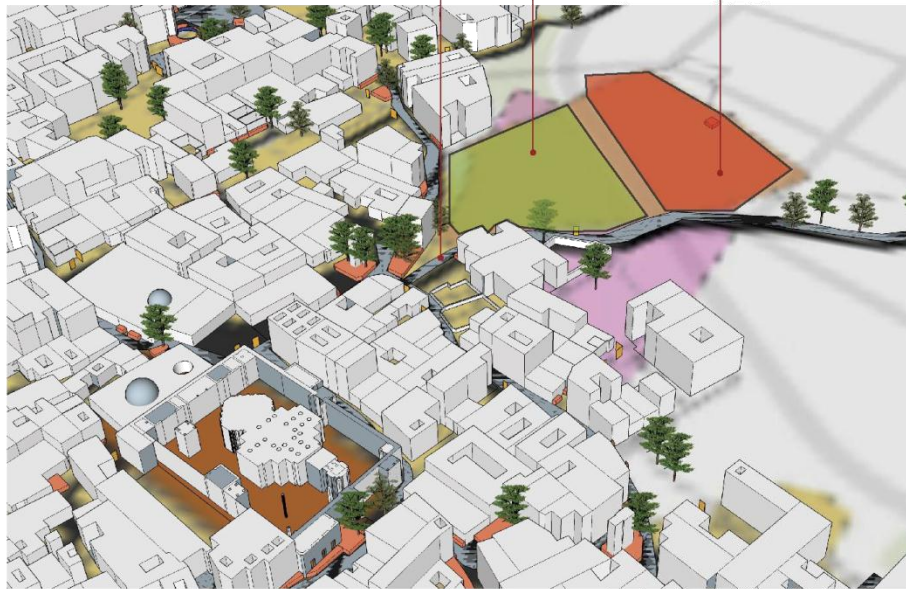


## Proposal 1: Land Ownership: Devasthan Department



Chowk and Street Upgrade  
Infrastructure Surface Up  
gradation Landscape Design  
Improve Access to Temple

Devasthan Property Tourist  
Mela Ground Amenities (Toilets, Tourist  
Landscape Design Street Information Centre,  
Furniture Fencing as per Temporary Parking Eateries)  
Landscape design Dharamshala



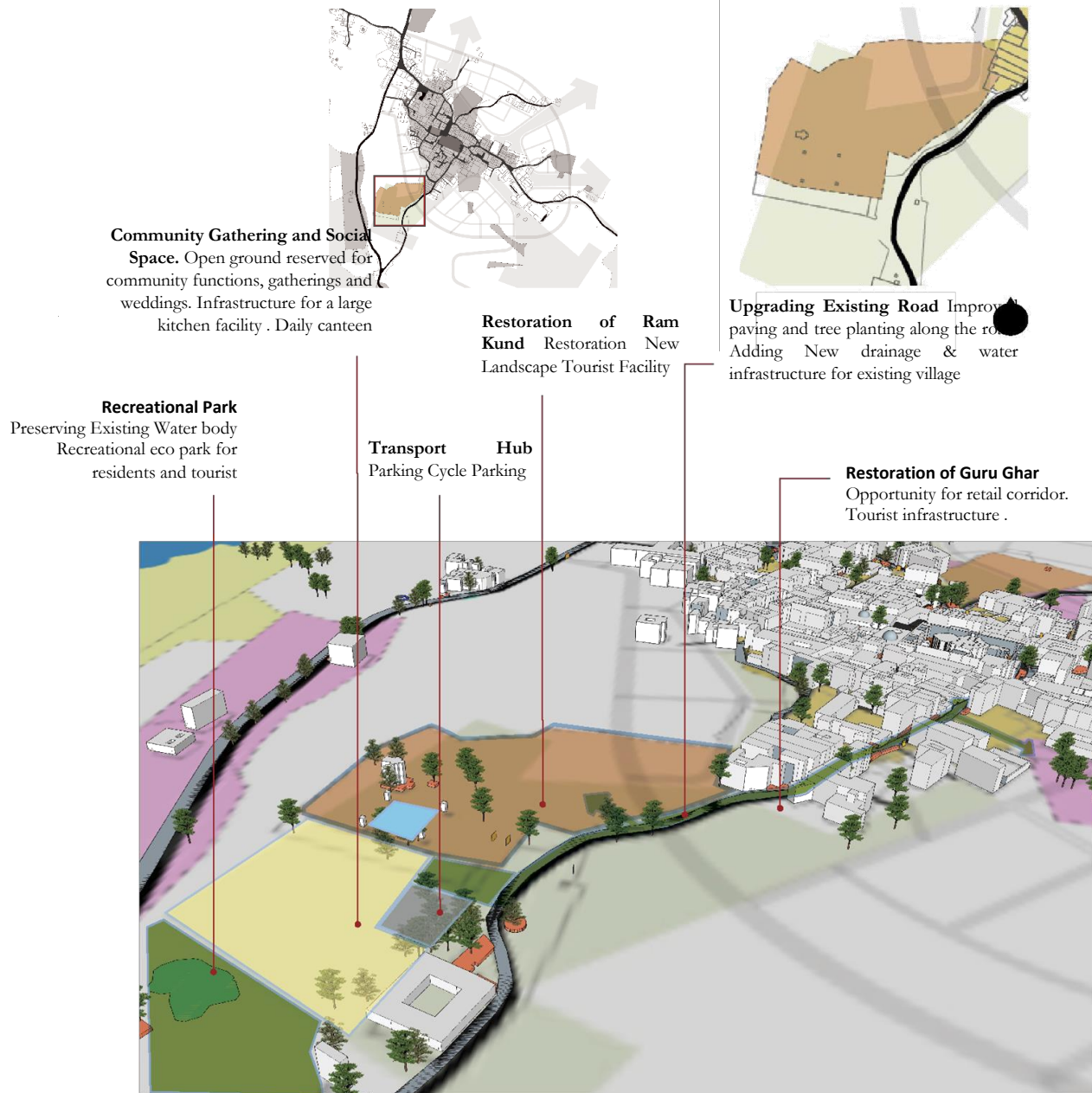


## Proposal 2: Land Ownership: Gram Panchayat



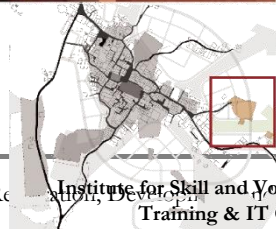


## Proposal 3



## Proposal 4: Land Ownership, Dewasthan Department

Final Report for Proposed Re-vitalization, Development, Conservation and Management Plan, Government of Rajasthan  
 Package IV - Sawentri



**Social Hub with Village Library, Institute for Skill and Vocational Training & IT Centre**

**Community Kitchen and Women's Skill training centre**



## Proposal 5: Lakshman Jhula: Land Ownership: Samasta Janata Jamin





## Proposal 6: Land Ownership: Gram Panchayat





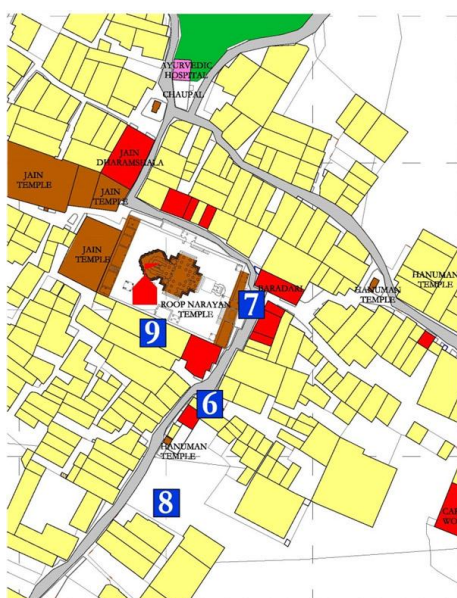
## Temple Level

1. Conservation of Shri Roopnarayanji Temple
2. Improvement of visitor amenities for the Temple Complex and removal of incompatible interventions
3. Provision of site interpretative materials in the rear veranda of the Temple complex
4. Improvement of security inside the Temple Complex (including installation of CCTV cameras)



## Precinct Level

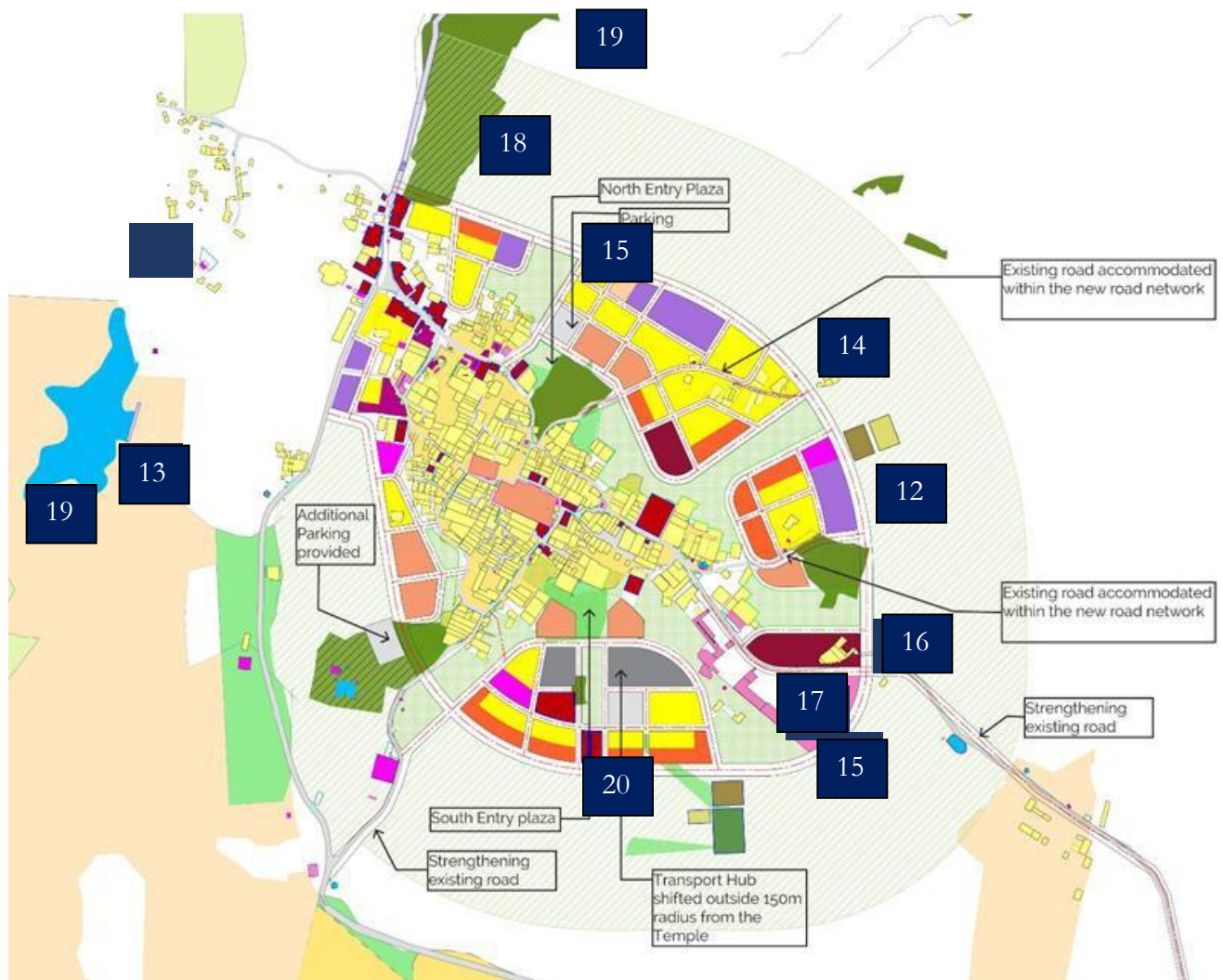
5. Conservation and landscape development and improved infrastructure for the setting of Ram Kund and Temple
6. Improved pedestrian environment through streetscape upgradation, provision of visitor amenities, and infrastructure augmentation of three principal roads leading to the Temple from Ram Kund
7. Improved landscape and user facilities in the Chowks leading to the Temple complex
8. Construction of Dharamshala in the plot owned by Devasthan Department (project under implementation)
9. Technical support for the improvement of the Dharamshala adjacent to the Temple complex (under ownership of the Pujari Samaj)
10. Conservation of the historic well, baolis and talais and revival of the water system through dredging, desilting and landscape interventions
11. Restoration and refurbishment through improved services and facilities at Laxmi Vilas Dharamshala through consultative processes and financial compensation by the local government/technical support for the improvement of the facility and its conservation



## Settlement Level

12. Provision of sanitation □ drains and their cleanliness
13. Environmental upgradation and landscape development of the Amelda Lake and Chorba Lake including improvement of its water quality through dredging and desilting, development of recreational facilities and visitor amenities
14. Widening of the road from the schools via the Mela Ground and leading to the bus stand, and improvement of chowks
15. Improved Mobility Plan for the settlement with the provision of the outer 'ring road' and relocation of village bus stand
16. Improvement of social infrastructure – health, education and animal husbandry
17. Proposals for enhancement of socio-economic livelihood opportunities more specifically for youth and women
18. Prevention of encroachment of public land in the west of the village and provisions of guidelines for the development- both for social forestry and recreation
19. Protection of the catchment of the water tanks and prevention of the contamination of ground water through provision of social forestry
20. Acquisition of the lands for public spaces including bus stands and roads





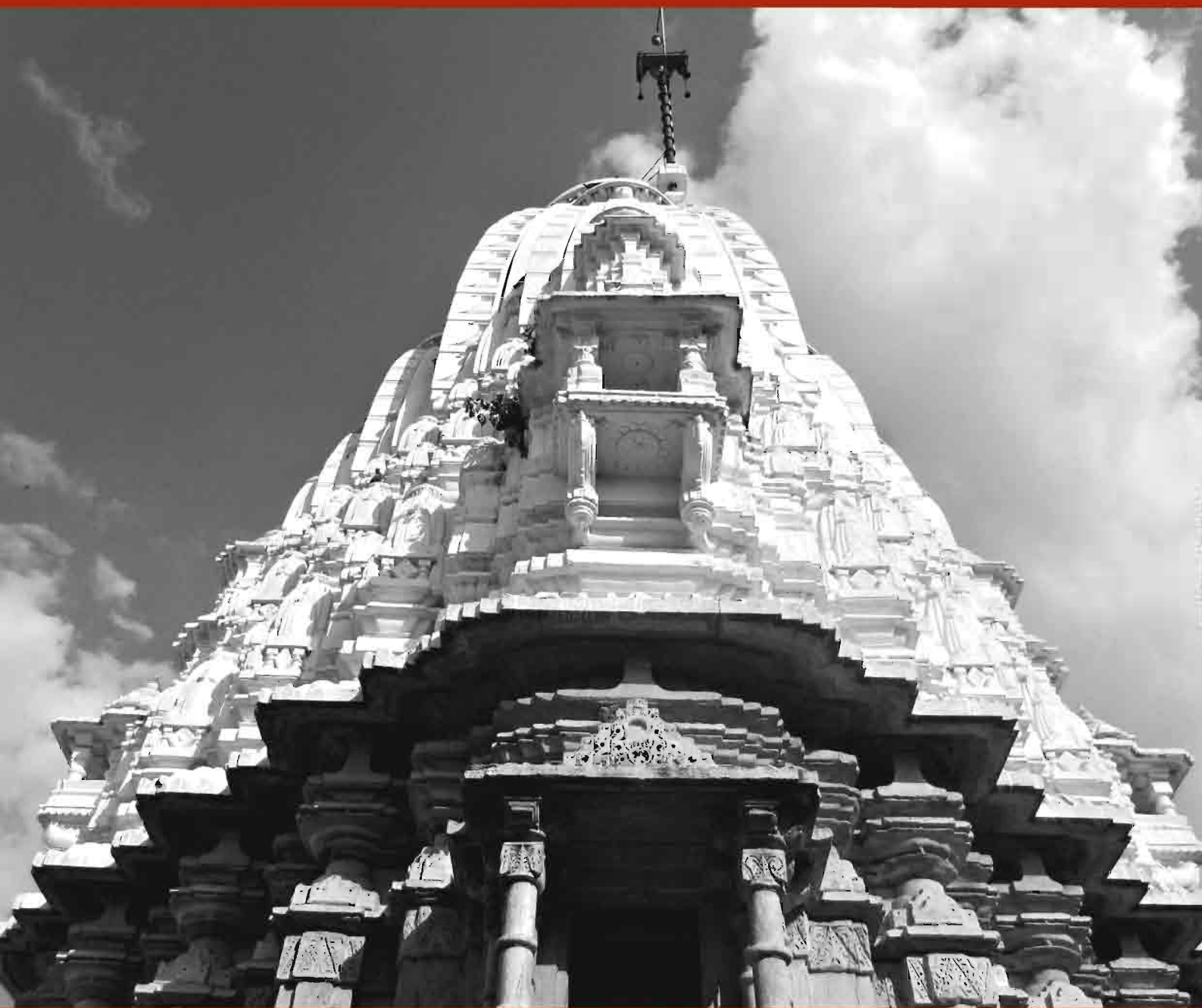
# REVISED FINAL REPORT

## Proposed Restoration, Development and Management Plan

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

### SAWENTRI (DIST. RAJSAMAND)

#### Annexures



Government of Rajasthan | Devasthan Department  
August 2016

Submitted By



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

In Consortium With



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



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



REVISED FINAL REPORT  
Proposed Restoration, Development and Management Plan  
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SAWENTRI (DIST. RAJSAMAND)

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In Consortium With



OASIS Designs Inc.  
3172, Sector A, Vasant Kunj, Delhi 10070,  
Kanwar Krishen Associates Pvt. Ltd.  
D-139, Saket, New Delhi -110017, India





## Team Structure

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

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

### Project Team



CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, Ambavatta Complex, 1091/1 Near  
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Oasis Designs Inc.  
3172, Sector A, Vasant Kunj, Delhi 10070,



Kanwar Krishen Associates Pvt. Ltd.  
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### *Urban Design and Planning Consultants*



**StudioPOD**  
PEOPLE ORIENTED DESIGN

Mumbai, India

## **Multidisciplinary Team**

### **C.R.C.I. India Pvt. Ltd**

1. Gurmeet S. Rai, Project Management Specialist & Principal Conservation Architect
2. Komal Potdar, Conservation Architect & Project Coordinator
3. Parshati Dutta, Architectural Theoretician
4. Richa Pandey, Architect
5. Parul Sahni, Architect
6. Natasha Khaitan, Architect
7. Pragya Tyagi, Trainee Architect
8. Kashish Joinwal, Trainee Architect
9. Gargi Raychaudhary, Trainee Architect

### **Studio POD**

1. Mansi Sahu, Urban Designer
2. Mahesh Waghdhare, Urban Designer
3. Sarfaraz Momin, Urban Designer
4. Anuja Joshi, Urban Designer
5. Rahul Dalal, Transportation Planner
6. Siddharth Khakhar, Urban Planner
7. Kevin Dsouza, Intern
8. Swati Jain, Intern

### **Specialist Consultant**

1. Shyam Mehndiratta, Civil Engineer
2. Rohit Jigyasu, Risk Management Expert

### **Surveyor Team**

1. National Consultancy Services, Engineers and Surveyors



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**ANNEXURES**

## 1. Stakeholder Meetings and Community Consultations

### 1.1. Stakeholders' Meeting

**Venue:** Patwari Office, Sawentri

**Date:** 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2015

**Attendees:**

- Mr. Rakesh Kumar Meena, Patwari, Sawentri
- Mr. Vikas Dawe, Sarpanch, Sawentri
- Ms. Richa Pandey, Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
- Ms. Mansi Arora, Architecture trainee, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

**Main points of discussion:**

- Briefing of the project and requirements of the Khasra Map for research and analysis of the project.
- The following documents were shared by the Patwari Office:

1. Khasra Map of the Sawentri Village.



Photo 1: Consultations; Source: Project Team



## 1.2. Stakeholders' Meeting

**Venue:** Gram Panchayat Office, Sawentri

**Date:** 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2015

**Attendees:**

- Ms. Richa Pandey, Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
- Ms. Mansi Arora, Architecture trainee, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

**Main points of discussion:**

- The discussion began by briefing Mr. Dawe about the project and project scope.
- Mr. Dawe introduced the CRCI team to the other members of the Gram Panchayat.
- Mr. Dawe explained the evolution of the settlement, and the various social patterns observed in the settlement.
- Mr. Rakesh Kumar Meena, Patwari, Sawentri was introduced to the CRCI team for collecting information on the land records.
- The Sarpanch, Sawentri also briefed the consultants about Ram Darbar and its significance. Ram Darbar, which is located above Gomti is approached by cantilevered bridge; often referred to as Lakshmanjhoola. The Gomti River in the past has been used by the local people of the surrounding areas for religious and cultural activities as it is believed to be a Sacred River.

### 1.3. Stakeholders' Meeting

**Venue:** Gram Panchayat office, Sawentri

**Date:** 25<sup>th</sup> September 2015

**Attendees:**

- Ms. Ridhima Bajaj, Conservation Architect
- Ms. Richa Pandey, Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
- Mr. Vikas Dawe, Sarpanch, Sawentri

**Main points of discussion:**

- The entire project was explained where Ms. Bajaj briefed the Gram Panchayat about project's need and importance.
- It further emphasized on how conserving the built heritage would be beneficial to the development of the settlement.
- Ms. Bajaj discussed the importance of reusing the old structures for new purposes, which would further add to the revenue of the village and suggested that the commercialization of the village would only ruin the authenticity of the village.
- It was suggested that new construction of the Dharamshala can be done entirely on other Devasthan land while the buildings with architectural importance and heritage value can be preserved and can be re-used.
- Mr. Dawe informed CRCI team that some of the government land has been occupied by the local people which needs to be vacated.
- The regional connectivity of the settlement to various other areas is required to showcase the rich cultural heritage of the village.
- Further different proposals works were discussed like Redevelopment of Ram Kund, provision of cultural space, and provision of kitchen space in the Rasoda, provision of light and water facilities in the historic buildings.
- Proper provision of bus services to improve the connectivity of the village.
- People are majorly dependent upon agriculture.
- There is a need for Periphery road around the settlement for an improved connectivity.



**Photo 2: Consultations; Source: Project Team**

## 1.4. Community Consultation

**Venue:** Sawentri Village

**Date:** 23<sup>rd</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2015

**Consultations attended by:**

- Ms.Ridhima Bajaj, Conservation Architect
- Ms.Richa Pandey, Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd.
- Ms.Mansi Arora, Architectural Intern

**Main points of discussion:**

- Information about the Jal Jholni Mela which took place on the 24<sup>th</sup> of September (Gyaras divas, 11<sup>th</sup> Day, according to the Lunar calendar) by updating about the procession, the history of the mela and the processional routes, the number of pilgrims who are a part of the festival was shared by the villagers.
- Information regarding the existing Samaj system in the village and the evolution of the settlement, its historic value was discussed.
- Information regarding the additional facilities with respect to the mela, such as, drinking water stalls, food stalls, medical facility and first aid for pilgrims who arrive on foot, resting and congregational areas for community gatherings for song and dance, etc.
- Information regarding the Devasthan Owned Properties in the settlement.
- Issues related to open defecation were observed due to absence of private toilets.
- Information regarding the historic layering of the main temple complex, private collection of archival images showing the historical temple which has undergone transformation over the years.
- Information regarding the religious and cultural beliefs of the community and different activities performed by the Sewak Samaj during the respective *Osra*.



**Photo 3: Consultations; Source: Project Team**



## 1.4. Stakeholders' Meeting

**Venue:** RoopNarayanji Temple, Sawentri Village

**Date:** 17th October 2015, Saturday (10:30 am to 12:30 pm)

### Attendees:

- Sri Amraram Chaudhary, Adhyaksh, Devasthan Minister
- Sri Omkar Singh Lakhawat, Chairman, RHPPA, Rajasthan
- Sri Ashok Yadav, Commissioner, Devasthan Department, Udaipur
- Sri Hariom Singh Rathore, MP, Rajsamand.
- Mr. K.C. Verma, Collector, District. Rajsamand.
- Sri Vikas Dawe, Sarpanch, Village Sawentri
- Mr. Mahagaonkar, Chief Town Planner, TCPO, Rajasthan
- Mr. Khare, Town Planner, TCPO, Rajasthan
- Mr. Harpreet Singh, PDCOR, Rajasthan
- Ms. Komal Potdar, Conservation Architect, CRCI, New Delhi
- Ms. Richa Pandey, Architect, CRCI, New Delhi

### **Main points of discussion:**

#### **1. Restoration/ conservation of the temple**

- i. Conservation architect to study the material, existing structural condition of the temple, analysis of the later additions and interventions.
- ii. Guidelines for new construction conforming to the historic and traditional character of the settlement.

#### **2. Facilities for pilgrims:**

- i. Special budget for Mela should be allocated to the Gram Panchayat
- ii. Provision of facilities and planning for amenities on the Devasthan Land for *mela*.
- iii. Develop the *parikrama marg*, of Garhbhor and Sawentri, with provision of amenities (toilets, resting areas, etc)
- iv. Increase dharamshala facilities
- v. Provision of medical facilities during mela.
- vi. Provision of recreational areas around the *Doodh talai* and other areas in the village.
- vii. Provision of public toilets.

#### **3. Security:**

- i. Installation of CCTV cameras in the temple precinct.
- ii. The boundary of the temple is very close the residences in the settlement. Security measures to be taken regarding the same.
- iii. Increase in number of the security guards in the temple.

#### **4. Natural conservation:**

- i. Revitalization and beautification of the Jal Jhoolni.
- ii. Revitalization of water recharge in Gomti River and Chorba Talai.
- iii. Revive the water in the lake near Rokadia Hanuman, as currently it located near the main road and is polluted. Construction of retaining wall to retain more water.

**5. Land reserved Under Devasthan Department and encroachments:**

- i. Land under the ownership of Devasthan Department, currently leased should be utilized and proposed for amenity spaces during the mela.

**6. New development:**

- i. Construction of Government Hospitals and Higher Secondary Schools in the Village.
- ii. Proposals and phasing for 'Adarsh Gram Yojana'
- iii. Combined efforts from the Devasthan Department and other samaj for the development and provision of residential facilities and amenities for the pilgrim during festival.
- iv. Development of the parking facilities.
- v. Allocation of land for *go-shala* by the Devasthan Department.
- vi. Beatification and Development of Ram Darbar. Dedicated ghat only for *asthi visarjan*. Dedicated area for bathing and washing clothes, away from the main sacred ghats.
- vii. Community toilets to be constructed for male/female.
- viii. Proposal plans for the Baradari and Haveli.

**7. Roads and transport:**

- i. Road Connectivity from Marwar to Sawentri.
- ii. Widening and beautification of road leading to the *Jal Jhoolni*, to cater pilgrims during the Ekadashi and Phaghun mela.
- iii. Bye-pass routes to be developed for the pilgrims during the Ekadashi and Phaghun Mela.  
(From Garbhor to Kasar leading to Sawentri via Lakshamjhoola.)
- iv. Road Widening of the three major roads in the settlement leading to the Roopnarayan Temple.

## 1.5. Community Consultation

**Venue:** RoopNarayanji Temple, Sawentri Village

**Date:** 17<sup>th</sup> November 2015

**Consultations attended by:**

- Ms. Gurmeet Rai (Director and Chief Conservation Architect, C.R.C.I. India Pvt. Ltd)
- Mr. Hemraj Pujari, Temple Servitor, Roopnarayan Temple, Sawentri

**Main points of discussion:**

- The management system of Roopnarayan temple is run by a trust which is not registered but is socially accepted. This trust of Sevgan comprises of 4 Chowtias entrusted with maintenance of the temple and grounds and handling the bhog (edible offering), and 4 Bhandaris who are the accountants and treasurers of the temple also entrusted with handover of the Osra, the Osra being a system of service to the temple that is shared by the families of Sawentri settlement on a rotational basis, changing every 15 days.
- The 4 Chowtias and Bhandaris are elected based on their haans or race. The position is also hereditary. Among the Ramdawat clan there are 5 haans, and there are 5 more under Devawat clan. 2 Bhandaris and 2 Chowtias are selected from each Ramdawat and Devawat clan to form the final 8 trustees of the temple, based on discussions.
- The Osra is divided among 650 families. 200 of these families are from Sawentri, 400 from Akodara Village in Nathdwara Tehsil Rajsamand District, and 50 from Gati village in Pali District. The 400 families of Village Akodara are originally from Sawentri who moved to the new settlement after it was given to Roopnarayanji in endowment by Maharana Uday Singh.
- The ancestor of Brahmin Pujari Samaj of the village was Nangraj Ji who hailed from Bali Gaon, a village located 20 kilometers away from Jodhpur. Though he was married earlier in Jodhpur and had issues, he was re-married to the daughter of the head-priest of Sawentri with whom he had two sons – Devaji and Ramaji, forefathers of the 2 clans that are most prominent in Sawentri now, Ramdawat and Devawat. Both Devaji and Ramaji had 4 sons each, leading to 8 main haans or branches of Nangrajji. The remaining 2 haans of the 10 current haans are sons from his first wife whom he was re-united with after his 2<sup>nd</sup> marriage.
- Of the kings of Mewar who are associated with the settlement at Sawentri, the most prominent are Rana Sanga, Maharana Uday Singh and Maharana Pratap, during whose reign the present tehsil of Kumbhalgarh formed the main arena where the fight for capital city Chittor was played out.
- Rana Sangramsingha, better known as Rana Sanga, and father of Uday Singh was coronated in 1565 C.E. Sangha's father, Raimal, had 13 sons and 2 daughters. Both sisters were married to the same Raja of Sirohi. Of the 13 brothers, Prithviraj was first in line for the crown, Jaimal was 2<sup>nd</sup> and Sanga 3<sup>rd</sup>. All three were equally accomplished and hence in competition for the throne. Once, in 1561 C.E., all three brothers began to discuss whom the crown should pass on to after the death of Raimal. In order to resolve this matter, they took their horoscopes to an astrologer and asked him to calculate the planetary positions and find out who amongst the three princes was destined to be king. The astrologer told them that while



Prithviraj and Jaimal had planets in auspicious positions, the throne of Mewar was fated for Sanga. This prophecy was not in aligned to the existing tradition of the crown passing on from father to the eldest son. Thus, angered, Prithviraj attacked Sanga with his sword and blinded him with the impression that this would prevent any possibility of Sanga being King, as according to tradition, the King could not be physically disabled in any way. At this juncture Sanga's paternal uncle Surajmal came to his rescue and nursed him back to health in his home. He also explained to the three brothers that astrologers could not be trusted these serious matters, and told them that in order to ascertain the truth, they should go to the Charni Devi who lived near the Eklingji Temple. All three brothers, accompanied by uncle Surajmal, then went forth to the village. But by the time they reached, the sun had set and the Devi told them to return in the following morning. In the morning, she set out both floor-cushions and a throne for the princes and began her prayers. When the princes and their uncle arrived her prayers were still not over and in order to wait for her to finish, all four took seat. Sanga sat on the cushion with Surajmal next to him, while Prithviraj and Jaimal shared the throne. When the Devi's rituals were over and she turned to them and all four stood up and greeted her. As they told her that they had come to her to ask for help regarding a problem, Devi said that she was already aware of their problem, and also that it had already been resolved. She told them that the cushion on the floor had been intended for the Maharana of Mewar and as Sanga had chosen to sit there, the throne of Mewar would be his. As Surajmal shared his cushion he would be privy to a position of power at court. Prithviraj and Jaimal on the other hand, she predicted, would be murdered. Once again swords were drawn as Prithviraj and Jaimal attacked Sanga and Surajmal. Soon Prithviraj and Surajmal fell unconscious, but Sanga, though seriously injured left the battle scene on horseback and reached the village of Sawentri after a day's ride. At this time, Veer Vida Rathore of Jodhpur was staying in the village of Sawentri as he had come for a pilgrimage to the temple with his family. When he saw Sanga arrive injured, he helped him off his horse and attended to his wounds. In the meantime, Jaimal, still alive and under the impression that Surajmal and Prithviraj were both dead, decided to follow and kill Sanga – the last obstruction on his way to the throne. He traced Sanga's location to the village of Sawentri and told Veer Vida Rathore, under whose protection Sanga was recovering, to hand Sanga over. But Veer Vida Rathore was a loyal subject and he declined. He set Sanga off to the comparative safety of Marwar on his own steed, and faced Jaimal in battle, within the precinct of the temple, at the end of which he was killed. His widowed wives performed the Sati at the same place, and this fact is testified by stone engravings within the Roopnarayan Temple that can be seen even today. In 1562, a memorial was made to commemorate Veer Vida Rathore and to this day his descendants still live in Sawentri.

- After this incident Sanga, understanding that his life was in grave peril began to roam the country sides dressed as a commoner, spending nights as guests in the homes of Devasi and Rabari villagers. After some time had passed, he went on to a village called Shrinagar, near Ajmer, and joined the gangs of robber Sardar Karam Chand Kunwar. Sardar Karam Chand Kunwar's ring comprised of 2,000 - 3,000 followers among which Sanga was able to find anonymity, however shortly. On one particular morning in the forest, as the gang members rose from sleep because of the sunshine, they saw a poisonous snake next to Sangha. But the snake was holding its hood up near Sanga's face, to prevent the sunshine from disturbing

him from his repose. The members called their chief to see this strange occurrence, and even he was astonished. They finally chased the snake away, woke Sanga, and asked him to reveal his true identity, as they were sure after this incident that he was no ordinary man but surely a king or prince hiding among them for some hidden reason. Sanga admitted the truth and revealed that he is the son to the Rana of Mewar. On hearing this, the gang decided to come to his aid and assist him to acquire the throne. Sardar Karam Chand Kunwar wrote to King Raimal, informing him that his son was safe under his protection. Overjoyed, Raimal invited them back to Chittor and employed all members of the gang in the royal army and gave the throne to Sanga.

- Meanwhile, as Prithviraj and Jaimal's wounds healed, they were sent messages from the capital at Chittor from their father, Raimal. As they had shown the audacity to fight for the throne while their father was still living, Raimal cautioned them to never return to Chittor again. Henceforth, they both lived in Kumbhalgarh with their paternal aunt Chand Bai.
- The history of Chand Bai, sister of Raimal and paternal aunt of Rana Sangha, is also associated with the village. Chand Bai was married early in life and sent to live with her husband in Junagadh, Gujarat. But her marriage was an unhappy one and she was subjected to torture from her husband. When Raimal came to know of this fact, he immediately brought her back to Mewar. Both Ram Mandir and Ram Kund were constructed by her, as indicated in Veer Vinod, Part I of IV. While the name of Chand Bai or exact location of the temple is not mentioned in Veer Vinod, investigating the revenue stream towards the maintenance of Ram Kund and Ram Mandir indicate that she was the indeed the key patron behind the construction of the structures. To elaborate further on this matter, the theekana of Roopnagar, under which is the village of Sawentri comes, was given by Prithviraj to the Solanki Clan. The Solankis had lost their land earlier and asked Prithviraj for help at Kumbhalgarh. As the Rajputs of Devsuri were not friendly to the Rajputs of Mewar, Prithviraj had suggested that they take over the fort of Devsuri and call it their own. Once the fort of Devsuri had been sacked successfully in the dark of the night by the Solankis, Prithviraj gifted them more land in appreciation. This included the Roopnagar Thikana, which was given to one of the 4 Solanki brothers, Shankar Singh. The fact that the maintenance of Ram Kund and Ram Mandir was entrusted with the Solankis of Roopnagar Thikana, along with the legend establishing the relation between the families of Prithviraj and the Solankis, indicates that the structures were indeed built by Chand Bai.
- Sanga did not forget the incident of Sawentri where Veer Vida Rathore had saved his life. He traced Vida's identity and gifted his family the 2 thikanas of Agri and Kehelwa in gratitude. Veer Vida Rathore's family members still live in the village, and represent the settlements as prominent politicians. Even today they consider Roopnarayanji to be their family presiding deity and visit regularly for blessings.
- The Roopnarayan Temple was earlier known Roopchaturbhuj Temple. This change of name took place after a miraculous event that occurred during the reign of Maharana Uday Singh.
- Maharana Uday Singh (coronated in 1594, death in 1628), son of Rana Sanga and father of Maharana Pratap, had spent much of his life in Kumbhalgarh and used to regularly visit the Roopchaturbhuj Temple to seek the deity's blessings. Once, the King arrived late at night when the Pujari Shree Dev Pandaji, son of Nangraji, had already performed the last aarti,

put the Lord to sleep, closed the temple gates and removed the day's garland from around the deity's neck. He was carrying the garland out on his hand when he saw the King approaching. He turned back, but as he did not have a fresh garland to greet the King with, he came back with and placed the used garland itself on the King. The Maharana, who understood that he had been greeted with a used garland was offended and perceived this gesture as a grave insult. He noticed that along with the garland, a single strand of the priest's white hair had also been transferred. He mockingly asked the priest whether his Lord was starting to grow old, as his hair was turning white. Realizing that the King had not seen through the deception, the priest was afraid, and in his confusion conceded. The Maharana departed, promising to return for darshan the next morning. In fear that his dishonesty would not be forgiven, the priest began to meditate and pray at the deity's feet. He entreated the Lord that even though he considered himself unworthy and lacking in faith, he be forgiven, as ultimately he, like every man, was the Lord's own. The deity acquiesced and next morning Shree Dev Pandaji saw to his astonishment that the deity's head was covered in white hair. He was moved to the state of Samadhi, and tears flowed from his eyes in gratitude and devotion. Relinquished of fear, he thanked the Lord for bestowing his mercy on him – a humble servant, who in his own opinion had not upheld in his rightful duties. At this juncture, the Maharana reached at the temple and took the priest's tears to be those of fear and regret for his falsehood on the previous night, which was soon to be revealed. But when he beheld the Lord, true to the priest's statement, the idol's head was covered in white hair. Assuming that the priest had falsely placed white hair on the deity, the Maharana went forth and tugged at a strand of hair envisaging it to dislodge. But the hair was in reality that of the deity and this hurt the idol, and a jet of blood hit the Maharana, who then fell unconscious. Upon regaining his consciousness, he was overcome by remorse and begged forgiveness from God. In response, it was prophesied that no King of Mewar should ever return to the temple after their coronation – a tradition that is followed to this day. After this incident Roopchaturbhuj Temple came to be known as Roopnarayan Temple.

- The Roopnarayan Temple and the settlement of Sawentri both come under the thikana of Roopnagar, which is intrinsically linked to the life and times of Marana Pratap.
- Among other eminent historical personalities, Maharana Uday Singh's sister-in-law, Meera, is also associated to this temple as she was also from the region and a follower of Krishna, avatar of Vishnu. The temple dedicated to Meera at Garhbor also supports the assumption that Meera had at some point visited the settlements.
- It was felt through the consultation, that even apart from overwhelming spiritual heritage that the settlement of Sawentri possesses, the village has numerous direct factual links to the Mewar Royal History that can be conveyed through an interpretation centre a historical identity for the village as well as to historically orient pilgrims and visitors to Sawentri, and make them aware of the settlement's paramount importance.
- Regarding the history and construction of the Roopnarayan Temple, there exists some inconsistency within facts, legends and inscriptions. While the sanctum sanctorum is said to have been built by the pandavas, the outer temple, according to the temple engraving and the historical accounts of Veer Vinod was made by Maharana Hamir of Mewar in 1019 C.E. However, this cannot be correct, as Hamir was crowned much later, on 1357 C.E. Balunda thikana of Jodhpur in Pali District is also accredited with the construction of the



temple in 1679 C.E under Bhakt Rao Jagat Singhji, nephew of Meera Bai, Meera Bai's father being Rao Ratan Singh Ji of 4 brother, of whom Chandoji, was the father of Ram Singh and grandfather to Jagat Singhji. The most logical deduction that can be made of these overlapping dates and details provided through engravings, paintings, history and local hearsay is that dates do not represent the construction of the temple in entirety, but refer to additions and renovations made to the existing temple.



Photo 1: Community Consultation at Roopnarayan Temple; Source: Project Team

## 1.6. Community Consultation

**Venue:** Sawentri Village

**Date:** 17<sup>th</sup> November 2015

**Consultations attended by:**

- Ms. Gurmeet Rai (Director and Chief Conservation Architect, C.R.C.I. India Pvt. Ltd)
- Ms. Mansi Sahoo (Planner, StudioPOD, Mumbai)
- Mr. Rahul Dalal (Planner, StudioPOD, Mumbai)

**Main points of discussion:**

- The discussion covered the aspirations that the inhabitants of the settlement had as a community.
- It was seen to be a primary concern of the villagers that in addition to the conservation and development of the temple complex, major damages and dilapidation in their houses should also be addressed in the project as land has become scarce over the years in adjacent areas and if their houses collapse, acquiring new property will be difficult for them and result in completely uprooting their families.
- At present the waterlogging in major streets of the village is also an acute problem – one that villagers are attempting to mitigate themselves by filling in depressions with rubbles. There also exists the need for a bypass road. This new road would also mean that the fairground of Sawentri could be relocated near the road with upgraded accessibility and dedicated amenities such as performance spaces, kitchens and other utilities.
- At present there are three major fairs that are held at Sawentri – Annakuta Mahotsav Mela, Jal Jhoolni and Phagotsav.
- At Annakuta Mahotsav Mela, the celebration is limited primarily within the devotees from Sawentri village, following age old traditions. Offering at the Roopnarayan Temple are made of rice and sweets, the ingredients of which are contributed by residents of Sawentri, as well as from neighboring settlements of Bhilwara and Chittor. The rice offering was earlier cooked in the dharamshala, better known as rasoda (community kitchen) among the villagers, and distributed to the bhil community, but as it has been demolished and awaits re-construction, this year the rice offering was cooked in another dharamshala. A small representative idol of Roopnarayanji, known as Annapurnaji, is the presiding deity of this festival. As the quantity of rice reaches up to 25 quintals, the process of cooking is elaborate and long drawn, and spans over the entire day. Large iron vessels are used to cook offering of anna (rice), chamla (dal) and seera (sweet). In order to accommodate this elaborate process, it has been requested that in the guesthouse that is now planned to be constructed on the site of the earlier rasoda, the kitchen be made particularly spacious.
- On the day of ekadashi, the fair of Jal Jhoolni takes place, corresponding to the same celebration at Garhbhor village, where the idol is carried through a procession to the Amelda Lake.

- The third fair is that of Phagotsav, beginning on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of Holi and continuing for 15 days. The fair reaches its peak over 5 days, from dashami to amavasya. Traveling pilgrims are offered food by during these days.
- Near the village and below Lakshman Jhula exists the Ram Durbar Mandir, considered propitious for being the origin of the holy Gomti River. According to legends, after defeating Ravana and on their way back to Ayodhya, Ram, Laxman and Hanuman had stopped at this place for rest. It is from Ram's feet that the river is said to have originated before flowing northward. While the oldest temple dedicated to of Lord Ram was established by Rameshwar Mahadevji, many other shrines and temples have been added since.
- Once a year, on shiv ratri, a fair is held at Ram Darbar. While it is attended by residents of both the settlements of Sawentri and Garhbor, the priest and majority attendees are from the village of Sawentri.
- Ram Darbar acts as a bhasmi ghat for the performance of rites of passage for Hindu cremation for both the villages of Garhbor and Sawentri. The ashes of the dead are poured into the River Gomti at Ram Durbar where a ghat has been constructed towards this purpose. The ashes dissolve into the water immediately – a fact considered to be especially auspicious, thereby adding to the glory of the place.
- There are 3 major water bodies in and around the settlement. These water bodies, or talais as they are referred to as in the local tongue, are as– Chorba Talai, Doodh Talai (also called Dev Talai) and Amelda Talai. Chorba Talai is located in the uppermost level and once it has been filled with water, it flows down to the Doodh Talai.
- The water supply for the entire settlement comes from wells at Chorba Talai. But as the water at Chorba Talai are used by animals of the settlement to to drink and bathe in, this supply source has not found favor with the villagers who deem this water dirty and hence unfit for human use. Instead, the villagers support the channeling drinking water from the well at Gomti Talai, near Ram Darbad on River Gomti. The village of Sawentri and the well at Gomti Talai being at the same level, this is deemed an easy operation as there will be no requirement to pump up the water, and it can be channeled easily using gravity.
- At present the water comes from the wells at Chorba Talai to the village via pipelines, but in an irregular basis. The supply does not follow a time schedule and stops altogether at times for periods as long as 7 days at a stretch when villagers become completely dependent on water tankers. As Chorba Talai is also used to irrigate the agricultural fields around it, the demand of water exceeds supply and the Talai dries up in summer.
- There are 3 other wells in the village – Kundal, Kudi and another at Narsinghdwar, which were used by villagers to draw drinking water from, before piped supply was initiated. But they have fallen to disuse now and littering has significantly deteriorated the quality of water.
- A number of tanks and wells also exist that are dedicated entirely towards the nourishment of cattle as there are a large number of domestic animals in the village.
- 2000 bighas of land was found to be designated as Samast Janta Zameen – land for general people where anybody is allowed to build. This particular aspect of was deemed to be problematic as without regulations or guidelines, it gave rise to unplanned and possibly heritage and ecology insensitive development on the sloped of the Aravallis.



- 8 bighas of land were found to be available behind the Ram Darbar, near the Chamunda Temple that belonged to the Gram Panchayat.
- Properties of the Devasthan Department in Sawentri include the Rasoda, Mana Khet, Baradari and the parking adjacent to Ram Kund.
- Regarding open spaces for the community, there exists a large open space by the name of Mana Khet under the management of the Devasthan Department. Earlier, it used to be auctioned to farmers interested in growing crops there, but at present the use had changed. A boundary has been constructed by the Devasthan Department along the periphery and the space is now used for weddings and other community gatherings. The land is still auctioned and the highest bidder can then levy rent from any other villager who wishes to use the land parcel for personal celebrations.
- The Baradari is a two storey structure where the ground floor has 6 shops and the upper floor is a baithak for the Pujari Samaj. In a recent transaction, the ground floor of the building has been vacated and handed over permanently by the Pujari Samaj to the Devasthan Department, with the understanding that allows while the Devasthan Department will demolish the ground floor, widen the road and re-construct the structure to hold whatever function that they deem necessary, they will also build the upper floor for the Pujari Samaj. At present, the ground floor is intended to be developed as a ceremonial hall for community congregations and celebrations.
- However, the plans for this baradari involving the demolition intended to widen adjacent roads is fundamentally flawed and can be used as a prime example of the heritage insensitive development that has been occurring in the village in the present atmosphere of developmental pressure. Though the abutting road to the structure is indeed narrow, demolition is not solve the problem as the area gained will be largely insignificant. It can also be observed that between the Mana Khet, the Rasoda and the dharamshalas, the village has a sufficient congregation amenities and the new developments are infrastructurally redundant and detrimental to the heritage and environment of the village.
- Widening roads was also deemed unresponsive to the climate of Rajasthan where narrow, shaded roads are more conducive to outdoor life. Demolition of chabutara structures was also discouraged as they are important extensions of community life and art; not only aesthetically pleasing but also used on a regular basis as well as on special occasions as nodes for villagers to gather around.
- The recently proposed parkings were also seen to be problematic since as many as 3 parking areas have been planned within the village, and can be predicted to considerably increase the noise pollution of the area and hamper the general peace, tranquility and quality of community life.
- Also, in place of bringing the road into the village at the cost of demolition of a large number of buildings and chabutaras, construction of a ring road was considered a better approach. In this way, the cars could come to within half a kilometer of the temple and drop off visitors, beyond which point the traffic could be restricted only to pedestrians. .
- It was discussed that instead of irreverent demolition, it was more commendable that the projects already initiated be first completed and the enduring infrastructural needs of the village be then addressed after careful re-assessment.

- Primarily, it was observed that interventions were required in terms of improvement of sewerage systems, roads, traffic management and reconstruction of the Rasoda. Requirements also included the provision of open recreational and public spaces and gardens, conservation and maintenance of chowks, sarais, rasodas etc.



Photo 2: Community Consultation at Sawentri; Source: Project Team

## 1.7. Community Consultation

**Venue:** Narsinghdwar Ashram, Sawentri Village

**Date:** 17<sup>th</sup> November 2015

**Consultations attended by:**

- Ms. Gurmeet Rai (Director and Chief Conservation Architect, C.R.C.I. India Pvt. Ltd)

**Main points of discussion:**

- Narsinghdwar Ashram is an akhada (a venerated space) that belongs to the Sant Samaj, akhara being a title of honor given to this particular space belonging to the Ramanuj Sampraday.
- The Sawentri village community is composed of multiple sampradays, and each is historically known to have had their own akhadas. At present however, only the one at Narsinghdwar is functional.
- The presiding deity at Narsinghdwar is also Vishnu, like in the Roopnarayan temple. Both of precincts are on land parcels given as grant historically by feudal lords and kings. But the similarities end there and there are no relationships between the temple and akhadas. The Roopnarayan Temple servitors are householders while those of the akhadas are under the vow of celibacy.
- The akhada organizes a locally prominent fair on the day of Guru Purnima where 2000 to 5000 devotees visit the akhada, depending on the intensity of rain, as Guru Purnima is celebrated in the months of monsoon. Though the akhada is primarily Vaishnav, the devotees come from all communities and are not restricted to any particular sect.
- The fair is celebrated in the evening, in the open ground when it is not raining, with bhajan and keertan which is attended by the devotees, who leave afterwards on the same night.
- In terms of maintenance, the akhada owns 2 bighas of land which is used to grow vegetables. Half the crop suffice to nourish the servitors of the akhadas while the rest is sold and the money used to run the akhadas.



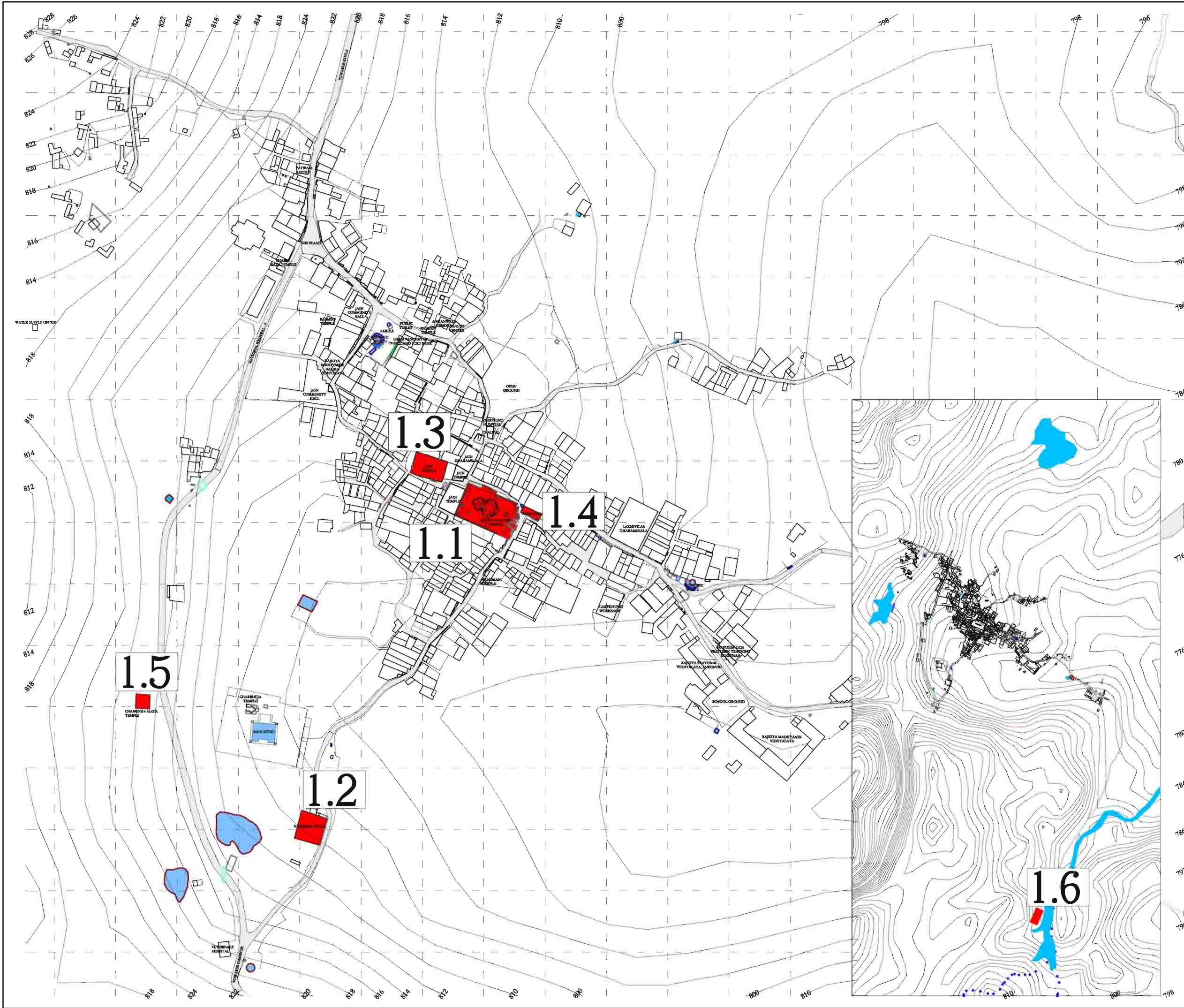
## 2. Inventories

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4 Types of inventories were created for the settlement of Sawentri through site studies and are and are as:

- i. Inventories of Buildings with Architectural, Heritage and Cultural Value
- ii. Inventories of Dharamshalas/ Accommodations for Pilgrims and Visitors
- iii. Inventories of Open Spaces with Heritage and Cultural Value
- iv. Inventories of Waterbodies with Cultural Value

These inventories are attached below:



**Notes :**  
1. All dimensions are in metres.  
2. The size of the grid is 50m x 50m  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

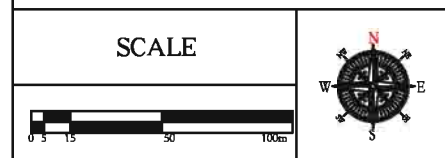
**Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan**  
**Devasthan Department, Rajasthan**

**Settlement Drawing**  
**SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND**  
**REFERENCE MAP FOR INVENTORIES**

- LEGEND**
- HERITAGE BUILDINGS**
- 1.1 ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE  
1.2 NARSINGH AKHARA  
1.3 JAIN TEMPLE  
1.4 BARADARI  
1.5 CHAMUNDA MATA TEMPLE  
1.6 RAM DARBAR

**Client :**  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

**Consultant :**  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716



Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai
SHEET - D/IV/Inventory/P/1	
Revision:	
Date	Details
28-03-2016	

## INVENTORY \_1. BUILDINGS OF HISTORUC VALUE

INVENTORY - I. BUILDINGS OF HISTORIC VALUE

S.No.	Documentation Parameters				
1	IDENTIFICATION				
1.1	Name of temple/heritage building/site/building		Roop Narayan Temple, Sawentri		
1.2	Database number		1.1_temple_Sawentri		
2	LOCATION				
2.1	Address		Street	NA	
			Settlement	Sawentri	
			Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh	
			District	Rajsmant	
			State		
2.2	Geo cordimates			25°18'25.57"N	73°40'35.76"E
2.3	Location of Built Heritage in Master Plan/Statutory Planning Zone		Abadi Area		
2.4	Approach		It is approached by NH-8 connecting Udaipur, Ahemdabad and Ajmer. The temple is well connected by three principal sub-arteries of the National Highway.		
2.5	Surroundings		The temple complex is surrounded by the historic settlement which has evolved around the temple. These residences are mostly of the servitors of the temple. There are few shops on the entrance of the temple offering <i>prasad</i> and other items related to <i>sewa-pooja</i> . Adjacent to the temple is teh Jain Temple which belongs to the Jain community of the settlement.		
3	DESCRIPTION				
3.1	Date/Period of Construction		According to legends, the foundation of temple is attributed to the Pandavas who are said to have established and worshipped the manifestation of Vishnu at Sawentri as the God Roopchaturbhuj. The temple has had many alterations and additions in course of time. The temple as we see today was constructed in the reign of Maharana Uday Singh of Mewar.		



3.2	Architectural Style	This temple is enclosed by high walls and is entered through a monumental gateway. Located on a raised area the complex is approached by a flight of steps which lead to the inner courtyard through main entrance gateway. The high enclosure walls of the temple give an impression of a fortified enclosure and the fortification walls are further topped by a string of crenellations thus reinforcing the fortified character. As is characteristic of Hindu temples, the entrance of the temple faces east. A rectangular pillared hall, the ‘mandapa’, leads to the ‘antara’ and finally to a closed chamber- the main ‘garbha griha’, or sanctum sanctorum, where the idol of the deity sits on a raised pedestal. The temple is a rectangular structure, with the entrance to the mandapa projecting out towards the east. The main sanctum is covered with <i>shikara</i> with tower gradually inclining inwards in a convex curve, using a concentric rotating-squares and circles principle. The madapa has an exquisite domed ceiling detail which is seen in Māru-Gurjara temple architecture. The external surface on three sides of the temple is made of multiple projections/ offsets in stone giving it a stepped shape and appearance. The Shikhara have been applie dover with white paint.		
3.4	Historical Narrative	At present, the majority population of the predominantly Brahmin settlement of Sawentri trace their lineage back to Nangrajji – one of the temple’s most prominent priests and servitors. According to hearsay, Nangraj Ji hailed originally from Bali Gaon – a village located 20 kilometers away from Jodhpur. Though he was married earlier in Jodhpur and had issues, he was re-married to the daughter of the then high priest of Sawentri, with whom he had two sons – Devaji and Ramaji, forefathers of the 2 clans most prominent in present day Sawentri, the Ramdawats and the Devawats. Both Devaji and Ramaji had 4 sons each, leading to 8 main haans (branches) of Nangrajji. The remaining 2 haans of the 10 current haans are sons from his first wife, with whom he was re-united long after his 2nd marriage. This change in nomenclature, from Roopchaturbhuj to Roopnarayan occurred later, during the reign of Maharana of Mewar Uday Singh, between his coronation in 1540 C.E. and death on 1572 C.E, when the temple priest was Devaji.		
3.5	Usage			
	Past	Temple		
	Intermediate	Temple		
	Present	The temple is still considered in very high regard. The temple complex acts as a major community gathering space which is evident from the survey carried out by the Project Team.		
4	AVAILABILITY OF INFRASTRUTURE			
	Type	Availability	Distance	Existing System
	Road and Public Transportation	Yes	0-0.5 kms	The settlement is well connected with other parts of Rajasthan via NH-8.

	<b>Public Water Supply</b>	Yes	0-0.5 kms	The water is supplied to the settlement from the Chorab Talai. The supply is in the interval of 5-6 days. A public water cooler is installed at the entrance of the temple by the servitors of the temple.
	<b>Public Sewer System</b>	Yes	0-0.5 kms	No sewer system. All the waste goes to the nearest talai.
	<b>Storm Water Management</b>	Yes	0-0.5 kms	No provision of storm water management system.
	<b>Power Supply</b>	Yes	0-0.5 kms	The electricity is supplied from the nearest sub-station which is in Garbhor.
	<b>Public Health</b>	Yes	0-0.5 kms	The settlement only has an Ayurvedic hospital and a primary health care centre. For further medication, Udaipur and Kakroli are the nearest centres.
	<b>Education</b>	Yes	0-0.5 kms	The settlement has a higher secondary school for boys and secondary school for girls. For higher education Kakroli and Udaipur city have the nearest centres.

5 VISITORS STATISTICS	
<b>Tourist Season (Months)</b>	September - March
<b>Daily average of tourist visiting the site</b>	500
<b>Maximum no. of tourists visiting the site</b>	700-800
<b>Average number of locals visiting the site daily</b>	100
<b>Is the site associated with local festivals/ fairs</b>	Yes
<b>If yes please provide footfall during this time</b>	5000-10000
<b>Daily Parking requirement</b>	Yes
<b>Peak season</b>	During festivals

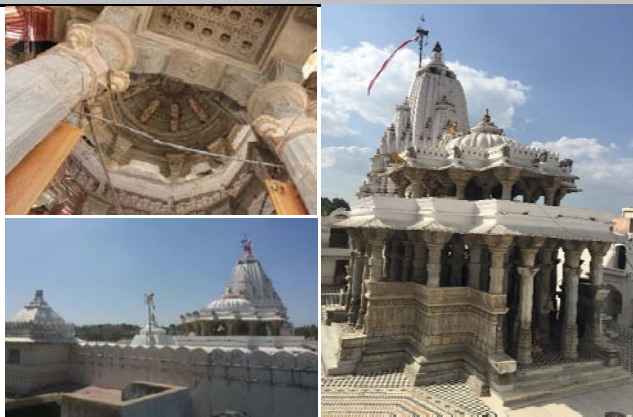
6 CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM	
<b>Historic Materials</b>	
<b>Component</b>	<b>Historic Material</b>
Plinth	Dressed Stone
Walls	Dressed Stone
Floors	Stone
Ceilings	Stone
Terracing	
Parapet walls	
Internal Finishes	Dressed Stone
External Finishes	Dressed Stone
Stairs	Stone

	Decorative Features	Carving in stone blocks: temple external and internal wall faces; pavilion and pedestals Carved corbelling – temple ceiling Stone sculptural figure panels		
	Embellishments			
	Non-Historic Materials			
	Marble	On the flooring of the entire complex		
	Mirror	On the walls, columns and ceiling of the <i>grabhgriha</i>		
	Lime Wash	On the parapet wall and the shikhara		
	Granite Stone	On the walls of the mandapa		
7	CONDITION DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE			
	Location Reference and Description	Defect	Compatibility	
	Obliteration of details - stone carving and sculptures on ceiling	Weathering, water seepage	Compatible	
	Cracks on the external finishes	Weathering	Compatible	
	Lime wash on the parapet walls and shikhara	Incompatible addition	Incompatible	
	Mirror work on the walls and ceiling	Incompatible addition	Incompatible	
	Bird dropping on the internal and external finishes	Bird Dropping	Incompatible	
	Discoloration of stone surfaces	Incompatible addition	Incompatible	
	Dislodging of stone pieces on shikaras	Weathering, water seepage	Compatible	
8	FAIRS AND FESTIVALS			
	Name	Date/Period Occurrence	Community Involved	Additional Infrastructure
	Annakuta Mahotsav Mela	2 days after Deepawali	Sevak and Bhil	Yes
	Jal Jhoolni Mela	11th day of Brahpada month	All	Yes
	Phagotsav mela	2 <sup>nd</sup> day of Holi	All	Yes
9	SAFETY AND SECURITY			
	No of security personnel on site (Indicate Nos)	No		
	Provision for frisking tourists and digital monitoring	No		
	Provision for night lighting	No		
	Are light fixtures in working condition	No		
	Medical help/ first aid available on site	No		
	Street Lighting	No		
10	VALUE ASSESSMENT			
	VALUE	VALUE	ELEMENT'S RENDERING A PARTICULAR VALUE	
	Historical	High		



	Associational	High	
	Architectural	Medium	
	Archaeological		
	Artistic	Low	
	Information		
	Use	Medium	
	Religious	Low	
	Ecological		
	Landscape		
	Technological		
	Economic	Low	
	Social	Medium	
	Educational	Yes	

11	<b>PHOTOGRAPHS</b>
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12	<b>PERSON INCHARGE</b>	Richa Pandey
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13	<b>DATE</b>	24th September 2015
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INVENTORY_1. BUILDING OF HERITAGE VALUE				
S.No.	Documentation Parameters		Description	
1	<b>IDENTIFICATION</b>			
1.1	Name of temple/heritage building/site/building	Narsingh dwara Akhara		
1.2	Database number	1.2_temple_Sawentri		
2	<b>LOCATION</b>			
2.1	Address	Street	NA	
		Settlement	Sawentri	
2.2	Location			
2.3	Geo cordinates		25°18'25.57"N	73°40'35.76"E
2.4	Approach	Accessed through a main arterial road connecting NH - 8		
3	<b>CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION</b>			
3.1	Usage	Past	Akhara	
		Intermediate	Akhara	
		Present	Akhara	
3.2	Ownership	Type (Private/Public)	Public	
		Trust/Community /Religious Group	Vaishnav Samaj	
		Single/Multiple Owner	Multiple Owner	
3.3	Occupancy	Occupied/Non-Occupied	Occupied	
3.4	Protection status	Protected / Unprotected	Unprotected	
3.5	Buffer Zone	Existing/recommended	Recommended	
3.6	Height	It is a ground floors, 4 meters high.		
4	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>			
4.1	Date/Period	It is a 200 year old structure		
4.2	Local tradition associated with building/structure/site	It is a space used by sanyasi's of Vaishnav Samaj to practice their preachings. Only unmarried Sanyasis are allowed inside the Akhara		
4.3	Architectural Style	It is a single storey, R.C.C frame structure.		
4.4	Description of the building/structure	It has a courtyard planning and elements like arches has been incorporated in the design		
4.5	Building/Structural Material and other elements used	It is a R.C.C frame structure		
4.6	Significance	It is an important building for vaishnav samaj as it is a source to carry out their practices and preachings		
4.7	Material Extants			
5	<b>CONDITION ASSESSMENT AND CONSERVATION</b>			
5.1	Condition Assessment			
5.1.1	Physical Condition	Danger of disappearance	Serious state of deterioration	Showing signs of decay
		Fair	Good	

5.1.2	Cultural Heritage Management Assessment	Robust	Stagnant	Endangered		
5.2	Current Condition with respect to use	No alteration	Addition	Alteration		
		Adaptive Reuse	Abandoned			
5.3	Grading	I				
5.4	Attributes of Value	Architectural Value				
		Historical Value				
		Associational Value				
		Archeological Value				
		Aesthetic Value				
		Educational Value				
6	REFERENCE MATERIAL					
6.1	Photograph					
7	PERSON INCHARGE	Richa Pandey & Mansi Arora				
8	DATE	26th September 2015				



1 SURVEY FORMAT FOR IMPORTANT BUILDINGS				
S.No.	Documentation Parameters		Description	
1	<b>IDENTIFICATION</b>			
1.1	Name of temple/heritage building/site/building	Jain Temple, Sawentri		
1.2	Database number	1.3_temple_Sawentri		
2	<b>LOCATION</b>			
2.1	Address	Street	NA	
		Settlement	Sawentri	
2.2	Location			
2.3	Geo cordinates		25°18'26.58"N	73°40'34.13"E
2.4	Approach			
2.5	Topographical features			
3	<b>CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION</b>			
3.1	Usage	Past	Community Space	
		Intermediate	Community Space	
		Present	Shops and Community Space	
3.2	Ownership	Type (Private/Public)	Public	
		Trust/Community/Religious Group	Associated with the religious group of Sewak Samaj	
		Single/Multiple Owner	Multiple Owner	
3.3	Occupancy	Occupied/Non-Occupied	Occupied	
3.4	Protection status	Protected / Unprotected	Unprotected	
3.5	Buffer Zone	Existing/recommended	Recommended	
3.6	Height		The total of the Baradari is 7 metres.	
4	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>			
4.1	Date/Period			
4.2	Local tradition associated with building/structure/site			
4.3	Architectural Style	The temple is a historic structure built in stone, influenced by the vernacular architectural style.		

4.4	Description of the building/structure	The temple complex is situated on high plinth with a series of steps for the access into the temple. The Main shrine is a set of two mandapas with the deity housed in the garbh griha of the temple.		
4.5	Building/Structural Material and other elements used	Major construction material is Stone		
4.6	Significance	It has both historic and religious significance, local people have adhere faith on the temple.		
4.7	Material Extants	Stone		
5	CONDITION ASSESSMENT AND CONSERVATION			
5.1	Condition Assessment			
5.1.1	Physical Condition	Danger of disappearance	Serious state of deterioration	Showing signs of decay
		Fair	Good	
5.1.2	Cultural Heritage Management Assessment	Robust	Stagnant	Endangered
5.2	Current Condition with respect to use	No alteration	Addition	Alteration
		Adaptive Reuse	Abandoned	
5.3	Grading	I		
5.4	Attributes of Value	Architectural Value		
		Historical Value		
		Associational		
		Archeological		
		Aesthetic Value		
		Educational Value		
6	REFERENCE MATERIAL			
6.1	Photograph			
7	PERSON INCHARGE	Richa Pandey & Mansi Arora		
8	DATE	23rd September 2015		


1 SURVEY FORMAT FOR IMPORTANT BUILDINGS				
S.No.	Documentation Parameters	Description		
1	<b>IDENTIFICATION</b>			
1.1	Name of temple/heritage building/site/building	Baradari, Sawentri		
1.2	Database number	1.4_historic_Sawentri		
2	<b>LOCATION</b>			
2.1	Address	Street	NA	
		Settlement	Sawentri	
2.2	Location			
2.3	Geo cordinates		25°18'25.46"N	73°40'37.00"E
2.4	Approach			
3	<b>CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION</b>			
3.1	Usage	Past	Community Space	
		Intermediate	Community Space	
		Present	Shops and Community Space	
3.2	Ownership	Type (Private/Public)	Devasthan Sevakanth and Sevak Samaj	
		Trust/Community /Religious Group	Associated with the religious group of Sevak Samaj	
		Single/Multiple Owner	Multiple Owner	
3.3	Occupancy	Occupied/Non-Occupied	Occupied	
3.4	Protection status	Protected / Unprotected	Unprotected	
3.5	Buffer Zone	Existing/recommended	Recommended	
3.6	Height		The total of the Baradari is 7 metres.	

4	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	
4.1	Date/Period	
4.2	Local tradition associated with building/structure/site	
4.3	Architectural Style	The Baradari is a historic structure built in stone, influenced by vernacular style of architecture.
4.4	Description of the building/structure	It is a 2-storey structure made out of stone, rectangular in shape. It consists of rooms on the ground floor with an arched space on the first floor.
4.5	Building/Structural Material and other elements used	Major construction material is Stone
4.6	Other	



4.7	Material Extants	Stone		
5	CONDITION ASSESSMENT AND CONSERVATION			
5.1	Condition Assessment			
5.1.1	Physical Condition	Danger of disappearance	Serious state of deterioration	Showing signs of decay
		Fair	Good	
5.1.2	Cultural Heritage Management Assessment	Robust	Stagnant	Endangered


5.2	Current Condition with respect to	No alteration	Addition	Alteration
		Adaptive Reuse	Abandoned	
5.3	Grading	I		
5.4	Attributes of Value	Architectural		
		Historical Value		
		Associational Value		
		Archeological Value		
		Aesthetic Value		
		Educational Value		

6	<b>REFERENCE MATERIAL</b>			
6.1	Photograph			

7	PERSON INCHARGE	Richa Pandey & Mansi Arora
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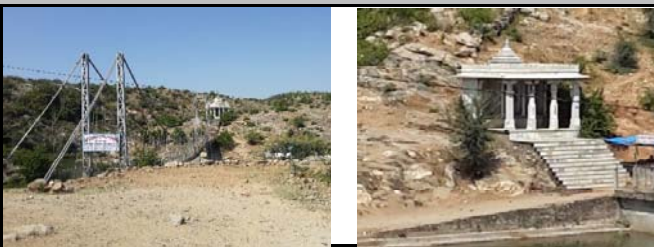
8	DATE	23rd September 2015
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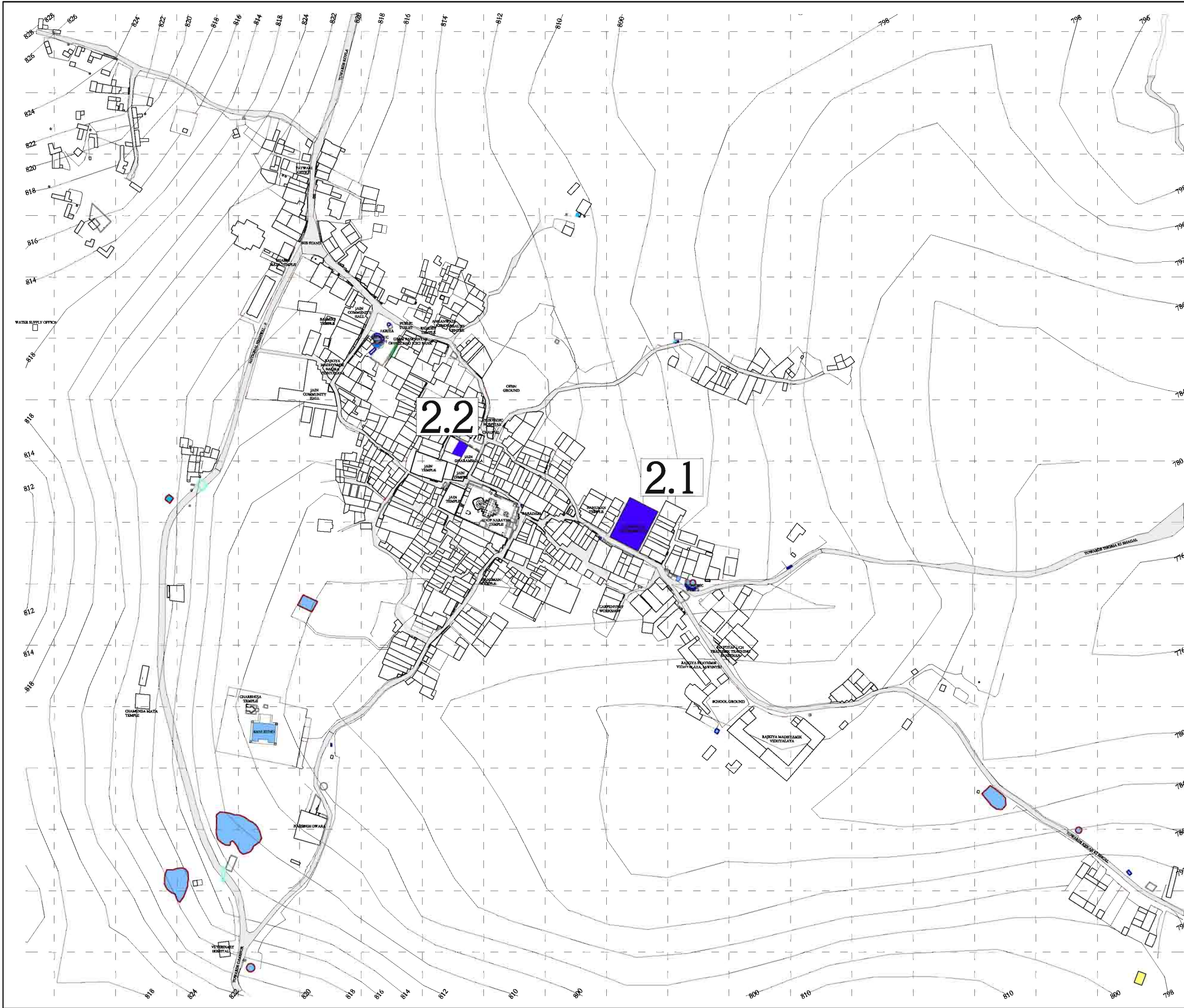
1 SURVEY FORMAT FOR IMPORTANT BUILDINGS				
S.No.	Documentation Parameters		Description	
1	<b>IDENTIFICATION</b>			
1.1	Name of temple/heritage building/site/building	Chamunda Mata temple, Sawentri		
1.2	Database number	1.5_temple_Sawentri		
2	<b>LOCATION</b>			
2.1	Address	Street	NA	
		Settlement	Sawentri	
2.2	Location			
2.3	Geo cordinates		25°18'20.35"N	73°40'25.86"E
2.4	Approach	It is accesed through NH-8		
3	<b>CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION</b>			
3.1	Usage	Past	Temple	
		Intermediate	Temple	
		Present	Temple	
3.2	Ownership	Type (Private/Public)	Public	
		Trust/Community /Religious Group	Associated with the religious group of the settlement	
		Single/Multiple Owner	No Ownership	
3.3	Occupancy	Occupied/Non-Occupied	Occupied	
3.4	Protection status	Protected / Unprotected	Unprotected	
3.5	Buffer Zone	Existing/recommened	Recommended	
3.6	Height		Height of the temple is 8 meters	
4	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>			
4.1	Date/Period	It has been establshed 100 years ago		
4.2	Local tradition associated with building/structure/site	The temple has an old tradition to celebrate Navratri with all the rites and rituals. Large number of devottes visit the temple during this period.		
4.3	Architectural Style	It is a hundred year old stone stucture influenced by the vernachular architecture.		
4.4	Description of the building/structure	It is built on high plinth with a foreground space through which temple is accessed with flight of steps.		
4.5	Building/Structural Material and other elements used	Major construction material is stone		
4.6	Significance	It has both historic and relegious significance, local people have adhere faith on the temple.		
4.7	Material Extants	Stone and Marble		
5	<b>CONDITION ASSESSMENT AND CONSERVATION</b>			
5.1	Condition Assessment			
		Danger of	Serious state of	Showing signs of

		Fair	Good	
5.1.2	Cultural Heritage Management Assessment	Robust	Stagnant	Endangered
5.2	Current Condition with respect to use	No alteration	Addition	Alteration
		Adaptive Reuse	Abandoned	
5.4	Grading	II		
5.5	Description	Architectural Value		
		Historical Value		
		Associational Value		
		Archeological Value		
		Aesthetic Value		
		Educational Value		
6	REFERENCE MATERIAL			
6.1	Photograph			
7	PERSON INCHARGE Richa Pandey & Mansi Arora			
8	DATE 23rd September 2015			



1 SURVEY FORMAT FOR IMPORTANT BUILDINGS				
S.No.	Documentation Parameters	Description		
1	<b>IDENTIFICATION</b>			
1.1	Name of temple/heritage building/site/building	Ram Darbar, Sawentri		
1.2	Database number	1.6_temple_Sawentri		
2	<b>LOCATION</b>			
2.1	Address	Street	NH-18	
		Settlement	Sawentri	
2.2	Location			
2.3	Geo cordinates		25°17'39.96"N	73°40'47.49"
2.4	Approach			
2.5	Topographical features			
3	<b>CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION</b>			
3.1	Usage	Past	<p>Ram Darbar acts as a bhasmi ghat for the performance of rites of passage for Hindu cremation for both the villages of Garhbor and Sevantri. The ashes of the dead are poured into the River Gomti at Ram Durbar where a ghat has been constructed expressly towards this purpose. The ashes dissolve into the water immediately – a fact considered to be especially auspicious, thereby reestablishing to the glory of the place.</p>	
		Intermediate	Same as in the past	
		Present	Same as in the past	
3.2	Ownership	Type (Private/Public)	Bilanaam Zameen	
		Trust/Community/Religious Group	Religious Group	
		Single/Multiple Owner	Not Known	
3.3	Occupancy	Occupied/Non-Occupied	Occupied	
3.4	Protection status	Protected / Unprotected	Unprotected	
3.5	Buffer Zone	Existing/recommen ded	Recommended	
3.6	Height			
4	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>			
4.1	Date/Period	1500 AD		
4.2	Local tradition associated with building/structure/site			
4.3	Architectural Style			
4.4	Description of the building/structure			

4.5	Building/Structural Material and other elements used			
4.6	Significance	Local narratives state that the construction of Ram Kund occurred under the patronage of Chand Bai, paternal aunt to Rana Sanga, who lived in the Kumbhalgarh Fort under the protection of Prithviraj, son of Raimal and prince of Mewar. The revenue streams towards the maintenance of this kund are known to have come, until recently, from the Solanki Royal family of Roopnagar Thikana, which substantiates the claim that Chand Bai was indeed the patron of the structure, as it is known that the thikana of Roopnagar was gifted to the Solankis by Prithviraj.		
4.7	Material Extants	Marbel and stone have been used majorly.		
5	CONDITION ASSESSMENT AND CONSERVATION			
5.1	Condition Assessment			
5.1.1	Physical Condition	Danger of disappearance	Serious state of deterioration	Showing signs of decay
		Fair	Good	
5.1.2	Cultural Heritage Management Assessment	Robust	Stagnant	Endangered
5.2	Current Condition with respect to use	No alteration	Addition	Alteration
		Adaptive Reuse	Abandoned	
5.3	Grading	I		
5.4	Attributes of Value	Architectural Value		
		Historical Value		
		Associational Value		
		Archeological Value		
		Aesthetic Value		
		Educational Value		
6	REFERENCE MATERIAL			
6.1	Photograph			
7	PERSON INCHARGE	Richa Pandey & Mansi Arora		
8	DATE	23rd September 2015		



**Notes :**  
1. All dimensions are in metres.  
2. The size of the grid is 50m x 50m  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

**Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan**  
Devasthan Department, Rajasthan

Settlement Drawing  
**SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND**  
**REFERENCE MAP FOR INVENTORIES**

- LEGEND**
- DHARAMSHALAS**
  - 2.1 LAKSHMI NARAYAN NIWAS DHARAMSHALA**
  - 2.2 SHRI SHATINATH JAIN DHARAMSHALA**

**Client :**  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

**Consultant :**  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716


**SCALE**

Drawn by :		Checked by:	
Richa Pandey		Gurmeet S. Rai	
SHEET - D/IV/Inventory/P/2			
Revision:			
Date		Details	
28-03-2016			




**INVENTORY\_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY**

	<b>Building No.</b>	2.1_Accomodation_Sawentri	
1	<b>Name</b>	Laxmi Narayan Niwas Dharamshala	
2	<b>Co-ordinates</b>	25° 15.210'N; 73° 41.857'E	
3	<b>Ownership of land</b>	PRIVATE	
4	<b>Year of Establishment</b>	1990-2000	The Dharamshala was established in year 1955.
5	<b>Affiliation</b>	Devasthan Department	The Dharamshala is used as Ram Rasoda for 3 days during Jal Jhoolni Ekadasi. The Sevak Samaj of the Village hold the responsibility of operation.
6	<b>Whether on temple premises</b>	No	
7	<b>Whether within temple premises</b>	No	
8	<b>No. of employees</b>	Less than 5	Presently, a local person from the Village has been appointed as Care-taker for the Dharamshala at monthly wages.
9	<b>No. of visitors every year</b>	MORE THAN 5000	
10	<b>No. of rooms</b>	10 TO 50	25 Rooms and 2 common bathrooms and toilets.
11	<b>No. of beds</b>		The Dharamshala lacks in infrastructure and other facilities
12	<b>Occupancy (in %)</b>	60% occupied	NA
13	<b>Source of funding</b>	Government funding and tenancy	The only source of funding are the Weddings and other functions organised by the local people.
	<b>Plot area</b>	Built up:	571.60 sq.mts
14		Open Area:	225.64 sq.mts
15	<b>Building Height</b>	Ground	
16	<b>Facilities</b>		The only facility available to visitors are working toilets and a space provided for preparing food
17	<b>Room Rent</b>		For marriages (2 Days) - Rs. 4500 For Ganga Prasadi (1 day) - Rs. 1100 Per day stay - Rs. 60
18	<b>Any additional facilities provided during festivals</b>		The Dharashala is used as Ram Rasoda for 3 days during Jal Jhoolni Ekadashi in the month of Bhadrapada. The visitors and residents of the village are offered free of cost food and stay in the Dharamshalaa and is operated by the Sevak Sama

19	<b>Photographs</b>		
20	<b>Person incharge</b>	Richa Pandey & Mansi Arora	22-09-2015

## INVENTORY\_2. ACCOMODATION FACILITY


	<b>Building No.</b>	2.2_Accommodation_Sawentri	
1	<b>Name</b>	Shri Shanti Nath Jain Dharamshala	
2	<b>Co-ordinates</b>	25° 15.202'N; 73° 41.684'E	
3	<b>Ownership of land</b>	Shri Shanti Nath Jain Dharamshala	
4	<b>Year of Establishment</b>	1980-90	
5	<b>Affiliation</b>	The Dharamshala is associated with the Jain Shwetambar Murti Poojak Society.	
6	<b>Whether on temple premises</b>	NO	
7	<b>Whether within temple premises</b>	No	
8	<b>No. of employees</b>	Less than 5	Presently, a family has been appointed from the community to take care of the Jain Temple which is a part of Dharamshala. The Dharamshala has not been in use past 20 years.
9	<b>No. of visitors every year</b>	Upto 3000	Dhramshala and temple remain locked except for the mornings and evening when the prayers are offered in the Jain temple.
10	<b>No. of rooms</b>	10 to 50	As per the caretaker, there were 10 rooms in the Dharamshala.
11	<b>No. of beds</b>		
12	<b>Occupancy (in %)</b>		
13	<b>Source of funding</b>	DONATION	The only source of funding is the Community Donation.
	<b>Plot area</b>	Built up:	Information unavailable
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable
15	<b>Building Height</b>	GROUND	
16	<b>Facilities</b>		
17	<b>Room Rent</b>		NO RENTALS
18	<b>Any additional facilities provided during festivals</b>		The Dharamshala is in dilapidated state today. It was used as Dharamshala by the Jain Community on Annual festivals like Jal Jhoolni, Phagun Mahotsav.

19	Photographs		
20	Person incharge	Richa Pandey & Mansi Arora	23-09-2015






INVENTORY_3. OPEN SPACES				
	Database No.	3.1_open spaces_Sawentri		
1	Name	Sheetala mata Chowk		
	Current	Sheetala Mata Chowk		
	Historical	Not Available		
2	Location			
	Address			
	Gram Panchayat	Sawentri		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsmamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	Typology	Garden /parks	Water Body	Open Space
4	Geo Co-ordinates	25°18'32.27"N	73°40'30.81"E	
5	Usage			
	Past	It is used as an open space especially by the male habitants of the settlement. People sit and discuss their problems and share their pleasures.		
	Present	The usage remains the same with the addition of shrine on the platform. The space is used as a bus stop today.		
6	Ownership			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj/Trust	Abadi		
7	Local tradition associated with the site	The Bheel community of the settlement perform folk-dance during the Ekadashi mela; referred to as <i>Gawri</i> . The aim is to entertain the various sects of the society and spread the message of brotherhood.		
8	Description of Site	The site lies on the National highway -8. It is a community space with a raised platform and shaded tree. The raised platform has a small shrine and a tea stall.		
9	Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
10	Significance			
	at temple level	It has no significance at the temple level.		
	at settlement level	These open spaces are fundamentally a feature of rural life. It is a sacred place of secular nature that guarantees freedom of speech and expression to everybody.		
11	Visitation Pattern			
	Pilgrim	No pilgrim association		
	Tourist	No tourist footfall		
	Local	It is used by the local residents as an open space and bus stop.		
12	Usage Pattern	High/Medium/Low	Time of day ( morning /afternoon/ evening/night)	Daily /Occasionally
	by local residents	High	All through out the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	Medium	Not decided	Occasionaly
	by tourists	Low	Not decided	Occasionaly
13	Present Condition			
	Site :			
	The present condition of the Site is satisfactory. It is maintained by the local people of the settlement. The major issue of this area is the parking of vehicles along the open space.			
	Surrounding :			
	The open space is used as bus stop today thus there has been an increase in the commercial activity in the area.			
14	Operation and Maintenance			
	Authority	Not maintained		


	Quality	Good/ <b>Satisfactory</b> /Poor/Unhygienic		
15	Infrastructure and Facilities	Yes/No	Details	
	Toilets	No		
	Drinking Water	No		
	Lighting	No		
	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No		
	Parking	No		
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	Yes	A simple raised platform shaded by a large tree.	
	Access	No		
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry		
	Landscape	No		
16	Photo			
17	Person Incharge	Richa Pandey	Date	24th September 2015

INVENTORY_3. OPEN SPACES				
	<b>Database No.</b>	3.2_open spaces_Sawentri		
1	<b>Name</b>	Chaupal		
	Current	<b>Chaupal</b>		
	Historical	Not Available		
2	<b>Location</b>			
	<b>Address</b>			
	Gram Panchayat	Sawentri		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsmamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	<b>Typology</b>	<b>Garden /parks</b>	<b>Water Body</b>	<b>Open Space</b>
4	<b>Geo Co-ordinates</b>	25°18'28.13"N	73°40'36.23"E	
5				
	Past	It is used as an open space especially by the male habitants of the settlement. People sit and discuss their problems and share their pleasures. The Gram Panchayat of the village holds hearing on the Chaupal.		
	Present	The usage remains the same with an addition of another raised platform with a temple and Ayurvedic Hospital on the same old platform.		
6	<b>Ownership</b>			
	Public / Private / Govt. / Samaj / Trust	Abadi		
7	<b>Local tradition associated with the site</b>	Chaupal is the local tradition of the rural India. It provides an atmosphere of free conversation and social enagement. The tradition of holding meeting by the Gram Panchayat is still practised on Chaupal.		
8	<b>Description of Site</b>	The site sits on the North-eastern edge of the village and is one of the major junctions. The raised platform has a granite finish with steps leading to the Ayurvedic Hospital.		
9	<b>Condition</b>	Good	<b>Fair</b>	Poor
10	<b>Significance</b>			
	at temple level	It is one of the stops during the religious procession of Jal Jhoolni Ekadashi when the diety in borne in palaquin from Roopnaraynji temple to the Amleda lake.		
	at settlement level	These open spaces are fundamentally a feature of rural life. It is a sacred place of secular nature that guarantees freedom of speech and expression to everybody.		
11	<b>Visitation Pattern</b>			
	Pilgrim	No pilgrim association		
	Tourist	No tourist footfall		
	Local	It is used by the local residents by the		
12	<b>Usage Pattern</b>	<b>High/Medium/Low</b>	<b>Time of day ( morning /afternoon/ evening/night)</b>	<b>Daily /Occasionally</b>
	by local residents	High	All through out the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	Low	Not decided	Occasionally
	by tourists	NA	NA	NA
13	<b>Present Condition</b>			
	<b>Site :</b>			




	The present condition of the Site is satisfactory. It is maintained by the Gram Panchayat of the settlement.		
	<b>Surrounding :</b>		
	Chaupal is surrounded with residential areas and is adjacent to the Devasthan owned open ground. There is another raised platform near the Chaupal which has a marble finish and is used for religious purposes. A small shrine sits on the raised platform.		
<b>14</b>	<b>Operation and Maintenance</b>		
	<b>Authority</b>	It is maintained by the community funds.	
	<b>Quality</b>	Good/ <b>Satisfactory</b> /Poor/Unhygienic	
<b>15</b>	<b>Infrastructure and Facilities</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Details</b>
	Toilets	No	
	Drinking Water	No	
	Lighting	No	
	Signage - Information	No	
	Signage-Descriptive	No	
	Pavements /walkways	No	
	Parking	No	
	Surveillance	No	
	Seating	Yes	The raised platform used for seating.
	Access	No	
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry	
	Landscape	No	
<b>16</b>	<b>Photo</b>		
<b>17</b>	<b>Person Incharge</b>	Richa Pandey	<b>Date</b> 24th September 2015

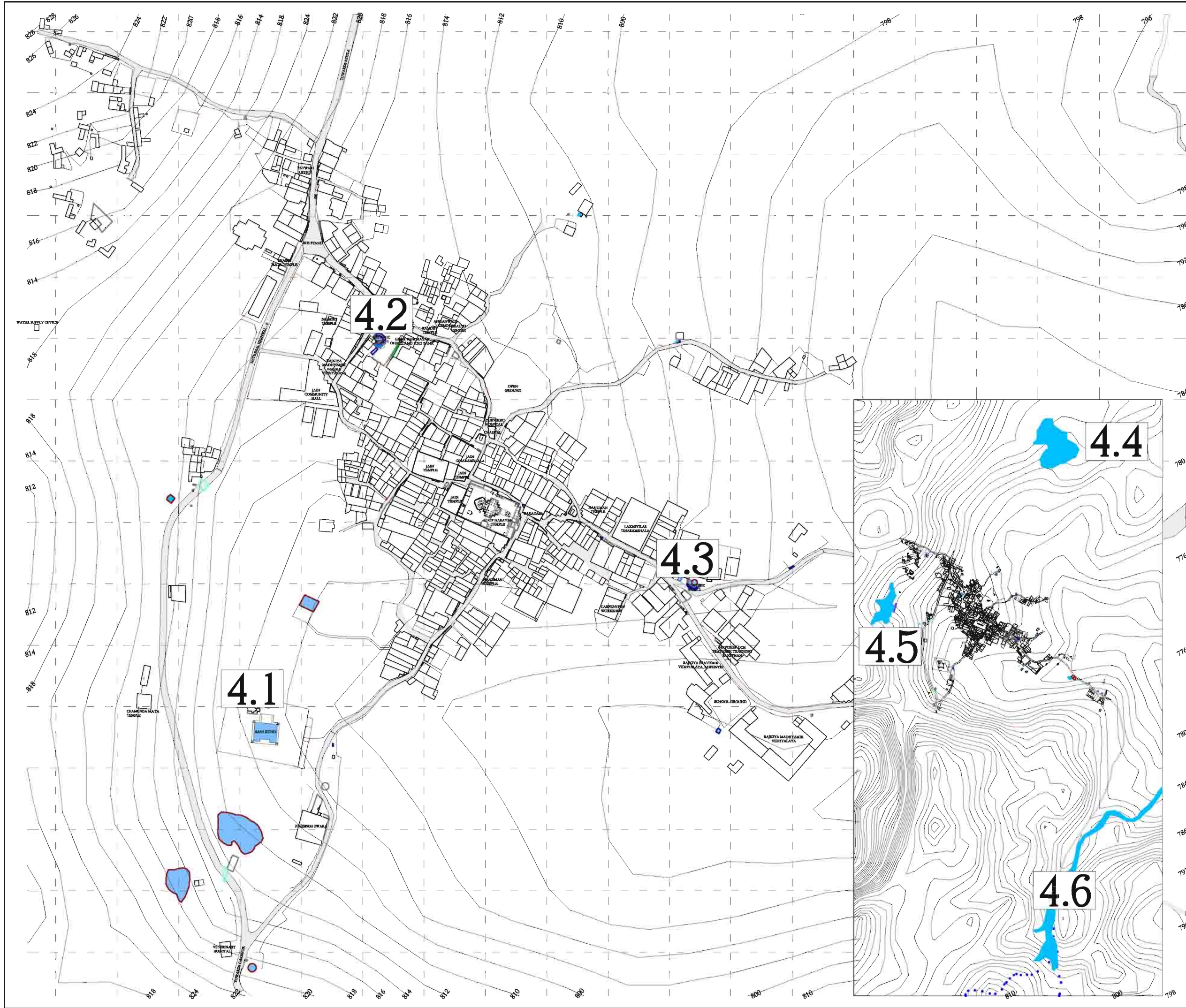
INVENTORY_3. OPEN SPACES				
	Database No.	3.3_open spaces_Sawentri		
1	Name	Open Space near Narsinghdwara		
	Current	Parking		
	Historical	Not Available		
2	Location			
	Address			
	Gram Panchayat	Sawentri		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsmamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	Typology	Garden /parks	Water Body	Open Space
4	Geo Co-ordinates	25°18'18.10"N	73°40'30.80"E	
5	Usage			
	Past	It is used as an open space especially by the male habitants of the settlement. People sit and discuss their problems and share their pleasures.		
	Present	The space is used as an open space for parking and during festivals the raised platform is used as an open kitchen by the pilgrims.		
6	Ownership			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj/Trust	Not Available		
7	Local tradition associated with the site	No association with local tradition.		
8	Description of Site	The Open Space is approached by the main artery road connecting to Roopnarayan ji temple. It has two raised platforms with shaded trees. On lies across the road to Ram Kund and the other is adjacent to Narsingh Dwara Akhara.		
9	Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
10	Significance			
	at temple level	It has no significance at the temple level.		
	at settlement level	These open spaces are fundamentally a feature of rural life. It is a sacred place of secular nature that guarantees freedom of speech and expression to everybody.		
11	Visitation Pattern			
	Pilgrim	Pilgrims use the space for parking their vehicles		
	Tourist	No tourist footfall		
	Local	The local visitation pattern is moderate		
12	Usage Pattern	High/Medium/Low	Time of day ( morning /afternoon/ evening/night)	Daily /Occasionally
	by local residents	Medium	All through out the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	Medium	Not decided	Daily
	by tourists	Medium	Not decided	Occasionaly
13	Present Condition			
	Site :			
	The open space is one of the most potential sites for development in the settlement. It can used as a recreational space but at present there is no maintainence. The use of vernacular material for the tree protection is prudent.			
	Surrounding :			
	The open space corresponds to two important structures of the settlement i.e. Rani Kund and Narsingh Dwara. It has agriculatural fields to the Eastern side and has another raised platofrm near Narsingh Dwara.			
14	Operation and Maintenance			

	Authority	No maintained	
	Quality	Good/Satisfactory / <b>Poor</b> /Unhygienic	
15	Infrastructure and Facilities	Yes/No	Details
	Toilets	No	
	Drinking Water	Yes	A handpump is located near the open space.
	Lighting	No	
	Signage - Information	No	
	Signage-Descriptive	No	
	Pavements /walkways	No	
	Parking	Yes	The space is used as parking space by the pilgrims.
	Surveillance	No	
	Seating	Yes	Seating on the raised platform under the tree.
	Access	Yes	
	Ticketed/open entry	Open entry	
	Landscape		
16	Photo		
17	Person Incharge	Richa Pandey	Date 24th September 2015

INVENTORY_3. OPEN SPACES				
	<b>Database No.</b>	3.4_open spaces_Sawentri		
1	<b>Name</b>	Akriya		
	Current	Akriya		
	Historical	Akriya		
2	<b>Location</b>			
	<b>Address</b>			
	Gram Panchayat	Sawentri		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsmant		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	<b>Typology</b>	<b>Garden /parks</b>	<b>Water Body</b>	<b>Open Space</b>
4	<b>Geo Co-ordinates</b>	25°18'30.25"N	73°40'32.70"E	
5	<b>Usage</b>			
	Past	The open space was used as meeting place by the inhabitants of the settlement. It was also used as Bus -Stop for few years. The Panchayat hall on Akriya was built to conduct community meetings.		
	Present	At present the space is under utilised. The local people leave their cattles open and they loiter around Akriya.		
6	<b>Ownership</b>			
	Public / Private /Govt./Samaj/Trust	Abadi		
7	<b>Local tradition associated with the site</b>	No local tradition associated.		
8	<b>Description of Site</b>			
9	<b>Condition</b>	Good	Fair	Poor
10	<b>Significance</b>			
	at temple level	It is one of the stops during the religious procession of Jal Jhoolni Ekadashi when the diety in borne in palaquin from Roopnaraynji temple to the Amleda lake.		
	at settlement level	These open spaces are fundamentally a feature of rural life. It is a sacred place of secular nature that guarantees freedom of speech and expression to everybody.		
11	<b>Visitation Pattern</b>			
	Pilgrim	It is used as a parking area during the festivals.		
	Tourist	No tourist footfall		
	Local	It is used as an open space by the local people for parking of vehicles.		
12	<b>Usage Pattern</b>	<b>High/Medium/Low</b>	<b>Time of day ( morning /afternoon/ evening/night)</b>	<b>Daily /Occasionally</b>
	by local residents	High	All through out the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	Low	Not decided	Occasionally
	by tourists	Low	Not decided	Occasionally
13	<b>Present Condition</b>			
	<b>Site :</b>			
	The open space is in a bad condition at present. The well and the drinking water facility on Akriya is not functional. The Panchayat hall which was constructed 6 years back is also not maintained properly. It is one of the prominent open spaces because of the presence of important buildings including, Gram panchayat office , ICICI bank, Community well and Jain Samaj community building.			
	<b>Surrounding :</b>			
	It is an open space and has residences surrounding it. The space is under maintained and there is an urgent need for maintenance.			




14	Operation and Maintenance			
	Authority	Not Maintained		
	Quality	Good/Satisfactory / <b>Poor</b> /Unhygienic		
15	Infrastructure and Facilities	Yes/No	Details	
	Toilets	Yes	Male and female toilets are built across the road near Ramdev Temple.	
	Drinking Water	No	The drinking water structure is defunct.	
	Lighting	No		
	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No		
	Parking	No		
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	No		
	Access	Yes	Akriya has an access from the village and bus-stop	
	Ticketed/open entry	No		
	Landscape	Open Entry		
16	Photo			
17	Person Incharge	Richa Pandey	Date	24th September 2015



**Notes :**  
1. All dimensions are in metres.  
2. The size of the grid is 50m x 50m  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

**Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan**  
Devasthan Department, Rajasthan


Settlement Drawing  
**SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND**  
**REFERENCE MAP FOR INVENTORIES**


- LEGEND**
-  **WATER BODIES**
- 4.1 RAM KUND  
4.2 WELL 1  
4.3 WELL 2  
4.4 AMELDA LAKE  
4.5 CHORBA TALAI  
4.6 GOMTI RIVER

**Client :**  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

**Consultant :**  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

**SCALE**





Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai
SHEET - D/IV/Inventory/P/4	
Revision:	
Date	Details
28-03-2016	




INVENTORY_4. WATER BODIES				
	<b>Database No.</b>	4.1_Waterbody_Sawentri		
1	<b>Name</b>	Rani Kund		
	Current	<b>Rani Kund</b>		
	Historical	Rani Kund		
2	<b>Location</b>			
	<b>Address</b>			
	Gram Panchayat	Sawentri		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsmand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	<b>Typology</b>	<b>Garden /parks</b>	<b>Water Body</b>	<b>Open Space</b>
4	<b>Geo Co-ordinates</b>	25°18'19.72"N	73°40'29.39"E	
5	<b>Usage</b>			
	Past	Local narratives state that the construction of Ram Kund occurred under the patronage of Chand Bai, paternal aunt to Rana Sanga, who lived in the Kumbhalgarh Fort under the protection of Prithviraj, son of Raimal and prince of Mewar. The revenue streams towards the maintenance of this kund are known to have come, until recently, from the Solanki Royal family of Roopnagar Thikana, which substantiates the claim that Chand Bai was indeed the patron of the structure, as it is known that the thikana of Roopnagar was gifted to the Solankis by Prithviraj.		
	Present	At present the Kund is not in use neither for religious or for recreational purposes.		
6	<b>Ownership</b>			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj/Trust	Devasthan Land		
7	<b>Local tradition associated with the site</b>	Phaghun Mahotsav falls on the last full moon day of the lunar month Phalgun which usually falls in March, sometimes in late February. On this day, the diety is borne in palanquin to Rani Kund and immersed in water for the Holy Bath.		
8	<b>Description of Site</b>	Rani kund is approached by the main artery road connecting to Roopnarayan ji		
9	<b>Condition</b>	Good	Fair	Poor
10	<b>Significance</b>			
	at temple level	Phaghun Mahotsav is one of the important festival celebrated in the temple. The pujaris of the Sevak Samaj carry the palanquin to Rani Kund for the Sacred Bath.		


	at settlement level			
11	Visitation Pattern			
	Pilgrim	No pilgrim footfall		
	Tourist	No tourist footfall		
	Local	The local people visit the Rani Kund only to offer prayers in the temple of Charbhujaji which is in Rani Kund complex.		
12	Usage Pattern	High/Medium/Low	Time of day ( morning /afternoon/ evening/night)	Daily /Occasionally
	by local residents	Low	Not decided	Occasionally
	by pilgrims	Low	Not decided	Occasionally
	by tourists	Low	Not decided	Occasionally
13	Present Condition			
	Site :			
	Rani Kund is one of the most potential sites of the settlement. It can used as a recreational space but at present there is no maintainence. The complex has dense vegetation and has no designated access. No restoration works have been carried out in the past. The recent addition to the complex is the Charbhujaji temple and that is also not mainatined.			
	Surrounding :			
	The Kund has agricultural fields to the North and surrounded by wetlands in the South and West side. The front of the Rani Kund is used as a parking space by the piligrims of the Roopnarayanji temple.			
14	Operation and Maintenance	No maintenance		
	Authority	Devasthan Department		
	Quality	Good/Satisfactory / <b>Poor</b> /Unhygienic		
15	Infrastructure and Facilities	Yes/No	Details	
	Toilets	No		
	Drinking Water	No		
	Lighting	No		
	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No		
	Parking	No		
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	No		
	Access	No		
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry		



INVENTORY_4. WATER BODIES				
	<b>Database No.</b>	4.2_water bodies_Sawentri		
1	<b>Name</b>	Well		
	Current	Akriya ka Kuan		
	Historical	Kuan		
2	<b>Location</b>	Well on the Akriya		
	<b>Address</b>			
	Gram Panchayat	Sawentri		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsmant		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	<b>Typology</b>	<b>Garden /parks</b>	<b>Water Body</b>	<b>Open Space</b>
			Well	
4	<b>Geo Co-ordinates</b>	25°18'29.85"N	73°40'32.31"E	
5	<b>Usage</b>			
	Past	Community Well		
	Present	The well today is defunct. It is only used by cattles for drinking water.		
6	<b>Ownership</b>			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj/Trust	Abadi		
7	<b>Local tradition associated with the site</b>	No association of local tradition to the Well.		
8	<b>Description of Site</b>	The well is situated on a very prominent region of the settlment i.e. Akriya. The water body is being least utilised today. Next to the well is a pillared hall which is a recent addition to the space. The well is being defunct past 50 years.		
9	<b>Condition</b>	Good	Fair	<b>Poor</b>
10	<b>Significance</b>			
	at temple level	The well has no significance at the temple level.		
	at settlement level	The well is highly significant at the settlement level. There is a major issue of water supply in Sawentri. There are only 12 hand pumps in the village and water supply in the houses is only for 1/2 hours in 3-5 days. If wells can be cleaned and made functional for the use of the people, a major issue of water will be resolved.		
11	<b>Visitation Pattern</b>			
	Pilgrim	Only during Jal Jhoolni Ekadasi ; which happens to be once in a year		
	Tourist	No visitors		
	Local	The local villagers visit well only to feed their cattles water.		
12	<b>Usage Pattern</b>	<b>High/Medium/Low</b>	<b>Time of day ( morning /afternoon/ evening/night)</b>	<b>Daily /Occasionally</b>
	by local residents	Low	Afternoon & Evening	Daily
	by pilgrims	NA	NA	NA
	by tourists	NA	NA	NA
13	<b>Present Condition</b>			
	<b>Site :</b>			
	The well is in a very bad condition at present. The well is covered by iron sheet and is of no use for the local people. Local people used the water in the well only to feed water to the cattles.			
	<b>Surrounding :</b>			


	The well is placed on an open space and has residences surrounding it. The space is under maintained and there is an urgent need for maintenance.		
14	<b>Operation and Maintenance</b>		
	<b>Authority</b>	Not maintained	
	<b>Quality</b>	Good/Satisfactory / <b>Poor</b> /Unhygienic	
15	<b>Infrastructure and Facilities</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Details</b>
	Toilets	Yes	One Male public toilet ; not maintained
	Drinking Water	No	
	Lighting	No	
	Signage - Information	No	
	Signage-Descriptive	No	
	Pavements /walkways	No	
	Parking	Yes	People park the vehicles on the Akriya
	Surveillance	No	
	Seating	Yes	A seating space is provided but not maintained
	Access	Yes	Well can be easily accessed by the people in the settlement.
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry	
	Landscape	No	
16	<b>Photo</b>		
17	<b>Person Incharge</b>	Richa Pandey	<b>Date</b> 24th September 2015

INVENTORY_4. WATER BODIES				
	<b>Database No.</b>	4.3_water bodies_Sawentri		
1	<b>Name</b>	Well		
	Current	Kuan		
	Historical	Kuan		
2	<b>Location</b>			
	<b>Address</b>			
	Gram Panchayat	Sawentri		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsmant		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	<b>Typology</b>	<b>Garden /parks</b>	<b>Water Body</b>	<b>Open Space</b>
4	<b>Geo Co-ordinates</b>	25°18'23.57"N	73°40'41.76"E	
5	<b>Usage</b>			
	Past	Community Well		
	Present	The well today is defunct. It is only used by cattles for drinking water.		
6	<b>Ownership</b>			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj/Trust	Abadi		
7	<b>Local tradition associated with the site</b>	No association of local tradition to the Well.		
8	<b>Description of Site</b>	The well is situated near the Primary School of the village. The water body is being least utilised today and is defunct past 50 years.		
9	<b>Condition</b>	Good	Fair	Poor
10	<b>Significance</b>			
	at temple level	The well has no significance at the temple level.		
	at settlement level	The well is highly significant at the settlement level. There is a major issue of water supply in Sawentri. There are only 12 hand pumps in the village and water supply in the houses is only for 1/2 hours in 3-5 days. If wells can be cleaned and made functional for the use of the people, a major issue of water will be resolved.		
11	<b>Visitation Pattern</b>			
	Pilgrim	No visitors		
	Tourist	No visitors		
	Local	The local villagers visit well only to feed their cattles water.		
12	<b>Usage Pattern</b>	<b>High/Medium/Low</b>	<b>Time of day ( morning /afternoon/ evening/night)</b>	<b>Daily /Occasionally</b>
	by local residents	Low	Afternoon & Evening	Daily
	by pilgrims	NA	NA	NA
	by tourists	NA	NA	NA
13	<b>Present Condition</b>			
	<b>Site :</b>			
	The well is in a very bad condition at present. The well is covered by iron sheet and is of no use for the local people. It is used by the local people to feed water to the cattles.			
	<b>Surrounding :</b>			
	The well is placed on an open space and has residences surrounding it. The space is under maintained and there is an urgent need for maintenance.			


14	Operation and Maintenance		
	Authority		
	Quality	Good/Satisfactory /Poor/Unhygienic	
15	Infrastructure and Facilities	Yes/No	Details
	Toilets	No	
	Drinking Water	No	
	Lighting	No	
	Signage - Information	No	
	Signage-Descriptive	No	
	Pavements /walkways	No	
	Parking	No	
	Surveillance	No	
	Seating	Yes	A seating space is provided but not maintained
	Access	Yes	Well can be easily accessed by the people in the settlement.
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry	
	Landscape	No	
16	Photo		
17	Person Incharge	Richa Pandey	Date 24th September 2015



INVENTORY_4. WATER BODIES				
	<b>Database No.</b>	4.4_water bodies_Sawentri		
1	<b>Name</b>	Amelda Lake		
	Current	<b>Amelda</b>		
	Historical	Jal Jhoolni or Doodh Talai		
2	<b>Location</b>			
	<b>Address</b>			
	Gram Panchayat	Sawentri		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsmand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	<b>Typology</b>	<b>Garden /parks</b>	<b>Water Body</b>	<b>Open Space</b>
4	<b>Geo Co-ordinates</b>	25°18'52.27"N	73°40'49.38"E	
5	<b>Usage</b>			
	Past	The lake has been used for the religious purposes by the Sevak Samaj during the festival of Jal Jhoolni Ekadashi which falls on the eleventh day of the bright half of a lunar month. On this day Lord Vishnu's statue is borne in a palanquin from the Roopnarayan ji temple to the Amelda Lake.		
	Present	Amelda lake has high cultural significance in the religious and cultural activities of the Sevantri Village and surrounding areas. The Jal Jhoolni Ekadashi is celebrated with full zeal and enthusiasm and the diety is borne in a palanquin to the Amelda lake for bathing ritual. After the Jal Jhoolni Ekadashi water in the lake is used for the purpose of meeting requirements of the residents in the village for agricultural use.		
6	<b>Ownership</b>			
	Public / Private /Govt./Samaj/Trust	Devasthan Land		
7	<b>Local tradition associated with the site</b>	On the day of Jal Jhoolni Ekadashi, the people in the village worship the Lord Vishnu and carry the diety on a palanquin through a religious procession route to the Amelda lake. Jal Jhoolni Ekadashi comes every year on the Eleventh day of the Bright half of the Hindu month Bhadrapada, also known as Bhado.		
8	<b>Description of Site</b>	The Site is approached by National Highway -8 and lies to the North of the Sawentri Village. Amelda lake is a catchment area where the water is collected by the natural landscape of the settlement. The lake has a high religious and cultural significance.		
9	<b>Condition</b>	Good	<b>Fair</b>	Poor
10	<b>Significance</b>			
	at temple level	Jal Jhoolni Ekadashi is one of the important festivals celebrated in the temple. It falls on the eleventh day of month of Bhadrapada. The Sewak and Brahman community of the village make arrangements for the religious procession. The palanquin is borne by the Pujaris of Sewak Community to the Amelda lake, the diety is immersed in the holy water as a bathing ritual.		
	at settlement level	Amelda lake has high cultural significance at the settlement level. An important festival of Jal Jhoolni is associated with the lake where diety is immersed in the water for the holy bath. The water from the catchment is further used for the harvesting the nearby agricultural fields.		
11	<b>Visitation Pattern</b>			
	Pilgrim	The pilgrims visit the Amelda lake only on the day of Jal Jhoolni Ekadashi with the procession route.		
	Tourist	There is no tourist footfall to the lake.		

	Local	The locals visit the Amelda lake for the evening stroll in the summers.		
12	Usage Pattern	High/Medium/Low	Time of day ( morning / afternoon/ evening/night)	Daily /Occasionally
	by local residents	High	Not decided	Daily
	by pilgrims	Medium	Not decided	Occasionally
	by tourists	NA	NA	NA
13	Present Condition			
	<b>Site :</b>			
	The lake has a high religious and cultural significance at temple and settlement level. A baradari is built on the edge of the lake for the celebration for the 'Jal Jhoolni' festival. The bund wall and the approach steps are the recent addition to the lake from the donations of Sewak and Brahman community. The pilgrims visit the lake on the day of Jal Jhoolni Ekadashi.			
	<b>Surrounding :</b>			
	The catchment has created wetlands and is surrounded by a large range of flora and fauna. The South-West of the lake has agricultural lands and few vernacular residences of the settlement.			
14	Operation and Maintenance			
	Authority	The lake is taken care by the Sewak and Brahman Samaj of the village.		
	Quality	Good/ <b>Satisfactory</b> /Poor/Unhygienic		
15	Infrastructure and Facilities	Yes/No	Details	
	Toilets	No		
	Drinking Water	No		
	Lighting	No		
	Signage - Information	Yes	Mild steel signage boards can be seen on NH-8.	
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	Yes		
	Parking	No		
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	Yes	The seating space is provide in the Bardari	
	Access	No		
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry		
	Landscape	No		
16	Photo			
17	Person Incharge	Richa Pandey	Date	24th September 2015





INVENTORY_4. WATER BODIES				
	<b>Database No.</b>	4.5_water bodies_Sawentri		
1	<b>Name</b>	Chorba Lake		
	Current	<b>Chorba Talai</b>		
	Historical	Talai		
2	<b>Location</b>			
	<b>Address</b>			
	Gram Panchayat	Sawentri		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsmamand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	<b>Typology</b>	<b>Garden /parks</b>	<b>Water Body</b>	<b>Open Space</b>
4	<b>Geo Co-ordinates</b>	25°18'27.67"N	73°40'20.31"E	
5	<b>Usage</b>			
	Past	Natural catchment area used for household and agricultural purposes.		
	Present	The government has installed well in the lake for the water supply in the village. The lake is still used by the local people for pathing of cattles.		
6	<b>Ownership</b>			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj/Trust	Samast Janta Zameen		
7	<b>Local tradition associated with the site</b>	No association of local tradition to the lake.		
8	<b>Description of Site</b>	The Site is approached by National Highway -8 and lies to the West of the Sawentri Village. Chorba lake is a catchment area where the water is collected by the natural landscape of the settlement.		
9	<b>Condition</b>	Good	Fair	<b>Poor</b>
10	<b>Significance</b>			
	at temple level	The lake has no significance at the temple level.		
	at settlement level	The lake is highly significant at the settlement level. There is a major issue of water supply in Sawentri. The water in the Chorba lake is supplied to the surrounding areas but there is an urgent need of the filtration plant so that people receive portable water.		
11	<b>Visitation Pattern</b>			
	Pilgrim	No pilgrim footfall.		
	Tourist	No tourist footfall		
	Local	The local people visit the Chorba lake to feed water to the cattles.		
12	<b>Usage Pattern</b>	<b>High/Medium/Low</b>	<b>Time of day ( morning /afternoon/ evening/night)</b>	<b>Daily /Occasionally</b>
	by local residents	Low	Afternoon	Daily
	by pilgrims	NA	NA	NA
	by tourists	NA	NA	NA
13	<b>Present Condition</b>			
	<b>Site :</b>			
	The Chorba talai is approached by an uneven stone pathway from the National Highway - 8. The lake has two private and one government owned wells for supplying water to the surrounding areas. The wells have not been covered thus water is contaminated and not suitable for drinking.			
	<b>Surrounding :</b>			

	The catchment has created wetlands and is surrounded by a large range of flora and fauna. The Eastern side of the lake has residences of Bheel community. The lake has a water tank which collects the water from Gomti Lake.		
14	<b>Operation and Maintenance</b>		
	<b>Authority</b>		
	<b>Quality</b>	Good/Satisfactory / <b>Poor</b> /Unhygienic	
15	<b>Infrastructure and Facilities</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Details</b>
	Toilets	No	
	Drinking Water	No	
	Lighting	No	
	Signage - Information	No	
	Signage-Descriptive	No	
	Pavements /walkways	No	
	Parking	No	
	Surveillance	No	
	Seating	No	
	Access	No	
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry	
	Landscape	No	
16	<b>Photo</b>		
17	<b>Person Incharge</b>	Richa Pandey	<b>Date</b> 24th September 2015



INVENTORY_4. WATER BODIES				
	<b>Database No.</b>	4.6_water bodies_Sawentri		
1	<b>Name</b>	Gomti Lake		
	Current	<b>Gomti River</b>		
	Historical	Gomti		
2	<b>Location</b>			
	<b>Address</b>			
	Gram Panchayat	Sawentri		
	Tehsil	Kumbhalgarh		
	District	Rajsmand		
	State	Rajasthan		
3	<b>Typology</b>	<b>Garden /parks</b>	<b>Water Body</b>	<b>Open Space</b>
4	<b>Geo Co-ordinates</b>	25°17'36.50"N	73°40'47.88"E	
5	<b>Usage</b>			
	Past	The Gomti lake in the past has been used by the local people of the surrounding areas for religious and cultural activities as it is believed to be a Sacred River.		
	Present	Presently, Gomti is used for the religious activities performed by the local people. Apart from its religious significance it acts as a lifeline by providing drinking water to the local people. A well has been installed by the local government for water supply to surrounding areas.		
6	<b>Ownership</b>			
	Public / Private/Govt./Samaj/Trust	Bilanaam Zameen		
7	<b>Local tradition associated with the site</b>	The local people of the nearby settlements believe the Gomti to be a sacred river and all the activities associated with passage of life are performed on the Ghats of Gomti.		
8	<b>Description of Site</b>	Gomti River is approached by the main artery road connecting Sawentri to Garbhor; National Highway - 8. The path to the Kund passes through a load-bearing bridge and Ram darbar, which is located above Gomti is approached by cantilevered bridge; often referred to as Lakshmanjhoola. Ghats and changing rooms have been provided near the river for the pilgrims.		
9	<b>Condition</b>	Good	Fair	Poor
10	<b>Significance</b>			
	at temple level	Gomti being a Sacred river holds a strong significance at the temple level. Pilgrims who come to Roopnaryanji temple often take holy bath in the river. The other religious activities including immersion of idols on various festivals like Ganesh Chaturthi and Durga Pooja are also performed by the people in the river.		
	at settlement level	Gomti has a high cultural and religious significance to the local people of the surrounding settlements. The local people who cannot visit Matrikundiya for consigning of human remains perform the associated religious activities at the Gomti.		
11	<b>Visitation Pattern</b>			
	Pilgrim	The pilgrims visit the Gomti river for the holy bath and consigning of human remains.		
	Tourist	There is no tourist footfall to the Gomti River.		
	Local	The local people visit the Gomti for the religious activities.		

12	Usage Pattern	High/Medium/Low	Time of day ( morning / afternoon/ evening/night)	Daily /Occasionally
	by local residents	Medium	All through out the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	High	Morning & Evening	Occasionally
	by tourists	Low	Morning & Evening	Occasionally
13	<b>Present Condition</b>			
	<b>Site :</b>			
	The site is highly significant at the settlement level. It is believed to be a pious river to perform all the passage of rights but it lacks in the infrastructure and basic facilities which should be provide to the pilgrims and increase the tourist footfall to the site. The same water in which the ashes are immeresed is supplied to the local people. Urgent need for water recharge.			
	<b>Surrounding :</b>			
	The Gomti River is surrounded by various Shrines. A Dharamshala has been constructed for the pligrims who visit for religious and cultural activities. Several open spaces have been mainatined by the local people. These open spaces are used by the pligrims as resting spaces and open kitchen during the festivals. The lake is easily connected to Sawentri and Garbhor and other surrounding areas.			
14	<b>Operation and Maintenance</b>			
	<b>Authority</b>	The Gomti lake is maintained by the Ram Darbar Samiti. No measures for rechaging the water of the Lake.		
	<b>Quality</b>	Good/Satisfactory / <b>Poor</b> /Unhygienic		
15	<b>Infrastructure and Facilities</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Details</b>	
	Toilets	Yes	One Male public toilet ; not maintained	
	Drinking Water	No	No drinking water tap facility	
	Lighting	No	The lighting facility is available only inside the	
	Signage - Information	Yes	The informative signages are installed for the pilgrims and tourists coming from Garbhor.	
	Signage-Descriptive	Yes	The descriptive signages are installed on the National Highway -18. The signages are in the form of metalled sheet.	
	Pavements /walkways	Yes	The Ram Ghat exists on the Lake for the pilgrims to take holy bath in Gomti.	
	Parking	No	No dedicated space for the Parking. Road side parking during the festivals	
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	No		
	Access	Yes	The Gomti lake is accessed by a bridge from the National Highway.	
	Ticketed/open entry	Open Entry		
	Landscape	No	The lake is surrounded by the natural landscape of the Aravalli Range. No further additions have been done in Landscape of the area.	

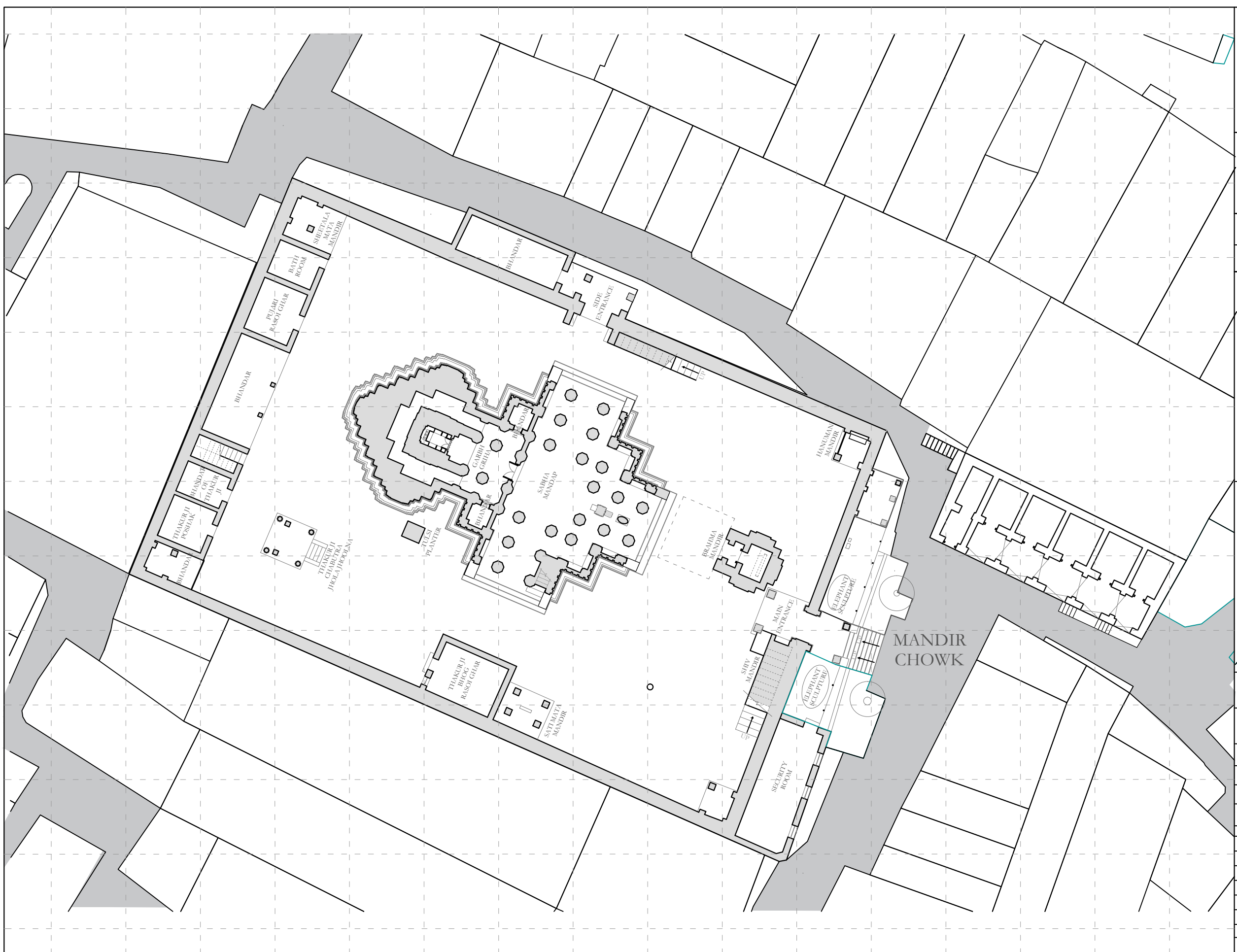
16	Photo	<div></div>		
17	Person Incharge	Richa Pandey	Date	29th September 2015

### 3. Documentation of Roop Narayan Temple

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#### i. Architectural Documentation





Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in mm.  
2. The size of the grid is 5000x5000  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.  
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.  
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

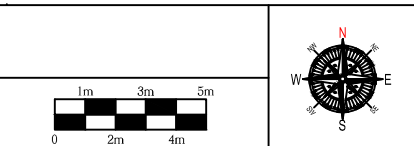
ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

SITE PLAN

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716



Drawn by :	Checked by:
Pragya Tyagi	Gurmeet S. Rai
SHEET - D/IV/AD/P/01	
Revision:	
Date	Details

Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in mm.  
2. The size of the grid is 1000mmx1000mm  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.  
4.All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.  
5.Documentation as per site condition in September 2015.

ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

PLAN OF THE TEMPLE COMPLEX

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

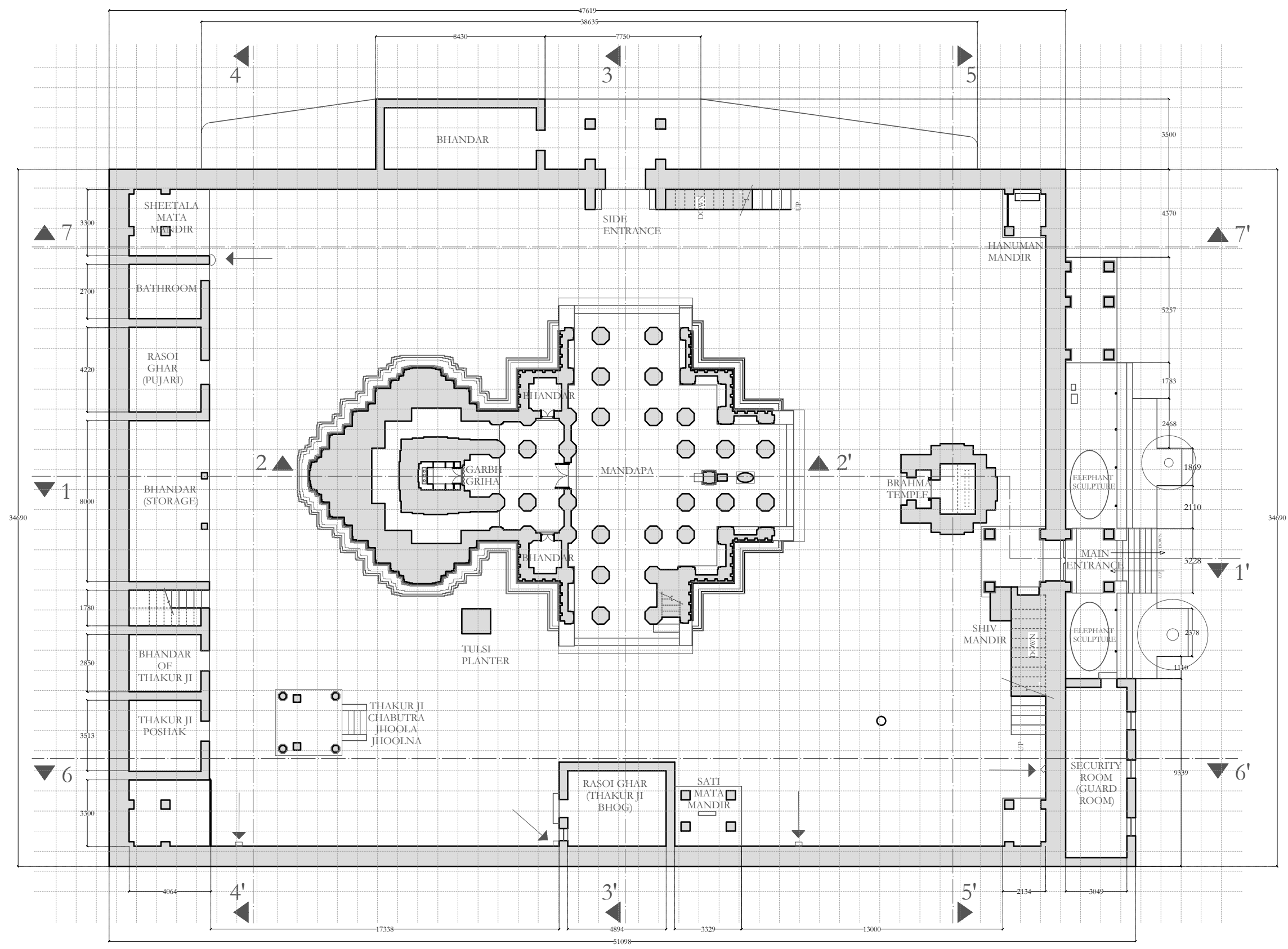
Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:250

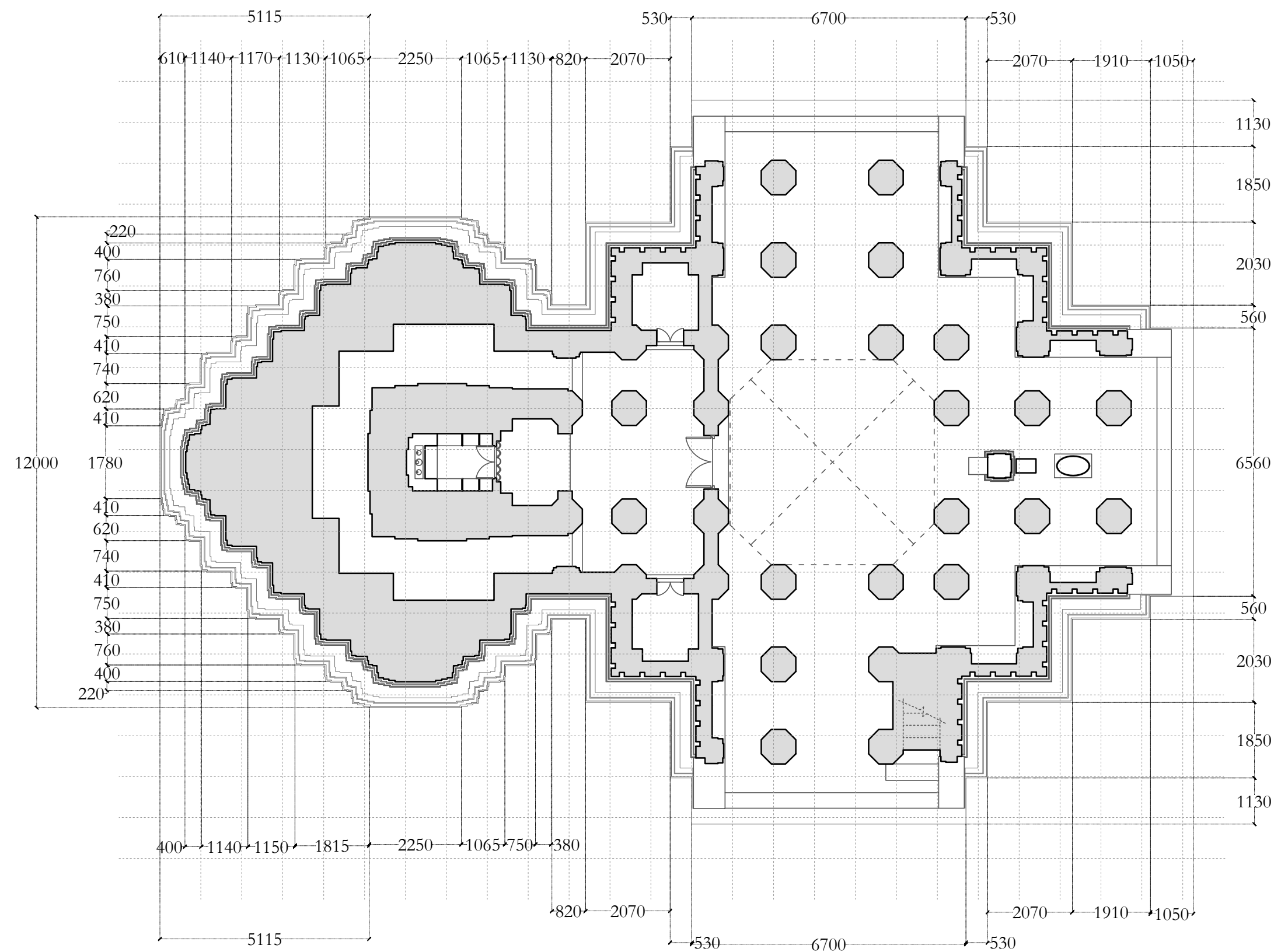
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Pragya Tyagi	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/P/02

Revision:	
Date	Details



Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements  
Village Sawentri, Rajasthan, (Package IV); Devasthan Department, Government of Rajasthan



Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in mm.  
2. The size of the grid is 1000 x 1000  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.  
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.  
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

## ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

### ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

PLAN at +1610mm

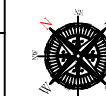
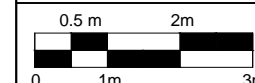
#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi - 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100



Drawn by :

Checked by:

Pragya Tyagi

Gurmeet S. Rai

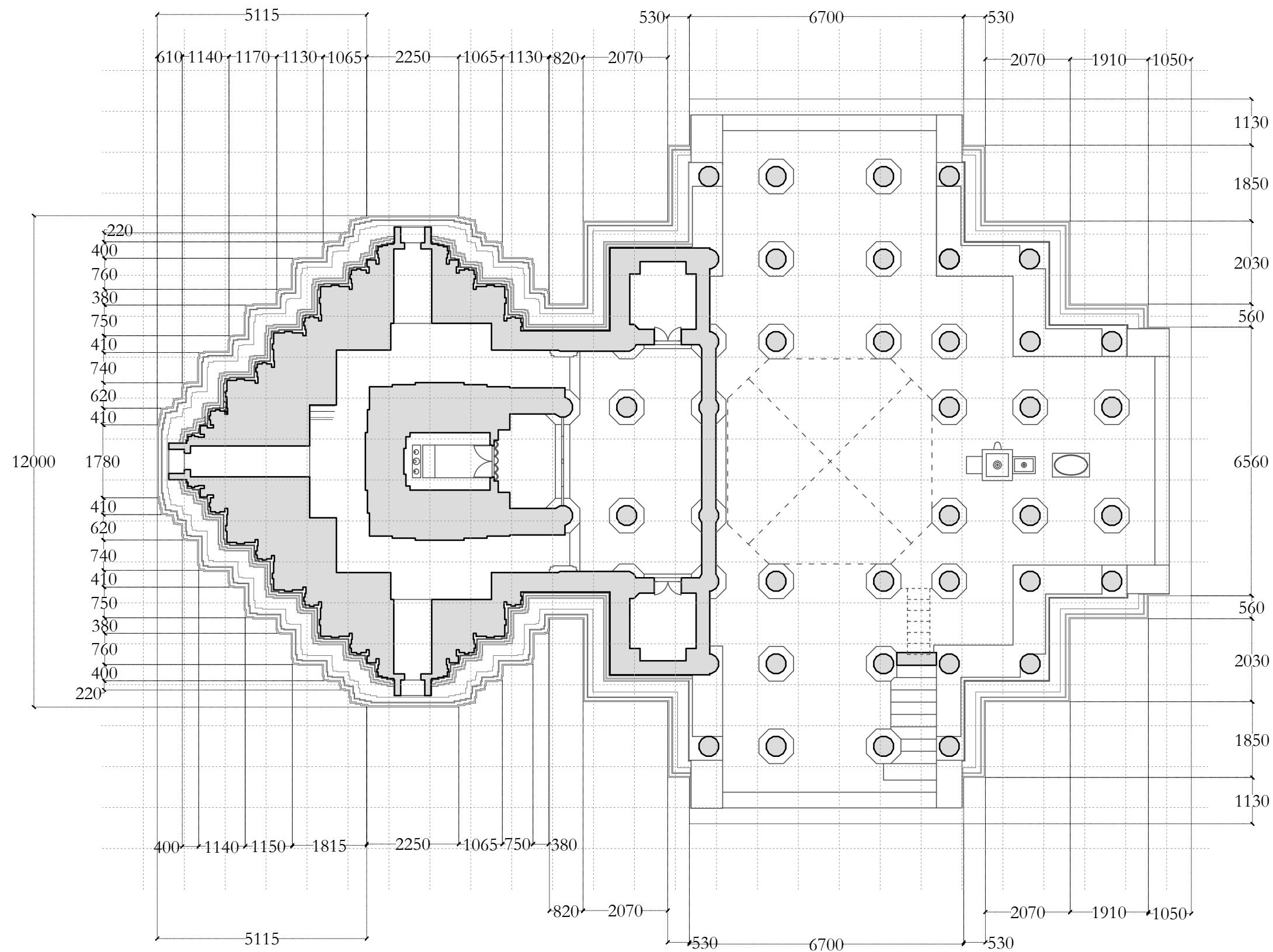
SHEET - D/IV/AD/P/03

Revision:

Date

Details

Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements  
Village Sawentri, Rajasthan, (Package IV); Devasthan Department, Government of Rajasthan



Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000 x 1000
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

## ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

### ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

PLAN at +4700mm

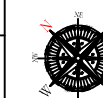
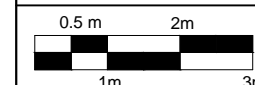
#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100



Drawn by :

Pragya Tyagi

Checked by:

Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/P/04

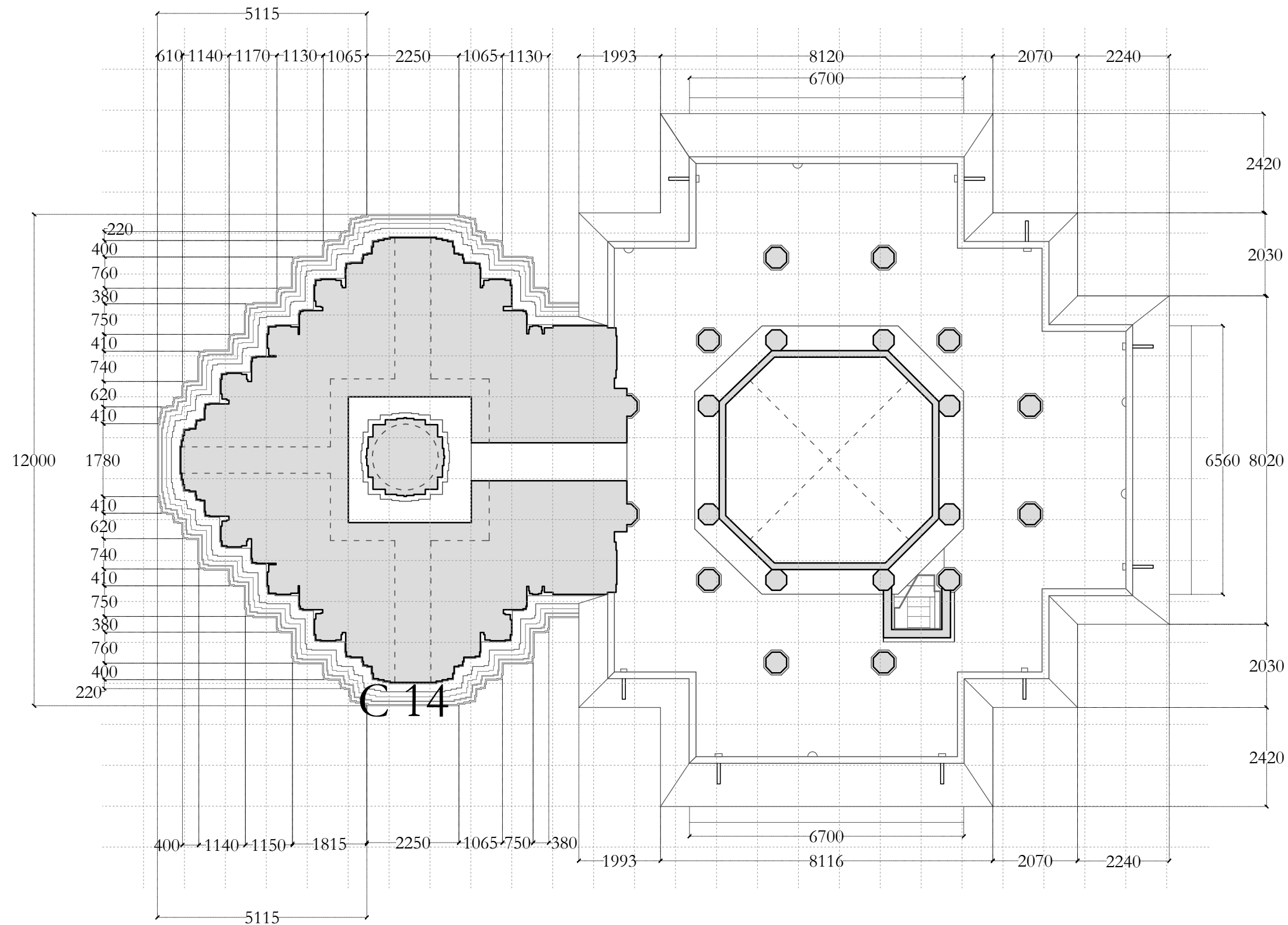
Revision:

Date

Details

Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements  
Village Sawentri, Rajasthan, (Package IV); Devasthan Department, Government of Rajasthan





Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in mm.  
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3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.  
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.  
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

PLAN at +8970mm

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

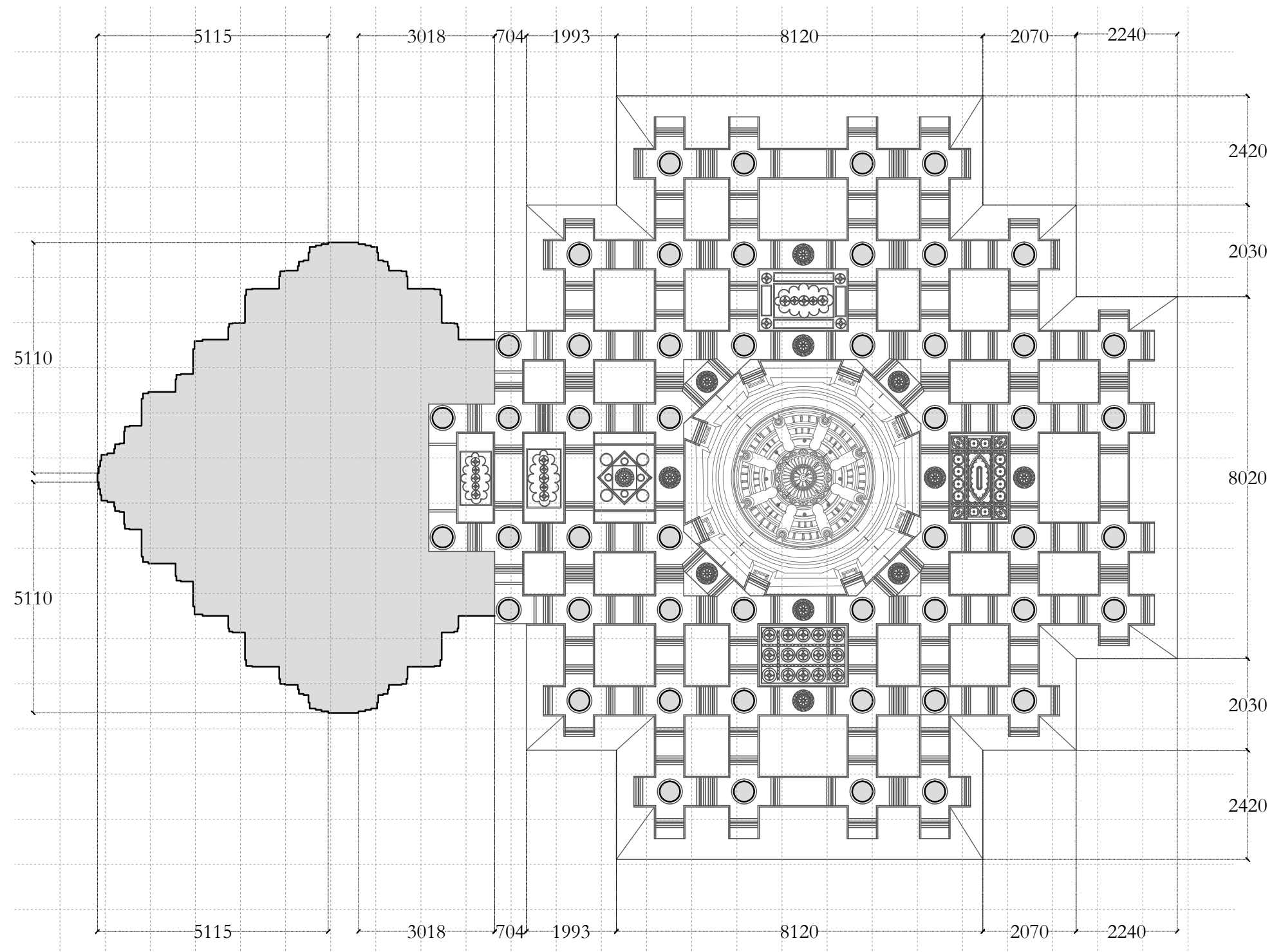
Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100  
0.5 m 2m  
0 1m 3m

Drawn by :  
Pragya Tyagi

Checked by:  
Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/P/05	
Revision:	
Date	Details



Notes :  
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5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

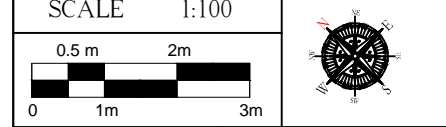
ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

REFLECTED CEILING PLAN



Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716



Drawn by :  
Pragya Tyagi

Checked by:  
Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/P/06

Revision:	
Date	Details

LVL +24085

LVL +24085

Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in mm.  
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5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

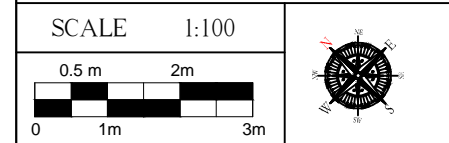
ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

WEST ELEVATION



Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716



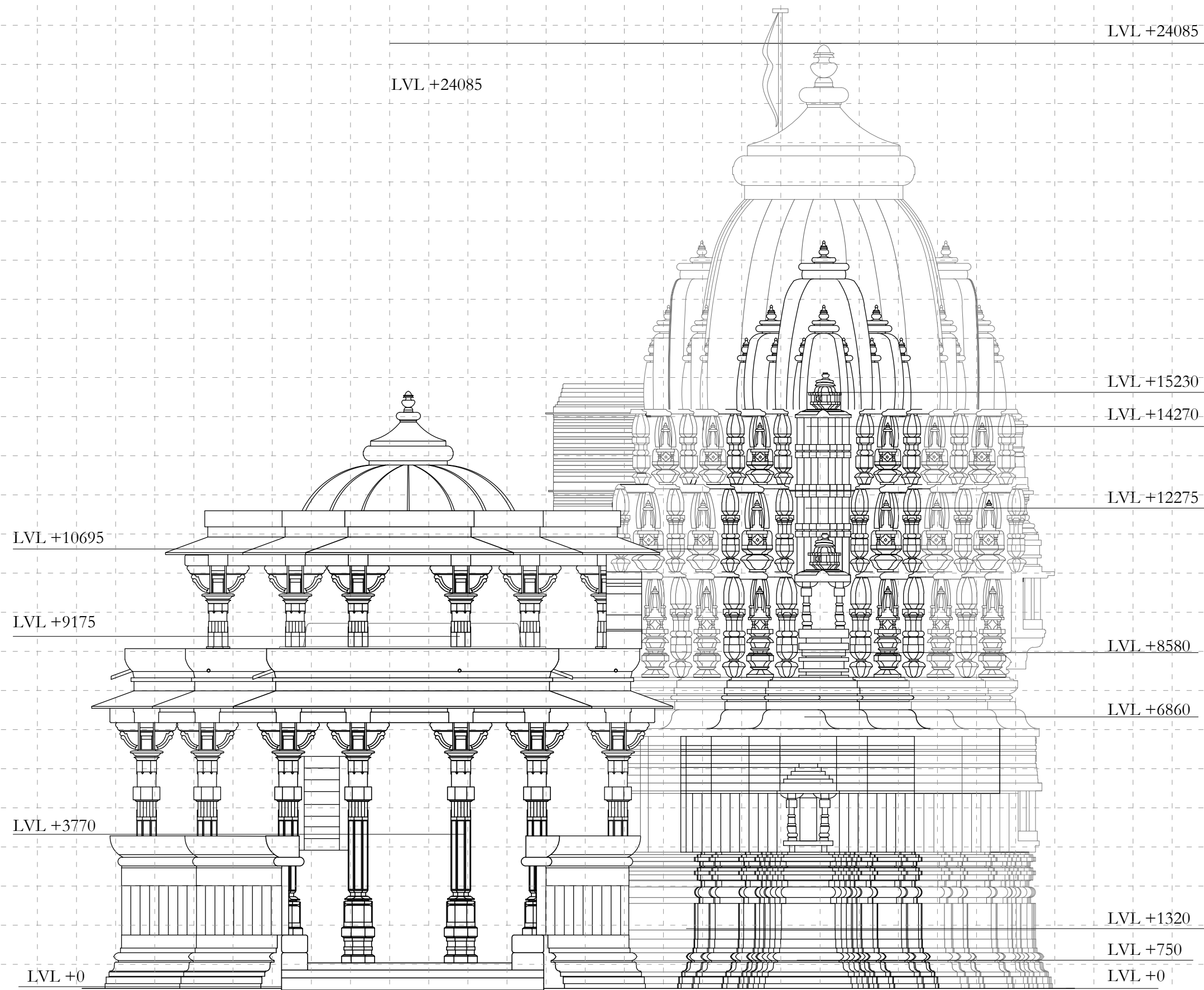
Drawn by :  
Pragya Tyagi

Checked by:  
Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/E/01

Revision:	
Date	Details

Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements  
Village Sawentri, Rajasthan, (Package IV); Devasthan Department, Government of Rajasthan



Notes :  
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3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.  
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5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

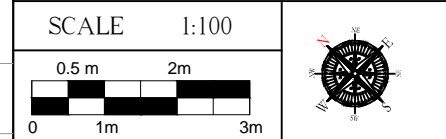
ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

SOUTH ELEVATION

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716



Drawn by :	Checked by:
Pragya Tyagi	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/E/02

Revision:	
Date	Details



LVL +24085

LVL +15230

LVL +14270

LVL +12275

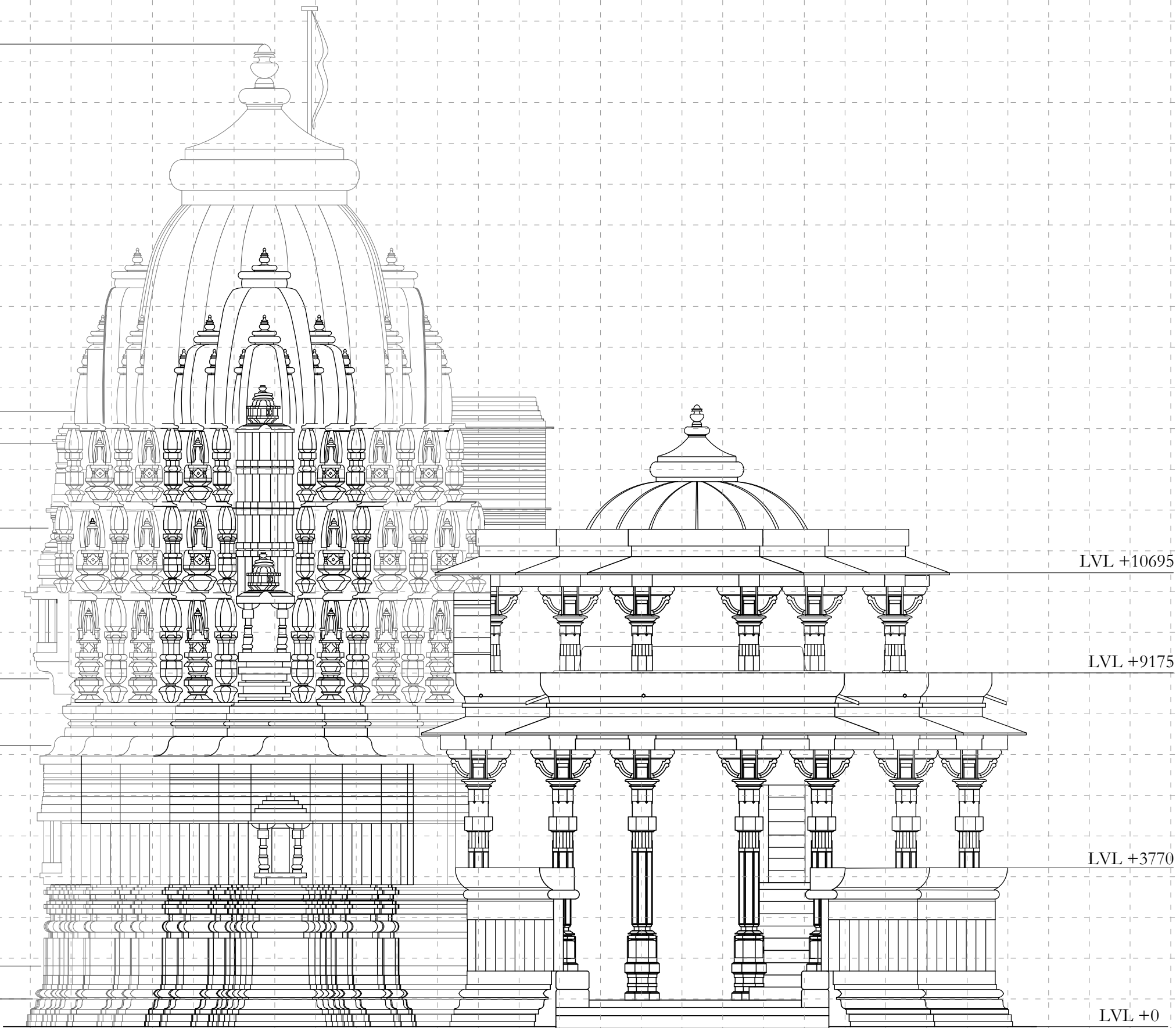
LVL +8580

LVL +6860

LVL +1320

LVL +750

LVL ±0.00



Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in mm.  
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5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

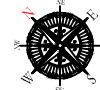
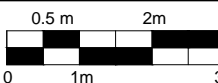
ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

NORTH ELEVATION

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100



Drawn by :

Pragya Tyagi

Checked by:

Gurmeet S. Rai

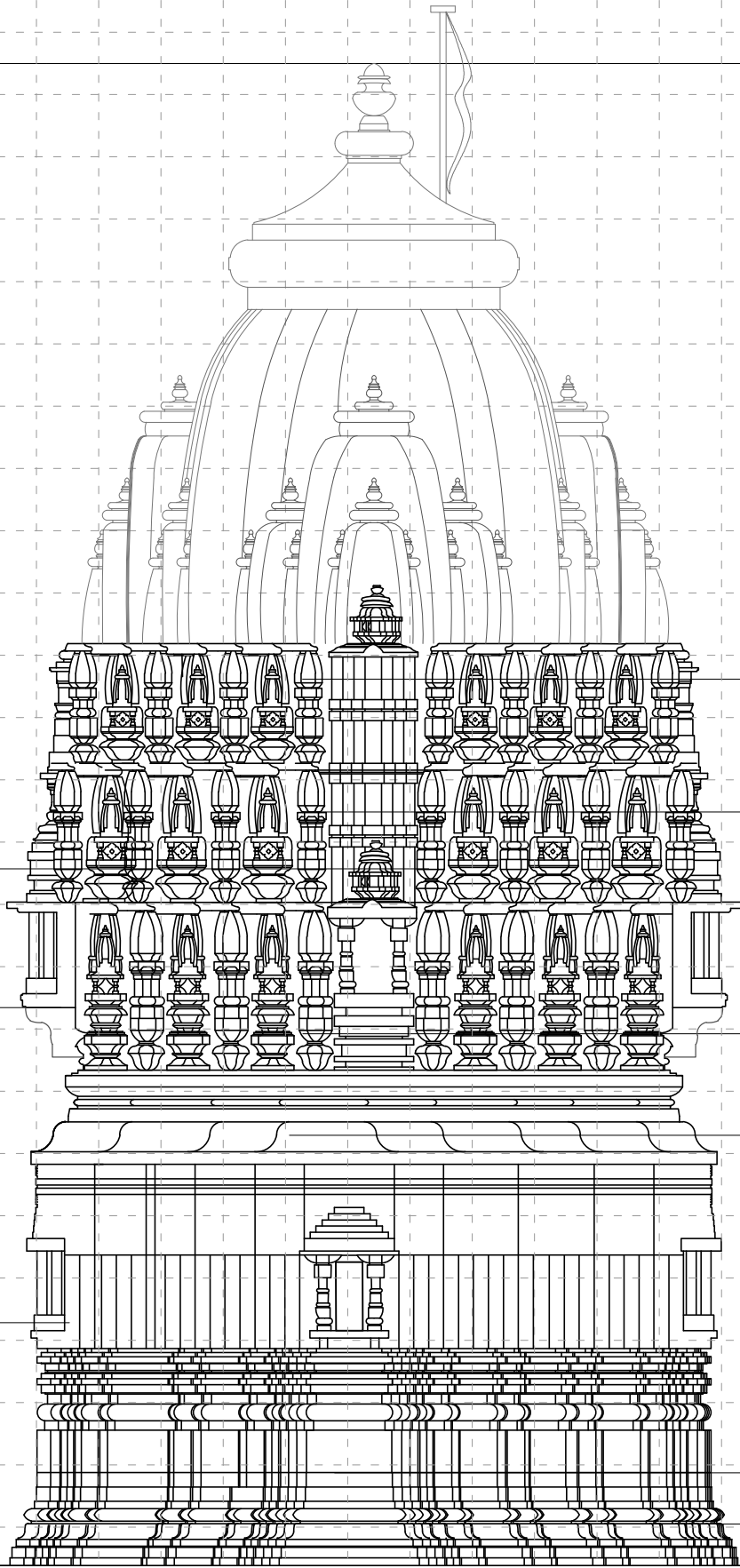
SHEET - D/IV/AD/E/03

Revision:

Date

Details

Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements  
Village Sawentri, Rajasthan, (Package IV); Devasthan Department, Government of Rajasthan



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5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

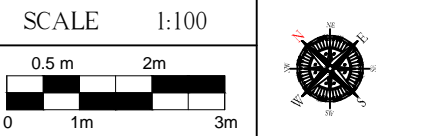
ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

EAST ELEVATION

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

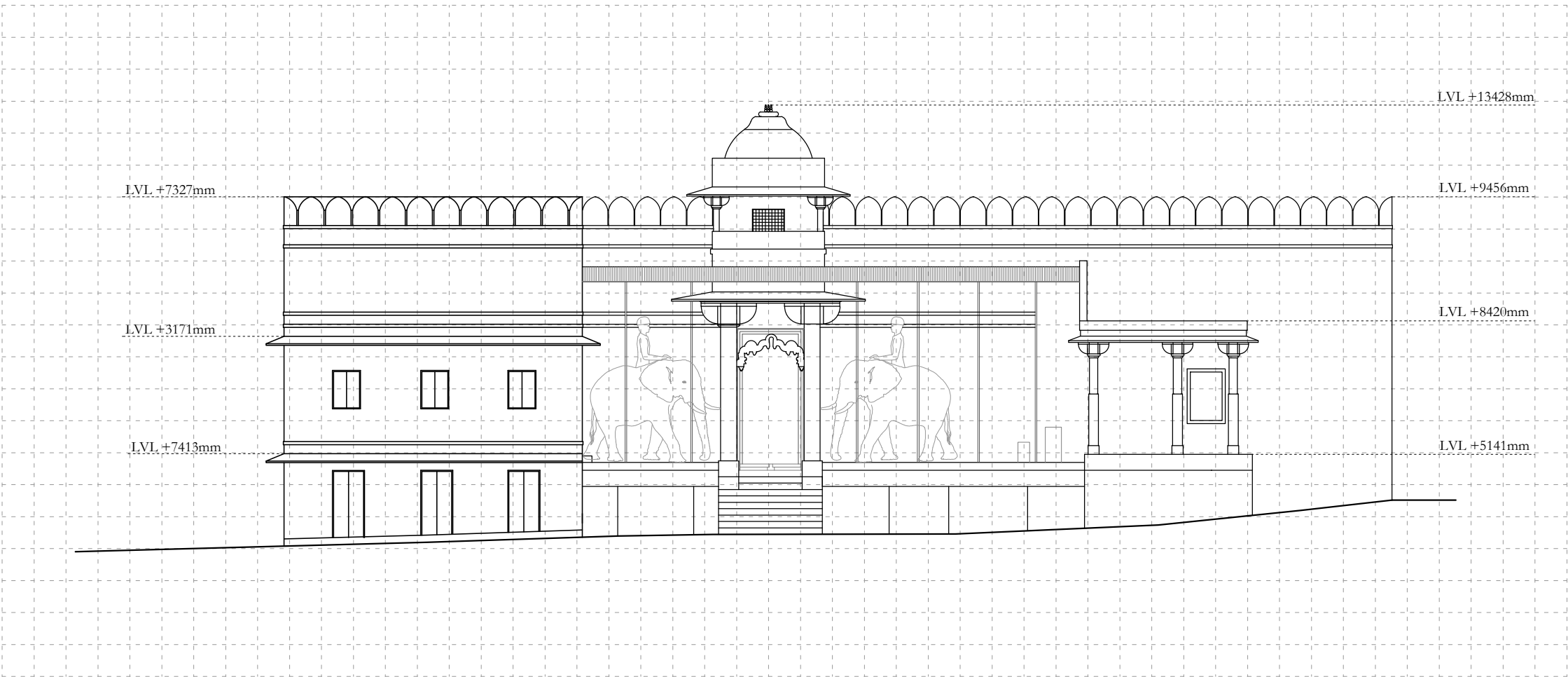


Drawn by :  
Pragya Tyagi

Checked by:  
Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/E/04

Revision:	
Date	Details



FRONT ELEVATION

Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in mm.  
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3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.  
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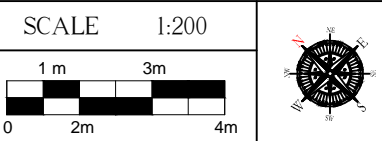
ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

FRONT ELEVATION

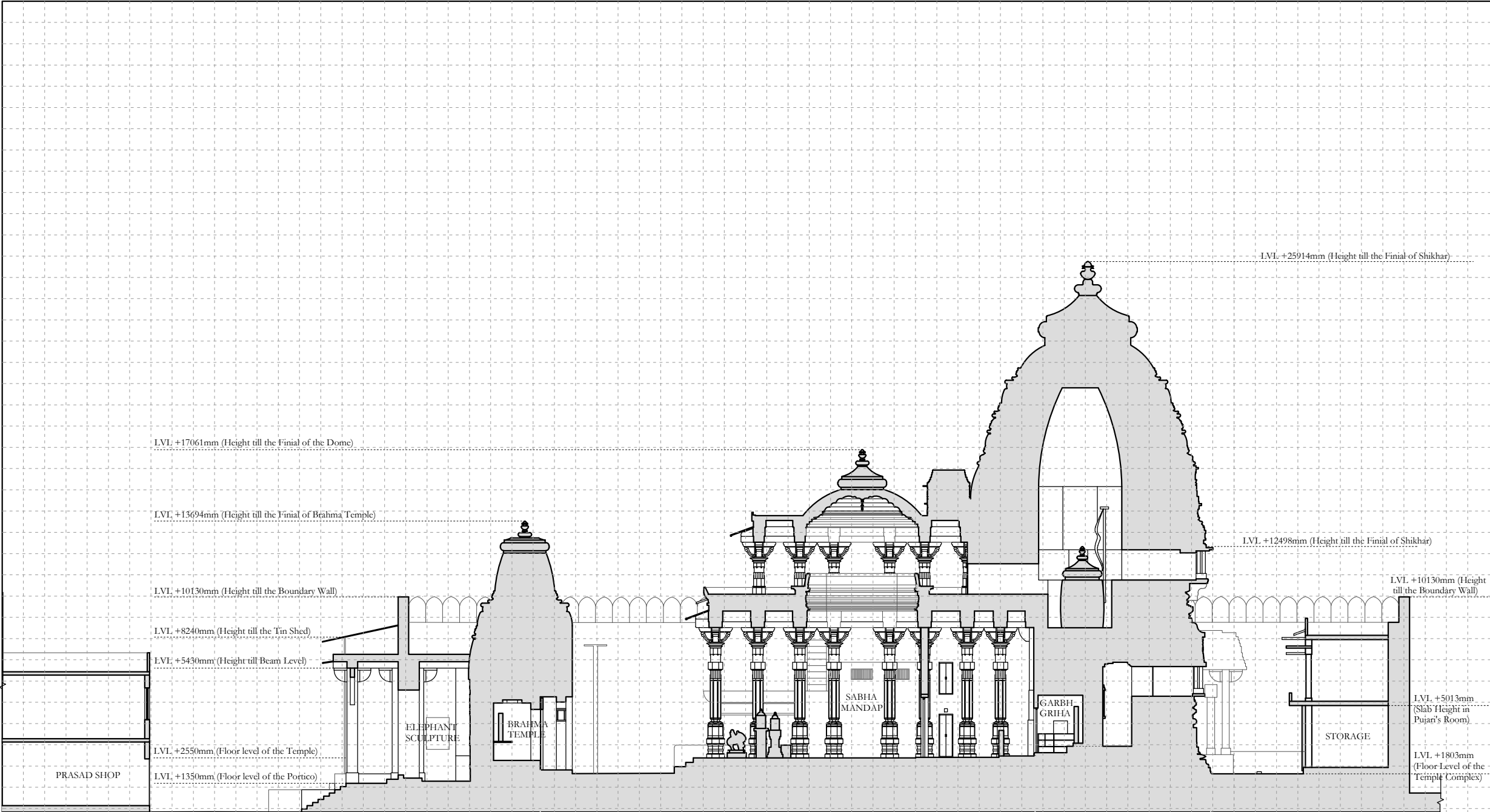
Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716



Drawn by :	Checked by:
Pragya Tyagi	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV//AD/E/05	
Revision:	
Date	Details



SECTION 1-1'

Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in mm.  
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5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

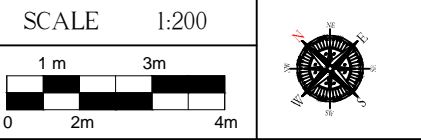
ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

SECTION 1-1'



Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
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2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

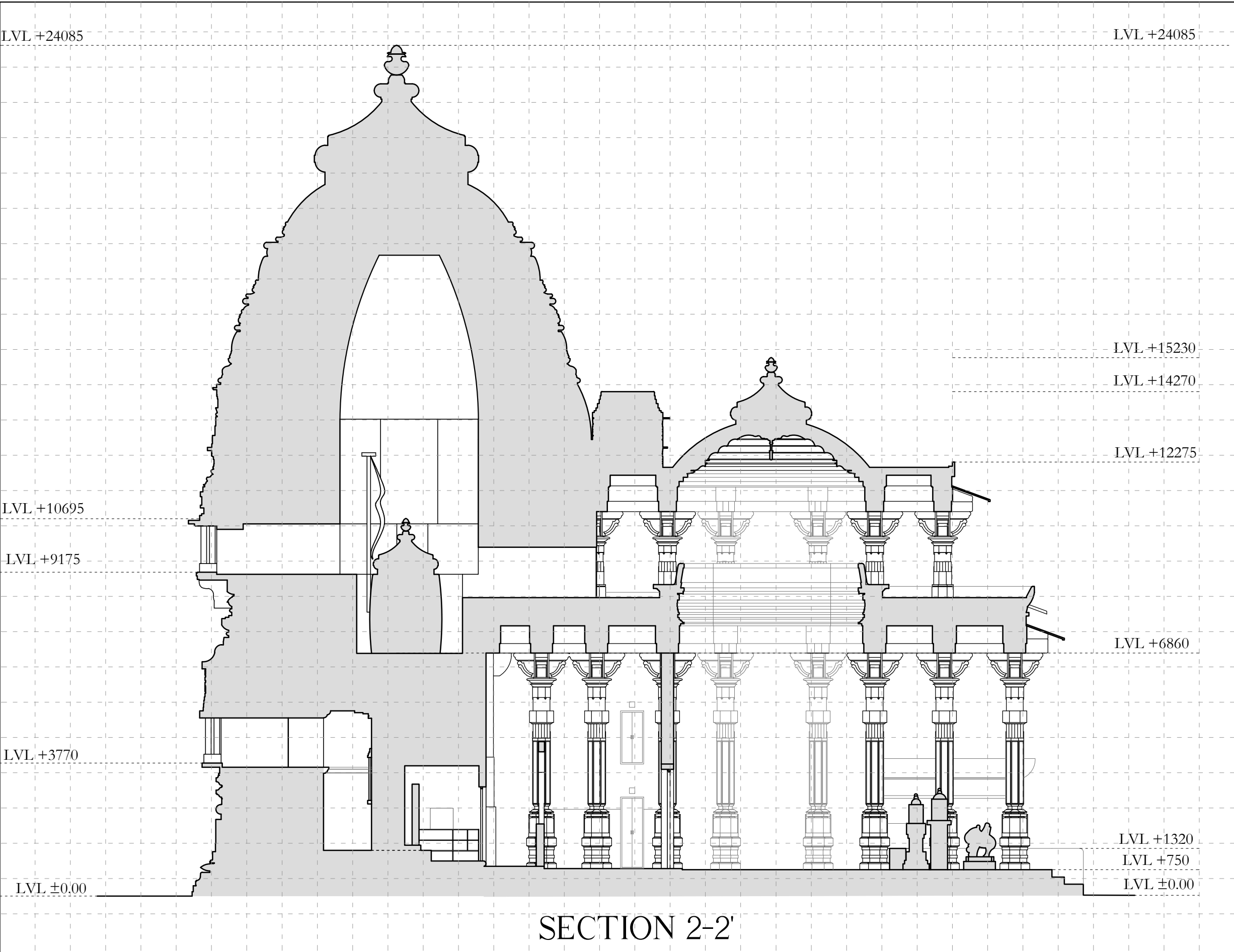


Drawn by :	Checked by:
Pragya Tyagi	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/S/01

Revision:	
Date	Details





Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000 x 1000
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
- 4.All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
- 5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

SECTION 2-2'

Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100

0.5 m2m

01m3m

Drawn by :

Checked by:

Pragya Tyagi

Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/S/02

Revision:

Date	Details

Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in mm.  
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5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

SECTION 3-3'

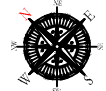
Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

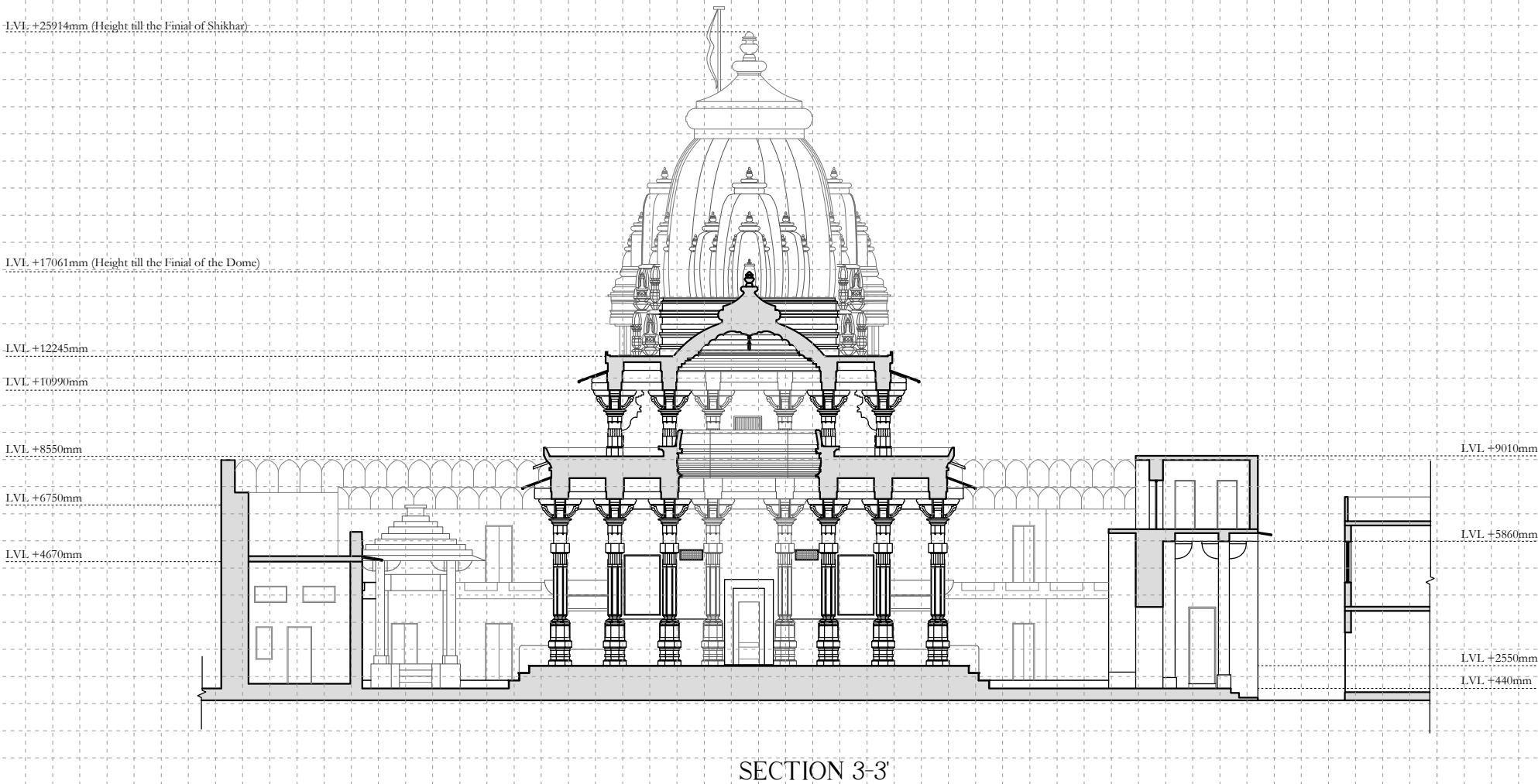
1 m3m

02m4m



Drawn by :	Checked by:
Pragya Tyagi	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/S/03	
Revision:	
Date	Details



Notes :  
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5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

SECTION 4-4' and SECTION 5-5'



Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

1 m

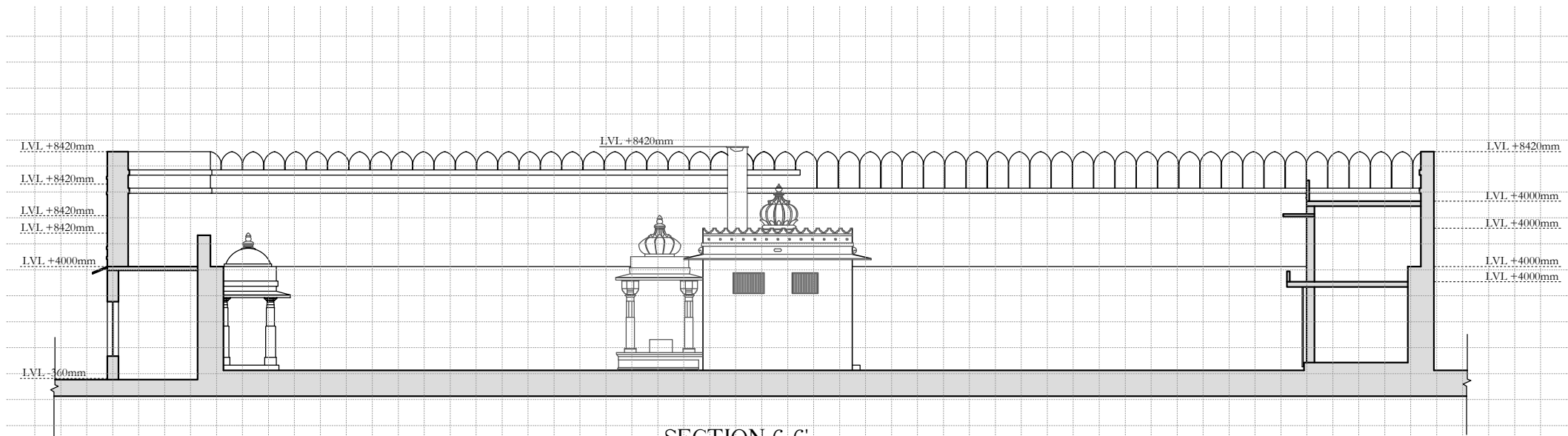
3m

0

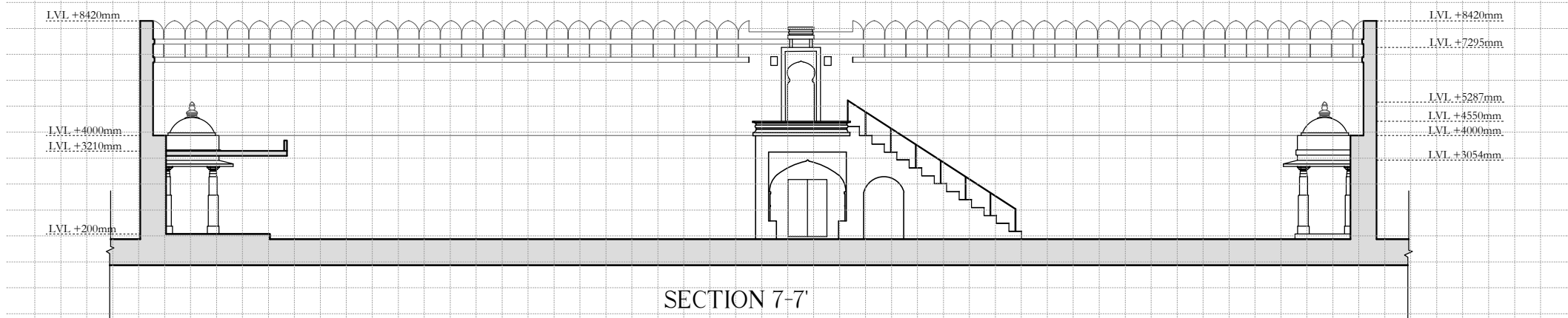
2m

4m

Drawn by :		Checked by:	
Pragya Tyagi		Gurmeet S. Rai	
SHEET - D/IV/AD/S/04			
Revision:			
Date	Details		



SECTION 6-6'



SECTION 7-7'

Notes :  
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 5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

SECTION 6-6' and SECTION 7-7'

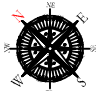
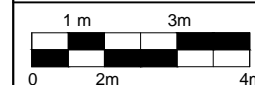
Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200



Drawn by :	Checked by:
Pragya Tyagi	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/AD/S/05

Revision:	
Date	Details

Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements  
Village Sawentri, Rajasthan, (Package IV); Devasthan Department, Government of Rajasthan

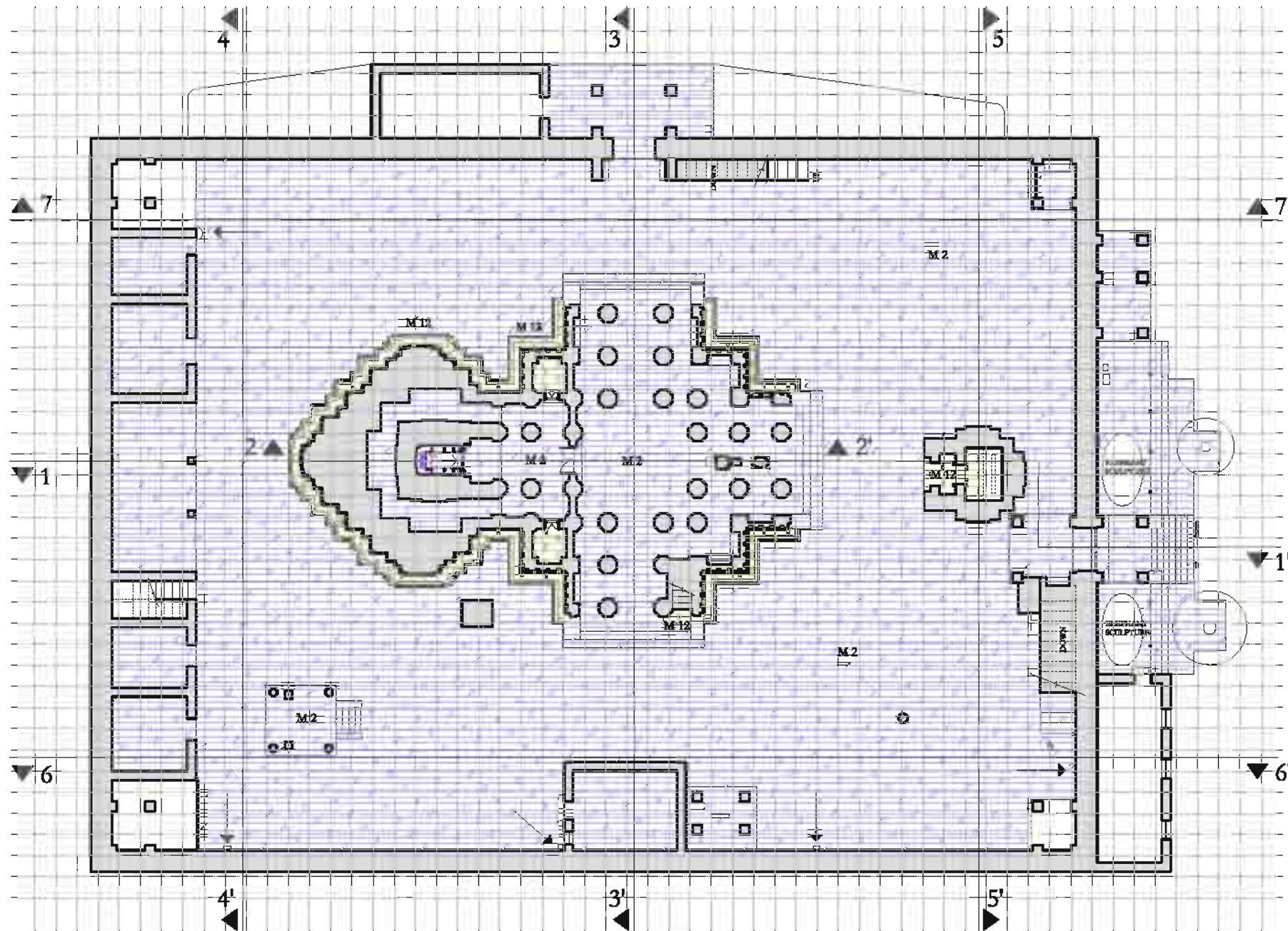


### 3. Documentation of Roop Narayan Temple

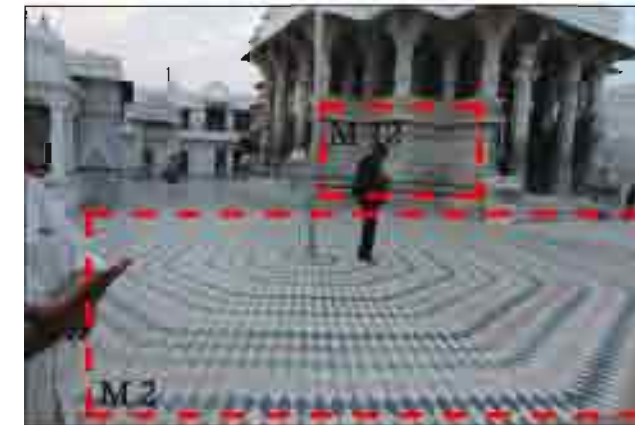
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#### ii. Material Extents and Condition Planning

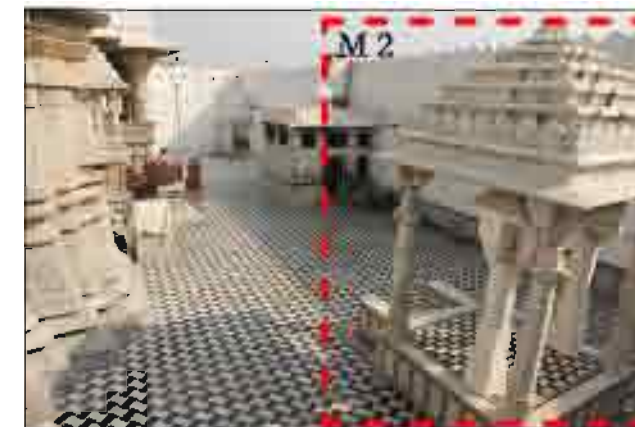




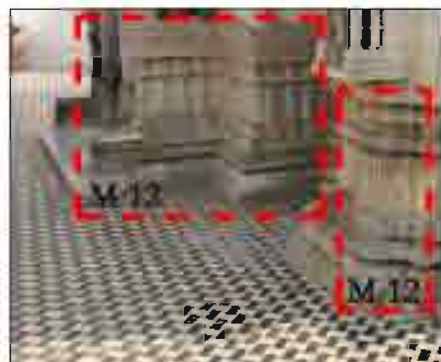
M 12 - Material - Local Stone



M 2 - Material - Marble Floorings  
M 12 - Material - Local Stone



M 2 - Material - Marble Cladding and Flooring



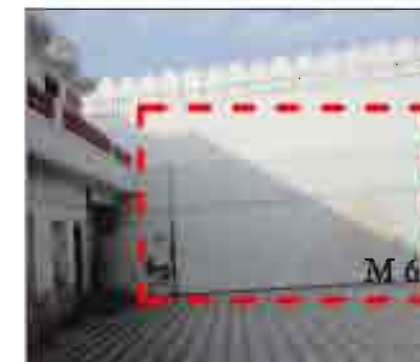
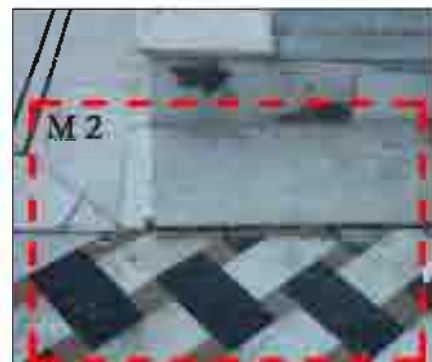
M 12 - Material - Local Stone



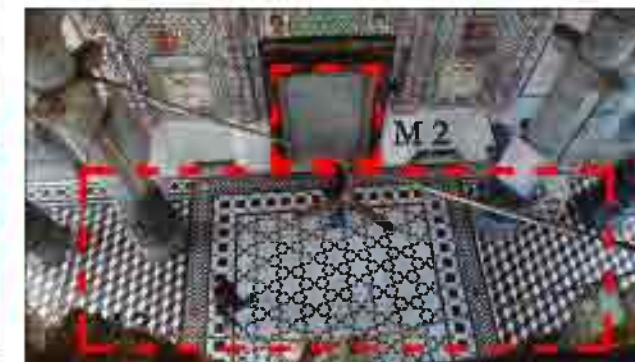
M 12 - Material - Local Stone



M 2 - Material - Marble Flooring



M 6 - Material - Lime Wash



M 2 - Material - Marble Flooring

#### Notes :

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2. The size of the grid is 1000mmx1000mm
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5. Documentation as per site Material in September 2015.

#### ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAVENTRI

#### PLAN OF THE TEMPLE COMPLEX

#### MATERIAL MAPPING

#### LEGEND

MIRROR	GRANITE
MARBLE	WOOD
TILE WORK	STEEL
CEMENT	METAL
CONCRETE	
LIME PLASTER	
LIME WASH	
CEMENT PLASTER	
BRICK	
MOL. STONE	
PAINT	
LOCAL STONE	

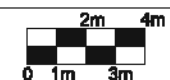
#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:250



Drawn by :

Pragya Tyagi

Checked by :

Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/MP/P/01

Revision:

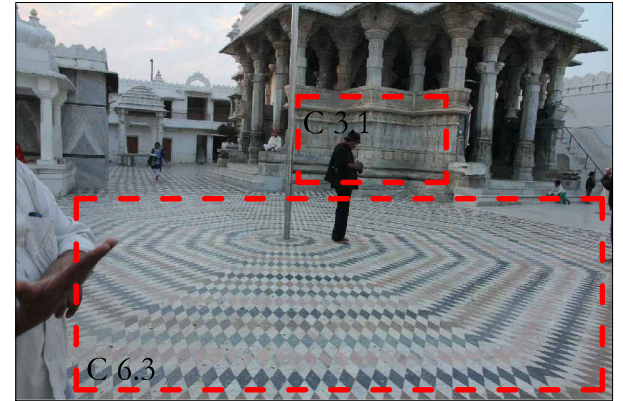
Date

Details



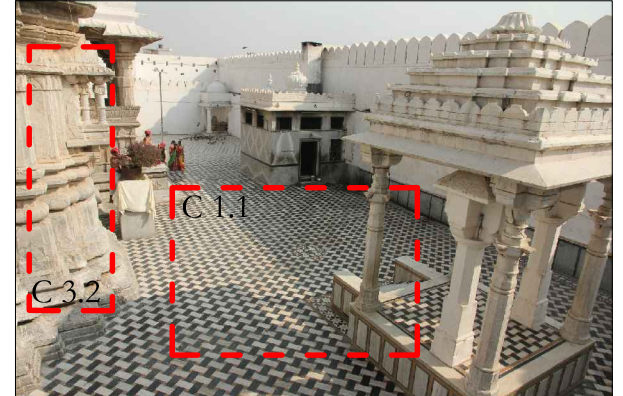


C 7 - Condition - Incompatible addition - Cement Repair



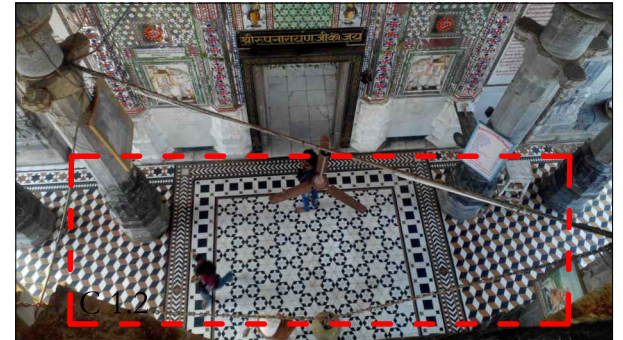
C 3.1 - Condition - Shattering due to Chemical Treatment

C 6.3 - Condition - Incompatible addition - Cracking and settling of marble floor



C 1.1 - Condition - Incompatible addition - Marble flooring

C 3.2 - Condition - Shattering due to chemical treatment



C 1.2 - Condition - Incompatible addition - Marble Flooring

Notes :  
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5. Documentation as per site condition in September 2015.

## ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAVENTRI

### PLAN OF THE TEMPLE COMPLEX

#### CONDITION MAPPING

##### LEGEND

STRUCTURAL CRACK	PLANTS/GRASS
BROKEN	WATER STAINS
MISSING	PAINT
OIL STAINS	LIME WASH
TREE ROOTS	DE-COLOURATION
DRAINAGE/ WATER SUPPLY	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
BUCKLING	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
CEMENT REPAIR	CRACK
SOOT DEPOSITION	SHATTERING
BIRD DROPPINGS	SPAWLING
WEATHERING	MECHANICAL LOSS
LIME MORTAR FINISH	CEMENT PAINT
LATER INTERVENTION	FLAKING

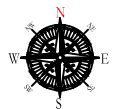
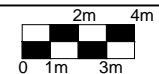
#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:250



Drawn by :

Checked by:

Pragya Tyagi

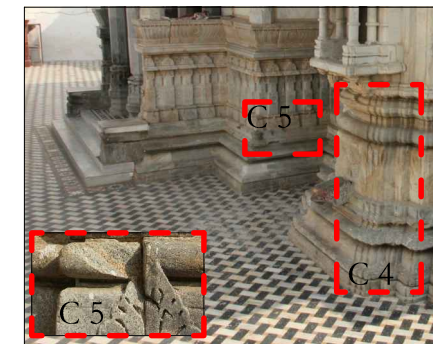
Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/CM/P/01

Revision:

Date

Details



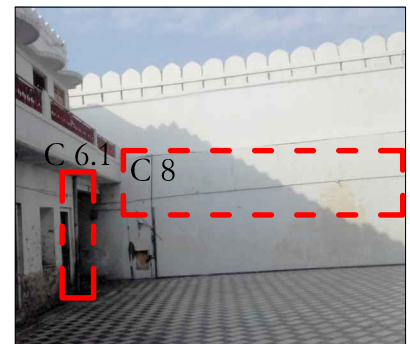
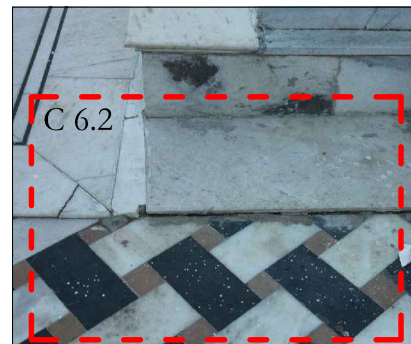
C 5 - Condition - Mechanical Loss  
C 4 - Condition - Spawling



C 2 - Condition -Weathering



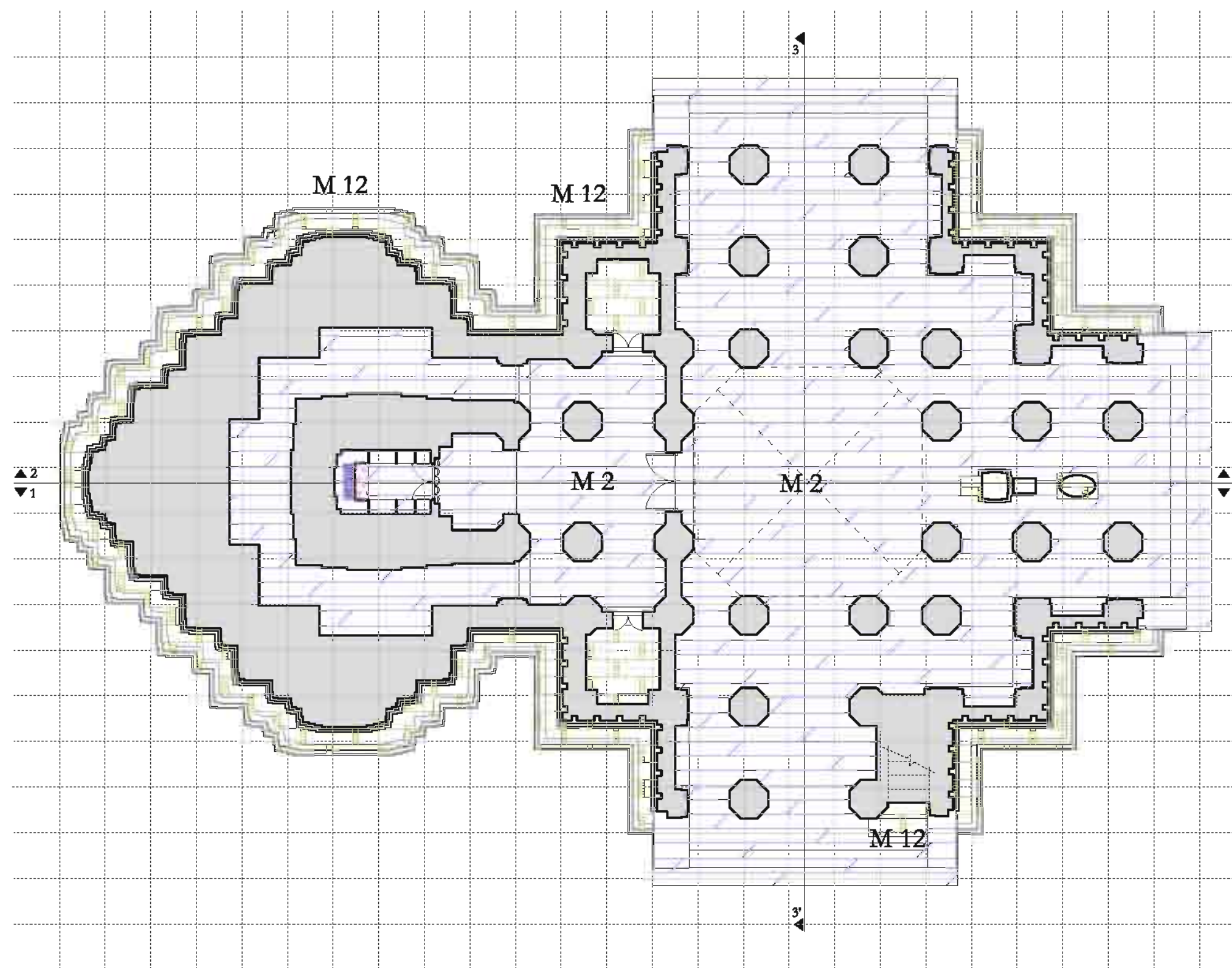
C 6.2 - Condition - Incompatible addition - Unlevelled Flooring - causing ingress of water - damage to floor



C 6.1 - Condition - Drain pipes  
C 8 - Condition - Electric Wires

Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements  
Village Saventri, Rajasthan, (Package IV); Devasthan Department, Government of Rajasthan





- Notes :**
1. All dimensions are in mm.
  2. The size of the grid is 1000 x 1000
  3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
  4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
  5. Documentation as per site Material in November 2015.

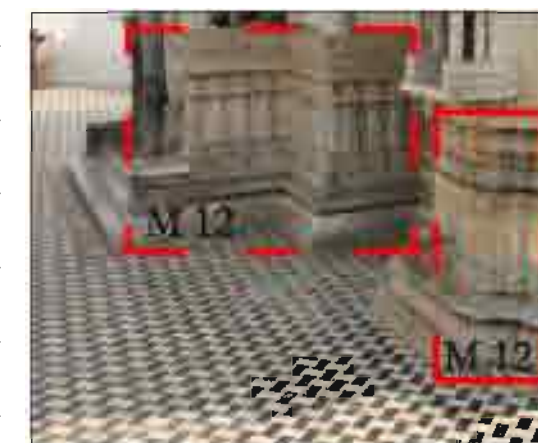
## ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

### MATERIAL MAPPING

PLAN at +1610mm

#### LEGEND

	MIRROR		GRANITE
	MARBLE		WOOD
	TILE WORK		STEEL
	CEMENT CONCRETE		METAL
	LIME PLASTER		
	LIME WASH		
	CEMENT PLASTER		
	BRICK		
	IDOL STONE		
	PAINT		
	LOCAL STONE		



M 12- Material - Local Stone



M 2 - Material - Marble  
Flooring



M 12 - Material - Local Stone

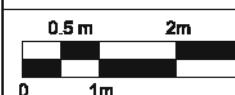
#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100



Drawn by : Checked by:

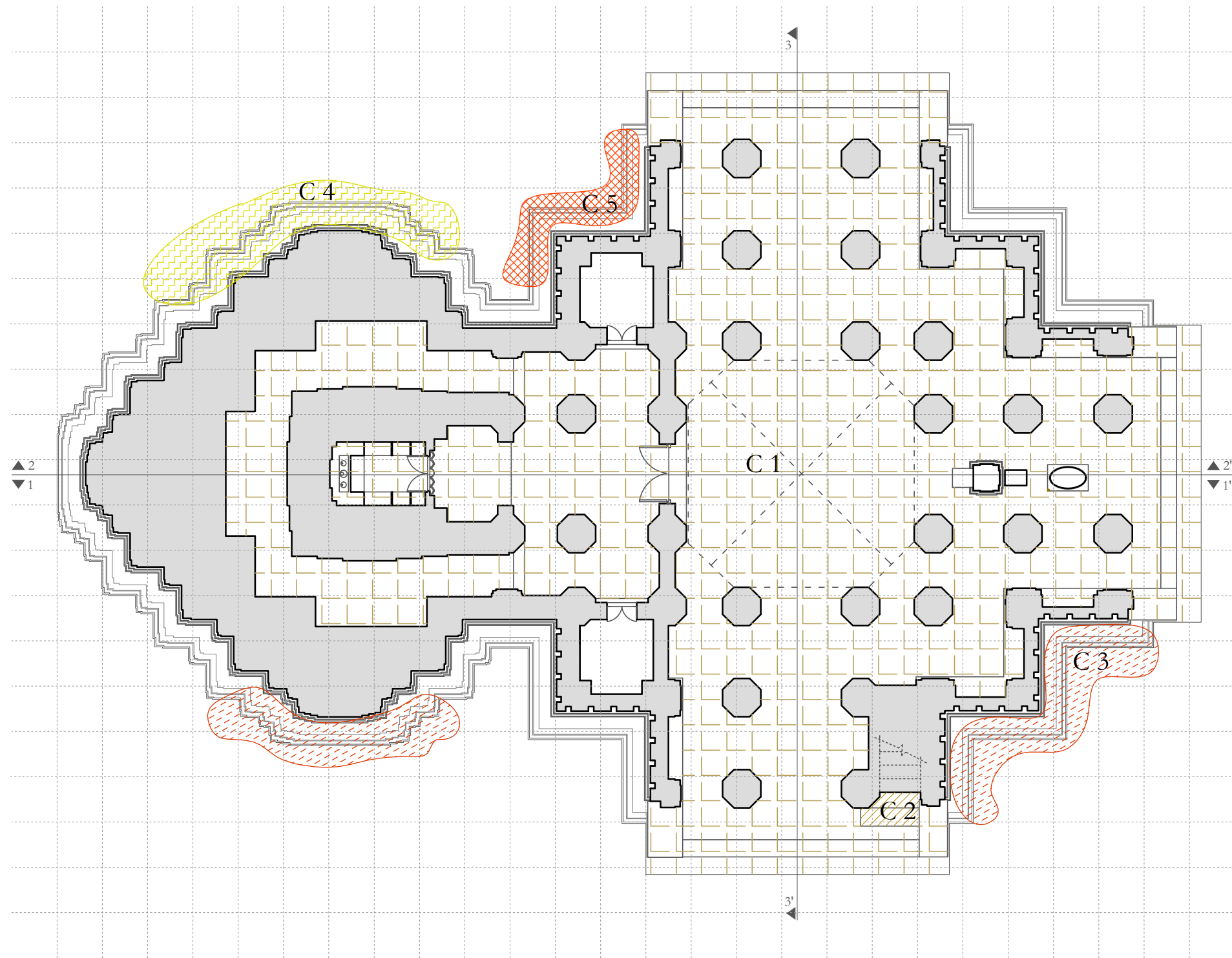
Pragya Tyagi Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/MP/P/02

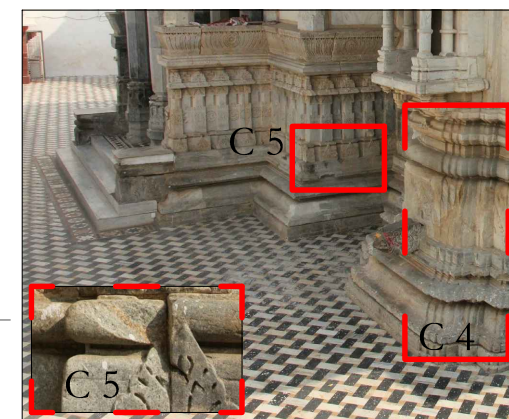
Revision:

Date	Details



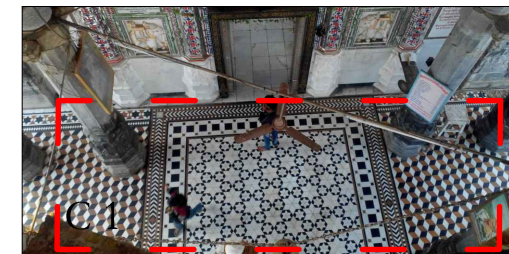


C 3 - Condition - Shattering due to Chemical Treatment



C 5 - Condition - Mechanical Loss

C 4 - Condition - Spawling



C 1 - Condition - Incompatible addition - Marble Flooring



C 2 - Condition - Weathering

Notes :  
 1. All dimensions are in mm.  
 2. The size of the grid is 1000 x 1000  
 3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.  
 4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.  
 5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
 SAWENTRI

CONDITION MAPPING

PLAN at +1610mm

LEGEND			
	STRUCTURAL CRACK		PLANTS/GRASS
	BROKEN		WATER STAINS
	MISSING		PAINT
	OIL STAINS		LIME WASH
	TREE ROOTS		DE-COLOURATION
	DRAINAGE/ WATER SUPPLY		ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
	BUCKLING		INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
	CEMENT REPAIR		CRACK
	SOOT DEPOSITION		SHATTERING
	BIRD DROPPINGS		SPAWLING
	WEATHERING		MECHANICAL LOSS
	LIME MORTAR FINISH		

Client :  
 Devasthan Department  
 Government of Rajasthan  
 Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
 Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
 CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
 2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
 Next to Bus Terminus  
 Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
 Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100

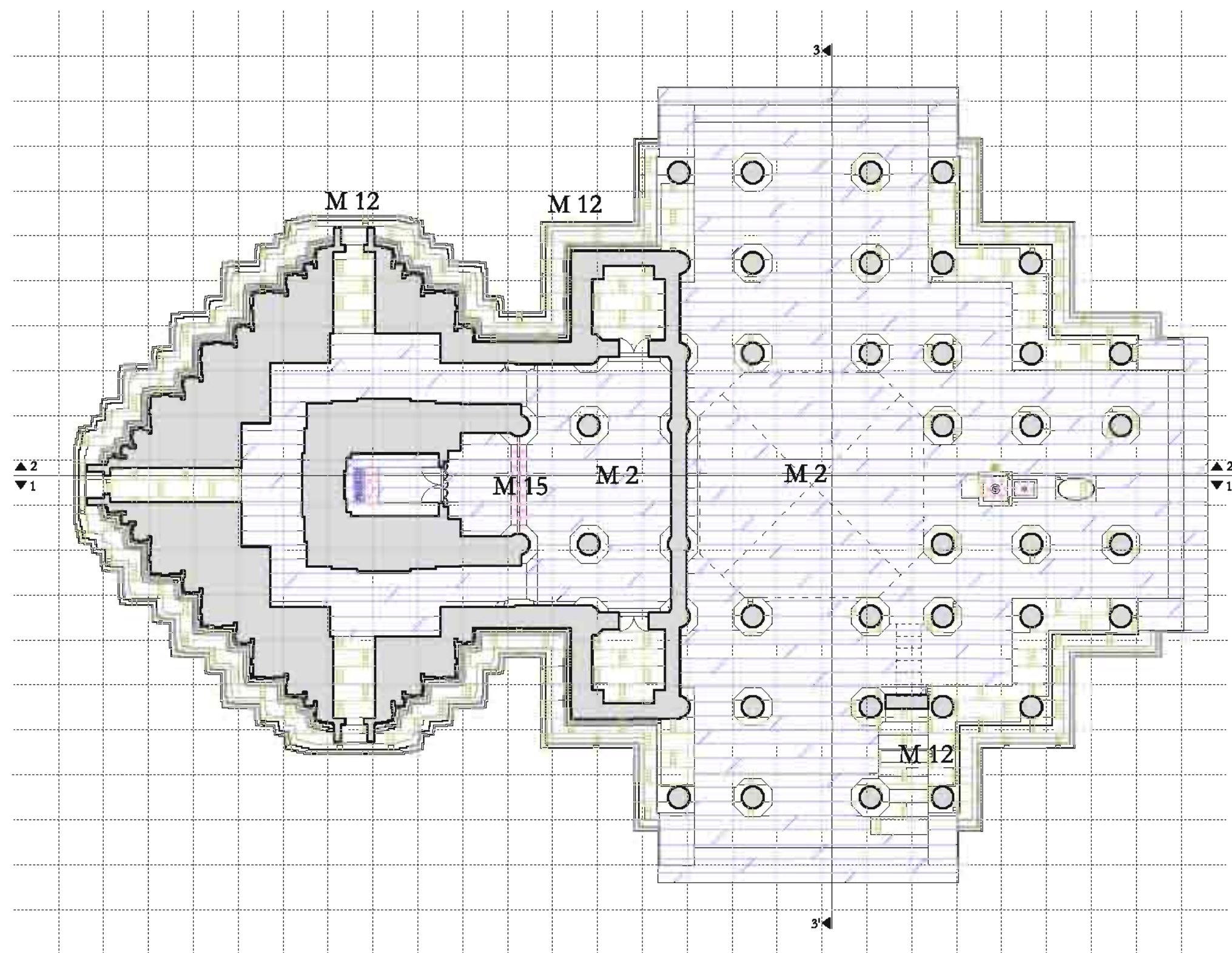
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 Pragya Tyagi

Checked by:  
 Gurmeet S. Rai

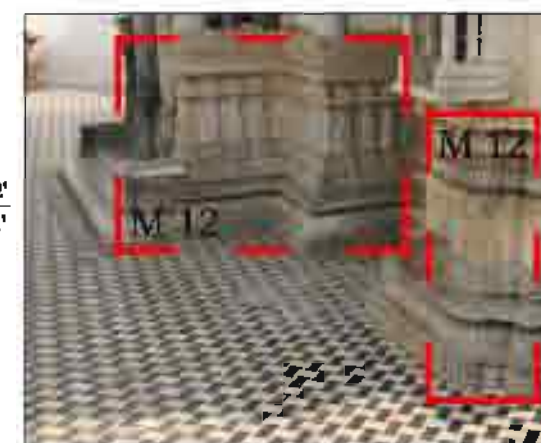
SHEET - D/IV/CM/P/02

Revision:	
Date	Details





M 15 - Material - Metal  
M 2 - Material - Marble Floor



M 12 - Material - Local Stone



M 2 - Material - Marble Flooring



M 12 - Material - Local Stone

- Notes :**
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  4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
  5. Documentation as per site Material in November 2015.

## ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

### MATERIAL MAPPING

PLAN at +4700mm

### LEGEND

	MIRROR		GRANITE
	MARBLE		WOOD
	TILE WORK		STEEL
	CEMENT CONCRETE		METAL
	LIME PLASTER		
	LIME WASH		
	CEMENT PLASTER		
	BRICK		
	IDOL STONE		
	PAINT		
	LOCAL STONE		

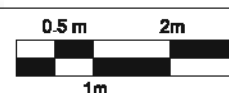
### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100



Drawn by :

Pragya Tyagi

Checked by :

Gurmeet S. Rai

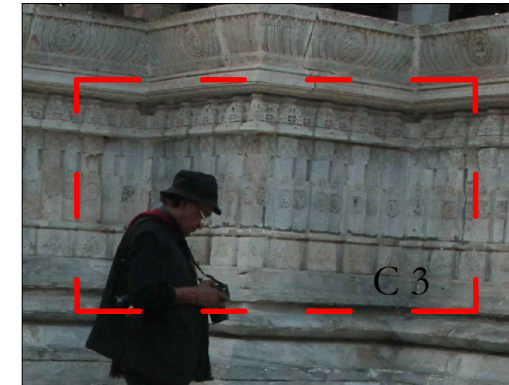
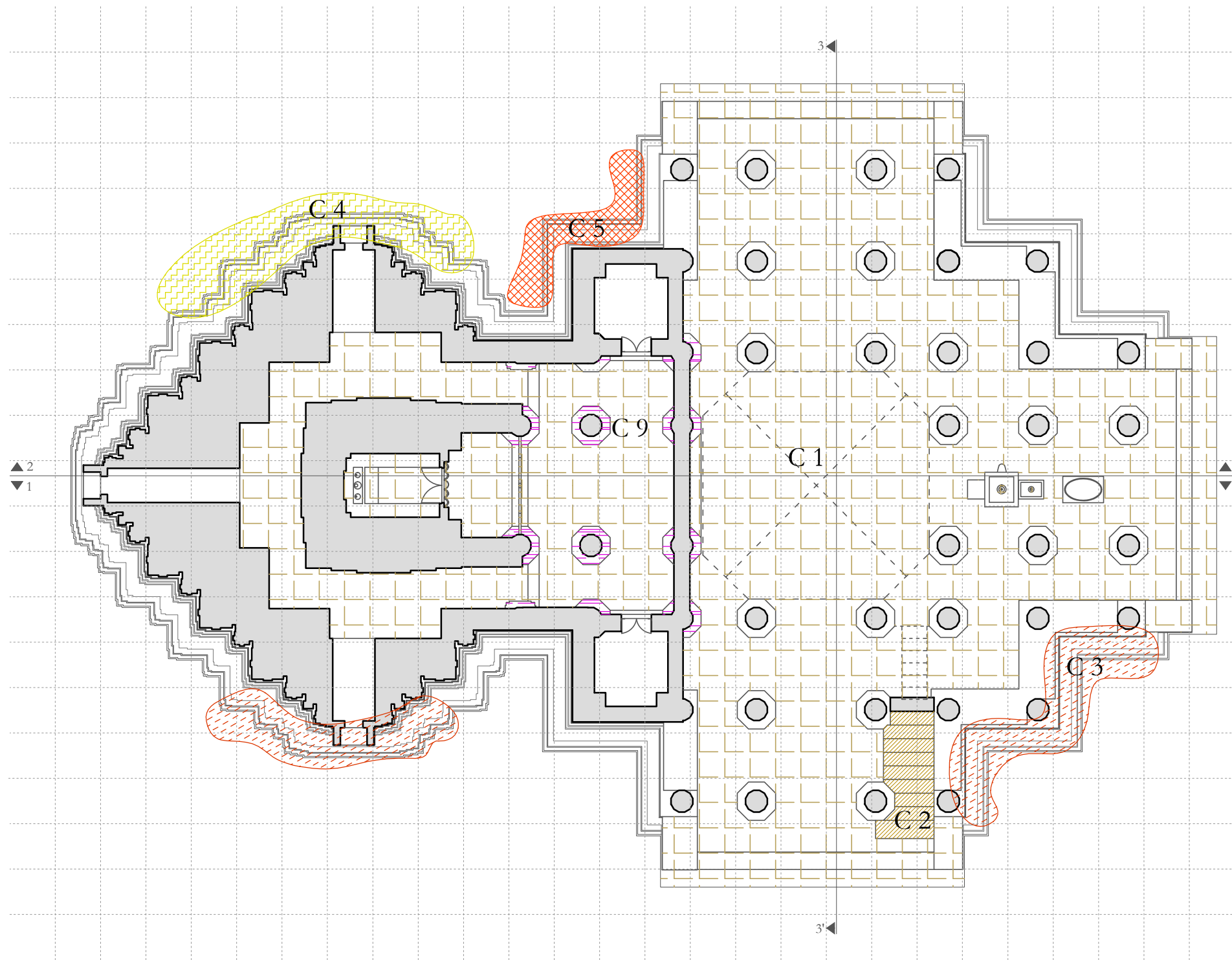
SHEET - D/IV/MP/P/03

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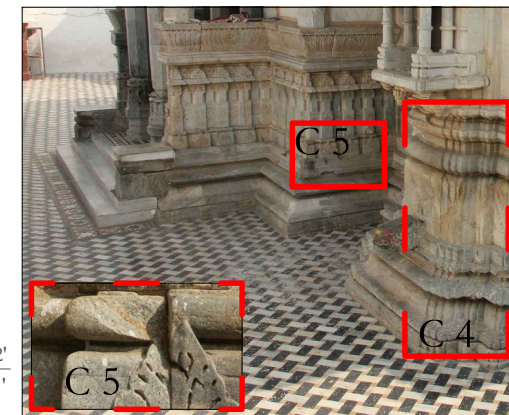
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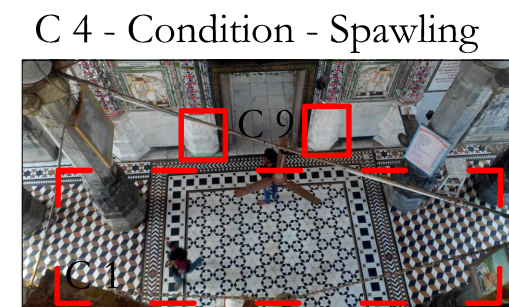




C 3 - Condition - Shattering due to Chemical Treatment



C 5 - Condition - Mechanical Loss



C 4 - Condition - Spawling



C 2 - Condition - Weathering

Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in mm.  
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## ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

CONDITION MAPPING

PLAN at +4700mm

### LEGEND

STRUCTURAL CRACK	PLANTS/GRASS
BROKEN	WATER STAINS
MISSING	PAINT
OIL STAINS	LIME WASH
TREE ROOTS	DE-COLOURATION
DRAINAGE/ WATER SUPPLY	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
BUCKLING	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
CEMENT REPAIR	CRACK
SOOT DEPOSITION	SHATTERING
BIRD DROPPINGS	SPAWLING
WEATHERING	MECHANICAL LOSS
LIME MORTAR FINISH	

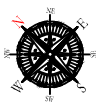
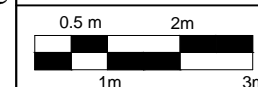
### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100



Drawn by :

Checked by :

Pragya Tyagi

Gurmeet S. Rai

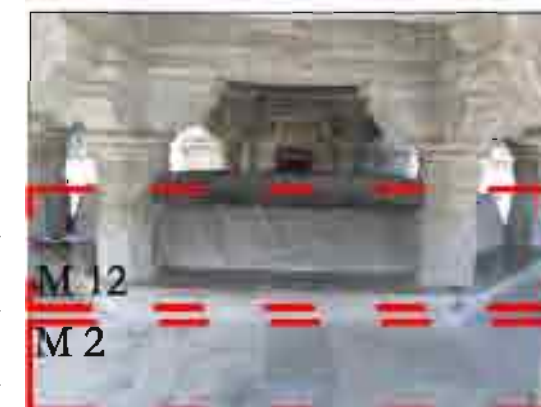
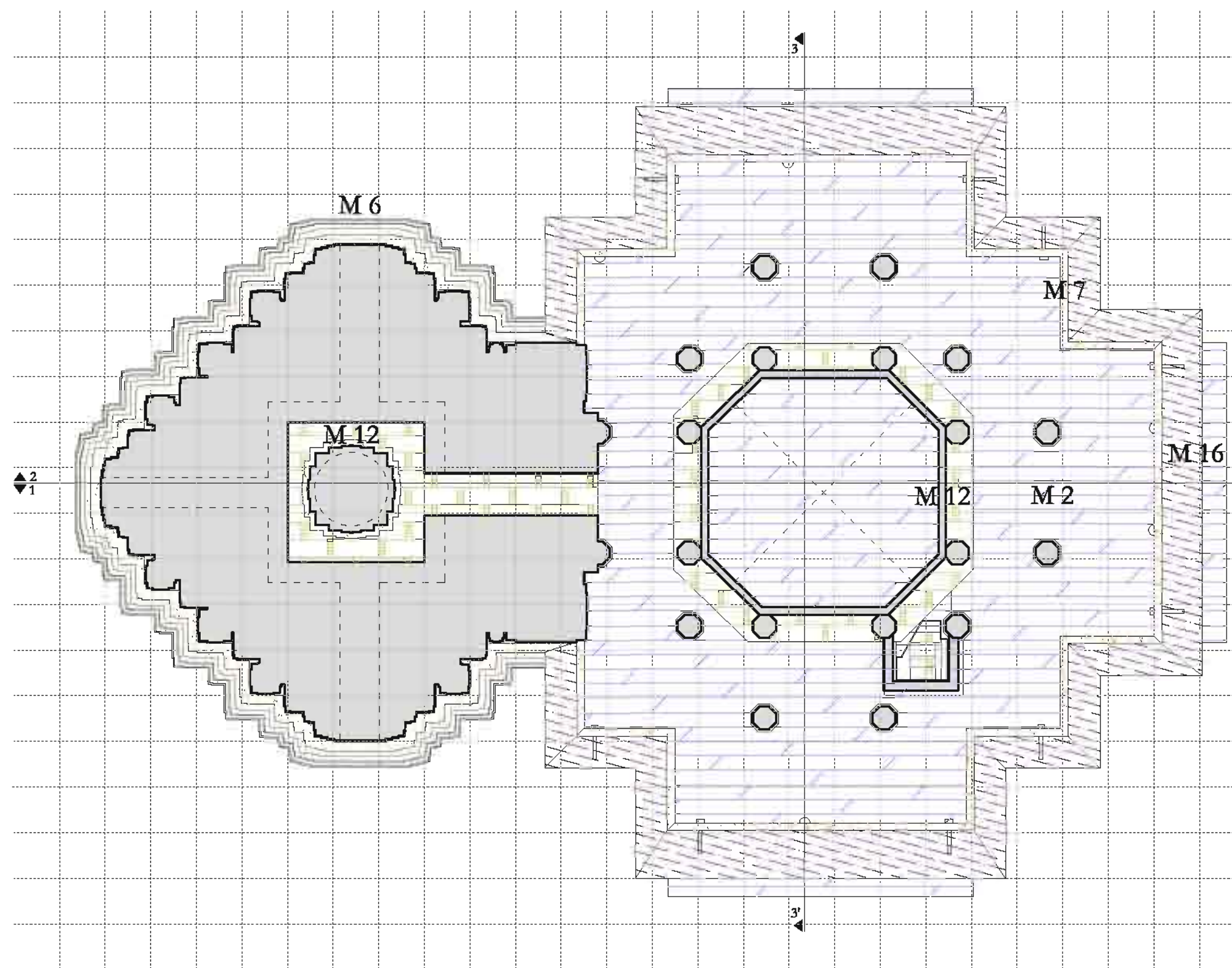
SHEET - D/IV/CM/P/03

Revision:

Date

Details





M 12 - Material - Local Stone  
M 2 - Material - Marble Floor



M 16 - Material - Lime  
Mortar Finish



M 7 - Material-  
Cement  
Plaster



M 6 - Material-  
Lime Wash



M 12 -  
Material -  
Local Stone

- Notes :**
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  2. The size of the grid is 1000 x 1000
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  5. Documentation as per site Material in November 2015.

**ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI**

**MATERIAL MAPPING**

PLAN at +8970mm

**LEGEND**

	MIRROR		GRANITE
	MARBLE		WOOD
	TILE WORK		STEEL
	CEMENT CONCRETE		METAL
	LIME PLASTER		LIME MORTAR FINISH
	LIME WASH		
	CEMENT PLASTER		
	BRICK		
	IDOL STONE		
	PAINT		
	LOCAL STONE		

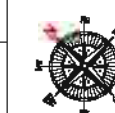
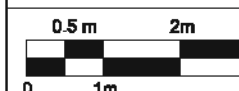
**Client :**

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

**Consultant :**

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100



Drawn by :

Pragya Tyagi

Checked by :

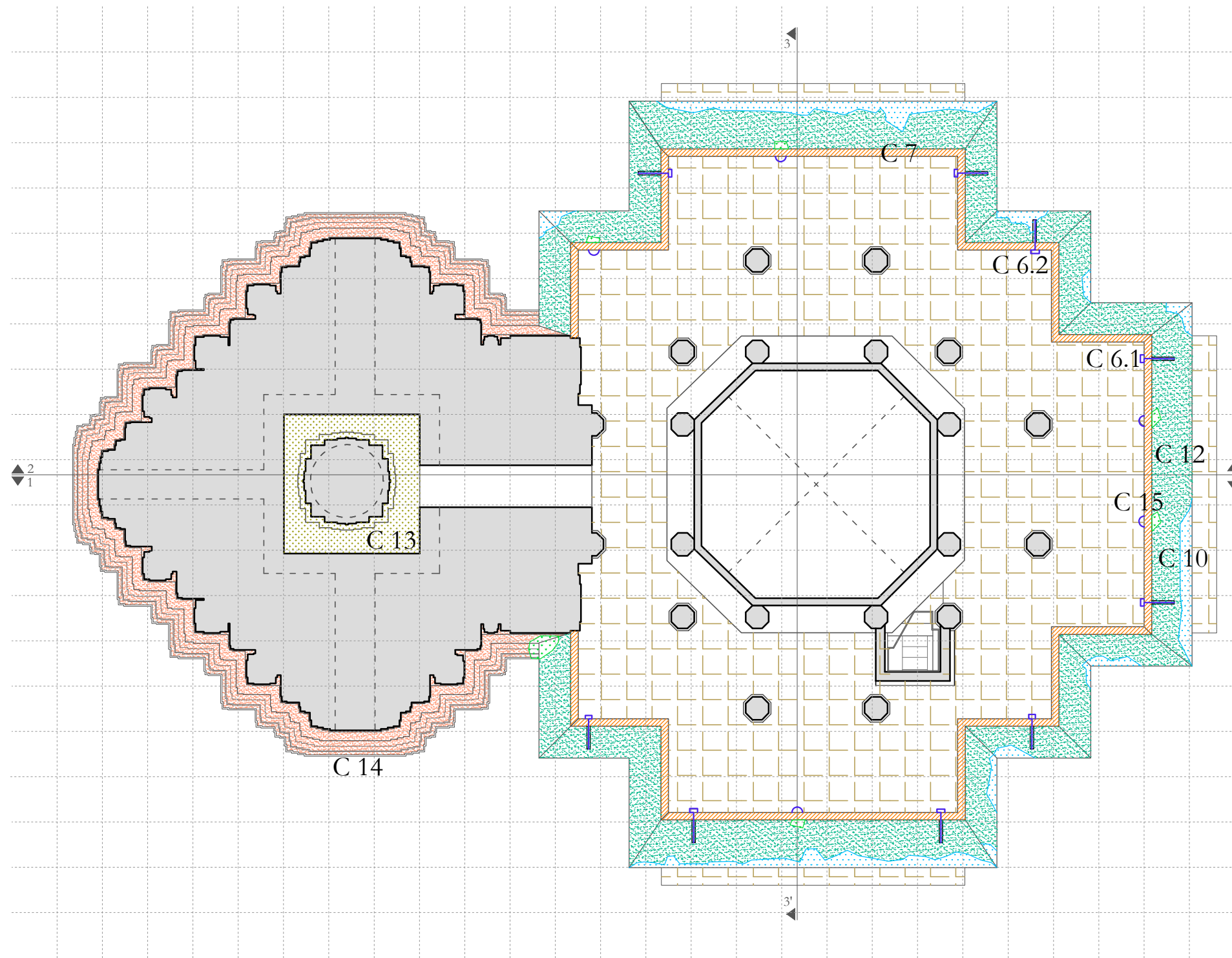
Gurmeet S. Rai

**SHEET - D/IV/MP/P/04**

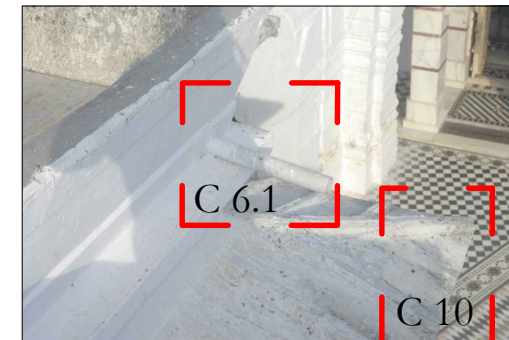
Revision:

Date	Details





C 13 - Condition - Bird Droppings



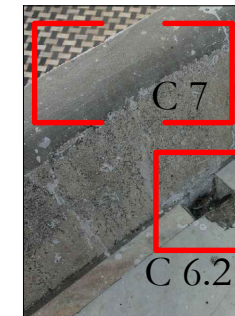
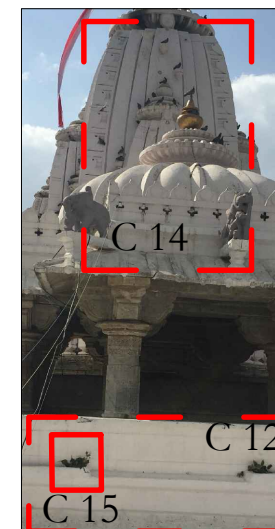
C 6.1 - Condition - Drain Pipe

C 10 - Condition - Water Stains

C 14 - Condition - Lime Wash

C 15 - Condition - Plant growth

C 12 - Condition - Lime Mortar Finish



C 6.2 - Condition - Drain

C 7 - Condition - Cement Repair

Notes :  
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5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

## ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

### CONDITION MAPPING

PLAN at +8970mm

LEGEND			
	STRUCTURAL CRACK		PLANTS/GRASS
	BROKEN		WATER STAINS
	MISSING		PAINT
	OIL STAINS		LIME WASH
	TREE ROOTS		DE-COLOURATION
	DRAINAGE/ WATER SUPPLY		ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
	BUCKLING		INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
	CEMENT REPAIR		CRACK
	SOOT DEPOSITION		SHATTERING
	BIRD DROPPINGS		SPAWLING
	WEATHERING		MECHANICAL LOSS
	LIME MORTAR FINISH		

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

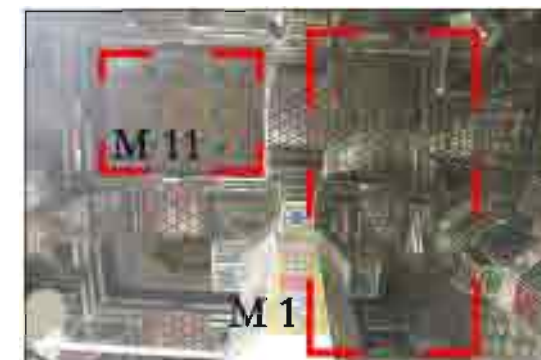
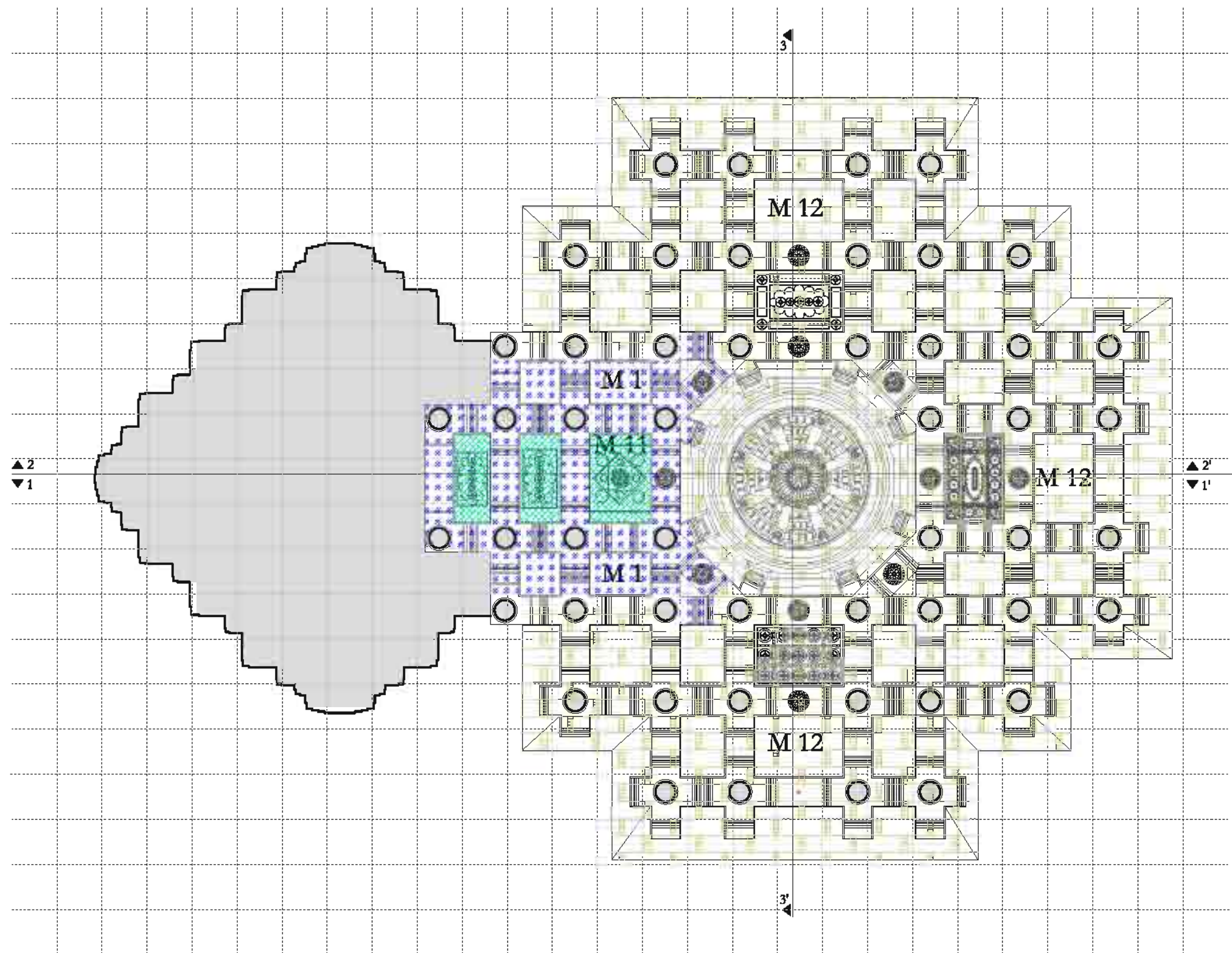
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Pragya Tyagi	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/CM/P/04

Revision:	
Date	Details





M 11 - Material - Oil Paint  
M 1 - Material - Mirror Work



M 12- Material - Local Stone



M 12 - Material - Local Stone

#### Notes :

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4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site Material in November 2015.

#### ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

#### MATERIAL MAPPING

#### REFLECTED CEILING PLAN

#### LEGEND

	MIRROR		GRANITE
	MARBLE		WOOD
	TILE WORK		STEEL
	CEMENT CONCRETE		METAL
	LIME PLASTER		
	LIME WASH		
	CEMENT PLASTER		
	BRICK		
	IDOL STONE		
	PAINT		
	LOCAL STONE		

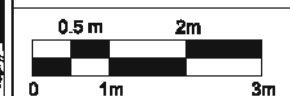
#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 109/1/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100



Drawn by :

Checked by:

Pragya Tyagi

Gurmeet S. Rai

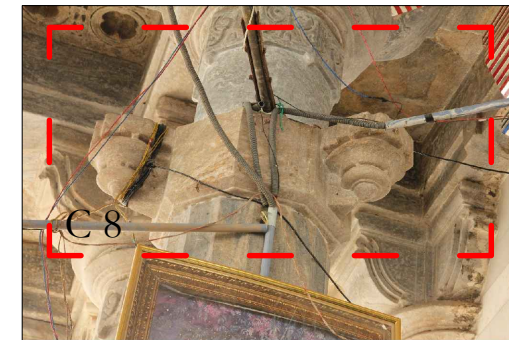
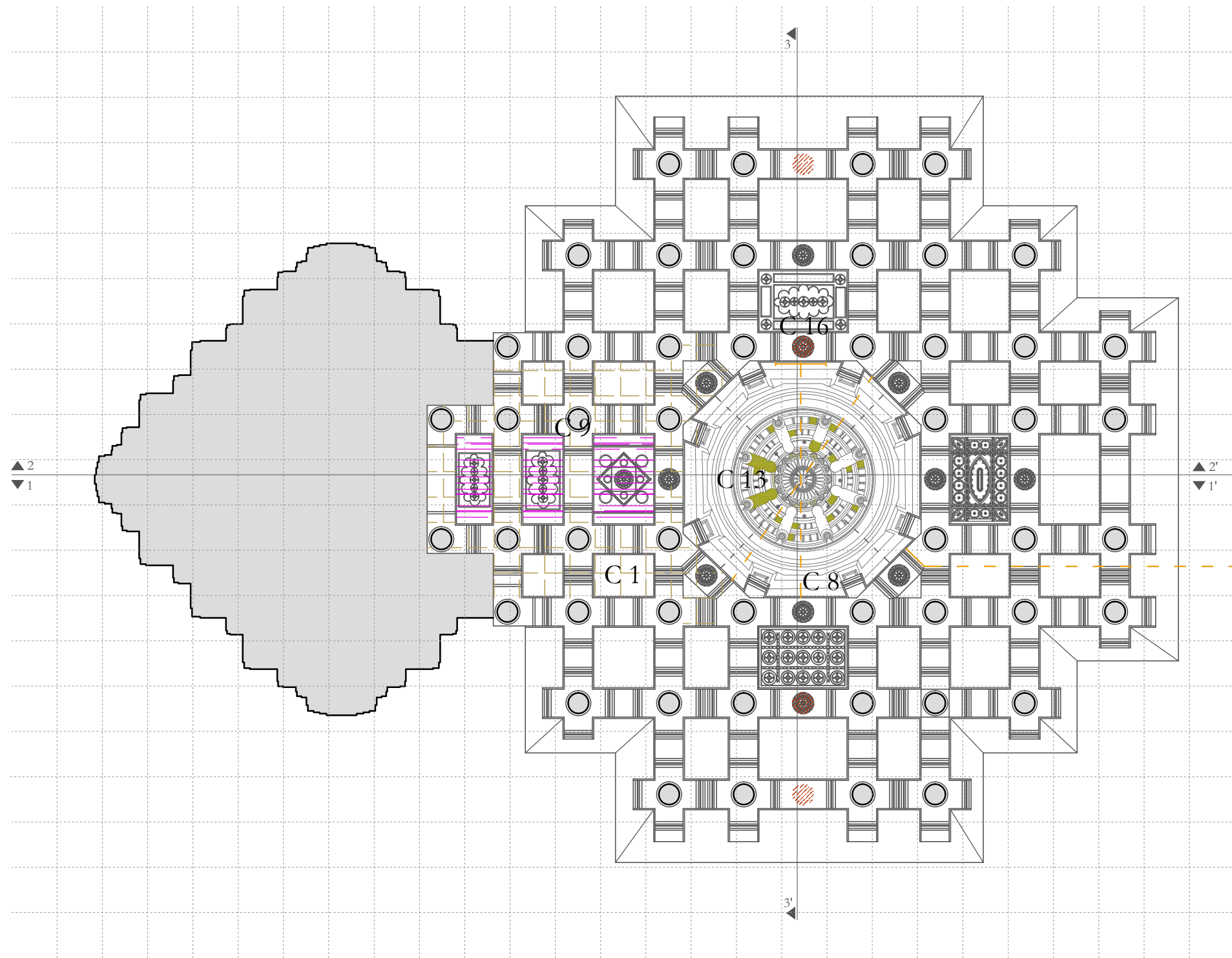
SHEET - D/IV/MP/P/05

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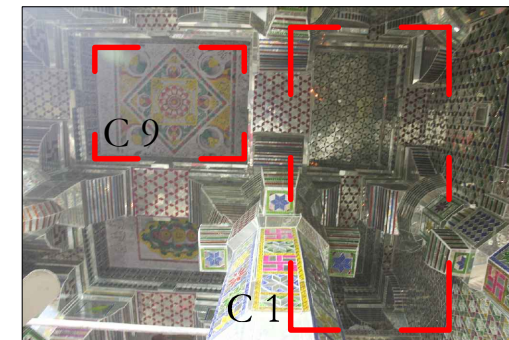
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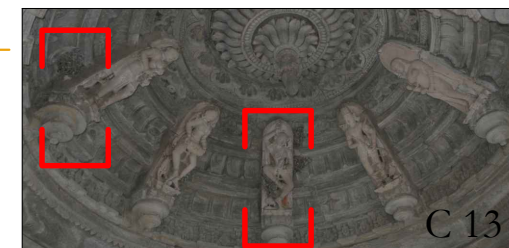




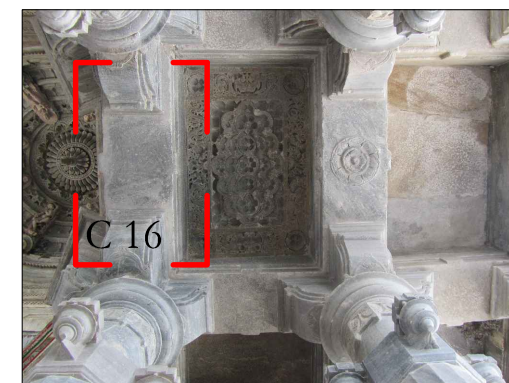
C 8 - Condition - Electrical  
Fixtures



C 9 - Condition - Oil Paint  
C 1 - Condition -  
Incompatible Addition -  
Mirror work



C 13 - Condition - Bird  
Nests



C 16 - Condition - Missing  
Motif

Notes :  
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3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.  
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.  
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

CONDITION MAPPING

REFLECTED CEILING PLAN

LEGEND			
	STRUCTURAL CRACK		PLANTS/GRASS
	BROKEN		WATER STAINS
	MISSING		PAINT
	OIL STAINS		LIME WASH
	TREE ROOTS		DE-COLOURATION
	DRAINAGE/ WATER SUPPLY		ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
	BUCKLING		INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
	CEMENT REPAIR		CRACK
	SOOT DEPOSITION		SHATTERING
	BIRD DROPPINGS/NESTS		SPAWLING
	WEATHERING		MECHANICAL LOSS
	LIME MORTAR FINISH		

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

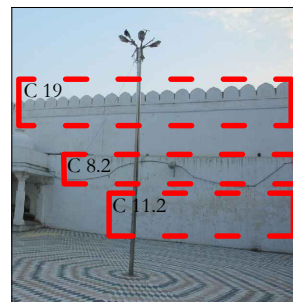
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Drawn by :	Checked by:
Pragya Tyagi	Gurmeet S. Rai

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Revision:	
Date	Details

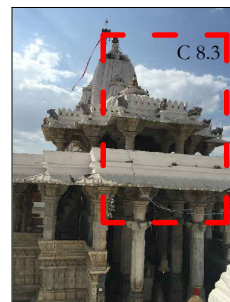




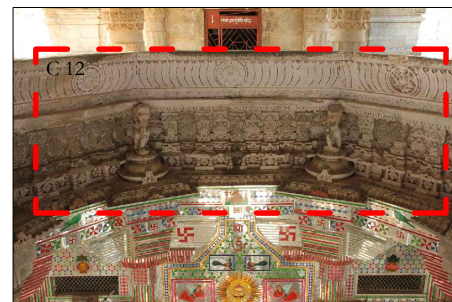
C 8.2 - Condition - Electrical  
Fixtures  
C 11.2 - Condition - Flaking  
C 19 - Condition - Cement Plaster



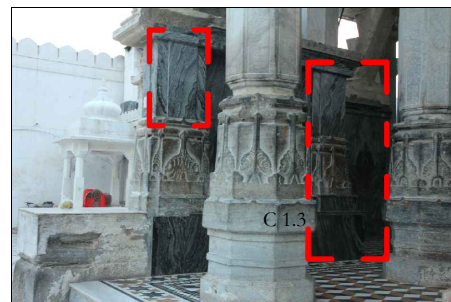
C 9 - Condition - Oil Paint  
C 1.5 - Condition - Incompatible Addition - Marble  
Cladding



C 8.3 - Condition - Electrical  
Fixtures



C 12 - Condition - Lime Mortar Finish



C 1.3 - Condition - Incompatible Addition -  
Marble Cladding



C 1.4 - Condition - Incompatible Addition - Marble  
Cladding and Flooring

#### Notes :

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5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

### ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

#### CONDITION MAPPING

##### SECTION 1-1'

#### LEGEND

	STRUCTURAL CRACK		PLANTS/GRASS
	BROKEN		WATER STAINS
	MISSING		PAINT
	OIL STAINS		LIME WASH
	TREE ROOTS		DE-COLOURATION
	DRAINAGE/ WATER SUPPLY		ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
	BUCKLING		INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
	CEMENT REPAIR		CRACK
	SOOT DEPOSITION		SHATTERING
	BIRD DROPPINGS		SPAWLING
	WEATHERING		MECHANICAL LOSS
	LIME MORTAR FINISH		CEMENT PLASTER
	LATER INTERVENTION		FLAKING

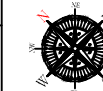
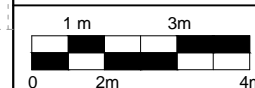
#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

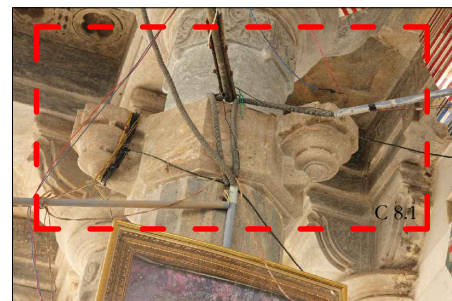
#### Consultant :

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Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

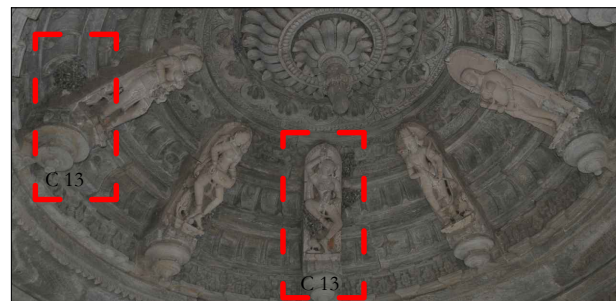
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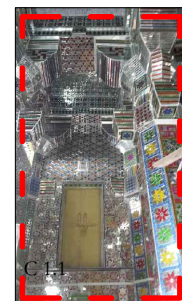
##### SECTION 11'



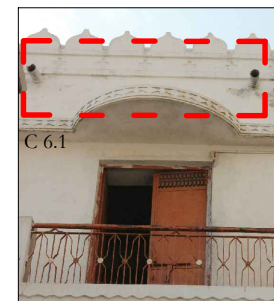
C 8.1 - Condition - Electrical Fixtures



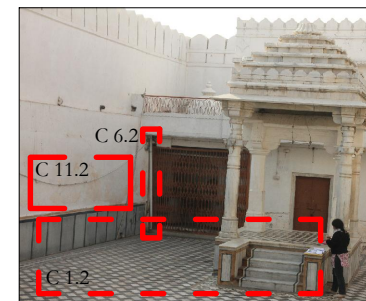
C 13 - Condition - Bird Nests



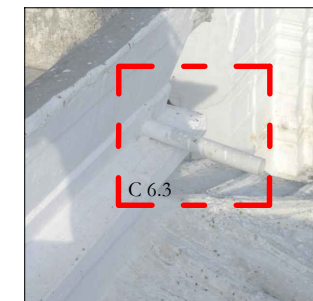
C 1.1 - Condition -  
Incompatible  
Addition - Mirror  
work



C 6.1 - Condition - Drain Pipe



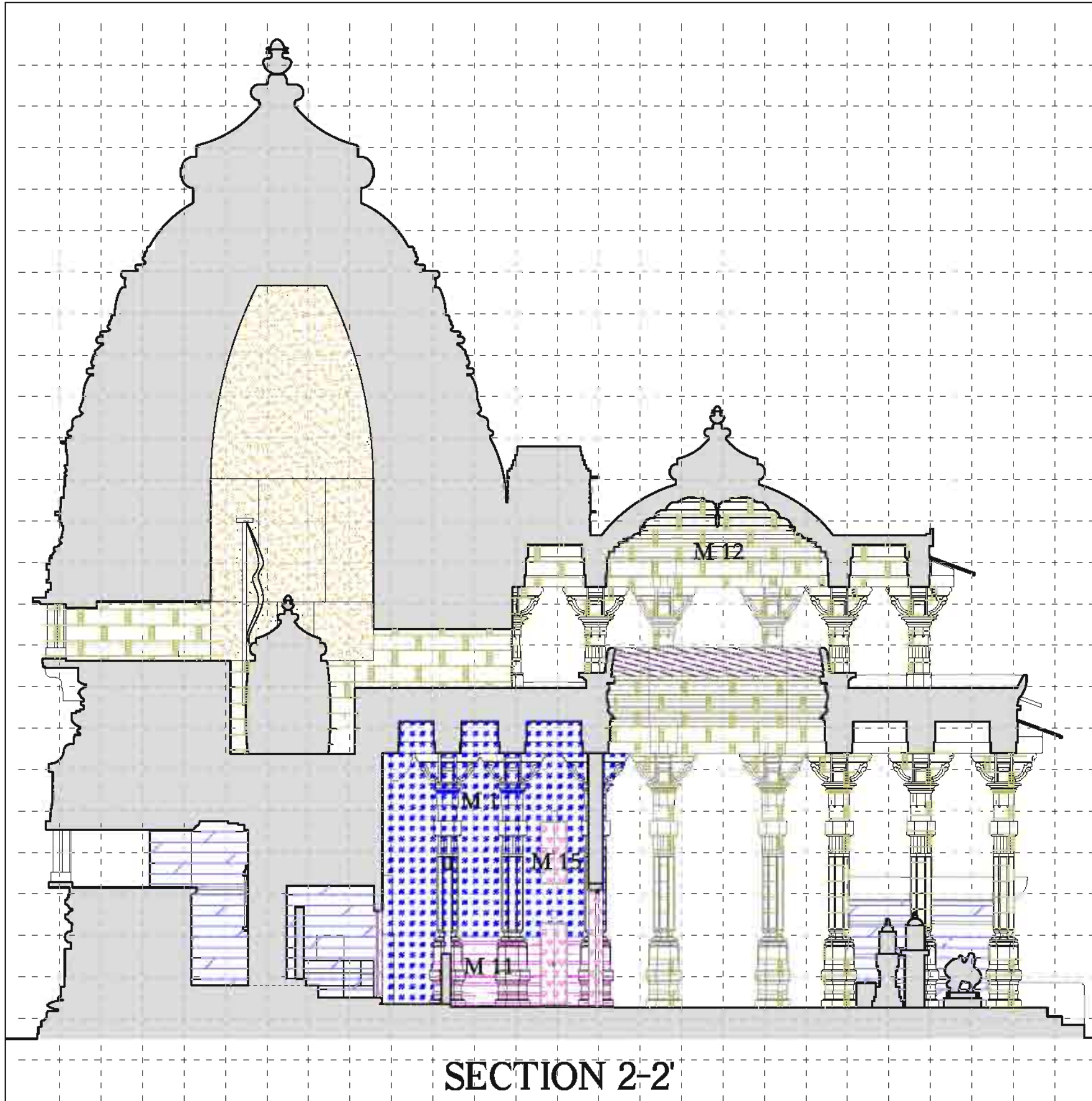
C 6.2 - Condition - Drain Pipe  
C 11.2 - Condition - Flaking  
C 1.2 - Condition - Incompatible Addition  
- Marble Cladding



C 6.3 - Condition - Drain Pipe

Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements  
Village Sawentri, Rajasthan, (Package IV); Devasthan Department, Government of Rajasthan





M 12 - Material - Local Stone



M 1 - Material - Mirror Work  
M 15 - Material - Metal Door



M 11 - Material - Cement Paint

#### Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1m x 1m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site Material in November 2015.

#### ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

#### MATERIAL MAPPING

#### SECTION 2-2'

#### LEGEND

	MIRROR		GRANITE
	MARBLE		WOOD
	TILE WORK		STEEL
	CEMENT CONCRETE		METAL
	LIME PLASTER		
	LIME WASH		
	CEMENT PLASTER		
	BRICK		
	IDOL STONE		
	PAINT		
	LOCAL STONE		

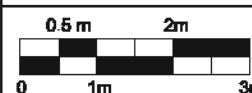
#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100



Drawn by:

Pragya Tyagi

Checked by:

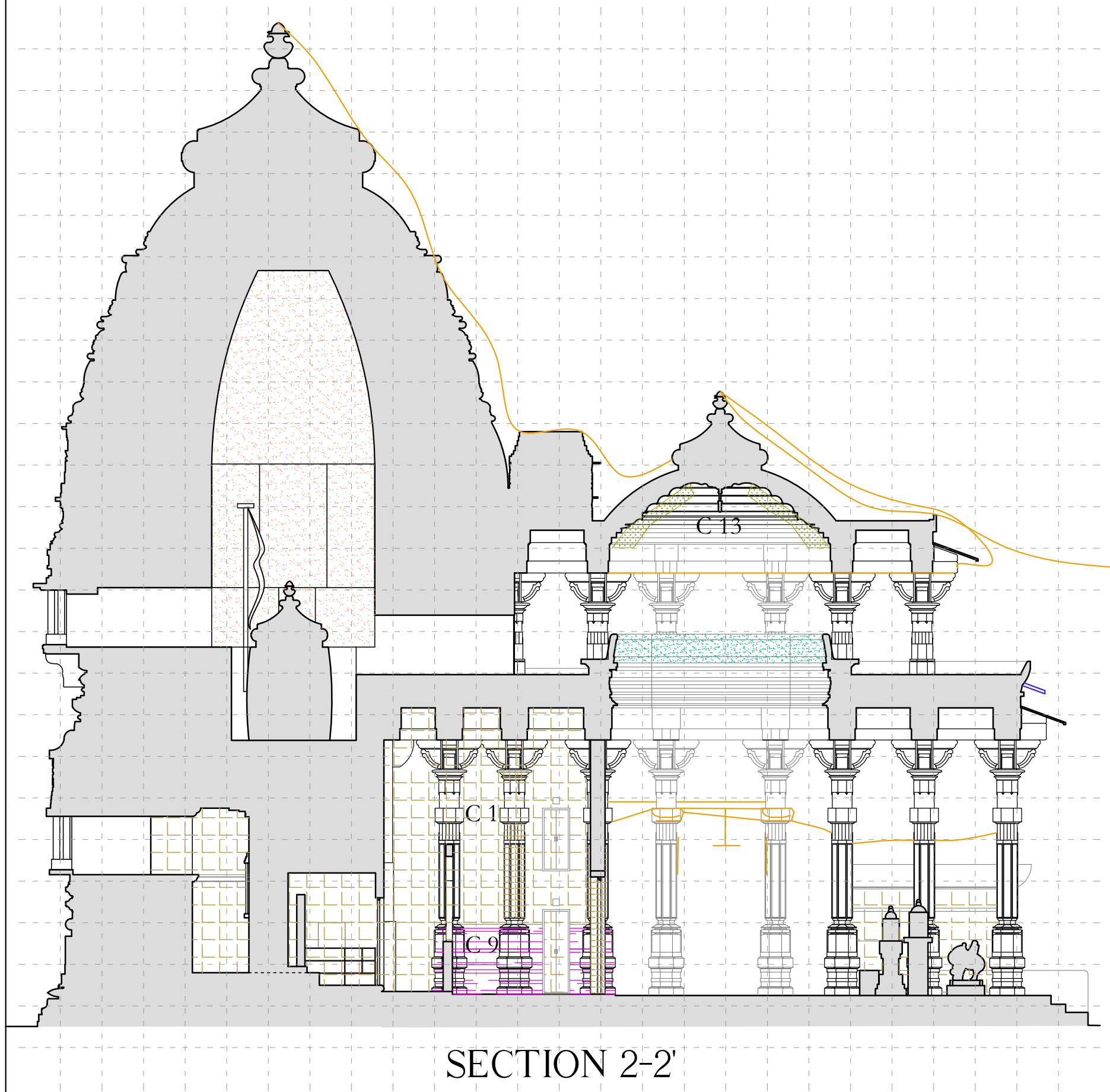
Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/MP/S/02

Revision:

Date	Details

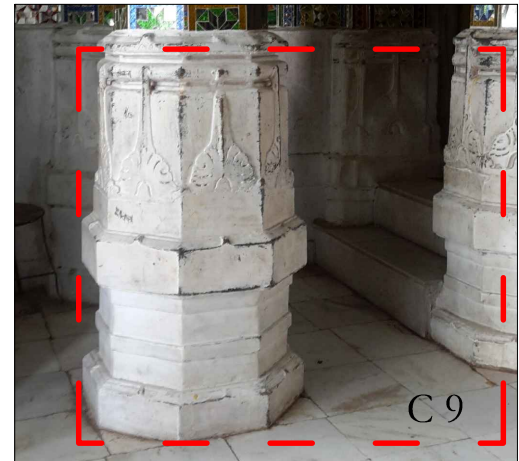




C 13 - Condition - Bird Nests



C 1 - Condition - Incompatible Addition - Mirror work



C 9 - Condition - Incompatible Addition - Cement Paint

Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in mm.  
2. The size of the grid is 1m x 1m  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.  
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.  
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

## ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

### CONDITION MAPPING

#### SECTION 2-2'

#### LEGEND

	STRUCTURAL CRACK		PLANTS/GRASS
	BROKEN		WATER STAINS
	MISSING		PAINT
	OIL STAINS		LIME WASH
	TREE ROOTS		DE-COLOURATION
	DRAINAGE/ WATER SUPPLY		ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
	BUCKLING		INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
	CEMENT REPAIR		CRACK
	SOOT DEPOSITION		SHATTERING
	BIRD DROPPINGS		SPAWLING
	WEATHERING		MECHANICAL LOSS
	LIME MORTAR FINISH		CEMENT PLASTER

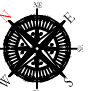
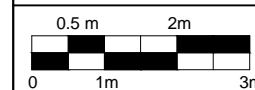
#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati J.M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100



Drawn by :

Pragya Tyagi

Checked by:

Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/CM/S/02

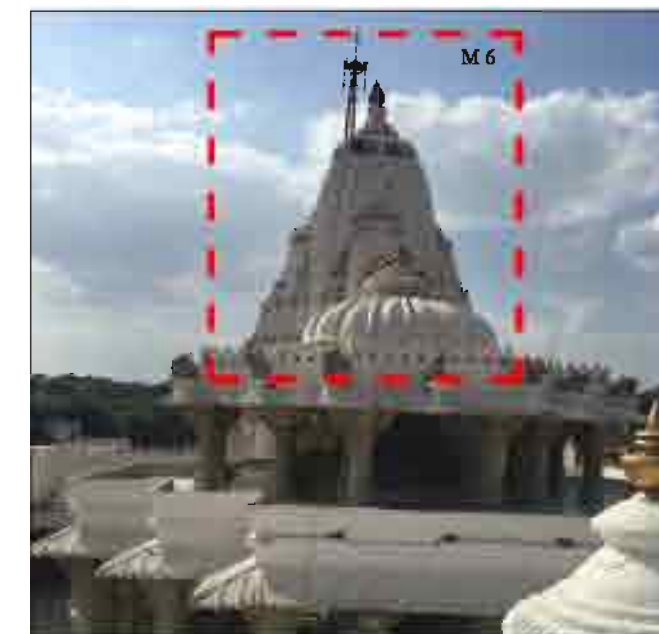
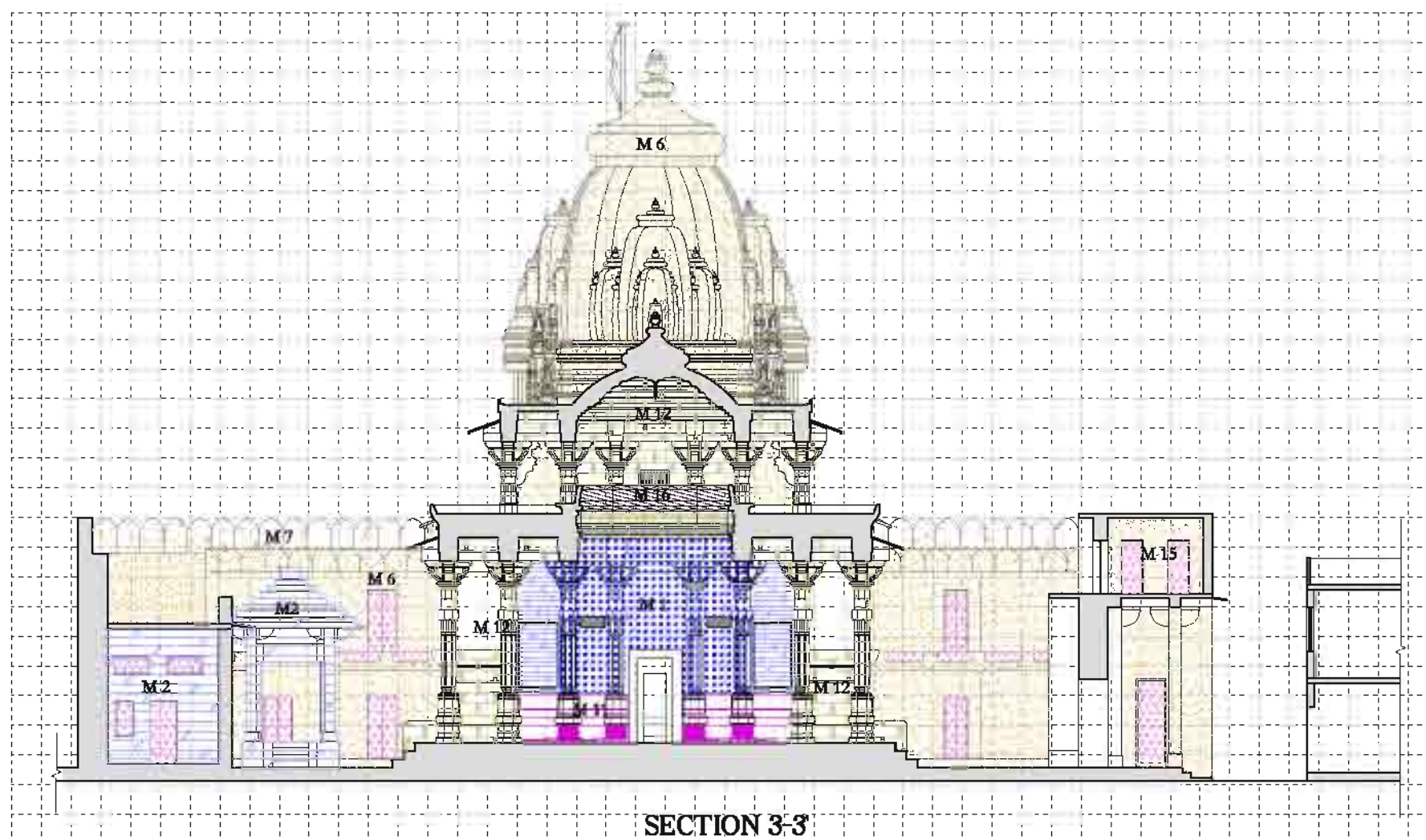
Revision:

Date

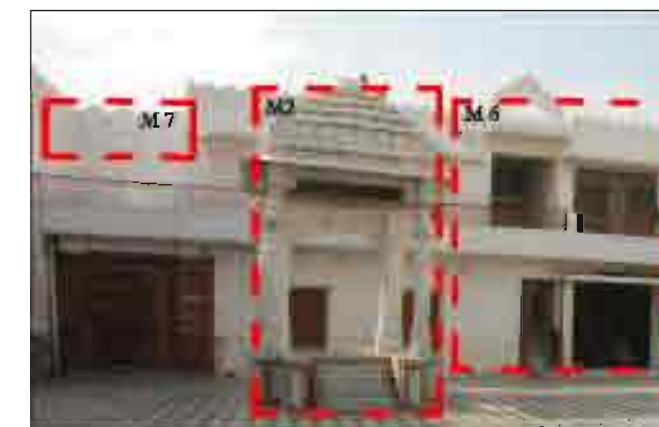
Details

Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements  
Village Sawentri, Rajasthan, (Package IV); Devasthan Department, Government of Rajasthan

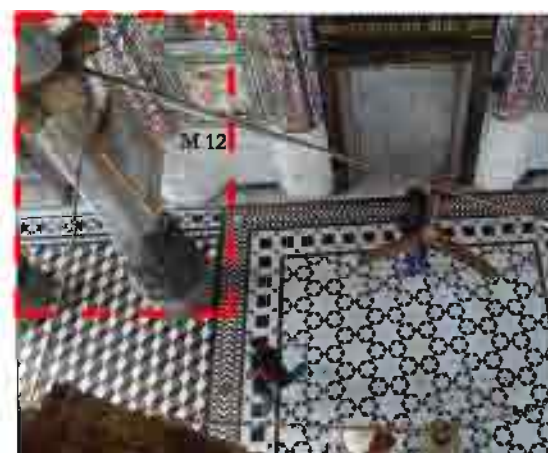




M 6 - Material - Lime Wash



M 7 - Material - Cement Plaster  
M 2 - Material - Marble Cladding  
M 6 - Material - Lime Wash



M 12 - Material - Local Stone - Columns



M 15 - Material - Metal - Doors



M 1 - Material - Mirror Work  
M 11 - Material - Paint (Cement Paint)



M 12 - Material - Local Stone



M 12 - Material - Local Stone



M 16 - Material - Lime Mortar Finish



M 2 - Material - Marble Cladding

#### Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000 x 1000
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
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5. Documentation as per site Material in November 2015.

#### ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

#### MATERIAL MAPPING

#### SECTION 3-3

#### LEGEND

	MIRROR		GRANITE
	MARBLE		WOOD
	TILE WORK		STEEL
	CEMENT CONCRETE		METAL
	LIME PLASTER		LIME MORTAR FINISH
	LIME WASH		
	CEMENT PLASTER		
	BRICK		
	IDOL STONE		
	PAINT		
	LOCAL STONE		

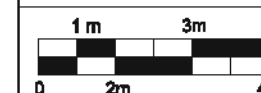
#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 109/1/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200



Drawn by : Checked by :

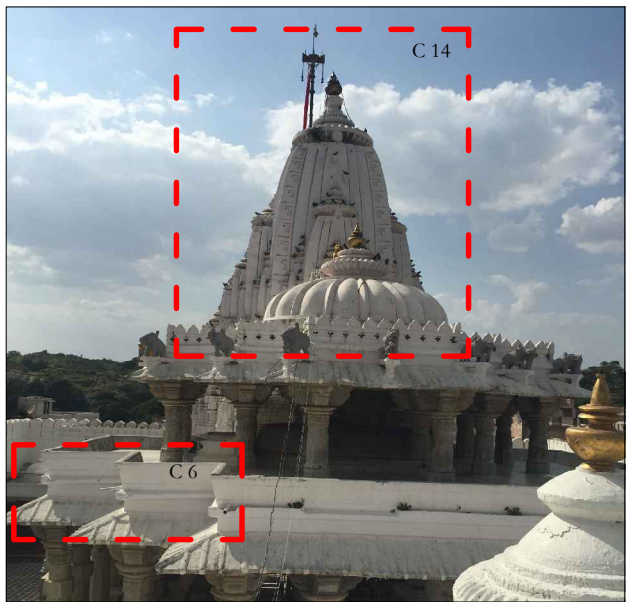
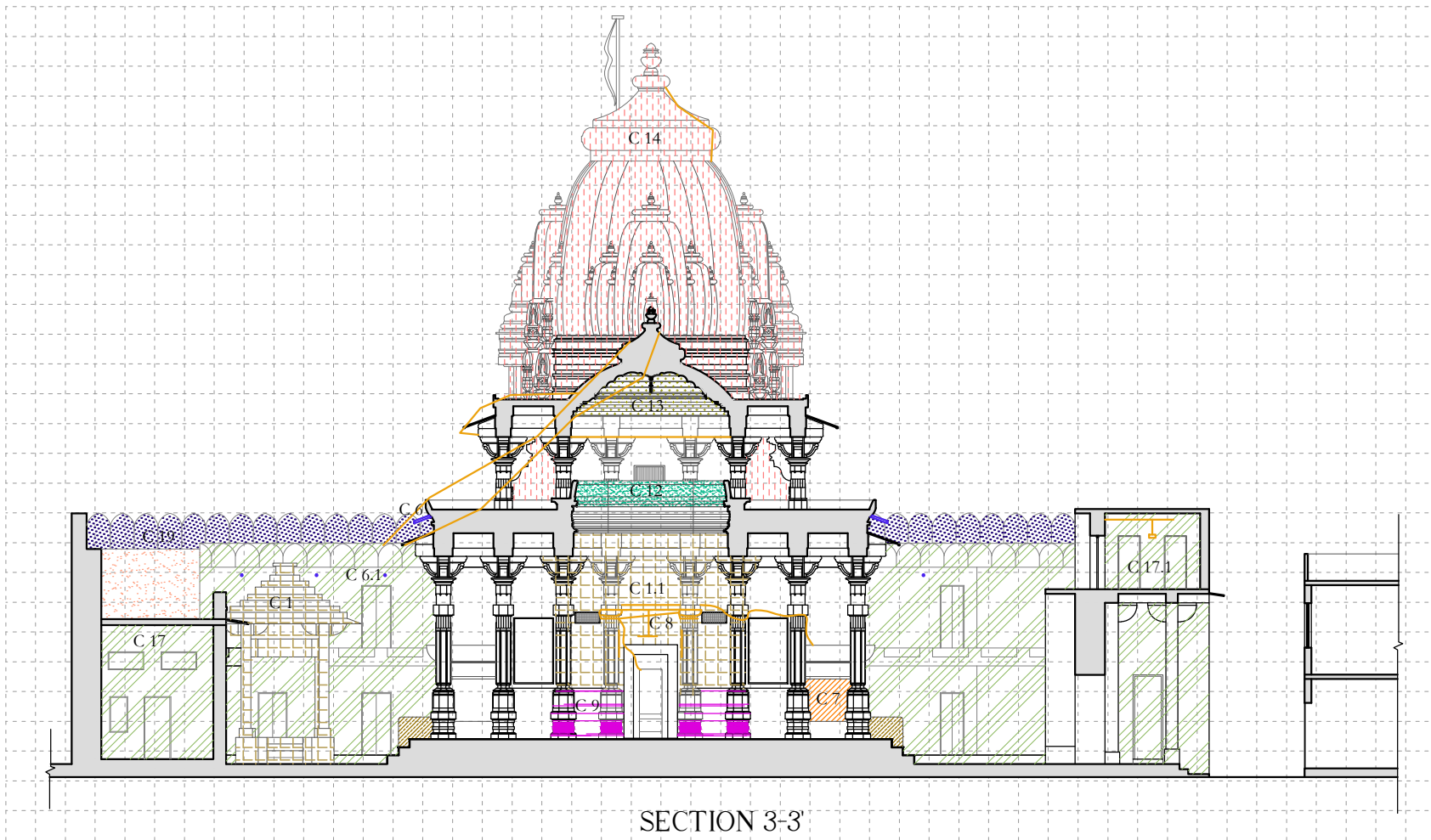
Pragya Tyagi Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/MP/S/03

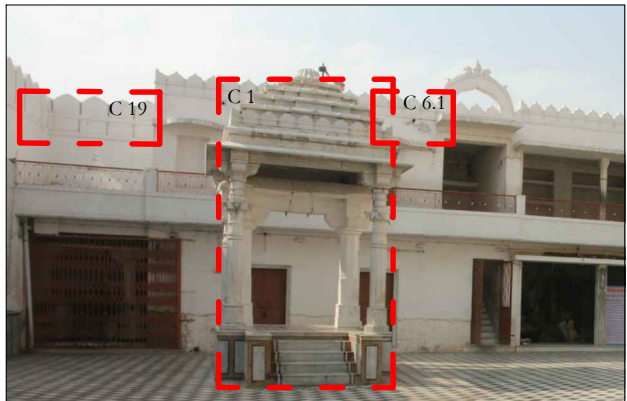
Revision:

Date	Details

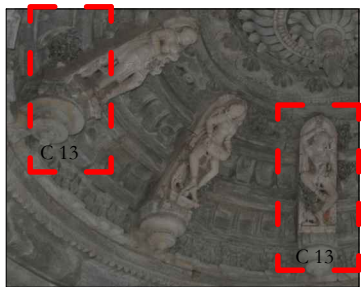




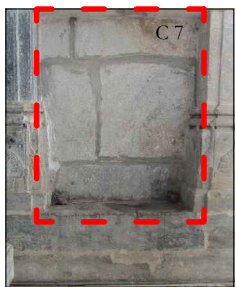
C 14 - Condition - Lime Wash  
C 6 - Condition - Drain Pipes



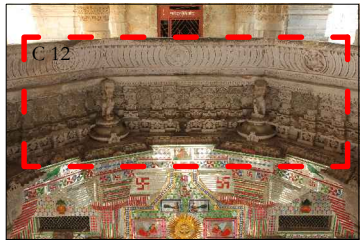
C 19 - Condition - Cement Plaster  
C 1 - Condition - Incompatible Addition - Marble Cladding  
C 6.1 - Condition - Drain Pipes



C 13 - Condition - Bird Nests



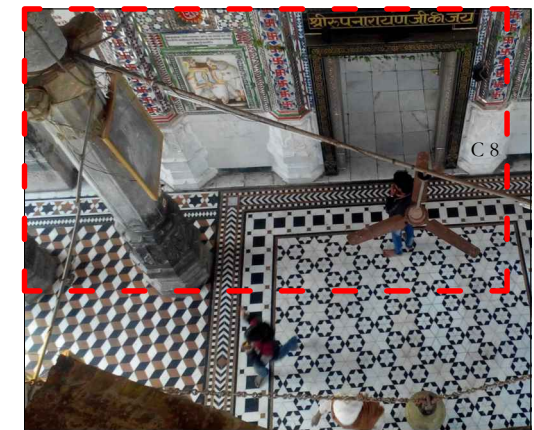
C 7 - Condition - Cement Repair



C 12 - Condition - Lime Mortar Finish



C 17 - Condition - Later Intervention



C 8 - Condition - Electrical Fixtures



C 17.1 - Condition - Later Intervention



C 1.1 - Condition - Incompatible Addition - Mirror Work  
C 9 - Condition - Paint (Cement Paint)

Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in mm.  
2. The size of the grid is 1000 x 1000  
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4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.  
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

CONDITION MAPPING

SECTION 3-3'

LEGEND			
	STRUCTURAL CRACK		PLANTS/GRASS
	BROKEN		WATER STAINS
	MISSING		PAINT
	OIL STAINS		LIME WASH
	TREE ROOTS		DE-COLOURATION
	DRAINAGE/ WATER SUPPLY		ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
	BUCKLING		INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
	CEMENT REPAIR		CRACK
	SOOT DEPOSITION		SHATTERING
	BIRD DROPPINGS		SPAWLING
	WEATHERING		MECHANICAL LOSS
	LIME MORTAR FINISH		CEMENT PLASTER
	LATER INTERVENTION		

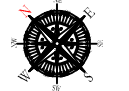
Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200



Drawn by :	Checked by:
Pragya Tyagi	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/CM/S/03


Revision:	
Date	Details



**Notes :**

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000 x 1000
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
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5. Documentation as per site Material in November 2015.

**ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI****MATERIAL MAPPING****SECTION 4-4' and SECTION 5-5'****LEGEND**

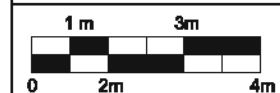
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	MARBLE		WOOD
	TILE WORK		STEEL
	CEMENT CONCRETE		METAL
	LIME PLASTER		
	LIME WASH		
	CEMENT PLASTER		
	BRICK		
	IDOL STONE		
	PAINT		
	LOCAL STONE		

**Client :**

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

**Consultant :**

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

**SCALE 1:200**

Drawn by :

Pragya Tyagi

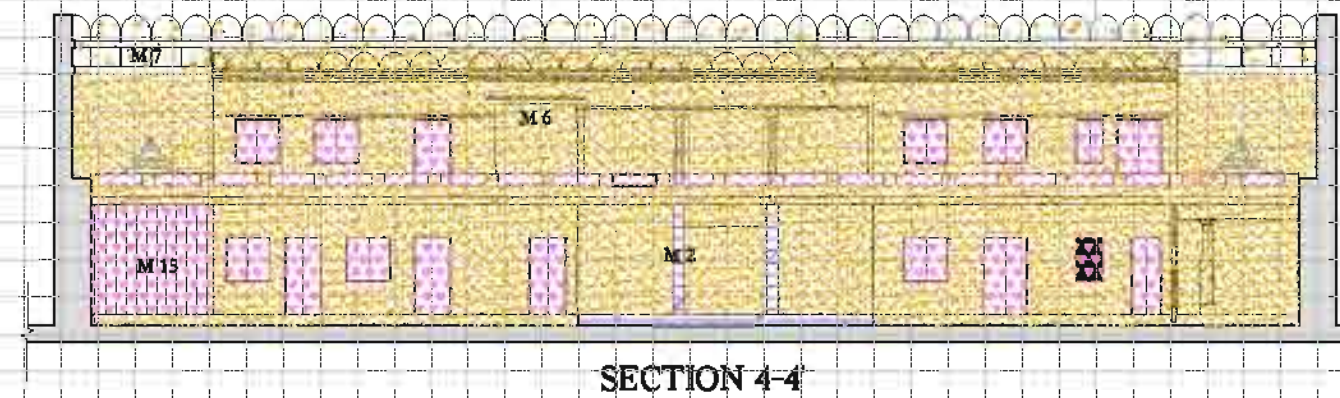
Checked by :

Gurmeet S. Rai

**SHEET - D/IV/MP/S/04**

Revision:

Date	Details

**SECTION 4-4'**

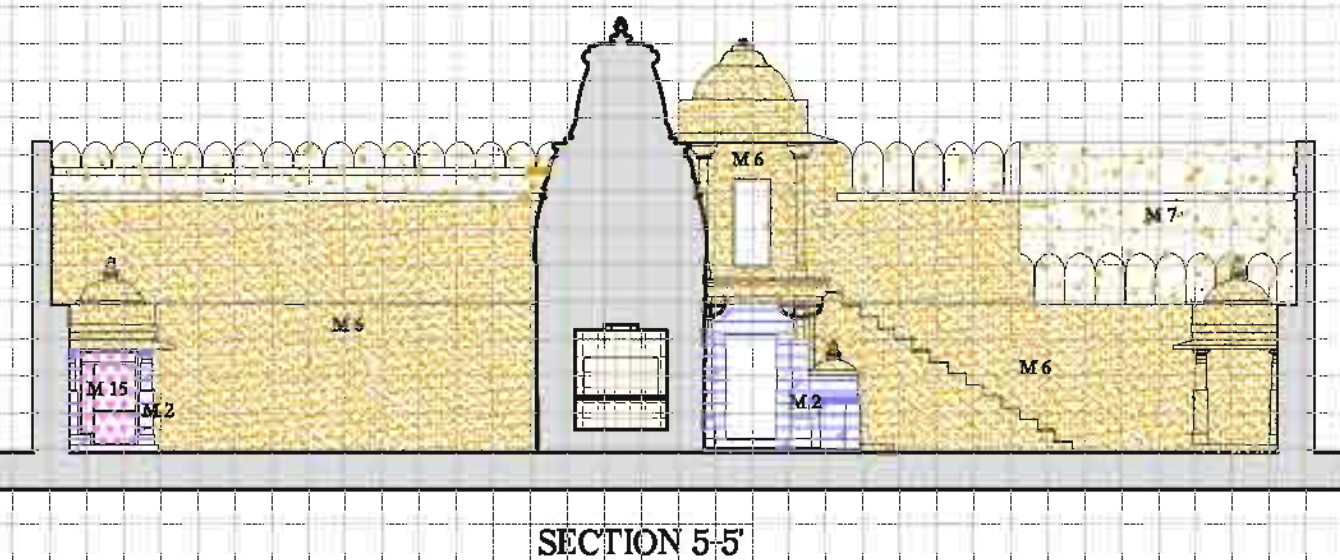
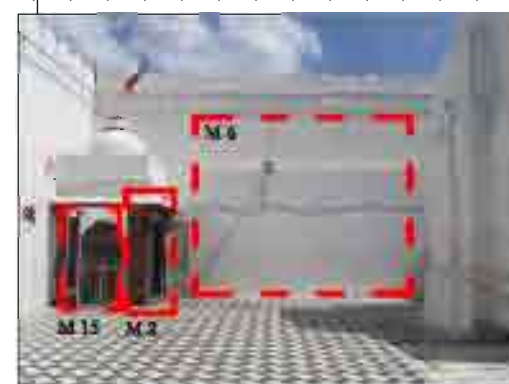
M 7 - Material - Cement Plaster  
M 15 - Material - Metal - Shutter



M 6 - Material - Lime Wash  
M 2 - Material - Marble Cladding



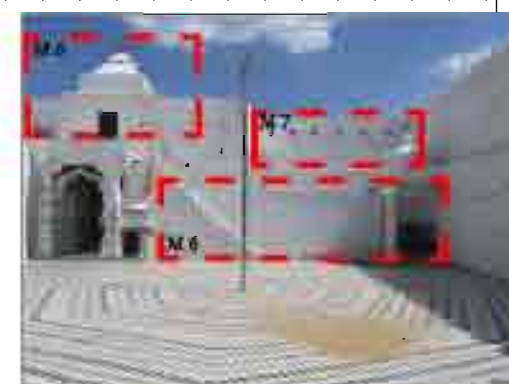
M15 - Material - Metal - Doors, Windows and Railings

**SECTION 5-5'**

M 6 - Material - Lime Wash  
M 2 - Material - Marble Cladding  
M 15 - Material - Metal - Stainless Steel Gate



M 2 - Material - Marble Cladding



M 6 - Material - Lime Wash  
M 7 - Material - Cement Plaster



Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000 x 1000
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
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5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

## ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

### CONDITION MAPPING

#### SECTION 4-4' and SECTION 5-5'

#### LEGEND

	STRUCTURAL CRACK		PLANTS/GRASS
	BROKEN		WATER STAINS
	MISSING		PAINT
	OIL STAINS		LIME WASH
	TREE ROOTS		DE-COLOURATION
	DRAINAGE/ WATER SUPPLY		ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
	BUCKLING		INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
	CEMENT REPAIR		CRACK
	SOOT DEPOSITION		SHATTERING
	BIRD DROPPINGS		SPAWLING
	WEATHERING		MECHANICAL LOSS
	LIME MORTAR FINISH		CEMENT PLASTER
	LATER INTERVENTION		FLAKING

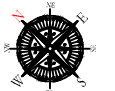
#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati J.M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200



Drawn by :

Pragya Tyagi

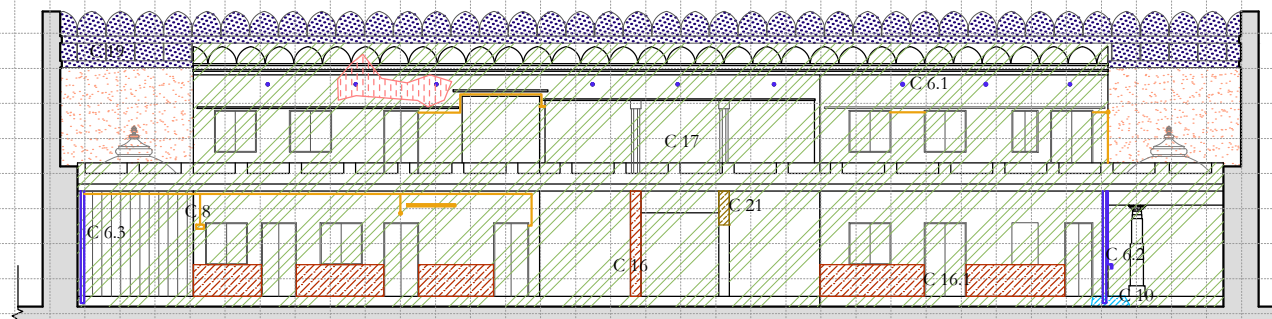
Checked by:

Gurmeet S. Rai

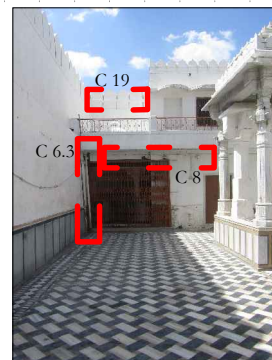
SHEET - D/IV/CM/S/04

Revision:

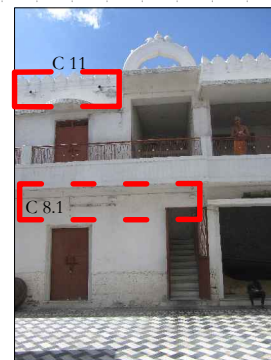
Date	Details



SECTION 4-4'



C 19 - Condition - Cement Plaster  
C 6.3 - Condition - Drain Pipe  
C 8 - Condition - Electrical Fixtures



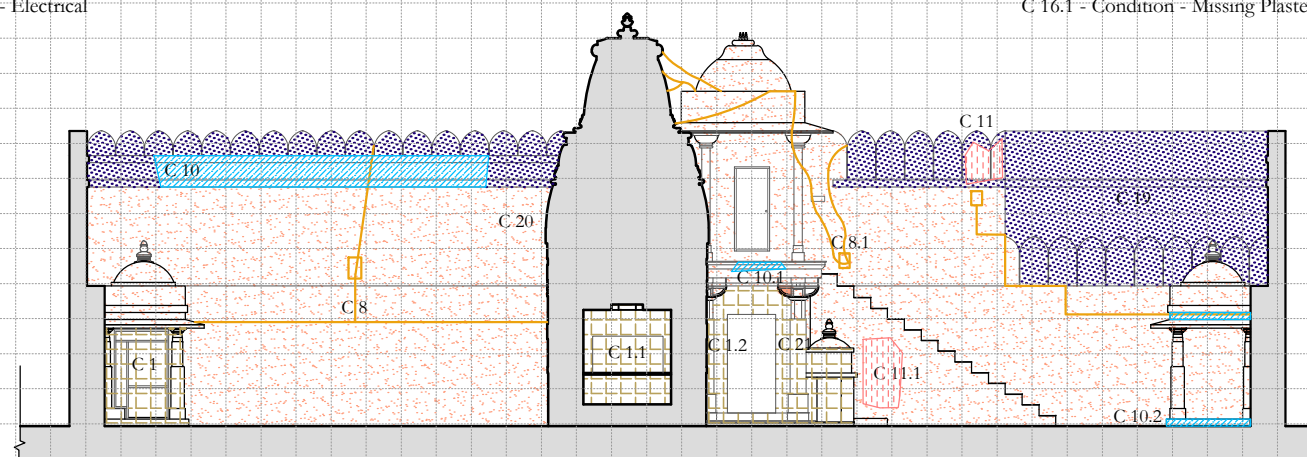
C 8.1 - Condition - Electrical Fixtures  
C 11 - Condition - Flaking



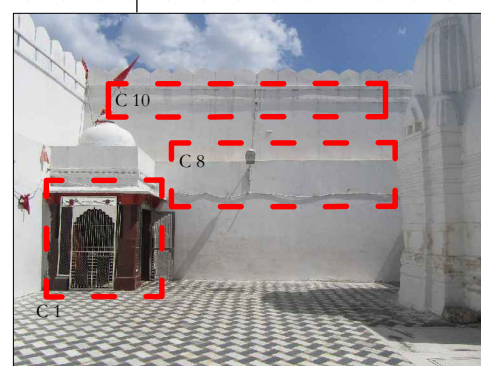
C 17 - Condition - Later Intervention  
C 21 - Condition - Broken Cladding  
C 16 - Condition - Missing Cladding



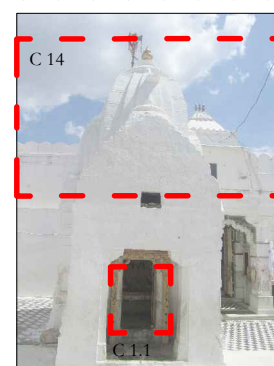
C 10 - Condition - Water Stains  
C 6.1 - Condition - Drain Pipe  
C 6.2 - Condition - Drain Pipe and Tap water supply  
C 16.1 - Condition - Missing Plaster



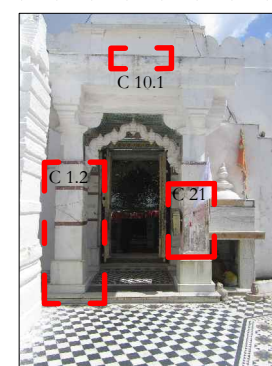
SECTION 5-5'



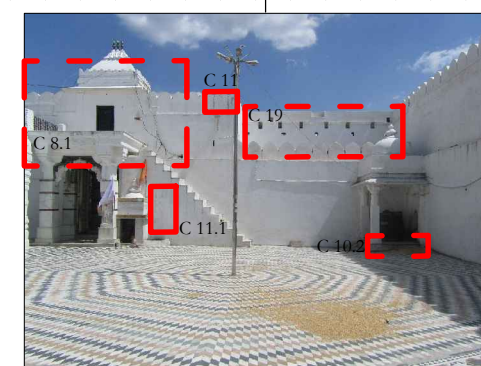
C 10 - Condition - Water Stains  
C 8 - Condition - Electrical Fixtures  
C 1 - Condition - Incompatible Addition - Marble Cladding



C 14 - Condition - Lime Wash  
C 1.1 - Condition - Incompatible Addition - Stone Cladding



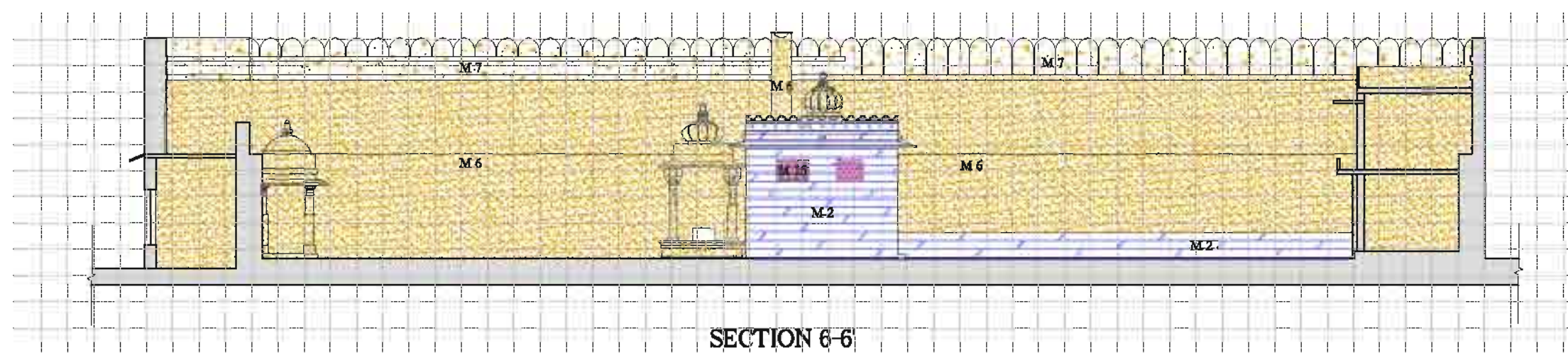
C 10.1 - Condition - Water Stains  
C 1.2 - Condition - Incompatible Addition - Marble Cladding  
C 21 - Condition - Broken Cladding



C 10.2 - Condition - Water Stains  
C 11 and 11.1 - Condition - Flaking  
C 8.1 - Condition - Electrical Fixtures  
C 19 - Condition - Cement Plaster

Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements  
Village Sawentri, Rajasthan, (Package IV); Devasthan Department, Government of Rajasthan





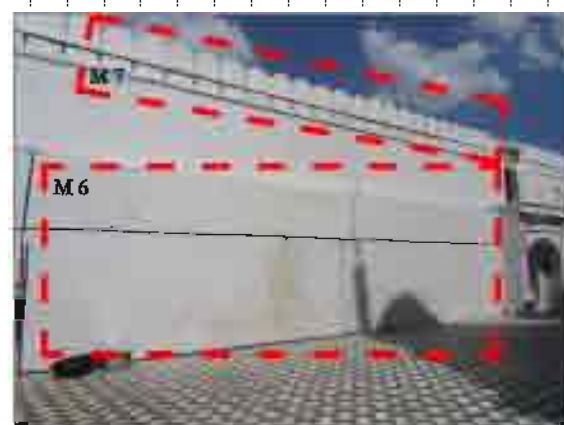
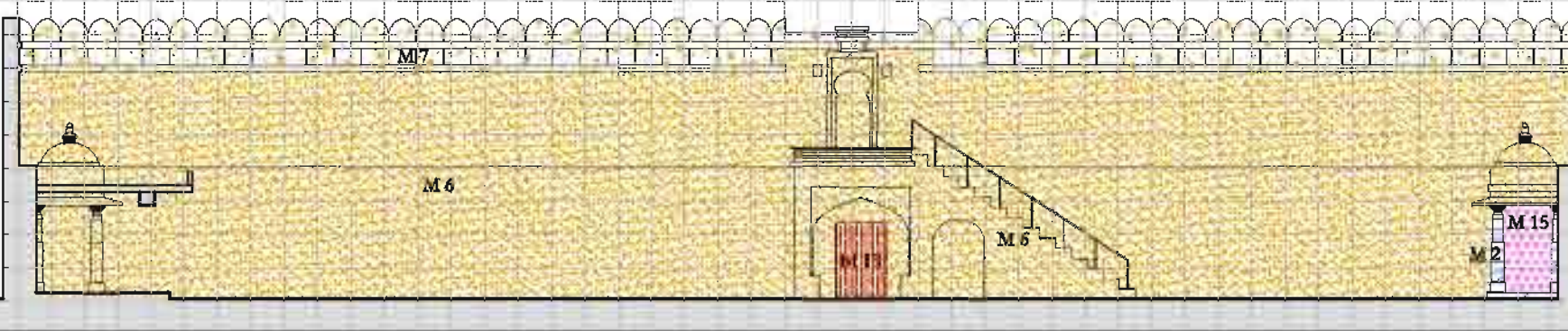
M 6 - Material - Lime Wash  
M 7 - Material - Cement Plaster



M 2 - Material - Marble Cladding  
M 6 - Material - Lime Wash  
M 15 - Material - Metal - Window Railings



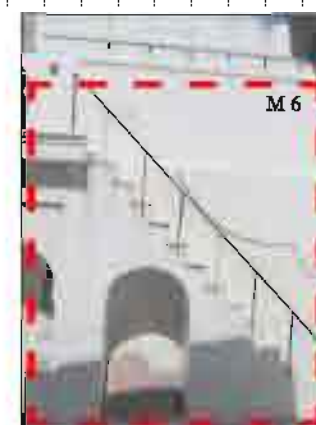
M 7 - Material - Cement Plaster  
M 6 - Material - Lime Wash  
M 2 - Material - Marble Cladding



M 7 - Material - Cement Plaster  
M 6 - Material - Lime Wash



M 13 - Material - Wooden Door



M 6 - Material - Lime Wash



M 15 - Material - Marble Cladding  
M 2 - Material - Metal - Stainless Steel Door

#### Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000 x 1000
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site Material in November 2015.

#### ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

#### MATERIAL MAPPING

#### SECTION 6-6' and SECTION 7-7'

#### LEGEND

	MIRROR		GRANITE
	MARBLE		WOOD
	TILE WORK		STEEL
	CEMENT CONCRETE		METAL
	LIME PLASTER		
	LIME WASH		
	CEMENT PLASTER		
	BRICK		
	IDOL STONE		
	PAINT		
	LOCAL STONE		

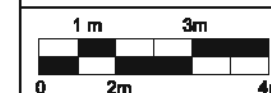
#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200



Drawn by:

Pragya Tyagi

Checked by:

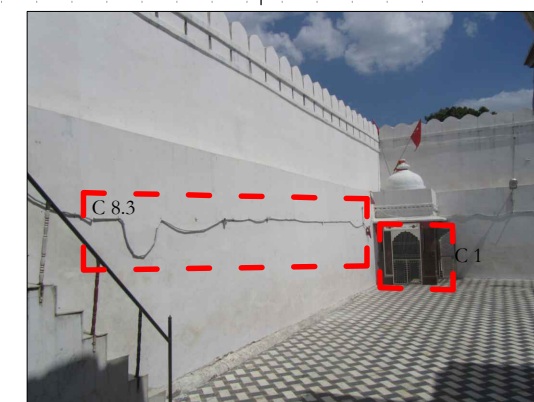
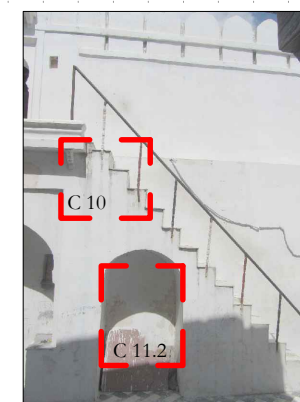
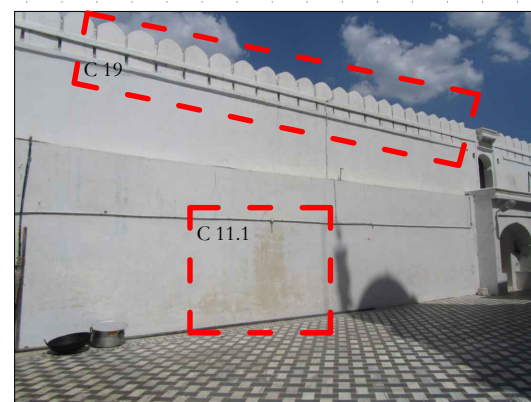
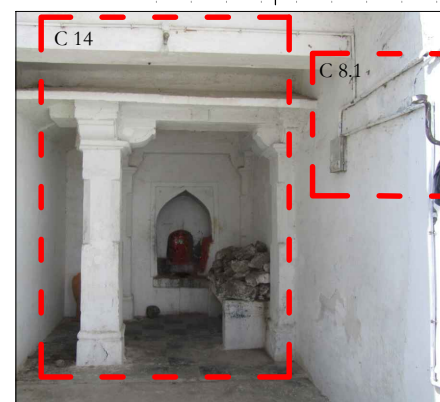
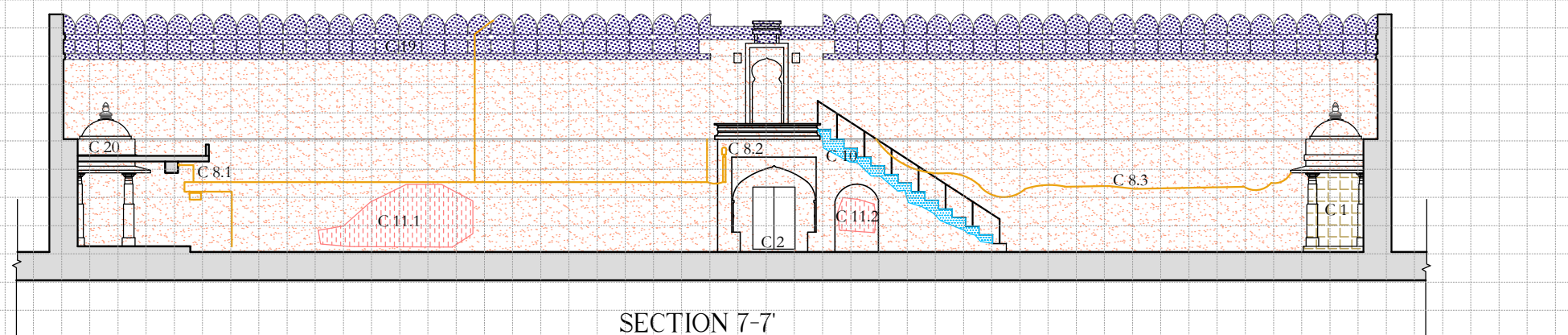
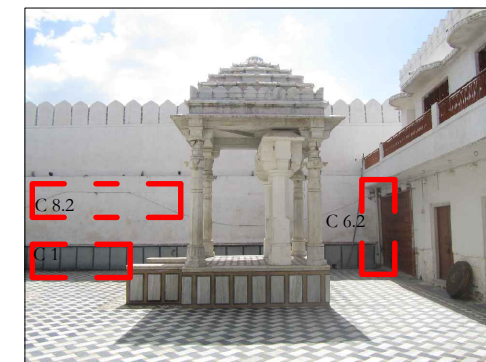
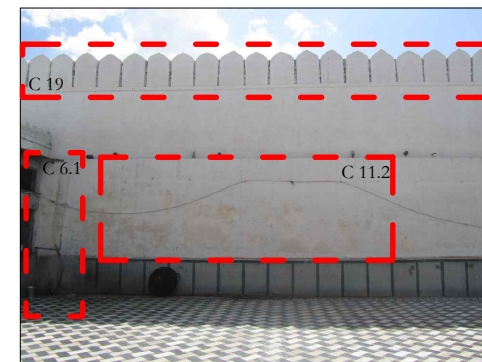
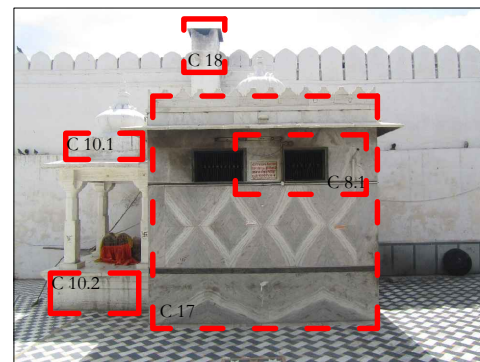
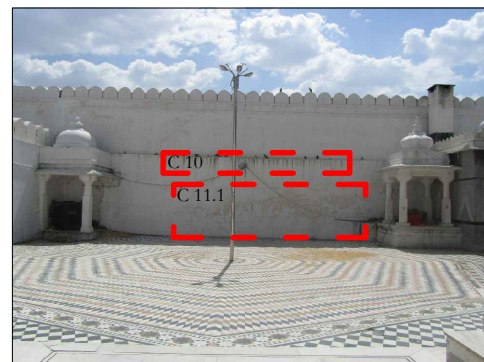
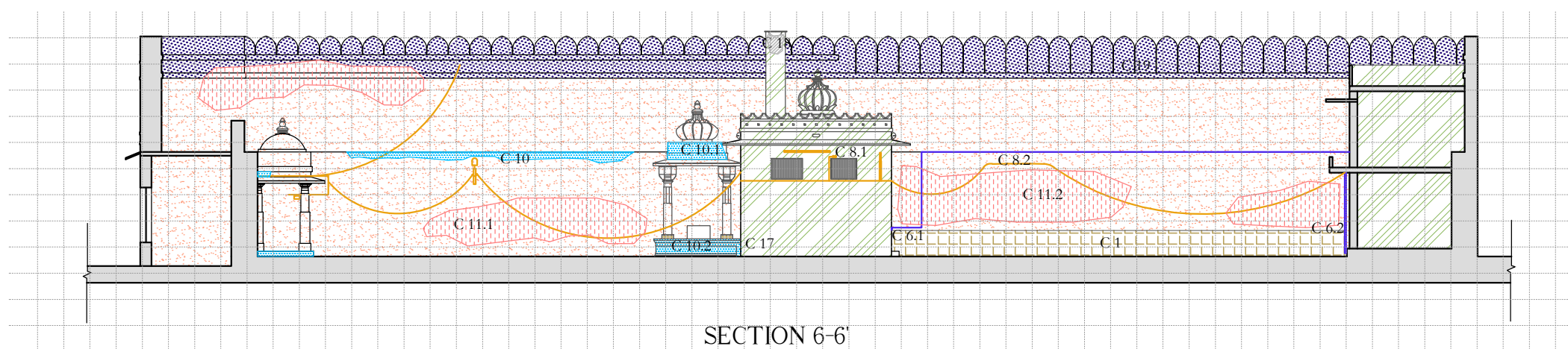
Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/MP/S/05

Revision:

Date	Details





Notes :
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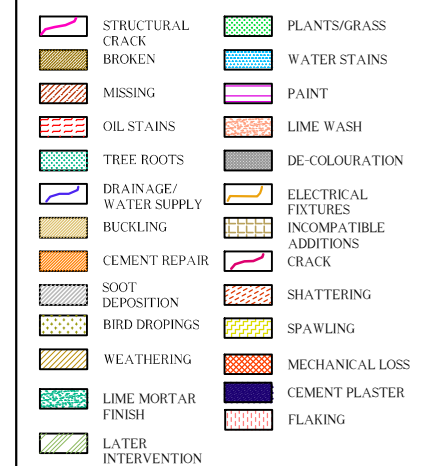
1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000 x 1000
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

## CONDITION MAPPING

## SECTION 6-6' and SECTION 7-7'

## LEGEND



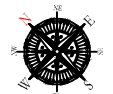
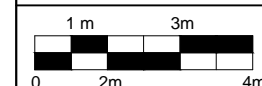
Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200



Drawn by :

Pragya Tyagi

Checked by:

---

Gurmeet S. Rai

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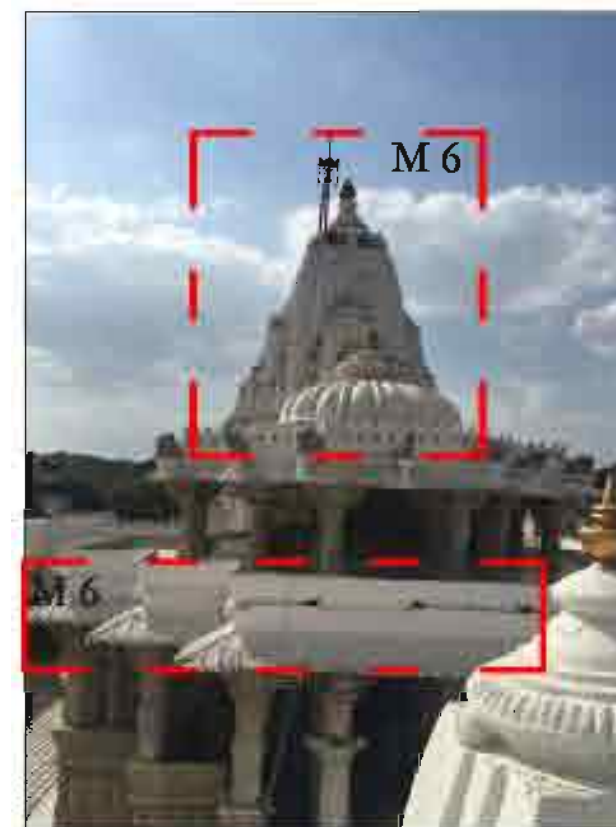
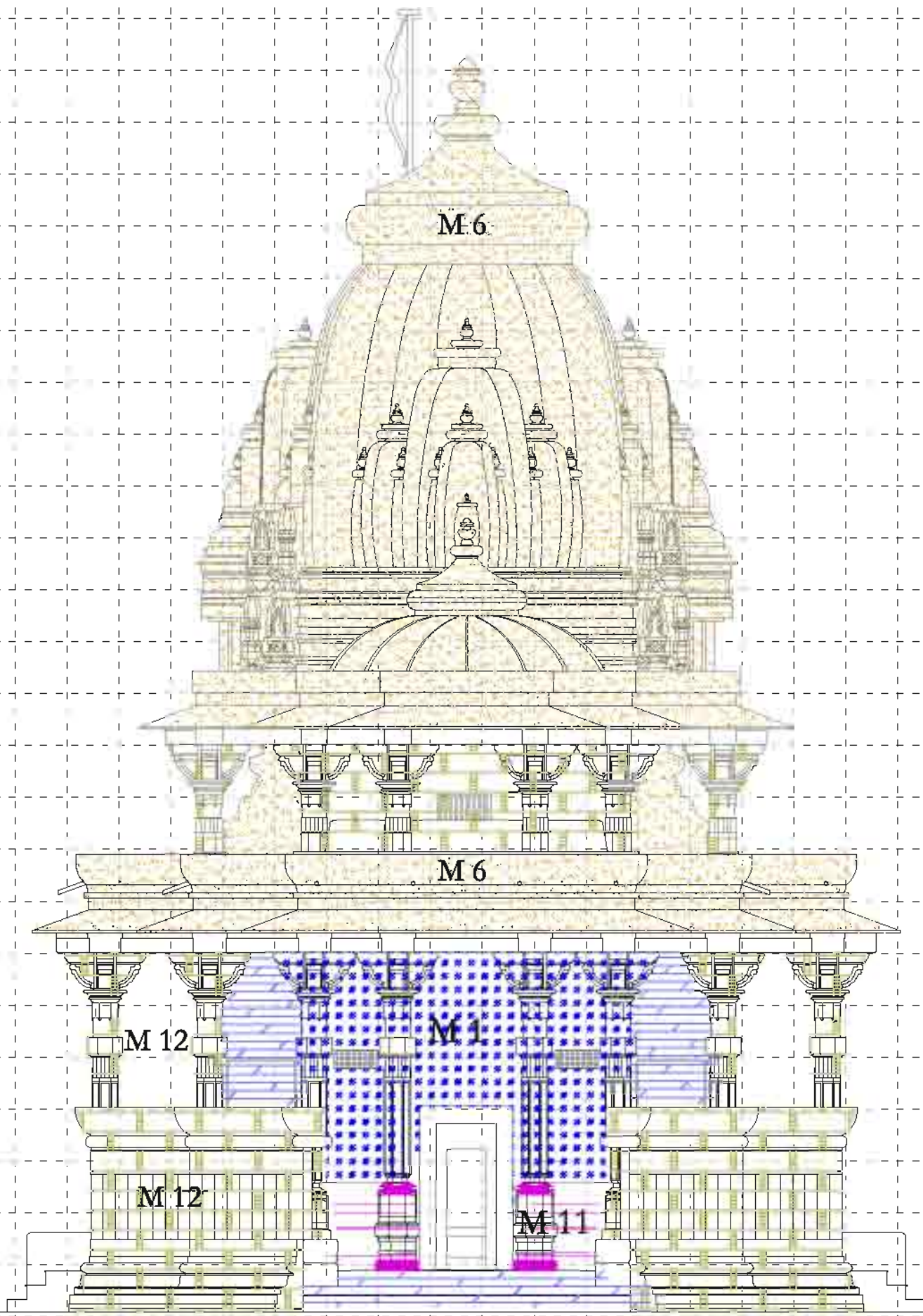
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Date

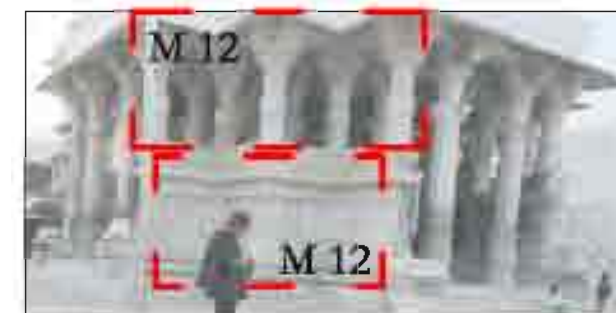
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Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements  
Village Sawentri, Rajasthan, (Package IV); Devasthan Department, Government of Rajasthan





M 6 - Material - Lime Wash



M 12 - Material - Local Stone



M 1 - Material - Mirror Work  
M 11 - Material - Cement Paint

#### Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1m x 1m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site Material in November 2015.

#### ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

#### MATERIAL MAPPING

#### WEST ELEVATION

#### LEGEND

	MIRROR		GRANITE
	MARBLE		WOOD
	TILE WORK		STEEL
	CEMENT CONCRETE		METAL
	LIME PLASTER		
	LIME WASH		
	CEMENT PLASTER		
	BRICK		
	DOL STONE		
	PAINT		
	LOCAL STONE		

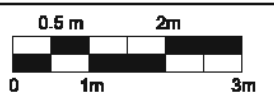
#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100



Drawn by : Checked by :

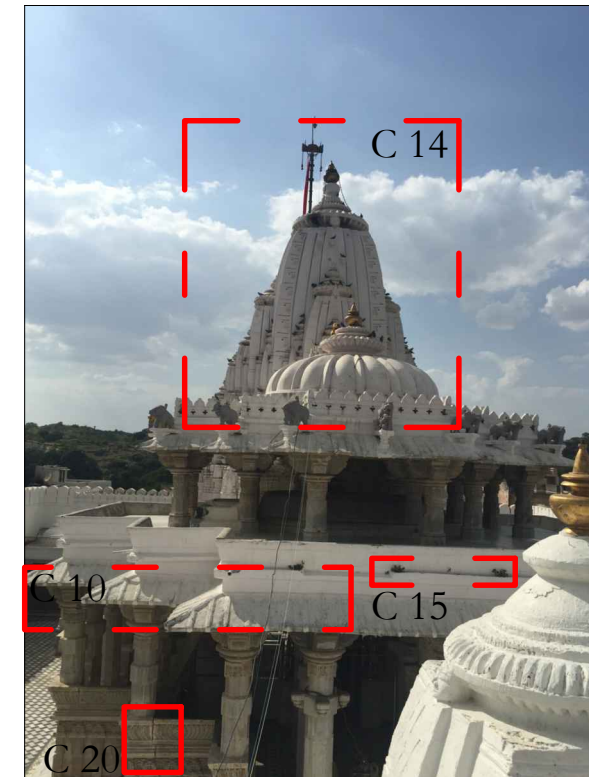
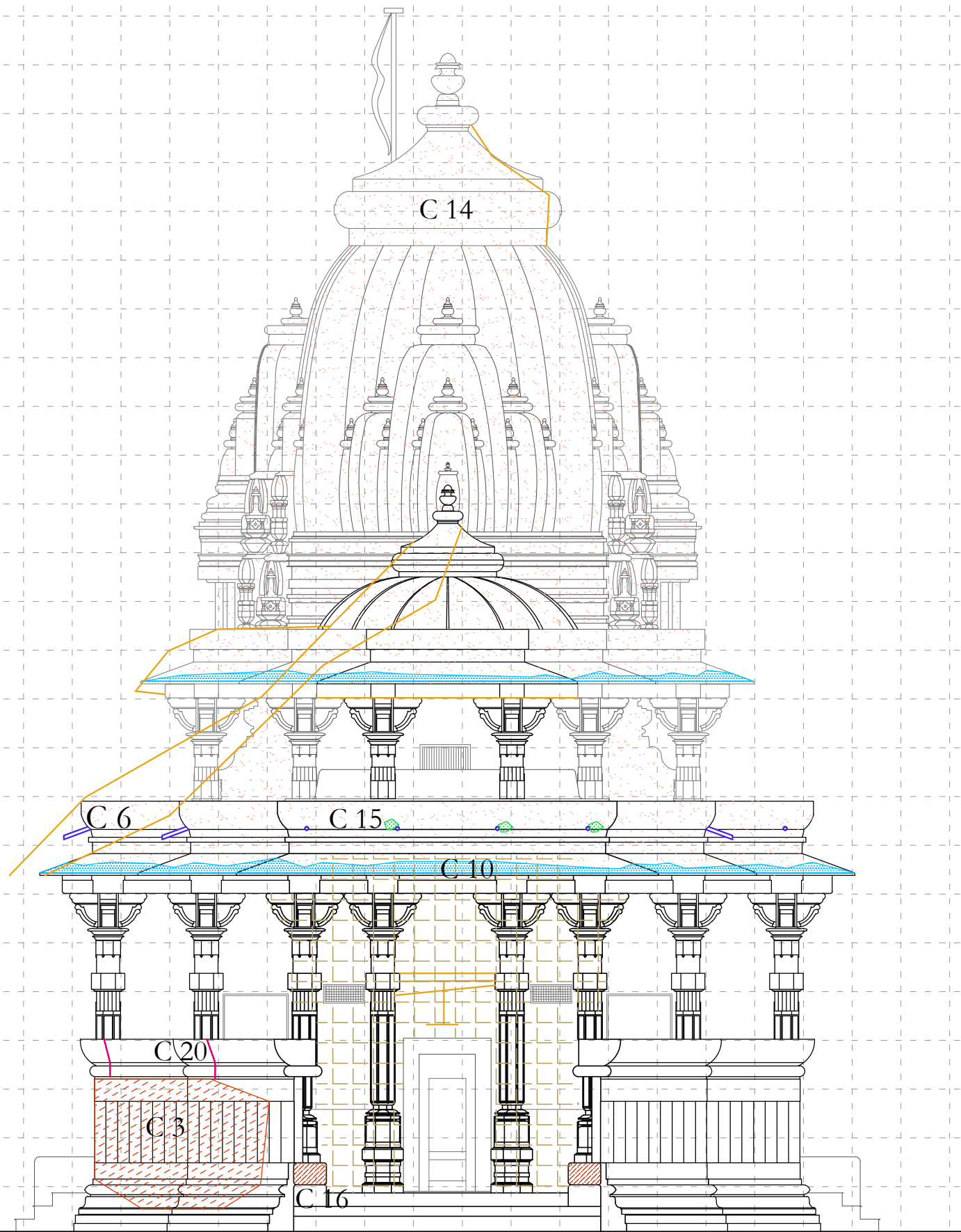
Pragya Tyagi Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/MP/E/01

Revision:

Date	Details

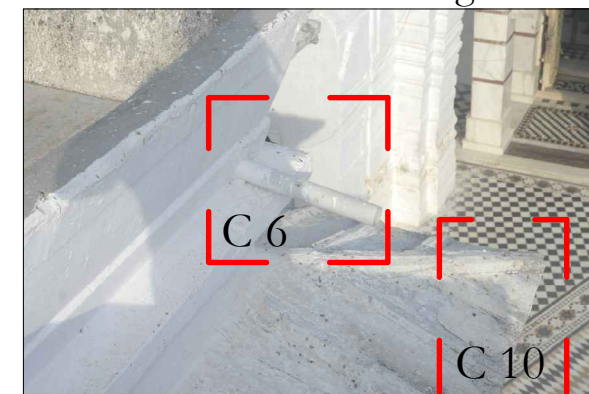




C 14 - Condition - Lime Wash  
 C 10 - Condition - Water Stains  
 C 15-Condition-Vegetation Growth  
 C 20 - Condition - Cracks



C 3 - Condition - Shattering  
 C 16 - Condition - Missing



C 6 - Condition - Drain Pipe  
 C 10 - Condition - Water Stains

Notes :  
 1. All dimensions are in mm.  
 2. The size of the grid is 1m x 1m  
 3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.  
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 5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
 SAWENTRI

CONDITION MAPPING

WEST ELEVATION

#### LEGEND

	STRUCTURAL CRACK		PLANTS/GRASS
	BROKEN		WATER STAINS
	MISSING		PAINT
	OIL STAINS		LIME WASH
	TREE ROOTS		DE-COLOURATION
	DRAINAGE/ WATER SUPPLY		ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
	BUCKLING		INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
	CEMENT REPAIR		CRACK
	SOOT DEPOSITION		SHATTERING
	BIRD DROPPINGS		SPAWLING
	WEATHERING		MECHANICAL LOSS
	LIME MORTAR FINISH		CEMENT PLASTER

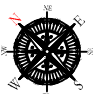
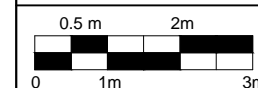
#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
 Government of Rajasthan  
 Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
 Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
 2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
 Next to Bus Terminus  
 Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
 Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100



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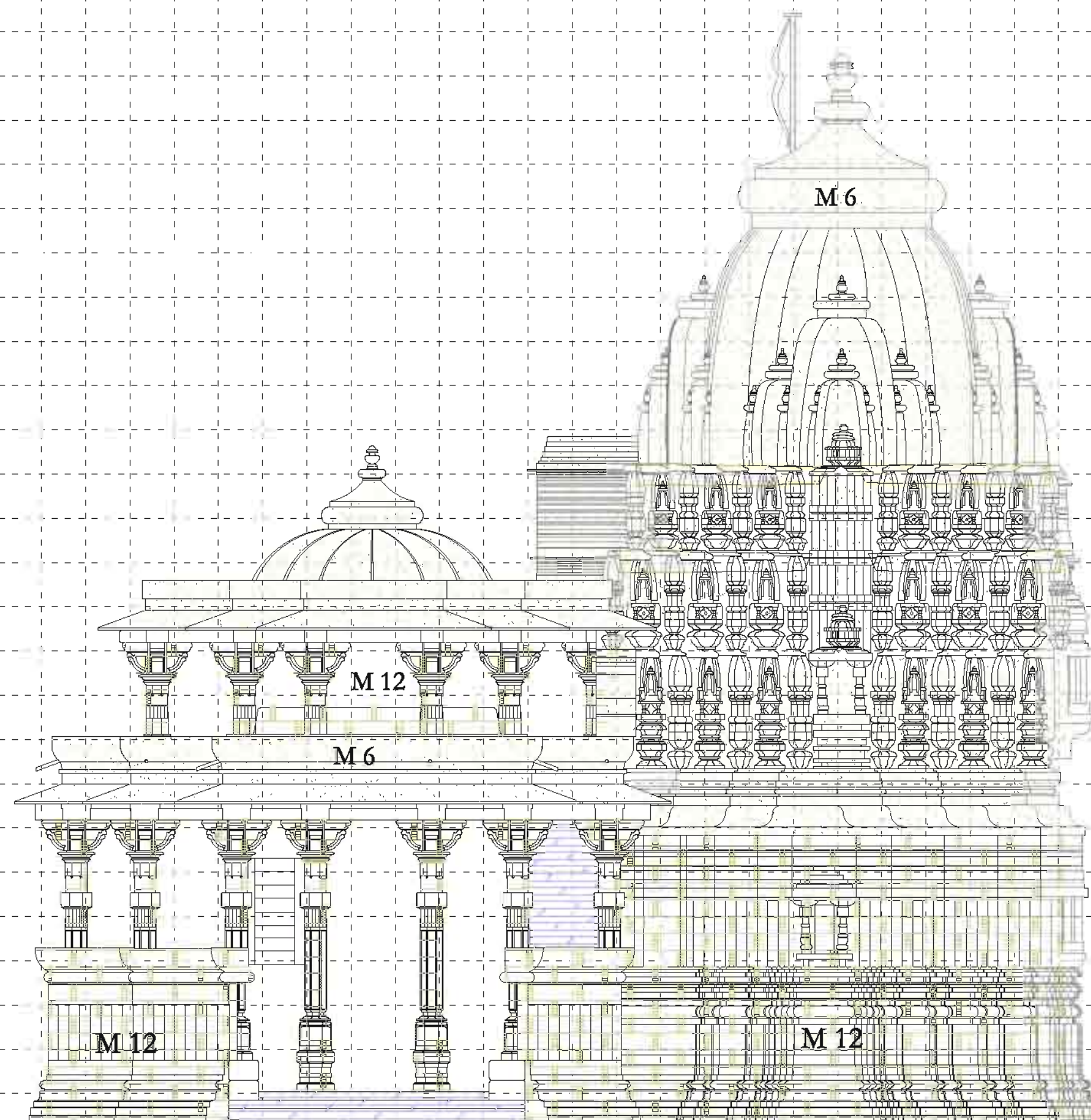
Pragya Tyagi Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/CM/E/01

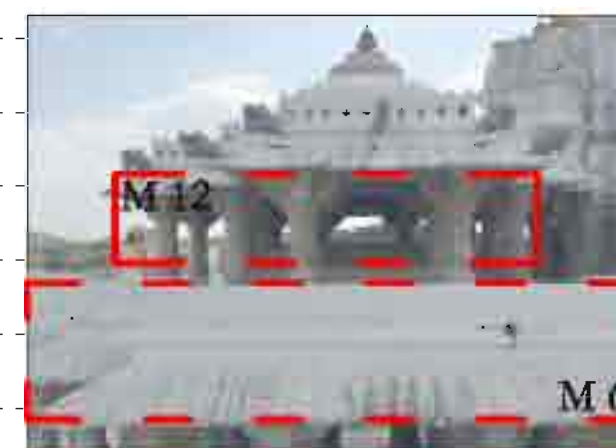
Revision:	
Date	Details

Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements  
 Village Sawentri, Rajasthan, (Package IV); Devasthan Department, Government of Rajasthan





M 6 - Material - Lime Wash



M 2 - Material - Lime Wash  
M 12 - Material - Local Stone



M 12 - Material - Local Stone

#### Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1m x 1m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site Material in November 2015.

#### ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

#### MATERIAL MAPPING

#### SOUTH ELEVATION

#### LEGEND

	MIRROR		GRANITE
	MARBLE		WOOD
	TILE WORK		STEEL
	CEMENT CONCRETE		METAL
	LIME PLASTER		
	LIME WASH		
	CEMENT PLASTER		
	BRICK		
	IDOL STONE		
	PAINT		
	LOCAL STONE		

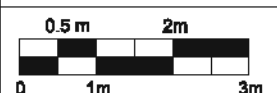
#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100

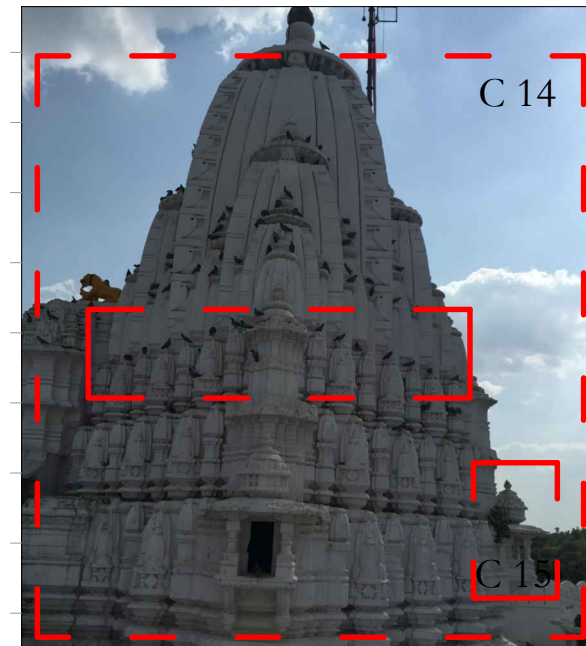
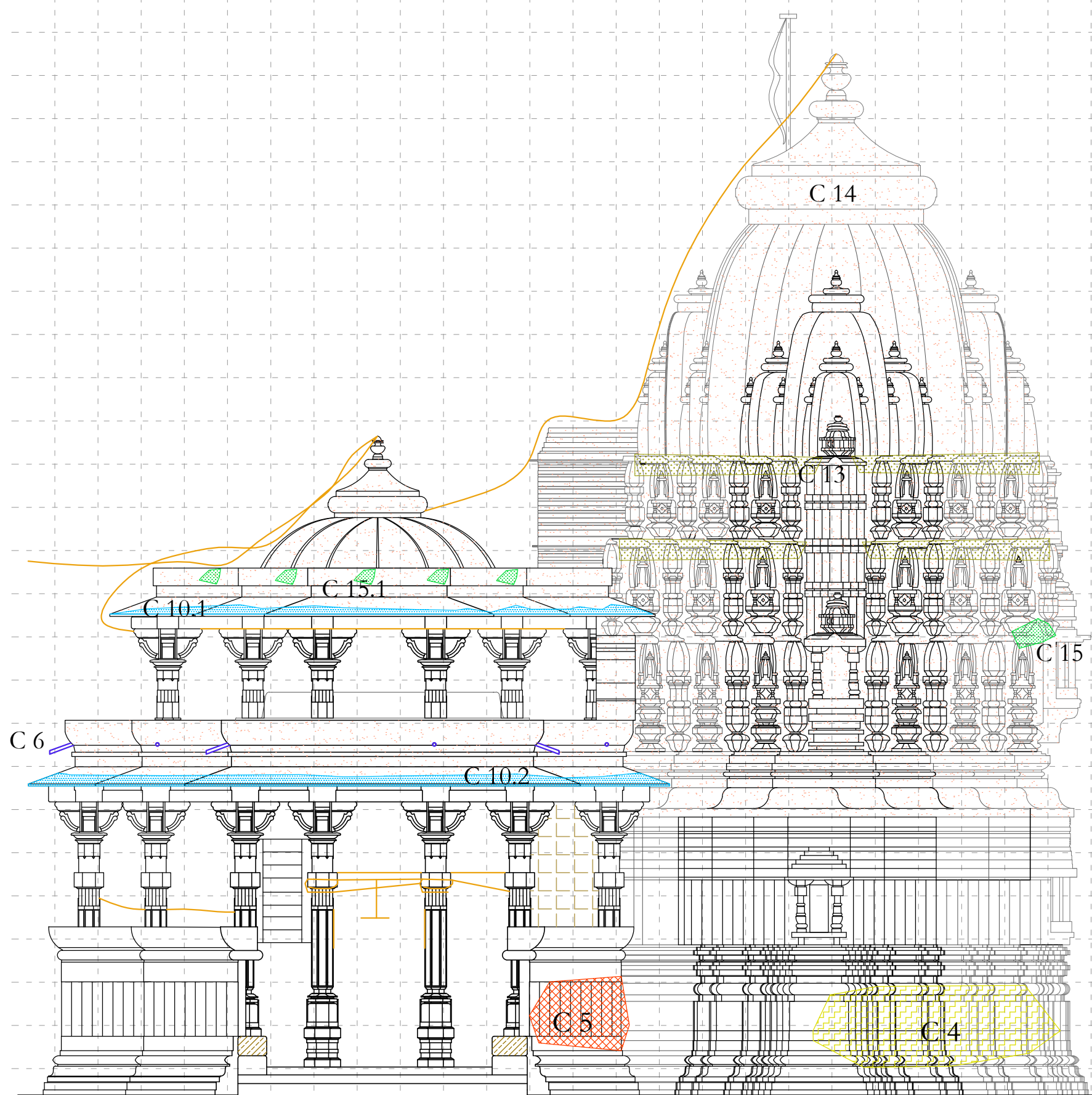


Drawn by :	Checked by:
Pragya Tyagi	Gurmeet S. Rai

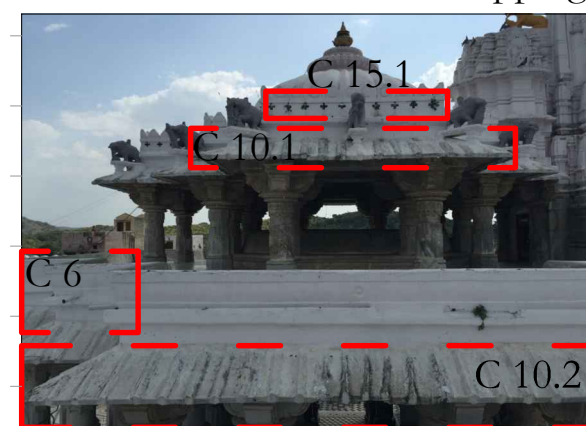
SHEET - D/IV/MP/E/02

Revision:	
Date	Details

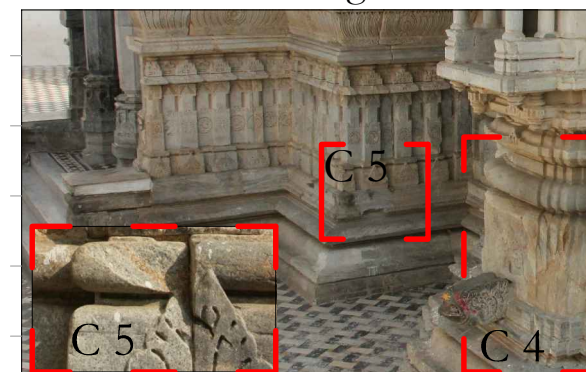




C 14 - Condition - Lime Wash  
C 15-Condition-Vegetation Growth  
C 13 - Condition - Bird Droppings



C 10.1 and 10.2 - Condition - Water Stains  
C 6-Condition-Drain Pipe  
C 15.1-Condition-Vegetation Growth



C 4 - Condition - Spawling  
C 5 - Condition - Mechanical Loss

Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in mm.  
2. The size of the grid is 1m x 1m  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.  
4.All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.  
5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

## ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

### CONDITION MAPPING

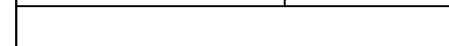
### SOUTH ELEVATION

LEGEND			
	STRUCTURAL CRACK		PLANTS/GRASS
	BROKEN		WATER STAINS
	MISSING		PAINT
	OIL STAINS		LIME WASH
	TREE ROOTS		DE-COLOURATION
	DRAINAGE/ WATER SUPPLY		ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
	BUCKLING		INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
	CEMENT REPAIR		CRACK
	SOOT DEPOSITION		SHATTERING
	BIRD DROPPINGS		SPAWLING
	WEATHERING		MECHANICAL LOSS
	LIME MORTAR FINISH		CEMENT PLASTER

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

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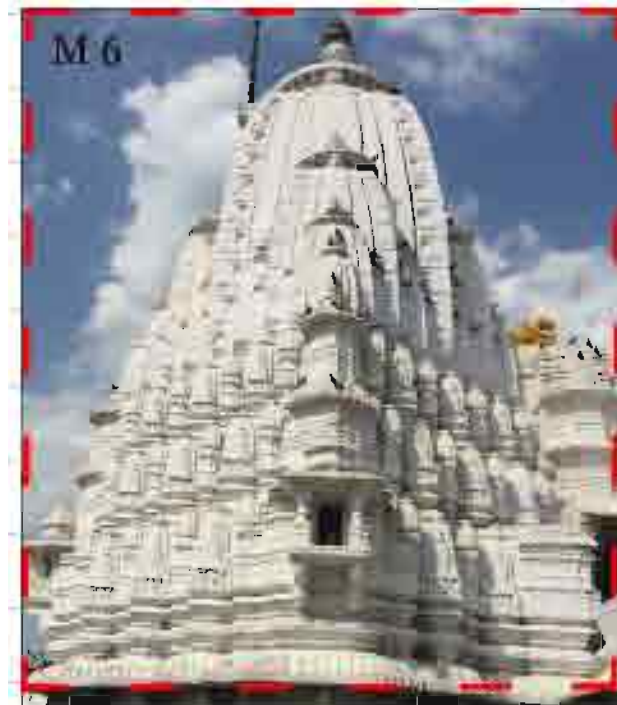
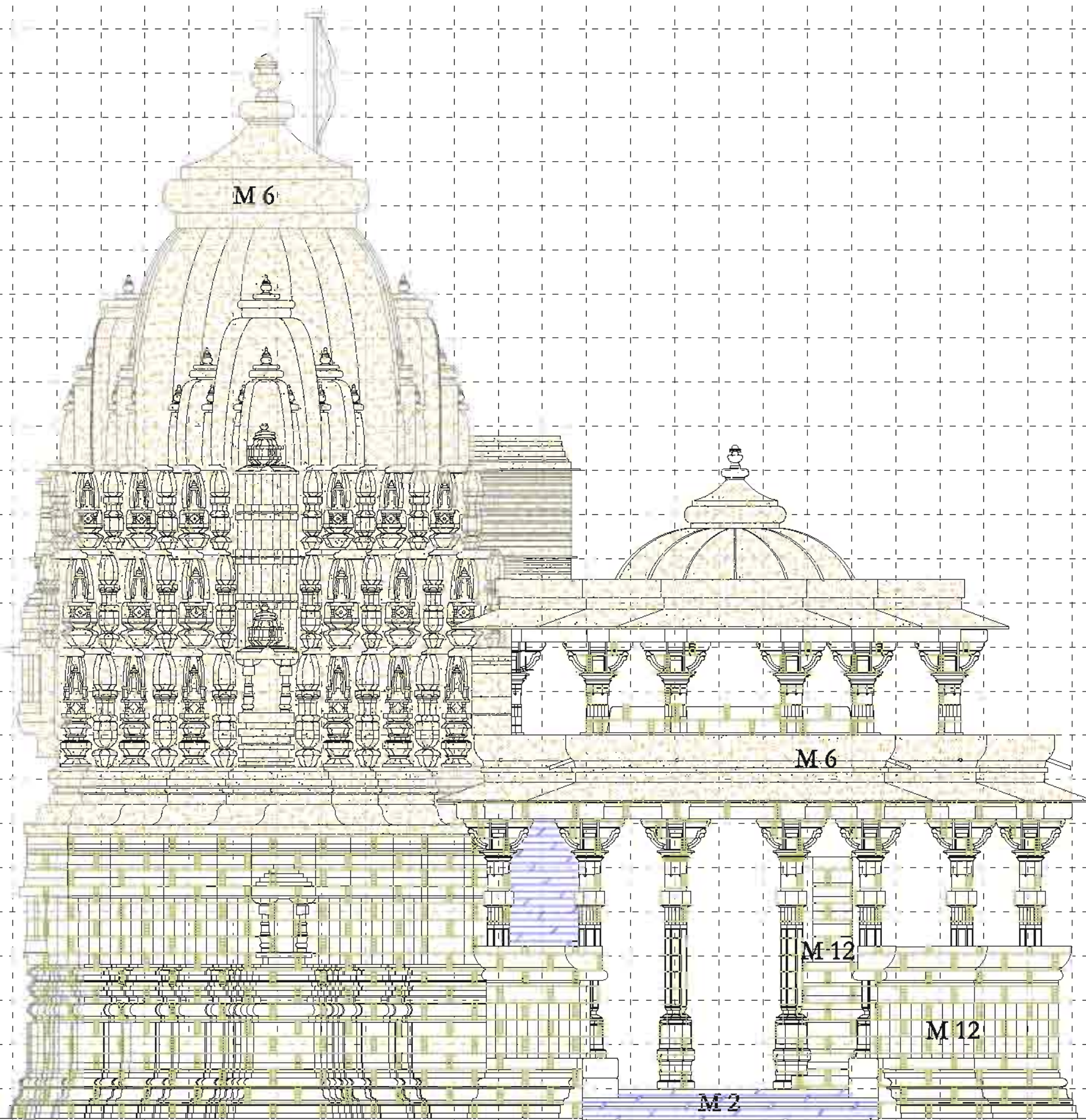


Drawn by :	Checked by:
Pragya Tyagi	Gurmeet S. Rai

### SHEET - D/IV/CM/E/02

Revision:	
Date	Details





M 6 - Material - Lime Wash



M 6 - Material - Lime Wash



M 12 - Material - Marble clad steps  
M 2 - Material - Lime Wash



M 12 - Material - Local Stone

#### Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
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5. Documentation as per site Material in November 2015.

#### ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

#### MATERIAL MAPPING

#### NORTH ELEVATION

#### LEGEND

	MIRROR		GRANITE
	MARBLE		WOOD
	TILE WORK		STEEL
	CEMENT CONCRETE		METAL
	LIME PLASTER		
	LIME WASH		
	CEMENT PLASTER		
	BRICK		
	IDOL STONE		
	PAINT		
	LOCAL STONE		

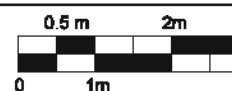
#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 109/11 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100



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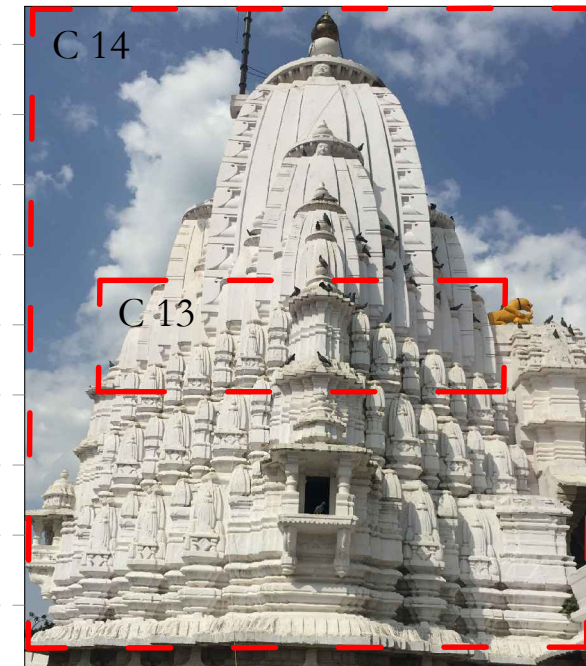
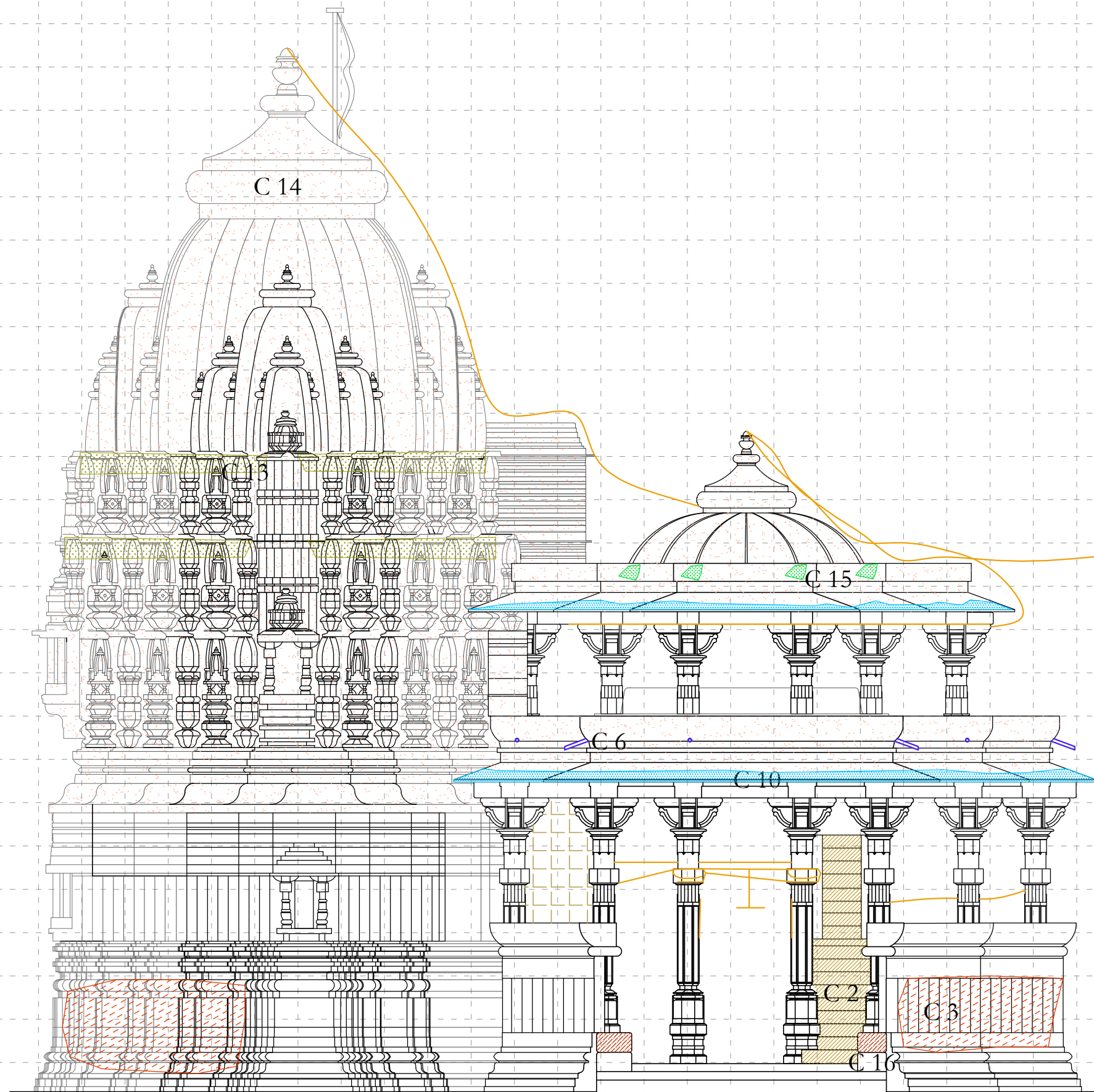
Pragya Tyagi Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/MP/E/03

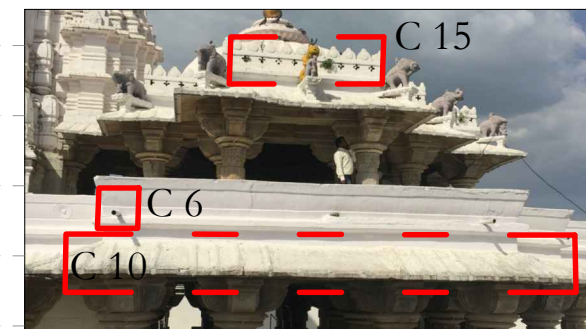
Revision:

Date	Details





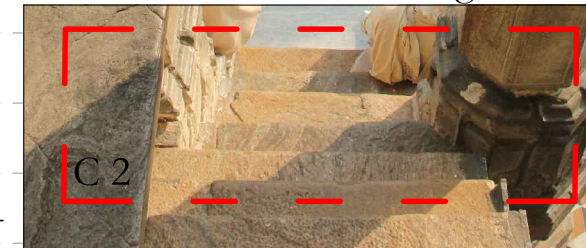
C 13 - Condition - Bird Droppings  
C 14 - Condition - Lime Wash



C 10 - Condition - Water Stains  
C 6 - Condition - Drain Pipe  
C 15 - Condition - Vegetation Growth



C 3 - Condition - Shattering  
C 16 - Condition - Missing



C 2 - Condition - Weathering

Notes :  
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5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

## ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

### CONDITION MAPPING

### NORTH ELEVATION

LEGEND			
	STRUCTURAL CRACK		PLANTS/GRASS
	BROKEN		WATER STAINS
	MISSING		PAINT
	OIL STAINS		LIME WASH
	TREE ROOTS		DE-COLOURATION
	DRAINAGE/ WATER SUPPLY		ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
	BUCKLING		INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
	CEMENT REPAIR		CRACK
	SOOT DEPOSITION		SHATTERING
	BIRD DROPPINGS		SPAWLING
	WEATHERING		MECHANICAL LOSS
	LIME MORTAR FINISH		CEMENT PLASTER

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

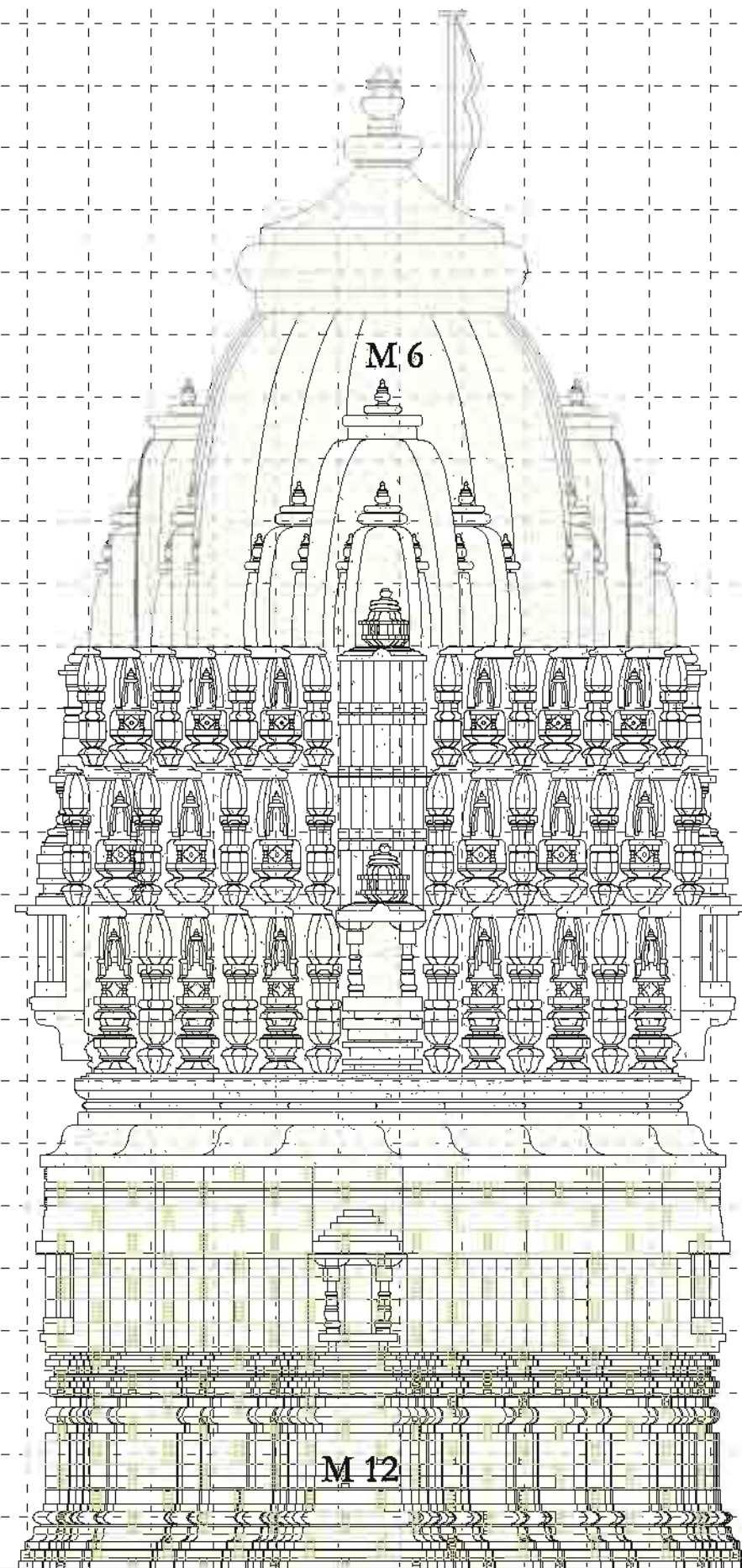
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Drawn by :	Checked by:
Pragya Tyagi	Gurmeet S. Rai

### SHEET - D/IV/CM/E/03

Revision:	
Date	Details





M 6- Material - Lime Wash



M 12 - Material - Local Stone

#### Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1m x 1m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site Material in November 2015.

#### ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

#### MATERIAL MAPPING

#### EAST ELEVATION

#### LEGEND

	MIRROR		GRANITE
	MARBLE		WOOD
	TILE WORK		STEEL
	CEMENT CONCRETE		METAL
	LIME PLASTER		
	LIME WASH		
	CEMENT PLASTER		
	BRICK		
	IDOL STONE		
	PAINT		
	LOCAL STONE		

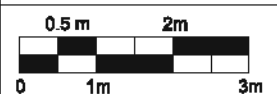
#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:100



Drawn by :

Pragya Tyagi

Checked by :

Gurmeet S. Rai

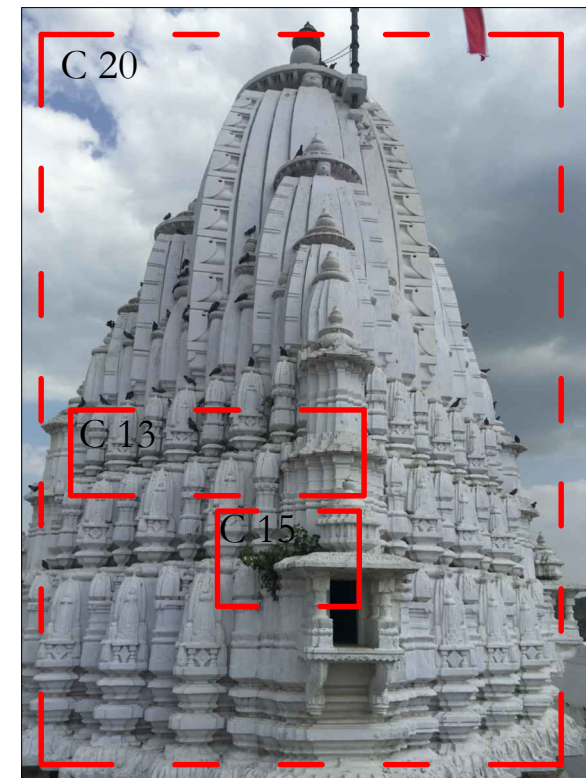
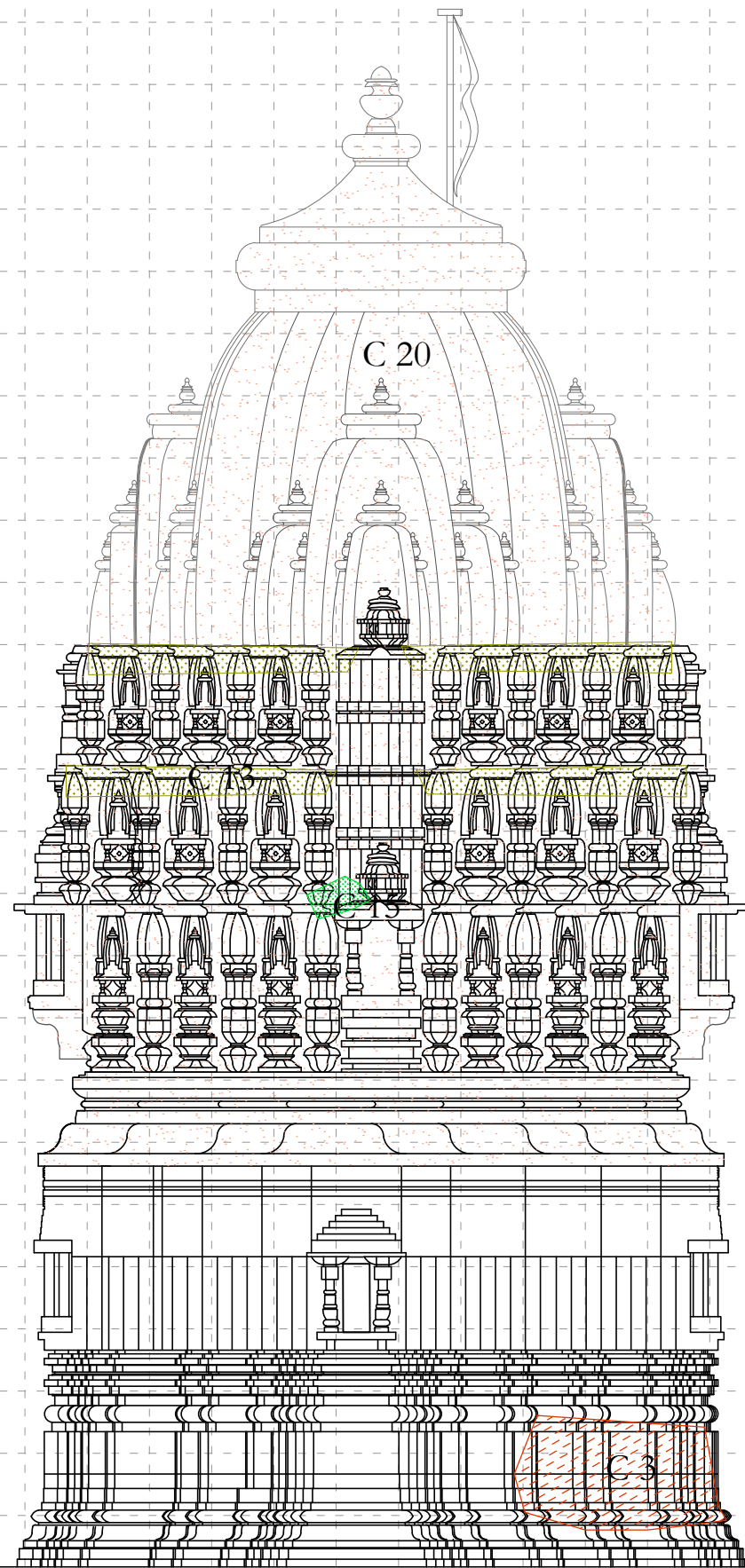
SHEET - D/IV/MP/E/04

Revision:

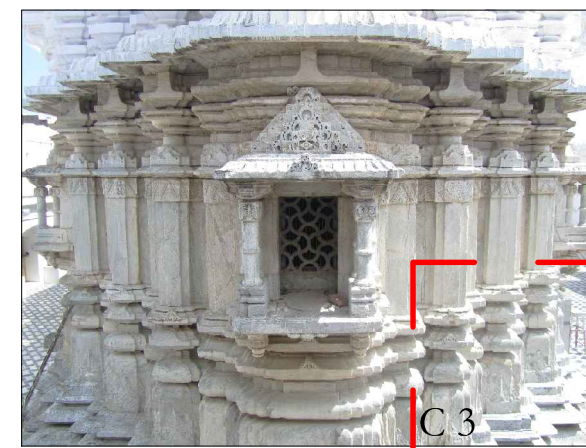
Date

Details





C 13 - Condition - Bird Droppings  
C 15 - Condition - Vegetation Growth  
C 20 - Condition - Lime Wash



C 3 - Condition - Shattering

Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in mm.  
2. The size of the grid is 1m x 1m  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.  
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5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

CONDITION MAPPING

EAST ELEVATION

LEGEND			
	STRUCTURAL CRACK		PLANTS/GRASS
	BROKEN		WATER STAINS
	MISSING		PAINT
	OIL STAINS		LIME WASH
	TREE ROOTS		DE-COLOURATION
	DRAINAGE/ WATER SUPPLY		ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
	BUCKLING		INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
	CEMENT REPAIR		CRACK
	SOOT DEPOSITION		SHATTERING
	BIRD DROPPINGS		SPAWLING
	WEATHERING		MECHANICAL LOSS
	LIME MORTAR FINISH		CEMENT PLASTER

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE	1:100

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Pragya Tyagi	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/CM/E/04

Revision:	
Date	Details

Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements  
Village Sawentri, Rajasthan, (Package IV); Devasthan Department, Government of Rajasthan



- Notes :
- 1. All dimensions are in mm.
  - 2. The size of the grid is 1000 x 1000
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  - 4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
  - 5. Documentation as per site Material in November 2015.

ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

MATERIAL MAPPING

FRONT ELEVATION

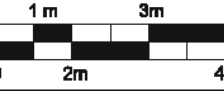
LEGEND

	MIRROR		GRANITE
	MARBLE		WOOD
	TILE WORK		STEEL
	CEMENT CONCRETE		METAL
	LIME PLASTER		
	LIME WASH		
	CEMENT PLASTER		
	BRICK		
	IDOL STONE		
	PAINT		
	LOCAL STONE		

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udatpur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
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Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200

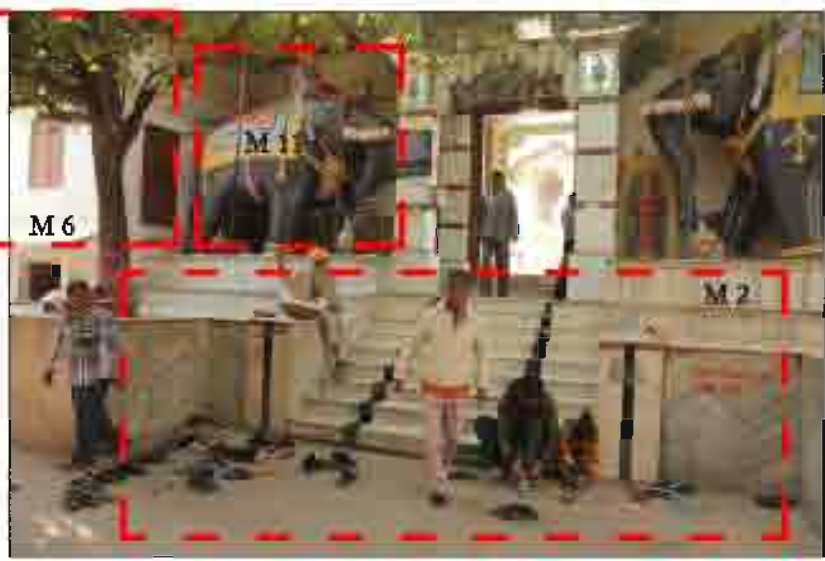
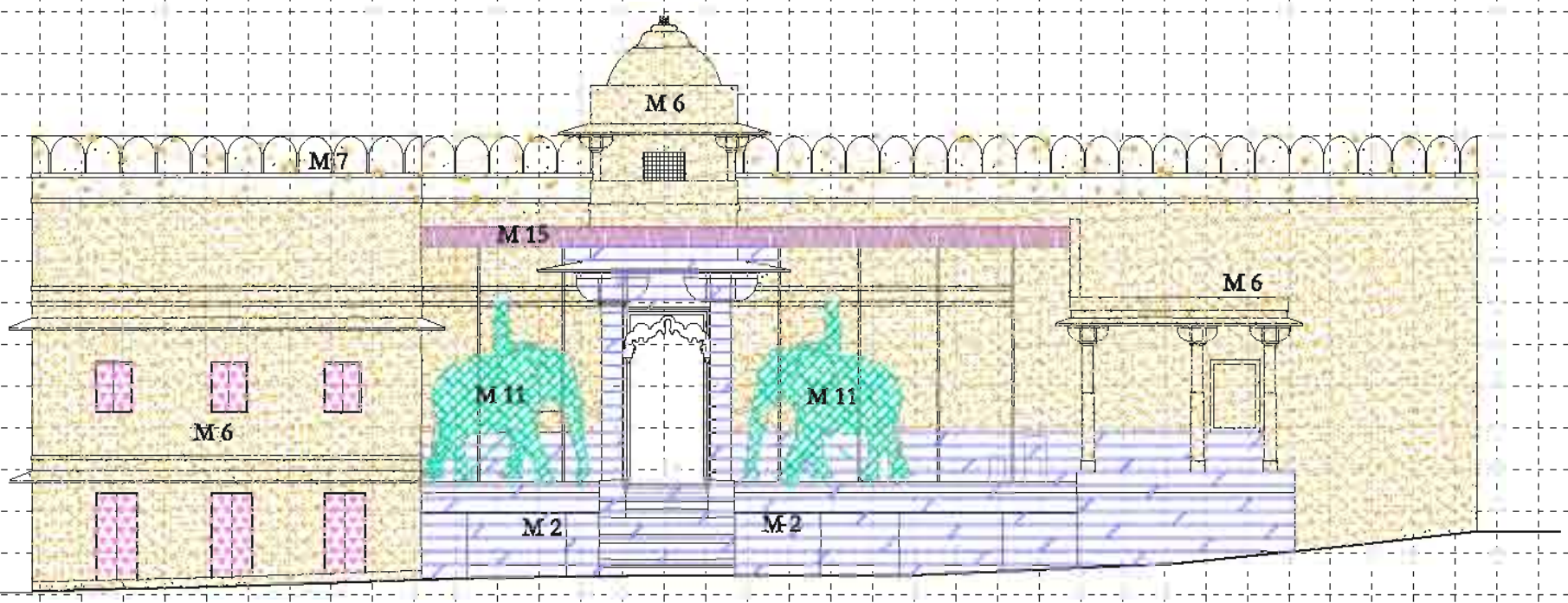


Drawn by :  
Pragya Tyagi

Checked by:  
Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/MP/E/05

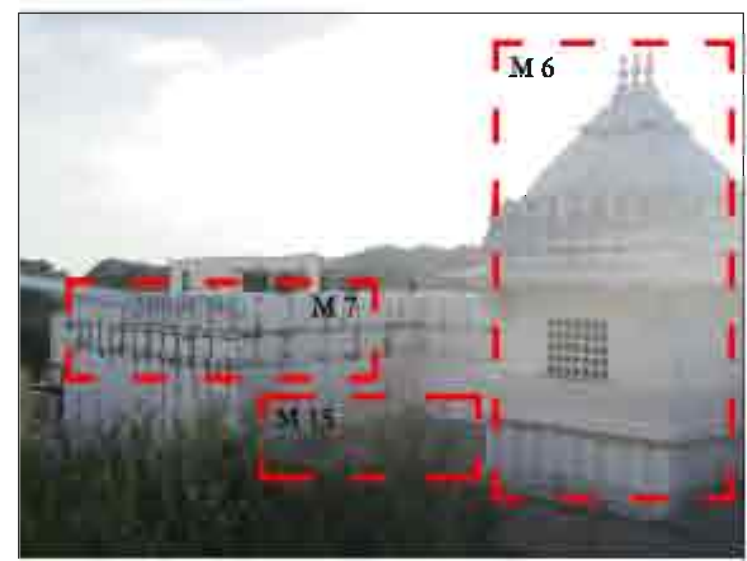
Date	Details



M 6 - Material - Lime wash  
M 2 - Material - Marble Cladding nad Flooring  
M 11 - Material - Paint

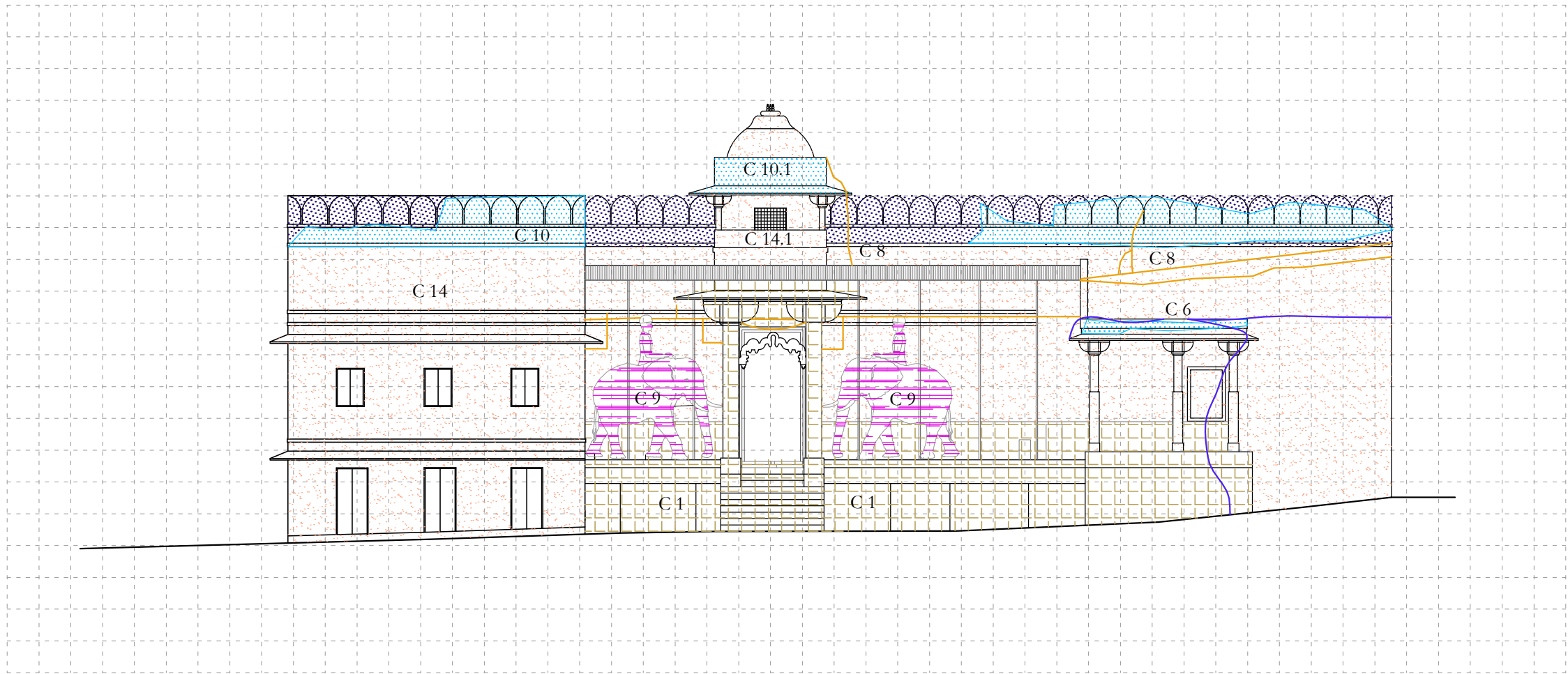


M 6 - Material - Lime Wash



M 6 - Material - Lime wash  
M 7 - Material - Cement Plaster  
M 15 - Material - Metal - Tin Shed





Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000 x 1000
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
5. Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE,  
SAWENTRI

CONDITION MAPPING

FRONT ELEVATION

LEGEND	
	STRUCTURAL CRACK
	BROKEN
	MISSING
	OIL STAINS
	TREE ROOTS
	DRAINAGE/ WATER SUPPLY
	BUCKLING
	CEMENT REPAIR
	SOOT DEPOSITION
	BIRD DROPPINGS
	WEATHERING
	LIME MORTAR FINISH
	LATER INTERVENTION
	PLANTS/GRASS
	WATER STAINS
	PAINT
	LIME WASH
	DE-COLOURATION
	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
	CRACK
	SHATTERING
	SPAWLING
	MECHANICAL LOSS
	CEMENT PLASTER
	FLAKING

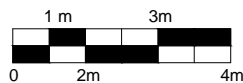
Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:200



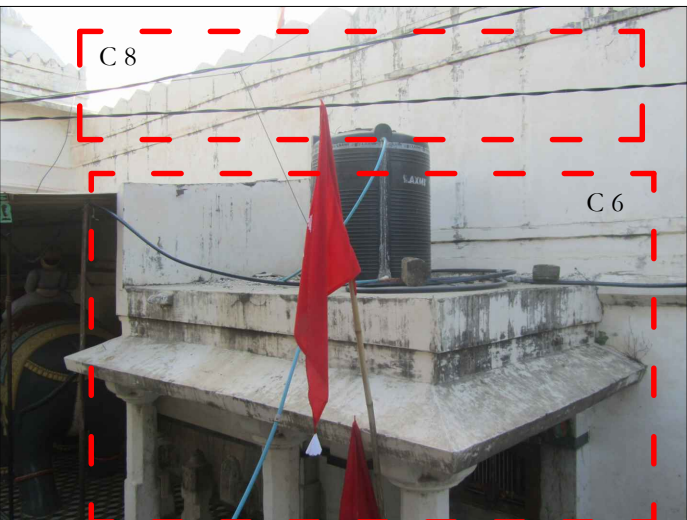
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Pragya Tyagi	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/CM/E/05

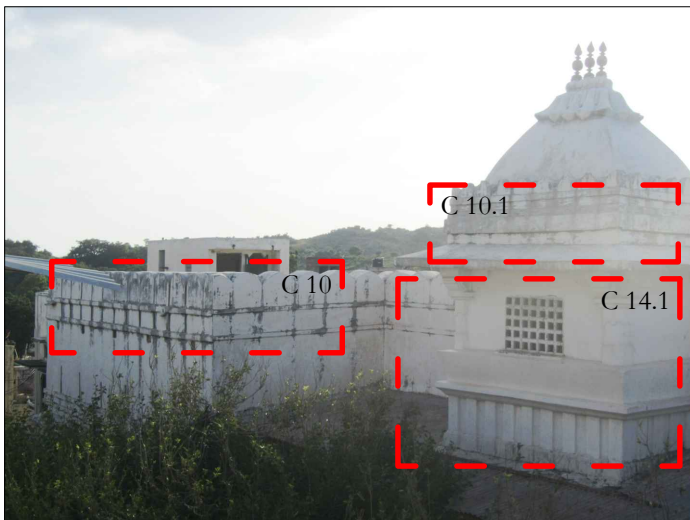
Revision:	
Date	Details



C 14 - Condition - Lime wash  
C 1 - Condition - Incompatible Addition  
C 9 - Condition - Paint



C 8 - Condition - Electrical Fixtures  
C 6 - Condition - Water Supply Pipes



C 14.1 - Condition - Lime wash  
C 10 and 10.1 - Condition - Water Stains



### 3. Documentation of Roop Narayan Temple

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- iii. Matrices for Listing of Heritage Components, Evaluation of Past Interventions and Recommendations

No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION					PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS															
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE									
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW													
1.1	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYA N TEMPLE	Roopa Narayan Mandir	Sabhamandap (Ground floor): The Sabhamandap is the common congregational area. This temple has a colonnaded sabhamandap, with 30 columns, supporting the first floor mandap with shikhar. A few steps lead to the main sabhamandap flooring. The ceiling of the sabhamandap is carved with motifs in stone. there is a central octagonal cut- out in the roof, which brings in light from the first floor mandap. A monolithic staircase is located to the south, leading to the first floor. The columns are octagonal in shape and tall, giving the mandap a grand look. This mandap is the historical	Flooring	Original structure in local stone. Later interventions: The flooring is re-laid in marble		√		Incompatible additions over original building material in cement mortar			√	Incompatible additions in cement over local stone; does not allow the stone to behave naturally leading to deterioration of the stone.	A. Revive the original surface by removal of marble stone flooring	May cause damage to the stone surface and cause issues of levelling. Original surface may require dressing.										
																							B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure that no more incompatible additions are laid over the flooring, with incompatible materials.	√	
																									C. No change	Marble stone flooring may further wear out due to over use, causing cracking, flaking and loss of stone surface.
				extension to the original temple built by the Pandavas. The main garbhagriha is accessed through this colonnaded sabhamandap.	Steps	Original structure in local stone. Later interventions: The flooring is re-laid in marble		√		Incompatible additions over original building material in cement mortar			√	Incompatible additions in cement over local stone; does not allow the stone to behave naturally leading to deterioration of the stone.	A. Revive the original surface by removal of marble stone flooring	May cause damage to the stone surface and cause issues of levelling. Original surface may require dressing.										
																								B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure that no more incompatible additions are laid over the flooring, with incompatible materials.	√
																									C. No change	Marble stone flooring may further wear out due to over use, causing cracking, flaking and loss of stone surface.

No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION				PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS							
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYA N TEMPLE	Roopa Narayan Mandir	Sabhamandap	Seating along the steps	Original structure in local stone. Later interventions: The steps is re-laid in marble		√		Incompatible additions over original building material in cement mortar, with poor architectural detailing and inappropriate materials.			√	Incompatible additions in cement over local stone; does not allow the stone to behave naturally leading to deterioration of the stone.	A. Revive the original surface by removal of marble stone flooring	May cause damage to the stone surface and cause issues of levelling. Original surface may require dressing.	√
														Poor detailing of joints and fixtures leads to effects of visual aesthetics	B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure that no more incompatible additions are laid over the flooring, with incompatible materials.	
															C. No change	Marble stone flooring may further wear out due to over use, causing cracking, flaking and loss of stone surface.	
					Columns	Original structure in local stone		√		Wearing of local stone, rounding of edges, as this area witnesses high influx of pilgrims			√		A. Investigation of stone, cleaning of surfaces with appropriate treatment, to revive the existing motifs and carvings on the surface.	Cleaning will improve the aesthetics of the sabhamandap area, revive the original stone motifs and carvings.	√
															B. No change	No intervention will not prevent the wearing of stone surface.	
						Electrical infrastructure installed over the ceilings, on steel bars suspended by anchoring on cloumns and walls		√		Loose wires, Unplanned fixing of lighting elements over the columns.		√		Loose wires and unplanned infrastrcutre affect the visual aesthetics of the temple and also pose issues of probable fire hazards due to absence of conducting.	A. Planned infrastrcutre for electrification, conducting of electrical wires and fixtures	Improving aesthetics and safety	√
															B. No change	May lead to fire hazards	



No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION				PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS							
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
1.2	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYA N TEMPLE	Roopa Narayan Mandir	Sabhamandap	Wall of Garbhagriha	The wall of the garbhagriha is fixed with mirror embellishments, and painted at the dado level in cement paint		√		Mirror embellishments fixed with incompatible materials such as cement mortar. Dado level of the stone wall is painted in cement stone. Paint and poor architectural detailing.			√	Incompatible additions in cement over local stone; does not allow the stone to behave naturally leading to deterioration of the stone.	A. Improved/regulated finishes. (Removal of mirror embellishment)	Removal of embellishments may cause damage to the original surface, causing loss of motifs and detailing or decorative work in stone.	
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible paint, decorative works fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√
															C. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by use of incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	
					Walls at cill level (Internal surface)	Original stone surface. Cladded in Marble.		√		Inappropriate addition over original stone surface, in cement mortar.			√	Incompatible additions in cement over local stone; does not allow the stone to behave naturally leading to deterioration of the stone.	A. Improved/regulated finishes. (Removal of marble tiles)	Removal of marble may cause damage to the original surface, causing loss of motifs and detailing or decorative work in stone.	
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible cladding in marble and stone fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√
															C. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by use of incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	

No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION				PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS							
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE	Roopa Narayan Mandir	Sabhamandap	Ceiling	Original stone surface, with decorative motifs and sculptures.		√		No later additions.		√			B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible cladding in mirror embellishments fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√
															B. No change	Un-monitored surface will encourage alterations, accretions and will eventually damage the stone surface by use of incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	
				Garbhagriha (internal surface): The area is accessed through the sabha mandap. The garbhagriha has the main idol shrin, a pradakshika path (circumambulatory passage), store rooms used as bhandar for thakur ji, columns to support the recent enclosure over teh original shikhar.	Flooring	Original stone surface, laid with marble stone flooring		√		Incompatible additions over original building material in cement mortar			√	Incompatible additions in cement over local stone; does not allow the stone to behave naturally leading to deterioration of the stone.	A. Revive the original surface by removal of marble stone flooring	May cause damage to the stone surface and cause issues of levelling. Original surface may require dressing.	
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure that no more incompatible additions are laid over the flooring, with incompatible materials.	√
															C. No change	Marble stone flooring may further wear out due to over use, causing cracking, flaking and loss of stone surface.	
					Columns	Original structure in local stone, cladded in mirror embellishments and plastic paint		√		Wearing of local stone, rounding of edges, as this area witnesses high influx of pilgrims. Mirror embellishments fixed in cement mortar, over stone motifs, scriptures and sculptures.			√	Poor architectural detailing and fixing in cement mortar, affecting the stone sculptures and motifs over columns.	A. Improved/regulated finishes. (Removal of marble tiles)	Removal of marble may cause damage to the original surface, causing loss of motifs and detailing or decorative work in stone.	

No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION				PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS							
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYA N TEMPLE	Roopa Narayan Mandir	Garbhagriha	Columns										B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible cladding in marble and stone fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√
															C. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by use of incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	
										Enamel paint at dado level, wearing out and flaking and smoothing due to excess use of this area.				Enamel paint does not allow stone to behave naturally leading to deterioration of the stone.	A. Investigation of stone, cleaning of surfaces of enamel paint with appropriate treatment (Sandpaper), to revive the existing motifs and carvings on the surface.	Cleaning enamel paint will improve the aesthetics of the sabhamandap area, revive the original stone motifs and carvings.	√
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible cladding in marble and stone fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√
															C. No change	No regulations will not prevent the wearing of stone surface.	
					Walls	Original structure in local stone, cladded in mirror embellishments and plastic paint and marble cladding		√		Mirror embellishments fixed in cement mortar, over stone motifs, scriptures and sculptures.			√	Poor architectural detailing and fixing in cement mortar, affecting the stone sculptures and motifs over columns.	A. Improved/regulated finishes. (Removal of marble tiles)	Removal of marble may cause damage to the original surface, causing loss of motifs and detailing or decorative work in stone.	



No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION				PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS							
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYA N TEMPLE	Roopa Narayan Mandir	Garbhagriha	Walls										B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible cladding in marble and stone fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√
															C. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by use of incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	
					Ceiling	Original structure in local stone, cladded in mirror embellishments and enamel paint over motifs		√		Incompatible additions over original building material in cement mortar			√	Incompatible additions in cement over local stone; does not allow the stone to behave naturally leading to deterioration of the stone.	A. Improved/regulated finishes. (Removal of marble tiles)	Removal of marble may cause damage to the original surface, causing loss of motifs and detailing or decorative work in stone.	
														Enamel paint does not allow stone to behave naturally leading to deterioration of the stone.	B. Investigation of stone, cleaning of surfaces of enamel paint with appropriate treatment (Sandpaper), to revive the existing motifs and carvings on the surface.	Cleaning enamel paint will improve the aesthetics of the sabhamandap area, revive the original stone motifs and carvings.	√
															C. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible cladding in marble and stone fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√

No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION				PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS							
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYA N TEMPLE	Roopa Narayan Mandir	Garbhagriha	Ceiling										D. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by use of incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	
					Circumamb ulatory path	Original structure in local stone, cladded in marble stone on floors and walls.		√		Mirror embellishments fixed in cement mortar, over stone motifs, scriptures and sculptures.			√	Poor architectural detailing and fixing in cement mortar, affecting the stone sculptures and motifs over columns.	A. Improved/regulated finishes. (Removal of marble tiles)	Removal of marble may cause damage to the original surface, causing loss of motifs and detailing or decorative work in stone.	
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible cladding in marble and stone fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√
															C. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by use of incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	
					Bhandar rooms												
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYA N TEMPLE	Roopa Narayan Mandir	Shikhar (External surface): The External shikhar is the later addition over the original shikhar, located within the new enclosure.	Plinth	Original local stone surface. The layer of paint (historic intervention) was removed for conservation of the temple by the local community.	√			The stone surface has been treated in the past to remove the lime paint layer, to reveal the original surface and architectural detailing and motifs. This has relvealed the original stone surface. However, due to absence of investigation of stone, adequate materials and skills, the removal has caused damage to the motifs, designs and stone surface, causing chemical change, mechanical loss, weathering and spawling.		√		The application of lime paint over the stone surface is a reversible action, however the process of removal of paint affects the stone surface, the archtiectural details and motifs. This action is also based on the method and tools carried out for removal of paint	A. Investigation of stone to understand the chemical composition and the type of stone.	To determine the exact stone properties for further suitable treatment if any.	√

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	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
										The chemical stains, its effects on the orginal stone surface (Decoloration, cracking is visible in certain locations)		√		Chemical stains and decoloration are irreversible effects			
										Filling of cracks in white cement and portland cement				The finishing of the filing of cracks is poor. Inappropriate use of material as stone and cement are incompatible and does not serve the purpose of consolidation.	B. Removal of cement filling from the joints and replacing and pointing with compatible material such as lime mortar for consolidation	Improve aethetics. Compatible material (lime stone and sandstone) allowing the materials to behave naturally.	√
												√			C. No change	Cement repairs are irreversible and does not allow the sandstone to behave naturally (expantion and contraction due to heating or cooling) No change will eventually lead further deterioration of stone causing cracks, fissures and fractures and spawling.	
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE	Roopa Narayan Mandir	Shikhar (External surface)	Plinth					Cracking of the stone surface due to expansion and cooling		√			D. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure natural behaviour of the stone, allowing the stone to behave in its natural state, without any external elements applied over the surface; preventing change in chemical composition due to incompatible additions over the surface and cracking and fractures.	√
					Walls	Original local stone surface	√			Remains of lime paint, removed in the past are seen in some areas, crevices and motifs		√			A. Cleaning of stone surface with suitable agent (water, chemical, brushes)	Improve the aesthetics of the surface and stone.	√



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	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
										Corrosion of iron dowels, fixed to hold together stone blocks		√		Open joints lead to water seepage, leading to splitting of stone surface, fractures and mechanical loss of edges of stone	B.		
															C. No change	no prevention of corrosion, leading to seepage in joints and further impact on stone surface	
										Mechanical loss due to past repair works		√		Due to impacts of heavy material over the stone, edges are broken, leading to impacts of aesthetics and irreversible conditions of stone.	D. Repair of stone surfaces, consolidation, fixing of new stone pieces carved, finished and dressed to match the original stone conditions and chemical compositions, preferably acquired from the same quarry source as in the past to maintain authenticity.	Improved aesthetics	√
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE	Roopa Narayan Mandir	Shikhar (External surface)	Walls					Filling of cracks in white cement and portland cement				The finishing of the filing of cracks is poor. Inappropriate use of material as stone and cement are incompatible and does not serve the purpose of consolidation.	B. Removal of cement filling from the joints and replacing and pointing with compatible material such as lime mortar for consolidation	Improve aethetics. Compatible material (lime stone and sandstone) allowing the materials to behave naturally.	√
												√			C. No change	Cement repairs are irreversible and does not allow the sandstone to behave naturally (expantion and contraction due to heating or cooling) No change will eventually lead further deterioration of stone causing cracks, fissures and fractures and spawling.	

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	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
										Missing mortar in joints of stone blocks	√			Inconsolidation may lead to further loss of mortar and lead to weak joinery	A. Consolidation with compatible material such as lime mortar for consolidation	strengthen the joinery and consolidate the stone blocks	√
															B. No change	Will lead to furtehr loss of mortar, leading to weak joinery and eventually affect the stone blocks	
										Cracking of stone surface due to exposure to harsh sun (after cleaning of the surface or original layer of lime paint)		√		Cracking. Spawling and fractures	E. Filling of cracks and joints with suitable material.	Consolidation of cracks and prevention of further cracking, fracture, etc	√
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE	Roopa Narayan Mandir	Shikhar (External surface)	Shikhar	Original surface of stone, painted over with lime paint (Historic intervention) Layers of paint added as later intervention as a practice to revitalize the temple by the community	√			Lime wash over the stone surface (historically covered with lime paint)		√		Existing architectural detailing, motifs, scultures and carvings are painted over and less visible.	A. Improved/regulated finishes. Removal of multiple layer of lime paint from the stone surface with suitable material (such as Polticing, papier mache, of water and jute, sandpaper). Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing.	Improved aesthetical appearance. Allow the stone surface to behave naturally.	√
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible paint over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√
															C. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by use of incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	
										Bird droppings on the surface		√		May lead to vegetation growth, as bird droppings is a meand for dispersal of seeds.	A. Cleaning of surface periodically with suitable material	Prevention of vegetation growth	√

No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION				PROPOSED RECOMMENDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS							
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUCTURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILITIES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATIONS	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERENCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
															B. No change	May lead to vegetation growth due to dispersal of seeds through bird droppings	
				Sabhamandap (First floor): Sabhamanap is a semi-open terrace, collonaded area with seat-outs and cut-out in the flooring, overseeing the sabhamandap on the ground floor.	Flooring	Original flooring cladded in marble	√			Due to fixing of the marble stone over original stone surface in cement mortar, load on the flooring has increased.		√		Incompatible additions in cement over local stone; does not allow the stone to behave naturally leading to deterioration of the stone.	A. Revive the original surface by removal of marble stone flooring	May cause damage to the stone surface and cause issues of levelling. Original surface may require dressing.	
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE	Roopa Narayan Mandir	Sabhamandap (First floor)	Flooring										B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure that no more incompatible additions are laid over the flooring, with incompatible materials.	√
															C. No change	Marble stone flooring may further wear out due to over use, causing cracking, flaking and loss of stone surface.	
										The addition of layers of cement mortar and marble stone has lead to reduced channel sizes to drain the rain water from the surface and change in slopes of the flooring to drain off rain water.			√	Reduced size of khurras and openings, storm water flow is not smooth.	A. Expand the size of khurras and channels to drain off rain water, with specifications of joining, spot levels, and slopes towards the drains to ensure storm water drainage	Improved surface drainage, prevention of local collection and seepage of water.	√
															B. No change	Due to reduced khurra sizes, rain water will not be drained off smoothly, leading to local collection and seepage of water, dmaging the structure.	



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	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
					Columns	Orignal stone columns	√			Original surface of the paint removed, stone surface exposed			√	Architectural detailing and carvings have remains of paint, has not been removed carefully, leading to visual disharmony in aesthetics.	A. Cleaning of surfce to remove any remainder of paint (removed originally) to revive the architectural detailing and motiffs on the column	Imporved aesthetics	√
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible cladding in marble and stone fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE	Roopa Narayan Mandir	Sabhamandap (First floor)	Columns										C. No change	No major effect or improved aesthetics	
										Electrical infrastructure installed over the ceilings, on steel bars suspended by anchoring on cloumns and walls. Loose wires, Unplanned fixing of lighting elements over the columns.		√		Loose wires and unplanned infrastrcutre affect the visual aesthetics of the temple and also pose issues of probable fire hazards due to absence of conduiting.	A. Planned infrastrcutre for electrification, conduiting of electrical wires and fixtures	Improving aesthetics and safety	√
															B. No change	May lead to fire hazards	
					Parapet	Parapet wall is originally built in local stone covered with lime mortar. Later interventions of cement coping is observed		√		The later alterations in cement are incompatible		√		Due to use of incompatible materials for later interventions, may cause damage to the original surface, leading to damage, loss of materials and cracking,etc	A. Investigation of degree of reversibility without causing damage to the original stone surface and removal of cement coping layer, replaced with lime coping	Investigation will prevent the probable damage is any. Lime mortar is a compatible material over local stone, will not cause damage	√
															B. No change	Incompatible additions will continue to prevail, and eventually damage the original stone	

No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION					PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS						
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
					Chhajja	Chajja in local stone		√		Covered in lime mortar, as waterproofing layer. Broken at few points		√		The stone is broken at few points	A. Repair of stone surfaces, consolidation, fixing of new stone pieces carved, finished and dressed to match the original stone conditions and chemical compositions, preferably acquired from the same quarry source as in the past to maintain authenticity.	Improved aesthetics	√
															B. Remove layer of cement/lime mortar, clean the surface.	Reduce the weight of added mortar over the surface, to prevent further damage	√
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE	Roopa Narayan Mandir	Sabhamandap (First floor)	Chhajja										C. No change	No intervention will not prevent further loss of stone	
				Monolithic staircase: This is an architecural element of significance, built in single stone.	Risers and Treads	Original stone staircase	√			No intervention over the surface		√		The stone surface is wearing out, causing smoothing, rounding of edges of the surface	A. Dressing of stone surface	Improve the stone surface for safety concerns	√
					Handrail and shutter	Existing handrail in iron and channels installed for the shutter	√			Handrail in poor condition, not ensuring safety. Channels installed over the cut out in flooring, but shutter missing.			√	Poor safety and survelliance and access control	A. Installation of the stone staircase with railings and shutter to restrict entry to the terrace	To increase the safety and monitor the access to the terrace	√
															B. No change	Issues of poor safety and survelliance and access control will persist.	
				Original shikhar enclosure	Shikhar	Original shikhar painted in line paint		√		Paint is not in a good condition, with layers of paint haphazardly painted over many layers.		√			A. Revive the original surface by removal of marble stone flooring	May cause damage to the stone surface and cause issues of levelling. Original surface may require dressing.	

No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION				PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS							
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure that no more incompatible additions are laid over the flooring, with incompatible materials.	√
															C. No change	Marble stone flooring may further wear out due to over use, causing cracking, flaking and loss of stone surface.	
					Gate	Shutter for restricting access to the inside		√		No designed to match the aesthetics of the complex		√			A. Installation of shutter in improved design condorming to the aesthetics and archtiecture of the temple complex.	Improved aesthetics	√



No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION					PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS							
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE	
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW					
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYA N TEMPLE	Bhrahma mandir	The Bhrahma mandir is located right in front of the Sabhamandap. This temple has undergone many alterations, such as the front opening ans mandap was broken for the constcution of the new extension to the main temple.	Walls	Original stone surface painted in lime wash, historically		√		Layers of paint added as later additions over the surface		√		Paint has chipped off, flaking is visible, leading to aesthetical disharmony	A. Revive the original surface by removal of marble stone flooring	May cause damage to the stone surface and cause issues of levelling. Original surface may require dressing.		
																B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure that no more incompatible additions are laid over the flooring, with incompatible materials.	√
																C. No change	Marble stone flooring may further wear out due to over use, causing cracking, flaking and loss of stone surface.	
			Sati mata chhatttri		Walls	Original stone surface painted in lime wash, historically		√		Layers of paint added as later additions over the surface		√		Paint has chipped off, flaking is visible, leading to aesthetical disharmony	A. Revive the original surface by removal of marble stone flooring	May cause damage to the stone surface and cause issues of levelling. Original surface may require dressing.		
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure that no more incompatible additions are laid over the flooring, with incompatible materials.	√	
															C. No change	Marble stone flooring may further wear out due to over use, causing cracking, flaking and loss of stone surface.		
			Thakurji Jhoola	This structure is a later intervention, built in marble for the celebration of the two major festivals: Jal Jhoolni and Phag Mahotsav. It's a pavillion and a platform used to	Flooring, cloumns and shikhar	Constructed in marble	√			No change	√				A. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure that no more incompatible additions are laid over the flooring, with incompatible materials.	√	

No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION				PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS							
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYA N TEMPLE	Thakurji Jhoola	keep Thakurji ki revadi.											B. No change	Marble stone flooring may further wear out due to over use, causing cracking, flaking and loss of stone surface.	

No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION					PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS						
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							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
			Rasoda (bhog)	This is a new strcutre built in RCC, roof adopted to conform to the traditional design. The everyday bhog (Prsad) is cooked here which is also the daily offering to the deity	External Walls	External walls cladded in marble, at dado level		√		Marble cladding from any direct water percolation into the original walls or flooring. Marble, being a soft stone, absorbs liquids, hence many oil stains are seen on the surface, affecting the aesthetics		√			A. Periodic cleaning of surfaces, scheme for painting: Includes cleaning with sandpaper, paingitn in cycles, lime kalai.	Improve aesthetics	√
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure that no more incompatible additions are laid over the flooring, with incompatible materials.	√
					Roof	Exhaust duct located over the roof, on the fortification wall			√	Exhaust duct from the rasoda causes deposition of soot overe the surface of the fortification/ enclosure wall		√		Deposition of soot over the fortification/ enclosure wall	A. Cleaning of the surface of soot deposite	Improved aesthetics	√
															B. Re-installation of the exhaust duct in an improved manner to prevent deposition of soot and improved exhaust.	Prevention of soot deposition	√
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE	Amenity spaces for Pujaris to West:	The area is a new construction in RCC frame and flooring in stone patti. The structre consists of : GROUND FLOOR: Bhandar to store the pooja materials for Thakur ji, rasoda for the purpose of cooking fo r the pujaris, area dedicated for interpretation, to demonstrate the history of Sri Roopnarayan ji (Yet to be planned); the existing shrine of Shitla mata to the North West. Water spout for daily use. FIRST FLOOR: Hall for bhog for pilgrims, resting areas of pujaris.	Roof	Flat roof, fixed with water spouts in PVC, no channelisation of drain pipes			√	Open spouts do not channelise the rain water			√	Open spouts do not channelise the rain water and facilitate the drainage, leading to localised collection of water on the flooring, due to inadequate slopes of flooring.	A. Integrating spouts and storm water run off into drainage system, with installation of drain pipes and channels.	Planned drainage of storm water, preventing colllection, seeping of rain water.	√



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	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
															B. No change	Continuation of local water collection due to absence of channels, adequate slopes	
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE	Amenity spaces for Pujaris to West:		Roof	Design elements (chajjas, railings, columns)		√		The skyline is constructed to match the original layer of kanguras. However, design of chajjas in not conforming the traditional design, owing to the strcuture in RCC and stone patti flooring,			√				
								√		The railingas are in cast iron pipes, design not conforming to the traditional archtiectural layout of the complex.			√				
					Flooring	Cladded in marble flooring		√				√					
					Columns	GROUND FLOOR: RCC Columns on are cladded in marble			√	Marble cladding is broken at few areas			√	Affects visual aesthetics	A. Repair of broken marble cladding	Improved aesthetics	√
															B. No change/ No monitoring	Marble stone will continued to de-generate, if un monitored	
				Amenity spaces for Pujaris to West:	Columns	FIRST FLOOR: Stone columns on the first floor painted in cement paint		√		Paint chipping off			√	Cement paint does not allow stone to behave naturally leading to deterioration of the stone.	A. Improved/ regulated finishes. Removal of multiple layer of lime paint from the stone surface with suitable material (such as Polticing, papier mache, of water and jute, sandpaper). Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing.	Improved aesthetical appearance. Allow the stone surface to behave naturally.	√
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible paint over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√

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	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
															C. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by use of incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE	Amenity spaces for Pujaris to West:	Toilets (First floor)		Drainage		√		Waste water drained off through PVC pipe, without channelization in place		√		Open drainage from first floor, causing inconvinvnce to pilgrims/ inhabitants passing through the area.	A.Channelise waste water and solid waste drainage to designated STPs	Improved drainage	√
															B. No change	Continuation of waste water discharge in the open, causing inconvenience	
			Hanuman mandir		Walls	Walls cladded with granite		√		The graniate cladding over the original stone structure, which is not the authentic material. Poor archititectural detailing		√		Incompatible additions in cement over local stone; does not allow the stone to behave naturally leading to deterioration of the stone.	A. Revive the original surface by removal of granite stone cladding	May cause damage to the stone surface and cause issues of levelling. Original surface may require dressing.	
			Hanuman mandir		Walls										B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure that no more incompatible additions are laid over the wall, with incompatible materials.	√
															C. No change	Granite stone cladding in cement mortar, being incompatible alteration will affect the natural behaviour of the stone, leading to damage eventually	

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	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE	
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW					
			Main entrance gateway and enclosure	Main entrance door	Walls	Original structure in local stone, with few inscriptions in stone. Surface fixed with mirror embellishments and decorative ceramic tiles with cement.  Some surface painted in ename paint.		✓		Most of the columns and walls clad in decorative embellishment, ename paint; expect areas with inscriptions over the stone surface.		✓		Loss of detailing and motifs and design may get affected due to incompatible material such as cement.	A. Revive the original surface by removal of embellishments	Removal of embellishments may cause damage to the original surface, causing loss of motifs and detailing or decorative work in stone.		
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible paint, decorative works fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.		✓
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE	Main entrance gateway and enclosure	Main entrance door	Walls										C. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.		
				Chabutara	Roof	Fixing of temporary shed in CI pipes and tin corrugated sheet.			✓				✓	Inauthentic material and fixing over original surface	A.			
				Flight of steps and chabutaras	Flooring	Use of marble and kota stone		✓		Mixed use of inauthentic material.			✓		A.			
					Columns and roof	Original surface of stone, painted over with lime paint (Historic intervention) Layers of paint added as later intervention as a practice to revitalize the temple by the community		✓		Lime wash over the stone surface (historically covered with lime paint)		✓		Existing architectural detailing, motifs, sculptures and carvings are painted over and less visible.	A. Improved/regulated finishes. Removal of multiple layer of lime paint from the stone surface with suitable material (such as Polticing, papier mache, of water and jute, sandpaper). Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing.	Improved aesthetical appearance. Allow the stone surface to behave naturally.	✓	
															B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible paint over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	✓	



No.	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES					EVALUATION OF PAST INTERVENTION				PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS							
	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
															C. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by use of incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	
				Shops													
			Fortification/ enclosure wall	The fortification wall is a tall enclosure (10m+)	Internal wall	Original surface of stone, painted over with lime paint (Historic intervention) Layers of paint added as later intervention as a practice to revitalize the temple by the community	√			Lime wash over the stone surface (historically covered with lime paint)		√		Existing architectural detailing, motifs, sculptures and carvings are painted over and less visible.	A. Improved/regulated finishes. Removal of multiple layer of lime paint from the stone surface with suitable material (such as Polticing, papier mache, of water and jute, sandpaper). Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing.	Improved aesthetical appearance. Allow the stone surface to behave naturally.	√
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE	Fortification/ enclosure wall	The fortification wall is a tall enclosure (10m+)	Internal wall										B. Prevent further addition/ alteration over stone surface	This will ensure no further additions of incompatible paint over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	√
															C. No change	Un-monitored alterations will eventually damage the stone surface by use of incompatible additions, causing surface damage, loss of detailing, etc.	
						Electrical infrastructure installed over the ceilings, on steel bars suspended by anchoring on cloumns and walls		√		Loose wires, Unplanned fixing of lighting elements over the columns.		√		Loose wires and unplanned infrastrcuture affect the visual aesthetics of the temple and also pose issues of probable fire hazards due to absence of conduiting.	A. Planned infrastrcutre for electrification, conduiting of electrical wires and fixtures	Improving aesthetics and safety	√

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	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	CONDITION			OBSERVATION	RISK/VULNERABILIT IES			IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION S	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE
							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
															B. Installation of solar panel and light fittings, design and custom made to conform to the traditional layout of the temple complex	Improved electrical inrastrcutre and aesthetics	√
															C. No change	May lead to fire hazards	
				The ground floor has specific areas for community celebrations. Eg: South-Est area is usedto play garbha during Navratri and gher during Phag Mahotsav. Area in front of Thakurji ka jhoola is used as congregation space during the Jal jhoolni festival.	Flooring	Flooring is re-laid in marble, over the original stone surface		√		Visible cracking and sunken flooring, repaired in cement.			√	The flooring base is unstable either due to soil conditions of seeping water into the earth or incompatible additions in poor detailing over original surface	A. Investigation of the original layer of flooring, to check for material beneath the marble stone, condition of earth; investigate need for soling before laying new flooring	To arrive at most suitable intervention and specification of re-laying the stone flooring	√
	TEMPLE	ROOPNARAYAN TEMPLE	Fortification/ enclosure wall		Flooring									Drain channels and khurras present at different locations, howver not fully functional due to change in slope of the floring due to re-laying of marble flooring	B. Investigate slopes, floor spot levels, valleys in flooring to direct the draiange of storm water from the surface	Improved storm water drainage from surface of the flooring, Prevention of local collection of water, leading to seepage into the earth and damage to the joints and fixing of marble tiles, leading to cracking and chipping off.	√
															C. Relaying of flooring in local stone, with specifications of joingint, spot levels, and slopes towards the drains to ensure storm water drainage	Local stone overheating is less as compared to marble floring, facilitating the parikrama path for the pilgrims	

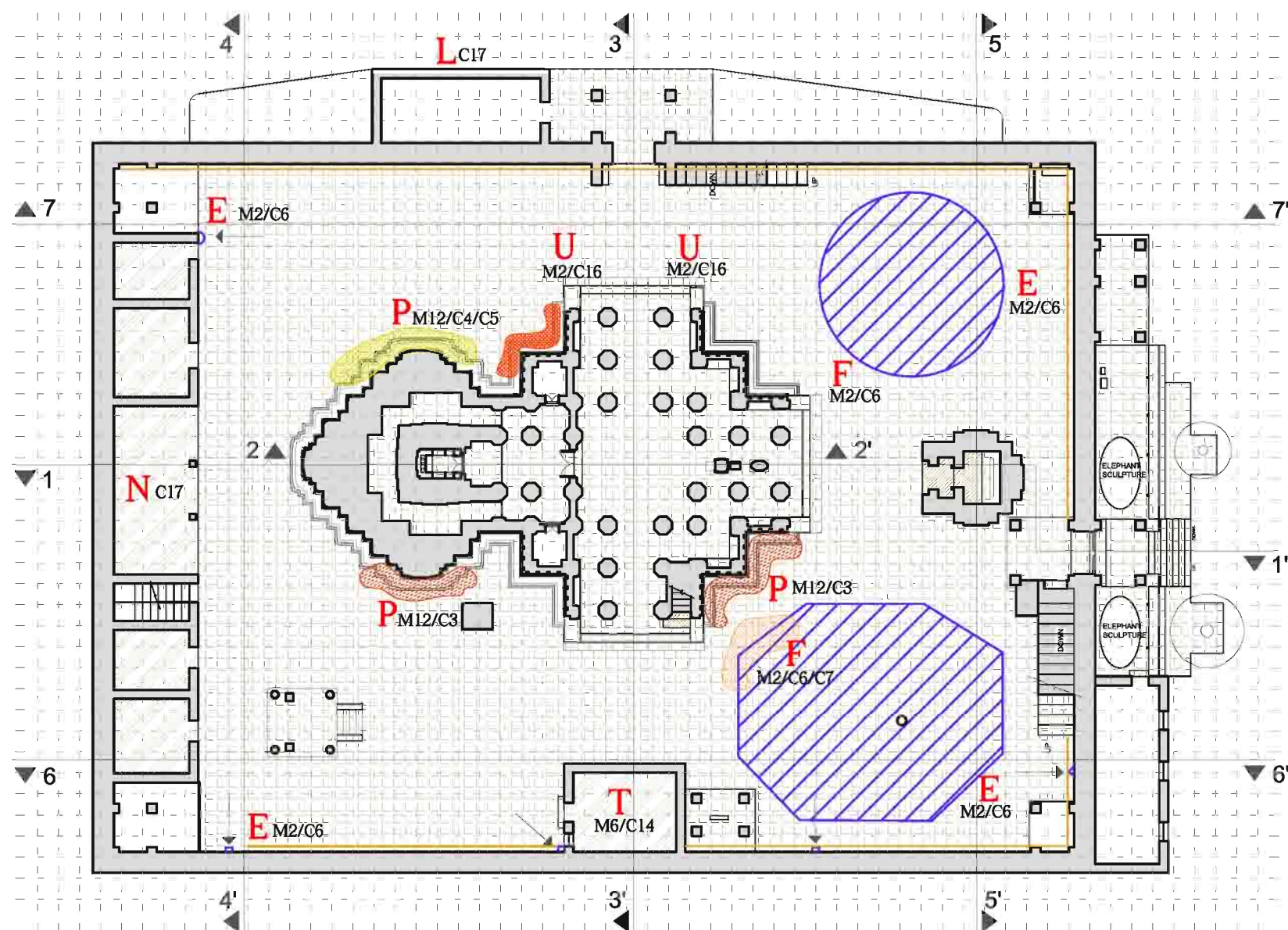
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							GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
										The addition of layers of cement mortar and marble stone has lead to reduced channel sizes to drain the rain water from the surface and change in slopes of the flooring to drain off rain water.			√	Reduced size of khurras and openings, storm water flow is not smooth.	D. Expand the size of khurras and channels to drain off rain water, with specifications of joining, spot levels, and slopes towards the drains to ensure storm water drainage	Improved surface drainage, prevention of local collection and seepage of water.	√
															E. No change	Due to reduced khurra sizes, rain water will not be drained off smoothly, leading to local collection and seepage of water, damaging the structure.	



### 3. Documentation of Roop Narayan Temple

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#### iv. Conservation Planning



#### LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

M1	MIRROR
M2	MARBLE
M3	TILE WORK
M4	CEMENT CONCRETE
M5	LIME PLASTER
M6	LIME WASH
M7	LIME CONCRETE
M8	BRICK
M9	GRANITE
M10	IDOL STONE
M11	PAINT
M12	LOCAL STONE
M13	WOOD
M14	STEEL
M15	METAL

#### FOR CONDITION MAPPING

C1	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
C2	WEATHERING
C3	SHATTERING
C4	SPAWLING
C5	MECHANICAL LOSS
C6	DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY
C7	CEMENT REPAIR
C8	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
C9	PAINT
C10	WATER STAINS
C11	FLAKING
C12	LIME MORTAR FINISH
C13	BIRD DROPPINGS
C14	LIME WASH
C15	VEGETATION GROWTH
C16	MISSING
C17	LATER INTERVENTION
C18	SOOT DEPOSITION
C19	CEMENT PLASTER
C20	CRACKS
C21	BROKEN
C22	STRUCTURAL CRACK
C23	OIL STAINS
C24	BUCKLING
C25	DE-COLOUR-ATION

- A.** Removal of paint (lime wash/cement paint/ enamel paint) from the original external stone surfaces of the main temple shikhar with appropriate tools and methods (such as Poulticing, papier-mâché, of water and jute, sandpaper) and equipment's after careful investigation of stone properties. Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing. Stone surface to be replaced by an even finish with a fine coat of suitable paint
- B.** Investigation of stone, cleaning of surfaces of enamel paint with appropriate treatment (Sandpaper), to revive the existing motifs and carvings on the surface.
- C.** Designing of grills, railing conforming to the traditional design of the historic temple complex.
- D.** Removal of marble stone tiles/ cement mortar over terraces near water spouts and khurras. Expand the catchment area and the khurra channels, finish with suitable material (Lime mortar) and channels to drain off rain water, with specifications of joining, spot levels, and slopes towards the drains to ensure storm water drainage
- E.** Inspection of slopes, valleys and spot levels in flooring of the courtyard to plan improved storm water drainage.
- F.** Improved flooring of courtyard, replace damaged area
- G.** Cleaning of stains on wall surface (soots, oil stains, etc.)
- H.** Removal of incompatible addition such as steel sheds
- I.** Improve main entrance façade
- J.** Improve electrical fixtures with suitable conduits and light fixtures.

- K.** Improve water supply fixtures and connections, to prevent water overflow over historic surfaces, leading to accumulation and dampness and water ingress.
- L.** Integrating spouts and storm water runoff into drainage system, with installation of drain pipes and channels. Planned drainage of waste water, with closed drains leading to Sewage treatment plants for proper disposal
- M.** Improve signage
- N.** Provision of visitor amenities (lockers, shoe racks, waiting areas, etc.)
- O.** Removal of cement filling from the joints and replacing and pointing with compatible material such as lime mortar for consolidation
- P.** Repair of stone surfaces, consolidation, fixing of new stone pieces carved, finished and dressed to match the original stone conditions and chemical compositions, preferably acquired from the same quarry source as in the past to maintain authenticity.
- Q.** Investigation of degree of reversibility without causing damage to the original stone surface and removal of cement coping layer, replaced with lime coping
- R.** Remove layer of cement/lime mortar, clean the surface.
- S.** Installation of the stone staircase with railings and shutter to restrict entry to the terrace
- T.** Re-installation of the exhaust duct in an improved manner to prevent deposition of soot and improved exhaust.
- U.** Repair of broken marble cladding.
- V.** Installation of solar panel and light fittings, design and custom made to conform to the traditional layout of the temple complex.

#### Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000mm x 1000mm
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.

#### TEMPLE COMPLEX PLAN AT +1610MM

#### SRI ROOPNARAYAN JI TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

SCALE 1:300

Drawn by : Gurmeet S. Rai  
Checked by : Pragma Tyagi

#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udatpur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

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2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11- 26641018/ 26645716

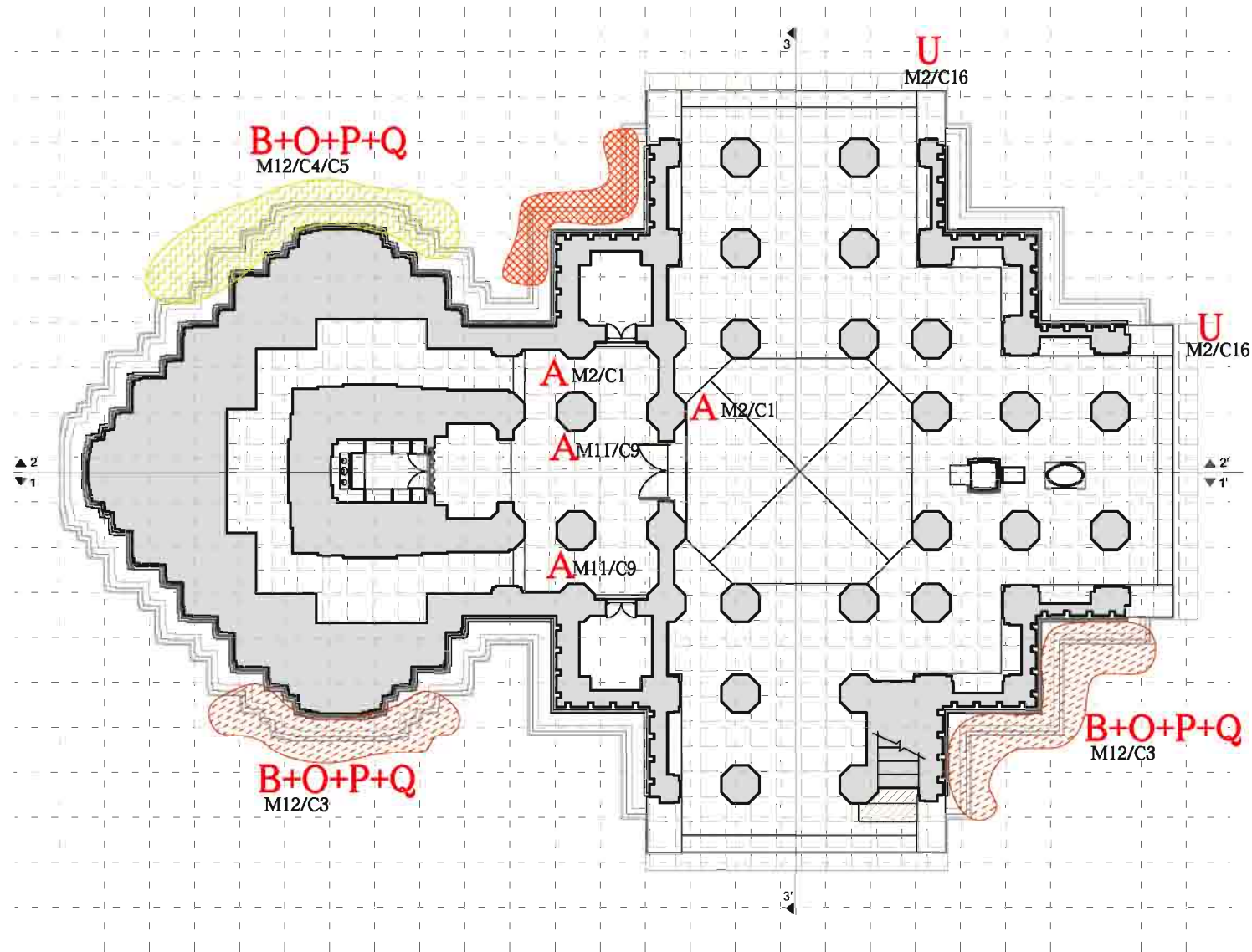
#### SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/01

#### Revision:

Date	Details

## PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN





#### LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

M1	MIRROR
M2	MARBLE
M3	TILE WORK
M4	CEMENT CONCRETE
M5	LIME PLASTER
M6	LIME WASH
M7	LIME CONCRETE
M8	BRICK
M9	GRANITE
M10	IDOL STONE
M11	PAINT
M12	LOCAL STONE
M13	WOOD
M14	STEEL
M15	METAL

#### FOR CONDITION MAPPING

C1	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
C2	WEATHERING
C3	SHATTERING
C4	SPAWLING
C5	MECHANICAL LOSS
C6	DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY
C7	CEMENT REPAIR
C8	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
C9	PAINT
C10	WATER STAINS
C11	FLAKING
C12	LIME MORTAR FINISH
C13	BIRD DROPPINGS
C14	LIME WASH
C15	VEGETATION GROWTH
C16	MISSING
C17	LATER INTERVENTION
C18	SOOT DEPOSITION
C19	CEMENT PLASTER
C20	CRACKS
C21	BROKEN
C22	STRUCTURAL CRACK
C23	OIL STAINS
C24	BUCKLING
C25	DE-COLOUR-ATION

- A.** Removal of paint (lime wash/cement paint/ enamel paint) from the original external stone surfaces of the main temple shikhar with appropriate tools and methods (such as Poulticing, papier-mâché, of water and jute, sandpaper) and equipment's after careful investigation of stone properties. Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing. Stone surface to be replaced by an even finish with a fine coat of suitable paint
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- I.** Improve main entrance façade
- J.** Improve electrical fixtures with suitable conduits and light fixtures.

- K.** Improve water supply fixtures and connections, to prevent water overflow over historic surfaces, leading to accumulation and dampness and water ingress.
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- V.** Installation of solar panel and light fittings, design and custom made to conform to the traditional layout of the temple complex.

#### Notes :

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PLAN AT +1610MM

SRI ROOPNARAYAN JI  
TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

SCALE 1:150

Drawn by : Gurmeet S. Rai  
Pragya Tyagi

#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11- 26641018/ 26645716

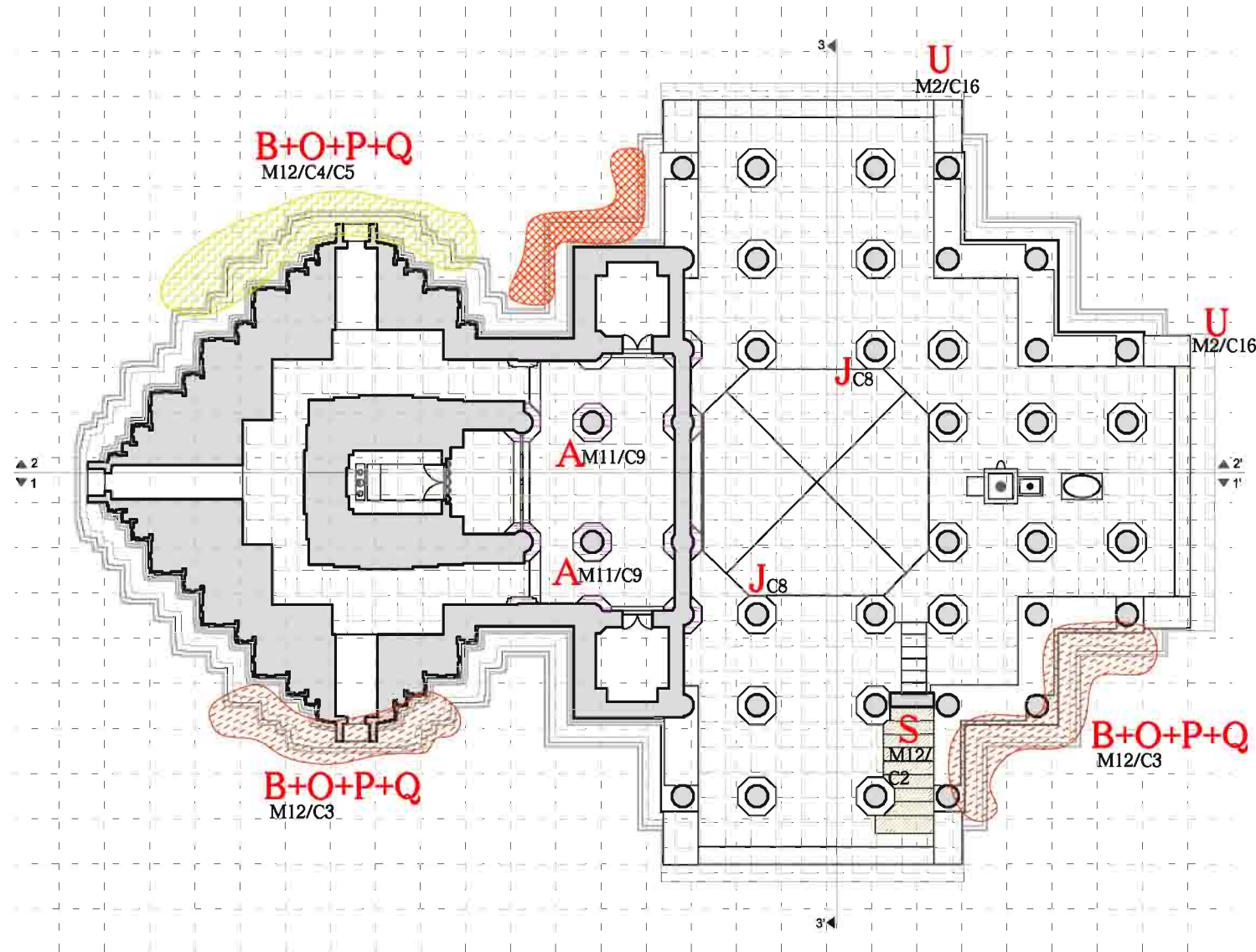
SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/02

#### Revision:

Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES  
IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN





#### LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

M1	MIRROR
M2	MARBLE
M3	TILE WORK
M4	CEMENT CONCRETE
M5	LIME PLASTER
M6	LIME WASH
M7	LIME CONCRETE
M8	BRICK
M9	GRANITE
M10	IDOL STONE
M11	PAINT
M12	LOCAL STONE
M13	WOOD
M14	STEEL
M15	METAL

#### FOR CONDITION MAPPING

C1	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
C2	WEATHERING
C3	SHATTERING
C4	SPAWLING
C5	MECHANICAL LOSS
C6	DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY
C7	CEMENT REPAIR
C8	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
C9	PAINT
C10	WATER STAINS
C11	FLAKING
C12	LIME MORTAR FINISH
C13	BIRD DROPPINGS
C14	LIME WASH
C15	VEGETATION GROWTH
C16	MISSING
C17	LATER INTERVENTION
C18	SOOT DEPOSITION
C19	CEMENT PLASTER
C20	CRACKS
C21	BROKEN
C22	STRUCTURAL CRACK
C23	OIL STAINS
C24	BUCKLING
C25	DE-COLOUR-ATION

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PLAN AT +4700MM

SRI ROOPNARAYAN JI  
TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

SCALE 1:150

Drawn by : Gurmeet S. Rai  
Pragya Tyagi

#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
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Tel: 91-11- 26641018/ 26645716

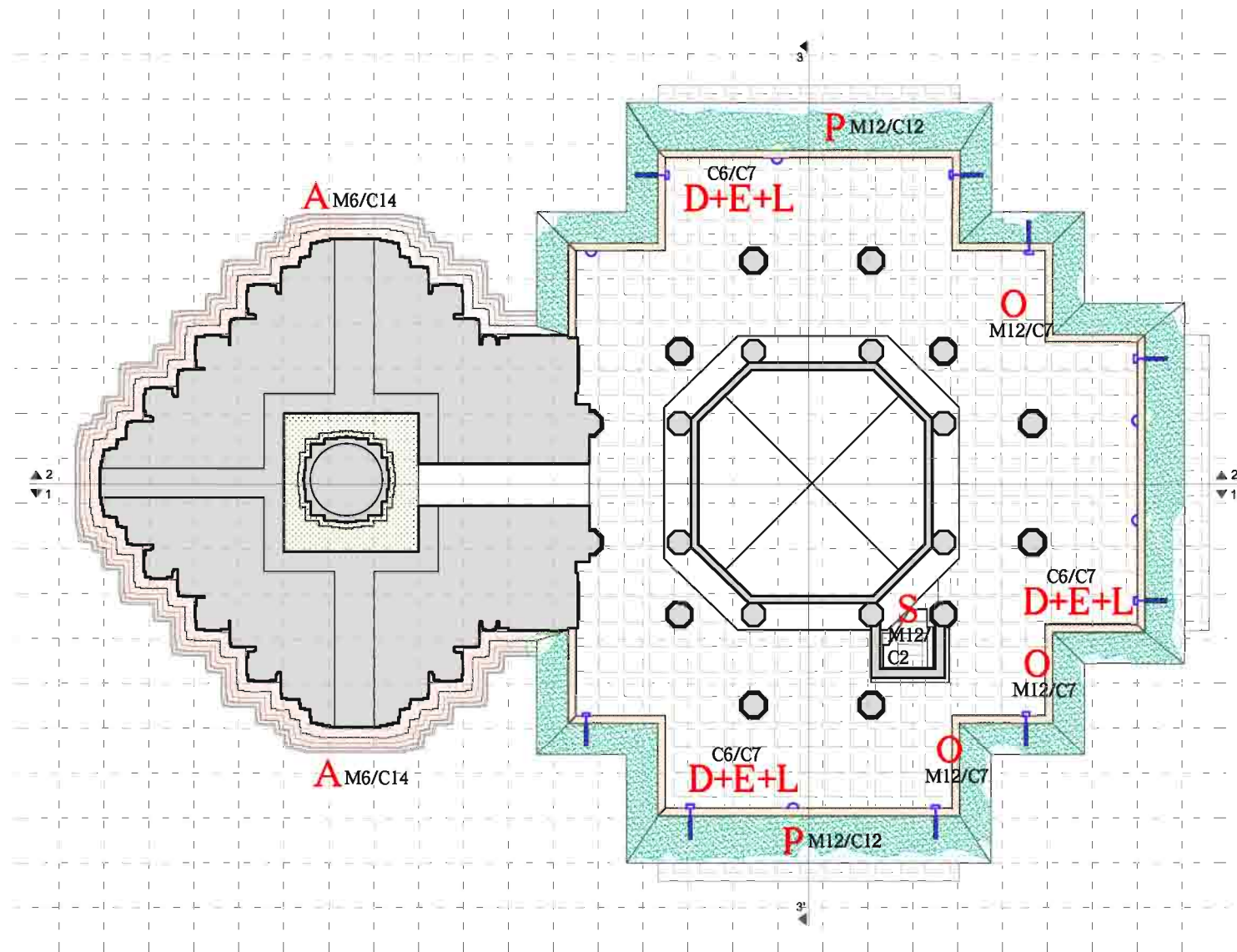
SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/03

#### Revision:

Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES  
IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN





#### LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

M1	MIRROR
M2	MARBLE
M3	TILE WORK
M4	CEMENT CONCRETE
M5	LIME PLASTER
M6	LIME WASH
M7	LIME CONCRETE
M8	BRICK
M9	GRANITE
M10	IDOL STONE
M11	PAINT
M12	LOCAL STONE
M13	WOOD
M14	STEEL
M15	METAL

#### FOR CONDITION MAPPING

C1	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
C2	WEATHERING
C3	SHATTERING
C4	SPAWLING
C5	MECHANICAL LOSS
C6	DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY
C7	CEMENT REPAIR
C8	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
C9	PAINT
C10	WATER STAINS
C11	FLAKING
C12	LIME MORTAR FINISH
C13	BIRD DROPPINGS
C14	LIME WASH
C15	VEGETATION GROWTH
C16	MISSING
C17	LATER INTERVENTION
C18	SOOT DEPOSITION
C19	CEMENT PLASTER
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PLAN AT +8970MM

SRI ROOPNARAYAN JI  
TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

SCALE 1:150

Drawn by : Gurmeet S. Rai  
Pragya Tyagi

#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udatpur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
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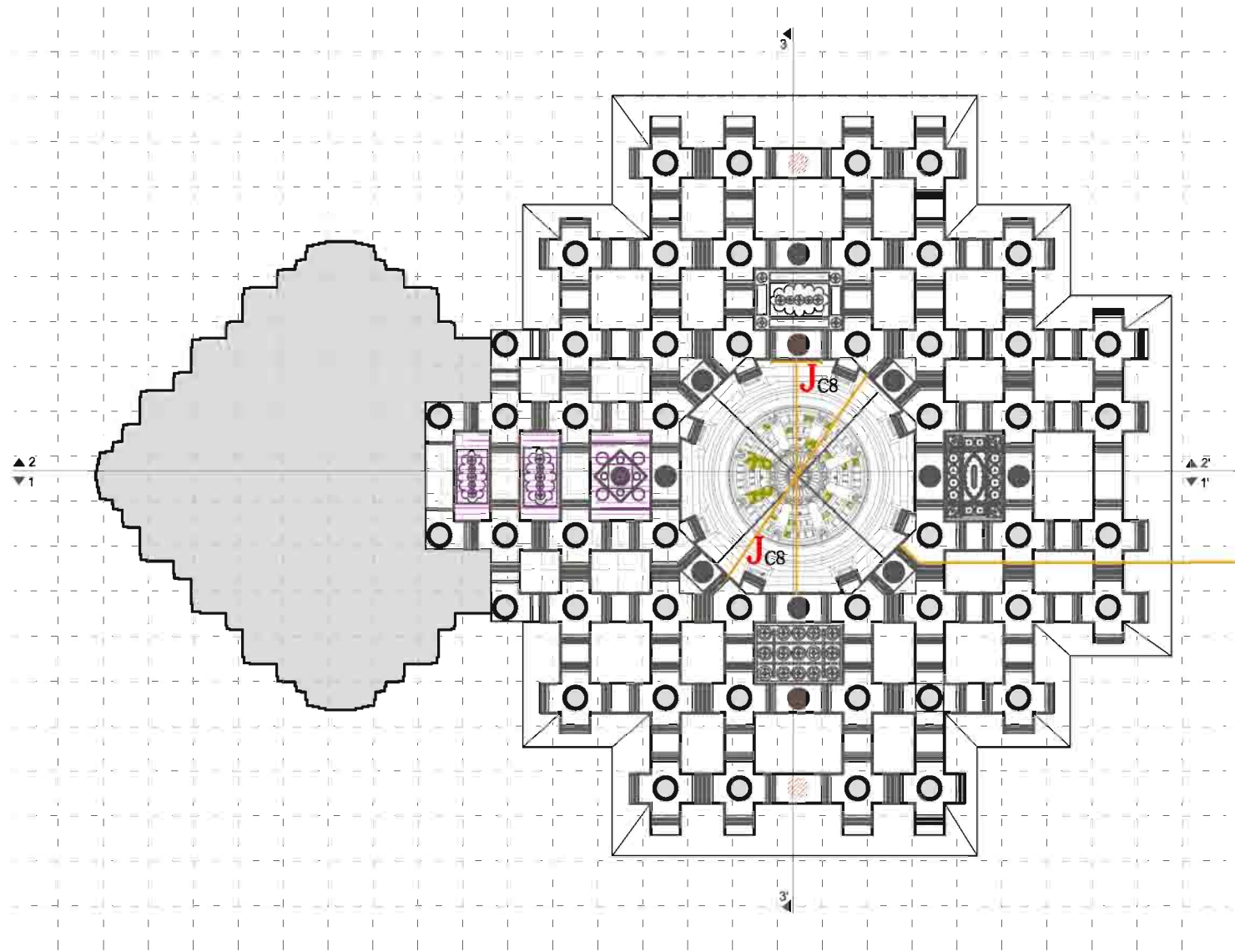
SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/04

#### Revision:

Date	Details

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES  
IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN





#### LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

M1	MIRROR
M2	MARBLE
M3	TILE WORK
M4	CEMENT CONCRETE
M5	LIME PLASTER
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#### FOR CONDITION MAPPING

C1	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
C2	WEATHERING
C3	SHATTERING
C4	SPAWLING
C5	MECHANICAL LOSS
C6	DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY
C7	CEMENT REPAIR
C8	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
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#### REFLECTED CEILING PLAN

#### SRI ROOPNARAYAN JI TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

SCALE 1:150

Drawn by : Gurmeet S. Rai  
Pragya Tyagi

#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udatpur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
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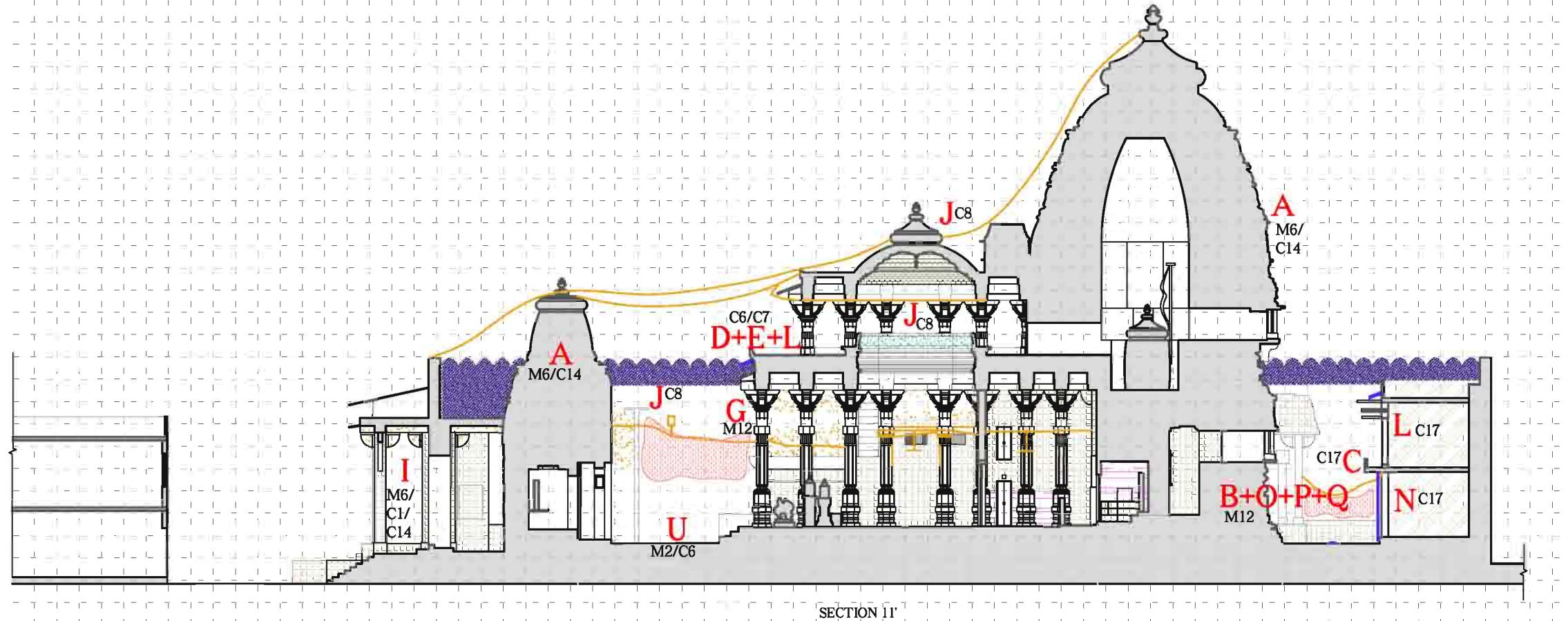
#### SHEET - D/IV/CP/P/05

#### Revision:

Date	Details

# PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN





#### LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

M1	MIRROR
M2	MARBLE
M3	TILE WORK
M4	CEMENT CONCRETE
M5	LIME PLASTER
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#### FOR CONDITION MAPPING

C1	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
C2	WEATHERING
C3	SHATTERING
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#### SECTION 1-1'

#### SRI ROOPNARAYAN JI TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

SCALE 1:250

Drawn by : Gurmeet S. Rai  
Pragya Tyagi

#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udatpur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

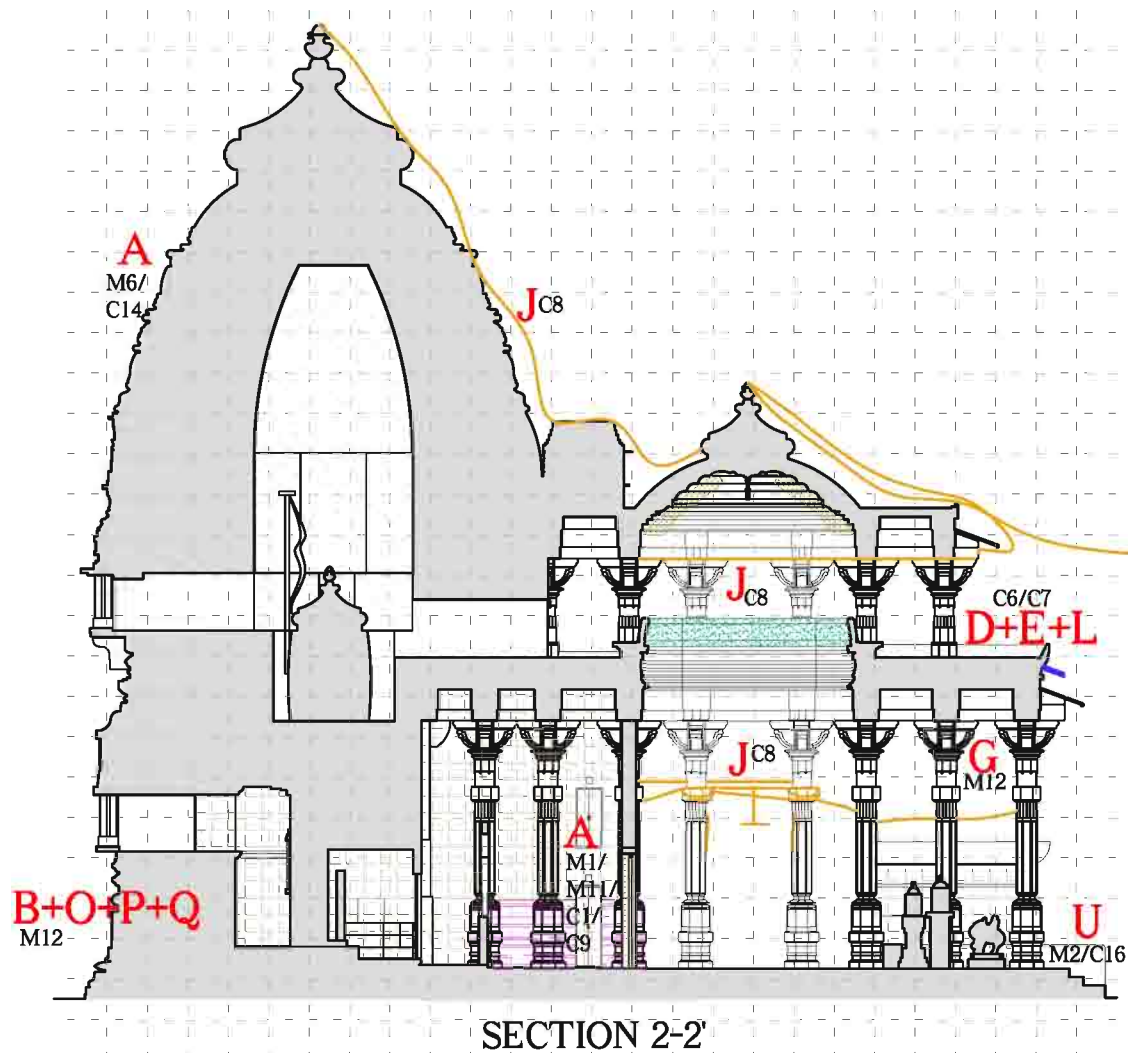
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrault, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11- 26641018/ 26645716

#### SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/01

#### Revision:

Date	Details

## PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN



## LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

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- K.** Improve water supply fixtures and connections, to prevent water overflow over historic surfaces, leading to accumulation and dampness and water ingress.
- L.** Integrating spouts and storm water runoff into drainage system, with installation of drain pipes and channels. Planned drainage of waste water, with closed drains leading to Sewage treatment plants for proper disposal
- M.** Improve signage
- N.** Provision of visitor amenities (lockers, shoe racks, waiting areas, etc.)
- O.** Removal of cement filling from the joints and replacing and pointing with compatible material such as lime mortar for consolidation
- P.** Repair of stone surfaces, consolidation, fixing of new stone pieces carved, finished and dressed to match the original stone conditions and chemical compositions, preferably acquired from the same quarry source as in the past to maintain authenticity.
- Q.** Investigation of degree of reversibility without causing damage to the original stone surface and removal of cement coping layer, replaced with lime coping
- R.** Remove layer of cement/lime mortar, clean the surface.
- S.** Installation of the stone staircase with railings and shutter to restrict entry to the terrace
- T.** Re-installation of the exhaust duct in an improved manner to prevent deposition of soot and improved exhaust.
- U.** Repair of broken marble cladding.
- V.** Installation of solar panel and light fittings, design and custom made to conform to the traditional layout of the temple complex.

## Notes :

1. All dimensions are in mm.
2. The size of the grid is 1000mm x 1000mm
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.

## SECTION 2-2'

## SRI ROOPNARAYAN JI TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

SCALE 1:200

Drawn by : Gurmeet S. Rai  
Pragya Tyagi

## Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udatpur - 313001, Rajasthan.

## Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11- 26641018/ 26645716

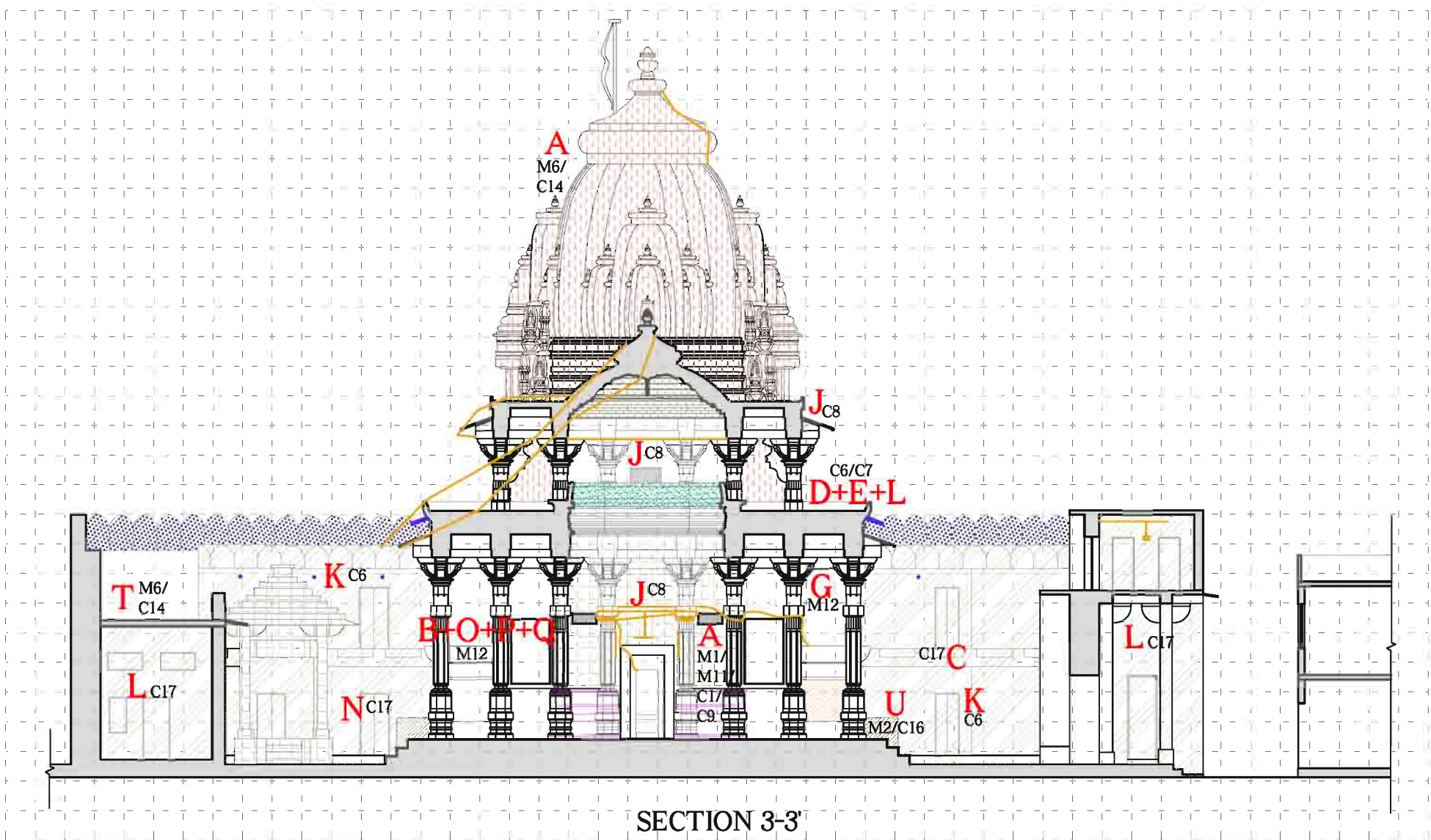
## SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/02

## Revision:

Date	Details

# PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN





#### LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

M1	MIRROR
M2	MARBLE
M3	TILE WORK
M4	CEMENT CONCRETE
M5	LIME PLASTER
M6	LIME WASH
M7	LIME CONCRETE
M8	BRICK
M9	GRANITE
M10	IDOL STONE
M11	PAINT
M12	LOCAL STONE
M13	WOOD
M14	STEEL
M15	METAL

#### FOR CONDITION MAPPING

C1	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
C2	WEATHERING
C3	SHATTERING
C4	SPAWLING
C5	MECHANICAL LOSS
C6	DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY
C7	CEMENT REPAIR
C8	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
C9	PAINT
C10	WATER STAINS
C11	FLAKING
C12	LIME MORTAR FINISH
C13	BIRD DROPPINGS
C14	LIME WASH
C15	VEGETATION GROWTH
C16	MISSING
C17	LATER INTERVENTION
C18	SOOT DEPOSITION
C19	CEMENT PLASTER
C20	CRACKS
C21	BROKEN
C22	STRUCTURAL CRACK
C23	OIL STAINS
C24	BUCKLING
C25	DE-COLOUR-ATION

- A.** Removal of paint (lime wash/cement paint/ enamel paint) from the original external stone surfaces of the main temple shikhar with appropriate tools and methods (such as Poulticing, papier-mâché, of water and jute, sandpaper) and equipment's after careful investigation of stone properties. Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing. Stone surface to be replaced by an even finish with a fine coat of suitable paint
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- D.** Removal of marble stone tiles/ cement mortar over terraces near water spouts and khurras. Expand the catchment area and the khurra channels, finish with suitable material (Lime mortar) and channels to drain off rain water, with specifications of joining, spot levels, and slopes towards the drains to ensure storm water drainage
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- J.** Improve electrical fixtures with suitable conduits and light fixtures.

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#### Notes :

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#### SECTION 3-3'

#### SRI ROOPNARAYAN JI TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

SCALE 1:200

Drawn by : Gurmeet S. Rai  
Pragya Tyagi

#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udatpur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11- 26641018/ 26645716

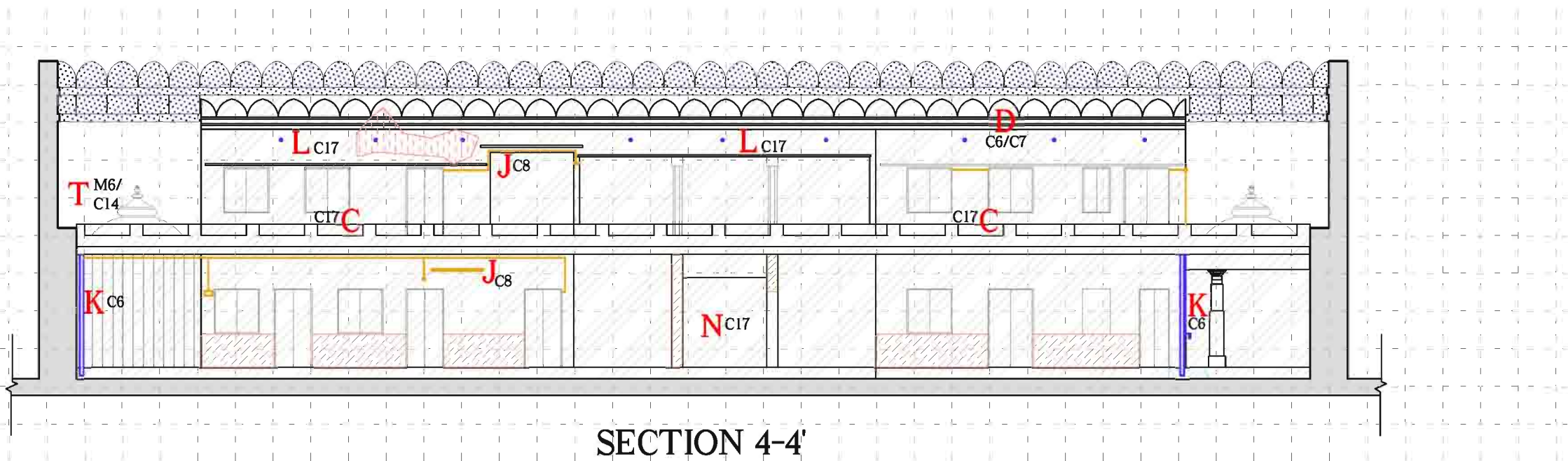
#### SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/03

#### Revision:

Date	Details

## PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN





#### LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

M1	MIRROR
M2	MARBLE
M3	TILE WORK
M4	CEMENT CONCRETE
M5	LIME PLASTER
M6	LIME WASH
M7	LIME CONCRETE
M8	BRICK
M9	GRANITE
M10	IDOL STONE
M11	PAINT
M12	LOCAL STONE
M13	WOOD
M14	STEEL
M15	METAL

#### FOR CONDITION MAPPING

C1	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
C2	WEATHERING
C3	SHATTERING
C4	SPAWLING
C5	MECHANICAL LOSS
C6	DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY
C7	CEMENT REPAIR
C8	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
C9	PAINT
C10	WATER STAINS
C11	FLAKING
C12	LIME MORTAR FINISH
C13	BIRD DROPPINGS
C14	LIME WASH
C15	VEGETATION GROWTH
C16	MISSING
C17	LATER INTERVENTION
C18	SOOT DEPOSITION
C19	CEMENT PLASTER
C20	CRACKS
C21	BROKEN
C22	STRUCTURAL CRACK
C23	OIL STAINS
C24	BUCKLING
C25	DE-COLOUR-ATION

- A.** Removal of paint (lime wash/cement paint/ enamel paint) from the original external stone surfaces of the main temple shikhar with appropriate tools and methods (such as Poulticing, papier-mâché, of water and jute, sandpaper) and equipment's after careful investigation of stone properties. Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing. Stone surface to be replaced by an even finish with a fine coat of suitable paint
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#### Notes :

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#### SECTION 4-4'

#### SRI ROOPNARAYAN JI TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

SCALE 1:150

Drawn by : Gurmeet S. Rai  
Pragya Tyagi

#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
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Tel: 91-11- 26641018/ 26645716

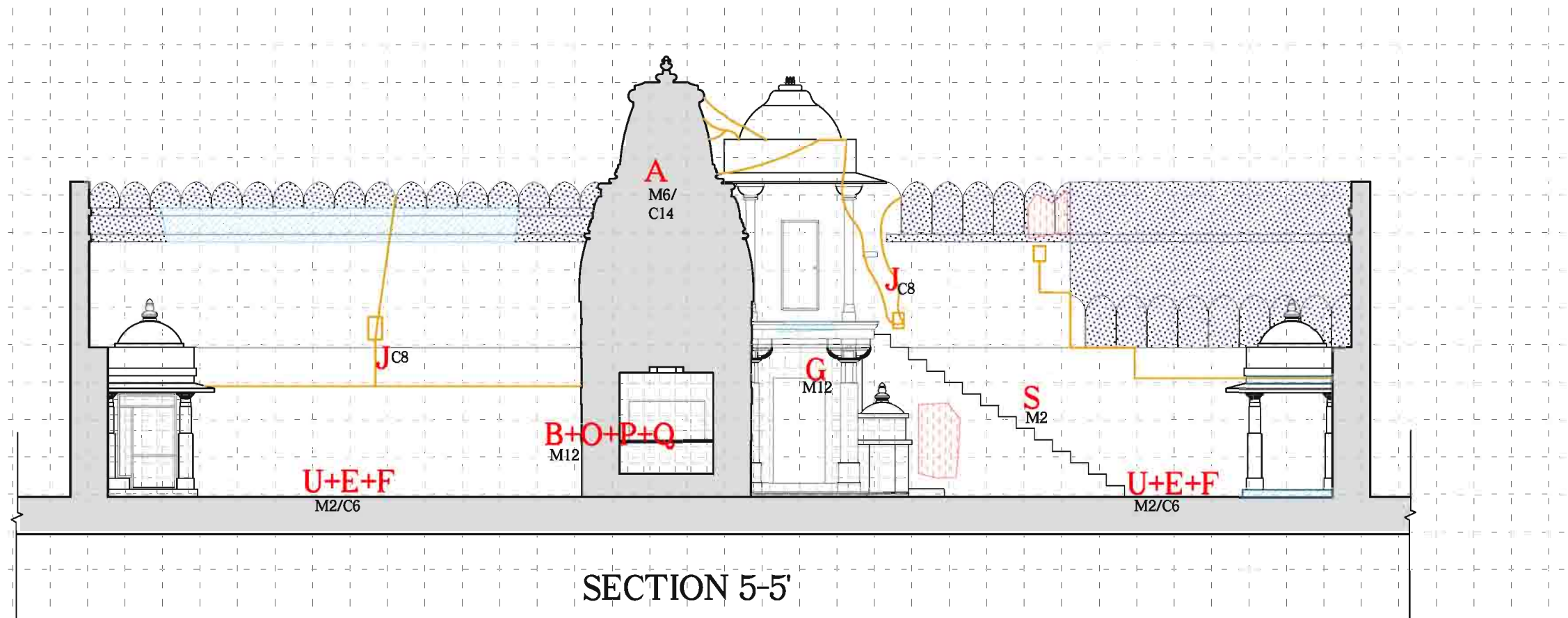
#### SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/04

#### Revision:

Date	Details

# PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN





#### LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

M1	MIRROR
M2	MARBLE
M3	TILE WORK
M4	CEMENT CONCRETE
M5	LIME PLASTER
M6	LIME WASH
M7	LIME CONCRETE
M8	BRICK
M9	GRANITE
M10	IDOL STONE
M11	PAINT
M12	LOCAL STONE
M13	WOOD
M14	STEEL
M15	METAL

#### FOR CONDITION MAPPING

C1	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
C2	WEATHERING
C3	SHATTERING
C4	SPAWLING
C5	MECHANICAL LOSS
C6	DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY
C7	CEMENT REPAIR
C8	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
C9	PAINT
C10	WATER STAINS
C11	FLAKING
C12	LIME MORTAR FINISH
C13	BIRD DROPPINGS
C14	LIME WASH
C15	VEGETATION GROWTH
C16	MISSING
C17	LATER INTERVENTION
C18	SOOT DEPOSITION
C19	CEMENT PLASTER
C20	CRACKS
C21	BROKEN
C22	STRUCTURAL CRACK
C23	OIL STAINS
C24	BUCKLING
C25	DE-COLOUR-ATION

- A.** Removal of paint (lime wash/cement paint/ enamel paint) from the original external stone surfaces of the main temple shikhar with appropriate tools and methods (such as Poulticing, papier-mâché, of water and jute, sandpaper) and equipment's after careful investigation of stone properties. Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing. Stone surface to be replaced by an even finish with a fine coat of suitable paint
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#### SECTION 5-5'

#### SRI ROOPNARAYAN JI TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

SCALE 1:150

Drawn by : Gurmeet S. Rai  
Pragya Tyagi

#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

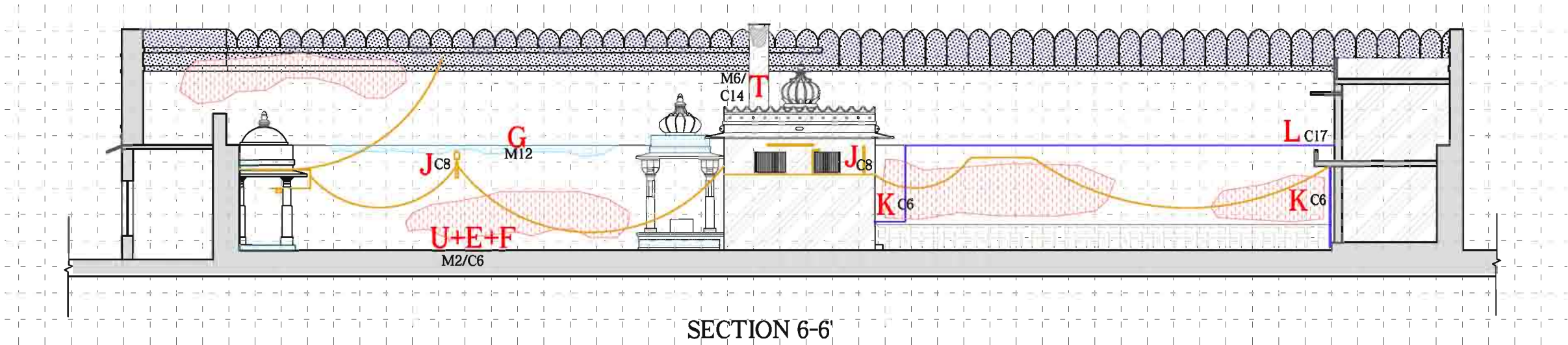
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11- 26641018/ 26645716

#### SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/05

#### Revision:

Date	Details

## PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN



#### LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

M1	MIRROR
M2	MARBLE
M3	TILE WORK
M4	CEMENT CONCRETE
M5	LIME PLASTER
M6	LIME WASH
M7	LIME CONCRETE
M8	BRICK
M9	GRANITE
M10	IDOL STONE
M11	PAINT
M12	LOCAL STONE
M13	WOOD
M14	STEEL
M15	METAL

#### FOR CONDITION MAPPING

C1	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
C2	WEATHERING
C3	SHATTERING
C4	SPAWLING
C5	MECHANICAL LOSS
C6	DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY
C7	CEMENT REPAIR
C8	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
C9	PAINT
C10	WATER STAINS
C11	FLAKING
C12	LIME MORTAR FINISH
C13	BIRD DROPPINGS
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C15	VEGETATION GROWTH
C16	MISSING
C17	LATER INTERVENTION
C18	SOOT DEPOSITION
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#### SECTION 6-6'

#### SRI ROOPNARAYAN JI TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

SCALE 1:200

Drawn by :

Checked by:

Pragya Tyagi

Gurmeet S. Rai

#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udatpur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
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Tel: 91-11- 26641018/ 26645716

#### SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/06

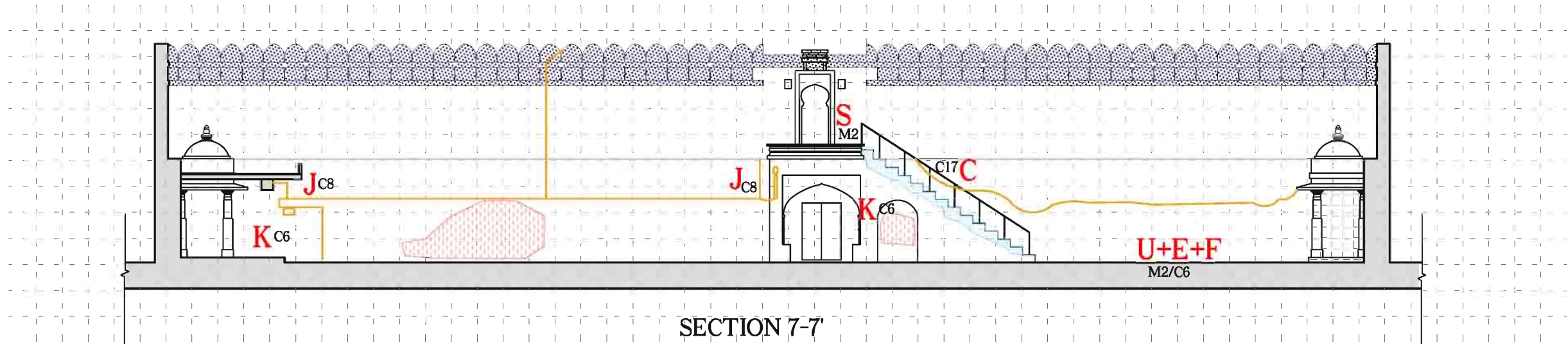
Revision:

Date

Details

# PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN





## LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

M1	MIRROR
M2	MARBLE
M3	TILE WORK
M4	CEMENT CONCRETE
M5	LIME PLASTER
M6	LIME WASH
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M12	LOCAL STONE
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M14	STEEL
M15	METAL

## FOR CONDITION MAPPING

C1	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
C2	WEATHERING
C3	SHATTERING
C4	SPAWLING
C5	MECHANICAL LOSS
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### SECTION 7-7'

### SRI ROOPNARAYAN JI TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

SCALE 1:200

Drawn by : Gurmeet S. Rai  
Pragya Tyagi

### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

### Consultant :

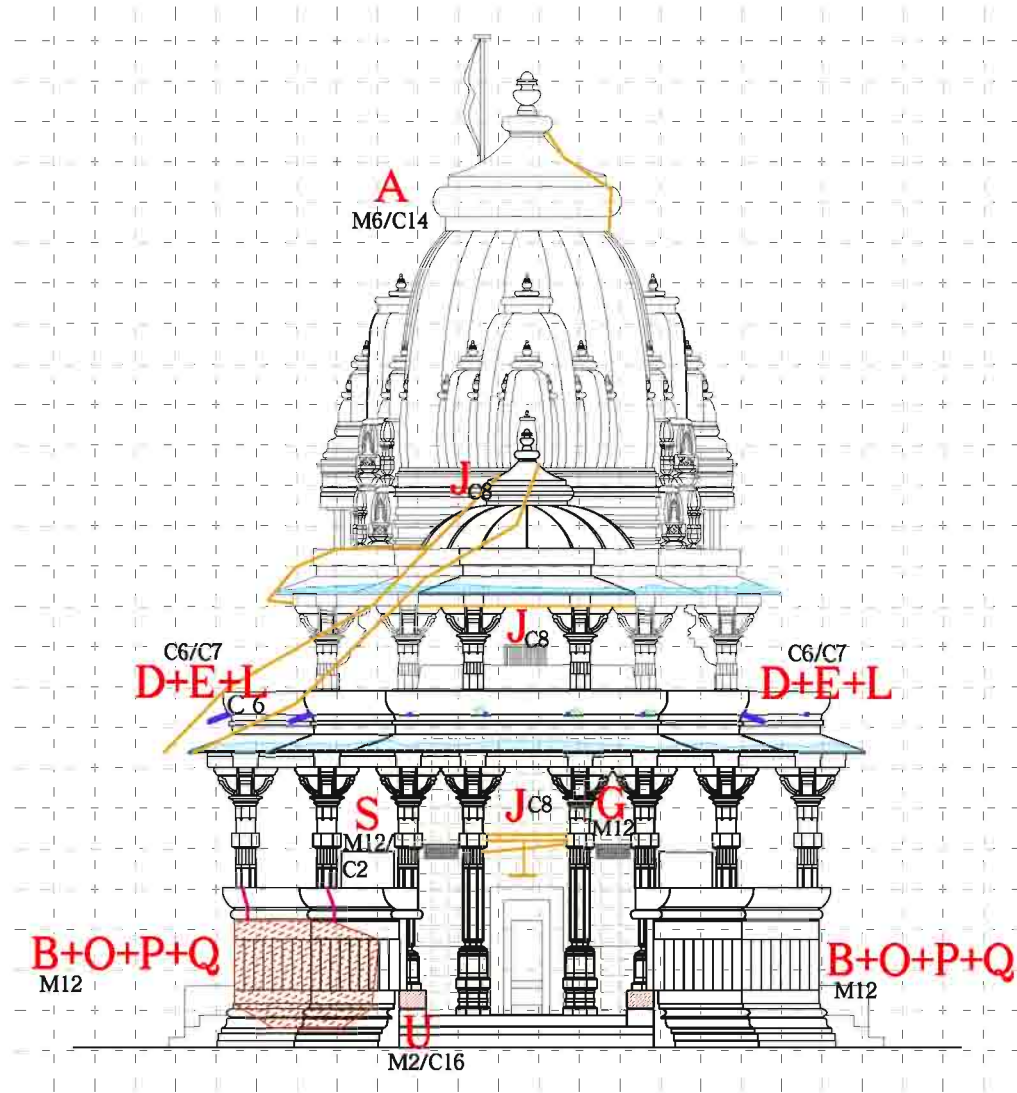
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
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Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11- 26641018/ 26645716

### SHEET - D/IV/CP/S/07

#### Revision:

Date	Details

# PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN



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**Notes :**

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WEST ELEVATION	
SRI ROOPNARAYAN JI TEMPLE, SAWENTRI	
SCALE	1:200
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Pragya Tyagi	Gurmeet S. Rai

## LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

M1	MIRROR
M2	MARBLE
M3	TILE WORK
M4	CEMENT CONCRETE
M5	LIME PLASTER
M6	LIME WASH
M7	LIME CONCRETE
M8	BRICK
M9	GRANITE
M10	IDOL STONE
M11	PAINT
M12	LOCAL STONE
M13	WOOD
M14	STEEL
M15	METAL

## FOR CONDITION MAPPING

C1	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
C2	WEATHERING
C3	SHATTERING
C4	SPAWLING
C5	MECHANICAL LOSS
C6	DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY
C7	CEMENT REPAIR
C8	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
C9	PAINT
C10	WATER STAINS
C11	FLAKING
C12	LIME MORTAR FINISH
C13	BIRD DROPPINGS
C14	LIME WASH
C15	VEGETATION GROWTH
C16	MISSING
C17	LATER INTERVENTION
C18	SOOT DEPOSITION
C19	CEMENT PLASTER
C20	CRACKS
C21	BROKEN
C22	STRUCTURAL CRACK
C23	OIL STAINS
C24	BUCKLING
C25	DE-COLOUR-ATION

**Client :**  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udatpur - 313001, Rajasthan.

**Consultant :**  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11- 26641018/ 26645716

SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/01	
Revision:	
Date	Details

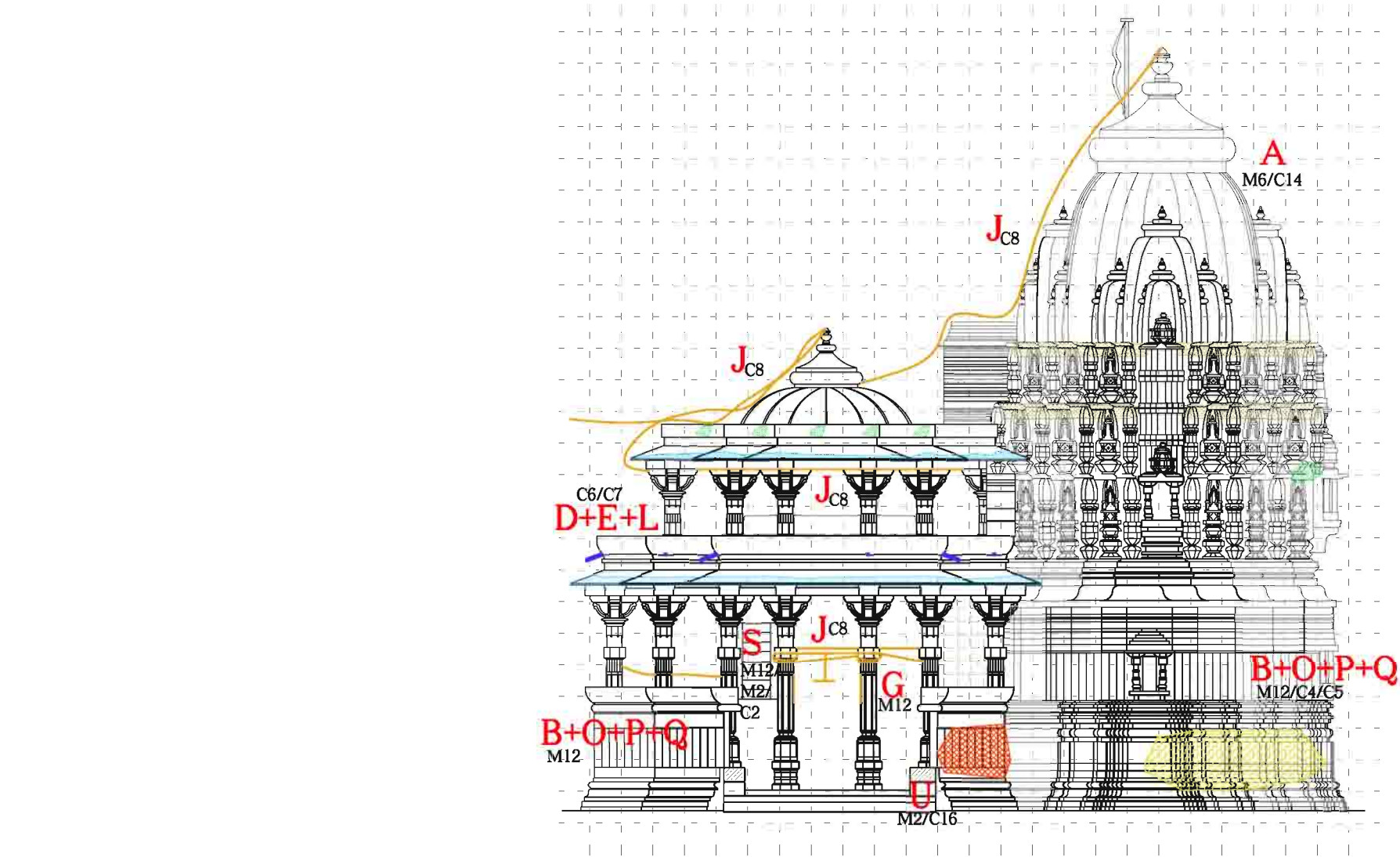
# PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



# PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN

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## FOR CONDITION MAPPING

C1	INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS
C2	WEATHERING
C3	SHATTERING
C4	SPAWLING
C5	MECHANICAL LOSS
C6	DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY
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C12	LIME MORTAR FINISH
C13	BIRD DROPPINGS
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C16	MISSING
C17	LATER INTERVENTION
C18	SOOT DEPOSITION
C19	CEMENT PLASTER
C20	CRACKS
C21	BROKEN
C22	STRUCTURAL CRACK
C23	OIL STAINS
C24	BUCKLING
C25	DE-COLOUR-ATION

### Notes :

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### SOUTH ELEVATION

### SRI ROOPNARAYAN JI TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

SCALE 1:200

Drawn by : Gurmeet S. Rai  
Pragya Tyagi

### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udatpur - 313001, Rajasthan.

### Consultant :

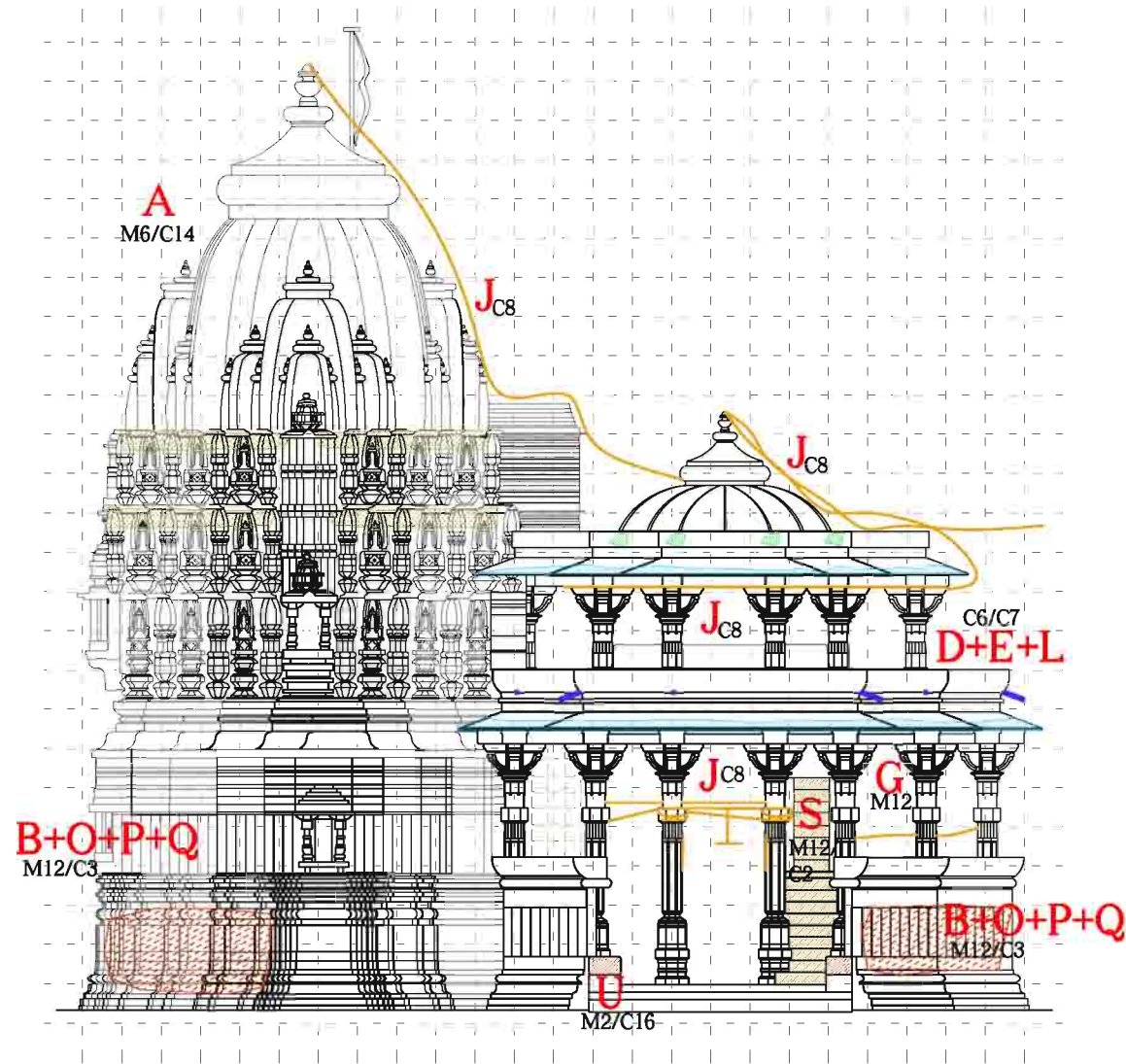
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
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Tel: 91-11- 26641018/ 26645716

### SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/02

#### Revision:

Date	Details





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#### NORTH ELEVATION

#### SRI ROOPNARAYAN JI TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

SCALE 1:200

Drawn by : Checked by:  
Pragya Tyagi Gurmeet S. Rai

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#### Client :

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Government of Rajasthan  
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Udatpur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

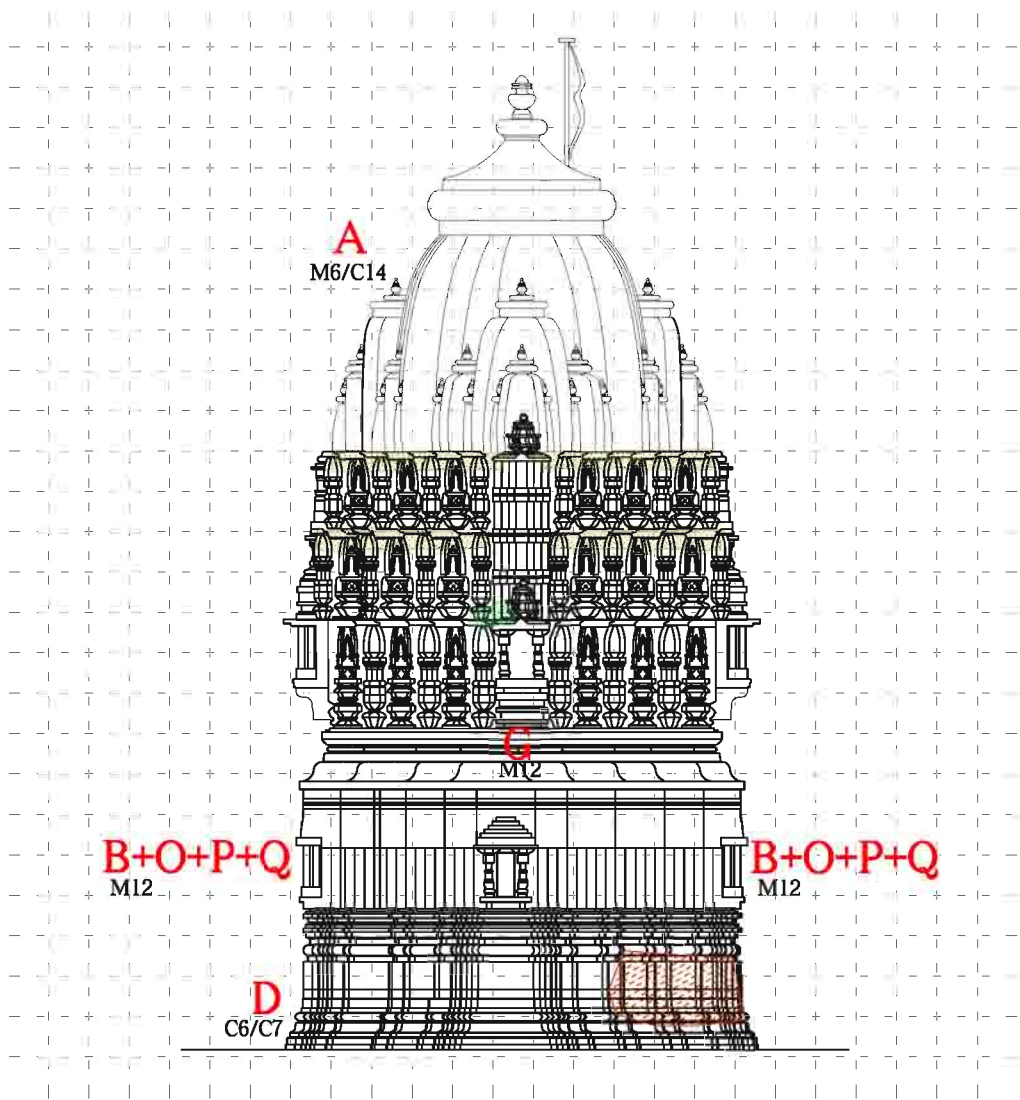
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Tel: 91-11- 26641018/ 26645716

#### SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/03

#### Revision:

Date	Details

# PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN



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#### EAST ELEVATION

#### SRI ROOPNARAYAN JI TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

SCALE 1:200

Drawn by :

Checked by:

Pragya Tyagi

Gurmeet S. Rai

#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udatpur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
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Tel: 91-11- 26641018/ 26645716

#### SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/04

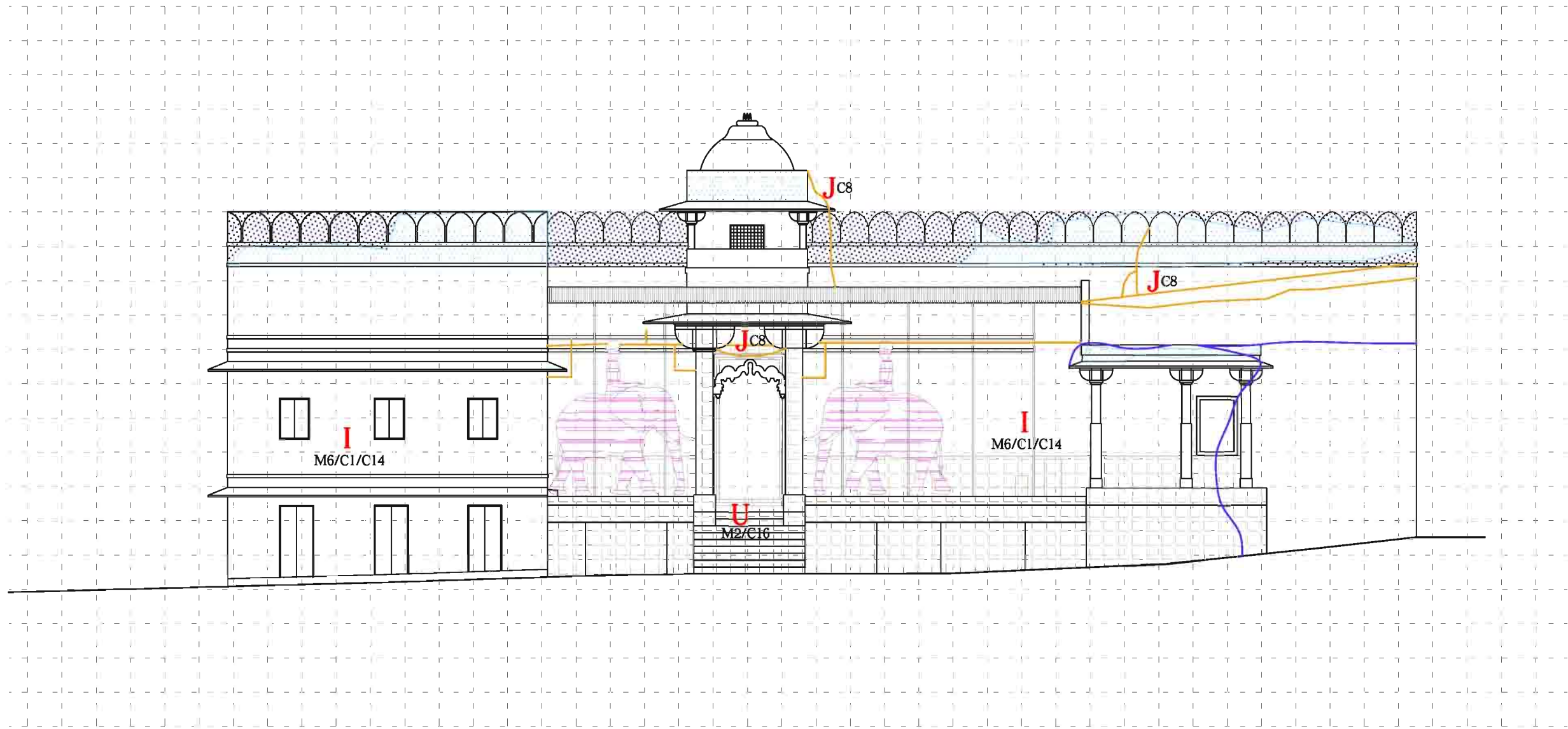
Revision:

Date

Details

# PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT,RAJASTHAN





#### LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

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#### FRONT ELEVATION

#### SRI ROOPNARAYAN JI TEMPLE, SAWENTRI

SCALE 1:150

Drawn by : Gurmeet S. Rai  
Pragya Tyagi

#### Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati, M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

#### Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
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#### SHEET - D/IV/CP/E/05

#### Revision:

Date	Details

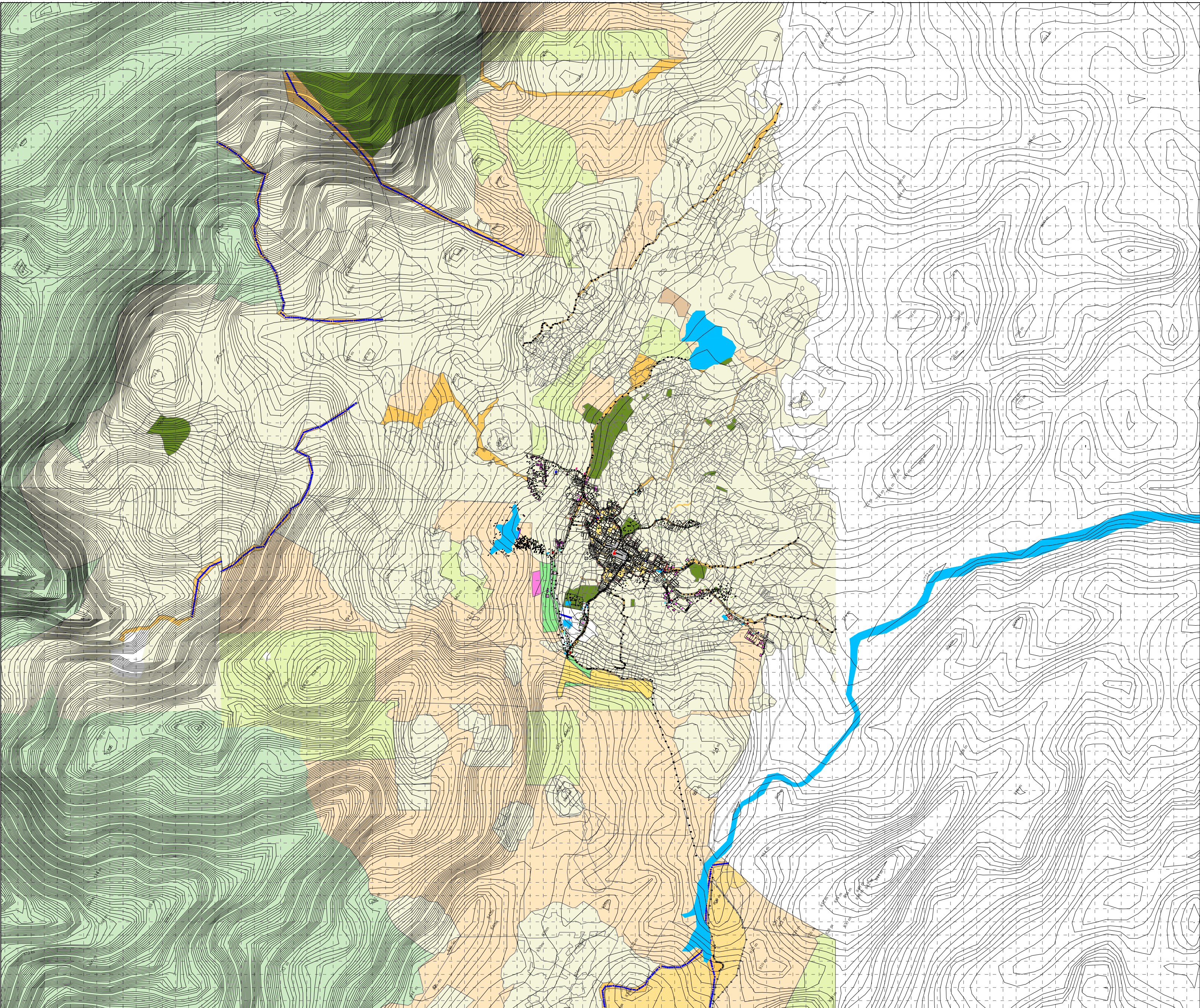
## PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN



## 4. Settlement Plans

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Notes :  
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Preparation of Management  
and Development Plan for  
Historic towns & villages in  
Rajasthan  
Devasthan Department,  
Rajasthan

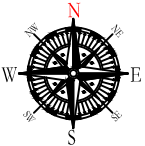
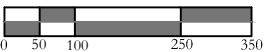
Regional Drawing  
  
SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND

BASE MAP - REGIONAL  
LEVEL

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Abadi                 | RS Electricity Board |
| Devasthan Department  | Roads (Bilanam)      |
| Samast Janta Zameen   | Water Body (Bilanam) |
| Gram Panchayat        | Private Property     |
| Mela Arakshit Zameen  | Public_Others        |
| Raghunath Dwara       |                      |
| Charagah              |                      |
| Water Body            |                      |
| Bilanaam Zameen       |                      |
| Reserved for Hospital |                      |

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
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Consultant :  
CRCI (India)0 Pvt. Ltd.  
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SCALE

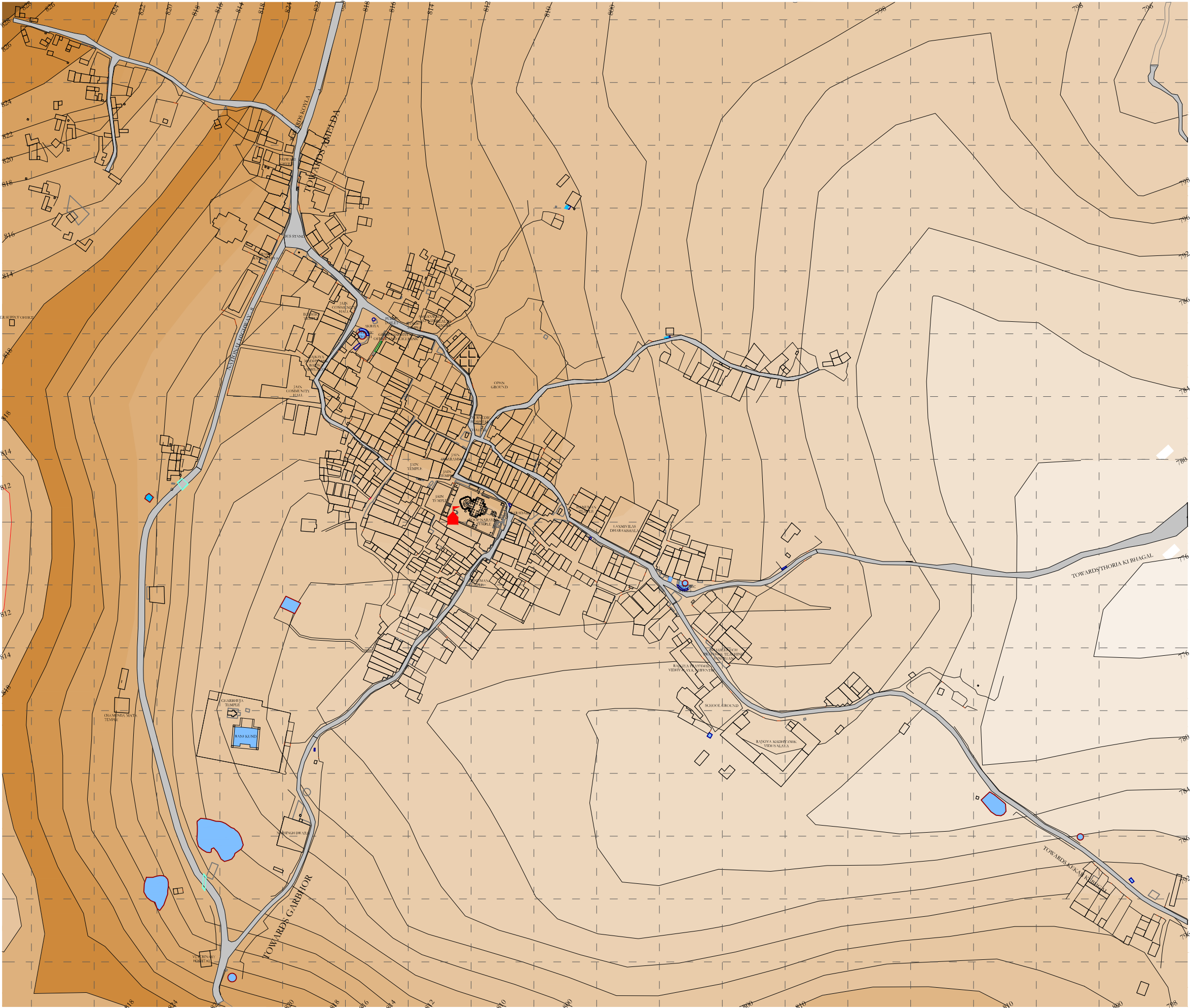


Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/S/01

Revision:	
Date	Details
21.04.2016	Drawn By: Komal Potdar





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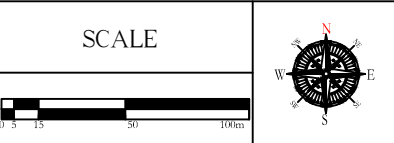
Preparation of Management  
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Rajasthan

Settlement Drawing  
SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND

SATELLITE IMAGE

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

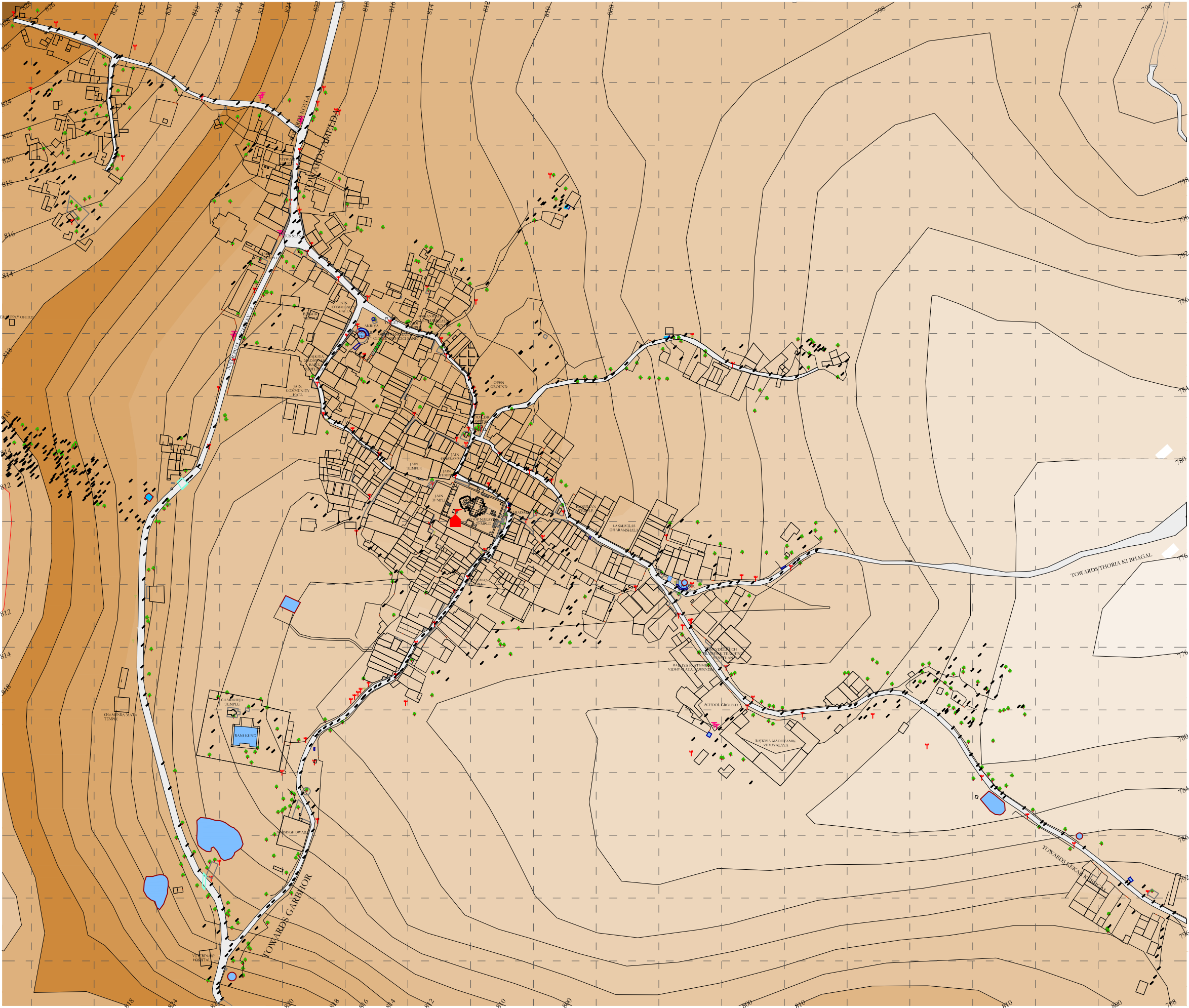


Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/S/02

Revision:	
Date	Details
21.04.2016	Drawn by : Komal Potdar





Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in metres.  
2. The size of the grid is 50m x 50m  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

Preparation of Management  
and Development Plan for  
Historic towns & villages in  
Rajasthan  
Devasthan Department,  
Rajasthan

Settlement Drawing  
SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND

SURVEY MAP WITH  
CONTOURS

	Building		Bore-Well
	Shed		SignBoard
	Garden		Pond
	Temple		Tree
	Gate		Telephone Pole
	Otta		Electric Pole
	Hand-Pump		KM Stone
	Transformer		
	TBM Stone		
	Water Valve		
	Mobile Tower and Pinth		

Client :  
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Government of Rajasthan  
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Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

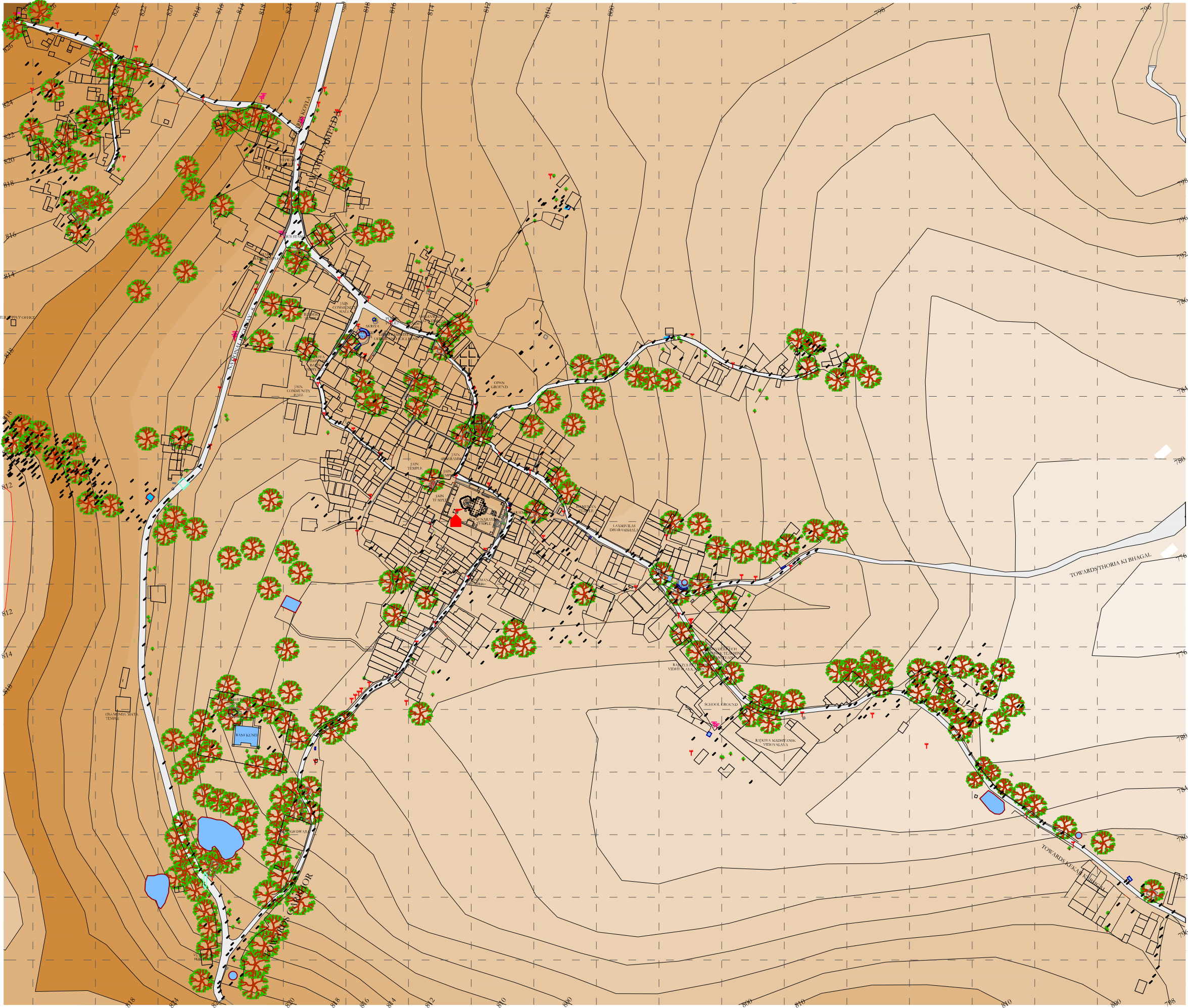
SCALE	

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/S/03

Revision:	
Date	Details
21.04.2016	Drawn by : Komal Potdar





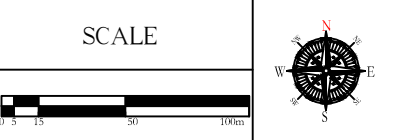
Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in metres.  
2. The size of the grid is 50m x 50m  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

Preparation of Management  
and Development Plan for  
Historic towns & villages in  
Rajasthan  
Devasthan Department,  
Rajasthan

Settlement Drawing  
SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND

SURVEY MAP WITH  
CONTOURS AND TREES

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.  
Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

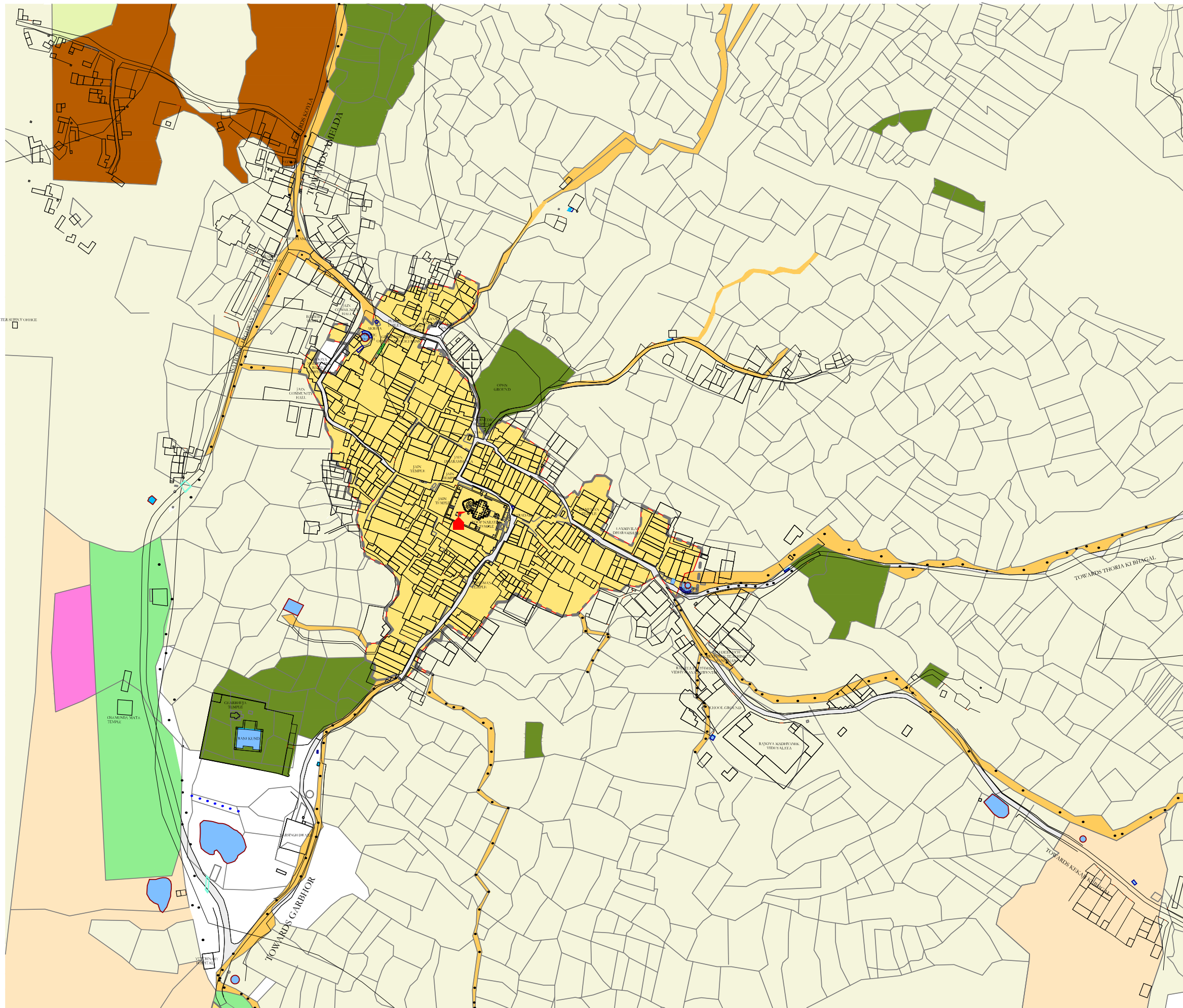


Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/S/04

Revision:	
Date	Details
21.04.2016	Drawn by : Komal Potdar





Notes :

1. All dimensions are in metres.
2. The size of the grid is 50m x 50m
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
















Preparation of Management  
and Development Plan for  
Historic towns & villages in  
Rajasthan  
Devasthan Department,  
Rajasthan

## Settlement Drawing

SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND

## LAND OWNERSHIP

## LEGEND

- |   |                           |   |                         |
|---|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|
|    | ABADI                     |    | DEVASTHAN<br>DEPARTMENT |
|    | PRIVATE LAND              |    | GRAM PANCHAYAT          |
|  | MELA AARAKSHIT<br>ZAMEEN  |  | RAGHUNATH DWARA         |
|  | CHARAGRAH                 |  | FOREST DEPARTMENT       |
|  | IRRIGATION<br>DEPARTMENT  |  | BILANAAM ZAMEEN         |
|    | RESERVED FOR<br>HOSPITAL  |    | JAIN MANDIR             |
|    | R.S. ELECTRICITY<br>BOARD |    | ROAD (BILANAMI)         |
|  | GOMTI RIVER               |   |                         |

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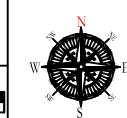
Client :

Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :

CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE



Drawn by :

Richa Pandey

Checked by:

---

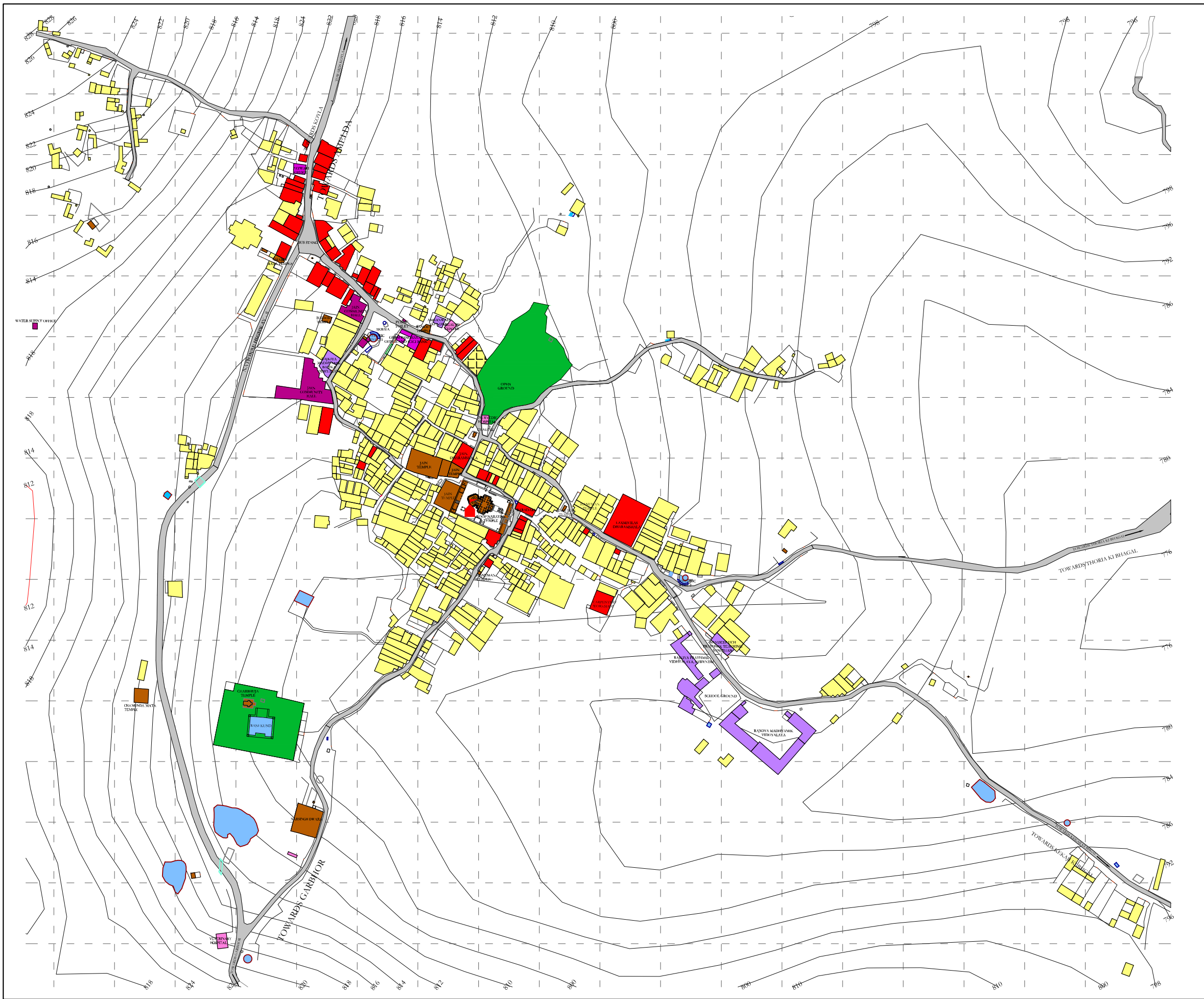
Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/S/05

Revision:

Date	Details
21.04.2016	Drawn by : Komal Potdar










Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in metres.  
2. The size of the grid is 50m x 50m  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

Preparation of Management  
and Development Plan for  
Historic towns & villages in  
Rajasthan  
Devasthan Department,  
Rajasthan

Settlement Drawing  
SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND

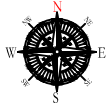

BUILDING USE

LEGEND	
 RESIDENTIAL	 COMMERCIAL
 RELIGIOUS	 PUBLIC_SCHOOLS
 PUBLIC_HOSPITALS	 PUBLIC_GOVERNMENT OFFICES
 PUBLIC_OTHERS	 WATER_BODIES
 GREEN AREAS	

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE



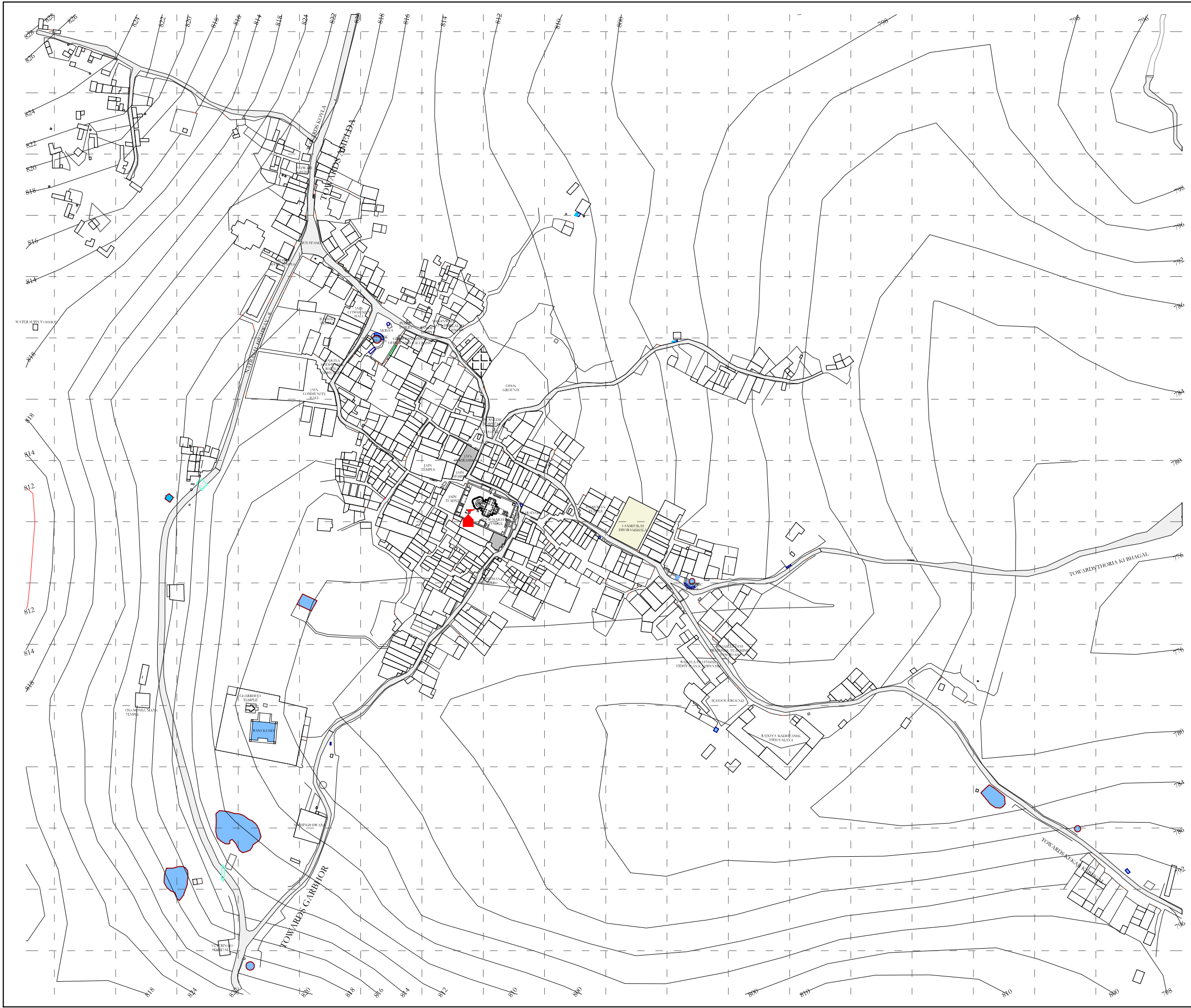
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/S/06

Revision:	
Date	Details
21.04.2016	Drawn by : Komal Potdar







Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in metres.  
2. The size of the grid is 50m x 50m  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

Preparation of Management  
and Development Plan for  
Historic towns & villages in  
Rajasthan  
Devasthan Department,  
Rajasthan

Settlement Drawing  
SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND

DHARAMSHALA  
OWNERSHIP



LEGEND

 PRIVATE	 PUBLIC
 SEMI-PUBLIC	

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE

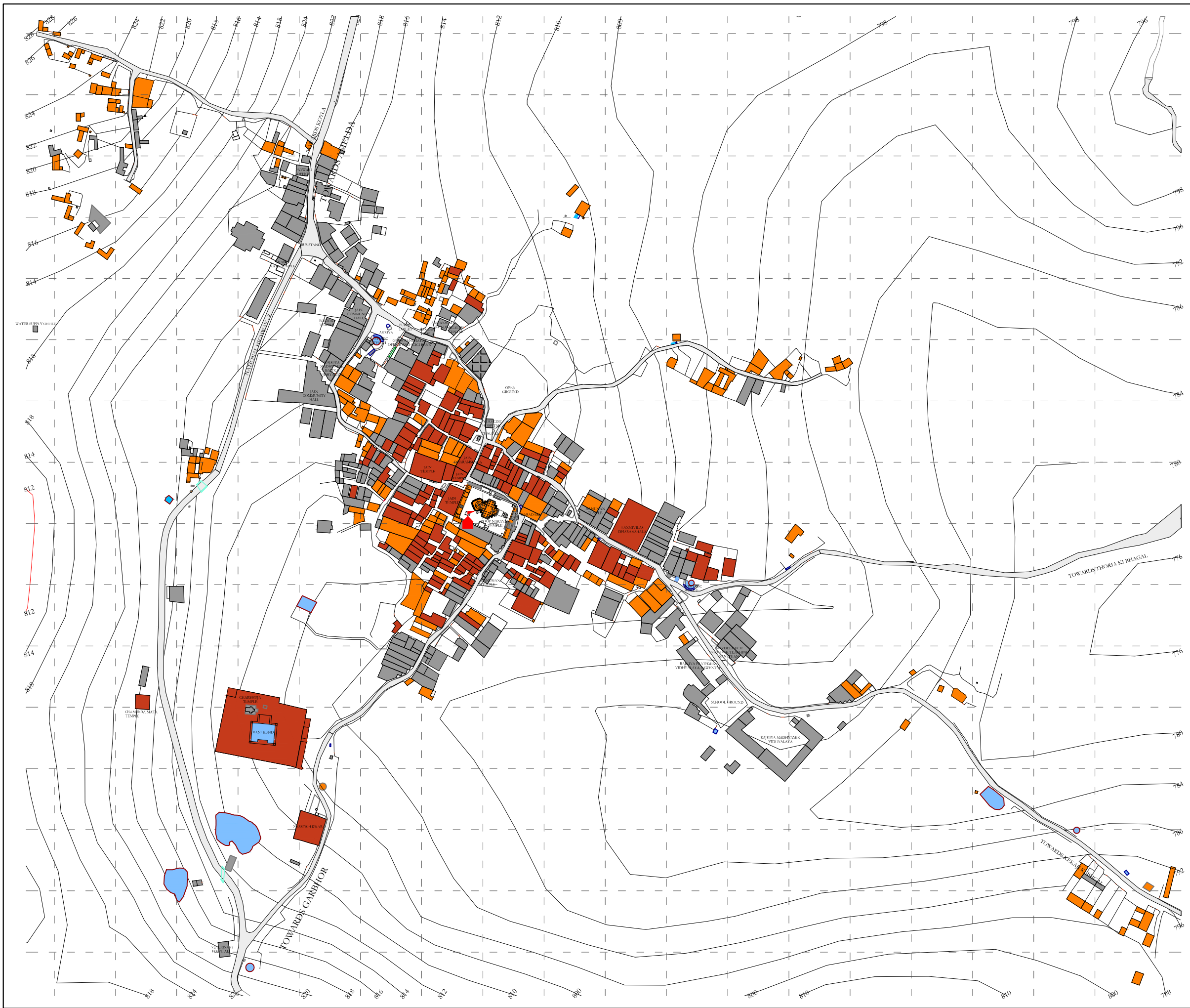
	
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Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/S/08

Revision:	
Date	Details
21.04.2016	Drawn by : Komal Potdar





Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in metres.  
2. The size of the grid is 50m x 50m  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

Preparation of Management  
and Development Plan for  
Historic towns & villages in  
Rajasthan  
Devasthan Department,  
Rajasthan

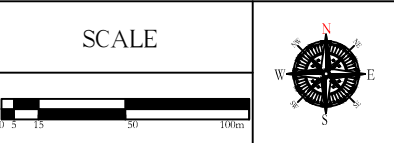
Settlement Drawing  
SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND

BUILDING TYPOLOGY

LEGEND

- VERNACULAR\_TRADITIONAL
- VERNACULAR\_RURAL
- COMTEMPORARY

Client :  
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Government of Rajasthan  
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Consultant :  
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Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716



Drawn by :  
Richa Pandey

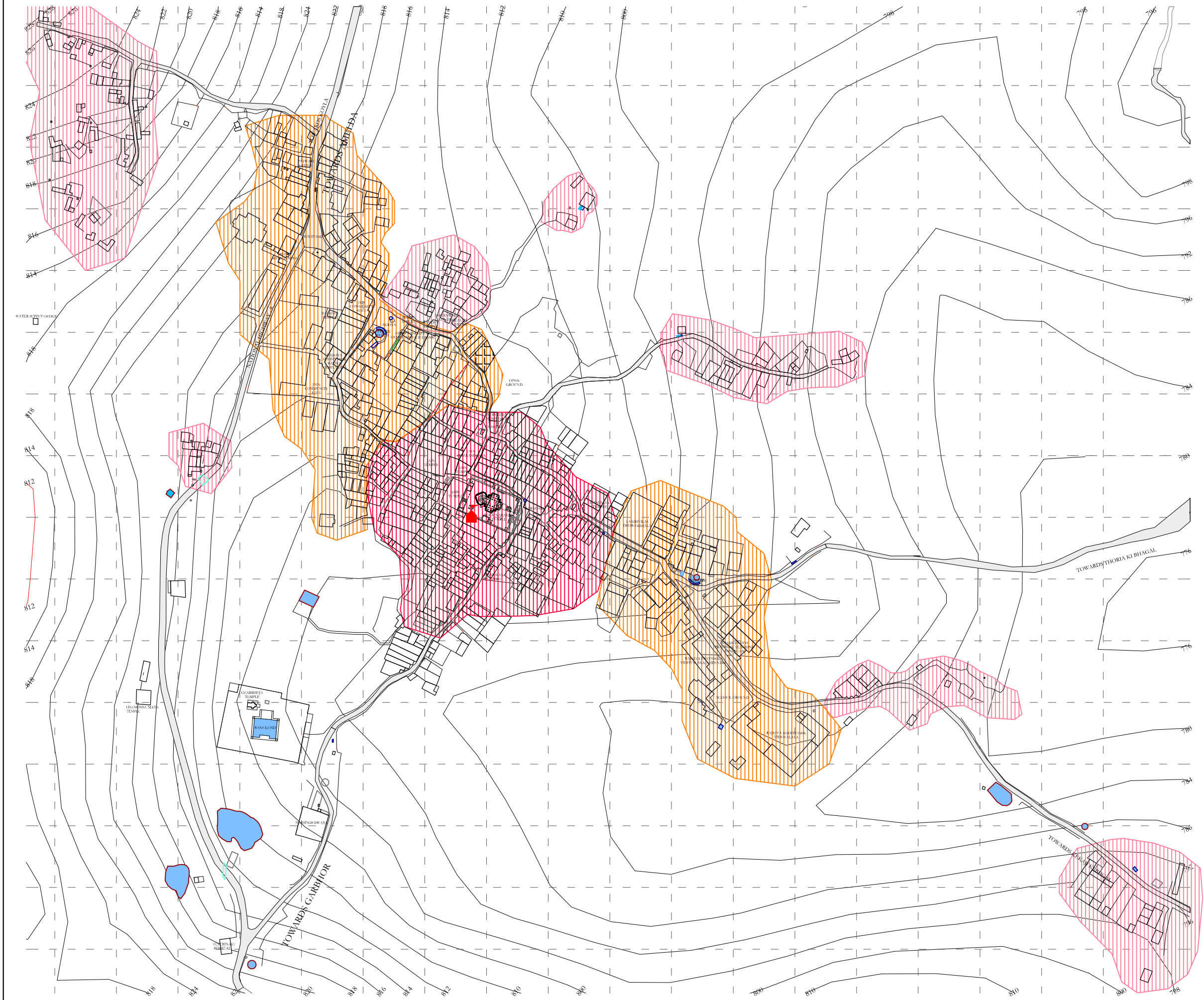
Checked by:  
Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/S/09

Revision:	
Date	Details
21.04.2016	Drawn by : Komal Potdar







Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in metres.  
2. The size of the grid is 50m x 50m  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

Preparation of Management  
and Development Plan for  
Historic towns & villages in  
Rajasthan  
Devasthan Department,  
Rajasthan

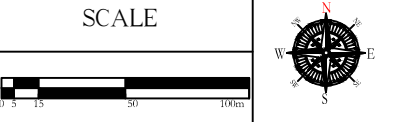
Settlement Drawing  
SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND

SPACE CLASSIFICATION

- LEGEND
- ZONE A: HISTORIC-RESIDENTIAL-DENSE
  - ZONE B: NEW PLANNED DEVELOPMENT-RESIDENTIAL-DENSE
  - ZONE C: NEW PLANNED DEVELOPMENT-COMMERCIAL-DENSE
  - NEW PLOTTED DEVELOPMENT-RESIDENTIAL-SPARSE
  - ZONE E: ORGANIC-RESIDENTIAL-SPARSE

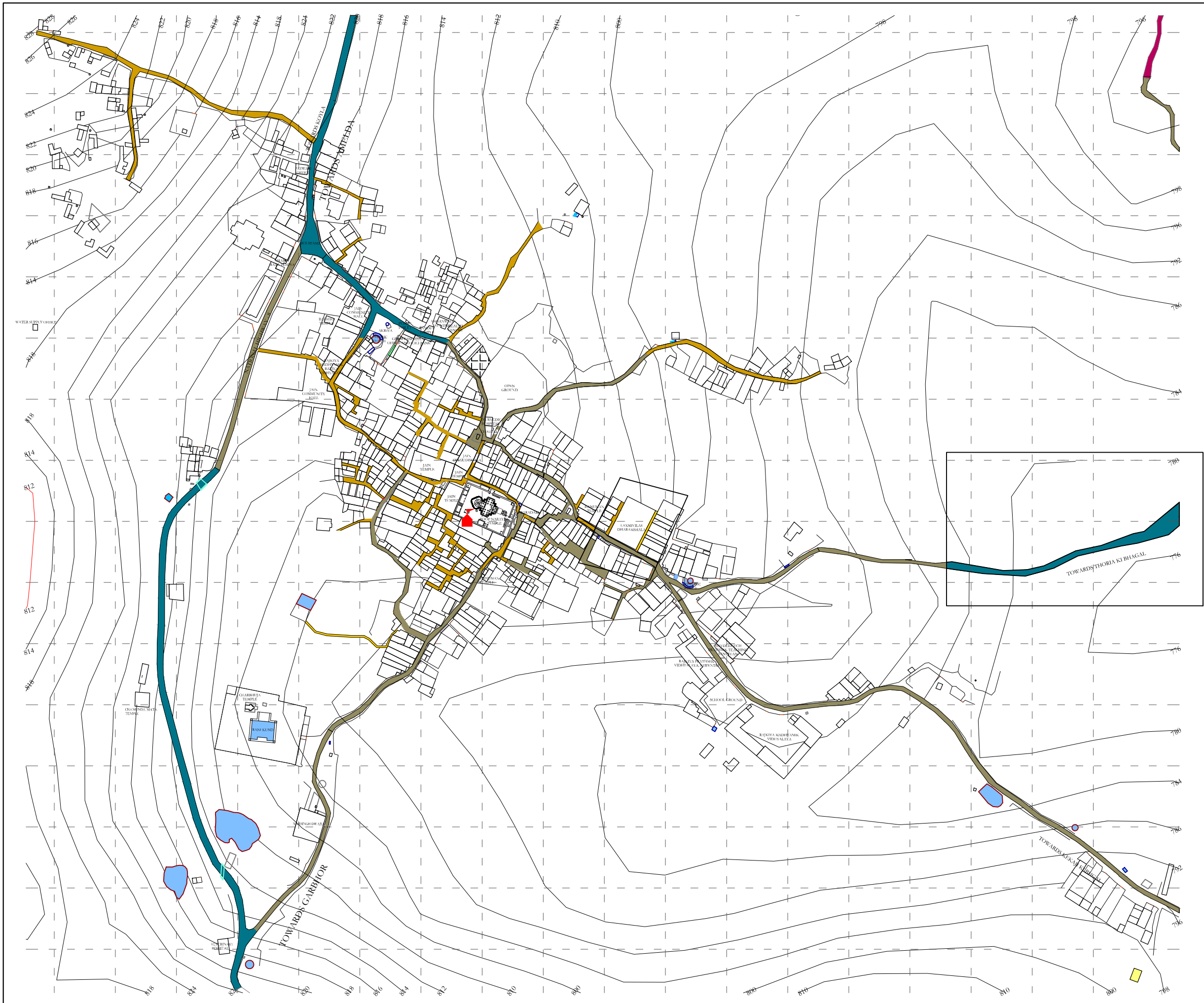
Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
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Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716



SHEET - D/IV/S/11	
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai
Revision:	
Date	Details
21.04.2016	Drawn by : Komal Potdar





Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in metres.  
2. The size of the grid is 50m x 50m  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

Preparation of Management  
and Development Plan for  
Historic towns & villages in  
Rajasthan  
Devasthan Department,  
Rajasthan

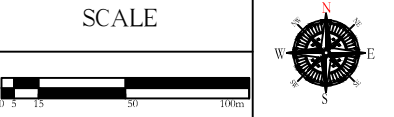
Settlement Drawing  
SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND

ROAD WIDTH

- LEGEND
- MAIN ARTERY (MORE THAN 6m WIDE)
  - SUB ARTERY (4.5> 6m WIDE)
  - INTERNAL LANE ( 3> 4.5m WIDE)
  - INTERNAL LANE (Less than 3m WIDE)

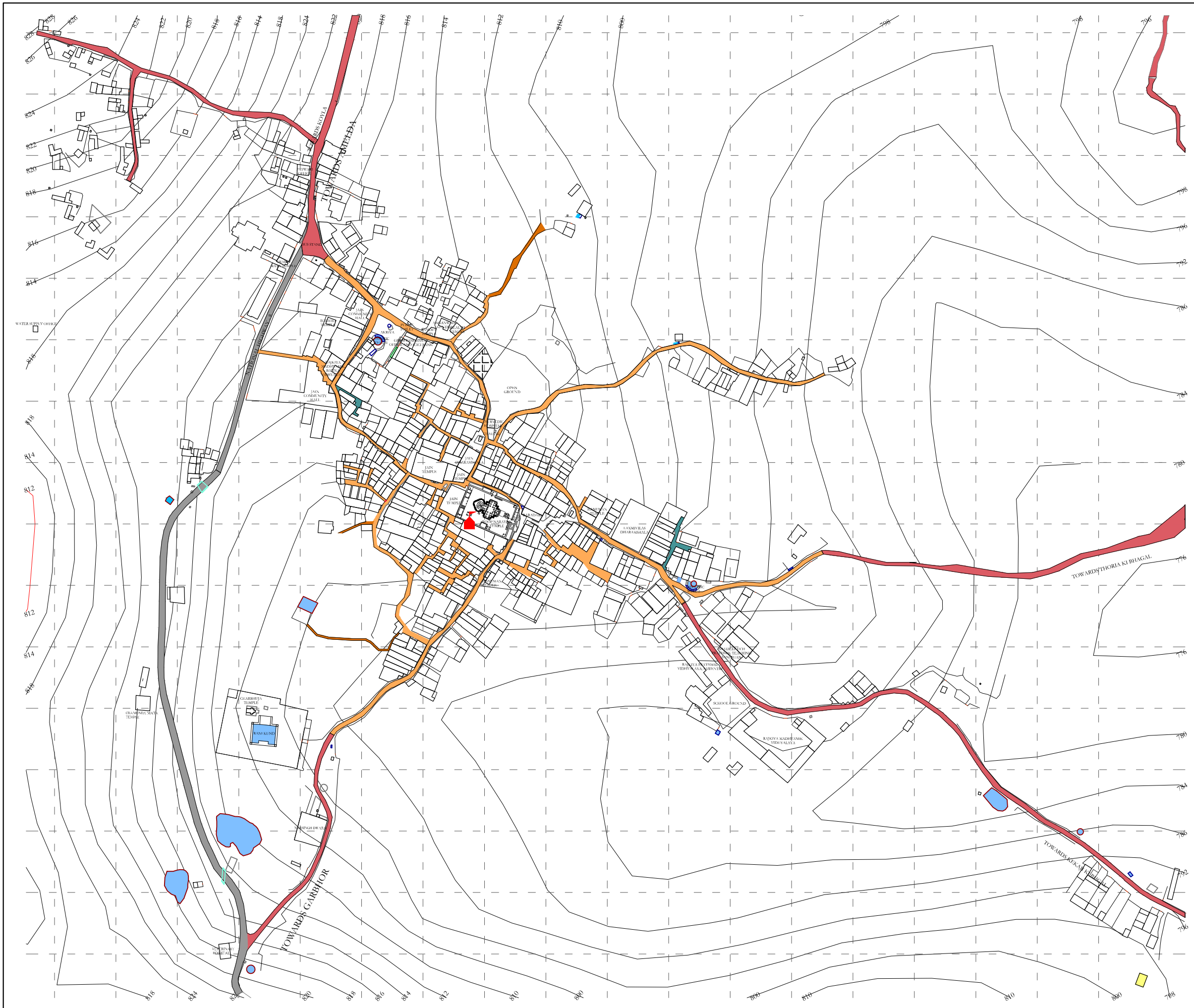
Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
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Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/S/12	
Revision:	
Date	Details
21.04.2016	Drawn by : Komal Potdar



Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in metres.  
2. The size of the grid is 50m x 50m  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

Preparation of Management  
and Development Plan for  
Historic towns & villages in  
Rajasthan  
Devasthan Department,  
Rajasthan

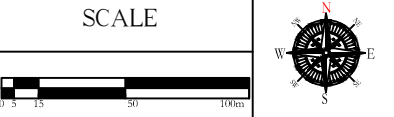
Settlement Drawing  
SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND

ROAD FINISHES

LEGEND	
TAR ROAD	COMPOSITE WITH TAR (GRAVEL + SAND + TAR)
COMPOSITE WITH CONCRETE (GRAVEL+SAND+CEMENT)	STONE BLOCKS + CEMENT
CONCRETE PAVERS	KUTCHA ROAD

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Consultant :  
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2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

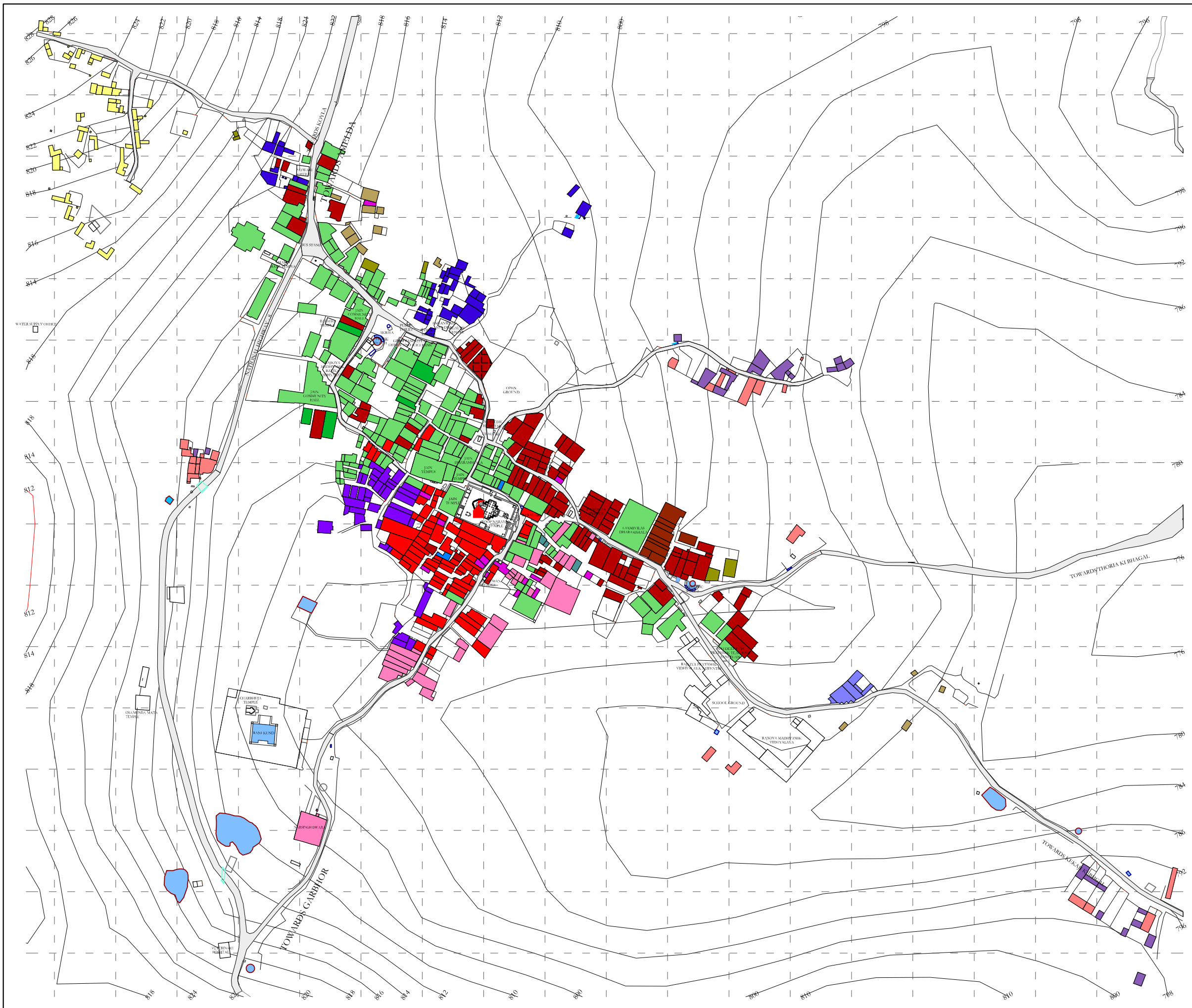


SHEET - D/IV/S/13	
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai
Revision:	
Date	Details
21.04.2016	Drawn by : Komal Potdar









Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in metres.  
2. The size of the grid is 50m x 50m  
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Preparation of Management  
and Development Plan for  
Historic towns & villages in  
Rajasthan  
Devasthan Department,  
Rajasthan

Settlement Drawing  
SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND

SAMAJ CLASSIFICATION

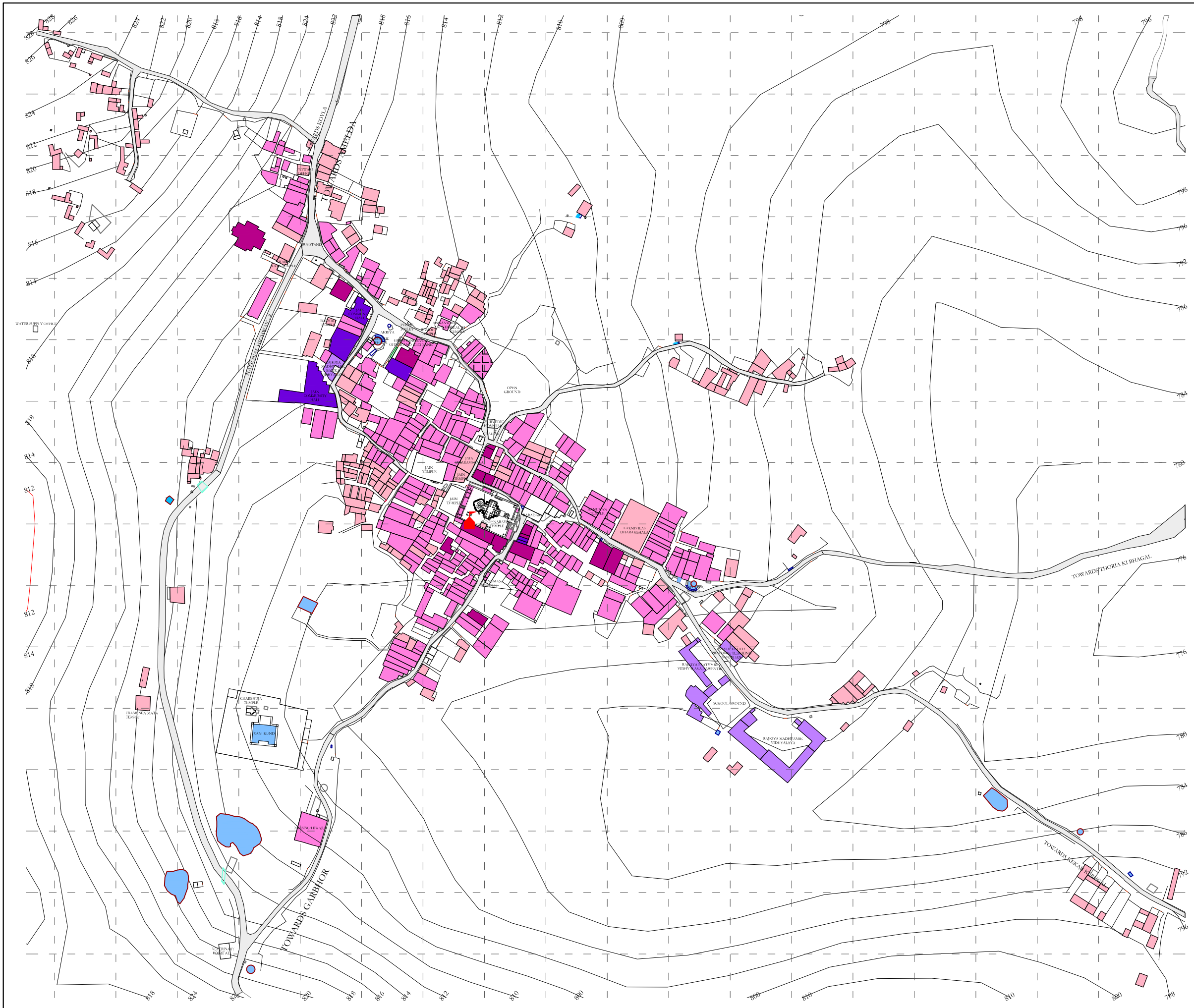
LEGEND	
SEWAK SAMAJ	BRAHMAN SAMAJ
JAIN SAMAJ	MEGHWAL SAMAJ
PRAJAPATI SAMAJ	MAALI SAMAJ
HARIJAN SAMAJ	BHEEL SAMAJ
VAISHNAV SAMAJ	OADH SAMAJ
DHOLI SAMAJ	SAINI SAMAJ
MAHESHWARI SAMAJ	LOHAR SAMAJ
SUTHAR SAMAJ	DARJI SAMAJ
SUNAR SAMAJ	

Client :  
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Government of Rajasthan  
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Consultant :  
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Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/IV/S/15	
Revision:	
Date	Details
21.04.2016	Drawn by : Komal Potdar



Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in metres.  
2. The size of the grid is 50m x 50m  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

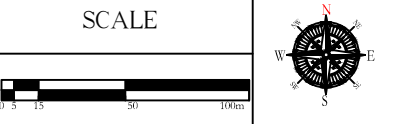
Preparation of Management  
and Development Plan for  
Historic towns & villages in  
Rajasthan  
Devasthan Department,  
Rajasthan

Settlement Drawing  
SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND

SAMAJ CLASSIFICATION

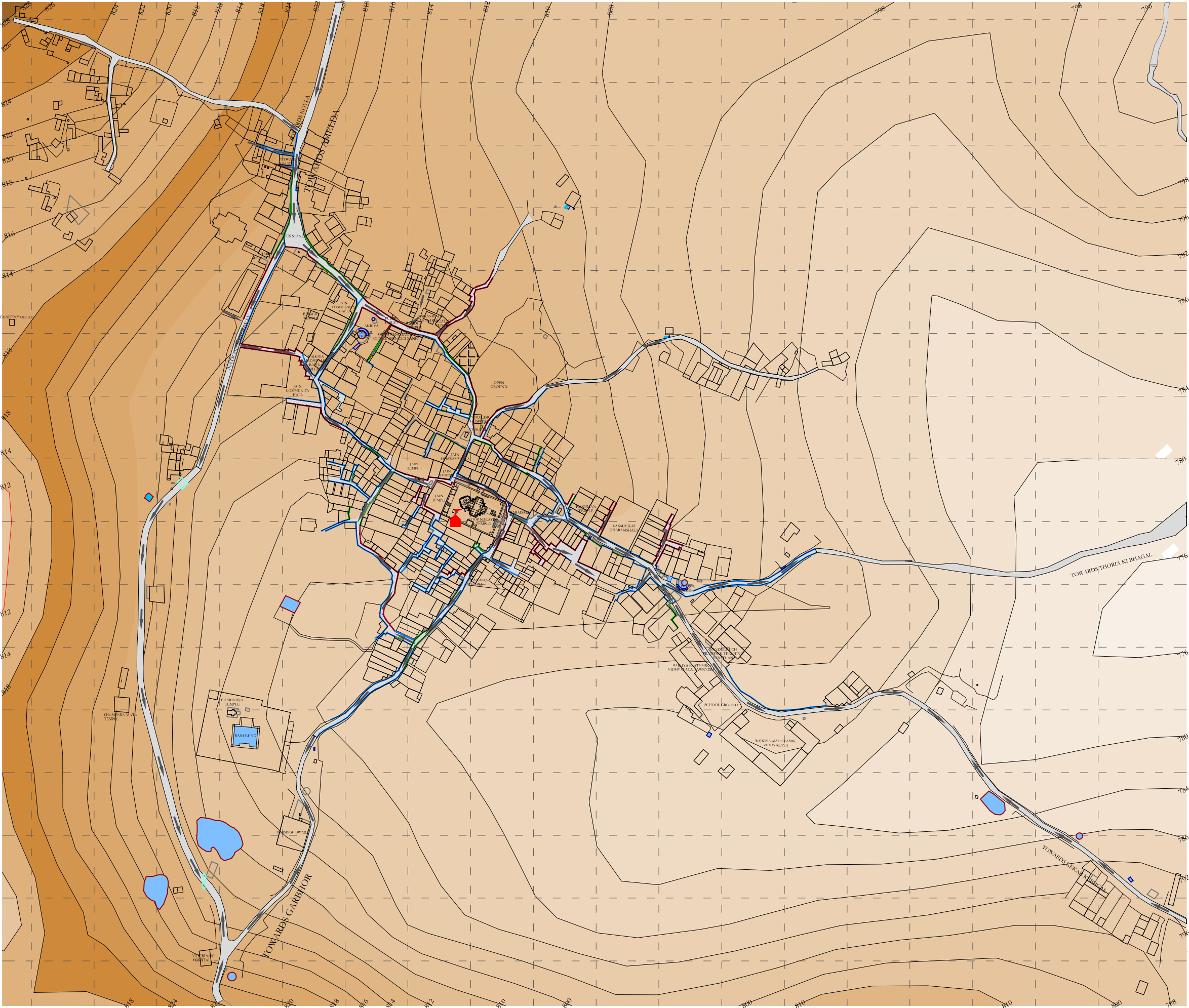
- LEGEND
- Ground
  - Ground+1
  - Ground+2
  - Ground+3

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
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Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 109/1/1 Ambavatta Complex  
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Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai
SHEET - D/IV/S/15	
Revision:	
Date	Details
21.04.2016	Drawn by : Komal Potdar





Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in metres.  
2. The size of the grid is 50m x 50m  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

Preparation of Management  
and Development Plan for  
Historic towns & villages in  
Rajasthan  
Devasthan Department,  
Rajasthan

Settlement Drawing  
SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND

DRAINAGE PATTERN

LEGEND

- OPEN DRAINS
- CLOSED DRAINS
- NO DRAINS

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE

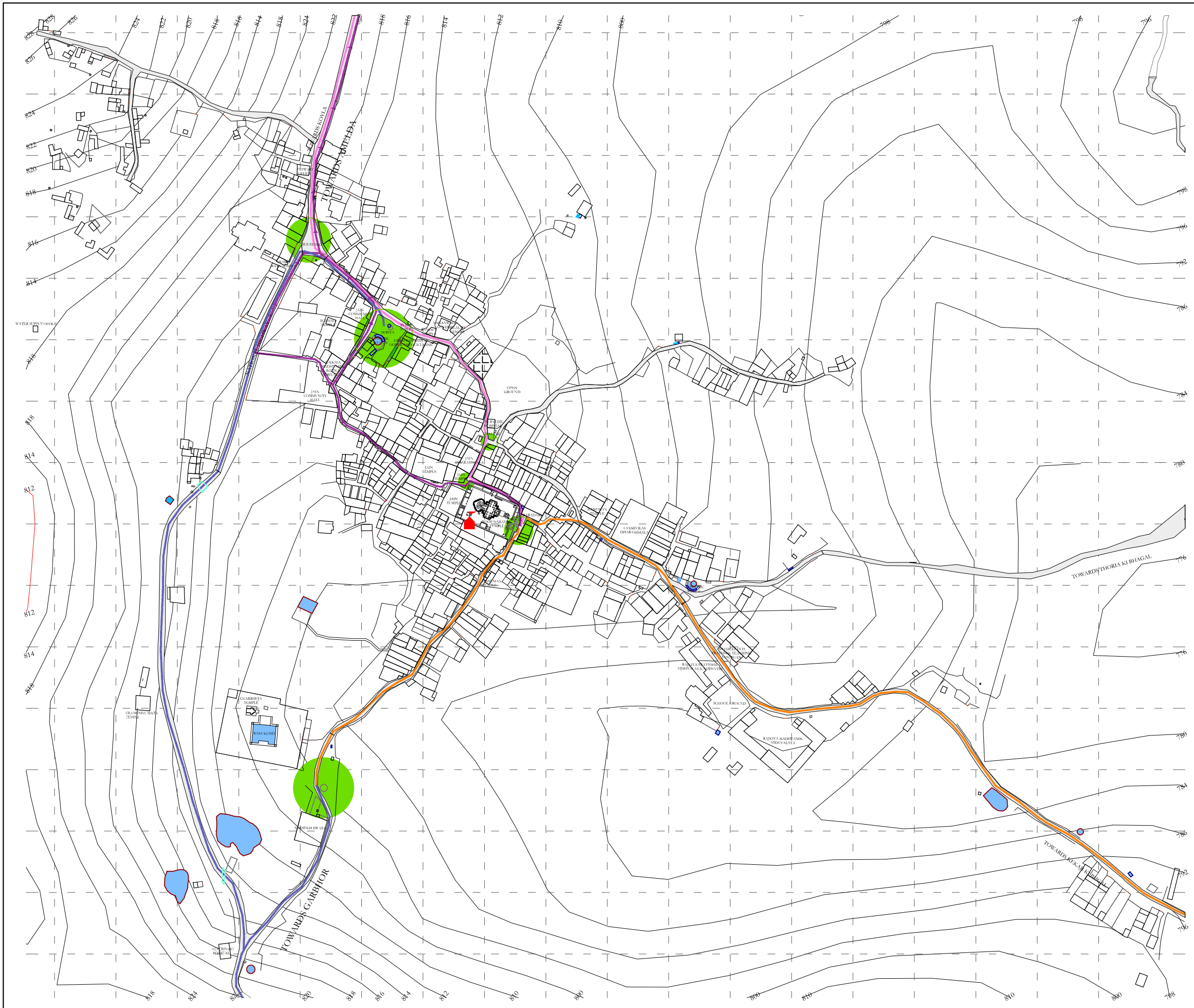
0 5 15 50 100m

SHEET - D/IV/S/16

Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai

Revision:	
Date	Details
21.04.2016	Drawn by : Komal Potdar





Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in metres.  
2. The size of the grid is 50m x 50m  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Rajasthan  
Devasthan Department, Rajasthan

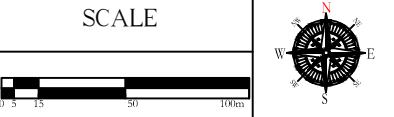
Settlement Drawing  
SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND

CULTURAL ROUTE

- LEGEND
- PROCESSIONAL ROUTE
  - PROCESSIONAL RETURN ROUTE
  - PILGRIM ROUTE WITH FERRY SERVICE
  - NAKABANDI
  - MAJOR OPEN SPACES
  - PILGRIM ROUTE (ON FOOT)

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
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2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716



Drawn by :  
Richa Pandey

Checked by:  
Gurmeet S. Rai

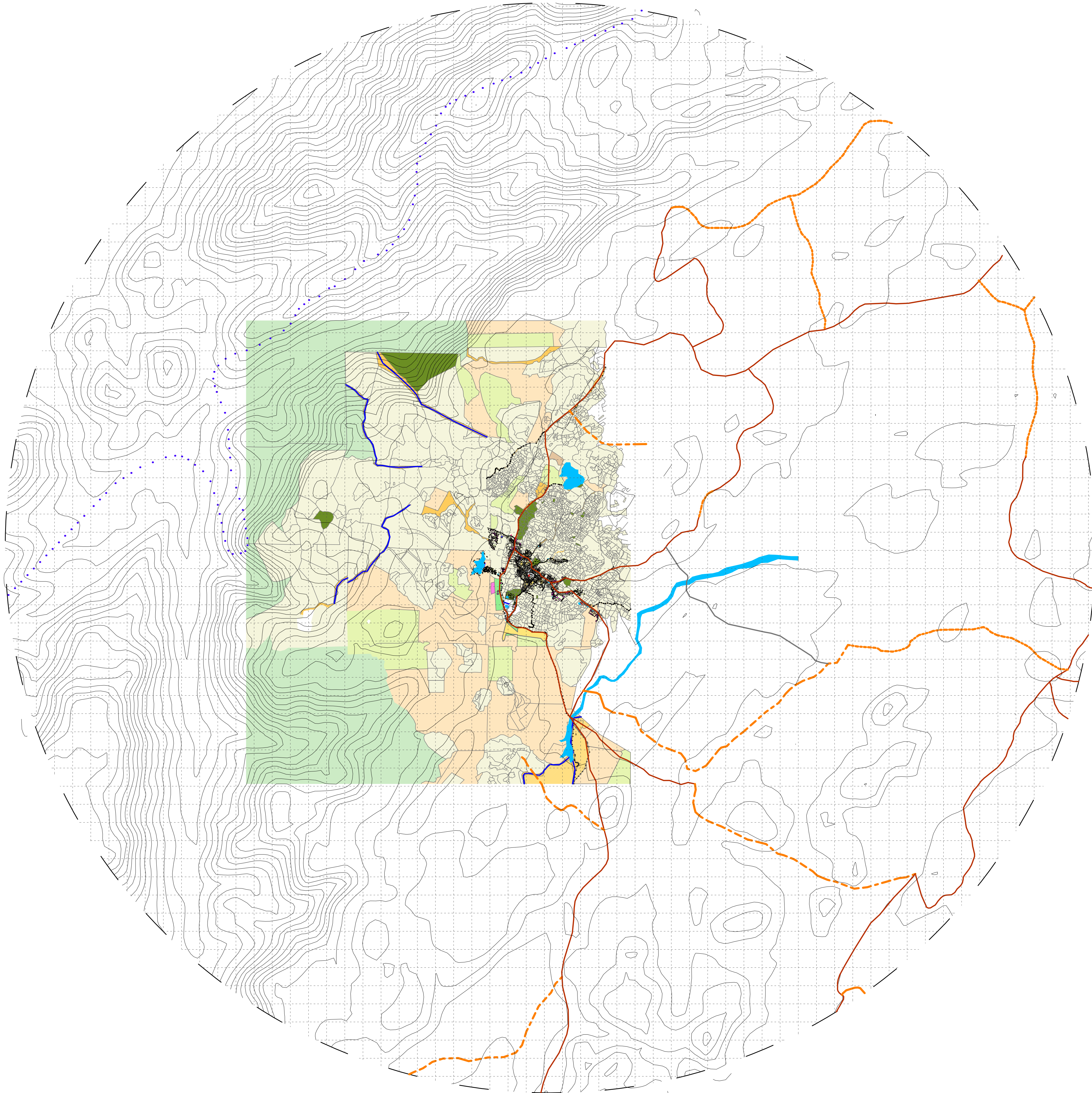
SHEET - D/IV/S/17

Revision:	
Date	Details
21.04.2016	Drawn by : Komal Potdar

## 5. Regional Plan ( 5 km radius )

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

















Notes :  
1. All dimensions are in metres.  
2. The size of the grid is 150m x 150m  
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

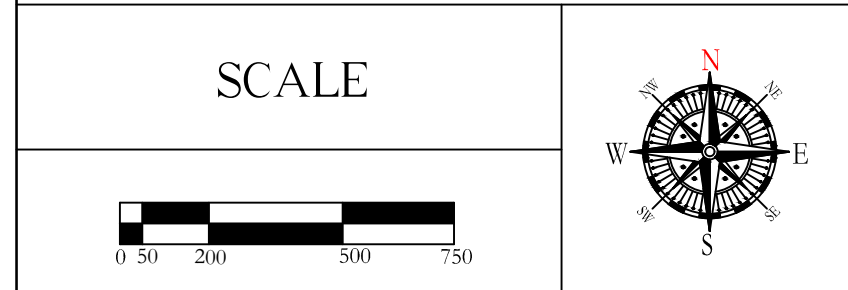
Preparation of Management  
and Development Plan for  
Historic towns & villages in  
Rajasthan  
Devasthan Department,  
Rajasthan

Regional Drawing  
  
SAWENTRI, RAJSAMAND

5 KM RADIUS  
WITH PWD PROPOSALS

	Abadi		RS Electricity Board
	Devasthan Department		Roads (Bilanam)
	Samast Janta Zameen		Water Body (Bilanam)
	Gram Panchayat		Private Property
	Mela Arakshit Zammen		Public_Others
	Raghunath Dwara		District Outline
	Charagah		Proposed Roads
	Water Body		Earthen tracks
	Bilanaam Zameen		Existing Roads
	Reserved for Hospital		

Client :  
Devasthan Department  
Government of Rajasthan  
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road  
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.  
Consultant :  
CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex  
Next to Bus Terminus  
Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030  
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716



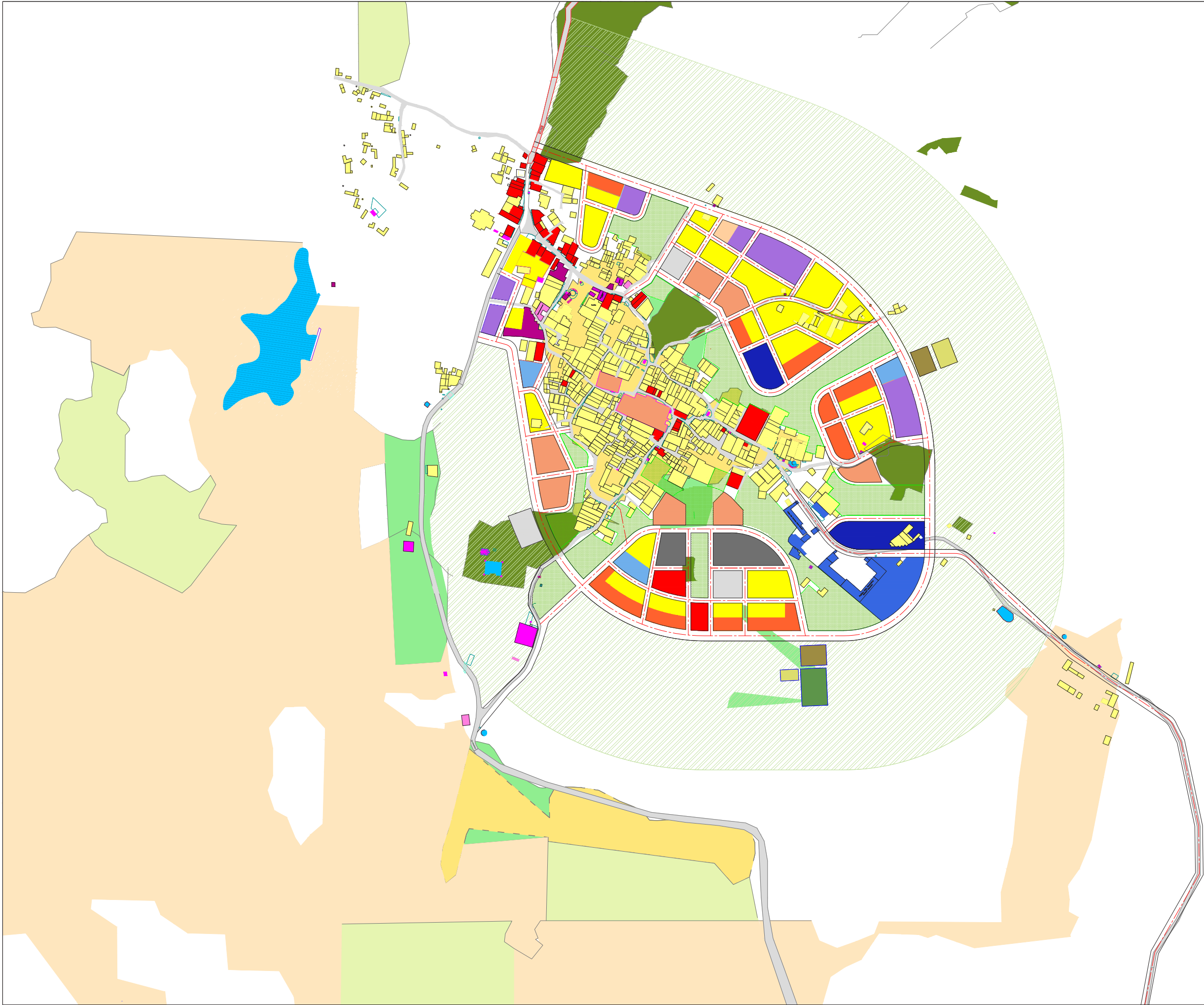
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai

Revision:	
Date	Details
21.04.2016	Drawn: Komal Potdar



## 6. Proposed Master Plan

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**General Notes:**  
1. ALL DIMENSIONS SHALL BE VERIFIED ON SITE BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.  
2. StudioPOD SHALL BE NOTIFIED IN WRITING OF ANY DISCREPANCIES.

**Land Use**

- Residential
- Mixed Use
- Light Industrial (Agro based)
- Commercial
- Transport
- Parking
- Dewasthan
- Institution
- School
- Social Hubs
- Water Supply
- Existing Water Bodies
- Gaushala
- Organic Waste Disposal
- Inorganic Waste Disposal
- STP
- Green ways (No development zones)
- Eco-sensitive Buffer

**Land Ownership**

- Dewasthan Department
- Mela
- Charagrah
- Samast Janta Zameen
- Abadi
- Gram Panchayat

Urban Planning, Urban Design and Master Planning Consultant:



**PROJECT TITLE**

Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements for villages identified in Package 3 and 4.

**Client**



**PROPOSED LAND USE PLAN 2040: SAWENTRI**

SCALE  
0 25 50 100m