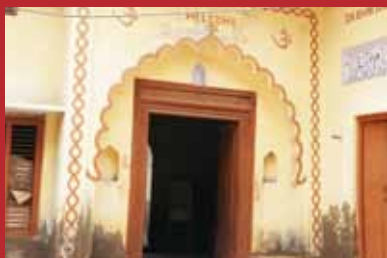




CITY LEVEL PROJECTS

JAUNTI VILLAGE

Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna





(An ISO 9001 : 2008 Certified Organisation)

Delhi Urban Art Commission

The Delhi Urban Art Commission was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1973 to “advise the Government of India in the matter of preserving, developing and maintaining the aesthetic quality of urban and environmental design within Delhi and to provide advice and guidance to any local body in respect of any project of building operations or engineering operations or any development proposal which affects or is like to affect the skyline or the aesthetic quality of the surroundings or any public amenity provided therein”.



(An ISO 9001 : 2008 Certified Organisation)

Delhi Urban Art Commission

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Member (Upto 5 October, 2017)

Samir Mathur

Member

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Member

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Organisations / Others

Ministry of Urban Development
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South Delhi Municipal Corporation
New Delhi Municipal Council
Geospatial Delhi Limited
Delhi Metro Rail Corporation
Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board
BSES Rajdhani Power Limited
BSES Yamuna Power Limited
RWA's and Area Councillors
Google Earth



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Preface



The city of Delhi, capital of this vast land of diversities, is a city laden with layers of history, a place where civilizations have lived, prospered and perished over centuries. The modern city today, built over and around a rich tapestry of heritage, presents an opportunity at every turn, to allow for co-existence of the past, present and the future. In order to understand this multidimensional urban spectrum and attempt to plan the future, various city level studies have been initiated by the DUAC. I hope that these studies will help the planners of modern day Delhi to carefully articulate urban space, structure, form and environment and sensitively address future requirements.

I convey my thanks to all the Consultants and Members of the Commission who have tirelessly worked on this research project to bring out this document. I also take this opportunity to place on record my sincere appreciation of the efforts of Secretary and other staff of DUAC for providing the necessary administrative support to make this happen.

I fondly hope that the authorities of the local, state and national government take these studies seriously and implement, in right earnest, the suggestions given herein.

October, 2017

Sd/-
Prof. Dr. P.S.N. Rao
Chairman, DUAC

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Summary

Jaunti Village falls in the North-West district of Delhi. It is situated near Kanjhawala-Qutubgarh Road. It is adopted under the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), a village development project launched by the Government of India in October 2014. Under this Yojna, each Member of Parliament takes the responsibility of developing physical and institutional infrastructure of a particular village. The project was assigned to DUAC from the office of an MP, under the SAGY initiative. It involves formulation of a comprehensive infrastructure development plan for the village. It also includes harnessing the village's potential into a tourism development plan, infrastructure development and conservation of its water systems. It aims to act as an economic and employment generator for the local population through community development plans.



Chapter I
Background Studies

1.1 History

Mythological Narratives

The story of the nomenclature of the village starts with Kanha and Janpal, who were both born into the Chikkara clan. Later Kanha went on to create the Kanauda settlement and Janpal/Jauna Pal created Jaunti. The route to the city of Indraprastha (ruled by king Harshwardhan) passed through Jaunti. During the Mughal period this route was named as “ Lahori Rasta”. This route was also adopted by traders.

It is said that a legendary saint used to meditate on this route. Once, a trader, in order to be exempted from toll tax, lied to the saint saying that his laden mule was carrying salt when it was actually carrying food and sugar. The saint laughed and said that the salt will be sold in the market. The trader did not believe him and went to sell his goods in the market. He accepted bids for his goods, but when he opened the packages, he found that all the bags contained only salt. Faced with embarrassment in the market, he returned to the saint and apologized. Using his divine power the saint converted the salt back to food and sugar. The trader then managed to get a high price for his stocks. He became renowned for his products and his business grew. The jovial trader, constructed a temple of Lord Shiva to respect the saint who was a follower of Shiva. Soon travellers, devotees and worshippers began to throng to the temple.

The settlement of Jaunti Village was established in 1908. It included the clan of Chikkara potters, welders, carpenters, cobblers and dyers. The settlement was headed by Viru Chikkara, who had once participated in the war between Prithviraj Chauhan and Mohammad Ghori.

During the first 300 years of Mughal rule, the settlements around Delhi were in the form of kuccha dwellings. The dwellers engaged in tilling land and started looking for part time jobs nearby. During the Khilji, Lodi and Tuglakh dynasties, these clans joined the army as soldiers and set examples by their bravery.

During British rule several soldiers from the village fought in World War I. In purview of this, the British government opened a primary school in the village, next to the Shivalya. This inspired several students to receive higher education in Delhi University and they now work in various capacities around the world.

(Source: Mrs. Rekha Vohar, Director Projects, OSD to MP North-West Constituency of Delhi)

1.2 Location

Jaunti is a historical village situated in the periphery of Delhi, on the Delhi–Haryana border. It was established during the reign of Emperor Shahjahan. The village and its surroundings were densely forested with deer, antelope and ox. The site was used for hunting expeditions by the Mughal kings.

Historical and archaeological features include a medieval period Shikargarh (hunting lodge) and a large talab known as the Mughal tank. There is a myth that the Shikargarh was connected to this talab via underground tunnels through the Shahi well. The remains of the tunnel cannot be seen now as it has been built over .

During the Green Revolution in India in 1964, Dr MS Swaminathan organized a seed development project in the village to produce high-yielding varieties of seeds, thereby hastening the onset of the wheat revolution in India.

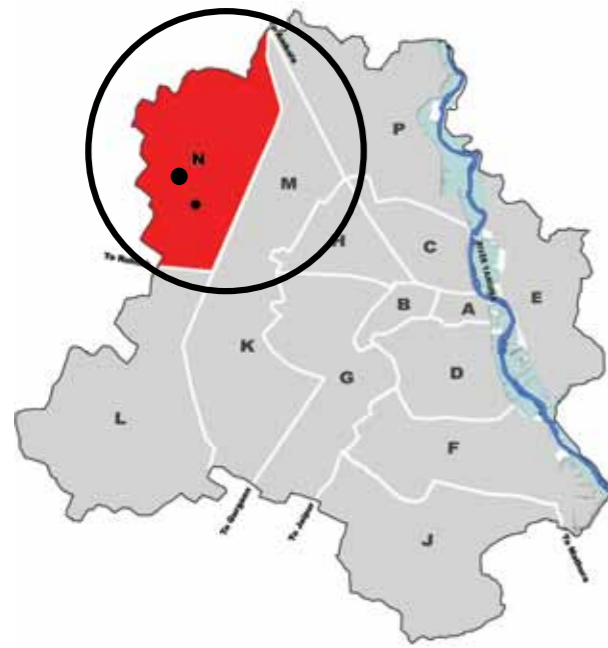


1.3 Origin of the village

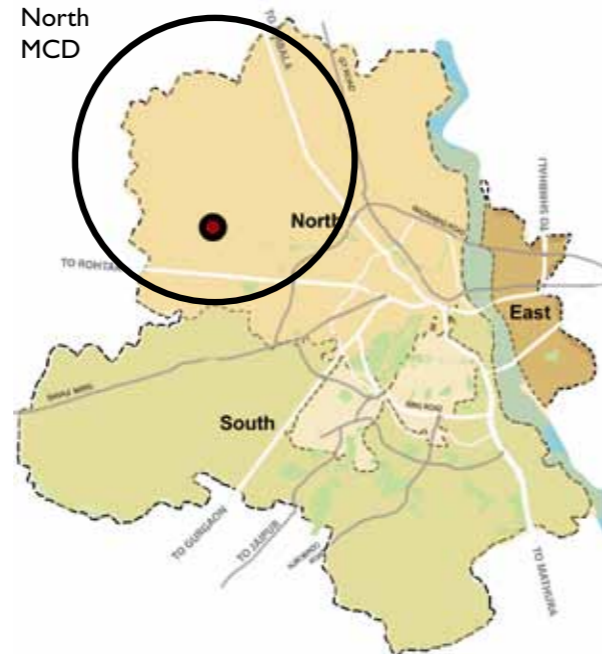
The settlement of Village Jaunti was established in 1908. It included the potters, welders, carpenters, cobblers and dyers. During the first 300 years of the Mughal kingdom, the settlements around Delhi were in the form of kuccha dwellings. The dwellers engaged in tilling of land and started looking for short term jobs nearby. When the Mughal Emperor Shahjahan, was commuting through the Jaunti forest, he ordered the construction of a talab next to it. He also constructed a Shikargarh and a Shahi well adjoining it and connected the well through an approximately 500 m long tunnel to the talab.

(Source: Jaunti Village Locals)

1.4 Area of Study and Various Administrative Boundaries

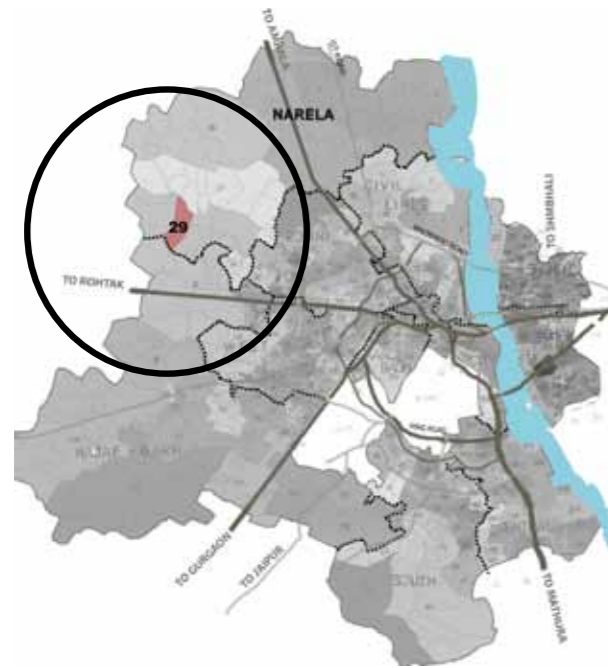


DDA ZONES IN DELHI
Area of study falls under Zone N



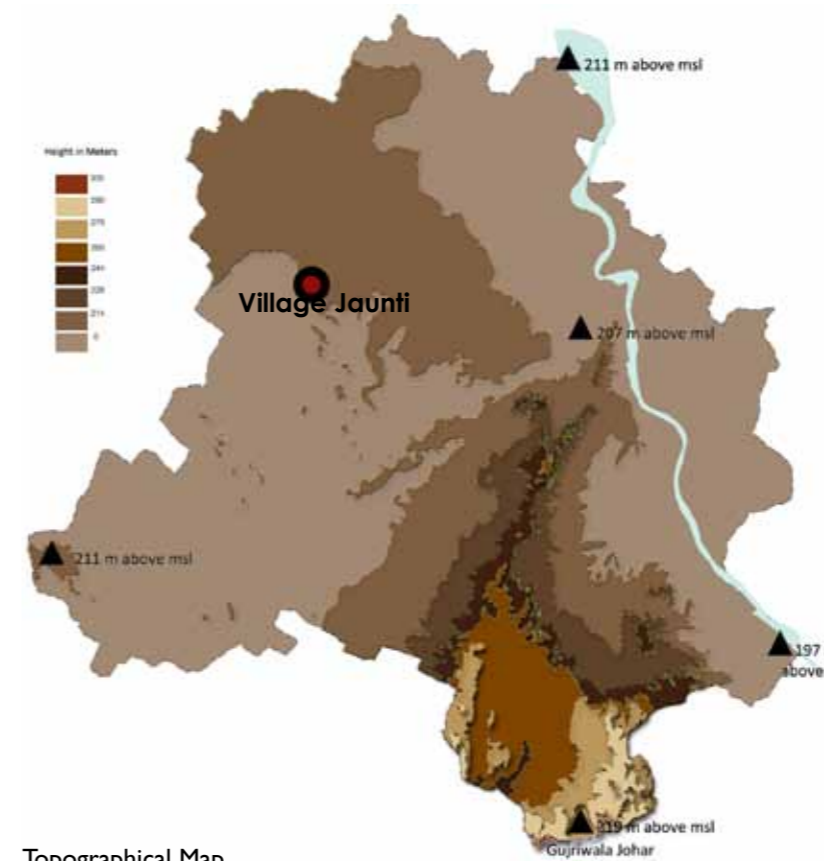
MCD ZONES IN DELHI
Area of study falls under North Municipal Zone

The village has an area of 77.4 ha with a population of **8,800** (as per the 2015 Census)



WARDS IN DELHI
Area of study falls under MCD sub zone of Narela and Ward No 29

1.5 Topography and Water Systems



Topographical Map

Jaunti Village has an average elevation of 214 m above mean sea level. The fort, known as Shikargarh sits atop the highest point of the village.

Delhi has over 600 ponds in its villages. Most of the villages were built on mounds from where the runoff was collected in the adjacent ponds.



Delhi's Drainage Map



Delhi's Water Bodies

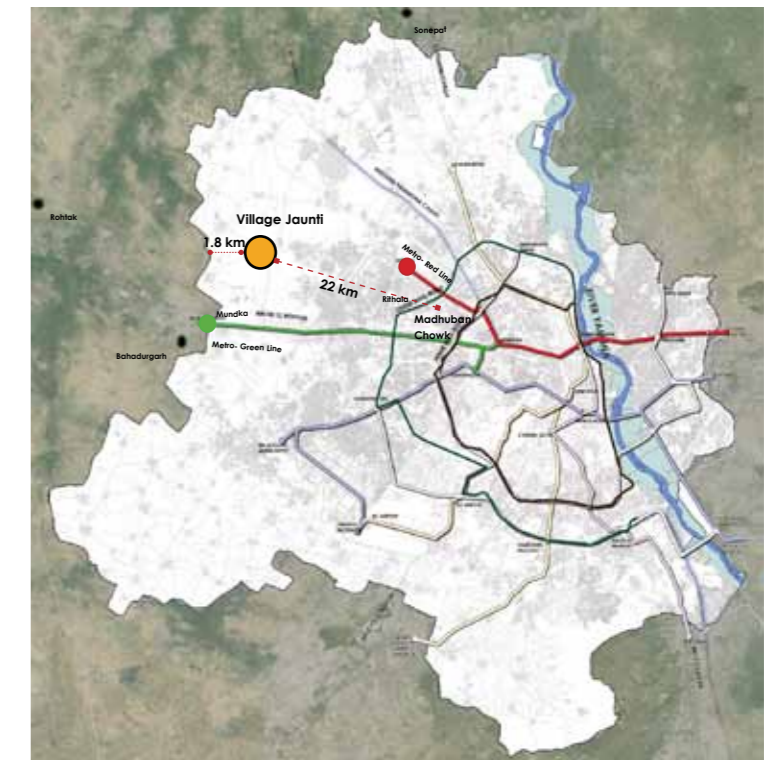
1.6 Connectivity Map

Being a part of outer Delhi, Jaunti Village's connectivity to other parts of Delhi is hindered by the intermittent transportation services available. Delhi Metro serves the village from two points:

- The Red line at Rithala: 17 km
- The Green Line at Mundka: 8 km

The public transport systems available are:

- DTC buses which serve the area and connect it to a few parts of northern Delhi such as Mongolpuri, Azadpur, etc.
- Feeder services like Gramin Seva from Metro stations connect the village to the rest of Delhi.



Location of Village Jaunti w.r.t. the transport networks of Delhi

1.7 Evolution of the Village

Evolution and Expansion in late 1600s



The Shikargarh and its settlement were established by Shahjahan. He also constructed the adjoining Shahi well and connected this through a tunnel, approximately 500 m long, to the talab, and later constructed a few temples. The earlier settlement was limited to the Lal Dora limit with agricultural lands around. The main source of water for irrigation were the channels connected to the talab.

Post 1967 (Lal Dora Extension)



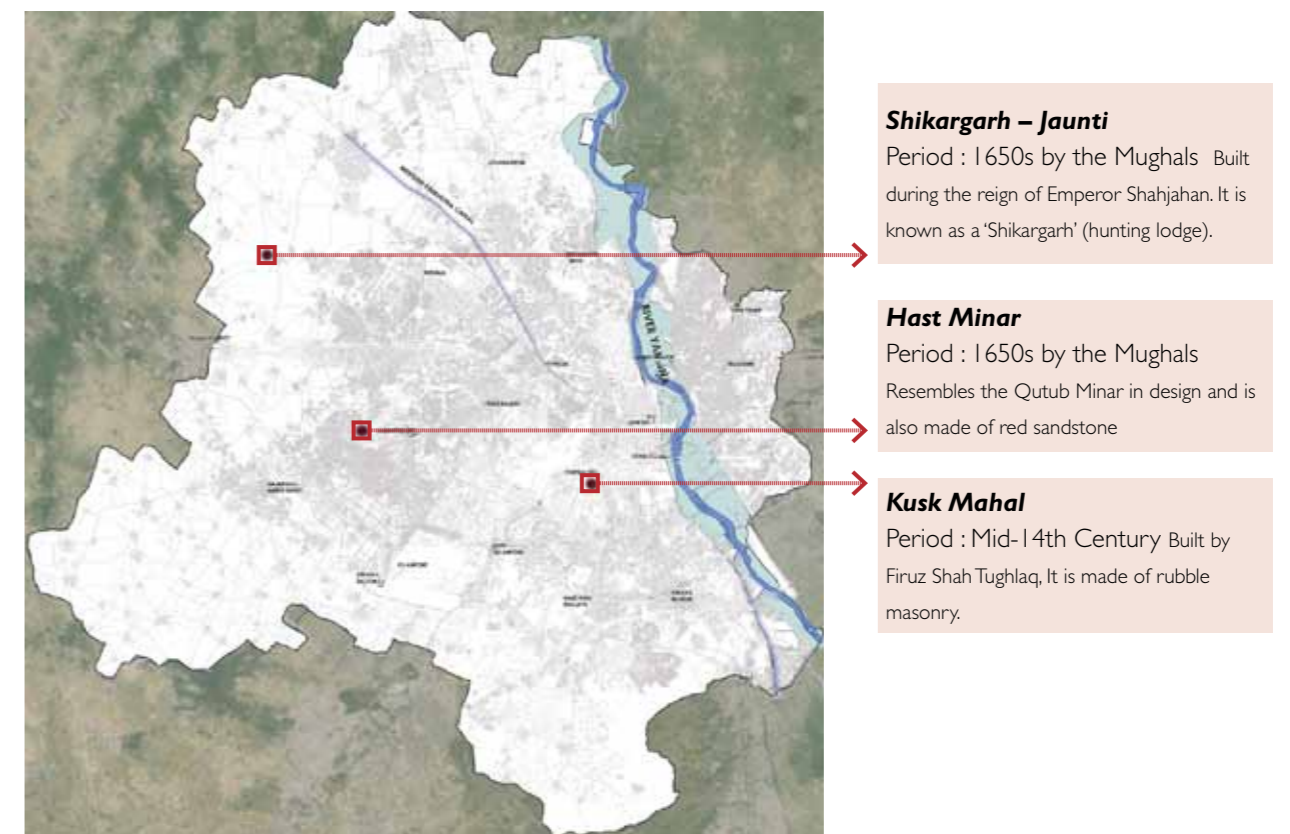
Post 1967, the village settlement expanded outside the Lal Dora area along with certain developments caused by the Green Revolution. Jaunti Minor canal was created for land irrigation and various type of social infrastructure were developed. Along with this, traditional façades were maintained by houses built during that period.

Present Development



The village has grown in terms of density in various ways. Smaller plot sizes, subdivision of bigger plots into smaller ones, increase in built-up area etc. But they have still maintained the traditional settlement form.

1.8 Tracing Shikargarh's of Delhi



1.9 Accessibility

Jaunti Village, is mainly accessed by Kanjhawala Road, which serves as the primary mode of its connectivity with the rest of Delhi.

The primary mode of travel by public transport is the DTC service which connects the village to the rest of Delhi; a feeder network provides local connectivity.

Metro and Railway Link

The area is also connected by Metro and railway. The nearest Metro station is Mundka (8 km) on NH 10 to Rohtak, which is served mostly by feeder bus services. NMVs and other para transit services are non-existent. The railway station at Ghevra is an inter-city nodal point providing connectivity within Delhi and other regions of the NCR.



Modal Split



The village periphery majorly witnesses heavy vehicular traffic along with public transportation. The internal road consists of traffic which ranges from tractors for irrigation purposes, private vehicles (cars, two-wheelers), hand-pulled carts, small goods vehicles, NMVs (bicycles) and supports pedestrian movement.

1.10 Existing Road Hierarchy



Legend (Road width in terms of Right of Way)

- 24 m
- 9 m
- 6 m
- 3-5 m

The village is accessed by the 24 m wide Kanjhawala road and a 9 m internal road which connects Haryana. Both these roads carry heavy vehicular passenger and goods traffic. The internal village road is 3-6m row carrying motorized and pedestrian traffic.



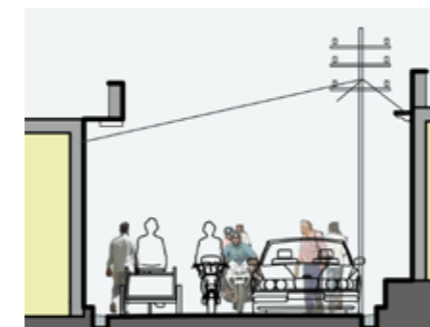
Section AA' : Typical Section of Main Kanjhawala Road



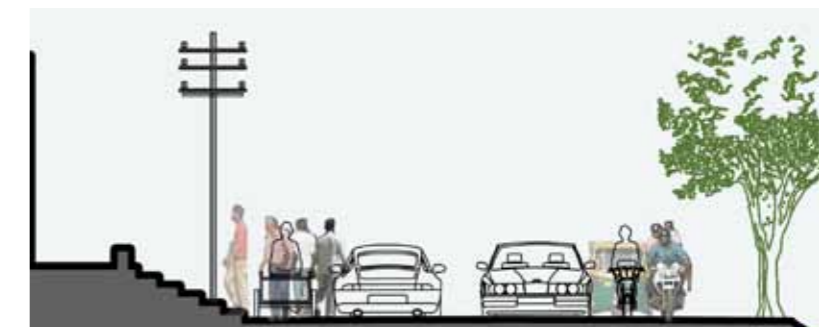
Section BB' : Typical Section showing ROW at Jaunti Minor



Key Map



Section CC' : Typical internal road showing ROW

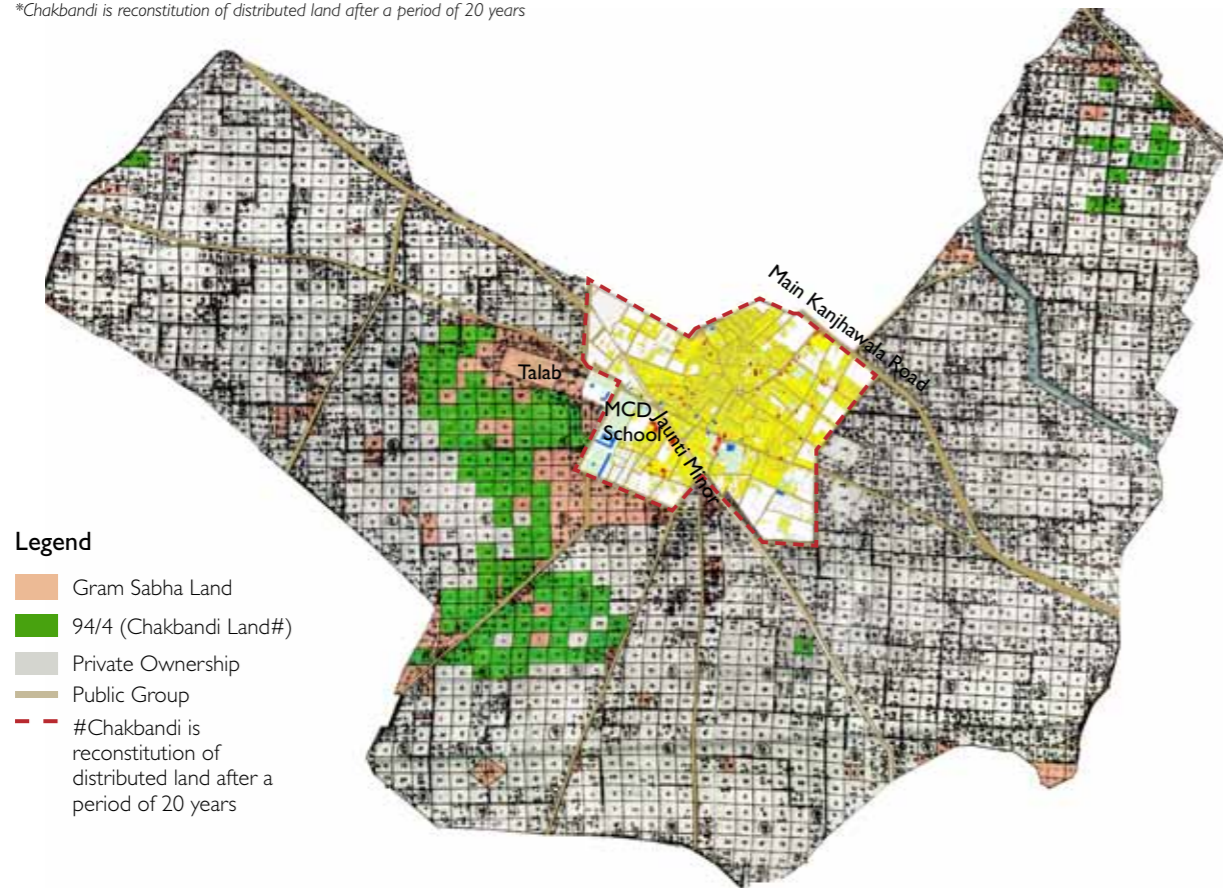


Section DD' : Showing ROW near the temple

1.11 Ownership Pattern

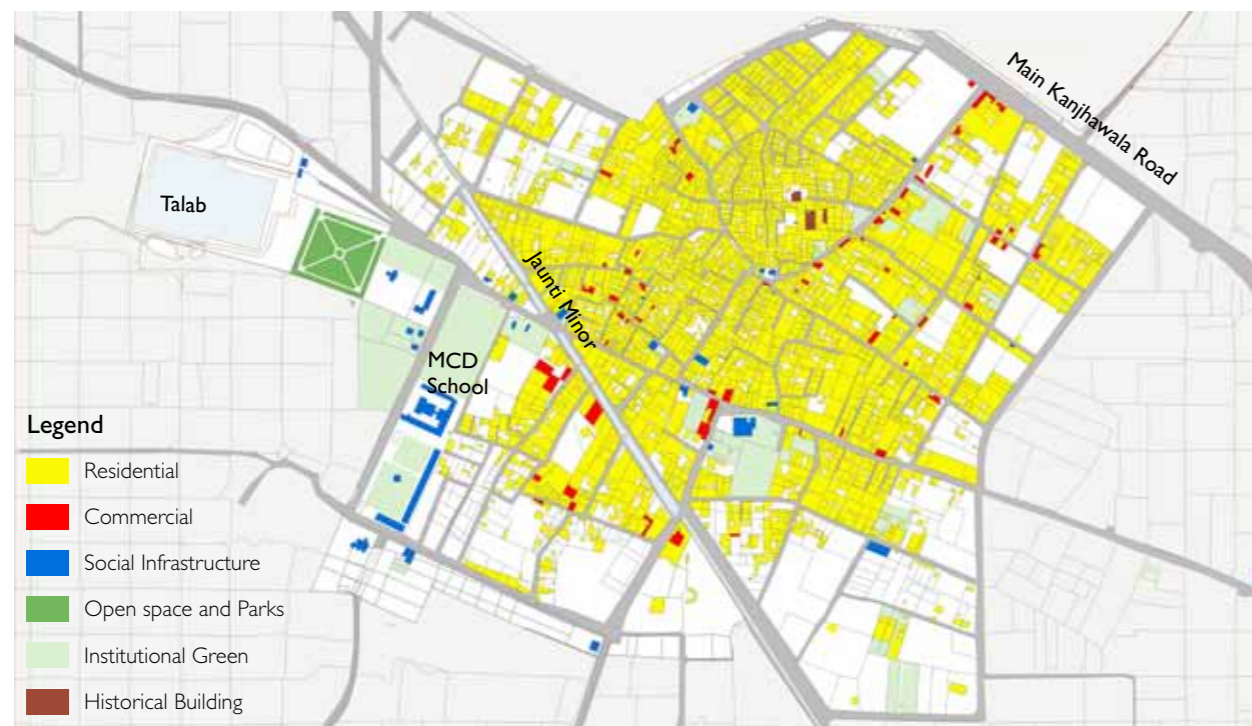
Much of the agricultural land is under private ownership and a certain proportion of the agricultural area comes under Chakbandi* Land. The Gram Sabha or Panchayat also owns land.

*Chakbandi is reconstitution of distributed land after a period of 20 years



1.12 Land Use

Jaunti Village, being primarily an agricultural area, has a predominantly residential built use. Commercial use is based only as per local needs and hence hasn't infiltrated too much into the village, which is mainly dependent on Kanjhawala for this purpose.



1.13 Social Infrastructure

The present social infrastructure is sufficient to cater to the needs of the village, but remains underutilized due to lack of maintenance.

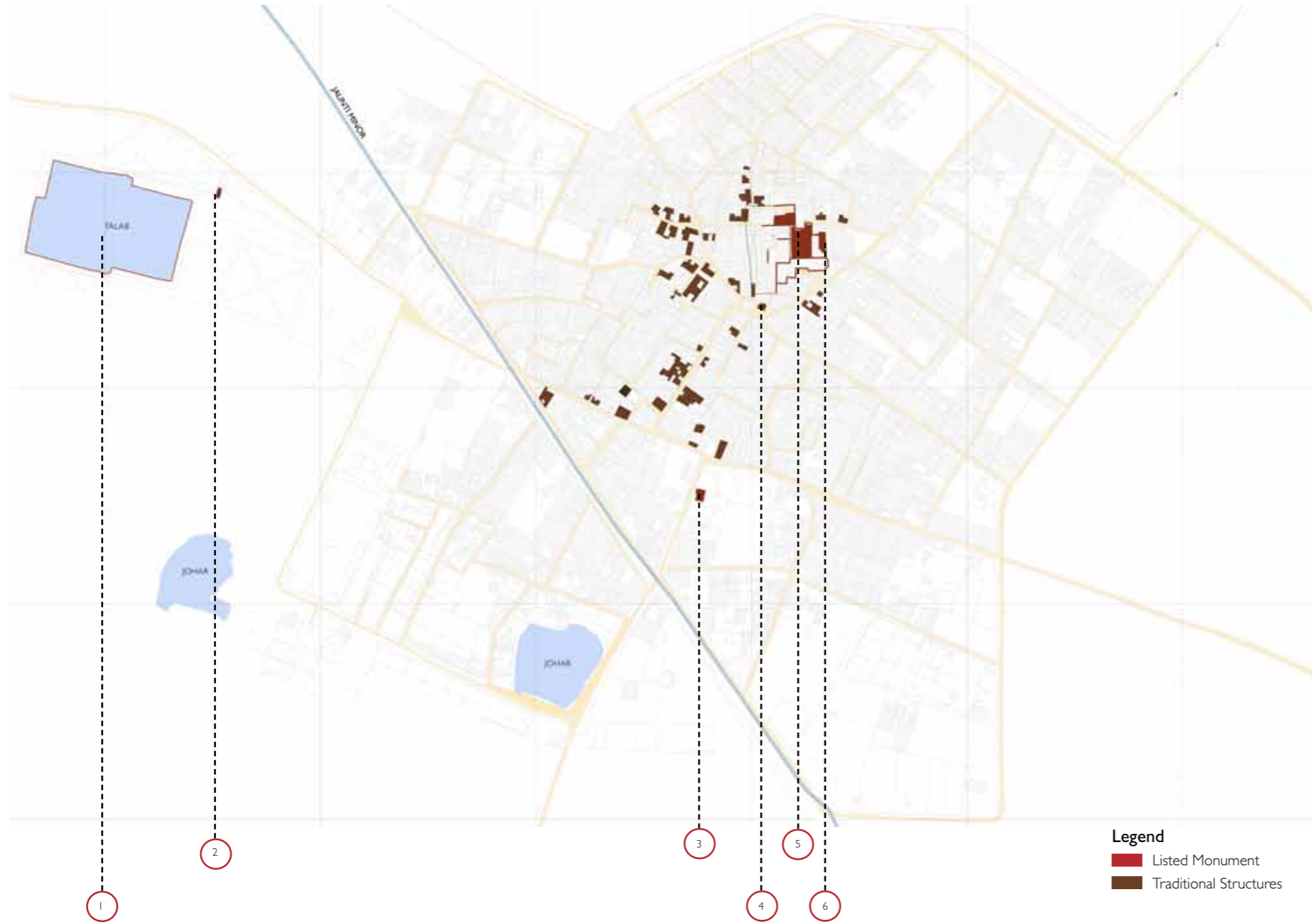


1.14 Open Spaces and Playgrounds

The village has sufficient open spaces and playgrounds to cater to the needs of the population, but remains underutilized and unmaintained. The institutional greens remain a closed user group space and the MCD park is presently closed to public.



1.15 Inventory of Built Heritage



1. Mughal Talab



This tank is a part of the Shikargarh Complex

Status: Unprotected
Ownership: Govt. of India
Grading: Archaeological value A
Date: Mughal

2. Shivalya



It is built on the banks of the Mughal Tank

Status: Unprotected
Ownership: Public
Grading: Archaeological value C
Date: Late Mughal

3. Temple



Function: Temple

Status: Unprotected
Ownership: Public
Grading: Archaeological value B
Date: 19th Century

4. Well



This well was attached to the Shikargarh

Status: Unprotected
Ownership: Public
Grading: Archaeological value C
Date: Mughal 1650s

5. Shikargarh



Known as the hunting lodge

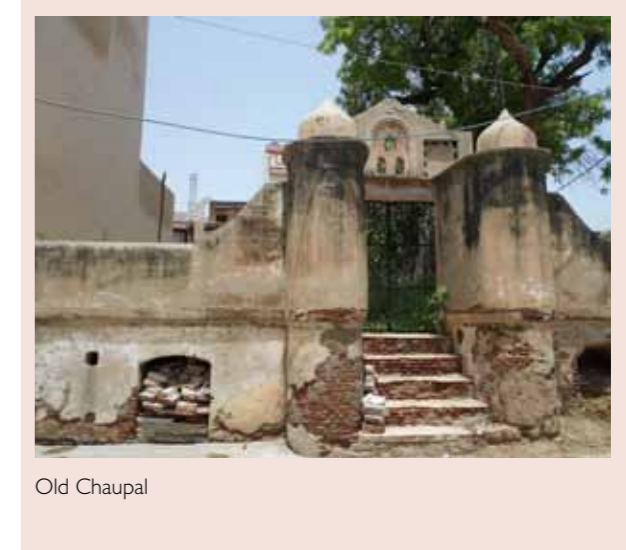
Status: Unprotected
Ownership: Govt. of India
Grading: Archaeological value A
Date: Mughal 1650s

6. Private Residence



Function: Private Residence

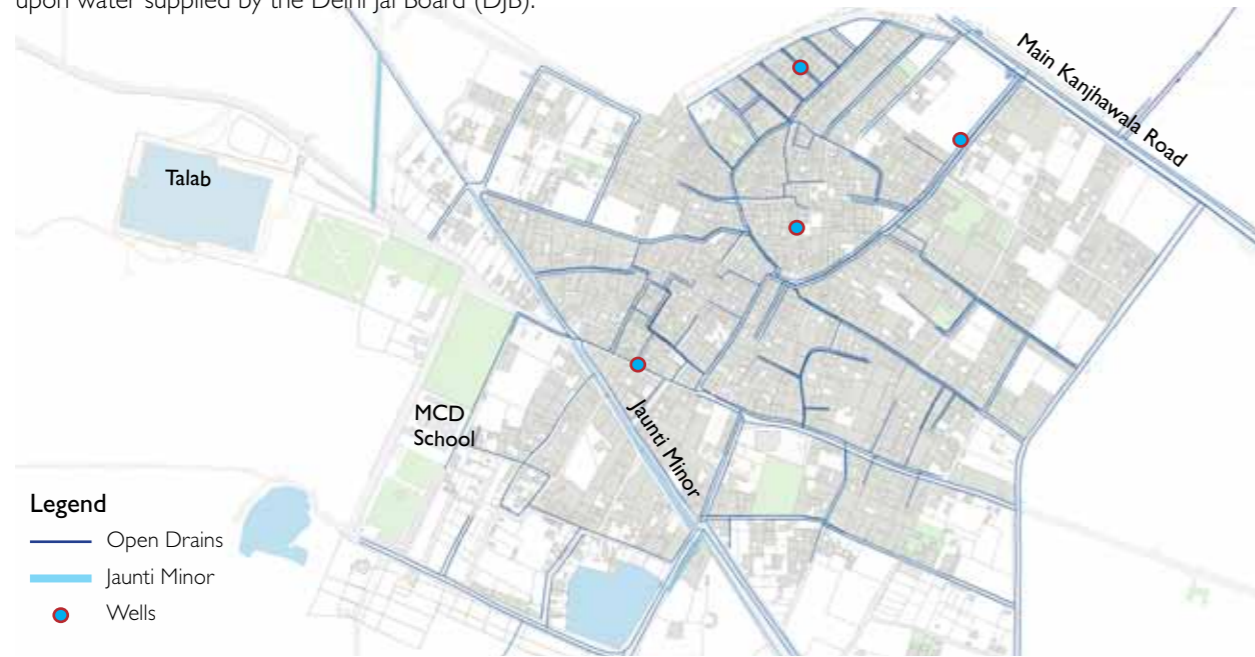
Status: Unprotected
Ownership: Private
Grading: Archaeological value A
Date: 19th Century



Old Chaupal

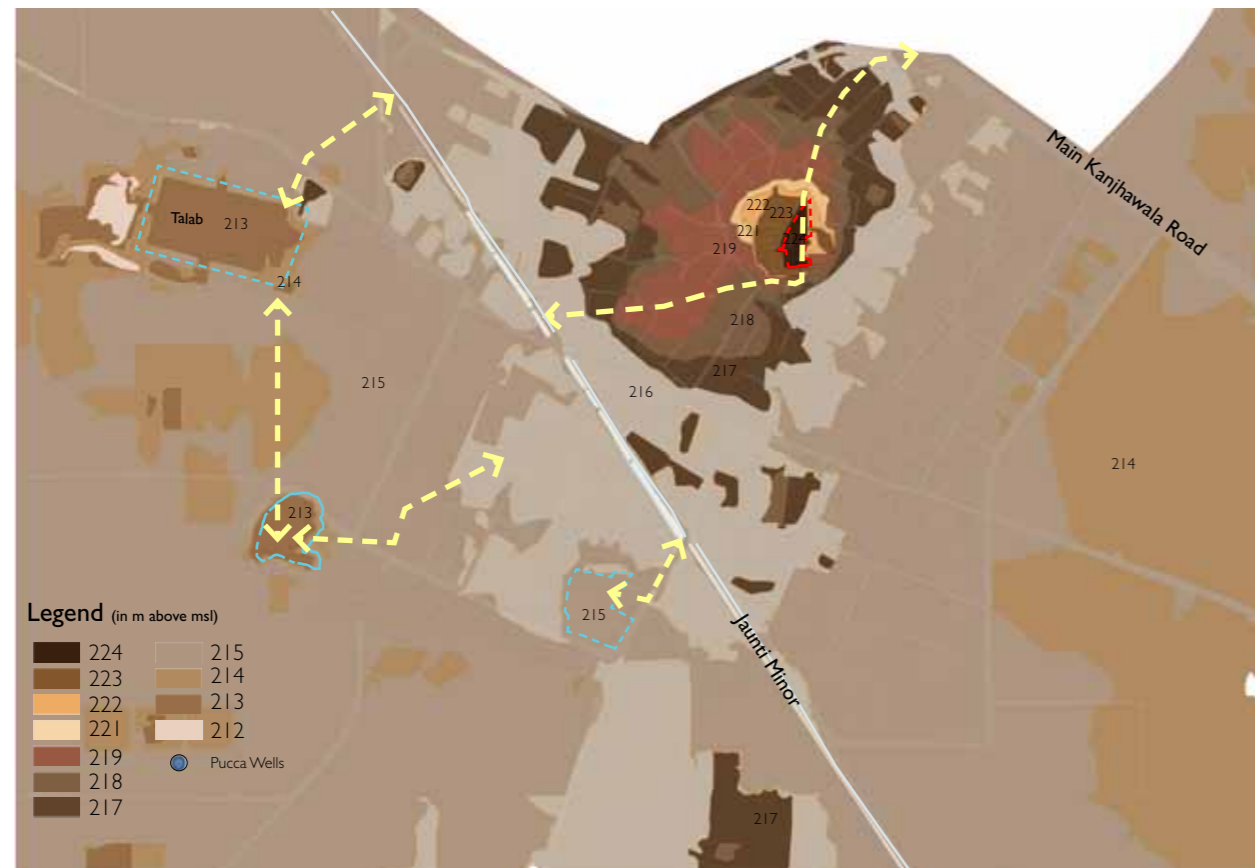
1.16 Water Systems and Historic Wells

Initially community pucca wells were the source of water for the village. Post-independence, Jaunti Minor became the source of water for irrigation and other purposes. Currently both the above have become redundant as Delhi has been declared a non-agricultural state. Therefore the usage of tubewells has become common. Now the village is dependent upon water supplied by the Delhi Jal Board (DJB).



1.17 Watershed Map

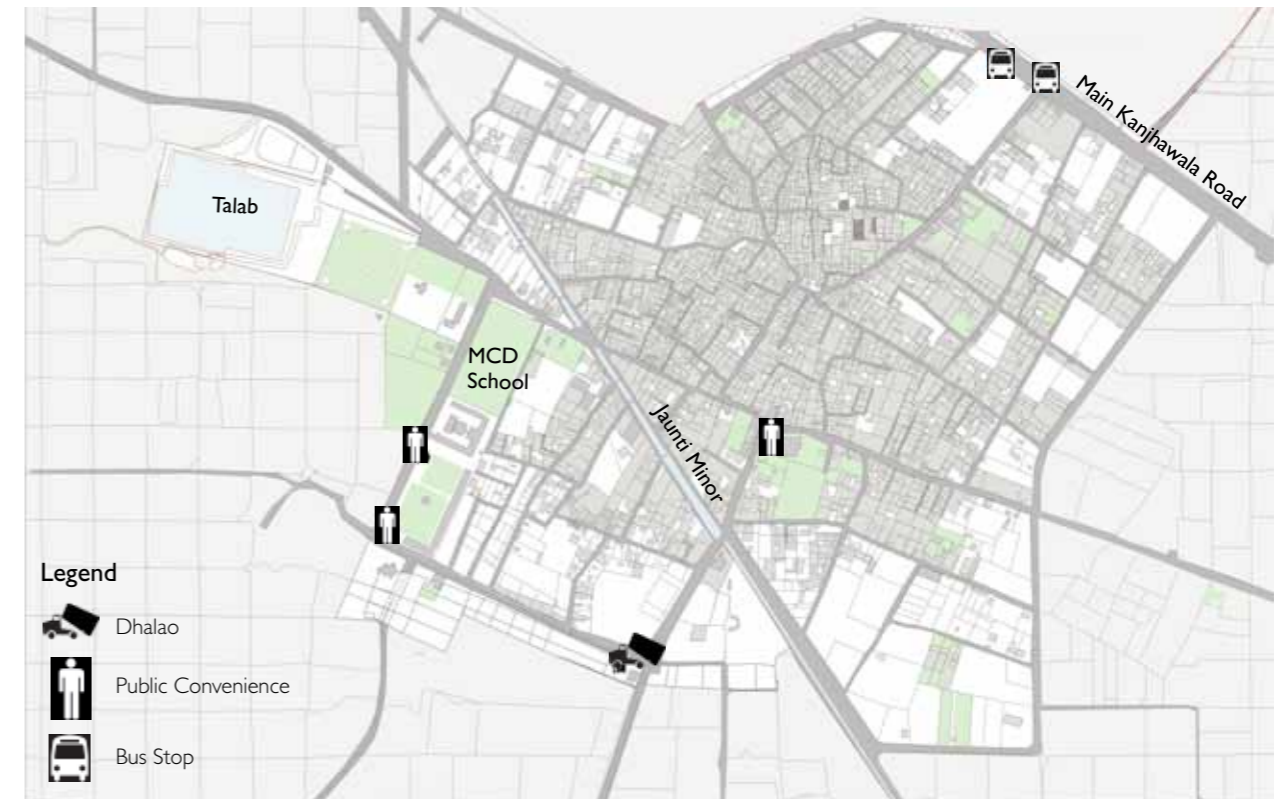
The village core is the highest point in elevation, the Shikargah is at 224 m and Jaunti Minor is at 216 m. The natural flow of water is towards Jaunti Minor, which is fed during the rainy season and the subsequent overflow goes into the talab. The talab is at the lowest elevation of 213 m. Similarly other Johars act as recharge pits during the monsoons.



Map showing natural water flow pattern

1.18 Urban Utilities

In terms of utilities, the village consists of public conveniences used only by men with no facilities for women. One dhalao exists for solid-waste collection catered by the MCD. There is only one bus stop for transport facility.



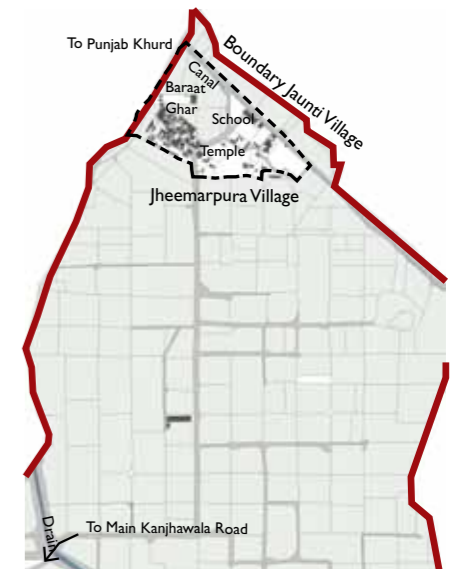
Map showing location of urban utilities

1.19 Jheemarpura

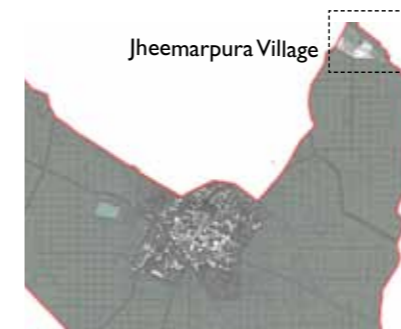
A part of Jaunti Village Ward No 29 (Karala), Jheemarpura village consists mainly of agricultural land and dwelling units belonging to farmers tilling the land.

Population: 300 (Approx)
 No of Dwelling Units: 50-60
 Area: 19.25 acres

Accessibility to the village is very poor due to its location in the interior. The area is not served by any public or NMV transport. Movement happens through the main Kanjhawala Road (approx. 1.5 km) to connect it with the rest of Delhi.



Context map for Jheemarpura Village



Key Map



Main access road towards Jheemarpura



Jheemarpura Village

Physical Analysis: Jheemarpura



Commercial Area

The village being primarily an agricultural area, has predominantly residential built use. Commercial use is only based on local needs.

Community Facilities



Baraat Ghar

Open Drains

Village Temple

Community infrastructure present within the village makes it self-sufficient, but due to its inaccessible design, the Baraat Ghar lies unused.

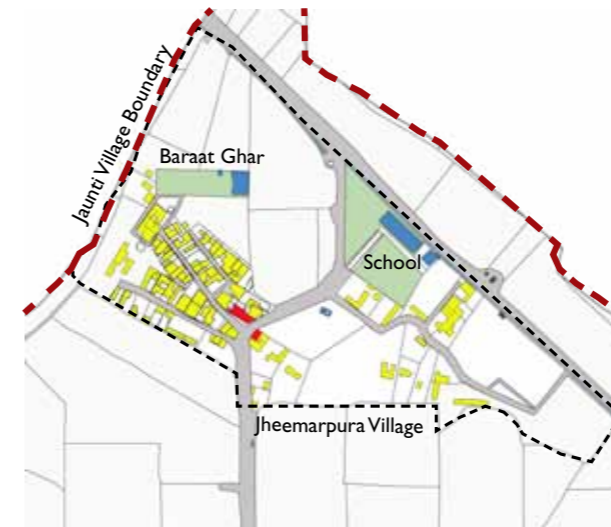


Institutional Playgrounds

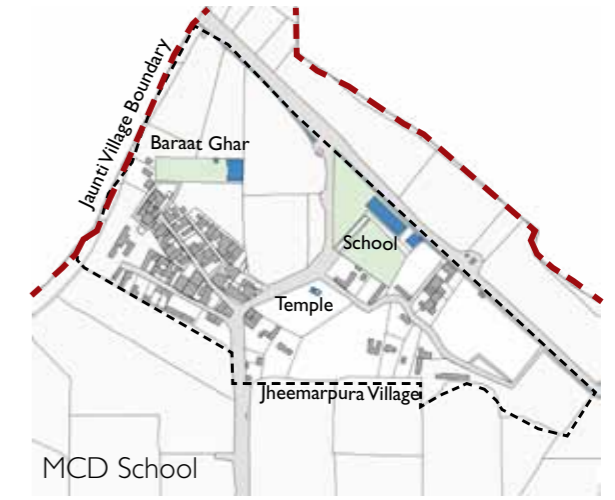
The village lacks parks and playgrounds for children as institutional greens often have restricted access.



The village draws drinking water from the Delhi Jal Board. Bore wells and an open storm water drain are used for agriculture. Excess water is often directed towards the main drain.



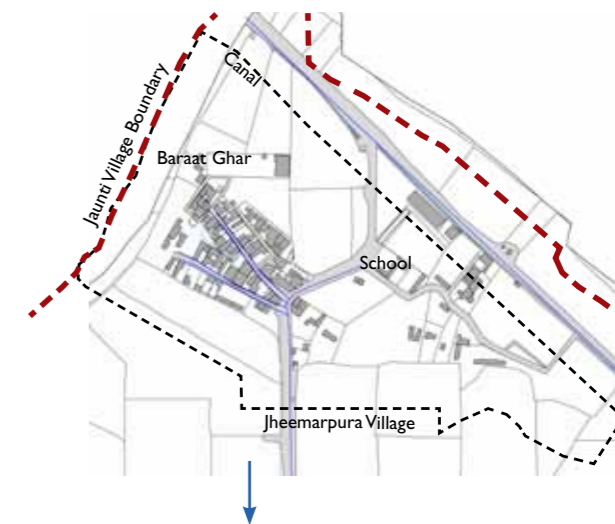
Land use



Social Infrastructure



Open Spaces and Playgrounds



Water Systems

Chapter 2
Potentials

2.1 Heritage Tourism

2.1.1 'Dwars' - Gateways to the Village



Identified Locations of
Entry Gate No.1

Leading to Village Jaunti from Delhi
(Kanjhawala Road).
To serve as a marker for Adarsh
Gram at the start of the village
boundary.



Identified Locations of
Entry Gate No.2

Leading from Village Jaunti towards
Haryana
To serve as a marker for Adarsh
Gram at the start of the village
boundary towards Haryana.

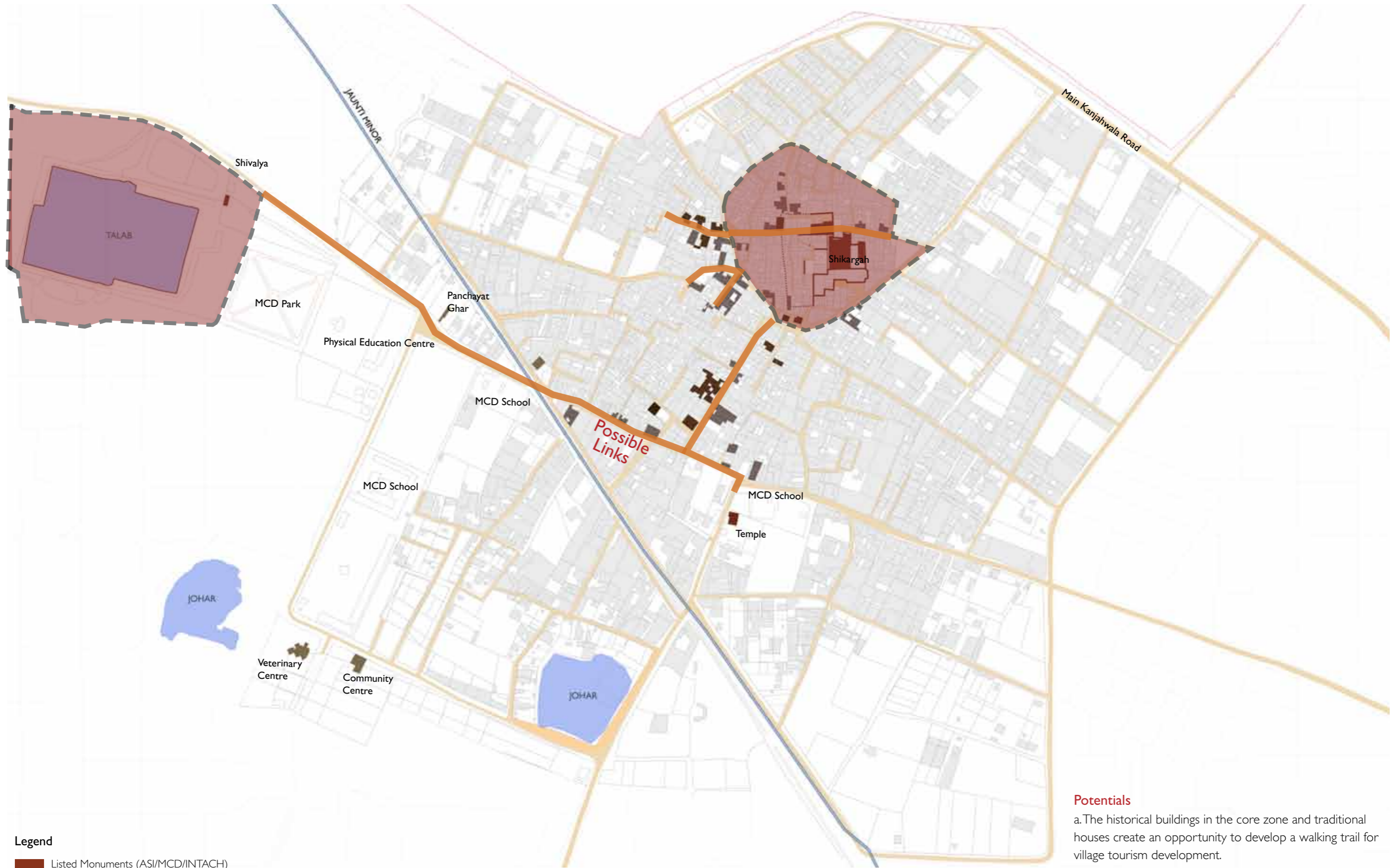


Identified Locations of
Entry Gate No.3

Leading from Village Jaunti marking
the termination of habitation towards
Nizampur



2.1.2 Developing a Heritage Trail and Chowks



- Legend**
- Listed Monuments (ASI/MCD/INTACH)
 - Tradational Chaupals
 - Structures with Archaeological Value
 - Structures with Traditional Value
 - Community Buildings

- Potentials**
- a. The historical buildings in the core zone and traditional houses create an opportunity to develop a walking trail for village tourism development.
 - b. It also presents an opportunity for all age groups to explore and develop understanding of historical elements.
 - c. Development of the trail creates scope for employment and revenue generation for locals.

Village Chowks



Potentials

- a. The intermediate open spaces identified have the potential to link with the historical core zones and act as pause points.
- b. These create an interesting pattern and can be developed as halting points, equipped with basic amenities, display of local culture like food, performances and street art.
- c. They can help bind the proposed heritage trail to present a pleasant walking experience for tourists.

Legend
 Village Chowk

Open Space for Amenities
 Street Art
 View of the Fort



1. Entry Node



5. At Mandir



2. Space outside a private haveli



3. At Shahi well



4. At inner village road

Village Chowks



Legend
 Village Chowk



6. Space for social activities outside the temple



8. At the entry towards Shikargah



9. Space for social activities outside the temple



11. Outside MCD school



12. At the temple precinct



7. Space outside eastern periphery of Shikargah



10. Jaunti Minor Precinct

2.1.3 Talab and its Precinct



The Mughal talab around the Shivalya in the village presents a historic context which can be tapped to integrate it with development of the heritage trail and village chowks. The precinct has a walking trail that can be utilized and integrated in the proposal. Historic narration hints that the talab was connected to the Shikargarh Complex via the Shahi Well, this will add to the tourism.

Potentials

- a. The talab precinct and the surrounding Gram Sabha lands have the potential to be developed as a tourism project.
- b. The talab has scenic views, historical relevance and is surrounded by greens.
- c. The talab and the surrounding precinct are Gram Sabha lands, hence there is a scope of developing a comprehensive tourism project which would attract tourists and generate economy.

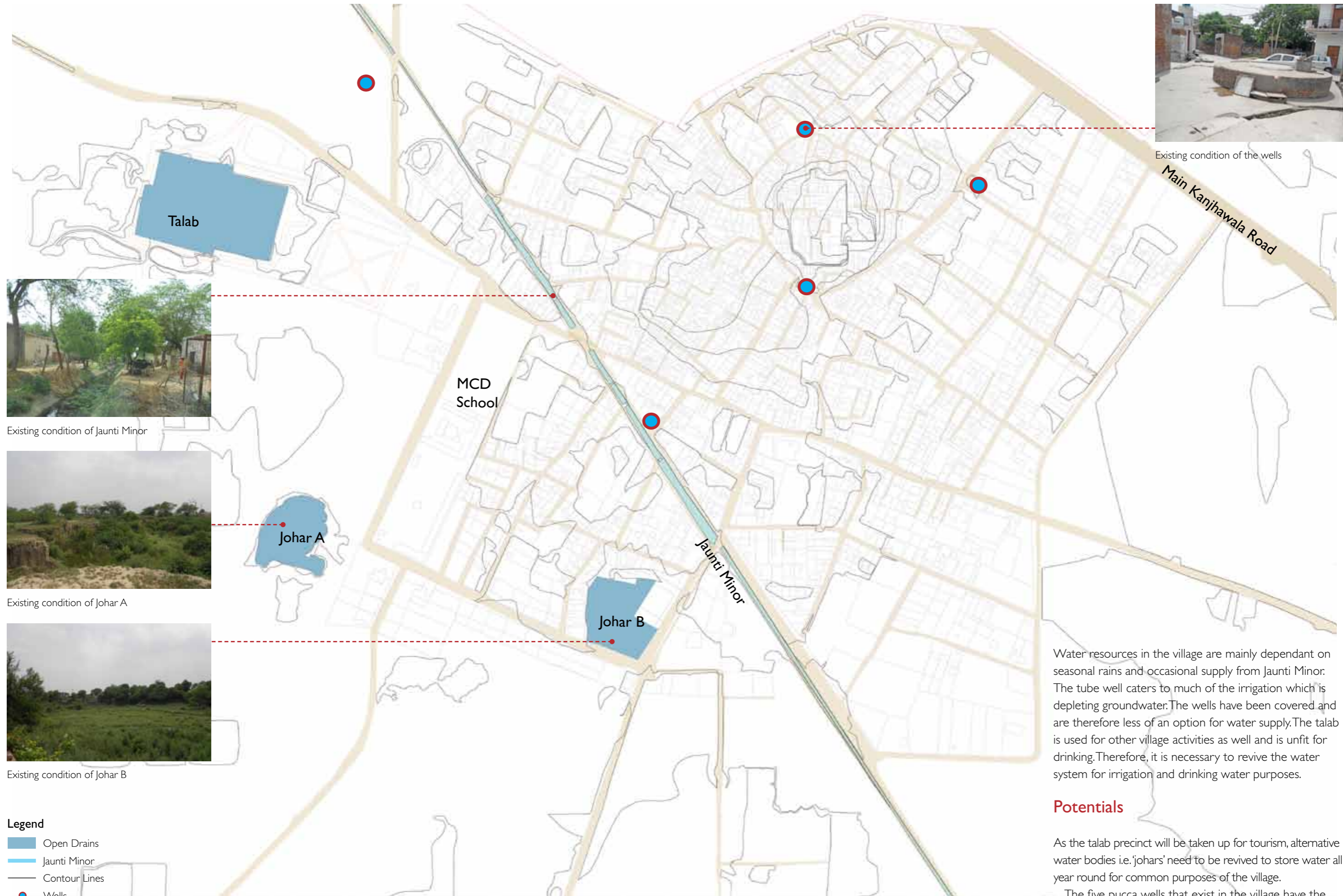


View of the existing condition around the talab



Walking trail around the talab

2.2 Revival of Water Systems – Canals, Talab, Johars and Wells

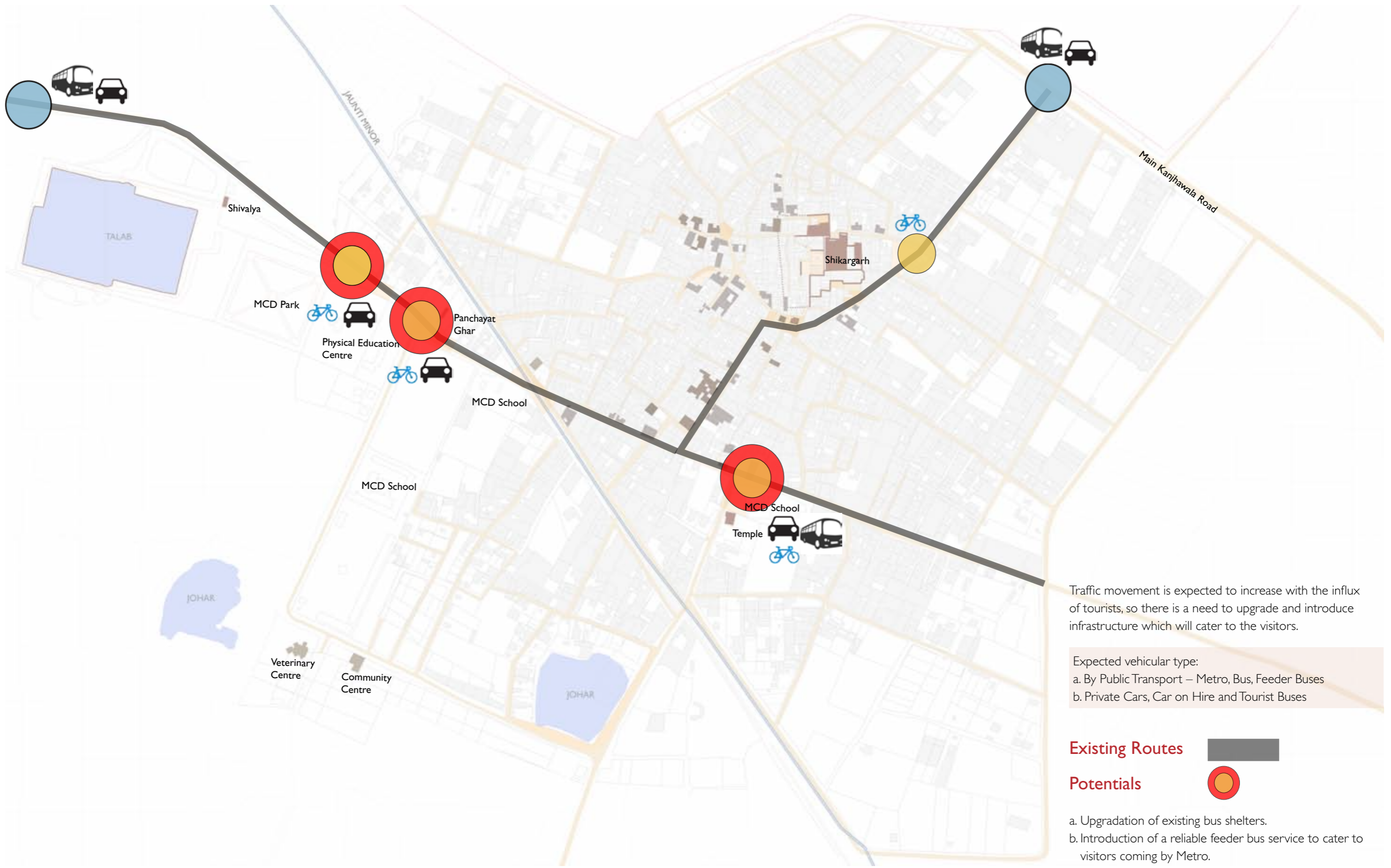


Water resources in the village are mainly dependant on seasonal rains and occasional supply from Jaunti Minor. The tube well caters to much of the irrigation which is depleting groundwater. The wells have been covered and are therefore less of an option for water supply. The talab is used for other village activities as well and is unfit for drinking. Therefore, it is necessary to revive the water system for irrigation and drinking water purposes.

Potentials

As the talab precinct will be taken up for tourism, alternative water bodies i.e. 'johars' need to be revived to store water all year round for common purposes of the village. The five pucca wells that exist in the village have the potential to be revived through rainwater harvesting.

2.3 Infrastructure and Accessibility






Traffic movement is expected to increase with the influx of tourists, so there is a need to upgrade and introduce infrastructure which will cater to the visitors.

Expected vehicular type:
 a. By Public Transport – Metro, Bus, Feeder Buses
 b. Private Cars, Car on Hire and Tourist Buses

Existing Routes 

Potentials 

- a. Upgradation of existing bus shelters.
- b. Introduction of a reliable feeder bus service to cater to visitors coming by Metro.
- c. Introduction of NMVs to facilitate internal movement within the village and restrict motorised vehicular movement.
- d. Provide for parking spaces for cars, cycles and other forms of para transit etc.
- e. Revival of community buildings for imparting skills.

- Legend**
-  NMV Parking
 -  Bus Stops
 -  Drop off and Halting Points



Chapter 3
Projects Identified

3.1 Structure Plan

Pause Nodes/Chowk:

1. Performances: Folk art/ Theatre/
2. Food served in local havelis

Tourism Project

Talab and its precinct

Entry Node

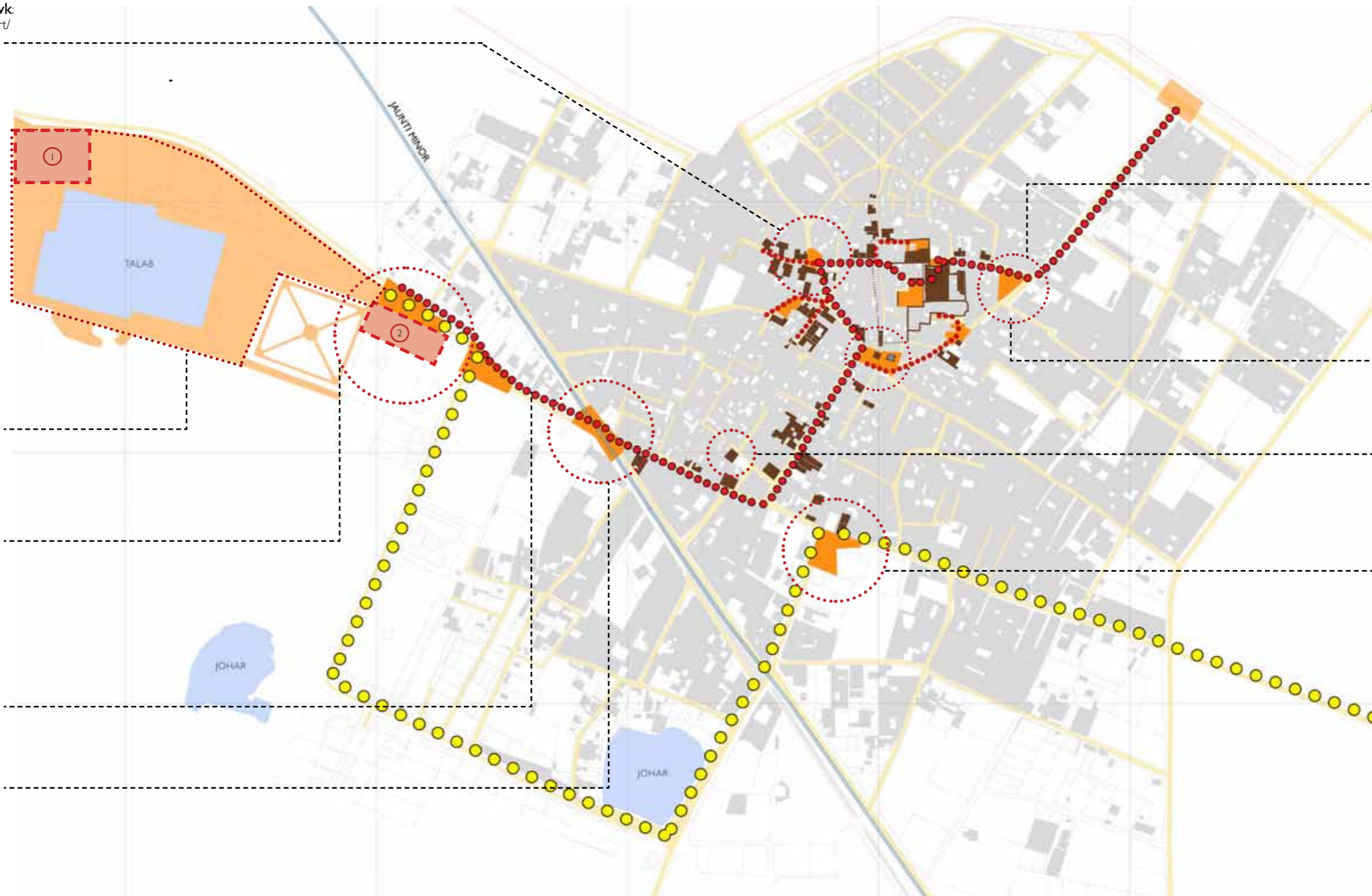
Gate/Markers
Information Kiosk

Heritage Trail

A pedestrian route connecting all traditional structures

Jaunti Minor Chowk

Proposed landscaping



Arrival Chowk:

Information panels/art exhibit/ village history and statistics landscaped space, street furniture.

Shahi Well Chowk

1. Upgrading existing chaupals
2. Revival of Shahi well
3. Surfacing, street art, signage, street furniture

Craft Shop/Emporium

Display and sale of craft products

Village Node

1. Utility shop/Supermart
2. Amenities: Drinking water facility, public toilets
3. Designed space for gathering/meetings
4. Parking facility

A comprehensive plan showing all the proposed strategies for the village:

- Re-routing of tourist vehicles approaching the village which will otherwise create traffic overcrowding.
- Heritage trail: A pedestrian walkway around the heritage buildings.
- Village Chowks: Chowks are developed and characterized as per their order of appearance as a part of the heritage trail. They act as halting/resting points.
- Tourism project: The talab and its precinct are proposed to create point of interests for tourists approaching the village.

Legend (Existing)

- Chowks
- Structures of Heritage value

Legend (Proposed)

- Proposed projects
- Proposed parking spots
- Proposed heritage trail
- Rerouting of vehicles

Parking Spots

- 1 For the talab precinct
- 2 For stadium

3.2 Heritage Tourism

3.2.1 Dwar – Gateways to the village

Jaunti village lies on the North-West periphery of Delhi and is surrounded by agricultural lands on all sides due to which there is no identifying marker to locate it.

Dwars to the village will serve as markers in three directions, towards Delhi, towards Haryana and towards Nizampur.



Road connecting towards Nizampur



Road connecting towards Nizampur



Location for proposed dwar towards Haryana (before)



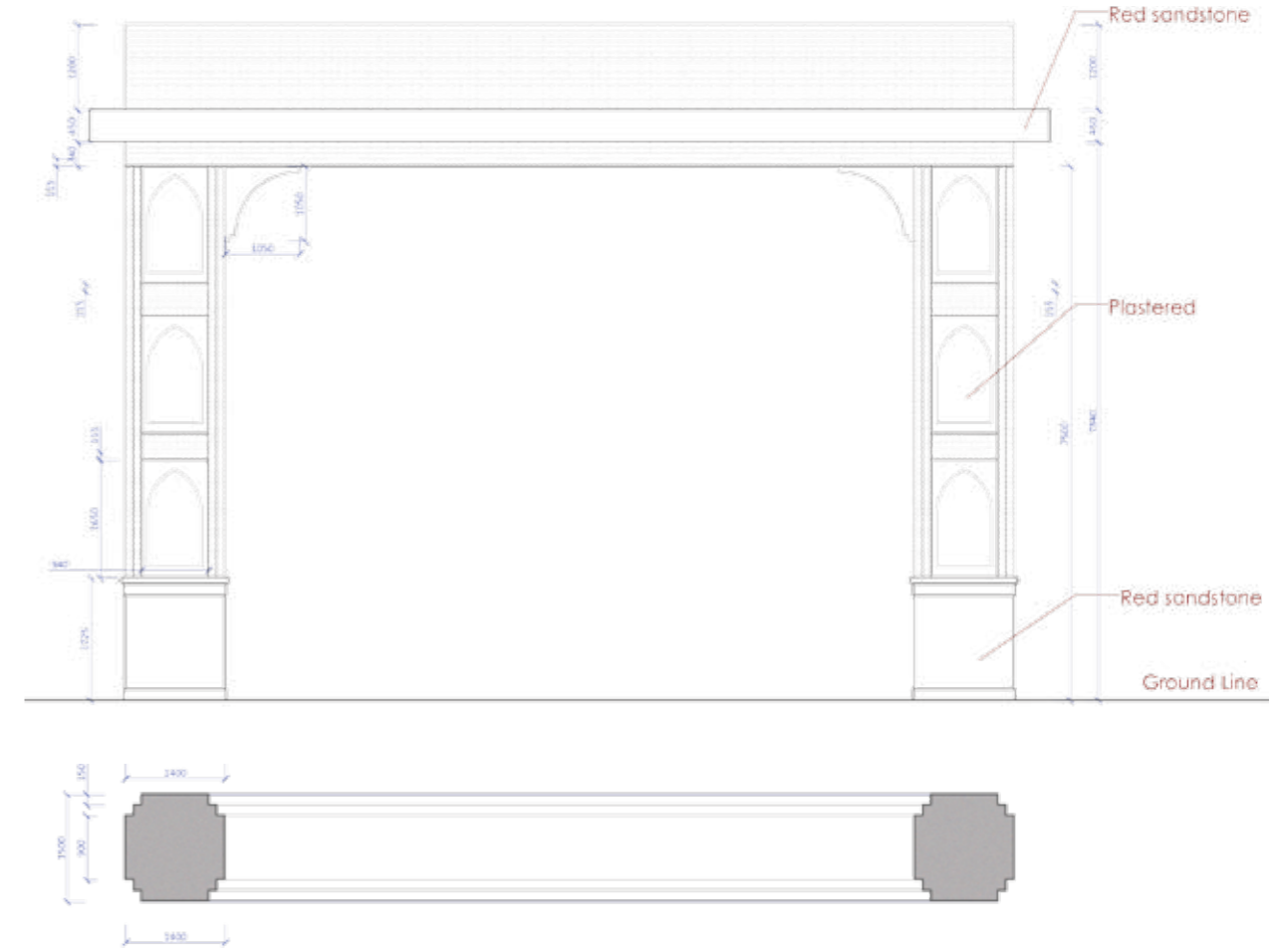
Key Plan



Proposed dwar towards entry from Haryana (after)

Proposed dwar, elevation(above), sectional plan (below)

The intent of an entrance gate structure to the village is to commemorate the historical significance of the village and its rich architectural character:



Design Elements

The design of the entrance gate to Jaunti Village has been inspired by the rich architectural character of the village comprising of a Mughal Shikargarh, traditional havelis and houses.



Traditional house constructions showing an arched opening with decorative motifs



Niches are used as a design element on all entrance structures and are also a design feature in the Shikargarh

Materials

The gateway structure is proposed to be RCC structure, covered with exposed surkhi brickwork similar in character to the Mughal Shikargarh.

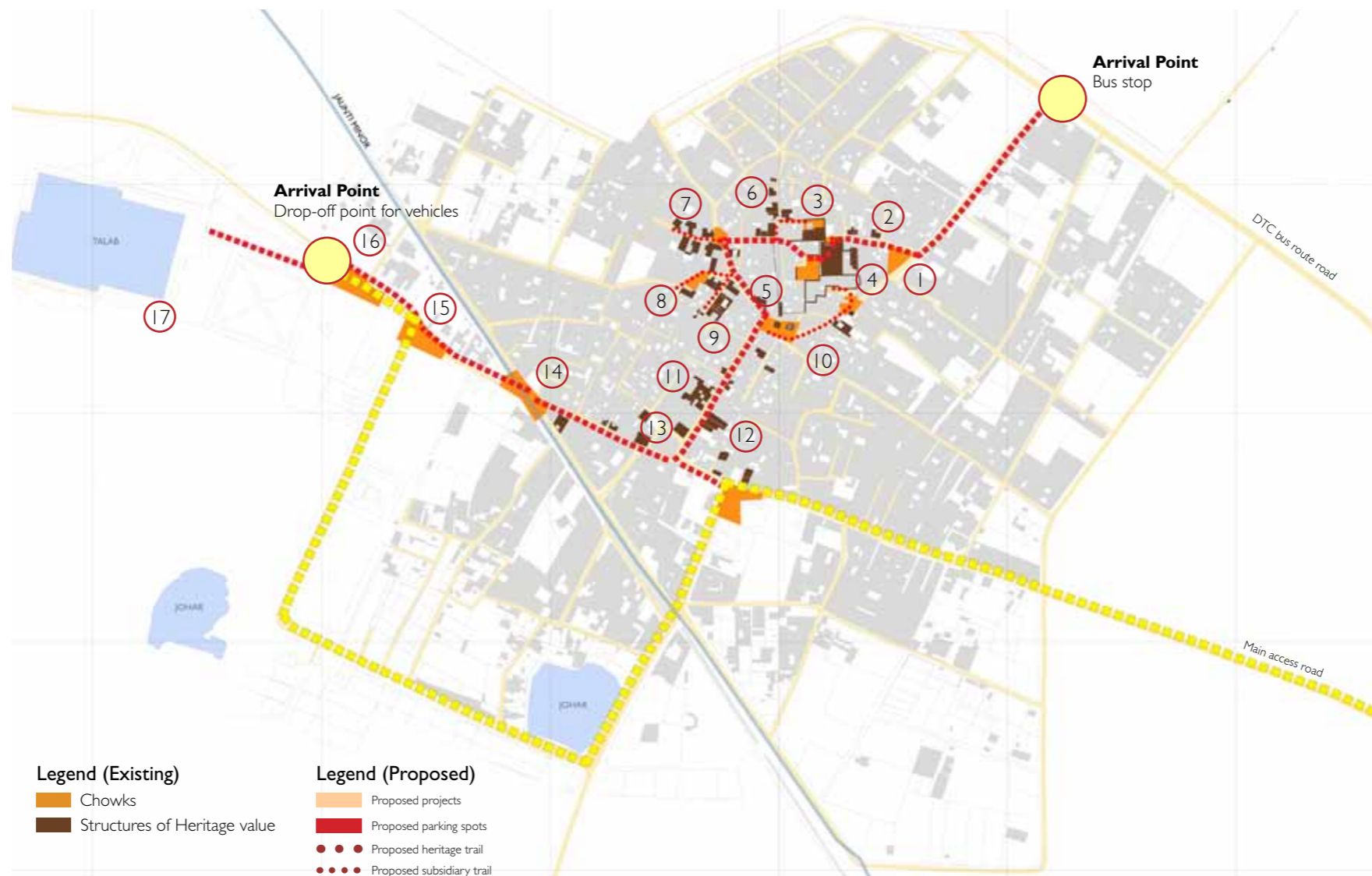


Ornate brickwork in the Shikargarh



Some residences are also adorned with exposed brickwork entrances

3.2.2 Heritage Trail



Progressive Views

The access routes are demarcated on the heritage map for better accessibility of visitors to the village.

The pedestrian trail allows visitors to have a complete experience of the village character. The trail starts at -1, Shikargarh and leads up to -17, the Mughal talab. The tour takes one through the narrow lanes of the village, its rich architectural character, traditional houses, chaupals, wells, etc., through the chowks and terminates at the recreational talab precinct.



Access routes



Main trail



Main trail and subsidiary trails

3.2.3 Architectural Controls: Façade Control (a)



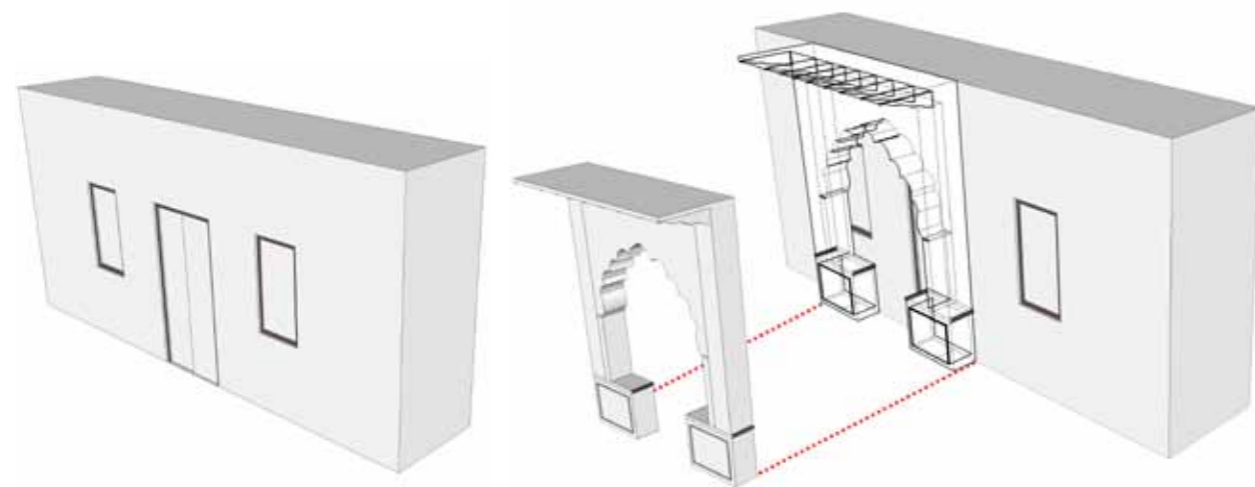
The existing architectural character of the village includes traditional façade details of the main entrances.

This feature creates a harmonious visual character.

This character should be maintained along the trail's movement path. The residences that already exist with this character are to be upgraded/ aesthetically beautified with a suggested colour palette.

For recent modern constructions (will be mapped and documented in detail), this external façade detail should be added on buildings along the trail route.

The existing proportions of the façade details X:Y to be maintained in the present & new modern structures.



Existing Modern Building Façade

Proposed Façade with Entrance Structure Added

3.2.3 Architectural Controls: Color Coding (b)

The recurring colour scheme in village Jaunti is shown below. The same colour shade to be followed for all the houses along the trail to create a harmonious aesthetic appearance and also maintain the local character of the village.

Suggested Colour Code	Yellow	Indigo	White	Pink
Existing colour scheme in the village:				
	Yellow	Indigo	White	Pink

3.2.3 Architectural Controls: Design Vocabulary (c)

These graphic language will consist of:

GRAPHIC SYMBOL - Village Jaunti mascot



Original mascot



As it will be a repetitive element in all informational/directional signage, it should be of subtle colour therefore a B/W mascot

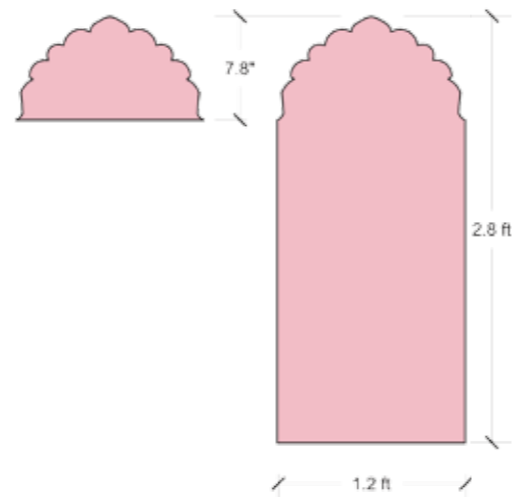


Explorations on how to represent the mascot graphically – Negative imagery



Final logo to be used on all signage in the village.

DESIGN ELEMENTS - Basic features derived from village's architectural elementary character



Derived architectural feature

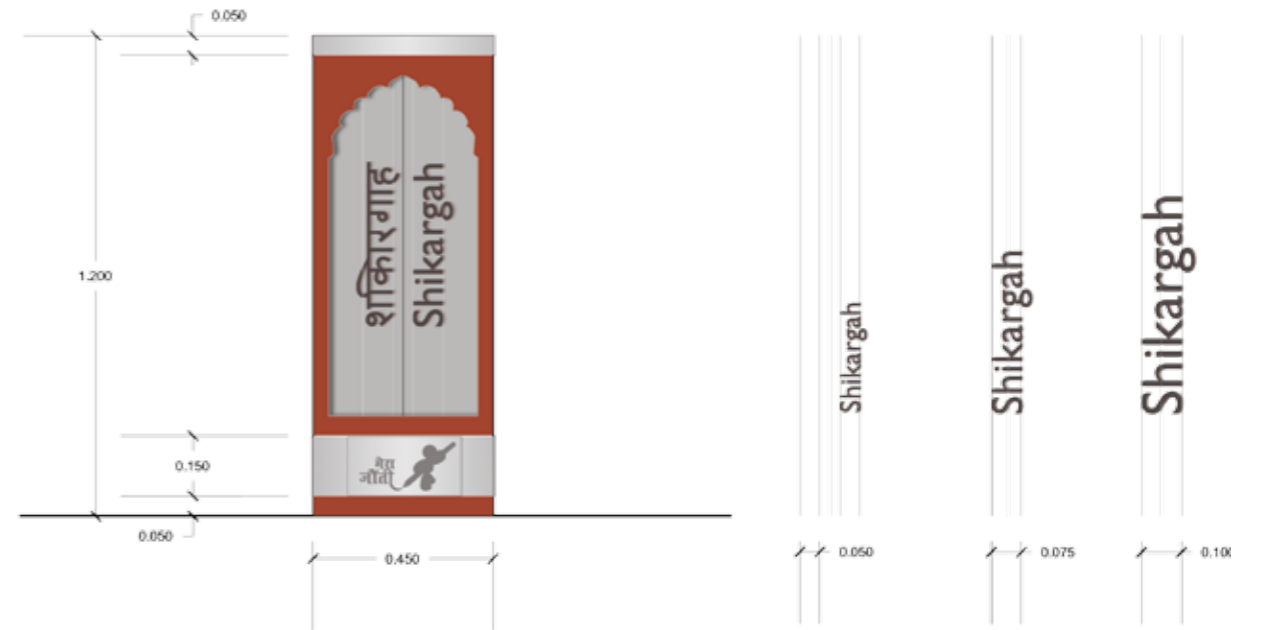
MATERIALS - Concrete structure, surkhi plaster and stainless steel members

Architectural Controls: Signage

MARKERS

For location/building identifying markers, it is necessary that:

- It should be clearly visible, simple and easy to read and interpret.
- Located on pedestrian paths to indicate access to heritage buildings
- Use of both Hindi and English for information
- Signage to be placed at the monument/building entry so that it is easily noticeable with contrasting colours for legibility.



Information Signpost

Font (English)- Gill Sans MT, 5 cm, Font (Hindi)- Mangal, 5 cm

Variations In Display Fonts

Font: Gill Sans MT, 5 cm, 7.5 cm and 10 cm

MARKERS

Location map



Proposed trail map

Legend

★ Positioning of markers

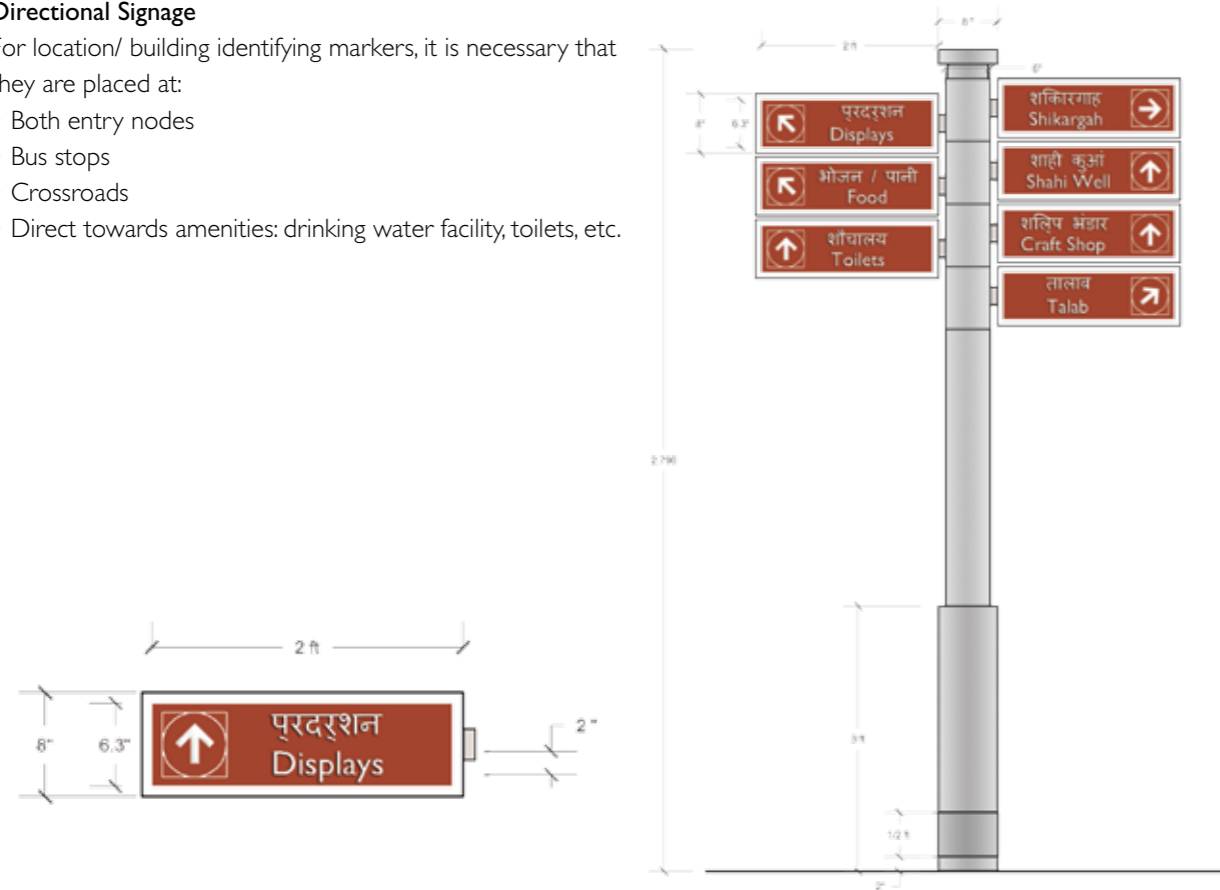
Marker relative to human scale

Controls: Signage

Directional Signage

For location/ building identifying markers, it is necessary that they are placed at:

- Both entry nodes
- Bus stops
- Crossroads
- Direct towards amenities: drinking water facility, toilets, etc.

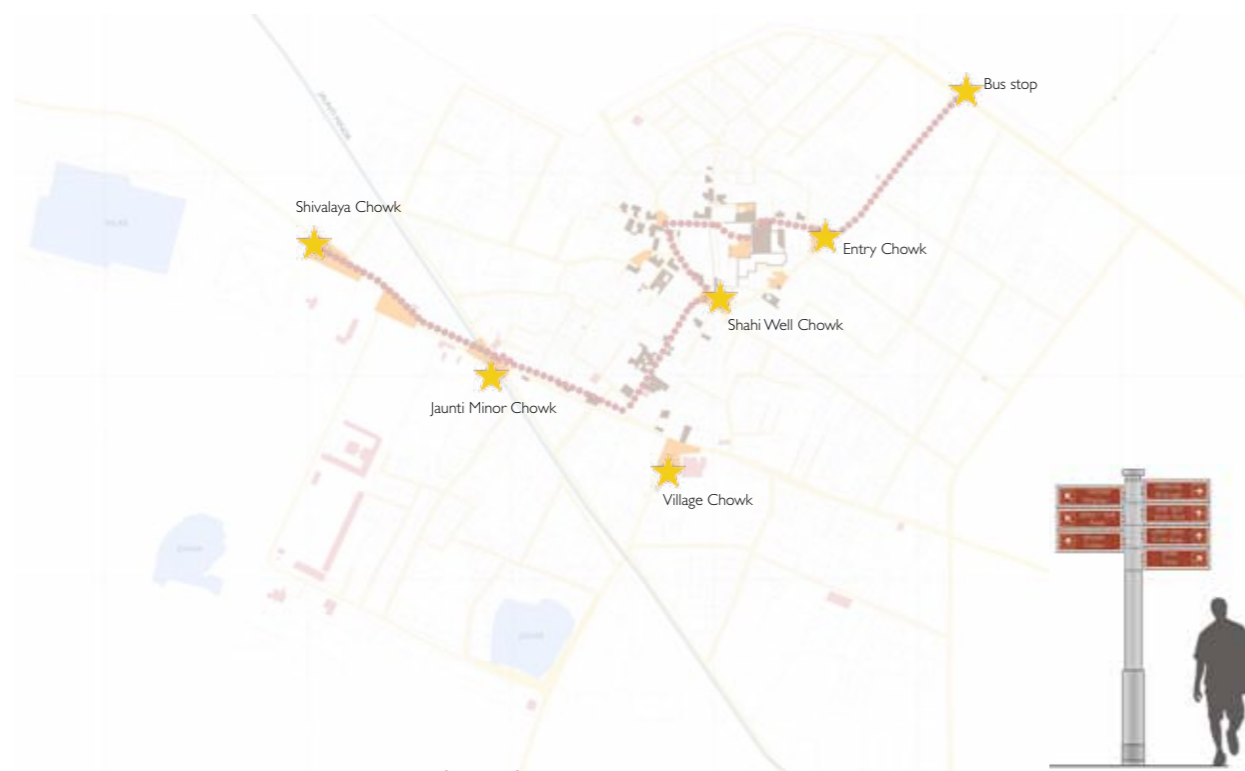


Variations In Signage Display Fonts

Font- Gill Sans MT 0.45 cm

Directional Signage

Location map



Proposed trail map

Legend

★ Positioning of directional signage

Directional signage relative to human scale

Information Panels

Will consist of the heritage walk map and monument information text



Display Panel Option I

Display Panel Option II

Information Panels

Location map



Proposed trail map

Legend

★ Positioning of Information panels

Information panel relative to human scale

3.2.3 Architectural Controls: Lighting and other fixtures (d)



Night view depicting the lighting



3. Bollard 2. Lamp Post 1. Pole Lighting

3.2.4 Chowks



Village Chowks serve a dual purpose, they form the resting and recreational points for tourists and create meeting points on a localized level for village residents. Chowks are developed and characterized as per their order of appearance as a part of the heritage trail.

a. Chowk at the temple

- The village chowk will serve as a recreational point for both villagers and tourists.
- It will provide basic facilities for the village; proposed elements include a kiosk/milk booth, a supermarket with combined facilities, drinking water and public toilets.



Key Plan



Proposed view of the village chowk



View representing original materials and finishing



Proposed view of the village chowk



Proposed view

b. Chowk at Jaunti Minor



Bird's eye view showing the potential of the green stretch along the Jaunti Minor Canal



Key Plan

Jaunti's historical background is related to the Green Revolution in India in 1964, spearheaded by Dr MS Swaminathan. The Jaunti Minor Canal, built during this period is an important manmade feature that creates an identity for the village.

Thus it is proposed to highlight it as a feature. The junction will serve as a recreational node with landscaped spaces for rest and recreation.



Proposed view



Walkways are proposed on either side of the canal



Sittings spaces along the canal

c. Chowk in the Village Core

This chowk is an intermediate open space that will have the following functions:

- a. Performance Area: folk dance, puppet show etc.
- b. Sitting space
- c. Street art
- d. Directional and information signage



Key Plan



Existing condition of the village chowk



Proposed view

- Information board
- Street art
- Performance area
- Seating
- Direction signage
- Lampost

d. Chowk at the village entry



Key Plan



Proposed view



Existing view



Proposed view

The chowk is at the entry towards the Shikargah and will have the following features:

- a. Sitting Space
- b. Exhibition Space
- c. Parking for NMV's and two-wheelers.
- d. Interpretation Centre
- e. Street Art
- f. Directional and Information Signage

3.3 Talab and Precinct Development

Project Formulation

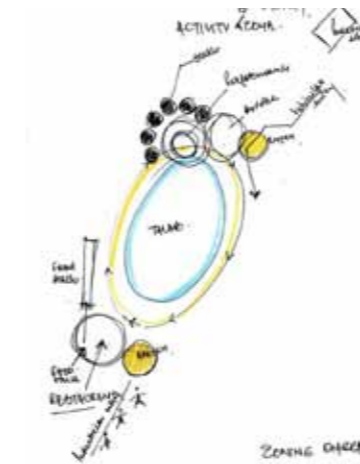
The area around the ancient Mughal talab forms an ideal area for tourism development as its has a scenic value and it is surrounded by Gram Sabha lands.

The area available for tourism development is 14.92 acres and the land of the temple complex is 3.87 acres.

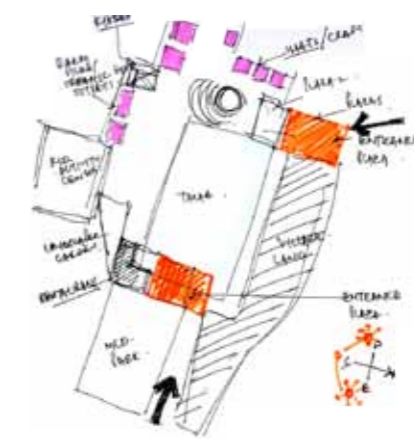
In order to develop it for commercial purpose and to enjoy its scenic beauty, the following functions are proposed:

- Entrance Plaza
- Ticket Counter
- Administrative Block
- Restaurant
- Café
- Food Stalls
- Craft Bazar
- Artist's Residences and Dormitory
- Multi-purpose Pavilion
- Sculpture Court
- Open Air Theatre
- Series of Landscaped Plazas
- Walkway around the Talab

Design Evolution Process

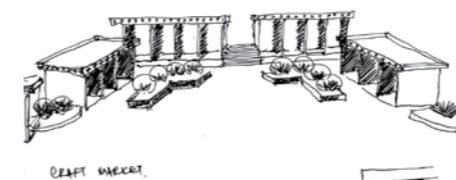
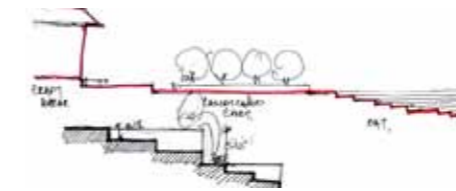


ZONING DIAGRAM

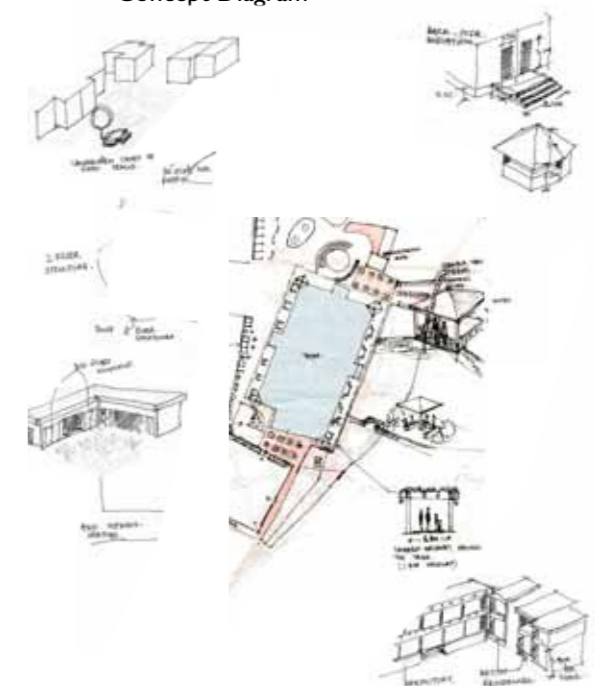


Concept Diagram

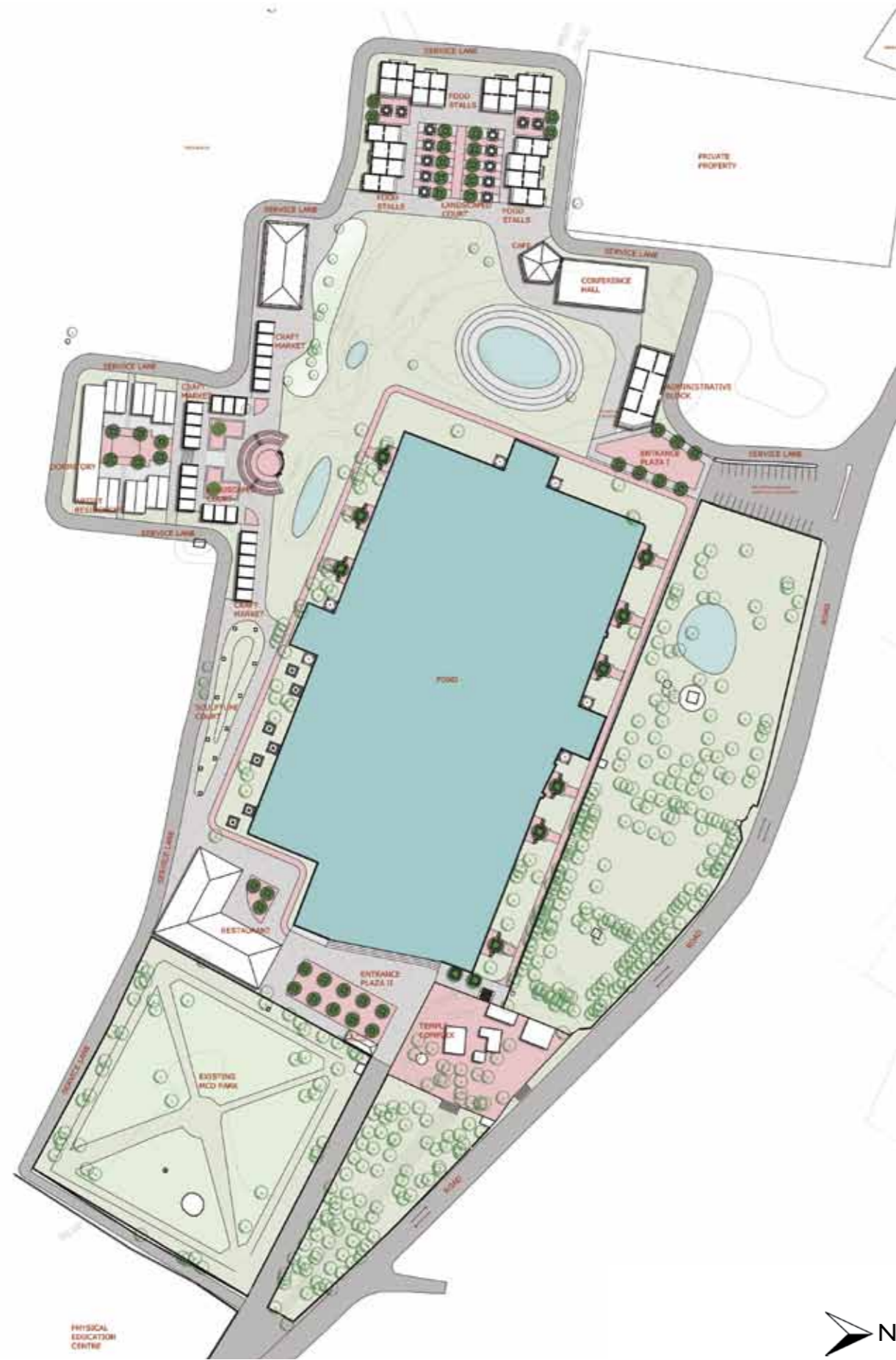
Bubble Diagram



Conceptual Sketches



Conceptual Layout



Proposal for tourism development plan



Covered walkway around the talab: Shaded circumambulation path around the water body creates a soothing ambience



Viewing decks at the corners of the talab allow the visitors to experience the talab from vantage points

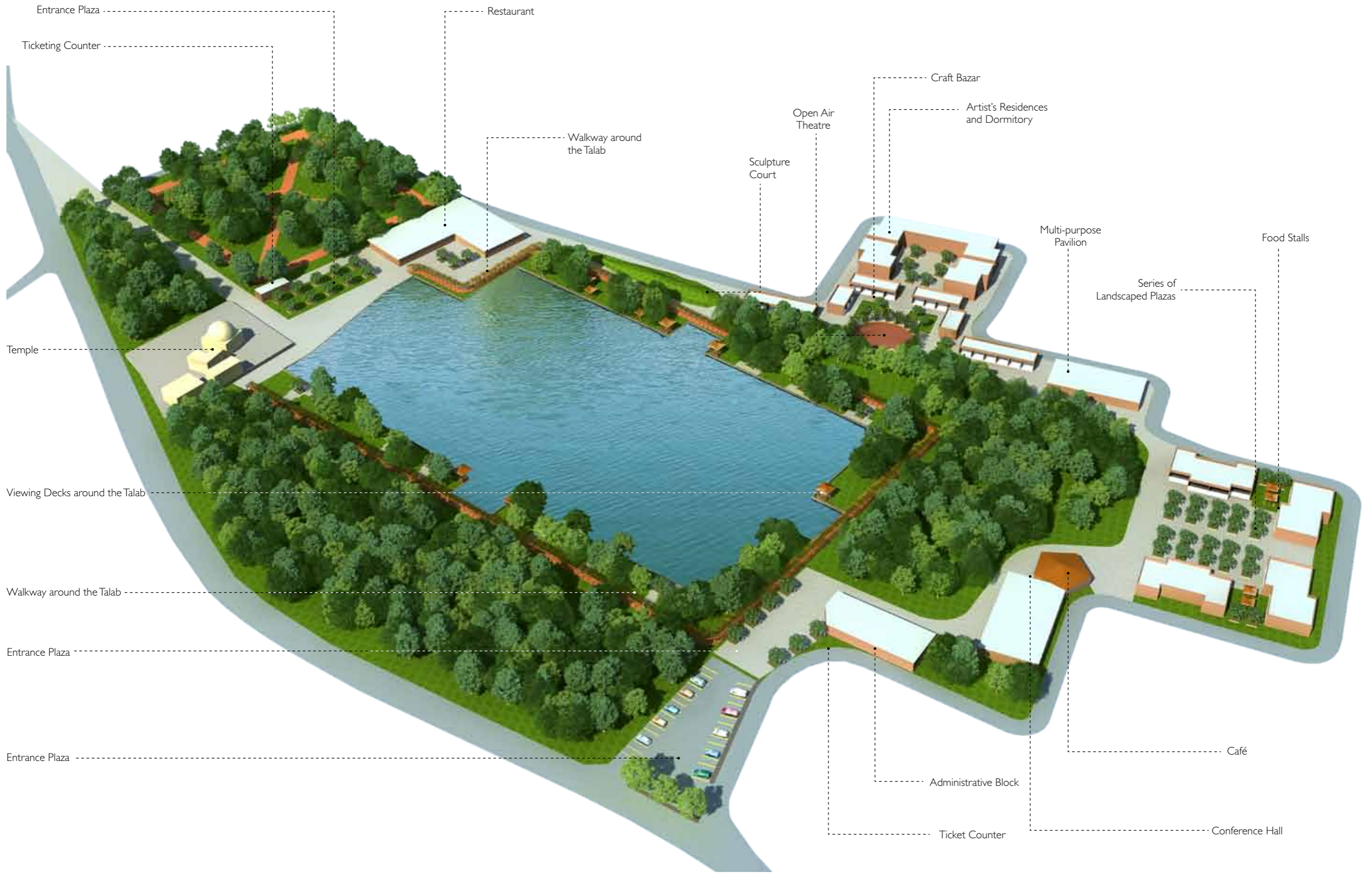


Shaded sitting spaces are created around the talab to act as meeting points/leisure spots



The open air theatre is set in the backdrop of the talab and is surrounded by the craft market

Proposed View



Bird's eye view showing the complete proposal for tourism development plan

3.4 Tourism Brochure



The village is significant in terms of history, architecture, archaeology and culture. Buildings and structures are characterized by its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association in the following manner:

- a. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to Mughal history; or
- b. Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity; or
- c. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history.


Advantages of the Brochure

- a. Listing down properties in a written form often changes the way communities perceive their historic places, and strengthens the credibility of efforts to preserve these resources as living parts of our communities.
- b. Information gathered during identification and evaluation, will be important in planning protection strategies for historic places at a local level.
- c. Aiding local preservation projects, such as producing historic theme or context studies, cultural resource inventories, assessments of properties, building reuse and feasibility studies, urban conservation guidelines and publications to educate the public about the benefits of the heritage precinct.

An information brochure that is easy to read and understand can help people understand the place. Information such as how to reach the place and what to expect, can draw more tourists and help them explore the place at their own pace.


1. Shikargah

Also known as hunting lodge, it was erected by the Emperor Shahjahan. The Shikargah is constructed of brick masonry and consists of an extensive enclosure. The main building is double-storied with the original staircases now blocked. There is a central vaulted compartment on the upper floor and a compartment with a domed pyramidal roof at each end. A false sandstone slab ceiling has largely collapsed. To the west of the double-storied pavilion there is a red sandstone dalan (also found at Hashtaal). To the south are a series of ruined dalans with a path leading to the basement where there could have been talkhanas, even though the local belief is that an underground passage leads to a talab. The Shikargah was originally surrounded by a battlemented wall, of which only some portions remain.




2. Shahi Well

In a serious state of deterioration, the circular well was probably attached to the mughal talab through underground tunnel system. Built by Mughals in 1650's, the well remains unprotected.




3. Temple

It comprises of a square pavilion mounted by a high shukara. An extension has recently been built at the entrance. It has Painted ceiling.

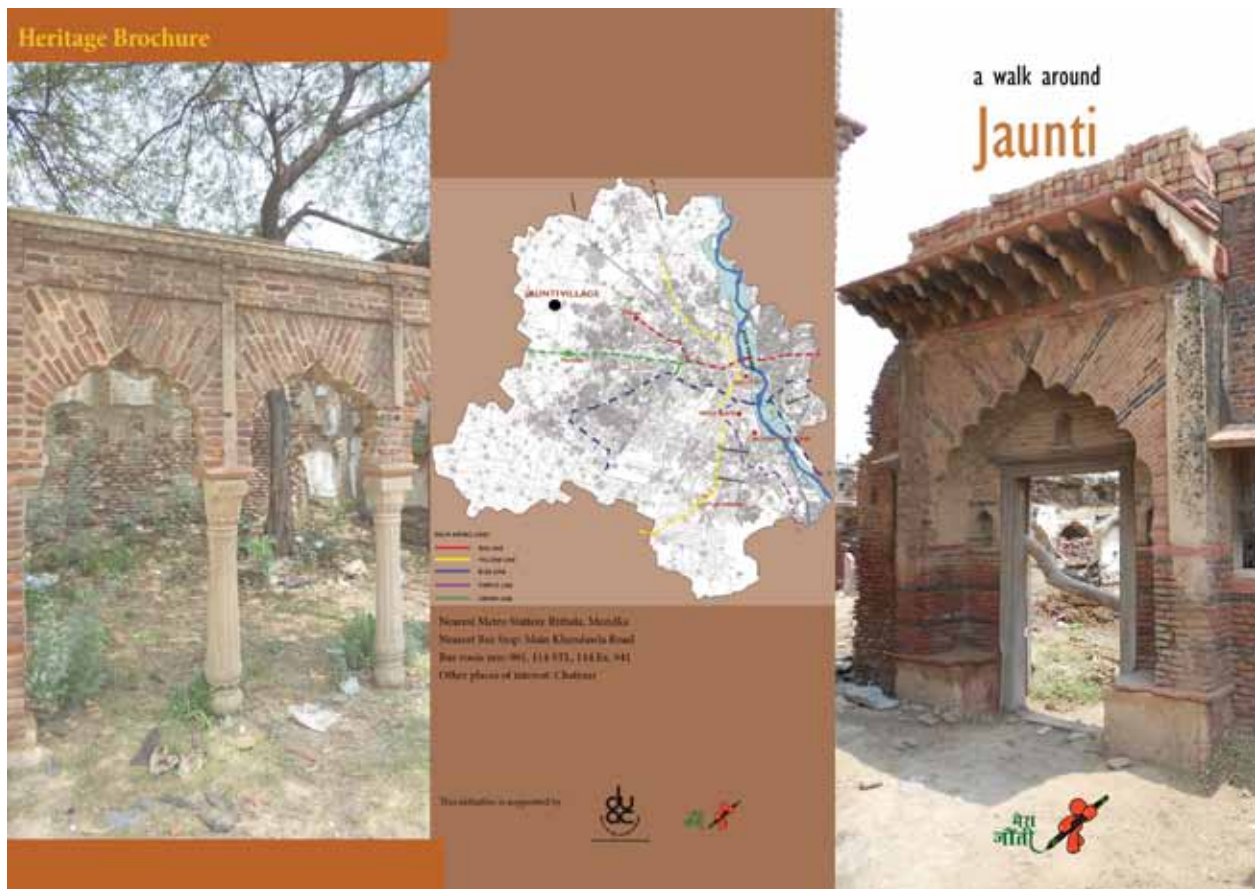


4. Mughal TALAB

The tank is part of the Shikargah complex. The tank is fairly large and even in the dry season contains a substantial amount of water. In the centre of each of the four sides there is a ramp leading to the water.





Heritage Brochure



Nearest Metro Station: Baramulla
 Street No: 101, Main Khambharia Road
 Pin code: 110 013, 110 014
 Other places of Interest: Chhatra

This initiative is supported by







--- Walking Trail
 --- Connecting Trail

Facilities Available


- a. Public Amenities
- b. Performance space
- c. Traditional Food
- d. Interpretation Centre
- e. Parking



e. Traditional Houses



f. Private Haveli



g. Shikargah Ruins

PROJECTS IDENTIFIED

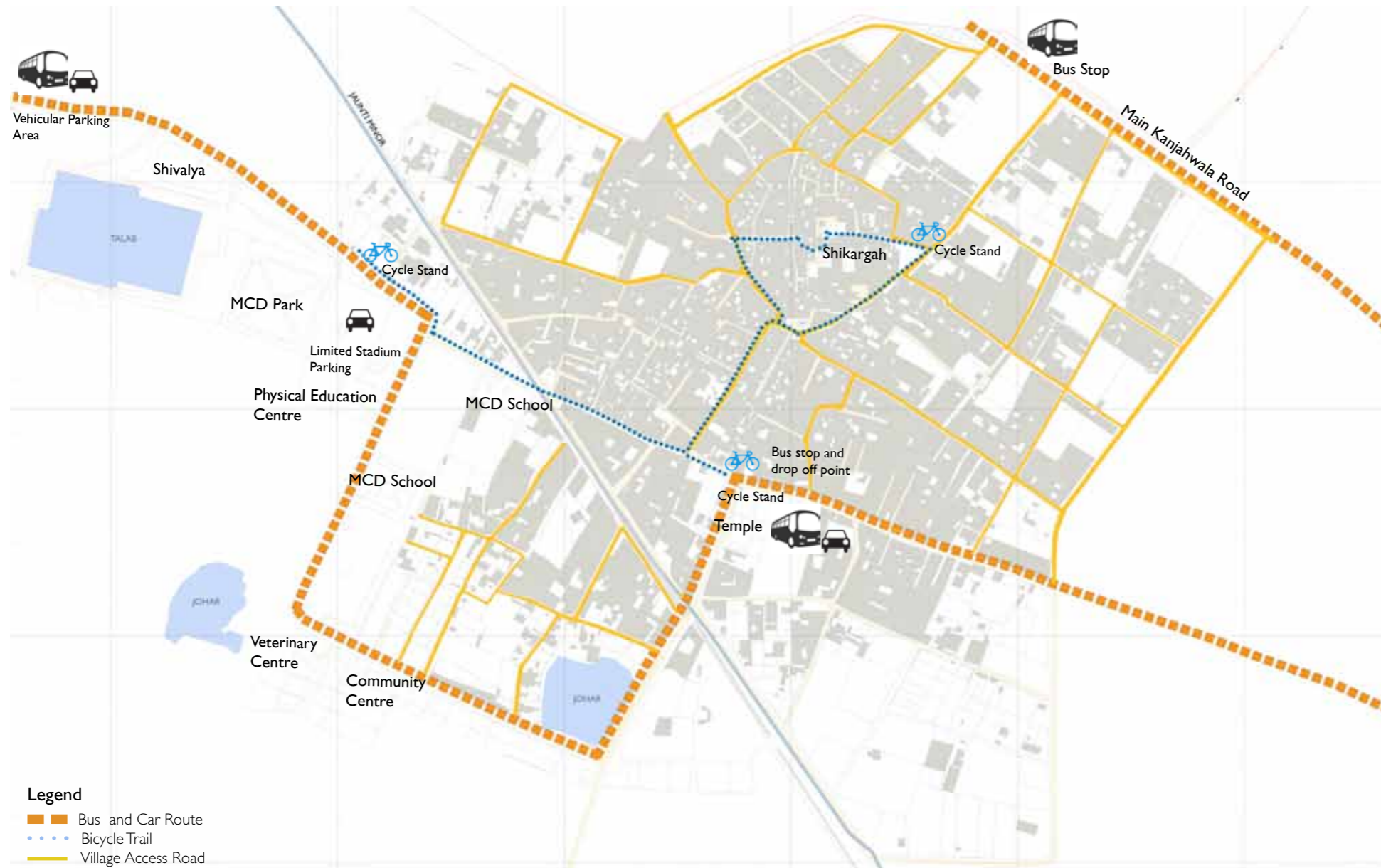
66

CITY LEVEL PROJECT

JAUNTI VILLAGE

67

3.5 Infrastructure and Accessibility



An overall picture shows how the visitors/tourists can access the village through peripheral routes so as not to congest the village. Existing village access routes are not disturbed.

The proposal only attempts to encourage pedestrianization and use of NMVs for undertaking the trail as an effort to promote environmentally free and clean environment.

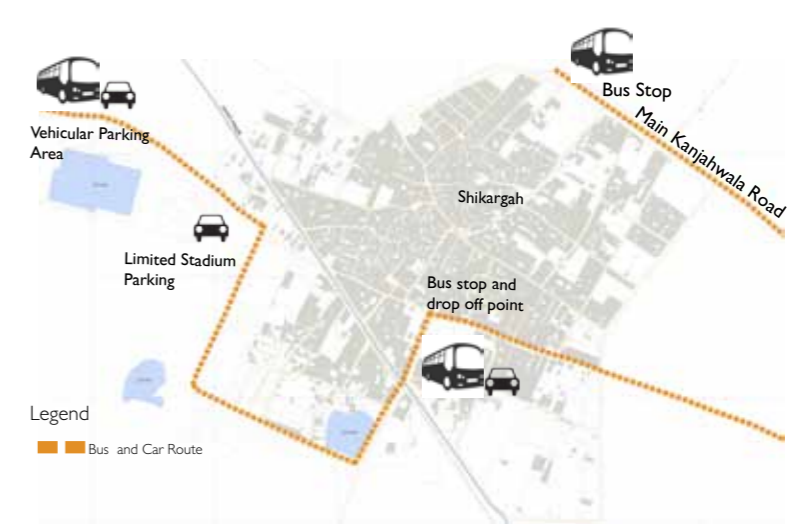
Ample amount of space for people to park their vehicles and a strategically placed cycle stand will make the whole endeavour a collective effort from the tourism perspective and add to the development of the village.



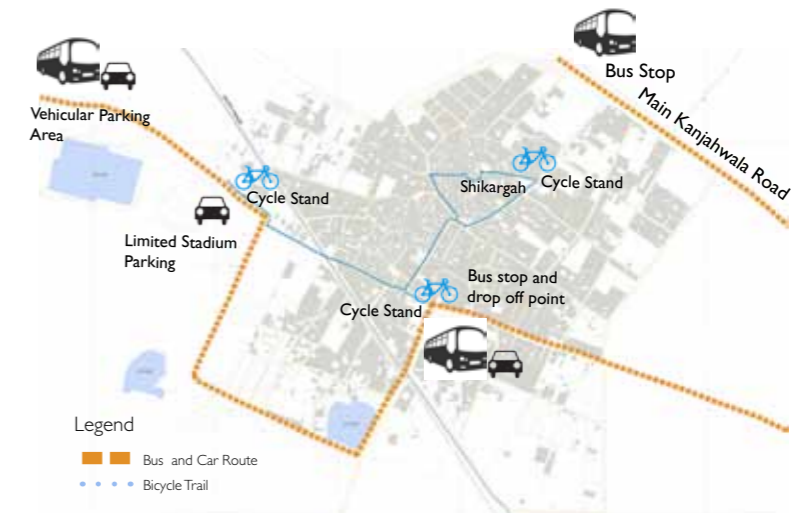
Reference example for bus shelter
Source: www.jasons Signs.com.au



Reference example for cycle stand
Source: www.ses services.ie



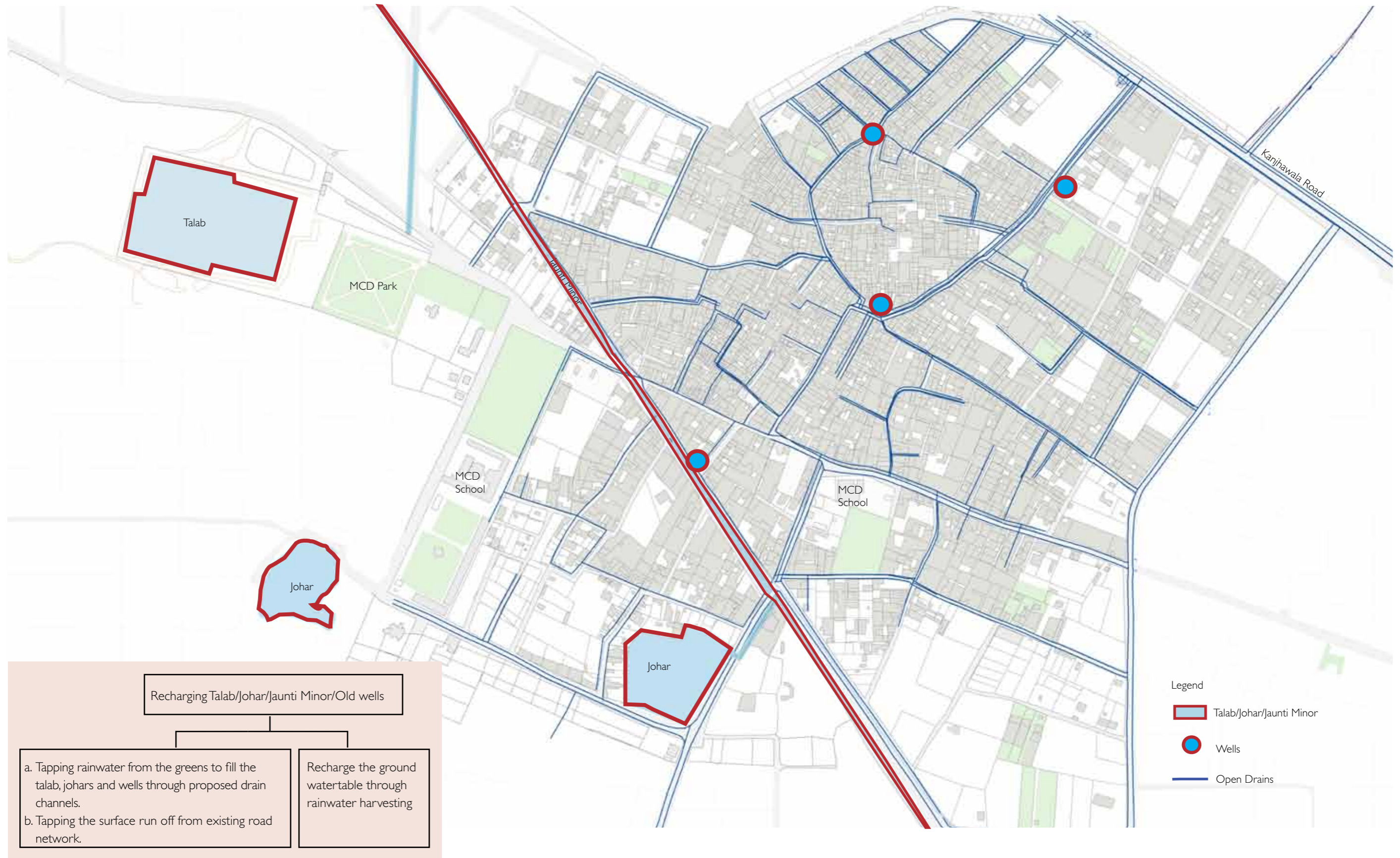
The main access to Jaunti when using public transport is along the Main Kanjahwala Road, which is serviced by DTC buses. As the promotion of tourism and other public infrastructure is expected to increase the volume of traffic in the village, which has very narrow road widths, it is suggested that vehicles ply on the peripheral road, in order to not congest the village core. Moreover, the experiential aspect of the village lies in its traditional character that can be best appreciated by foot, hence congestion due to vehicular traffic has to be avoided.



Drop-off points are proposed for buses and vehicles at various points. At these points cycle stands which rent out cycles are placed for visitors at the beginning and end points of the village heritage trail. These stands are also located close to the parking sites; thereby the trail can be accessed both as a walking and as a cyclable trail.

3.6 Water Conservation- Strategies and Guidelines

The area of intervention within the village has potential to be tapped for water conservation i.e. recharging of the talab, the old historical wells and the seasonal johars. Also, the same principles can be applied for rejuvenating Jaunti Minor; which at present requires periodic release of water. The major ways to harness the potential of open spaces in water conservation is through rainwater harvesting and stormwater management.



Conservation of Water Systems



I. Temple Ground

Area : 113 acres
 1 acre = 1 rainwater harvesting pit
 113 acres = 113 RWH



II. Talab Precinct



III. MCD Park



III. MCD Park



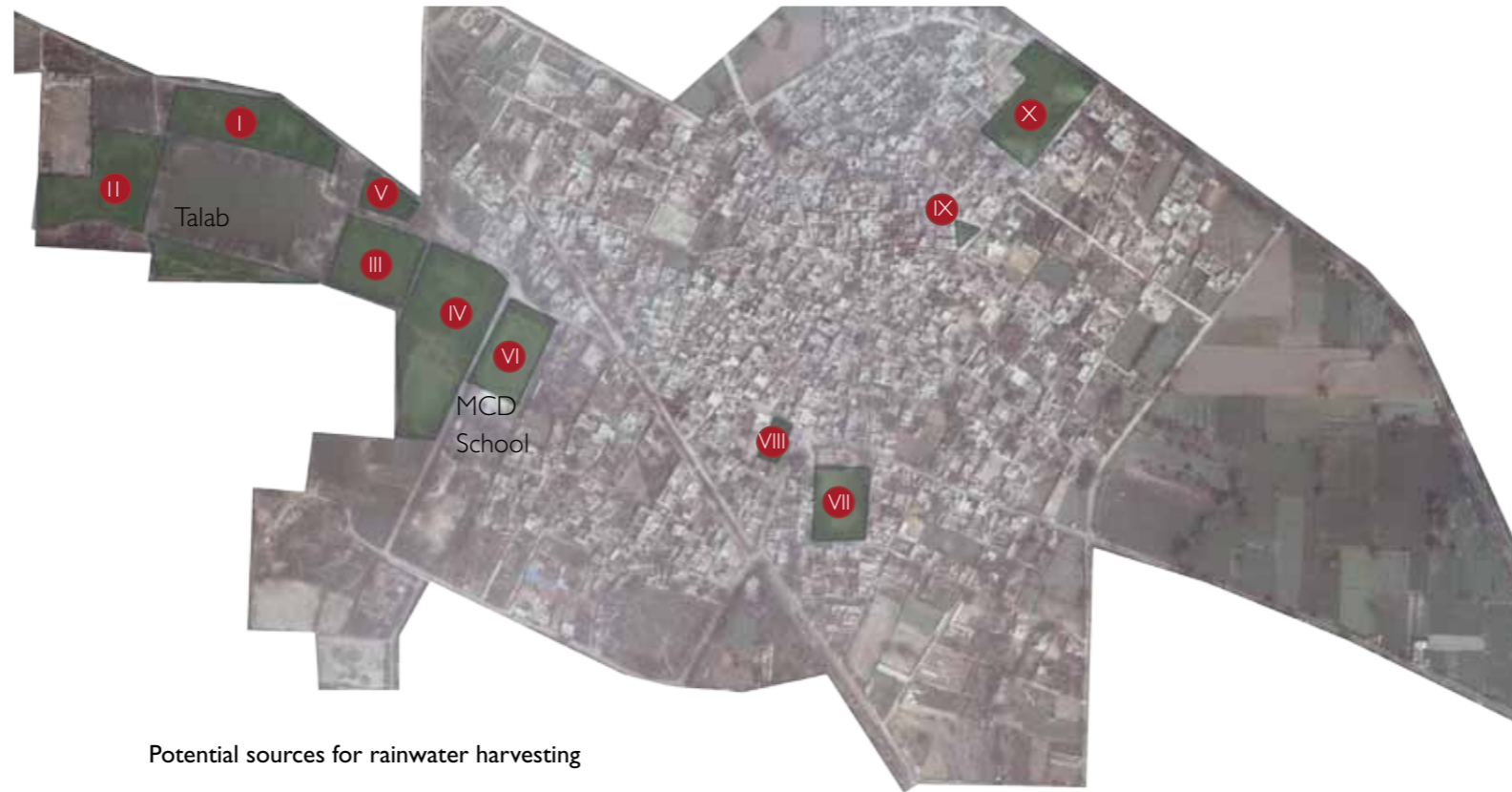
IV. Physical Education Ground



III. MCD Park



III. MCD Park



Potential sources for rainwater harvesting

Area of Hari Nagar Lake = 5.89 Acres = 5.89 x 4046 = 23831 sq m
 Volume of Hari Nagar Lake = 142986 CUM

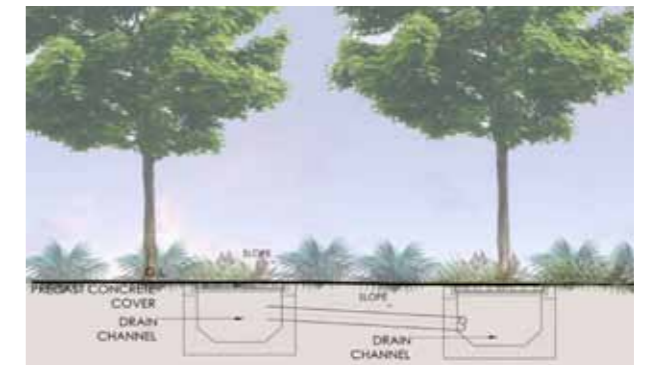
Road Area Calculations:

Total area of surrounding roads = 940422.235 sq m/3
 Volume of surface water on roads = 0.95 x 313474 CUM = 297800 CUM

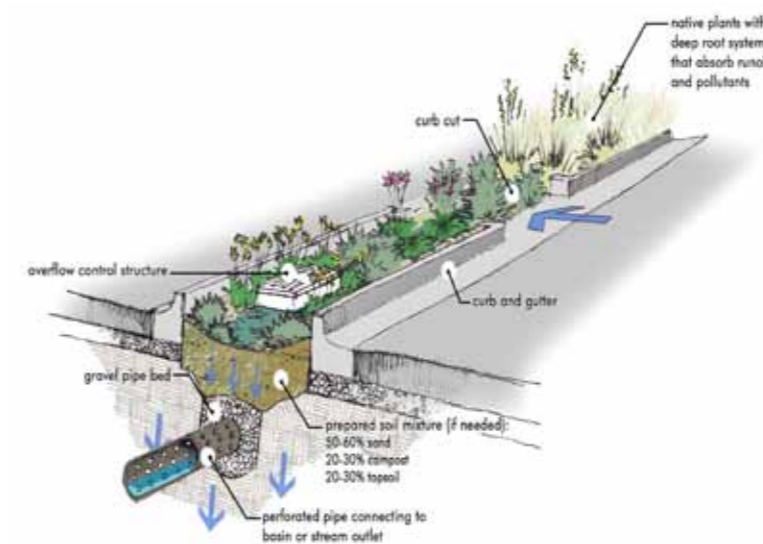
Step Two

Rainwater Harvesting Calculations for Surrounding Existing Green Areas:

Total area of all Greens = 113 acres
 1 acre = 1 rainwater harvesting pit
 113 acres = 113 RWH
 Volume of water in rainwater harvesting pit = 3.14 x 1.5 x 1.5 x 3.2
 Depth = 22.5 CUM
 Rainwater through Greens (by rainwater harvesting) = 22.5 x 113 = 2542.5 CUM



Road Section showing drain channel connection – Section BB'



Bioswale Typical Section

Source : <http://thewhiteriveralliance.org/eaglecreek/involved/images/bioswale%20enlargement.jpg>

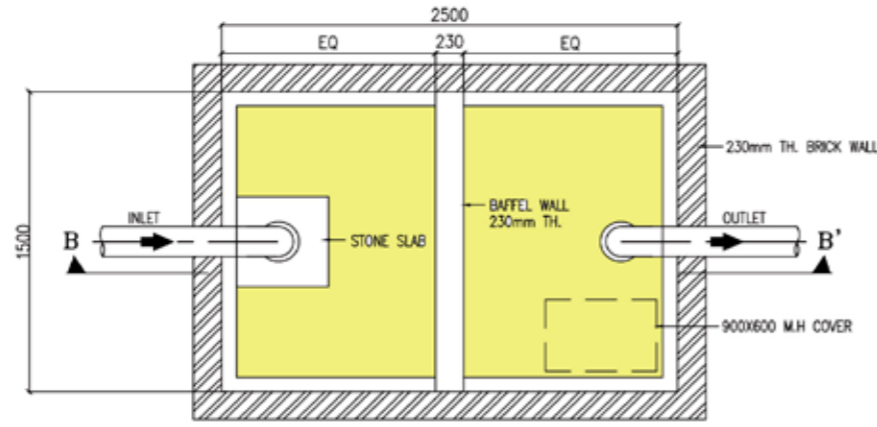
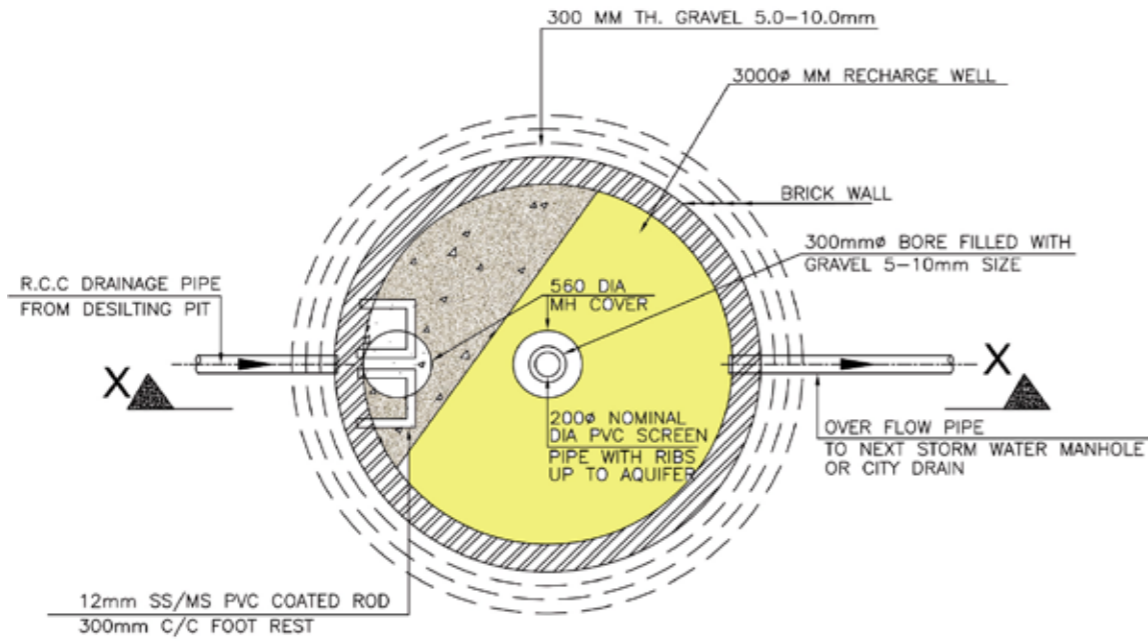


Source : <http://www.hellotrade.com/suppliers?ss=channel+drain>

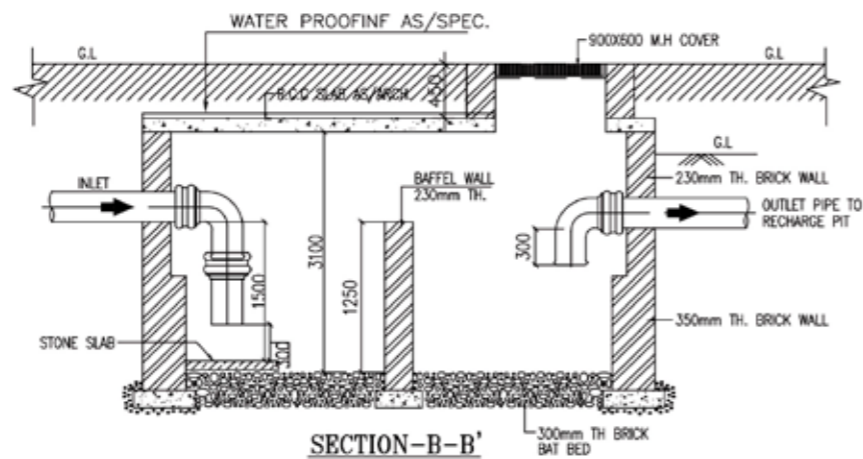
Storm Water Management

The area of intervention, within the village has potential to be tapped for water conservation i.e. Recharging of the talab, the old historical wells and the seasonal johars. Also, the same can be applied for rejuvenation of the Jaunti minor, which at present requires periodic release of water. The major ways to harness the potential of open spaces in water conservation is through rain water harvesting and storm water management.

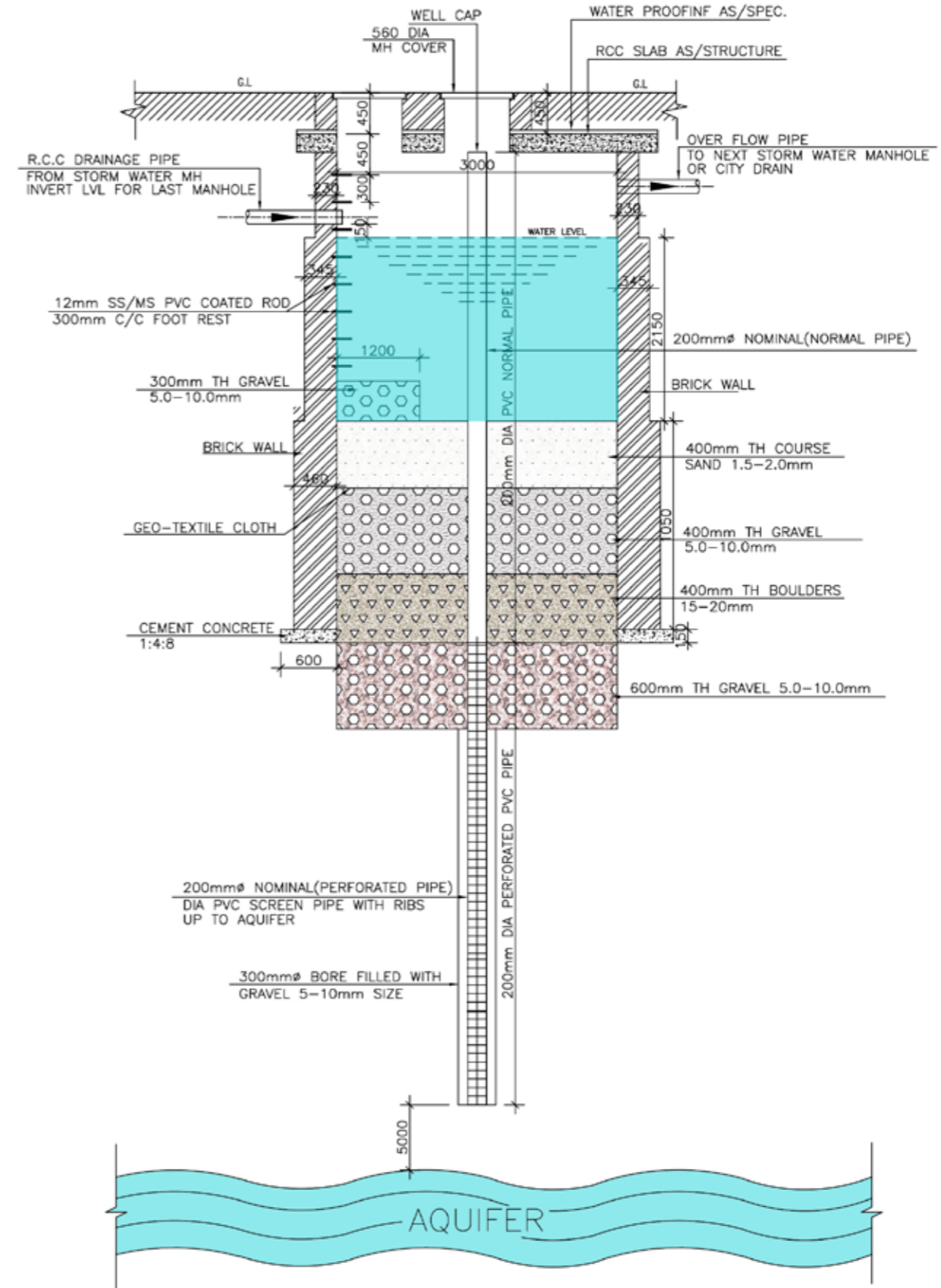
Detail Drawing of Rainwater Harvesting Pit



PLAN OF DESILTING CHAMBER



SECTION-B-B'



3.7 Solid Waste Management – Strategies and Guidelines

On an average, an urban village in India produces 0.2–0.5 kg/capita/day. Jaunti Village, with a population of approximately 8,000 is served by a single dhalo.

Residential municipal solid waste generated in the village:

- a. Total solid-waste collected: approximately 4000 kg/capita/day
- Kitchen waste (organic compostable waste) accounts for the maximum waste coming out of households i.e. approx. 40 per cent of the total waste.
- Recyclable waste (37 per cent) which forms a part of the recyclable waste taken away by the informal sector.
- Construction material and debris (18 per cent) coming from the local construction activity accounts for a major composition of the total waste being generated.
- Glass and Ceramics, Metals, combustible waste (5 per cent).



Waste Category
Source : Delhi Urban Art Commission , CR Park , 2014

Problems in the existing process

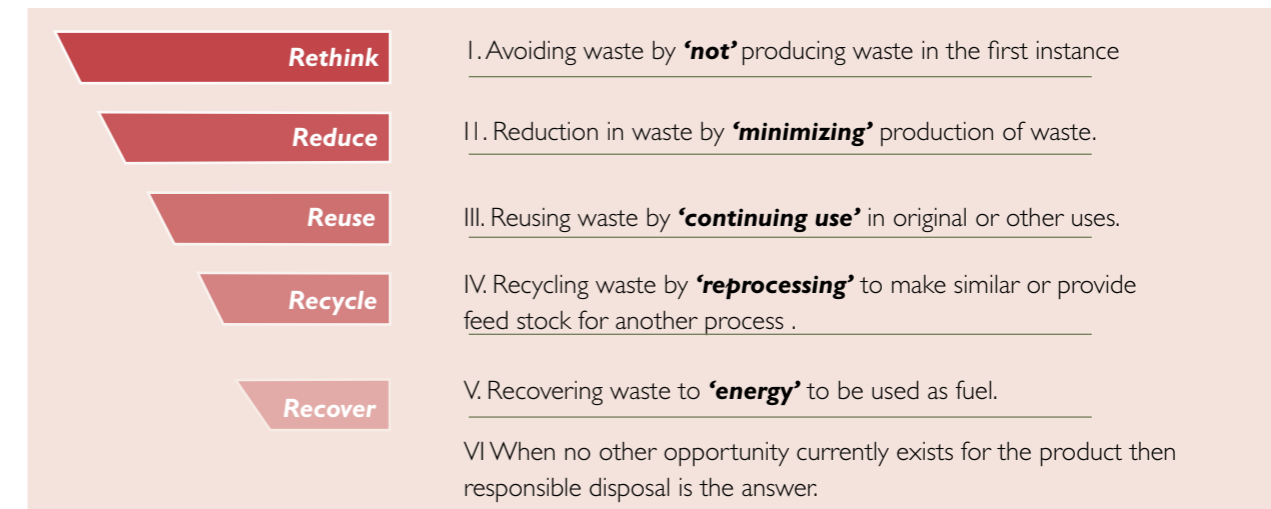
1. No segregation at source
 - The generated waste is not segregated at source due to which all types of waste (organic, combustible , inert , toxic) get mixed and thus valuable recyclable materials are wasted.
2. Conventional ways of primary collection
 - Door-to-door collection takes place with conventional handcarts/rickshaws which do not have segregated compartments.
3. Dhalao and it's surroundings :The existing dhalao overflows with garbage spilling on to roads with filthy conditions around. These structures being open and poorly designed often become ground for stray animals and mosquito breeding.
4. Improper waste handling: The waste is handled several times before being transported and is even put on the ground leading to soil contamination. No safety standards are followed for waste handlers i.e. collecting, sorting, transferring etc. thus making it an inhuman activity.
5. Transportation: The waste is transported from the dhalaos to waste to energy plants or landfill sites in open trucks, which spread foul smell and drop garbage on the way.
6. Unscientific disposal methods: It is invariably done by land filling without observing scientific norms. Resource recovery from organic waste is seldom done as waste is contaminated at source and it is difficult to segregate dry waste from wet waste at a later stage.

Various uses/ facilities	Type of waste generated	Duration of the activity which generates waste	Issues / problems
Residential waste	Kitchen waste, paper, textile, glass, sanitary and electronic waste	All year round	All forms of waste generated getting mixed and eventually being dumped in landfill sites due to non-recovery of resources.
Institutional	Kitchen waste, paper waste, electronic waste	All year round	Large waste in form of paper etc. being dumped adding to the overflowing dhalaos/bins.
Gardens and parks	Horticulture waste	All year round	Large amount of horticulture waste i.e. dried leaves are burnt causing air pollution.

Typlogy of waste generated in Village Jaunti

Strategies

The proposed solid-waste management strategy will be based on 5R's : Rethink, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover which would ensure zero waste. In the absence of an efficient waste management system, community led initiatives play an important role when in conjunction with the approval of municipal authorities.



Ensuring zero waste at the community level

Process

Solid-waste management is a step-by-step process and the first step it is to reduce waste generation. The next step is to segregate waste which can be achieved by keeping colour-coded, segregated wastebins. Storage and collection of this waste from households should be done in segregated chambers. The waste can then be transported and treated to be reused or recycled according to its category.

- 1 Segregation at source: Colour coded bins for dry and wet waste
- 2 Door-to-door Collection: To be done in manual rickshaws and ensure segregation through colour coded compartmentation
- 3 Transfer to secondary storage like dhalaos in similar colour coded compartmentation
- 4 Resource recovery by sorting and segregating different types of waste
- 5 Transportation of rejected waste to landfill sites in covered vehicles.

Flow chart depicts the proposed strategy for solid-waste disposal in the village.

Examples of segregated wastebins at source (residential level)

- a. Residences
- b. Public spaces/streetsides: Segregated wastebins at public spaces such as along streets to encourage maximum waste recovery and minimum divergence to landfills
 - Segregated wastebins to be provided in markets, temple complexes, schools and other institutions, healthcare facilities etc. at a distance ranging from 25 m to 250 m depending on the local conditions. Waste from temples (flowers and prasad) to be collected and composted by vermi-composting at a local level.
 - Domestic bio-medical waste and other special wastes (e.g. batteries, used CFLs, tube lights, chemical/paint/insecticide containers etc.) should be handed over separately at the door step to the collection personnel or at special pick-up points specified by the municipal authority.

This segregated waste can be conveniently reused or recycled or sold in the market according to its respective category. For e.g. combustibles can be sent to waste-to-energy plants and the inert can be reused for construction. For treating the organic waste generated, biogas plants can be installed for energy generation, while compost, a by-product, can be used for landscaping.

4.1 Project Cost

S. No	Name of the Project	Approximate Preliminary Cost Estimate (in Lakhs)
1	Dwars – Gateways to the Village	75
2	Heritage Trail	300
3	Architectural Control Façade Colour Coding Signage Lighting	355
4	Chowks 1. At Temple 2. At jaunti Minor 3. In the Village Core 4. At the Village Entry	500 150 155 45 150
5	Talab and its Precinct Development	500
6	Information Brochure	5

** Additional cost of Jaunti Minor(Site cleaning and preparation- @ Rs. 1000 sq. m for 300 m length) = 9 Lakhs

4.2 Funding

The project cost as indicated in the above table can be funded through various sources such as:

- a. Central Government
- b. State Government
- c. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY)
- d. Under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by companies
- e. Funding agencies – International or National NGO's
- f. Non-resident Indians



Secretary

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