

Naimisharanya: A Case Study of its Present Development and Recommendations for Development in Future.

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Abstract

India has innumerable mythological places extending on the four cardinal directions of its length and breadth. This paper presents a study on Naimisharanya a holy place at Sitapur district which is at the western part of Lucknow the capital of Uttar Pradesh India. The study focuses on the mythology of the place, people place and its culture, social groups and source of income location & geo-reference, street & transport facilities, road hierarchy & right of way, public transit routes and frequency reach, land use & activities. The typology of the governance has also been studied under which the building type & location, landmarks ,built form and skyline and the population density are considered. On the infrastructure part of view a study of the water supply, sewerage storm water and solid waste are considered. As during the peak time of the year the footfall of people is high and there is lack of infrastructural facilities during this point of time proposals are given to cater the needs of people during this point of time.

Keywords: solar panels, streetscape ,skyline ,built mass.

1. Introduction

Naimisharanya (Neemsaar), is at a distance of 90km from Lucknow and is at Sitapur district and is a religious place along the vicinity.

1.1 Location and climatic conditions

The place is at about 32 km from Sitapur and 90 km north of Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh, India.

1.2 Mythology

Naimisharanya is dedicated to lord Vishnu. It is among one of the 108 Vishnu temples in India called Divya Desams. It is believed that the temple was self manifested which is among 8 temples in India called Swayamvyaktha Kshetra. It is open till 6pm. One of the unique feature of the temple is the Chakra Tirth or Chakra kunda the name came out from chakra of Lord Vishnu where devotees take holy dip. Figure 1.

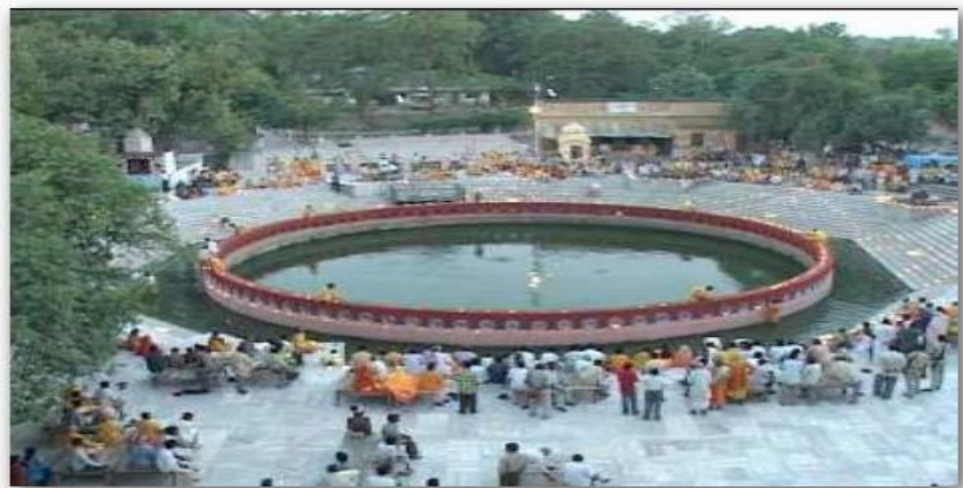


Fig1. Chakra Kunda with devotees.

Lakhs of devotees take a dip in the kund on a new moon day .People from allover India visit the place because of its historical importance.The other sacred places around the vicinity in addition of Chakratirth are listed below and are discussed:

- Lalita Devi Temple
- PanchPrayag
- Vyas Gaddi
- Soot Gaddi
- Sri Hanuman Garhi and
- PanchPandav and
- Mishrikh

1.3 VEGETATION

The type of soil is mostly Indian loamy and clayey soil and the following trees are found around the area:

- BIRCH
- POPLAR
- BANYAN TREE
- MANGO TREE
- EUCALYPTIS TREE
- NEEM TREE

2. A Study of the Sacred Places

2.1 Lalita Devi Temple

Lalita Devi Temple is devoted to Lalita Ma, a manifestation of Shakti Devi. Devotees take holy bath at the Chakra Kund before visiting the temple. Adi Shankaracarya arrived at the place and did Adhishakti Peeta of Lalita Maa making the place an important shaktipeeth for Saivites.

Figure2 depicts a view of Lalita Devi Temple.



Fig.2 Lalita Devi Mandir with the dome

2.2 Yvas Gaddi

At this place Maharishi Vedvyas ji divided Vedas into 18 Puranas, and 6 Shastras. He taught the entire world the path of Dharma. through all these Granthas and scriptures. Figure 3 depict the view of the place.



Fig.3 Yvas Gaddi

2.3 Hanuman Garhi

Hanuman Garhi is at the highest point of Neemsar, at a contour of 12m level difference. After Neemsar Chakratirth and Lalita Dev it is the third most important temple.

Figure 4 depicts the view of the place.



Fig4 . Hanuman Garhi

3. Study of the stretch

From the Urban design point of view a stretch of 1.5km was taken along the vicinity of the landmarks as discussed above and the requirements as per the footfall was found out and then the proposals were given at 500m across the both sides of the stretch. Figure 5 below depicts the site and surroundings.



Fig.5 Site and Surroundings

4. Street & transport facilities road network & right of way

Fig6 depicts the street facility and road network and fig7 depicts the right of way and fig. 8 depicts the transport facility respectively along the stretch under study.



Figure6. The street and the built mass

Red colour depicts the street and yellow colour depicts the built form. The blue colour is the Chakra teerth.

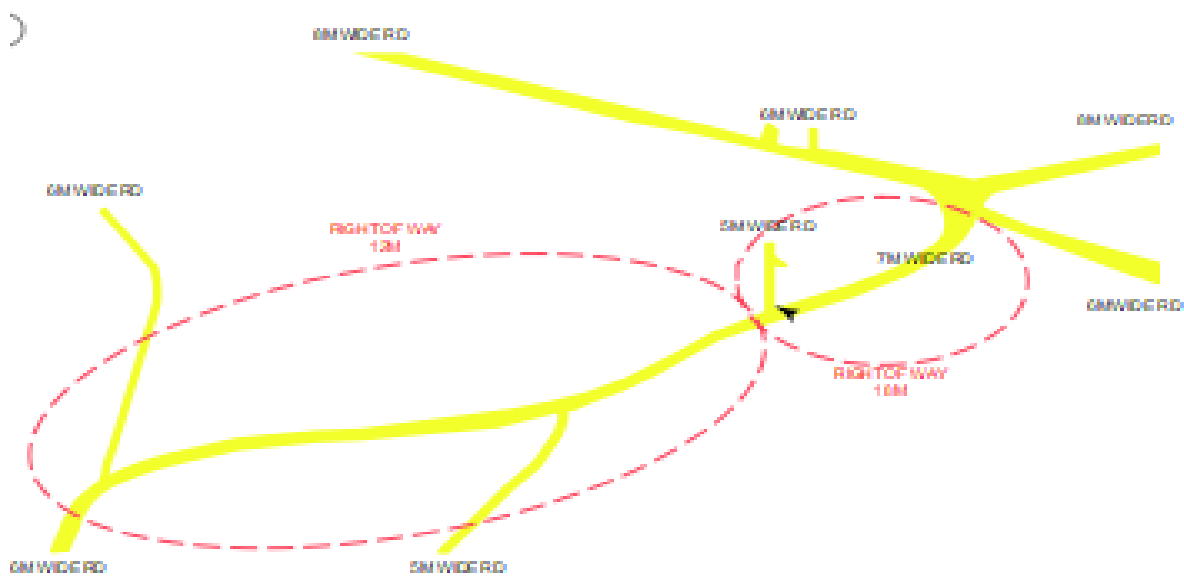


Figure 7. Showing right of way

It can be seen that a right of way of 12m along the greater length and a right of way of 6m along the shorter length has been provided.



Figure 8. Transport Facilities

5.SKYLINE:

On an Average skyline of the area = 12-15meters.Maximum height of the building = 20 meters(multi floor Hotel)



Figure 9. Skyline

6. STATISTICAL DATA(CENSUS 2011)

Tables 1 through 4 present the statistical census data of the place.

POPULATION DENSITY - NEEMSAR					
	TOTAL	GENERAL	SC	ST	CHILD
TOTAL	18,388	15,463	2,925	0	2,306
MALE	9,695	8,165	1,530	0	1,215
FEMALE	8,693	7,298	1,395	0	1,091

Table 1.Population Density

GROWTH of POPULATION - NEEMSAR					
	TOTAL	GENERAL	SC	ST	CHILD
TOTAL	19.70%	18.80%	24.50%	0	-3.90%
MALE	18.80%	18.90%	18.20%	0	-4.30%
FEMALE	20.70%	18.70%	32.10%	0	-3.50%

Table 2 .Growth of Population

SEX RATIO - NEEMSAR					
	TOTAL	GENERAL	SC	ST	CHILD
CHANGE	14	-1	96	0	8
2011	897	894	912	0	898
2001	883	895	816	0	890

Table3. Sex Ratio

LITERACY RATE			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
CHANGE	5.30%	3.30%	7.50%
2011	80.40%	85.40%	74.80%
2001	75.10%	82.10%	67.30%

Table 4. Literacy Rate

Tables 5 through 6 present the population projection of Sitapur and Neemsar respectively based on which proposals for public utilities were given.

YEAR	POPULATION	INCREASE IN POPULATION
1991	1,21,842	
2001	1,51,908	30,066
2011	1,77,234	25,326
2021 (ARITHMETIC)	2,04,930	27,696
2021 (GEOMETRIC)	2,13,868	36,634
2021 (AVERAGE)	2,09,399	32,165
2031 (ARITHMETIC)	2,32,626	27,696
2031 (GEOMETRIC)	2,58,075	44,207
2031 (AVERAGE)	245351	35952

Table 5 .POPULATION PROJECTION-SITAPUR

YEAR	POPULATION	INCREASE IN POPULATION
1991	12,477	
2001	15,365	2,888
2011	18,388	3,023
2021 (ARITHMETIC)	21,344	2,956
2021 (GEOMETRIC)	22,323	3,935
2021 (AVERAGE)	21,834	3,446
2031 (ARITHMETIC)	24,300	2,956
2031 (GEOMETRIC)	27,100	4,777
2031 (AVERAGE)	25700	3867

Table6. POPULATION PROJECTION- MISRIKH-CUM-NEEMSAR

Also the tourists footfall numbers were of the order of 1840000 recently for which civic facilities were proposed.

7 Inferences drawn

7.1 Advantages

- Solar powered street lights are present throughout the road network.
- Roads are in good condition and heavily used by tourists and residents.

- Provision of storm water management drains throughout the site.
- Adequate water supply for residents.

7.2 Disadvantages

- Vacant plots in different sectors have turned into garbage dumping grounds.
- Improper accommodation facilities for tourists.
- Discharge of untreated sewage in gomti river and vacant plots.
- Absence of adequate number of toilets.
- Absence of official parking facility.
- Insufficient road widths for heavy footfalls.
- Poor transport facilities and cost of internal transport is also very high.
- Lack of skilled and educated man power to develop potential.
- Poor service standards
- Poor quality guides
- Lack of tourist infrastructure
- Lack of public facilities like hospitals, fire station & police

8.PROPOSALS

8.1 Rail Rath

A concept for developing a unique transportation facility for tourists as most of them have to cover a large area on foot, which include old people.

Figure 10 depicts the concept.



Figure 10 Rail Rath

8.2 Parking

No govt. Authorized parking available, and lack of separate parking for buses required as there is a large land available as seen in the layout. Segregation of pedestrian and vehicular movements on single road is catering both types of movement, which leads to a high risk of accidents.

8.3 Market place

No particular area for market, only temporary shops cover majority of market seen along the width of road and therefore a dedicated market place is proposed.



Fig 11. Conceptual Market Place

8.4 Water ATM

As safe water for tourists not available and therefore, water ATM s are proposed.



Fig.12 A view of the conceptual water ATM.

8.5 Garbage dump station

As there is no govt. provision for dump stations and therefore it is proposed to have a dump yard



Fig 13 An enclosed dump yard.

8.6 Bio gas plant

As most surrounding land has animal waste, a bio gas plant can be installed to meet the electricity need.



Fig. 14 Biogas Plant.

8.7 Help desk

No authority to regulate and help tourists and therefore there is a proposal of help desk.

8.8 Rain basera

No temporary shelters in case of rains and there is a requirement of rain basera.

8.9 Road width

Needs to be increased for catering rail rath and pedestrian movements

8.10 STP and WTP

Requirement of sewage treatment plant and water treatment plants these are not present around the area.

8.11 Solar farms

Solar panels and solar farms are also proposed because of availability of vacant land. high need of electricity requires solar farming and instalation of solar panels at certain locations to meet the needs

8.12 Streetscape

Street lights, sitting furniture s and adequate landscaping features need to be developed ass shown in figure 11.



Fig. 15. Street-scape and Sitting furniture

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