

STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN GWALIOR

A DISSERTATION

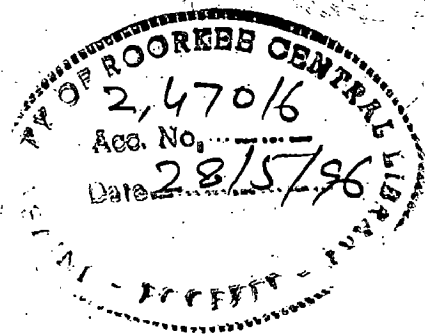
*submitted in partial fulfilment of the
requirements for the award of the degree*

of

MASTER OF URBAN AND RURAL PLANNING

By

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UNIVERSITY OF ROORKEE
ROORKEE-247 667 (INDIA)**

MARCH, 1995

CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

I hereby certify that the work which is being presented in the dissertation entitled "STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN GWALIOR" in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of MASTER OF URBAN AND RURAL PLANNING submitted in the Department of Architecture and Planning, University of Roorkee, Roorkee is an authentic record of my work carried out during the period from July 1994 to March 1995 under the supervision of Ms. PUSHPLATA, Department of Architecture and Planning, University of Roorkee, Roorkee.

The matter embodied in this dissertation has not been submitted by me for the award of any other degree, or diploma.

Dated:

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This is to certify that the above statements made by the candidate are correct to the best of my knowledge.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude and sincere thanks to my guide Ms. Pushplata, Lecturer, whose invaluable timely suggestions caused me to bring this dissertation in its present form. I wish to keep in my memory the creative promptings and co-operation rendered by her throughout the present work.

I feel privileged to express my gratitude to Dr. Najamuddin, Professor and Head of the Department of Architecture and Planning, Prof. Vishwamitter and Sri R. Shankar, Reader for their useful suggestions.

I gratefully acknowledge the help extended to me by the officers and staff of Regional Office, Town and Country Planning, Gwalior; M.P. State Tourism Development Corporation, Bhopal; State Archaeological Department, Gwalior and Hotel Tansen, Gwalior.

I am grateful to my parents for their inspiration and help throughout the course.

Last, but not least, I am grateful to my friends Mr. Sandeep Maithani and Mr. U.K. Pandey who have helped me in this dissertation work.

Dated :

Place :

Avdesh Kumar Sharma
(AVDRESH KUMAR SHARMA)

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Chapter 1

Introduction

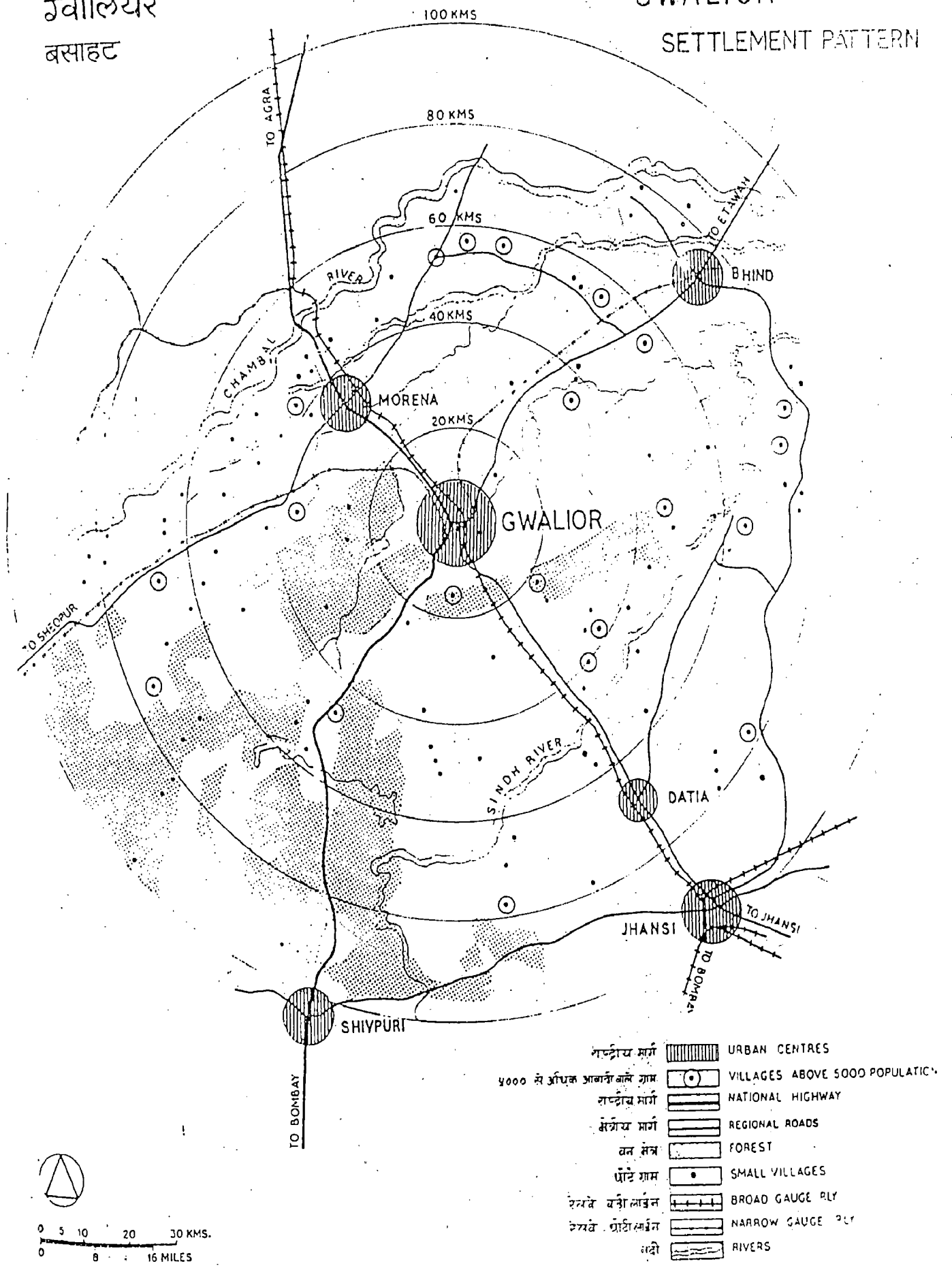
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ग्वालियर
बसाहट

GWALIOR
SETTLEMENT PATTERN



- राष्ट्रीय मार्ग URBAN CENTRES
- 5000 से अधिक आबादी वाले गाँव VILLAGES ABOVE 5000 POPULATION
- राष्ट्रीय मार्ग NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- क्षेत्रीय मार्ग REGIONAL ROADS
- वन क्षेत्र FOREST
- छोटे गाँव SMALL VILLAGES
- रकबे वाली लाइन BROAD GAUGE RLY
- रकबे वाली लाइन NARROW GAUGE RLY
- नदी RIVERS

Figure 1.1

purposes while the Kampoo Kothi palace was constructed for his residence. After that, Maharaja Jivaji Rao constructed the Moti Mahal for administration purpose, till now it used as commissioner and Jai Vilas Palace constructed for his residence which was designed by a French Architect. Jai Vilas Palace is situated in Phool Bagh area which is used as the public recreational area with garden, zoo, museum, religious building and large open space. Now-a-days, various educational institutes are running in Kampoo Kothi while Gorkhi is used as Collectorate. Jivaji Chowk is the busiest part of the city which has the garden in centre surrounded by wide roads with fine buildings of architectural elegance. There are several lakes, a dam, few places with scenic beauty and rocky areas. Fort is of utmost importance and it has become the landmark for Gwalior. Emperor Babur described it as the pearl amongst the fortress of Hind. The Fort has many ancient monuments such as Man Singh Palace, Gujri Mahal, Sas Bahu Ka Mandir, Teli Ka Mandir, Suraj Kund, Jain Sculptures, which have their archaeological value as well as architectural importance. Many monuments situated outside the Fort, such as Chhatries of departed members of Scindia's family which are magnificently carved in stone and Chattri of famous Rani Laxmi Bai also have their own attraction due to their historical importance. Gwalior trade fair and Tansen Samaroh which are being held annually now-a-days. There are many fairs and mela organised through out the year at local and regional level which also attract the people from nearby places.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

India is a vast and diverse country which makes India a land of tourist paradise. Every country is now looking to tourism as an important factor in the growth of national prosperity. Pilgrimage was at first the strongest motive for travel in India. By the early 18th century, the main characteristics of modern tourism changed in mental attitudes towards pleasure seeking. By the beginning of 20th century, started a large movement of travellers to various spots around the world. Particularly after the second world war, within the countries and also internationally due to improvement in transport facilities and improved economic status, which resulted in the availability of increased time span for leisure. Many countries have recognised the economic benefit that accrue from tourism and in some countries, it has become the main sector of the economy. Moreover, it is also a source of employment. In addition tourism makes a tremendous contribution to the improvement of social cultural and political understanding. The benefit of tourism are specially important for growing brotherhood, increasing employment opportunity and boosting the economy of region. History and cultural heritage with magnificent monuments play great role in tourism industry. Mark Twain stated 'India is one country under the sun that is endowed with imperishable interest for alien prince and alien peasant for literate and ignorant, wise

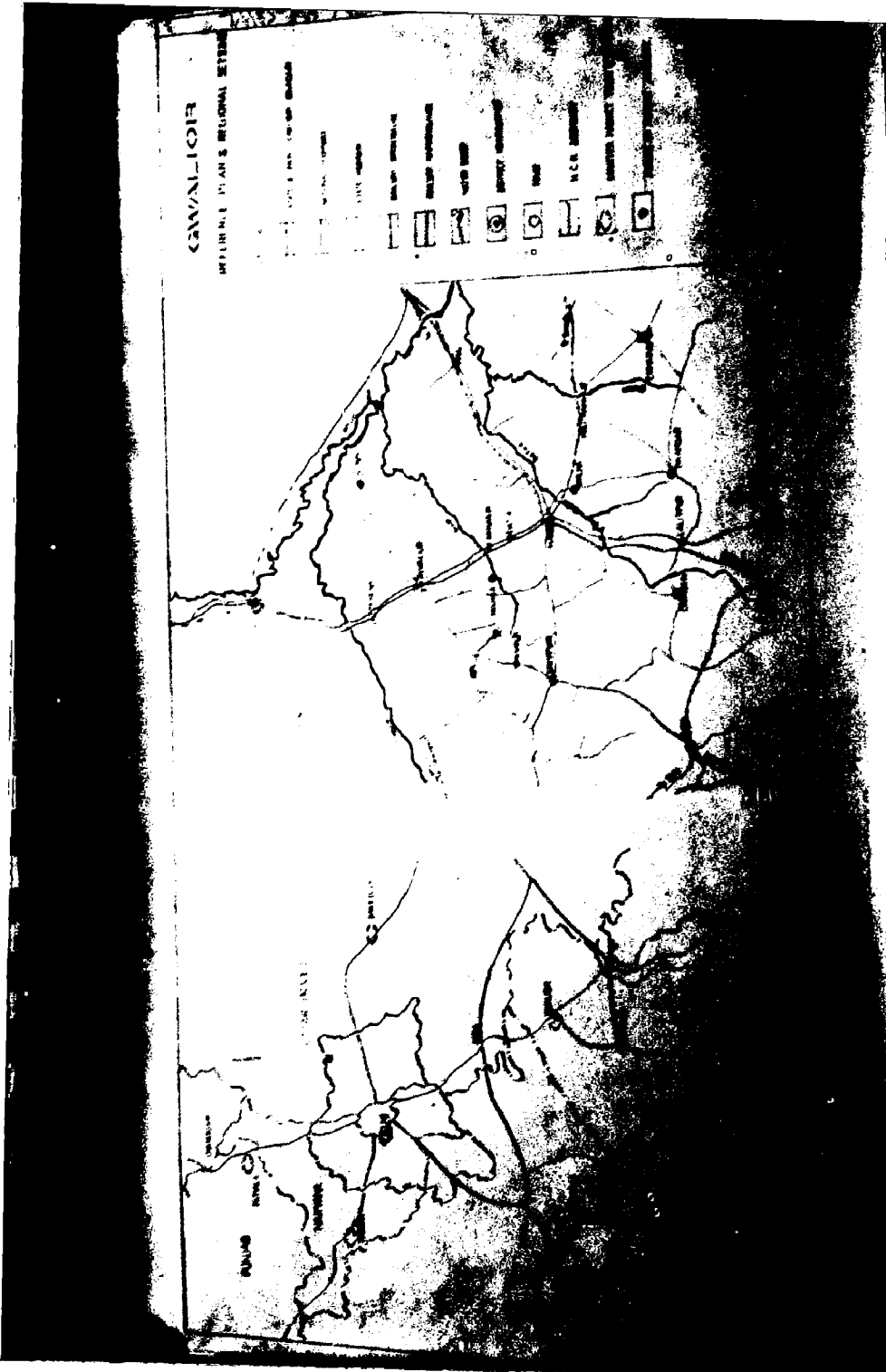
and fool, rich and poor, bounded and free and on the land that all man desire to have seen and having seen once by even a glimpse would not give that glimpse for the shows of all the globe combined'.

Indian culture and its historical traditions are the valuable assets of India. This industry has a wide scope for its development because the country has abundance of natural and scenic beauty spots, panoramic hill ranges covered with dense forests, flora and fauna, snow copped mountains, sea side beaches, virgin peaks and unexplored historical sites. But India still ranks at the bottom as far as tourist traffic from south-east Asia is concerned.

1.2 STUDY AREA

Gwalior is a historical city which was established in 6th century A.D. and has now become a regional centre in northern part of M.P. It has proper linkages with other main cities and towns by means of rail, road and air network. Gwalior is located at a distance of 319 kms. from Delhi, 119 kms. from Agra in southern direction while it is located north of Jhansi at a distance of 101 kms. The Greater Gwalior consists of old Gwalior which is situated near the Fort hill, Lashkar which was developed by Scindia as an administrative centre and Morar which was developed by the Britishers as a cantonment.

Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia shifted his capital from Ujjain to Lashkar and Gorkhi was used for administrative



D-1. Gwalior, Reference Plan and Regional Setting.

In the year 1901, Gwalior was the only city in State (M.P.), which had the population of more than 1 lakh but in 1991 it had the population of 7,17,780 persons with the area of 303.18 hectare and 18,890 workers in primary sector, 55,626 in secondary sector while 86,243 workers engaged in tertiary sector, while maximum workers (69,814) engaged in other services category followed by industry (other than household) category in which 37,486 workers had engaged.

Industrial development in city and consequential economic prosperity was triggered off by offer of various incentives of free land infrastructure development provided by Scindia's for development of industries.

The Post Independence period witnessed the growth of city as one of the principle education centre of state.

Greater Gwalior is located in a rock basin corresponding to Vindhyan hills in the west and Bijawas hills in the south east. In between these two hills, there are numerous residual hills. These hill portions have given aesthetic frame to the city's urban form. The city proper, however, is more or less sloping from south west to north and north east. The plain in the north east while fully country in south east. The plains extend from Chambal river in the extreme north. The climate of the Greater Gwalior is one of extreme north. The climate of the Greater Gwalior is one of extreme type. The average of lowest minimum temperature about 2°C in the December while the average highest maximum temperature remain more than 46°C in

June/July. The average annual rainfall is 567 mm and the predominant wind direction is north west.

The earliest settlement of old Gwalior (Gospura) came up and functioned as a link development to the fort on the hillock; the development in Lashkar originated from a camp to township. The seeds of a new city were sown by construction of Garkhi, i.e. Maharaja Bada palace. Lashkar continued to grow along the axis determined by the sitting of Kampoo Kothi Palace in 1865, Moti Mahal and Jaya Vilas Palace in 1874 and Moti Mahal Complex along in the area known as Phool Bagh. The British, in their set pattern, developed cantonment away from the town in Morar and neglect the development of the town. The first municipality in Scindia State was established in 1887 which resulted rapid development of the city. After post independence period, the open area left between three townships was later on filled up by uncoordinate and mixed development.

Moreover, Gwalior is proposed as a counter magnet for preventing the migration of people to N.C.R.

Apart from being commercial, industrial, administrative and education entre, Gwalior is also one of the important tourist centre. Moreover, its importance was enhanced when Gwalior was included by the National Capital Region Board as one of the counter magnet towns of Delhi. Thus, it is playing vital role in the economy of the region and is an important city of the region and the nation.

1.3 IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM

Tourism became the fastest growing industry but many towns and their hinterland region are facing the problem of unplanned growth which retard the positive growth of tourism sector. Tourism has direct connection with good and healthy environment as potential of tourism is greatly affected by the natural resources, climate, population, settlement patterns land values etc. The social and economic activities have a considerable impact on settlement patterns, accessibility, topography, which change the structural to the area. Thus, it is necessary to give proper attention on the relationship of tourism and physical planning. So there is the need to deal with the tourism development within overall development framework with proper legislation to check the unplanned tourism. Such as preservation and conservation of historical monuments, ancient structures of national importance. Gwalior has a great tourist potentialities but due to lack proper transport facilities, tourist infrastructure and amenities and recreational facilities it has not caught that much momentum which it should have. Moreover, many monuments are left unattended without care and have deteriorated and lost their archaeological value.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

Following are the main objectives on which the dissertation is based :

- (i) To plan for promotion of tourism and explore tourist potentials for Gwalior town and its hinterland.
- (ii) To identify the areas for providing various tourist facilities and infrastructure.
- (iii) To evolve the strategies for tourism development of Gwalior town with its hinterland.
- (iv) Recommendation for future development.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The methodology for preparing the thesis are as follows

- (i) To study the existing tourism trend of the study area.
- (ii) To study the existing character of tourism in study area.
- (iii) To collect the data regarding tourists and tourism resources with tourism infrastructure.
- (iv) Analysis of data.
- (v) Assessment of potentials and constraints of tourism development in the study area.
- (vi) Formulation of strategies for tourism development in Gwalior and its hinterland.

1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The scope and limitations are given below :

- (i) The study area has been restricted to the Gwalior town and its hinterland.

- (ii) Collection of relevant data mainly from secondary sources to identify and assess the potential and constraints of Gwalior tourism development.
- (iii) Physical planning for tourism development with special emphasis on conservation and protection of historical monuments.

Chapter 2

Literature Survey

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 GENERAL

Tourism is described as a phenomenon whereby large number of people temporarily leave their permanent abode and stay for a short time mainly as consumers in other countries/ or the part of own country. Developing countries are on the threshold of transformation from agricultural economy to an industrial economy which is essential for modernization and economic development and requires enormous amounts of capital and foreign earning or loans. The export of primary products has usually been insufficient to meet the financial requirements of the proposed economic transformation. This has encouraged Governments of developing world to turn to tourism as a means of acquiring the financial resources required for industrialization.

2.2 TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT

Tourism is a smokeless industry and also an invisible export industry where there is no tangible product movement from one place to another. It is one of the few industries in which the consumers actually collect the service personally from the place where it is produced. Tourist activities has both positive and negative impacts upon a destination but these may differ considerably from the effects which are occurring elsewhere. Tourism can contribute to the process of economic development by producing supplements to the national balance of payments, creation of employment, the nature of infrastructure, investments and external economies created, intersectoral linkages, the multiplier effects of tourist expenditure. Social significance of tourism is equally important as in the field of international and national integrattion relations/tourism plays a positive role. it is a potential force

for bringing about world peace and international understanding. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru emphasised that 'we must welcome those friendly visitors from abroad for economic reasons, for tourism brings foreign exchange, but even more so because this leads to greater understanding and mutual appreciation. There is nothing that the world needs today than this mutual understanding'.

Significance of tourism has been recognised in both developed and developing countries which is evident in establishment of Government Department of Tourism, widespread encouragement and sponsorship of tourist development. In countries like Jamaica, Spain, Mexico tourism is the largest earner of foreign exchange and leading industry in terms of income and employment. In 1978, for first time tourism emerged as a top foreign currency earner in Britain. The 11.5 million foreign visitors spent 2750 million dollar in Britain in the jubilee year of 1977, about 14 percent more than previous year and extending tourist employment figure to 1.5 million jobs. These international tourism statistics only partially indicate the economic significance in industry. In Great Britain over 3.5 million domestic vacations have been recorded annually since 1971, with expenditure totalling more than 1500 million dollar each year. Thus, the economic contributions of domestic tourism are as significant as those of international tourism but there is a paucity of reliable statistics on expenditures, therefore, it is difficult to define its impact accurately. To a developing country like India, the foreign exchange earning which accounted to Rs. 32 crores in 1971-72 have been increasing through an erratically as tourist flow and was Rs. 1300 crores in 1984-85, Rs. 1780 crores

in 1986-87, Rs. 1890 crores in 1987-88, Rs. 2440 crores in 1990-91 and Rs. 3300 crores in 1991-92, because imports needed for tourism are limited and earnings constitute a relatively large value added components. It has been estimated that income generated from domestic tourism referred as 'Sleeping Gaint' work out to roughly 2-3 times the foreign tourism. These two put together account for a considerable amount of income for the country.

Tourism is the major world industry but the share of India's tourism in terms of world arrivals has been growing at snail's rate from 0.23% in 1975 to 0.28% in 1980, 0.44% in 1981, 0.46% in 1984 and 0.33% in 1988. Whereas smaller and less developed countries have made great strides in tourism, India lags behind despite its diversity and tourist riches. Tourism in India is primarily cultural tourism but amenities are as important as attractions for successful tourism and India still lacks amenities and facilities, the attractions, India can offer, relate to the history, culture and traditions, nature, entertainment, recreation and leisure.

The impact of tourism on employment front is more pronounced. As per the cost benefit study of tourism made by the National Council of Applied Economic and Research (NCAER), New Delhi, (1972-73) tourism generated employment for 93,4000 person in 1972-73 which rose to 64,00000 by 1978. More belongs to unskilled and semi-skilled. The contribution of the industry to the national income, tax revenue of the Government, region and town development etc. are substantial and undisputed. Contribution of tourism industry to the national income has increased from 1.0% in 1960-61, 1.6% in 1970-71 to 2.0% in 1975-76.

TABLE 2.1 FOREIGN TOURIST TO INDIA

Year	No. of Foreign Tourist in thousand *	Receipt of foreign currency (Rs. in crores)
1984-85	893.000	898.00
1985-86	836.908	1,189.00
1986-87	1080.050	1,607.00
1987-88	1163.774	1,780.00
1988-89	1239.992	1,890.00
1989-90	1337.232	2,456.00
1990-91	1329.956	2,900.00
1991-92	942.159	3,318.00
1992-93	1820.239 #	3,916.00 #

* Exlcuding the Nationals of Bangladesh and Pakistan.

Including the Nationals of Bangladesh and Pakistan.

TABLE 2.2 WORLD TOURIST INFLUX

Year	No. of Tourist in lack	Decadal Growth of tourist influx in % age
1951	131.8	-
1960	695.1	430%
1970	1598.7	130%
1980	2990.5	86%
1990	4052.4	36%

The negative aspect of tourism industry is that due to its problems of destruction of traditional life style, setting up neo-colonialist relationships of exploitation over dependence upon an unreliable single industry and inflation . potential serious psychological, social, cultural/^{changes}resulting in modification of traditional art forms, so that they are scarcely recognizable - creation of aphony folk culture; increase in pollution of tourist spots and beaches, prostitution and crime. Emphasis on economics of tourism especially its benefits reflect the wide spread belief among agency personnel that tourism yield rapid and considerable returns on investments and/^{can}be a positive force in remedying economic problems. Further emphasis on economic contribution of tourism could be due to :

- (a) Large quantities of relatively reliable and comparable data have been collected on economic impacts of tourism.
- (b) Physical and social impacts, particularly the latter are difficult to subject to numerical analysis, for they are often composed of intangibles and incommensurables which are difficult to quantify.

2.3 TOURISM IN CONTEXT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Tourism priorities must be considered in India to make tourism a major foreign exchange earner. The steps envisaged in the seventh plan.

- Development of few selected tourist circuits on centres which are popular with tourists instead of spreading resources over large number of resorts.

- Diversification of tourism from the traditional sight seeing tours to more rapidly growing holiday tourism.
- Development of non-traditional pursuits for tourists, such as trekking, winter sports, wild life safaris and beach resorts.
- Launching of a national image building and marketing plan in key markets by pooling resources of the various public and private agencies instead of independent and disjointed efforts order taken by the public sector alone.

While the eight plan document emphasised on :

- Creation of special tourism areas as notified for intensive investment and development.
- Starting the scheme for giving assistance for specified tourist area (ASTA) for providing finances for tourism and tourism related industry in specified area circuits.
- Special category of heritage hotels, health resorts to be created and provided.
 - * Technical consultancy help
 - * Interest subsidy
 - * Loan from financial institutions
 - * Marketing of operational expertise.
- Tourist trains should be started on important tourist routes based on the success of the palace on wheels.
- River cruises to be operated in specified targets.
- Information revolution system to be revamped to provide positive projection of India in all leading markets.
- Special airline hotel packages for selected tourist destinations.

- Provision of information counters for airlines, trains, hotels, tourist information at major international airports.
- Revamping of foreign offices to make them more accountable in terms of specified targets.

Chapter 3
Case Study
Tourism Development for Shivpuri

3. CASE STUDY - TOURISM DEVELOPMENT FOR SHIVPURI

3.1 GENERAL

Shivpuri is a district headquarter in M.P. and has the natural ground sloping from west to east, and north to south parts of the town are also elevated comparatively. Due to its scenic natural slope the beauty of the town has been enhanced. It is located about 112 kms from Gwalior city, 101 kms from Jhansi and 433 kms from Delhi. It is at the cross-section of Agra-Bombay(NH3) and Jhansi-Lucknow National Highways 25, and the State Highway No. 6 also linking Shivpuri with Rajasthan towns. The population of the town was 1,08,000 person in 1991 with a total area of about 8700 hectares.

It was the summer capital of Scindia,/^{former}ruler of Gwalior. Even earlier its dense forest were hunting grounds of the Mughal Emperor. Shivpuri came under the regime of Scindia in 1818. An English colony was established in 1835, but the English had to run away from this place after the mutiny in 1857. The great freedom fighter Tantiya Tope was hanged here on April 18, 1859. British Govt. was shifted from here in 1906. Since then the town is continuously increasing in size, i.e., ten times since then (the decennial growth is +43" in last decades).

Due to the topographic reasons of Shivpuri, it has cooler climatic atmosphere than the adjoining areas and weather is generally cool and dry in the most/^{part}of the year.

3.2 PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST

Shivpuri become a place of tourist attraction for its fascinating fauna, flora, lakes and monuments. There are number of places for tourist interest within the Shivpuri town/^{which}are mentioned below :

Table 3.1 - Tourist Influx in Shivpuri

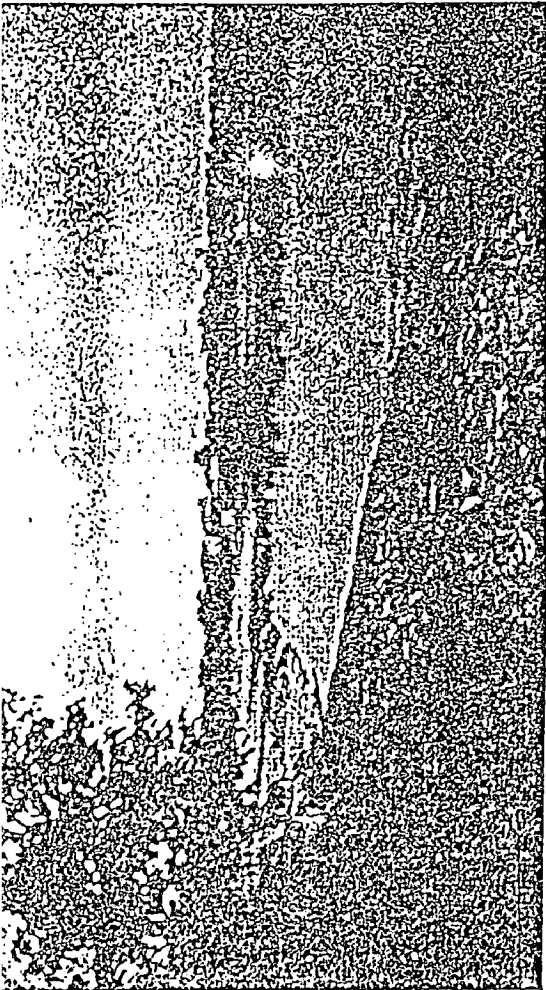
Year	Tourist Arrival		Foreign	Total	Annual Increase (%)	Remarks
	Domestic					
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%		
1987-88	27,074	99.27	199	0.73	27,273	-
1988-89	30,747	99.17%	256	0.83	31,003	13.68
1989-90	33,974	98.91	375	1.09	34,349	10.79
1990-91	37,370	99.19	304	0.81	37,674	9.68
1991-92	41,845	99.17	350	0.83	42,195	12.00
1995-96	64,560		650		65,210	Projected
1996-2001	1,11,270		1120		1,12,390	Projected

Source : Office of the Director, Madhav National Park, Shivpuri.

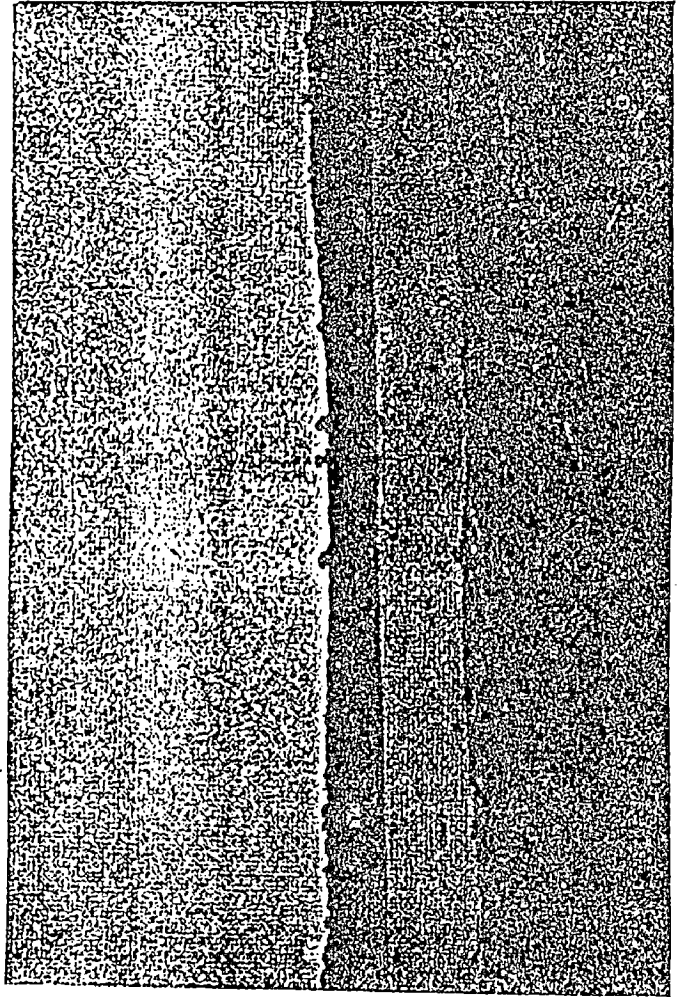
Table 3.2 - Wild Life of Madhav National Park

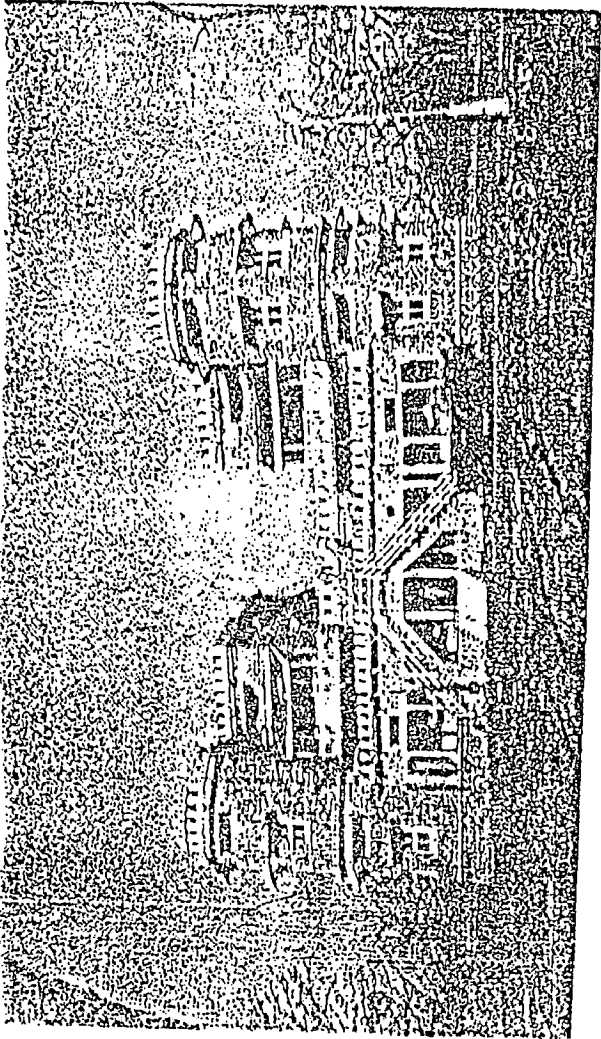
Sl No.	Name of Animals	Years			
		1979	1981	1987	1988 1989
1.	Tiger	-	-	-	1 2
2.	Panther	8	7	4	7 7
3.	Chausingha	108	179	75	116 121
4.	Sambar	473	531	484	511 532
5.	Chinkara	651	665	1407	1531 1594
6.	Nilgai	693	777	1478	1533 1588
7.	Chital	1546	1956	2672	2783 2837

Source: Office of the Director, Madhav National Park, Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh).

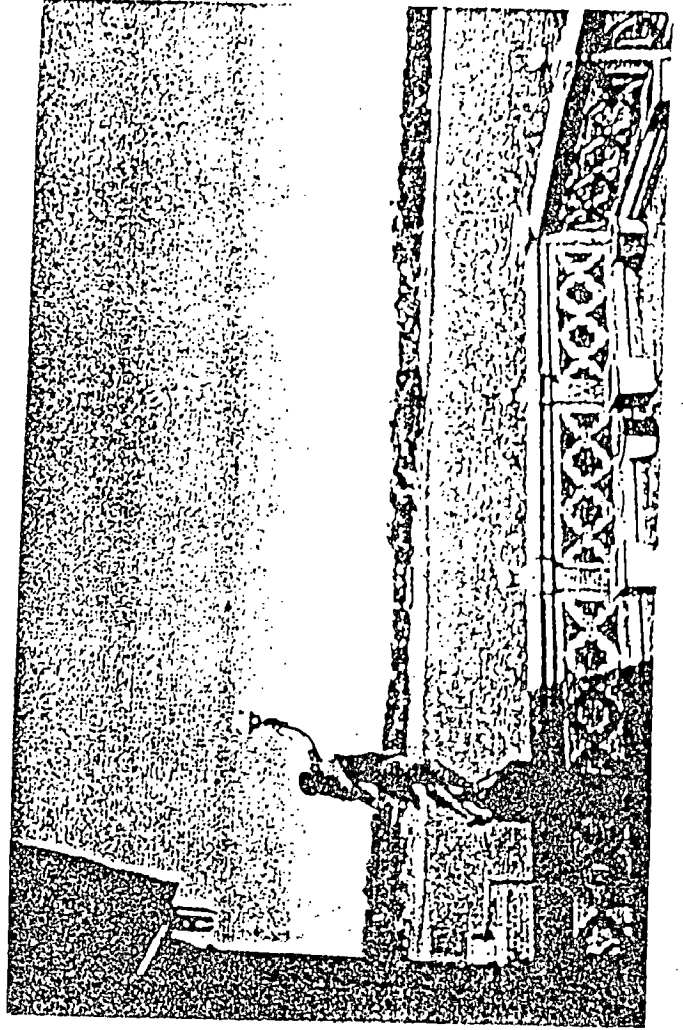


VIEW OF CHAND PATA LAKE





◇ GEORGE CASTLE-LAND MARK



◇ SAILING CLUB-DECK OVERLOOKING
CHAND PATA LAKE & TOWN BEYOND

- (a) Chand Pata Lake
- (b) Sailing Club
- (c) Madhav National Park
- (d) George Castle
- (e) Bhodya Kund
- (f) Boat Club
- (g) Chattries Complex
- (h) Madhav Vilas Place
- (i) Jadho Sagar
- (j) Veer Savarkar Park
- (k) Tantiya Tope Memorial
- (l) Religious Places

(a) Chand Pata Lake :

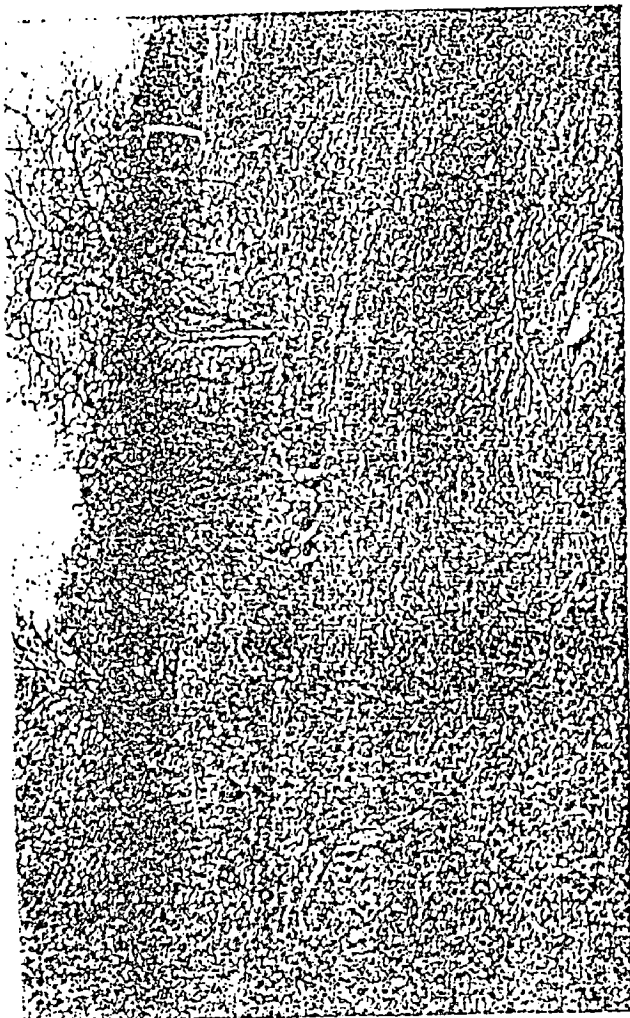
Chand Pata Lake is artificial lake constructed by Maharana of Gwalior in 1918 in Madhav National Park. It has an area of 2.46 sq kms. and has reptiles like crocodile, Indian Python, Monitor Lizard. This lake is also the source of water supply of the town. The lake^{is} enriched by picturesque hills all along with its 6 kms long periphery. It is the winter home of migratory guse, pochard, pintail, teal, mallard and gadwall.

(b) Sailing Club :

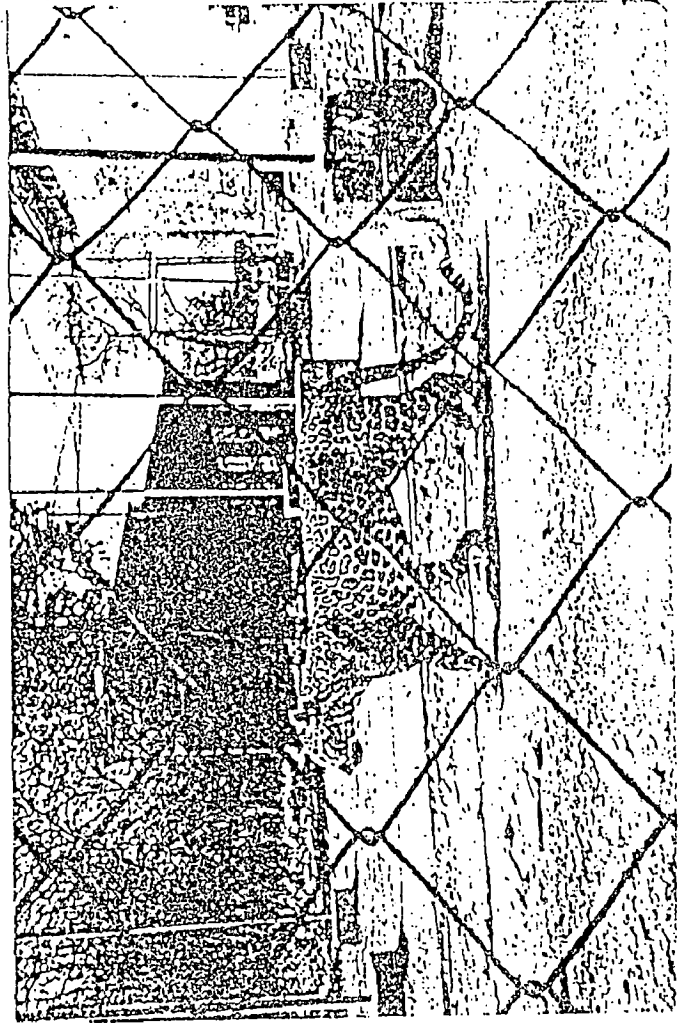
The major part of the club is as a deck within the lake which is the main centre of attraction and recreation of tourist and visitors.

(c) Madhav National Park :

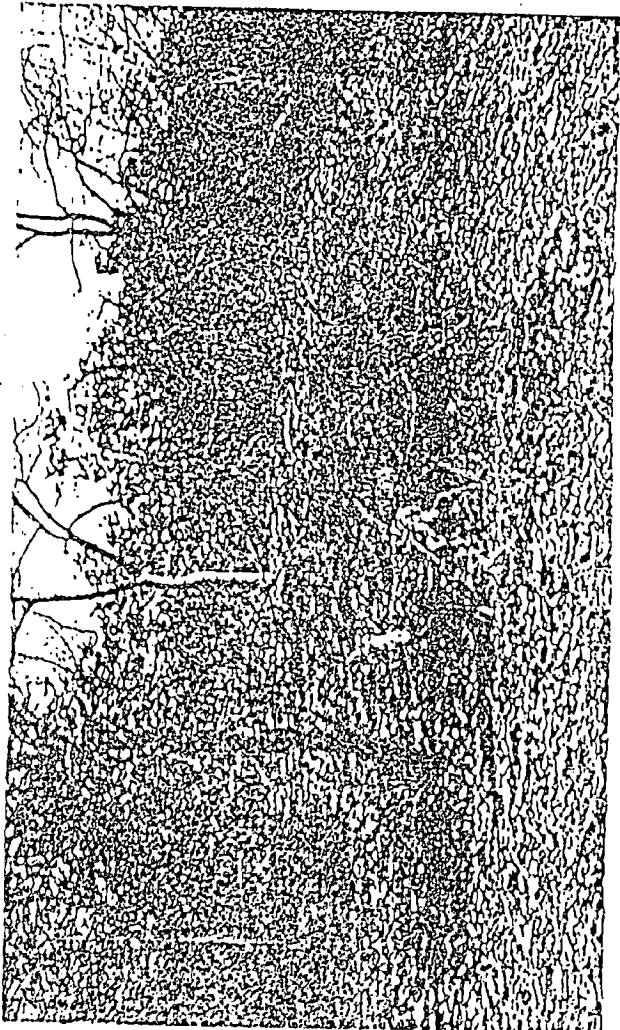
The area of this park is 165 sq. kms. There are various historical buildings and roads in the park/^{built} by Maharana of Gwalior



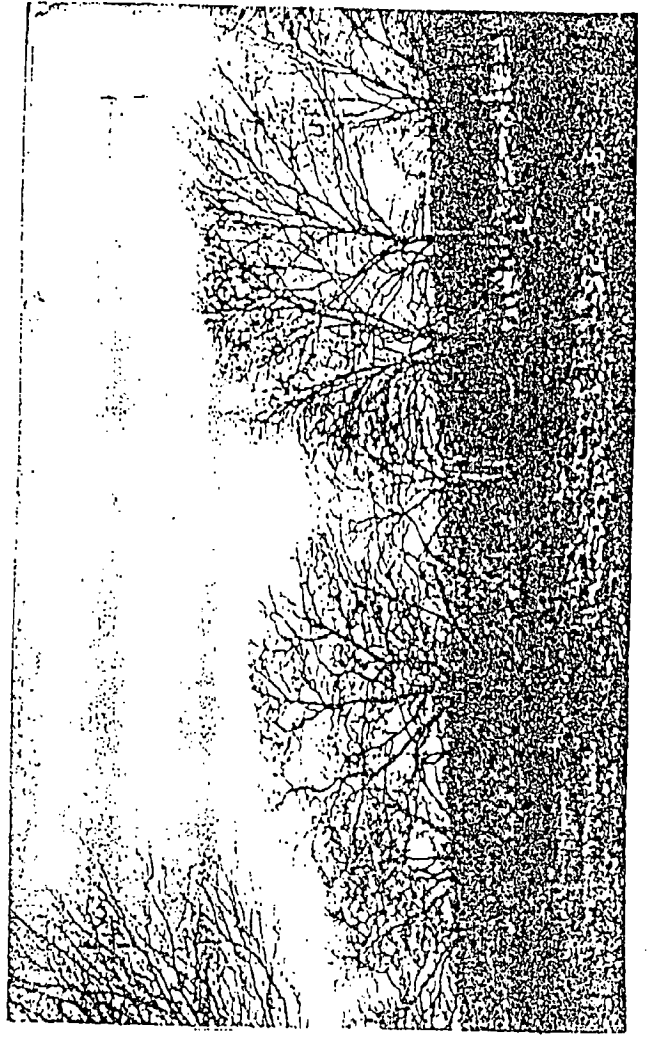
◁ TIGER ROAMING IN TIGER SAFARI



▷ PANTHER CONFINED IN TIGER SAFARI.



◁ WILD LIFE IN NATIONAL PARK ▷



in 1918, for easy movement in the park and presently provide shelter to visitors and tourist and previously for hunters. The basic habitat of the part can be classified as northern tropical dry mixed deciduous forest and flat grasslands around the lake, it offers abundant opportunities of sighting a variety of wild life. The dominant flora are the Khardai, the Dhaoda, the Salai and the Khair. The predominant species of the part are the Chuinkara, Indian Gazella and the Chital (deer). Other species of the park are nilgai, sambar, chausingha, black buck, sloth bear, tiger, panthor unfiquitous common langur, monkey, jackals, rabbit, peacocks and wild pigs. The park avifauna are carmorant painted stark white ibis, logger falcon, purple sun bird, paradise fly catcher and golden oriole. Wild life viewing is generally from vehicles.

(d) George Castle :

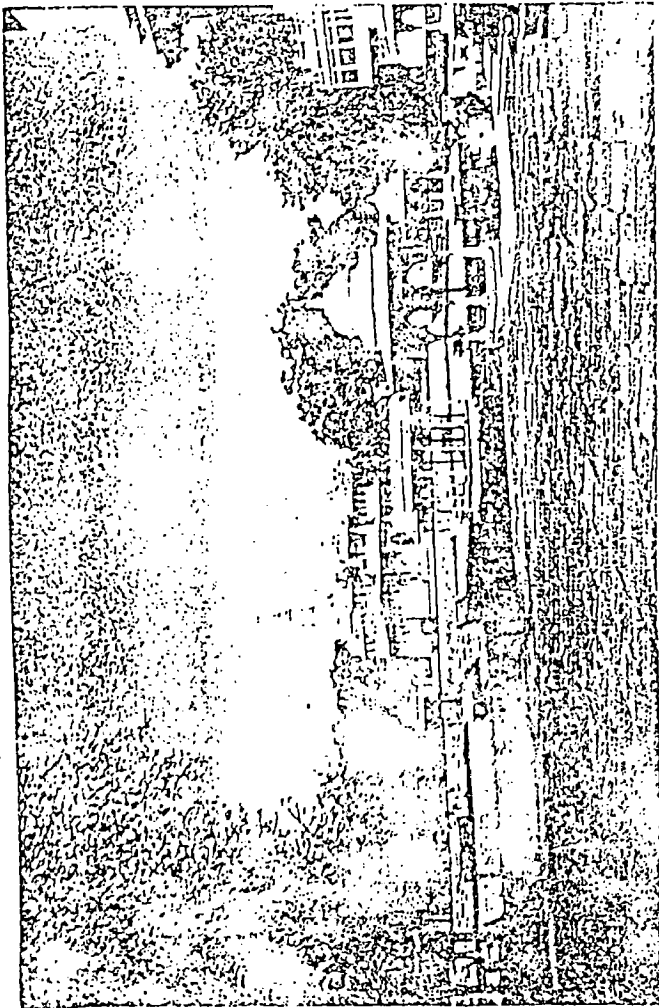
Panoric view of the town and the national park can be seen from this place as it is located deep within the forest of park on its highest point. It houses the museum of Madhav Dynæsty and gives unparallel view of the lake at the time of sunset and chaning hues of the evening sky.

(e) Bhodya Kund :

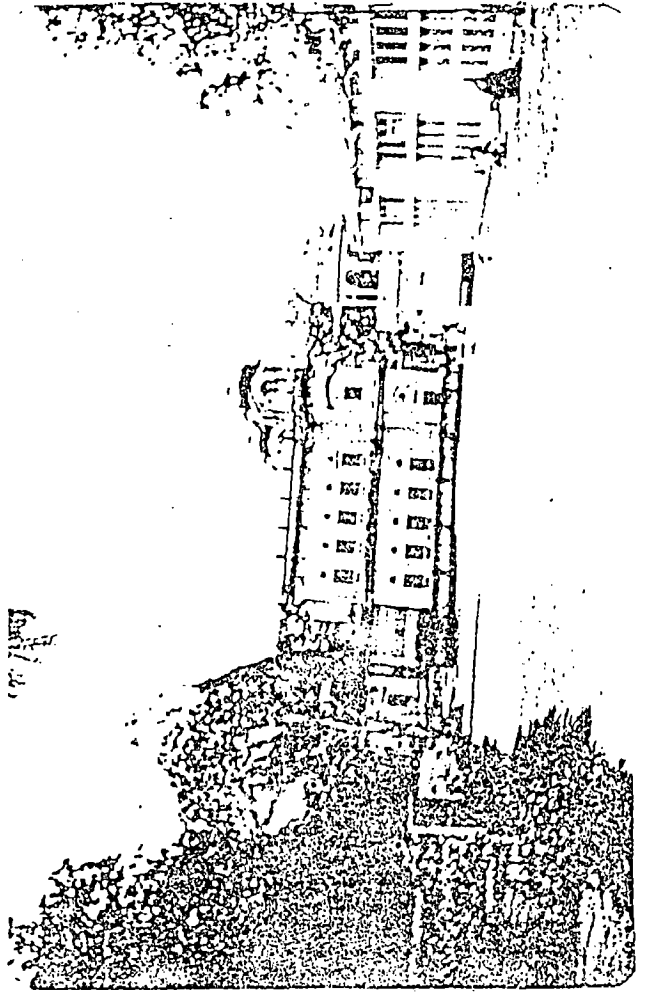
There is ^ahill behind the Shiv Temple from where water flows continuously into the kund which is rich in minerals supposedly of curative nature. So it is a scenic and picnic spot.

(f) Boat Club :

The boat club was used earlier but its no more functioning due to some accident in lake.



△ WELL DEVELOPED CHHATRIES COMPLEX △



(g) Chattries Complex :

Set in a formal Mughal Garden, with quiet nook under flowering trees, intersected by pathways with ornamental balustrade and illuminated by Victorian Lamps, is the complex in which the cenotaphs of Scindias are set. Facing each other across a water tank are the Chattries of Madho Rao Scindia and the dowager queen Maharani Shakya Raje Sciendia, synthesising the architectural idioms of Hindu and Islamic styles with their shikara-type spires and Rajput and Mughal pavillions.

The glittering water surface of Madho Rao Scindia's cenotaph is inlaid in the pietradura style with lapiz and onyx to create a spectacular rich effect, heightened by delicacy of the trellis work on the sides. The dowager queen's cenotaph has a noble dignity of line and superb structural harmony. Both memorial contain life size images of the Scindias and these are tended to with extreme devotion by ceremonially dressed retainers who perform the rituals of placing flowers and immense before the statues each day. In the evening, the deep trush is broken by the sound of music as the artists of the Gwalior Gharana render classical ragas before the statues in each Chhatri.

(h) Madhav Vilas Palace :

Standing upon a natural eminence, the elongated rose pink summer palace of the Scindia is built on truly royal proportions. A fine example of colonial architecture, the 'Mahal' as it is called, is remarkable for its marble floors, iron columns, graceful terraces and Ganpati Mahadev. From the turn its, the view is spectacular one of Shivpuri town and the park beyond.

(i) **Jadho Sagar :**

Jadho Sagar have an area of 0.29 sq. km. It is a recreational spot surrounded by high land-form of the town. A large fair on the occasion of Shivratri is arranged here.

(j) **Veer Savarkar Park :**

It has the attraction for tourist and local inhabitants for recreation.

(k) **Tantiya Tope Memorial :**

The statue of Tantiya Tope was installed in 1948-49 as his memorial on this place which is near to Rajeshwari Temple.

(l) **Religious Places :**

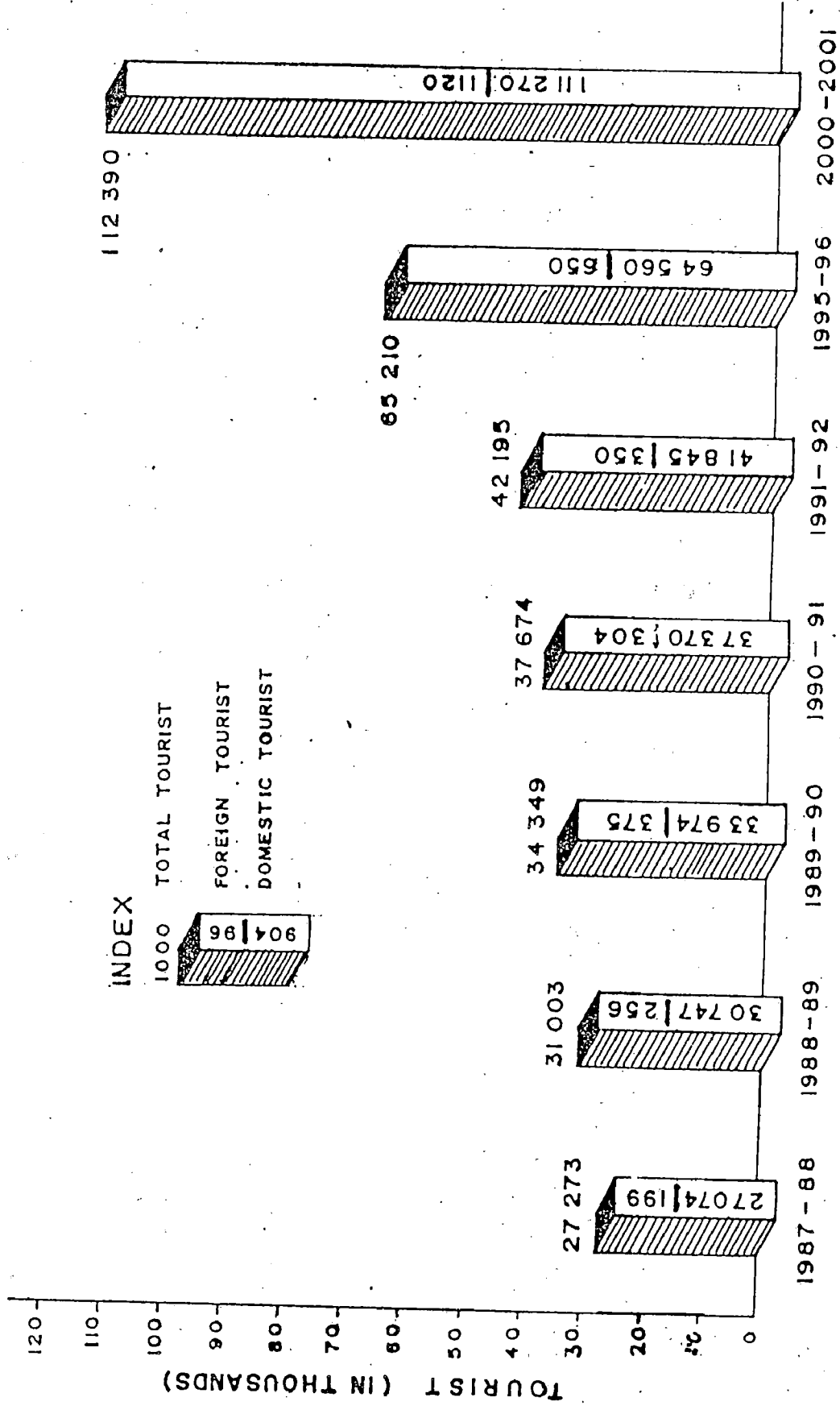
There are many religious places in the town. There is large gathering of people on Shivratri festival in Sideshwar Temple.

In addition to the tourism facilities within the town, the historical Surwaya (Hindi temples and monuments), Narwar (Medieval fortress), Chandni (Jain pilgrims and textile craft centre), Orcha medieval city etc. are the places of tourists interest at motorable distance from Shivpuri.

3.3 TOURIST INFLUX

The tourist visit Shivpuri for its natural healthy environment of forest, lake and wild life. The foreign tourists which arrive in Shivpuri, visit mainly National Park and Chattries Complex, are about of 1% of the total tourist influx. It is projected that about 1,12,390 tourists will be visiting Shivpuri by end of the century. The peak period for visiting this

TOURIST INFUX IN SHIVPURI



PROJECTED

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
Mdhav National Park, Shivpuri.

Chart No. 3.1

area is September to March during which about 70% tourist arrive. During the peak period about 140 tourist/visitors are arriving in Shivpuri daily. By developing the area and providing more facilities and amenities for tourist, the average daily arrival of tourist would increase to 400 persons by 2001.

It is expected that more than 60% tourist would stay in this town for more than one day to avail the facilities of package tours to have excursion trips in adjoining area. The importance of tourism in Shivpuri can be better understood by seeing the table of tourist influx.

3.4 POTENTIAL AND CONSTRAINTS

Shivpuri is important in view of its National Park which is a habitat for various type of herbivorous and carnivorous wild animals. The deciduous trees and scarcity of shrubs have negative effect on the growth and prosperity of herbivorous wild life and the environment during dry season become monotonous period. The park is divided into three parts by passing of the National Highway. These divisions of the park obstruct the free movement of wild life. The presence of crocodile and aquatic animals in Chand pata lake restrict the major water based activities and water sports. The beach of the lake is also not developed to intensify the picnic and other activities. Due to some accidents the boating facilities in Bhadaiya Khund and Sailing Club were ceased. The siltation and weeds are growing into the lake which/deteriorating its beauty and cleanliness.

Shivpuri town is lacking in overall tourist infrastructure facilities and amenities. The recreational cultural facilities



TRAFFIC CONGESTION AT MADHO CHOWK.



WATER CHANNEL CROSSING
NALA IN NATIONAL PARK

are missing. There is intracity transport facility in the town to link different tourist spots except cycle rickshaws and tongas. As such tourists get discouraged due to these problems. The road links to other towns from Shivpuri are not good due to narrow carriage way and bad conditions of some of the roads. There is no proper bus service to connect various tourist places of adjoining areas. Some of the areas within the town are not well developed such as melaground adjoining Sidheshwari temple etc. Some of areas are also devoid of proper parking facilities.

3.5 PLANNING CONCEPT AND PROPOSALS

It is estimated that once the certain level of tourist infrastructure facilities and amenities have come up, Shivpuri will attract about 400 tourist daily by 2001. Presently there are about 400 bed facilities available. As Shivpuri is a district headquarter, it also requires some accommodation for the visitors other than the tourists who may have to stay in the town for their personal or official purposes. So there would be an additional requirement of 300 beds in town considering that 60% tourist would stay for more than one day to enjoy the facilities of the town and also avail excursion trips. In conceptual terms, it is proposed to develop additional tourist facilities and amenities which are mentioned as under :

- (a) Recreational use (both active and passive component)
- (b) Institutional area
- (c) Residential area
- (d) Transport facilities
- (e) Public facilities

(a) Recreational Use :

It is proposed that the Lake ^{be} /divided into two parts. The upper minor part of lake may be used for boating and other water activities and lower major part for the aquatic animals. Moreover the bird sanctuary for local and migratory birds should be developed which is major attraction of the lake. The beach of Chand Pata Lake is developed by landscaping.

The Madhav Park needs forestation with evergreen trees and shrub not only to ^{help} /its wild life but also to the visitors/ tourists visiting the park during March to June. It is recommended that both the National Highways passing through the National Park should be made by passes so that the wild life within the park may have free movement in the whole area. It will provide protection and conservation for wild life.

The Master Plan of Shivpuri has proposed certain facilities for entertainments not only to its inhabitants but also to the visitors/tourists visiting the town. Opposite to Chattries Complex on Minto Road an area of 12 hectare has been earmarked for tourist complex.

Area for Golf Course has been earmarked in the Master Plan for Shivpuri. In addition to this an archery club is proposed on the area adjoining to Chinkara motel. Paragliding and parasailing activities may also be started at the existing air strip in the town. Solar powered spot lighting on the beach of lake and other monuments will further add to the attraction of the monumnets in the night.



D- 2. Shivpuri, Tourism Development Plan

(b) Institutional Area :

Institutional components are Tourist Information Centre, Museum , Art Gallery and Open Air Theatre. The Tourist Information Centre would have its administration, reception and a fleet of tourist buses along with some office space for private operators.

(c) Residential Area :

Residential area would comprise facilities for 300 bed in cottages, medium budget hotel and youth hostels. It is also recommended that tourist complex would have a restaurant and shopping facilities for private shop owners and emporiam of various states' handicrafts.

(d) Transport Facilities :

Transport is the key factor for the development of tourism which includes air, railways and roads. It is recommended to improve the existing air strip. A broad gauge railway line which is under construction. Immediate actions to improve the road conditions and its carriage way for smooth movement of traffic. Fleet services of National Park Authority should be improved.

Provision of parking at various places will also add to the convenience of tourists. Vayudoot services/air taxies should be commenced to join this town with adjoining air ports.

(e) Public Facilities :

The cafeteria and public convenience would have to be provided at picnic spots, with proper lighting arrangements.

It is desirable that the waste water may be treated before discharging into Jadhoo Sagar till the sewerage system of town is implemented. It would/ appropriate to dredge the weeds and siltation of lakes for its environmental improvement.

It is essential that source of water intake for water supply of town should be from clean source. It should be shifted from Chand Pata Lake to other regular supply intake.

Chapter 4

Gwalior and Environs

4. GWALIOR AND ENVIRONS

4.1 LOCATION AND SETTING

Greater Gwalior comprises three distinct settlements namely Old Gwalior, Lashkar and Morar. Gwalior is located at $26^{\circ}-12'N$ latitude and $76^{\circ}-18'E$ longitude. Altitude of city is 212 metre above mean sea level. The city is well linked with major cities of state and country by means of Rail, Road and Air. It is located at a distance of 319 kms. from Delhi and 101 kms. from Jhansi.

4.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The history and archaeology play a very vital role in generating tourism traffic. In Gwalior region, some archaeological remains belong to 8th century B.C. have been found nearby the Gupteshwar hill and Morar river. The name of city was diverted from historical fort hill called Gopa-Parbat. The earliest settlement i.e., Old Gwalior belonging to the 6th century A.D. is situated on the north-eastern side of hillock remained interlink both physically as well as administratively with the fort which was founded by Kachhawaha Chief. With the change of ruler from Kachhawaha Chief to Scindia just before the independence of India and then the privilege of being a capital of Madhya Bharat. Daulat Rao Scindia laid the foundation of Lashkar as an administrative centre and British developed cantonment away from the town in Morar. These three different townships are

ग्वालियर
विकास क्रम

GWALIOR

SEQUENCE OF GROWTH

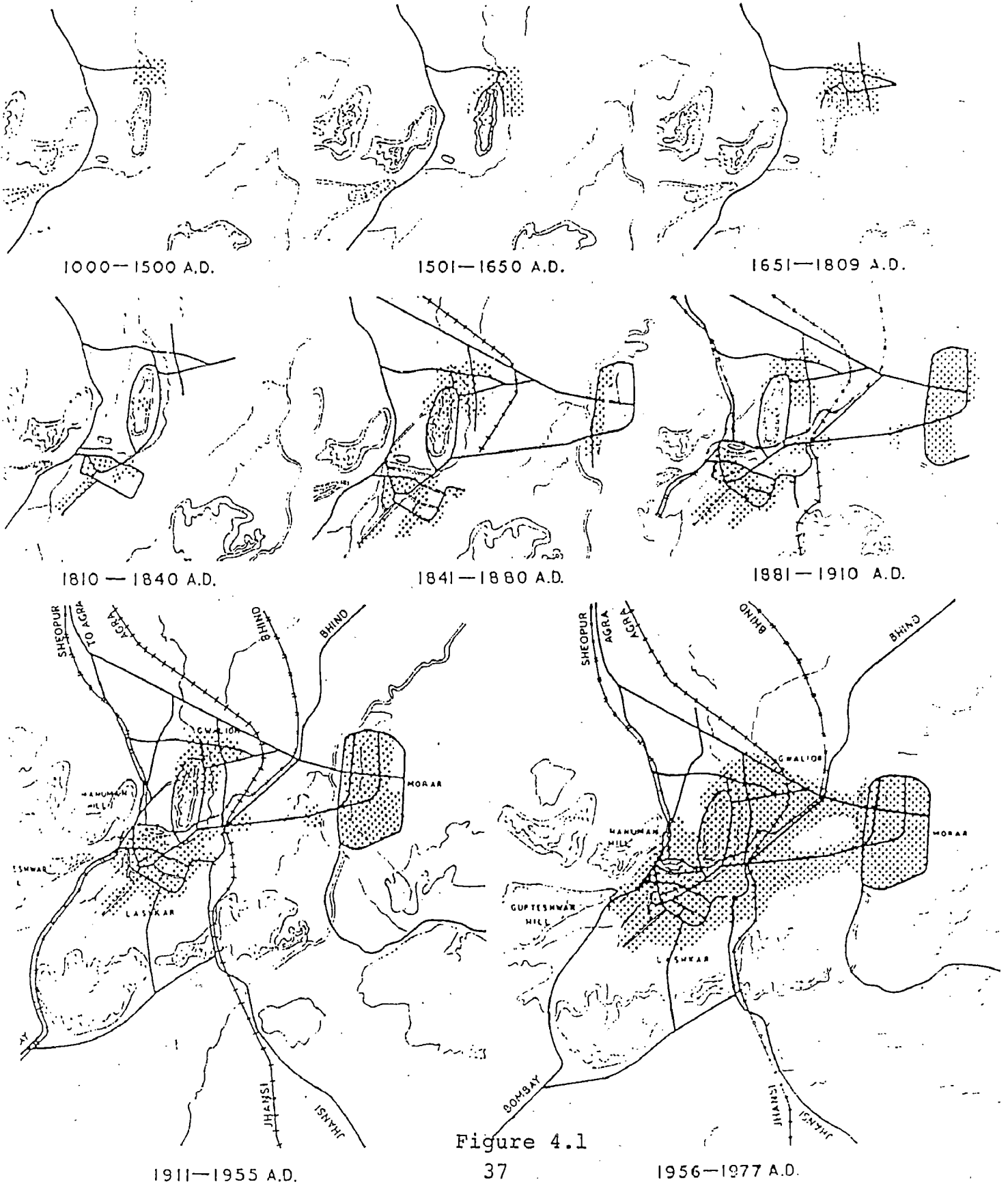
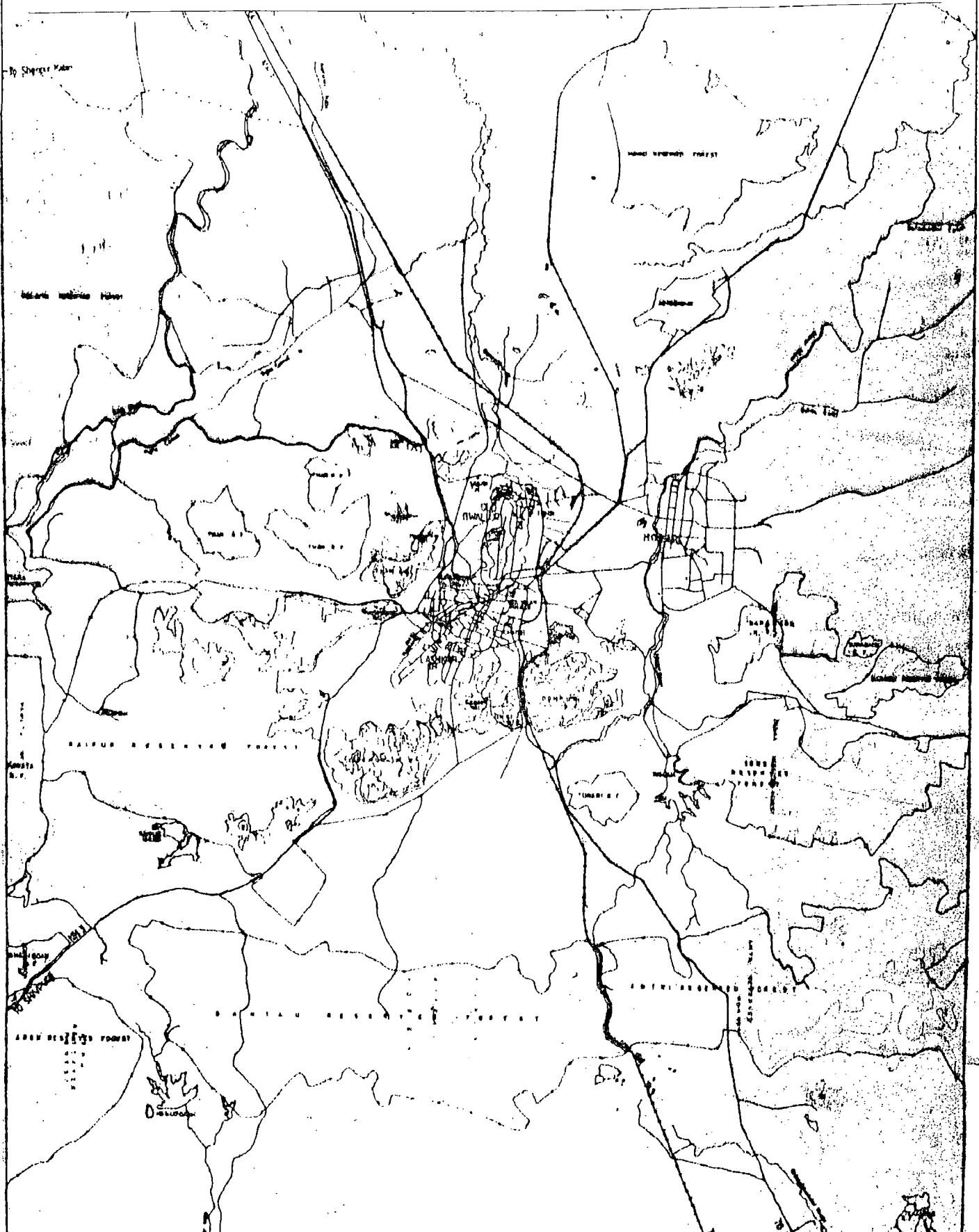










Figure 4.1



STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN GWALIOR

GR. GWALIOR & ENVIRONS -

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
|  | HIGHWAY |  | WATER BODY |
|  | RAILWAY BROADGAUGE |  | SURROUNDING HILL TO GREATER GWALIOR |
|  | MAIN ROAD |  | BOUNDARY OF RESERVED FOREST |
|  | RAILWAY NARROWGAUGE |  | MUZERI AREA |

SOURCE -
 TOPO SHEET (Survey of India)
 SCALE -
 1:50,000
 Guided by -
 MR. PUSPLA M.
 ADRESH KUMAR SHARMA
 M.U.R.P. Semester

separated by character distance, physical character, social and cultural character. The open area left in between the township was later on filled up by uncoordinated and mixed development, mostly after post independence period.

4.3 TOPOGRAPHY

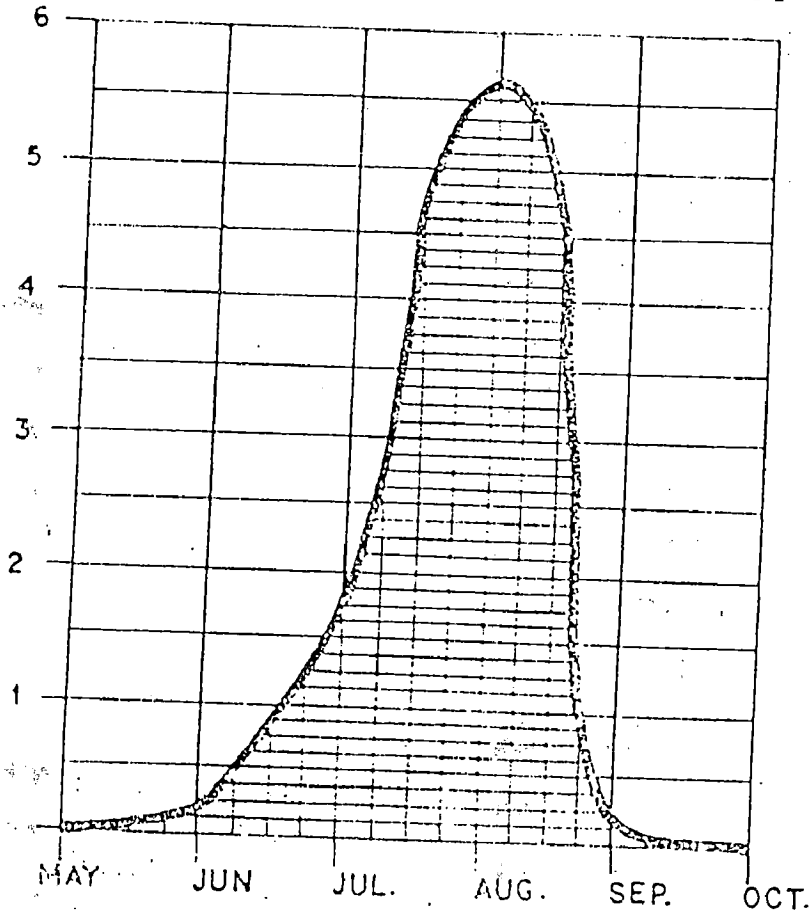
Greater Gwalior is located in rock basin in between Vindhyan hills in the west, and Bigawar hills in south east. In between these, there are numerous residual hills such as Hanuman hill 260 m, Gupteshwar hill 280 m, Satyanarayan hill 244 m and Fort hill 305 m, above the mean sea level. These hill portions provide an aesthetic frame to the city's urban form. The city proper, however, is sloping from south west to north and north east.

4.4 CLIMATE

The climate of Greater Gwalior is one of the extreme type due to the exposed barren hills surrounded three sides which obstructed and channelises the wind flow pattern. Generally the minimum temperature goes down to 1.3°C in December while maximum temperature reaches upto 47°C in June. Average rainfall is 567 mm and 92% of year's rain is received during monsoon season due to very good drainage of the area. The city hardly faces any flood problem. The mean relative humidity is as low as 15% in summer afternoon of April and high as 82% in the forenoon of August. Fog occurs in the month of December and January mostly before sunrise.

IN 100 M.M.

RAINFALL



AVERAGE RAINFALL 567 M.M.

GWALIOR

TEMPERATURE DIAGRAM

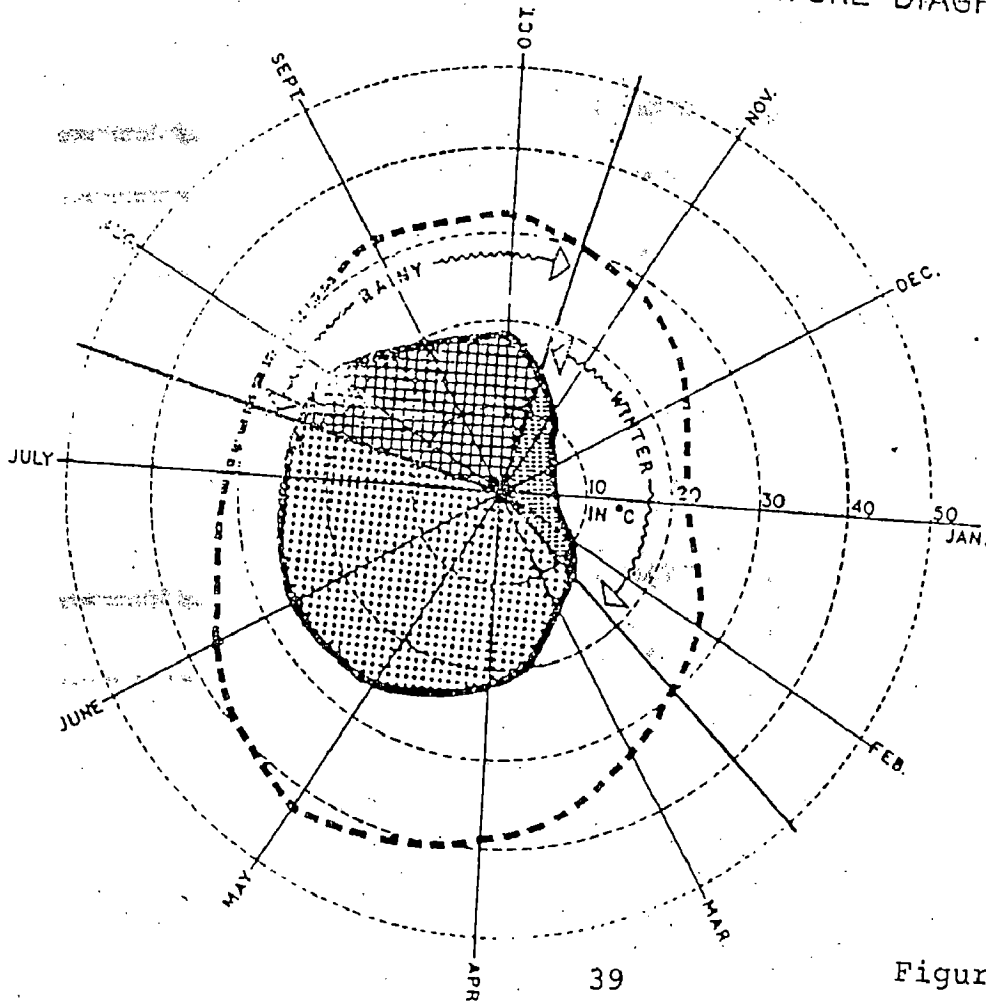


Figure 4.2

Table 4.1 - Monthly Effective Temperature Values

Month	Effective Temperature	Remarks
January	54	Endurable month; warm clothes
February	57	Endurable month; warm clothes
March	64	Endurable
April	73	Uncomfortable for light as well as hardwork.
May	77	Uncomfortable for light as well as hardwork.
June	81	Extreme and most uncomfortable
July	78	Uncomfortable
August	74	Uncomfortable
September	74	Uncomfortable
October	71	Comfortable
November	62	Comfortable
December	52	Comfortable with warm clothes

Source : Director, Regional Metereological Centre, Nagpur

4.5 FLORA AND FAUNA

The vegetation of Gwalior is of deciduous variety due to nature of soil and the climate.

The principal species of trees are found as mention here Semal, Karsh, Bhilwa, Babool, Runjha, Khair, Dhaora, A. Pandula, Reetha, Aamla, Gadha Palas, Gumhar (Siwan), Ankol, Ber, Dudhai, Khari (Giroly), Jamun, Anjun (Koha), Kaim, Kusum, Mallatus, Philippinesis, Sheesham, Papra and Soja in fairly dense and dense mixed forest.

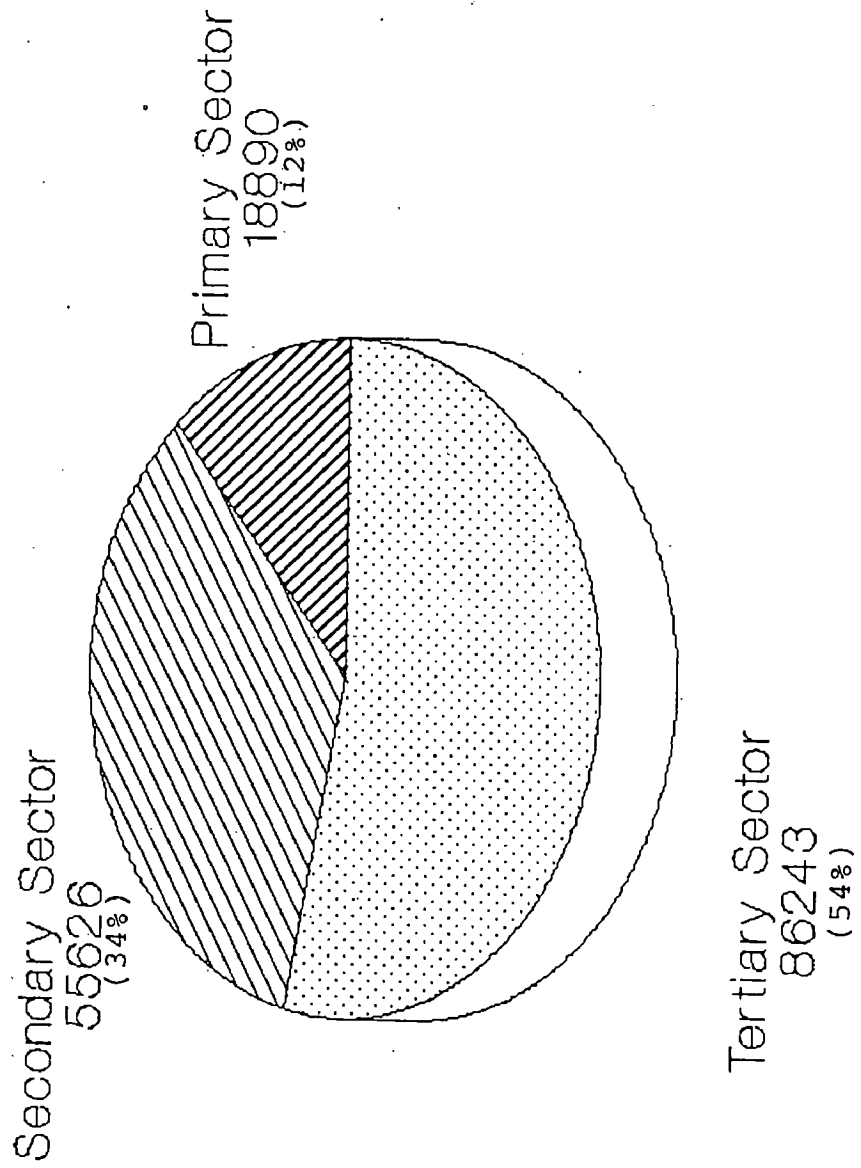
Among the wild life animals, balck buck, spotted deer, blue bull, sloth, bear, sambhar, jackal and langoor, monkey found in area covered by forest shrubs and grasses. While among the birds grey partridge, snipe peafowl, Indian busturd apart from usual variety of birds found almost everywhere. And the important fishes most commonly found are mahsur, labeo spp, catla, murrels, tengora, mullet, Indian trout and narani (mirghal).

4.6 DEMOGRAPHY

Study of the town and surrounding area has been understood by demography for assessment of various city needs.

In the year 1901, Gwalior was only city in State (M.P.) which had a population of more than 1 lakh. The population of Gwalior city became 5,55,862 in 1981. The population reached upto 7,17,780 in 1991. The sex ratio is often influenced by the migration trend of working force. It was 880 female per

Socio - Economic Profile



Census 1991

Chart No. 4.1

1000 male in 1981 which was decreased to 848 female per 100 male in 1991 which show that migration trend of working force from other place to Gwalior city is increased.

4.7 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The work force during 1981 and 1991 were 26.6% and 26.4% respectively. In spite of increase in population and development of town there was no increase in percentage of work force to the population. During 1991 the workers in the tertiary sector were 54% (86,243), in secondary sector 34% (55,626) and in primary sector 12% (18,890) were engaged while maximum workers (69,814) were engaged in service category.

4.8 LAND USE

The total land use for the city is nearly 6400 hectares, as shown below :

TABLE 4.2- LANDUSE (1991)

Landuse	Landuse 1991		
	Area in Hectares	Percentage	land allocation (Hectares per 1000 persons)
Residential	2720.0	42.50	3.4
Commerical	320.0	5.0	0.4
Industrial	560.0	8.75	0.7
Public & Semi Public	560.0	8.75	0.7
Public Utility & Facility	320.0	5.0	0.4
Recreational	720.0	11.25	0.9
Transport and Communication	1200.0	18.75	1.5
Total	6400.0	100.0	8.0

4.9 URBAN SERVICES AND AMENITIES

Tourism activities are also influenced by the nature and character of amenities.

The city is enjoying a filtered water supply since 1930 through a well designed water supply scheme from Tigra irrigation reservoir situated at 20 km. west of Lashkar. Water from Tigra reservoir is carried through/^{covered} canal to Motijheel water works where it is filtered before it is fed into the distribution system. The supply of water through tubewell is also feasible to some extent in the alluvial parts having adequate depth of alluvium soil. The areas potential for such water supply could be gainfully utilized.

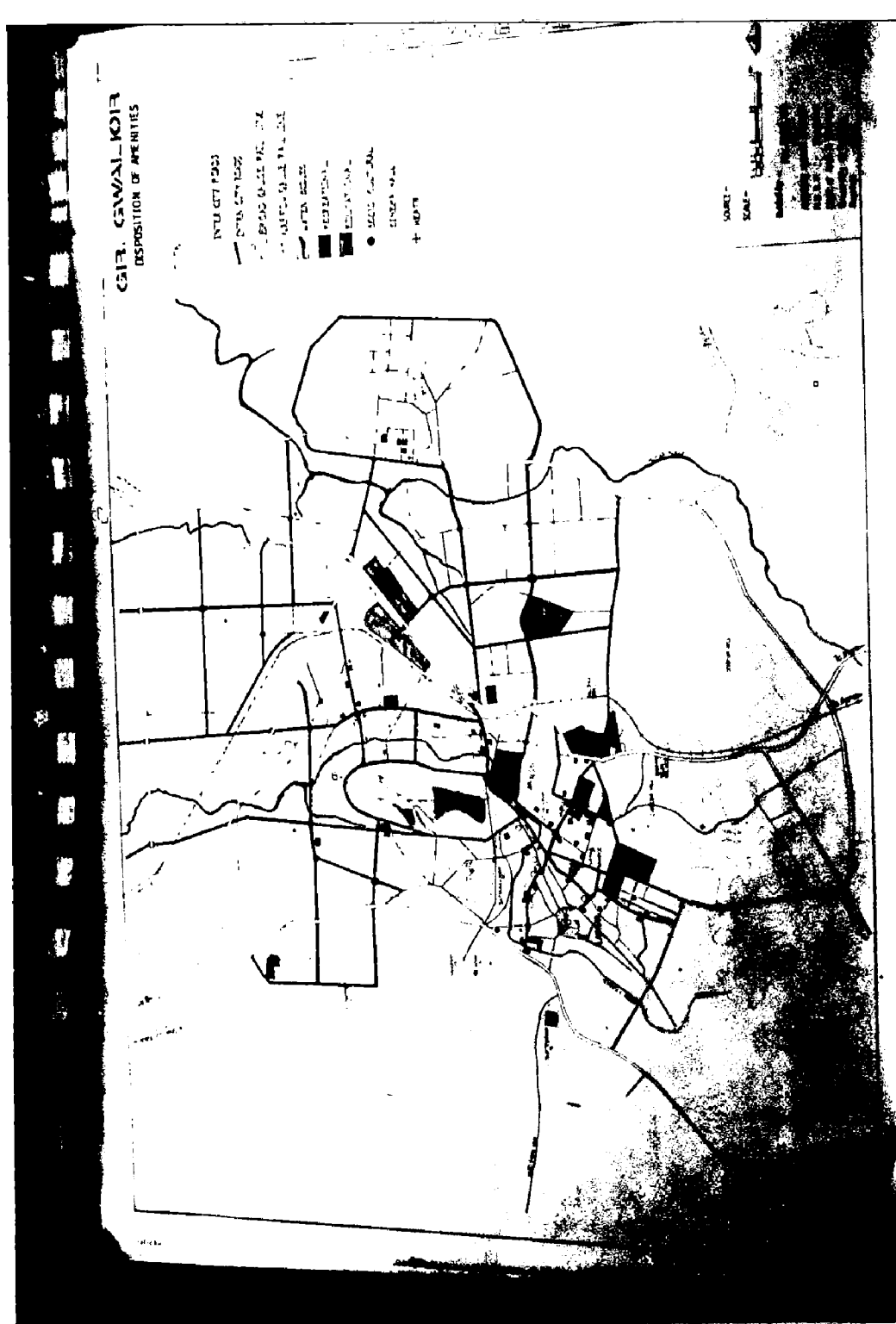
Gwalior had an underground sewerage scheme as early as in 1936. The scheme was originally envisaged to cover only Lashkar which contained major bulk of city population. It was further extended to cover Morar town in 1943. Slums and unauthorised development, particularly, along the river and nullahs, have been draining the sullage water and garbage into the nullahs. The sewerage farm near Char Shahar-ka-Naka covering an area of nearly 76 hectares is serving the city for disposal of garbage and sewage. City's topography provides for well-drained habitational areas. The habitated area is drained through the Swarnrekha and Morar through system of nullahs.

Power Distribution of city linked with Chambal Hydel Grid

through Rajasthan Distribution System and covers all the major areas.

The health institutions not only serve the city and the regional population but also to the tourists. The city has acquired specialised facilities for treatment of cancer and cases of mental diseases. In addition to the specialised hospitals it provides dispensaries.

Gwalior provides for higher order educational institutions covering specialization in many branches of arts, physical education, science, Engineering, technology, music etc.



D-4. Gwalior, Disposition of Amenities

Chapter 5

Tourist Resources of Gwalior

5. TOURIST RESOURCES OF GWALIOR

5.1 GENERAL

Stepped in the splendour of its past, the ancient capital, Gwalior has made a successful transition into a modern Indian city vibrant and bustling. Various reigning dynasties have left behind palaces, temples and monuments. Gwalior's tradition as a royal capital continued, until the formation of present day India with Scindias having their dynastic seat here. There magnificent moments of glorious past have been preserved with care, giving an appeal unique and timeless.

The Gwalior over the centuries became the cradle of great dynasties. With each dynasty, the city gained new dimensions from the warrior kings, poets, musicians and saints who contributed in making it renowned throughout the country. The entire city is a visual and aesthetic feast, for the builders of Gwalior were great architects. While walking through the streets of the city, we discover that a rich cultural tradition of Gwalior has been interwoven into the fabric of modern life. As Gwalior is a jumble of turrets and minars, towers and dome, temple and mosque, palaces and mahals, a town where old had imperceptibly merged in new and where structures look out from desolate clutter of dilapidated flat roofed drab stone houses, empty mosque and ruined tombs. Whatever the later outgrowth Gwalior architecture will continue to beckon, excite, provoke and satisfy the discerning visitors for a long time in the future.

5.2 PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST WITHIN THE TOWN

Gwalior town attracts a large number of tourists. It is known on account of its historical associations, its picturesque surroundings and urban form. Buildings of architectural importance, urban spaces and various 'Badas' (squares) and historical monuments give it a unique place in tourist world. There are number of places of tourist interest within the town which are mentioned below :

- (a) Gwalior Fort
- (b) The Palaces on Fort
- (c) The Temples on Fort
- (d) The Rock Sculptures
- (e) The Water Sources on Fort
- (f) The Gate and Gateways
- (g) Religious Places
- (h) The Tombs
- (i) The Memorials
- (j) The Modern Palaces
- (k) Musuems and Art Galleries
- (l) Parks and Gardens
- (m) Zoo
- (n) Lakes and Tanks
- (o) Clubs Stadia and Gymanassium
- (p) Cinema Halls
- (q) Fairs and Melas

5.2.1 Gwalior Fort

Legend has it that the fort was founded by Suraj Sen, a Rajput Chief at the instance of a hermit saint named Galav Rashi or Gwalipa Siddh who had cured him of leprosy, and after whom it came to be known as Gwalior. In the 6th century the Gwalior Fort formed the part of Gupta empire.

Gwalior Fort aptly called by the author of Taj-ul-Maasir, the 'Pearl in the necklace of the castles of Hind', standing on a long and narrow rocky hill of sandstone. At a distance of 319 km from Delhi, it is a natural halting place for armies going from north to south. The Ganga-Yamuna doab is to the north east, and Rajasthan is to the west, and it was obvious defence post of northern capital as well as departure point for assault on the Deccan. It witnessed many sieges and fierce battles but was never obliged to surrender, though it could be gained by assault. The Gwalior Fort was highly impregnable, may be it was used as prisons to hold important persons who could harm, if freed, the interest of ruler.

It rises abruptly 100 metre above the surrounding country. It is about 3 km long running north to south and varies in width from 200 metre to 900 metre east to west.

In some places cliff overhangs and in others, where the hill sides are less precipitous, they are scraped. The walls of the fortress are 9 metre to 10.5 metre high with the rock below them steeply scraped down.

As seen from north its view is most imposing, a long line

of battlements which crown the steep scarp on the east is broken only by lofty towers and fretted domes of the noble palace of Raja Man Singh. At the northern end where the rock has been quarried for ages the jagged mass of overhanging cliff seen ready to fall upon the city beneath them. Midway over all towers the giant form of massive temples, grey with moss of age. On the western side of hill is a deep wedged shaped gorges, called Urwahi valley and two winding entrances flanked by loop-holed bastions. If one looks down at the fort and its surrounding landscape one is confronted by a macabre sight of limitless desolation. The Fort looks like a long arid, twisted finger, black and sinister. The countryside beyond the city is stony and sterile, rock of grass or copsewood and churned up with range upon range of low-lying brown sand stone hillock.

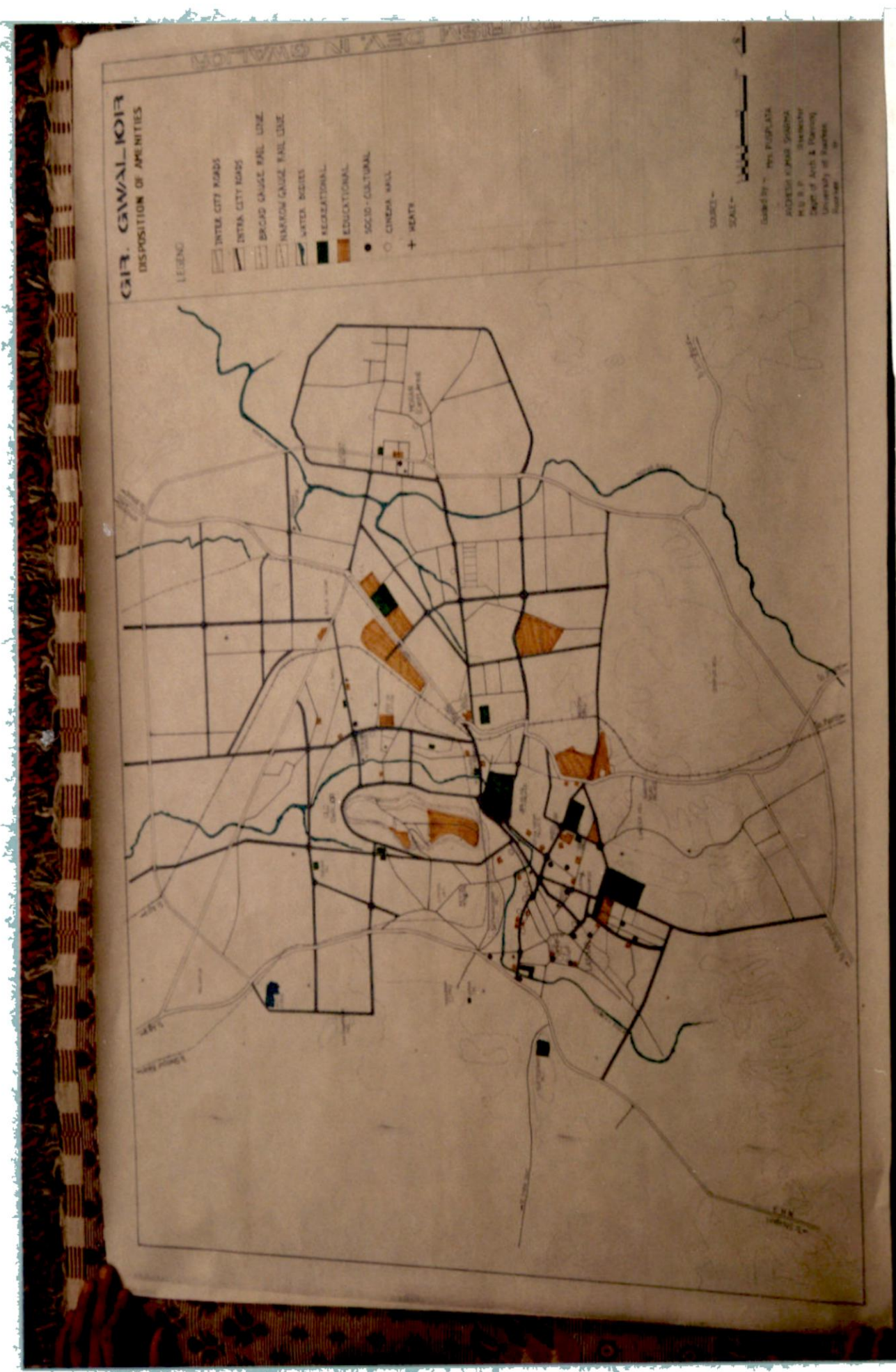
5.2.2 The Palaces on Fort

There are six palaces on the fort out of which four Hindu palaces and two Mohammadan palaces.

- (i) Man Mandir (Man Singh Palace)
- (ii) Guruji Mahal (Gujri Mandir)
- (iii) Karan Mandir (Kirti Mandir)
- (iv) Vikram Mandir
- (v) Jahangir Mahal and Shahjahan Mahal

- (i) Man Mandir (Man Singh Palace)

Gwalior fort is known basically for magnificent facade of Man Mandir.



D-4. Gwalior, Disposition of Amenities

Chapter 5

Tourist Resources of Gwalior

5. TOURIST RESOURCES OF GWALIOR

5.1 GENERAL

Stepped in the splendour of its past, the ancient capital, Gwalior has made a successful transition into a modern Indian city vibrant and bustling. Various reigning dynasties have left behind palaces, temples and monuments. Gwalior's tradition as a royal capital continued, until the formation of present day India with Scindias having their dynastic seat here. There magnificent moments of glorious past have been preserved with care, giving an appeal unique and timeless.

The Gwalior over the centuries became the cradle of great dynasties. With each dynasty, the city gained new dimensions from the warrior kings, poets, musicians and saints who contributed in making it renowned throughout the country. The entire city is a visual and aesthetic feast, for the builders of Gwalior were great architects. While walking through the street of the city, we discover that a rich cultural tradition of Gwalior has been interwoven into the fabric of modern life. As Gwalior is a jumble of turrets and minars, towers and dome, temple and mosque, palaces and mahals, a town where old had imperceptibly merged in new and where structures look out from desolate clutter of dilapidated flat roofed drab stone houses, empty mosque and ruined tombs. Whatever the later outgrowth Gwalior architecture will continue to beckon, excite, provoke and satisfy the discerning visitors for a long time in the future.

5.2 PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST WITHIN THE TOWN

Gwalior town attracts a large number of tourists. It is known on account of its historical associations, its picturesque surroundings and urban form. Buildings of architectural importance, urban spaces and various 'Badas' (squares) and historical monuments give it a unique place in tourist world. There are number of places of tourist interest within the town which are mentioned below :

- (a) Gwalior Fort
- (b) The Palaces on Fort
- (c) The Temples on Fort
- (d) The Rock Sculptures
- (e) The Water Sources on Fort
- (f) The Gate and Gateways
- (g) Religious Places
- (h) The Tombs
- (i) The Memorials
- (j) The Modern Palaces
- (k) Musuems and Art Galleries
- (l) Parks and Gardens
- (m) Zoo
- (n) Lakes and Tanks
- (o) Clubs Stadia and Gymanassium
- (p) Cinema Halls
- (q) Fairs and Melas

5.2.1 Gwalior Fort

Legend has it that the fort was founded by Suraj Sen, a Rajput Chief at the instance of a hermit saint named Galav Rashi or Gwalipa Siddh who had cured him of leprosy, and after whom it came to be known as Gwalior. In the 6th century the Gwalior Fort formed the part of Gupta empire.

Gwalior Fort aptly called by the author of Taj-ul-Maasir, the 'Pearl in the necklace of the castles of Hind', standing on a long and narrow rocky hill of sandstone. At a distance of 319 km from Delhi, it is a natural halting place for armies going from north to south. The Ganga-Yamuna doab is to the north east, and Rajasthan is to the west, and it was obvious defence post of northern capital as well as departure point for assault on the Deccan. It witnessed many sieges and fierce battles but was never obliged to surrender, though it could be gained by assault. The Gwalior Fort was highly impregnable, may be it was used as prisons to hold important persons who could harm if freed, the interest of ruler.

It rises abruptly 100 metres above the surrounding country. It is about 3 km long running north to south and varies in width from 200 metres to 900 metres east to west.

In some places cliff overhangs and in others, where the hill sides are less precipitous, they are scraped. The walls of the fortress are 9 metres to 10.5 metres high with the rock below them steeply scraped down.

As seen from north its view is most imposing, a long line

of battlements which crown the steep scarp on the east is broken only by lofty towers and fretted domes of the noble palace of Raja Man Singh. At the northern end where the rock has been quarried for ages the jagged mass of overhanging cliff seen ready to fall upon the city beneath them. Midway over all towers the giant form of massive temples, grey with moss of age. On the western side of hill is a deep wedged shaped gorges, called Urwahi valley and two winding entrances flanked by loop-holed bastions. If one looks down at the fort and its surrounding landscape one is confronted by a macabre sight of limitless desolation. The Fort looks like a long arid, twisted finger, black and sinister. The countryside beyond the city is stony and sterile, rocky of grass or copsewood and churned up with range upon range of low-lying brown sand stone hillock.

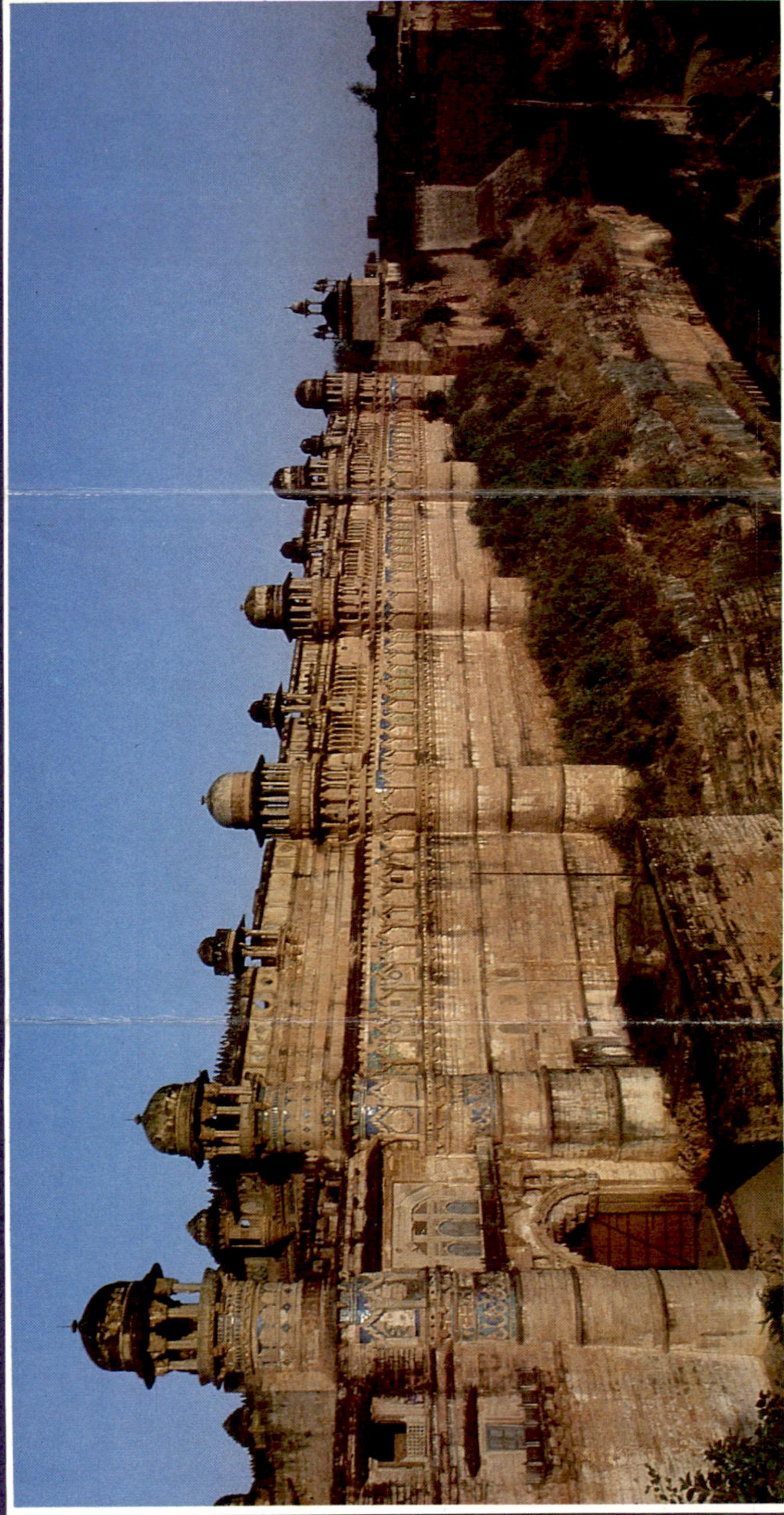
5.2.2 The Palaces on Fort

There are six palaces on the fort out of which four Hindu palaces and two Mohammadan palaces.

- (i) Man Mandir (Man Singh Palace)
- (ii) Guruji Mahal (Gujri Mandir)
- (iii) Karan Mandir (Kirti Mandir)
- (iv) Vikram Mandir
- (v) Jahangir Mahal and Shahjahan Mahal

- (i) Man Mandir (Man Singh Palace)

Gwalior fort is known basically for magnificent facade of Man Mandir.



Gwalior Fort: a proud citadel where momentous chapters in India's history were forged

Man Singh Palace was built between 1486 and 1517 A.D. by Raja Man Singh for which Fergusson has described 'as the most remarkable and interesting example of Hindu Palaces of an early age in India'. It is magnificent building of two storeys above and two below ground level in the eastern part overhanging the cliff. The palace comprise two portion. One portion was used as the residential palace of the King, and the other as entrance square for the accommodation of the attendants. In its extensive dimensions the building is 91.45 m. x 48.76 m., while the rear apartments occupy one third of this i.e. 48.76 m x 30.48 m. The vast eastern front consists of a wall of heavy sandstone rocks, relieved at the top by ornamental frieze of coloured tiles and at intervals along the front by massive round towers crowned with graceful domes, and connected together by a singularly beautiful balustrate of delicately fretted stone work. Southern front of somewhat similar design is more richly decorated. Here is addition to its bold string courses and continuous blind arcade, the whole wall surface is embellished with enamelled tiles and mosaics of many trees, blue, green, golden forming bands of conventional figures of men, elephants, tigers, peacocks and trees and thus imparting an effect of unsurpassed charm and strength. The interior of the building much more ornate consist of two open courtyards surrounded by suites of rooms whose ceilings are worked in a variety of designs.

The first courtyard is a square of 10 metre. To the west of this is the dance hall measuring 10 m.x 6.25 m. surrounding by a circumbulating corridor on three sides. On the nothern side,

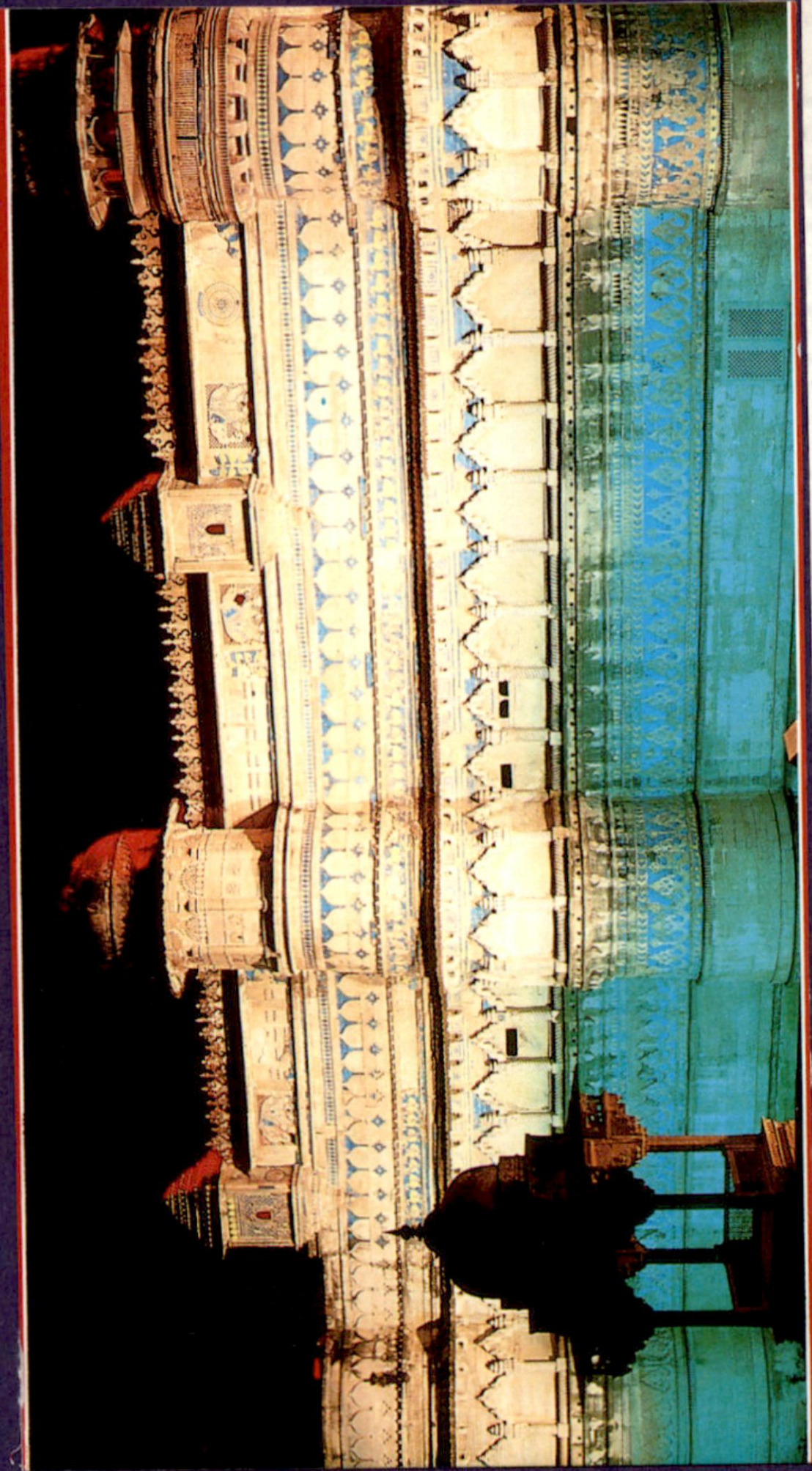


there is another music hall where royal ladies would learn music from the great master of the day behind the screen of balcony hall measuring 10.36 m. x 4.88 m. surrounding by a balcony on all the four sides above the colonnade.

The another inner and larger courtyard is a 11.28 metre square on the west and the east of this courtyard are the royal apartments, the western room measuring 4.57 m. x 3.66 m. and the two eastern rooms measuring 6.1 m. x 3.66 m. and the two eastern rooms measuring 6.1 m. x 6.1 m. and 5.5 m. x 2.75 m. The northern and southern sides are covered with walls of false screen work and two long, covered passage. There are two earthen ware conduit pipes probably used for water channels.

From south eastern side one goes down a staircase to gain entrance to a circular room about 11.89 metre in diameter held up by 8 circular pillars. Square and circular holes allow subdued light to filter into the room. During Mughal times, this hall converted into prison for political prisoner including elder son of Jahangir; Prince Khusru; brother of Aurangzeb, Murad; and during reign of Jahangir, Sikh Guru Hergovind who was escaped after many years. This may also be used for execution, though, the evidence for this conversion appear to have been the iron rings for putting wooden beams across on both and closing some circular opening from them. light and air came from outside. There is the roof wall towards the east and south by trefoil battlements, interspread with domed guard rooms.

Many subterranean chambers were built, these would remain



Man Mandir Palace, one of the best ancient Hindu Palace.

eternally dark. Below this circular room is the rock, known as Kesar Kund. There are two antechambers just above the Kesar Kund and below the upper hall, which go on through a passage to a staircase that descends to and ascend from Kesar Kund in parallel tiers. The enclosing walls of these double staircases are strung together by parallel stone bars and staircases are topped by descending and ascending stone slats, pierced by large circular holes meant for letting in light.

The Man Mandir, with its inexhaustible variety of roofs, paintings, courtyards, balconies, mouldings, cornices, colours, pattern and animals have an irresistible fascination for a visitor to this Fort. Because of its stylish decoration this palace was sometimes known as Shish Mahal or Mirror Palace. It was also known as Chitra Mahal or the painted palace. The description given by Khargrai in his Gopachal Akhyan about the Man Mandir was "King Man Singh built a palace named Man Mandir. It is as fetching as the house of Indra, without parallel or peer.

(ii) The Gujri Mahal (Gujri Mandir)

The palace next to Man Mandir in order of elegance is the Gujri Mahal built by Man Singh for his favourite Queen Mrignayani (Gazze eye) who was a Gujari by caste in 15th century. Raja Man Singh built underground channel for water came from Rai (the village of Mrignayani) to the Gujri Mahal, traces of which are still to be seen.

This two storeyed palace of cut stone work, 101.20 x 59.75 metre has in the interior a spacious courtyard surrounded by

small rooms with carved brackets and arched door openings. Its plain and massive exterior is relieved by domed turrets, a line of delightful curved brackets supporting the eaves with a few horizontal moulding once in laid with enamelled tiles.

Just behind the palace (in south) there is a small cemetery containing the graves of some Europeans who died in the Fort.

(iii) Karan Mandir (Kirti Mandir)

Karan Mandir was built by Raja Kirti Singh in 14th century, opposite to the Dhonda Gate. It is a long, double storeyed narrow building with only one large room 13.11 m. x 8.53 m, with smaller rooms, 8.53 m. x 4.57 m. and 8.53 m. x 3.66 m. on either side. This palace has extreme dimensions measuring 61 m. x 10.67 m.

Inside the Karan Mandir most interesting is the Hamam Complex. On the second floor in one room, there is a water channel system with niche in walls and domes with squinches. Inside the dome is decorated with floral engravings in lime plaster. The emblem to two elephants trying to nibble at the leaves of banyan tree is extremely beautiful and full of hidden meaning. The banyan tree represents the glory of Kirti Singh which was constantly threatened by the Sultans of surrounding territories represented by the two elephants. On the top of roof there is a cupola, traces of inlay work are still visible on this.

(iv) Vikram Mandir

Vikram Mandir was built by Raja Vikramaditya in 1515 A.D.

just before the Karan Mandir. It connects the Karan Mandir and Man Mandir by secret galleries hidden inside the walls, totalling a length of 64.62 metre. It has an open hall of 12 doors and Baradari of 3.34 square metre with a domed roof, supported by eight carved ribs, four of which spring from the pillars and four from the sides of the building. Intersection of the ribs have gone up to form a flat square on the top of dome.

(v) Jahangir Mahal and Shahjehan Mahal

Jahangir Mahal was originally the Sher Mandir (Mahal) constructed by Sher Shah and then renovated by Jahangir. It is an oblong quadrangle, 88.40 m. x 54.86 m. with small rooms on the three sides. The largest room on eastern side is 11.28 m x 5 metre.

Jahangir Mahal a ramshackle high walled building used as a prison by the later Mughals. The nine dark cells on the way to Jahangir Mahal are also for the victims of ruling wraths, specially of the bigot Aurangzeb, who confined his brother Murad, his own eldest son Muhammad Sultan and some nephews and let them die here.

Shahjehan Mahal was built by Shahjehan on the same site where Humayun had built his palace. Shahjehan Mahal abuts on north eastern extremity of the fort on sheer cliff overhanging the old town as from here extensive prospect for commanding. It is again oblong quadrangle of 97.54 m. x 51.82 m. with largest room on northern side measuring 9.45 m. x 4.88 m.

Both Mughal Palaces are absolutely plain. Unlike Hindu palaces, built with flat rooms, made out of stone beams and slabs without mortar. Mughal palaces were built of rubble stone, plastered and held together by lime, with pointed domed roofs.

5.2.3 The Temples on Fort

There are six temple on the fort as mentioned below :

- (i) Sas Bahu Ka Mandir
- (ii) Teli Ka Mandir
- (iii) Chaturbhuja Temple
- (iv) Mata Devi Ka Mandir
- (v) Sun Temple
- (vi) Gurudwara Data Bandi Chhore

(i) Sas-Bahu Ka Mandir (Sahastrabahu Temple)

Name of these Vaishnev temples were Sahastrabahu Temple but now they are differently understood as applied to the two neighbouring temples, the one larger and the other smaller. The foundation of larger temple was laid by Padmapala in 1903 and completed by his successor Mahipala. And smaller temple was constructed by Ratnapala, successor of Mahipala. These temples occupy a picturesque position on eastern rampart of fort.

The Larger Temple

The larger temple is built in shape of corss 30.5 metre long, 19.2 metre wide. It originally had about 32 metre high (now about 24.4 metre high), resting on an exquisitely carved

plinth, 3.66 metre above the ground level. Temple has four portions - Garbhagrah (Sanctum), Antaral (inner chambers), Madhya Mandapa (middle hall) and Ardha Mandapa (small hall). The central hall has four massive pillars, bearing the pyramidal roof of upper storey.

At the main entrance, the Ardh Mandapa, which terminates in a hemispherical lotus ceiling, is richly carved with foliate palmette designs. The effect achieved by repetition of the same ornamental motifs, leaving the sides wide open to the wind and sun creates delightful effects of ethereal light and shade, free from safe gloom usually associated with the dark cavernous depths of a temple. Immediately on entry, the visitor is transported into a world dancing with fluid lines and shimmering colours buoyance and joy.

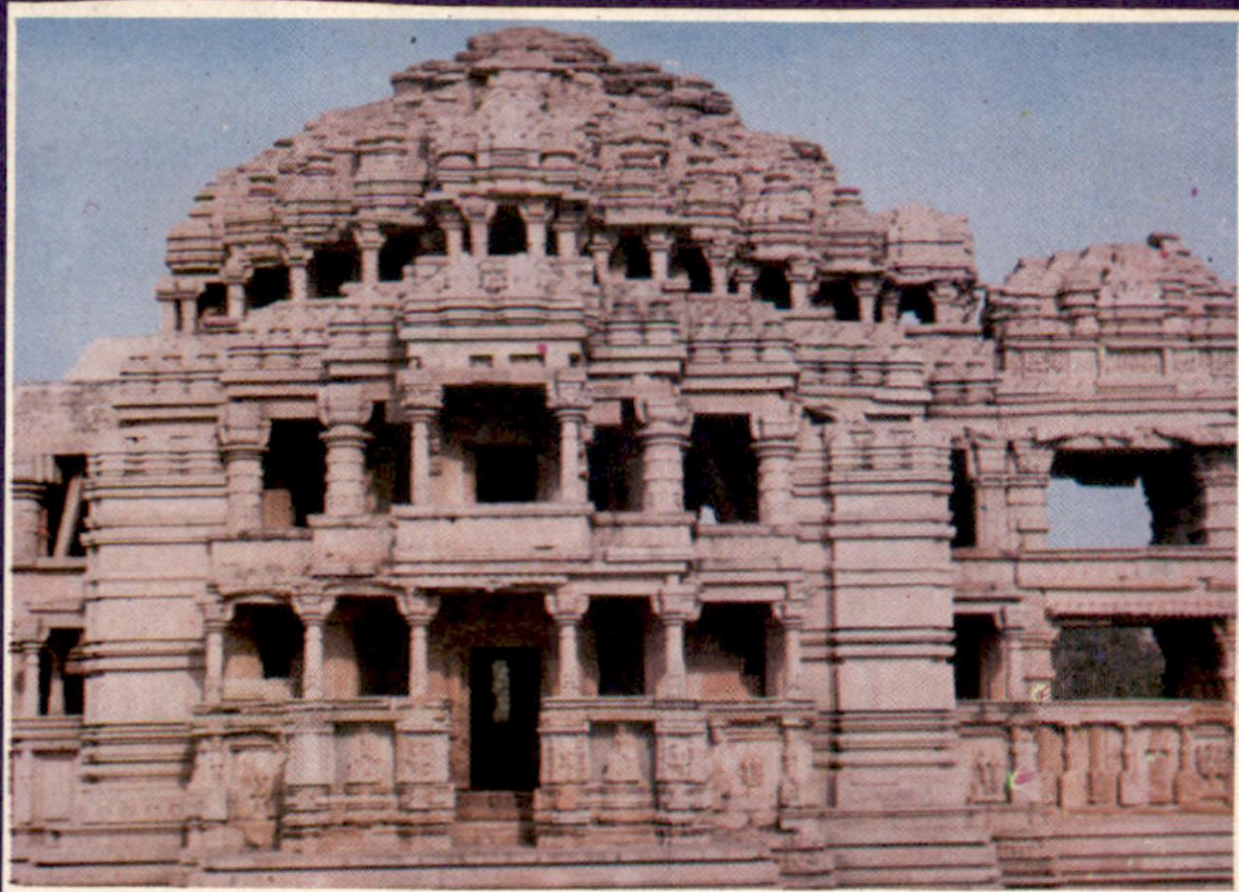
The plan of Madhya Mandapa is a twelve sided base, being reduced to a circular dome, in successively diminishing concentric circles, decorated with endlessly repetitive motifs of diamond cut, lotus petal and palm tree design. The large dome is again reduced to a smaller dome, held inside a square. The roof is carved as Madhuchhattra. The Antaral also has a very elegant lotus ceiling, terminating into a horse shoe projection with kirtimukhas and flying Gandharvas, enclosed inside them. Three kind of pillars have been found in this temple plain, circular with figured capital as well as with three octogonal, arabesque rims and square, arabesque rims on the upper tier.

Externally, the facade of the structure has been projected

into a bold combination of contrasting planes interrupting the regularly alternating columns, creating a just a position of solids and voids of light and shadow, in the exterior. This has lent vigour and elegance to the elevation and creates an impression of open arcades, unburdened by inessentials in the interior of the central hall. However, the roof was not so satisfactory. The central hall is less than 9.5 metre square. The roof terminating is 2.54 metre square.

Smaller Temple

Smaller Temple is a modest replica of the larger one. It consists of a single storey and is open on all four sides. The Madhya Mandapa is square of 7.12 mere, supported on 12 pillars. After this is the Ardha Mandapa 3.66 m. x 2.28 m, borne on two pillars. In the east and west, there are similar open porches 4.27 metre x 1.42 metre and to the south is Antaral of same size as the Ardha Mandapa. Except at the entrance, it is surrounded by a low stone panelling, divided into two panels by jointed rod in half relief, slanting outwards. The plinth is 1.88 metre high and comprises nine bands of mouldings. Inside the railing, a flate beam, 0.61 metre broad, serve as a seat for want uppers. Externally, the roof is a low pyramid and, internally, it is deeply recessed and cusped square on four pillars. The outer roof is octagonal, formed by cutting off the corners of the square and the pillars are round with octagonal basis and surrounded in the lower parts of the shafts by group of dancing females. The smaller pillars of the sanctum along with the door compose a model of elegance. Though, destitute of the ornate



किले पर स्थित सास बहू का मंदिर SAS BAHU'S TEMPLE AT THE FORT



किले पर स्थित गुरुद्वारा दाता बंदी. छोड़
GURUDUWARA DATA BANDHI CHORF AT FORT

sculpture, its external facade is, in the words of Cunningham "a fine specimen of mediæval ornate architecture". The shrine having now disappeared altogether.

(ii) Teli Ka Mandir (Telangana Temple)

Teli Ka Mandir is the loftiest of all existing buildings in the Fort, about 33 metre in height. It is a Pratihara Vishnu Temple of 9th century peculiar in plan and design. The form of roof is Dravidian, while the decorative details have all Indo-Aryan characteristics of Northern India. It is, thus, an interesting example of temple architecture, where both the Dravidian and Indo-Aryan styles meet. Original name seems to have Telangana Mandir which has now become corrupted to Teli Ka Mandir.

The temple in plan is oblong 18.3 m x 14.0 m. externally and the inner chamber being 9.14 m. x 4.57 m. with a projecting portico of 3.35 m. on eastern side. The side slopes swiftly upward to a height of 24.40 m. where the building terminate in a horizontal ridge about 9 metre in length. There were four storeys in the temple. Over the main doors on the first and the second floor, light appears to have been originally admitted by a window, indicated in the upper storey of the northern face, by the remains of perforated screen work. The ceiling and floors as well as the facing stones of upper storeys have disappeared without leaving a trace behind. Only a rude casing, in shape of blocks bonded without cement in headers and stretchers.

The podium mouldings are simple and bold but include a recessed frieze of sculptures, representing gods and goddesses in niches surmounted by richly carved scrolls. The wall at cardinal offsets displays elaborate niche shrines surmounted by large pediment or Shikhara motif. The wall also shows smaller replicas of the same design on the corner buttresses. The Shikhara portion is composed of two storeys, indicated by lateral amalakas, which are crowned by a wagon-vault roof of two component. On the shorter sides, the central offset of the Shikhara shows a progressively widening series of Chaitya dormers, surmounted by an enormous sun-window, crowned by an ornate arch. On the longer sides, however, the oblong superstructure is decorated with a monotonous design of double rows of niches. The temple is entered through a grand flight of steps leading to an elaborate doorway of five bands, in the lower part are carved elegant figure of river goddesses, flanked by attendants and Shiva Dwarapalas.

(iii) Chaturbhuja Temple

Chaturbhuja Temple was built by Alla, who was the son of Vaillbhata in 875 A.D. during the reign of Ramdeva of Kannoj. This temple is located nearby the Lakshamana Gate. It is the small rock cut (partially). Vishnu temple, 3.66 square with a portica of 3.05 m x 2.75 x held on four pillars. Temple is consist of Garbha Graha and Mandapa. In Garbha Graha marble statue of Chaturbhuja is exist. Externally the roof of Mandapa ornated with sculpture related with Krishna Leela.

(iv) Mata Devi Ka Mandir

Mata Devi Ka Mandir situated near the south east corner of Suraj Kund is in ruined condition. The dome which now surmounts the shrine is modern. From the style of sculpture the temple is assigned to 12th century A.D. The temple contain the ten armed figure of Goddess Durga on a lion inside, and Durga slaying buffalo demon outside. As indicated by tablet on the temple, this statue of Goddess Durga was added later on by a Maratha Chief.

(v) Sun Temple

The Suryadeva shrine is modern, but it probably marks the site on an old temple of Surya which was built by Matrigheta in the 15th year of reign the Hun King Mihirkul around 525 A.D. which was demolished by Iltumish in 1232 A.D. A water tank was made in front of this which is famous even today by the name of Suraj Kund..

The tradition of Sun worship existed in Gwalior since the early ages. King Ram Bhadhra performed the puja for getting a son who named Mihir Bhoj. Gwalior relation with Sun continued in modern times too. The Scindia Dynasty's coat of arms are features the Sun.

(vi) Gurudwara Data Bandi Chhor

The Gurudwara was built by Baba Uttam Singh and Baba Amar Singh from 1970. Gurudwara has been built at the site where sixth Guru Hargovind was used for meditation and gave lecture to

the prisoners and Jailor during his imprisonment in fort at Assi Khambha in the reign of Jahangir for the period of 12 years from 1606 A.D. Since he made his release conditional on the release of all the prisoners so he is known as Data Bandi Chhor. This Gurudwara is completely constructed with marble. Its main building decorated by coloured glasses. It is very large and splendid.

On every Amavasaya, special prayer and Langer is organised.

Remaining Hindu shrines on the fort are mentioned as follow :

The shrine of Gwalipa between Ganesha and Bhairon gate was destroyed in 1664 A.D. by Motamid Khan, as the "Butkhana Gwali" or the idol temple of Gwali. The present shrine is a small structure, borne on four pillars.

The temple of Jayanti Thora is known only by its name, attached to the tank with pillared arcades at northern top of the fort.

The saive temple of Madhusudan dated 1104 A.D. should have been nearby Suraj Kund.

Below Dhonda Gate, there was the shrine of Dhonda Deva reduced today to a small square niche inside the rock.

Mahadev temple with a lingam in middle of the Jahangir Mahal court, may have been built on the site of original temple

which was destroyed when Sher Shah first built his palace on this site.

5.2.4 Rock Sculptures

The Rock Sculptures of Gwalior are both Brahmanical and Jain Lineage.

- (i) Brahmanica
- (ii) Jain Sculptures

(i) Brahmanical

Above the Lakshmana gate, the rock face on the right is carved with four groups of seated mahadeva and Parvati, three figures of Ganesha, two of the Nandi Bull, 50 odd lingams of all sizes and shapes and the colossal figure of Gajasurari Shiva stretching the elephant hide over his head attributed to 9th century. This image was defaced by Iltumish. Towards the top end of the rock, there is a figure of recumbent mother. Hathi Por used to be distinguished by life size statue of an elephant, standing outside, mounted by mahant and king in the early part of the reign of Jahangir but now it is no more there.

(ii) Jain Sculptures

Gigantic Jain Rock cut sculptures of Gwalior Fort has been executed in caves and niches in the stiff cliff below the

fortress wall. In 1527 A.D., about 60 years after their construction, Babur had them mutilated in disgust at their nudity.

The greatest rush of the activity for Jain as was between 1440 and 1480 A.D. mainly during the reigns of Dungarendra Singh and Kirti Singh. However, even during the reign of Vikram Deva, his minister Kusharaja Jain got the huge temple of Chandraprabhu constructed in Gwalior town. But it was replaced by Shiek Mohammad Ghous's Maqbara.

The sculptures which are in five groups on the fort hill, represent the nude figures of some of the 24 Tirthankar as or Jains pontiffs in standing and seated postures. The largest of them, more than 17 metre high is a standing image of Adinath seen on the left about half way down the Urwahi slope. These Jain sculpture are unique in north India, both on account of their number and size.

The doors for the cells vary from 2.44 to 3 metre in height with a width of 1.22 metre. These doors have handsome corbels, brackets, arches, and outside the brackets an outer and circular arch composed of floral work. Elephants have been shown in spandrils and a Jaina is installed in a niche above the door. An entablature, composed of floral and geometrical designs, graceful plasters, handsome arches. Over the Tirthankar there are richly ornamented canopies, elephants pouring water, lotus pendentives and frescoes.

Urwhi Valley

The valley is deep lonely and dark. It is full of somewhat eloquent and primeval silence occasionally stirred by sharp, eerie notes of birds and by the keen winds exploring the dark hooks and corners of the overhanging masses of the rock. While the cliff shoots up to a height varying from 15 m to 46 m. During rainy season, the beauty of this valley is enhanced. Here Jain caves and sculpture, forms a cavernous gorge, running into the rock for about 450 metre and varying in width from 15 to 250 metre, which consist 22 principal Jain Sculpture.

Ek Pathar Ki Baori

Ek Pathar Ki Baori is situated on Fort Hill. From there the sound of gargling water slashing on rock can be easily heard. It is also a beautiful peaceful place to spend the leisure time. About 18 statue of Jain Tirthankar 6.5 to 9 metre almost as similar number ranging 2.4 to 4.6 metre and a cave temple of Hanumana is also exist there. The cave of temple is such that only one person can enter or exit at a time.

5.2.5 The Water Sources of Fort

Gwalior fort is remarkable for its numerous tanks, baoris well and rock cut cisterns. Some of these appear to have been sites from which stone had been quarried and carted to construct the building and the wall of fort. Apart from providing a supply of fine volume of water, unfailingly even during long sieges, the tanks were part of day-to-day culture of the Fort.

And here, the inmates would say their prayers and perform their abultions. Many of these tanks mentioned below :

- (i) Suraj Kund
- (ii) Jauhar Tal
- (iii) Mansarovar Tal
- (iv) Rani Tal
- (v) Chedi Tal
- (vi) Sas Bahu Tal
- (vii) Gangola Tal
- (viii) Katora Tal
- (ix) Ek Khamba Tal
- (x) Dhobi Tal
- (xi) Jayanti Thora Tal
- (xii) Gujri Baori
- (xiii) Noor Sagar
- (xiv) Anar and Sharad Baori
- (xv) Assi Khamba Well

- (i) Suraj Kund

References to this gigantic complex can be traced back to 425 A.D. Suraj Kund (solar reservoir) measuring 106.7 m x 45.7 m. It is renovated by the Surajpal in sixth century who dedicated it to the all purifying sun in gratitude for the miraculous cure from leprosy granted to him, after a drink from bed to this spring. The temple of Surya along with the temples of Hanumana, and Shiva, sits on the west bank of this place. A Shiva Lingam is situated in its centre during the reign of

Jayaji Rao. After that it is renovated by Late Madhav Rao Scindia in 1914. Usually on the last Sunday of Kartik, a large fair is held at a place.

(ii) Jauhar Tal

This tank is the squarish of 61 m x 61 m. The Jauhar Tal owes its name to Jauhar or the self immolation by Rajput Ladies of a royal harem in 1232 A.D. when Sultan Iltumish captured the fort. Its name is variously attributed to the bardic tale of Roshan, the Muslim girl, who was burnt with his Lord, Raja Bhim Singh of Gohad in 1775 A.D. There is memorial tower of this King (Chattri of Raja Bhim Singh) on the northern bank of tank.

(iii) Mansarovar Tal

This appears to have been constructed during the reign of Raja Man Singh. Part of Mansarovar was ruined by making it into quarry otherwise it is richly ornamented.

(iv) Rani Tal

Rani Tal near the Shivaji parapet is ornamented with double galleries which was provide a sheltered swimming pool for the ladies.

(v) Chedi Tal

Chedi Tal was used by the servants. Chedi Tal at the southern end, are connected by subterranean passage. They are reputed to have been excavated by the queen of Raja Man Singh with a slave girl around 1500 A.D.

(vi) Sas-Bahu Tal

Sas Bahu Tal is 76.2m x 45.7 m and it is close to the Sas-Bahu Ka Mandir.

(vii) Gangola Tal

Gangola Tal has now been enclosed by the compound of the Gurudwara Data Bandi Chhor which surrounded by an enclosure of screen work. The twenty odd inscription in the rock floor of the tank. Some of them are accompanied by sacrificial altar for home fires. They reveal that every year when the tank was cleaned ceremonially to celebrate some special events in the history of fort.

(viii) Katora Tal

The katora Tal behind the Teli Ka Mandir is so named because of its bowl like circular shape.

(ix) Ek Khamba Tal

Ek Khamba Tal is in the west of Katora Tal with a stone pillar in the centre so named as Ek Khamba Tal.

(x) Dhobi Tal

Dhobi Tal or the washerman's tank is at the southern end of Fort. It measures 122 m x 61 m.

(xi) Jayanti Thora Tal

Jayanti Thora Tal is in the northern end of Fort. It is a small three corners tank. It was constructed by Raja Jayanta Pal. It is also called Trikonika Tal.

Apart from these tanks, there are some very fine baori and Assi Khamba Well.

(xii) Gujri Baori

The Gujri Baori is situated at foot of cliffs by the Gujri Mahal out wall.

(xiii) Noor Sagar

Noor Sagar is situated nearby the Galav Rishi Topo Bhumi.

(xiv) Anar and Sharad Baoris

Anar and Sharad Baoris is situated between Laxman gate and Hathi Por. These two are excavated and hidden inside the rock. The Sharad Baori is covered by smaller arched entrance which takes the visitor into a large reservoir, with its roof supported by massive rock cut pillars. Even in the summer season the water is not extinguished in Anar Baori.

(xv) Assi Khamba Well

The Assi Khamba near the south western corner of Man Mandir is a circular step well, protected by an enclosure wall with arched doorways and surrounded by a pillared arched.

These water sources provide an unfailing supply of water, a very unusual feature in Indian hill fortresses, which have on most occasions fallen when besieged owing to the want of this essential element.

5.2.6 The Gate and Gateways

With an invincible fort, Gwalior had a number of gateways

with flanking towers, decorated with stone carving and tile work.

(i) The Gates of Fort

There are two entrances to the fort one to the Gwalior gate on the east and other to the Urwahi gate on west. There is one more entrance to the fort at its southern end on the west, there is a postern known as Jhal-mil-Khirki (a lattice wicket) which leads from the foot of the precipia to the inner fort by a series of subterranean steps cut in the rock, which was not used now.

On the eastern side, the channeled steps have been replaced by a continuous upward sloping ramp going about 800 metre. This has been the main entrance throughout guarded by five gates, placed at strategic points its course. Originally there were two more gates but they have been removed. These gates are described below one by one.

Alamigiri Darwaja (Gwalior Gate)

The Alamigiri Darwaja is the lowest gate, constructed by Motamid Khan, the Governor of Gwalior in 1680 A.D. In the time of Aurangzeb the yard into which it leads was used by the Qazi as a court. Now there is a booking office of P.W.D. for the fort and this gate is known as Gwalior Gate.

Hindola Gate (Badalgarh Por)

Hindola gate known also as Badalgarh Por, is a fine specimen of Hindu architecture in the ornate style of Man Mandir.

It was built in 15th century during kalyanmal reign and is named after the Badal Singh, a brother of Kalyanmal and uncle of famous Raja Man Singh. Later on arch of this gate converted from original by additions of cusped horse-shoe arch. It is flanked by round towers on either side and is defended by two leaved doors. The gate was renewed by Governor Sayyid Alam during the reign of Shahjehan. The brozen image of a bull which was removed by Ibrahim Lodi in 1523 A.D.

Bhairon Gate

Bhairon Gate come next. It was built by early Kachhwah general Bhairon Pal. The sloping tower on the either side of it. This gate is no longer exist now.

Ganesh Gate

Ganesh Gate was erected by Dungar Singh in mid 16th century is a plain doorway in the Hindu style. Near it is outwork called Kabutar Khana (Pigeon House) containing a tank known as Noor Sagar. A short way up the ascent from this gate, once stood on the right side the shrine of Galav Rishi (built by Raja Suraj Sen), the tutclary saint of the hill. This wall pulled down by Motamid Khan (Governor of Fort) in 1664 A.D. and replaced by a small mosque seems to have been erected later to commemorate the site of original temple. Now once again on this site, temples of Galav Rishi and Hanuman is there.

Lakshamana Gate

The Lakshamana Gata which also represents the Hindu style

is perhaps as old as the adjoining ninth century rock cut sculptures. It suffered considerably from muslim on slaught and was subsequently repaired during the Tomar rule and named after lakshamana a son of Virsingh Deo Tomar. This is the evidenced by the fact that some of the stones have been reset upside down with the Kirtimukhas or sculptured faces upon them inverted. Near this gate is Chatarabhuja Temple and on the rampart near the temple is the tomb of Taj Nizam, an officer serving under Azam Humayun.

Hathi Por (Elephant Gate)

Hathi Por was built by Raja Man Singh. The gate is so called from the life size stone sculpture of an elephant which was once adorned the gate. During the reign of Shahjehan, Muzaffar Khan, the Governor of the Fort misappropriated this elephant. It formed the part of the eastern facade of Raja Man Singh's palace.

Hawa Por

Hawa Por was the inner gate which has been removed.

On the western side, there is second entrance to the fort which serve for vehicles. This entrance is protected by two gates as mentioned below.

Urwahi Gate

The Urwahi Gate is the lower gate. This gate was constructed by Iltumish in 13th century for outer defence work from the west while Raja Man singh enlarged this gate.



D-5. Gwalior Fort, Places of Tourist Interest

The upper gate has no name.

Apart from these gates mentioned above, there are more gates by which entrance to the fort is closed. They are :

Dhonda Gate

On the north western side, there are three gates. One of the is Dhonda attributed to an early Kachhwaha King. Dhondapal or Dholashah, a son of Virsingh Deo. A temple was erected here for Shiva, as the gardian of this gate. This temple is known as Dhonda Deo's Temple. Raja Man Singh had made some additions here. Close to this are the cells for prisoners known as 'Nau Chauki'.

Ghargaraj Gate

On the south west was the Ghargaraj, so called from the baori receiving the gurgling water, slashing down on the rock. On this side also, the rock face is carved with figures of Hindu duties. But this gate was demolished by Gen. White in 1804.

(ii) The Gate and Gateways of Town

Apart from the gates of fort, there were no less than 18 gate in the town once upon a time. From the fast vanishing evidence, one can make out that these gates were double arched, with fine corbelled brackets with fluted joints in the lower arch and an excellent horse shoe cusping in the outer wall. The arch used to be enclosed by a raised border with fret-work and spandrills, engraved with floral patterns. On each side of gate,

there would be open pillared balconies and graceful pilasters with bands of indentations. Constituting a border to the entire gateway. Now some of the examples are, these gateways are Gateway of Gorkhi Complex (Maharaj Bada Palace), Jai Vilas Palace, Dafrin Sarai, Chhatri Complex (nearby the M.L.B. college), Delhi Gate, Ladheri Gate. Among these gateways Ladheri Gate is worth to mention due to its historical importance.

Ladheri Gate

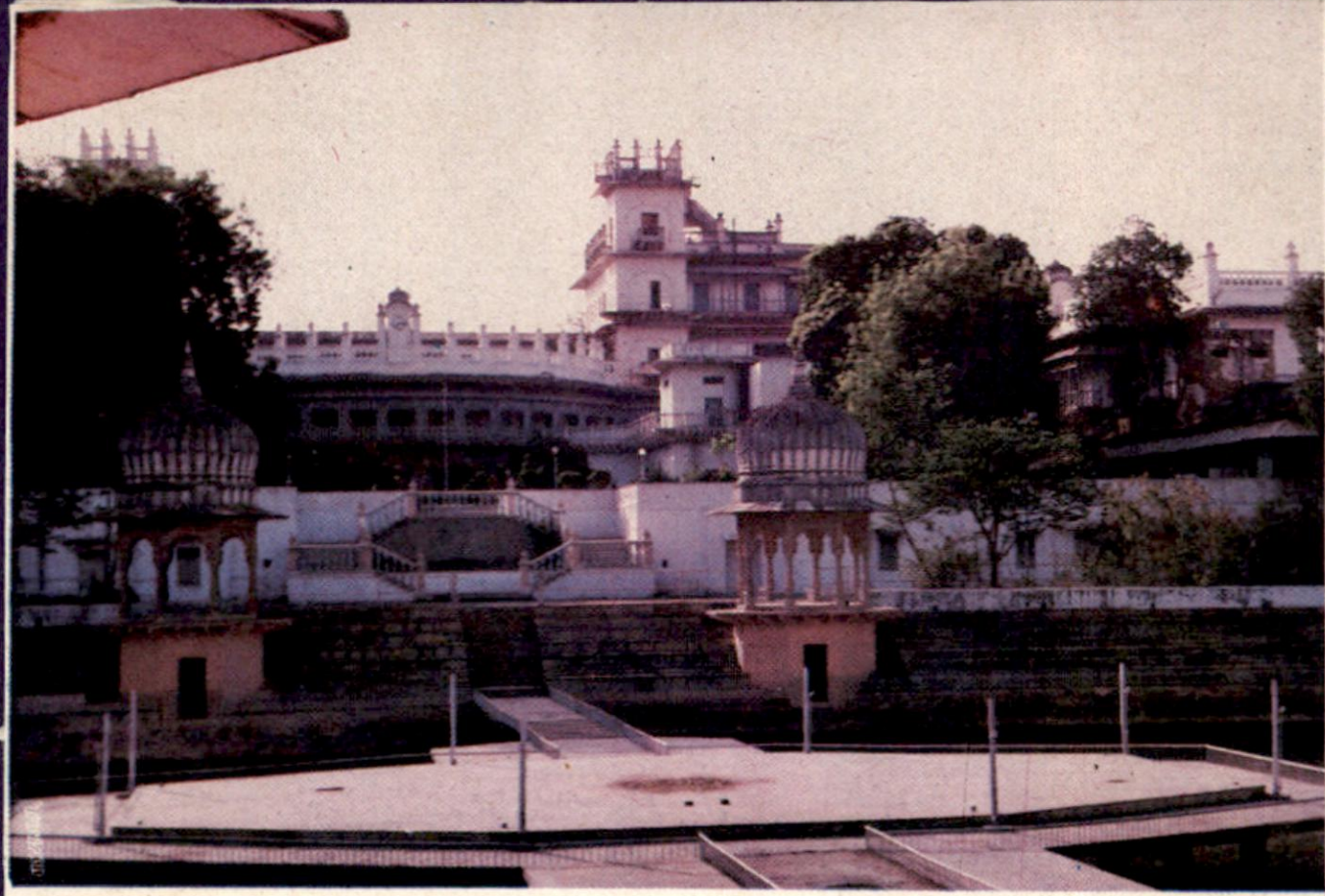
This gate is the loftiest gate of all existing gates in Gwalior. It was built on a separate hillock by Ladh Khan in the memory of Mahirpal in 15th century. Ladh Khan was the friend of Raja Kalyanmal Singh Tomar who settled him at this place. Ladh Khan was the Governor of Jaunpur and Yamanpur. This gate serves as an entrance of Gwalior. The pillars of this gate are 30 metres high. The ornamented upper part of the gate are yet not there while some remains of stone carving are still now.

Another gate, Badal Mahal Gate of Chanderi which looks like the Ladheri Gate of Gwalior, is now in better condition. Both the gates were built in the same period i.e., in 15th century.

5.2.7 The Religious Places

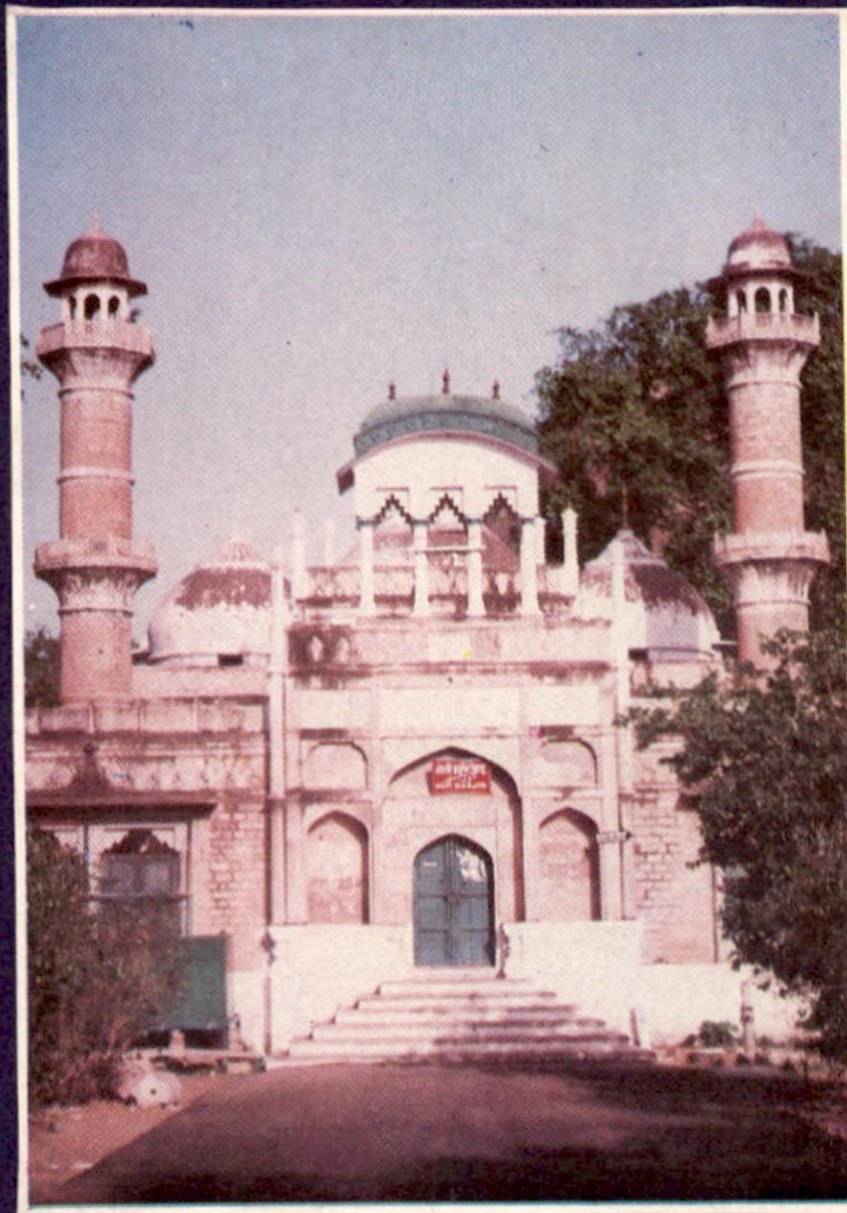
There are many religious places in Gwalior, such as temples, mosque, gurudwara, church etc. Some of the famous religious places are mentioned below which are important for tourist interest.

(i) Shikharo Wala Mandir



मोतीमहल, बैजाताल

BAIJA TAL AT MOTI MAHAL



MASJID PHOOLBAG, GWALIOR

- (ii) Vivaswan Mandir
- (iii) Temple of Keladevi Maharani
- (iv) Temple of Mandare Ki Mata
- (v) Temple of Gargaja Ke Hanumana
- (vi) Temple of Koteswar Mahadeva
- (vi) Jama Masjid
- (vii) Dargah of Hazrat Khwaja Khanon Sahib

(i) Shikharo Wala Mandir

Shikharo Wala Mandir is the temple of Shiva. This temple was built in 16th century during the reign of Tomar's - at Ladheri. The temple had three parts i.e., Mandapa, Antaral and Garbhagraha. Mandapa is covered by a oval shaped dome supported by eight carved pillars with decorative capital. Inner side of the dome is decorated with carved figure and painting of various gods and other related with Krishna Leela. A richly carved 'Nandi' is in Mandapa just before the Garbhagrah. Sitting place is also there to perform the prayer. The second part, the 'Antarala' is the most attractive specially the entrance of the 'Garbhagraha' which decorated by fine and superior stone carving. The walls of the 'Garbhagriha' is more or less plain and simple. All the three wall of the 'Garbhagriha' has small niches for diety of various gods which is now empty. The shikhar of 'Garbhagriha' is in the shape of pyramid. Some small temples are also situated around the main temple.

(ii) Vivaswan Mandir

The Vivaswan Mandir is based on the famous Sun Temple of

Konark. The temple has been built by Shri Basant Kumarji Birla, on an extremely picturesque spot, on the west bank of Morar River and open for the public on 23 January 1988. There is a huge area where the temple lies in the midst of beautiful garden and have the height about 1/3 of the Konark temple, i.e. more than 23 metre. The temple faces the east while entrance of temple is built on west side. The temple is constructed with red sandstone. A number of broad stairs have to be climbed up to reach the temple built on a huge platform. In the centre of the platform stand the Garbhagriha and Jagmohan of the temple having been built in the shape of chariot with 24 wheels of 1.5 metre dia and drawn by seven horses whose are the half the size of Konark horses. On north, west and south of Garbhagriha, three Devakulikas have been constructed. In these small mandaps open on all four sides, three different statues of the Sun God have been placed which are an amalgam of the Sun god with Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh. The three doorways of the Jagmohan (the hall) decorative pillar on which is placed the 'Navagraha' panel and Lord Ganesha is seated atop each door. the outer wall of Garbhagriha are decorated with statues of various gods and of various holy saints. Within the Garbhagriha a chariot shaped marble platform. The ruins of the seven horses pulling the chariot, are in the hand of charioteer Arun. The statue of Vivaswan is a fusion of the Hindu trinity. Sunlight comes in, through the four tunnels, made in four walls of garbhagriha and lights up the statue.

(iii) Temple of Kaladevi Maharani

The temple of Kaladevi Maharani was built by late Mahant



Vivaswan Mandir, newly built Sun Temple.

Shri Hiralalji about 80 years ago. It is situated in the eastern side of town and nearby the Jiwaji University along the main railway line. This temple is very attractive. Inner walls of this temple finished with decorative tile work. Nearby it, there is a largest pucca tank which built with sandstone called Kela Sagar.

(iv) Temple of Mandari Ki Mata

The temple of Mandari Ki Mata was built by Rajeshri Anand Rao Mandare for Shreeji in 1930 at the foot hill of Cancer Pahari. This temple is the largest temple of Durga Mata. During Navdurga, a fair is held for 9 days, twice a year.

(v) Temple of Gargaja Ke Hanumana

The temple was built by Jankoji Rao Scindia about 175 years ago. Then it renovated time to time, firstly it was renovated by Late Madhav Rao Scindia and then by Late Ghanshyam Das Birla. Result of that, the temple got its present shape. This temple is situated at west side of fort on a hill. To reach the temple we have to climbed the more than 200 steps. From this temple we get a fascinating view of town.

Nearby of this temple, there is a mosque, temple of Bhesarwali Mata on the hill and a tank, i.e., Janak Tal at the foothill.

(vi) Temple of Koteshwara Mahadeva

Originally the Shivalinga of this temple was situated in a temple of Fort. Muslim invader, throw this Shiva Linga along

with other deities of various Hindu God from the Gwalior Fort. The temple of Koteswar (God of Fort) Mahadeva (Shiva) was built by Mahadji Scindia underneath of fort, west to the fort in 1789 and it was renovated in 1881 by Jayaji Rao Scindia. This temple have enclosed open Pradikshna Path (a gallery around the shrine) with various deities. This temple is very beautiful. It has very attractive ceiling painting based on geometrical pattern and mythological events. On Shivratri, a fair is held. This festival celebrated with very much enthusiasm.

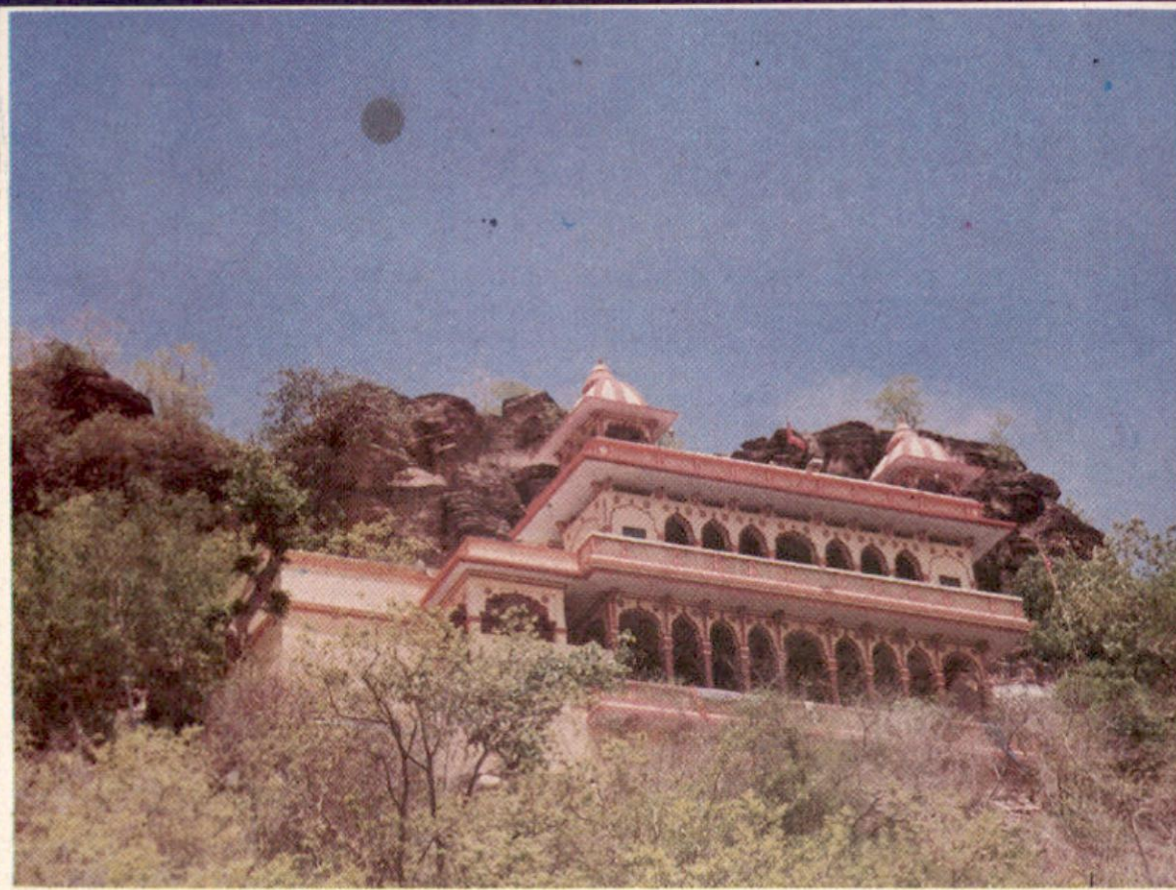
Most of the old religious place was generally built of hill or a hillock.

(vii) Jama Masjid

The Jama Masjid stand just outside the Gwalior Gate (Alamigiri Darwaja) of the fort. It built of fine sandstone which is an exquisite example of Later Mughal architectural style. the main building was erected in the time of Jahangir and later a new part was added by Motamid Khan, Governor of Gwalior in 1665. It is a simple and compact. It stand in a court with plain balustrade.

(viii) Dargah of Hazrat Khwaja Khanon Sahib

In 1481 Hazrat Khwaja Khanon came to Gwalior. He used to live and meditate where his Dargah Sharif is presently situated. Even today thousands of people come to pay their homage & last year 475th Urs Shariff was celebrated in the month of December in which devotees came from each and every part of India.



गरगज के हनुमान, बहोड़ापुर

GARGAJ KE HANUMAN



सिंधिया राजवंश की छत्रियों के चित्र

CHATRIYANS OF SCINDIYA RAJVANSH / CHATRI

5.2.8 The Tombs

(i) Tomb of Mohammad Ghaus

Tomb of Mohammad Ghaus is a very fine example of early Mughal Architecture. It is built with sand stone in the form of square, with hexagonal towers at corners, surmounted by small domes. The tomb is a large room, angles cut off by pointed arches, uncrowned by a lofty Pathan dome with bold brackets and eaves. On all sides, the room is surrounded by a 7 metre wide verandah, enclosed by carved stone lattices of elaborate and delicate design gives the solemnizing effect of stained glass. Mr. Fergusson says that the Taj regarding light pouring in through a double enclosure of screen work has here, although in a diminished form, the same chastened effect. The large dome used to be originally covered with glazed tile and ceiling of verandah used to be decorated with excellent frescoes some of which peep out still in smiling colours. This tomb is a tribute not only to the technical competence of the masters of 'Gwalior Jhilmili'. It is also a hymn, subdued and sublime to the twilight, world of light and shadow. Saikh Mohammad Ghaus whose body lies within, was well known muslim saint of sixteenth century. Every year urs mela is organised for 3 day during Ramjan.

Nearby this tomb a fair, i.e. Chakri Ka Mela is celebrated every year on the next day of Raksha Bhandan.

(ii) Tansen's Tomb

Tansen tomb is situated close to the Tomb of Mohammad Ghaus. The great Tansen is a pillar of Hindustani classical

music. Tansen is one of the 'nine jewels' of Akbar Court. There is a rectangular elevated platform in an open structure supported by 12 pillars and four inner with a pillared gallery in the centre of which lies the tomb. The whole structure is covered by flat stone roof. More than a monument the tomb is a part of Gwalior living cultural heritage, it is the venue of a music festival on national level organised by Madhya Pradesh Government, held annually in last week of November or first week of December. There is a legend that by chewing the leaves of the tamarind tree, grow nearby the Tansen's Tomb, the voice become melodious.

(iii) Other Tombs

On the eastern and western sides of the Gwalior Fort, there are beautiful tombs. Close to Delhi gate, there is the octagonal tomb of Khan Daula Khan, the Mughal Governor of Shahjhan and an oblong tomb of Nuzeri Khan, the son of the Khan Daula Khan, with excellent floral panels, borders of raised and pierced work and a star shaped finial. Not far from this, there used to be an old pathan's cemetery with cusped gateway, flanked by towers covered with tile work.

5.2.9 The Memorials

The memorials in the city are the reminders of a proud past of great men and women who have their place in the nation's roll of honour.

(i) Memorial of Rani Laxmi Bai (Jhansi Ki Rani)



The tomb of Mohammed Ghaus with its exquisite screen work.

(ii) Chhatries/Memorials

(iii) Jayaji Chowk

(i) Memorial of Rani Laxmi Bai (Jhansi Ki Rani)

The earliest freedom fighter, the indomitable Jhansi Ki Rani whose chivalry has been praised even by her enemies. The platform marks the site where her body was cremated in a stack of hay by a band of devoted followers of Gangadas on 18 June, 1858. Gangadas Ki Shala is just abutting to this site of memorial.

On the memorial of Rani Laxmi Bai people gather for remembering her martyrdom on 18 June every year as -

"Khuh ladi mardani voh to Jhansi vali Rani thi"

Memorial of Tatya Tope is nearby the memorial of Rani Laxmi Bai.

(ii) Chhatries/Memorials

There are chhatries or cenotaphs at major public crossing and group of chhatries at two places (nearby Chhatri Bazar and nearby M.L.B. College) commemorating the departed member of Scindia family.

There are beautiful Chhatries of Maharaja Daulat Rao, Jankoji Rao, Jayaji Rao nearby Chhatri Bazar (Ram Lila Ground). The chhatri of Maharaja Janakoji Rao has delicate old style stone carving and some good moral paintings, most of which are now obliterated. The chhatri of Maharaja Jayaji Rao is the most

charming, most ornate and the largest. This massive oblong structure of sandstone, some 12 metre high is finely carved on outside with mythological devices and is surrounded by a cupola which imparts to its appearance of a large Hindu Temple. Another group of Chhatris are located nearby the M.L.B. College.

The chhatris are situated in a Garden with the Temple of Satya Narayan. The garden is equipped with various fountains to enhance the beauty of this chhatri complex. Chhatri of Jiwaji Rao and his mother Gajra Raje Scindia was constructed with marble and carved in decorative pattern.

These Chhatri complex open daily except Monday from 7 A.M. to 11 P.M. and 4 P.M. to 8 P.M.

(iii) Jayaji Chowk

Jayaji Chowk also known as Bada, which is the biggest city square in the main city core. It is the finest example of city square, known for its civic design and building of architectural elegance. The bronze statue of Maharaja Jayaji Rao standing in high marble pedastal under a pointed spire which forms the centre is surrounded by a public garden adorned by flower and shrubs with fountains. The wide road running round this garden is enriched by fine buildings including Town Hall and Theatre (now Regal Talkies), the Head Post Office, the Office of Municipal Corporation, the Victoria Market (Laxmi Bai Market), the Govt. Press and the State Bank of India building. The grouping of such institutions around this square makes it the busiest part of the city and gives an imposing picture of Gwalior's prosperity. For entering in this square there are seven entrance.

Main Square, hub of the city



5.2.10 The Modern Palaces

These palaces has been built by Scindia dynasty. Such as :

- (i) The Maharaja Bada Palace
- (ii) The Kampoo Kothi
- (iii) Moti Mahal
- (iv) Jai Vilas Palace
- (v) Sakhya Vilas Palace

(i) The Maharaja Bada Palace

It also referred as Gorkhi, (the heart of the city) is the oldest of the Lashkar palaces and was built in 1811 by Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia. A fine carved gateway leads to the palace. Now-a-days Collectorate and other State Government Offices are located in the palace building. Nearby to the Gorkhi there is a temple of the Scindia Dynasty.

(ii) Kampoo Kothi

Kampoo Kothi was built in 1865 as a residential palace by Maharaja Jayaji Rao, who resided there until 1874 when he shifted to Jai Vilas Palace. The Kampoo Kothi is remarkable for paintings on its ceilings and walls. Major portion of it is now occupied by educational institutions. Nearby is the Imam Bada built for seating the Majaraja's Tazia during Moharram festival.

(iii) Moti Mahal

It was built during the regime of Late Maharaja Jayaji Rao. The Moti Mahal is said to have its inspiration from Peshwa Palace

at Poona. Once it was used as Secretariate of Madhya Bharat but now houses, the offices of commissioners of the State. Some of the rooms inlaid with mosaic works of coloured glass and decorated mural painting with golden polish which represent scenes from Hindu mythology, the 'Ragas' and 'Raginis' also the scene from ceremonial durbars and processions of Late Maharaja Jayaji Rao.

In front of the Moti Mahal, there is a beautiful garden with fountains along with a large artificial lake. Lake has a peculiar open air theatre whose platform constructed in the centre of lake and linked with eastern and western bank, when lake is filled with water then it seem to be as a floating platform which enhance the beauty of Moti Mahal. This lake is become popular by the name of Baija Tal. France festival in India and Gwalior festival have been performed on Baija Tal successfully.

(iv) Jai Vilas Palace

Jai Vilas palace is built in 1872-74 at the cost of Rs. 19 lacs for welcoming Prince of Wales, who became King Edward. Now it became the residence of Scindias. It stands in an extensive park abounding in shady trees with beautiful fountains and pleasant roads with here and there artificial lakes, grassy lawns and flower beds which lend colour and beauty to the scene. The area of palace is 11.527 hectare exclusive of the inner square which is 0.958 hectare. Its architect and builder was Sir Michael Filose, who skillfully design it on the plan of an Italian Plazzo. It combines in its construction three distinct



जय विलास पैलेस का भव्य दृश्य HUGE SCENE OF JAI VILAS PALACE:

style of architecture. The ground floor is in Tuscan style, the first floor represents the Italian design and the topmost storey the Corinthian. The palace is an imposing structure of sandstone painted with dazzling white wash, which from a distance give an illusion of marble. The main entrances of the palace are by two covered porticos east and west of south facade. The crystal staircase to a south verandah whose view is bounded by low range of hill. Immediately below is placed a huge bronze cannon found on a hill the town of Vidisha a piece of ordance cast in the year 1602 A.D.

(v) Sakhya Vilas Palace

Sakhya Vilas Palace is situated at the periphery of town toward the southern side on State Highway No. 37. Sakhya Vilas Palace consist of two lavish banglow. Stained glass is used in window and ventilation. Behind the Sakhya Vilas Palace, there is a water pool with interesting land form which make this site unique in its own.

5.2.11 Museums and Art Gallery

The museums and art galleries are reveal the our art and culture of past and today. Gwalior has five museums and an art gallery.

- (i) Jiwaji Rao Scindia Museum
- (ii) Municipal Corporation Museum
- (iii) Railway Museum
- (iv) State Archaeological Museum
- (v) Kala Vithika, an art gallery

(i) Jiwaji Rao Scindia Museum

This museum was inaugurated by Madhav Rao Scindia in the memory of Jiwaji Rao Scindia on 12 December 1964. Scindia Museum houses in 35 rooms of Jai Vilas Palace. These rooms are so evocative of regal lifestyle, the past comes alive. The Durbar Hall (Majh-Ghar) is a beautifully proportioned chamber, 29.77 metres in length, 15.24 metres wide and 12.50 metres in height, Corinthian in style and decorated in cream and gold. The magnificent arched roof bears the two enormous crystal chandeliers for 250 bulbs each weighing a couple of tonnes, hung only after climbing the ten elephants on this roof for testing the strength of the roof. Ceiling picked out in gilt, curtain of gold plush drapes the door, over which painted cherubs depict themselves in groups while several huge mirrors on the walls multiply the gorgeous beauty of the scene. All this mass of shining dazzling blaze of colour set off by the white and gold decoration is enhanced by red carpet, a masterpiece of size and beauty made in Gwalior Jail. Durbar hall also contains antique furniture from France and Italy and a silver train with cut glass wagon which served guests as it chugged around on miniature rails on the table. Other eye-catching treasures in this museum include a glass cradle from Italy used for Baby Krishna each Janamashtami, silver dinner services, swords that were once worn by Aurangzeb and Shah Jahan, Napoleon's golden table (one of three in the world) and a carpet showing Rana Pratap on horseback.

There are, besides, personal mementoes of past members of the Scindia family, the jewelled slippers that belonged to

Chinkoo Rani, four poster beds, gifts from practically every country in the world, hunting troppies and portraits. The Scindia Museum offers an unparalleled glimpse into rich culture and lifestyle of princely India. The Museum is opened every day except Monday from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

(ii) Municipal Corporation Museum

This museum was inaugurated by Late Madhav Rao Scindia in 1902. On the arrival of Prince of Wales in Gwalior in February 1922, this museum^{was} shifted to Jamnabagh Kothi. Museum have a wide collection of Mughal's and Scindia's coins, various curios, old musical instruments, stuffed birds and animals, old paintings, stone carving, articles of brass, wood, ivory etc., old potteries and newspaper of pre independence time with other varied exhibit of natural history. The museum also have collection of old weapons including the sword of Rani Laxmi Bai and weapons of Scindia dynasty. This museum is opened every day except Monday from 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

(iii) Railway Museum

This museum is situated in the building of Railway Bhawan. It present the history of railway in Gwalior region from pre independence period, when the Scindia State Lite Railway run from Gwalior to Shivpuri, Sheopurkala and Bhind on the narrow gauge. One peculiar thing is that normally the width of railway track of narrow gauge is 76.2 cm (2½ feet) while the width of existing narrow gauge was 60.96 cm (2 feet). The same railway track of narrow gauge is used now for Gwalior-Sheopurkala and

Gwalior-Bhind railway line with diesel railway engine. For this narrow-gauge track coaches and railway engines are specially designed. The museum exhibit the various model, equipments and photographs related to the narrow gauge track.

(iv) State Archaeological Museum

This museum establish in historic palace i.e. Gujri Mahal in January 1922 by Late Madhav Rao Scindia before the visiting of Prince of Wales in Gwalior. This museum is reckoned as one of the important archaeological museums in the country. Here the collection of movable antiquities from Gwalior, Bhopal, Indore division. It is one of the most varied collection to be met with anywhere in northern India. It has rare antiquities, some of them dating back to the first century A.D. It has remarkable assortment of inscriptional records and coins-representing quite a wide range of in time. Furthermore it have a few reproduction of some best masterpieces of the art of painting in the world fame . The statue of Shalbhajika (tree goddess) from Gyaspur is the proud of Madhya Pradesh, epitome of perfection in miniature of mediaval period kept in custody of museum's curator, and can be seen on request. This museum also have a library for research scholars. The museum is open everyday except Monday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

An Archaeological Museum conducted by archaeological survey of India, on fort which is located just before the open air auditorium. This museum has been started from last October.

(v) Kala Vathika, An Art Gallery

Kala Vathika is another treasure house of arts. It also used for conference and sometime for exhibition of painting, sculpture etc. It remains closed on Sunday and public holiday only. It is open at 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

5.2.12 Parks and Gardens

The main parks and gardens are described below :

Phool Bagh

Phool Bagh contain residential palaces, two museum, a municipal library, a tank for children, zoo and other buildings. There are Gandhi Park, Italian Garden and Jal Vihar. The Gandhi Park an artistically laid out and possess tall and majestic trees as well as innumerable variety of plants and flowers. Phool bagh was laid by Late Madhav Rao Scindia and was inaugurated by Prince of Wales, when he visited Gwalior in February, 1922. At that time Gandhi Park was named as George Park. Within the premises admist attractive surrounding, stand a statue set in a marble canopy of Maharani Sakhya Raje. Nearby statue of Dr. Ambedkar stand in midst of green lawn facing towards the Gwalior fort. Another distinctive feature of this park is a Hindu Temple, a Muslim Mosque, a Sikh Gurudwara and a Theosophical Lodge, a fine example of braod mindness with which the late rulers viewed the religious faiths of their subjects.

Jal Vihar Garden

Jal Vihar Garden is miniature versailles within the space

of less than 0.2 hectare of the ground. The artificial ornament tank of garden have been laid out with 35,000 jet for fountains and water fall. There is colour light and music system also installed. So that it present the view like Brindavan Garden of Mysore.

Italian Garden

Italian Garden is just abutting the Jal Vihar Garden. In February and March, Italian Garden become so colourful with various flowers like Mughal Garden of Delhi.

Jawahar Garden

The Jawahar Garden situated nearby the Kampoo Kothi. It is furnished with various equipment for playing children. It is a beautiful garden.

5.2.13 Zoo

Gwalior zoo spread in the area of 2.4 hectare. Zoo has rare species of Indian wildlife in natural surroundings. It open every day from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

5.2.14 Lakes and Tanks

Gwalior have many lakes and tanks. Some of them described earlier and other important lakes and tanks mentioned below :

Vir Savarkar Sarovar (Katora Tal)

The Vir Savarkar Sarovar is a artificial squarish tank. It



D-6. Gwalior, Tourist Attraction

lies nearby the M.L.B. college. A garden is also developed along with it. The statue of Vir Savarkar is standing in the midst of the tank. Due to presence of fountains in the tank it become more attractive. There are various type of coloured fishes in this tank which enhance the beauty of the tank. To attract the tourist the boating facility is started from last year. This tank also known as Katora Tal. Water is filled in it by adjoining tubewells. People came here for spending thier nice evening.

Sagar Tal

Sagar Tal is a very old artificial tank. It was built before the 14th century. A Sarai (inn) was built by Firoj Shah nearby to it in 1295. It is situated in north west to the town. Sagar Tal become a part of day to day life. After the various festivals like Ganesha Ch³thurti, Navdurga, Mohurram etc. The idoles of Ganesh, Durga Mata, Tajia are disposed off in this tank.

Moti Jheel

Moti Jheel is a natural lake which was renovated by Raja Man Singh Tomar alongwith various irrigation schemes for the whole region. Moti Jheel is situated at the periphery of the town from where the water supplied for whole town. Water for water supply came from Tigra Dam and Moti Jheel work as reserve for water supply. Moti Jheel is also directly connected with Tigra Dam by meanse of Tigra Nahar. Water treatment plant was built in 1930. It is also worth to visit.

5.2.15 Clubs,Stadia and Gymanassium

Gwalior has various playgrounds, club and stadia. Among them Jiwaji Club Captain Roop Singh and Railway Stadium are worth to mention.

Jiwaji Club

Jiwaji club is situated nearby the M.L.B. College. Name of this club is associated with Late Jiwaji Rao Scindia. There are the modern facilities for various indoor games with some outdoor game such as Lawn Tennis and others. Generally games of State and National level are organised here.

Railway Stadium

The railway stadium is just behind the Railway Bhawan. This stadium equipped with modern facilities for hockey. The Astro Truff is lied in this stadium. On this stadium, hockey matches of National and International level has been organised.

Captain Roop Singh Stadium

The Captain Roop Singh Stadium is situated nearby the Gwalior Railway Station. The name of this stadium associated with Captain Roop Singh who was the famous hockey player of this region. Previously it was a hockey stadium but now it is converted into a cricket stadium. This stadium is also equipped with modern facilities. On this stadium, cricket matches of national and international level has been organised.

Gymanassium

The Gymanassium is situated nearby Captain Roop Singh Stadium in Bal Bhawan. It is equipped with modern equipments. Gymanassium is opened in 6 to 8 a.m. in morning and 5 to 7 p.m. in evening.

With the facilities of stadia, playgrounds, gymanassium and clubs, Gwalior has emerged as a centre of sports activities during last few years. Besides the regular features of Scindia Gold Cup Hockey and Cricket Tournament. Gwalior has also witnessed some major events like, Ranji Trophy, Champions Trophy Hockey Tournaments, M.R.F. World Cup Cricket Match, 3 Day Match between India and West Indies, Gavaskar XI and Rest of World XI etc. These activities contribute a lot to the tourist attractions.

5.2.16 Cinema Halls

Gwalior has 17 cinema halls out of which two of them are worth mentioning, i.e., Hari Nirmal and Man Mandir. Both of them are newly constructed cinema halls. The Man Mandir cinema hall has the largest screen for movies in Madhya Pradesh while Hari Nirmal cinema hall is one of the best cinema halls of Madhya Pradesh. Kailash cinema hall was recently renovated. Out of 17 cinema halls two of them are closed now.

5.2.17 Fairs and Melas

Gwalior holds about 25 fairs in a year at different locations. Out of which nearby 16 fairs/melas can be considered

of regional and tourist importance. These fairs/melas are listed with their venue and duration in Table 5.1.

These fairs and melas play a very important role not only in socio-cultural life of people but also in tourism development.

The Gwalior Trade Fair is one of the most important fairs of State and have national importance. It is held annually from 20 December to 25 January. This historical fair was started by Late Madhav Rao Scindia in 1905 at Sagar Tal Ground as a Cattle fair. From 1911-12 the exhibition also became a part of this fair. Due to its popularity and expansion of this fair was shifted to the present site on Race Course near Gola-Ka-Mandir in 1918. In the same year, this fair included the large agro-industrial exhibition at All India level. After that Gwalior fair and exhibition became an important annual event at national level. The present site of mela covers an area of 195 hectares having 800 pucca shops, 800 pucca platforms and gate built in 1921. From past few years, Gwalior fair and exhibition became as a Gwalior Trade Fair and started to develop as a International Trade Fair.

In Madhya Pradesh, only this fair got 50% Sales Tax rebate on every item (from a pin to truck) as an exceptional case. The visitors got articles at lower prices from this fair. Attraction of the Gwalior Trade Fair are pavillions of different departments of State Government and Government of India exhibit progress in their respective fields. Specialized shops dealing in different items to buy exclusive items of different places in the country.



ग्वालियर का मेला

GWALIOR TRADE FAIR



पदमा विद्यालय स्थित रुद्रान्जी द्वारा निर्मित हाथी

ELIPHANT BUILT BY RUDRANJI AT PADAMA VIDALAY

Not only people of this region but also many visitor and tourist also came to see a glimpse of whole India in this fair.

Another very important event for tourists is the Tansen Samaroh. Tansen Samaroh is a cultural festival which has started since 1926. Tansen Samaroh gathers distinguish musicians from all part of the country and is a great event of all India importance.

5.3 PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST AROUND THE TOWN

There are number of scenic beauty places of archaeological and architectural importance around the Gwalior which are described as below :

- (a) Deokho
- (b) Sujwaya
- (c) Tigra Dam

(a) Deokho

Deokho is about 16 kms from Gwalior on Lashkar-Tigra Road. It was a well known hunting resort. It is a beautiful natural scenic spot surrounded by dense forest. There are various type of birds and animals in this forest. Deokho also have a Shiva Temple and a spring. The sound of flowing fresh water makes this place more enhancing.

(b) Sujwaya

Sujwaya is about 18 kms from Gwalior by an all weather road to the west of Lashkar has a groups of temples of about 11th

century. The larger group stands on the slope of a hill. One of the temples is dedicated to Shiva as it enshrines an image of Shiva and Parvati seated on Nandi. Two large ceiling slab with large lotus motif carved on them are lying there. The other temples are of Jain Tirthankars.

(c) Tigra Dam

Tigra Dam is 18 km from Gwalior in south west direction. This was built by Late Madhav Rao Scindia in 1914. Tigra is an important place in Sank-Asan irrigation scheme. It is known for masonry dam, more than 1500m long built across the Sank River. The maximum height of the dam is about 25 metre and width of its base about 20 metre and top width being 3 metre. The catchment area is 414.4 square km. with the capacity more than 130 million cubic metres. The water surface when the reservoir is full is 19.5 kms. In 1917 the dam was breached to a length of 400 metre on account of inundation but later it was repaired and a waste reservoir was provided with automatic shutters. Tigra reservoir supplies drinking water to Gwalior city in addition to supplying water for irrigation to certain areas. The Madhosagar lake at Tigra served as sea plane base called Madhav Marinodrome in pre-war years. It included juty, rest house for passengers etc. Rest house is used as Inspection House.

During rainy season this place became beautiful tourist spot. The site of Tigra has immense scenic values as it is surrounded by hills of Vindhyanchal from three sides.



D-7. Gwalior, Place of Tourist Interest

5.4 HANDICRAFT OF GWALIOR

Lac bangles, battobai dolls, paper meshy toys, moonj basketery, leather works, stone carving, wooden crafts and combs, glass works, imitation and silver jewellery, zari and applic works dari, wollen carpet, synthetic carpet, wooden paper, jute works, rag dools, batik and articles of plaster of paris are the handicrafts of Gwalior. These handicrafts not only become popular tourist attraction but also became the source of creating the employment about 4000 peoples are engaged for the preparation of handicrafts.

TABLE 5.1 - Fairs and Melas

Sl. No.	Name of fairs/melas	Venue	Duration
1.	Gwalior Trade Fair	Mela Ground	20 December to 25 January
2.	Pashu Mela	Mela Ground	10 December to 20 December
3.	Naodurga Mela	Mandare Ki Mata Karoli Mata	9 days before Deshehra and Shivratri (twice in a year)
4.	Gangore	Sanatan Darm Mandir	1 day
5.	Urs Mela	Khwaja Khanon Ki Dargah	5 days in Dec./Jan.
6.	Moharrum Mela	Sagar Tal	4 days
7.	Chakri Ka Mela	Near Mohammed Ghaus' Tomb	1 day, next day of Raksha Bandhan
8.	Tansen Samaroh	Near Tansen's Tomb	3 days, in last week of Nov. or first week of Dec.
9.	Shivratri Mela	Koteshwar Temple	1 day
10.	Srawan Mela	Gupteshwar	Every Monday of Srawan month for one month
11.	Ramleela	Chhatri Bazar	9 days before Dashehara
12.	Dashehara	Chhatri Bazar Gwalior Gate Company Bagh Thatipur	1 day
13.	Bhujariya Mela	Katora Tal	1 day, one day before Raksha Bandhan
14.	Jain Rath Yatra	Urwahi Gate	1 day on Pitra Amavasaya

Sl. No.	Name and fairs/melas	Venue	Duration
15.	Guru Nanak Jayanti	Fort (Data Bandi Chhar. Gurudwara)	1 day
16.	Bal Mela	Phool Bagh	1 day on Bal Divas i.e., 14 November

Chapter 6

Analysis of Tourist Traffic & Resources

6. ANALYSIS OF TOURIST TRAFFIC AND RESOURCES

6.1 TOURIST INFLUX

For the tourism development in Gwalior, it is essential to study the trend of tourist traffic of past few years. In 1960-61, whereas the tourist influx was less than 10,000, after three decades it crossed the mark of one and quarter lac in 1990-91. The tourist influx is given in table 6.1, (refer chart 6.1 & Graph 6.1) which shows the increasing trend of tourist influx except in 1984-85, 1987-88 and 1992-93 due to some unfortunate incidents like Indira Gandhi's assassination, demolition of Babri Masjid.

But foreign tourist influx shows the declining trend specially after 1988-89. It has been effected by the curtailment of Indian Airlines flights from regular to twice a week. Moreover the time of arrival of flights from Delhi is changed from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Thus, negligible number of tourists came by flights. In 1988-89 maximum number of foreign tourists came because France Festival was held in this year in Gwalior. Apart from these fluctuations in the increasing trend, with upgradation of tourist infrastructure facilities and amenities same trend may be expected in future.

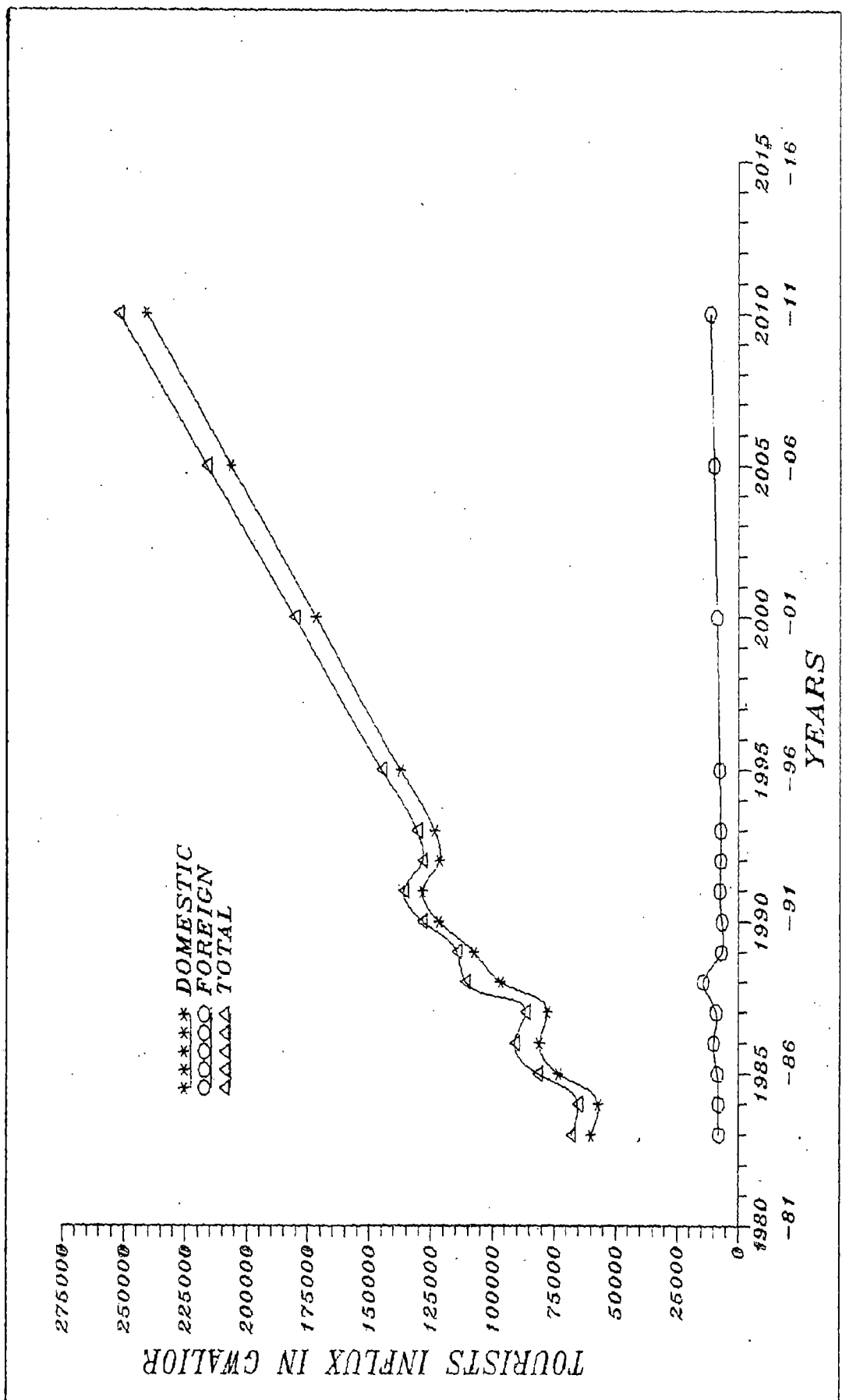
6.1.1 Forecasting Tourist Influx in Gwalior for 2010-11

For the forecasting of tourist influx for 2010-11, the Incremental Increase Method is used as it gives the

Table 6.1 - Tourist Influx in Gwalior

Year	Foreign Tourists		Domestic Tourists		Total Tourists
	No.	%	No.	%	
1983-84	7,950	11.70	60,000	83.30	67,950
1984-85	8,200	12.58	57,000	87.42	65,200
1985-86	8,500	10.40	73,200	89.60	81,700
1986-87	10,000	10.99	81,000	89.01	91,000
1987-88	8,960	10.35	77,640	89.65	86,600
1988-89	14,250	12.83	96,800	87.17	1,11,050
1989-90	6,870	6.00	1,07,630	94.00	1,14,500
1990-91	6,730	5.24	1,21,770	94.76	1,28,500
1991-92	7,520	5.53	1,28,580	94.47	1,36,100
1992-93	7,090	5.51	1,21,460	94.49	1,28,550
1993-94	7,220	5.52	1,23,530	94.48	1,30,750

Source : M.P. State Tourism Development Corporation



Graph No. 6.1

satisfactory results. As per trend, foreign tourists contributed more than 10% of total tourist influx upto 1988-89 after that this contribution became 5 to 6% which is continued till now.

Years	Tourist Influx	Increase in Tourist Influx	Incremental Increase
1983-84	67,950	-	-
1984-85	65,200	- 2,750	-
1985-86	81,700	16,500	19,250
1986-87	91,000	9,300	- 7,200
1987-88	86,600	- 4,400	-13,700
1988-89	1,11,050	24,450	28,850
1989-90	1,14,500	3,450	-21,000
1990-91	1,28,500	14,000	10,550
1991-92	1,36,100	7,600	- 6,400
1992-93	1,28,550	- 7,550	-15,150
1993-94	1,30,750	2,200	9,750
Total		62,800	4,950
Average per year		62,800/10	4,950/9
		= 6,280	= 550

Projected Tourist Influx for the year (y)

$$= \text{Tourist influx of the year (x)} + [\text{Average of increase in tourist influx per year} + \text{Average incremental increase per year}] \times \text{Interval between x and y year.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The tourist influx in 1995-96} &= 1,30,750 + [6,280+550] \times 2 \\ &= 1,44,410 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The tourist influx in 2000-01} &= 1,44,410 + [6,280+550] \times 5 \\ &= 1,78,560 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The tourist influx in 2005-06} &= 1,78,560 + [6,280+550] \times 5 \\ &= 2,12,710 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The tourist influx in 2010-11} &= 2,12,710 + [6,280+550] \times 5 \\ &= 2,46,860 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the tourist influx in 2010-11 will be 2,46,860.

As per present trend, foreign tourist influx will be 5.5%, so the foreign tourist influx will be 13,577 in 2010-11.

As per National Action Plan for tourism development the India's share to attract the foreign tourist is only 0.4% now which will be increased upto 1% of total world tourist influx, i.e., 2.5 times. Considering this fact, the foreign tourist influx will also increased to 2.5 times, i.e., $13,577 \times 2.5 = 33,943$. So the additional foreign tourist influx will be $33,943 - 13,577 = 20,366$. Thus, the total tourist influx became $2,46,860 + 20,366 = 2,67,226$ in 2010-11.

It can be taken as 2,70,000 in 2010-11.

6.2 COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF TOURIST TRAFFIC

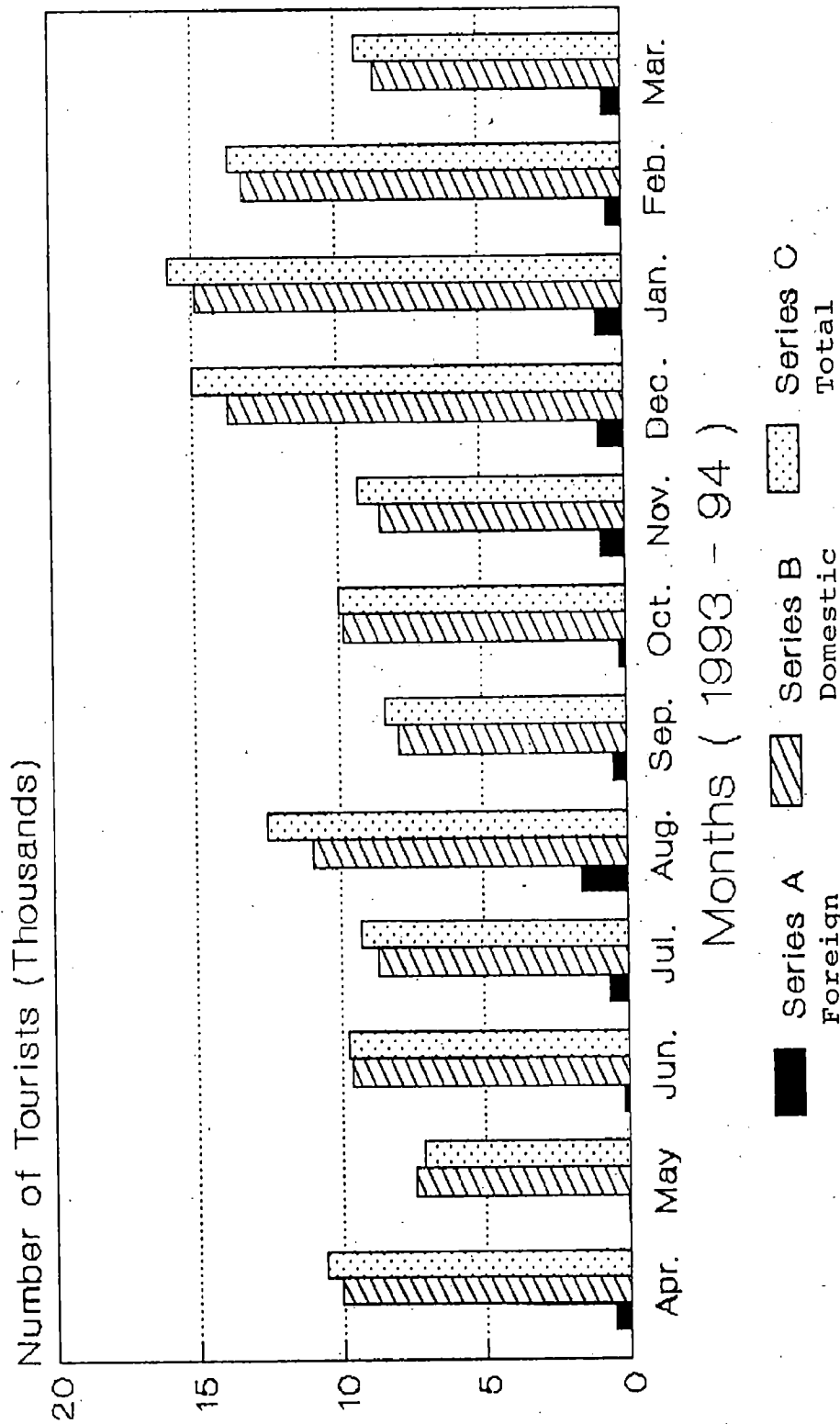
Composition and characteristics of tourist traffic constitute the basic and essential information based on which tourist development can be evaluated.

Table 6.2 - Tourist Profile of 1993-94 (Monthwise)

Months	Foreign		Domestic		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
April	484	6.71	10,068	8.15	10,552	8.07
May	49	0.68	7,462	6.04	7,511	5.74
June	129	1.78	9,623	7.79	9,752	7.46
July	613	8.49	8,684	7.03	9,297	7.11
August	1583	21.92	10,945	8.86	12,528	9.58
September	435	6.03	7,918	6.41	8,353	6.39
October	208	2.88	9,796	7.93	10,004	7.65
November	781	10.82	8,498	6.88	9,279	7.10
December	861	11.92	13,798	11.17	14,659	11.21
January	939	13.01	14,885	12.05	15,824	12.10
February	505	6.99	13,242	10.72	13,747	10.51
March	633	8.77	8,611	6.97	9,244	7.07
Total	7,220	100%	1,23,530	100%	1,30,750	100%

Source : M.P. State Tourism Development Corporation

Distribution Monthwise



M. P. State Tourism Dev. Corporation

Distribution

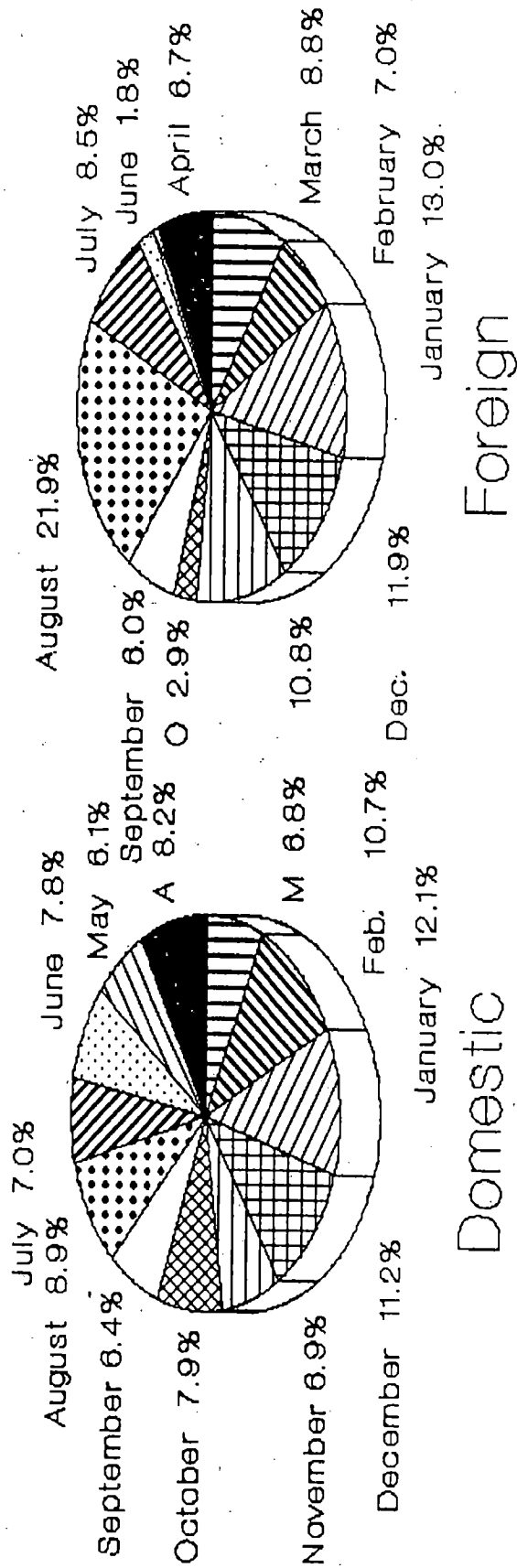
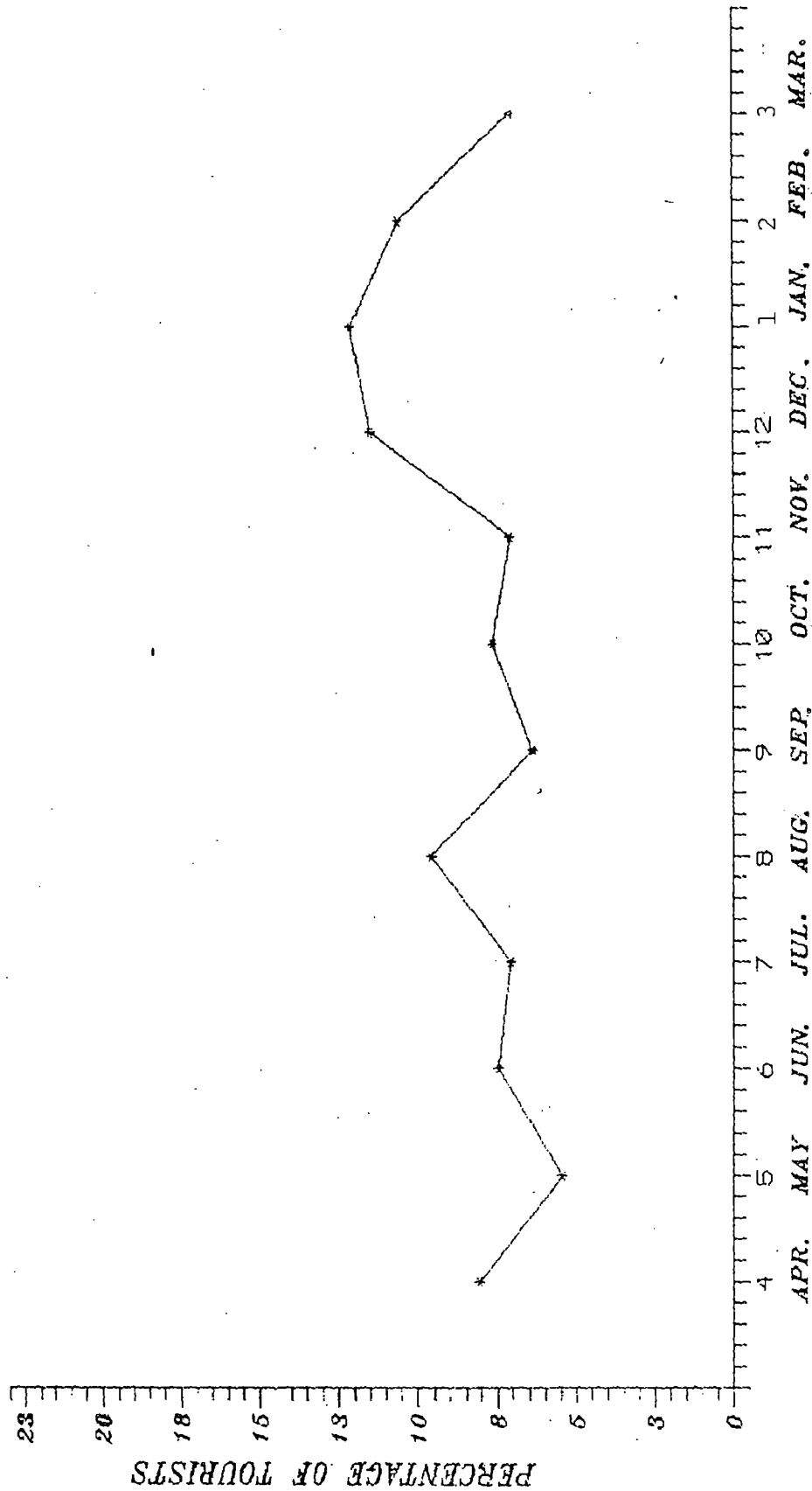


Chart No. 6.2(b)

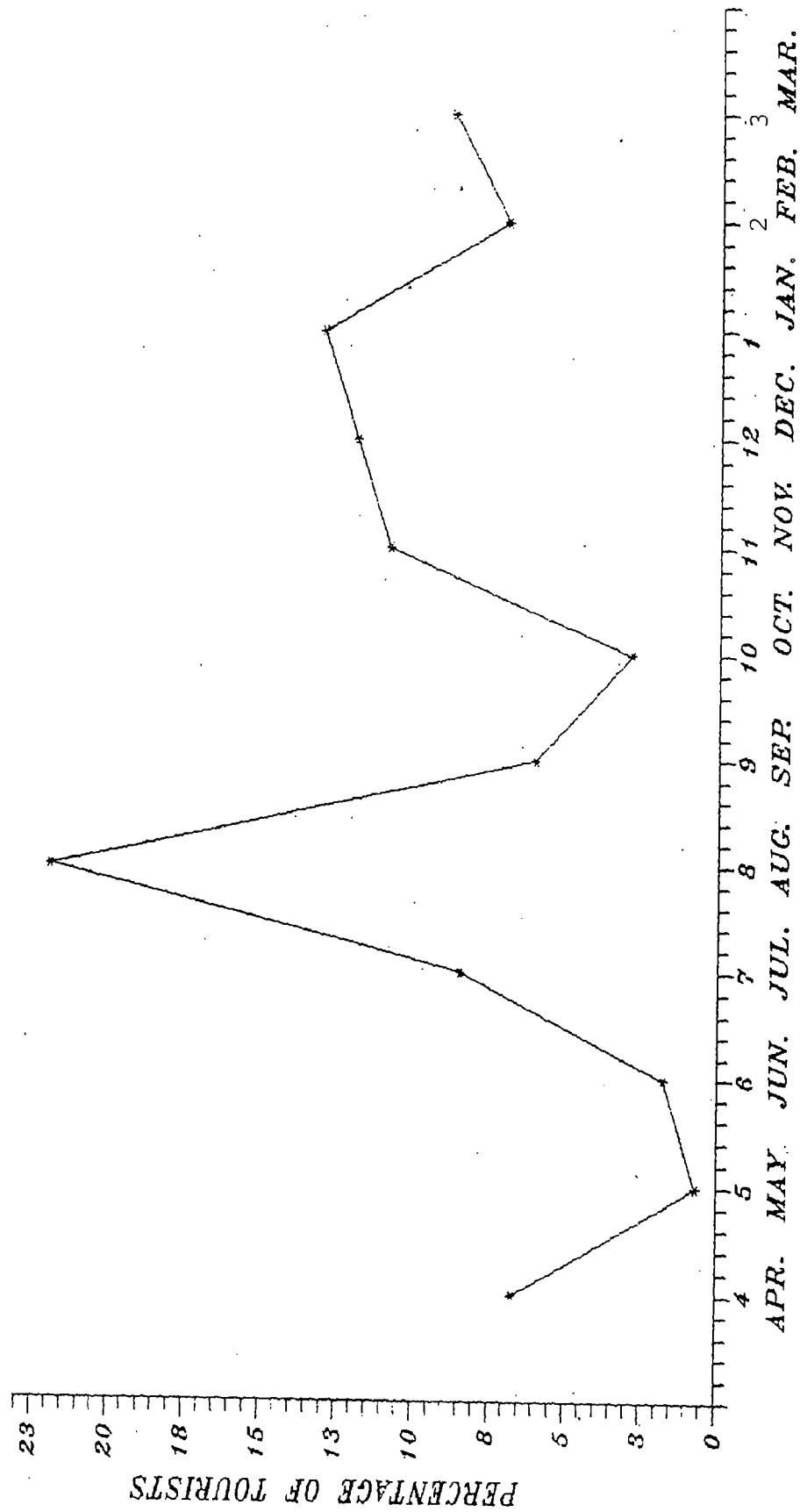
G E N E R A L



MONTHS (1993-94)

Source : M.P. State Tourism Development Corporation.

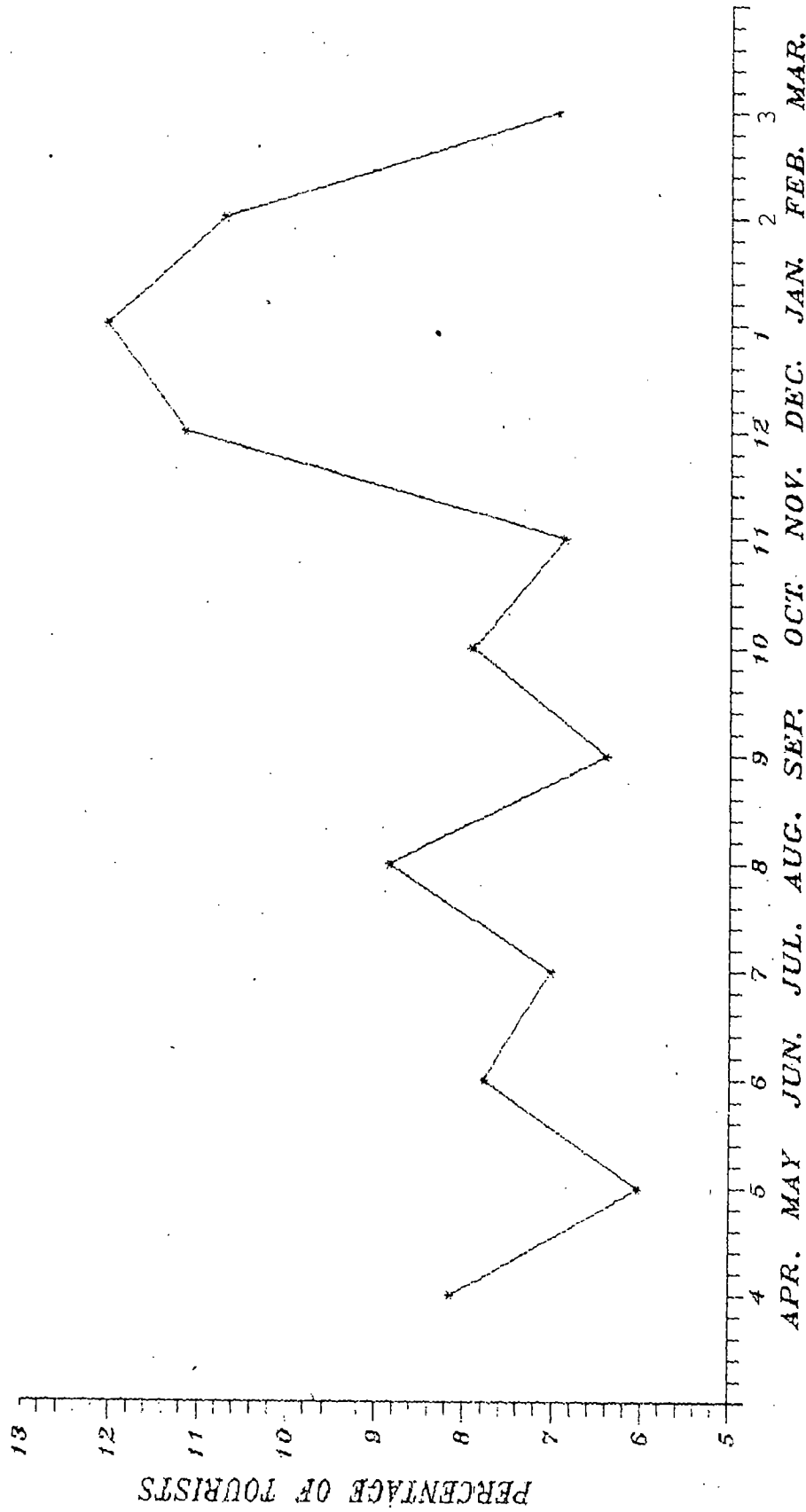
F O R E I G N



MONTHS (1993-94)

Source : M.P. State Tourism Development Corporation.

D O M E S T I C



MONTHS (1993-94)

Source : M.P. State Tourism Development Corporation.

6.2.1 Monthly Variation

Tourist activities continue round the year but monthly variation in number of tourists to Gwalior reflects that 33.82% tourists visit during three months i.e., from December to February (refer the table 6.2 and chart 6.2 and graph 6.2). The dominating activities during this period are the 'Tansen Samaroh' and 'Gwalior Trade Fair' held here. The heat and discomfort during summer makes the travel uncomfortable because of which May month becomes lean month, though due to starting of summer vacation 8.07% tourists visit Gwalior in April. In August tourist profile slightly goes up because of 'Chattisgarh Tirth Yatra'. Moreover, August is the peak month for foreign tourists, due to visiting Italian, French and Spanish tourists.

As far as peak week and peak days are concerned, second week and second Sunday are the peak week and peak day respectively both in peak and in lean month (refer table 6.3, chart 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 and graph 6.3). In each week Sunday is peak day, Wednesday is the lean day for each week of peak month, as most of tourists prefer to visit over the week end.

6.2.2 Place of Origin

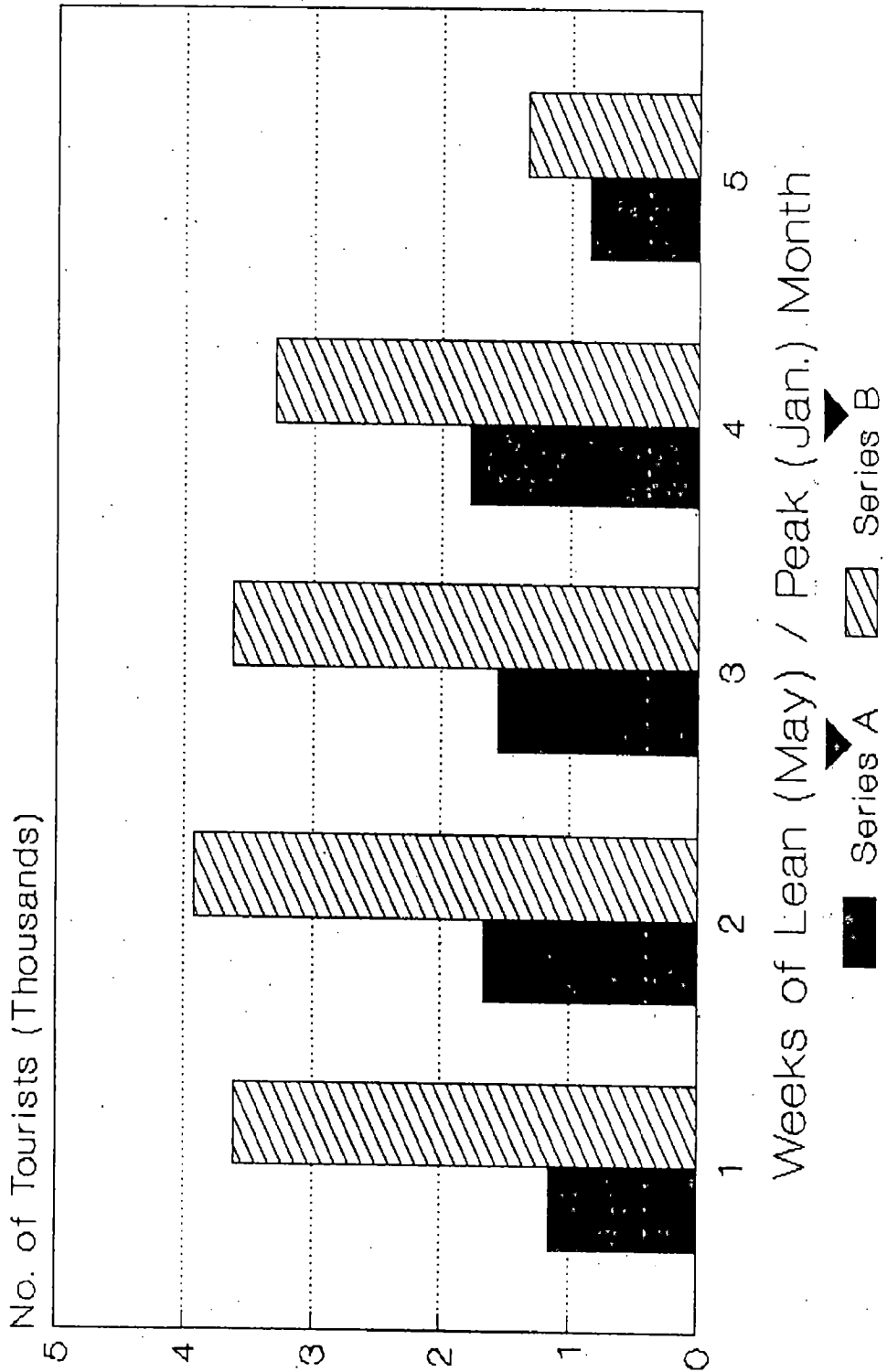
About 40% of domestic tourist came from Agra, Delhi and Bhopal. While in the case of foreign tourists of France & U.K. dominate with 36% and 22% tourists respectively (refer chart 6.6).

Table 6.3 - Tourist Profile of Lean and Peak Month 1993-94

Date	Day	Lean Month (May)			Peak Month (January)		
		No.	%	Week	No.	%	Week
1.	Sat.	203	2.70		601	3.80	
2.	Sun	173	2.30		614	3.88	
3.	Mon	177	2.35		573	3.62	
4.	Tue.	180	2.40	1133	525	3.32	3606
5.	Wed.	184	2.45	15.08%	375	2.37	22.79%
6.	Thu.	108	1.43		418	2.64	
7.	Fri.	108	1.44		500	3.16	
8.	Sat.	184	2.45		508	3.21	
9.	Sun	<u>587</u>	<u>7.82</u>		<u>987</u>	<u>6.24</u>	
10.	Mon	391	5.20		741	4.68	
11.	Tue.	231	3.07	<u>1976</u>	488	3.08	<u>3970</u>
12.	Wed.	299	3.98	<u>26.32%</u>	350	2.21	<u>25.09%</u>
13.	Thu.	123	1.64		402	2.54	
14.	Fri	161	2.14		494	3.12	
15.	Sat.	100	1.33		546	3.45	
16.	Sun	318	4.24		695	4.39	
17.	Mon	317	4.23		543	3.43	
18.	Tue.	314	4.18	1640	387	2.45	3619
19.	Wed.	123	1.64	21.83%	388	2.45	22.87%
20.	Thu.	219	2.91		622	3.93	
21.	Fri	249	3.32		438	2.77	
22.	Sat.	207	2.76		413	2.61	
23.	Sun	313	4.17		870	5.50	
24.	Mon	231	3.07		611	3.86	
25.	Tue.	146	1.95	1872	424	2.68	3299
26.	Wed.	299	3.98	24.92%	369	2.33	20.84%
27.	Thu.	254	3.38		356	2.25	
28.	Fri	422	5.62		256	1.62	
29.	Sat.	303	4.03		251	1.59	
30.	Sun	349	4.65	890	584	3.69	1330
31.	Mon	238	3.17	11.85%	495	3.13	8.41%
Total		7511	100%		15,824	100%	

Source : State Archaeological Department, Gwalior, M.P.

Tourist Profile

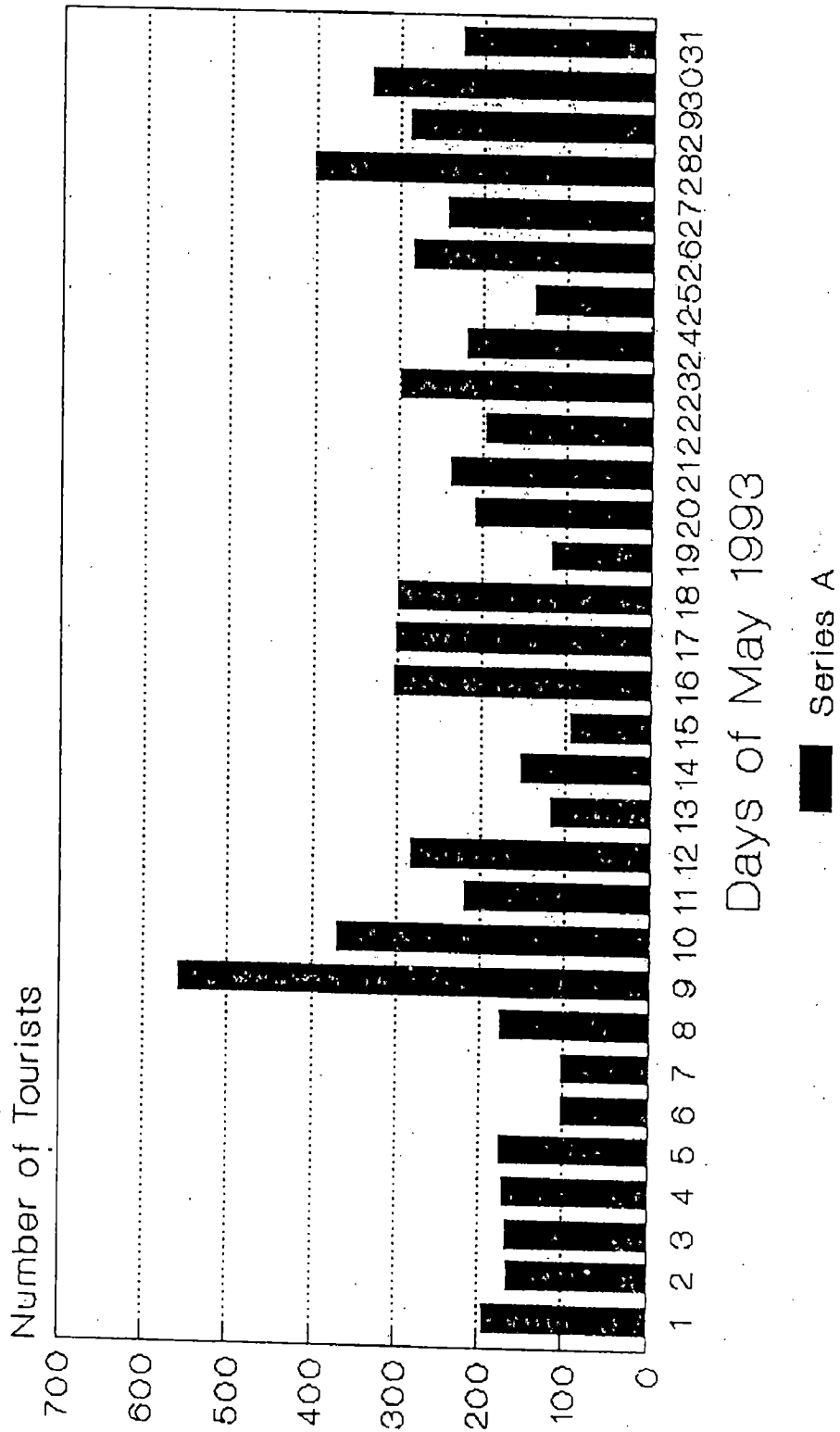


State Archaeological Department

Chart No. 6.3

Tourist Profile

Lean Month



State Archaeological Department

Chart No. 6.4(a)

Tourist Profile

Lean Month

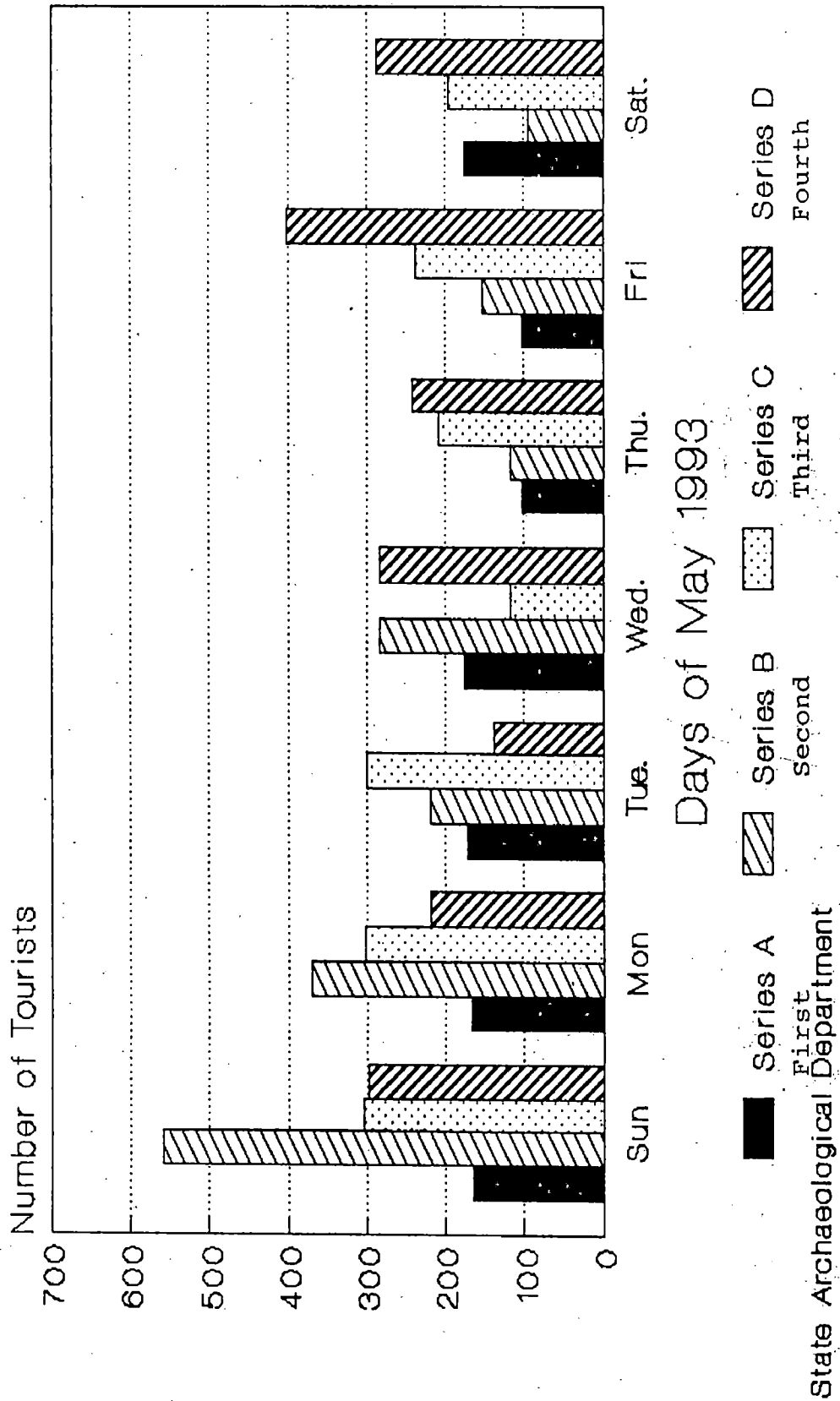
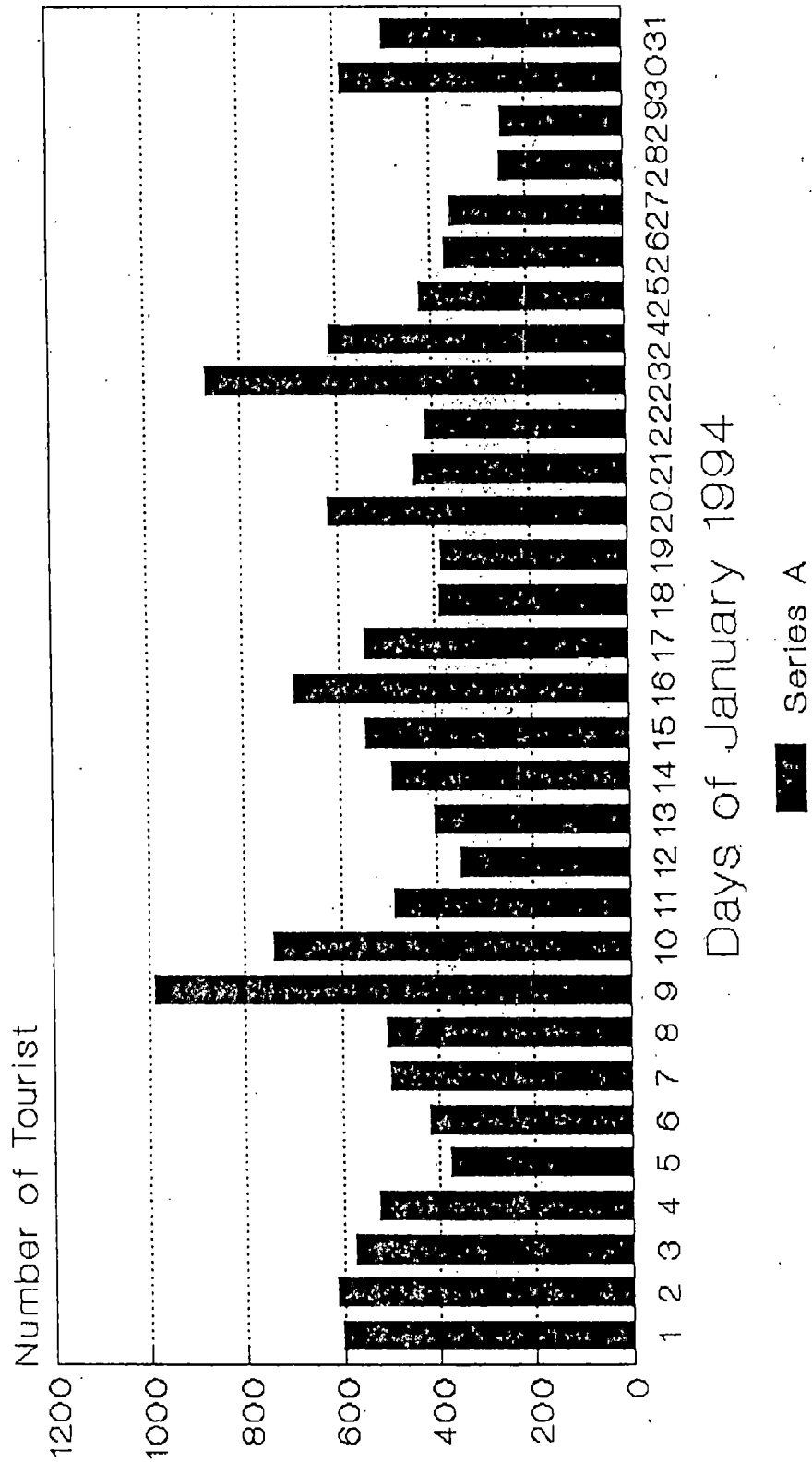


Chart No. 6.4(b)

Tourist Profile

Peak Month



State Archaeological Department

Chart No. 6.5(a)

Tourist Profile

Peak Month

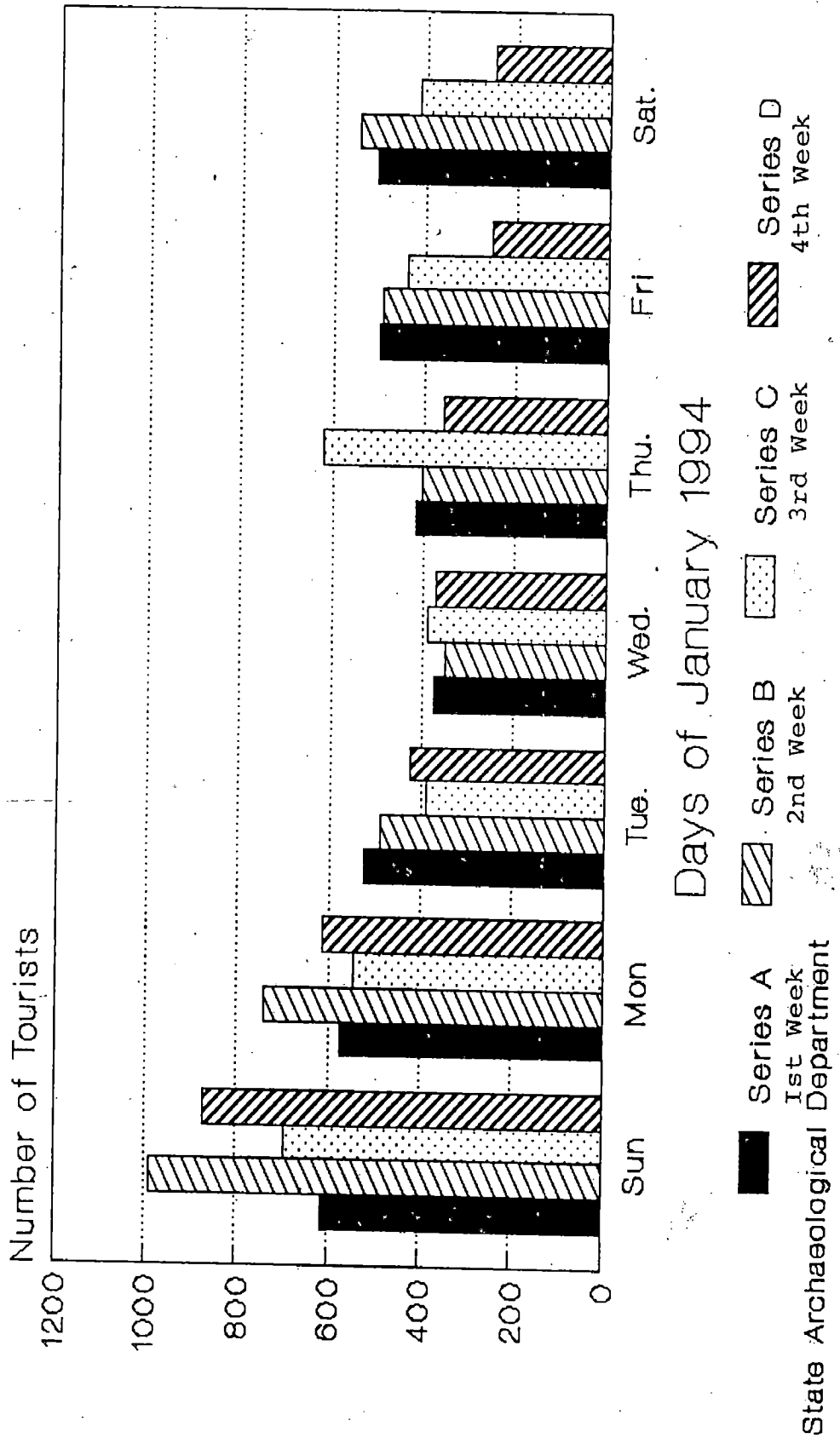
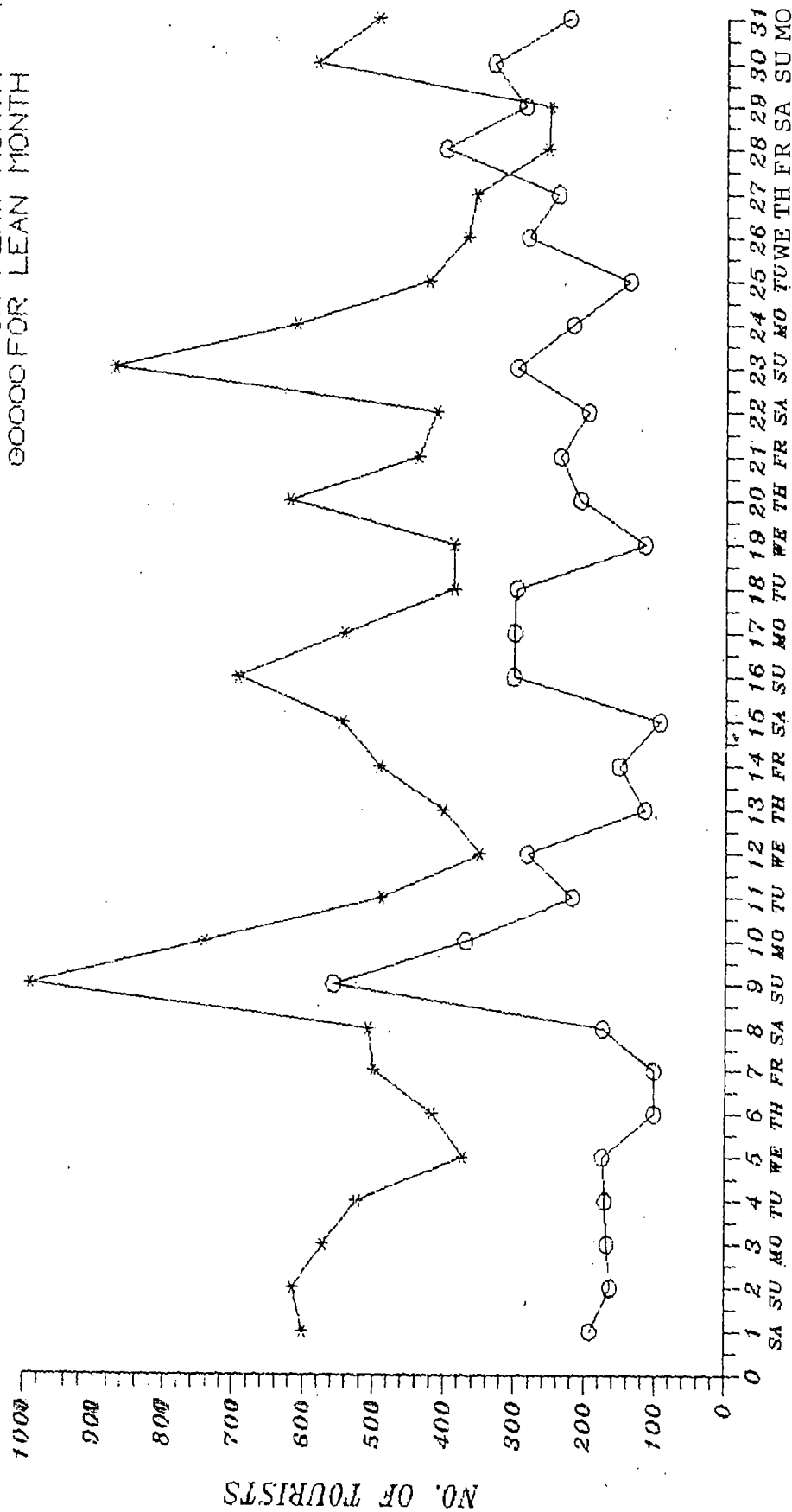


Chart No. 6.5(b)

G E N E R A L

***** FOR PEAK MONTH
 00000 FOR LEAN MONTH



PROFILE OF PEAK AND LEAN MONTHS OF 1993-94

Source : State Archaeological Department, Gwalior, M.P.

Place of Origin

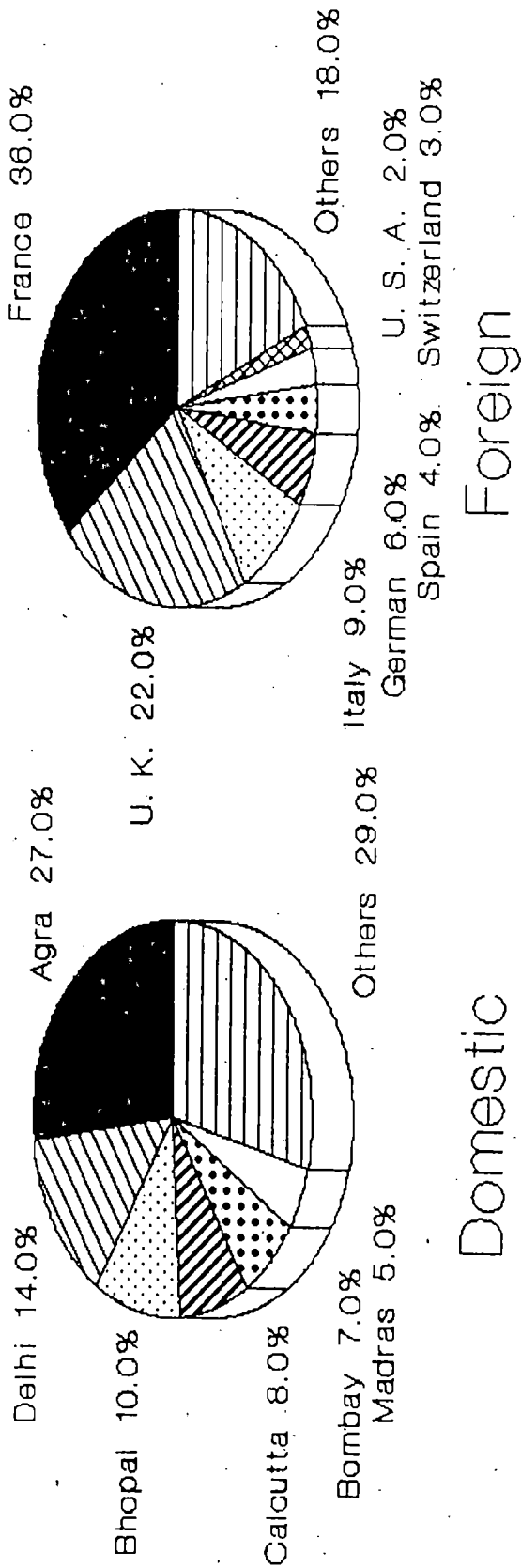


Chart No. 6.6
119

Hotel Tansen (M. P. S. T. D. C.)

6.2.3 Mode of Arrival

Transportation play a vital role in tourism development. With the introduction of Shatabdi Express and electrification of the railway track, a large portion of tourists use trains for reaching Gwalior. 61.9% tourists came by trains and remaining by bus. (refer chart 6.7). A negligible number of tourists came by flights of Indian Airlines which flies twice a week only from Delhi.

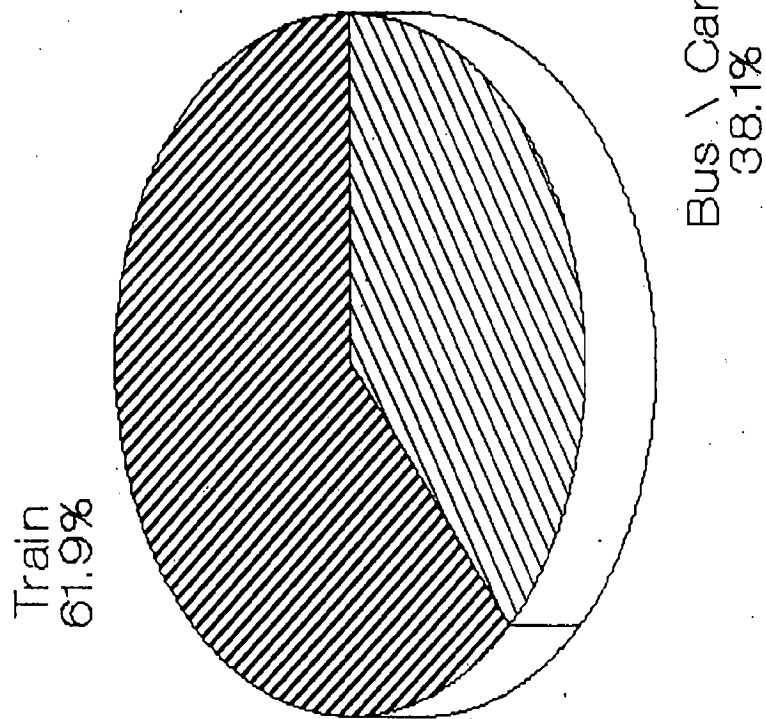
6.2.4 Classification of Tourists

Foreign tourists contribute only 5.5% of the total tourists (refer chart 5.8). Out of the visiting tourists, number of male tourists is far more than number of female tourists. In case of domestic tourists ratio of male and female tourists is 3:1 while in the case of foreign tourists this ratio is 3:2 (refer chart 6.9). Tourism in groups contribute only 9.6% which reveal that tourism is not popular in groups. The children constitute merely 17.1% (refer chart 6.11). The excursionist in the case of domestic and foreign are 27.2% and 58.3% respectively (refer chart 6.12).

6.2.5 Item Purchased

A majority of the domestic tourists purchase cloths while some also spend money on handicrafts, like carpets, dolls, toys as curio items or souvenir. Handicrafts are very popular (refer chart 6.13) among the foreign tourists.

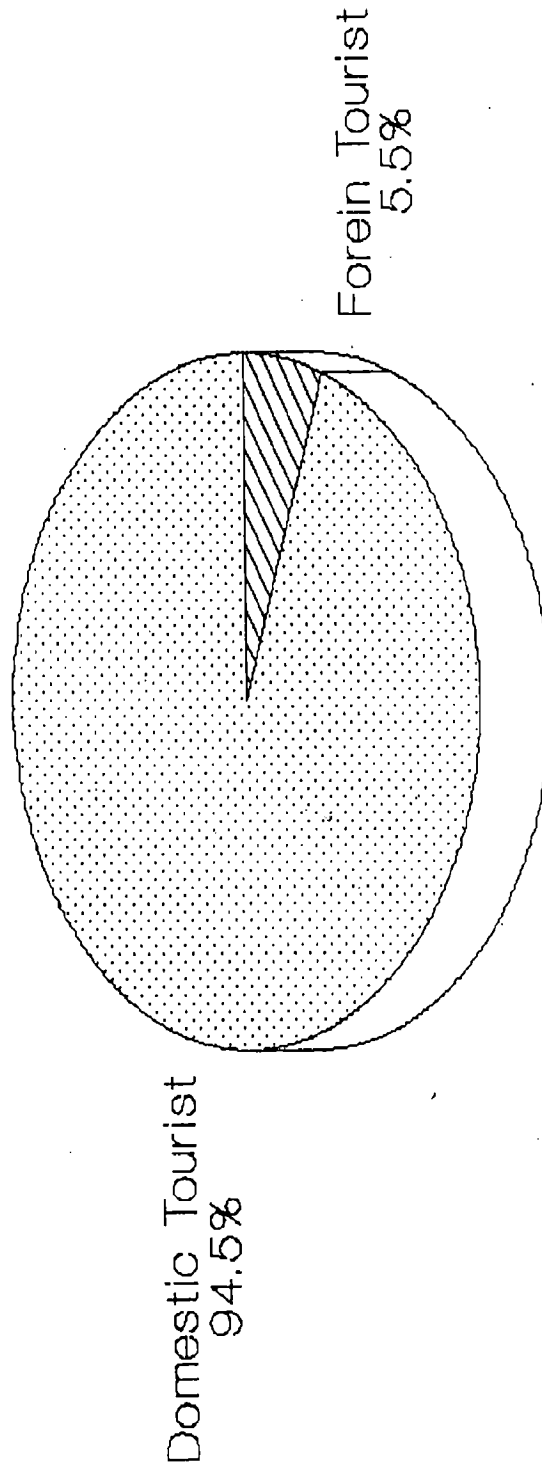
Mode of Arrival



Primary Survey

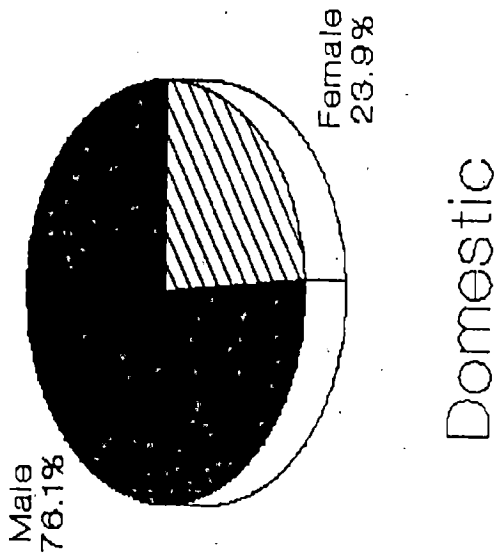
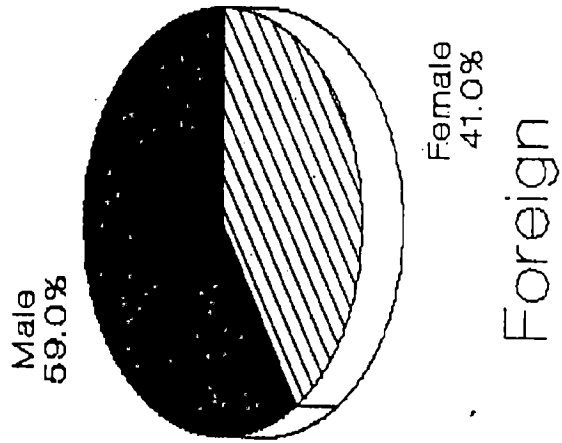
Chart No. 6.7

Classification



M. P. State Tourism Dev. Corporation

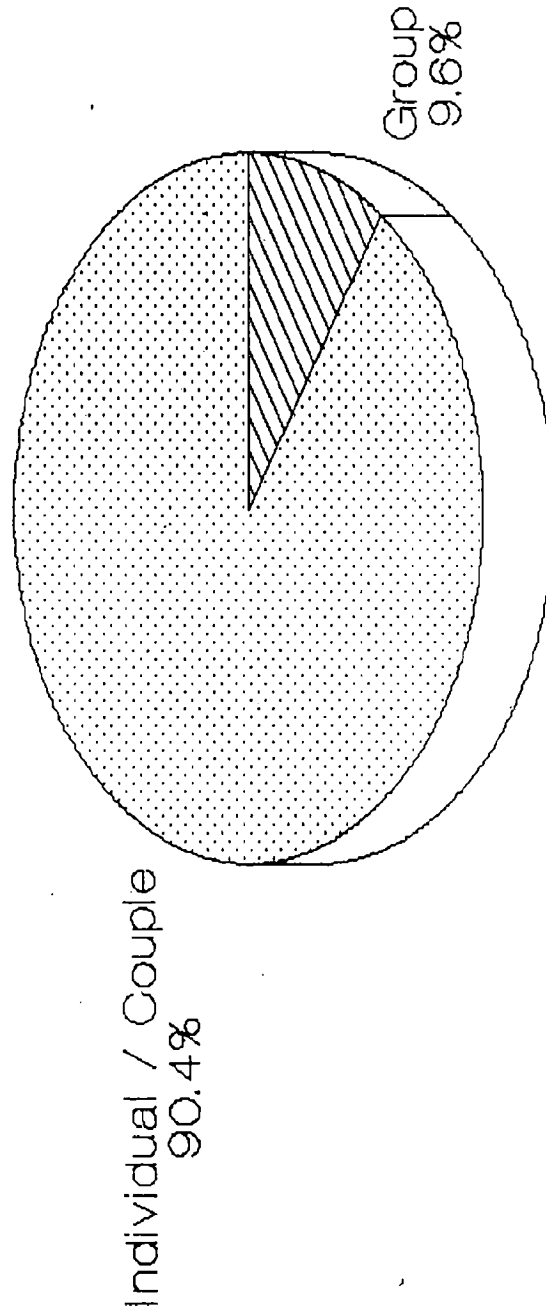
Proportion



Primary Survey

Chart No. 6.9

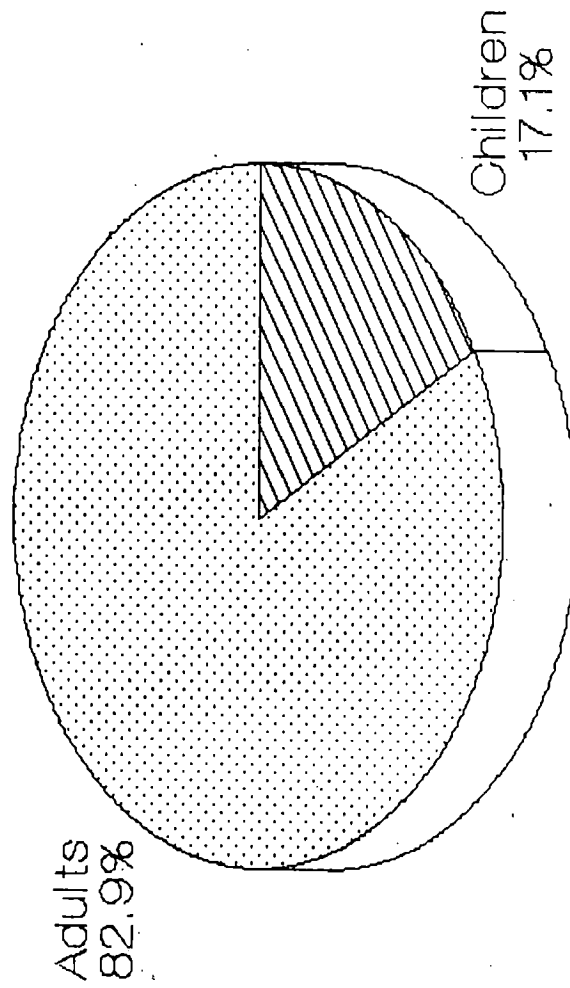
Type



M. P. State Tourism Dev. Corporation

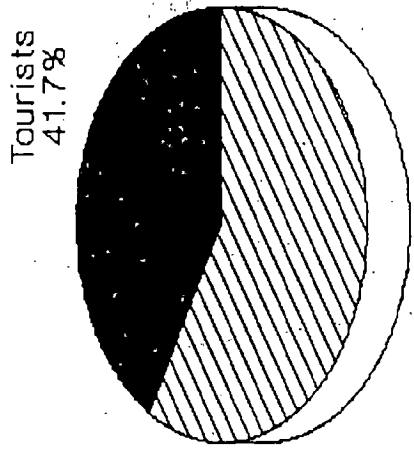
Chart No. 6.10

Categorisation



Municipal Corporation Museum

Characteristics



Tourists
72.8%

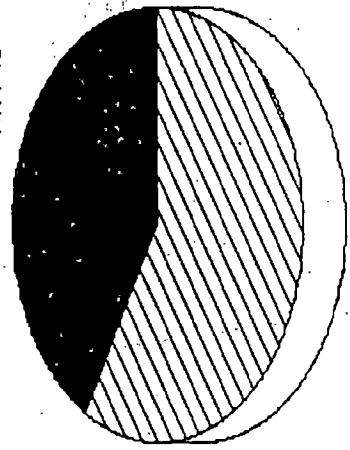
Excursionists
27.2%

Domestic

Excursionists
58.3%

Foreign

Tourists
41.7%



Hotel Tansen (M. P. S. T. D. C.)

Chart No. 6.12

Items Purchased

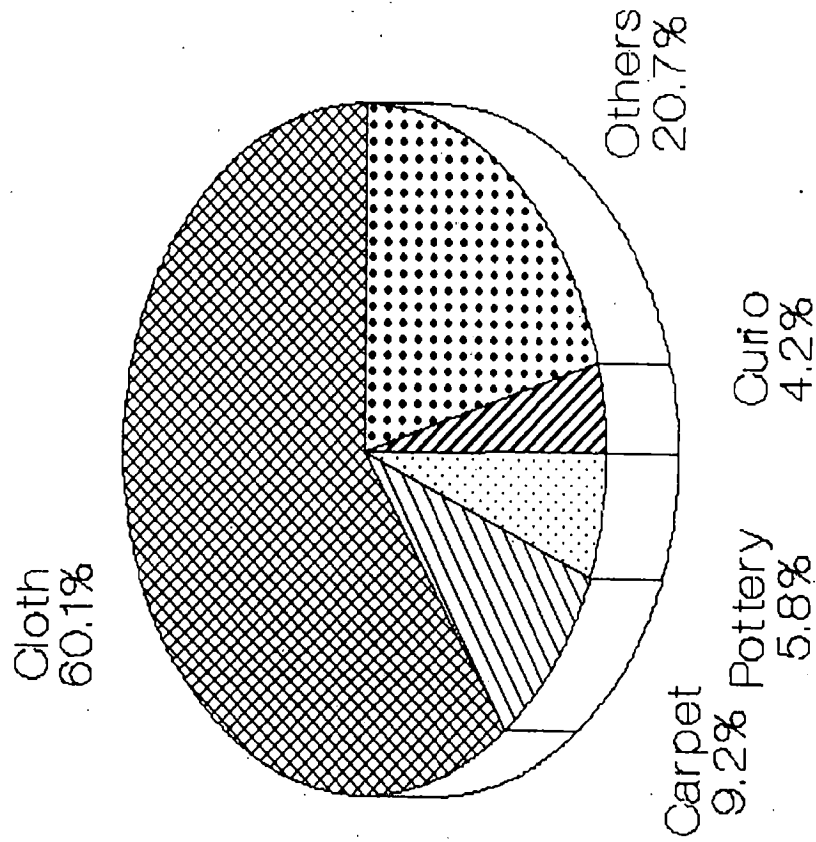
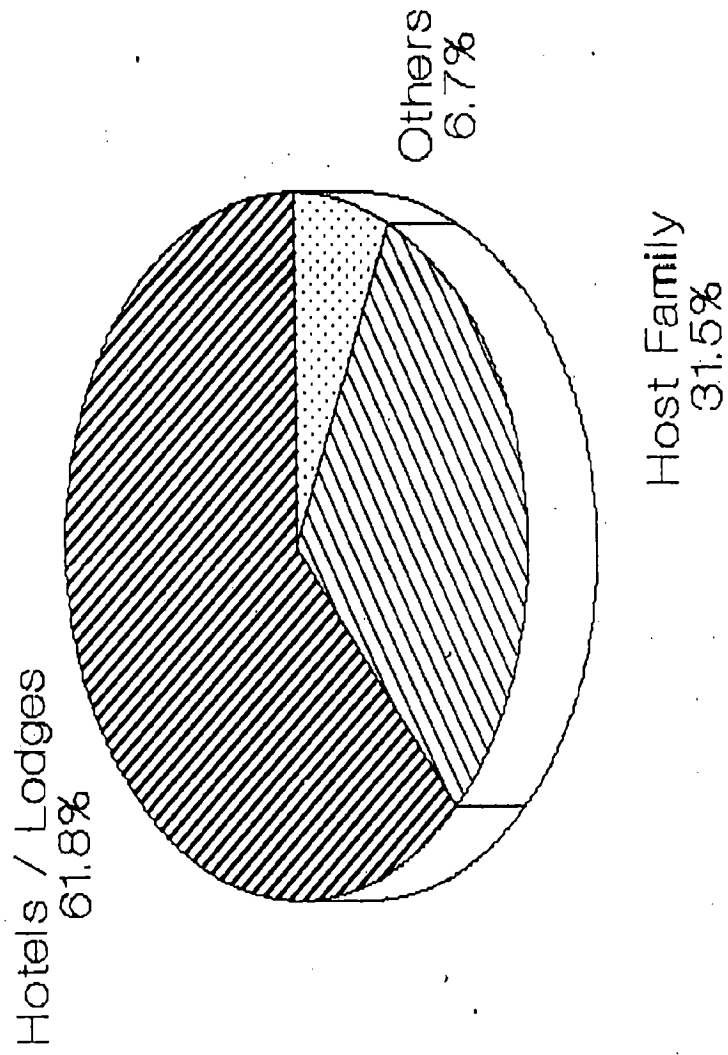


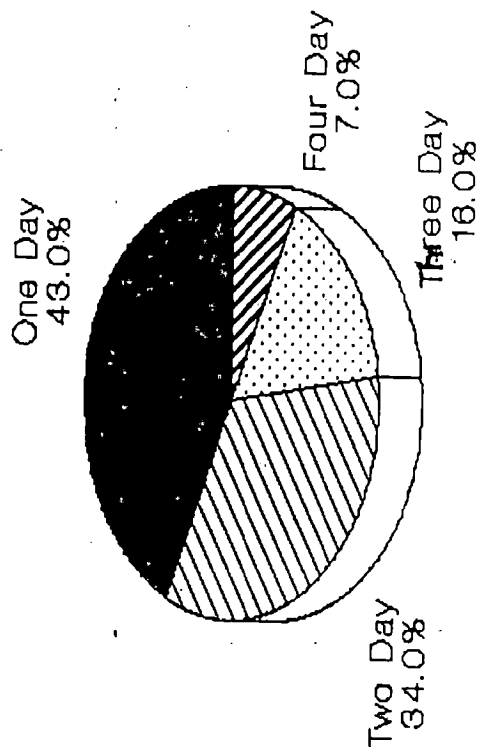
Chart No. 6.13

Place of Stay

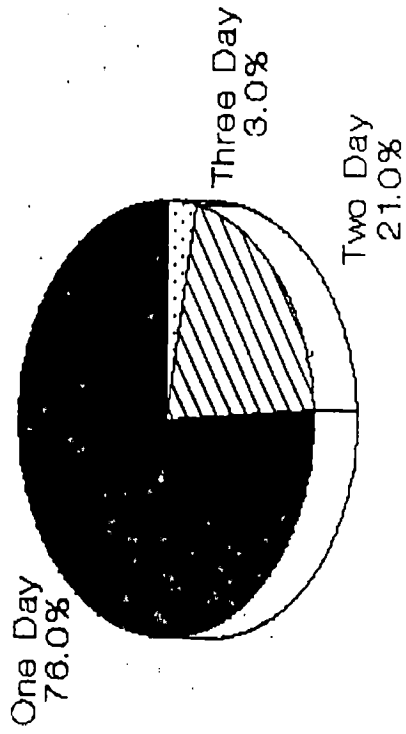


M.P. State Tourism Dev. Corporation

Stay Period



Domestic



Foreign

Hotel Tansen (M. P. S. T. D. C.)

Chart No. 6.14(b)

6.2.6 Place of Stay

A large portion of 61.8% of tourists stay in hotels and lodges while 31.5% tourists reside with their relatives and remaining are staying in Circuit House, Dharmashalas etc. The average stay period for foreign tourists is 1.27 days and for domestic tourists, it is 1.87 days. (Refer chart 6.14). But the stay period of tourists are not staying with host families is 1.46.

It is expected that Gwalior will attract about 2,77,000 tourists in 2010-11. As 12.10% tourists came in the peak month (refer table 6.2) i.e. $12.10 \times 2,70,000/100$ tourist is 32670 and on the peak day of the peak month 6.24% tourist (refer table 6.3) came i.e., $6.24 \times 32,670/100$ is 2039. As per the chart no. 6.14(a), only 31.5% reside with host families. So rest of the 68.5% tourist require accommodation i.e., $68.5 \times 2039/100$ tourist is 1397. Considering that average stay period will be increased upto two days. Thus, in 2010-11, the requirement of bed facilities i.e., 1397×2 is 2,793. Presently there are about 1986 bed facilities available and 168 bed facilities will be available in already proposed Yatri Niwas by M.P. Tourism and construction of a Three star Hotel in private sector. So the lack of 639 bed facilities is still left out.

Gwalior is a divisional headquarter and is proposed as a counter magnet town for National Capital Region. It also require some accommodation for visitors other than the

tourists who to stay in the town for their personal or official purposes. Those visitor may also avail the accommodation available in the town. Considering this factor there would be the additional requirement of 1000 bed facilities in 2010-11.

6.2.7 Places Visited by Tourists

Out of total tourists coming to Gwalior, only 1% of tourists visit Tigra, Deokha and Sujwaya, due to its limited accessibility in term of mode of transport, and lack of basic facilities and amenities. Thus, these places remains to be exploited.

6.3 PROBLEMS AND CONSTRAINTS

Problem and constraints concerning various issue are discussed below :

6.3.1 The Fort

Parapet of fort is falling down from some places and cracks have developed in fort wall and other monuments which have become a danger not only for visitors but also for the houses built underneath the fort hill. Moreover, rock of hill are being eroded due to seepage of water.

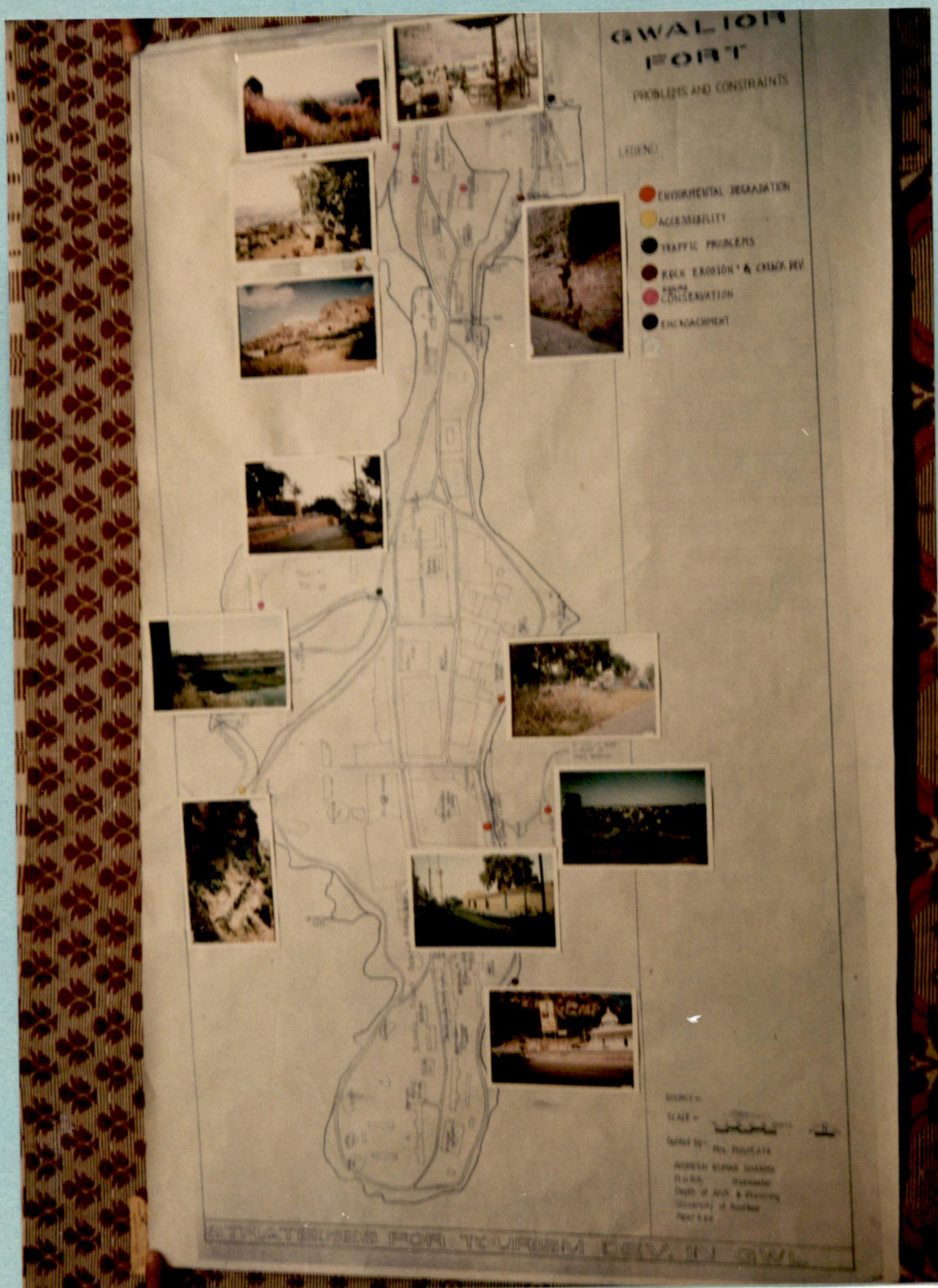
The open area around the monument inside the fort are devoid of places for resting and relaxing. This area has dry

grass and exposed rocks which give this area a barren look. Most of the monuments are linked only with path ways. Servent quarters of Scindia School, with Dhobi Ghat near the Sas-Bahu Ka Mandir and at Mansarovar Tal present a shabby view to the tourist. The Gurudwara residence building (Dharamshala) and T.V. and Micro-wave tower are not in conformity with the architectural style and character of other monuments.

6.3.2 Traffic Problems

There is a single carriage way of 3.6 m width for vehicular movement from Urwahi Gate to the Fort and within the Fort. This carriage way have the steep gradient of 1:6.25 at the upper gate. The coming vehicles can not be seen at this point from fort. This way function as long as the up and down traffic is controlled by the gate keepers at Urwahi Gate and at on Fort. Some time vehicles such as car or bus break down while ascending the path to fort at upper gate due to steep gradient. In that case no vehicle can pass.

Nearby to the Alamigiri Darwaja (Gwalior Gate) a Subji Mandi (vegetable market) is situated. Because of this, cattles roam around Alamigiri Darwaja and some of them enter into the fort also. Besides, the Subji Mandi, a tempo (a public transport vehicle) terminal with a tonga stand and some shops are also sitatued there. All of these create a lot of problems for the tourist who use this entrance to see the fort.



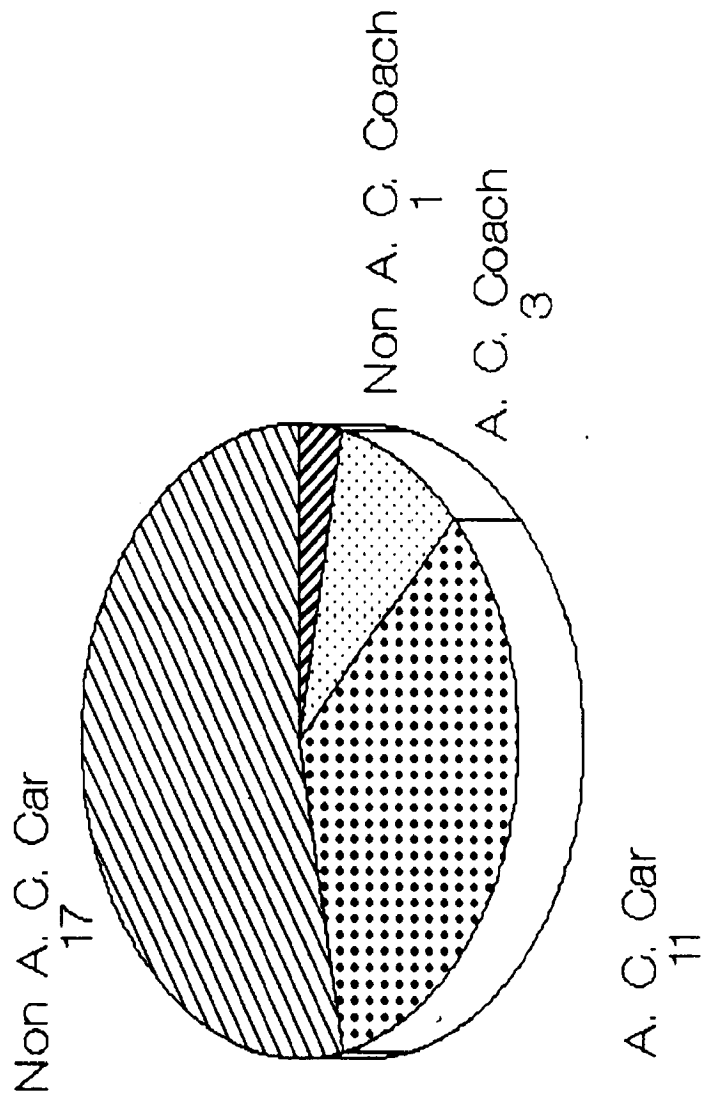
D-8. Gwalior Fort, Problems and Constraints

There is no intracity transport which link different tourist spots except auto rickshaw. Although travel agencies keep their vehicles for foreign tourists (refer chart No. 6.15). The fare of these vehicle is beyond the reach of a common tourist. So tourist discouraged to visit other places due to this problem. There is a problem for parking of the vehicles also. No space are reserved for assured parking nearby to the tourist spots except at Vivaswam (Sun) Temple and at Chhatri Complex (nearby M.L.B. College). Another problem is of mixed traffic and wandering of cattles, resulting into less efficiency of traffic routes. Moreover, the conditions of roads are also deteriorated due to frequency digging for service lines, with no proper maintenance of street light, specially at the access road to the Fort and National Highway which links the town Delhi, Agra, Indore and Bombay. The excessive use of billboards on main roads not only create a traffic problem but also mask the character of town and spoil the views. Vendors selling their articles on footpath create a problem for pedestriains and also obstruct the smooth flow of traffic. A Subji Mandi is also situated on the approach road from Shinde Ki Chhavani to S.P. Ashram. Railway crossing narrow gauge create the traffic jam at Padao, Gole Ka Mandir (nearby mela ground) approach road to fort and at National Highway 3.

6.3.3 Accessibility

There is no proper access to Dhonda Gate of Fort as it

Transport Fleet Travel Agencies



Primary Survey

is far and is segregated from other monuments. Similarly some of the Jain Sculpture have difficult access due to the steepness of terrain. These Jain Sculptures carved into the rock of fort hill.

While the Ladheri Gate is situated on a separate hillock which also has steep slope and is surrounded by slums and has difficult access.

There is no signboard any where indicating the way to any monument except Vivaswam Temple.

6.3.4 Environmental Degradation

There are only 50 lavatories and 24 bathrooms among the 1500 shops at the time of the trade fair resulting into shopkeepers and other persons who stay overnight in trade fair using the surrounding open space as a lavatory. Refuse of trade fair shops is thrown within the mela ground. The cattle fair (Pashu Mela) is also held on the abutting site of trade fair just before the starting of trade fair. But after the formal closing ceremony of cattle fair, it continues with the trade fair. The cattles are washed away at the same site where other persons take bath. These problems are further aggravated due to choking of drains. Some of the shopkeepers of temporary shops encroach the structures which are meant for cattles for residing purposes some workers erect their tent for staying in the same premises. The temporary boundary

of parking space constructed with corrugated tin sheets which give a shabby look.

As this mela ground abutts with State Highway 37, the dead bodies of the cattle died in road accidents are disposed off in the mela ground premises.

The vacant open space in front of Mohammad Ghaus Tomb is used for collecting garbage and refuse. Right at the entrance of Ek Pather Ki Baori (Jain Sculpture in front hill) cow dung is collected and cow dung cakes are prepared there.

Shikharo Wala Mandir is surrounded by sewage form, and garbages and refused also dumped there. It is approached by a unmetalled narrow road of 2.7 m width.

Swarn Rekha River carries the waste water of city, and garbage and refuse is also disposed on its banks. Because of which it has got convert into a dirty nullah which flows through the town. Due to continuous siltation its carrying capacity has also been reduced.

The problem of siltation is also evident in Sagar Tal because of some ritual works performed here like disposing of Tajia and idols of various Gods on many occassaion like Moharrum, Ganesh Visarjan, Navdurga etc. This problem of siltation alongwith the growth weeds in Moti Jheel, a natural lake is deteriorating the beauty and cleanliness.

6.3.5 Quarrying

Baradari in Lashkar, from where one get beautiful view of townscape, has been affected due to stone quarrying and has now reached the stage of demolition.

Some of the crusher are still working within the town which not only spoil the picturesque surrounding but also create the health hazards affecting inhabitants of town.

6.3.6 Encroachment

Gorkhi Complex, Moti Mahal occupied by various State Government offices; Kampoo Kothi and Grand Hotel occupied by educational institutions and Shakya Vilas Palace occupied by transport agency and workshop of truck chasis building, are spoiling the buildings that have great tourist potentials.

Surrounding space of chhatris is now occupied by residences. Due to construction of residences near the Janak Tal only a narrow passage is left as access to Janak Tal which can hardly be recognised as a approach way to Janak Tal.

Some mosques, tombs and temples and monuments of tourist interest are deformed and used for living purposes. Front portion of Jama Masjid is occupied by some shops.

In Phool Bagh a new temple has been constructed adjacent to the old temple which does not match the character of old temple. Similarly the new residences constructed in Mahal premise do not match the historical architectural character.

- The stoppage should be given to Indian Airline flights which flies between Delhi to Khajuraho.
- The narrow gauge railway line which runs from Gwalior to Sheopurkala and Gwalior to Bhind should be stopped as it causes traffic jams at level crossing within the town. A broad gauge railway line is already proposed which can be used by passengers going to Bhind. It is proposed that narrow gauge line being used by passengers for Sheopurkala terminate at Bamour instead of Gwalior which is a railway junction for broad and narrow gauge.
- A tourists train like Palace on Wheel should be introduced on the railway track from Delhi. Taj express should be extended up to the Orcha.
- The Indian Airlines flights from Delhi should be more frequent.

PHASING

The demand of tourists infrastructure would increase with the increase in tourists flow to Gwalior. So it is suggested that the project may be implemented in three phases. After implementation of second phase the project may be reviewed considering all development taken place by that time. If additional requirement of changes arise the same may also be considered in third phase.

Phase I (Period 1995-96 to 2000-01)

Program :

1. Land acquisition
2. Site development

3. Youth hostel (part)
4. Medium budget hotel (part)
5. Staff accommodation (part)
6. Restaurant
7. Shops and emporiums (part)
8. Open air theater (part)
9. Tourists information cent re (part)
10. Water sports and boating (part)
11. Remove the siltation from lakes and tanks
12. Remove the growing weeds and siltation from Moti Jheel
13. Land scape the bank of Swarn Rekha river (part)
14. Public conveniences (part)
15. Illumination of monuments
16. Slum up gradation
17. Restoration of fort and monuments with land scaping (part)
18. Conservation of water bodies, hillocks and valleys
19. Remove the encroachment (part)
20. Close the stone quarrying within the town
21. Stop the working of cressure within the town
22. Shift the site of Pasu Mela from Mela Ground to periphery of town
23. Relocate the sewage farm (part)
24. Lay the open zoological park (part)
25. Improve the road circulation and road condition (part)
26. Linked intra city transport traffic to all of the tourists spots
27. Parking lot (part)
28. Installation of street furniture and sign boards (part)
29. Stop the functioning of railway narrow gauge

30. Extend the Taj Express up to Orcha
31. Lay the broad gauge line ~~Mahoba~~ to Khajuraho (part)
32. Develop amusement park.

Phase II (Period 2000-01 to 2005-06)

Program :

1. Youth hostel (complete)
2. Medium budget hotel (complete)
3. Cottages (part)
4. Staff accommodation (part)
5. Shops and emporiums (part)
6. Tourists information center (complete)
7. Open air theater (complete)
8. Para sailing and para gliding
9. Water sports and boating (complete)
10. Development of beach of Moti Jheel and Sagar Tal (part)
11. Land scape the bank of Swarn Rekha river
12. Public conveniences (part)
13. Slum up gradation (part)
14. Restoration of fort and monuments with land scaping (part)
15. Shift the TV tower (part)
16. Conservation of water bodies hillocks and valleys (part)
17. Remove the encroachment
18. Relocate the sewage farm (complete)
19. Lay open zoological park (complete)
20. Parking lot (complete)
21. Installation of street furniture and sign boards (complete)
22. Improve the road circulation and road condition
23. Introduce a tourist train like Palace on Wheel for M.P., which have halt at Gwalior, Orcha, Khajuraho etc. (complete)

Phase III (Period 2005-06 to 2010-11)

Program :

1. Cottages
2. Staff accommodation
3. Shops and emporiums
4. Development of beach of Moti Jheel and Sagar Tal
5. Land scape the bank of Swarn Rekha river
6. Public conveniences
7. Development of scenic spot
8. Slum up gradation
9. Restoration of fort and monuments with land scaping
10. Shift the TV tower and microwave tower
11. Conservation of water bodies hillocks and valleys

Proper implementation of these strategies and recommendations along with the Gwalior Development plan would result in development of Gwalior as a major tourist center of India.

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