

There are 4 Nos. of RCC Bins, 4 Nos. of Trolleys, 20 Containers and 1 dumper placer are available with Municipal Council which are involved in the collection and disposal process. Tractor trolleys and dumper placer transport the garbage from dust-bin and dumped at main dumping site located at Bypass road.

In addition to Municipal staff, private contractor is also involved in door-to-door garbage collection. Under this system Rs.14 is being paid by municipal council and Rs. 15 is recovered by the contractor from the house hold. They got 55 rickshaws/rehris and 65 people are deputed for door-to-door collection. The total expenditure under this scheme is Rs. 1.70 lakhs per month.

Segregation of Waste

There is no segregation process at the sources. In terms of residential areas, no segregation of waste is taken place. Segregation of waste is not done anywhere even in predominant use i.e. residential areas. Since town is having hospitals and nursing homes, biomedical waste also generated in the town. The waste generated by these hospitals and nursing homes falls in the category of Hazardous wastes. No bio medical waste management for the waste generated in the hospitals of the town, especially govt. hospitals.

5.1.4.4 Disposal

Solid waste is largely disposed off by land filling in the identified areas. Around 25 tons of solid waste is daily disposed off on land filling site. 12 acres of land has been taken on lease by municipal council from private owners on By-pass road for dumping the waste. There is no waste segregation at source and as such, no scientific method is being followed for dumping of waste. Open dumping method for solid wastes disposal results in environmental pollution of surrounding area, causing land degradation, nuisance and attracts insects, rodents etc. thus leading to the spreading of various diseases.



Fig. 28: Land filling site at Bypass road

5.1.4.5 Ongoing Projects/Proposal

The proposed projects include identifying and developing another site for solid waste management for the Kapurthala town. District Administration has agreed to provide 10.27 acres land on Kanjli road for this purpose which is adjoining to the present dumping site.

However, it is felt that location of disposal sites close to the Kanjli Wetlands will adversely impact the quality and sustainability of the wetlands.

5.1.4.6 Key Issues

Key issues identified are:

- No systematic Dumping of the solid waste in the town.
- Open dumping of waste along the roadside (Ref. figure 27).
- No segregation of waste at primary level.
- Unscientific disposal of waste of the landfill sites, polluting the underground water of the landfill area through seepage.
- There is no proper bio medical waste management plant for hazardous waste.

5.1.5 POWER AND ELECTRICITY

At present, hydroelectric power from Bhakra Nangal Project is being utilized for feeding the Kapurthala and other rural settlements. The town is connected to the state grid of electricity served by both hydroelectric and thermal power. The state grid is further connected to National Power Grid. The distribution of power is managed



Fig. 29: 132 KV Sub-Station at Circular Road

by Punjab State Electricity and office located at the local level.

5.1.5.1 Distribution Network

The entire urban and rural settlements falling in the LPA are served by the electric network. Over the years, Kapurthala has recorded considerable increase in the demand of electricity and no. of electric connections. Kapurthala is served by 132 KV power grid station, located at Kapurthala town and 33 KV Sub Station located at Dainwind which is outside LPA Area. Whenever there is power shortage, 132 KV sub-station is getting electricity support from Jalandhar and Sultanpur Lodhi sub-stations.

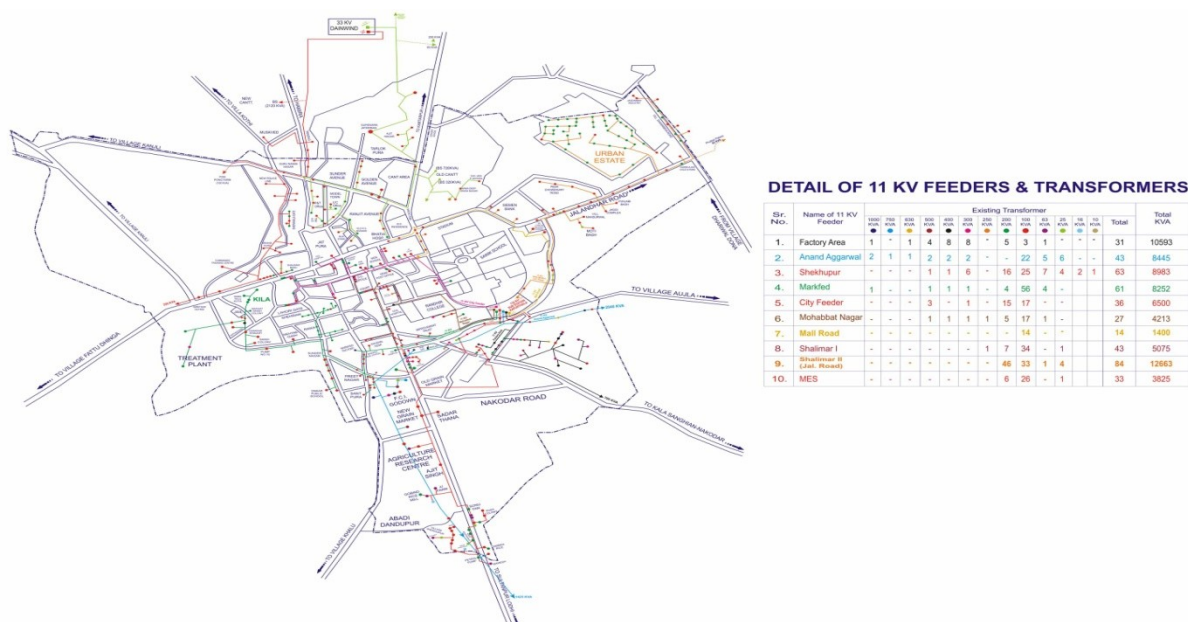


Fig no. 30: Electrical layout, Project area of Kapurthala town

The town having a 132 KV sub station through which ten 11 KV feeders emerges that supply electricity to whole town. Each of the feeders is having average total of 44 Transformers of different capacity varies from 10KVA to 1000KVA.

In the terms of electricity distribution, the town has been divided into 3 zones

1. City Sub Division No.I, Kapurthala,
2. City Sub Division No.II, Kapurthala, and
3. Suburban Sub Division, Kapurthala.

However there is a mismatch between the demand and supply of power with demand outstripping the supply, leading to increasing no. of power cuts in the residential and industrial segments causing inconvenience and considerable loss of productivity. (Refer Table: 36)

Table 36: Power Distribution for Different Uses

	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	Others	Total
No. of Connections	24,525	696	5,238	2,745	5,490	38,694
Percentage (%)	63	2	14	7	14	100

Source: Census of India 2001

5.1.5.2 Street Lights

Providing streetlights in the town falls in the domain of the municipality. Accordingly, Municipal Council Kapurthala is maintaining 4629 street light points consisting of Lamp, MVL, SVL, MH Lamp, Tube fitting and Halogen lamps, details of which are given below (Ref. table 37). In order to improve operational efficiency, the maintenance of the street light had been privatized.

Table 37: Street light facilities in the town

Types	Capacity in Watt	Nos.
Lamp	200 watt	5
MVL	125 watt	2
SVL	250 watt	152
SVL	150 watt	1520
SVL	70 watt	359
MH Lamp	250 watt	66
Tube fitting	40 watt	2500
Halogen Lamps	250 watt	25
Total		4629

Source: Municipal Council, Kapurthala

5.1.5.3 Key Issues

- Illegal Connections of electricity in the town
- Irrational distribution of street lighting.
- Street lights occupying the vital road space within the congested area.
- Time duration of supply is very less for irrigational, residential and industrial purposes.
- Poor maintenance of street lights.
- Time duration of power supply for irrigation and industrial purposes is very short.
- No new proposals.

5.2 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Social infrastructure refers to facilities and the process involved, which ensure education, better health facilities and community development in any town. The different components of social infrastructure will help to know how well a city or town is equipped with facilities. The provision of education, health, etc. defines the quality of life. Punjab state is putting up constant efforts to improve its infrastructure. Each town is different in its social infrastructure in terms of education and health of the residents. As the town expands and population increases, gap between demand and supply of these essential services emerges, which deteriorates quality of life in urban areas.

Social infrastructure falls under the public & semi public land use classification. The accessibility is from the road, which is a government premise. Also, there is public accessibility from the different directions since there is more than one access to the premise. Hence, education, health, recreational areas, socio cultural facilities, post office, cremation and burial grounds, and religious land use category falls under the public & semi public category.

5.2.1 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Educational facilities are critical for any settlement to grow in terms of literacy, skill upgradation and improving quality of human beings. Higher level of education facilities has been considered vital for economic growth and development of any community or nation, besides improving the quality of human beings. Education has been found to be a major determinant and promoter of growth and development of any settlement and nation. Accordingly, providing appropriate level of education facilities ranks high on the agenda of any government dedicated to the cause of community welfare.

Institutional Network

Kapurthala town has large number of educational institutions catering to primary, secondary and higher secondary education, apart from having 3 colleges catering to Science & Arts students, including a girls' college and a college of education, a Govt. Industrial Training Institute (ITI), a District Institute of Education & Training (DIET), a Govt. In-Service Training Centre (GISTC), besides the famous Sainik School. The colleges are namely Nawab Jassa Singh Ahluwalia College, popularly called as Randhir College, Hindu Kanya College and MGN College for Education (private).



Fig. 31: NJSA Govt. (Randhir) College

These institutions are located in different parts of the town, and have mixed share of govt. and private ownership. There is one engineering college located on Kapurthala-Amritsar Road and one nursing college on Kapurthala – Subhanpur Road. The details of the educational institutions are given in the table below:-

Table 38: Number of Educational Institutions (2006-07)

Level	Primary	Middle	Secondary		Senior Secondary		Degree College		College/ITI/Polytechnic/Nursing	Engg. College	Teachers' Training Centre	Total
			Govt	Pvt	Govt	Pvt	Govt	Pvt				
Kapurthala M. Cl.	20	18	3	4	2	21	2	1	2	1	2	76
LPA Vilages	44	14	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	67

Source: Office of DEO (S), Kapurthala and Census of India, 2001 Town and Village Directories

In case of villages of Kapurthala LPA, there are 68 educational institutions falling in the category of primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary schools, with majority belonging to the category of primary schools. To cater to the needs of senior secondary and secondary level of education, there are only 2 senior secondary and 7 secondary schools, besides 14 schools dedicated to middle level education. All the schools in these villages are governmental. Moreover, there is no college or institution of higher education in the villages and the rural people have to visit the town for college level education.

Spatial Distribution

The educational facilities are not evenly distributed in the town. The schools and colleges are concentrated in the central and north-eastern parts. North-western and south-western parts show lower order of such facilities. Concentration of educational institutions in a particular area creates traffic congestion on roads during the school hours, because of inadequate parking spaces.

Ongoing Projects /Proposal

In the different schemes framed by PUDA such as Urban Estate and OUVGL Scheme and Development Scheme prepared by Improvement Trust, etc., a number of sites for educational institutions have been carved out which will be made available for setting up such institutions in future.

Key Issues for Education:

- Uneven distribution of educational facilities, with most of the institutions concentrated in a few selected parts of the town.
- Traffic congestion caused by educational institutions on some major roads of the town during the opening and closing hours.
- Lack of adequate playgrounds in the schools located in the old congested areas.
- Lack of college/polytechnic in the LPA villages.

5.2.2 HEALTH

Human development and improvement in quality of life are the basic aims of any planning process. Health facilities, if provided on prescribed norms and standards within any settlement, help to improve the quality of life of inhabitants. The progress of a town largely

depends on the quality of health enjoyed by its citizens, besides its location and accessibility to the community at large.

Kapurthala town has no specialized medical institute. The condition of the health institutions such as hospitals, dispensaries, research laboratory etc. needs prime attention. There is critical need of improving the health of poor as there is a lack of hygienic living conditions in the slum colonies. There is open drain system with no proper management of solid waste disposal.

Organizational network:

Existing medical facilities available in Kapurthala are as follows:

1. Health and Family Welfare.
2. Women and Child Health.
3. Child Safety.
4. Social Welfare.

The institutions providing the above health services include:

Table 39: Medical facilities in Kapurthala LPA

Level	Allopathic				Ayurvedic Dispensary	Homeopathic Dispensary	Total
	Government			Private Nursing Home			
	Civil Hospital	CHCs/ PHCs	Dispensaries (SHC/SC)				
Kapurthala M. Cl.	1(125 beds)	1	3	10	1	1	17
LPA Villages	-	-	6	-	2		8

Source-Office of the Civil Surgeon, Kapurthala

The Civil Hospital of Kapurthala is the prime hospital of the region. It has the capacity of 125 beds, and has ambulances too. There are 3 dispensaries in the town under Employee State Insurance (ESI) Scheme located at Guru Nanak Pura and Sheikhupur. Another dispensary located at Shalimar Bagh is upgraded to Urban Health Centre (equivalent to CHC level).



Fig No.32: Nirmala Mission Hospital

One each of Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Dispensaries are functioning within civil hospital. Apart from these govt. medical institutions, the town also has around 10 major nursing homes. Within LPA area, the total no. of dispensaries are 6, distributed in the villages of Nurpur Dona, Saidowal, Saido Bholana, Dhudianwala and Bhooi. There are 2 Ayurvedic Dispensaries too in the villages of Saidowal and Sheikhupur. The level of ayurvedic health

infrastructure has remained static, since for the last 15 years no new Ayurvedic dispensary has been established in Kapurthala.

Veterinary Hospitals

Table 40: Veterinary Dispensaries and Hospitals in Villages of Kapurthala LPA

Total No. of Animal Dispensary	Village with Animal Dispensary	Total No. of Veterinary Hospital	Village with Veterinary Hospital	No. of Livestock according to latest Census
2	Aujla Jogi	1	Saido Bholana	16995
	Saidowal			
	Dham			

Source: Animal Husbandary Deptt., Kapurthala

It is the prime responsibility of government to take care of the health of livestock, which boosts the rural economy. Especially for villages, animal husbandry is a major activity providing a good support to the economic base of the villagers. For this, 3 villages in LPA have veterinary dispensaries, namely Aujla Jogi, Saidowal and Dham. Veterinary hospital is located in Saido Bholana (Refer Table No. 47). Thus, the whole LPA has only three Veterinary Dispensaries and 1 Veterinary Hospital. It is evident that these veterinary institutions are not adequate for the whole LPA having a huge livestock of 16995. Moreover, these medical institutions are located in the western and southern sides of the LPA only. The villages in the eastern and northern sides thus are devoid of any such facility and their residents have to move longer distances to avail these facilities.

Spatial Distribution

There is uneven distribution of health related facilities, with majority of them occupying the central parts of the town. Accordingly, spatial distribution requires rationalization for providing equitable distribution of such infrastructure. In addition, private sector should encourage providing Super Specialty Services in order to facilitate the provisions of such services at local level. Existing health services in the government sector requires considerable upgradation for improving their capacity to provide desired level of services to the people.

Ongoing Projects /Proposal

There are number of proposals for improving the health related infrastructure in both urban and rural areas, which include

- Upgradation of two Allopathic dispensaries and one Ayurvedic dispensary to the level of health centres.

- Dispensaries to be made available in the area, which will provide appropriate buildings on freehold basis without any cost.

Key Issues for Health

- Uneven distribution of hospitals in the town.
- Shortage of beds in the hospitals running in the Public Sector.
- Poor conditions/absence of infrastructure within the existing health related institutions, including ICU unit in Civil Hospital.
- No bio medical waste management for the waste generated in the hospitals of the town, especially govt. hospitals.

5.2.3 PUBLIC SPACES/RECREATIONAL SPACES

There are only 2 major parks and 1 stadium existing in the town. As per the primary survey done for these major parks the situation is as follows-

Shalimar Bagh, which is approximately 8 hectare is located in the north western part of the town on Fattu DHINGA Road. It has good greenery with various species of plants. The offices of Municipal Council as well as Fire Brigade are located in the park. It also has the Royal Samadhs of erstwhile kings, Municipal Library and parking area, alongwith toilet and drinking facilities.



Fig. No. 33: Shalimar Bagh

Kamra Bagh, which is approximately 8 ha is located in the centre of the town. It is considered as the coolest part of the town, with a huge green cover. The park is surrounded by a Guava Garden, Govt. Rest House, Sainik School and the Mall Road. Government Nursery with various species of floral and fruit plants are located within the park.



Fig. No. 34: Kamra Bagh

Office of Horticulture Department is also located within the premises of the park. The access to the park is through the Mall Road. The Park has no drinking water and toilet facility, but has parking facility.

The Guru Nanak Stadium on Jalandhar Road is used for all types of sports activities organised in the town. It is also used for govt. functions on 15th August and 26th January every year.

There is a need of parks in different neighborhoods, to be provided in terms of specific reservations. There is need for children's playgrounds and few more stadiums for encouraging sports activities in the town.

The open spaces in the form of buffers need to be provided in the specific locations along the roads, railway lines, water bodies etc.

Spatial Distribution

Shalimar Bagh is located in the north-western part of the town and serves the surrounding area, while Kamra Bagh, the coolest part of the town, is visited by many people residing in the central part of the town. The open space has not been distributed evenly to serve the community needs. The southern portion of the town and old town area do not have any major open or green space.

Ongoing Projects /Proposal

At present, there is no specific proposal of creating additional open space in the town.

Key Issues

- Most of the open spaces are locked in the individual/institutional holdings, like Sainik School, Cantt. area, D. C. Residence, etc., thus creating their limited availability.
- Irrational distribution of open spaces. The southern portion of the town does not have any major open or green space.
- Lack of open spaces in the old town areas because of dense development.

5.2.4 SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES

Places of recreation, specialized institutions and clubs provide avenues to the residents to spend their leisure time for productive purposes enhancing their physical and metaphysical capabilities. Socio cultural facilities exist in the town area in terms of community halls, playgrounds, public libraries, art gallery, etc. Numbers of facilities along their location has been defined (refer table no.41)

Table 41: Socio- Cultural facilities in Kapurthala Town

S. No.	Facility	Number
1	Community Hall	1
2	Library	2
3	Auditorium/Art Gallery	1
4	Cinema Hall	1(550 seats)
5	Dharmshalas	14
6	Sports/Cultutal Club	1
7	Stadium	1

Source: Municipal Council Kapurthala

The City Hall (Community Hall) located in Model Town Chowk is used for marriages, parties and other social functions. The District Library called as Guru Nanak Library is located adjacent to Durbar Hall (DC Office) and has a reading room for newspapers, while there is a separate book section for members of the library to read books and get them issued. Virsa Vihar is just in front of Randhir College.



Fig No. 35: Guru Nanak Library



Fig No. 36: City Hall (Community Centre)

NGOs in Kapurthala

There are several NGOs in the town working for the social cause of the town people. Some of them are listed below:-

Table 42: List of NGOs in Kapurthala town

S. no.	Name of NGO	Location	Area of Service
1	Red Cross Society	Jalandhar Road, near Bus Stand	All kinds of medical and social services
2	Lions Club, Kapurthala	Circular Road	Marriages of poor girls, Eye/Dental check up camps
3	Rotary Club, Kapurthala	Link Road	Collection of funds and other material during natural disaster
4	Lions Club Services, Kapurthala	The Mall	Collection of funds and other material during natural disaster
5	Lions Club Greater, Kapurthala	New Grain Market	Eye Operation Camps and Dresses to poor students
6	Khatri Sabha, Kapurthala	Near Shalimar Bagh	Marriages of girls, camps for Medical check up after six months, free supply of medicines in time of calamities
7	Kalgidhar Noujawan Sabha, Kapurthala	Banian Bazar	Material collections at the time of natural disaster/calamities
8	Indian Medical Association, Kapurthala	Ranjit Rai Children Hospital, Near Markfed, Kapurthala	Medical camps
9	Bajrang Dal, Kapurthala	Near Panj Mandir	All kind of services
10	City Cable, Kapurthala	Opp. Civil Hospital	All kind of services, like funds and material collection
11	District Co-ordinator, NGOs	Old Sabji Mandi	Blood Donation camps
12	Arya Samaj, Kapurthala	Near Bus Stand	Collection of funds and material during natural disaster
13	Jai Jawan Welfare Society, Kapurthala	Near Panj Mandir	Propagate about Drug De-Addiction and Patriotic spirit among the youths

14	Dr.Ambedkar Mission Society, Kapurthala	Jatpura	Collection of funds and material and supply of langar during floods
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Source: M.CL, Kapurthala

Spatial Distribution

The distribution of socio cultural facilities is uneven in the town leading to the socio cultural deprivation in the town. Hence, there is a need of community rooms, community halls, library, recreational club, drama - dance - musical centre, meditation hall and spiritual centers as per the UDPFI guidelines.

Ongoing Projects/Proposals

At present, there are no proposals available in the category of socio-cultural and entertainment facilities.

Key Issues

- Uneven distribution of socio cultural facilities.
- Lack of proper facilities in District Library and Community Hall.

5.2.5 FACILITIES AND SERVICES

The other amenities of the town include police station, fire stations, cremation ground, etc. Each urban area must have these amenities to serve its growing population. The civic amenities of Kapurthala town are described below.

In terms of fire services, Kapurthala town has a fire station, which is served by two vans. Incidentally, both these vans are not in good conditions creating numerous problems in case of fire. Further, these fire vans also serve the needs of Sultanpur Lodhi and Bhulath sub-stations. Due to their poor condition, the vans take a long time to reach these sub-stations. These areas are largely dependant upon the fire services available in Jalandhar and Phagwara. There is also acute shortage of fire staff, fire vans, fire jeeps and trailer pumps in Kapurthala to serve efficiently to the town and adjoining areas. Kapurthala town has four police stations. The newest one is the NRI Thana



Fig.No.37: Fire Brigade Office



Fig No. 38: NRI Thana

built in the campus of Community Police Resource Centre (CPRC), adjacent to the Sadar Thana on Sultanpur Lodhi Road. CPRC works as a single point public interface to deliver people friendly and responsive administration. Apart from these police stations, the

headquarter of the district police is located in the court complex (Durbar Hall).

Spatial Distribution

These facilities are inadequate and unevenly distributed. As unplanned and haphazard development is taking place, these areas are lacking these facilities. The residents of these areas suffer in case of any eventuality.

Key Issues

- Irrational distribution of these facilities with most of them clustered in the town only.
- Shortage of facilities/ services in the town especially Fire Services.
- Due to the poor condition, fire-fighting vans take a long time to reach the accident spot and sub-stations.

5.2.6 MISCELLANEOUS FACILITIES

Postal and Communication Facilities

Table 43: Postal and Communication Utilities, 2006-07

Postal Facilities						Telephone Facilities			
Post office				Telegraph Office	Letter Boxes	No. of Landline Connections			
Head Post Office		Sub Post Office (in town)				Kapurthala town	Kapurthala district		
No.	Location	No.	Location						
1	Mall Road	4	Kapurthala town	2	23	8509	40450		
			Kapurthala Mandi						
			Amrit Bazar						
			Sainik School						
		Sub Post Office (in LPA Villages)							
		1	Sheikhupur						
		Brach Post Office in LPA Villages)							
		6	Kanjli						
			Aujla Jogi						
			Saidowal						
			Burewal						
			Dham						
			Dhaliwal Dhona						

Source: Municipal Yearbook 2006-07 and Head Post Office, Kapurthala

Postal Facilities:

- There are total 5 post offices in the town (1 Head Post Office and rest 4 are Sub-Post Offices). The Head Post Office is located at the Mall road and 4 other Sub Post Offices cater to town requirement.(refer table 43)
- In villages of LPA, 1 Sub Post Office (Sheikhupur) and 6 Branch Post Office present in villages Kanjli, Aujla Jogi, Saidowal, Burewal, Dham and Dhaliwal Dhona.
- 23 letter boxes in the town catering to the need of the population.
- There are 2 telegraph offices in the town.

Telephone Facilities:

- The town contains 21.03% share of the total landline connections in the Kapurthala district

Cremation and Burial Grounds

Table 44: Cremation and Burial Grounds in Kapurthala town

Facilities	No.
Cremation Ground	3
Burial Ground	2

Source: Primary Survey, SAI Team, Aug 2009

The cremation and burial grounds (graveyards) are located in various parts of the town. The cremation grounds, used by Hindus and Sikhs, are located in the backside of Shalimar Bagh and Old Sabji Mandi, and in village Chuharwal. These cremation grounds are managed by individual organizations. The council provides the basic infrastructure in the form of water supply, electricity, etc. The burial ground for Muslims is located in Baba Deep Singh Ji Nagar, while that of the Christians is in St. Paul Church at D. C. Chowk. All these places serve the population of the town as well as the villages of LPA.

Religious Facilities-

Table 45: Religious Facilities in town

Type of Religious Place	Number
Temples	13
Maqbaras	3
Churches	2
Gurudwaras	2

Source-Municipal Council and Primary Survey, SAI Team, Aug 2009

Kapurthala town has numerous religious places and in fact, one can find a temple just at a distance of 100 m from the other one. Some of the major temples of the town are Panj

Mandir, Sri Sat Narayan Mandir, Brahm Kund Mandir, Mata Bhaderkali Mandir, etc. There are also some spiritual centres, like Sanatan Dharm Sabha and Radha Soami Satsang Beas. Sanatan Dharm Sabha looks after the Shiv Mandir Shamshan Bhoomi. Sikhs have major Gurudwaras as State Gurudwara and Devi Talab Gurudwara in the town. Moorish Mosque, which is one of the greatest architectural works of the town, is also used for prayers by Muslim people. There are mazaar of Baba Pir Chaudhary/Mir Nasir Ahmed and one samadh at Jalandhar Road. The churches are located at D. C. Chowk and inside the campus of Nirmala Mission Hospital.

Spatial Distribution

These facilities are inadequate and unevenly distributed. As unplanned and haphazard development is taking place, these areas are lacking these facilities. The residents of these areas suffer in case of any eventuality.

Key Issues

- Shortage of miscellaneous facilities in the town.
- Irrational distribution of these amenities with most of them clustered in the town only.
- Some structures are violating the norms of proper town development, for example the Hanuman Mandir opposite of Tehsil Office on Fattu Dyinga Road.
- Absence of these facilities in the villages of LPA.

CHAPTER 6

HERITAGE AND TOURISM

Kapurthala with its rich history of cultural heritage possesses an immense potential to grow as a major tourist destination of the region. Within the state of Punjab, it is one of the most visited cities due to its rich built heritage and eco tourism. There are many places worth seeing in Kapurthala, but till date the town had attracted tourists for 1-2 days of year only. The tourism potentials of the town and the surroundings should be tapped out properly to convince the tourists to stay here for longer duration.

6.1 HERITAGE/CULTURAL, HISTORICAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE TOWN AND ITS SURROUNDINGS:

The Kapurthala LPA along with the town area has potential for the domestic and international tourism because of the historical resources. So, we need to develop this town with sensitivity towards heritage conservation. There are few significant festivities and melas taking place in the town and its surroundings. Town with vast resources can be developed as a potential tourism destination because of the richness of heritage monuments. One needs to envisage the future projection after development of the heritage resources such as palaces, temples, mosques, etc.

Kapurthala, the capital of the former Princely State of the same name, was known as the “City of Palaces” as well as Mosques, Temples, Gurudwara and Gardens. The extent of the French influence in the architecture of the main Palace, and some of the buildings, its wide streets, the Indo-Saracenic influence in the other prominent buildings and the well co-ordinated aesthetic layout of most dwellings, set amidst lawns and gardens, earned this small principality the sobriquet of the **"Paris of the Punjab"**. Further study has been conducted to understand the tourism aspect of the town assessing the existing situation of the spots.

6.2 TOURISM POTENTIAL IN THE TOWN

Kapurthala being a town of the palaces and rich in terms of heritage should be reviewed vis a vis the development potential in order to investigate the tourism potential in the town and surrounding. Proper attention should be given to the development of the tourism economy for exploring the potential up to its best extents. The town being reviewed as a heritage network, a tourism circuit needs to be investigated for development of all the tourism potentials.

Following are the tourism resources within LPA for further development of the tourism potentials.

JAGATJIT SINGH PALACE (SAINIK SCHOOL)

One of the remarkable buildings of Kapurthala is Sainik School. Located in the town, this was originally built as a palace by Maharaja Jagatjit Singh. The form of this is the reproduction of the palace of Versailles in France, reflecting the colonial inclination of the Maharaja. It is after independence that the caretaking of this has been taken over by military and is presently functioning as a Sainik school.

It was built in renaissance style with the sunken park in the front (Known as Baija) and has many other similarities to the Palace of Versailles. . Maharaja Jagatjit Singh hired a French architect M. Marcel, who was inspired by the palaces of Versailles and Fontainebleau. Its plaster of Paris figures and painted ceilings represent the finest features of French art and architecture.

The construction of this palace took roughly eight years (1900-1908). European expert and Indian workers carried out the interior decoration of the palace, which is unique of its kind in India. The roofs of the palace were made in the 'beaux-art' style of the 19th century. Of these, the most impressive is the Mansard Roof with a double slope and Oeil-De-Boeuf windows like those of the Louvre. Lapis lazuli pillars and marble for the fireplaces were imported from Italy; luxurious furniture came from France



Fig.No.39: Jagatjit Palace

and artists were brought from there to paint the ceiling of the reception rooms.

It also houses an interesting collection of artifacts including a mechanical clock, which shows the moisture, the planetary position, the varying temperatures, and the timings in about 12 countries of Europe and Asia, a rare pneumatic orchestra with an automatic tune player. The Jagatjit Palace enshrines the finest aspects of Indian and French aesthetics.

The Maharaja's Palace presently houses the prestigious Sainik School, which was established in 1961, with the primary aim of grooming young boys for probable entry into National Defence Academy.

Remarks:

- The Sainik School and its surroundings accommodate bungalows belonging to very influential social class and hence, enjoy maximum attention. The Sainik School

because of its grand scale and elaborate architecture is one of the most important structures in the town.

- The condition of almost all the physical structures is good. In addition, there exists a fair amount of green cover, which has the major impact on the microclimate of the area.
- There are drinking water facilities, toilets and the parking available in the precincts. There is no rest room, locker room, shoe stand, etc.



PANCH MANDIR

The Panch Mandir was built during the regime of Sardar Fateh Singh, which has great historical importance and contains several amazing idols. It is the second temple in India where the idol of surya (sun) is illuminated directly by Sun every morning.



Fig No.42: Panch Mandir

There are several other smaller temples dedicated to diverse deities. Another interesting fact is that from the main silver door of the temple, a devotee can pay obeisance to every idol within. This temple also possesses a very rare idol of Brahma-the creator of the universe. The potential development of Panch Mandir is very high because it is located in the prime location of the town.

Remarks

- The physical condition of the building has not deteriorated as such. Most of the buildings play an active role in the functioning of the town. Structures like Panch Mandir, have suffered more due to their degree of patronage. This has led to modifications that have not been sympathetic to the original buildings.

- There are no facilities of the toilets, parking, lockers, shoe stand, etc. in the precincts, though there is provision of drinking water.

JAGATJIT CLUB

The Jagatjit Club on the Mall Road is a typical Greeco-Roman revival architecture resembling the Acropolis at Athens in Greece. Accordingly, it differs from the other structures in the town, which had been created in the French Style.



Fig no. 43: Jagatjit Club

Remarks:

- Jagatjit Club is located in the prime location of the city. It is being used as sports club presently. The physical condition of the structure is good. The basic amenities are provided within the club area.
- Halogen lights are provided at the entry point, which enhances the appearance during the dark.
- There is drinking water, toilet and parking facilities in the precinct. There are no rest rooms, lockers, shoe stand, etc. in the surroundings.

MOORISH MOSQUE

This is one of the most historic as well as unique building in Kapurthala. It was built by Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur. The Moorish Mosque is the finest of its kind in this part of the country. Unmatched detailing and the use of typical material like glazed terracotta tile on the roof gives the Mosque uniqueness. Designed by famous French architect M. Manteaux, it is a unique piece of art belonging to the Moorish style of Architecture. It has a large compound paved with pure Indian Marble and artists from Lahore School of Art designed the interiors of the historic Mosque. Its construction was started on October 1926 and was completed on March 1930. Rose Garden was added to this mosque in 1972. The replica of the mosque has been exhibited in the Punjab Museum in Lahore during the pre-partition period.

**Remarks:**

- Located near the old Dana Mandi and the railway station, Moorish Mosque is located in front of the War Memorial. The mosque appears to be a foreign element as it is sited away from the main settlement. The style and treatment done to the Mosque has further strengthened its foreignness.
- The physical condition of the Mosque is good but because of the vegetable market being nearby, the high traffic affects the serenity of the complex. The small and well maintained park with a fountain uplifts the overall beauty of the structure. There are plenty of informal shops in front of the Mosque, that affects the overall look of the mosque.
- There are no toilet, parking, restroom, locker, shoe stand and community kitchen facilities in the precincts.

ELYSEE PALACE

The Elysee Palace was built more than 146 years ago by Kanwar Bikrama Singh in 1862. This magnificent building with its imposing and elegant façade, now houses the famous MGN School of Kapurthala.



Fig no.46: Elysee Palace

Remarks:

- Since building is being used as a school, there are all the facilities and amenities available in the precinct.
- In addition, there is no need to justify the monument from the tourism point of view.

SHALIMAR BAGH

The town also houses the beautiful Shalimar Garden. Historical building -"Baradari" is also present in the Shalimar Garden, where Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Maharaja Fateh Singh had once met. "Samadhis" of former rulers of Kapurthala State are also located in this historic garden having excellent work of art and carvings. Municipal office and fire station too is situated inside the Shalimar Bagh. Sir Edwin Lutyens is said to have designed this Bagh. The Shalimar Bagh is significant as being the only recreational area of the town and is very active during the evening time. It can also be said that the complex is a vibrant combination of ancient and modern developments. During the day, it provides shade under which people rest. Shalimar Bagh attempts some corollary with the Mughal Garden design. Entrance to this garden is through a magnificent gate. It also has a pond, a park & a library. The *Basant Panchmi Mela* is organised every year in this historic garden, where thousands of people participate.

SHAHI SAMADHS



Fig. No. 47 & 48: Shahi Samadhs in Shalimar Bagh

The Shahi Samadhs (The Royal Cenotaphs) in the Shalimar Bagh, emphasise the traditions of its ruling dynasty. Nearby, a grand structure built in 1880 on a marble plinth, houses the Samadhs of Maharajas Kharak Singh, Jagatjit Singh and Paramjit Singh. They are decorated with carved work of great beauty.

Fig.No. 49: Shahi Samadhs in dilapidated condition at Shalimar Bagh

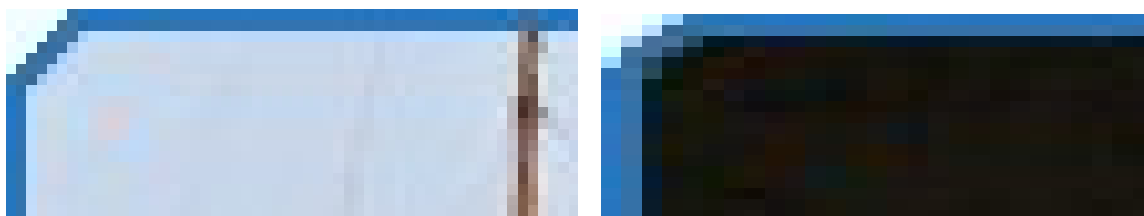


Remarks

- Located on the Amritsar-Jalandhar road, this is the only major open space in the town.
- Several activities are taking place simultaneously in the Shalimar Bagh. The open areas lack any sense of hierarchy due to which most of the areas remain unused or misused. The government has again used its control over town land to its benefits by using the garden for purpose of Municipal office, fire station and government quarters.
- The special areas of Samadhs and Baradari are completely ignored and they are in dilapidated condition.
- The main entry gate has been used to put up the billboards, which affects the visual beauty of the whole structure.
- The various buildings in the precinct are under difference and thus it makes the maintenance and coordination cumbersome. Daily maintenance, upkeep and monitoring of the historical precinct require a unified system in place.
- There are drinking water, toilet, streetlight and the parking facilities available in the close proximity within the precinct.
- A hotel is functioning within the park near gate affecting the visual beauty of park.

STATE GURUDWARA

It is situated within town area on Sultanpur Lodhi Road. Maharaja Jagatjit Singh built it under the supervision of Revail Singh.



The striking red sandstone building (now painted white) of the State Gurudwara was constructed in 1915. Built in the Indo-Saracenic style, it has vast expanses of marble provided at the entry to the gurudwara. The approach to the gurudwara is through a beautiful archway.

Remarks:

- There are all facilities such as drinking water, toilets, streetlights, rest rooms, lockers, shoe stand and community meal room available in the campus.

JUBILEE HALL

The imposing Jubilee Hall was built to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of Maharaja Jagatjit Singh's rule in the year 1916. The State Assembly used to meet here. It presently houses a degree college established by Raja Randhir Singh in 1856. Its new name is Nawab Jassa Singh Ahluwalia Govt. College, though it is still known as Randhir College, Kapurthala.



Fig No. 52: The Jubilee Hall

Randhir College, being one of the Punjab's first educational institutions, was set up in 1856 by Maharaja Randhir Singh in Kapurthala as a leading Sanskrit Institute, to encourage education in one of the Punjab's richest state. In 1896, it was upgraded to the level of an intermediate college, and in 1945 made a degree college. In 1968, post-graduation in English, Economics and M.A. was introduced. In 1976, B. Com. and B.Sc. Medical were subsequently added to the college. The Jubilee Hall, which was the 'Durbar Hall' of Maharaja of Kapurthala, is the main attraction of college along with lush green garden providing great ambience and environment to the campus. The college is centrally located and has good accessibility from all sides of the town.

STATE GUEST HOUSE

State Guest House is located within Kamra Bagh, one of the major parks in the town. This palatial building was built in 1863 by Raja Randhir Singh. The house is now being used as the State Circuit House. It has a richly carved and artistically built fountain placed in the porch, and has beautifully carved wooden furniture. It has a unique system of water heating which keeps the building warm during the winter. It has spacious and beautiful rooms.



Fig. No. 53: The Guest House



Fig. No.54: Fountain in Rest House Porch

Remarks:

- There are toilets, drinking water and parking facilities.
- There are shoe stand etc. in the precinct.

DURBAR HALL

The stately Durbar Hall proudly stands at the very centre of the town. It at one time housed the Court of Maharaja Jagatjit Singh, its creator. It was in this majestic building that he used to receive the people, listen to them and rendered justice.

This complex presently houses the District Courts Complex, including the offices of the Deputy Commissioner and Senior Superintendant of Police and Suvidha Centre. The main Durbar Hall was completed in the year 1889. Its architecture represents a unique combination of the Indo-Saracenic style. Beautiful galleries have been created on both sides of the upper deck level.



Fig No. 55: Inside the Durbar Hall



Fig No: 56: Intricate Plasterwork on Durbar Hall Roof

It unfolds stylized domes and canopies, and superb latticework executed in stone. Facing the massive wooden door of the main entrance is a splendid bronze Equestrian Statue of Raja

Randhir Singh. The canon used by Maharaja Nihal Singh's Kapurthala Forces in the First Sikh War also stands there majestically.

Remarks:

- Due to lack of maintenance, inappropriate addition & alteration and inappropriate use of the space, that resulting deteriorating conditions of the building.
- It still can be restored provided efforts are made to restore its old glory. The wild grass and plants are growing on the terrace of Durbar Hall. The government officials and workers have thrown the garbage on the terrace of Durbar Hall.
- There are drinking water, toilet and parking facilities, while there is no rest room, lockers and shoe stand available in the oprecinct.

GHANTA GHAR

Ghanta Ghar or the Clock Tower still stands majestically as a constant reminder of the town's Royal past. It was built in 1901. Ironically enough, the clock stopped chiming in 1949, when Maharaja Jagatjit Singh breathed his last. With the recent restoration undertaken by the ASI, the musical notes of the clock have started resonating again.

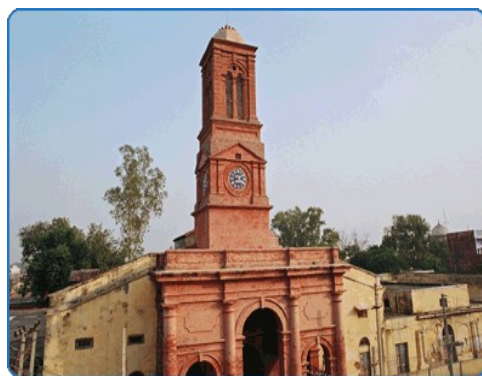


Fig No.57: Ghanta Ghar, the Musical Chime

Ghanta Ghar is under the administration of Municipal Council Kapurthala.

Remarks

- The historic structure has suffered considerable damage over the last few decades and the external fabric needs to be conserved. The Ghanta Ghar, though is in front of the famous Panch Mandir, is in a state of disrepair and requires conservation measure.
- There is an absence of proper visitor facilities in the chowk. The main access to the site, its open spaces need to be cleared from debris and encroachments. Parking, drinking water, information centre kiosk, seating, etc. needs to be put in place.
- The chowk does not enhance its architectural character, which is subdued by the haphazard activities, and the frontage of the Panch Mandir tends to get diluted in the process.
- The place is not adequately lit up during the night failing upon the opportunity to invoke interest in minds of the local and the visitors.