



**RESTORATION ON PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS
WILL TRIGGER THE TOURIST VISITS AND ECONOMIC
GROWTH OF THE STATE**

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Masters in Design**

**By
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December, 2017**

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

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This is to certify that **Harjot Kaur Duggal** bearing Registration Number **11302818** has completed her project titled, “Restoration on Patiala Heritage Buildings Will Trigger the Tourist Visits and Economic growth of the State” under my guidance and supervision. To the best of my knowledge, the present work is the result of the original investigation and study. No part of the project has ever been submitted for any other degree at any university.

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DECLARATION

I hereby certify that the work which is being presented in the Report entitled “**Restoration of Patiala Heritage Buildings will Trigger the Tourist Visits and Economic Growth of the State**” in the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the **Master of Interior Design** submitted in the **Department of Interior and Furniture Design** of the Lovely Professional University, Phagwara Punjab is an authentic record of my own work carried out during the period from **month August to December 2017** under the supervision of Miss. Apurva Thosar, Assistant Professor, Department of Interior and Furniture Design .

The matter presented in this research report has not been submitted by me for the award of any other degree of this or any other University/Institute.

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

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Synopsis

Aim

To study the restoration of heritage buildings in Patiala and its possible outcomes in the term of tourist visits and economic growth of the state.

Objective

- i. To study and analysis, the heritage buildings and design to understand the traditional way of designing with respect to building techniques and materials.
- ii. To study the proposed proposals for design restoration of one heritage building space to rejuvenate the dying art, culture, and traditional design of the region.
- iii. Further to analysis the validity of proposals through questionnaires and surveys.
- iv. To develop a hypothesis as what will be the impact of restoration and conservation of historic buildings on the tourism with respect to localities based on the questionnaires and surveys.

Scope and Parameter:

This dissertation is the study of selected historic buildings of Patiala and it will discuss the design proposals for the restoration in the heritage buildings and their relevance with respect to the tourist footfall and economic growth of the city.

Limitation:

The limitation of this study is that the study is limited to the selected heritage building which are being proposed and under the project of restoration.

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Abstract

Heritage awareness is an essential part of for restoring lost value of built up monuments of ancient time as it not only represents the rich culture of the era but also the quality of craftsmanship that have been put up in those priceless stone to turn them into piece of art. Among the flourished cities of Punjab, the royal city Patiala is relatively young city in terms of heritage filled with art, culture, and traditions. The forts in Patiala holds its chest to important historical sites which speaks about the city's unique heritage and traditions and introduce the city's own identity to the visitors. These forts now stand in vulnerable state due to both human and environmental factors. The paper provides brief review of the conservation and restoration proposals for the forts in terms of their historical importance, architectural elements, vernacular building techniques and materials used along with the effect of tourism that will have on the proposed proposals. The paper discusses about the current conditions of the restoration project undergoing and its coherence with respect to the city of Patiala. It further identifies proposals that can be given to increase tourism footfall in the city to achieve sustained economic growth in the state. This paper provides a scope for a series of papers to be published regarding the output of restoration of such historical monuments.

Keywords: heritage, restoration, Patiala, Forts.

Chapter -1 Introduction

Heritage structures and design comply to play crucial act in signifying the richness of nation's history and culture in which "heritage" is adjudged to antiquated structures and artefacts that are bound to historic, cultural and architectural designs linked to it. These buildings and monuments provides strong visuals of regional history and compromising the premises of regional culture (Sayali Sandbhor ; Rohan Botre, 2013). India defined as the land with affluent heritage background filled with traditional customs, culture and historical monuments, integrated to form "unified nation". Beside this in today's world, the built-up structures of cultural heritage convey the impression of ignorance into negligence. Among many such built up structures, forts in Patiala indicates appeal towards its maintenance situated in the state of Punjab. The land famous for its rich traditional customs along with religious diversity branched into the four major divisions named as "Doaba", "Maja", "Malwa" and "Powadh". In the branched the areas of Punjab there lies the most famous princely state named Patiala, which is popularly known as the city filled in its royalty as, "*Ala De Patti*" (Kaur, 2016).

The royal state is famous for its "*palaces*", "*peg*", "*pagari*", "*dresses*", "*jutti*", "*salwar*", "*phulkari*" and "*reshmi nale*". The city sets fine example of 'Sikh', 'Rajput' and 'Mughal' cultures indulge in the ideal combinaton of modernity with traditions which can be seen through the art and architecture lifestyle of the city (document of Punjab Heritage and Tourism Board). The city holds its chest to esteemed important historical sites, which speaks about the its own identity to the visitors. Blooming as one of the youngest city which is approx. two centuries old providing glimpse of glorious and adventurous past cherishing the memories of religious serenity and the architectural city of Patiala is proud to be (government document , 2009).

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With the city's amplifying growth and development which revolves around the city's forts-Quila Mubarak, Sheesh Mahal, Bahadurgarh Fort, Baradari Palace the city expanded in organic manner which radiates in all the directions in which one can be influenced with the city as designed and developed according to the plan similar to that of the temple style of architecture. The royal custom has been giving the city rich, magnificent masonry fort palaces and gardens with painting crafts in the heart of the city where residential areas of communities developed around the status-wise (government document , 2009).

1.1 History

During the 18th century, the 'Sikh Misldars' successfully filled up the vacuum created by the downfall of the 'Mughal Empire'. Baba Ala Singh ji was one of the freewheeling divisions of the Sikhs rooted at Patiala. The earlier history linked to Patiala city is believed to be the myth mystery than the reality, according to the source "Baba Ala Singh ji" was the man with courage and perception towards the carving out an independent princely state from 30 zamindari villages. After him, his successors expanded the state starting from the Shivaliks in the north to the Rajasthan in the south and also the upper parts of Sutlej and Jamuna river. While confronting most of the challenges, Baba Ala Singh ji showed courage while dealing with the 'Afghans', 'Mughals' and the Marathas to establish his empire and started its maintenance with the foundation of the city "Patiala". Baba Ala laid down the foundation of the city Patiala with the foundation stone of Quila Mubarak in 1763 (Kaur, 2016).

With the laying down of foundation of the city Patiala, Baba Ala Singh ji earlier named the city as "*Ala De Patti*", defined as the property of Baba Ala Singh ji. There has been belief within the residents of the city that the city has been protected with the gift of "jot" of Baba Ala ji which is being preserved and worshiped by the royal families of the city and its residence (document of Punjab Heritage and Tourism Board).

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1.2 About the Architecture and the Design

The city built up with plan similar to temple style of architecture. The growth and development of the city started with the foundation stone of Quila Mubarak in 1763, located in heart of the city, the growth of the region started developing with house of deity and the construction of the residential areas (Apna Patiala, 2017). The first fort of Patiala, Quila Mubarak was built up in the city approximately 250 years old used as residence by the royal family of Patiala then afterwards it was served as place for government official works and latter vacated by the higher officials. Quila Mubarak was listed in top 100 “most endangered monuments” by the “World Monuments fund in the year 2004 and later in the year 2015 under the governing authorities of “Punjab Tourism Board” and “Asian Development Bank” restoration work for the fort started with the aim of completing the project by the end of march 2017 (Kaur, 2016) but the project work didn’t complete under the given time period. Moreover, the extended time period for the same has not been mentioned by the governing authorities.

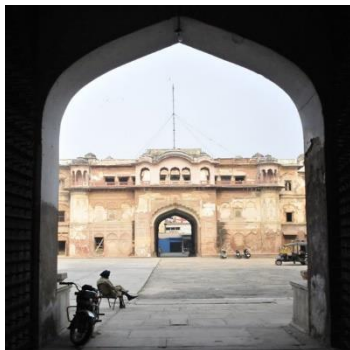


Figure 1: Quila Mubarak (entrance) (authored, 2017)



Figure 2: Quila Mubarak (exterior) (authored, 2017)

With the increasing growth and development under the rule of Maharaja Narinder Singh the art work of design and architecture increased, to which he fortified the city by constructing ramparts and ten gates form which few of them are present and others have been demolished to facilitate the flow of traffic. Further followed with the construction of Old Moti Bagh Palace which was built in order to serve for the residential and guest house for royal family. Palace designed beautifully in “Rajput and Mughal” style of architecture and designing. Sheesh Mahal palace area designed exactly built-up behind the Moti Bagh and was the part of the Moti Bagh

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Palace and currently “Moti-Bagh Palace” is termed as “Old Moti Bagh Palace” and divided in two palaces one is “Sheesh Mahal Palace” which is currently under the project the of restoration in conservation while other half has been turned down into “National Institute of Sports {N.I.S}” as gift gesture to government of India after independence by the Royal family of Patiala in order to promote and sports activities (goverment document , 2009).



Figure 3: Sheesh Mahal (authored, 2017)



Figure 4: National Institute of sports (google)

With the richness of royalty in the history Patiala region has its share of forts and palaces that reflects the splendour power of the rulers and Bahadurgarh Fort is one such example of fort architecture design of that era creating special place and one of the notable forts that can be found in the region. Located on the outskirts of the city the fort serves as the purpose of roadblock in terms of entering the state in order to create safety features. The fort has been under restoration project with “Abha Narian Lambah Associate” since 2013 to stabilize the structure of the fort.

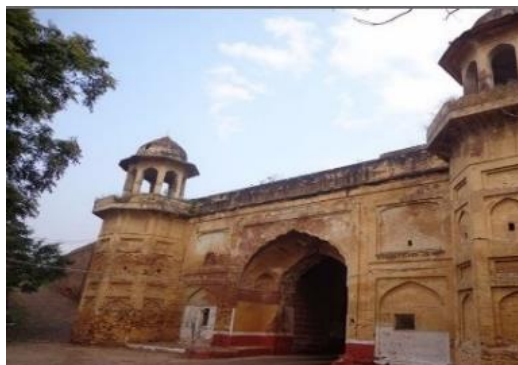


Figure5: Bahadurgarh Fort (entrance) (Abhah Narain Lambah, 2017)

1.3 Research Questions

- i. What is the importance of the Patiala Forts- Quila Mubarak, Sheesh Mahal and Bahadurgarh Fort?
- ii. How is the restoration in the forts going on? Or what are measures taken for the restoration of the forts?
- iii. What are the tourism statistics in the fort, city of Patiala and other sites in Punjab?
- iv. What is the approach of people towards the ongoing restoration and chances for better tourism footfall?
- v. Will the economic status of the city improve with the restoration of this famous historical monuments?

1.4 Rationale and Justification for the Research

The reason for choosing this topic is that historical sites are the foundations of history and culture. The condition of such sites is determined largely by their present function and use. Monuments which have no further utilization tend to decay rapidly, while monuments which are still in use have a better chance of being maintained. The extent of maintenance varies from structure to structure leading to deterioration of the structure. Restoration increases the total expected life of the structure by strengthening it to withstand all imposed loads. If the structure is not timely restored, its condition may worsen to an extent such that it becomes very difficult to regain its original condition. The present-day conditions of the historical sites are a wakeup call for the national and international organizations to preserve what is left. The paper focuses on propagating the historical importance.

CHAPTER -2 LIERATURE REVIEW

(Feilden,1989) author states *“An historic building is one that gives us a sense of wonder and makes us want to know more about the people and culture that produced it. It has architectural, aesthetic, historic, documentary, archaeological, economic, social, and even political and spiritual or symbolic value; but the first impact is always emotional, for it is a symbol of our cultural identity and continuity- a part of our heritage”*

[Kumar P., et.al, 2008] author defined the term as restoration and conservation as a fine balancing act, learning to judge just the right amount of intervention at the right time. Restoration of architectural heritage requires a multi-disciplinary approach. It is known that heritage structures are meticulously designed and skillfully constructed structures. An equally competent and compatible strategy is required for their preservation. It should commence with an analysis to arrive at the structural system and the mechanism of load transfer.

[Avrami E., et.al. 2000], author states that in the cultural heritage conservation field, are consistently faced with challenges on three fronts:

- Physical condition: Behavior of materials and structural systems, deterioration causes and mechanisms, possible interventions, long-term efficacy of treatments, etc.
- Management context: Availability and use of resources, including funds, trained personnel, and technology; political and legislative mandates and conditions; land use issues, etc.
- Cultural significance and social values: Why an object or place is meaningful, to whom, for whom it is conserved, the impact of interventions on how it is understood or perceived, etc.

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[Roca P.,2011] the author states that verifying the structural reliability constitutes in itself a complex aspect of the problem which cannot be solved based solely on structural calculations. Complementary approaches involving historic research, comparative analyses and monitoring are also needed within the frame of a broader and more flexible understanding

[Oudatzi K. 2010], the author attempts to use virtual 3D modelling in the field of restoration. Lot of work has been done in the field of restoration in devising various innovative techniques of restoration. Every restoration work has its own challenges and ways to tackle them. These challenges may include visual appearance, architectural appearance, strength of the structure, present or proposed use of the structure etc.

[Cancellieri S. et al 2011], in this author states an integrated methodology concerning the diagnosis, based on non-destructive testing (NDT) and techniques, is presented in order to better investigate materials and structures of historic importance. For the investigation of the ancient structure of Santa Maria in Gradi an integrated methodology has been used, combining traditional investigations and different types of NDT analysis, such as:

Characterization of different period masonry materials, through maps of not homogeneous areas, i.e. areas with different type of bricks or stone blocks.

- Discovery of hidden structural elements, such as arches, columns, choirs included in the existing masonry;
- The description of the original construction techniques and typologies;
- Evaluation of structural performances through determination of damage in fractured masonries;
- The detection and classification of surface damage;

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

- Examination of structural vulnerability through investigation of physical/mechanical properties of mortars, stones and bricks;
- Inspection of previous refurbishment and/or maintenance techniques (injections, stitching armed joints).

[Prentice K.,1993] author defined the term Heritage ‘as not only landscapes, natural history, buildings, artifacts, cultural traditions and the like that are literally/metaphorically passed on from one generation to the other but those also which can be promoted as part of heritage. He also suggested that heritage sites should be differentiated in terms of types of heritage: built, natural and cultural heritage.

[Husain ,1978] author defined that culture is —The sense of ultimate values which a certain society has and according to which it wants to shape its life. Infect the value system of a society which is expressed by the individuals in their disposition, feelings, attitudes and manners as well as in significant forms which they give to material objects is the culture of that place. The embodiment of culture, which has been passed from generation to generation like the monuments, the rites and rituals, the costumes, the fairs and festivals, ultimately become the cultural heritage of that place.

Chapter – 3 Standards for Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration and Reconstruction

3.1 State Government Law

In order to preserve and conserve the rich heritage and promote tourism of Punjab including Patiala, the govt. of Punjab has constituted 'The Punjab Heritage and Tourism Promotion Board with following aims and objectives: -

- 1) To take all necessary steps for planning, coordination and implementation of all activities, events, celebrations, projects and other matters connected therewith for the conservation, preservation, dissemination and documentation of Cultural Heritage of Punjab in all its forms and for the development of tourism in the state.
- 2) To undertake the overall comprehensive development of heritage properties in Punjab including their landscaping, renovation and setting up infrastructure such as conference centres, auditoriums, museums, libraries, hotels etc. with a view to promote tourism.
- 3) To do any and everything to promote, preserve, propagate, culture and tourism in Punjab. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing objects, the Board shall, in particular, have the following immediate objectives for its programmes and activities:
 - i. To coordinate with Government of India, various State Government. Organisations, NGOs and other organisations, as well as eminent individuals within India and abroad for seeking financial contributions for the fulfilment of the objectives.
 - ii. To secure the participation and involvement of the largest number of Government Organisations and widest cross section of individuals worldwide with a view to preserve the cultural heritage of Punjab and develop tourism in the State. (document of Punjab Heritage and Tourism Board)

3.2 Conservation Values

The process of conservation must preserve and enhance the identity of a cultural property. The values relating to the conservation of any historical building are-

- i. Emotional Values- Emotional values include identity, wonder, spiritual, symbolic and continuity.
- ii. Cultural Values- Cultural values include historic, documentary, aesthetic, symbolic, archaeological, architectural, townscape, landscape, ecological, scientific and technological.
- iii. Use Values- Values for the use of the building include economic, functional, social and political. (Addl. Director General (Arch.), , July, 2013)

3.3 Intervention degrees

- i. Interventions of any kind always have some loss of a 'value' in any property with cultural importance, but are justified as these are meant to preserve it for the future. The final aim of conservation is minimum effective intervention. In any conservation project, the degree of conservation which takes place are seven in degrees.
- ii. Prevention of deterioration- Prevention is the protection of a cultural property by controlling its environment, preventing the damage and decay from becoming active
- iii. Preservation- Preservation is a direct intervention which aims to keep the cultural property in existing state. Necessary repairs are done to prevent the decay.
- iv. Consolidation- Consolidation is the application of adhesive or any physical addition into the actual material of the cultural property in order to get continued structural integrity and durability.

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- v. Restoration- Restoration of a cultural property aims for the respect for archaeological evidence, original material, authentic documents and original design. It is a measure to revive the legibility and original concept of the object.
- vi. Rehabilitation- Rehabilitation is the intervention which ensures the preservation of the cultural property by keeping it in use, original use is generally the best.
- vii. Reproduction- Reproduction involves copying any artefact or part of the cultural property in order to replace some decayed or missing parts. It is generally decorative and maintains the aesthetic harmony of the building.
- viii. Reconstruction- This intervention is only necessitated when the historic buildings are damaged by disasters such as earthquake, fire or war. It is the re- construction of the historic building using new materials. (Addl. Director General (Arch.), , July, 2013)

[The laws are stated by the heritage conservationist and cannot be changed or interpreted in own words as laws, rules and regulations remain same while conserving and restoring any heritage value]

Chapter – 4 Case Studies

Built-up heritage buildings are the source of connecting bridge between past and present design as the source of foot prints in order to provide proficient details about the culture, level of development in building architecture and design.

The royal Patronage has provided Patiala with rich heritage, magnificent masonry fort palaces, garden and painting crafts. Some of the case studies have been elaborated written below under the following categories.

4.1 Live Case Study

4.1 Literature Case study

4.1 Live Case Study

4.1.1 Quila Mubarak



Figure 6: Quila Mubarak Fort (authored)

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4.1.1.1 History

Growth and the development of Patiala revolves around the fort Quila Mubarak, with the laying down of the foundation stone of Patiala city. In 1763 the foundation stone of the fort was laid by Baba Ala Singh Ji and with the development of the fort the city started growing. The fort sets beautiful example of how Mughal and Rajput designs are collaborated to produce masterpiece in traditional architectural designing of the fort.

Earlier the fort was built- up with mud and was known as “Kachigarhi”. The construction of the fort prompts the establishment of the city and initiated towards the development of the town. Later the fort was reconstructed with baked “Nanakshai bricks” by his successors. The fort became the presidential palace for the royal family and for more functioning and working the fort was divided into few parts and approximately the fort covers the area of 10 acres.

The residential living area for the royal family “Quila Androon” was built by Maharaja Amar Singh and on the right side of the Quila Androon, Assembly Hall was made which is popularly known as Durbar Hall, where the king and his officials met for the discussions of city’s affair and the hall was fully designed and maintained with priceless Belgian Chandeliers. The royal kitchen was named as “Lassi Khana” designed as two storied small building adjoin with “Ran-Baas which is known to Queen’s Palace or some say that the area was designed in order to serve as guest house for the royal family members.

The survival of the fort along with the city has been myth as per the localities of the city, believes that the city has been cursed that it would be destroyed either by water or fire and nothing else would able to destroy it until and unless the sacred flames of Baba Ala Singh ji and the “jyot” brought from “Jwala ji” temple stops burning. The sacred flames and the “jyot” has been kept alive and is still present in the fort Quila Mubarak and is taken care by the royal family of Patiala because if something happens to the “jyot” the city will have destroyed complete and no one would ever try to trace the existence of the city.

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4.1.1.2 Architecture and Structural Conditions

City growth and progress has always been revolved around the fort as with the foundation of the fort the city started growing. The fort stands covers the area of approximately 10 acres in the centre of the city. The fort has been barricaded into square form and the internal palace is again in square giving the example of typical architecture style of Mughal and Rajput style designed with courtyards and forming the cluster of 45 buildings. The fort has been built-up in such a manner that it draws the inspiration from its neighbouring states in such a manner that it results in an eclectic manner which itself becomes distinctive in manner.

The outer part of the fort with thick walls acts as public space, the miniature of the towers and balconies are visible from the distance which displays the dignity of the ruler. The palace has been home to royal family due to which one can find the softness and resemblance of typical Rajasthani haveli design to a familiar residence as it has been serving part of residency for more than 100 years. Th fort has been divided into various parts, out which few with special features has been explained below: -

- i. Quila Androon: used as the part of residency of the royal family, beautifully designed with Rajasthani and Mughal architecture and rooms were painted with the frescos, mirrors and glit. The entrance is through grandiose gate, comprising of approximately 10 courtyards along the north-south axis and each courtyard is unique in its size and character inspired form Mughal garden. Inside the Quila Androon there is scared place known as the “Burj of Baba Ala ji” where the “jyot” of Baba Ala Singh ji has fire smouldering ever since during the time of Baba Ala Singh.
- ii. Rang Mahal and Sheesh Mahal: within the fort there are around 16 painted and mirror worked chamber, and the paintings linked to the rooms in such a manner that it seemed to be part and the function of the room itself. The frescos were among the finest paintings and were the work of the artists belonged to Rajasthani, Awadhi and Pahari traditions.

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

- iii. Ran Bas: was the part of the guest house for the royal family. It has two courtyards with fountains and tanks. The rooms were painted with gift throne decorated with Rajasthani style.
- iv. Durbar Hall: it was the area where all the public proceedings and governing work was done and completed and was also the part of public occasions. Now the hall has been converted into small public museum with the collection of arms and amours, swords collection, valuable collection of art-works, chandeliers from Bengal which are tree like in structure with Belgian cut glass work.



Figure 7: Plan of Quila Mubarak Fort (Kaur, 2016)

The structure of fort has been in poor condition due to which the structures stability has become vulnerable and appears to be collapsed due to lack of proper maintenance of the structure. With the passage of passing time the market outside the fort started developing and has been actually developed a lot and the main entrance of the fort has been hidden with the extend of the market

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

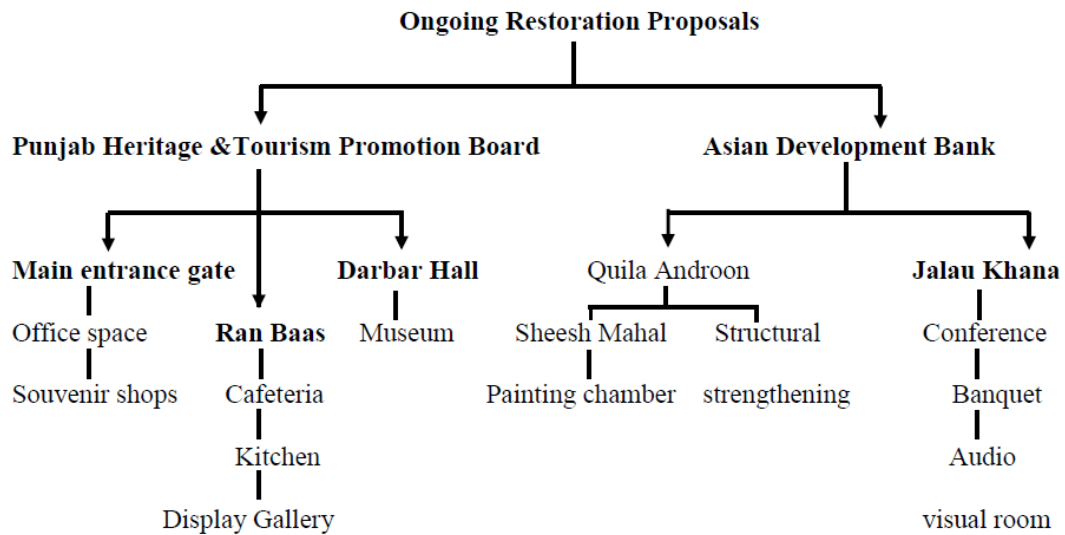
developed outside the fort. When the royal family was residing inside the fort, the place was well maintained and was also used as the part of guest housed till the late half of 20th century.

4.1.1.3 Present Condition and Under Restoration Project

Giving out brief of the proposal that is the restoration and conservation work which is going on in Quila Mubarak began on 16 September 2015. This work is done by two different organizations. First being the Cultural and Heritage Department of Punjab Heritage & Tourism Promotion Board and second is the Asian Development Bank. The whole project is done by Abha Narain Lamba Associates from Mumbai as the chief architectural firm and the contractors are Sai contractors from Patiala and Rajputana contractors from Rajasthan. The executive agency for the restoration project is M/S Construction Technique and Rajdeep JV. Proposed restoration was just 30% of the total area of the fort. The estimated cost of the restoration is \$ 15,00,000. As per the phases, the ongoing restoration is to be completed by 15 March 2017. After the given completion time for the restoration project didn't get completed not even to the 50 percent of its work as mentioned by the firms moreover the work has been slow down and the progression of the work is going on little slow level and date of the work has been extended but nothing is mentioned about the completion of work for extended date.

Since, a government agency and an international organization is involved in restoring the fort, this restoration project becomes a national issue. Tourism Board officials visit the fort weekly and whenever there are some major decisions to be taken regarding the project. ADB officials keep a regular check on the structural restoration inside Quila Androon. In spite of all these measures, there is no assurance that a restored fort will be delivered at agreed timescale. The level of continuity and care cannot be provided by the bureaucrats and politicians. Below given table is the provided steps and propels that were to be completed by the concerned authorities of which has to be completed in phases (Kaur, 2016).

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS



With the change in time the availability of traditional materials also changes, so there have been some alterations in the list of materials used for the restoration project has been listed below:

- i. Toughened glass for windows
- ii. Reusing of nanakshahi bricks which are recovered from the site
- iii. Sandstone for floor and structural construction
- iv. Marindi wood for door arches
- v. Lime plaster for binding materials
- vi. Deodar wood for ceiling and wall treatment
- vii. Brick tile for flooring and pavers in the circulation areas
- viii. Reinforcing metal rods for structure strengthening

Below are current pictures taken from the restoration work going on in the fort and some important areas of the fort.

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS



Figure 8: Fort Entrance (authored, 2017)



Figure 9: Fort Entrance (authored, 2017)



Figure 10: Fort entrance (forensic lab) (authored, 2017)



Figure 11: Fort Art Gallery (authored, 2017)



Figure 12: Structural weakness- Quila Androon (authored, 2017)



Figure 13: Interiors of Quila Androon (authored, 2017)

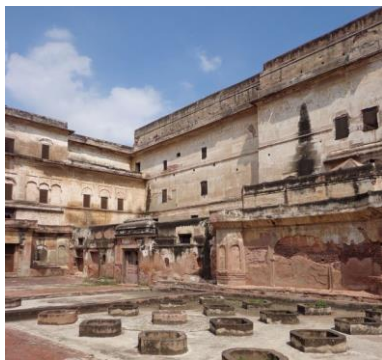


Figure 14: Courtyard-Quila Androon (authored, 2017)



Figure 15: Exterior view-Jalau Khana (authored, 2017)

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS



Figure 16: Sitting area Bala Ala ji
(authored, 2017)



Figure 17: Fresco Paintings-Quila Androon
(authored, 2017)



Figure 18: Fresco Painting (authored, 2017)



Figure 19: Durbar Hall Museum(authored, 2017)



Figure 20: Repair work going on (authored, 2017)



Figure 21: Repair work going on (authored, 2017)



Figure 22: Restore work going on (authored, 2017)



Figure 23: Repair work going on (authored, 2017)

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

4.1. 2 Moti Bagh Palace (Sheesh Mahal)

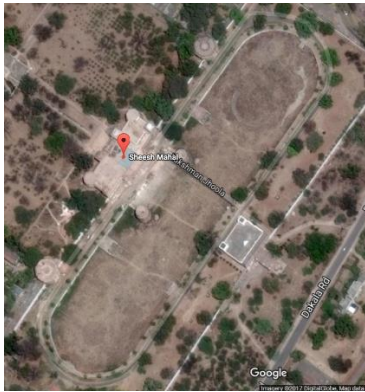


Figure 24: Sheesh Mahal Palace (google map)



Figure 25: Sheesh Mahal Palace (authored, 2017)

4.1.2.1 History

Moti Bagh was built in the reign of Maharaja Narinder Singh (1845-1862) in a forest with terraces, gardens, fountains and an artificial lake. This was one of the largest residences in the World. Sheesh mahal was built behind the main Motibagh Palace to serve as a pleasure complex. The old Motibagh Palace complex is one of the prominent landmarks of Patiala. It has an intrinsic setting with large landscaped areas surrounding the building. In terms of history, the site sits on the threshold of a very important phase in Indian history where the traditional chahar bagh, a legacy of the Mughals, was infused with many features of the nineteenth century colonial landscape design. The place has been divided into two parts as the first was given as site to government of India for sports activity and now the palace is popularly known as National Institute of sports (N.I.S).

The Sheesh Mahal is of the half of the Moti Bagh Palace, where the design and the decoration of the palace was chosen by Maharaja Narinder Singh to a large extent. One section of Sheesh Mahal is decorated with colored glass and mirror work and it is also known as ‘Palace of Mirrors’. It is situated behind the Moti Bagh Palace. It is a triple storey building. There is a bridge across the artificial lake in the center of the palace. This bridge is known as Lakshman Jhoola. There are gardens and fountains on the sides of the lake. Sheesh Mahal was the

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presidential palace of Maharajas of Patiala. To give the artistic look on the walls and ceilings of the Sheesh Mahal, Maharaja Narinder Singh engaged artistic painters from Rajasthan and Kangra. The artist made the floral designs on the walls and ceilings. Their art depicts the vision of Bihari, Surdas and Keshav in the poetic form and in colors. The paintings of these artists show the very old stories in the style of Rajasthan culture.

4.1.2.2 Architecture of Sheesh Mahal

It has magnificent four – storey residential building and beautification has gone towards It has magnificent four-storey residential building's beautification has gone to a different height with a surrounding terraced garden and water ways. It has a palace made of glasses called Sheesh Mahal. This heritage building has huge walls made of stones, the arched front areas. Highly decorated grills and crowing domes adding manifold beauty of the palace.

The back part of this wonderful palace is now an amusement park attracting visitors of all ages from within the country and around the world. One part of the three-storied building is inset with pieces of reflecting mirrors and a large number of wall paintings depicting scenes from Bhagwat Puran and portraits of the Sikh Gurus. The palace has galleries displaying antique paintings, bronzes, sculptures and portraits of the Maharajas of Patiala. The highlight is the gallery, which displays the world's largest collection of medals, decoration and orders of various countries. Maharaja Narendra Singh invited many painters from Kangra and Rajasthan to paint the walls of Sheesh Mahal. The museum has a rich collection of miniature paintings of the middle of 19th century. Besides miniature paintings, there are fine objects of Tibetan art particularly the sculpture of different kinds of metals, ivory carvings of Punjab, royal wooden carved furniture, and a large number of Burmese and Kashmiri carved objects. The collection contains medals from Belgium, Denmark, Finland and host of other countries of Africa and Asia. On the advice of the Europeans, Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Maharaja Dalip Singh also issued medals which are studded with precious stones. Some of them display miniature

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

paintings of the Maharaja in profile in the center. There are two huge water tanks on both side of the front area of Sheesh Mahal. There is an amazing rope bridge which is named as Lakshman Jhula, connecting Moti Bagh Palace with Bansar Garh, which has the Natural History Gallery. This place attracts the tourists with its display of stuffed animals and birds. The entire palace is ornamented with beautiful sculptures and antique art pieces and has been attracting the people not only interested in history or art but from all other spheres also. There is no doubt that this magnificent residential building of the Royal Family of Patiala is the creator of history itself.

4.1.2.3 Present Structural Conditions



Figure 26: Sheesh Mahal -before restoration (authored, 2017)



Figure 27: Sheesh Mahal – during restoration (authored, 2017)

The palace has been in urgent need for the conservation and restoration as it been under vulnerable condition due to which structural consolidation of various building components in disrepair within the palace because of decay in historic buildings due to neglect, age and low maintenance. The palace built up in Mughal and Rajput Style architecture with decorative mouldings, jallis, foliated arch openings and floral paintings in the interiors and also have suspended bridge famously known as Lachman Jhula.

The government has put up tender for the repair and conservation works that need to be envisaged as given below:

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

- The main palace building has large structural cracks within the upper floor double storied halls.
- Water seepage at various places from the terrace is seen within the upper floor space.
- Decayed flooring needs to be structurally strengthened. Removal of existing floor and relaying the floor if required.
- Damage to the false ceiling of the upper floor ceiling due to water seepage.
- Internal peeling of plaster within various areas of the building.
- Exterior Restoration of the all historic building components within the site.
- Deterioration of plaster - Issues of peeling plaster & surface cracks within the exterior facade. Lime plaster to be removed from affected areas and plastering to be done.
- Rising damp from the floor leading to facade damage at various places.
- Insensitive service interventions need to be looked into and amalgamated sensitively within the historic fabric.
- Decayed terracing leading to water seepage throughout the building. Removal of the damaged roof and relaying them.
- Old decayed Lime wash to be removed and new wash to be given.
- Decayed old wooden floor and staircase within the corner Burj structures. The floor and the staircase need to be consolidated.
- Cement concrete and plaster applied in certain interventions which are incompatible and have a detrimental effect on the buildings' original structure need to be identified and remedied and multiple coats of lime plaster applied in previous interventions
- Algae and vegetation on the external & internal walls. Removal of soot, algae and fungi is required.
- Debra and vegetation are seen around the buildings. Removal of Vegetation within and outside the building is to be done.

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

- Overgrown vegetation within the central water tank.
- Replacement of carved stone railings on the watch tower structure within the tank.
- The landscape and buildings need to be externally illuminated to enhance its beauty and would help attract more visitors during the evening hours.

Below are current pictures taken from the work going on in the fort and some important areas of the fort.



Figure 28: Sheesh Mahal (authored, 2017)



Figure 29: Laxaman Jhula (authored, 2017)



Figure 30: Medal Gallery (authored, 2017)



Figure 31: Miniature Tower (authored, 2017)



Figure 32: Jalli Pannels (authored, 2017)



Figure 33: Sheesh Mahal deteriorated view (authored, 2017)

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

4.1.3 Bahadurgarh Fort



Figure 34: Bahadurgarh Map (google map)

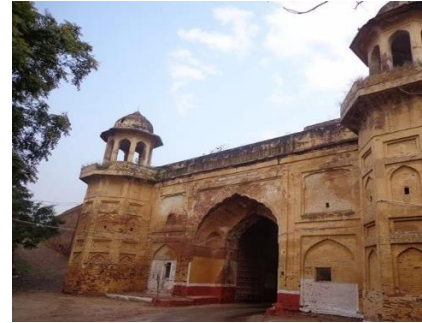


Figure 35: Bahadurgarh Fort (authored, 2017)

4.1.3.1 History

Quila Bahadurgarh, one of the oldest and prominent forts in the city of Patiala such that within the four walls of this beautiful fort, in the village named Saifabad. The inscriptions found in the fort and around the village itself proved that the fort was built up in 1668. There is mosque and also gurudwara which is inside the fort. Along with historical importance, the fort exists for its religious importance that ninth guru of Sikh religion, Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur sahib ji visited the place. The fort built by Nawab Saif Khan initially named the fort Saifabad, Maharaja Amar Singh then renamed it as Bahadurgarh to sustain the holy memory of Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib ji. But the construction of the fort was completed and renovated by Maharaja Karam Singh in 1837.

4.1.3.2 Architecture

The fort has imposing structure such that it had served its purpose of keeping the enemies at bay. The way the fort has been built up it makes the fort look well-fortified. There is wide and deep ditch(moat) that is 25feet deep and 58 feet wide. The wide ditch encircles battlements and have been built to serve as roadblock for the enemies. There has been massive distance of 110km between the outer wall of the fort and the inner wall. The walls of the structures are as

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high as 29 feet and provides the feeling of the safety. It was believed that the cost of construction of this massive fort if to be believed was approx. 10 lacs in that period.

4.1.3.3 Religious Attachment

The fort has some history attached to it, if believed the fort is named after Guru Tegh Bahadur, hence named as Bahadurgarh fort. Maharaja Karam Singh, who was admirer of Guru Tegh Bahadur, had invited home to the site of the fort and named the fort after him. The fort has religious richness filled in its history. It has site for Sikh Gurudwara and Mosque in the front and tomb constructed near the fort.

Apart from Gurudwara the mosque is a classic example of peaceful religious coexistence. one can visit the fort every year during month of January and June in the fond remembrance of Saif Khan as fest is organised during the mentioned moth. (Patiala online, 2017)

4.1.3.4 Ongoing Restoration Project

The fort presently has been under Punjab Armed Police as a training center for police commandos. The building has been under Grade I Monuments of Punjab. The project has been funded by 13th Finance Commission in which the grants include structural conservation, architectural restoration of historic lime plasters and nankshahi bricks and stabilization of the historic fortifications and gateways of the late Mughal period fort enlarged subsequently by the Maharajas of Patiala. The project Duration is still going on and its completion date has not been mentioned by any of the governing authorities.

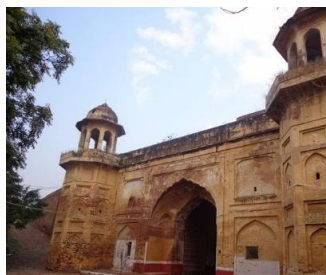


Figure 36: Fort Entrance (authored, 2017)

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Figure 37: Way inside the Fort (authored, 2017)



Figure 38: Fortified Wall of the fort (authored, 2017)



Figure 39: Ongoing Restoration I (authored, 2017)



Figure 40: Ongoing Restoration II (authored, 2017)



Figure 41: Ongoing Restoration III (authored, 2017)

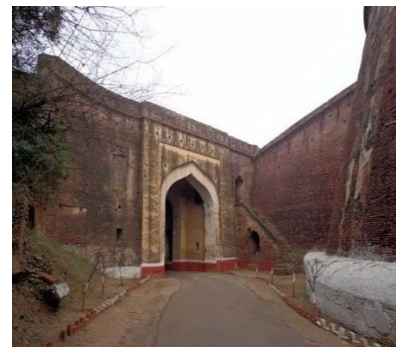


Figure 42: Ongoing Restoration IV (authored, 2017)

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

4.1.4 Baradari Palace



Figure 43: Baradari Palace- Neemrana Hotel entrance (Hotel)

The Baradari Palace also known as Rajindra Kothi and Neemrana Hotel. The Baradari Palace may be one of the more modest Palaces of Patiala, but it certainly scores high on passion and dedication that brought it back from obscurity.

4.1.3.1 History

The Baradari Palace is a white, colonnaded building, centered on a rectangular Sikh-Mughal-style, twelve door pavilions or baradari which gave its name to a splendid garden commissioned by the then ruler Maharaja Rajinder Singh. It was designed in 1876 by Kaur Sahib Ranbir Singh, the younger brother of the Maharaja. Not as royal as the other palaces of Patiala were built up, it has been significant of Colonial styled architecture and design.

Maharaja Rajinder Singh of Patiala, who commissioned The Baradari Palace, was a quiet nonconformist. He championed women's rights, implemented reforms and later defied all taboos to marry an Irishwoman. He was also known for the ease with which he integrated all cultures. Today the Baradari Palace has come alive and seems to have become an architectural portraiture of the Maharaja: it refuses to conform to a single architecture style, and happily unites Hindustani, Mughal and Colonial trappings.

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4.1.4.2 Conversion of Palace into Hotel

The entire complex is spread over 4.65 acres in the midst of Baradari Gardens. The royal grandeur of Punjab has been resurrected with the restoration of the 132-year old Rajindra Kothi that has been re-christened as the Baradari Palace by the Neemrana Hotels, a hotel chain known for its specialization in preservation of heritage buildings across India as hotels. The Rajindra Kothi was built by Maharaja Bhupinder Singh in 1876 to ensure a place where foreigner guests of the Maharaja could stay amid luxury and comforts. This was taken over by the Punjab State Archives which had preserved more than 35,000 rare documents and books, pertaining to princely states in the building till about two years back when it was leased to the Neemrana Group by Punjab Govt for 30 years on a profit sharing basis. Originality has been the basis of the entire restoration process which is the first example of adaptive use in Punjab.

4.1.4.3 Revitalization: The Baradari Palace – Patiala

To begin with, generations of whitewash and paint had to be scraped off the walls and antique wooden door and windows. These included the original staircases, banisters and carved wooden terrace railings. As rafters were eroded by the termites and the roofs leakage was restored, along with the main ceiling in the durbar hall which has been ravaged with time. Renovations took longer than expected because the ceilings were high and required special scaffolding. Roofs in three rooms had to be completely re-laid. The lack of skilled workers meant that the artisans had to be brought in from the four corners of India: Rajasthan, Pondicherry, Orissa, Bihar and Delhi. They stayed on site for over a year, recreating the past glory of the rooms, bit by bit.

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Another challenge was the relative unavailability of old finishes like Minton clay tiles, the six by six-inch ceramic tiles and moldings, and the mosaic chip flooring. Work slowed down, because these could not be easily procured or replicated.



Figure 44: Façade & Premises-I of Palace (Hotel)



Figure 45: Façade of Palace (Hotel)



Figure 46: Interior Premises of Palace (Hotel)



Figure 47: Exterior Dining area (Hotel)



Figure 48: Rooms-I Baradari Palace (Hotel)



Figure 49: Rooms-II Baradari Palace (Hotel)



Figure 50: Maharani Chakerian wale Room (Hotel)

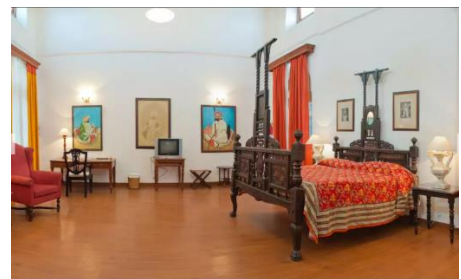


Figure 51: Maharaja Mohinder Singh Room (Hotel)

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

4.2 Literature Case Study

4.2.1 Case Study of Bathinda Fort:

The Bathinda fort also known as Quila Mubarak had been the residence for many rulers of the past and this is where Razia Sultana was imprisoned. This fort is 2000-year-old historical monument which is very close to the hearts of the people of Bathinda. It was built in 90-110 AD by Raja Dab and Guru Gobind Singh visited this fort in 1705. As a mark of this event, a shrine was built inside this fort by the Maharaja of Patiala.

Due to lack of maintenance and concern by the government organizations, this fort started falling apart almost nearing a total collapse. Out of a total of 32 bastions, 9 fell down and were vanished completely. Fort was built on an unusual slope which started crumbling down from several places. Therefore, after an extensive survey of two years by the Akal Society of America, a repair proposal was submitted to Archaeological Survey of India. Archaeological Survey of India began restoring the Quila in 2005 and completed 75% of the work in 2011. In the restoration of the Bathinda Fort, historical aspect of the fort was kept alive keeping the originality of the character.

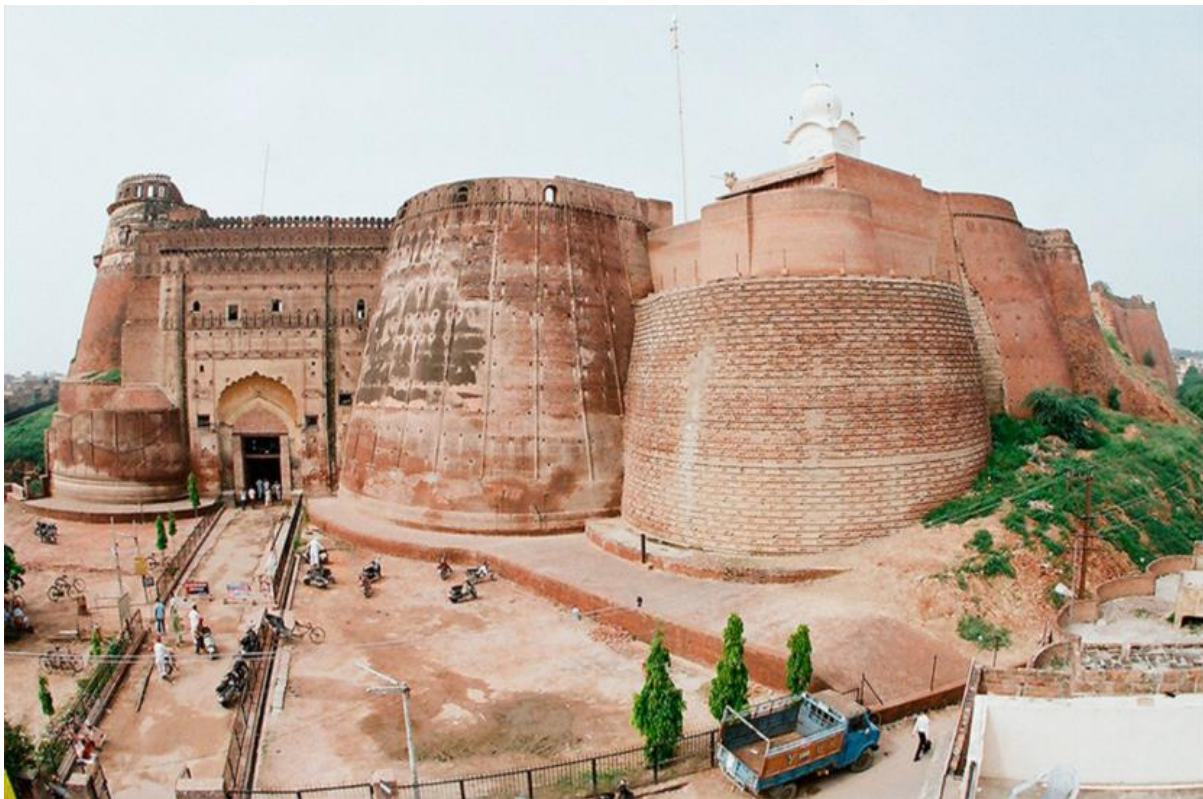


Figure 52: Bathinda Fort (Bathinda City Portal)

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

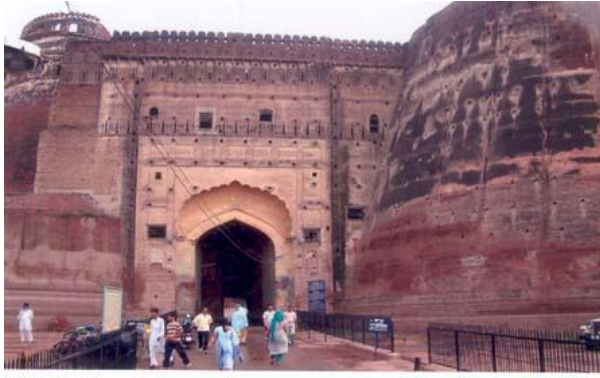


Figure 53: Before: front gate Bathinda Fort(Alechtron)



Figure 54: After: front gate (trip advisor)



Figure 55: Before: Entrance Passage (Talk of Walk)

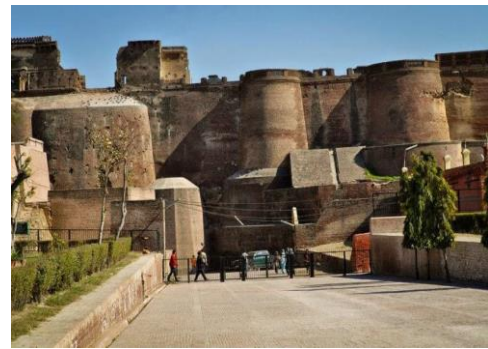


Figure 56: After: Entrance Passage(city4-u)



Figure 57: Before: Rani Mahal (The Tribune)



Figure 58: After: Rani Mahal (Cutting loose)

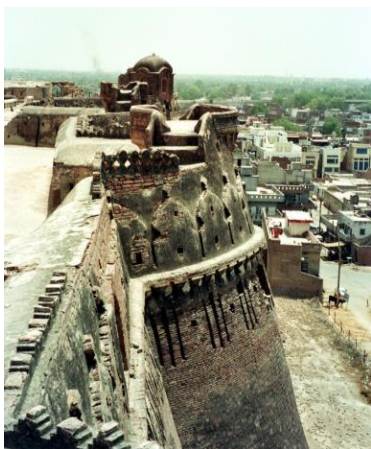


Figure 59: Before: Terrace (Alchetron)



Figure 60: After: Terrace (Punjabi Articles)

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

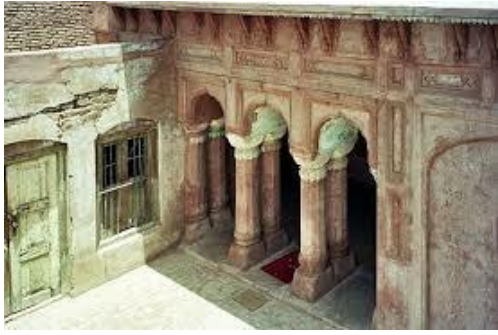


Figure 61: Before: Interior Veranda (Wikipedia)



Figure 62: After: Interior Veranda (Trip Advisor)



Figure 63: After: Ceiling Detail (cutting loose)

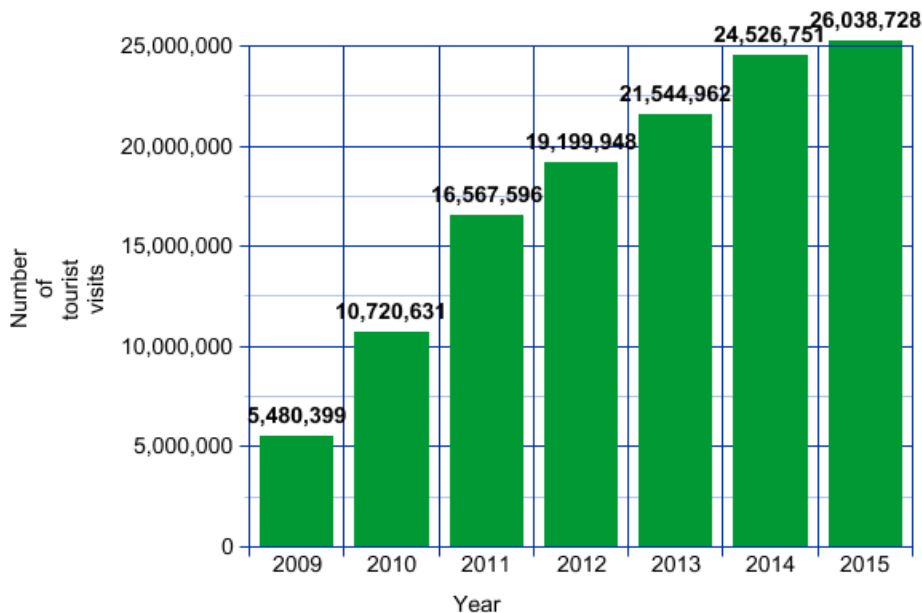


Figure 64: After: Colonial Arch (cutting loose)

+Chapter – 5 Analysis

5.1 Tourism

Tourism in the state of Punjab is majorly suited for the tourists interested in history, spirituality, culture and tradition. Patiala is known for the historical forts and a rich Sikh religious history. Domestic tourism in the state is majorly from Delhi, Haryana, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. Foreign tourist arrivals are majorly from United Kingdom, Pakistan, United States, Canada and Germany.



Bar Graph 1: Year-wise tourist Visits in Punjab

From the table, it can be analyzed that the tourism in the state has increased gradually since 2009. This happened because of the political measures taken by the government to improve the economy of the state. The state became popular amongst the non- resident Indians (NRI).

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

S. No	Name of District	Domestic Tourist Visits	Share (%)	Foreign Tourist Visits	Share (%)
1	Amritsar	1,18,83,168	55.68	1,74,866	85.64
2	Ludhiana	32,48,390	15.22	23,172	11.35
3	S.A.S. Nagar	13,03,831	6.11	2,163	1.06
4	Patiala	10,35,805	4.85	1,460	0.71
5	Bathinda	10,15,805	4.76	1,448	0.70

Table 1: Top 5 District recipients of Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits

Tourism statistics define the current situation of the city of Patiala. Amritsar, the religious hub of the state experiences more than half of the total tourism annually with a share of 55.68%. Patiala is almost the last to contribute to the tourism of the state share with just 4.85%. International tourism statistics are worse. Amritsar experiences 85.64% of the total state tourism annually whereas Patiala contributes just 0.71%. The tourism statistics easily describe the status of Patiala city. The data reflects that the city is not doing very well in terms of tourism.

Year	Indian	Foreign	Total	Increase
2012	9,000	10	9010	-
2013	10,189	20	10,209	13%
2014	22,320	21	22,341	47%
2015	52,500	1200	53,700	96%

Table 2: Tourism arrivals in Quila Mubarak, Arms Gallery

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

According to the statistics of tourism arrivals in the Arms Gallery of Quila Mubarak, it was just 9010 tourists in the year 2012 with 9,000 Indian tourists and 10 foreign tourists. In 2015, there was a 96% increase in the tourism arrivals from the year 2012 in both domestic as well as foreign. Quila Mubarak receives only 0.57% of the total tourist visits in Punjab. The major reasons for the increase in tourism in the year 2015 were:

- i. The availability of basic infrastructure and variety of tourist themes that began to be offered.
- ii. International tourism increased from just 21 to 1200 with the operational success of Chandigarh International Airport. Patiala is 62.4 Km from this airport which added to the convenience of international tourists visiting the state.
- iii. Government took measures to invite more tourism with the introduction of heritage walk pamphlets.
- iv. Restoration of the fort began in the year 2015 which not only gave it a space in the newspaper articles but also developed a sense of emotional appeal amongst the people for the collapsing Sikh historical building.

5.2 Questionnaire and Surveys

The value of cultural heritage can only be decided with its awareness amongst the people residing nearby. Hence to identify the value of Quila Mubarak, Sheesh Mahal and Bahadurgarh Fort which are the part of Patiala city a few questionnaires and surveys were done.

5.2.1 Questionnaire

- i. What do you know about Patiala Heritage?

.....

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

- ii. Have you visited any of the Heritage places around the city? If yes, please name them.
.....
- iii. Have you visited in any of the forts – Sheesh Mahal; Bahadurgarh Fort; Quila Mubarak?
 Yes No
- iv. Do you have heard about the restoration projects going on in these forts?
 Yes No
- v. What would you think if these forts will be restored back and protected through ongoing restoration project?
 Beneficial Non- Beneficial No Idea
- vi. What facilities you want to be provided inside the forts for your future visits?
 Light & sound Play
 Craft Workshops
 Open Air Theatre
 Small open space restaurants or banquet hall
 All of the above
 No idea
- vii. If a mandatory study visit is arranged for you/your kids inside the fort, will you be interested in sending them/ going?
 Yes No Will decide later
- viii. Can you suggest any idea related to any kind of activity/specific facility which can be considered during restoration?
.....
- ix. After restoration, how do you validate proposal for incorporating cafeterias, banquets, museums, etc. inside the fort?
 Valid Not-Valid Depends on the relevance No idea

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

x. Will there be any boom or improvement in economic growth of the state after restoration?

- Definitely increase
 Definitely decrease
 No significant effect

xi. According to you, where does the fort stand after 5 upcoming years?

.....

xii. Do you think there is any benefit in increasing the tourism in the city?

- Yes No
 Depends on the facilities provided No idea

5.2.2 Questionnaire Analysis:

On the basis of the conducted Questionnaires and surveys, the data was analyzed and is graphically represented in the form of bar graph or pie chart.

What do you know about Patiala heritage ?

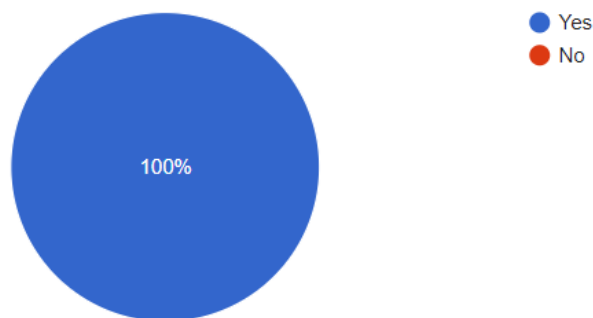
Patiala is known for its culture ,tradition and many other things
Old Nd royal city found by Baba Ala g
Patiala has a rich culture and heritage which is famous worldwide
Hometown
Rich culture of royal city of patiala
It shows punjabi cultural heritage

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

Have you visited any of the heritage place in the city ? If yes , then please name them

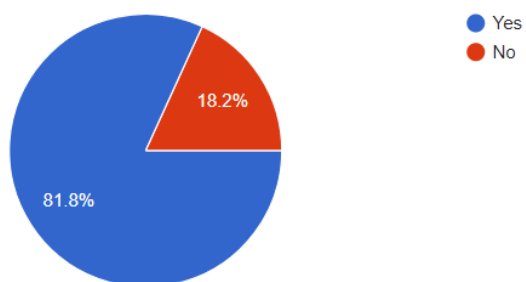
Quilla mubarak
Yes, quila Mubarak , Sheesh Mahal, Miss, neemrana hotel Bahadurgarh fort
Patiala
No
Yes; Sheesh Mahal,Quila Mubarak etc
Qila mubarak,sheesh mahal ,moti bagh palace
Yes, Moti bagh, baradari garden

Have you visited any of the given forts - Quilla Mubarak; Sheesh Mahal ?



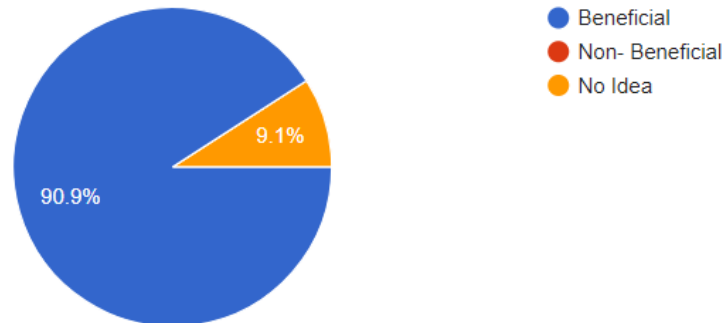
Do you have heard about the restoration project going on in these forts?

1

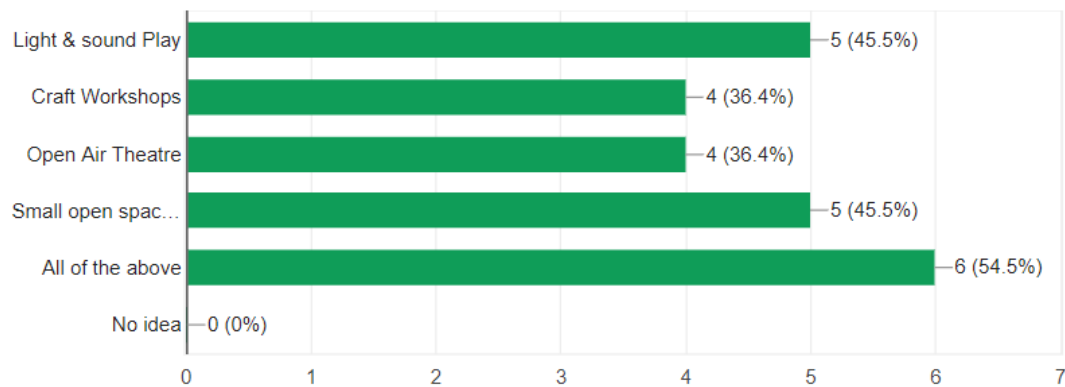


RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

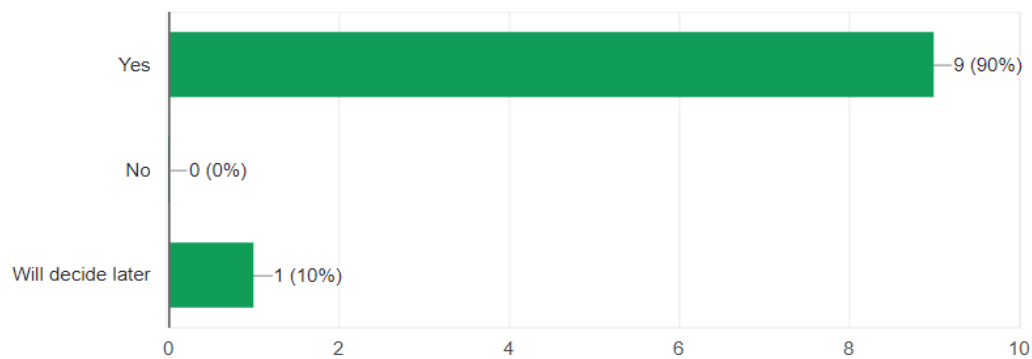
What would you think if these forts will be restored back and protected through ongoing restoration project?



What facilities you want to be provided inside the forts for your future visits?



If a mandatory study visit is arranged for you/your kids inside the fort, will you be interested in sending them/ going?

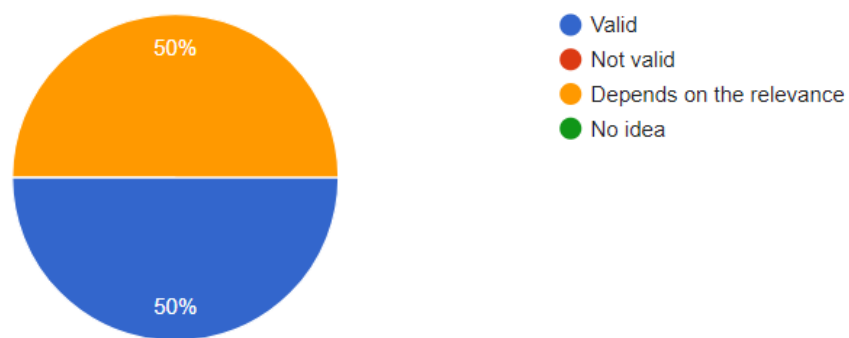


RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

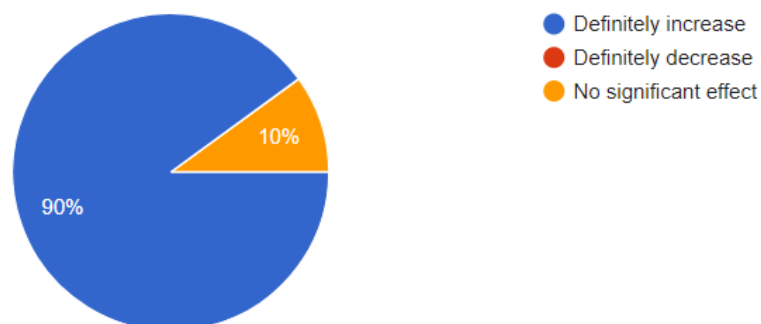
Can you suggest any idea related to any kind of activity/specific facility which can be considered during restoration?

You can promote fun activities which cd help in rejuvenating people and majing them aware too
Food availability and cleanliness to make it more a tourist place
No
Building should be maintained as it is, no new elements should add

After restoration, how do you validate proposal for incorporating cafeterias, banquets, museums, etc inside the fort?



Will there be any boom or improvement in economic growth of the state after restoration?

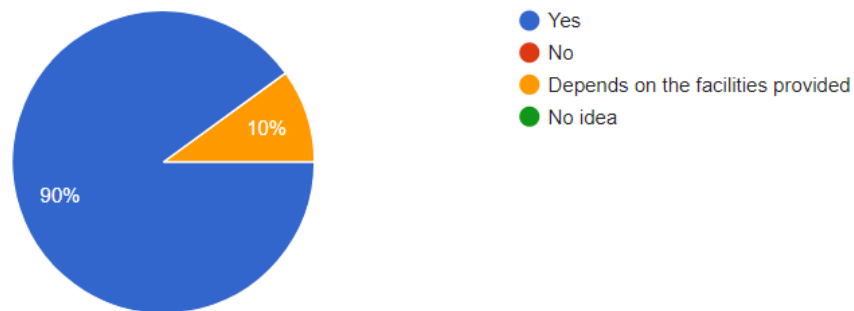


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According to you, where does the fort stand after 5 upcoming years?

If maintained well then yes growth in economy of the city definitely Nd new phase for the old heritage would begin
After restoration a perfect example of our history
It wd be among the best ones
Great stead
If restored well, it can help the city in development.

Do you think there is any benefit in increasing the tourism in the city?



5.3 Data Analysis

The ongoing work of restoration on the forts- Quila Mubarak and Bahadurgarh Fort cannot be exactly termed as restoration whereas the same thing applies on the fort – Sheesh Mahal where proposal for the restoration has been given by the government but till now no proper work has been done.

- Analysis of ongoing restoration project on Quila Mubarak and Bahadurgarh Fort can be briefly described as follows: -
 - i. Till now, there has been no proper information regarding the completion of the restoration project work by the concerned authorities.

RESTORATION OF PATIALA HERITAGE BUILDINGS

- ii. The restoration of the forts has not been considered important due to which the condition of the structure has become vulnerable due to which it did not attract the visitors globally.
- iii. No third-party verification for the restoration of the project has been by the central authorities to find where their funds has been used due to which the officials undertaking the project work seems inconsiderate and if not taken care the structure would not become stable for long and may collapse down.
- iv. Helifix, Crackbound and Polyplus are the materials used for the structural restoration in order to make the structure stand intact for next thundered years where the work has been done by American agencies and along with this water-resistant membrane are also being used in order to protect the structure.
- v. In Quila Mubarak the project restoration completion date was given till the end of March,2017 but till now no work has been completed to half of its given proposals, whereas no new date for the completion of the project has been given by the concerned authorities.
- vi. Moreover, there market surrounding the Quila Mubarak which is popularly known as Quila Chowk Market is more famous not because of the aesthetic and heritage value of the Quila where as the market should be known because of the Quila and not the other way around.
- vii. In Bahadurgarh Fort, the restoration work has been started but no clarification of time when will the project will end, moreover gurudwara sahib and mosque being situated inside the fort with religious sacred stories attached to it, the fort becomes important with religious believes and still there has been delay in the work.
- viii. Being under the Command center the restoration has been slow down as there at times continuous shot of bullets during the practice time which on the other

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hand making the structure of the fort weak and no one has concerned authorities linked to stop this and make suitable place where officers can practice there shooting skills without harming heritage building.

- On the other hand, the fort- Sheesh Mahal Palace, restoration project has been done in the fort in the interior part recommended by UNWTO to improve the display collection was done earlier in 2000 but with no proper care and maintenance the structure come under ruined conditions such that proposal for its restoration has been again engaged by the government during 2011.

i. But there has been no such major development done in the palace.

ii. Every year there used to be cultural festivals and heritage fest used to be held where artisans and various craftsmen used to come all over the country to showcase their art and creativity, which used to hold at national level and was part of attracting tourism in the state.

iii. But from past few years there has been no such fest or exhibition put in the palace due to its ruined condition which resulted in less preferred part of tourism.

- There can be hinderance in the startup or completion of the project work. Some quiet possible reasons are listed below: -
 - i. Non- availability of the funds by the concerned authorities.
 - ii. Unconcerned attitude of the working authorities on the project.
 - iii. Political and economy change in the city.
 - iv. Not confirmed regain value of the heritage sites after being closed for years.
 - v. Variant change in environment weather conditions.
 - vi. Loss awareness in the young generation about the value of the heritage importance of their roots.

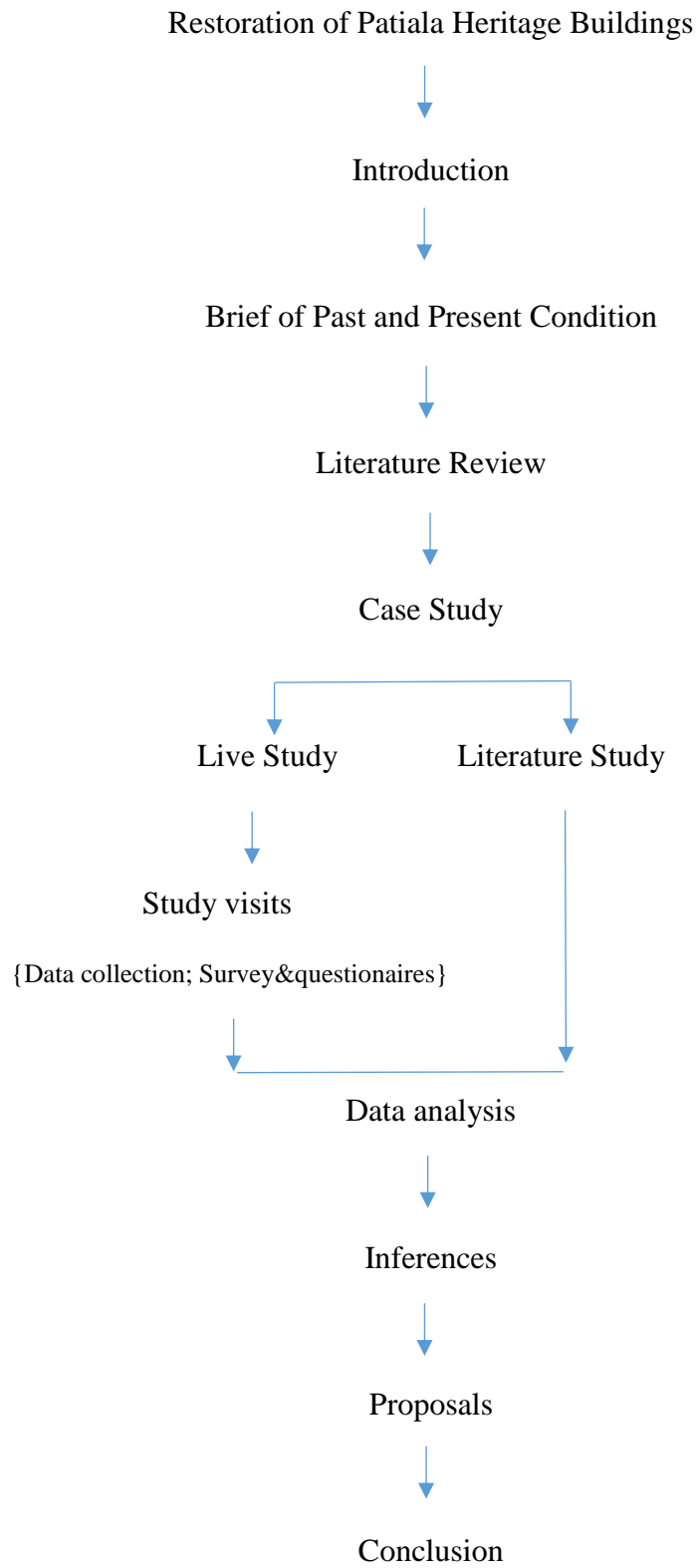
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- The case has been different in Baradari Palace Hotel as it is one of the finest example adaptive use of heritage building in present times. Following are the points to consider form the heritage value: -
 - i. It was earlier housed to the state guest house form 1972-2006, for Punjabi University and the state achievers.
 - ii. During the time line of 2006, the fort came under the property by Neemrana Hotels, which is one of the largest chain of heritage restored hotel.
 - iii. Neemrana hotels not only preserved the original period but carefully restored and revitalize the Palace in such a way that it suits all the requirements of the present-day travelers.
 - iv. The building palace has been preserved in such a manner that “if Patiala peg spells about its quantity then the same applies to the rich traditions of architecture and design of Patiala heritage in the restored design of the Baradari Palace”
- For the restoration of Bathinda fort, Archaeological Survey of India made a team. The team prepared drawings, took pictures and studied the historical value of the historical monument before starting the restoration work. The drawings and pictures were analyzed and restoration plan was formed. Analysis of the restoration project of this fort: -
 - i. Guru Go bind Singh, the tenth Guru of Sikhism visited this fort in 1705. To keep the spiritual value of the place, the shrine was given special considerations in the restoration plan. The shrine has no closing timings which invites the city folk. More the emotional appeal of the place, better its importance amongst the folk.

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- ii. Tourist facilitation centre has been set up inside the fort. This is a multipurpose proposal which not only helps the foreign tourists visiting the city, but also invites them to visit the fort every time they visit the city.
- iii. The restoration of the fort has been done to cater to the needs of the tourists arriving the fort to ensure regular and frequent footfall which involves better parking facility, landscaping, provision for drinking water, eatables as well as newly discovered viewpoints.
- iv. But the restoration took a lot of time to start on site which proved lethal for the fort. Many portions of walls collapsed, long tunnel which connected it outside perish There is no knowledge about restoration and repair. At some places, only repairs have been undertaken in the fort.

Chapter-6 Research Methodology



Chapter -7 Inferences

The ongoing restoration of the fort cannot be exactly termed as restoration. The kind of intervention done is consolidation and rehabilitation as well. Inferences of the ongoing restoration can be briefly described as-

- i. The restoration is being done by one national and one international organization. There is no third-party verification regarding the restoration. There is a need of sensitivity and experience for rehabilitation which should be a criterion for selection of authorities responsible for restoration.
- ii. Patiala fort has so much of cultural value that it can fund its maintenance and upkeep itself. It also has the potential to generate funds for other restoration projects in the state. It only requires some long-term conservation actions.
- iii. There is an urgent need of capacity building strategy and design interventions in the restoration project ongoing which may prove beneficial not only to this project, but to other restoration projects as well.
- iv. Along with the restoration, there must be programs to incorporate measures to revive the lost glory of the majestic forts. Measures for rehabilitation can only ensure that the economic growth sustains in the city for a longer span of time.
- v. There is a need to bring out a sense of pride amongst the people of Patiala to value their cultural property. Enrolment of the city folk in the restoration program will be helpful.

Chapter – 8 Proposals

Patiala forts have been integral part of the Sikh architecture and design history. If the current situation is not moulded to bigger and better change, we might lose our precious historical monument. Thus, we need to find ways to convey the historical importance of the build-up forts amongst the generations, in order to ensure the increase in economic growth of the city once the restoration projects completed.

Restoration proposals should highlight the architectural elements of the Quila using contemporary provisions but should not spoil the visual identity of the monument. Certain proposals for the restoration to be done are as follows: -

- i. A committee must be set up at central level for the restoration project going on in the city, so that the third-party verification can keep check on the quality if the work being done is ongoing towards restoration followed by rules and regulation.
- ii. The contractors and the working authorities on the particular site must develop language by coordinating among themselves to ensure the proper development of the restoration so that there should be no delay for the completion of the project work.
- iii. For the development of the built-up heritage, the localities should involve in order to create historical importance of the build-up forts and secondly for the problems occurring during the insufficient funds, as this would arise the step for global concern and would help in prevention of destruction of heritage buildings.

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- iv. Inspiring from Neemrana Hotels which know for the restoring heritage properties and using those similar properties for heritage hotels and resorts- Restoration in conservation proposal could be put on the behalf of Hotel Industry such as Samode Hotels which is known for offering authentic heritage hotels and historical venues for memorable events.

The Samode group of hotels are known well for converting ruined heritage property into build up restored hotels especially luxurious heritage hotels exquisite and remote settings. As this would help in: -

- After coming up under concerned private property there would be no funds issue to created.
 - It will be the duty and utmost responsibility of the hotel industry of how to manage the restoring property in a manner attain its royal traditional design style to maintain the heritage value.
 - There would be no problem for arranging the trained artisans and craftsmen for the repair work.
- v. Proposal on the behalf of the Fresco Painters to the concerned government authorities to what can be put up where: -
- There will be the duty of Fresco Painters to come, visit the site and will put up the necessary details in order to conserve and restore fresco paintings
 - Secondly, this will be the duty of Fresco painter to come and analyse what kind of treatments is required to restore or to conserve them.
 - Moreover, it will be the duty of the fresco painter to timely visit the site and to keep check on the paintings weather the process applied is indeed beneficial or not

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- As this would not help the governing concerned authorities in order, how to conserve or restore the valuable art of previous times and not only this the proposal from the behalf of the fresco painter, will provide them platform to use their opportunity in correct manner

- vi. Concerned government authorities can put the restoration project of the forts as part of design competition either by putting it online or sending the it to only concerned Architecture and design college in order to:
 - To get more than one option of restoring the build-up heritage.
 - One can get proposals of restoring heritage with – low cost development of heritage; increase of heritage property value; increase of enthusiasm and born of new ideas & concept in order to create more flexible design ideas of converting old fort into public or private property such as Museum and Exhibition Hall, resorts, fort visits along with small heritage cafeteria, open-air amphitheatres etc.
 - The up-coming generation architects and designers will get inspiration from there historical designs, form and architecture.

Conclusions

It is evident from the questionnaires and surveys that restoration of the build-up heritage would help up in increasing the tourism of the state only if provided that proper panel system to be followed during the work. As with improve infrastructural facilities and promotion measures along with the figures given by the tourism data of the state will help in initiating more tourist to the city. Thus, after the proper implementation of the proposals implemented with proper measures will result in increase in the economic growth of the city along because of the ongoing restoration projects and proposals for the same would invite more visitors, to the city. And with the expected increase of visitors in the city, surrounding areas of the forts will also get the rush for the hospitality sector with the investment of increase in the economy sector. Craftsmen and other people selling craft products which are locally available will also experience an improvement in their condition. The proposals portray that there will be an assured increase in the tourism sector which will ultimately increase the economy of the city and then the state. Fair intervention by the government authorities is requires to implement these proposals and achieve the target.

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