

B

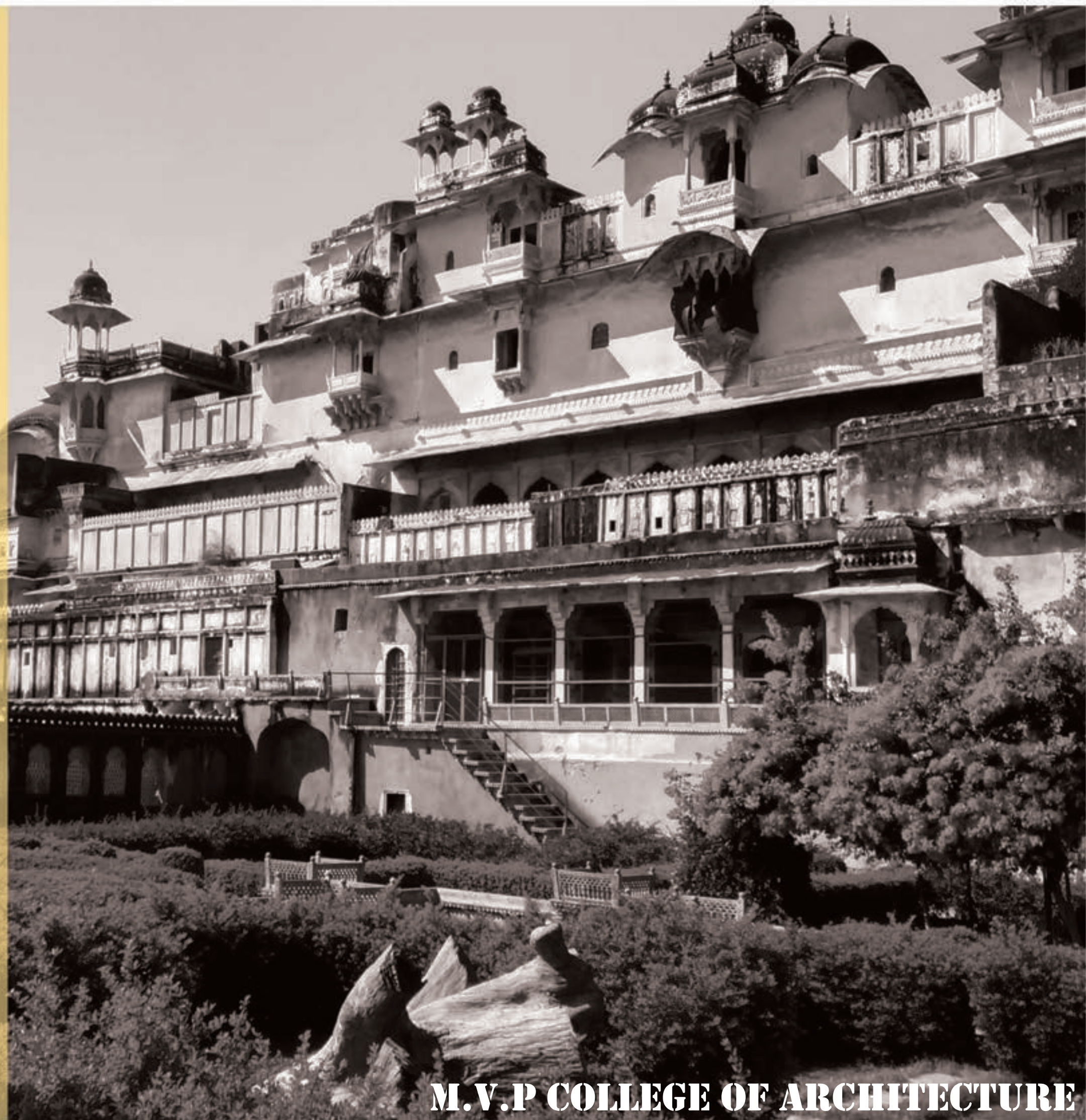
U

N

D

I

SETTLEMENT STUDY  
2016-17



M.V.P COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE





# I N D E X

## 1.Introduction to Settlement studies : Aim and Why Bundi?

### 2.Bundi city:

#### 2.1.Location

#### 2.2.Climate conditions

#### 2.3.Geographical conditions: ridges & valleys, relief map, wind flow, topography study

#### 2.4.History: evolution, timeline

#### 2.5. Fairs and festivals

#### 2.6.Present scenario: land use map, residential density, road connections

#### 2.7.Public structures

### 3.Site study:

#### 3.1.Location and layout

#### 3.2.Evolution of area

#### 3.3.Road networks

#### 3.4.Mapping analysis: communities, commercial, demographic,

#### 3.5.Mapping analysis: land use, economy, occupation

#### 3.6.Mapping analysis: public structures

### 4.Architectural documentation:

#### 4.1.Street study

#### 4.2.Structure study

The idea is to expose students to a wider cultural resource that our country offers. Varied architectural response to changing regional, climatic and cultural dimensions gives students a better perspective to approach any design problem. Myriad design possibilities observed within traditional skill sets to approach a similar situation to open up students’ mind to think laterally, which may not be possible in classroom/ studio teaching. Apart from tremendous knowledge students gain from such pan India visits; the intention of these tours is also to contribute to the local community by applying contemporary design knowledge to improve lifestyle of locals if the need be. This also introduces students to our cultural roots and provides an opportunity to understand the same from modern perspective.

- To make student understand the craft, culture, climate and architecture of the place.
- To make students understand climate and region specific architectural response.
- To make students develop measured drawings of a building along with its construction techniques and material details.
- To make students analyse settlement pattern as a response to culture, occupational needs and traditions and its evolving needs for rural and urban settlements.
- To make students understand early impacts of urbanisation in Indian context.
- To expose students to an environment different from their routine and enable them to learn from experiences as they interact with rural communities, climate and context.
- To develop an understanding & appreciation for India’s rich cultural heritage & vast repertoire of craft traditions.
- To understand housing typologies present in our society and their relevance to the present context.
- To explore ways in which the traditional crafts and local construction techniques can be more evolved, developed and sustained.

The quaint town of Bundi is engulfed by hills of Aravalli range on its three sides. Unique to otherwise desert landscape of Rajasthan, the town with its fort are confined by a city wall encircling its periphery. Apart from brilliant response to topography in town planning, numerous stepped wells are dotted all through the town. These efforts are evident of intelligent water management our ancestors adopted in this dry and arid region. In addition to celebrated gateways in outer city wall, a unique feature was several small gateways across small alleyways guarding each neighbourhood within the city itself. Not as hounded as other cities of the state, Bundi offers an unusual local experience. The quiet yet interactive streets and inviting narrow alleyways exhibit to tradition and culture. The entire ensemble still preserves an old world charm that is not contaminated by heavy tourist influx. The rich cultural back-drop of the region needs more frequent visits and documentation to explore and understand from traditional wisdom.

Third year B.Arch, 2016-17 Participants:

Batavia Taniya	Dolase Shreekrishna	Hire Trushna	Mogal Tejasavi	Patil Ishawari
Boraste Vaishnavi	Gadkari Akshay	Jadhav Madhugandha	Parise Tushar	Patil Pushkar
Bothra Dheeraj	Gaikhe Rohan	Jadhav Shubham	Patel Virat	Patil Sayali
Chandak Madhusudan	Ghodake Devayani	Jadhav Snehal	Pathan Heena	Sawant Vishal
Datrang Shubham	Gite Shivani	Kalantri Manisha	Patel Ishita	Shelar Rahul
Dhiman Priya	Gosavi Anita	Kshirsagar Rajeshwari	Patil Adishri	Tarle Apurva
Dhokale Ankita	Hande Omkar	Mehta Minal	Patil Divya	Wagh Atul



Bundi is a city in Hadoti region of state Rajasthan in north-east India. It is known for its ornate forts, palaces and stepwell reservoirs known as Baoris. Chitrashala of Bundi is famous in the world.

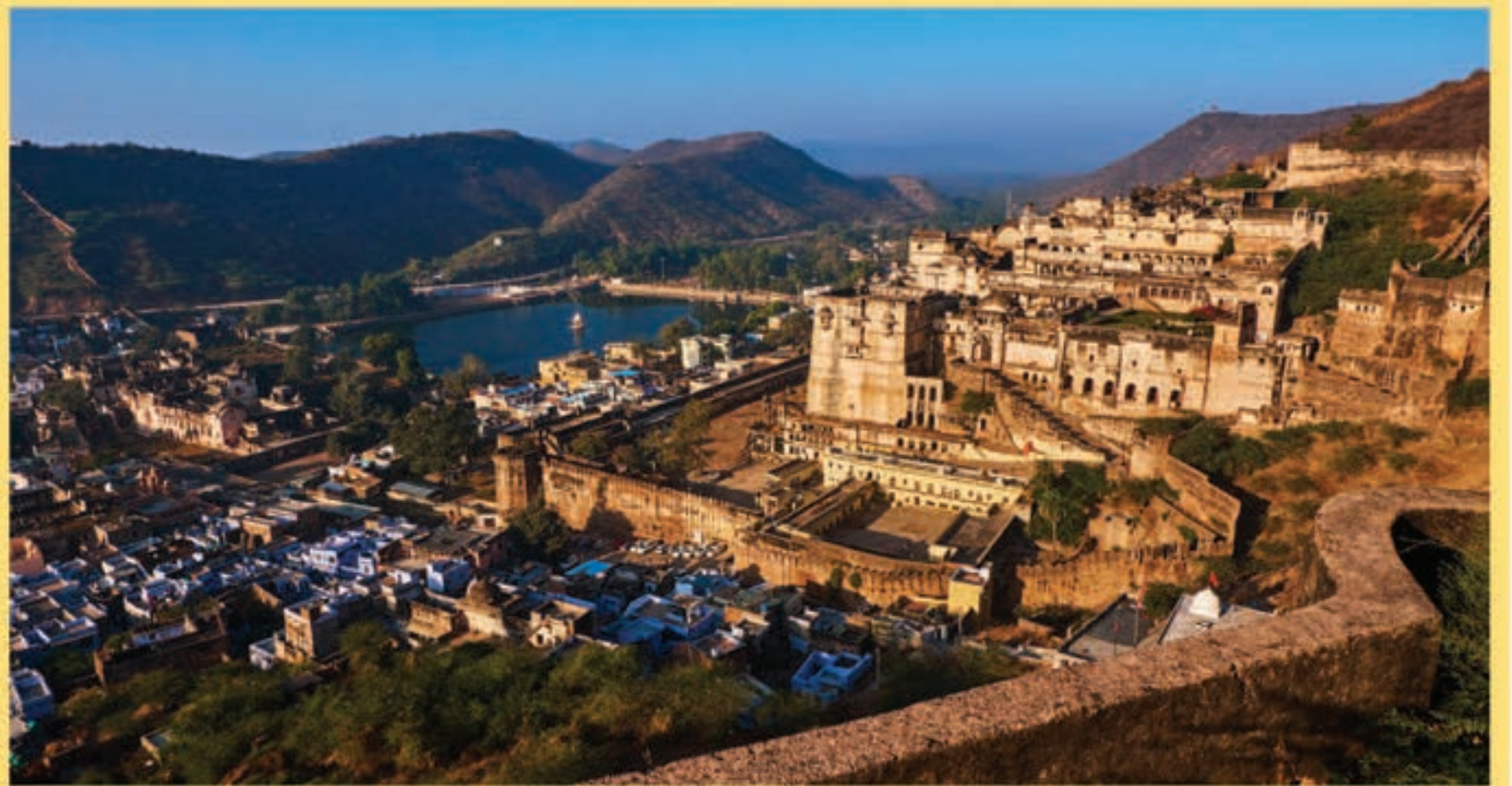
This magnificent town located around 36 kilometres from Kota is dotted with palaces and forts, the place has a fairy tale quality about it. Bundi's charm lies in its location –surrounded by orchards of orange, guava, pomegranate and mango trees, flanked by the Aravalli range and rivers and lined by fields of cotton, barley and wheat. Situated far from the crowds, it is the simple rural folk that lend Bundi its allure.



## 2. BUNDI : INTRODUCTION



AERIAL VIEW OF  
BUNDI CITY



INDIA

RAJASTHAN



BUNDI

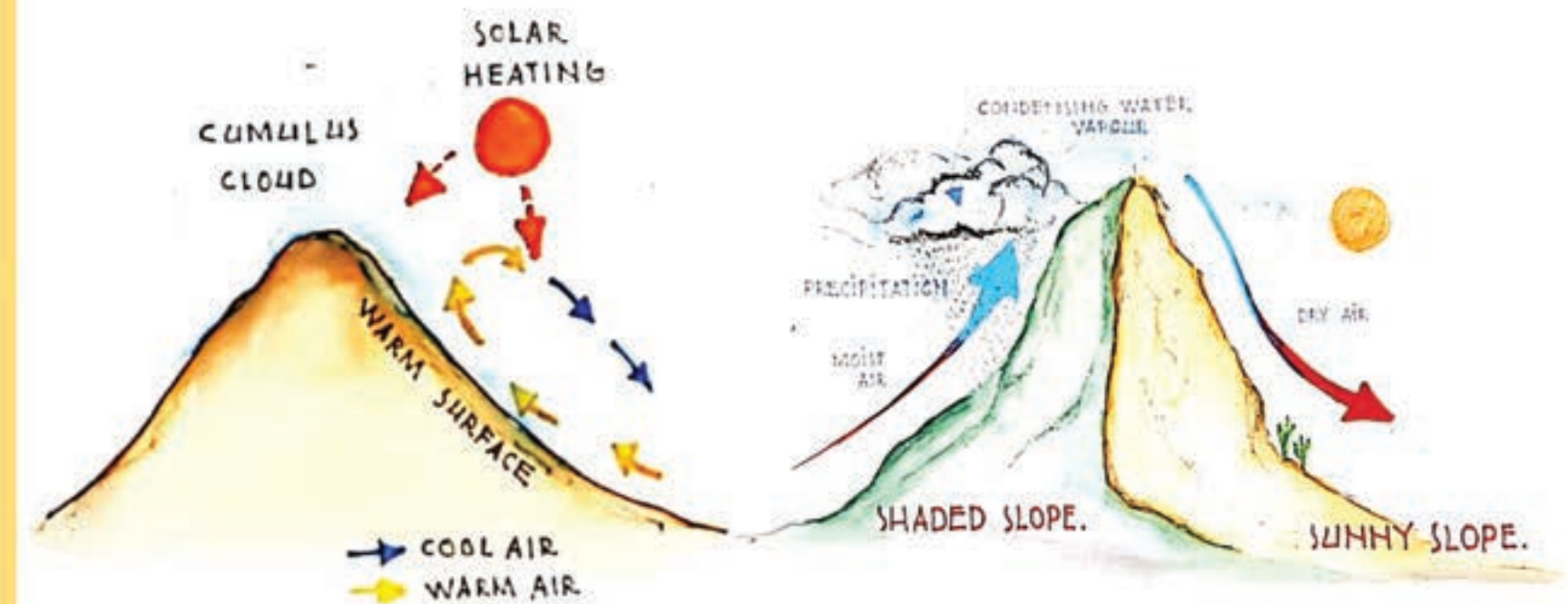
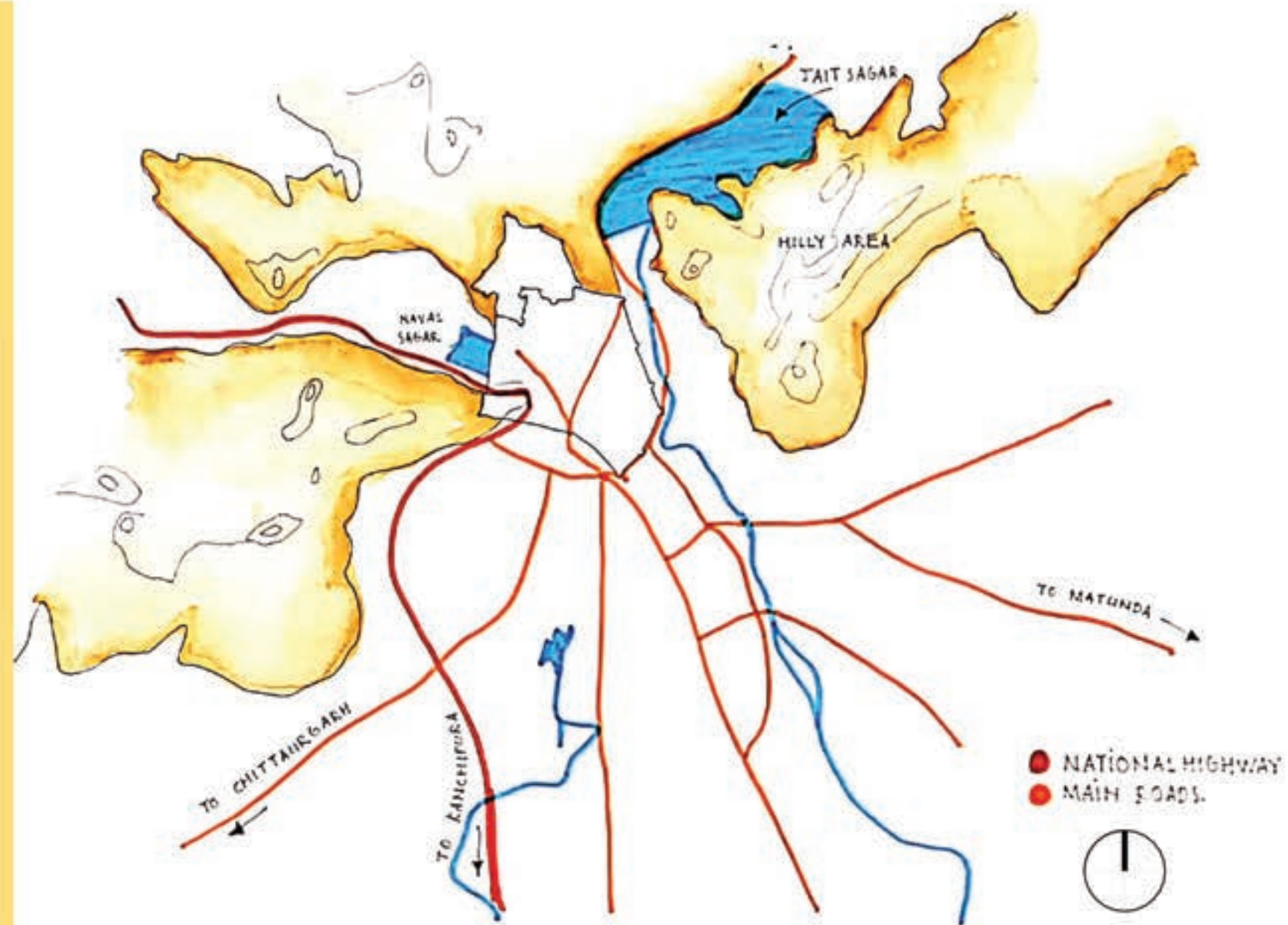
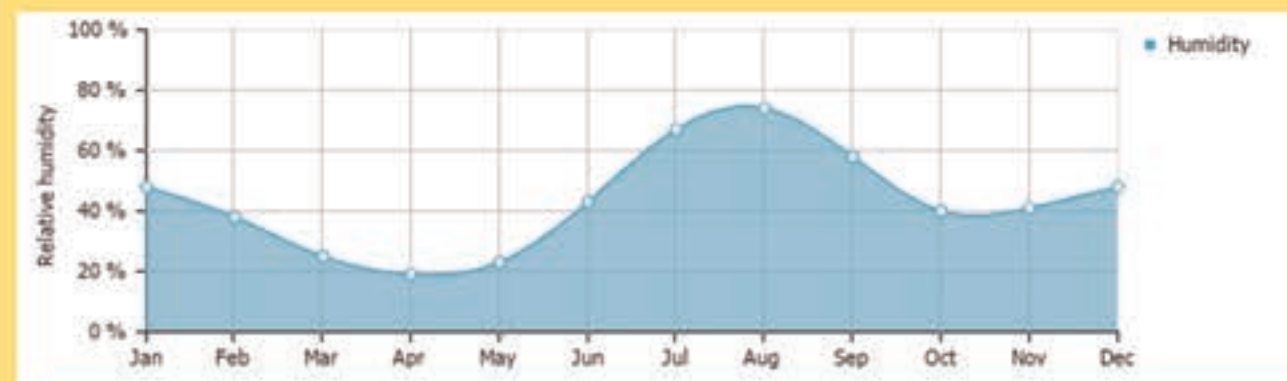
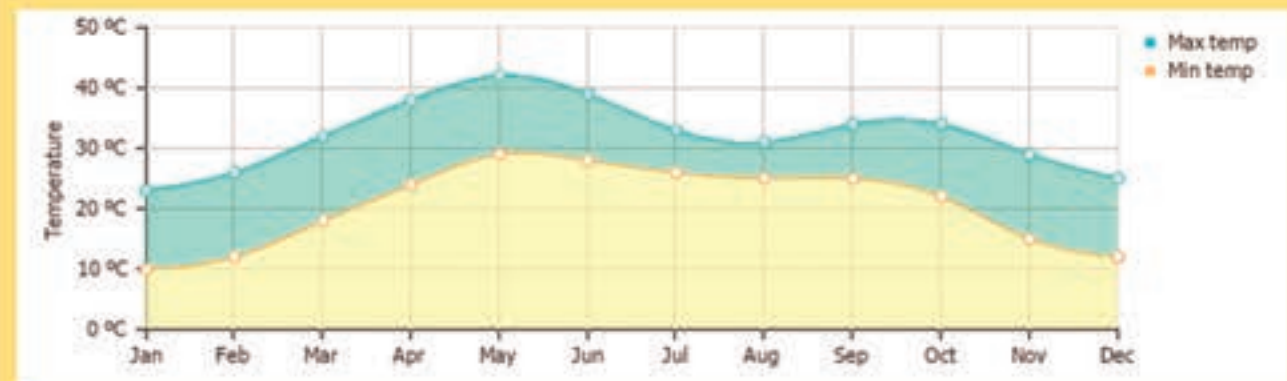
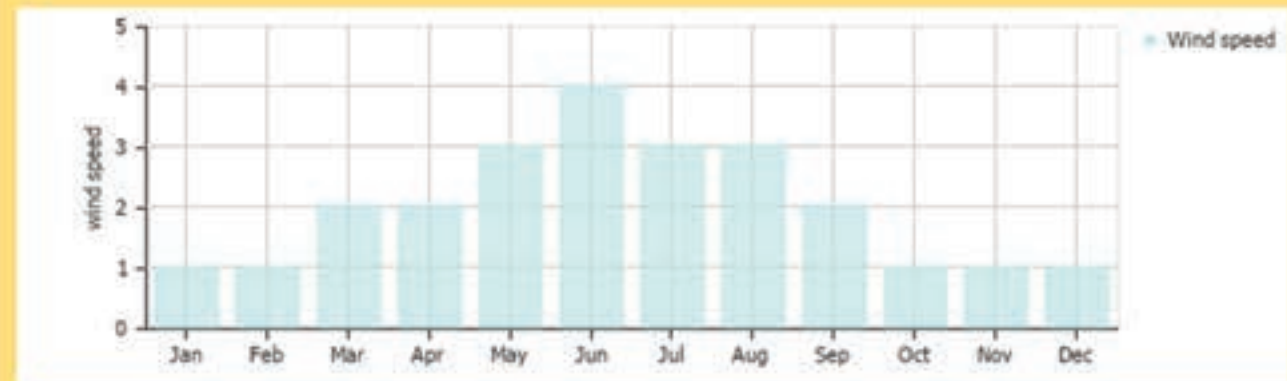
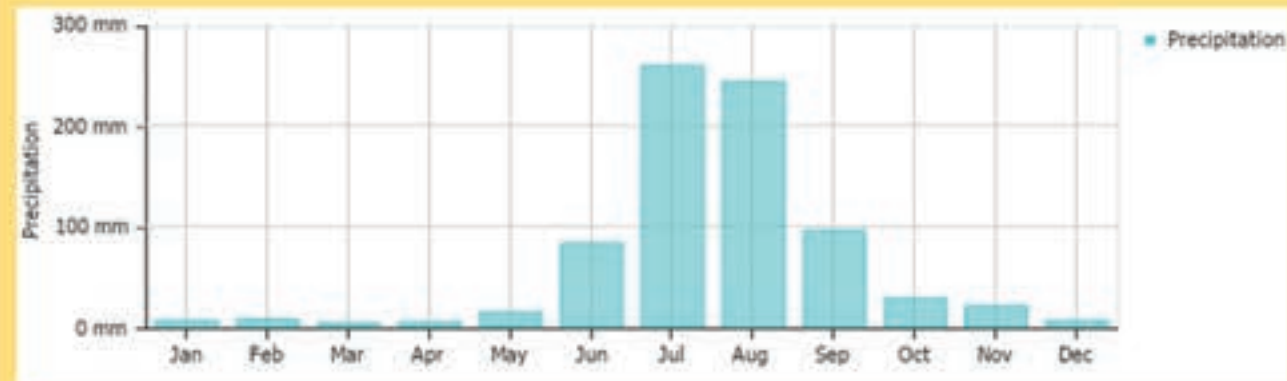


2.1: BUNDI - LOCATION

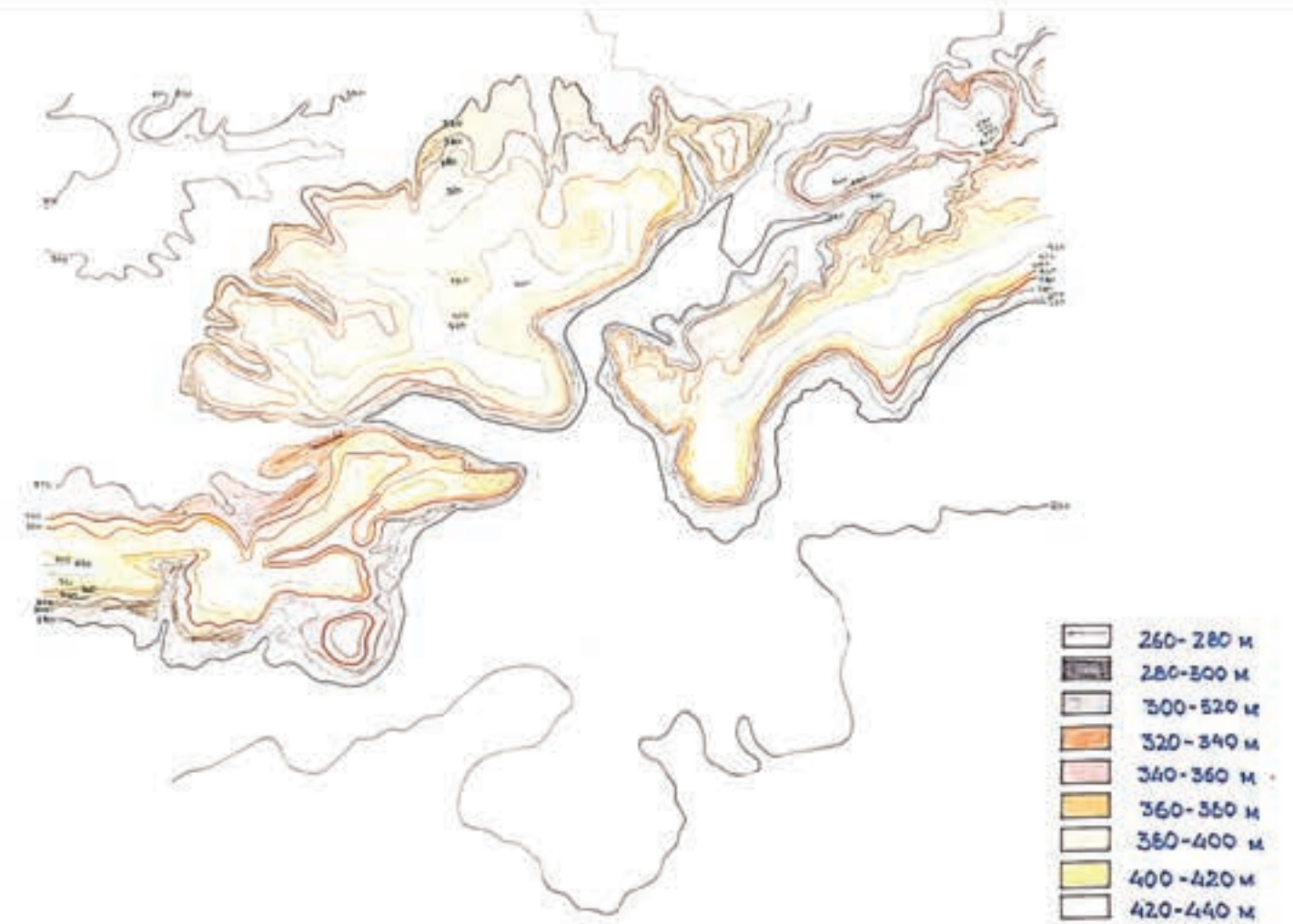
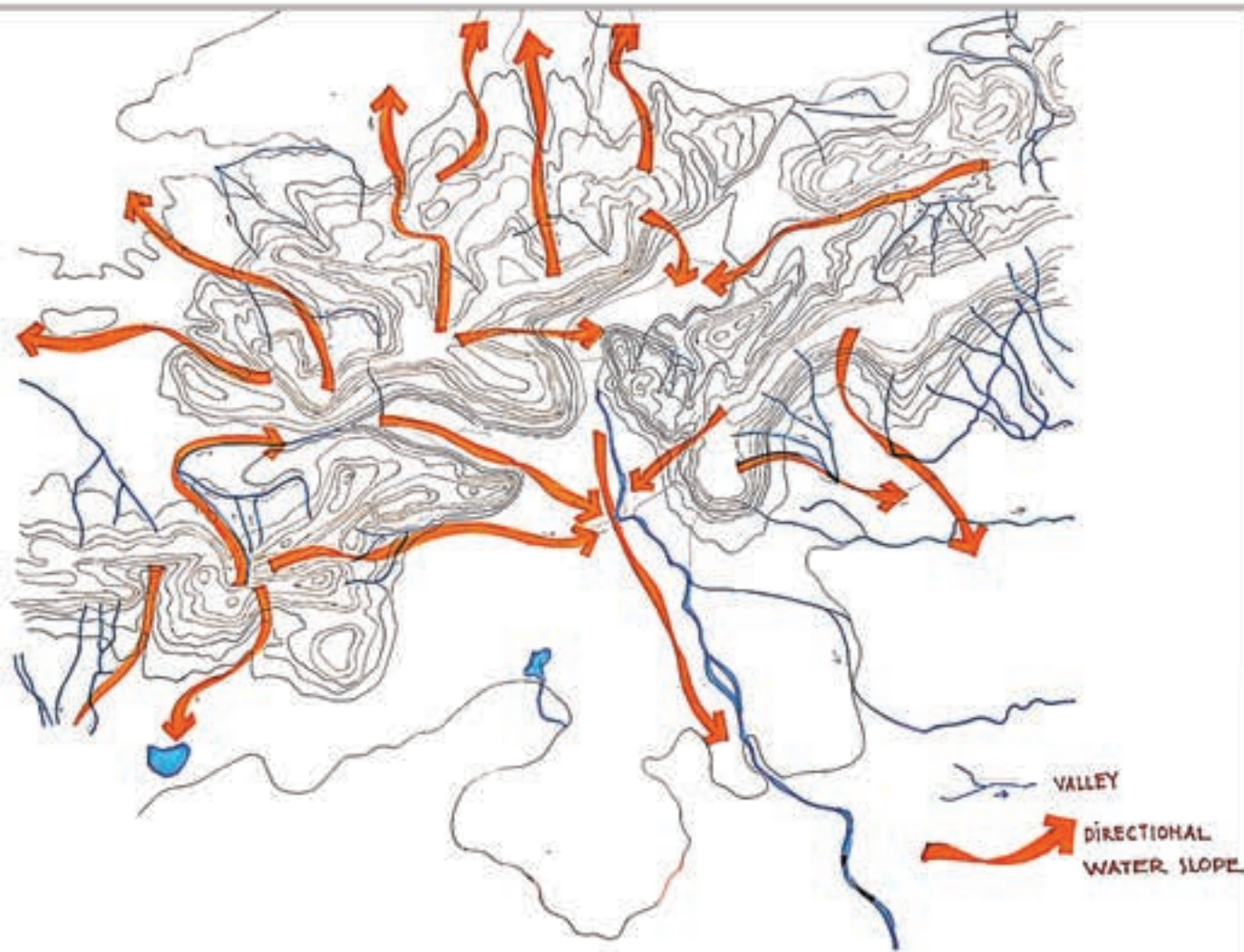


Macro climate:

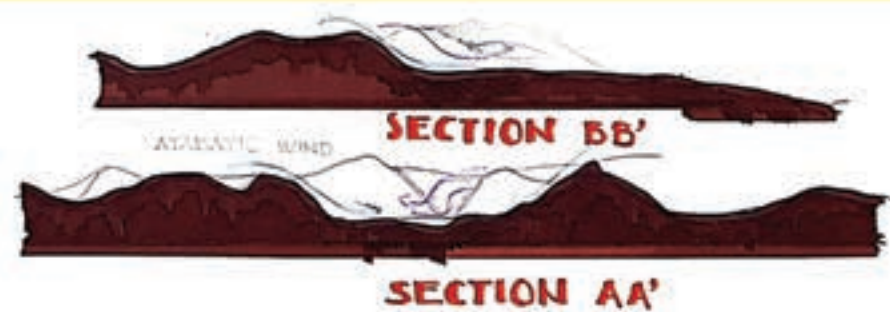
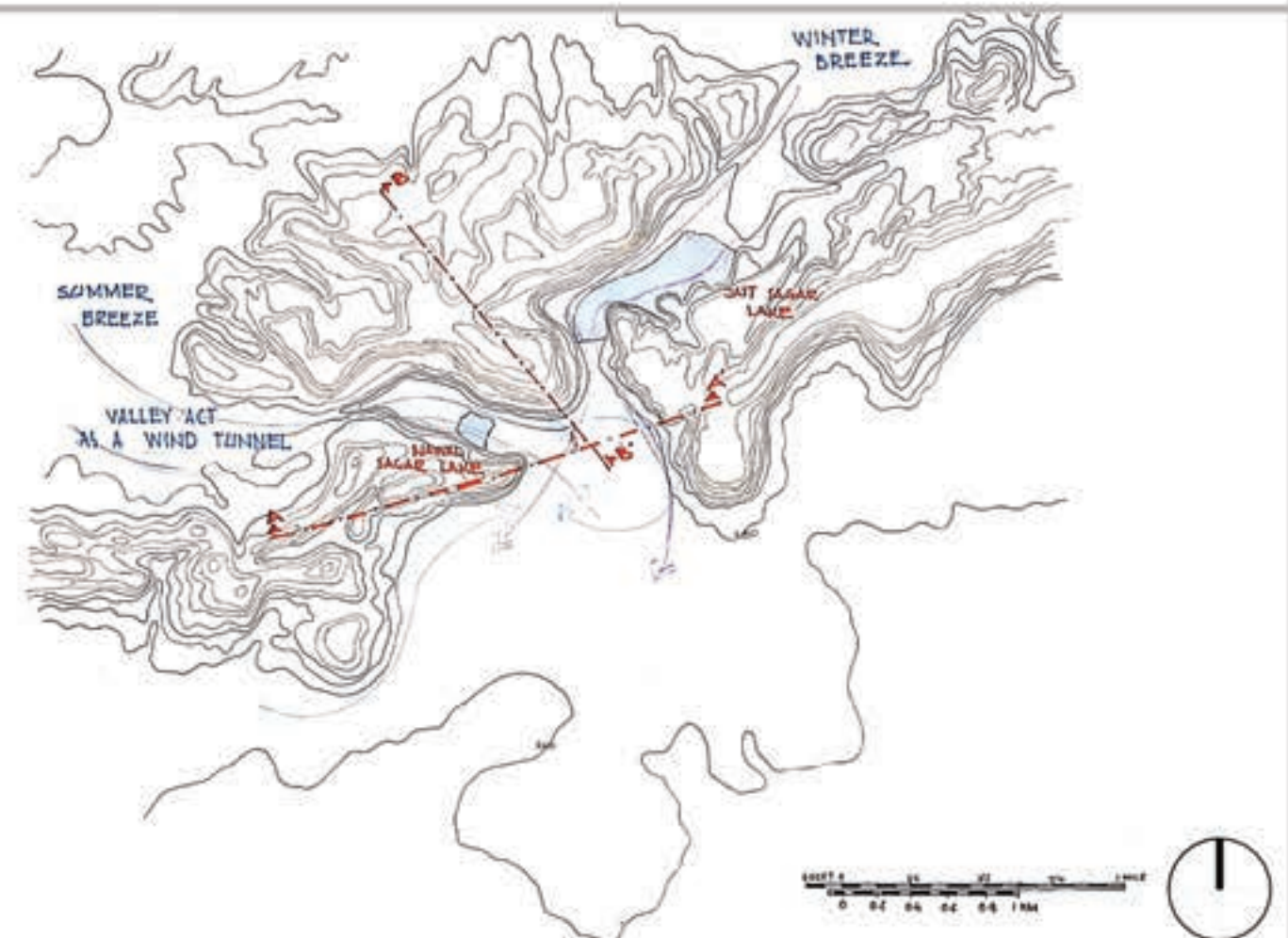
When classified broadly bundi falls under hot and dry climate. Based on the topographical and climatic features, micro-climate analysis is classified under composite and semi-arid climate zone.







- Rajasthan is a deserted land surrounded with states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat that has not major natural influence. While Bundi is in hillock on three sides and there are water bodies present on its outskirts.
- Vindhy range comprises of north-east parts of Bundi. The hill slope is least subjected to exposure of sun. Hence, we see growth of vegetation on shaded side. Similarly, rainfall is comparatively more and boasts water tables.
- The topography of Bundi provides natural protection and safety, encouraging the ancient kings to conquer Bundi.
- At the same time better climatic conditions as compared to rest of Rajasthan, enough irrigation system and relieving topography gave rise to development of settlement in Bundi.



## 2.3: BUNDI - GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY



THE CORE SETTLEMENT OF BUNDI  
TILL TODAY PROFOUNDLY THE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND  
TRACES OF STONE AGE  
IN THE PERIPHERY OF VINDHYA  
MOUNTAIN RANGE

SETTLEMENT BEGAN IN 13<sup>th</sup>  
CENTURY UNDER RAO DEVA  
WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF  
300 HOUSES ALONG THE  
STREAM.

1608 - RAO RAJA RATAN  
SINGH BUILT PALACE

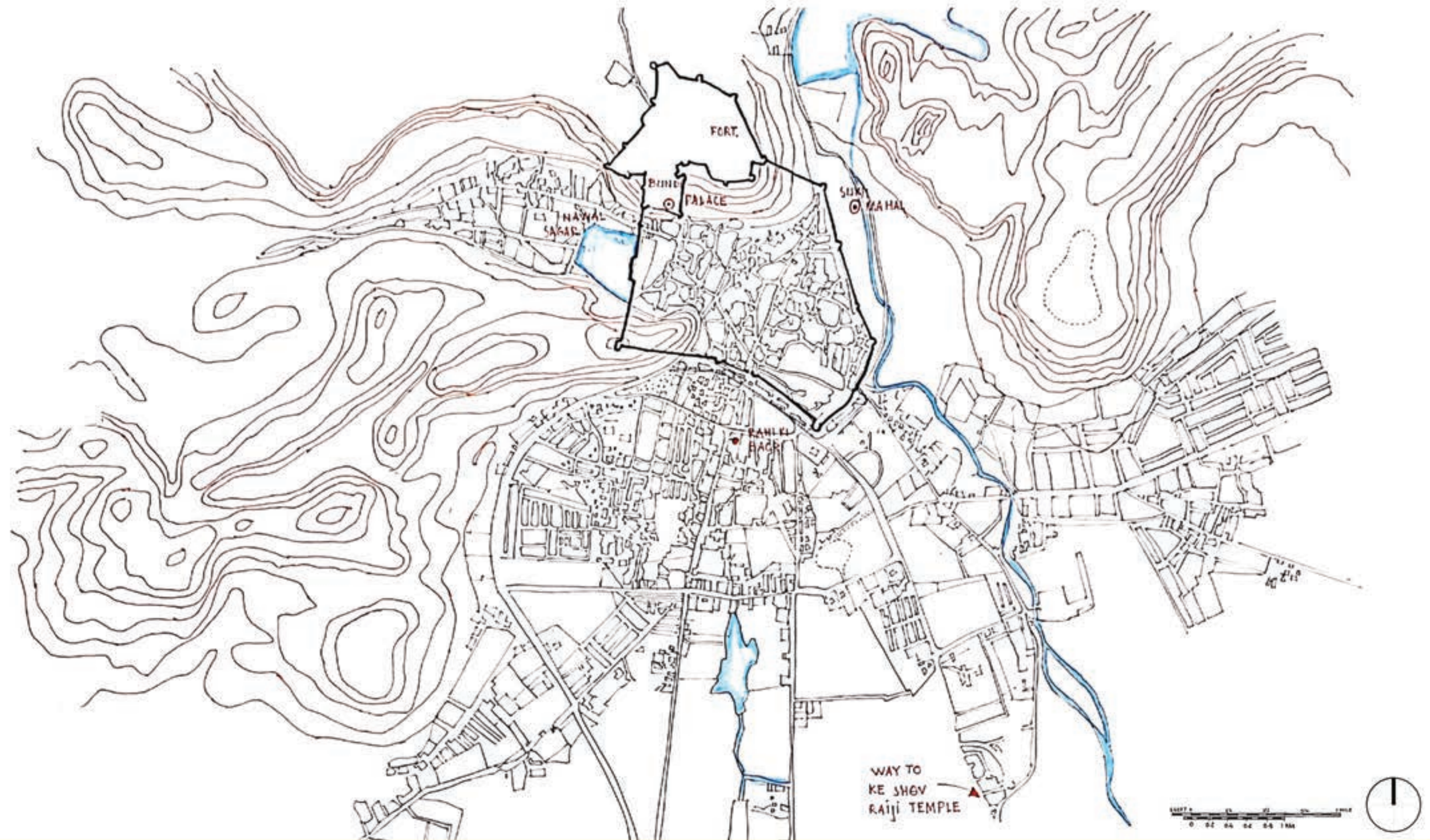
1658 - RAO RAJA BHAD SINGH  
BUILT BHIMBURJ AND MOTI  
MAHAL. 'ALONG WITH NAWAL-SAGAR  
IN 1689 RANI-JI-KI-BADRI BUILT  
BY RAO RAJA ANIRUDH SINGH.

DALERSINGH BUILT EASTERN FORTIFICATION  
IN 1749.

1342 - RAO VAR SINGH BEGAN  
FORTIFICATION TO SAFE GUARD  
KING'S ARMED FORCES.

MEENA TRIBE SETTLEMENT STARTS WITH  
RULER BUNDA MEENA BUT THE ACTUAL  
HISTORY STARTS FROM 624AD  
SETTLEMENT WAS NAMED AFTER THEIR  
KING BUNDA MEENA AND WAS NEAR  
THE STREAM NAMED BUNDA-KA-NAAL.





Post-independence period:

- Stream was overlaid and settlement spread over its extremes and got declared as a separate district from Rajasthan union.

Present day scenario:

- Settlement has increased to 1,04,457 (2011 census) also area of 3 to 3.5 sq.km near the fort is termed as the old city.
- It comprises of heritage monuments and glimpses of old settlement in similar architectural style.
- Area at the boundary of Chaugan gate on its exterior is the new city which consists of major public and government structures in modern architectural style.

## 2.4: HISTORY OF BUNDI - EVOLUTION





### 1.Taragarh fort:

- Built by Raja Var Singh in 1354AD. It was constructed on the steep side of the hill. To safeguard the fort a huge wall was constructed on the periphery.

### 2.Rani-Ji-Ki-Baori:

- Built in 1689 by Rani Nathavati Ji. It is a fine specimen of a stepwell which acted as a water reservoir anciently. Women from the town gathered here.

### 3.Keshorai pathan:

- Built by Maharaja Shatrusal in 17th century. It stands on a huge platform on the banks of the Chambal river.

### 4.Naval Sagar Lake:

- Built by Rao Raja Bhao Singh in 17th century. The lake initially acted as a reservoir. Due to extension of Moti-Mahal wall natural flow of the stream was obstructed leading to increased ground water table.

### 5.Bundi Palace:

- Constructed during the reign of Raja Rao Ratanji. The structure was in color shades of blue, green and turquoise on white terracotta.

### 6.Sukh Mahal:

- Built by Rao Raja Vishnu Singh in 1773 AD. It is located on the periphery of Jait-Sagar Lake.

### 7. 84 Pillared Cenotaph:

- Built by Rao Raja Anirudha in the memory of his brother. This cenotaph has 84 pillars along with a 'Shivalinga' in the central area.



BUNDI WAS ONE OF THE RAJPOOT KINGDOMS OF RAJSTHAN WHICH EXISTED IN EARLY MODERN PERIOD IN INDIA.

**BUNDAMEENA** - BEGAN RULING BUNDA  
624 AD MEENA TRIBE.

**DAITYA MEENA** - LAST RULER OF MEENA  
12<sup>th</sup> CENTURY TRIBE

**RAO DEVA** - HARA RULER TOOK OVER  
1278AD-1240 AD KINGDOM FROM MEENA

**RAO NEPUJI SINGH**  
1340-1350AD



**RAO HAMUJI**  
1384-1400AD

**RAO VAR - SINGH**  
1350-1384 AD  
STARTED FORTIFICATION OF  
TARAGARH FORT IN 1354

**RAO BIR SINGH**  
1400-1415 AD

**RAO BIRU**  
1415-1470 AD.

**RAO BANDOO**  
1470-1491 AD

**RAO NARAYANDAS**  
1491-1527 AD

**RAO RAJA SURAN SINGH**  
1544-1585 AD

BY 1570 EMPEROR AKBAR  
GAINED SUBMISSION OF  
BUNDI WITH RAJPUTS &  
ALLIANCE WITH SURAN SINGH

**RAO SURTAN SINGH**  
1531-1544 AD

**RAO SURAJMAL**  
1527-1531 AD

**RAJA BHOJ SINGH**  
1585-1608 AD.  
GAINED THE TITLE  
**RAJA** FROM AKBAR



**RAO RAJA RATAN SINGH**  
1608-1632 AD

ADDED PALACE OF BUNDI  
WITH DEEWAN-A-AAM AND  
DEEWAN-A-KHAS.  
[RATAN DAULAT]  
CONTINUED ALLIANCE  
WITH RATAN SINGH  
- EMPEROR JAHANGIR

**RAO RAJA CHATTRA SINGH**  
1632-1658 AD

BUILT 12 RESERVOIRS -  
BAORIS

- i) NAHARDHUN-KI-BADRI
  - ii) ANARKALI-KI-BADRI
  - iii) BHAT-JI-KI-BADRI
  - iv) DHAY-KA-KUND.
- EMPEROR SHAHAJAHAN



### 1.Teej:

- Shrawan and Bhadra Ama-vasya dedicated to eternal love of lord shiva and God Parva-ti.Teej celebration starts from Savaria Garh and ends at Rani-Ji Ki Baori.

### 2.Thikarda:

- Thikarda celebration starts on Bhai Dooj every year. Many local artists perform classical music shows and magic shows for this festival.

### 3.Keshavrai Patan:

- Keshavrai Patan is a 10 days celebration that starts on Kartik Poornima during the months of October- November. During these days devotees in large number take a bath in Chambal River after offering prayers. Many float diyas in the river as a part of celebration.



### 4.Bundi Festival:

- Bundi festival is celebrated in the month of November. On the first day of this festival, a very colorful, Shobha yatra takes place. People arrange for sight seeing tours and traditional sports events.
- Large number of processions take place with people from different communities dressed in their traditional attire. There are performances by folk artists and music bands all over the city.
- The processions start from Garh Palace, passes through the market culminating into a gathering at the Police Parade ground.

### 5.Tejaji Fair:

- It is a five-day fair organized in the eastern part of Bundi. It extends from Ranjit Niwas to Tejaji temple. The celebration is dedicated to folk character Tejaji. At Bhadrpad Shukla Dashami's night people gather at Tejaji Temple to take bamboos for their villages with a belief that it will protect them from snake bites.





### 1.Taragarh fort:

- Built by Raja Var Singh in 1354AD. It was constructed on the steep side of the hill. To safeguard the fort a huge wall was constructed on the periphery.

### 2.Rani-Ji-Ki-Baori:

- Built in 1689 by Rani Nathavati Ji. It is a fine specimen of a stepwell which acted as a water reservoir anciently. Women from the town gathered here.

### 3.Keshorai pathan:

- Built by Maharaja Shatrusal in 17th century. It stands on a huge platform on the banks of the Chambal river.

### 4.Naval Sagar Lake:

- Built by Rao Raja Bhao Singh in 17th century. The lake initially acted as a reservoir. Due to extension of Moti-Mahal wall natural flow of the stream was obstructed leading to increased ground water table.

### 5.Bundi Palace:

- Constructed during the reign of Raja Rao Ratanji. The structure was in color shades of blue, green and turquoise on white terracotta.

### 6.Sukh Mahal:

- Built by Rao Raja Vishnu Singh in 1773 AD. It is located on the periphery of Jait-Sagar Lake.

### 7. 84 Pillared Cenotaph:

- Built by Rao Raja Anirudha in the memory of his brother. This cenotaph has 84 pillars along with a 'Shivalinga' in the central area.



BUNDI WAS ONE OF THE RAJPOOT KINGDOMS OF RAJSTHAN WHICH EXISTED IN EARLY MODERN PERIOD IN INDIA.

**BUNDAMEENA** - BEGAN RULING BUNDA  
624 AD MEENA TRIBE.

**DAITYA MEENA** - LAST RULER OF MEENA  
12<sup>th</sup> CENTURY TRIBE

**RAO DEVA** - HARA RULER TOOK OVER  
1278AD-1240 AD KINGDOM FROM MEENAS

**RAO NEPUJI SINGH**  
1340-1350AD



**RAO HAMUJI**  
1384-1400AD

**RAO VAR - SINGH**  
1350-1384 AD  
STARTED FORTIFICATION OF  
TARAGARH FORT IN 1354

**RAO BIR SINGH**  
1400-1415 AD

**RAO BIRU**  
1415-1470 AD.

**RAO BANDOO**  
1470-1491 AD

**RAO NARAYANDAS**  
1491-1527 AD

**RAO RAJA SURAN SINGH**  
1544-1585 AD

BY 1570 EMPEROR AKBAR  
GAINED SUBMISSION OF  
BUNDI WITH RAIPUTS &  
ALLIANCE WITH SURAN SINGH

**RAO SURTAN SINGH**  
1531-1544 AD

**RAO SURAJMAL**  
1527-1531 AD

**RAJA BHOJ SINGH**  
1585-1608 AD.  
GAINED THE TITLE  
**RAJA** FROM AKBAR



**RAO RAJA RATAN SINGH**  
1608-1632 AD

ADDED PALACE OF BUNDI  
WITH DEEWAN-A-AAM AND  
DEEWAN-A-KHAS.  
[RATAN DAULAT]  
CONTINUED ALLIANCE  
WITH RATAN SINGH  
- EMPEROR JAHANGIR

**RAO RAJA CHATTRA SINGH**  
1632-1658 AD

BUILT 12 RESERVOIRS -  
BAORIS

- i) NAHARDHUN-KI-BADRI
  - ii) ANARKALI-KI-BADRI
  - iii) BHAT-JI-KI-BADRY
  - iv) DHAY-KA-KUND.
- EMPEROR SHAHAJAHAN



### 1.Teej:

- Shrawan and Bhadra Ama-vasya dedicated to eternal love of lord shiva and God Parva-ti.Teej celebration starts from Savaria Garh and ends at Rani-Ji Ki Baori.

### 2.Thikarda:

- Thikarda celebration starts on Bhai Dooj every year. Many local artists perform classical music shows and magic shows for this festival.

### 3.Keshavrai Patan:

- Keshavrai Patan is a 10 days celebration that starts on Kartik Poornima during the months of October- November. During these days devotees in large number take a bath in Chambal River after offering prayers. Many float diyas in the river as a part of celebration.



### 4.Bundi Festival:

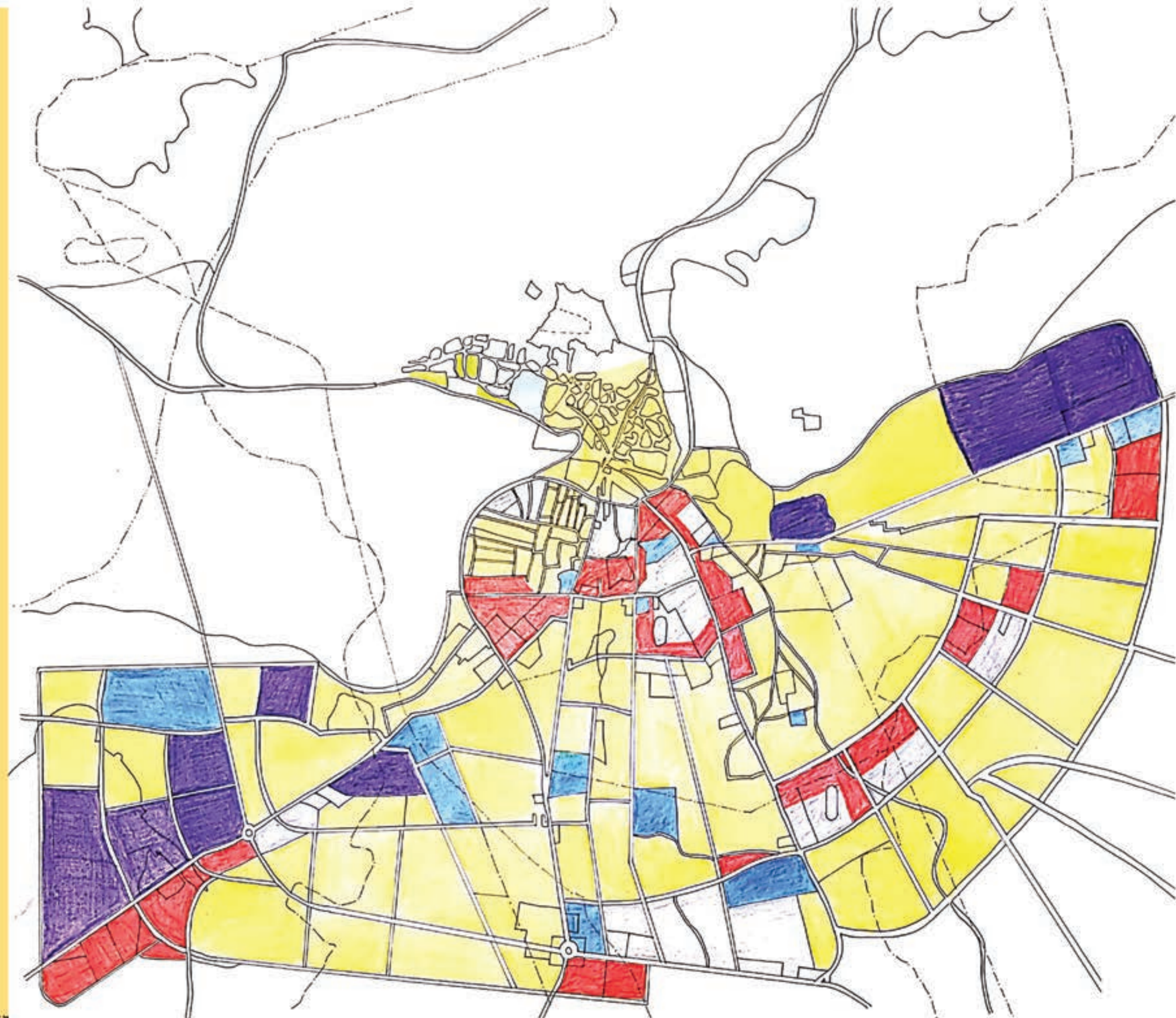
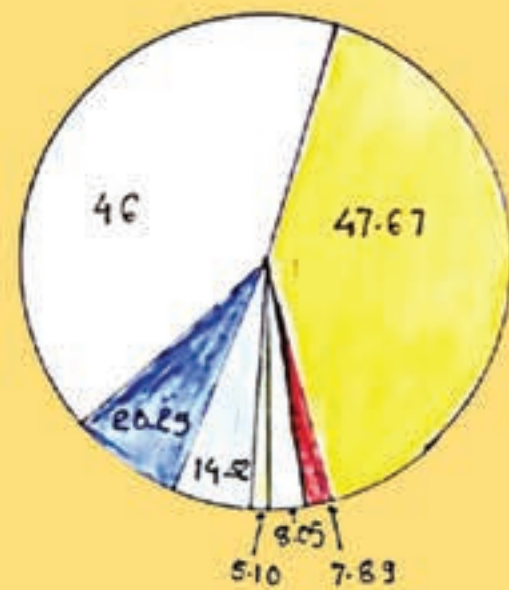
- Bundi festival is celebrated in the month of November. On the first day of this festival, a very colorful, Shobha yatra takes place. People arrange for sight seeing tours and traditional sports events.
- Large number of processions take place with people from different communities dressed in their traditional attire. There are performances by folk artists and music bands all over the city.
- The processions start from Garh Palace, passes through the market culminating into a gathering at the Police Parade ground.

### 5.Tejaji Fair:

- It is a five-day fair organized in the eastern part of Bundi. It extends from Ranjit Niwas to Tejaji temple. The celebration is dedicated to folk character Tejaji. At Bhadrpad Shukla Dashami's night people gather at Tejaji Temple to take bamboos for their villages with a belief that it will protect them from snake bites.



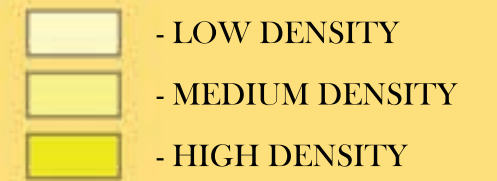
## LAND-USE ANALYSIS



2.6 - BUNDI : PLANS






## RESIDENTIAL DENSITY ANALYSIS





## ROAD CONNECTIONS MAPPING

-  - NATIONAL HIGHWAY
-  - MAIN ROADS
-  - ALLEYS
-  - WATER BODIES





## EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS -

- 2 GOVERNMENT COLLEGES
- 35 PRIMARY AND 60 SECONDARY SCHOOLS



## TEMPLES -

- ACTS MAJORLY AS SPACE FOR INTERACTION AND SOCIAL GATHERINGS

## BUS STAND -

- MAJOR CITY BUS STAND LOCATED NEAR DISTRICT COURT
- RAILWAY STATION - RAILWAY STATION IS AT NH-12 JAIPUR TO JABALPUR HIGHWAY



LEGENDS  
BANK OF BARODA



HOUSING BOARD COLONY

## GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND STRUCTURES

- COLLECTOR OFFICE
- DISTRICT COURT
- SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
- PWD OFFICE
- IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT OFFICE

## GOVERNMENT RESERVED LAND

POLICE LINE - BUNDI KOTA ROAD 60 ACRE

## PARKS AND PLAYGROUND

- AZAD PARK
- NAWAL SAGAR PARK
- TERRACE GARDEN DEVELOPED BY GOVERNMENT AROUND BOUNTY OF JAIT-SAGAR LAKE
- THERE ARE ONLY COLLEGE & SCHOOL PLAYGROUND.
- KUMBHA STADIUM (19 ACRES) AT CHATRA PURA ROAD.



THERE IS A GOVT HOSPITAL WITH CAPACITY OF 212 BEDS AND 2 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTRE IN OLD CITY



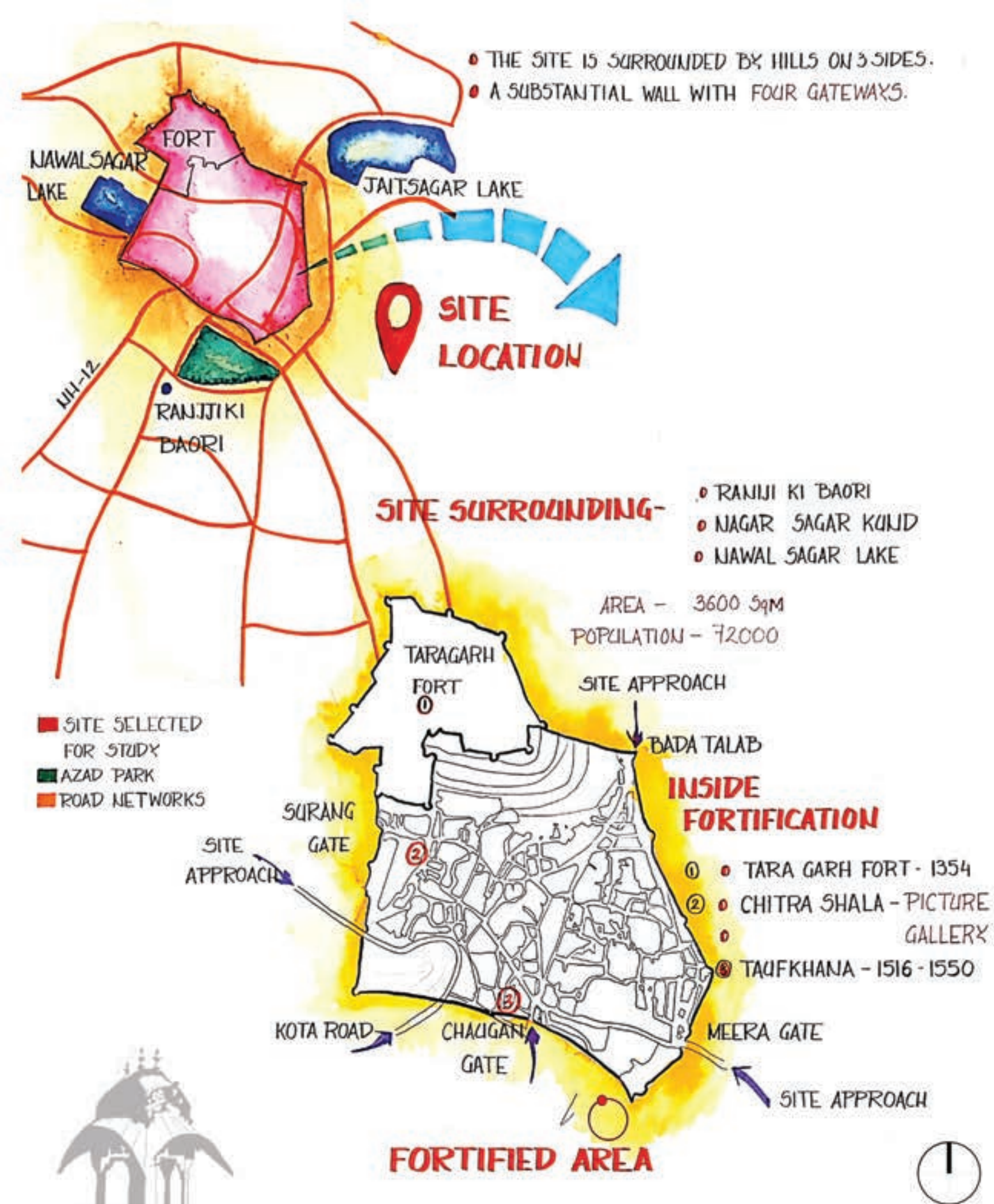
SETTLEMENT OF INNER CITY OR OLD CITY. BEING COMPACT OCCUPIED LARGER AREA AND LEAD PUBLIC STRUCTURES IN NEW CITY.









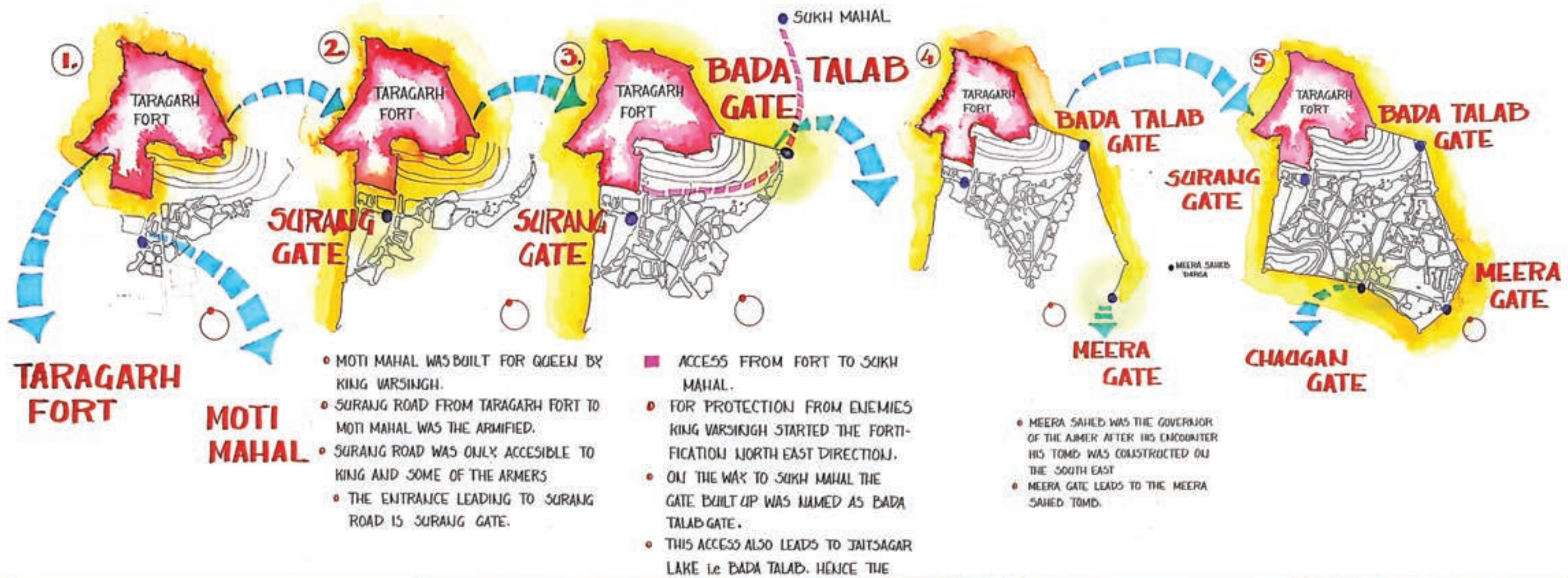


TARAGAR FORT VIEW FROM SETTLEMENT



WAY TO TARAGAR FORT







## SETTLEMENTS STARTED ALONG THESE ROADS:

### 1. SADAR BAZAAR ROAD:

- Sadar bazaar road connects chaumukh bazaar and the Fort.
- This market houses jewellery shops, electronic shops, grocery shops, medicine shops and weapon shops.
- The bazaar road is 3.5m wide and is used in multiple ways according to the time of the day.
- At night Ottas or platforms of these shops are used by small sellers of flowers, fruits and chat.

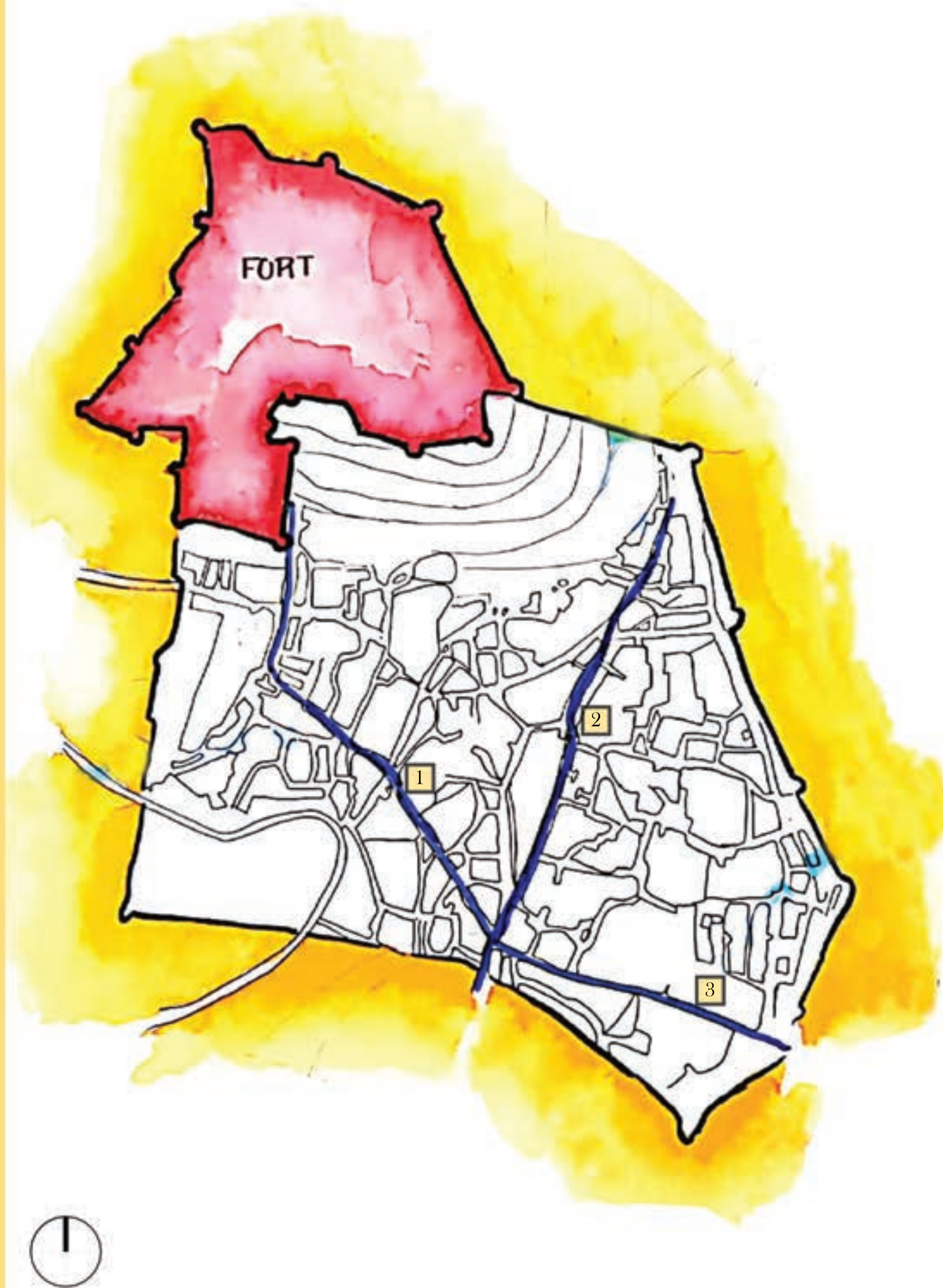
### 2. CHUDI BAZAAR:

- The Chudi bazaar street is narrow and due to north south axis the street is in shadow for the whole day.
- This bazaar road is 2.5m wide.
- The street houses Chudi (bangles) shops, grocery shops, small garages and footwear shops. This street caters to low income group and middle income group.

### 3. THATHERA BAZAAR:

- Thathera bazaar street connects Meera gate and Chaumukh bazaar.
- This bazaar street is 3m wide.
- It houses Pinjara shops, Utensil shops and cloth shops.
- The street caters to higher, lower and middle income group.

- These streets opened around 10:30 am and were active until 9pm.
- All the three streets meet at Chaumukh bazaar which further leads to Chaggan Gate.



SADAR BAZZAR STREET



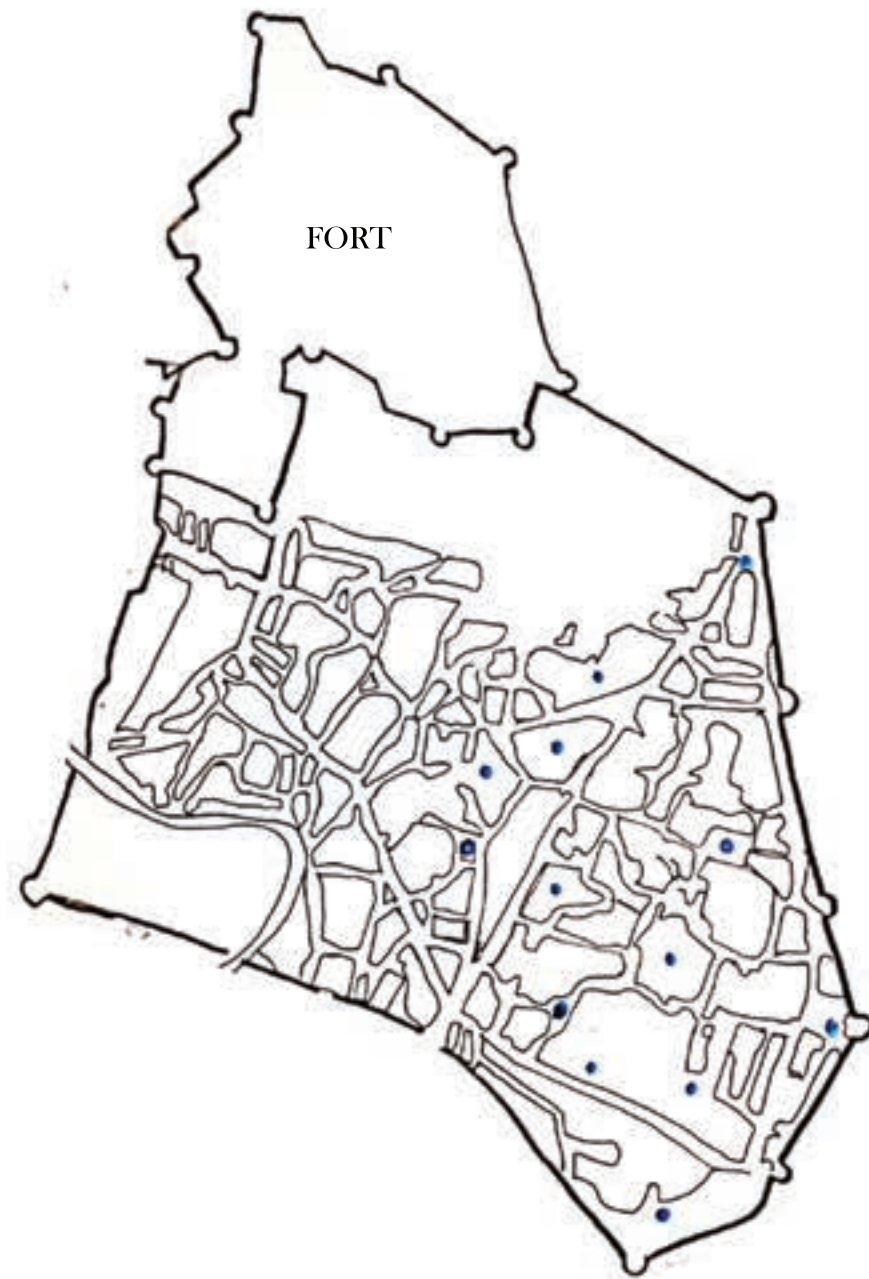
CHUDI BAZAAR SHOP



THATHERA BAZAAR STREET

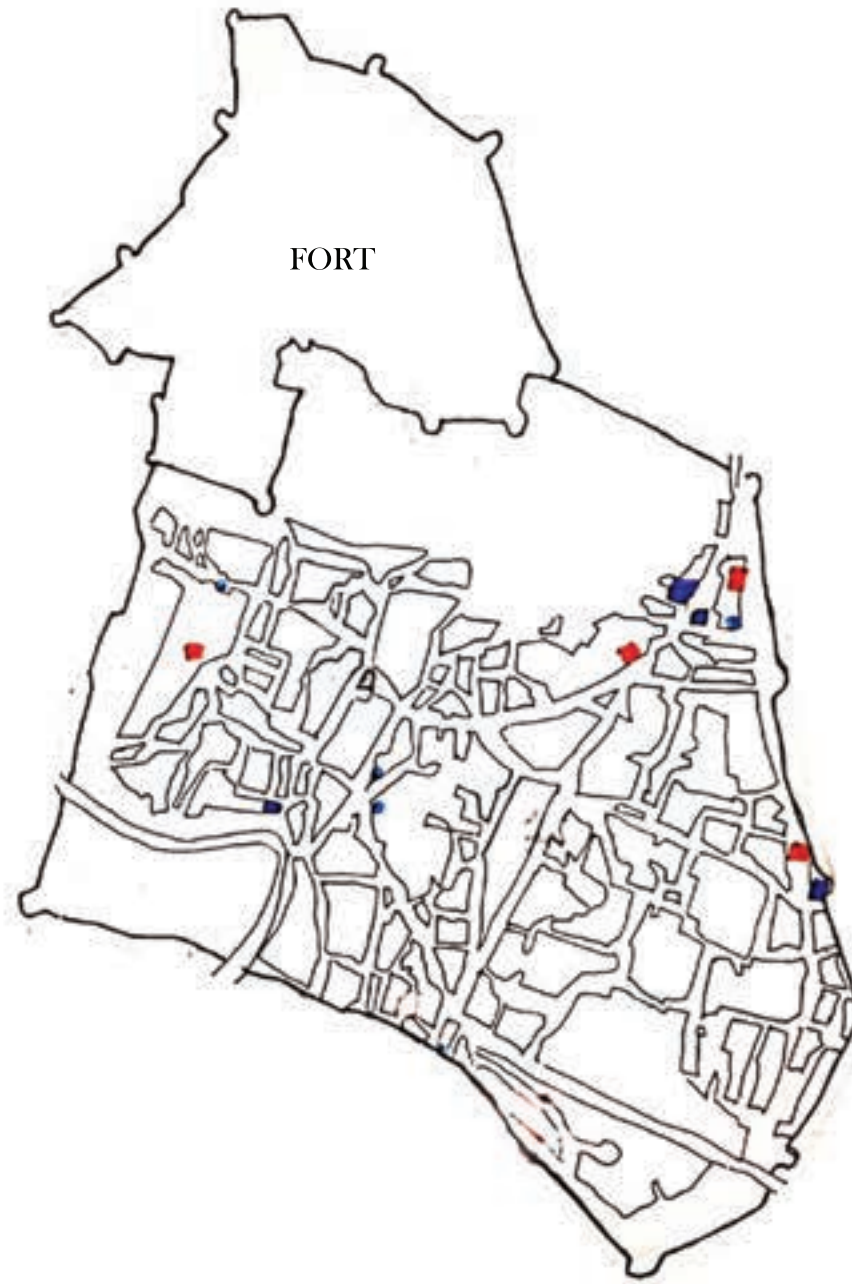


BAORI LOCATIONS



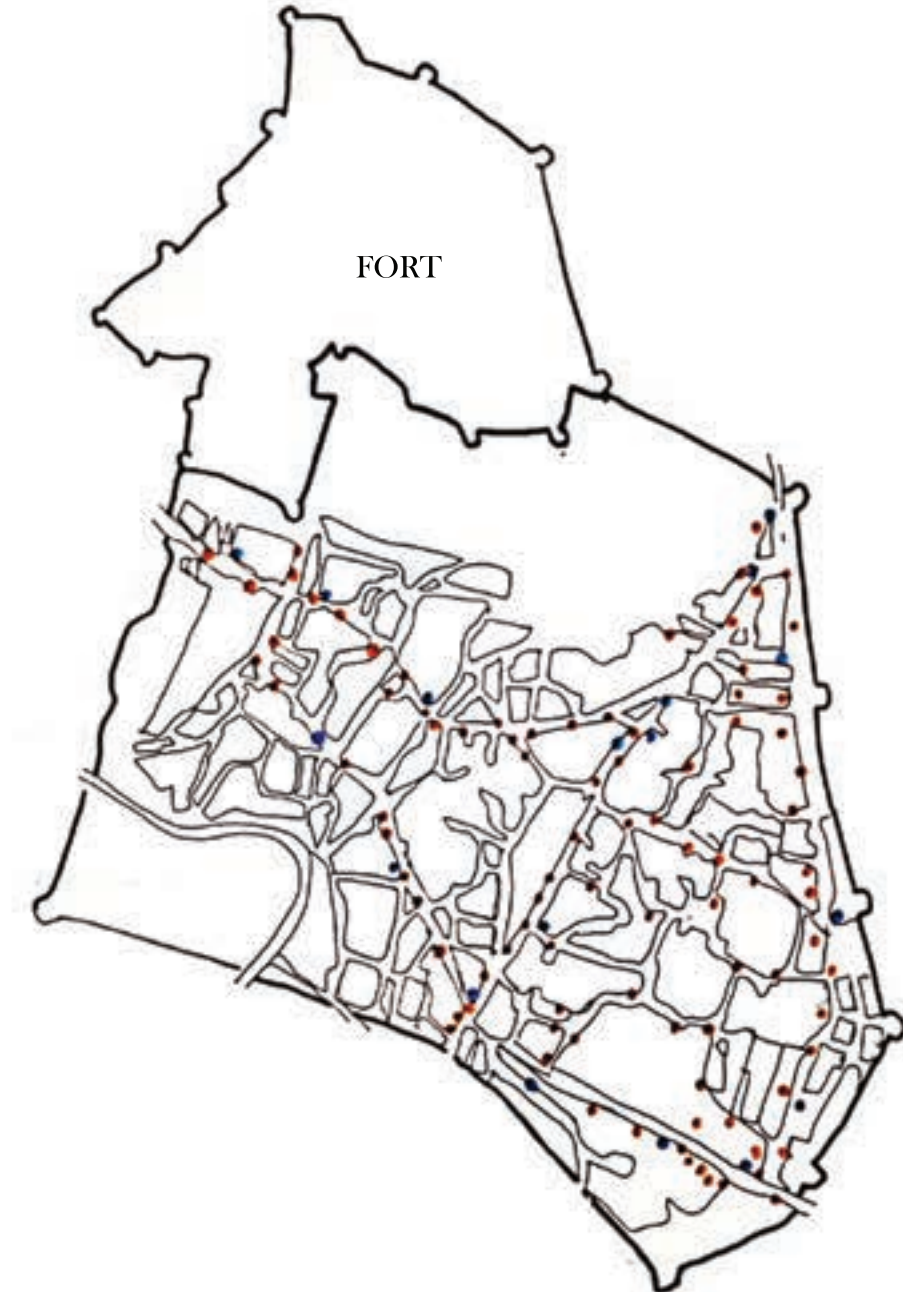
● - BAORI

PUBLIC STRUCTURES



■ - MULTI-PURPOSE HALL  
■ - SCHOOL  
■ - PUBLIC TOILETS

LIGHT POLE AND HAND PUMP LOCATIONS



■ - LIGHT POLES  
■ - HAND PUMPS



- Bundi is also known as city of Baoris. They have no running water source in the city.
- The settlement has hilly region around it hence forming a bowl for water storage. The Baoris were initially made for charity purpose and as a gathering space for the women in the settlement.
- Havellis were used as schools. Schools were not very well maintained and were seen to be unhygienic and unorganised.



### 3.3 - SITE STUDY: SERVICES MAPPING

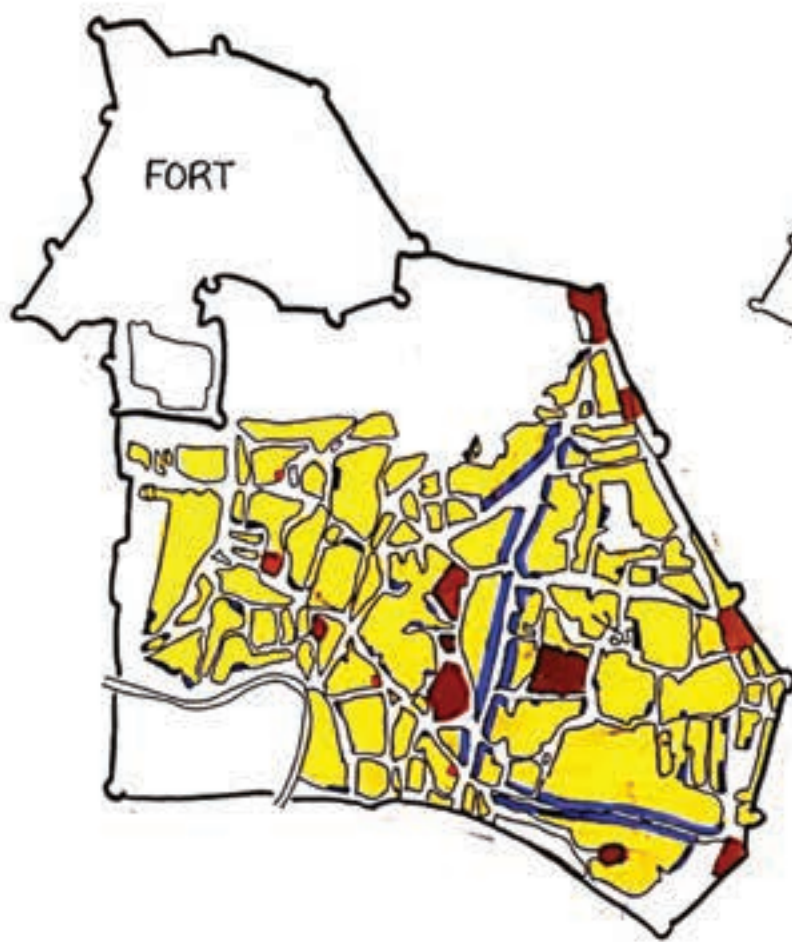


LANDUSE PLAN

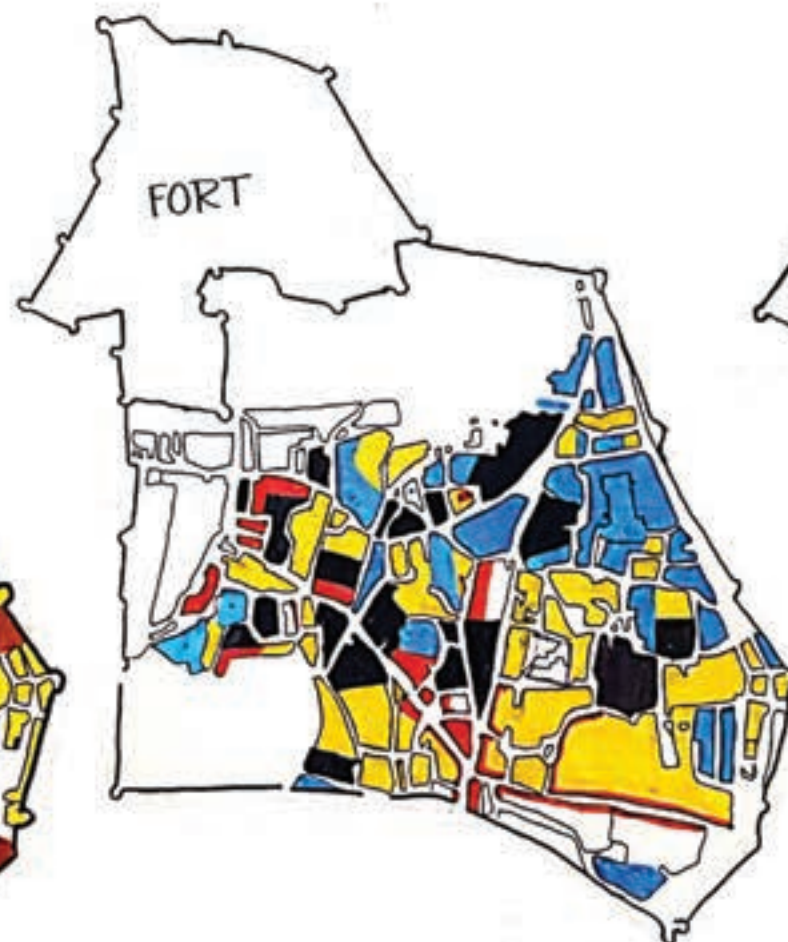
ECONOMIC DISTRIBUTION PLAN

COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION

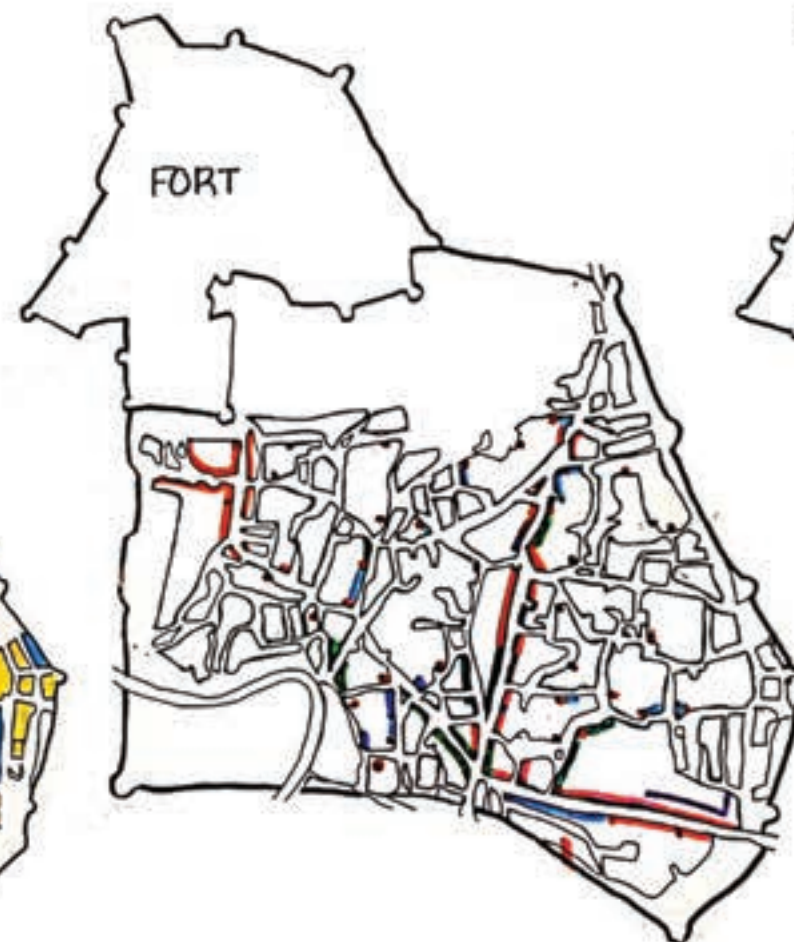
MARKET DISTRIBUTION



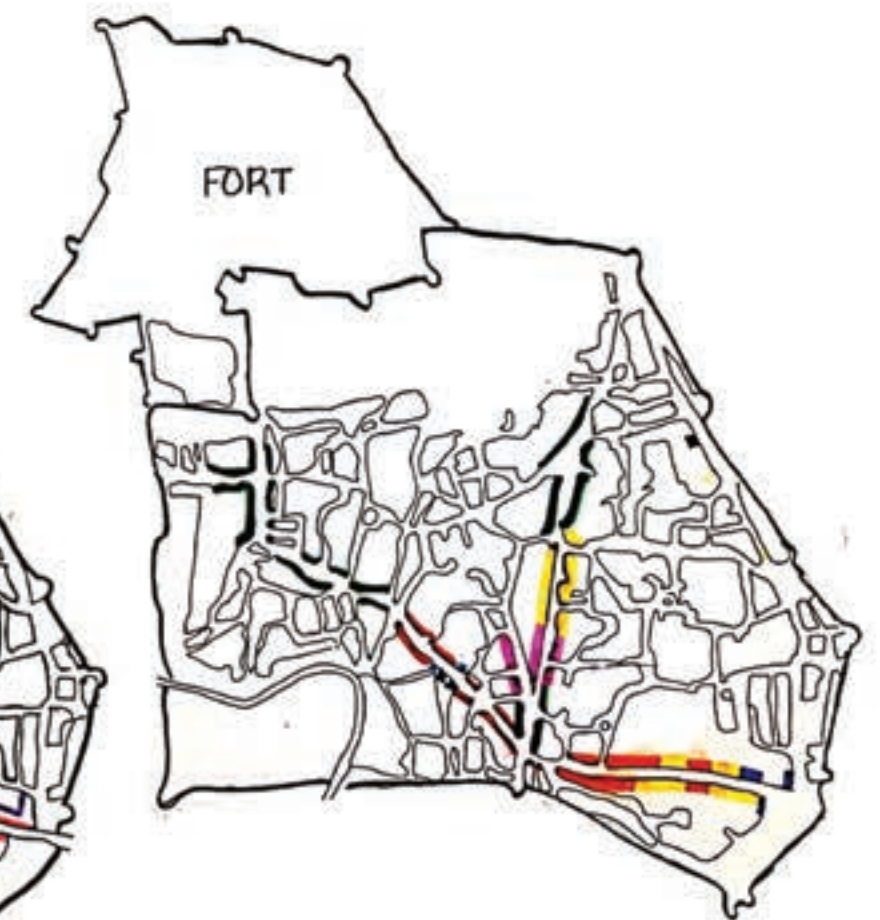
- PUBLIC STRUTURES
- RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- OPEN SPACE
- PUBLIC STP
- AGRICULTURE
- FORT AREA



- HIGH INCOME GROUP
- MIDDLE INCOME GROUP
- LOW INCOME GROUP
- ECONOMICALLY WEAK SECTION



- AGRICULTURE
- TEXTILE
- GROCERY SHOPS
- BANGLES SHOP
- UTENSIL SHOP
- WEAPON SHOP
- JEWELRY SHOP
- OTHERS



- KHATIK SHOP
- MIX SHOP
- CHUDI SHOP
- BHANDI SHOP
- CLOTH SHOP
- WEAPON SHOP

Higher income group:

- People with farmland and traditional commercial shops like jewelry, utensils and cloths.

Middle income group:

- People with farmland and traditional commercial shops like pinjaras, grocery and cloths.

Lower income group:

- People with no farmland and small scale shops like garage, accessories etc.

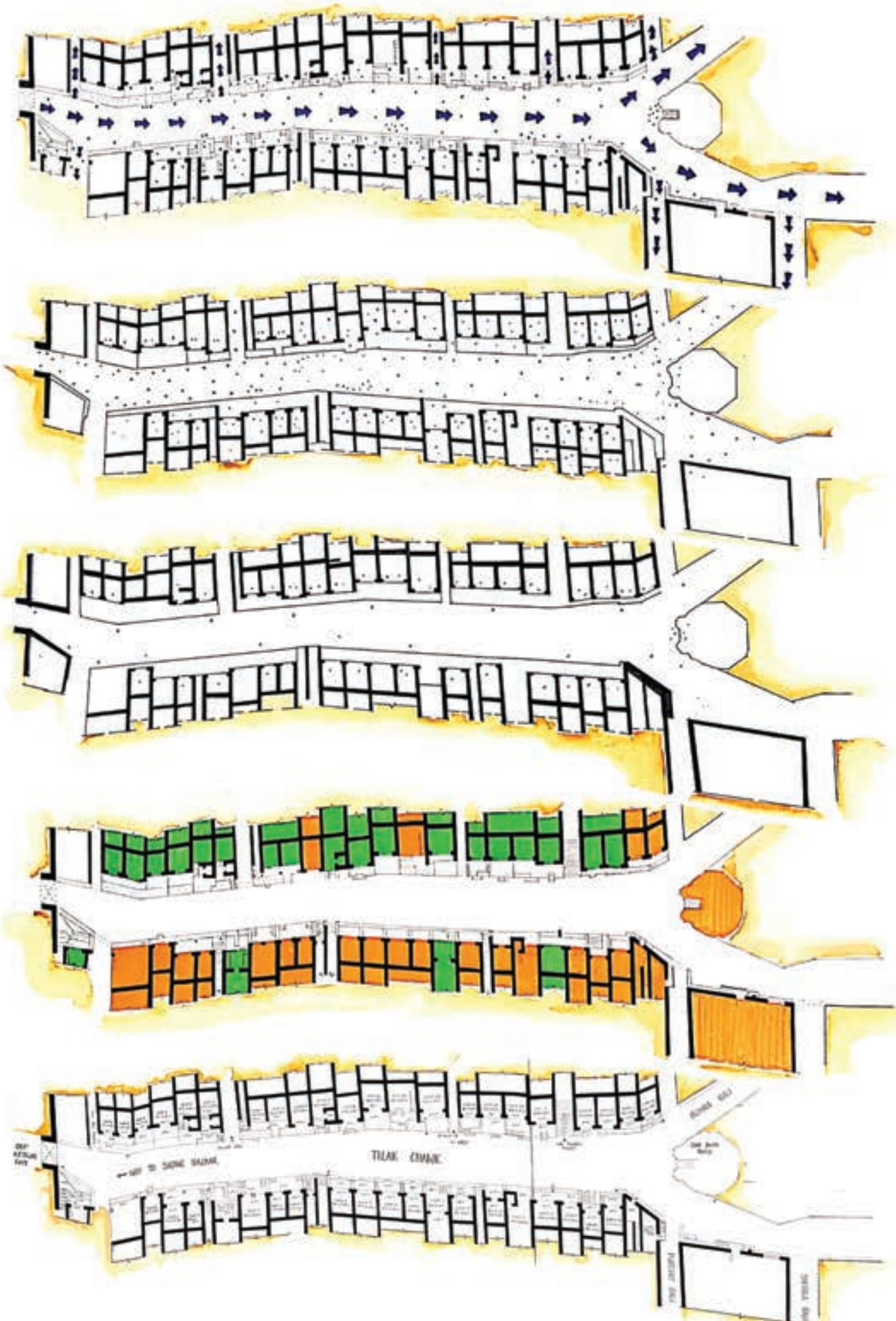
- Large density of commercial is seen on primary street i.e., Sadar bazaar, Chudi bazaar and Thathera bazaar.

- These commercial businesses have been carried forward through many generations of the families.

- Non-vegetarian shops are location close to Muslim community area i.e., on the periphery of the fortified wall.

- Convenience shops are found on secondary streets as well.





Circulation and Human activities  
around 9:00am

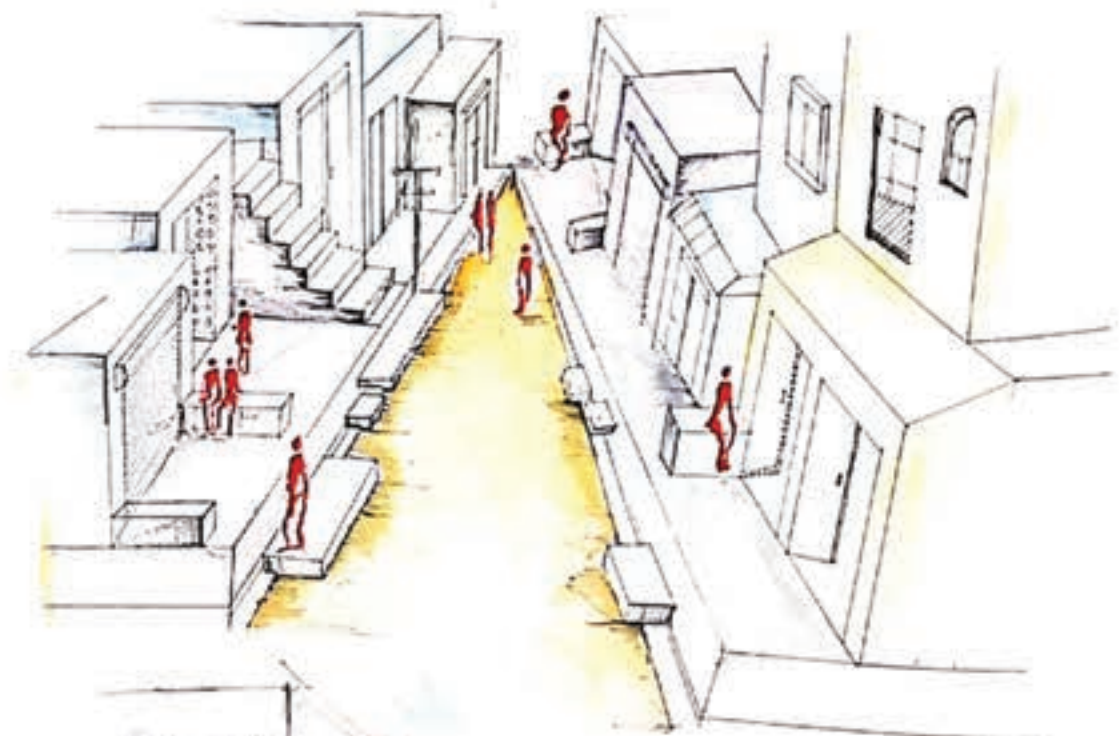
Human activities  
around 2:00pm

Human activities  
around 7:00pm

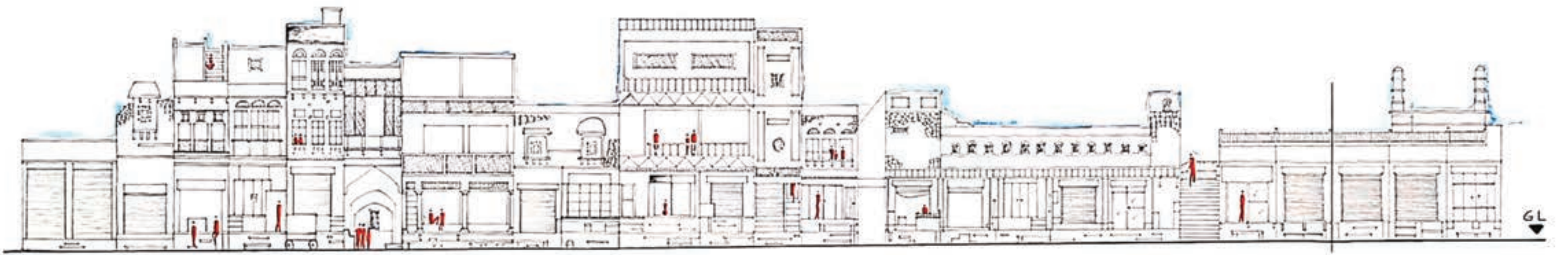
- Hindu community
- Muslim community

Hindu and Muslim community  
spread across the street

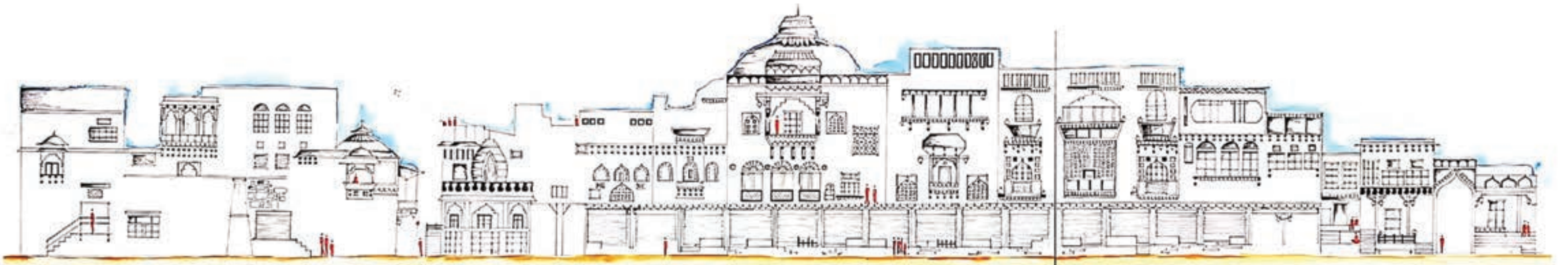
Shops layout across the street



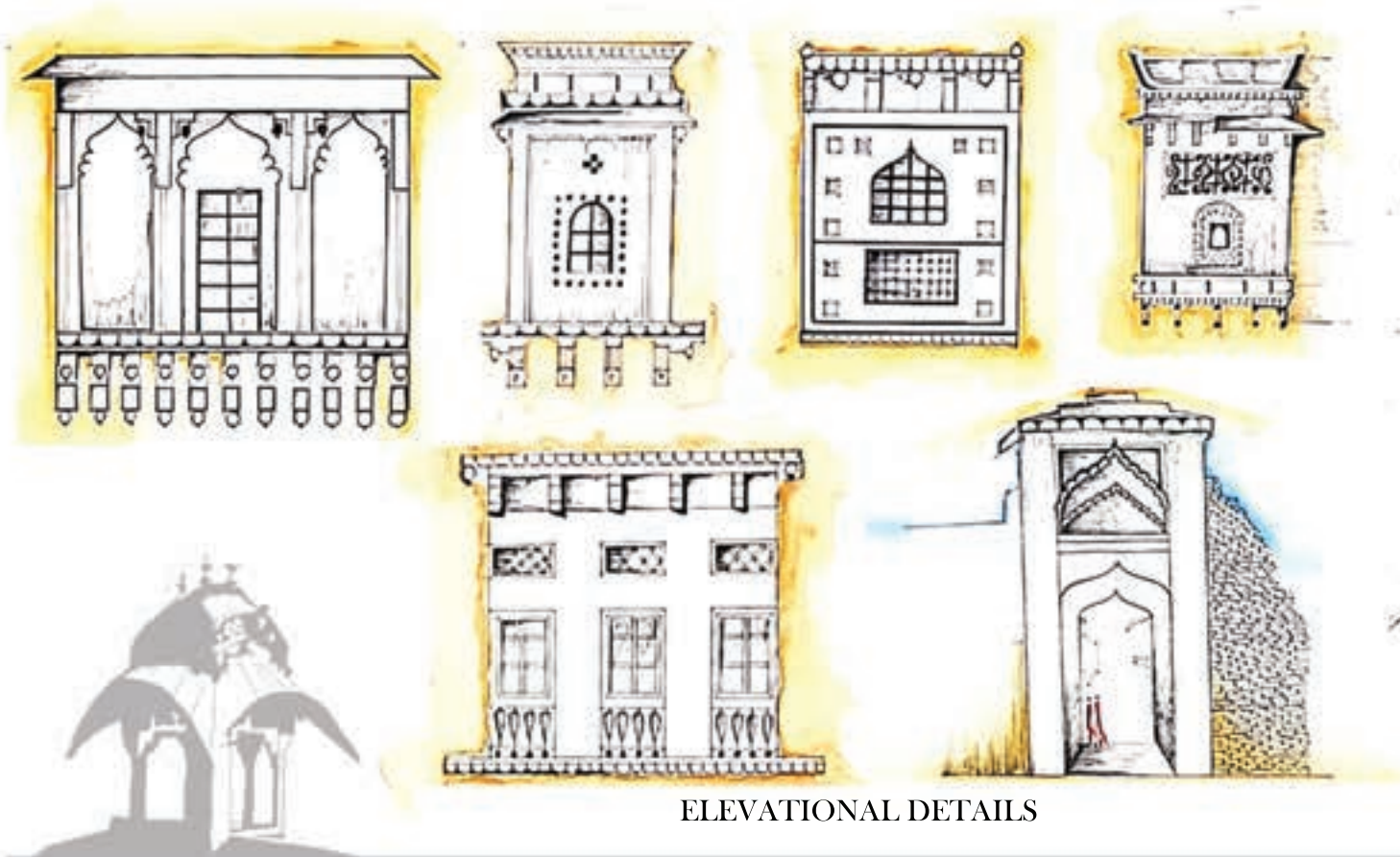




SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION



NORTH SIDE ELEVATION



ELEVATIONAL DETAILS

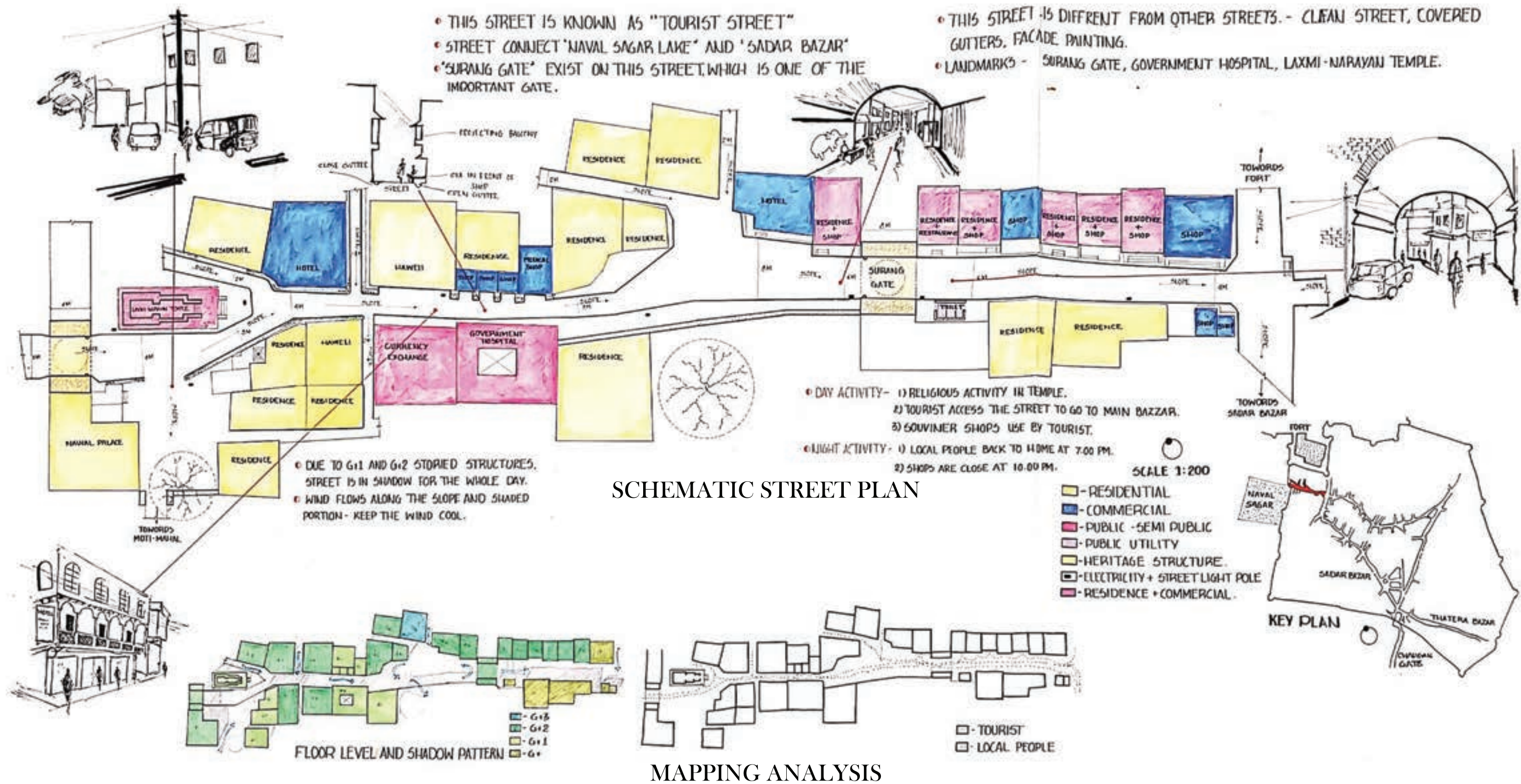


NAWAB GALLI VIEW



ALLEY VIEW



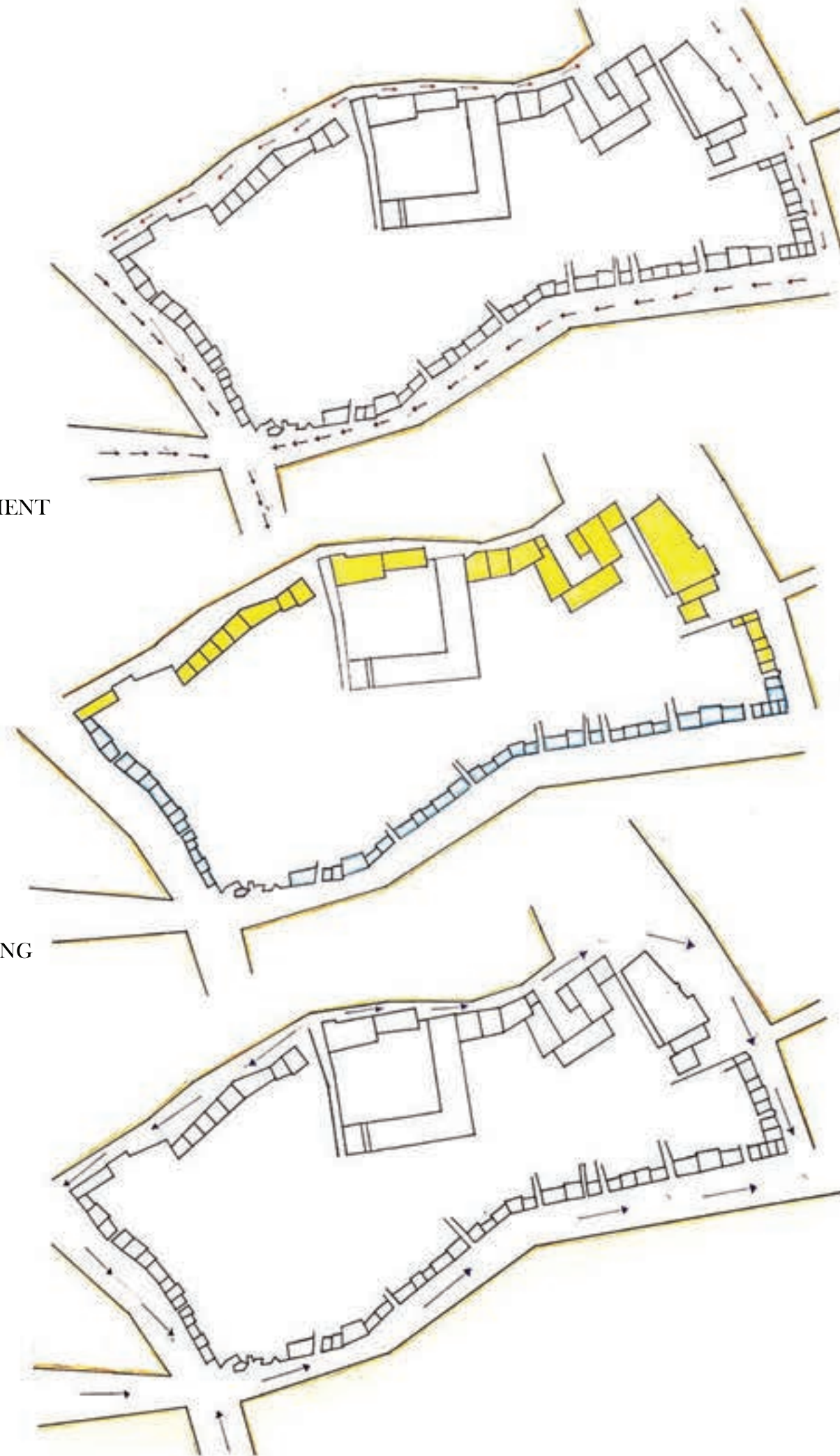




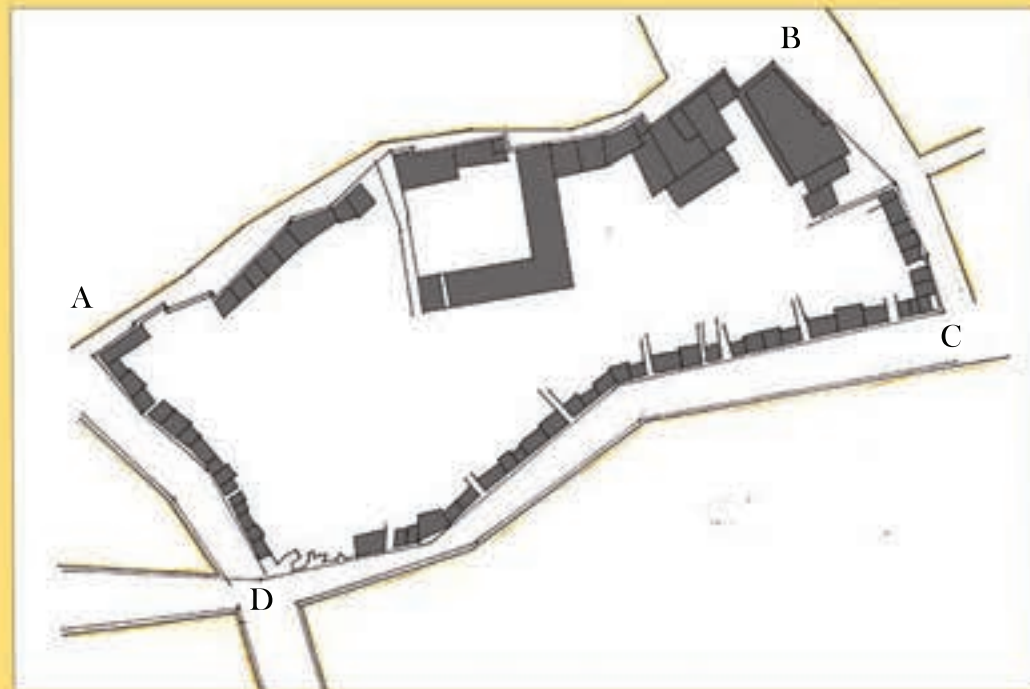


LOCATION OF STUCTURE

TRAFFIC MOVEMENT  
MAPPING



LANDUSE MAPPING



SCHEMATIC PLAN

PLAN SHOWING  
NATURAL TERAIN





ELEVATION DA



ELEVATION CD



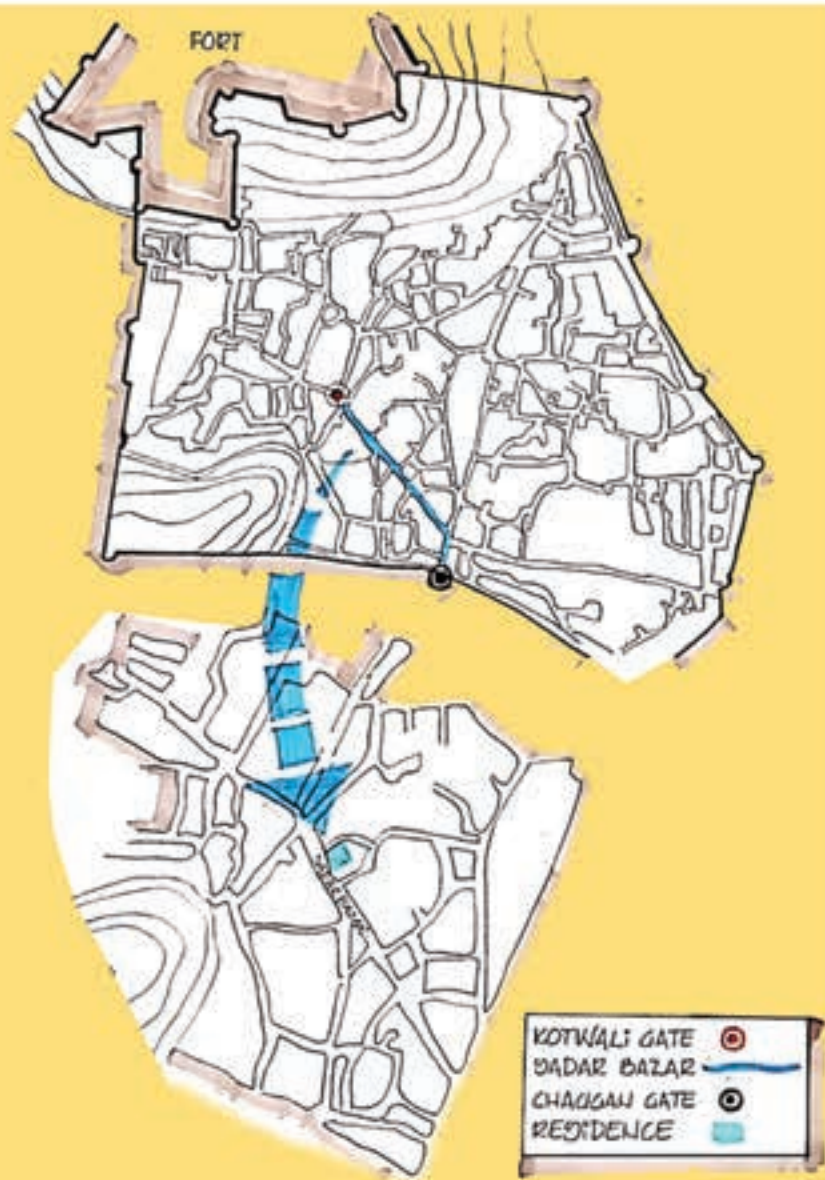
ELEVATION BC



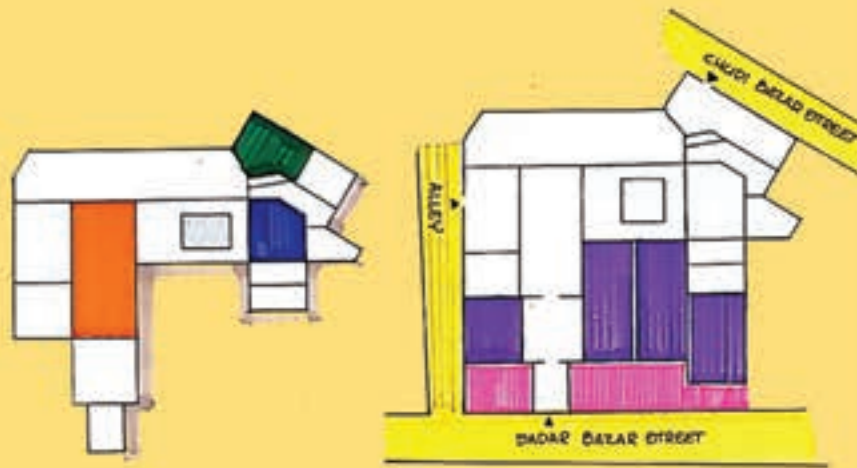
ELEVATION AB



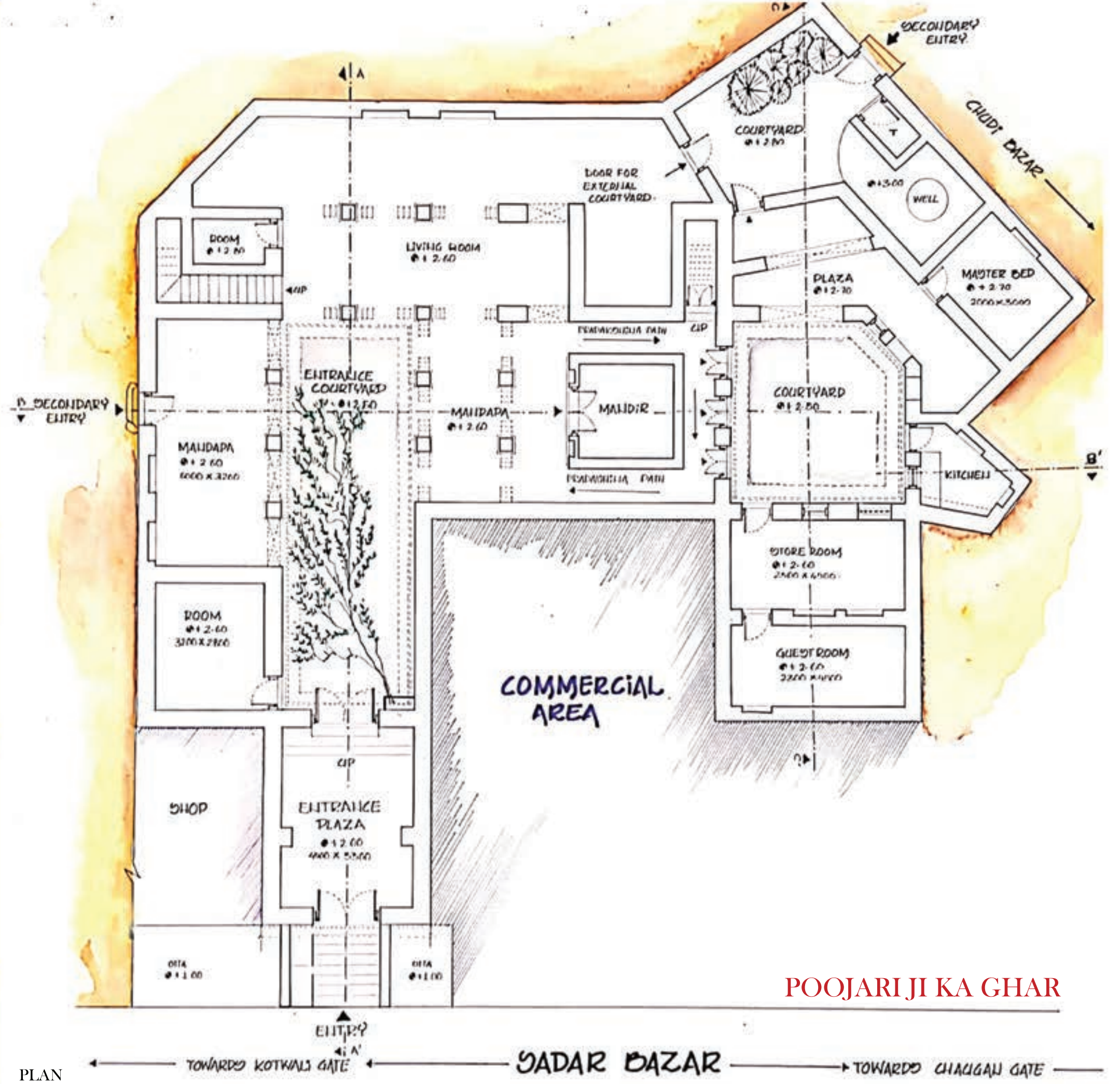




LOCATION OF POOJARIJI KA GHAR



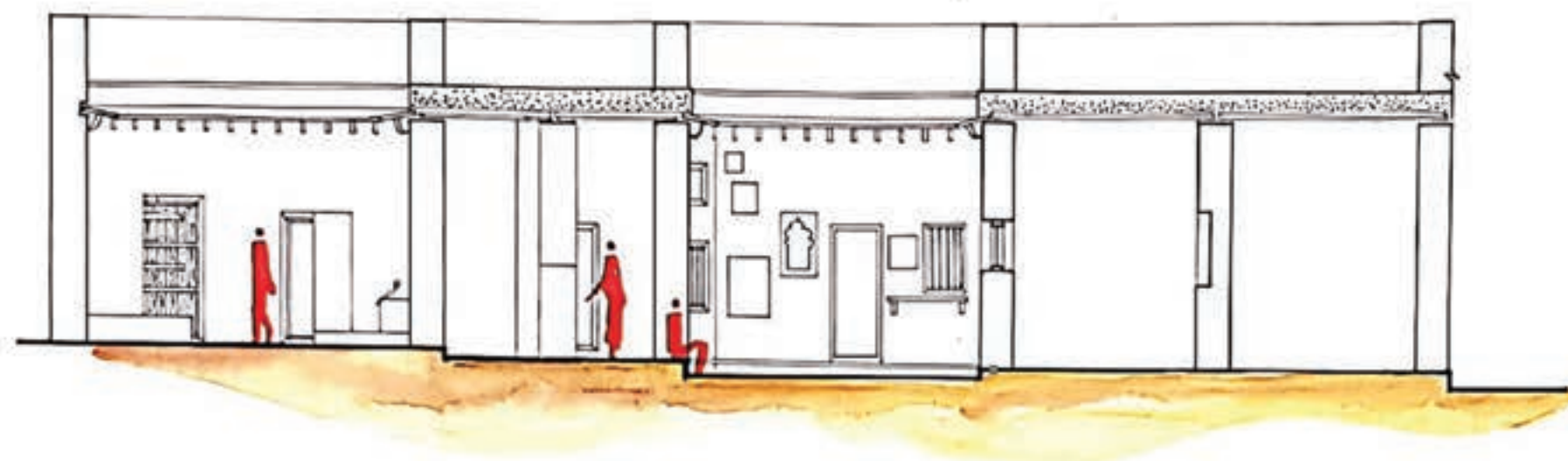
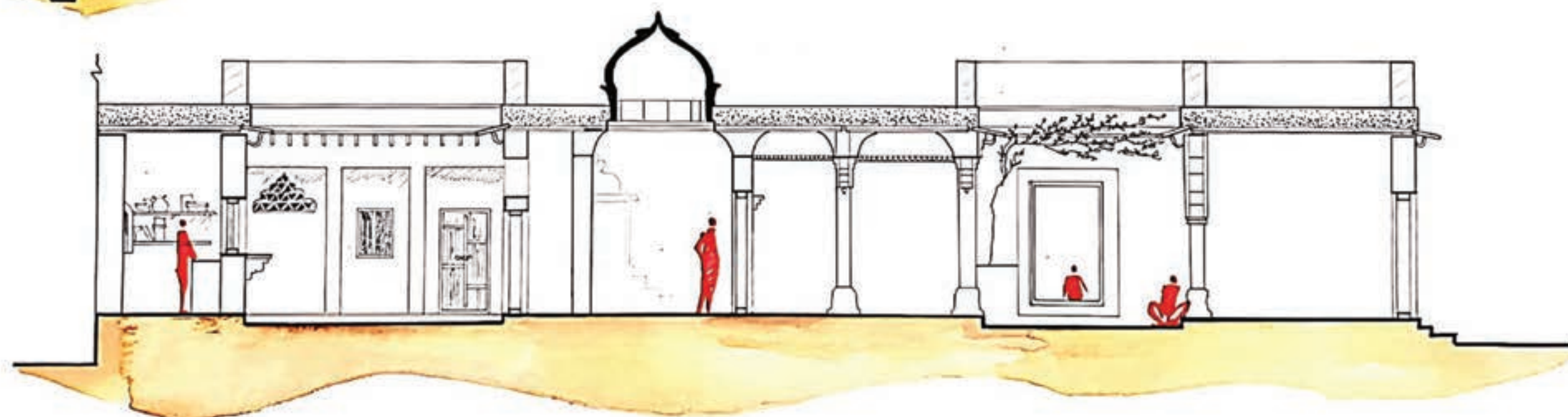
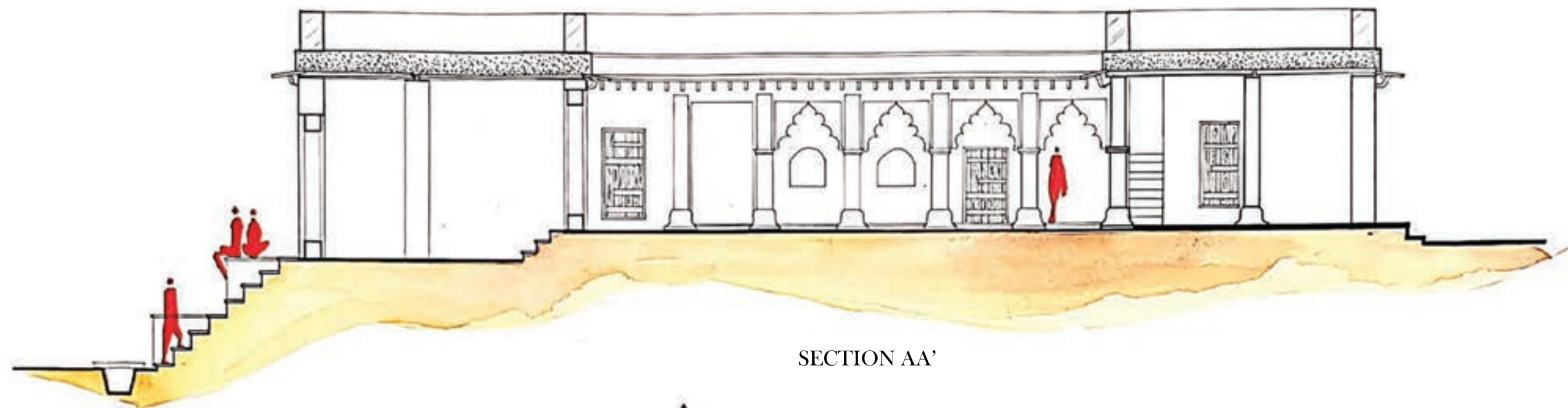
SCHEMATIC PLANS



POOJARIJI KA GHAR

PLAN



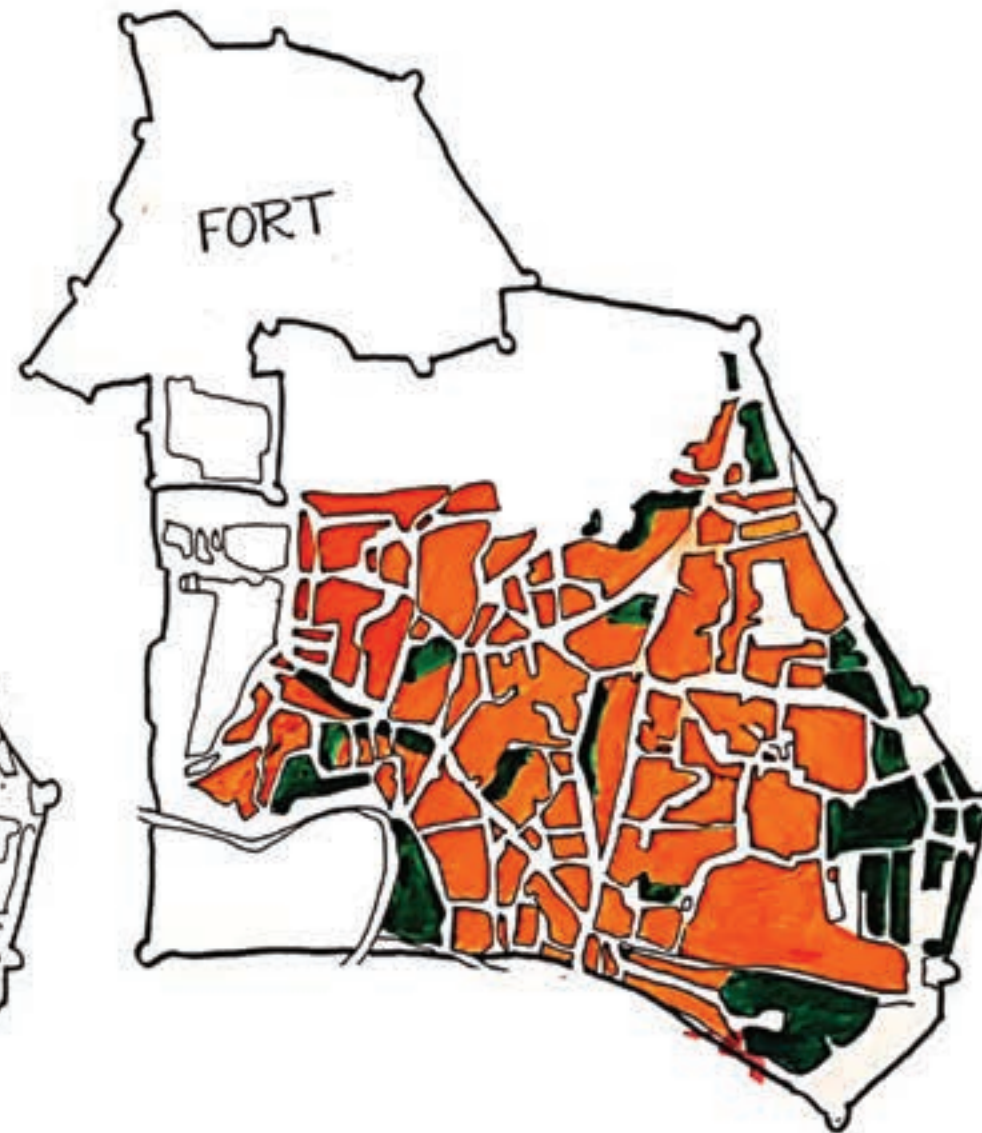




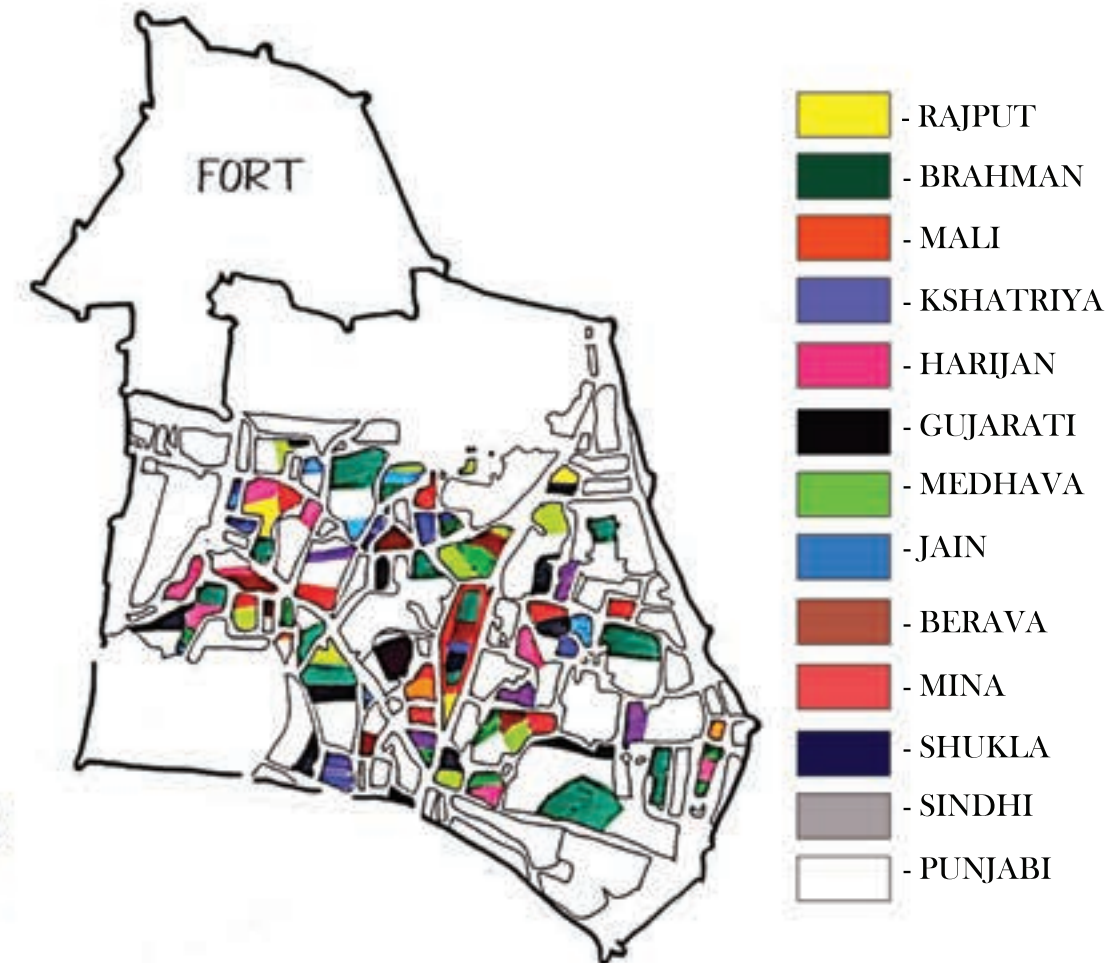
TEMPLES IN BUNDI



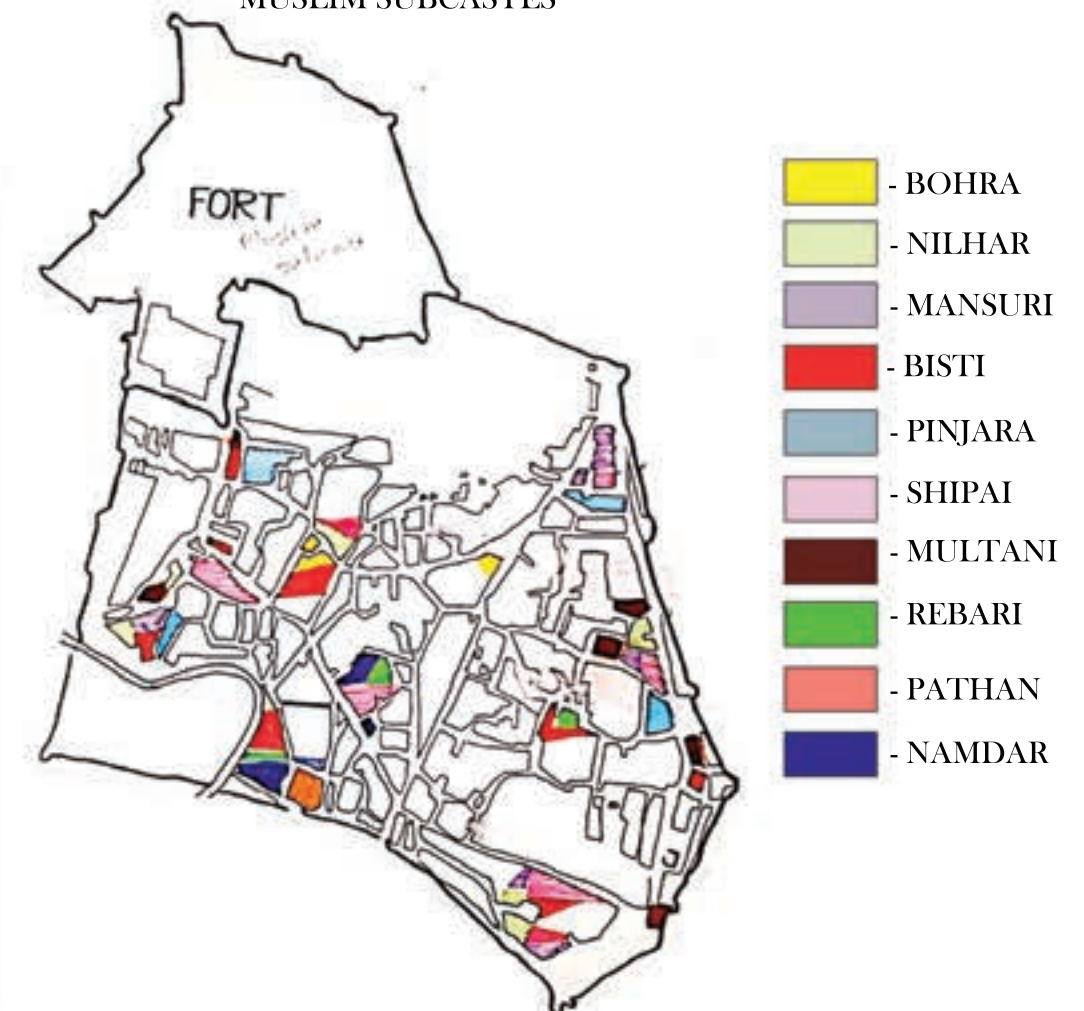
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION ON BASIS OF RELIGION



HINDU SUBCASTES



MUSLIM SUBCASTES



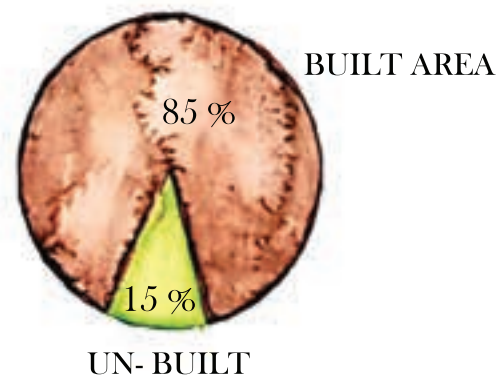
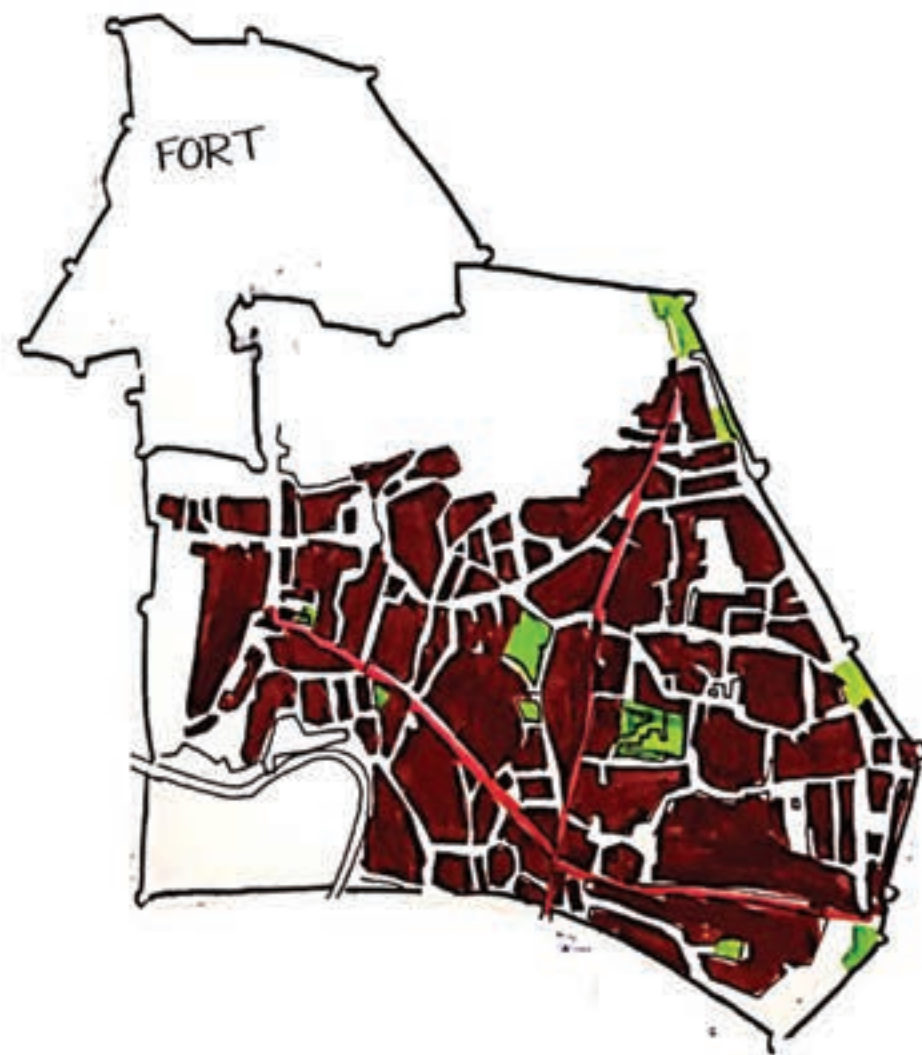
- After the battles number of males in the city decreased. Majority of the population then was old people, female and children.
- As the battles ended the population residing in the cities got uncomfortable and scared of the situation. Thus for their gathering and interactions temple were built within the city.
- Temples were then used to document history and educate people through carvings.
- Population wise Hindu community were 75% of the total population and Muslims accounted for 25% of the population .



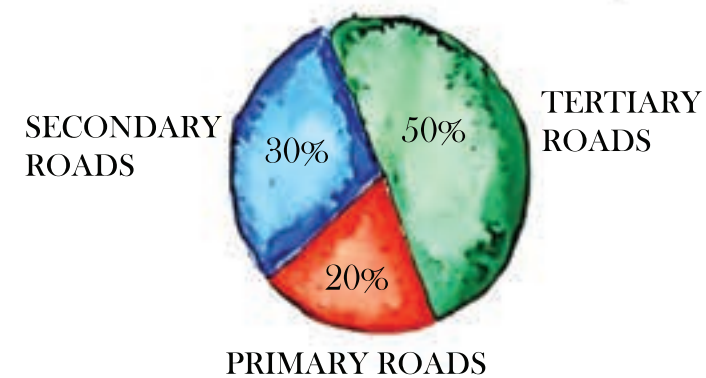
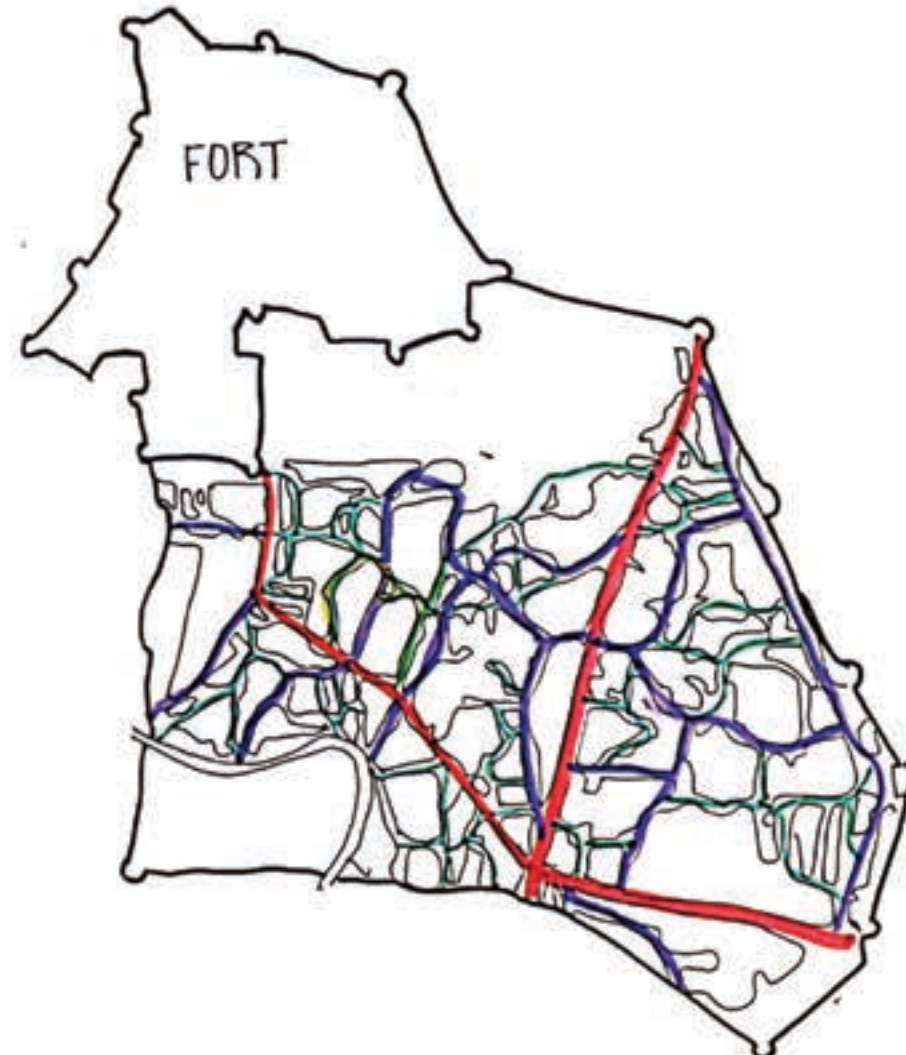
- After independence the Muslim community felt unprotected in Bundi.
- The King then allowed them to settle inside the fortification as a protection measure. But the area inside fortification had Hindu residents residing since a long time.
- Area at the periphery of the fort wall was then occupied by the Muslims.



LANDUSE PLAN



ECONOMIC DISTRIBUTION PLAN



COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION



Population density around road network.

- Earlier settlements started around primary streets due to easy access. In today's time these primary roads are known as commercial streets.
- The population density is higher towards the tertiary streets.

- There is hilly area on 3 sides of fortification i.e. slope comes down from North and North-West region and goes down to East and South-East region toward Meera Gate.
- The town has open gutter system for waste water disposal.
- 70% solid water flows through these open gutters.







STREET LOCATION PLAN



STREET SCIOGRAPHY

- BUILT AREA
- UN-BUILT AREA

BUILT- UN-BUILT PLAN

- GROUND FLOOR STRUCTURES
- G+1 STRUCTURES
- G+2 STRUCTURES

BUILDING PLAN

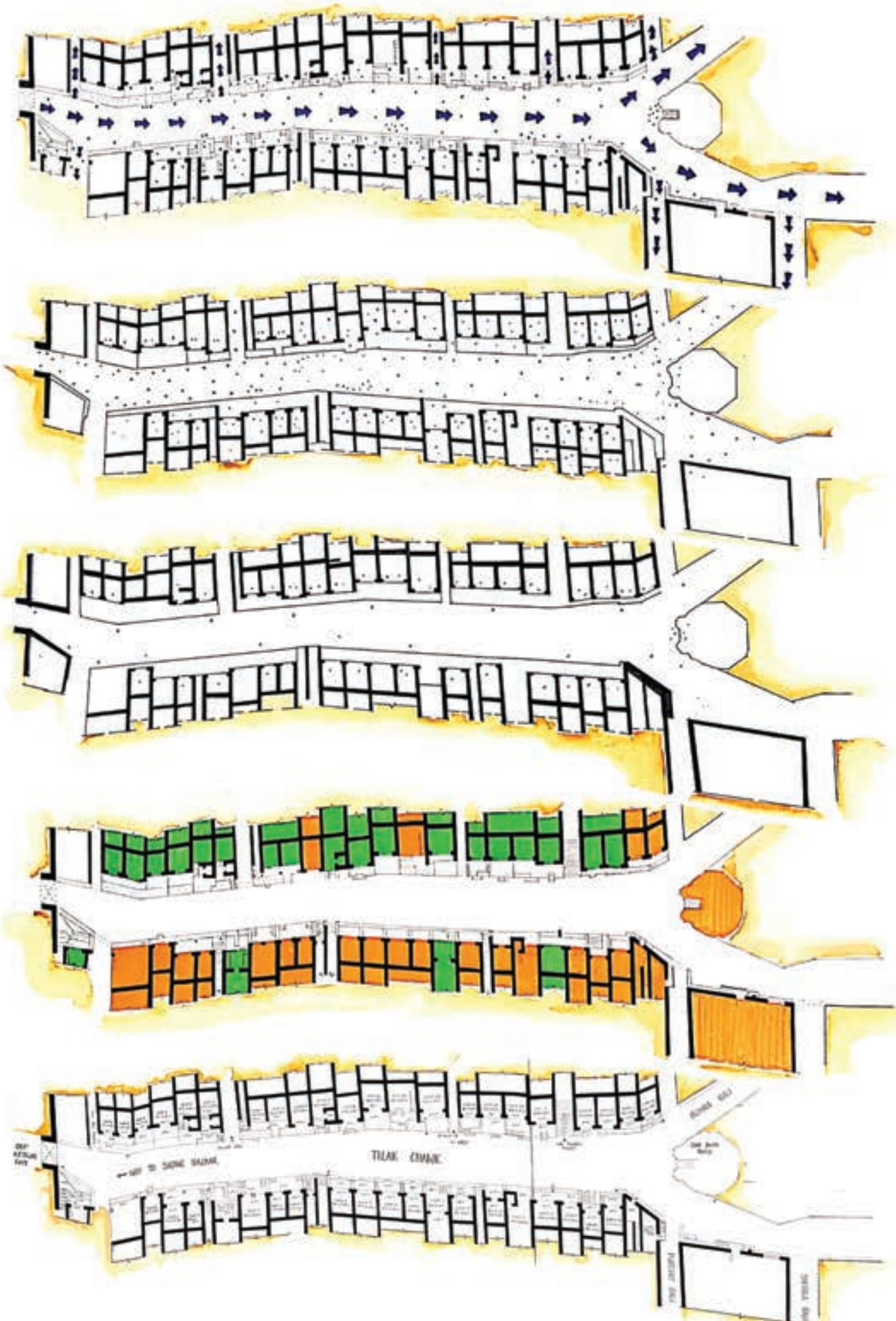
- ROADS
- ALLEYS

ROADWAYS PLAN

ZONING PLAN







Circulation and Human activities  
around 9:00am

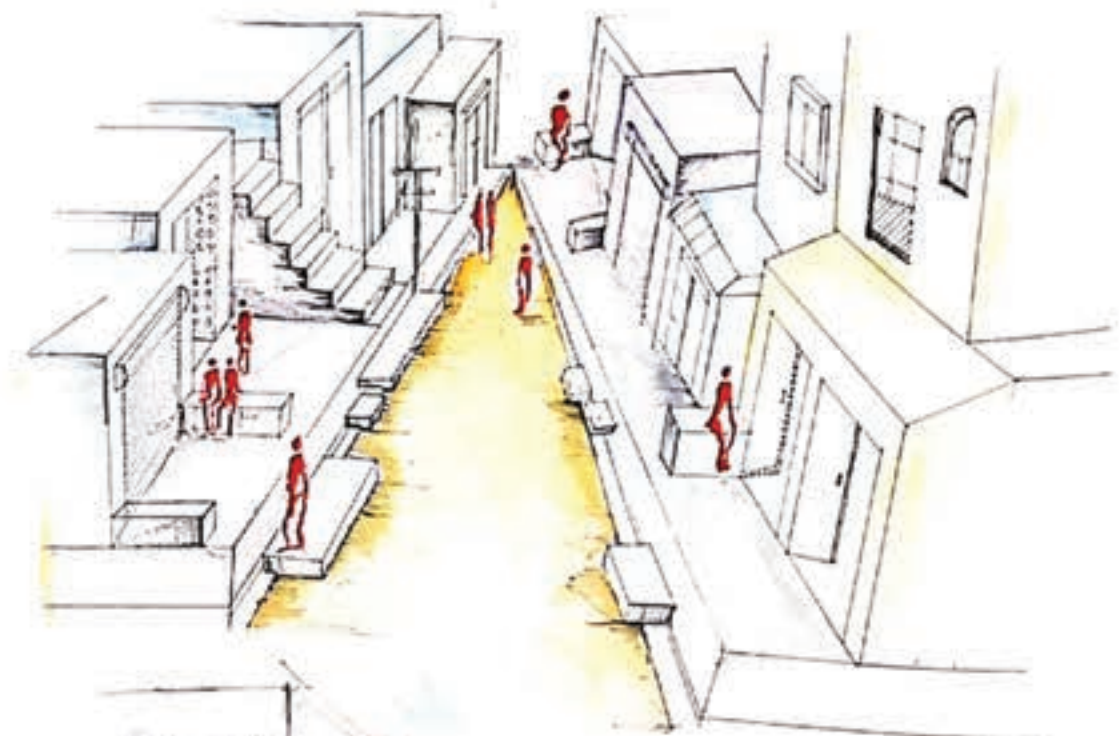
Human activities  
around 2:00pm

Human activities  
around 7:00pm

- Hindu community
- Muslim community

Hindu and Muslim community  
spread across the street

Shops layout across the street

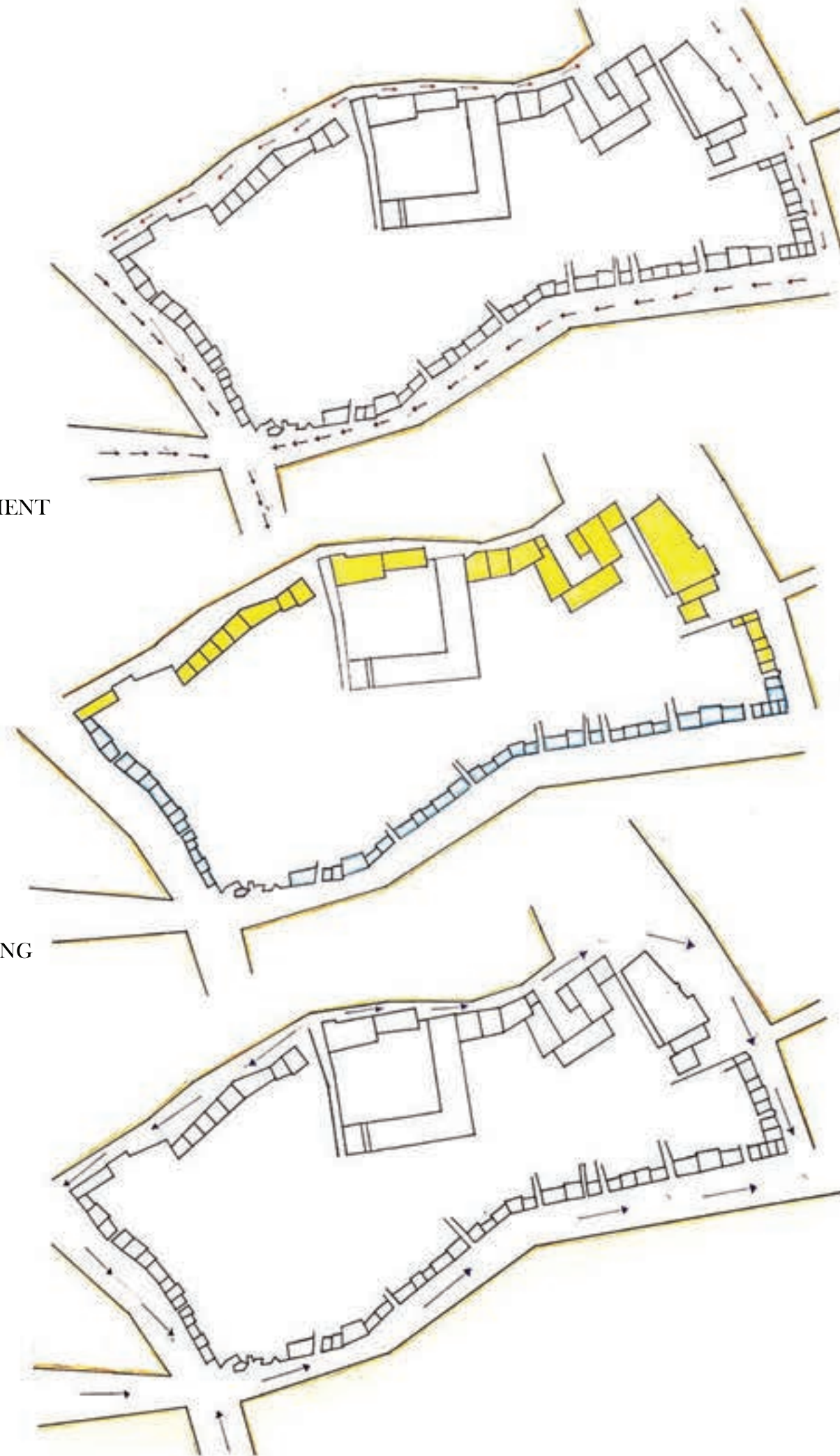




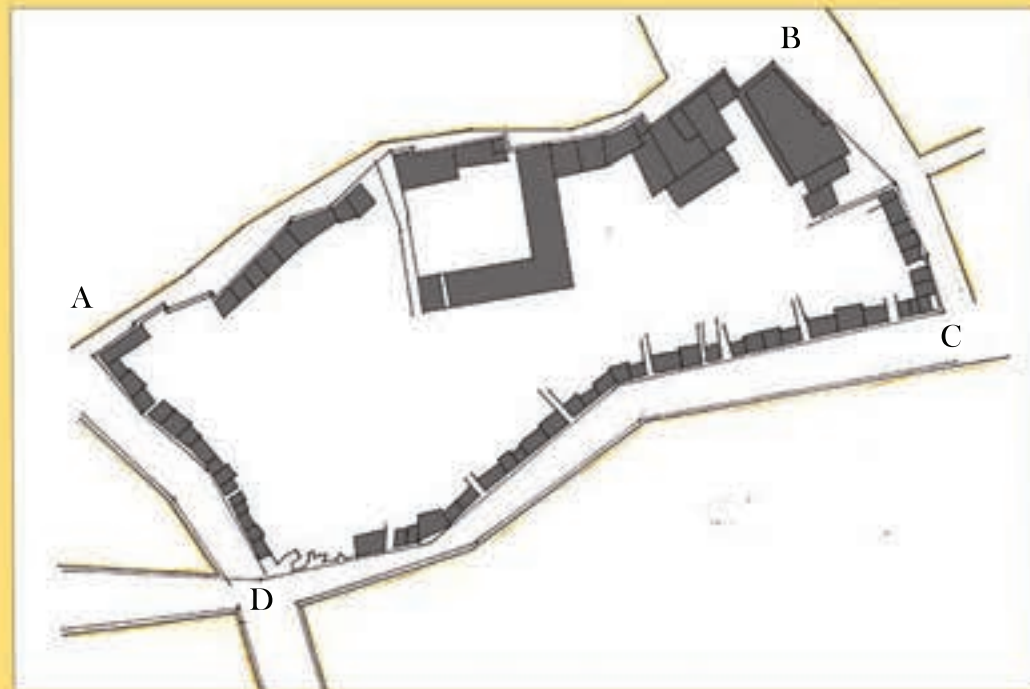


LOCATION OF STUCTURE

TRAFFIC MOVEMENT  
MAPPING



LANDUSE MAPPING

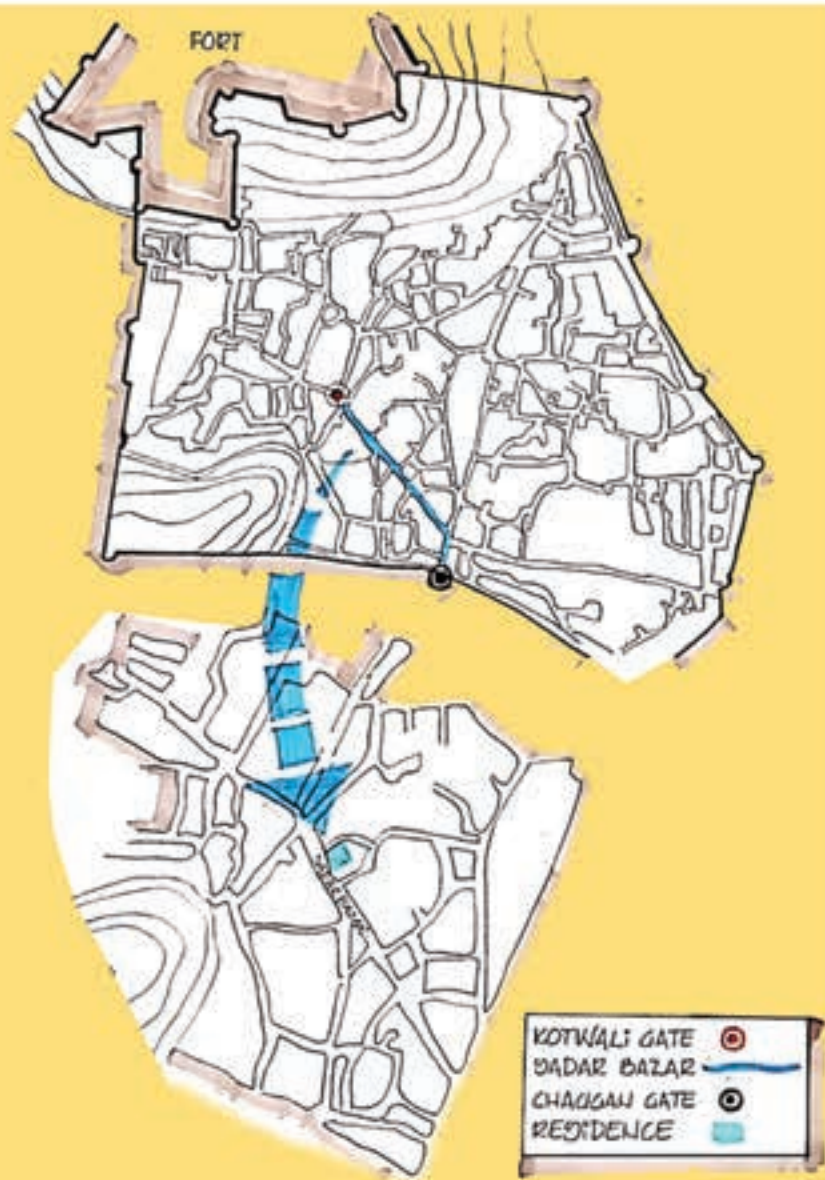


SCHEMATIC PLAN

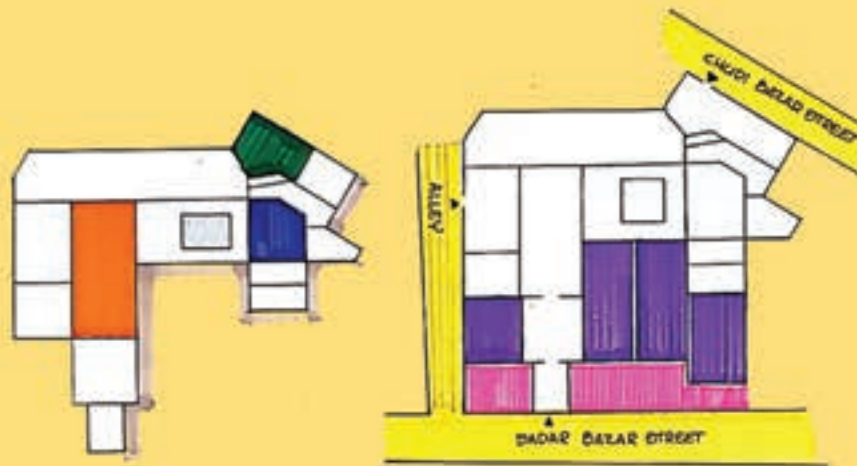
PLAN SHOWING  
NATURAL TERAIN



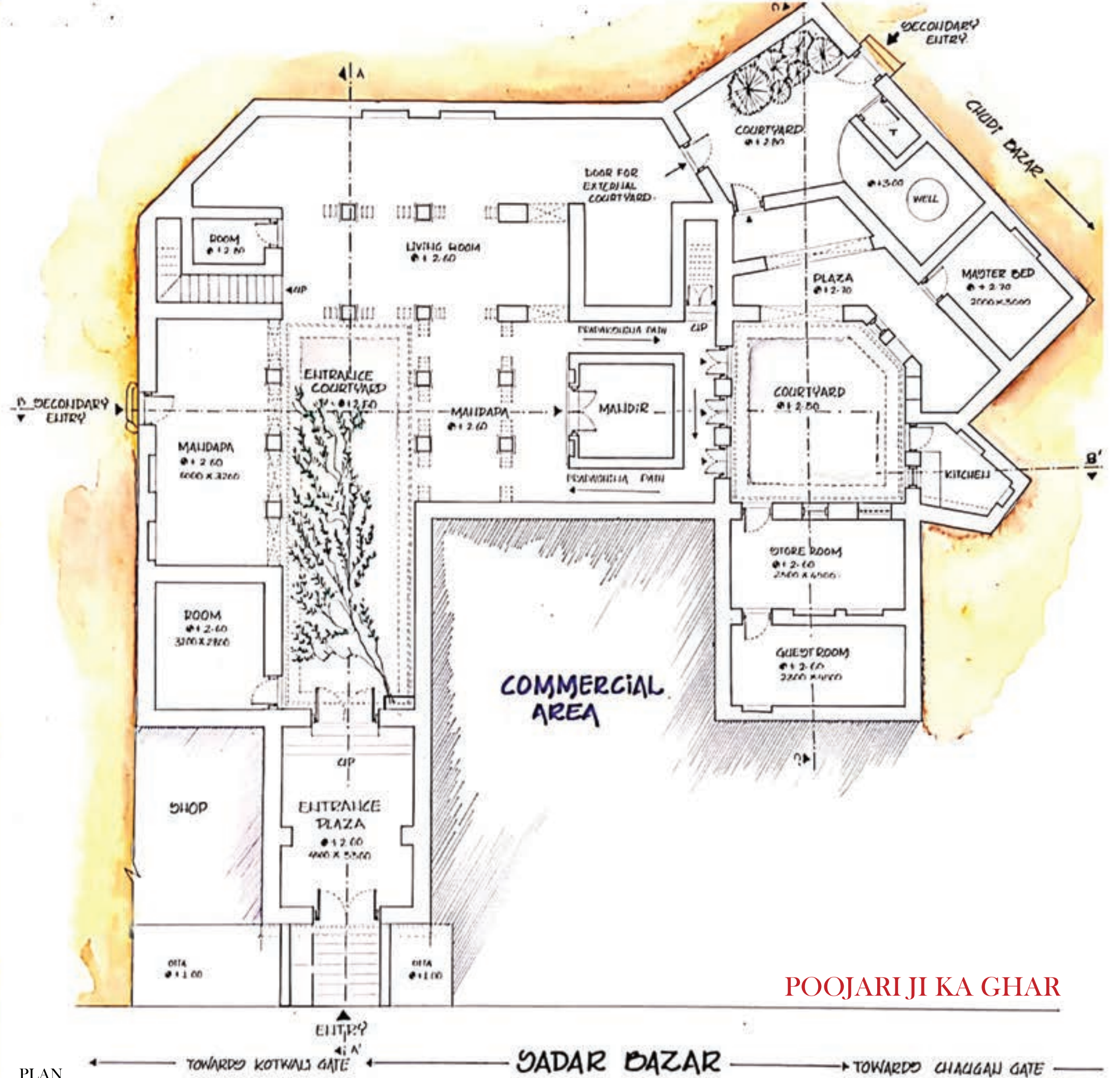




LOCATION OF POOJARIJI KA GHAR



SCHEMATIC PLANS



POOJARIJI KA GHAR