

Heritage and Sustainable Solution- A Case of Kagzipura, Aurangabad

Ar. Navneet Kaur Bhatia

*B.Arch, M. Arch (Conservation)
Lovely Professional University, Phagwara*

ABSTRACT

Heritage sites in the Deccan region of Aurangabad have become the leading destinations for many tourists. The significance of this area lies in the fact that the region leads to a variety and typological variation in the history of India and Islam. However, this research paper aims at initiating the analysis of direct activities on selected heritage sites and taking into consideration, the historical paper mill as one of those in the region which can be promoted by local development and mitigate negative effects, which results in various human activities. Broadly analysis has been done in three phases i.e. research on the site and understanding interconnection, situational analysis to collect baseline data on selected site and recommendations. However, Ajanta, Ellora being the major tourist destinations in the zone but this paper focuses on historical paper mill at Kagzipura and many other historical components related to this area

Keywords: Heritage, world heritage list, typology, development, Tughlaq dynasty, heritage conservation, architecture, and infrastructure.

1. UNDERSTANDING HERITAGE OF KAGZIPURA

Kagzipura is a small village in Khuldabad taluk which falls in the district Aurangabad. It lies on the way between Daulatabad fort and Khuldabad places like Ellora and Ajanta. Although actual development started after 17th century when Aurangzeb took throne as a Viceroy of Deccan but there was lot more happening before these centuries. The Phase 1: Mid 7TH Century-8th century: Ellora caves which was ruled by Rashtrakuta dynasty The Phase 2: 12TH century 13th century: Daulatabad (Deogiri) erstwhile capital of India (Tughlaq dynasty) .The Mongol invaders not only promoted Islam in the country but also bought infrastructure in the region and the paper mills was one of those initiatives taken at that period of time.

In or around 12th -14th century, Kagzipura inhabited total number of 10 paper mills, The village has two tanks which were constructed by Tughlaq dynasty for siphon water system in the area. The source of all these tanks lies few kilometers away (Thathe nahar) .The water was used by the labor in the manufacture of paper mills and local people.

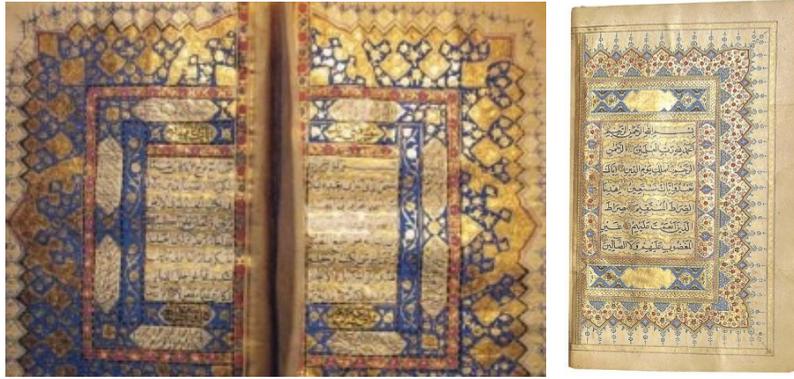


Fig: The manuscript of the Quran - parts of which are believed to have been inscribed by Aurangzeb. It is inscribed with lavish gold insets and is made of paper handcrafted from rice and natural materials. The script is written in ink made from valuable minerals, and is inlaid with ruby, lapis lazuli, gold, silver and garnet.

The history of Kagzipura not only limits with the historic water tanks and paper mills but also Masjid Hauz-e -Zumboor, Dargah Kadri nearby, the architecture style of those are the testimony of late 14th century. Some of the Sources enlighten us about indigenous species of plants , Known as Marsali Tree which were found in the vicinity and were helpful in manufacturing of paper. These species were probably brought up by Mongol invaders. Since few years back the village was famous because of cotton based products like handmade cards, sculptures, and beautiful lampshades in Bombay

2. HERITAGE CONSERVATION

In the book, Image of a city, “Kevin Lynch states that we perceive any city through a series of images. These images create familiarity and bonding that people have towards the place. The dislocation or destruction of a building that they have seen for many years is very disturbing for the people. Thus preservation of the spirit of the place becomes necessary to give the people of the locality a sense of belonging and security”.

Here what exactly I meant to evoke by this statement is that a city or a place is not always known for its best architectural works but they reminds us about numerous intangible aspects which Kevin lynch stated such as smells, hopes, streets, people, culture, language, nature etc and the destruction of all in any way leads to a dead place. Why Kagzipura needs certain measures to be implemented is because of distinctive values and significant architectural/infrastructural typology exist very rare in the society. If such testimonies and proofs would vanish , how future generations will came to know about major interventions in the past. Conservation Ethics states that a building and area should be formularized before its actual conservation process starts. This included the processes like significance and value analysis.



Dargah Kadri



Idgah: Hauz- e- Umar, Tank: Hauz –e-Neelam



Paper Mill: Internal view



Paper mill: External view



Hauz –e- Zumboor



Madrassa at right and tank Hauz-e-Umar (bg)

S.No.	Name of heritage structure	Significance	Grade
-------	----------------------------	--------------	-------

1.	Remains of 10 paper mills	Archaeological	I
		Technological	I
		Historical	II
2.	Hauz-e- Zumboor	Architectural	I
		Ecological	I
		Educational	II
3.	Dargah Kadri	Architectural	I
		Aesthetic	I
4.	Mosque Hauz -e- Umar	Ecological	I
5.	Hauz-e-Neelam	Ecological	I
6.	Hauz-e -Umar	Ecological	I

Fig: Heritage Significance analysis: Kagzipura

Let us see how our heritage can be valued:

HERITAGE VALUE	USE VALUE	NON USE VALUE
KAGZIPURA HERITAGE	The use value in terms of rent: The rental value of the structure lies in the ownership of the structure. The structure is not yet being protected. By protecting it by certain authority the use value can be increased. Hence the rental value of heritage in Kagzipura is low	Educational value: The educational value as non use value of this structure is high as intangible value .The interpretation of structure is needed more to increase the non use value .The signage and guides for the structure helps in adding indirect value to heritage
	The use value in terms of heritage infrastructure: The services derived from heritage can be utilized and helpful as revenue generating tool which act as a tourist benefitted technique .This heritage structure is lacking in infrastructure , hence this type of use value is low	Non use value by Maintenance: The maintenance is other way of enhancing the structure and will help in advertisement which again an indirect non use value to the community who are employed in the maintenance process
	The use value in terms of Land Value: The land value of heritage components is high because it has high historical significance and after its protection its land value will be beneficial to community and tourists	Reflection of in the market processes : The structure has low reflection in market because of management issues which are developmental, conservation, interpretation& protection Optional, Existence value and

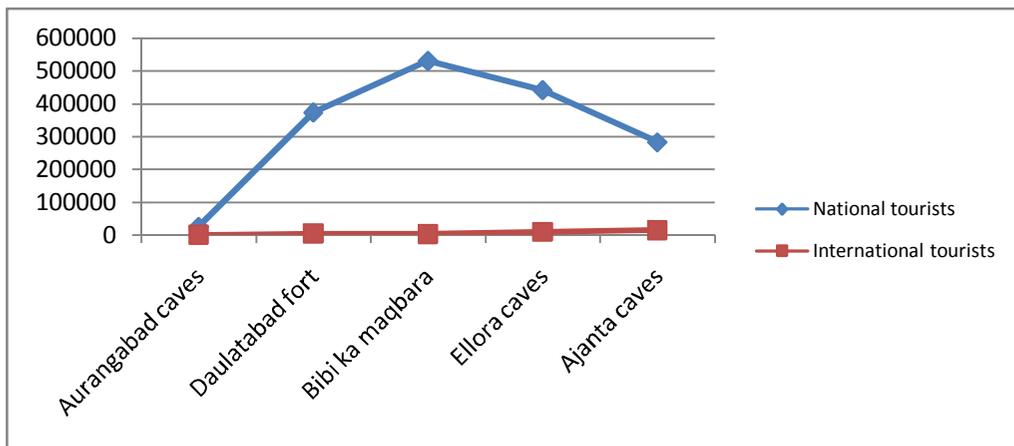
	<p>The use value in terms of Tourist fees: The entry fees of the structure will give the value to heritage as a direct revenue generating tool which is low in this case.</p>	<p>Bequest value: The passive use value of this type of non use asset will be beneficiary as they will give property for future generations.</p>
--	---	--

Fig: Use and non use value of heritage. Analyzing values can be beneficial in achieving healthy heritage economy.

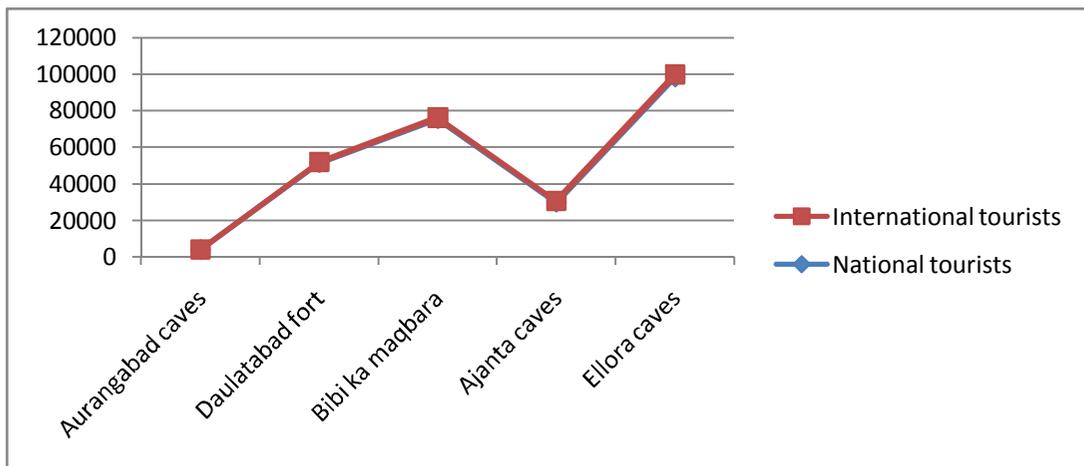
3. TOURISM AS AN INDUSTRY

Following chart gives a clear understanding of drastic change in tourist inflow in the Aurangabad district from the year 2001 to 2010.

In the year 2001



In the year 2010



The graphical representation shows the pattern of tourist inflow to different historical sites. But actually the number of historical structures and areas include more than 30 which are worth watching for tourists. And the number of Number of approved tourist guides ranges only up to 60. This makes local people more vulnerable to choose unapproved profession of tourist guides.

4. TOURISM IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON KAGZIPURA

Positive Impacts

- a) ***Social Impacts:*** The local people develop pride and appreciation for the heritage sites. They gather an understanding of the past through local guides and developed respect for each other culture as Kagzipura has a Muslim based community but they develop respect for Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism. They are keen to develop friendship among tourists. As it lies on the way to major tourist destinations, tourists stay there for some time to view major scenic points.
- b) ***Physical Impacts:*** No major /minor physical impacts of tourism on the area. The village stands as it was before. Just few construction held within the village
- c) ***Cultural Impact:*** The tourism industry has developed a sense to respect each and everyone's culture.

Negative Impacts

- a) ***Social Impacts:*** The natural water system of this region played an important role in the lives of people but with the upcoming of tourism new systems of water supply has been formulated and abandoned the old water system. Hence tourism may be responsible for introducing new insensitive infrastructural techniques.
- b) ***Physical Impacts:*** In spite of active tourism around Kagzipura, there is not much heritage conservation in the area .The village has large archaeological mounds of 10 paper mills, two mosques and one tomb which are historically and architecturally significant and have no protection from any legal authority.(Waqf board manages few)
- c) ***Economic impacts:*** Neither government nor local authorities play any role in the development of finances in the area. People are very poor. The village is having maximum stakeholders for tourism like local van walas who drop the tourists at their destinations. The other stakeholders are local on road dhaba walas who serve food and minor leisure for tourists. Few of them are guides.

Inferences: Ajanta, Ellora and Daulatabad are having high tourist inflow through out the year and local people get advantage out of the incentives and facilities provided, but what about the other historically significant places which needs to be looked after and most of them are begging for their own survival. The place where first handmade paper in India was manufactured after the technology was brought here by Mongol invaders to print the religious book Quran is under major threat. The place is significant and there must be many more significances related and all are dying. Even the local tradition of making paper is on the verge of vanish.

As a whole the tourism industry has challenges in achieving Sustainable living environment in a core heritage zone. Tourism development and in particular sustainable tourism development faces mired the following challenges:

- Inadequate marketing of paper and its product development ;
- Overlooking and Bypassing heritage buildings in the village
- Lack of finance development
- Lack of skilled local labor related to paper industry
- Lack of private sector incentives;
- Bureaucratic delays/no schemes planned;
- High costs of operations

With a large advent of tourism in this area , heritage is forgotten as a key state environmental concern and key to sustainability, despite its potential to improve our quality of life, by improving our understanding of the past and of ourselves, and contributing strongly to our culture.



Fig1. The today's situation: the total number of 10 mills was reduced to only one which was relocated around 50 -60 years ago .The mill still carries its tradition of manufacturing paper both in a traditional and contemporary ways. The repair of mill is still an issue for local people and labor from which the livelihood depended.

The paper mill needs water, the waste papers, waste clothes and plants to maintain its survival, which all of are fulfilled with support of various local families. The mill is sustaining even without needing any external support through agencies but where the government and tourism industry in this picture is? Bringing to the limelight, why a region having so much of heritage structures is not showcasing its right quantity of heritage values. This is why our legal authorities put all balls in the same basket!!!!



Fig: Early 13th century archaeological remains of Kagzipura papers mills and residential structures, which spread on more than 30 acres of land.

However, the new city has been established on the other end along the road and neelam tank , so the chances of minimum interventions are always there .

5. MEASURES FOR SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH HERITAGE CONSERVATION

The mission developing sustainability through conserving heritage will engage stakeholders through participatory methods; a process that is itself fundamental in achieving the goals of sustainable development. “Cultural and natural heritage sites around the world can only be protected if the continued degradation of the global environment is reversed, while improving the lives of those living in poverty.”

Francesco Bandarin, Director, World Heritage Centre 2002

We understand above statement considering heritage conservation as a tool for sustainable development and sustainable development as a tool for heritage conservation .In both arrays the result will be same and our purpose will be satisfied. Let us consider The Brundtland Report of 1987 which gives us one of the best descriptions to date - it states that development can only be declared sustainable if it meets the needs of the current generation without undermining the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Whereby sustainable development is about attaining a balance between three different considerations:

- Economic development
- Ecological concerns
- Social needs

Understanding heritage laterally and examining how it can prove a resource to generate economy in the community.

6. ANALYSING ATTRIBUTES:

The city of Kagzipura has achieved many Strengths and weaknesses and on other side of the coin has numerous opportunities and threats. The major strengths of this area are the built and natural heritage itself and established village on the main road to Ellora. The factors which weaken are the organization's control that detracts from its ability to attain the core goal. Here, Kagzipura lies in semi remote zone. All of these strengths and weaknesses can be defeated by long and short term goals .The place can be turned into a minor but qualitative stoppage in the major tourist travel. We can propose traditional road restaurants to generate economy .The major threat can be the results after tourism growth which may prove harmful. Very briefly described , the challenges are frequent and abundant

7. MAKING KAGZIPURA LIVABLE AND SUSTAINABLE:

“Effective tourism policy through Sociological approach and sustainable built environment”

Conserving the culture of manufacturing paper through sustainable tourism which will result in developing society or community of ‘designing with paper’ which will be sold at major destinations of this area. Using heritage structures and paper as potential development driver in Economic generation. Products can be made like handmade cards and gifts, so that at least the culture of making paper can be revived and the livelihood can upgraded.



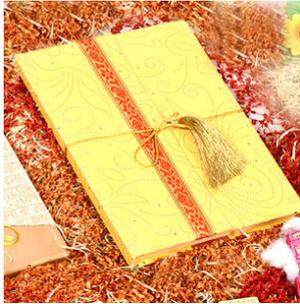


Fig: The Textures, Colors and Styles. All products will be guaranteed eco-friendly, tree free, handcrafted, acid free, handmade papers and handmade paper products.

The Long-term goals:

The stunning and attractive products will motivate tourists and they can showcase and sale their products in the village itself and at major tourist destinations. The products can have many functional ranges and pictures dedicated to Heritage buildings of Ajanta, Ellora, Daulatabad, Khuldabad can be printed on handmade cards, bags etc

The tourist can hang about for ‘handmade paper shopping’ as a souvenirs from heritage zone .The government should join hands with local people and labor (PPP)who can workout the best possible way to come up with good designs.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] Dominique Gauzin –Muller, Sustainable architecture and urbanism, Birkhauser Publishers for architecture, ISBN 3-764366591
- [2] Joseph Maria Minguet, Sustainable Urban landscape, ISBN 108496823369

Sources

- [1] Maharashtra tourism development corporation Aurangabad, Vision tourism 2020, Aurangabad district Perspective Draft Master Plan, November 2010.
- [2] A small discussion by well known historian Dr. R.S. Morwanchikar: An Expert in Water system of Deccan region.
- [3] Net published articles by New York heritage trust: Heritage and sustainability, <http://nysparks.com/natural-heritage-trust/>
- [4] Faiz-e- am trust , Khuldabad Distt. Aurangabad
- [5] Darul Uloom Jameeliya Education Society, Madrassa, Khuldabad, Aurangabad

Other informal source persons:

- [1] People of Kagzipura
- [2] Laborers in Paper mill
- [3] Madrassa Darul Uloom Jameeliya Education Society, Kagzipura.
- [4] Unpublished articles from Aurangabad