

### PILGRIMAGE REJUVENATION AND SPIRITUAL AUGMENTATION DRIVE

*Development of Amenities and Promotion of Sustainable  
Tourism and Pilgrimage at*

**BOM JESUS BASILICA HERITAGE ZONE, OLD GOA**

#### Detailed Project Report



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# PART – A

- Introduction to PRASAD
- Introductions to Old Goa and Bom Jesus Basilica
- Overview of Old Goa's Pilgrimage Assets
- Assessment of the Identified Pilgrimage Assets
- Infrastructure Development Plan for Assets and Context Areas
- Investment Plan and Source of Funding
- Project Implementations Framework and O & M
- Risk Analysis & Mitigation Framework
- Project Impact



# 1. INTRODUCTION TO PRASAD

## 1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE NATIONAL MISSION ON PILGRIMAGE REJUVENATION AND SPIRITUAL AND HERITAGE AUGMENTATION DRIVE (PRASAD)

India is a land of diverse cultures and religions and is home to several pilgrimage sites which hold high religious and sentimental values. These pilgrimage sites attract a large number of domestic and foreign tourists every year. Moreover, the growth of domestic tourism also largely depends on pilgrimage tourism. Therefore, in a bid to preserve these sites and tap their potential as pilgrimage destinations, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India (MOT) introduced the Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual and Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Scheme in 2015 for identifying and developing the pilgrim sites across the country to enrich the religious tourism experience.

## 1.2 SCOPE OF PRASAD

The scheme revolves around holistic development and rejuvenation of these sites in tandem with other stakeholders. The scheme focuses on identifying core deficiencies, facilitating provision of products, services and subsequently addressing the issues that are important for paving the way for development and promotion of religious tourism in India. The challenges which need to be addressed inter alia include: (a) lack of infrastructure like budget hotels, (b) roads, last mile connectivity, (c) sewage, hygiene and cleanliness, (d) solid waste management, (e) lack of awareness and developing a code of religious etiquette to be observed by the religious tourists, etc. An infrastructure development under PRASAD scheme such as roads, highways, rail network, near tourist spots pave the way for overall economic development, add to tourism revenues and also improves employment opportunities.

## 1.3 OBJECTIVES OF PRASAD

The mission of the PRASAD Scheme is to identify and develop pilgrimage tourist destinations on the principles of high tourist visits, competitiveness and sustainability in an integrated manner by synergizing efforts to focus on needs and concerns of all stakeholders to enrich religious/spiritual tourist experience and enhance employment opportunities.

Key objectives of the PRASAD Scheme are:

- Create world-class infrastructure at pilgrim sites to enhance tourist attractiveness.
- Integrated development of pilgrimage destinations in a planned, prioritized and sustainable manner to provide complete religious tourism experience.
- Harness pilgrimage tourism for its direct and multiplier effects on employment generation and economic development.
- Enhancing the tourist attractiveness in a sustainable manner by developing world-class infrastructure in the religious destination.
- Creating awareness among the local communities about the importance of tourism for them in terms of increase in sources of income, improved living standards and overall development of the area.
- Promote local arts, culture, handicrafts, cuisine, etc., to generate livelihood in the identified places.
- To strengthen the measures of safety and security of pilgrim sites and improve the quality of tourism services.

## 1.4 APPROACH OF PRASAD

The Ministry of Tourism in its PRASAD Scheme mission statement has put an overall strategy for such projects: The key approaches are as follows:

- Identify religious destinations that have potential to be showcased as world-class tourism products in consultation with the stakeholders.
- Ensure the development of these selected destinations adhere to its sustainability and carrying capabilities.
- Create framework for classifying infrastructural gaps in these destinations that have been major roadblocks in unlocking the potential of these places.
- Plan the development of these places in an integrated manner with a specific timeframe ensuring full convergence of State, Central Government schemes as well as private sector investments.
- Identify and prioritize projects that need to be taken up through dedicated public funding immediately and to leverage to the extent feasible, additional resources from voluntary funding (Corporate Social Responsibility) initiatives of Central Public Sector Undertakings and Corporate Sector.
- Promote local art, culture, handicrafts, cuisine etc., to generate livelihood in the identified destinations.
- Follow a comprehensive area development approach for ensuring all the facilities required by the tourists in the identified destinations.
- Centrally coordinate the development process of identified destinations.



## 2 INTRODUCTION TO OLD GOA

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Old Goa is a historical city located in the North Goa. It is famous both as a major Christian pilgrimage center and for the architecturally unique Basilica of Bom Jesus and the rich heritage zone located around it.

### 2.2 HISTORY

Located about 10 kms east of the Goan capital Panaji, along the beautiful Mandovi River, the town of Velha Goa – “Old Goa in Portuguese” was the first capital of the Portuguese. The Portuguese conquered the city from the Sultanate of Bijapur and converted the place into a hub of architectural masterpieces which showcased colonial architecture in India.

The history of Old Goa is also closely linked to Saint Francis Xavier, who was the pioneer of Catholic mission in eastern Asia. Born in Spain and influenced by Ignatius of Loyola, Saint Francis Xavier set his journey to India in the year 1541. He was a man on a mission and was sent to restore the losing faith in Christian values among Portuguese settlers. During his stay in Asia, St. Francis Xavier ministered the sick and the children. He built around 40 churches and converted many to Christianity. He travelled across Asia with the message of Jesus. During his journey, he performed several miracles which later turned him into a Saint.

In the year 1552, during one of his missions, he visited the Chinese coast of Shangchuan Island where he died due to high fever. Legend says that the body of St. Francis was first buried in the Island for about six months and later shifted to Malacca, a Portuguese colony in Malaysia. The body, supposedly having a miraculous power, was intact and in total fresh state. The body was later brought to Goa by boat and despite harsh weather conditions, the corpse of the Saint was still not decomposed when it reached Goa. It had only dried up. Today, even after 460 plus years, the body still mostly remains intact. Christian believers view in the phenomenon a miracle and the proof of the holiness of Francis Xavier.



Figure 1: The holy relics of Saint Francis Xavier

The body of Saint Francis Xavier is currently kept in a mausoleum, inside Bom Jesus Basilica of Old Goa. It rests in a nicely ornamented coffin which is open for public viewing only once every ten years. For this reason, Bom Jesus Basilica has become a major pilgrimage center for Christian devotees of the region who come to seek blessings during the Feast of St. Francis Xavier.



## 2.3 ART

Damingo Fernandes and Juliao Simao are the two architectural brains behind the Basilica of Bom Jesus. The church was built using Baroque architectural style, which was the most popular style of architecture in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This architectural style is characterized by heavy ornamental forms, making the church a visual treat. The uniqueness of Bom Jesus Basilica is the fact that it is not plastered, revealing beautiful red stone. The lime plaster was stripped off by a zealous Portuguese conservationist in the year 1950.

The floor of the church is laid with marble and the interiors are done with precious stones and other ornamental works. The layout follows simple Renaissance norms while the detailing and decoration is unabashed Baroque. It's an opulent structure, which incorporates white marble, and has beautifully gilded altars decorated with frescoes and inlay work. On the southern side in the transept is a chapel with gilded twisted columns and floral decorations of wood, where the sacred relics of the body of St. Francis Xavier are kept. The interior of this chapel is richly adorned with wooden carvings and paintings, depicting the scenes from the life of the Saint.



Figure 2: The Basilica of Bom Jesus and casket of St. Xavier

## 2.4 CULTURE

St. Francis Xavier, referred to as "Goencho Saib" (Lord of Goa) by Goans, is a worshipped Saint. The annual feast also known as St. Francis Xavier Feast held on the 3rd of December marks the day he was buried. The feast is celebrated by all Goans and tourists throughout the state with great enthusiasm. After nine days of prayer, called the "**Novena**", the festival hosts a variety of ceremonies to honor the Saint's death. Large scale celebrations and fun events mark the feast and a wide array of food and drinks are available for people to enjoy. A Pontifical Mass is executed by a congregation of superior clergy. Francis Xavier is often conjured up by his followers for his curative powers and the feast is the perfect occasion to get blessed.

Additionally, once every ten years, the coffin of the Saint is open, and his body displayed to devotees. This event is called the **Exposition** and draws an immense crowd of devotees from all over the world. This constitutes the holiest moment to visit Bom Jesus Basilica. On this occasion, the crystal casket containing the "incorruptible remains" of St Francis travels across the road to the Se Cathedral where it remains for 44 days. The next exposition will be held in the year 2024.



Figure 3: The procession of Novena Prayer

## 2.5 LOCATION AND REGIONAL SETTING

Old Goa is in Tiswadi Taluka of North Goa and is very close to the capital city of Panaji. The Mandovi river flows through Old Goa and connects the beautiful Divar Island. There are various other famous ASI and protected monuments in the close vicinity of Basilica of Bom Jesus.

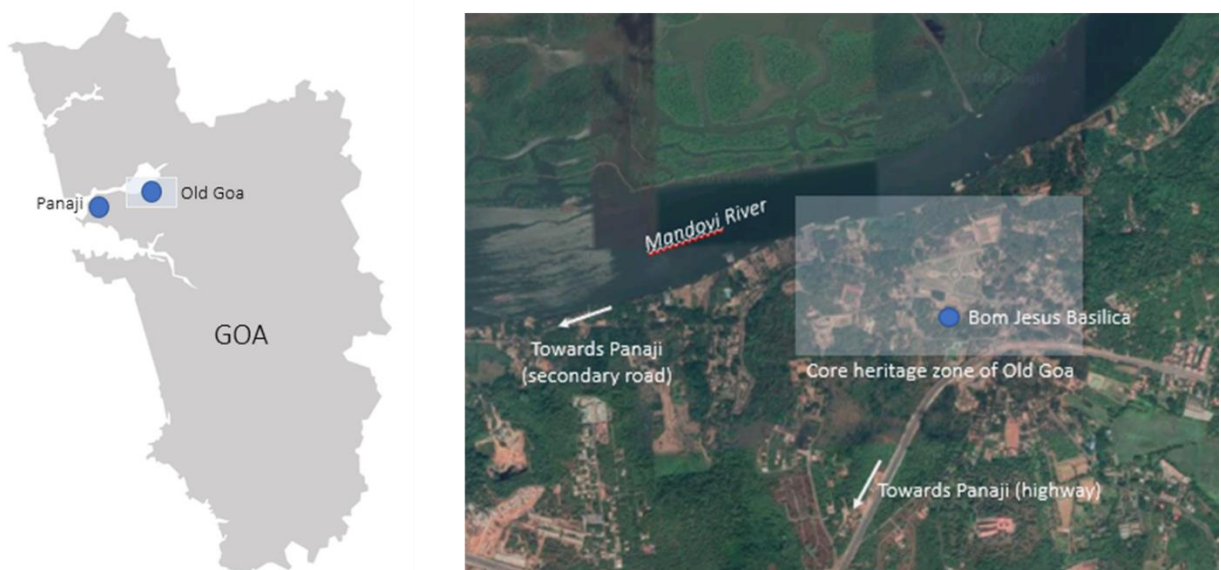


Figure 4: Regional Location

## 2.6 CONNECTIVITY

Basilica of Bom Jesus is well connected by road, rail and air.

### 2.6.1 BY AIR

Dabolim International Airport is 26 kms away from Basilica of Bom Jesus.

### 2.6.2 BY RAIL

Nearest railway station is at Karmali, which is approximately 2 kms away from the Monument. The Madgaon Railway Station is approximately 36 km away from the monument.

### 2.6.3 BY ROAD

Panaji city is located 9 kms from the monument connected through Old Goa Road (Panaji to Ponda) and NH758.

### 2.6.4 BY BUS

There are buses (both state owned, Kadamba and private) which constantly ply from Panaji to Old Goa.

### 2.6.5 BY HELICOPTER

A helipad developed under Swadesh Darshan Coastal Circuit I is located just 1km away from the Basilica of Bom Jesus.

## 2.7 DEMOGRAPHY

As per the Census 2011, the Old Goa Census Town has a population of 4,322 of which 2,129 (49%) are male while 2,193 (51%) are female. Population of Children with age of 0-6 is 427 which is 9.88 % of total population. Literacy rate of Old Goa is 89.17 %. higher than state average of 88.70 %. Male literacy is around 92.70 % while female literacy rate is 85.73%. Old Goa Census Town has administration over 1,055 houses and is supplied with basic amenities like water, electricity and drainage. 68.1% of the population is Christian, 28% Hindu, 3.8 % Muslim and others.

## 2.8 ECONOMY

Tourism is one of the important sources of income for people living in Old Goa. Panaji, the capital which is 9 kms away from the historical city of Old Goa, is the employment hub for the majority population. The Economy at Bom Jesus currently depends heavily on tourism:

- Direct Employment through Tourism– Guides, Souvenir Shops, Sound and light show and Art gallery, Archaeological Museum of Goa, Museum of Christian Art.
- Indirect Employment through Tourism–, Restaurant/ Food Court, Street Hawkers, Parking.

## 2.9 PHYSIOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The Physiography of Old Goa is midland. The climate in Old Goa is classified as tropical. It receives heavy rainfall in the monsoon period. The average temperature in Old Goa is 27.4 degrees Celsius.

## 2.10 FLORA AND FAUNA

The destination of Old Goa is situated very close to the Mandovi river which connects the beautiful Divar Island through a jetty point situated few minutes away from Bom Jesus. The Mandovi River is home to large mangroves which attracts different species of birds and water animals.



### 3 OVERVIEW OF OLD GOA'S- PILGRIMAGE ASSETS

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION TO BASILICA OF BOM JESUS AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

The Basilica of Bom Jesus is a protected monument under ASI given its cultural, historical and heritage importance. It was also declared as a UNESCO World heritage site in 1986. The heritage zone does not include only the Basilica, but also several other monuments with high spiritual and historical value.

#### 3.2 KEY TOURIST DESTINATIONS OF HISTORICAL AND RELIGIOUS IMPORTANCE

##### 3.2.1 TOURISM ASSETS IN OLD GOA

Old Goa has been declared UNESCO World Heritage site. Seven monuments belong to the area protected by UNESCO:

- **Bom Jesus Basilica** –The Basilica of Bom Jesus is a monument typical of the classic forms of plane architecture, introduced by the Society of Jesus, otherwise known as the Jesuits. The façade, which is of granite, represents features of five styles of architecture: Roman, Ionic, Doric, Corinthian and Composite. It is a large single Nave structure built ( 1595-1605) and paid for with legacies left by Dom Jeronimo Mascarenhas, a wealthy Portuguese Captain of Cochin. It is the only monument with a façade not covered with plaster. The foundation stone for this church was laid on the 24th of November, 1594. Archbishop Rev. Fr. Aleixo de Menezes consecrated the church, on its completion on the 15th of May 1605. However, it was only raised to the status of “minor Basilica” in 1946. The three-storied structure stands 75ft wide and 78½ft tall. The façade of the church, though un-plastered, is a magnificent example of baroque architecture.
- **Se Cathedral** - The Se Cathedral, the seat of the Patriarch of the East Indies is the cathedral of the Latin Rite Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Goa and Daman and Diu. It is part of the World Heritage Site, Churches and convents of Goa located in Old Goa, India. This magnificent church exhibits excellent artistry of the Portuguese-Manueline style with beautifully arched interior and an impressive courtyard. Previously, the cathedral had two towers but one of them collapsed in late 17th Century and was never rebuilt. A flight of steps approaches its beautiful courtyard. It was consecrated in 1640 and was built to honour the triumph of the Portuguese over the Muslim rulers of the city.
- **Church and Convent of Saint Francis of Assisi** - The Church of St. Francis of Assisi was built in 1661 by the Portuguese in the Portuguese Viceroyalty of India. The Church of St. Francis of Assisi, together with a convent, was established by eight Portuguese Franciscan friars who landed in Goa in 1517. The three tier facade have octagonal towers on each side and in the central niche there is a statue of St. Michael. The main entrance is decorated with circular pilasters and rosette band. The central nave is barrel-vaulted while the crossing is rib-vaulted which supports the choir. The internal buttress walls, separating the chapels and supporting the gallery on top have frescoes showing floral designs. The adjoining walls of nave retain painted panels depicting scenes from the life of St Francis of Assisi.
- **Church of Saint Cajetan** - Undisputedly one of the most beautiful churches in Goa, this gracious old building stands in Old Goa, northeast of the Se Cathedral. Although the Church was originally dedicated to Our Lady of Divine Providence, it is more commonly known as the Church of St. Cajetan, who was a contemporary of St. Francis Xavier and the founder of the Order of monks called the Theatines. The construction of the Church and convent began in 1655 and was completed in 1661. The church is built of laterite blocks covered with lime plaster. Although small compared to some of the other Goan churches, it is heralded as being the epitome of art and craftsmanship.
- **Chapel of Saint Catherine** - The Chapel is located in Old Goa in the same compound as Se Cathedral and the Church and Convent of St. Francis of Assisi. It was built in the Baroque architectural style, and has a brown and white facade. The chapel is not functional. It was



erected by Afonso de Albuquerque, Portuguese conqueror, in 1510 to commemorate his victorious entry to the city of Goa on St Catherine's Day. The chapel was expanded in 1550 at the order of the governor Jorge Cabral, and a new altarpiece was installed as well.

- **Church of Saint Augustine** – Once an imposing church, today the Church of St Augustine is in ruins but still a must-see in Goa due to the rich history. The church was dedicated to Our Lady of Grace. Amongst its ruins, the most noticeable is a lofty tower that manages to stand its ground. St Augustine was once the largest church in Goa, unfortunately after its abandonment, the structure started to gradually fall off. In 1986, the church was recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. It is also the archaeological site where the remains of Queen Ketevan of Georgia were also found. The tower that stands still even today is four-storey high and is built of laterite. The bell that once resided here was first moved to Fort Aguada and now to Our Lady of Immaculate Conception. The original structure of the church had eight chapels, four altars, and a convent attached to it. The convent was built in three levels and had two cloisters, several corridors, galleries, and pillars.
- **Church of our Lady of Rosary** - Situated on the top of the Monte Santo, overseeing the beautiful Mandovi River and the Divar Island, Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, one of the oldest churches in Goa. The Church is said to be built as a fulfillment of the vow taken by Alfonso de Albuquerque who won the battle against the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510. The Church represents a Manueline style and has 3 altars and 2 chapels. The main altar from the 3 is dedicated to the Lady of Rosary.



Figure 5: Basilica of Bom Jesus - UNESCO World Heritage Site



Church of St. Cajetan



Church and convent of St. Francis of Assisi



Chapel of St. Catherine



Church of St. Augustine



Se Cathedral



Church of Our Lady Rosary

Figure 6: Other Monuments of the UNESCO World Heritage Site

Apart from UNSECO World Heritage Site monuments, seven other monuments of Old Goa are protected by ASI.

- **Portal remains of St. Paul's College** – Built in the year 1543, the College started as a seminary of the Holy Faith for training young converts. The College was among the largest in India
- **Arch of Viceroy** - This was built in 1600 A. D. by Francisco da Gama in the memory of his great grandfather Vasco da Gama, was later re constructed in 1954.
- **Arch of Adil Shah's Palace** -The Arch or entrance of the palace of the Adilshah built of basalt consists of a horizontal lintel resting on two intricately carved pillars. Earlier, the place of Adilshah was a magnificent building now in ruins was the residence of Portuguese Governor till 1695.
- **Chapel of St. Francis Xavier and Connected Buildings** - Inside the Basilica of Bom Jesus to the south of main altar, there is a Chapel of St. Francis Xavier decorated with gilded twisted columns and floral decoration of wood, where the sacred relic of the body of St. Francis Xavier is housed. Adjoining to this a corridor, leads to the sacristy and convent area.
- **House of Bull** - House of Bull, Old Goa is a two storied house facing Se' Cathedral. This was where the revenue used to be collected from the merchants.
- **Largo of St. Francis Xavier**- The area between Se Cathedral and Basilica of Bom Jesus is the Largo of St. Francis Xavier, now separated by the state MDR.
- **Largo of St. Cajetan**- Presently the largo is occupied with a garden in front of St. Cajetan.





Portal Remains of St. Paul's College



Arch of Viceroy



Arch of Adil Shah's Palace



Chapel of St. Francis Xavier



House of Bull



Largo of Saint Francis Xavier



Largo of St. Cajetan

Figure 7: Protected Monuments by ASI

### 3.2.2 VISITOR FOOTFALL

The Basilica of Bom Jesus attracts major crowd from India and abroad. It is the most visited monument in Goa and it lists at the top of all tourist itineraries.

The majority of visitors come from the following places:

- Domestic tourists – Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Delhi, Kerala
- International Tourists – Russia, U.K, Ukraine, Germany, Portugal, Japan, Spain, Sri Lanka and Italy.



Figure 8: Tourists at Basilica of Bom Jesus

#### 3.2.2.1. Annual Footfall

While the monument does not have ticketed entry, it is estimated that Basilica of Bom Jesus attracts over 45 Lakh people (both tourists and locals) every year. This includes tourists, pilgrims as well as regular church-goers.

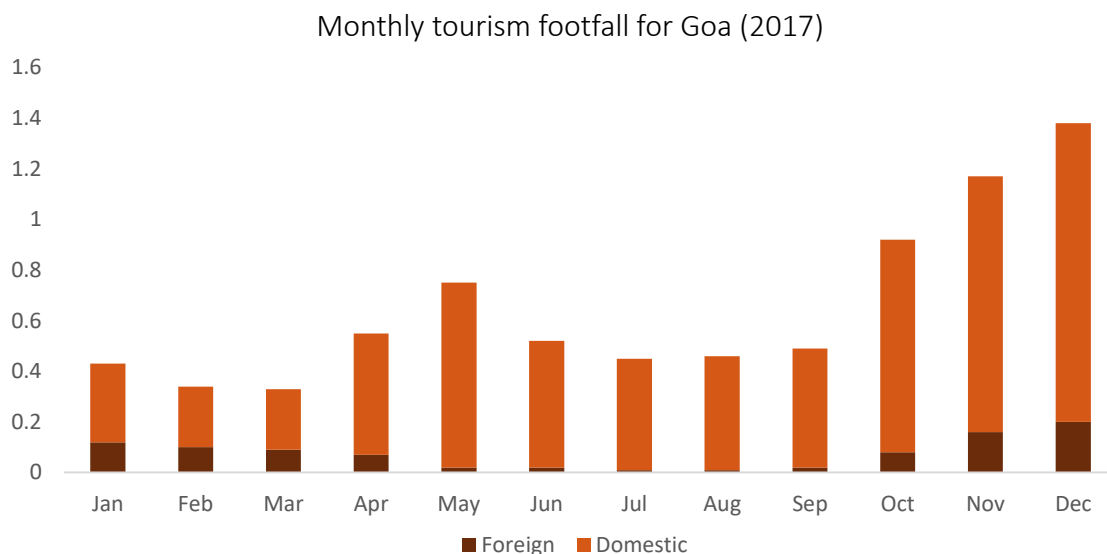
#### 3.2.2.2. Monthly Footfall

The estimated monthly footfall at Basilica of Bom Jesus is approximately 3,75 lakh tourists and devotees.

Although Goa has become year-round destination for attracting tourists, the State attracts approx. 50% of the tourist population in the months of October, November, December and January. This is particularly true for Old Goa, given the fact that the festivities (Novenas and Exposition) take place between November and January. The details below of tourist footfalls in Goa for the year 2017 (where inflows of domestic and foreign tourists were 6.9 Million and 0.89 Million respectively) gives an idea of the seasonal distribution of visitors in Old Goa:



Table 1: Monthly Tourist Footfall 2017



### 3.2.2.3. Procession Day Tourist Footfall

The peak tourist footfall is between November 25 – December 2, during the Novenas (Nine Days), during which approximately 50,000 tourists/pilgrims visit the site every day. The Feast of St. Francis Xavier celebrated on December 3 attracts 1, 00,000 (One Lakh) tourists each year.

The Exposition Days when the body of St. Francis Xavier is kept for public display for 44 days (between November 20 – January 4) witnesses a footfall of approximately 10,00,000 (10 Lakh) during the period. The exposition is observed once every 10 years.

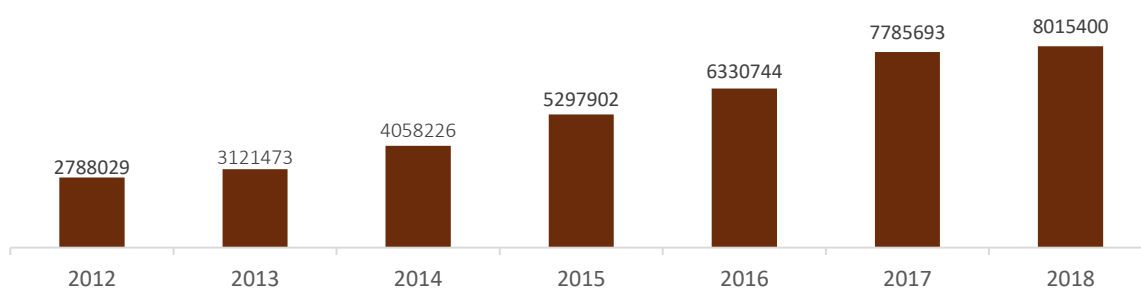
Table 2: Tourist footfall as per period

Period	Estimated footfall per annum
Week Days from Monday to Friday (Estimated 5,000 per day)	Approx. 11.60 Lakh
Weekends on Saturday & Sunday (Estimated 15,000 per day)	Approx. 14.10 Lakh
Novenas between November 25 to December 2 (Estimated 50,000 per day)	Approx. 19.00 Lakh
Feast Day on December 3 (Est. 1,00,000 per day)	Approx. 1.0 Lakh
Exposition Days Every 10 years (Devotee) (20 Nov- 4 January)	Approx. 10.0 lakh

### 3.2.2.4. Future Expected Trend in Footfalls

The tourist footfall in Goa has been steadily increasing. The state has been adding about ten Lakh tourists every year in the last five years with a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 20.1%.

Table 3: Yearly Tourist footfall



The ever-growing tourists inflow to Goa suggests that the footfall at Bom Jesus Basilica and Old Goa is likely to increase significantly in the coming years.

### 3.3. PROJECT AND SITE IDENTIFICATION

#### 3.3.1 - THE MAIN PLANNED AND ON-GOING INITIATIVES AT OLD GOA

Table 4: Planned and Ongoing Initiative

Project type	Infra level planning	Cost	Funding Agency	Planned Start and completion date
Community toilets	Repair of ASI-owned toilet block near Bom Jesus Basilica	-	ASI	2019 end
Community toilets	Construction of a brand- new toilet block near St. Augustine Church.	-	-	-
Drainage	Renovation of the drainage system in and around Bom Jesus Basilica	-	ASI	-

### 3.3.2 PROPOSED INITIATIVES UNDER PRASAD

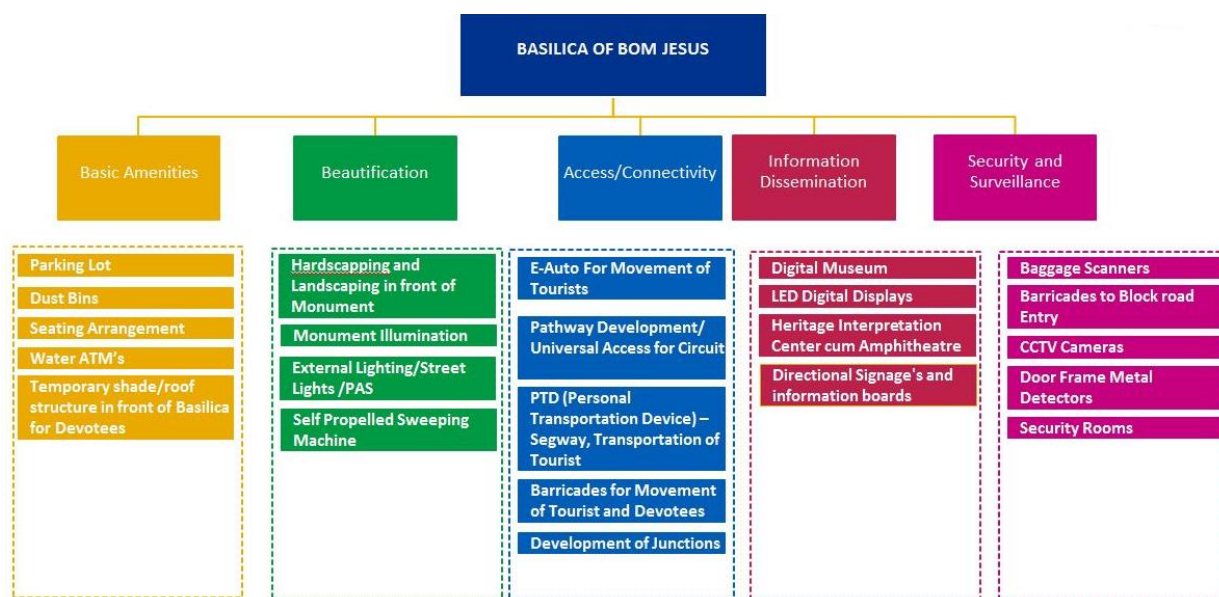


Figure 9: Proposed Initiative under PRASAD

### 3.4 KEY STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- The Basilica of Bom Jesus situated is located just 9 kms away from the capital city of Panaji.
- The availability of options for accommodation facilities in an around Old Goa encourages tourists to visit this place.
- Easy transportation services rendered by the State-owned and private run buses, cabs and vehicles available on rental basis help the tourists to easily access the Old Goa city and add to the footfall of this UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Besides these, Goa, one of the few states/territories that were ruled by the Portuguese has a unique culture which is also an attraction to tourists.
- India where religious and divine sentiments are very strong, destinations like the Basilica of Bom Jesus has a great opportunity to attract all age groups.



	STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
Basic Amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Significant tourist/Pilgrim footfall on the site</li> <li>-Existing infrastructure of relatively good quality which need to be replicated</li> </ul>	-This site is already equipped with several types of basic amenities (Several toilet blocks, street lights in major streets); this offers the opportunities to focus on other types of Amenities
Beautification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Greenery and existence of trees</li> <li>-Architecture of existing Church</li> </ul>	Attraction for large number of pilgrims and tourists
Access/ Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Old Goa is close to the capital Panjim, and is thus easily accessible (the issue is transportation within the site)</li> <li>-Old Goa features several types of monuments of high importance, disseminated in different corners of the site</li> </ul>	Pedestrianization is not yet promoted on site
Information Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High density of Monuments of Historical Importance</li> <li>-Existence of two museums in Old Goa</li> </ul>	Experiential tourism is non-existent today in Bom Jesus Church
Security and Surveillance	-Pre-existing CCTV camera system (but only inside Bom Jesus Basilica Complex)	Church Authorities are willing to cooperate to improve the security system

## 4 ASSESSMENT OF THE IDENTIFIED PILGRIMAGE ASSETS

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

The assessment of the pilgrimage and tourism assets of Bom Jesus Basilica and Old Goa heritage zone was conducted in two phase:

**Phase 1:** Detailed survey of existing assets, amenities and facilities. This was done through physical observations as well as with the assistance of digital data gathering system. The data was then analyzed with mapping software.



Figure 10: Example: Mapping of basic amenities in targeted areas

**Phase 2:** Consultation with all the stakeholders directly or indirectly involved in the project. This included preliminary discussions, joint field visits and detailed presentation of the proposed project.

Table 5: Stakeholders Involved

Consulted stakeholders	Conceptual approval obtained
MoT	Yes
DoT and GTDC	Yes
Archdiocese of Goa (Church authorities)	
Archaeological Survey of India	Yes
Regional Transport Office	
Devotees (informal survey)	NA
Tourists (informal survey)	NA

These consultations helped to take into account the needs, constraints and concerns of all the authorities and users of the concerned site and led to several iterations of the present project proposal.

## 4.2 MAPPING OF HERITAGE AND PILGRIMAGE ASSETS

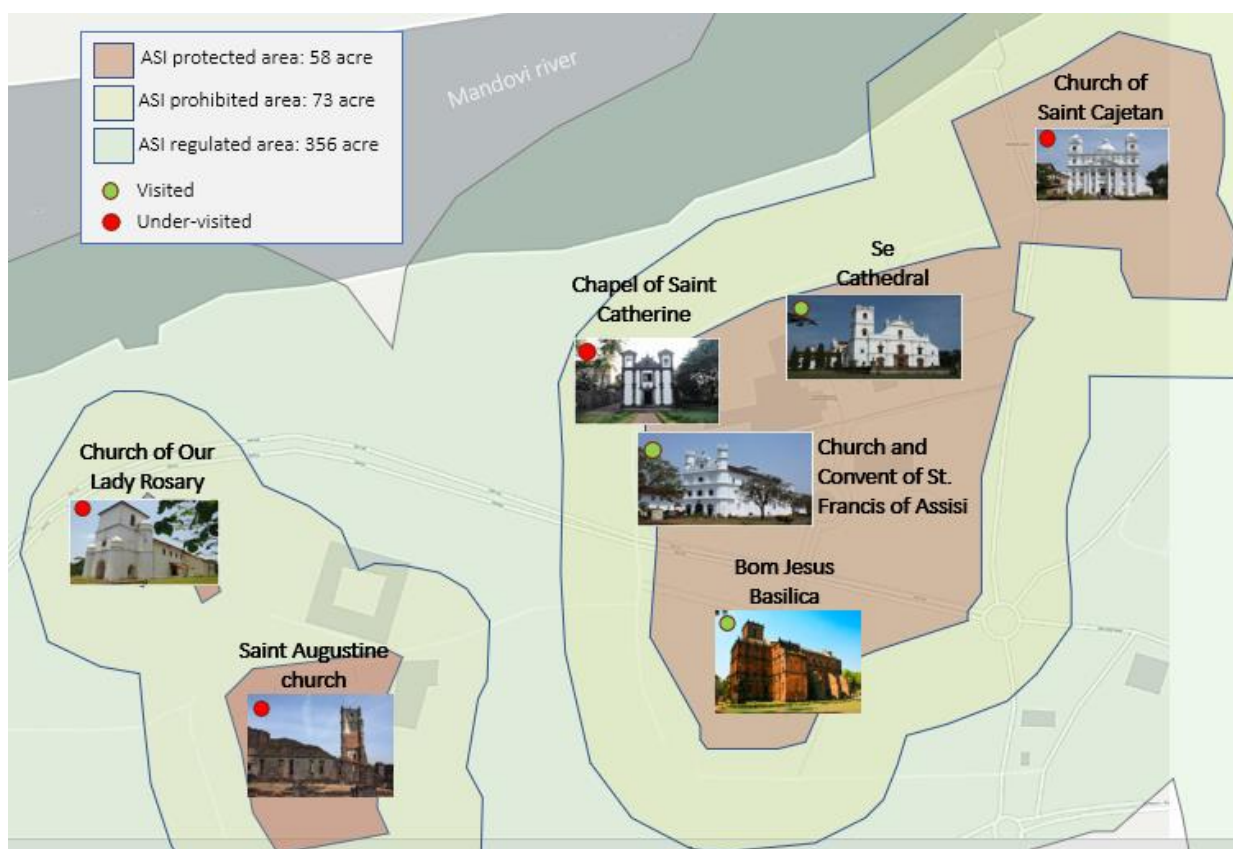


Figure 11: Mapping of Heritage and Pilgrimage Assets

Table 6: UNESCO Site available amenities

UNSECO World Heritage site	Footfall	Availability of tourism amenities
Basilica of Bom Jesus	Highly Visited	●
Se Cathedral	Visited	●
Church and Convent of St. Francis of Assisi	Visited	●
Church of Saint Cajetan	Under-visited	●
Chapel of St. Catherine	Under-visited	●
Church of St. Augustine	Under-visited	●
Church of Our Lady Rosary	Under-visited	●



## 4.3 ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION OF PILGRIMAGE ASSET

### 4.3.1. Present status of Asset Linked Tourism Infrastructure

Based on site survey and discussions with various stakeholders relevant to the project, the following issues have been identified:




Table 7: Issues: Transport and Circulation

Transport and circulation	
Issue identified	Evidence
Circulation of heavy vehicles near the monuments	
Absence of footpaths in certain locations	
Difficult access for physically challenged visitors	
Lack of parking spots for two-wheelers, cars, buses. Unauthorized parking during peak tourism seasons creates traffic issues in the area.	

Temporary parking lots are available within just a few meters from the Bom Jesus Basilica, generating issues in terms of vibration, dust, and aesthetics.



Table 8: Issues: Basic Amenities

Basic amenities	
Issue identified	Evidence
Undeveloped/unpaved parcels of land - hardscaping of certain spaces need to be carried out to better control unwanted vegetation, facilitate their usage by devotees, and avoid water logging;	
Water logging is a recurrent issue, mostly due to inappropriate land levelling and insufficient drainage system.	
Dilapidated condition of certain drinking water facilities. Water points do exist, but some of them are either out-of-service or in unattractive conditions (rusted, broken, etc.).	

Lack of waste collection amenities Dustbins had been installed in the past, but most of them have been removed (due to conditions of dilapidation).



There are several toilet blocks – six have been identified within the core heritage area. However, among them, three were not operational during the survey. GTDC has constructed one toilet block recently, but it remains operational only during Novenas and the Feast of St. Francis Xavier.



The design of some amenities is not always matching with the historical context and architectural style of Old Goa: wrong type of tiles, inappropriate colour, modern appearance of street furniture, etc.





Table 9: Issues: Security



Security	
Issue identified	Evidence
There is no thorough security check at the entry of the Basilica. A guard is posted, but he does not frisk visitors, nor check their bags.	
Visitors are requested to write their name on a notebook and indicate the number of members in their group. This archaic counting technique is outdated and imprecise.	

Table 10: Issues: Street Lights and Monument Illumination



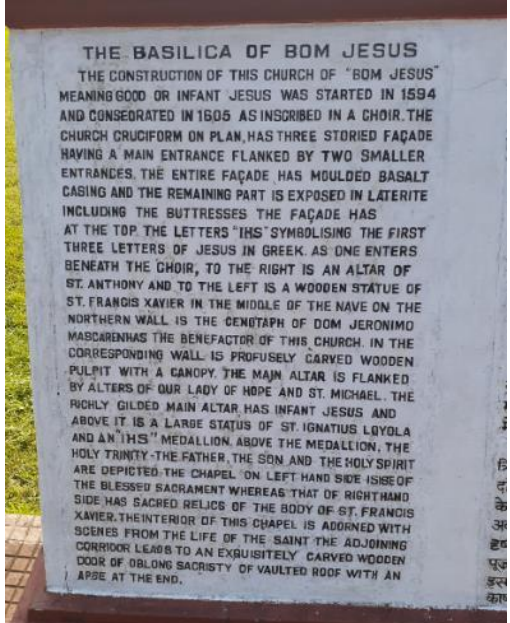


Night tourism	
Issue identified	Evidence
Lack of Street lighting – Absence of proper lighting and monument illumination leads to drop in the number of tourist footfalls normally after 6.30 PM.	
Existing Monument Illumination lights are not working anymore. The fixtures are damaged and seem irreparable. This photo shows moss inside the illumination device.	

Table 11: Issues: Information and dissemination

Information and dissemination	
Issue identified	Evidence
Basic information boards do exist, yet there is no comprehensive signing displaying visitors the historical and organic link between the different monuments. As a result, many visitors just do a one-shot visit of Bom Jesus Basilica without realizing the importance of the area as a whole and without paying a visit to other monuments.	
Absence of directional or information signages in the entire area discourages tourists from walking around and exploring the area on their own.	
The museography of the existing museum, is rather outdated. The museum seems largely under-visited.	

## 4.3.2. Need base Gap Analysis

- Available/adequate
- Insufficient/inadequate
- Not available

	Basic Amenities	Beautification
Parking Lot	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	
Dust Bins	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	
Seating Arrangement	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	
Water ATMs	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	
Temporary shade/roof structure in front of Basilica for Devotees	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	
Hardscapping and Landscaping in front of Monument		<span style="color: red;">●</span>
Monument Illumination		<span style="color: red;">●</span>
Self Propelled Sweeping Machine		<span style="color: red;">●</span>
External lighting/ Street Lights/PAS		<span style="color: red;">●</span>

- Not Applicable / Not Required
- Not Available
- Needs Improvement
- Available / Adequate

Asset Linked Infrastructure	Access/ Connectivity	Information Dissemination	Security and Surveillance
E- Auto For Transport of Tourist	<span style="color: red;">●</span>		
Pathway Development/ Universal Access for circuit	<span style="color: red;">●</span>		
PTD (Personal Transportation Device) – Segway, Transportation for Tourist	<span style="color: red;">●</span>		
Barricades for Movement of Tourist and Devotees	<span style="color: red;">●</span>		
Development of Junctions	<span style="color: red;">●</span>		
Digital Museum		<span style="color: red;">●</span>	
LED Digital Displays		<span style="color: red;">●</span>	
Heritage Interpretation Centre		<span style="color: red;">●</span>	
Directional Signage's and information boards		<span style="color: red;">●</span>	
Baggage Scanners			<span style="color: red;">●</span>
Barricades to Block Road			<span style="color: red;">●</span>
CCTV Cameras			<span style="color: red;">●</span>
Door Frame Metal Detectors			<span style="color: red;">●</span>
Security Rooms			<span style="color: red;">●</span>

- Not Applicable / Not Required
- Not Available
- Needs Improvement
- Available / Adequate

Figure 12: Need Base Gap Analysis



### 4.3.3. Assessment of proposed Improvements required at the Assets

Table 12: Assessment of Proposal Improvement

Basic Amenities	Beautification	Access/ Connectivity	Information Dissemination	Security
Meet the needs of devotees and tourists in terms of basic amenities	Development of greenery, illumination and beautification	Increase access to pedestrians and promote non-polluting transport systems	Build a more enticing narrative about Old Goa, including but also going beyond Bom Jesus Basilica	Guarantee the safety of tourists and devotees

### 4.3.4. Tourism Infrastructure Inventory

Category	Particular	Current Status/ Description
General	Resource Category	Religious and Tourist
	Location	Old Goa, Tiswadi, North Goa
	Accessibility	Site is well connected to the Panjim city located at 9 kms Nearest railway station at 2 kms Local bus stand within 1 km Jetty/Ferry terminal within 1 km
	Closeness to other spots	The Panjim city is located at 9 km from the site.
	Special Features	The Basilica of Bom Jesus was built in 1605 AD. which holds the mortal remains of St Francis Xavier. The Basilica was recognized as UNESCO world heritage site in the year 1986.
	Segment oriented to if any	The remains of the saint still attract a huge number of Tourists and Devotees (Christians/ non-Christians) from all over the world especially during the public viewing of the relic after every 10 years.
Quality	Present condition	The church is well maintained. Basic amenities are in temporary condition and not properly developed to cater the high footfall especially during novenas and feast.
	Space Quality	Space quality is unorganized and needs to be organized depending upon the tourist flow within the premises.
	Environmental Quality Solid Waste Management Level of Littering	No proper system for management of solid waste management. Lack of Dustbins and cleaning equipment.
	Current Activity & Usage	Used as a pilgrimage destination.
	Signage & Information	There is very limited information related to the

Tourist Infrastructure Management		monument within its premises as there are no signages and information boards in the vicinity.
	Eating Outlets	Lack of hygienic eating facilities in the vicinity of the church.
	Drinking Water	Lack of drinking water facilities within the monument premises is in dilapidated condition.
	Toilets	Existing toilet blocks within the church premises are in dilapidated conditions which are used only during novenas and feast days.
	Security	No proper security and surveillance of the monument and visitors.
	Organized Parking	There are no sufficient parking facilities. There are temporary parking lots within the premises which are not properly maintained.
	Aesthetic / Architecture	The Jesuit church is India's first major Basilica and has baroque and Portuguese colonial architecture. It is one of the seven wonders of the Portuguese origin in the world.
	Timing of entry	9.00 am to 6.30 pm
	Entry Charges	There are no entry charges.
	Maintenance	Church is maintained by church authorities and surrounding premises are maintained by ASI and Old Goa Panchayat.
	Constraints for Planning	The Basilica of Bom Jesus is an ASI protected monument.

## 5 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR ASSETS AND CONTEXT AREAS

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

While this project is meant to be as comprehensive as possible and address the issues of Old Goa from a holistic perspective, infrastructure interventions had to be limited as per the conceptual scope and financial constraints of PRASAD. Only those interventions have been considered in this proposal which:


- Address the priority needs of devotees and tourists;
- Are not concurrently being considered in other schemes (to avoid overlap);
- Leverage existing infrastructures and amenities;
- Will have a significant and lasting impact on Old Goa;
- Can be self-sustaining and generate revenues for their O&M.
- Comply with PRASAD Scheme Guidelines.
- Are replicable;
- Are sustainable

### 5.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The proposed development plan for Basilica of Bom Jesus and Old Goa heritage zone follow three guiding principles:

- Promote green tourism, by prioritizing pedestrians and encouraging clean modes of transportation.
- Extend the narrative of Old Goa, by promoting the visit of monuments beyond Bom Jesus Basilica;
- Meet the needs of both devotees and tourists and allow a good cohabitation of the two groups within the heritage zone.

## 5.3 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

1. Parking Lot	
<i>Summary</i>	Parking lot in the land belonging to Department of Tourism bearing Survey No. 154/1, 154/2, 154/3 admeasuring 14015 Sq.m. which can accommodate approx. 132 cars, 16 buses and 205 motorcycles.
<i>Rational</i>	Currently, parking arrangements in Old Goa are mostly informal. Except for one privately managed parking, all the parking spaces are used informally on unpaved land. To limit the presence of vehicles in the core zone of Bom Jesus Basilica, which will be pedestrianized, it is planned to develop a new parking lot.
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	Parking facilities for devotees and tourists.
<i>Map</i>	 <p>The map illustrates the proposed parking lot (yellow) and the proposed non-motorized zone (green) near Bom Jesus Basilica. The legend identifies four categories: New proposed parking lot (yellow), Existing private parking lot (orange), Existing free informal parking lot (brown), and Proposed non-motorized zone (green). A green dotted line indicates a 250m - 4 minutes walk from the new parking lot to the Basilica.</p>
<i>Concept design</i>	

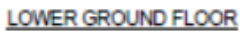


	<p><b>100m Prohibited boundary</b></p> <p><b>EV Parking &amp; Charging station</b></p> <p><b>EV Parking &amp; Charging station</b></p> <p><b>LEGEND:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PLOT BOUNDARY</li> <li>PROPOSED BUILDING</li> <li>DRAINAGE</li> <li>OPEN SPACE</li> <li>BOUNDARY OF SURVEY NUMBER/ SUB-DIVISION NUMBER</li> </ul> <p><b>SITE PLAN</b></p>
<i>Technical description</i>	<p>The land belonging to the Department of Tourism will be used for this purpose. The parking is proposed upto 100m from the ASI protected monuments to limit vibrations and aesthetic nuisance, and yet close enough for tourists and pilgrims to reach Bom Jesus Basilica in less than 5 minutes by foot. Beyond 100m from the ASI protected monument the Heritage Interpretation Centre is proposed. The parking area will be paved using fly ash tiles matching the colour scheme of the monument. Besides this, dedicated zones for EV parking along with EV charging stations are proposed.</p>
<i>Cost</i>	Rs. 4.87 Crores
<i>Approval</i>	Department of Tourism, TCP, Panchayat
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	Private operator
<i>Timeline</i>	For construction:16 months

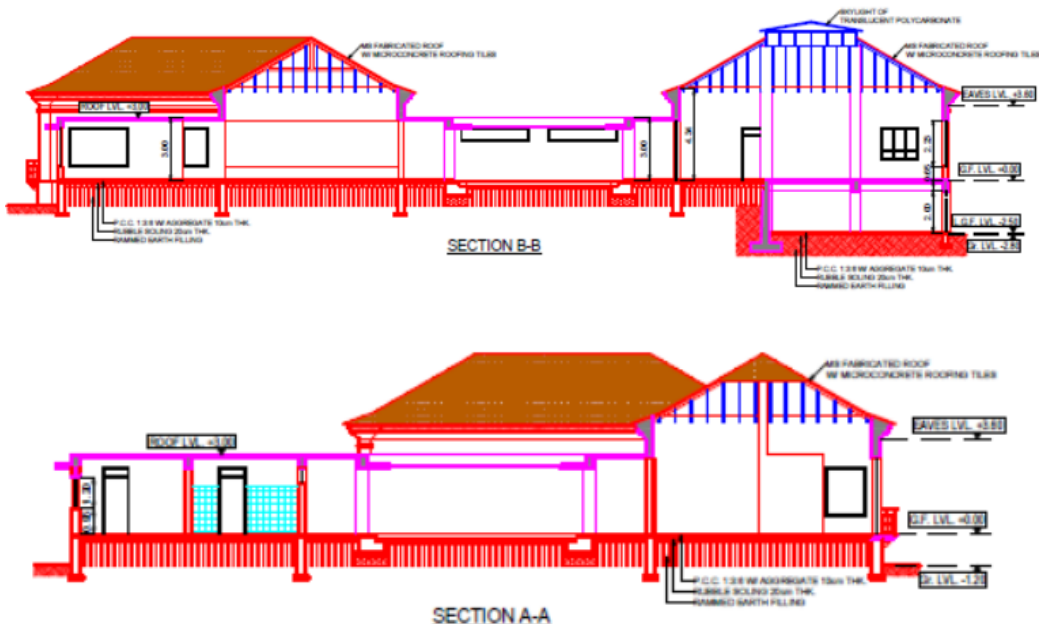
## 2. Heritage Interpretation Centre

<p><i>Summary</i></p>	<p>It is proposed to build a Heritage Interpretation Centre (HIC) which will serve both as an information centre to help tourists to get around and offer visitors the opportunity to better understand the religious and historical importance of the site.</p> <p>Goa being one of the most famous tourist destinations across India attracts a lot of tourists to its destination. Old Goa which is more organic and one can experience Goan architecture through these churches, cathedrals, Basilica brings huge inflow of people here. It is estimated that Basilica of Bom Jesus attracts over 45 Lakh people (both tourists and locals) every year. This includes tourists, pilgrims as well as regular church-goers.</p> <p>Old Goa being one such famous attraction in Goa which attracts a lot of foreign tourist lacks in basic facilities. Public convenience and restaurant facilities which are in unorganized and not in state of art manner. Tourist and pilgrims who come to Old Goa churches often do not get the experience out of it because of its large crowd attraction and non-ticketed premises. Moreover, the destination gets empty once dusk falls.</p> <p>In this regard, a Heritage Interpretation Centre which is in a state of art facility integrated with food courts, display halls, souvenir shops are definitely required for this destination. Heritage Interpretation Centre especially in the style of Goan architecture will surely complement for the Tourist. Being located next to the proposed parking lot will attract the tourists coming here. Moreover, the elevation is matched to the architectural features of the Goan houses so that it matches to the native architecture. On the overall, the Heritage Interpretation Centre integrated with these facilities has a lot of potential on improving the Old Goa premises to look better in many ways.</p>
<p><i>Rational</i></p>	<p>A space is needed to welcome tourists, give instructions and tips on how to enjoy their visit as much as possible and provide them basic facilities.</p> <p>But beyond primary information and services, the objective of the interpretation centre will also be to increase the awareness of visitors about the importance of Bom Jesus Basilica and of Old Goa as a whole.</p> <p>As a matter of fact, the narrative of Bom Jesus Basilica and Old Goa is not always obvious in the mind of tourists. The footfall in Bom Jesus is high, because the monument is very famous and is featured in every basic tour of Goa.</p> <p>It is required to better tell the story of Bom Jesus Basilic complex in order to optimize even more the experience of tourists.</p> <p>There is already an archaeological museum maintained by ASI on site – yet, there is wide scope to complement this museum with an interpretation centre designed as per modern needs equipped with all facilities and conceptualized to be appealing for visitors from different background and ages.</p>
<p><i>Envisioned benefits</i></p>	<p>A dedicated interpretation centre at Old Goa will provide tourists with all necessary and relevant information about the monuments. It will encourage tourists, especially children, to know more about the history and heritage of the monuments.</p> <p>The Heritage Interpretation Centre will be a world class facility for the tourists. It will also have displays of the Bom Jesus Basilica complex. The tourists will be provided with the complete information of the Se Cathedral, Bom Jesus Basilica and other churches/structures nearby so that the tourists can plan their visits accordingly.</p>

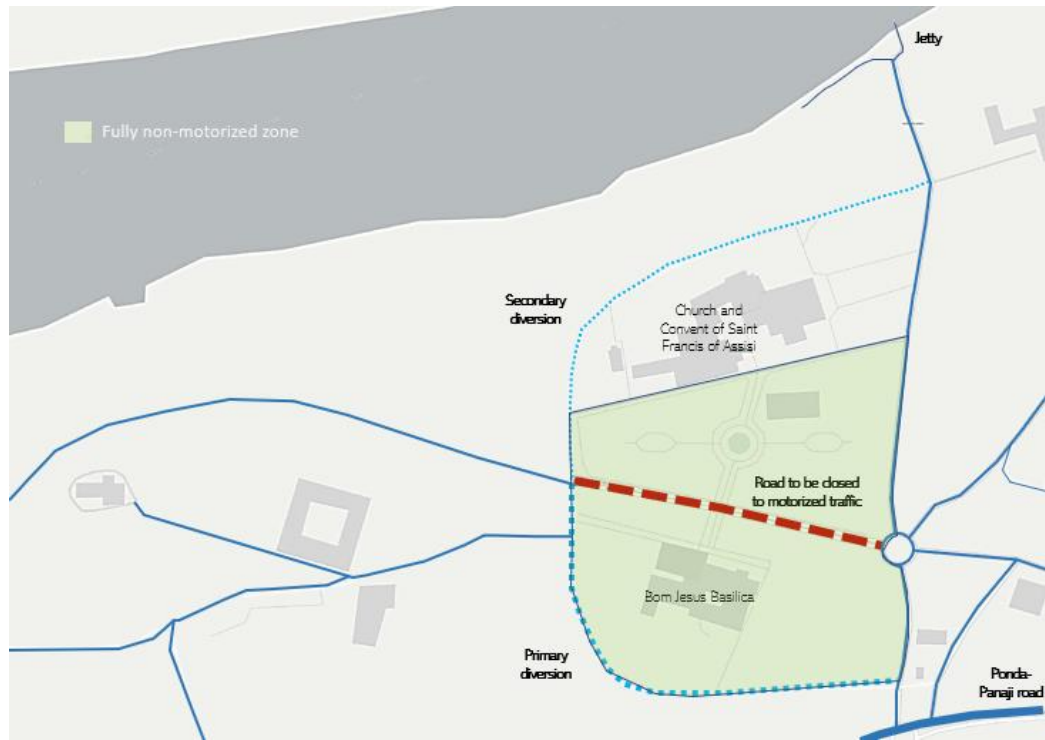






	
<b>Concept design</b>	The architecture of the Interpretation Centre will be in line with the architectural codes of the Portuguese Goan style, in order to match the overall built environment of Old Goa.
<b>Technical description</b>	<p>It is proposed to build a building on a total built up of 1295.70 sq. meter within the regulated zone. The single storied structure is proposed without a permanent concrete roof and the wall material will be in tandem with the monument. The building will have a lower ground floor and a ground floor each comprising of built-up 158.42 sq.m. &amp; 911.79 sq.m. respectively. The overall façade of the HIC block will complement the surrounding heritage. Facilities provided in the Heritage Interpretation Centre will include following.</p> <p>A large entrance for the HIC will welcome tourists and provide them logistical support. A counter will be opened for the sale of tickets for the hop-on-hop-off electrical vehicle service and other activities.</p> <p>Gents, Ladies and disable friendly Toilets in HIC. Cafeteria will be provided for the convenience of tourists. A souvenir shop and book shop will be provided for the visitors.</p> <p>The interior design will be made to make the place as appealing as possible to a large audience and to be used to disseminate the story of Old Goa.</p> <p>In addition, the block will be equipped with support office rooms, utility rooms such as baby care, toilet etc. and security and surveillance room to manage the visitors.</p>
<b>Cost</b>	Rs. 4.52 crores appx.
<b>Approval</b>	ASI, DoT, TCP, Panchayat
<b>Implementing agency</b>	GTDC
<b>Operation and Maintenance</b>	Private operator
<b>Timeline</b>	For construction: 16 months

### 3. Barricades to Block Road Entry

<i>Summary</i>	The road crossing through Bom Jesus Basilica, Se Cathedral and Church of Saint Francis of Assisi will be totally closed to motorized traffic in order to turn it into a fully-pedestrianized zone.
<i>Rational</i>	The existing stretch is currently is a busy road used by motorized vehicles, including two-wheelers, cars, buses and even trucks. The road is located only 80 meters away from Bom Jesus Basilica. This proximity implies significant levels of vibration likely to endangers the structure of the church. It also generates noise pollution which is at odd with the spiritual experience the location is supposed to offer. Finally, this road – which did not exist in the original urban pattern of Old Goa – breaks the continuity between the monuments of the heritage zone.
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	Allowing pilgrims and tourists to go seamlessly from one monument to the other, without taking the risk to cross a busy road, will significantly increase safety and will largely enhance the experience of visitors. Giving the priority to pedestrians represents a major standard for UNESCO World Heritage sites.
<i>Map</i>	 <p>The map illustrates the proposed pedestrianized zone, highlighted in green, which includes the Bom Jesus Basilica and the Church and Convent of Saint Francis of Assisi. A red dashed line indicates the road to be closed to motorized traffic. Blue lines show the primary and secondary diversions for traffic. The map also shows the Jetty, Ponda-Panaji road, and a legend for the 'Fully non-motorized zone'.</p>

*Concept design**Technical description*

The road will be closed 24/7. A barricade composed of retractable pneumatic bollards on both ends of the road to block the entry to cars and motorbikes. In case of emergency, the bollards will be lower down to allow the movement of vehicles, particularly for fire fighting vehicles or ambulances. Similarly, it will be possible to open the road for specific events, processions or for the delivery of goods to the church.

The road is 8 meters large. It will be necessary to install at least 10 bollards on each end of the road to totally block the flow of motorized vehicles.

Two existing alternative roads will be used to divert traffic:

- One road, which was identified as the “primary diversion”, goes south of Bom Jesus Basilica and is large enough to accommodate heavy vehicles both ways.
- The “secondary diversion”, which bypasses the northern side of Saint Francis of Assisi, is narrower and shall be used only for vehicles coming from or to the jetty



Vehicular movement from Panjim to Ponda ■

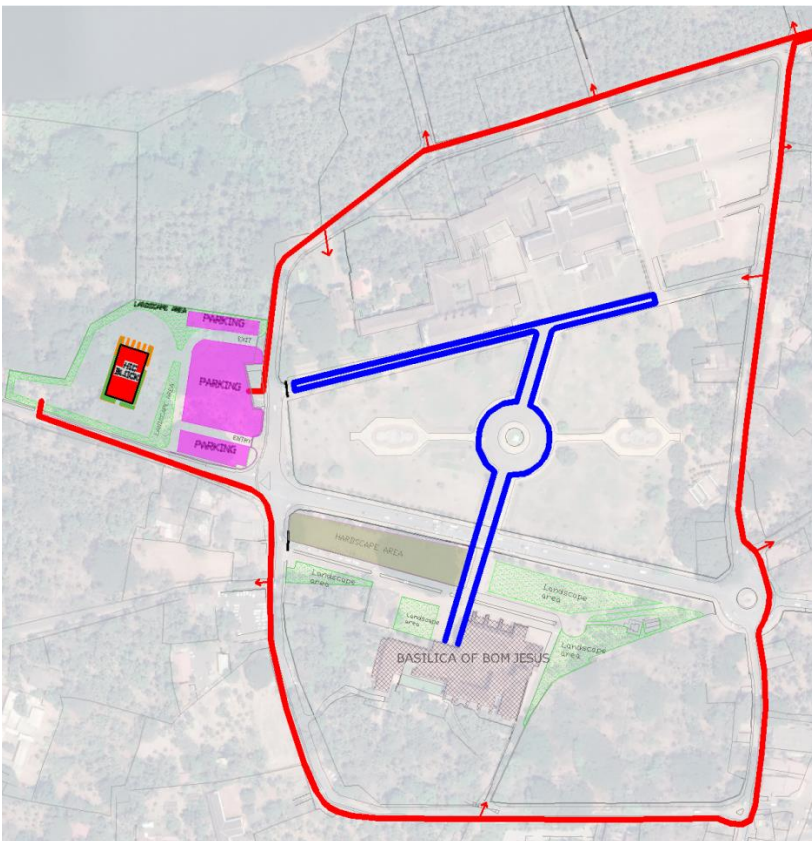

Vehicular movement from Ponda to Panjim ■

The new flyover is operational which brings high traffic from Ponda which needs to be diverted during peak season and St. Xavier's feast. The existing vehicular road entry (Shown in red) is proposed to be blocked for vehicles (Only pedestrian) and the traffic will be diverted on the two peripheral roads.

<i>Cost</i>	INR 56.97 lakhs
<i>Approval</i>	Panchayat, Department of Transport, ASI
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	ASI
<i>Timeline</i>	For construction:08 Months

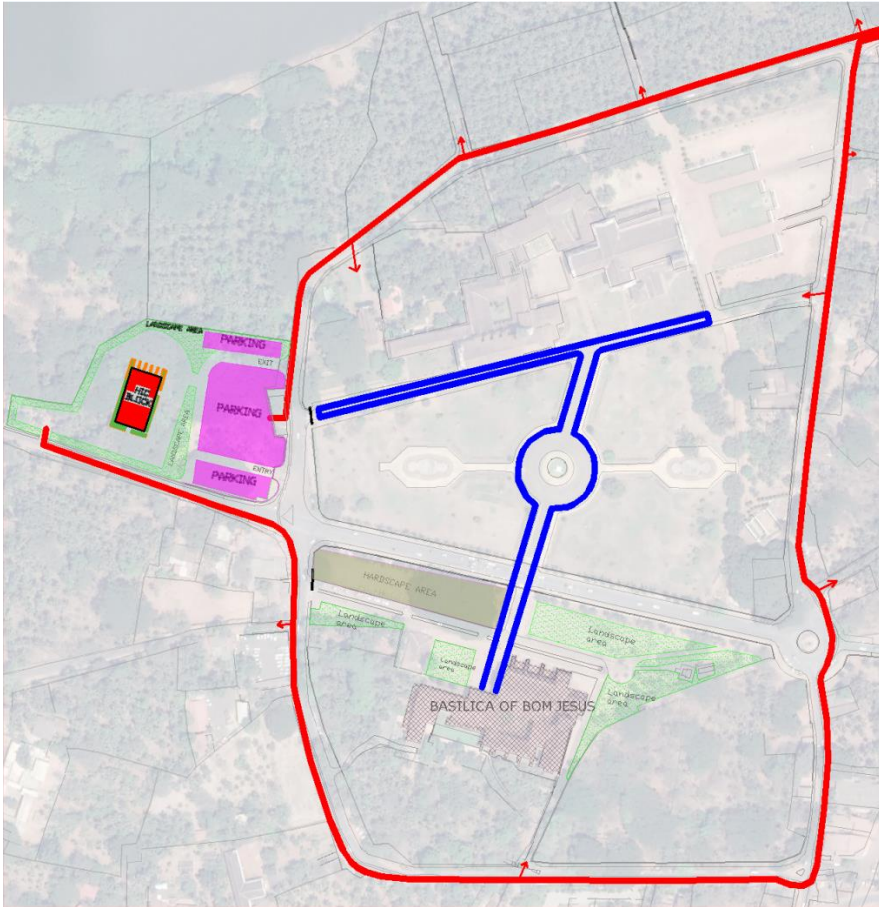



#### 4. E-Transport of Tourists and PTD (Segway Circuit Tours) - 10 units

<i>Summary</i>	Personal Transportation Devices (PTDs) will be introduced on a rental basis and/or guided tour basis.
<i>Rational</i>	Encourage tourists to visit monuments located further away from Bom Jesus Basilica and promote modes of transport alternative to cars and two-wheelers.
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	In addition to enhancing mobility, this system will have the advantage to offer a fun activity to visitors, which may be particularly appreciated by families and teenagers and will participate in attracting different age groups to the site.
<i>Map</i>	 <p>— Route for Segway</p>
<i>Concept design</i>	

<i>Technical description</i>	It is proposed to purchase 10 PTDs and operate the same on a rental basis or guided tour basis under the scheme: 10 classic handle PTDs. The exact itinerary of the PTD tours will be decided by the operator based on authorizations of relevant authorities and commercial prospects. The procurement of PTD is a pilot proposal on success of operation the operator will procure more numbers of PTD. The training for operating PTD's will be given to visitors with safety measures and guards. The dedicated space will be provided for the storage of these PTD.
<i>Cost</i>	INR 17.10 lakhs
<i>Approval</i>	ASI
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	The system will be operated by a private operator. This will be a capital subsidy scheme: the PTDs will be provided to the operator.
<i>Timeline</i>	For Procurement: 03 Months

### 5. E-Auto for Transportation of Tourists - 10 units

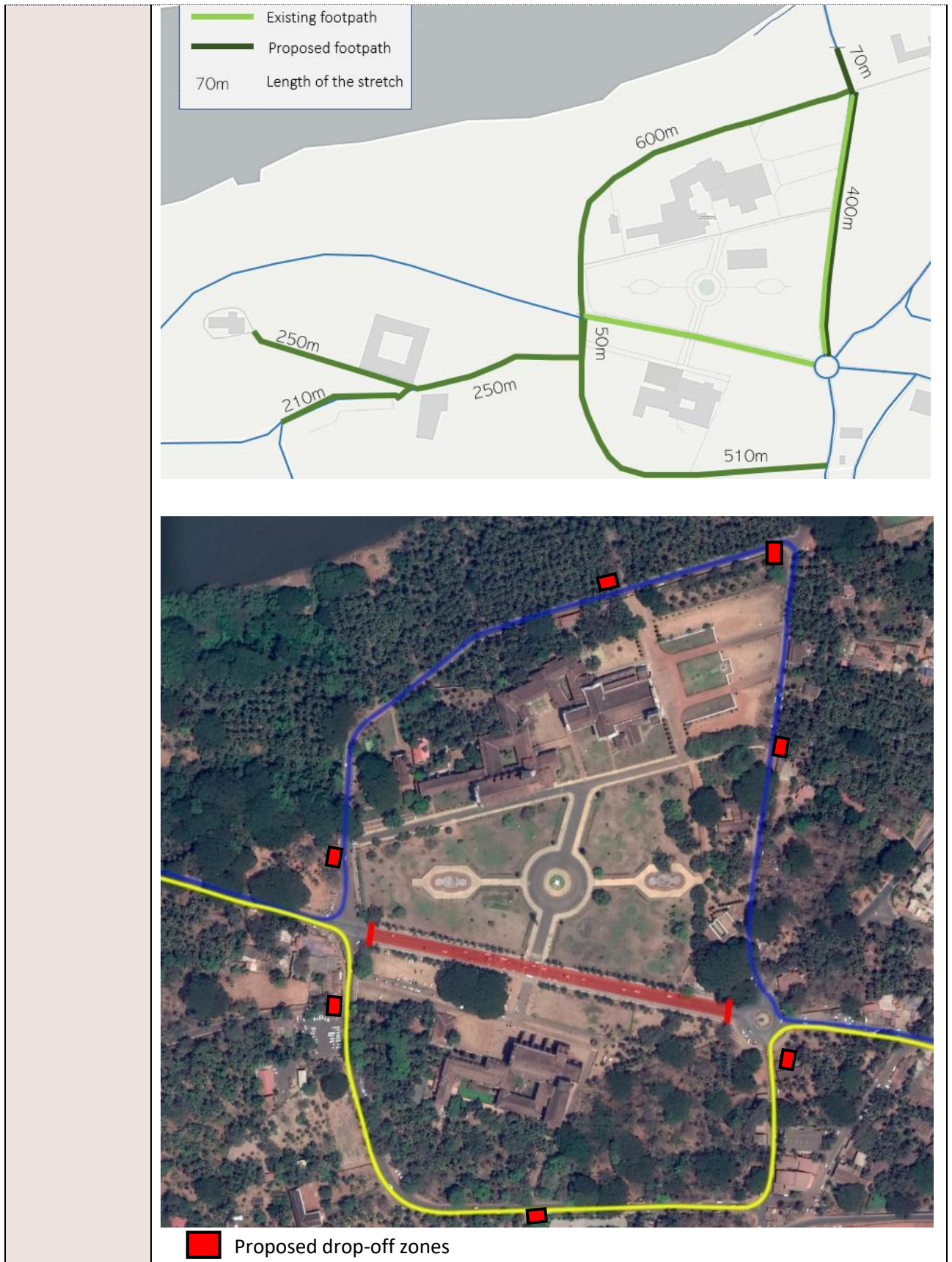
<i>Summary</i>	To cater the needs of senior citizens, children and specially-abled citizens, and also to make the visit of Old Goa more fun, a system of hop-on-hop-off shuttle will be developed.
<i>Rational</i>	Although pedestrianization is at the core of the present project, the needs of individuals unable or unwilling to walk should also be taken into consideration.
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	The hop-on-hop-off system will participate in making Old Goa as universally accessible as possible and will help to cover all tourist spots which otherwise go unvisited. The vehicles will be light and battery-operated, therefore implying a very limited impact on the environment and on traffic.
<i>Map</i>	 <p>— Route for E-Auto / E-buses</p>
<i>Concept design</i>	


<i>Technical description</i>	<p>The itinerary will include seven stops placed at strategic sites of Old Goa. Passengers will be allowed to hop on and hop off the vehicle at any stop the wish – the driver will then continue his route to the next stop to pick up other passengers. The number of rides will be unlimited for a duration of two hours. The parking for these E-auto's will be reserved in the proposed parking lot. The charging station for electric vehicles is also proposed in the parking lot along with the provision of solar panels.</p> <p>The payment will be based on a ticketing system. No cash will be handed over to the driver – passengers will only have to display their ticket purchased beforehand. Tickets will be on sale at two locations: at the Heritage Interpretation Centre located on the main parking lot, and at the souvenir shop located inside Bom Jesus Basilica. The sale will be done through an automatic machine. Tickets will indicate the number of passengers and the time of validity (2 hours).</p> <p>The stops will be equipped with a roof in order to give shelter to passengers during the rains. Stops will be able to accommodate about 20 standing passengers waiting for a vehicle. The stops could also potentially offer opportunities for monetization through the display of advertisements. The shelters will be built in wrought iron, with elements of baroque architectural design.</p> <p>The duration of the whole tour will be 12 minutes without stop, and approximately, 20 minutes if vehicles pick up or drop passengers at each stop.</p> <p>It is planned to introduce 10 vehicles, which would allow headway of about one vehicle every 1 minutes. The vehicles will be battery operated, and therefore non-polluting and silent. Their speed will be limited to 15 km/h to increase safety. Their capacity will be between 4 to 6 passengers.</p> <p>It is highlighted that these vehicles will not be allowed to enter the non-motorized zone. However, it is proposed to allow the circulation of two battery-operated vehicles on the pedestrianized stretch in order to allow the transport of devotees with walking ability disorders, free of cost, from the entrance into the pedestrianized zone to the entrance of Bom Jesus Basilica. This represents a distance of 173 meters.</p>
<i>Cost</i>	INR 19.22 lakhs for the battery-operated E-rickshaws
<i>Approval</i>	RTO (for the registration of vehicles)
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	The system will be operated by a private operator. This will be a capital subsidy scheme: the vehicles and stands will be provided to the operator.
<i>Timeline</i>	For Procurement: 04 Months



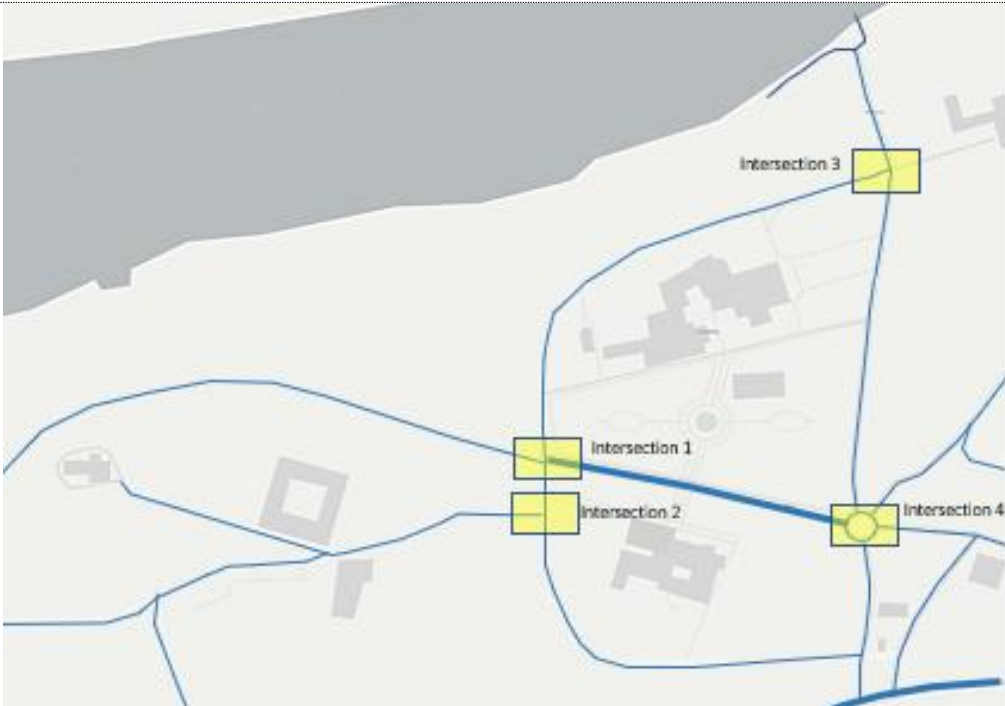
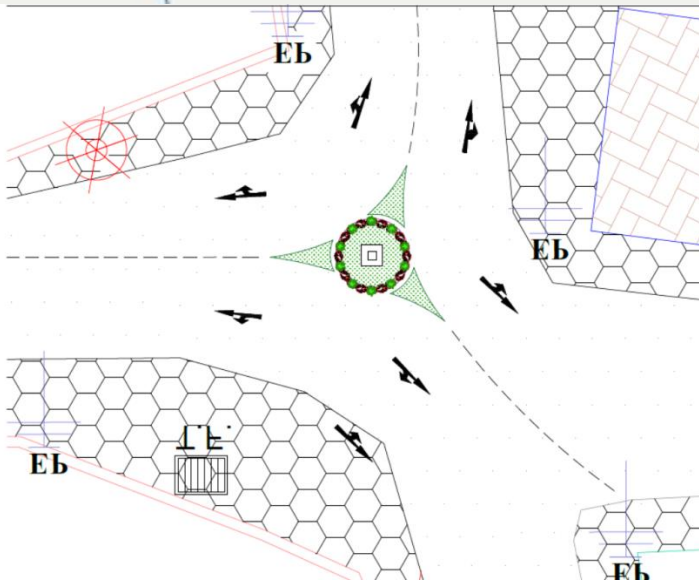
## 6. Pathway Development / Universal Access for circuit

<i>Summary</i>	In order to encourage pedestrians to visit monuments other than the famous Bom Jesus Basilica, a circuit for pedestrians will be designed to bring visitors to the precincts of the Old Goa complex. All along this circuit, footpaths will be developed.
<i>Rational</i>	<p>Many monuments of the Old Goa heritage zone deserve a better coverage. The area is in fact small enough to be covered by foot. It is estimated that an individual walking at normal speed takes around 9 minutes to cover the two extreme points of the pedestrian trail (from St Augustine Church to the Viceroy's Arch). If visitors stop at each monument, each walkable stretch will not take them more than 5 minutes, making it easily walkable for a wide range of visitors, including families with children.</p> <p>The lack of amenities for pedestrians and the absence of clear signage are rather discouraging for those attempting to hop from one monument to the other by foot.</p>
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	Facilitate the movement of tourists and pilgrims by foot, enhance the safety of pedestrians and promote non-motorized tourism.
<i>Map</i>	

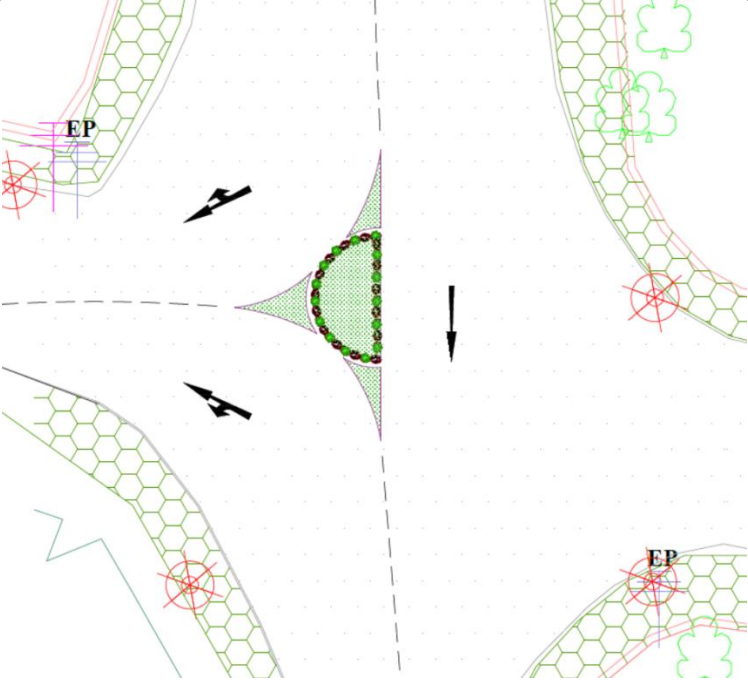


	 <p>Signages</p>
<i>Technical description</i>	<p>Overall, it is proposed to build 4,280 meters of footpath, which will be constructed on both side of the road. Special arrangements will be made to make the footpath accessible to wheelchairs and individuals with walking ability disorders.</p> <p>Footpaths will be constructed on both sides of the roads. On the eastern side of Se Cathedral, footpath already exists, but only on one side of the road – it is proposed to develop a footpath on the other side as well, in order to facilitate the movement of crowds, particularly during the festivals.</p> <p>The construction of footpath will require the displacement of public utilities (electric wires/poles). The construction of new footpaths shall not affect the existing width of the road.</p> <p>In order to encourage visitors to walk, it is also recommended to open the access to the Saint Francis of Assisi Church on the eastern and western side (and not only on the southern gate, as it is today). As the western gate is located right in front of the main parking which will be developed under the project, it represents for visitors arriving into the core area of Old Goa.</p> <p>Along with the pathway development there will be appropriate dedicated drop-off zones with signages for the proposed battery-operated vehicles and PTD's</p>
<i>Cost</i>	INR 573.56 lakhs
<i>Approval</i>	ASI, RTO
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	ASI
<i>Timeline</i>	For Construction: 09 months
<i>Summary</i>	In order to encourage pedestrians to visit monuments other than the famous Bom Jesus Basilica, a circuit for pedestrians will be designed to bring visitors to the precincts of the Old Goa complex. All along this circuit, footpaths will be developed with appropriate dedicated drop-off zones with signages.

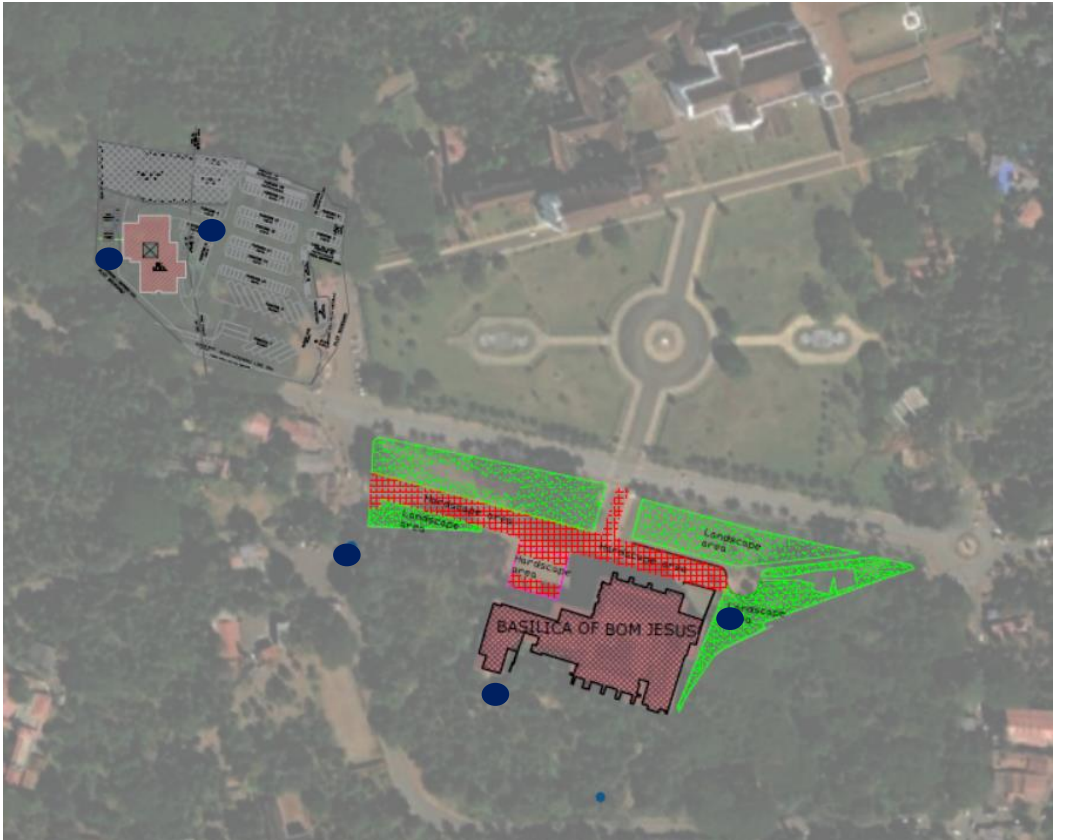

## 7. Development of Junctions

<i>Summary</i>	Roads, pathways and 4 major interconnections surrounding the church premises will be developed with proper paving and levelling to handle the traffic flow as well as dedicated pathway for the tourist.
<i>Rational</i>	The construction of a new parking lot, the closure of a road, the priority given to pedestrians and the inclusion of new types of vehicles (battery-operated shuttles) will generate clutter and confusion on the existing roads. It is therefore proposed to adjust the design of major intersections to avoid bottlenecks and facilitate the cohabitation between different transport modes.
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	Better mobility, greater efficiency, and less inconveniences for locals and regular visitors.
<i>Map</i>	
<i>Concept design</i>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Junction 1</b></p>




	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Junction 2</b></p>
<i>Technical description</i>	Create a drop-off zone, kerb-side parking area for Battery operated vehicles, emergency vehicles etc.
<i>Cost</i>	Pathways: Rs. 2.69 crores Junctions: Rs. 3.03 Crores
<i>Approval</i>	PWD/Panchayat
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	PWD
<i>Timeline</i>	For construction: 6 Months

## 8. Water ATMs - 5 units


<i>Summary</i>	It is proposed to install new water ATM's at the site
<i>Rational</i>	The existing water ATM's are only present at within the monument and are not enough for the over influx of devotees during festive seasons. Few of the existing water ATM are in dilapidated condition. Water points do exist, but some of them are either out-of-service or in unattractive conditions (rusted, broken, etc.).
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	Availability of Water ATMs at different points will encourage tourists to spend more time at the venue and draw major crowd during summer and peak seasons.
<i>Map</i>	 <p>● - Drinking water ATM</p>
<i>Concept design</i>	
<i>Technical description</i>	Drinking water facilities (contact-less drinking water spouts) will be provided within the church premises. The water ATM will have 4 taps per dispenser (2 normal and 2 cold) of capacity 500 LPH using UF, RO and UV technology with chiller capacity of 5000 litres each

	including 2 storage tanks with insulation for cold water of capacity 500 litres each. The design of water ATM's is proposed to be in line with the aesthetics of the premises. The ATM's are located at the periphery of the monument in order to have an unobstructed view of the monument and unhindered movement of tourists. Similar architectural designs of existing water ATM's will be provided while constructing the new proposed 5 water ATM's.
<i>Cost</i>	Rs. 32.73 lakhs
<i>Approval</i>	ASI
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	ASI
<i>Timeline</i>	For Construction: 09 months


## 9. Monument Illumination


<i>Summary</i>	Equip Bom Jesus Basilica with a brand-new illumination system.
<i>Rational</i>	In 2014, an illumination system was installed at Bom Jesus, at a cost of Rs. 1.75 crores. This system is not operational anymore. The lights do not work, and the fixtures are in very bad conditions. In fact, moss has grown inside the lamps, making any repair impossible. The life span of the fixtures – 4 to 5 years - is anyway over and replacement is therefore needed.
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	The illumination of Bom Jesus Basilica will beautify the site and encourage tourists to visit it in the evening and at night.
<i>Map</i>	The illumination system will be installed only on the side of Bom Jesus Basilica.
<i>Concept design</i>	



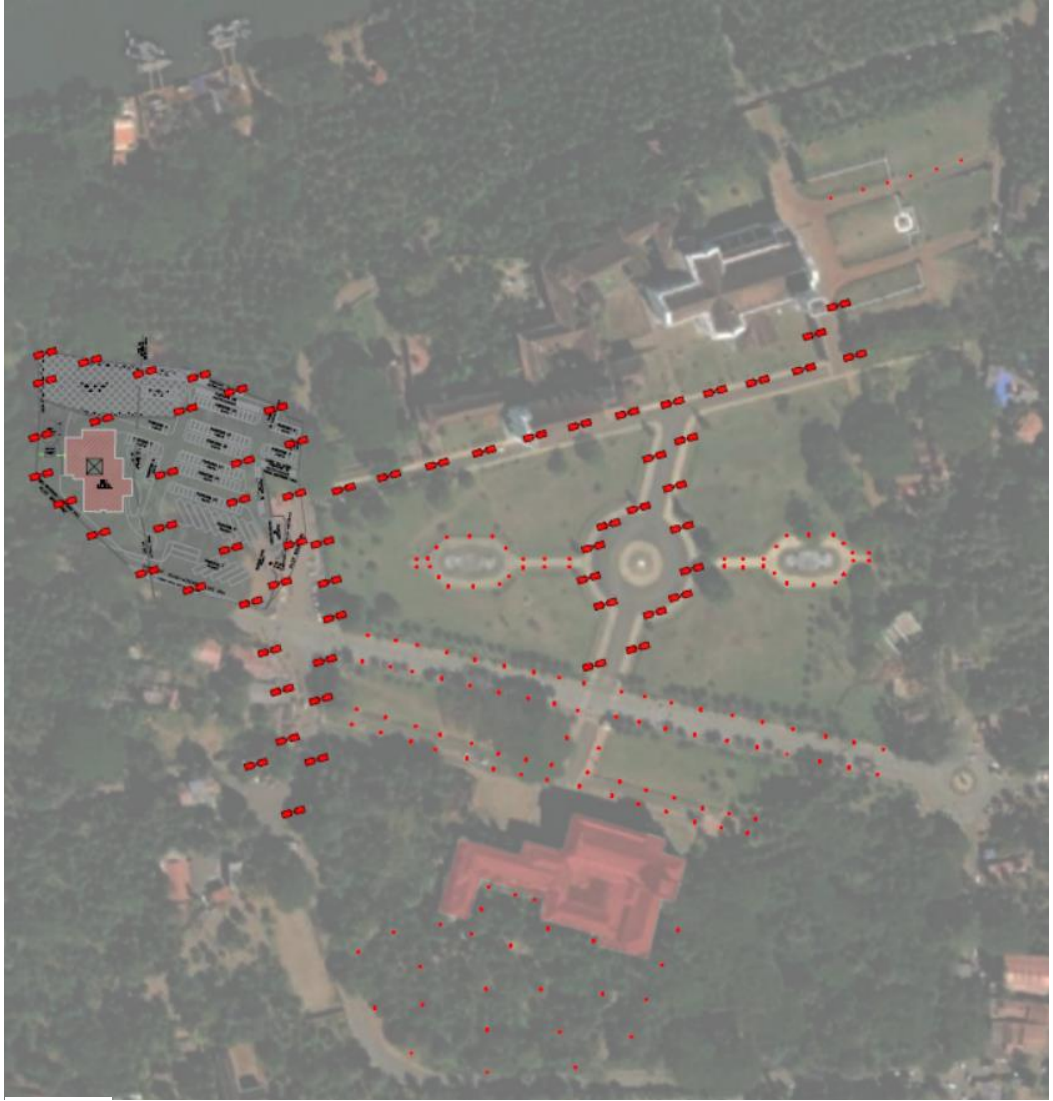
	 <p>Proposed Gobo lights</p>
<i>Technical description</i>	<p>Modern LEDs with a lifetime of at least 10 years will be procured. LEDs will be guaranteed for a period of at least 5 years, so as to ensure that the illumination system is still operational in 2024 on the occasion of the next Exposition of the corpse of Saint Francis Xavier.</p> <p>The RGB light composition is proposed with programmable DMX controller. The façade lights are proposed with mono color scheme on regular days and customised color schemes on important days such as Goa Liberation day, Republic day, Independence day etc.</p> <p>In addition, a special projection is proposed in the façade lighting with gobo lights. The system will be used to highlight the architectural features of the monument façade such as colonial columns, clear story windows, elevation projections etc on special days. The Façade of the church will be mapped and the lights will be projected on the façade on specific timings in the evening.</p>
<i>Cost</i>	Rs. 3.88 crores.
<i>Approval</i>	ASI
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	ASI
<i>Timeline</i>	For Construction: 04 months

## 10. CCTV Cameras





<i>Summary</i>	It is proposed to install CCTV cameras in the vicinity of Bom Jesus Basilica.
<i>Rational</i>	<p>The Church authorities have already installed 36 cameras which they currently monitor on their own. However, these devices mostly cover the inside and the back of Bom Jesus Basilica. The front side is not monitored by cameras, mostly due to the fact that Church authorities have not received the approval to fix cameras on the wall of the protected monument.</p> <p>Given the influx of visitors to Basilica and given the sensitivity of the site due to its religious importance, it is required to better monitor the movement of visitors in the area.</p>
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	Greater safety for pilgrims and tourists.
<i>Map</i>	 <p> <span style="color: blue;">■</span> PTZ Camera (24 nos.)  <span style="color: yellow;">■</span> 360 Dome Camera (20 nos.)         </p>

<i>Concept design</i>		
<i>Technical description</i>	<p>Supply, installation, testing &amp; commissioning of integrated high speed PTZ integrated Dome camera. Camera shall be equipped with IR for Day Night vision facility and fitted with mounting arrangements on poles. Camera shall be supplied with all related fitting accessories as per site requirements. Ingress protection level IP66, 24VAC/Hi-PoE, Temp: -40°F- 149°F), humidity 95% or less (non-condensing) FCC UL, RoHS, CE Certified. Technical specifications of integrated speed dome camera.</p> <p>The cameras will be positioned in conspicuous locations covering maximum coverage of roads, intersections and peripheral area along with the monument and parking premises. Special care will be taken while installing the cameras in front of the monument without disturbing the visibility of the heritage structure. The main command centre will be placed at the proposed HIC and the internal feed will be shared with ASI and local police.</p>	
<i>Cost</i>	Rs. 1.59 crores	
<i>Approval</i>	ASI	
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC	
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	Security devices will be operated by a private operator.	
<i>Timeline</i>	For Construction:04 months	

## 11. External Lighting/Street Lights/ Public Announcement System

<i>Summary</i>	It is proposed to cover the premises surrounding Bom Jesus Basilica with adequate lighting.
<i>Rational</i>	A key obstacle to the development of night tourism is the feeling of insecurity after daytime. Lighting up the streets will enhance the visitors' safety and therefore boost night tourism.
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	Availability of street lights at Old Goa will encourage tourists to visit at night. Proper street lights will also increase the safety for tourists.
<i>Map</i>	<p>It is proposed to install new street lights around the Basilica of Bom Jesus, in zones which will be hardscaped under PRASAD initiative. As of today, these zones are not illuminated</p>  <p> <span style="color: red;">■</span> POST TOP LAMPS  <span style="color: red;">○</span> PATHWAY WASHER LIGHTS         </p>



<p><i>Concept design</i></p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;">   </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>a. Post top lanterns</p> <p>b. Pathway washer lights</p> </div>
<p><i>Technical description</i></p>	<p>The design of the fixtures will match the Gothic, Portuguese environment of Bom Jesus and its surrounding. The Post top lanterns will be 3m high with LED fixtures to achieve human scale, maximize colour rendering and uniformity of illumination are proposed at the periphery of the monument.</p> <p>The pathway washer lights are proposed in tandem with the monument premises to encourage unhindered view of the heritage structure. In the periphery of the church area post top lamps will be installed. The parking lot will be illuminated with the post top lamps as specified in the concept.</p>
<p><i>Cost</i></p>	<p>Rs. 4.27 Crores</p>
<p><i>Approval</i></p>	<p>ASI</p>
<p><i>Implementing agency</i></p>	<p>GTDC</p>
<p><i>Operation and Maintenance</i></p>	<p>ASI, church authority</p>
<p><i>Timeline</i></p>	<p>For Construction: 06 months</p>

## 12. LED Digital Displays

### Summary

It is proposed to erect one LED digital display at the entrance of the site, far enough from Bom Jesus Basilica, in order to broadcast messages to visitors/pilgrims, information about the site, and live broadcasting of functions taking place in the Basilica

### Rational

During the festivals, Church authorities usually erect 3 LED digital displays for devotees for viewing the services and ongoing preaching inside the Basilica. These screens will be used during the festivities as well as outside the festive season in order to protect the aesthetic integrity of the Basilica's immediate surroundings. The screen will be located right at the entrance of Old Goa, at the level of the new parking which will be constructed under PRASAD. The screen will broadcast messages to inform pilgrims/tourists about the services available for them (interpretation centre, hop on hop off non-motorized vehicles, tours with guides, , etc.). It will encourage them to go visit other monuments in addition to Bom Jesus Basilica. Finally, during the feast, it will be used to broadcast images of the mass taking place inside the church as well as to broadcast important messages.





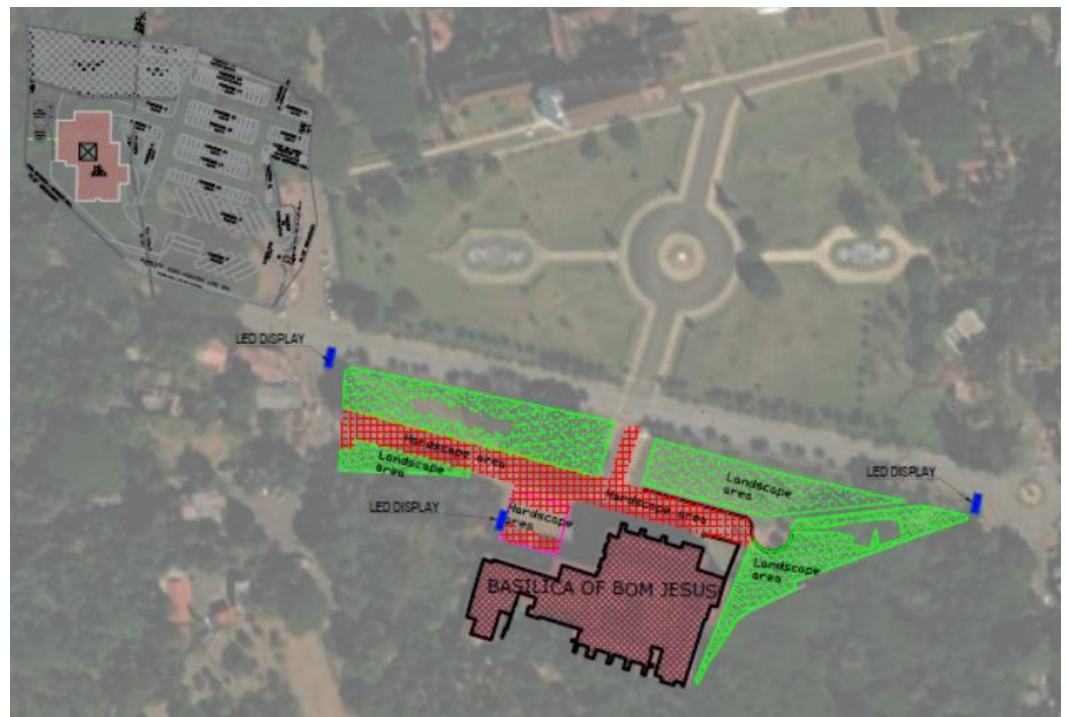


#### Envisioned benefits


The screens will give practical information to visitors and help tourists/pilgrims to feel immersed in the place right when they enter Old Goa. The spread of large crowds during festivals can witness live proceedings through these LED display boards and thus it will prevent crowding and stampeding.

#### Map

LED boards are strategically placed for the visitor's at vantage points,

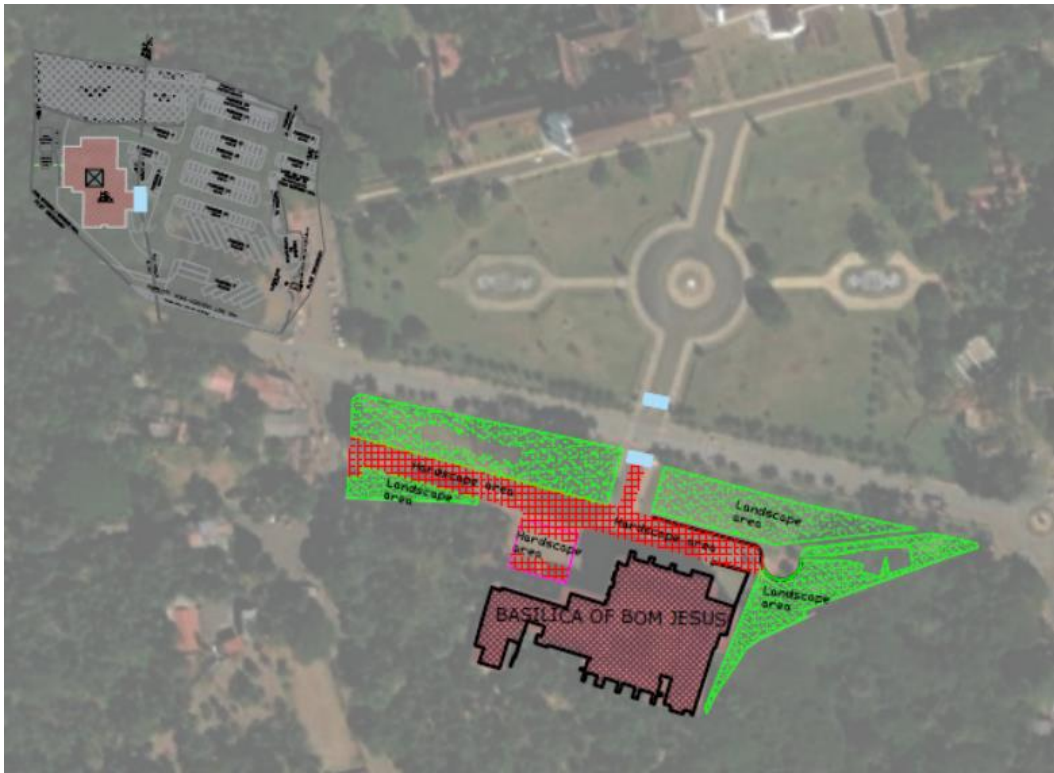



■ LED Digital Displays

<i>Concept design</i>	
<i>Technical description</i>	Three LED displays are proposed of 3 x 2 m. The proposed locations are mapped above to provide information on monuments around the Basilica and other information so as not to be in its frame.
<i>Cost</i>	Rs. 1.00 crore
<i>Approval</i>	ASI
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	ASI
<i>Timeline</i>	For Procurement:04 months

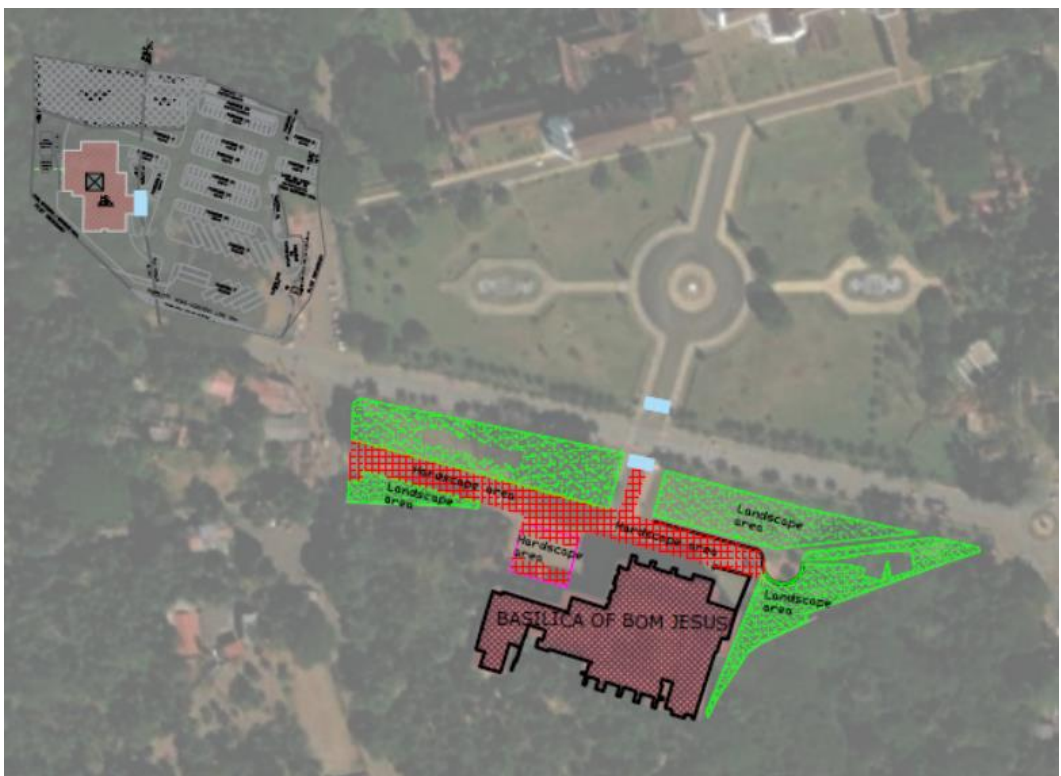



### 13. Baggage Scanners

<i>Summary</i>	Baggage scanners will be installed at the entrance of the two most visited monuments: Bom Jesus Basilica and Saint Francis of Assisi Church and proposed HIC for safety and security purpose.
<i>Rational</i>	Although a locker room will be available in the newly constructed Heritage Interpretation Centre (cf. sub-component 5.1), it will not be possible to prevent pilgrims from entering Bom Jesus Basilica complex with luggage or bags, particularly for those who plan to cook or spend the night next to the Church during festivals. For this reason, it is suggested to install two baggage scanners at the main entrances leading to Bom Jesus Basilica and Saint Francis of Assisi Church.
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	Better control over movements of people, greater security for visitors.
<i>Map</i>	 <p>Legend: <span style="color: blue;">■</span> Baggage Scanners</p>

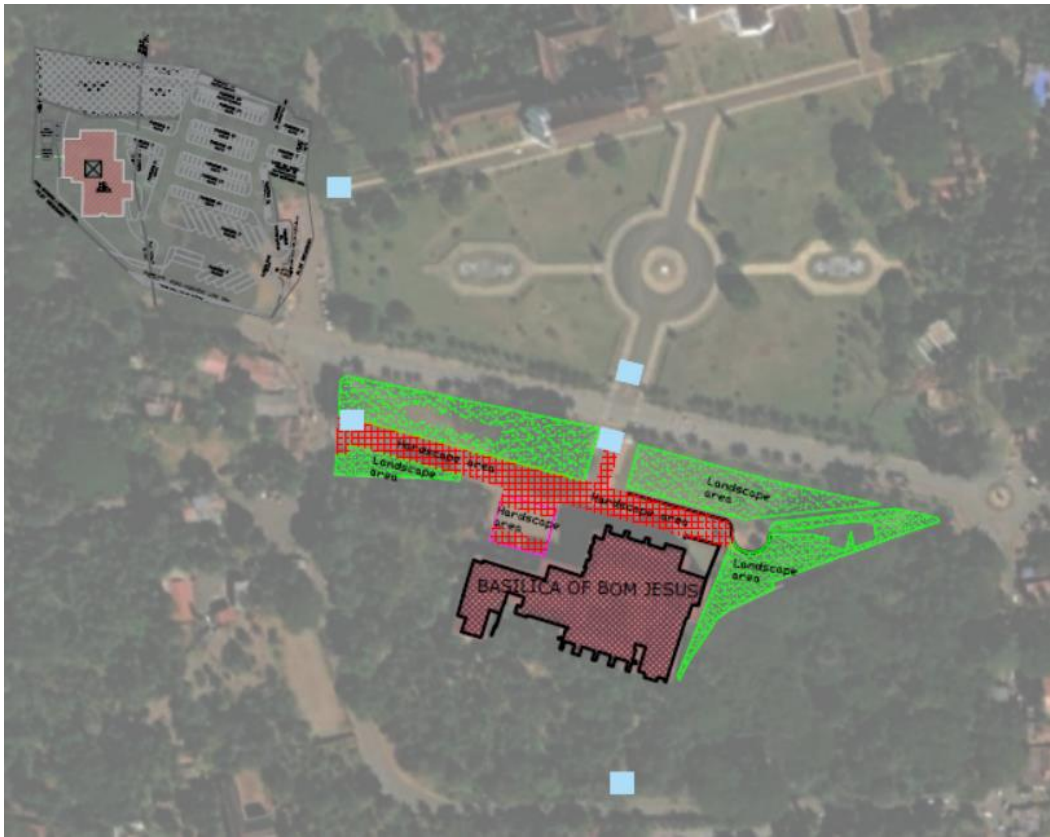
<i>Concept design</i>	
<i>Technical description</i>	<p>Two Baggage scanners, each of which will be installed away from the main monument at the entry gate of premises of Bom Jesus Basilica and St. Saint Francis of Assisi Church. The third baggage scanner with the cloak room will be installed at the HIC block.</p> <p>The Baggage scanner will have a computer based multi energy X-Ray Baggage Inspection System mounted on castor wheels capable of passing through bags of dimensions 540 mm (W) X 350 mm (H), belt height 750 mm to 850 mm, 22"/24 LCD Monitor, Input / Output rollers with frames.</p>
<i>Cost</i>	INR 38.51 Lakhs.
<i>Approval</i>	ASI
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	These security devices will be operated by a private operator.
<i>Timeline</i>	For procurement:04 months

## 14. Door Frame Metal Detectors

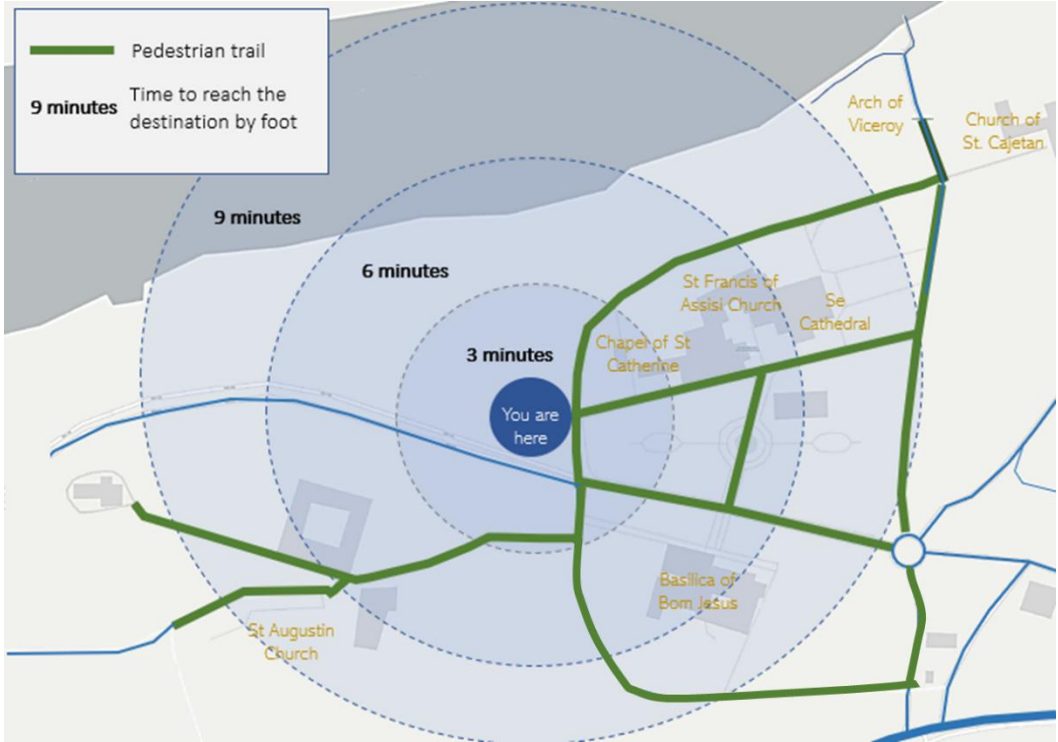
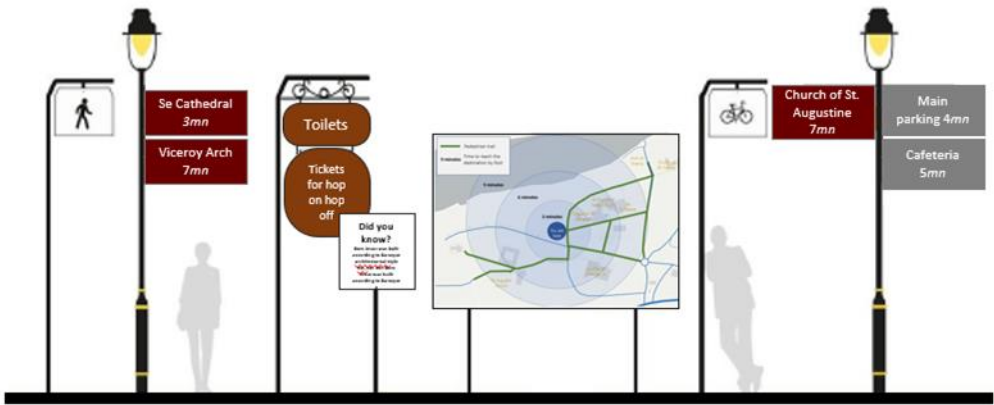
<i>Summary</i>	Door frame metal detectors will be installed at the entrance of the two most visited monuments: Bom Jesus Basilica and Saint Francis of Assisi Church and proposed HIC for safety and security purpose.
<i>Rational</i>	As of today, the only existing security arrangement on the site is the physical presence of a guard. No frisking, bag-checking or other security process is presently undertaken, which implies that anyone can enter Bom Jesus Basilica with potentially harmful or hazardous items.
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	Better control over movements of people, greater security for visitors.
<i>Map</i>	 <p>Door Frame Metal Detectors</p>
<i>Concept design</i>	



<i>Technical description</i>	3 nos metal detectors will be installed, two at entry gates of Bom Jesus Basilica (Northern side, and Western side), and third at the entrance of HIC block along with the baggage scanners. Door frame Metal detector nominal Size: 760 mm (W) x 2050 mm (H) x 700 mm (D) loaded with necessary software
<i>Cost</i>	INR 4.80 lakhs
<i>Approval</i>	ASI
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	These security devices will be operated by a private operator.
<i>Timeline</i>	For Procurement:04 months



15. Security Rooms	
<i>Summary</i>	Security rooms will be provided at the entrance and exit of the premises.
<i>Rational</i>	Managing crowd movement and security checks.
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	Improve the safety and security of pilgrims and tourists.
<i>Map</i>	 <p>Security Room</p>
<i>Technical description</i>	<p>5 Nos. of Security rooms are proposed of 1.5m x 1.5 m</p> <p>During execution the, aesthetic design, colour and size of the porta cabins to be used as security rooms will be prepared in consultation with ASI SA (Goa circle) and the units will be installed thereafter.</p>
<i>Cost</i>	Rs. 2.09 lakhs
<i>Approval</i>	ASI, Old Goa Panchayat
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	Private operator
<i>Timeline</i>	For construction:04 months

## 16. Directional Signages and information Boards

<i>Summary</i>	Uniform signage with distinct colours would be proposed along the identified pedestrianized trail.
<i>Rational</i>	Directional signages and information board at the destination will support convenient tourist movement during all seasons
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	Develop boards dedicated to kids to make their visit fun, interactive and informative this could be developed under a “treasure hunt” model. This will raise their interest in Indian heritage. Create an ASI mascot which could virtually guide kids around
<i>Map</i>	 <p>The map illustrates the Bom Jesus Basilica Heritage Zone with a green line representing the pedestrian trail. Concentric dashed circles indicate the time to reach the destination by foot: 3 minutes (innermost), 6 minutes (middle), and 9 minutes (outermost). Key landmarks labeled include St. Augustin Church, St. Francis of Assisi Church, Chapel of St. Catherine, Se Cathedral, Basilica of Bom Jesus, Arch of Viceroy, and Church of St. Cajetan. A blue dot marks the starting point with the text 'You are here'.</p>
<i>Concept design</i>	 <p>The concept design shows a series of directional signage and information boards along a pedestrian path. From left to right, the elements include: a pedestrian icon sign, a red signpost for 'Se Cathedral 3mn' and 'Viceroy Arch 7mn', a brown signpost for 'Toilets' and 'Tickets for hop on hop off', a large map board, a brown signpost for 'Church of St. Augustine 7mn', and a grey signpost for 'Main parking 4mn' and 'Cafeteria 5mn'. Silhouettes of a person and a bicycle are shown for scale.</p>

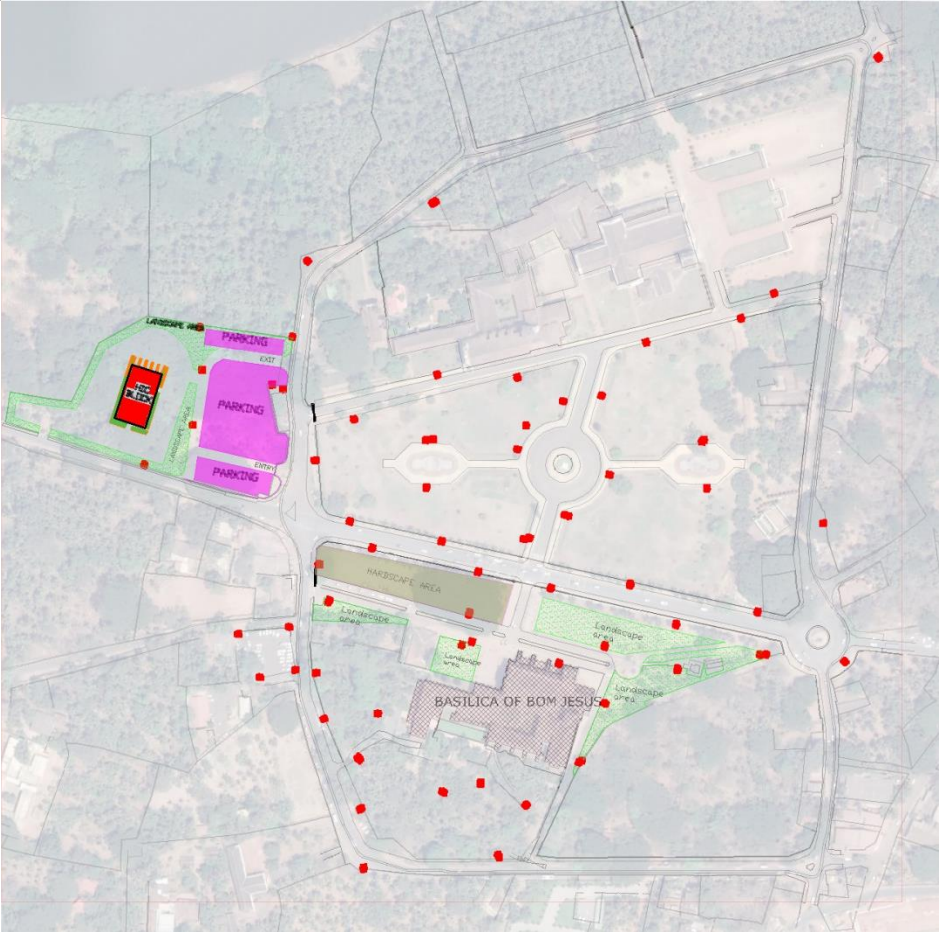
	 <p style="text-align: center;">   Location of Signages </p>
<i>Technical description</i>	<p>Sign Boards made of S-304 grade Stainless Steel Pipes with braces of SS grade S-304 of square/circular pipes, flats, rectangular section etc. The signages will also be incorporated in Braille &amp; QR code.</p> <p>The conceptual location of the signages are shown in the map above.</p> <p>During execution the design, size, color and data to be projected will be discussed with ASI Goa circle and prior approval will be taken from ASI RD (South).</p>
<i>Cost</i>	Rs. 31.85 lakhs
<i>Approval</i>	Content for signage: To be approved by ASI
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	ASI
<i>Timeline</i>	For construction: 05 months



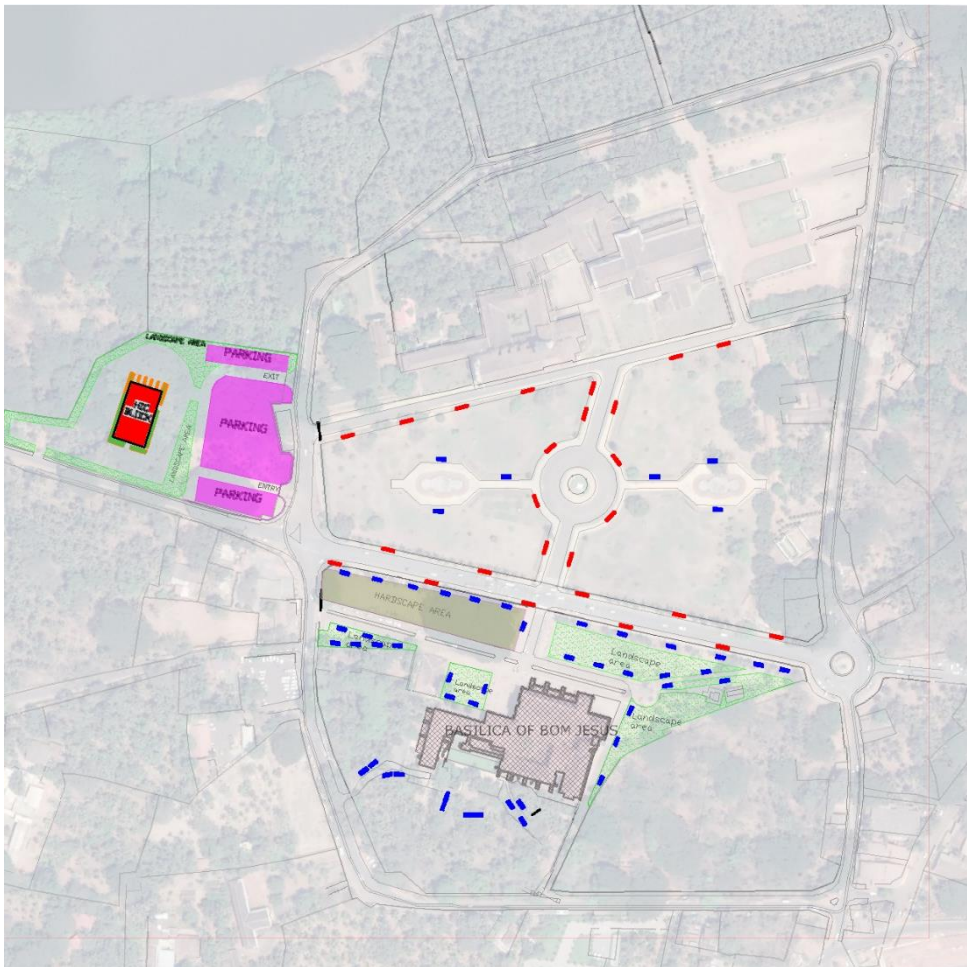

**17. Dust Bins-50 Nos.**

<i>Summary</i>	It is proposed to add new dustbins to the Old Goa heritage area.
<i>Rational</i>	Presently there is lack of waste collection amenities in and around the monument. Dustbins have been installed in the past by the Old Goa Panchayat, but most of them have been removed (due to conditions of dilapidation).
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	Dustbins at the venue for wet and dry waste will encourage tourists to keep the destination clean and hygienic.
<i>Concept design</i>	




Map	 <p>■ Dust Bins</p>
Technical description	The dust bins will be in a set of 2, stone material dustbins attached with plastic dispenses for cleaning and enclosed with a lid to maintain hygiene. Each bin will be 100 litres and 60 Litres Capacity.
Cost	Rs. 9.09 lakhs
Approval	Old Goa Panchayat
Implementing agency	GTDC
Operation and Maintenance	Panchayat
Timeline	For Procurement:04 months

## 18. Seating Arrangement


<i>Summary</i>	It is proposed to install 30 seating arrangements around Bom Jesus Basilica and all along the pedestrian trail.
<i>Rational</i>	As the approach of this project is to give priority to pedestrians and ensure that the site can be visited by foot, it is required to offer visitors places to seat, rest and relax.
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	Seating arrangements in the open areas of Old Goa will help tourists to relax and spend quality time at the destination.
<i>Map</i>	 <p>Solid Granite Bench with Back Stand <span style="color: red;">■</span></p> <p>Solid Granite Bench without Back Stand <span style="color: blue;">■</span></p>
<i>Concept design</i>	
<i>Technical description</i>	Providing and fixing garden benches made of solid granite 75mm thick with back stand Granite Bench Seat Length: 5' of Basant batons make or equivalent as per the drawings,

	including seat, back stand and up stand, all necessary fittings and fixtures, labour etc. complete as directed by Engineer In charge and as per manufacturers specifications. Light grey color is proposed without polish for the granite which will match the color pillars on the façade
<i>Cost</i>	Rs. 18.69 lakhs
<i>Approval</i>	Panchayat
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	ASI
<i>Timeline</i>	Time for construction: 03 months

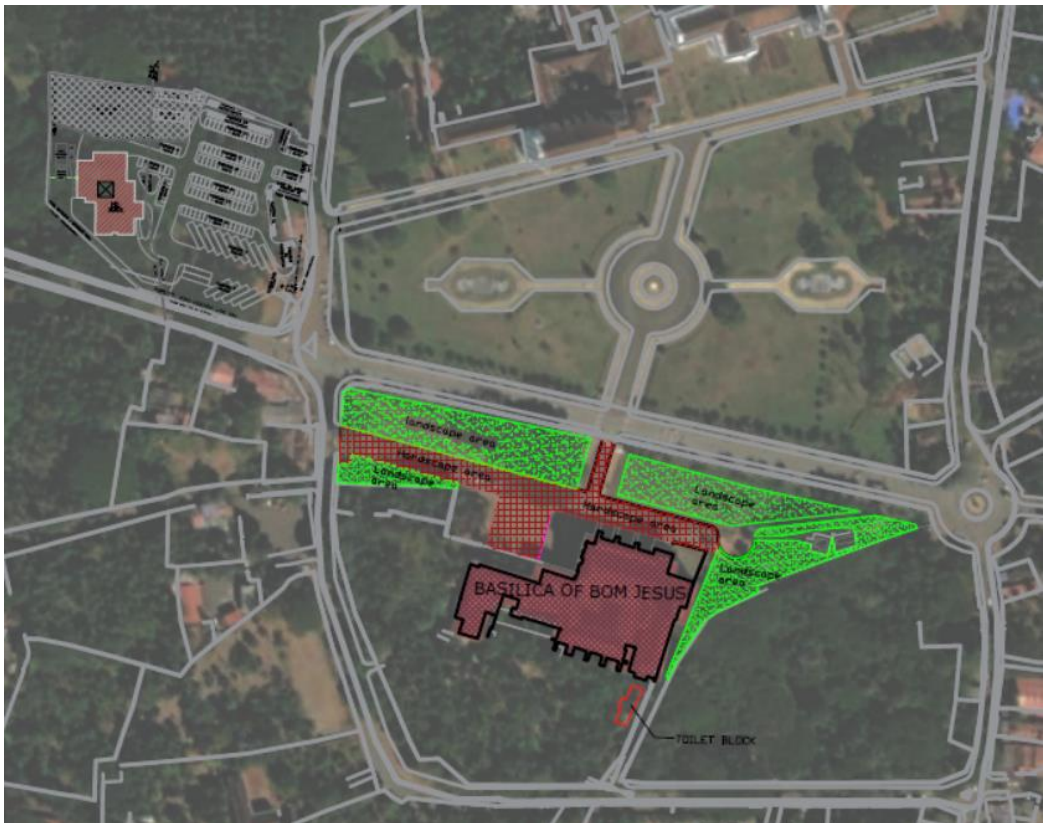


19. Self-Propelled Sweeping Machine	
<i>Summary</i>	Self-Propelled Sweeping Machine is uniquely designed equipment for tough applications and provides excellent manoeuvrability, low noise and a very low per kilometre sweeping cost. The machine is guided by the vehicle operator and the dual brushes provided at the bottom clean and suck the dirt on the road thus cleaning the road at one stretch
<i>Rational</i>	The Self-Propelled sweeping machine will provide devotees clean and convenient spaces during the Novena and the Feast of St. Francis Xavier
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	The machine cleans the road at a very faster rate, thus reducing the manpower. The clean surrounding will attract more tourists and shall provide a dust free environment.
<i>Concept design</i>	
<i>Technical description</i>	Providing and supplying 2 numbers Sweeping Machine 35 HP with Diesel Engine with standard accessories and dual side brush to clean the monument premises on daily basis
<i>Cost</i>	Rs. 67.50 Lakhs.
<i>Approval</i>	ASI/Panchayat
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	Private operator
<i>Timeline</i>	For Procurement: 05 months



## 20. Barricades for Movement of Tourists and Devotees

<i>Summary</i>	In order to manage movement of pilgrims visiting the monument, barricades are required during Novenas, Feast, expositions and VIP movements
<i>Rational</i>	<p>Month of December is the holiest month and during that time the church is visited by high number of pilgrims as well as tourists. Currently, the movement is haphazard and it becomes difficult to manage tourists. Movement of pilgrims and visitors will be better managed</p> <p>The environment of the heritage precincts also gets disturbed by improper movement</p>
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	Facilitate the movement of tourists and pilgrims, enhance the safety of tourists.
<i>Map</i>	 <p>Typical design</p>
<i>Technical description</i>	<p>Stainless steel barricades: - These stainless steel (Grade 304) barricades of size L=2500mm, W=1000mm, H=1500mm are made of hollow pipes, tubes, plates etc. with hairline finish</p> <p>A sleek and light weight socket type design of barricades is proposed which could be easily installed on need basis on the ground and dismantled as and when required.</p>
<i>Cost</i>	INR 76.14 lakhs
<i>Approval</i>	ASI, RTO
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	ASI
<i>Timeline</i>	For Construction: 3 months

## 21. Hardscaping and Landscaping in front of the Monument

<i>Summary</i>	Four pieces of land located in the core area of Bom Jesus Basilica will be hardscaped.
<i>Rational</i>	Paving and Landscaping will provide devotees clean and convenient spaces for resting and hanging out during the Novenas and the Feast of St. Francis Xavier
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	By providing hardscaping and levelling around the monument it will improve the comfort and safety for the devotees.
<i>Map</i>	 <p>  Hardscape   Softscape </p>
<i>Technical description</i>	<p><u>Proposed landscaping 1</u></p> <p>During festivals, devotees settle around the Bom Jesus Basilica to enjoy the shade or to spend the night. This land is currently completely undeveloped. During the rains, the ground becomes mud, making it highly uncomfortable for devotees. Additionally, the site is currently invaded by weeds, which grows uncontrollably during the rainy season – devotees and church authorities have been complaining of this chaotic vegetation as it conducive to the presence of snakes. In order to improve the comfort and safety of devotees, it is proposed to perform a softscape around the premises.</p> <p><u>Proposed hardscaping 2</u></p> <p>During festivals, and particularly during the Novenas, temporary pandals are installed in front of the main entrance of Bom Jesus Basilica to offer additional praying space for devotees</p> <p>Although this spot is equipped with storm water drainage, the slope of the ground is such that rain water actually goes towards the building rather than towards the drain outlets. As a result, stagnating water accumulates on the ground after each rain, making the space unusable for devotees, particularly if pandals need to be installed. As a solution, it is proposed to level the ground to ensure water is properly channelled to the drainage, and to add two additional drainage outlets to facilitate the process. The area at the front of</p>


	<p>basilica to be hardscaped with laterite. Similarly, the pathway of asphalt road is to be scrapped off and hardscaped with laterite to complement with the heritage monument.</p> <p>Supply and plantation of following types of healthy, decorative, flowering plants, trees, shrubs, hedges, land covers etc. The plants will be selected and approved by GTDC and ASI before plantation.</p>
<i>Cost</i>	Rs. 3.32 Crores
<i>Approval</i>	ASI/Panchayat
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	ASI
<i>Timeline</i>	For Construction: 10 months

## 22. Temporary shade/roof structure in front of Basilica for Devotees

<i>Summary</i>	Open space located in the core area of Bom Jesus Basilica will be considered under temporary roof especially during feast time from November to January.
<i>Rational</i>	Temporary shade/Pandals which can be used depending on the capacity will provide devotees clean and convenient spaces for resting and participation in the religious prayers during the Novena and the Feast of St. Francis Xavier.
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	Every year during the Novenas and the feast of St. Francis Xavier on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> December the church authorities put up the pandals outside the monuments to house and cater to lakhs of devotees that visit the Basilica for religious services. In order to provide proper facilities to the devotees during the prayer services, temporary pandals are erected.





	By providing temporary shade/pandal on land around the monument, it will improve the comfort and safety for the devotees and will minimize the hot environment during the day during the Novenas and feast time.
Map	
Technical description	<p>During festivals, and particularly during the Novenas, temporary pandals are installed in front of the main entrance of Bom Jesus Basilica to offer additional praying space for devotees. The shade will be a semi-permanent structure of 5m high structural members at an area of 8000 sq.m. The structural members and spoofing fabric will take care of reduced heating inside the shade. Also, there will be provision for lighting and fans inside the shade.</p> <p>The shade will be erected on requirement basis without any digging and disassembled and stored in the proposed HIC. The color of the environment friendly shade will complement the surrounding as well as it will match the color scheme of the heritage monument.</p>
Cost	Rs. 5.84 Crores.
Approval	ASI, Panchayat
Implementing agency	GTDC
Operation and Maintenance	By private operator
Timeline	For Construction:07 months

## 6 INVESTMENT PLAN AND SOURCE OF FUNDING

### 6.1 PROJECT COST ESTIMATION

Table 13: Project Cost Estimation

Name of the work: "Development of Amenities at Basilica of Bom Jesus under Prasad Scheme of Ministry of Tourism, Government of India"

S.No.	Name of Component	Amount
1	Parking Lot	4,87,14,230.00
2	Heritage Interpretation Centre	4,52,19,179.00
3	Barricades to Block Road Entry - 12 no.	56,97,489.34
4	PTD (Segway) - Transportation of Tourists – 10 units	17,10,712.40
5	E-Auto for movement of Tourists - 10 units	19,22,000.00
6	Pathway Development / Universal Access for circuit	5,73,56,150.65
7	Development of Junctions	4,66,055.39
8	Water ATMs - 5 units	32,73,778.75
9	Monument Illumination	3,88,55,850.00
10	CCTV Cameras - 40 nos.	1,59,91,791.00
11	External Lighting/Street Lights/PAS	4,27,77,004.62
12	LED Digital Displays - 3 nos.	1,00,33,029.60
13	Baggage Scanners- 3 Nos.	38,51,494.34
14	Door Frame Metal Detectors - 3 nos.	4,80,632.53
15	Security Rooms	2,09,610.00
16	Directional Signages and information Boards	31,85,250.00
17	Dust Bins - 50 nos.	9,09,250.61
18	Seating Arrangement	18,69,890.08
19	Self-Propelled Sweeping Machine (2 nos)	67,50,000.00
20	Barricades for Movement of Tourists and Devotees	76,14,400.00
21	Hardscaping and Landscaping in front of the Monument	3,32,33,542.80
22	Temporary shade structure in front of Basilica for Devotees	5,84,00,000.00
		<b>38,85,21,341.10</b>
	Add Contingencies @ 3%	1,16,55,640.23
	Add Architectural fees @ 2%	77,70,426.82
	Total	<b>40,79,47,408.15</b>
	Say	<b>40,79,47,409.00</b>
Rupees Forty Crore Seventy-Nine Lakh Forty Seven Thousand Four Hundred Nine Only.		

## 6.2 ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER PRASAD SCHEME

The aforesaid components are proposed to be funded through PRASAD scheme.

The scheme shall be 100% centrally funded for the project components undertaken for public funding.

Efforts will be made to achieve convergence with other schemes of Central and State Governments and to leverage the voluntary funding available for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives of Central Public Sector Undertakings and corporate sector. Efforts would be made to introduce suitable Public-Private Partnerships for improved sustainability of the projects.

The Viability Gap Funding (VGF) may be provided under the Mission in accordance with the relevant guidelines/instructions of the Govt.

The State Government will submit an undertaking with Government of India indicating their commitment to the scheme by ensuring that the operation and maintenance of the identified and developed projects should be the responsibility of the State.

## 7 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATIONS FRAMEWORK AND O & M

### 7.1 ROLE OF DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS

Table 14: Role of Different Stakeholders

	Stakeholder/Agency	Involvement	Key Role/Responsibilities
1	Goa Tourism Development Corporation	Direct	The key implementation agency will be primarily Special Planning Vehicle (SPV) or the Project Cell under Goa Tourism Development Corporation (GTDC) which will look into the complete execution of the project from concept to commissioning. Their key tasks will include scrutiny of drawings & estimates submitted by Consultants, tendering, award of tender & monitoring the on-site execution of the project.
2	Archdiocese of Goa and Daman	Direct	To give inputs on design interventions & suggest changes as per the site & community requirement.
3	Archaeological Survey of India, Goa Circle	Direct	To Conserve, Preserve and Protect the monuments and sites. Maintenance of Gardens & Development of new gardens and additions surrounding the centrally protected monuments.
4	Project Cell, GTDC	Direct	Scrutiny of drawings/estimates/guidance to consultants for tender, file preparation/ Implementation & execution.
5	Department of Tourism	Indirect	Key decision making/making land available/ Inception/Suggestions & Development related guidance.
6	Town & Country Planning Department (TCP)	Indirect	Permission for all built components.
7	Local Panchayat	Indirect	Permission for any new intervention/built/infrastructural /mobile/etc.



## 7.2 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE (ATTACH MS PROJECT BASED SCHEDULE)

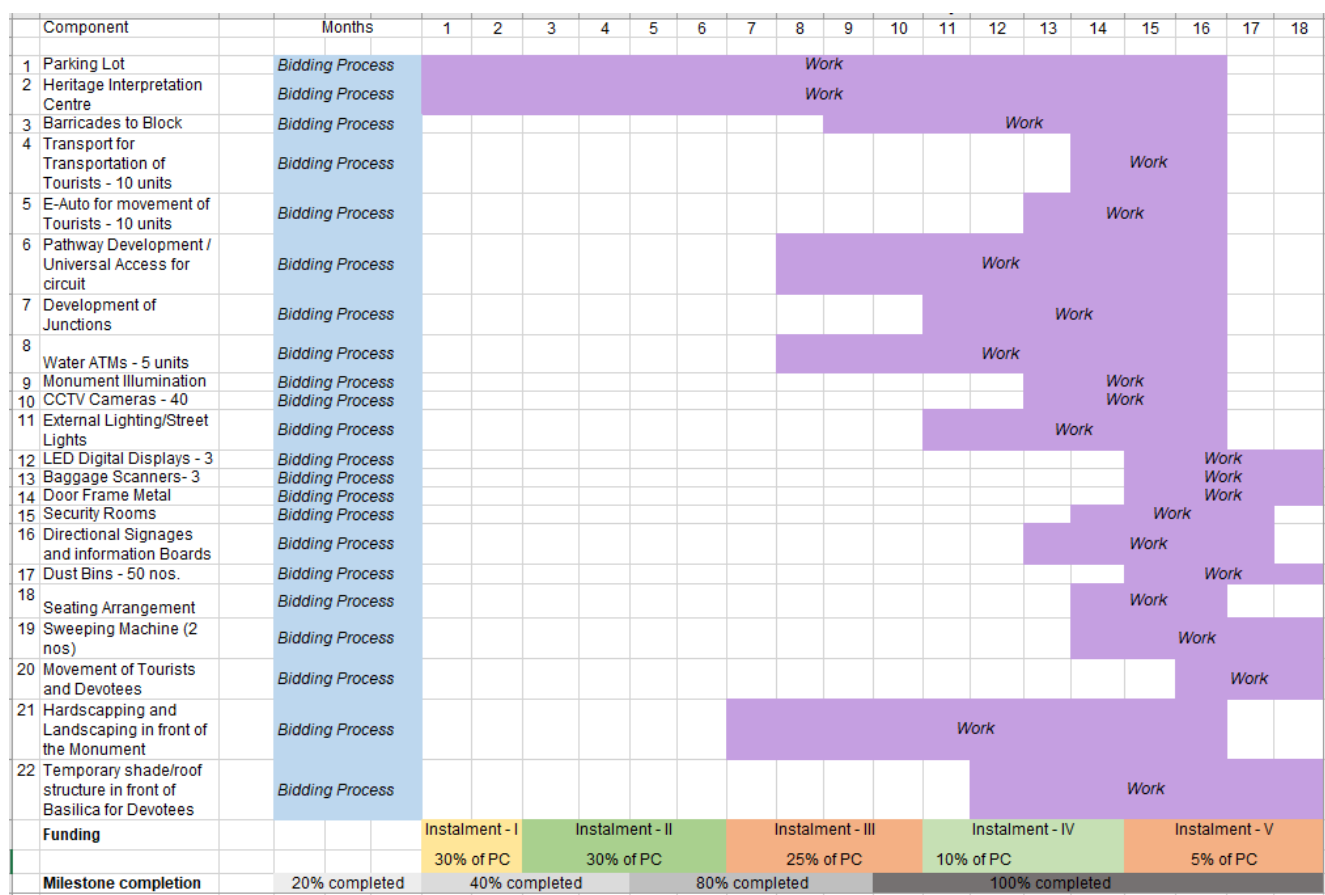


Figure 13: Project Implementation Schedule

**Table 15 Proposed framework for O & M.**

<b>Detailed of arrangement made for Operation and Management of Assets Created under the Scheme</b>		
<b>Assets created under the scheme</b>	<b>Entity responsible for O&amp;M</b>	<b>List of the Agreement/MoU to be signed with the responsible entity</b>
Footpath	Panchayat	The Panchayat will maintain street areas from its own budgetary resources
Dust bins	Panchayat	
Illumination for Bom Jesus	Church Authorities	The asset, which will be used for heritage will be transferred to ASI and maintained accordingly. A guarantee of 5 years will be obtained from the supplier for light bulbs.
Street lights	Electricity Department	The Electricity Department will maintain the assets as part of its regular activities
Water ATMs	Church authorities	The assets developed on land parcel belonging to Church authorities and which will be used primarily by pilgrims and regular devotees will be operated and maintained by the Church authorities.
Water tank	Church authorities	
LED Display	Church authorities	
Heritage interpretation centre	Private Operator 1	<p>One private operator will be appointed to operate and maintain the assets developed in and around the new parking lot, including the Heritage Interpretation Centre. The assets maintained by the operator will include revenue-generating assets (parking lot, PTD, batter-operated shuttles, commercial activities inside the Heritage Interpretation centre) and non-revenue-generating activities (toilets, security material). O&amp;M costs will be balanced with revenues from to revenue-generating activities.</p> <p>A Service Level Agreement will be signed between GTDC and the Private Operator to guarantee sufficient standard in the delivery of services, particularly for non-revenue-generating activities.</p> <p>A MoU will be signed between the Private Operator, Church authorities and ASI related to the security protocol and the use of security material, so as to establish guidelines agreeable to all parties and to maximize the security of pilgrims and tourists.</p>
Battery-operated shuttles	Private Operator 1	
PTD	Private Operator 1	
Parking lot	Private Operator 1	
Security material	Private Operator 1	

## 8 RISK ANALYSIS & MITIGATION FRAMEWORK

Table 16: Risk Analysis and mitigation framework

NATURE OF RISK	RISK LEVEL	MITIGATION/REMEDIES	PARTY RESPONSIBLE
Approval for closure of the road for the pedestrianized zone	High risk	A High-Power Committee will meet to expedite the matter and find compromise between all the stakeholders involved.	GTDC, Goa government, Department of Transport, Panchayat
Traffic congestion resulting from road closure	Medium risk	The existing intersections will be re-organized, in terms of physical design and in terms of flows of vehicles, so as to make the use of alternative roads as smooth as possible.	Department of Transport
Availability of land	Low risk	Land transfer will be required for the development of the parking cum TIC. The land belongs to the Department of Tourism.	Department of Tourism
Shifting of urban utilities	Low risk	The construction of a footpath will require the displacement/burying of cables. No land acquisition will be required.	Electricity Department
Works during the festivals	Medium risk	During the novenas and the feast, the crowds of devotees will make it difficult to perform any work of large scale at Bom Jesus Basilica and its surroundings. The month of December will therefore be dedicated to planning, designing and other works not requiring fieldwork.	All appointed consultants and contractors, under GTDC coordination
Works during the monsoon	Medium risk	During the monsoon, the rains will make it difficult to carry major construction work. The months of June to September will therefore be dedicated to planning, designing and other works not requiring outdoor construction work	All appointed consultants and contractors, under GTDC coordination
Availability of O&M	Medium risk	A private operator will be appointed to manage O&M activities for the major new assets (parking lot, TIC, hop on hop off system, etc.). The O&M of other assets will be integrated to the routine proceedings of Church authorities (for non-revenue-generating assets inside the site of Bom Jesus Basilica), the Electricity Department (for street lights) and the ASI/Panchayat (for pavement and street furniture).	Private operator, Panchayat, Power Department, Church authorities
Funding of O&M	Medium risk	The O&M cost of the major assets (HIC especially) will be funded by revenue-generating activities (including parking lot, hop-on hop-off transport system and other commercial activities as planned by	Private operator

		the private operator).	
Approval by Environmental Committee	Low risk	The project will have limited negative externality on the environment. In fact, the overall carbon footprint of the project will be negative, as motorized traffic shall decrease in and around the heritage site.	Environmental Committee
Approval by ASI	Low risk	Project design will comply with all ASI guidelines related to heritage preservation	ASI



## 9 PROJECT IMPACT

### 9.1 PROJECTED SOCIAL & CULTURAL IMPACT

- The proposal shall prioritize pedestrianization and eco-friendly transportation, and therefore act as a model for similar ongoing and proposed project.
- The project shall display a space with universal access.
- Access to other monuments. Integrate the site.
- Enhance awareness of traditional Goan culture.
- This project shall open up a completely new perspective of viewing the destination by use of transportation through the riverfront as it was traditionally meant to be seen and experienced.
- Introduce lesser-known monuments.

### 9.2 PROJECTED ECONOMIC IMPACT

- The creation of a pedestrian zone for pilgrims/tourists will increase the footfall and benefit the local economy and the tourism/pilgrim-oriented business establishments.
- Creation of parking and etc will generate revenue for self-financing the Operation & Maintenance of new assets.
- The proposal aims to development transport system

### 9.3 PROJECTED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- The proposals aim to positively impact their immediate built and living environment
- The proposals will reduce the use of motorized vehicles
- The use of road sweeping machines and introduction waste collection bins will improve the hygiene of the surroundings
- The proposed lighting will be night sky compliant and minimize light pollution