

# P R A S A D

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

July 2024

## Table of Contents

<b>1. INTRODUCTION TO PRASAD.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE NATIONAL MISSION ON PILGRIMAGE REJUVENATION AND SPIRITUAL AND HERITAGE AUGMENTATION DRIVE (PRASAD) .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.2 SCOPE OF PRASAD .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.3 OBJECTIVES OF PRASAD .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.4 APPROACH OF PRASAD .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 INTRODUCTION TO OLD GOA.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2.1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2.2 HISTORY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2.3 ART .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.4 CULTURE.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.5 LOCATION AND REGIONAL SETTING .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2.6 CONNECTIVITY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.6.1 BY AIR .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.6.2 BY RAIL.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.6.4 BY ROAD .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.6.5 BY BUS .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.6.6 BY HELICOPTER .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.7 DEMOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.8 ECONOMY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.9 PHYSIOGRAPHY &amp; CLIMATE .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.10 FLORA AND FAUNA.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3 OVERVIEW OF OLD GOA’S- PILGRIMAGE ASSETS.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3.1 INTRODUCTION TO BASILICA OF BOM JESUS AND ITS SURROUNDINGS .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3.2 KEY TOURIST DESTINATIONS OF HISTORICAL AND RELIGIOUS IMPORTANCE .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3.2.1 TOURISM ASSETS IN GOA.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3.2.2 VISITOR FOOTFALL.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3.3. PROJECT AND SITE IDENTIFICATION .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>3.3.1 - THE MAIN PLANNED AND ON-GOING INITIATIVES AT OLD GOA.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>3.3.2 PROPOSED INITIATIVES UNDER PRASAD .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>3.4 KEY STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES.....</b>	<b>13</b>

**4 ASSESSMENT OF THE IDENTIFIED PILGRIMAGE ASSETS..... 14**

**4.1 INTRODUCTION..... 14**

**4.2 MAPPING OF HERITAGE AND PILGRIMAGE ASSETS ..... 15**

**4.3 ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION OF PILGRIMAGE ASSET ..... 16**

**4.3.1. Present status of Asset Linked Tourism Infrastructure ..... 16**

**4.3.2. Need base Gap Analysis ..... 21**

**4.3.3. Assessment of proposed Improvements required at the Assets..... 22**

**4.3.4. Tourism Infrastructure Inventory ..... 22**

**5 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR ASSETS AND CONTEXT AREAS ..... 24**

**5.1 INTRODUCTION..... 24**

**5.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES ..... 24**

**5.3 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS ..... 25**

**6.1 PROJECT COST ESTIMATION..... 47**

**6 Project Implementations Framework and O & M ..... 48**

**7.1 Role of different Stakeholders ..... 48**

**7.2 Project implementation schedule (Attach MS Project based schedule) ..... 49**

**7 Risk Analysis & Mitigation Framework ..... 50**

**8 Project Impact..... 52**

**9.1 Projected Social & Cultural Impact ..... 52**

**9.2 Projected Economic Impact..... 52**

**9.3 Projected Environmental Impact ..... 52**

## List of Figures

Figure 1: The holy relics of Saint Francis Xavier .....	3
Figure 2: The Basilica of Bom Jesus and casket of St. Xavier.....	4
Figure 3: The procession of Novena Prayer .....	5
Figure 4: Regional Location .....	5
Figure 5: Basilica of Bom Jesus - UNESCO World Heritage Site .....	7
Figure 6: Other Monuments of the UNESCO World Heritage Site .....	8
Figure 7: Protected Monuments by ASI .....	9
Figure 8: Tourist at Basilica of Bom Jesus.....	10
Figure 9: Proposed Initiative under PRASAD.....	13
Figure 10: Example: mapping of basic amenities in targeted areas .....	14
Figure 11: Mapping of Heritage and Pilgrimage Assets .....	15
Figure 12: Need Base gap Analysis.....	21
Figure 13: Project Implementation Schedule.....	49

## Table of Contents

Table 1: Monthly Tourist Footfall 2017 .....	11
Table 2: Tourist footfall as per period .....	11
Table 3: Yearly Tourist footfall .....	12
Table 4: Planned and Ongoing Initiative .....	12
Table 5: Stakeholders Involved .....	14
Table 6: UNESCO Site available amenities .....	15
Table 7: Issues: Transport and Circulation .....	16
Table 8: Issues: Basic Amenities.....	20
Table 9: Issues: Security .....	19
Table 10: Issues: Street Lights and Monument Illumination.....	19
Table 11: Issues: Information and dissemination .....	20
Table 12: Assessment of Proposal Improvement.....	22
Table 13: Project Cost Estimation .....	72
Table 14: Role of Different Stakeholders .....	74
Table 15: Proposed Framework for O&M .....	75
Table 16: Risk Analysis and mitigation framework .....	50

# 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. Infrastructure developments under PRASAD scheme such as roads, highways, rail network, near tourist spots pave the way for overall economic development, adds 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 approach 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 km east of 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 – 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 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

Domingo 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.

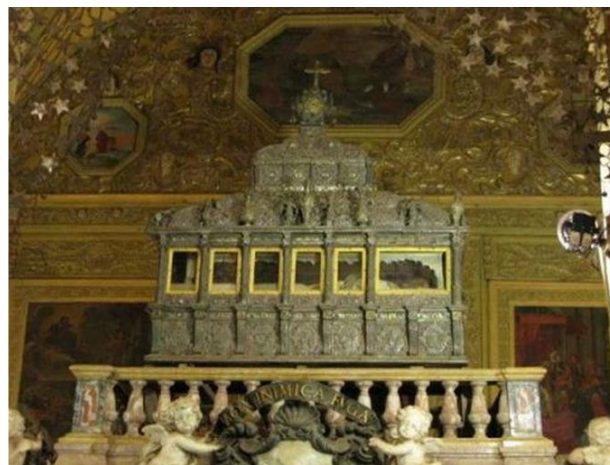


Figure 2: The Basilica of Bom Jesus and casket of St. Xavier

## 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 km away from Basilica of Bom Jesus.

### 2.6.2 BY RAIL

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

### 2.6.4 BY ROAD

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

### 2.6.5 BY BUS

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

### 2.6.6 BY HELICOPTER

Helipad Developed under Swadesh Darshan Coastal Circuit I is located at 1kms 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 Goa 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 to which it supplies basic amenities like water and sewerage. 68.1% of the population is Christian, 28% Hindu, 3.8 % Muslim and 0.1% Jain.

## 2.8 ECONOMY

Tourism is one of the important sources of income for people living in Old Goa. Panaji, the capital which is few 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 Shop, 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. The average temperature in Old Goa is 27.4 degrees Celsius.

## 2.10 FLORA AND FAUNA

The destination of Old Goa 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 GOA

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

- **Bom Jesus Basilica** – One of the oldest Churches in India, it features a classic Baroque architecture. Bom Jesus Basilica is unique
- **Se Cathedral**
- **Church and Convent of Saint Francis of Assisi**
- **Church of Saint Cajetan**
- **Chapel of Saint Catherine**
- **Church of Saint Augustine**
- **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 national highway 4A.
- **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: Tourist at Basilica of Bom Jesus

#### 3.2.2.1. Annual Footfall

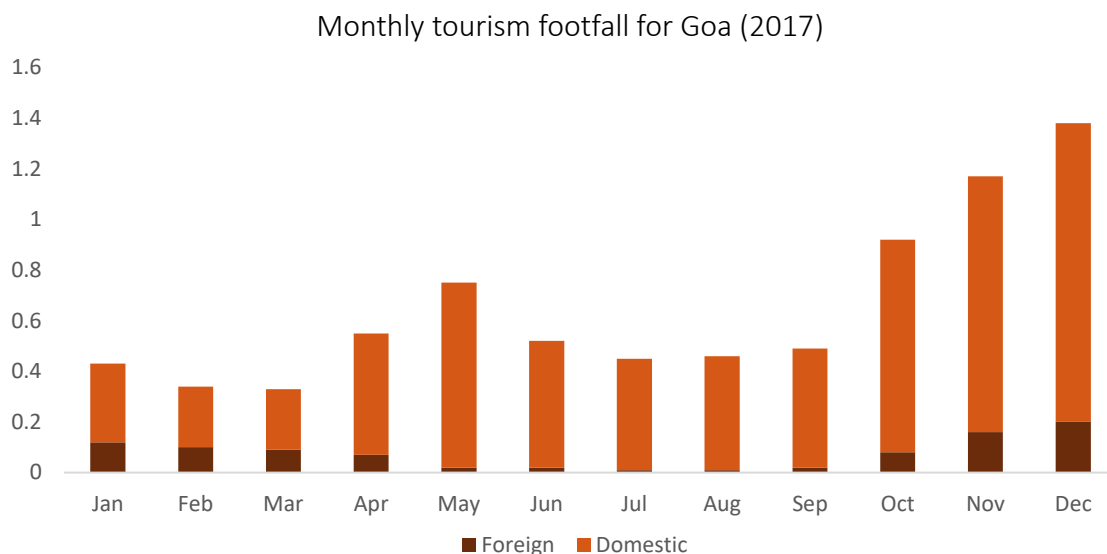
While the monument does not have ticketed entry, it is estimated that Basilica of Bom Jesus attracts over 45 Lakh people (both tourists and locals) every year. This includes tourists, pilgrims as well as regular church-goers.

#### 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 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 Dec 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 43 days (between Nov 20 – Jan 4) witnesses a footfall of approximately 10,00,000 (10 Lakh) every day. The exposition is observed once every 10 years.

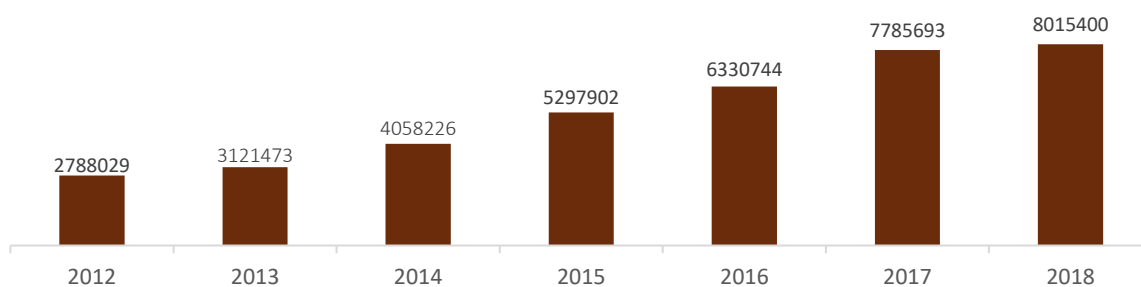
Table 2: Tourist footfall as per period

Period	Estimated footfall per annum
Week Days from Monday to Friday (Est. 5,000 per day)	Approx. 11.60 Lakh
Weekends on Saturday & Sunday (Est. 15,000 per day)	Approx. 14.10 Lakh
Novenas between November 25 to December 2 (Est. 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 from of Bom Jesus Basilica	-	ASI	-

### 3.3.2 PROPOSED INITIATIVES UNDER PRASAD

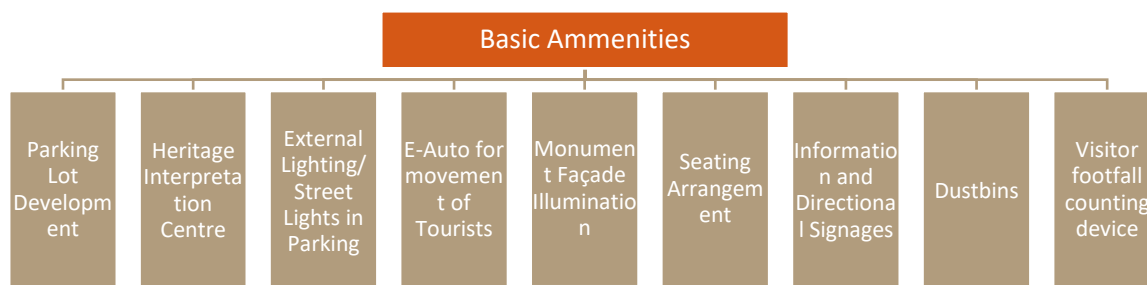


Figure 9: Proposed Initiative under PRASAD

### 3.4 KEY STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- The Basilica of Bom Jesus situated is located just 12 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 that was 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	-Significant tourist/Pilgrim footfall on the site -Existing infrastructure of relatively good quality which need to be replicated -Greenery and existence of trees -Architecture of existing Church	-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 Attraction for large number of pilgrims and tourists
Information Dissemination	-High density of Monuments of Historical Importance -Existence of two museums in old Goa	Experiential tourism is non existent today in Bom Jesus Church

## 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 a mapping software.

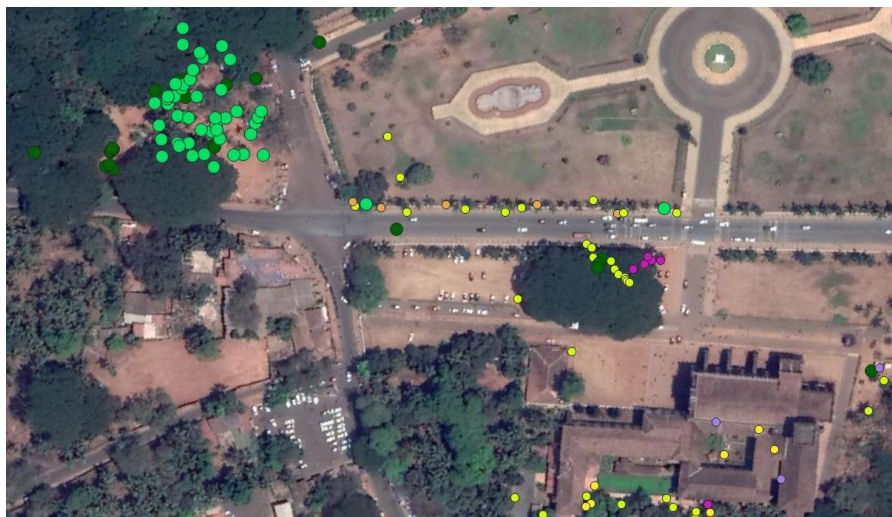


Figure 10: Example: mapping of basic amenities in targeted areas

**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.

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

Table 5: Stakeholders Involved

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

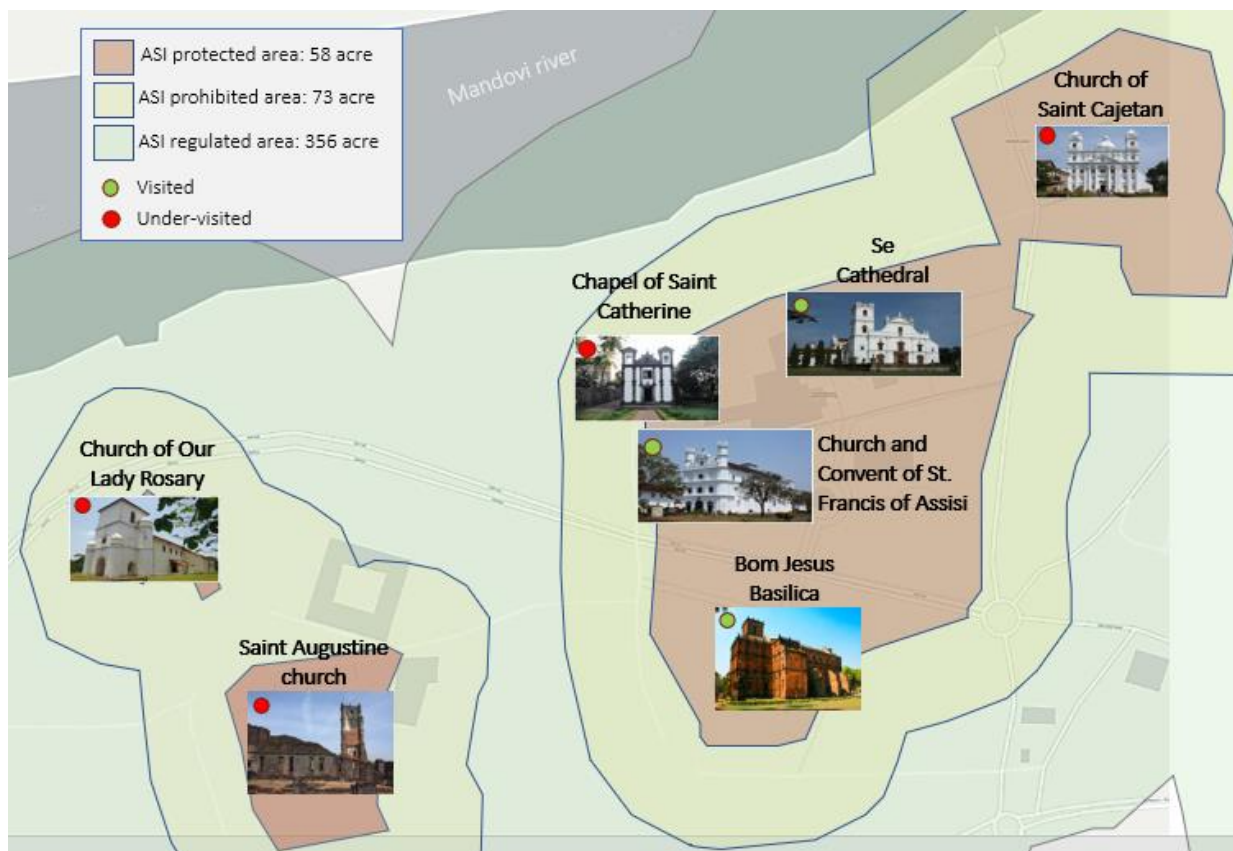


Figure 11: Mapping of Heritage and Pilgrimage Assets

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 unprecise.	

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 the parking facility provided on site	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 km Nearest railway station at 6 km Local bus stand within 1 km Jetty 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 attracts a huge number of Tourists and devotees (Christians/ non-Christians) from all over the world specially during the public viewing of the relic every after 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	No proper system for management of solid waste management.
	Littering	Lack of Dustbins and cleaning equipment.
	Current Activity & Usage	Used as a pilgrimage destination.
	Signage & Information	There is very limited information related to the monument within its premises as there are no

Tourist Infrastructure Management		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 condition which is 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 Indias first minor 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 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

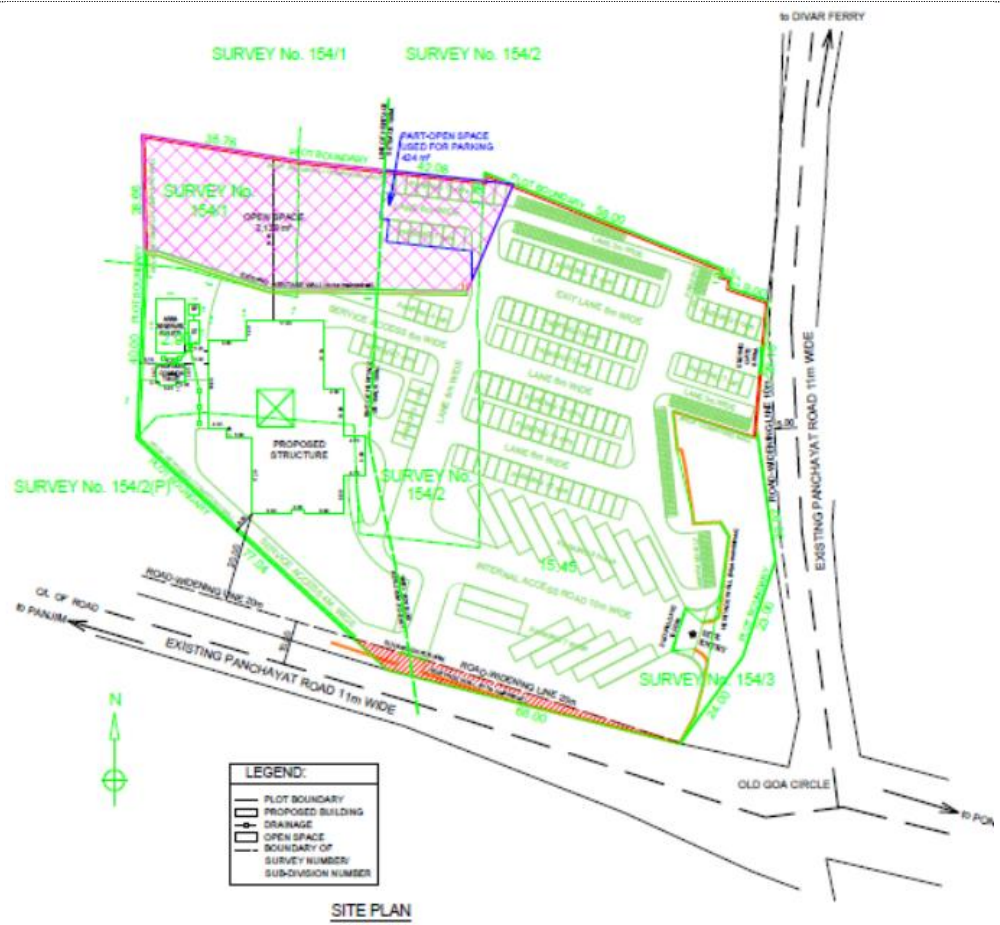
#### 5.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

<b>Parking Lot</b>	
<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>	
<i>Concept design</i>	



SITE PLAN





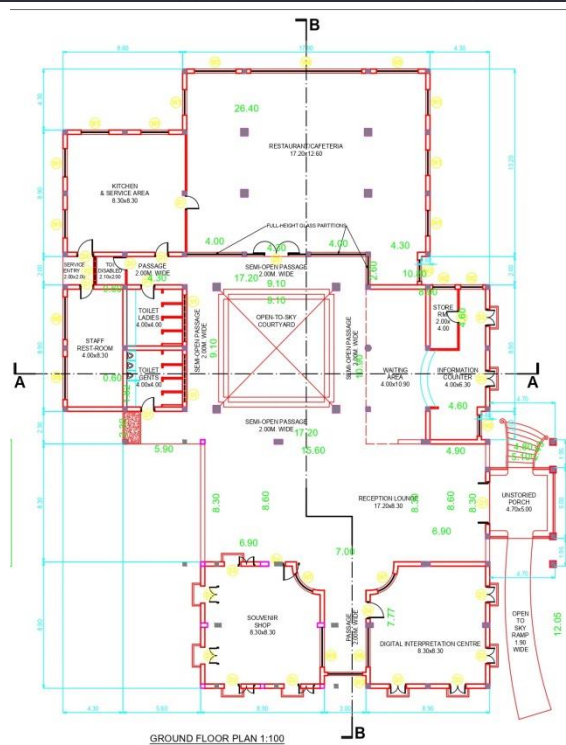
<p><i>Technical description</i></p>	<p>The land belonging to the Department of Tourism will be used for this purpose. Its location is ideal: sufficiently far away from ASI protected monuments to limit vibrations and aesthetic nuisance, and yet close enough for tourists and pilgrims to reach Bom Jesus Basilica in less than 5 minutes by foot. The parking lot, which will also host the Heritage Interpretation Centre proposed as part of Component.</p>
<p><i>Cost</i></p>	<p>Rs. 4.49 Crores</p>
<p><i>Approval</i></p>	<p>Department of Tourism (DoT), Panchayat</p>
<p><i>Implementing agency</i></p>	<p>GTDC</p>
<p><i>Operation and Maintenance</i></p>	<p>Private operator</p>
<p><i>Timeline</i></p>	<p>For the construction: 8 months</p>

Heritage Interpretation Centre	
<i>Summary</i>	<p>It is proposed to build a Heritage interpretation centre 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 tourist to its destination. Old Goa which is more organic and one can experience Goan architecture through these churches, cathedrals, Basilicas 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 comes to old Goa churches often doesn't get the experience out of it because of its large crowd attraction and non-ticketed premises. Moreover, the destination gets empty once it gets dawn.</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 tourist coming here. Moreover, the elevation is matched to the architectural features in line with the vernacular Goan architecture ie 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>
<i>Rational</i>	<p>A space is needed to welcome tourists, give them 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. 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. It is required to better tell the story of Bom Jesus in order to optimize even more the experience of tourists.</p>
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	<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 archaeological historic displays of artefacts. Additionally, it will also have souvenir shop, book shop, reception area, waiting area, toilet facility for gents ladies and for specially abled and a restaurant serving Goan cuisine.</p>
<i>Map</i>	<p>The Heritage Interpretation Centre is proposed in the land belonging to Department of Tourism bearing Survey No. 154/1, 154/2, 154/3. The TIC will be built on the same spot than the new parking constructed under PRASAD scheme. The HIC will be beyond 100m away the ASI Monument</p>




Concept drawing





	<p style="text-align: center;">LOWER GROUND FLOOR</p>
<p>Front View</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FRONT ELEVATION (East) 1:100</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECTION B-B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECTION A-A</p>
<p>Concept design</p>	<p>The architecture of the Tourism Interpretation Centre will be line with the architectural codes of the Portuguese Goan style, in order to match the overall built environment of Old Goa.</p>

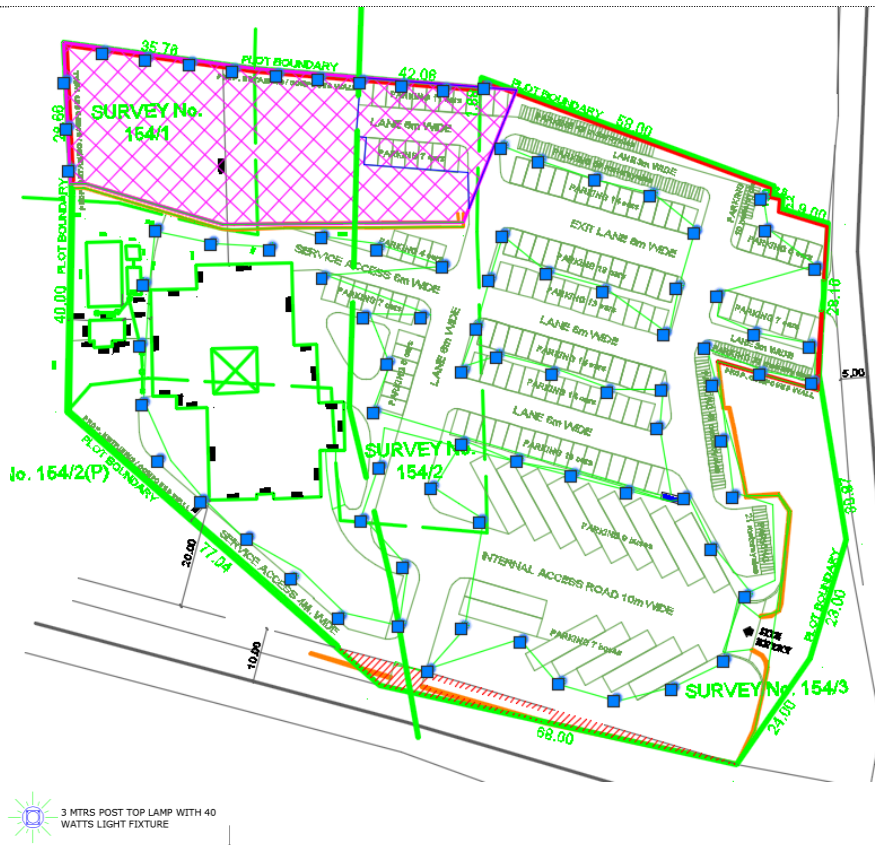
<i>Technical description</i>	<p>It is proposed to build a building on a total surface of 1,000 sq. meter. The building will have a ground floor. Facilities provided in the Heritage Interpretation Center will include following.</p> <p>Entrance plaza for the HIC will welcome tourist and provide them logistical support. A counter will be opened for the sale of tickets for the hop-on-ho-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 library will be provided for the visitors.</p> <p>In addition, the block will be equipped with support office rooms, security and surveillance room to manage the visitors.</p>
<i>Cost</i>	Rs. 5.29 crores
<i>Approval</i>	DoT, ASI, NMA, T&CP, Panchayat
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	Private operator
<i>Timeline</i>	For the construction: 8 months

<b>Monument Façade Illumination</b>	
<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, for the cost of Rs. 1.75 crore. 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 three sides of Bom Jesus Basilica.
<i>Concept design</i>	
<i>Technical description</i>	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. The tender shall be with comprehensive warranty of 5 years, the contractor shall do periodic checks on the overall installation and attend for any

	breakdown in the system. The electricity bills shall be paid by ASI Goa. After the initial 5 years of Maintenance of the fixtures by GTDC, the system shall be handed over to ASI Goa for further maintenance and operations, the same has been agreed upon by SA ASI.
<i>Cost</i>	Rs. 3.88 crores.
<i>Approval</i>	ASI
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	GTDC
<i>Timeline</i>	For construction: Six months

### External Lighting/ Street Lights in Parking

<i>Summary</i>	It is proposed to cover the proposed parking lot 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>	With the development of parking lot in a plot of area 14,000 sq mtrs and the proposed façade illumination of the monument, shall encourage tourists to visit in the eve evening and night. Hence to provide proper safety and security to the visitors it is proposed to illuminate the parking lot with sufficient lighting with decorative architectural lights that shall complement the Monument.
<i>Map</i>	It is proposed to install new post top lamps around the proposed HIC block and the parking lot.



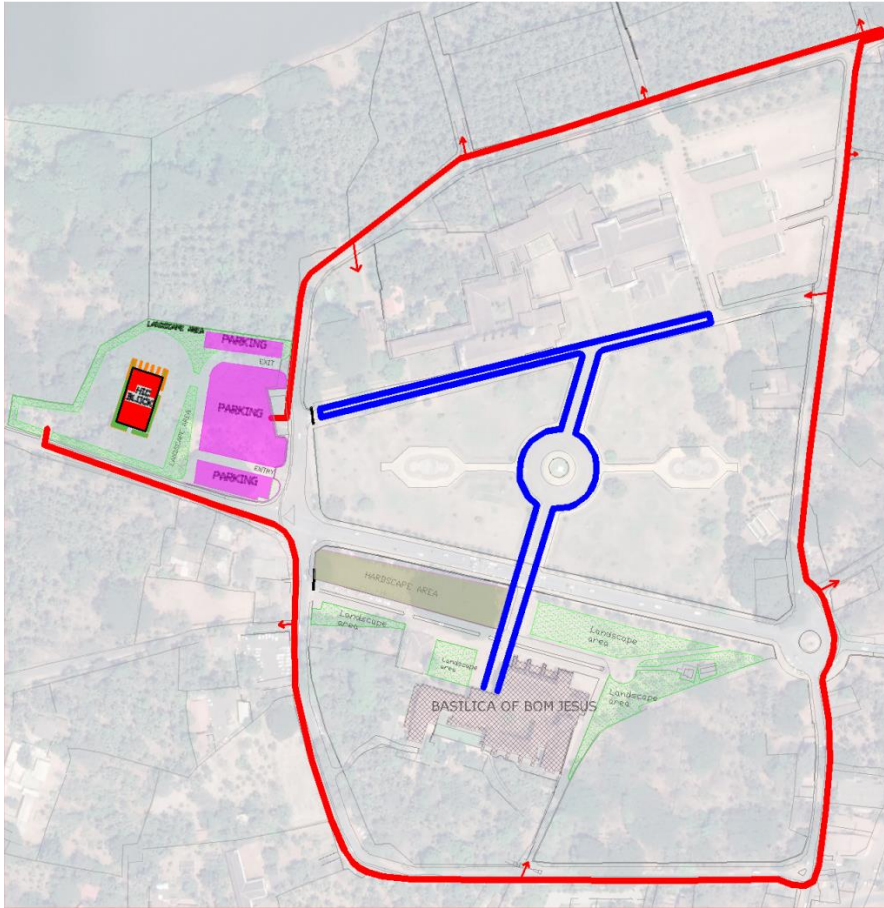

Concept design



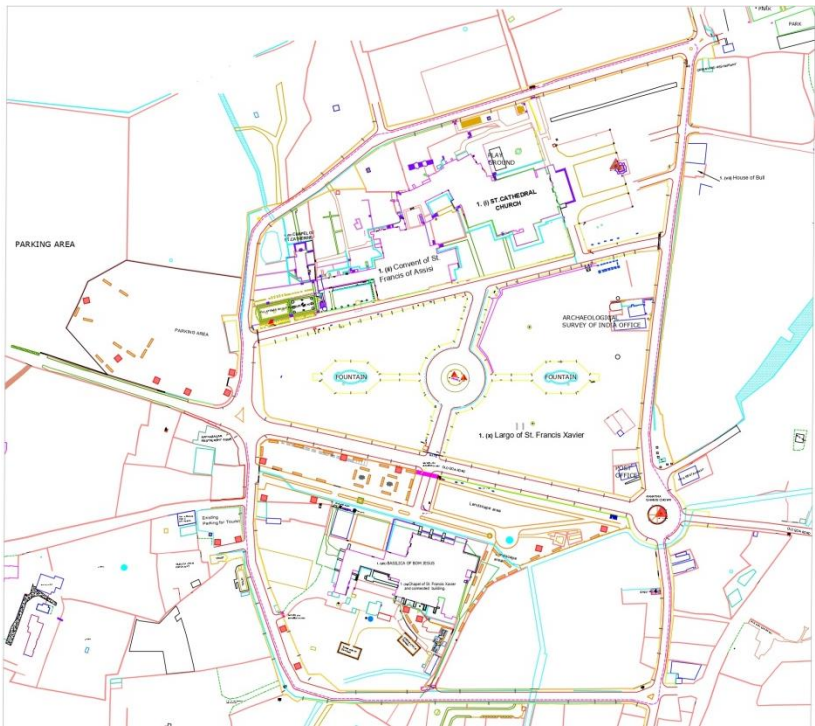
<i>Technical description</i>	The design of the fixtures will match the Gothic, Portuguese environment of Bom Jesus and its surrounding. The Post top lanterns will be 5m high with LED fixtures to achieve human scale, maximize colour rendering and uniformity of illumination. The electrical charges for the installed lights shall be born by the Parking and HIC operator who shall be deployed by GTDC for upkeeping and maintenance of the premises.
<i>Cost</i>	Rs. 1.30 Crores
<i>Approval</i>	ASI
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	GTDC
<i>Timeline</i>	For construction: Six months


### **E-Auto for movement of Tourists - 10 units**

<i>Summary</i>	To cater the needs of senior citizens, children and specially-abled citizens, the E- auto rikshaws are proposed to be procured.
<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. A traffic management plan will be in place so there will be free movement of the EVs.
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	These vehicles will help 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.

<p><i>Map</i></p>	 <p>Route for E-Autos</p>
<p><i>Concept design</i></p>	
<p><i>Technical description</i></p>	<p>it is planned to introduce 10 vehicles, which would help in providing taxi services for the visitors to the other monuments in the vicinity. 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. with circulation of 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>
<p><i>Cost</i></p>	<p>INR 16.12 lakh for the battery-operated E-rickshaws</p>
<p><i>Approval</i></p>	<p>RTO (for the registration of vehicles)</p>

<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	The system will be operated by a private operator who will be on board before commencement of the facility. This will be a capital subsidy scheme: the vehicles and stands will be provided to the operator.
<i>Timeline</i>	For supply: Three months

Seating Arrangement	
<i>Summary</i>	The project involves the installation of 50 seating arrangements encompassing Bom Jesus Basilica and the premises. These seating arrangements will feature shaded benches to ensure adequate protection from the intense summer sun, enhancing the overall comfort and experience for visitors.
<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 style="text-align: center;">Cast iron Bench with Back Stand with wooden /FRP Battens</p> <p>The location of benches shall be finalised on ground in coordination with ASI Goa Officials</p>

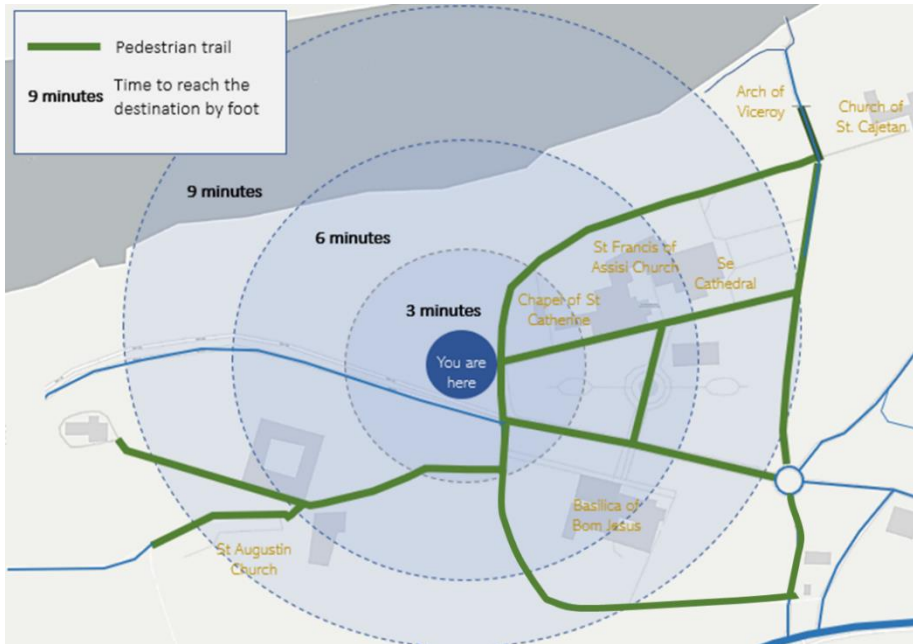
<p><i>Concept design</i></p>	
<p><i>Technical description</i></p>	<p>The seating benches proposed are robust and stylish 4-seater, crafted to provide both comfort and durability for its users. This bench features a supportive backrest, which offers ample support to those seated, ensuring a relaxing and comfortable experience. Additionally, the inclusion of armrests on both sides further enhances the comfort and ease of use.</p> <p>Constructed with high-quality materials, the bench boasts a frame made of durable cast iron, which provides a strong and stable foundation. The seating surface and backrest are crafted from premium teak wood planks, known for their exceptional strength, weather resistance, and beautiful grain. This combination of cast iron and teak wood not only ensures longevity but also adds a touch of classic elegance to the design.</p> <p>The bench's dimensions are thoughtfully designed to maximize comfort and utility. With a length of 4 feet, it offers ample space for four individuals to sit comfortably. The width of 3 feet provides sufficient depth for a relaxed seating posture. The seating height of 20 inches is ergonomically set to ensure ease of sitting down and standing up, accommodating a wide range of users.</p> <p>The benches proposed is a perfect addition to the aesthetics of the Basilica. Its blend of aesthetic appeal and functional design makes it an attractive and practical choice for enhancing any area.</p>
<p><i>Cost</i></p>	<p>Rs. 12.65 lakhs</p>
<p><i>Approval</i></p>	<p>ASI</p>
<p><i>Implementing agency</i></p>	<p>GTDC</p>

<i>Operation and Maintenance</i>	ASI
<i>Timeline</i>	Three months

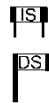
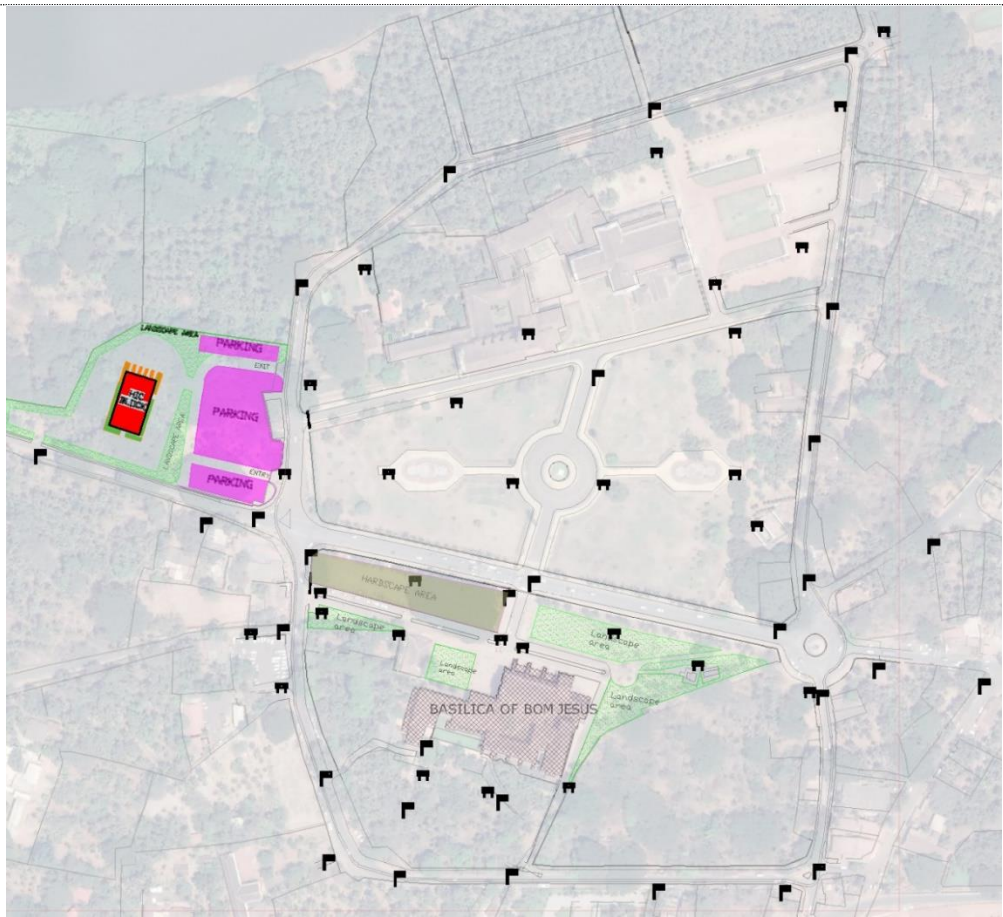
Directional Signages and information Boards	
<i>Summary</i>	Uniform signage with distinct colours would be proposed along the identified pedestrianized trail.
<i>Rational</i>	Directional signages and information board at the destination will support convenient tourist movement during all seasons.
<i>Assessment of Existing Signages</i>	<p>Detailed study of all the existing signages were done in the premises of the Basilica. It was observed that there exist only one signage declaring the Basilica as a world heritage monument. The said signage is in granite, fixed on a masonry plinth. The signage is in good condition and need not be replaced.</p>  <p>In addition, there are 2 more signages for other monuments, fixed on masonry wall, providing information regarding the monument as attached below</p>   <p>Apart from the same there exists a do and don't board fixed at the entrance of the Basilica and minor sign boards.</p> <p>There do not exist any direction signages directing towards any monument in the premises and no entry/ exit boards. A large location map shall be required in the Parking lot covering all the monuments in the vicinity of the Basilica with information about the monuments for ease of movement of the tourists / visitors.</p> <p>The location of the sign boards/ maps shall be finalised along with the local ASI team.</p>
<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.

Map

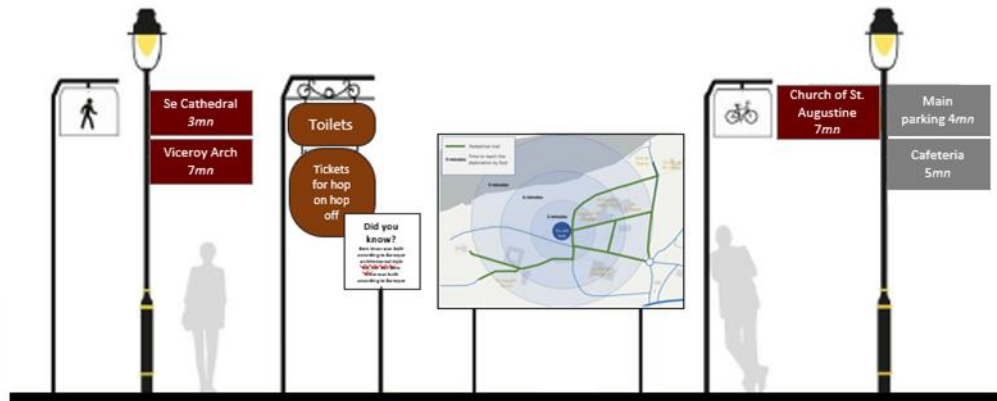
Logos of ASI/GTDC and World Heritage Emblem to be incorporated in the signage's and signages content and the design of the supporting structures will be approved with ASI before execution.



Concept design




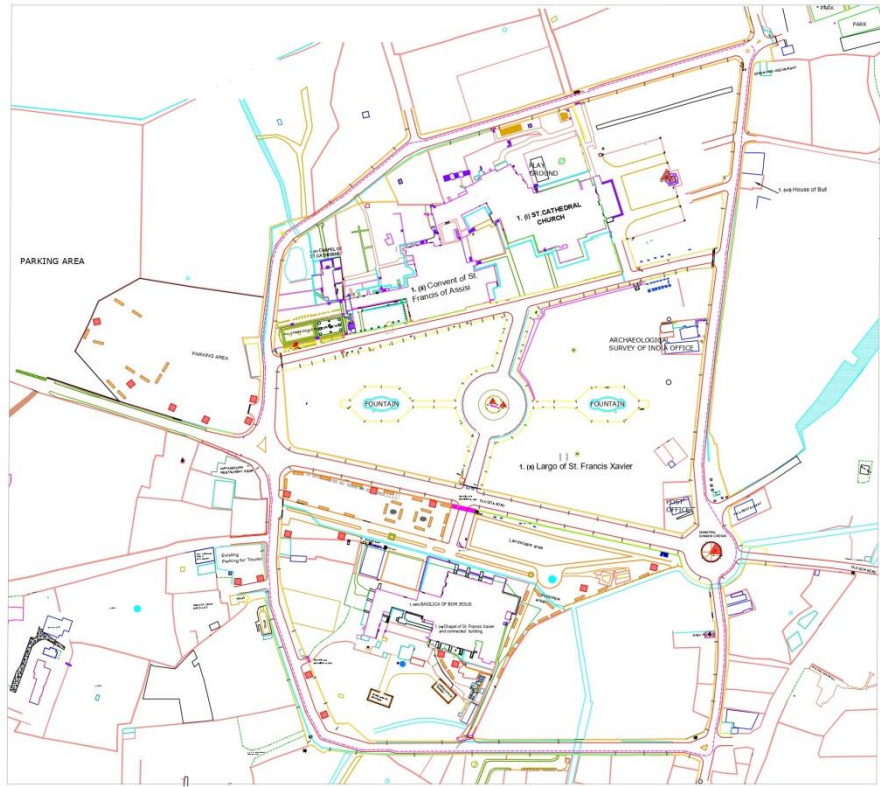
Location of Signages




<i>Technical description</i>	Sign Boards made of S-304 grade Stainless steel Pipes with braces of SS grade S-304 of square pipe flats rectangular section etc.
<i>Cost</i>	Rs. 23.31 lakhs
<i>Approval</i>	Content for signage: to be approved by church authorities and ASI
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation</i>	ASI

<i>and Maintenance</i>	
<i>Timeline</i>	Five months

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>	

<p><b>Map</b></p>	 <p><b>Dust Bins</b></p>
<p><b>Technical description</b></p>	<p>The proposed dustbins offer both practicality and durability. With dimensions of 370 mm in length, 340 mm in width, and 850 mm in height, it provides a compact yet spacious solution for waste disposal. The dustbin boasts a capacity of 50 liters, accommodating a significant amount of waste while maintaining a manageable size.</p> <p>Constructed with a G.I (galvanized iron) powder-coated frame, the dustbin ensures long-lasting durability and resistance to corrosion. The frame is clad with WPC (Wood Plastic Composite) wood planks, adding a touch of elegance and enhancing the overall aesthetic appeal. This combination of materials not only provides robustness but also contributes to the dustbin's stylish appearance, making it suitable for usage in the Basilica premises.</p> <p>The dustbin features an inner removable bin, allowing for easy waste removal and maintenance. This inner bin can be effortlessly taken out, emptied, and cleaned, ensuring a hygienic and convenient waste management process. Additionally, the dustbin is equipped with a tiltable front lid, providing easy access for depositing waste while keeping the contents securely covered when not in use.</p>
<p><b>Cost</b></p>	<p>Rs. 8.28 lakhs</p>
<p><b>Approval</b></p>	<p>ASI, Old Goa Panchayat</p>
<p><b>Implementing agency</b></p>	<p>GTDC</p>
<p><b>Operation and Maintenance</b></p>	<p>Old Goa Panchayat</p>
<p><b>Timeline</b></p>	<p>Two months</p>

<b>Visitor footfall counting device</b>	
<i>Summary</i>	A footfall counting device shall be installed at the entrance of the premises, the data collected shall be useful to propose additional components under the phase II development of the project.
<i>Rational</i>	<p>To enhance our understanding of visitor engagement and patterns at the premises, we plan to implement a sophisticated visitor footfall counting device at the entrance. This device will systematically track and record the number of visitors entering the premises, providing valuable data for analysis. The primary purpose of installing this device is to gather insightful information that will serve as a foundation for proposing additional components during the second phase of the project's development.</p> <p>By accurately quantifying visitor foot traffic, we aim to discern peak visitation times, popular areas within the premises, and overall trends in visitor behaviour. This data-driven approach will empower us to make informed decisions regarding the expansion and enhancement of the project. As we delve into the nuances of visitor movement and preferences, we can identify potential areas for improvement and optimize the visitor experience. Ultimately, the footfall counting device becomes a pivotal tool in shaping the future phases of the project, ensuring that our developments align seamlessly with the evolving needs and expectations of our visitors.</p>
<i>Envisioned benefits</i>	Better understanding of the visitor's behaviour and timing and generate data for the future use.
<i>Map</i>	 <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;"> <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: cyan; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Footfall Detectors         </p>
<i>Technical description</i>	A real time people counting device shall be installed at the entrance of the premises. The solution shall be equipped with a live report software and suitable wifi routers for the data transfer
<i>Cost</i>	INR 8.82 lakhs
<i>Approval</i>	ASI
<i>Implementing agency</i>	GTDC
<i>Operation and</i>	These security devices will be operated by a private operator.

<i>Maintenance</i>	
<i>Timeline</i>	Three months

## 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"		
Sr. No	Description	Amount
1	Parking Lot	4,49,07,609.00
2	Heritage Interpretation Centre	5,29,24,973.00
3	Monument Façade Illumination	3,88,55,856.50
4	External Lighting/ Street Lights in Parking	1,30,72,492.00
5	E-Auto for movement of Tourists (10 units)	16,12,000.00
6	Seating Arrangement	12,65,000.00
7	Information and Directional Signages	23,31,210.00
8	Dust Bins	9,60,851.00
9	Visitor footfall counting device	8,82,395.00
	Total	15,68,12,386.50
	Add Contingencies @ 3%	47,04,371.60
	Add Architectural fees @ 2%	31,36,247.73
	Total	16,46,53,005.83
	Say	Rs. 16,46,53,005.00

## 2 ALLOCATIONS 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.

### 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. 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 surrounding 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 Panchayats	Indirect	Permission for any new intervention/built/infrastructural /mobile/etc.

### 7.2 Project Implementation Schedule (Attach MS Project based schedule)

		Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	
<b>1</b>	Parking Lot	Bidding process	Work								
<b>2</b>	Heritage Interpretation Center	Bidding process	Work								
<b>3</b>	Monument Façade Illumination	Bidding process		Work							
<b>4</b>	External Lighting/ Street Lights in Parking	Bidding process		Work							
<b>5</b>	E-Auto for movement of Tourists	Bidding process		Work							
<b>6</b>	Seating Arrangement	Bidding process		Work							
<b>7</b>	Information & Directional Signages	Bidding process		Work							
<b>8</b>	Dust Bins	Bidding process		Work							
<b>9</b>	Visitors footfall counter	Bidding process		Work							
	Funding	1st Installment		2nd install		3rd install	4th instalment				
	Milestone completion	20%		40%		60%	80%	100%			

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>
Façade Lighting	GTDC	The contractor shall maintain the fixtures installed on ground for 5 years. The electricity charges will be born by ASI.
Parking lot, HIC and E auto Rikshaws,	Private Operator	One private operator will be appointed to operate and maintain the assets developed in the new Parking lot and HIC. The operation will include revenue-generating assets. O&M costs will be balanced with revenues from revenue-generating activities. 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 before commissioning of the project. Parking lot electricity charges will be born by the operator of the Parking and HIC block.
Seating, signages and Dustbins	Panchayat	The local panchayat will maintain the cleaning of the dustbins on regular basis
Visitor footfall counting device	ASI	Realtime data of the visitors shall be managed and maintained by ASI Goa

**Risk Analysis & Mitigation Framework**

Table 16: Risk Analysis and mitigation framework

<b>NATURE OF RISK</b>	<b>RISK LEVEL</b>	<b>MITIGATION/REMEDIES</b>	<b>PARTY RESPONSIBLE</b>
Works during the festivals	Low 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		During the monsoon, the rains will make it difficult to carry any 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-	Private operator, Panchayat, Power Department, Church authorities

		generating assets inside the site of Bom Jesus Basilica), the Electricity Department (for street lights) and the Panchayat (for external pavement, street furniture and dust bins).	
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 the private operator).	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

## 6 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. Display Goan Christian culture.
- This project shall open up a completely new perspective of viewing the city from the waterfront as it was traditionally meant to be seen and experienced.
- Introduce lesser-known destinations.

### 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 closer to the monument
- The proposed lighting will be night sky compliant and minimize light pollution