

CONNECTING IN SINGLE LOOP HERITAGE SITES,
PROPOSED VISITOR'S HERITAGE RECREATIONAL
ITINERARY, DELHI, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Historical & political city Delhi is the capital of India. It is very famous about that had seen various ups and downs in the past. Population and pollution are escalating day by day, both are unstop able directly. Delhi does not surround ample open spaces in the developed colonies and sectors. Due to various reasons, Delhi is suffering for passive recreational activity. Passive recreation mostly performs in open green areas. Similarly, tourist visit Delhi, without the exact information of requiring time to visit heritage. In this research, heritage site will be analyzed for both purposes. Heritage building speak memorize able moment, while observe its structure and architecture of building correspondingly experience of open spaces. Contemporarily has the incredible potential of recreation. It is very effectual in education, leisure, passive activity. Research will propose a tourist itinerary to visit entire heritage of Delhi. Similarly, local visitors will get the open spaces for the recreational activity like walking, chatting, leisure time with family and individual personal choice of activity at same heritage site on various locations of Delhi.

KEY WORDS

Heritage site, passive recreation, international tourists, national tourists, frequently visitors, itinerary,

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RECREATIONAL HERITAGE SITES IN DELHI

Delhi is incredibly affluent in heritage sites, Red fort, Jama masjid, Humayuns tomb and Qutubminar are very well-known in all over the world, very well maintained & properly managed. Tourist enjoys here and many local visitors visit during weekend. Rests of them are not well maintained in the comparison of them. Few of them does not consider by tourist guide for visit. Tourist intention happens towards to see each and every site in the beginning of trip. Unfortunately, as he starts his visit, does not understand about city heritage completely due to lack of access, information of the site, etc. At that time he would like to know exactly where he should go to visit. Secondly, Local visitors would like to open spaces for the passive recreation but they could not get proper well maintained spaces. Hauz khas, Safdar Jung, Tuglaqabad, Firoz shah Tughlak heritage do not allow people for recreation properly. All these areas are surrounded by highly congested colonies. At that time of national and religious festival people prefers to visit well maintained heritage site for leisure, like Jama Masjid, Humayun's tomb, Lal Quila. People moment could be increase through the proper recreational planning of the other heritage sites. Kids never check the quality of the open spaces they just start the recreation on the site immediately. Planner must have to understand, how kids are learning and getting improvement in open spaces. Every heritage site does not allow kids activity, also few site does not allow to move in the open spaces that stops the feelings of recreation. Green area develop with recreational facilities, visitor spending time will increase on the site. Recreational planning inspiration could from past. When heritage structure built; that time cultural system was here. Similarly recreational activity could design on the basis of past cultural system which will present the India culture and tourist will get the variety on each heritage site.

Well preserve heritage makes the stunning city which reflects the gorgeous picture of the city in other countries. Other countries' heritage sites strongly narrate with city infrastructure. Heritage buildings are part of the city which should not ignore and must maintain from outside and inside. Road side view must be attractive. It gives the encouragement to move inside. Secondly, most of the building does not have electric light in ample amount. So that people in the night goes to the shopping mall and market. Visitors found only heritage structure on the site, rest areas are dead. However, Heritage priority exists in experiences of the passive recreational activity, landscape beauty, sculpture and inspirational creative elements of the site. Heritage building plays an important role in the national festival, crowd moves here for recreation and

enjoyment. From this observation we are able to understand that Delhi heritage has very strong relationship with people's emotions. Site is not well maintained, it makes a break in between importance and existing condition of the site that needs well maintenance architecturally. Delhi heritage site allow people for 2 hour or 4 hour per day. However, connectivity, pathways, toilet, drinking water, dustbin must design properly for increasing the spending time. Locations of heritage sites are perfectly in the Delhi, Each area of Delhi has heritage sites which will plays the role of open space, landscape area and attraction for the visitors. In this research, heritage areas have been studied which has the potential to attract the visitors and recreational spaces for the visitors. Apart from that any kind of park, contemporary building and some other attraction not included. Research makes the focus on the strength of heritage building together and they can change the picture of the city and provide the ample amount of recreation to all. Person doesn't want to spend all the time in the house. They would like to visit shopping mall and markets similarly they looks towards heritage building also. Heritage site could be maintained in such a way that people will feel comfortable and happy.

INTRODUCTION

Delhi is the oldest city, has numerous structures for the heritage purposes, a number of heritage structures are visiting by tourists and few not. Capital of India has the sources of income that's why people are coming here from the different parts of India. However, population is increasing and people are searching spaces for serving. Recreation is the basic need of every person. Without water & air he cannot survive, similarly, without recreation he cannot work positively. People are coming from different culture and system. As a result Delhi has mix cultural value. Here tourist can enjoy various kinds of cultural events, and festivals. Delhi is not able to provide proper recreational spaces and infrastructure so that everybody can not enjoy according his choice. Solutions come from the common preferences. Need to understand the basic requirement of the recreation. Similarly we see the history, According Mahabharata, Delhi is the 5000 year old. Delhi was comprises the seven cities that was Qila Rai Pithora, Siri, Tughlaqabad, Jahanpannah, Firozabad, Purana Qila, shahjahanabad. Each city had its infrastructure at that time there was the separate recreational spaces in the periphery of the city. Now, these seven cities are in one city that is Delhi. For Delhi heritage site can become the source of recreation. The aim is to highlight the heritage strength in the tourism scenario for

recreation. The investigation starts from the visit of Delhi spots one by one, will be able to find out the proper number of heritage sites which will be connected to each other in tourist itinerary, parallel local visitors will become the part of tourism. Tradition and custom of Delhi are very famous in the world, tourist can enjoy in heritage sites. Tourism is the revenue generate source which does not require much more money as compare to another profession. Site is well maintained and attractive then people will arrive there, will be active whole the day. Technology has been more advance so that people are not well connected with history. That is the negative impact on the society, society grows with technology however history could not forget, it should exist in terms of recreation and leisure. The motivation depends on the information, initially tourist require information from internet which must be clearly and detail. It must be like that he has visited virtually site and got the exact sense which he will enjoy in really. This information works as a positive force on tourists which forces to reach their exactly. Some time he get another option in between, has complete picture in his mind then he will not change his mind will achieve his goal.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Recreational must be design with properly study, environmentally safe & pollution level decrease. Especially in developed countries urban spaces indicates urban life qualities. There are many papers about urban space, pattern and form, open spaces, people's life in the cities and their interaction with environment (Krier, 1975; Lynch, 1981; Broadbent, 1990; Madanipour, 1996; Woolly, 2003). Sustainability is the primary issue in the development of the tourism and recreation. Nowadays sustainability can be linked to almost all kinds and scales of tourism activities and environments (Clarke 1997). That's why; studying the characteristics of tourism from the economic perspective is a relatively new area of research pioneered by Guthrie (1961), Gerakis (1965), and Gray (1966). Now a days, market is focusing on new challenges. The current market environment in tourism is characterized by increasing international competition and fast-changing, challenging customer demands (Beritelli, Bieger, & Laesser, 2007). We can see, Developing countries have accepted the important role tourism plays in alleviating poverty and as a meaningful economic activity that contributes to gross domestic product and foreign currency earnings critical for balance of payments (Okech, 2011). Similarly, given this widespread recognition of the role and value of attractions, it is noteworthy that this sector of the

tourism industry remains under-researched and relatively poorly understood (Swarbrooke, 2002; Benckendorf and Pearce, 2003; Fyall, Leask and Garrod, 2002; Prideaux, 2003).

There has also been an acknowledgement that sustainability of tourism is dependent on communities benefiting directly from tourism, thereby enabling them to conserve and protect the resources upon which tourism is based (Murphy, 1983, 1988; Scheyvens, 1999). Positive forces apply on tourist, the concept behind this theory is that people travel because they are pushed and pulled to travel by certain forces (Uysal & Jurowski, 1994). Primarily, Push factors are socio-psychological needs, which are related to intrinsic motivators, while pull factors are external and related to the attractiveness and specific features of the destination (Uysal & Jurowski, 1994). However, space and place are sensually and emotionally apprehended, and are important concerns for understanding everyday walking practices (see Middleton 2009).

The increasing urbanization and human population growth during recent decades have resulted significant loss of habitats in the urban landscape (Mckinney, 2002). Now, Green Infrastructure', encompassing the entire working landscape in cities that serve roles such as improving air quality, flood protection and pollution control (Girling and Kellett, 2005). Further, Some of the many benefits of urban green spaces are; air and water purification, mitigation of the impact of environmental pollution, carbon sequestration, regulation of microclimate, habitat for urban wildlife, recreational, spiritual and therapeutic value as well as social integration (Miller, 1997; Milton, 2002; Hague and Siegel, 2002). Beside, Several studies have pointed to urban green spaces as a resource in promoting public health and providing valuable ecosystem services to urban dwellers (Maas et al., 2006;).

The context of family recreation allows children to acquire skills in social, physical, and recreational arenas and helps them to develop interests that influence their lifelong involvement in recreation (Horna, 1989). Many leisure activities are performed in a collective format that often allows participants to develop friendship and companionship (Iwasaki & Havitz, 1998). Many family leisure programs require interactive activities that encourage intra-family communication and promote child socialization (Horna, 1989). Further, Positive emotions are specific, intense feelings at the forefront of an individual's mind that feel inherently pleasant and desirable (Fredrickson, 1998). Numerous studies support the link between leisure travel and positive emotions (Strauss-Blasche, Muhry, Lehofer, Moser, & Marktl, 2004a). Different positive emotions trigger distinct beneficial processes, and some are more meaningful and potent than

others (Fredrickson, 2000). Although social changes trigger simultaneous changes in leisure practices (Hantrais, 1986). The young adults, may be expected to be less interested in intellectual leisure, like reading, classical music or going to theatre, while showing greater interest in technological and passive leisure activities than the older generation (Baurlein, 2008).

METHODOLOGY

First of all will collect data & identify the numbers of heritage buildings. Similarly consider the traffic moment and prepare the list of heritage site. Secondary information will collect from interviews, questionnaire, books and internet. With the help of interviews and site visit will try to find out the visitors intention towards heritage tourism. Will make the tourist itinerary which will contain every heritage tourist place either he is well maintained & working or not visiting. Study will highlight the heritage attraction importance and moment of the people. Results will adopt by the existence experiences on the site and interviews. This research is interconnected in between people recreation and tourist entertainment, leisure & education. Establish the links of Delhi with tourism strongly.

DELHI HERITAGE SPOTS AND REQUIRE TIME

After the site visit of Delhi, heritage spots identified, calculated the time by site visit & site importance and number of attractions on the site. Travelling time has been calculated during. Following table no 1, has the list of destinations and stay time at site and travelling time.

S.no	Destination	Require time
1	Qudsia Garden	1 hr
	Travelling time to reach next destination	25 min
2	Kashmiri gate	1hr
	Travelling time to reach next destination	30 min
3	ChandniChowk , Fatehpuri masjid	4 hr
	Travelling time to reach next destination	25 min
4	Lalquila , Sunehri masjid	4 hr

	Travelling time to reach next destination	20 min
5	Jama masjid	1 hr
	Travelling time to reach next destination	20 min
6	Old delhi street	3 hr
	Travelling time to reach next destination	20 min
7	Daryaganj	2 hr
	Travelling time to reach next destination	15 min
8	Turkman gate	30 min
	Travelling time to reach next destination	1 hr
9	Wazirabad ,The Tomb , The mosque ,Neighboring Bridge	2 hr
	Travelling time to reach next destination	1 hr
10	KotlaFiroz shah Heritage	3 hr
	Travelling time to reach next destination	1 hr
11	Agrasenkibaoli	30 min
	Travelling time to reach next destination	1hr
12	Roshnara garden	1hr 30 min
	Travelling time to reach next destination	1hr 30 min
13	Lodhi Garden , Tomb of Sikander Lodi	3 hr
	Travelling time to reach next destination	25 min
14	Safdarjang's tomb	1 hr
	Travelling time to reach next destination	45 min
15	Old fort	4 hr
	Travelling time to reach next destination	20 min
16	KhairulManazil	30 min
	Travelling time to reach next destination	5 min
17	LalDarwaza	30 min
	Travelling time to reach next destination	1 hr
18	Delhi Ridge, Landmark of 1857: Northern Ridge, The Mughal Garden	4 hr
	Travelling time to reach next destination	30 min

19	Nizamuddin village and shrine , Hazratnizamuddinbaoli , Tomb of MirzaMuzaffer ,Tomb of Amir Khusro, Tomb of NizamuddinAulia , The Afsah-walla-ki-Masjid , Bara Khamba outside north entrance to shrine , Nizammudin , Bara Pulah bridge , ChausathKhamba , Tomb of Mirza , Aziz-ka-Kokaltash, Grave of Jahanara Begum , Grave of Mohammed Shah , Mazar of MirzaGhalib	5 hr
	Travelling time to reach next destination	20 min
20	Humayun's tomb , NilaGumbad outside ,NiliChhatri , Tomb of Afsar-wala , Tomb of Atgah Khan , The tomb of Isa Khan , Tomb of Khan-i-Khana	3 hr
	Travelling time to reach next destination	1hr
21	HAUZ KHAS ,KhairulManazil Mosque , , TohfeWalagumbad , Chorminar , Neeli masjid , Begumpuri masjid ,Bag-i-AlamGumbad , Moti-ki-Masjid	6 hr
	Travelling time to reach next destination	1hr
22	Mehrauli village ,Mehrauli Archeological Park Heritage , JamaliKamali , Baoli at dargahKhawajaqutub kaki mehrauli , Tomb of Usuf-Quttal , JahazMahal , ShamsidTallab , Moti Masjid , Old Palace of Bahadur Shah II alias LalMahal , Kherera village tombs , Tomb of Adam Khan (Rest House) , Tomb and Mosque of MaulanaJamaliKamali , Wall mosque , Walls of LalKot, RaiPithora's fort, Candak-ki-baoli , Tomb of Shah Alam&' Bahadur Shah , HouzShamsi, Qutubminar , Quwwatulislam masjid , Iron Pillar Hindu,Balban Khan's Tomb , Shamsitalab ,Gandhakkibaowli ,Sultangarhi	8 hr
	Travelling time to reach next destination	30 min
23	Tughlaqabad Fort Heritage , Thana walaShahpurJat , Nai-ka-kot , Tomb of GhiyasuddinTughlaqabad , Tomb of Dad Khan , Tomb of Mohammed Tughlaqabadshah , Walls of old city of Tughlaqabad , Adilabad (Mohammadbad) and causeway leading there to from Tughlaqabad, Kos Minar or Mughal Mile stone , Badarpur	- 6 hr
	Travelling time to reach next destination	1hr 30 min

24	<p>Chiragdelhi / LadhoSarai / , Tomb of Bahlol Lodi, Begampuri Masjid, LalGumbad, Gateway of Lalkot , LadhoSarai , Gateway of RaiPithoria's fort , LadhoSarai , Walls of RaiPithora's fort and JahanPanah at the point where they meet together , Hauz Rani abdLadoSarai , Tomb of Sultan GhariNalikpurKohi , Azim Khan Tomb ,Mazar of Sheikh Muhammad Ibrahim Zauq , Khirki mosque, Satpula dam ,JamliKamaliLadoSarai</p>	5 hr
	Total time	84 hr

Tourists and visitors associate heritage with own observation in this circuit with time and propose activity. Architectural and landscape elements of the site designed creatively, motivate them and boost their confidence & stress releases. In these open spaces, each person will like to sit and think deeply and understand, what will do next to come out from this stress problem. Artists will come here present their skills which also motivate visitors. Site infrastructure matters in the growth of tourism. Missing pathways, landscape elements, drinking water, toilets does not gather more visitors for long hours. User interest will increase with all facilities and proper safety which will come after starting the moment of visitors.

Delhi has many kinds of visitors; international tourists took one map of Delhi and moves by walk on the streets and roads. Intentionally add each and every tourist destination of Delhi. Try to know everything remarkable destination subconsciously. Tourist itinerary will help to visit the site properly. Local visitor visit the site at the time of festivals, heritage are not serving recreation to peoples. Mostly nearest heritage sites are in bad conditions. Delhi heritage sites demand the development from micro to macro level. Many youngster couple would like to spend their leisure time in the heritage site, requirement should fulfill on the site so that they can recreate. Kids and old age people also demands for the recreation in the open areas of the heritage site which kind of requirements will provide on the site.

Delhi heritage sites have the very strong relation with history, very difficult to distinguish that which is important and which is not important. Heritage sites are rich in architecture forms, elements and language of architecture. Which speaks a story of past, must be presented properly. Intact heritage site will be maintained and will be presenting in front of the visitors then visitors will understand the real picture of Delhi heritage. Site acquires lots of open areas which does not have any meaning full activity due to this reason people were not able to move there. That's why

open spaces were ignored. That space will be the new recreational spaces for the people which will get the shadow of the heritage building. Which will help in the controlling of pollution and will make city more beautiful. Similarly, people will also get the recreational space close to accommodation which helps in the reduction of traffic moments. Heritage site in terms of history, education and recreational importance will be used completely. Linked all the heritage site of the city, calculated total visiting hours of the site; obtain the total time required by the tourist for the heritage visit.

RESULTS

Calculated total hours required for visit = 84 hours

Normally journey starts from 10:00 A.m. till 6:00 P.M. 1 hour require for lunch and relax.

One day visiting hours is 7.

Number of days = total required hours for visit / one day visiting hours

$$= 84 / 7$$

$$= 12 \text{ days}$$

Travelling moments does not same all the day. Similarly, individual preferences also differ on the site for the enjoyment and visit. So, for that visitors will add or subtract time from the calculated time. Delhi heritage sites are linked with each other, tourist will arrive in the city, will be able to decide that how he should move forward, he will be able to achieve his desire in the available time. Heritage environment is presenting the new kind of opportunity to the people and city. History of the building is reflecting itself due to its well maintenance and proper organization of the site. With the help of the heritage improvement city is getting the new life which is presenting motivation in the city for the visitors and sweet memories for the visitors. This memory will touch the bottom of the heart of the international, national tourists as well as local visitors which will access frequently site.

DISCUSSION

Tourism is the part of city which is the source of business, lots of people's business depends on it. More focus on tourism sector increases the number of jobs, makes city alive. People are also getting recreation from the same sources, people feel life together, get motivation in their life, social life becomes strong, psychological problem solves, creative skills increase, kids learn

many conduct. Children may learn how to get along with others, share resources and information, and maintain loyalty to the family (Smith, 1997). Positive emotions come from open spaces activity. Psychological research has demonstrated that positive emotions contribute to long-term outcomes such as good health and social success (Fredrickson, 1998). Open spaces of the heritage site give lots of shadow and relax as compare to open public spaces. These spaces improve the health. Green space improves the environmental quality of life with urban tourism, active and passive recreations and many other urban ecological functions. (Kaplan and Kaplan, 1989; Randall et al., 2003). Currently many developments are becoming the problem of environment. In many parts of the world, human activities exploit natural resources and processes, degrade aquatic, terrestrial and atmospheric resources, and cause irreversible losses of biological diversity (Shiva, 1993; Vitousek et al., 1997). The intent is to make it clear that ecosystems provide services essential to humanity, such as the production of goods or the basic life-support processes, and life-fulfilling conditions, such as serenity, beauty, cultural inspiration and recreation (Costanza et al., 1997; Daily, 1997). Every part of the nature must be critically observed and passively utilize for the people in the benefit of users. Open spaces naturally development is providing the long term potential to Delhi as well as people are getting positive benefits.

City population is increasing; recreation demand is also increasing so that must be fulfilling from some creative solutions. Demand analysis has the longest history in tourism economics research and has undergone remarkable developments in terms of diversity of interests, depth of theoretical foundations, and advances in research methods (Li et al., 2005). In the contemporary period solution demands that they must be acceptable by different culture. People belongs to different communities every community recreate in own style Today every country providing better facilities for tourism attraction in the world. "Travel motivations" is one of the useful approaches in understanding travel needs and tourists' behaviors (Crompton, 1979; Yoon & Uysal, 2005). City infrastructure attracts people in huge numbers, beauty and satisfaction work as a positive forces. These forces describe how people are pushed to make a travel decision by internal forces and how they are pulled by the external forces destination attributes; (Uysal & Hagan, 1993). People enjoys heritage site through walk, photography and feel the nature. Walking, means of exploring people's relationships with knowledge of the natural environment. (Lorimer and Lund 2008).

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS: NEED FOR A NEW CIRCUIT OF HERITAGE SITES

Delhi is the heritage city. Itinerary will assist to the visitor's visit in city. Accordingly this itinerary will help to find out the other minute recreational spots which exist in the road and street but they are not popular in the tourism industry. Heritage site are not important only for tourism and money purposes. It is very important for the positive development of the visitors. Visitors are not able to find out the open spaces which are not available easily. Barely have heritage site which provides silent and relax, with peace full environment. Meditation and relaxation is possible here. In the long term these heritage site will be alive in between people with recreational activity which will boost the confidence of children, youngster will spend quality time here and gathering of families will collect lots of sweet memory. Apart from that heritage site will represent in other countries also to our nation as a remarkable picture in the period of tourism. After this research, some more research will strengthen the tourism of Delhi and recreation. Delhi heritage sites are demanding various researches which are based on site and behavior of the users. Landscape design, how consider the recreational demand of the visitors? Secondly, Heritage should be highlighted in the night through light, and should provide security. Thirdly, each heritage site has its own importance which must be understand and present in the additional landscape elements on the site. Fourthly, before starting the visit, visitors must have the tentative idea of the time of each and every element of the city.

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