Intangible as a driver of transformations in historic cities

Case of traditional (stone) craft practice in Jaipur, India

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Protection is now defined as an approach in which changes are managed rather than prevented; preferably, in relation to the connected communities and their sustainable future (Veldpaus and Roders, 2014).

Valletta principles (Inclusion of Intangible attributes)

The loss and/or substitution of traditional uses and functions, such as the specific way of life of a local community, can have major negative impacts on historic towns and urban areas (Section 2C: Change in use and social environment).

The preservation of intangible heritage is as important as the conservation and protection of the built environment (Section 2D: Change and intangible heritage).

All interventions in historic towns and urban areas must respect and refer to their tangible and intangible cultural values (Section 3A: Values).
Jaipur historic city

UNESCO World Heritage List - 2019
UNESCO Creative Cities Network - 2015

https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/rajasthan/rajasthanlocation.htm

ELEVEN YEARS OF VALLETTA PRINCIPLES: EVOLUTION AND PRACTICE OF URBAN HERITAGE GOVERNANCE
The 36 ‘Karkhanas’ or the ‘Chhattis Karkhane’ (Production areas of artisans)

1. KAPAD DWARA - a record keeping of the events and traditions;
2. POTHIKHANA -Library for books, documents and manuscripts for references.
3. SURATKHANA - Portraits of kings and queens as works of miniature artists and frescoes.
4. KHYYALKHANA - Clay Modelling
5. SILAHKHANA - Arsenal factory responsible for the production of arms and weapons.
6. FAHRAKHANA AND MASHALKHANA - For arrangements of festivities, marriages and marriage processions and important occasions.
7. PALIKHANA, PHTELKHANA, DASARKHANA, SHUTARKHANA, RATHKHANA - Making of palanquins and carriages.
8. Khusbookhana OR ITRA KI ORI - Mouth fresheners for royal court
9. NAHHHAS OR HORSE TRANSPORTATION - Transportation
10. PATANGKHANA - Kite and Kite Flying
11. PAATARKHANA - revenue papers
12. RANGKHANA - Produced and crafted coloured textiles
13. ROYHAN CHAUKHANA - Lamps and cradle workshop
14. TANNERY OR PAKHERKHANA - Leather work

Identity
Spatial architectural association: planning systems, typology of historic built fabric, aesthetics of the streetscape.
Socio-cultural associations.
Large footprint of the area’s economy.

Source: https://jaipurworldheritage.com/
The Khazanewala Rasta - The stone carvers lane

Spread of craft from single lane to 4 lanes
Estimate of 500 shops/workshops and more than 10,000 people employed

Also, allotted land in an industrial area, on the outskirts of the city (10 - 15 km)
The Traditional Built Fabric

Picture Source: Unpublished thesis of the Author
Blurring of lines between the rasta (lane) and the shop
Working on threshold enables social interactions
Conduct of business changed from ‘made to order to retail’ – the need for large scale retail shops.

Entry of people from neighbouring regions

Artisans pushed from being self-employed to employees of merchants.

Major transformations in the traditional vocabulary

Threat to the identity of the historic town
Threat to embedded security of the inner lanes (used primarily as residential area) with encroachment by the craft business
RAJASTHAN GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

BUILDING BYE-LAWS—1970
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, JAIPUR

1. In practice, the provisions of this Bye-law shall be interpreted in a general sense.

2. The purpose of this Bye-law shall be to provide for the maintenance of the buildings in good order and repair.

3. The Bye-laws shall come into force on the date of their publication.

4. The Bye-laws shall apply to all buildings, structures, and appurtenances within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Council.

5. Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Bye-law shall be liable to a penalty of Rs. 1,000.

6. The Municipal Engineer shall be the enforcement officer under this Bye-law.

7. The Bye-laws shall be subject to the provisions of the Municipal Act, 1970.

8. The Municipal Council may from time to time make amendments to these Bye-laws.

9. The Bye-laws shall be binding on all persons and shall be enforceable by the Municipal Council.

10. The Bye-laws shall be enforced by the Municipal Engineer or his duly authorized representative.

11. The Bye-laws shall come into force on the date of their publication.

ELEVEN YEARS OF VALLETTA PRINCIPLES: EVOLUTION AND PRACTICE OF URBAN HERITAGE GOVERNANCE

09
Institutions, Designers, NGOs etc...(Focus on Traditional Crafts practices)
Niti Ayog – National level

Excerpt from the introductory section:

Unlike other western nations, India’s Cultural Heritage shows continuity for centuries where age-old traditions continue to be practised.

‘Living Heritage’ and this dynamism needs to be recognized and addressed appropriately while providing a management framework for India’s Heritage.
‘Correlation does not imply causation’.

The relationship between Intangible Cultural Heritage and Tangible Cultural Heritage does not necessarily involve one being the cause for the other but both are critical components of the heritage.
To be considered:

The inclusion of intangible attributes should be considered at the heart of managing historic cities. This will mean formulating the local level policies and strategies from tangible and intangible heritage perspectives.

- To avoid compartmentalizing ‘tangible and intangible sections.
- Intangible heritage requires a more detailed address in the document...., which would include management of its change and its impact on the other aspects of historic areas.
Thank you for your attention...