

Dilli Haat INA: A Unique Intersection of Tourism and Commercial Use of Urban Land



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ABSTRACT: A significant socioeconomic activity of the populace that directly produces services, goods, foreign exchange, jobs, and investments is tourism. Today, people go to a variety of locations to escape the daily tedium of life. They are mostly drawn to a place by either the breathtaking natural scenery or the intriguing leisure, sports, and adventure activities that are on offer there. *Atithi Devo Bhavah* when translated in English means 'The Guest is equivalent to God'. It is the adage used by the Indian Tourism to lure millions of Tourists from across the globe. India because of its diversities is a haven for tourists from around the world. The aim of this work is to comprehensively outline How Delhi Ina haat as a unique combination of commercial as well as socio spatial space uses the urban land for both tourism as well as commercial purpose. Primary data has been congregated through questionnaires containing both close ended and open-ended questions. Also, secondary data gathered from web resources, seminars, conferences and books. The findings demonstrate that Delhi Ina haat is found to be more preferred, pleasing and gratifying place which accounts the real multiplicity of handicrafts and cuisines of respective states of India which is both an amalgamation of tourism as well as commerce in a single landscape.

KEYWORD: Land use, Urban land, Tourism services, commerce

INTRODUCTION

For the growth and building of cities, land is a crucial material transporter. The "economical, intense, and efficient" land use pattern will have a direct impact on the health of the metropolitan economy and society. (Lau et al., 2005) It is crucial for maximizing the pattern of urban land use and raising urban land use effectiveness. Academic researchers have been interested in the study of the link between the tourist sector and land use for a very long time. McMurry raised the subject of how land use and tourism are related in his book *The Use of Land for Recreation in the 1930s*, emphasizing that tourism is a distinctive and significant kind of land use. (McMurry, 1930). In reality, there is a direct connection between urban land use and tourist growth, particularly in metropolitan areas where tourism is the primary economic driver. In reality, there is a direct connection between urban land use and tourist development, particularly in towns where the tourism industry dominates all other economic activity. The rise of tourism will in this case have an impact on all types of land use changes, either directly or indirectly. (Petrov et al., 2009). Three elements are the main focus of the most recent academic studies on the connection between land use and tourist growth. (1) The first area of emphasis is the connection between tourist growth and changes in land cover. Construction of auxiliary infrastructure and an increase in visitors are two benefits of tourism growth. (Petrişor et al., 2020) These modifications speed up the process of changing how a tourist region uses its land, alter its original characteristics, and result in land cover change phenomena as an increase in building land, a decline in forest and grassland, and the introduction of non-agricultural agricultural land. (Wang & Liu, 2013). The second area of study is the connection between tourism-related activities and ecological responses of the land. Many tourism-related activities modify the way land is used in a tourist region, which inevitably introduces and changes the natural environment, including the forest, soil, landform, biodiversity, and water resources (Law et al., 2016). Such studies typically concentrate on negative effect assessments, including unlawful building, excessive rubbish, occupancy of forest area, scarcity of water resources, traffic congestion, and other difficulties caused by the rise of tourism, which impair the aesthetic value of beautiful locations. (Banerjee et al., 1997) Additionally, the link between the growth of tourism and land usage is examined. Development in the tourism industry has the potential to significantly alter regional land use patterns and encourage the conversion of underused, commercial, industrial, and residential property to tourist-related uses. (Pearce, 2001) A certain amount of local economic improvement will result from this process; nevertheless, the intensity of tourism development exacerbates the shortage of land resources, driving up land prices and rent and encouraging the growth of tourist-centric cities. (Hammes, 1994) According to a study of the pertinent literature, the majority of recent studies attribute land use change to tourist development as a driving force, but is this just a one-way relationship between land use and tourism development? Urban tourism, as an industrial form, is probably going to be susceptible to the general

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arrangement of urban land use during the age of rapid urbanisation, when urban land use is frequently achieved by administrative force owing to particular necessities. Particularly with the fast growth of urban building land and substantial use of land resources. (Hui et al., 2015). Here onwards paper will discuss upon the land use of Delhi Ina Haat as a tourist and commercial place creating an illusion of rural atmosphere in Urban space.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Land is a precious natural resource that is used for a variety of purposes, including crop cultivation, human settlement, building dams and reservoirs, the growth of industry, preserving forests, and the preservation of wildlife. Landuse refers to any type of ongoing (or cyclical) engagement with the land. It is the surface use of undeveloped or built land for a certain purpose at a specific moment. The landuse characteristics of a region determine its economic worth or potential. A territory of one important particular purpose utility may be transformed into another land for broad purpose utility as part of the rising socioeconomic activity known as landuse. (Balasubramanian, A. 2015). Because of fast urbanisation, rising populations, economic need, etc., competition for land, a limited resource, is becoming more intense. Land Management Systems (LMS) are an institutional structure that is made difficult by the responsibilities they must complete as well as by country cultural, political, and judicial circumstances. (Enemark et al., 2005). Since an efficient land governance and property rights system is essential to the overall process of economic and political development, the countries should set up their LMS in accordance with their understanding of property rights, restrictions, and responsibilities to manage the relationship between land and people. (Bennett et al., 2006) One of today's major development difficulties is the shift from primarily rural to more urban economies. Urbanization increases growth and lowers poverty, but it can also lead to inequality. Since urban growth is a crucial component of economic development, it will keep happening. (Dudwick et al. 2011). Throughout history, the structure of these places has changed.

Due to physical, societal, environmental, and even political factors, they can bring about a range of transitions and changes. They must be controlled in order to steer the development of the land in the right direction since they may be detrimental to urban and rural areas or improve the quality of life. Activities related to land use planning in this context demonstrate the procedures used in making and carrying out land use decisions. An accurate, current, and practical LMS is a must to complete at the very outset of these activities. (Aksu & Iban, 2017)

Many scholars from diverse fields have developed a wide range of landuse types and classifications. The division of a piece of land into its many uses and the evolution of those uses over time offer the background knowledge required for planning land resources. They are divided into two main groupings at the most fundamental level of classification: a) Urban Landuse and b) Rural Landuse. Land used for residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, transportation, communications, and general utilities are all included in the category of urban land use. In general, all other land that is not categorised as urban, such as agricultural land, farmland, cropland, rangeland, and forest land, falls within the categories of rural landuse. (Balasubramanian, A. 2015). Every city in a growing country has as its primary goal the development of its urban areas. Due to the concentration of services and facilities in many large towns and cities, urban sprawl is increasing and expanding at a never-before-seen rate. From this point on, the researcher will talk about how Delhi's Ina haat, the research's study region, uses its land.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the urban land use of Delhi Ina Haat as an initiative of Delhi tourism.
2. To know the function of Delhi Ina Haat as a land which creating an illusion of rural market in an urban Space.
3. To portray the benefits of both Tourism and commercial sector through the land use of Dilli Ina Haat.

RESEARCH QUESTION

1. What are the "important success criteria" of Delhi Ina Haat?
2. What are the benefits of Tourism and commercial land use in urban areas?
3. As an urban land use what are the after effects of the launch of the Delhi Ina haat?
4. What are the issues and challenges for its success and how it can be made sustainable?
5. What is the implementation status and performance attained and attainable?

SOURCES OF DATA

In the present study primary data regarding the research topic were generated majorly through Questionnaires made through focus group interview. Questionnaire was used to obtain the opinion of the respondents about the urban land use of Delhi Ina Haat as a commercial and tourists place.

Secondary data was availed right from choosing the research topic in shaping the term paper and objectives. Generous number of sources available in the form of available literature, books, Articles, reports, official documents, Delhi tourism website Various surveys taken by International or national research agencies were used to make the work.

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The present study is drawn on both primary and secondary data. The study focuses on the correlation between the primary and secondary sources.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The researcher has taken convenience, purposive and cluster random sampling as sampling method to conduct the research study. Cluster random sampling has been adopted to obtain samples. Population was divided into subgroups of Visitors and retailers. For collection of data purposive sampling has been used sample members were selected according to the appropriate characteristics required for the study to fulfil specific objectives.

DATA COLLECTION

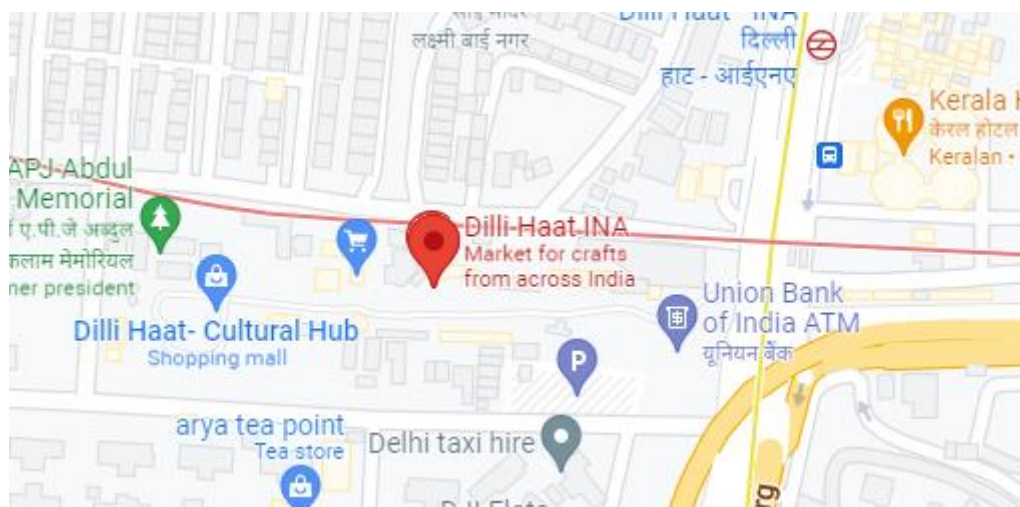
The study made use of primary data which was collected through questionnaires which were Administered by the researcher through multiple field visits for getting accurate primary data. The questionnaire was anonymous as no personal information of the respondents was collected. An ethnographic observation was also done by research to know the pattern of land use in Delhi Ina haat. The data were obtained from 30 respondents. After all, data were collected, processed, and presented in table and graphs.

AREA OF THE STUDY

Delhi's Dilli Haat is an open-air market, food court, and craft mart with a charged admission. The Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation (DTTDC) is in charge of the area, and unlike the village's weekly market, Dilli Haat is a year-round attraction. It is situated across from the INA market in South Delhi's commercial district. This complex's 6 acres of land were rescued as part of a reclamation effort and were turned into a plaza. DILLI HAAT has been envisioned as more than simply a market; it is also a showcase for traditional Indian culture, bringing rural life and folk art to an urban audience. The Dilli Haat area is useful for defining, fixing, and finally generating craft as particular forms of labor and object categories that depend on location and exist in a tense connection to "the village," "the city," and "the country."

The Delhi Metro's Dilli Haat - INA subterranean station, which opened in 2010, provides access to the Dilli Haat, INA Market.

MAP OF STUDY AREA



ETHICAL AND LEGAL CONCERNS

The data and information collected for this research will solely be utilized to understand the research topic development. The entire research process will with all the regulations and policies of the university and the information collected with this research will not be given to any unauthorized individuals and also corporations.

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

The researcher faced a number of problems from the beginning of the data collection in the field. As, the ongoing classes and academic work didn't Permit to prefer more collection of data more. researcher had to choose questionnaire prepared in accordance to the need of research work. Researcher knew some various key skills after conducting the research. Researcher learned how to conduct opinion survey. Researcher gained a lot of experience of communication skills to convince respondents for their inputs. Researcher learned to observe pauses and breaks of respondents over face to face interview to understand their true opinions. Despite the busy schedule of those retailers and visitors still they gave their inputs in Questionnaire schedule. Researcher came across various public opinions regarding management of Delhi ina haat. Experience of getting data in evening was memorable as respondents were

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hesitant to give their remarks due to crowd of customers. Researcher had to make them understand the purpose of research and to convince them for their opinion which contributes the key base of the research. Some locals also gave their cooperation to make them understand about the research. Researcher experienced the value and importance to conduct research through analysis of data. It was a great experience to know their background and cultural significance.

DILLI HAAT: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

A trip to Dilli Haat, an outdoor marketplace for crafts built to seem like a fake Indian hamlet, is essential for many travellers to New Delhi, both domestic and international. The Delhi-based non-governmental organization (NGO) Dastkari Haat Samiti, the Government of India's Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Textiles, the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation, and The New Delhi Municipal Committee worked together to create Dilli Haat, which was created by Pradeep Sachdeva Design Associates. Dilli Haat, a 6.7-acre outdoor market in the city's south, gives tourists a chance to converse with artisans, purchase their wares, sample "ethnic food," and momentarily enter "the enchanting world of Indian art and tradition." The shop's formal opening was on March 28, 1994, and it served as a permanent venue for a variety of artisans from different Indian states to market their handicrafts. Dilli Haat, on the other hand, is a fixed location within the urban landscape that houses over seventy permanent craft stalls and a food court. It is loosely modeled after native Indian haats, or temporary markets, where makers regularly circulate among several market sites to sell fruits, vegetables, grains, farm equipment, clothing, and household objects to nearby villagers or townspeople. A high wall separates them from city traffic, they are carefully organized and planted, and there is an entry charge of 100 rupees for foreigners and 20 rupees for Indians as well as a tiny metal detector that is guarded on either side by two or three people. Dilli Haat promises to give a platform for rural artists to sell directly to urban consumers, avoiding the "middleman," and enabling artists to obtain the most return for their work by giving them an inexpensive commercial location with low infrastructural expenses. The Delhi Tourism Development Corporation, the agency in charge of running Dilli Haat, welcomes independent artists, groups of artists, and organizations that support artisans to rent a booth and storage space on a daily basis for up to three weeks. A single NGO will occasionally hire the entire Dilli Haat complex for a special exhibition or themed show. The area presents the entire country of India as a thriving hub for locally distinctive and indigenous cultural expression.

With anything from "the humble handloom dishcloth or handcrafted broom, to the finest sandalwood sculptures or embroidered linens," Dilli Haat pledges to "adapt to urban modern demands while keeping the cultural ambiance known to rural crafters."

Dilli Haat transforms the city of Delhi into a little, idyllic Indian town, replete with busy artisans and lush environs. The items that may be purchased at Dilli Haat, once brought home, stand for a "kind" of craftsperson as well as being representative of a specific craft.

Not only is geography helpful in Dilli Ina Haat for finding and contextualizing regional craft, but that craft is also extremely deeply ingrained into the topography of a given state.

For instance, in Dilli Haat, the body of the craftsperson serves as both an extension of the village and a means of authenticating the source and legitimacy of the exhibition of handmade goods. According to the Crafts Market maps, by building a fake hamlet that has been designated as the ideal location for the display and consumption of crafts, a "cultural ambiance familiar to rural crafters" is created. Nevertheless, Dewan believes that efforts to define crafts and craftspeople in a limited geographic sense are part of a larger trend that seeks to counter the perceived homogenizing effects of globalization by producing "local" and "traditional" as categories of artistic practice to combat a more connected world.

HISTORY OF DILHI INA HAAT:

Urban change is a significant, broad, and ongoing phenomena. But converting unused areas of modern urban surroundings into better, safer, and valued public places continues to be difficult. This essay examines the situation of Dilli Haat, an abandoned area that underwent radical urban development in New Delhi, the nation's capital. Dilli Haat has transformed from an open, abandoned area with a storm water drain, a waste dump, and a line of some plants into a vibrant, engaging public area with an excessive demand and high foot traffic. Its urban precinct and spatial arrangement further serve as defining factors for how it functions and how users interact with it.

DILLI HAAT: ORIGIN & EVOLUTION

The story of its metamorphosis started in 1990 as an experimental Crafts Bazaar at another location in New Delhi, and it is now located on a reclaimed site across from an informal market on the busy road of Aurobindo Mar. The 100 x 300 m location that was selected had a 23 m wide storm water drain (known as a "Nallah" in the local dialect), which was also frequently utilized for sanitation and outdoor defecation. Numerous trees lined both sides of the drain along the site, giving it a linear, flowing aspect while yet giving it the feel of a discarded area.

An NGO (Dastakari Haat Samiti), the architect Pradeep Sachdeva, and the Delhi Tourism Department spearheaded a project that resulted in the suggestion of a novel idea for a crafts market where local craftsmen could show and sell their wares and shoppers could browse and experience the location. The New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) provided the property where the entire

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project was conceived in the 1990s. It was an innovative notion to reclaim this location for a transformative public activity. It was intended as a public place for the typical urban Delhi dweller, who would not have had adequate options for urban entertainment otherwise, according to conversations with the architect. (Mohsini, 2011)

HOW IT FUNCTIONS

In response to the provided site and a participatory design brief, which arose from consultations with craft people, likely users, and other stakeholders, it was resolved into a spatial sequence and layout making the Haat a workable urban public space experience. The spatial program as a consequence comprises an entrance plaza that is elevated to obstruct vehicular access and create a new spatial identity for pedestrian circulation and ticketing services for admission to Dilli Haat. A spine of movement that moves in a straight line after it is flanked on each side by kiosks displaying Indian regional and local crafts in clustered arrangements. The food plazas and a performance arena bring this spatial journey to a successful conclusion by transforming Dilli Haat into a successful public experience. In this spatial typology's urban setting, the interaction between the spatial arrangement and public mobility has been studied using space syntactic tools.

Dilli Haat, however, was designed to accommodate between 1000 and 2000 people daily. On weekends and holidays, it may see up to 7000 people, while on weekdays, it sees roughly 3000. (Kakar, 2015) The increasing number of visitors is a sign that a once-dead and abandoned area has been successfully transformed into a useful urban place that offers a rich public experience.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

The complex's architectural features, like the prison (lattice) made of bricks and the roofs made of stone, have been specifically constructed in the traditional north Indian style. The property has a space designated exclusively for handicraft and weaving displays. In addition to appealing ethnic goods, a souvenir shop also sells them. A village-like ambiance is created by the little thatched-roof homes and kiosks that stand alone. Platforms, which serve as a connection in the architecture of the Bazar, are used to house the businesses. Stone pavement and grass edging are used to create a pleasant appearance in the courtyards between the stores. The complex is in harmony with the surroundings as a whole thanks to the landscaping, which includes vibrant flowering plants and trees. (Mymuna, 2012)

SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA:

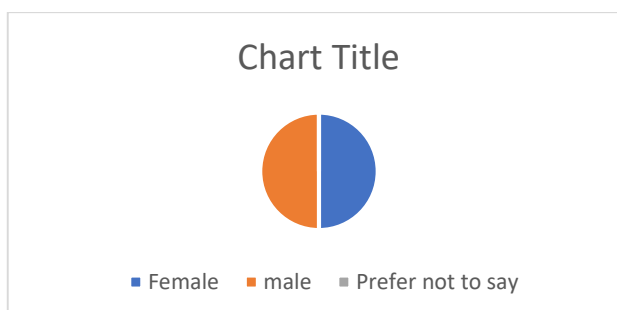
The data was analysed through the use of correlation and covariance between inputs of retailers and visitors of Delhi ina haat. Data were represented in graphical manner by using pie-charts and for the quick reasoning tables represent the data and to make analysis more accurate.

Findings:

A. Demographic Profile:

Gender:

Particular	No. of respondents N=30	Percentage
Female	15	50%
male	15	50%
Prefer not to say	0	0%



In the above pie chart, it reveals that the 50% were female and 50% male out of the total 30 respondents participated in the research work.

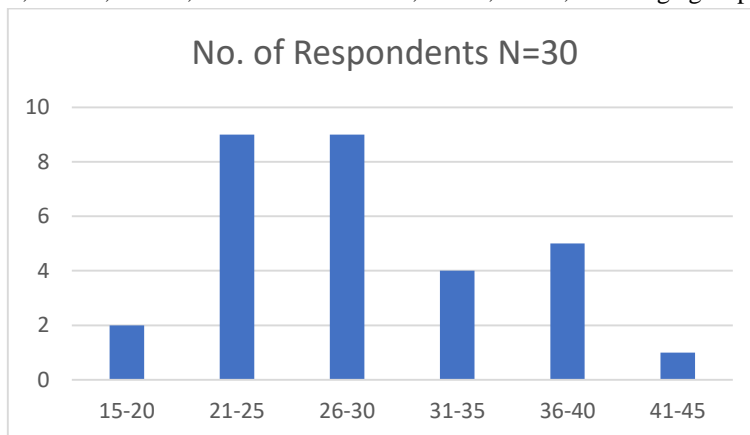
Age:

Age	No. of Respondents N=30	percentage
15-20	02	6.6%
21-25	09	30%

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26-30	09	30%
31-35	04	13.4%
36-40	05	16.6%
41-45	01	3.4%

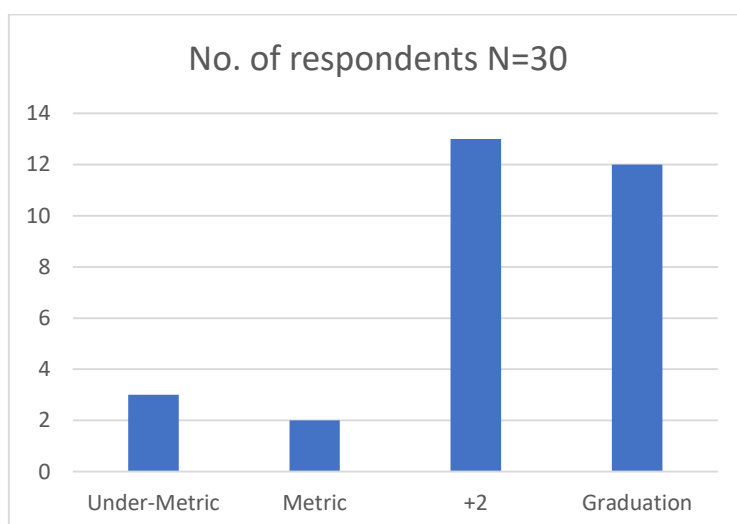
From the data presented in the above table it can be inferred that out of 30 respondents 6.6% were in the age group of 15-20, 30% were 21-25 age group and 30%, 13.4%, 16.6%, 3.4% were of 26-30, 31-35, 36-40, 41-45 age group respectively.



Education:

Particular	No. of respondents N=30	Percentage
Under-Metric	03	10%
Metric	02	6.67%
+2	13	43.3%
Graduation	12	40%

The above table shows the classification of the respondents on the basis of their Educational qualification. Out of the total 30 respondents, 10% Respondents have under matric educational qualification and only 6.67% have matric whereas 43.3% have +2 intermediate and 40% were graduated.

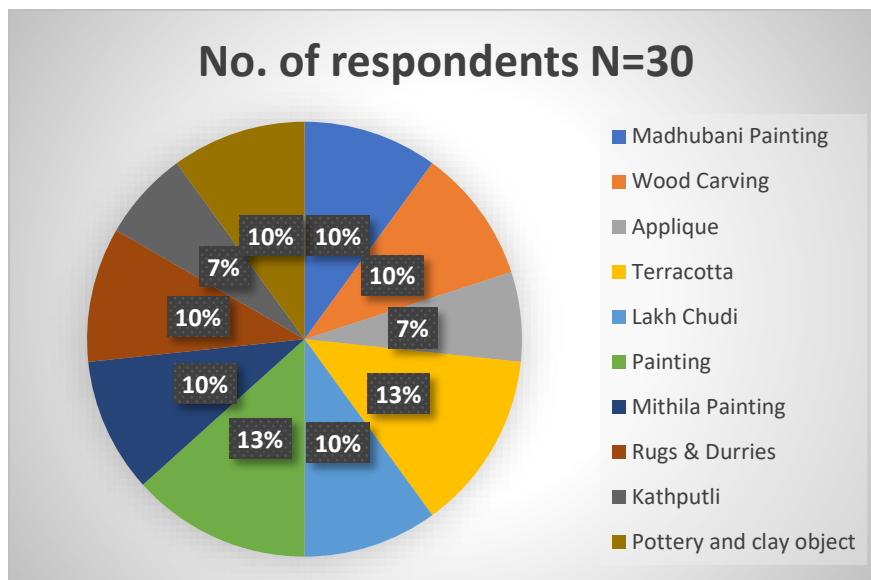


Occupation:

Particular	No. of respondents N=30	Percentage
Madhubani Painting	3	10%
Wood Carving	3	10%
Applique	2	6.7%

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Terracotta	4	13.3%
Lakh Chudi	3	10%
Painting	4	13.3%
Mithila Painting	3	10%
Rugs & Durries	3	10%
Kathputli	2	6.7%
Pottery and clay object	3	10%

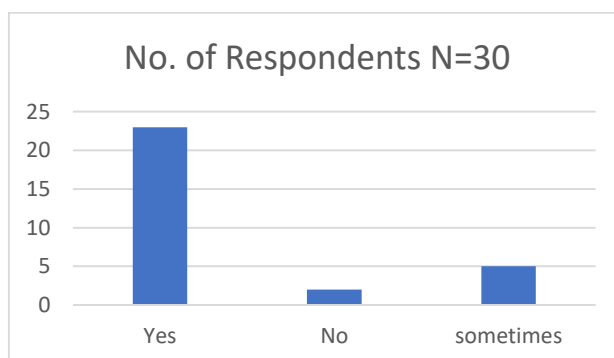


From the above presented data in pie chart shows that the occupation of the 30 respondents where 10% were madhubani painting same percentage of wood carving 6.7% were applique, 13.3% Terracotta, 10 percent Lakh Chudi, 13.3 percent were Painting same as Terracotta, 10% Mithila painting, and same percentage of Rugs and Durries, 6.7% and 10% were Kathputli and Pottery and clay object respectively.

B. Inferences of respondents through questionnaire schedule:

1. Do you get benefit of this initiative of Delhi Tourism in your business?

Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
Yes	23	76.7%
No	2	6.6%
sometimes	5	16.7%



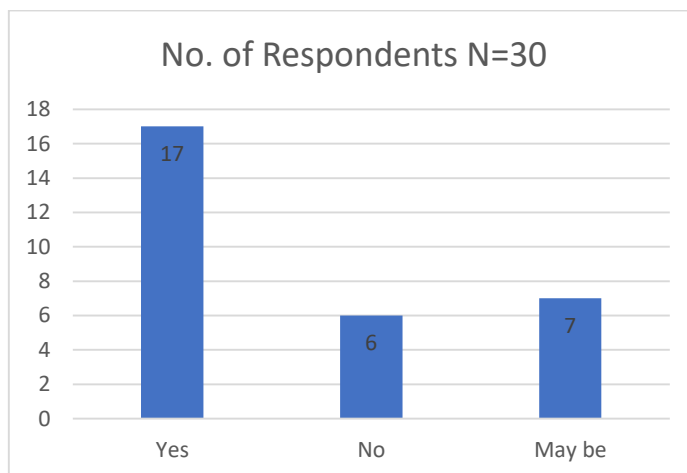
The above bar diagram shows that the 76% were getting benefits from this initiative of Delhi Tourism in their business whereas 6.6% said no and 16.7% were getting benefits sometimes.

2. Are you willing to come again to this place to sell your products?

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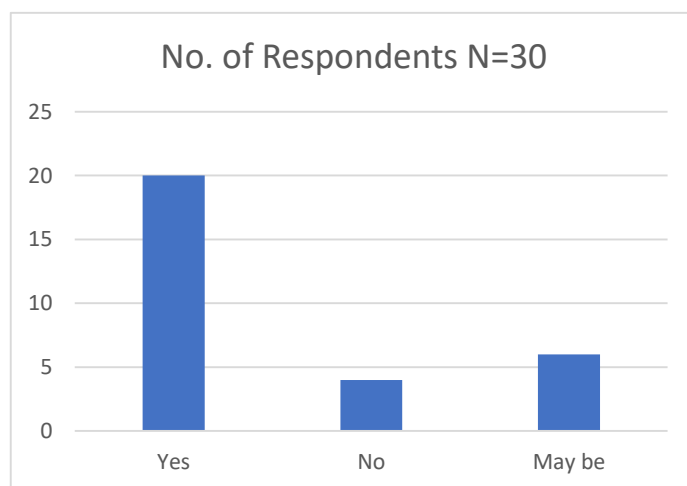
Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
Yes	17	56.7%
No	6	20%
May be	7	23.3%

This above presented diagram shows that the out of 30 respondents 56.7% were willing to come again to this place to sell their products whereas 20 percent said no.



3. Do you think this kind of initiative should be taken by your native Administration?

Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
Yes	20	66.7%
No	4	13.3%
May be	6	6%

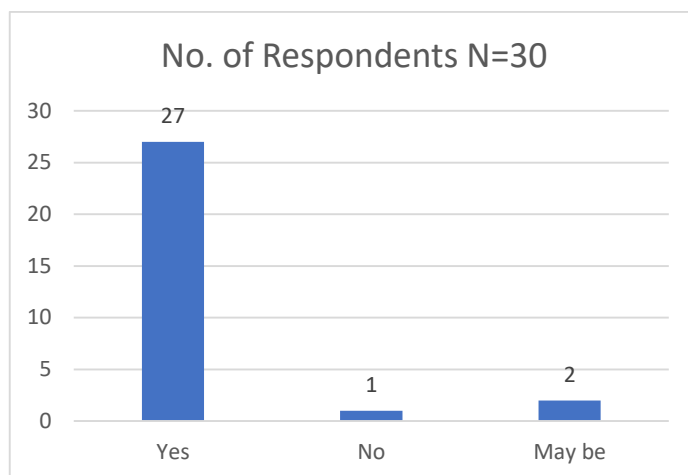


The pictorial representation depicts about the out of 30 respondents 33.7 percent said this kind of initiative should be taken by their native administrative whereas rest 13.3 percent said no and remaining 6 percent neutral.

4. Do you think they should extend the time from 15 days to one or two months?

Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
Yes	27	90%
No	1	3.3%
May be	2	6.7%

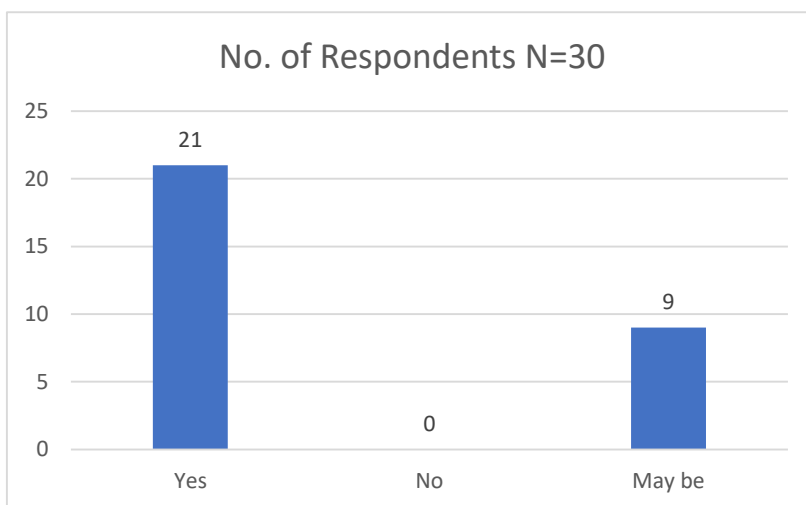
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The above presented data reveals that 90 percent were agreed in extend in the time period whereas 3.3 percent not agreed and remaining 6.7 percent were neutral out of 30 respondents.

5. Do foreign tourists are more interested in your products than native Indians?

Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
Yes	21	70%
No	0	0%
May be	9	30%

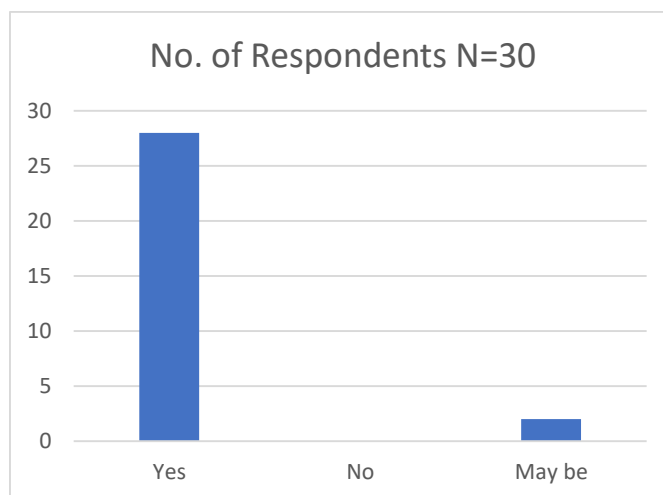


The above data presents that the 70 percent respondents said that the foreign tourists were more interested in their products than the native Indian.

6. Do this Delhi Ina Haat gave you an opportunity to demonstrate your artistic skills to visitors of other paces?

Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
Yes	28	93.3%
No	0	0%
May be	2	6.7%

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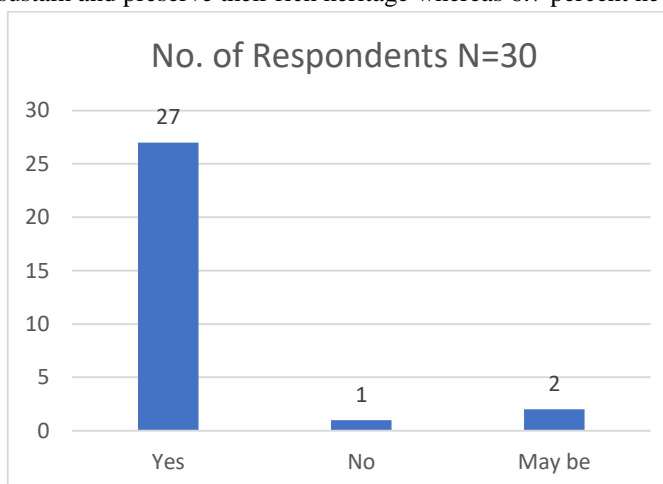


On this question out of 100% respondent, 93.3% agreed on it where as 6.7% only remained neutral but shocking is that no one opposed the fact that this place is giving them opportunity to demonstrate their artistic skills to visitors.

7. Do this place encourages to the needy artists from all over country in order to sustain and preserve their rich heritage?

Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
Yes	27	90%
No	1	3.3%
May be	2	6.7%

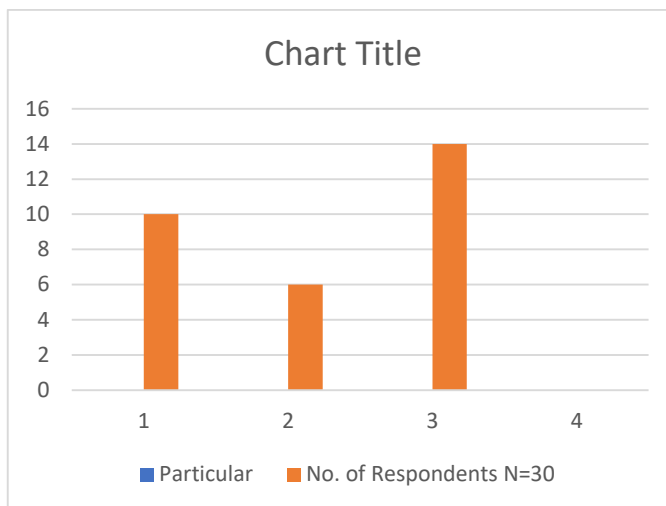
Above presented data reveals that the out of 30 respondent, 93.3 percent agreed in the place encourages to the needy artists from all over country in order to sustain and preserve their rich heritage whereas 6.7 percent neutral and no one disagree on it.



8. What are the extra perks of selling your products in the Delhi ina haat?

Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
More profitable than rural	10	33.3%
To spread traditional art	6	20%
More number of consumers	14	46.7%

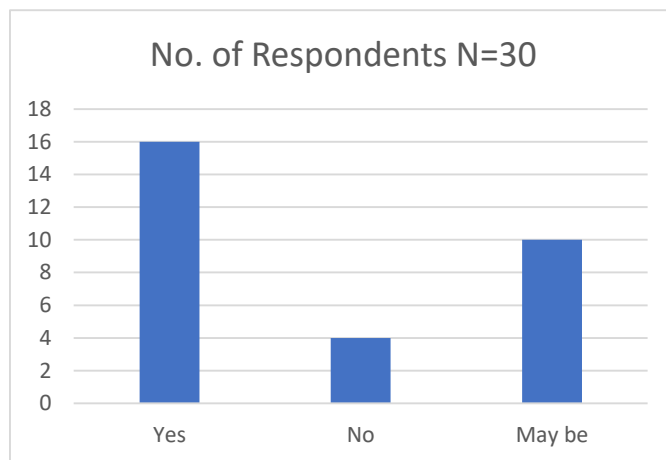
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The above table shows that the out of 30 respondents 33.3 percent got extra and more profitable than the rural markets. From this market 20 percent were spread their traditional art whereas 46.7 percent were said there was a greater number of consumers to purchase the product.

9. Do you get more competition here to sell your products or in your native place?

Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
Yes	16	53.3%
No	4	13.4%
May be	10	33.3%

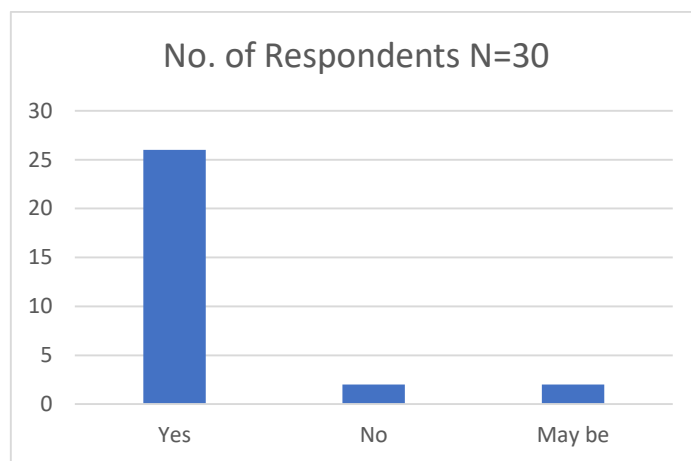


About more competition in Delhi Ina haat to sell products comparison to native place out of 100% respondent., 53.3% felt more competition, whereas 33.3% were confused about it. Also 13.4% denied the competition factor.

10. Do you face more challenges and problems to sell your products in your native place rather in Ina haat?

Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
Yes	26	86.6%
No	2	6.7%
May be	2	6.7%

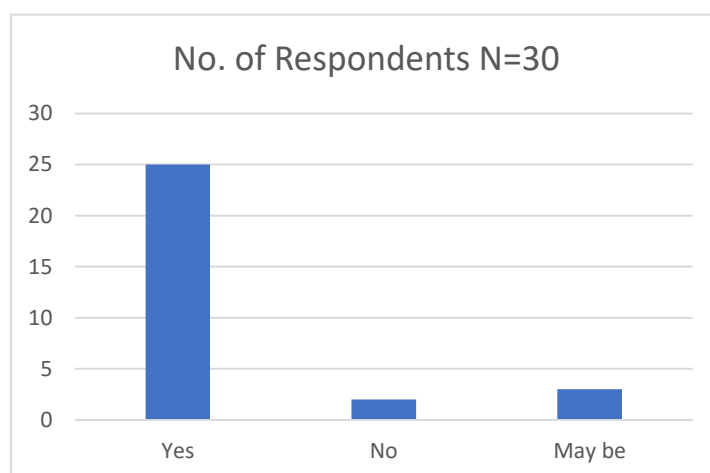
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In this presented data reveals that 86.6 percent respondents faced more challenges and problems in selling their products INA haat whereas 6.7 percent said no they were not faced such kind of problem and 6.7 percent respondents did not respond anything.

11. Do you get enough marginal profits in the Dilli haat to run your business?

Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
Yes	25	83.3%
No	2	6.7%
May be	3	10%



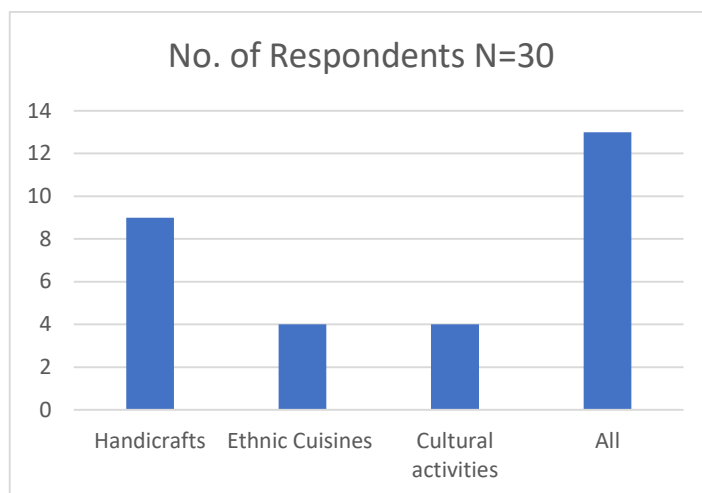
In the above presented data reveals that the 83.3 percent were getting enough marginal profits in th Dilli Haat to run their business whereas 6.7 percent sellers unable to made more profit there and remaining 10 percent were neutral out of 30 respondents.

Visitors:

1. What kind of things which attracts you most to come to Delhi Ina Haat?

Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
Handicrafts	9	30%
Ethnic Cuisines	4	13.3%
Cultural activities	4	13.3%
All	13	43.4%

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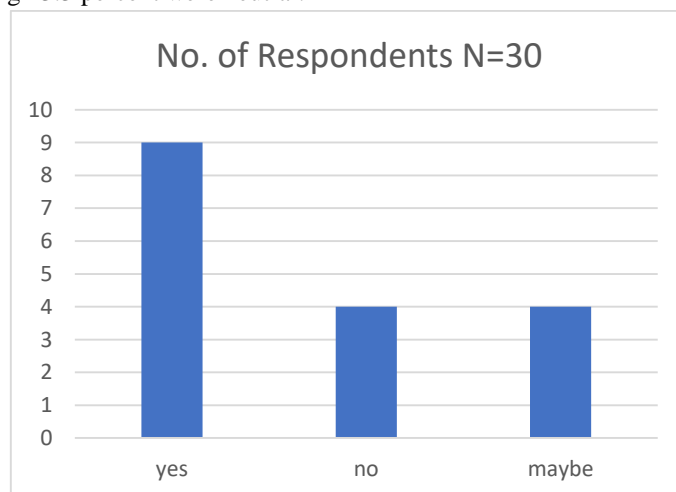


From the above presented data in table shows that the 30 percent visitors said handicrafts products attracted more them than the any other things whereas 13.3 percent attracted by ethnic cuisine and 13.3 were linked more the cultural activities and rest 43.4 percent like everything in this Haat.

2. Do this illusion of rural haat in an Urban space made you feel fascinated?

Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
yes	9	30.1%
no	4	13.3%
maybe	4	13.3%

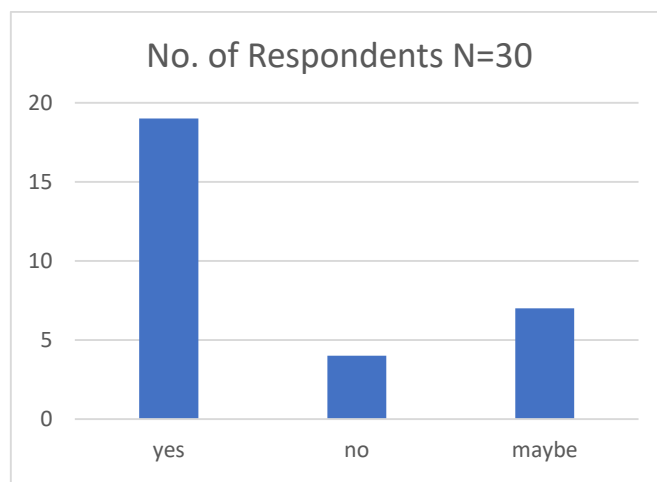
Above presented data reveals that the 30.1 percent were fascinated by rural haat in the urban space whereas 13.3 percent were said not this explanation and remaining 13.3 percent were neutral.



3. Do you think this Delhi haat visualizes a showpiece of traditional Indian culture?

Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
yes	19	63.3%
no	4	13.3%
maybe	7	23.4%

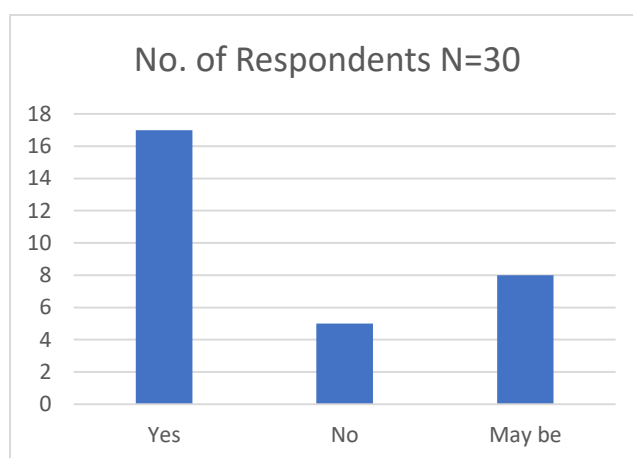
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This above data presented views of visitors on traditional culture in Delhi down where 63.3 percent were agreed that too this Delhi haat visualised a showpiece of traditional Indian culture whereas 13.3 percent said nothing like this. And rest assured that no opinion on it.

4. Do this place provides you the feel of village culture which suited for more contemporary needs?

Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
Yes	17	56.7%
No	5	16.7%
May be	8	26.6%

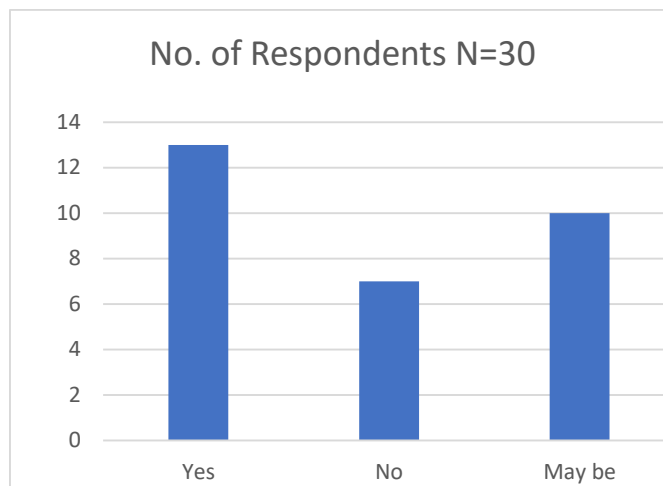


Out of 30 respondents, 56.7 percent were agreed on this place provide them feel of village culture which suited for more contemporary needs whereas 16.7 percent did not felt like this and 26.6 percent remained neutral.

5. Do this place ensures you to buy authentic products at prices that have not been inflated by high maintenance costs of rural place?

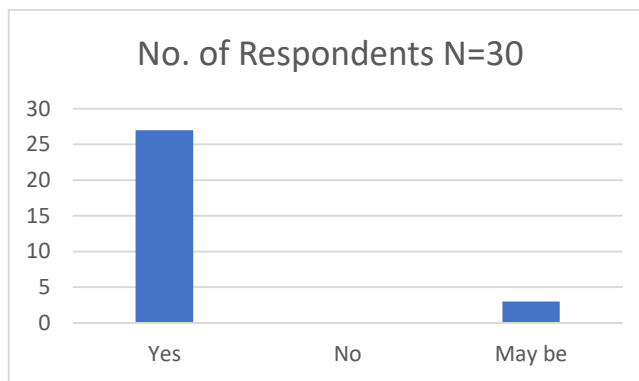
Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
Yes	13	43.3%
No	7	23.3%
May be	10	33.4%

43.3 percent out of 30 respondents were said this place endured them to purchase authentic products in urban space whereas 23.3% were said exactly the opposite of it and rest 33.4 percent respondents remained neutral.



6. Do these small thatched roof cottages and kisosks, without any concrete structure provides you a taste of village atmosphere?

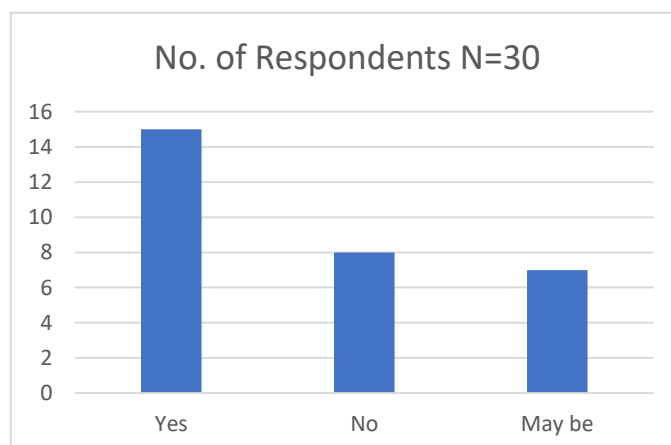
Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
Yes	27	90%
No	0	0%
May be	3	10%



Above presented data reveals that the 90 percent respondents observed the feel of village atmosphere by small thatched cottages and rest 10 percent did not said anything.

7. Without visiting to the respective state do you think you will get those respective handicrafts here?

Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
Yes	15	50%
No	8	26.7%
May be	7	23.3%

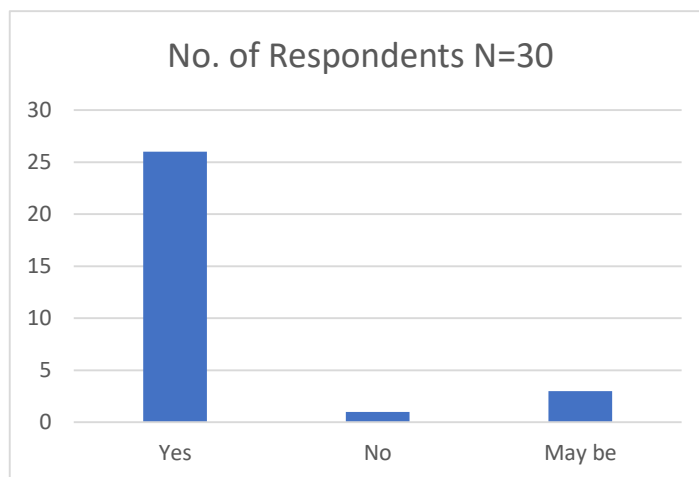


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Out of the 30 respondents 50 % respondents were realized that without visiting to the another state they would not have got those products than anywhere but the 26.7 percent were not gave same response and rest 23.3 percent remained neutral.

8. Do you think this initiative of rural haat in urban land is unique and justifiable?

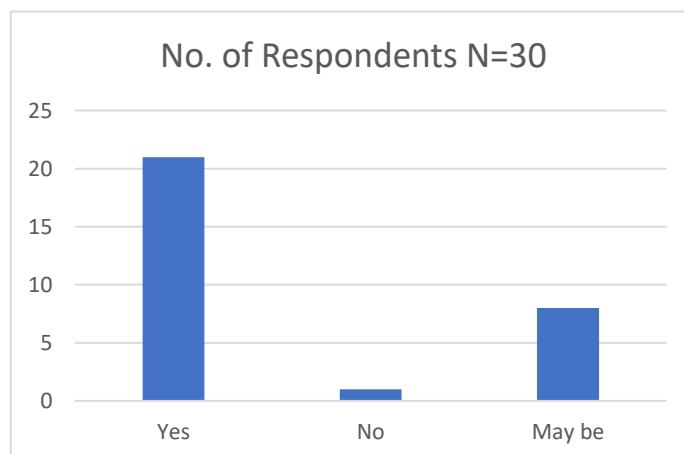
Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
Yes	26	86.7%
No	1	3.3%
May be	3	1%



Presented data reveals that the out of 30 respondents 86.7 percent were thinking about this initiative of rural haat in urban land is unique and justifiable whereas 3.3 percent were did not felt so and 1 percent remained neutral.

9. Are you willing to come again to this place to buy these ethnic products?

Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
Yes	21	70%
No	1	3.3%
May be	8	26.7%

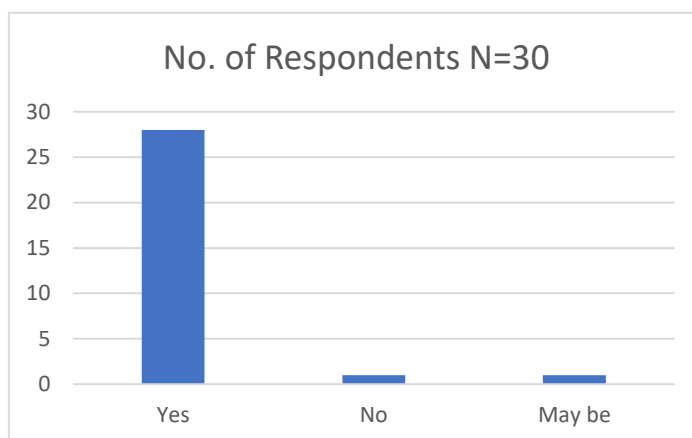


70 percent respondents out of 30 respondents were willing to come again to this place to buy these ethnic products whereas 3.3 percent don't want that and 26.7 percent respondents nothing regarding this

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10. Will you recommend this place to others for visits?

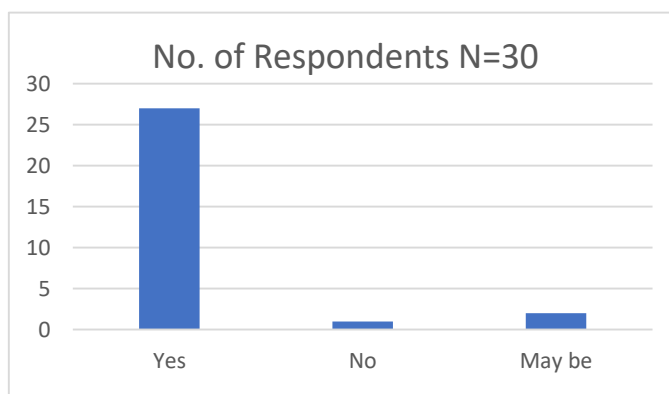
Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
Yes	28	93.4%
No	1	3.3%
May be	1	3.3%



Above presented data shows that the 93.4 percent respondents willing to recommend this place to others for visit to see all these but 3.3 percent don't feel like this and the same percentage remained neutral.

11. Have you experienced the real taste of rich heritage of India from this single place? (specifically, to foreigners)

Particular	No. of Respondents N=30	Percentage
Yes	27	90%
No	1	3.3%
May be	2	6.7%



In the above presented data reveals that the out of 30 respondents 90 percent respondents were experienced the real taste of rich heritage of India from this single place this opinion was mostly by foreigners. However, 3.3 percent respondents' views were no the same and 6.7 percent were remained neutral.

CONCLUSION

Dilli Haat is a perfect example of how a food and artisan market program can completely turn an urban wasteland into a distinctive public place. A strong sense of connectivity and visibility is created by its spatial typology, which is reinforced by a restrained architectural character, as shown by the space syntax. The fundamental characteristics of the spatial configuration of Dilli Haat are further revealed through space syntax tools. It has the ability to clearly show how the design of urban areas and their arrangements might result in benefits for the general population.

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