

“Commonwealth game and its impact on our tourism Industry” “A Study in the light of Commonwealth games Delhi 2010”

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Abstract

World Events like Olympics, Commonwealth Games, and Asian Games have far reaching impact on the economy of the country hosting it. Tourism industry is often the one which benefits the most. India is gearing up to host the Commonwealth 2010. The purpose of the study is to judge the effect of these events on the developing nations. The impact which leads to development of infrastructural projects along with simultaneous up gradation of public amenities. Looking into the other side of the coin, it also leads to displacement of large number of poor people who flock these big cities for employment. Also investment of huge amount of funds for these projects is particularly eminent in case of developing countries like India. The paper studies the cases of Beijing Olympics to be held in China (2008) and Barcelona Olympics in Spain (1992). The rationality of these games to be held in Delhi is explored by comparing the experiences of Asian Games held in Delhi (1982).

The CWG is going to be the first mega-event hosted by Delhi since the 1982 Asian Games, a gap of nearly thirty years. Much has changed, and yet much remains to be unchanged in this time. India is preparing to break out on the world scene as an economic superpower, and the games are a step in propelling India on to the world stage. Yet India is still a poor country, ranked 127 out of 177 in the Human Development Index (HDI), and therefore one must question the rationale of spending more than a billion dollars on a sporting event. Is it going to be simply an exercise in nationalism and politician supported patriotism or is it going to have some notable positive effects on the community, and if so what precisely?

The paper also studies the role played by these events in development of Tourism Industry in the light of common wealth Games to be held in Delhi in 2010. The after math of wide spread development in Tourism Industry in nearby area of Delhi like Agra, Jaipur etc is also taken in to concern and step taken to bolster the connectivity of Delhi to its near by Tourist Destinations.

Commonwealth Games 2010

Introduction

It is a multi-sport event held every four years involving the elite athletes of The Commonwealth. The first such event, then known as the British Empire Games, was held in 1930. The name changed to British Empire and Commonwealth Games in 1954, to British Commonwealth Games in 1970 and assumed the current name of the Commonwealth Games in 1978.

In 2010, two years from now, New Delhi will play host to the third largest multi sporting event in the world, with tens of thousands of visitors descending upon the city. To prepare itself for this, the city is planning a major overhaul of its urban infrastructure as well as its sporting facilities. These events happen in a city once in a decade or maybe even less, (The last large event held in Delhi was the 1982 Asiad) and have the ability to transform it.

Sports is now a very passionate and among many, an obsessive subject. In the run up to the Football World Cup 2006, the theme of football as a unifying religion has been played up numerous times in the media. Academicians even postulate that ‘religious pilgrimages of the past have been replaced by modern pilgrimages to such spectacles as the Olympic Games, the FIFA World Cup and other such events.’ (Gibson, H. J. 1998) Sporting events have now indeed become ‘spectacles,’ and with over 5 billion viewers

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expected for the 2006 World Cup, can give the host community a lot of exposure. India however still remains to make its mark on the world as a sporting nation. With the exception of cricket, and a handful of gifted individuals, Indians have performed quite miserably on the world stage. If one was to examine the last Olympics medal tally by population, that is, population divided by number of medals, India comes last by an enormous margin. Even after the 1982 Asian Games, which gave a dramatic boost to sports facilities in the country, our performance is yet to match international standards.

There are, therefore, some hard questions that need to be answered before one can conclude that such an event has a positive effect on the host community. Is the amount spent on such events worth it? One must remember that the funds that typically go into supporting these events are public funds and therefore should benefit society at large, or at least a large portion, and not just an elite minority.

Objective of the Study

World Events like Olympics, Commonwealth Games, and Asian Games have far reaching impact on the economy of the country hosting it. Tourism industry is often the one which benefits the most. India is gearing up to host the Commonwealth 2010. The purpose of the study is to judge the effect of these events on the developing nations. Some of the major objectives of the paper at hand are as follows –

- ❖ The significance of such World class events in developing Countries like India.
- ❖ The type of investments for CWG-2010.
- ❖ The type of developments in the face of CWG-2010.
- ❖ Impact of such events on the overall tourism face of the city.
- ❖ Will the event lead to rampant and unchecked development, possibly unplanned?
- ❖ Will the infrastructure created be beneficial post event or will it remain under utilized and fall into disrepair?
- ❖ Will the city's infrastructure be able to bear the strain of thousands of visitors that flood the city during such an event?
- ❖ How our tourism industry is gearing up for this mega event?
- ❖ Is the amount spent on such events worth it?
- ❖ Will the event actually prove to be a boost to the domestic sports scene?

Methodology

An observational study was conducted for the paper at hand. The rationality of these games to be held in Delhi (India) is explored by comparing the experiences of Asian Games held in Delhi (1982). For the completion of this paper we have done the analysis of different mega events held around the world and its impact on the concerned nation. The paper studies the cases of Barcelona Olympics in Spain (1992), Commonwealth games in Manchester 2002, and Beijing Olympics to be held in China (2008). We have also done the analysis of the move of the government towards the infrastructural investment in the face of CWG 2010. The paper analyses how this mega event is going to position Delhi on the world tourism map.

Commonwealth and the Tourism Industry

It is evident to say that the commonwealth game will bring a lot of opportunities for our Tourism Industry, let us peep in to this industry from different Perspectives.

Geographical Perspective - From a geographer's perspective the main concern of tourism is to look into aspects like the geographical location of a place, the climate, the landscape, the environment, the physical planning and the changes in these emerging from provisioning of tourism facilities and amenities. A geographer feels that it is the climate, landscape or physical attributes which draw the tourist to a destination, for example; if a person from Delhi goes to Shimla in the summer he does so because of the cooler climate which he cannot get in Delhi.

Sociological Perspective - From a sociologist's perspective Tourism is a social activity; it is about interaction between different communities' hosts and guests and encounter between different cultures. This approach studies social classes, habits and customs of both hosts and guests in terms of tourism behavior of individuals or groups of people and the impact of tourism on society.

Historical Perspective - From an historian's perspective tourism is a study of the factors instrumental in the initiation of tourism to a particular destination, the order of happenings leading to tourism development, the reasons for happening of the occurrences in that order, beneficiaries of the tourist activity and an untimely and premature identification of negative effects. For example we all know that a lot of tourists visit Taj Mahal in Agra but a historian would be interested in studying the factors that bring the tourist there, e.g. the architecture, the story behind the monument, or something else that draws them there.

Economic Perspective – From an economist's perspective tourism is a major source of foreign exchange earnings, a generator of personal and corporate incomes, a creator of employment and a contributor to government earnings. It is a dominant global activity surpassing even trade in oil and manufactured goods. Economists study the effects of tourism industry on the economy.

Managerial Perspective - From the management perspective tourism is an industry, and therefore needs managerial skills in order to be properly managed. As the industry grows we see continuous changes in various organizations and services linked with the industry, the tourism products and so on so this approach concentrates on management activities such as planning, research, pricing, marketing, control etc. as vital to the operation of a tourist establishment.

Why it matters: The Worldwide Experience

The world over, cities vie with each other to host “hallmark” events such as the Olympics, World Cup's etc. It is seen by many as a sure way of shooting the host city into the limelight, resulting in an ‘economic windfall and at the same time giving these host cities the impetus to improve domestic facilities and infrastructure. The nomination of a city as organizer impacts the physical (construction projects) to the intangible (local self-esteem or international impact) gains. The impact that an event of this kind has on the urban landscape can largely be gauged by the size of the ‘legacy’ that it creates. It is important to note here that it is not just important to create legacy, but creating a legacy which is beneficial to the host community post games, and which justifies the costs involved.

The controversy surrounding these events however is centered on its economic sense. Do these games make money for the host city or not? The data from past Olympic Games seems to suggest not. All recent Summer Games with the sole exception of the 1984 Los Angeles Games have lost money. The citizens of Munich continue to pay a special tax to this day, to pay off debt incurred in the 1976 Games (Preuss, H 1998). This is very often not revealed to the public by using smart accounting techniques that do not include a lot of the costs incurred under direct games expenditure. After the \$200 million profit that L.A. made on the games in '84, they have been increasingly looked upon as extremely profitable, though LA's performance is yet to be replicated. Interestingly only Los Angeles bid for the 1984 Games, largely due to the financial disasters of the Montreal and Moscow Olympic Games in 1976 and 1980 respectively. The fact explains the absence of significant public sector financial support in LA and overestimates the financial success of private participation in the 1984 games. Even here, employment effects and increased economic activity seem to have been transitory.

Types of Development: Capturing the experience

Urban regeneration and the re-imaging of cities is now a central aspect of game bids. Barcelona and Manchester can be viewed as partially successful in that they were able to re align the popular image of the city, both of which were manufacturing centers to that of tourist destinations as trendy European cities. In Delhi too, the emphasis is on portraying Delhi as a ‘world class’ city, one of ‘international standards.’ This is of course a little more problematic in third world conditions as it requires a further marginalization of the poor to portray this ‘image’ to the world. In Barcelona, for example, the largest component of investment went into the development of roads and transport facilities, while the construction of offices, commercial property, hotels and sports facilities also made up a large proportion. The importance of the urban transformation of Barcelona due to the Games is seen in these proportions: in relation to the dimension in 1989, the new road projects meant an increase of 15%, the new sewerage systems saw an increase of 17%, new green zones and beaches an increase of 78%, and ponds and fountains, an increase of 268%.

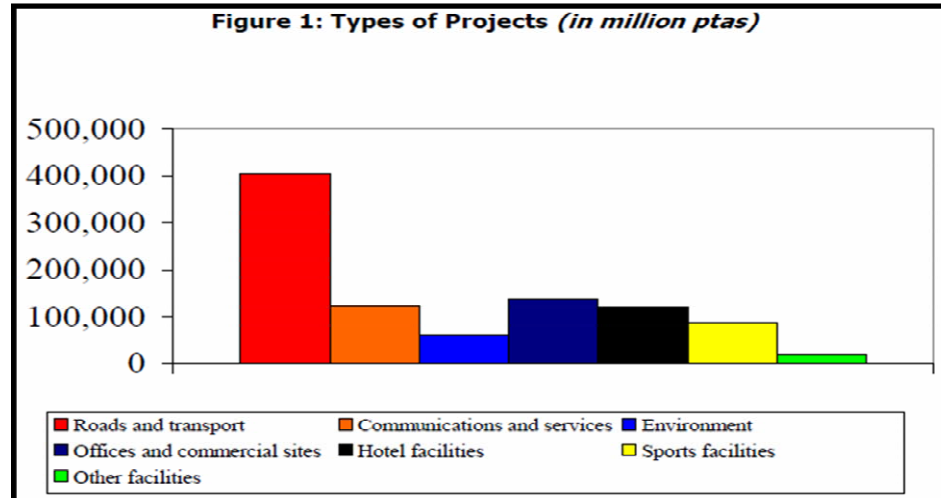


Fig. 1. Illustrates the kind of projects that were initiated for the preparation of the games

Sporting events of these kinds are increasingly being seen as vehicles for urban renewal, a catalyst to create jobs, increase investment and transform the landscape of the city. The 2002 Commonwealth Games in Manchester were aimed primarily to ‘regenerate’ the area which was undergoing a depression due to the relocation of the many heavy engineering and chemical industries in that area. The focal point of the regeneration was East Manchester which had been the worst affected. The Cambridge Policy Consultants estimated that the Games will help to regenerate approximately 60 hectares of land and create 72,000 m of employment floor space in East Manchester (Cambridge Policy Consultants, 2002). The image of the region underwent a drastic change. With 18 million people visiting the region in 2002 putting £6 billion into the North West’s economy, and with over 300,000 expected each year, it really gave a major facelift to the region. The desire to host an event of this kind is not a function of sense of philanthropy or love of sport, but is generally seen as a business opportunity. The games act like a magnet, attracting attention, which in turn transforms into the more tangible investment and increased tourism.

Qatar, host of the 2006 Asian Games to be held in December, has spent an estimated \$17 billion on the development of new sports, tourism and cultural facilities. They see the games as an opportunity to launch Qatar as a major tourist and financial hub. Thus what one sees is that these hallmark events tend to serve as a ‘spotlight’, focusing the world’s attention on the host city. This often results in improved infrastructure for the cities’ citizens, as well as increased interest in the city as an investment destination.

Table 1. Details the impact of sporting events on various facets of city’s urban infrastructure

Sectors	Changes caused by the Olympics
Transportation	Improved and new public transportation system. E.g. Subway expansions in Munich ’72, improvement in roads in Seoul ’88, construction of ring roads in Barcelona ’92
Telecommunication System	Improved telecommunications to keep existing or attract new enterprises.
Sports facility Structure	Influence on the sports facilities structure in the city. Creation of adequate and sufficient sports and training facilities for all sports at an international level. After the games, these facilities are often available for leisure sports.
Housing	In most cities, Olympic villages are newly constructed. The question of the social distribution of the newly created housing units is reviewed. In Munich ’72, the Olympic Village was constructed for the socially deprived groups of society. In other cities, the Olympic Villages were sold to the middle and lower-upper classes. In Los Angeles ’84 and Atlanta ’96, the villages continued to be students’ homes.
Urban culture	The general embellishment of a city, an improved transportation system, additional leisure time facilities and numerous ecological projects frequently lead to a revival of the city centre by improving the ‘city atmosphere.’

Asian Games 1982, New Delhi: Let's peep in to History!

1982 saw the return of the Asian Games to its original home, New Delhi. The first edition of the Asian Games had been held in 1951 with eleven participating nations and six competitive sports. By 1982, the games had grown manifold with 33 nations and nearly 4600 athletes and officials participating in 21 sports and 147 events, the largest ever Asian Games. The games had grown to be the second largest sporting event in the world, second only to the Summer Olympics. The 1982 Games was the first time after independence that the country was playing host to an international event of this magnitude. The world's attention was about to be focused on the city and it was not going to disappoint. The games were an announcement to the world that India had arrived. The games seem to have a very deep felt impact on the country as a whole, interestingly in many arenas far removed from sport.

Any old timer in the city will tell you that it was in 1982 that Delhi finally began to 'develop'. The build up to the games saw an unprecedented construction spree in the city with stadiums, the games village, hotels, flyovers and roads, even Pragati Maidan being built, all with 1982 as the deadline. The skyline of the city literally changed overnight. Very few records remain on the public domain of the actual details of the construction that took place during that period, and few, if no, studies seem to have been conducted on the Games' impact.

The construction at the time can be broadly categorized into four groups: -

1. Stadiums-The Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium was the centerpiece of the games, being the venue for the opening and closing ceremonies and athletics. The other major stadiums built at the time were the Talkatora Stadium, the Indira Gandhi Indoor stadium and the Yamuna Velodrome. One notices that with the exception of the National Stadium, which was an earlier construction, most of the venues for the 1982 Games were new constructions.
2. Asiad Village-The Games village, where all the participating athletes and officials were to stay was a large project developed in the Siri Fort area.
3. Hotels-A number of hotels came up at the time like the Kanishka, the Mughal Sheraton and The Taj Palace.
4. Roads and Flyovers-The city's love for flyovers began with the Asian Games when four flyovers were built to facilitate smooth movement of traffic between the venues and the Games village.

The unprecedented nature of the construction meant that the Master Plan, a broad outline for the planned development of the city, was largely sidelined in the name of national prestige. Normal planning procedures for land use changes and development were largely side-lined and nationalistic fervor meant they often won in the face of opposition from critics. The other aspect which meant that planning was often put on the back seat was the fact that the entire infrastructure for the games were largely built in the last 2 years leading up to the games, and not the 4-6 years that a country normally takes to prepare itself for an event of this size (Sisodia, M. K. S. 2005). Internal unrest and infighting had meant that the development of infrastructure had been left right to the last minute.

Legacies

Though thousands of crores were spent at the time to develop world-class stadiums, the construction undertaken for the games was largely of a poor quality, reflecting the haste in which they were built. The Player's building was never completed, nor was the roof of the Talkatora swimming pool. The retracting roof of the Indira Gandhi indoor stadium hailed as a technological feat never worked effectively and even after numerous repairs, the roof still leaks. An international Badminton competition in the 1990's was disrupted due to water leaking in. The main stadium, built on the banks of the Yamuna is actually tilting on one side. The Delhi High Court also sealed the main portion of the stadium, as it does not fulfill fire safety norms (Venugopal, A. 2005). The adjoining Yamuna Velodrome is in a pathetic state with the velodrome full of cracks and bumps, and more often visited by snakes and rats than humans. Bad maintenance has meant that they cannot be used for high profile international events and even domestic events are not held very often. The stadiums do serve as training grounds for the Sports Authority of India (SAI) but the fact remains that these stadiums have not been used to capacity since 1982. The stadiums are used more often for Bollywood events or political rallies than sporting events. Recently the only high profile international event that the famed J.N. Stadium has been used for is the Half Marathon where it was the starting and end point! There are some hard questions that must be answered about the 'legacy' that such events create.

Numerous stadiums were built in '82 but not a single one has been maintained appropriately and therefore none of them has been used effectively. It is quite apparent that these stadiums are simply given a facelift in the run up to an event but otherwise left in a state of disrepair. This also means that the domestic athletes training there do not have up to the mark facilities.

If we explore, we get that the core of the Asian games was the village that was developed by the DDA, in the Siri Fort area. The design of the Games village, by noted architect, Raj Rewal, was considered a great success and revolutionary in its 'cluster' approach to housing (Rewal, R. 1985). The complex was taken over as government housing post-event, soon becoming a much-coveted address among government and PSU officials. The development of this site probably had the largest urban impact on the city due to its correlation with the development of south Delhi. South Delhi was a region that had already begun development, but it was only after the 1982 games that this region gained importance. Three of the four flyovers developed at the time, the Moolchand, Sewa Nagar and Oberoi flyovers were in south Delhi. The city, which had been growing rapidly, was running out of space and this region seemed perfect for development. The area where the village was developed, Siri Fort, was originally a Master Plan green but at this time was reallocated for the use of the village.

Commonwealth Games 2010, New Delhi

'See You in Delhi', was the message that the Indian contingent had for the world, during the closing ceremony of the 2006 Melbourne Commonwealth Games. In 2010, India is going to become the second developing nation ever, to host the Commonwealth Games (CWG), the third largest multi sport event in the world. New Delhi, which has earlier played host to the 1982 Asian Games, is preparing itself to amaze the world. The games have the ability to transform the city's urban landscape and at the same time may simply be an extremely expensive 'Public Relation' exercise. Considering the Indian contingent spent Rs. 40 crores on getting the message, 'See You in Delhi', across at the closing ceremony of the Melbourne games in an 11-minute show, it might end up being just that. The challenge is to ensure that the potential of the games as a catalyst for change is harnessed.

The CWG is going to be the first mega-event hosted by the city since the 1982 Asian Games, a gap of nearly thirty years. Much has changed, and yet much remains to be unchanged in this time. India is preparing to break out on the world scene as an economic superpower, and the games are a step in propelling India on to the world stage. Yet India is still a poor country, ranked 127 out of 177 in the Human Development Index (HDI), and therefore one must question the rationale of spending more than a billion dollars on a sporting event. Is it going to be simply an exercise in nationalism and politician supported patriotism or is it going to have some notable positive effects on the community, and if so what precisely?



Since 2003, when India won the bid to host the games, various agencies and government bodies have been hard at work making plans for the upcoming event. The over arching theme seems to transform Delhi into a 'world class' city by 2010. This of course is a task easier said than done in a city of nearly 15 million people, growing at a phenomenal pace, and largely in a haphazard manner. Urban renewal or regeneration

has been a theme in many such events in the past and appears an important one in the 2010 games as well. The reasons being that it gives an opportunity to improve the infrastructure and the appearance of the host city and transform the image of a city in the eyes of viewers. This was certainly true of Barcelona, which successfully got rid itself of its traditional manufacturing city image while hosting the 1992 Olympics (Brown, A and Massey, J. 2001). Manchester used the 2002 Commonwealth games as a tool to revive East Manchester, formerly an industrial area that had been suffering low growth and degradation. The urban landscape of Delhi too, is set to change dramatically with many infrastructure projects being pushed through in time for 2010.

Welcome to the Historical City of Delhi

Delhi is governed by four institutions. The elected government, the Lt. Governor, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, which is under the control of Ministry of Home Affairs and the DDA which is controlled by the Union Ministry of Urban Development. The Lt. Governor apart from exercising powers in the reserved subjects i.e. 'public order', 'police' and 'land' also exercises functional powers concerning 'transferred' subjects under various enactments. A Presidential order under article 239 of the Constitution requiring the Lt. Governor to consult the Chief Minister in matters of reserved subjects is yet to be issued. The master plan for the city is prepared by DDA without participation of the elected Government of Delhi. Central Government enjoys almost total control over MCD by exercising power in as many as 57 sections/sub sections of the DMC Act. Lack of powers with the elected Government of Delhi coupled with lack of coordination among multiple authorities governing Delhi has become a bane of the citizens, who have to literally run from one authority to another for getting their routine works done. To deal with lack of popular involvement in governance of the city, we injected vitality of participatory governance through a citizen-government partnership called "Bhagidari" but even this is being resisted by the local bodies who report directly to the Union government. Delhi came under British control in 1857; and in 1911 it was declared as the capital of British India

- ☞ Delhi has a remote past; the neighboring Anangapur yielded lower palaeolithic tools (approximately 200,000 years old)
- ☞ Bhorgarh, Mandoli are the two late Harappan sites (second millennium B.C.) that dot the northern border of Delhi, along with several other Harappan and late Harappan sites in the neighbouring Uttar Pradesh and Haryana
- ☞ The excavation at Purana Qila yielded the remains of Painted Grey Ware (1200 – 800 B.C.)
- ☞ Historians suggest its original name as "Dhillika" which ultimately transformed into "Dilli" • Delhi is also famous for its series of forts and towns, also known as Seven Cities

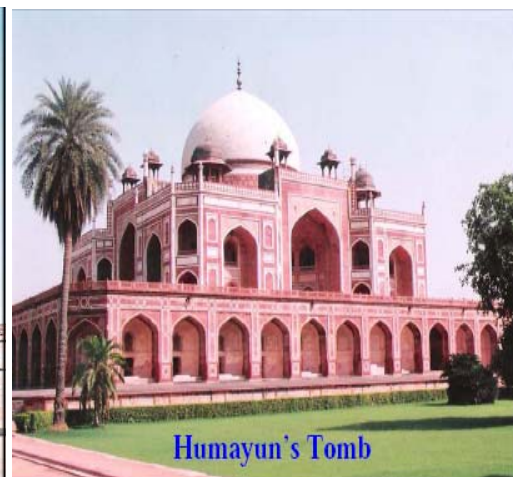
Seven Cities of Delhi

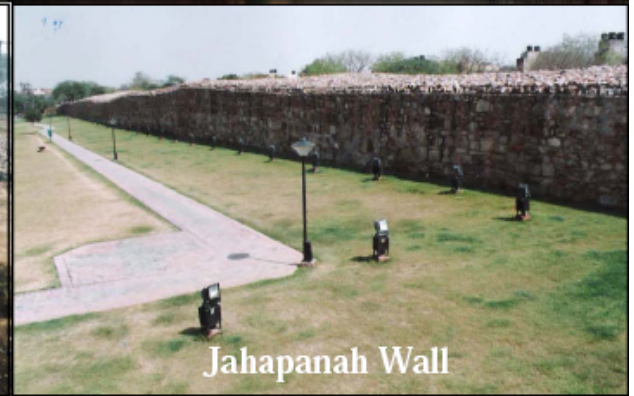
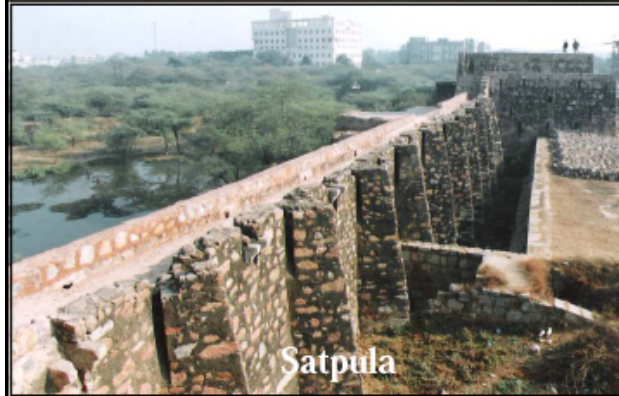
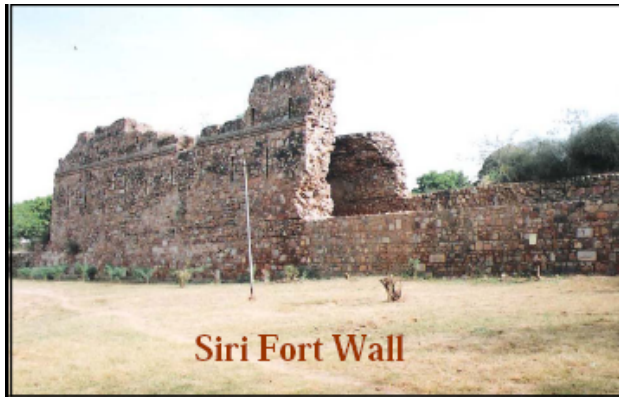
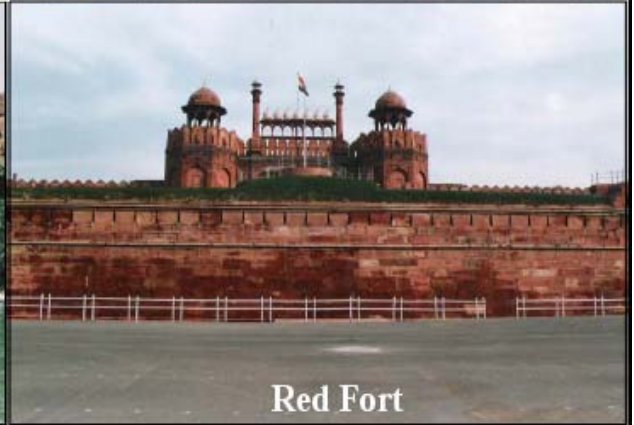
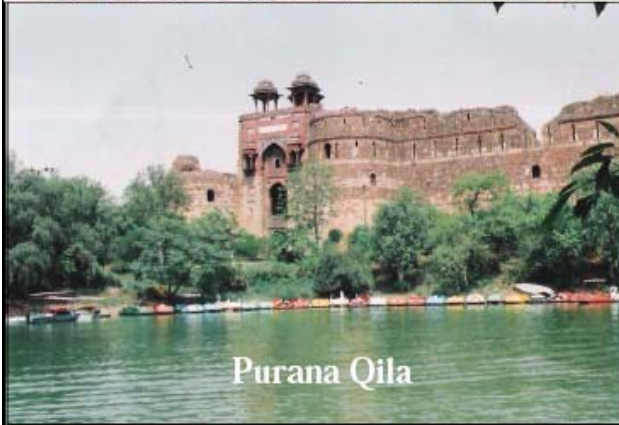
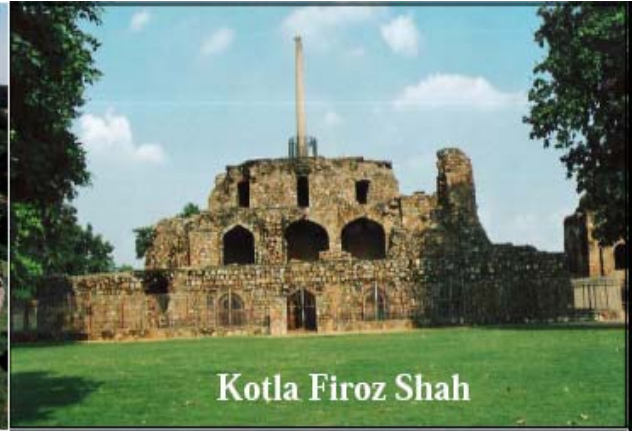
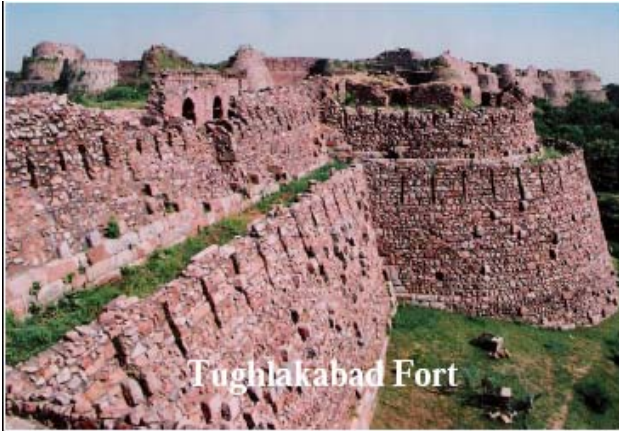
1. Qila Rai Pithora built by Prithvi Raj Chauhan, near the oldest Rajput settlement in Lal-Kot;
2. Siri, built by Alauddin Khilji in 1303;
3. Tughlaqabad, built by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (1321-1325);
4. Jahanpanah, built by Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325-1351);
5. Kotla Firoz Shah, built by Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388);
6. PuranaQila, built by Sher Shah Suri and Dinpanah built by Humayun, both in the area near the speculated site of the legendary Indraprastha (1538-1545); and
7. Shahjanabad, built by Shah Jahan from 1638 to 1649, containing the Lal Qila and the Chandni Chowk

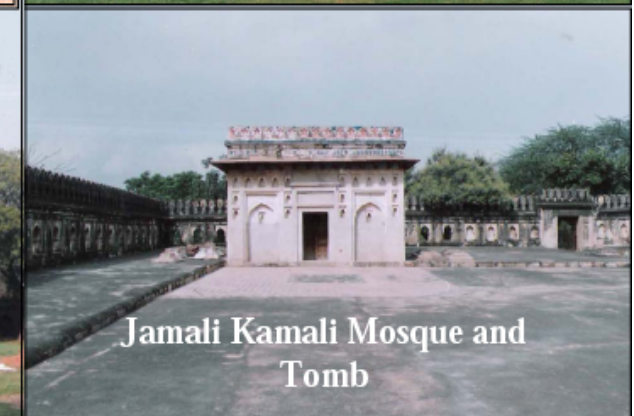
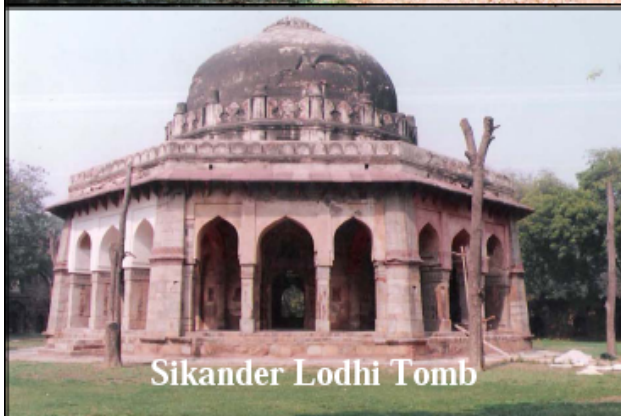
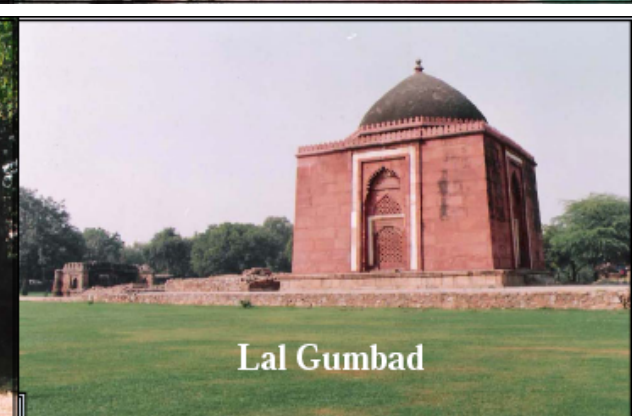
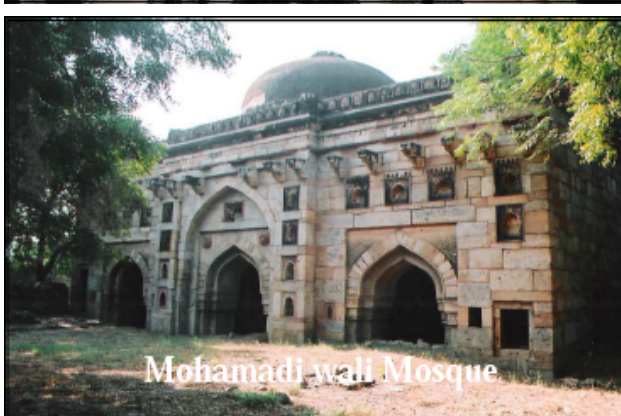
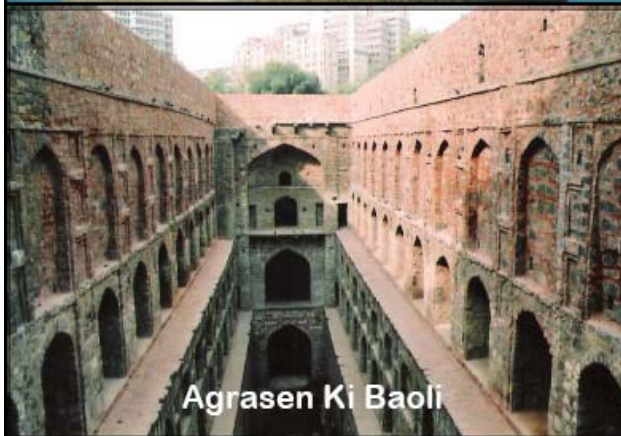
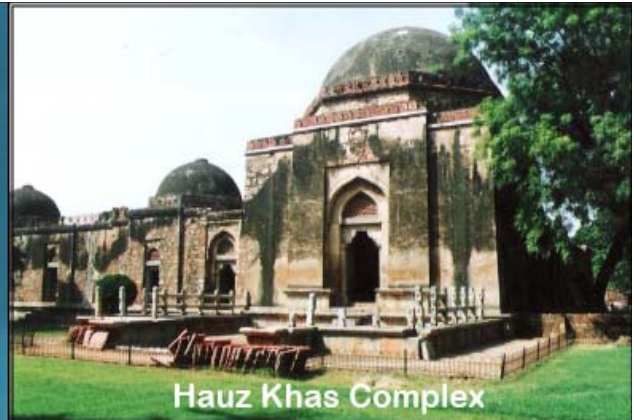
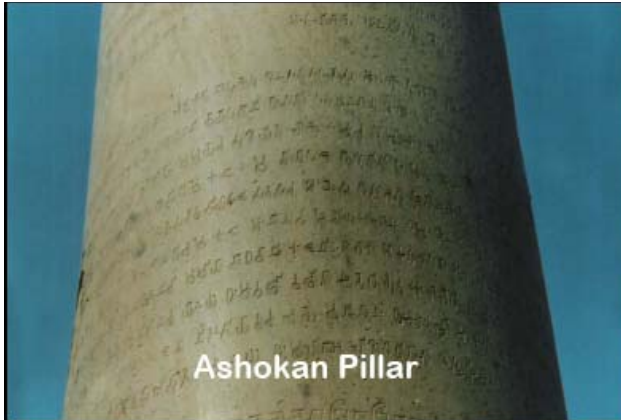
FACT FILE

Famous Monuments :	Jantar Mantar, Jama Masjid, Red Fort, Akshardham Temple, Qutab Minar, India Gate, Humayun's Tomb, Lodhi Garden, India Gate – Heart of Delhi, Parliament, Rashtrapati Bhavan.
Famous Forts :	Red Fort, Old Fort, Tughlakabad Fort.
Mughal Attractions :	Jama Masjid, Qutub Minar, Red Fort, Humayun's Tomb, Safdarjung Tomb and Lodi's Tomb, Lodhi Garden.
Famous Temples :	Kalkaji Temple, Hanuman Mandir, Lotus Temple, Birla Mandir, Akshardham Temple, Digambara Jain Lal Mandir Ji, Chattarpur Mandir, ISKCON Temple, Sai Baba Mandir.
Most Visited For :	Mughal Heritage Sites, Shopping, Nightlife Charms
Most Celebrated Festivals :	Diwali, Id, Christmas, Holi, Dussehra Republic Day, Independence day, Gandhi Jayanti.

Famous Fairs :	Delhi Book Fair, International Trade Fair, Surajkund Crafts Mela, International Film Festival, Pirthvi Theatre Festival in December, Roshnara and Shalimar Bagh Festivals, Delhi Craft Bazar.
Famous Parks & Gardens :	Roshanara Bagh, Rose Garden, Deer Park, Mughal Gardens, Lodhi Gardens, Talkatora Garden, Nehru Park, Buddha Jayanti Garden, Kalindi Kunj.
Must Experience :	The Light and Sound Show Held in Red and Old Forts at Delhi.
Famous Museums :	Air Force Museum in Palam, Delhi Cantt., Shankar's Doll Museum on Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, National Museum of Natural History on Barakhamba Road.
Must Try :	Mughlai Cuisine, Mouth Watering Sweet Dishes, Spicy Chats
Where To Shop :	Chandni Chowk – Spices, Silver, Trimmings and Tinsel, Bridal Trousseau, Brassware. Meena Bazaar – Jewellery and Paintings and Furniture, Janpath - Itr (Perfumed oils), variety of Stoles and Scarves, Junk & Glass Jewellery. Delhi Haat – Handlooms, Handicrafts, Stalls that Sell Products From all over India. Baba Kharak Singh Marg – Fabrics, Household, Linen, Carpets, Jewellery, Handmade Paper, Furniture and Art Objects in Wood, Brass and Copper. Palika Bazaar – Cheap Imported Goods, Electronic Items, Embroidered Bead Work Dresses, Handicrafts and Cheap Consumer Goods.
Where to Eat :	Old Delhi – Karim's, Chor Bizarre, Moti Mahal Restaurant. Paharganj Area – Malhotra Restaurant, Kitchen Cafe, Metropolis Restaurant and Bars, Gem Restaurant. Cannaught Place – Banana Leaf, Embassy, Parikrama, Kwality Restaurant, Pizza Hut, KFC. Khan Market and Hauz Khas Area – Chona's, Rampur Kitchen, Park Baluchi, Bistro Restaurant Complex, MC Donalds. Defense Colony and South Extension – Gourmet Gallery, Flavors, Dilli Haat. Bars : Hotel Gold Regency – Paharganj. 1911, Spirit, Pegasus – Cannaught Place. Lizard Lounge, Delhi's Devils, Geoffrey's – South Delhi.
What to Shop :	Bamboo Work, Hand Crafted Carpet, Gems and Stones, Copper and Brass Items, Perfumes and Essential Oils, Khadi, Silks and Saris, Woodcarvings, Musical Instruments, Jewellery of Kundan and Meenakari.
Where to Stay :	Hotel Hyatt Regency – Bhikaji Cama Place on Ring Road, The Oberoi Hotel – Near Lodhi Colony, Taj Palace Hotel – Sardar Patel Marg, Diplomatic Enclave, Hotel Le Meridian – Windsor Place, Central Delhi, Ashok Hotel – Diplomatic Enclave in Chanakyapuri.
Getting There :	Very Well Connected With All the Major Airports in the World.
World Heritage sites of Delhi	







Face of Tourism in the light of Commonwealth Games

According to the Proposal for conservation, restoration and improvement of tourist amenities of the centrally protected monuments of Delhi for the CWG-2010, prepared by Archaeological Survey of India, it has laid down the following strategies in the face of CWG-2010.

- ❖ Short Listing the monuments
- ❖ Phasing of works
- ❖ Setting targets and means to achieve the goals
- ❖ Preparation of Estimates
- ❖ Completion of codal formalities
- ❖ Execution of works
- ❖ Coordination with other agencies (for infrastructure and services, removal of encroachment, safety and security, Road Signage's with emphasis on monuments etc).
- Criteria of short listing (Total Sites short listed 46)
- ❖ Representing a historic layer
- ❖ Significance of the monument
- ❖ Variety: Different typology
- ❖ Condition of the monument
- ❖ Popularity
- ❖ Visual access and accessibility
- Phase I: 2007-08
- ❖ Conservation emphasis mainly on necessary structural repairs/ scientific conservation of the monuments
- ❖ Provision and up-gradation of tourist amenities and facilities at par with international standards
- Phase II: 2008 – 09
- ❖ Improving the settings and landscaping the monument
- ❖ Illumination / flood lighting of the monument

Expenditure per monument

Name of the monument	Fund Required (In lacs)
Purana Kila Complex	229.00
Khairul-Manazi'l- Mosque	37.00
Sher Shah Gate	75.00
Humayun's Tomb Complex	160.00
Khan-i-Khana's Tomb	45.00
Subz Burj	17.00
Nila Gumbad	40.00
Bu-Halima Tomb, near Humayun's Tomb,	15.00
Arab- ki-Sarai	65.00
Bara Khambha	13.00
Group of monuments Hazrat Nizamuddin Complex	22.00
Safdarjung Tomb Complex	25.00
Lodi Garden Monuments (5 nos)	25.00
Muhammad Shah's Tomb	
Bara Gumbad Masjid	
Shish-Gumbad	
Sikandar Lodi's Tomb	
Athpula	
Najaf Khan Tomb	55.00
City Wall, Kashmiri Gate	75.00
Wazirabad Bridge, Tomb and Mosque	15.00
Kotla Feroz Shah	105.00
Delhi Gate	11.00
City Wall, Daria Ganj	50.00
Khuni Darwaza	15.00
Jantar Mantar Complex	65.00
Lal Bangla	5.00
Ugrasen-ki-Baoli	30.00
Red Fort Complex	105.00

Ajmeri Gate	11.00
Salimgarh Fort, Red Fort	50.00
Ashokan Rock Edict	15.00
Biran ka Gumbad, Green Park	65.00
Dadi Poti, Hauz Khas	5.00
Sakri Gumti, Hauz Khas	30.00
Bara Khambha, Hauz Khas	275.00
Mohamadiwali Mosque, Mayfair Garden	23.00
Lal Gumbad, Malviya Nagar	35.00
Teen Burji, Mohammad pur Village	10.00
Siri Fort Wall	85.00
(i) Stretch adjoining Panchsheel Park	
(ii) Stretch adjoining Asiad Village	
(iii) Stretch of the Wall from Asiad tower to Siri Fort Sports Complex	
Hauz Khas Complex, Hauz Khas	70.00
Jahanpanah Wall, Adchini and Hauz Rani	55.00
Qila Rai Pithora Wall, Ladoo Sarai	105.00
Satpula, Khirki Village	20.00
Qutb Minar Complex, Mehrauli	95.00
Jamali Kamali Tomb and Mosque, Mehrauli	15.00
Ajim Khan's Tomb, Anuvrat Marg	15.00
Balban's Tomb and Ruins, Anuvrat Marg	45.00
Tughluqabad Fort	30.00
Ghiasuddin Tughluq's Tomb	20.00
Adilabad Fort	40.00

Total Estimate

Name of category	Funds required (in lacs)
Conservation/ repairs at the monuments.	849.20
Sprucing up of the monuments by way of improving the pathways, repairs and painting to the railings/ boundary wall, up gradation of toilets, drinking water, publication counters, signage, etc.	631.40
Chemical treatment of certain monuments.	90.20
Environmental development	517.00
Illumination / flood lighting of the monuments.	485.10
Total	2572.90
Say	2573.00

Urban Infrastructure: The Plan Ahead

In Delhi's bid for the games, it states that through the games, the city wishes to, among other things, stimulate economic growth and development, growth in as well as improve city infrastructure. Thus, these two professed aims of the games are to improve the welfare of the citizens of the city through improving facilities and promoting investment in the city. The focus area of the games this time is going to be East Delhi, across the Yamuna, where the games village and some venues are to be located. Residents of the area are hoping for a similar transformation as the one South Delhi experienced in the run up to the 1982 games. Infrastructure investments have already increased dramatically in the region with a new bridge being built at Wazirabad, the metro phase 2 being constructed, and numerous flyovers and roads in the pipeline. There are indeed ambitious plans afloat ranging from improving street furniture to setting up more power stations before the 2010 deadline.

The work ahead of the games can be broadly grouped into the following:

1. New Stadiums and renovation of existing stadiums
2. Games Village.
3. Transport sector.
4. Urban public services like water and electricity
5. Efforts to make Delhi 'world-class', from the perspective of development of tourism sector.

Originally the plan was to build a completely new athletics stadium, one that would outrival J.N. Stadium. However lack of funds and available land has meant that the organizing team has had to rein in its ambitions. Now the plan is to build one large new stadium, an aquatics centre in the Delhi University with five swimming pools, as well as a new TT hall in the Yamuna Sports Complex and new stadiums for Badminton and Squash in the Siri Fort Sports Complex. The project in DU, which is going to give a major boost to sports there, is to have an Olympic-size (50 meters) pool, a diving pool, pool for synchronized swimming, one for water polo and a warm-up pool as well as a gym. The university is also set to be the venue for the Rugby 7's event. The existing stadiums are however going to need extensive renovation before they can match up to the standards of the CWG. As reported in the Indian Express, the work remaining on the existing stadia is extensive. The estimated expenditure, only for renovation work, is over Rs 1250 Crores. An outline of the projected work is given below.

National Stadium:

- ✧ To be made spectator-friendly, playing turf to be moved closer
- ✧ Rear seating gallery to make way for changing rooms, medical rooms, offices
- ✧ Three new turfs, with floodlight facilities at two, including main arena

Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium,

- ✧ Stadium roof to be changed
- ✧ AC, lighting, audio-visual systems to be replaced
- ✧ New warm-up gym on the Lakeside
- ✧ On eastern side, a hostel and multi-media center will be set up.
- ✧ Cycling velodrome will be upgraded.

Nehru Stadium

- ✧ Major upgrade for Games showpiece: from open-close roof (partial) with filament material to constructing a tunnel leading to players' warm-up area
- ✧ New floodlights (with the pillars inside), audio/visual system to electronic scoreboard and partial AC
- ✧ All upper tiers will have bucket seats instead of existing concrete arrangement.
- ✧ Stadium will be linked with rail-road-metro system (Railway Ministry has been notified about this and it will have to undertake the job at its cost with a station close by).
- ✧ Talkatora Pool
- ✧ Existing pool will be renovated completely (with AC possible) and covered
- ✧ New pool for synchronized swimming to be constructed.
- ✧ But the pools will be used for training purposes only.

Karni Singh shooting range

- ✧ A new 300-metre range and a Final Scoring System range the finals of 10, 15 and 25 meters events will be held will be constructed



Fig. Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium

Delhi is attempting to give itself a major facelift due to the games, and develop a whole portion of the city, East Delhi and the Yamuna riverfront, which until now has been largely neglected. As Delhi expands rapidly and space runs out, the underdeveloped area of Yamuna riverfront, largely inhabited by slum dwellers and vegetable growers, has emerged as a prime real estate. The banks of the Yamuna are the largest open space left in the city, as well as the largest groundwater recharge zone.

The 25 km stretch along the river has 97 sq km of prime land, 7 per cent of Delhi's total area. DDA and other government authorities seem to have big plans for the area, developing the banks as green spaces and commercial areas. The proposals are centered on a "Thames-type Plan", channeling the river and reclaiming the land for other uses. A first step in the development of the region is the Games Village, a mammoth Rs. 955 crore project being built on a 63.5-hectare site by the DDA, for more than 8000 athletes and officials expected for the event. The land has already been acquired from UP at a cost of Rs 19 crore and urban design is being planned. The village will of course not be a one off structure, but will need extensive transport links, amenity providers and other infrastructure linkages. There are also eight to nine hotels planned for the area, which will in turn give rise to other auxiliary services. The village will be a well-planned site, with facilities for recreation, commercial activities, hospitals, training, shopping and living, all at hand. Interestingly, one proposal for post event usage is to hand over the village to the Delhi University as hostels, as DU is facing a tremendous shortage of hostel space. This however seems to have run into rough weather with high costs involved and the DDA now seeming to prefer selling the units as mid income housing post games. Housing too is to get a shot in the arm with over 40,000 low-income housing units to be built before the 2010 games.

All this means rampant development of an area that is ecologically fragile and not suited for urban development. Already large structures like the Akshardham Temple, the power plants and the Delhi Secretariat encroach on the riverbed. It is thought to be unadvisable to construct on the riverbed as the area is low-lying and has sandy alluvial soil. Also the region is the city's largest groundwater recharge zone and rampant construction in the area would hamper this considerably. An integral part of the long-term plan for the river area is the channeling of the Yamuna. Many environmentalists however see this as a recipe for disaster. As Amita Baviskar points out "the Yamuna is neither the Thames nor the Seine. Its distinctive rhythm is harmonized to the Indian subcontinent's seasons. With the bulk of its flow concentrated in the monsoons, the Yamuna is liable to breach its embankments if denied its present fertile expanse." Recent events in New Orleans point to the dangers involved with constructing levees and embankments to build on low-lying areas.

In a move to ready the area for development, 'illegal' structures in the area are being demolished. This means that the slums that have spread in the area have to go, regardless of the fact that low-income housing is practically non-existent in the city and the slum dwellers are getting no relocation. The numbers can only be said to be frightening, in the last three years as many as 300,000 people have been evicted across New Delhi over and above of the 280,000 who are being chased away from Yamuna banks.¹¹ Many people point out the obvious elitism in these moves, with structures like the Delhi Metro Depot, I.T. Park, near Shastri Park and the Akshardham Temple that have faced no such problems. All these sites were the ones that began construction before the Delhi government issued a 'Public Notice for Change of Land Use'. (Sethi, A. 2005) Others like Dunnu Roy, Hazards Centre, Delhi, also points out that the reasons for which these slums are ostensibly being removed, like polluting the river, is illogical as these slums do not even receive enough water to be polluting the river.

The hospitality sector is another area that is estimated to grow rapidly in the coming years, with the help of the Commonwealth Games. The games are estimated to result in a large increase in demand for hotel rooms, with one estimate putting the requirement at 30,000 rooms for 2010. DDA is planning on auctioning over 20 sites for hotels, many in the vicinity of the games village. This would not only add about 7500 rooms, but also raise hundred's of crores for DDA. Currently, there are only 6,500 rooms available in the star category hotels and about 7,000 rooms in the budget category. Surrounding states are also preparing to cash in with UP planning on having over 5000 rooms ready before 2010.

The transport sector has recently been getting a lot of attention in the last few years. Delhi government has made it one of their aims to develop an effective mass transport system in the city, and solve the massive congestion problem that the city faces. This emphasis is only set to increase with the games arriving soon. The plans are enormous; flyovers, bypasses, broader roads, a larger metro system, an integrated Rail Bus Transport system, a High Capacity Bus system, an electric trolley bus system and a Light Rail Transit system are all in the pipeline (Roy, S. 2006). The transport sector has already been assigned the lion's share of the Tenth Plan outlay, at 23.68% of Rs. 23000 Crore as shown in figure 2.

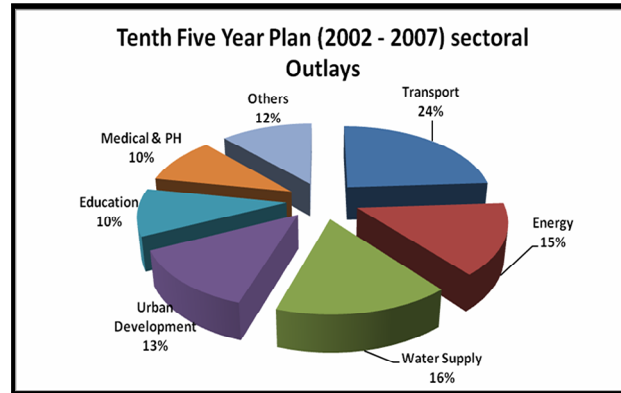


Fig. 2. Source: Government of NCT Delhi. 04. Plan Outlays. Economic Survey 2003-04.

The transport infrastructure planned before 2010 is enormous. 25 new flyovers and underpasses are being planned at an estimated cost of Rs 1650 crores. These flyovers are to be largely concentrated in East and South Delhi, as well as on the ring roads so to make them signal-free. An underground tunnel road is also in the pipeline, connecting the J.N. stadium with the Games Village. A new bridge over the Yamuna, at wazirabad, is almost in the construction stage, with the plans for the Rs 464 crores project. The bridge, planned to be the city's first hanging bridge, is at the centre of the regeneration plans that the city government has.



Roads Conditions at the National Capital

The roads of the city are to get a major facelift before the games with plans for many bypasses and broadening projects. Roads like the Mehrauli-Mahipalpur Road, Mehrauli- Badarpur Road and interconnecting roads which link up to the airport are to be broadened. Along with this, roads, which interlink the various stadia, and around major tourist attractions are also to be improved at a cost of nearly Rs. 170 Crores. Two bypasses are also planned at a cost of around Rs 30 Crores. Another ambitious project is to develop a third ring road, which will actually encircle Delhi state. This 'peripheral expressway' is projected to be 270 km long, with a 136-km Western Peripheral Expressway and a 134-km Eastern Peripheral Expressway, and will go through large parts of Haryana, UP and Delhi. This will dramatically reduce pressure on Delhi's existing ring roads, as at the moment inter-state traffic has no way of bypassing the city. This project, which was floated nearly a decade ago, has got a new lease of life with the 2010 Games around the corner, and construction is under way. The maintenance of the two ring roads has also, for the first time, been handed over to private companies.

The emphasis of the present Rapid Transport system is now on the Metro. The metro, whose presentation before the Commonwealth Games evaluation team made a sizable impression, is at the core of developing an efficient mass transport system in the city with Phase 1 of the metro being fully operational. However more importantly, phase 2, aimed at extending the network much further in the city, is already under construction, and is set to be ready before 2010. This phase is going to require massive investment, over Rs 8000 crore. The second phase is going to provide a vital transport link to East Delhi, with a dedicated

Games Village station. The metro, which is already beginning to have an impact on the city's congested roads, will be able to make a much larger impact as its network and reach grows. The second phase, originally planned to be ready by 2010-11 is now going to be operational by 2009, due to the 2010 Games. The new line may even extend up to the airport in time for the Games. Other transport sector improvements slated for 2010 are 98 km of High Capacity Bus system, 32 km of electric trolley bus system, a Light Rail Transit system, 1,000 quality Radio taxis at airports and major railway stations, 200 new AC buses and 100 mini-buses for athletes, managers and officers and 800 deluxe buses for park-and ride services for spectators. There are also plans afoot to set up three smaller ISBT's in the city. One of the most important improvements is to be the newly privatized airport.



Fig: Delhi Metro

Delhi Metro to get 340 cars by 2010

Delhi's Metro is all set to get spanking new rail cars in time for the 2010 Commonwealth Games. The Metro has awarded a \$590 million (Rs 2,360 crore) contract to supply 340 metro cars to Canada's Bombardier Transportation.

Not Enough Hotel Rooms for CWG 2010

With the Commonwealth Games approaching, Delhi still has a shortage of 20,000 rooms. Is Delhi prepared to meet the temporary demand? It's a tough call. Will issues like the prohibitive cost of land to build hotels in Delhi, the drive to augment rooms for the Commonwealth Games the high luxury taxes, not to mention the lack of buyers for hotel plots get resolved before the tourists are here? It's a fairly disastrous situation on hand in the run-up to the event. Even the Finance Ministry's sweeteners such as a Five year tax holiday for two, three and four star hotels and convention centers specifically catering to Games requirements in Delhi, Gurgaon, Ghaziabad and Faridabad has not done much to get more hotel groups to venture into the segment.

Experts admit that there is a wide gap between supply and demand of hotel accommodation in Delhi and an additional 20,000 rooms will be required to cater to the tourist inflow into the city during the Games. A better idea is to augment the present capacity with temporary accommodation solutions and not to build more room only for the Games. One element of the hospitality challenge is to enhance hotel capacity to meet existing requirement to accommodate the needs for that 10-day period when one would have peak incremental visitors. During the Games it is expected that accommodation will be required for 1,50,000 visitors.

Guest houses in Delhi also need to be regulated. Besides, thrust should be on budget hotels and service apartments. The hotel industry has been asking DDA to allot smaller plots on which budget hotels can be built and unless the work starts now the hotels will not be ready in time for the games. Several developers have evinced interest for service apartment projects. DDA has received expression of interests (EoIs) for developing over 25 services apartment projects in the capital. Close to 40 projects have already been cleared in Noida and Greater Noida. Parsvnath Developers Ltd. Is in the process of executing first Serviced Apartment complex in Bhiwadi to provide such facilities to travelers and real estate owners. The event of the magnitude of commonwealth Games will induce large amount of business travel before the commencement of games. As an after effect of the games there will be evolved connectivity and corporate style in the country. Another silver lining is a hospitality district in the airport complex, adjacent to National Highway 8, proposed by Delhi International Airport Ltd (DIAL). As far as preparedness for the

Games is concerned, we are way behind in time. To be ready before the Games, we need to be on a 100 m sprint and not be in for a slow painful marathon as far as decision-making is concerned.

3,000 hotel rooms near IGI by 2010

The GMR-backed Delhi International Airport Ltd (DIAL) has invited proposals from hospitality sector majors for building over 3,000 rooms in the hotels of all categories near the upcoming airport before the Commonwealth Games in 2010.

The consortium was allowed to commercially develop 5% of the total 5,000-acre area earmarked for Delhi Airport. In the first phase, 45 acres of the 250 acres allowed for commercial use will be used to develop a hospitality district. The idea is to have over 3,000 rooms in the entire segment of hotels from budget to five-star deluxe. This hotel district will be linked by both the Metro and a six-lane road. DIAL has formed a full-owned subsidiary, Delhi Aerotropolis Pvt Ltd, for its hospitality arm.

If priced correct and not overly as done by DDA while auctioning land for hotels the DIAL hospitality district could help meet the massive gap in demand and supply for rooms in Delhi. According to the Hotel and Restaurant Association of North India (HRANI), Delhi has just over 14,000 rooms in the organized sector while the requirement is 40,000 rooms. Of the existing accommodation, 5,500 rooms are in five-star and five-star deluxe category for which the tariffs are in the range of Rs 10,000 to Rs 18,000. These rates are likely to be hiked by another 15 to 20 % in the coming peak travel winter season.

“As per projects in the pipeline, Delhi will see 12,000 more rooms in 40 new hotels (three-stars and above). Still there would be a severe shortfall going by current demand,” said Deepak Sharma, HRANI general secretary.

Prohibitive land cost in Delhi has seen several big players looking elsewhere in the NCR for setting up hotels. For instance, an Oberoi is coming up at Gurgaon and Taj is also learnt to be scouting for a site there. Setting up a five-star costs on an average, Rs 50 lakh per room (without accounting in land cost), which means a 100-room hotel will cost Rs 50 crore. So if DIAL wants top professionals, it has to offer attractive terms.”

Why developing nations are more adversely impacted by such events

The costs of these mega-events almost always run in to billions of dollars. Japan spent over \$4 billion and South Korea \$2 billion, on new stadiums and infrastructure for the 2002 World Cup. China is spending a reported \$20 billion on infrastructure improvements ahead of the 2008 Olympics. Athens spent over \$1 billion only on security expenses during the 2004 Olympics. Substantial economic impact provides backers of such events with a justification for public subsidies for mega-event infrastructure. They argue that the expenditure must be viewed as an investment that will in turn give returns. However this is a case where vested interests are at stake. Many independent researchers have found that ex ante predictions made by the event organizers of economic impact, far exceed the ex post estimates. The obvious question that results from this, is the cost justified, is yet to be answered conclusively either way.

This brings us to another interesting development, the arrival of developing nations on the ports-hosting scene. Developing nations have only hosted two summer Olympics, one inter Olympics, one Commonwealth Games and six football World Cups. This of course, due to the changing world order and rising prominence, is set to change.

Beijing is to host the 2008 Summer Olympics, India, the 2010 Commonwealth Games, South Africa the 2010 Football World Cup and South Asia the 2011 Cricket World Cup. However research seems to point out that though the benefits of hosting these events are dubious at best, the factors seem to work expressly against developing nations. The experience that a developing nation faces is vastly different from that of a developed nation. This is especially pertinent in the Indian context as we prepare to host the 2010 Commonwealth Games, and make a push to host the 2014 Asian Games, and the 2016 Olympic Games. As Matheson and Baade (2003) point out, there are very good reasons for why developing nations are more adversely impacted by such events.

Some of the causes are: -

1. High infrastructure development costs.
2. Under utilization of facilities post event
3. High opportunity cost of capital
4. Unable to attract large numbers of spectators

The first factor that works against developing nations is the lack of existing infrastructure. In order to host the 1994 World Cup, the United States spent less than \$30 million on sports infrastructure improvements, compared to over \$2 billion spent by South Korea for the 2002 World Cup. For the 1982 Asian Games in New Delhi, only one pre-existing stadium was used, while all the rest were new.

The development of professional sporting leagues with dedicated followings in developed nations means that post event; the facilities can be utilized efficiently. The expenditure on these facilities is exceedingly large, and for them to be good public investments, efficient post event usage is crucial. In developing nations these facilities are beneficial as they provide world-class facilities for athletes in that country. However it is also seen that in such nations, facilities tend to be grossly underutilized. Bureaucracy and the lack of a developed sports economy means that these 'world-class facilities' are not only inefficiently used after the event but also tend to fall into disrepair. One need not look far for an example, all over one sees sports infrastructure developed for the 1982 Asian Games lying derelict and unused. After the 2002 football World Cup, teams from the Japanese football league, J-League, moved into the new stadiums while South Korea on the other hand had few plans for the new stadia.

Common Wealth Games- The Uncommon Wealth

According to Dr. A.K. Walia, Minister of State for Finance Planning, "The NCT of Delhi sees CWG 2010 as an opportunity to upgrade the city's infrastructure to make it a really world class city, pointing out that the government being the host is concerned with city beautification, better connectivity, traffic management, parking, power and water supply, security and health services. Delhi Government is involved with supporting infrastructure apart from sprucing up two games stadia - Thyagaraja Sports Complex that will be used as a multi-purpose indoor stadium for net ball and athletic training track and Talkatora Stadium that will be used as a wrestling venue for women.

According to Mr. Rakesh Mehta, Delhi Principal Secretary in charge of the Commonwealth Games Projects, As much as Rs. 780 crores are being pumped in by the Central Government and Rs. 350 crore by the Planning Commission. Thus, almost Rs.1,000 crores are being spent for the entire management of the games. There is a proposal for a road project linking the Games Village to Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium and passing near Humayun's tomb. The plan is to have a four-lane 2.2 km underground stretch from Ring Road to Lodhi Road in order to reduce traveling time by six minutes when the participants are taken from the village to the stadium for the opening and closing ceremonies. As for roads, Delhi Government is planning to construct road under bridges and over bridges along railway lines to have a smooth flow of traffic even when trains pass by. Flyovers and bridges have been planned for providing connectivity to the games village, venues, Hospitals and for intra city connectivity.

Major widening projects are being undertaken, including those of national highways. There are plans make both the inner and outer Ring roads signal free. Major cloverleaf flyovers and bridges have been planned for providing connectivity to the games village, venues, Hospitals and for intra city connectivity. Major widening projects are being undertaken, including those of national highways. There are plans to make both the inner and outer Ring roads signal free. Major cloverleaf flyovers are also being planned. Nine corridors have been identified for High Capacity Bus Systems out of which some are under construction is the one from Ambedkar Nagar to Red Fort. Six will start by next year. The thrust is going to be on public transport and the use of intelligence system. For transport up gradation, 1000 hi-tech buses are being purchased, 200 exclusively for the games personnel and 800 for others. The emphasis will be on public transport.

Conclusions

Commonwealth Games 2010 is going to lift Delhi as a world class city. Not only the city is established as a tourist destination but is also going help the growth of related industries like hotel, public services, real estate, logistics, small shops and mega malls. There is no spec of doubt that the visitors coming for the games may develop emotional engagement with vast cultures and the mystical destinations in the country whose reflections are captured are in this traditional city of Delhi. Focus is laid on the fact on creating beautiful memories for the visitors so that they come again.

Remembering the words of our father of nation Mahatma Gandhi "No matter how insignificant the thing you have to do, do it as well you can ,give as much of your care and attention as you would give to the

thing you regard as most important. For it will be by those small things that you shall be judged.” Perhaps this is what the organizers must focus to create an everlasting effect on the minds of visitors.

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