



# Intach Pune Patrika

An Intach Pune Chapter Update

| Oct 2018

What lies beyond the functionality of the entrances? These entrances not only separate the exterior from the interior but they bear marks, a constant reminder of what they've endured. The walls, the doors and the windows have been in conversation ever since their construction; they are reminiscent of a rich cultural history; a witness to the change in time.



Indian National Trust for  
Art and Cultural Heritage  
Pune Chapter

## Report of a typical season of exploration and documentation

by **Henry Cousens**

(reproduced from 'Government of Bombay, General Department. Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of Western India for the months May 1890 to April 1891')

### May 1890-April 1891.

From May 1890 until January 1891, the survey establishment was engaged in general office work at the Pune (Poona) headquarters, 'which chiefly consisted of inking in and preparation of the drawings, plotted in pencil in the field, for reproduction by photo-lithography; and the writing up of an account of the remains in Gujarat, including a notice of its architecture, which is to form a second volume to that of Dabhoi on the archaeological remains in the territory of His Highness the Gaikwad of Baroda.' Cousens had kept his party at headquarters past the usual date of 1 November for setting out on fieldwork, in order to clear the accumulation of drawings (an arrangement which he argued should become standard practice), but, 'the Government of India, however, objecting to this arrangement, the party started on the 2nd of February for the Ahmadnagar district in order to commence the survey of the Hemadpanti remains which are scattered over that and the Nasik and Khandesh Collectrates.' Cousens' party proceeded straight to Shrigunda to start the survey of Hemadpanti remains. At Shrigunda itself the temples themselves were disappointing, being 'very plain and uninteresting', but 'some very good wood carving was found decorating the facades of two houses...of

the style, though not so old, that is found in such abundance in North Gujarat, and the best of it was both photographed and drawn to scale.' At the village of Limpangaon, five miles south-west of Shrigunda, a more impressive temple was found, and altogether at the two sites, 'five sheets of drawings were made, five photographs were taken, and five facsimiles of inscriptions were obtained.' On 11 February camp was moved to Pedgaon, about eight miles south of Shrigunda, and here, despite the Muslim remains which generally indicated desecration of Hindu temples, the ruins of five Hemadpanti temples were found, one of which, that of Lakshmi-Narayan, is a perfect little gem... most profusely decorated both within and without, and its outer walls are thickly covered with figure sculpture.' The Lakshmi-Narayan being 'a good typical temple of its class, some time was devoted to it in making drawings which, with the photographs taken, will fully illustrate its construction and decoration. At Pedgaon nine drawings were made, and seven photographs were taken.' On 3 March the survey set out for Karjat, visiting Takli en route, and arriving on 6 March. The temple at Karjat, though old, was disappointing, with 'a row of very indecent figures' on the front porch, and only one



sheet of drawings and one photograph were taken. While the main party were travelling to Karjat on the main road, two draftsmen were sent from Pedgaon to Karjat cross-country, with orders to visit Rasin and report on any remains. There was, however, little of interest there, and on 10 March the party left Karjat for Ahmadnagar. Mandugaon was visited on the journey, 'and a photograph was taken of a neat little Hemadpanti temple...but it is of no special interest.' Cousens arrived at Ahmadnagar on 12 March and examined the Muslim remains and prepared drawings and took photographs of the Damri Masjid, the Fariabagh, Salabat Khan's Tomb and other buildings. As he was now on the line of the railway, 'I took advantage of it, before leaving Ahmadnagar, to run up to Kopargaon, and visit the temples at Khumbari and Kokamthan. The temple at Khumbari, though old, was uninteresting. That at Kokamthan turned

out to be very interesting, and a survey of it will be taken up in our next season's tour. Photographs were taken of both.' From Ahmadnagar, Cousens moved to Tisgaon, but finding nothing there to detain him, moved on to Sheogaon and then Ghotan. Here he found that the temple was 'now so masked by modern walls and improvements (?) in chunam and whitewash that very little can now be seen of the original temple.' Of two other ruined temples in the vicinity, 'neither [was] interesting enough for photography.' Camp was moved to Miri on 5 April, but here no temple was found, although there was a step-well in ruinous condition, which was still in use despite its very dangerous state. Hearing of a fine Hemadpanti tank at Maktapur on the Ahmadnagar-Aurangabad road, a clerk was sent on to report on it, and the survey camp meanwhile moved to Vadala on 6 April. The Maktapur tank was considered



of little importance and after some local investigations, 'camp was moved on to Sonai, whence a fairly good Hemadpanti well at Bamini, four miles off, was photographed and plotted.' On 12 April the survey party moved to Parner, which, despite earlier descriptions, 'turned out to be not worth the visit.' From here a visit was made to the Dhokeshvara Caves at Dhoke, twelve miles north of Parner and three miles east of the village of Takli. 'Here a plan and detailed drawings with photographs were obtained.' The season was concluded with a visit to the Boleshvara Temple, four miles south of the railway station of Yeola. 'Here drawings were commenced, but as there will be more work to be done there, I propose commencing next season's work with a visit to it.' Cousens concluded that 'During the season - February, March and April - 23 sheets of drawings were made and 24 photographs with 31 facsimile impressions of inscriptions were taken.



## Editorial

It's nice to talk to all of you after a brief hiatus. In this issue we feature Henry Cousens. He exemplifies that breed of colonial explorers beginning from William Jones, who literally 'discovered' India, painstakingly, piece by piece, coin by coin, building by building. Rather than talk about him, we have chosen to reprint the obituary written by the great John Marshall. The fact that his 'Temples of Dakhan' remains till date THE definitive source for drawings and descriptions of medieval temples in Maharashtra even after almost ninety years after its publication shows both the thoroughness of Cousens's work as well as the intellectual and institutional poverty that plagues our society.

The cover story is a reprint of his report submitted to the Archaeological survey of India office in 1891. A typical field survey would begin in November and close by April, the rest of the year being used for finalizing the drawings and compiling the report. The report is remarkable in the thoroughness of investigation that Cousens undertook. Recording not just the medieval temples but also eighteenth century wadas that he came across. His Victorian morals are apparent in his remarks on the 'indecent' sculptures that he encountered. Also evident are the firm ideas of aesthetics judgement which prompt him to pronounce a temple as a 'fine example' or of 'little importance'. Both terms indicative of the aesthetic taste prevalent in the then scholars of Indian art and architecture. This attitude towards architecture basically looked at a particular building dissociated from its context and cultural associations. The quality of the sculptures was therefore the only indicator of 'fineness' of a building. The result was preserving the 'monumental' as against the 'ordinary', an attitude that we have chosen to stick to till date and which has consequently resulted in our vapid urban milieu.

*NB - Apparently, Cousens lived in Bhamburda (Shivajinagar) area in Pune! Where exactly? We don't know!*

Looking forward to you feedback on the Patrika!

You can write to us on [intach.punepatrika@gmail.com](mailto:intach.punepatrika@gmail.com)

- Dr Chetan Sahasrabudhe



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# On the shoulder of Giants

## - Henry Cousens (Obituary by John Marshall)

Sir John Marshall was born on March 19, 1876 in Chester, United Kingdom. He was at the forefront of the archeology era in India being a prominent scholar who focused on the Indian archaeology scene.He was the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India from the year 1902 till 1928 and oversaw excavations of Indus Valley civilisation sites Harappa and Mohenjodaro. Sir Marshall passed away on August 17, in 1958.

Henry Cousens was well known for his work among the monuments and antiquities of Western India. Born in 1854, he joined the Archaeological Survey of Western India in 1881, was promoted Superintendent ten years later, and retained that post until his retirement in 1910. For the first twenty years of his official service he was engaged exclusively on the cataloguing and surveying of the monuments in his charge, and during this period made many fine series of architectural drawings, he himself being a first-class artist and draftsman. Most of these drawings were subsequently published either by Mr. Cousens himself or by the late Dr. James Burgess. Later on, when the work of the Archaeological Department was given a wider scope and the preservation of ancient monuments and the exploration of buried remains were included among its duties, Mr. Cousens did much valuable work in repairing the historic buildings of Ahmadabad, Champanir, Bijapur and many other famous sites in Western India; and he also carried out excavations on the sites of Brahmanabad and Mirpur Khas in Sind.



photographs taken by Cousens in 1890's



## On the shoulder of Giants

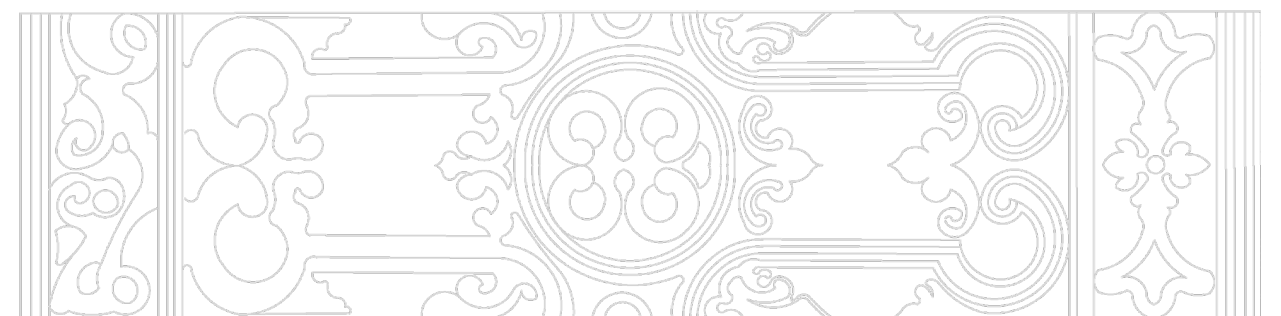
Among the books of which he was the author are the following: *The Antiquities of the Town of Dabhoi in N. Gujarat (with J. Burgess), 1888; Bijapur, A Guide to its Ruins, 1889 ; Notes on the Buildings and other Antiquarian Remains at Bijapur, 1890 ; Lists of Antiquarian Remains in H.H. the Nizam's Territories, 1900; The Architectural Antiquities of N. Gujarat (with J. Burgess), 1903; Portfolio of Illustrations of Sind Tiles, 1906; Bijapur and its Architectural Remains, 1916; The Architectural Antiquities of Western India, 1926; The Chalukyan Architecture of the Kanarese Districts, 1926; The Antiquities of Sind, 1929; Mediaeval Temples of the Dakhan, 1931; Somanatha and other Medieval Temples in Kathidwad, 1931.*

Marshall, J. (1934). Henry Cousens. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 66(3), 644-644. doi:10.1017/S0035869X00076243



## On the shoulder of Giants

(Henry Cousens died in 1933 CE at his home in Kent, England. The following is an obituary written by John Marshall the great archaeologist (The same person who excavated remains at Mohenjodaro and Harappa). The Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya in Mumbai was built in 1909 CE to particularly house the artefacts excavated by Mr. Cousens – Ed.)





## Nisarga Waata

### - Mukul & Supriya Mahabaleshwarkar

Mukul is an environmental scientist. Supriya works as Coordinator for INTACH Pune. Both are INTACH Life members and they love to explore nature and understand the inter-relationship between nature and culture.

### Kavadi - Pat: Birdwatchers' delight

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Wetlands occur where water meets land. They are among the world's most productive environments; cradles of biological diversity that provide the water and productivity upon which countless species of plants and animals depend for survival.



## Nisarga Waata

**Kavadi** is a small village located about 25 km from Pune on its eastern side. The wetland at Kavadi - Pat is formed because of an old bund constructed across the banks of Mula - Mutha River. The area provides diverse feeding grounds to the local and winter migratory aquatic birds. The woody surroundings of this area provide good nesting sites for them. This has thus become a bird watchers' delight with its rich bird biodiversity. November to February is a good time to visit.

If you are lucky you will spot wonderful birds species like Brahminy Shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea*), Asian Openbill-Stork (*Anastomus oscitans*), Oriental White Ibis (*Threskiornis melanocephalus*), Black Ibis (*Pseudibis papillosa*), Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*), Common Coot (*Fulica atra* Linnaeus) among others. Almost 50 - 60 interesting bird species are seen here. Kavadi was even recommended as a potential bird sanctuary by Late Shri Ramesh Bidwe.





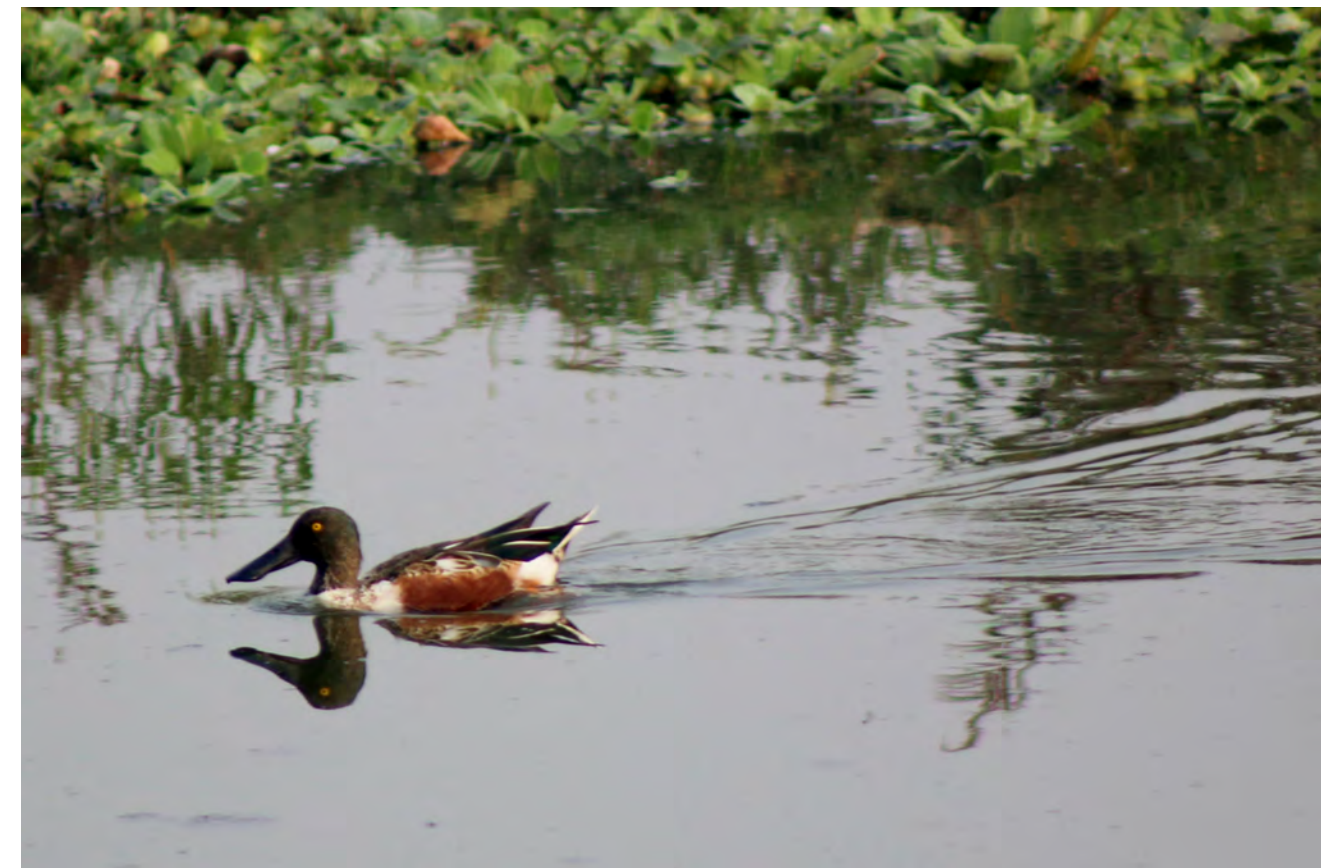
## Nisarga Waata

Unfortunately, this paradise of avi fauna is not without its problems. Water at Kavadi - Pat is highly polluted as it carries all kinds of pollutants discharged by Pune urban area in the Mula - Mutha River system. Pollution is causing the birds to shy away from this site. People staying in the vicinity of this wetland are mainly farmers and depend on the ground water and water lifted from the river for their agricultural activities. Since there is no check on the debris being dumped in the river and hardly any check on the sewage and other effluents being mixed with river water, people staying here always complain about foul odor coming from the

river and formation of foam mountains in the river water. The fishermen complain about the bad taste to fish captured in this area. Lot of plastic, thermocol and silt flows from Pune city and gets blocked at this bund causing blocking of water, thus seriously damaging the water quality. Vanishing Existence: A Case of Kawadi Village is a film by Balakrishna Damle created by EMRC, Pune University that tells us the story of this interesting site and its plight. Can we as responsible citizens give a thought to what we are putting into our rivers and its effects downstream and do our bit to conserve this little paradise of birds?



## Nisarga Waata





## Food Yatra column

### - Mrinal Dhongde & Manjusha Ukidve

Mrinal is a Linguist and works as proprietor, Tatsam Linguistic Services.

She has 14 years of experience in Translation, Content Development and Language Training.

Manjusha is a Landscape Architect by training, a teacher by profession, she is Life member of INTACH and an enthusiastic writer and a passionate poet.

#### Marathwada region is a part of the Deccan Plateau region of Maharashtra.

It is dotted with small hills, hillocks and plateaus and gently slopes from west to south east towards Andhra Pradesh. The climate is characterised by low rainfall, low humidity and very high summer temperatures. The Godavari river and its tributaries occupy much of the land area. But these tributaries run dry for most part of the year leading to a very dry landscape that supports drought resistant vegetation. The main crop being jwari (sorghum), bajra (pearl millet), gahu (wheat), daal (pulses) shengdane (peanuts) The traditional cuisine of Marathwada

reflects the availability or rather, the scarcity of ingredients available in this dry and arid land, especially the use of dried vegetables and flours to create a simple, but wholesome meal. This simplicity is balanced by the addition of unique quick side dishes that add loads of flavour to the meal without being overtly spicy. In this column, we include two recipes by Preeti Deo from her book - Paat Paani, Exploring Marathwada cuisine with memories of family and food' One of them, a wholesome one pot meal and the other an interesting quick addition that can lift the flavour of any simple meal.

सह्याद्री डोंगरांच्या पूर्वेकडील दख्खनच्या पठारावरचा भाग म्हणजे मराठवाडा. पश्चिमेकडून पूर्वेकडे (आंध्र प्रदेश कडे) असलेल्या उताराचा व छोट्या मोठ्या डोंगर-टेकड्यांचा हा प्रदेश. कमी पाऊस, कमी आर्द्रता व उन्हाळ्यातील अतीशय उष्ण तापमान ही येथील हवामानाची वैशिष्ट्ये. गोदावरी नदी व तिच्या उपनद्यांनी मराठवाड्याचा बराच भूभाग व्यापला आहे. पण पाण्याचे हे स्रोत हंगामी व अशाश्वत स्वरूपाचे असल्यामुळे येथील जमीन कोरडवाहू आहे. त्यामुळे अशा नैसर्गिक परिस्थितीचा सामना करू शकेल असेच वनस्पती आणि वन्यजीवन या प्रदेशात आढळते. ज्वारी, बाजरी, गहू, डाळी, शेंगदाणे, इ. या भागातील प्रमुख पिके. वर्षभर ताज्या भाज्या मिळणे तसे कठीणच. या प्रदेशातील परंपरागत पदार्थांमध्येही आपल्याला या खाद्यसामुग्री च्या उपलब्धतेचे, किंवा अभावाचे प्रतिबिंब दिसते. भेंडी, कैरी, गवार या सारख्या फळ/भाज्यांची वाळवणे (उसऱ्या) व वेगवेगळी पीठे यांपासून साधेच पण रुचकर आणि पोटभरीचे असे पदार्थ हे मराठवाड्याच्या पाककलेचे वैशिष्ट्य. या साध्याच पदार्थांच्या जोडीला पटकन तयार होतील अशा चटकदार चटण्या, खई, भुई हे ही तितकेच महत्त्वाचे. या सदरात आम्ही प्रीती देव यांच्या ' पाट-पाणी - एकस्प्लोरिंग मराठवाडा क्विझिन विथ मेमरीज ऑफ फॅमिली अँड फूड' या पुस्तकातील दोन पाक कृती आपल्या समोर सादर करतो आहे. साध्या पण आपलं प्रादेशिक वैशिष्ट्य जपणाऱ्या मराठवाड्यातील माणसांप्रमाणेच याही तुम्हाला नक्कीच भावतील.



## Food Yatra column

### Ukad Shengule

Ukad Shengule is a one-pot meal; the taste of freshly made flour pasta in tempered stock, sometimes flavoured with buttermilk, gives it a distinctive dimension. The sour buttermilk paired with the spices results in a riot of flavours in every mouthful! A simple and quick dish to make and equally easy to digest.

#### उकड शेंगुळे

ज्वारीच्या उकडीपासून बनवलेली ही साधीच पण पोटभरीचे पाककृती. ताक आणि मसाल्यांमुळे या पदार्थाचा स्वाद द्विगुणित होतो. रांधायला सोपा आणि पचायलाही सोपा असा हा अतीशय रुचकर पदार्थ.

#### Ingredients

##### For the Shengule

Sorghum flour 1 cup  
Whole wheat flour 1/2 cup  
Gram flour 1/4 cup  
Garlic 2-3 cloves  
Green chillies 2  
Salt  
Turmeric 1 tsp  
Red chilli powder 1 tsp  
Asafoetida a pinch

Carom seeds 1 tsp

##### For the tempering

Oil 1 tbsp  
Cumin ½ tsp  
Mustard seeds 1/2 tsp  
Curry leaves 9-10  
Turmeric 1tsp  
Red chilli powder 1tsp  
Asafoetida a pinch  
Salt to taste

Water 2.5 cups  
Buttermilk 1 cup (optional)  
Coriander finely chopped, to garnish

#### शेंगुळ्यांसाठी साहित्य

ज्वारीचे पीठ १ वाटी  
गव्हाचे पीठ १/२ वाटी  
हरभरा डाळीचे पीठ (बेसन) १/४ वाटी  
लसूणीच्या पाकळ्या २-३  
मिरच्या २  
मीठ चवीनुसार  
हळद १ चमचा  
तिखट १ चमचा  
हिंग चिमूटभर  
ओवा १ चमचा

#### फोडणीसाठी साहित्य

तेल १ मोठा चमचा  
जिरे १/२ चमचा  
मोहरी १/२ चमचा  
तिखट १ चमचा  
हिंग चिमूटभर  
मीठ चवीनुसार

#### या शिवाय

पाणी २.५ वाट्या  
ताक १ वाटी  
(चवीकरता हवे असल्यास)  
बारीक चिरलेली कोथिंबीर



## Food Yatra column

### Method

Mix all the dry ingredients. Crush garlic and green chillies together with a little salt. Add this to the dry mix and form into a dough with water, firm enough to roll into shapes. Divide the dough into portions. Roll each portion into a thin, long sausage. Cut each sausage into smaller pieces and form them into loops. Leave a small piece of dough aside to thicken the soup later.

In a pan heat oil and temper with cumin seeds and mustard seeds. Add curry leaves, turmeric, red chilli powder and asafoetida, and pour in 2.5 cups of water. Bring this to a boil. Add the loops to the boiling water and spices. Dissolve the reserved dough in buttermilk, if using or use water. Add this mix to the boiling water, loops pasta and spices. Stir well. Very soon the mixture will begin thickening. Cover and cook for 10 minutes. Once the loops are cooked, turn off the heat. Garnish with chopped coriander.

A bowl of piping hot Ukad Shengule goes well with garlic-sesame Bhurka.

*Note: You may add a vegetable puree (e.g. spinach puree) to the flour mix for both colour and nutritional value.*



## Food Yatra column

### कृती

#### कृती

शेंगुळ्या करण्यासाठी प्रथम सर्व पीठे एकत्र मिसळून घ्यावीत. या मिश्रणात ठेचलेली लसूण आणि मिरची, मीठ व पाणी घालून घट्ट कणिक मळून घ्यावी. कणिकेचे गोळे करावे व त्यातून कडबोल्यांप्रमाणे आकार (शेंगुळ्या) बनवून घ्यावेत. थोडी कणिक नंतर रश्यात घालण्यासाठी (त्याला दाटपणा येण्यासाठी) बाजूला काढून ठेवावी. कढईत तेल तापवून जिरं मोहरीची फोडणी करावी. त्यात कढीपत्ता, हळद, तिखट, हिंग घालून मग पाणी घालावे व उकळी काढावी. या रश्यात पिठाची कडबोळी व मसाले घालावे. चवीनुसार ताक घालावे (ताक वापरायचे नसल्यास त्या ऐवजी पाणी घातले तरीही चालेल) ढवळून, दाट होईपर्यंत उकळावे व १० मिनिटे झाकण ठेवून छान शिजवून घ्यावे. शेंगुळ्या शिजल्यावर गॅस बंद करून वरून बारीक चिरलेली कोथिंबीर घालावी. गरम उकड शेंगुळ्या तयार!

**टीप:** कणिक मळताना त्यात स्वाद आणि पोषक मूल्य वाढवण्यासाठी उकडलेला पालक घालता येईल.

## Lasun Bhurka

### Ingredients

Garlic cloves 10-15,  
chopped  
Red chilli powder 2 tsp (or  
to taste)  
Sesame seeds or coarsely  
ground Peanuts 2 tbs  
Salt to taste  
Oil 2 tbs  
Mustard seeds 1 tsp  
Asafoetida a pinch

### Method

Heat oil in a kadhai. Temper with mustard seeds and asafoetida. Add chopped garlic and cook for a couple of minutes. Add sesame seeds or coarsely ground peanuts and stir on low heat until the garlic cooks and turns crisp. Turn the heat off and add chilli powder and salt. Mix well and serve with piping hot Khichadi or Polya or drizzle over Ukad Pendi.

### लसूण भुरका बनवण्यासाठी लागणारे साहित्य

लसूणीच्या पाकळ्या (बारीक चिरलेल्या) १०-१५  
तिखट २ चमचे (किंवा चवीनुसार)  
तीळ किंवा शेंगदाणे (जाडसर कुटलेले) २ मोठे चमचे  
मीठ चवीनुसार  
तेल २ मोठे चमचे  
मोहरी १ चमचा  
हिंग चिमूटभर

### कृती

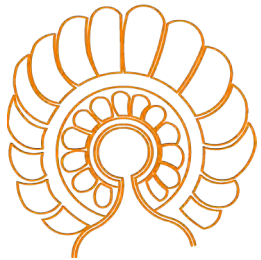
कढईत तेल तापवून माहाराचा फाडणा करावा.  
मग हिंग, लसूण घालून दोन मिनिटे परतावे.  
त्यात तीळ किंवा शेंगदाण्याचे कूट घालावे आणि  
लसूण छान परतली गेली कि गॅस बंद करावा.  
या मिश्रणात तिखट व मीठ घातले कि स्वादिष्ट भुरका तयार!

उकड पेंडी, शेंगुळ्या, खिचडी किंवा पोळ्यांच्या  
जोडीला हा चटकदार भुरका असेल तर खाणारा खुश!



What's up !

What's up !



## ‘Vedh - Retrospection’

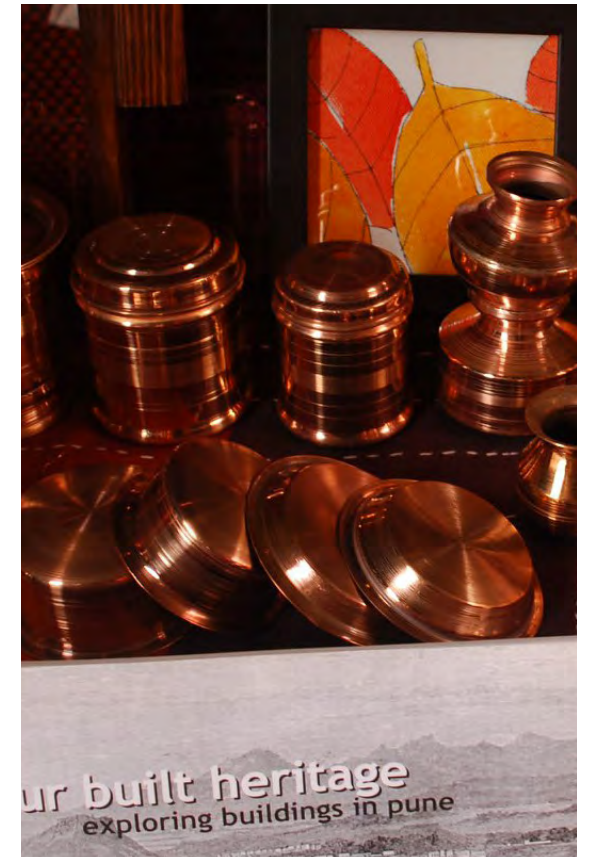
“Vedh-Retrospection” is joint series of INTACH and MSPT of programs and activities to create awareness and to promote conservation of our heritage. To explore built, cultural, art & natural heritage of Maharashtra is the main objective of the series. Launched in June 2018 programs are conducted on every last Saturday of the month. Conceptualized by MSPT, Pune in collaboration with INTACH Pune Chapter.





# «Built Heritage of Maharashtra»

The inaugural lecture was 'Built Heritage of Maharashtra' by **Dr Tejas Garge**, Director, Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Maharashtra. He gave examples of built heritage and described **methods of restoration** used at various sites. He highlighted the need of education & promotion in the society for proper **conservation** and **preservation** of sites and monuments. He appreciated the initiative taken by the local people towards the cleanliness, tourism as well as conservation of forts.



The inaugural lecture was 'Built Heritage of Maharashtra' by Dr Tejas Garge,



# «Art of Paintings in Maharashtra»

## Mural to Miniature

The second in the Vedh series was 'Art of Paintings in Maharashtra' - Mural to Miniature' by **Dr. Shrikant Pradhan**, artist, professor & researcher at Deccan College, Pune. The talk introduced the **rich painting** styles and forms of Maharashtra **through the ages**. He explained the history of paintings in Maharashtra, right from Ajanta to the Maratha Miniature Paintings through his meticulous research and beautiful painting examples. The talk was followed by discussions on present situation of some of these rare wall paintings and what efforts can be taken to conserve them.



Photograph of Dr. Shrikant





# «Being, Body and Soul of Sahyadi »

The third lecture of the Heritage series 'Vedh - Retrospection' was a talk by Shri. Bibhas Amonkar on '**Being, Body and Soul of the Sahyadri - Understood through the lens!**' He presented the vast richness of the Sahyadri mountains (Northern Western Ghats), their importance and present threats through his own photographs that he has clicked over a number of years' during his extensive travel and hiking in this area. The series has received very good response from Pune citizens and press.



Speaker Mr Bibhas Amonkar and audience

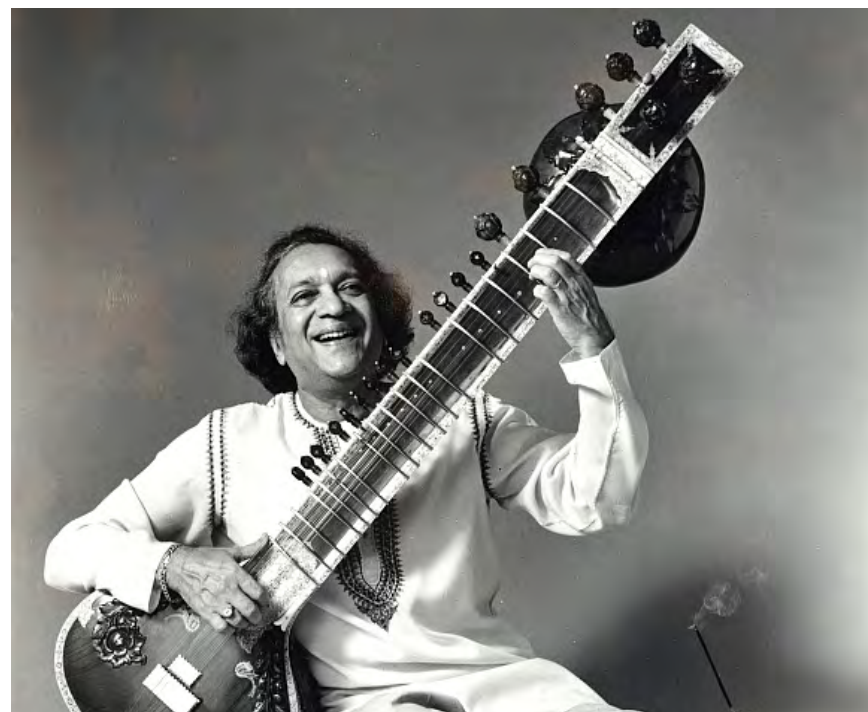


Team MSPT and Team Intach



# «Tradition and Innovation in Hindustani Music »»

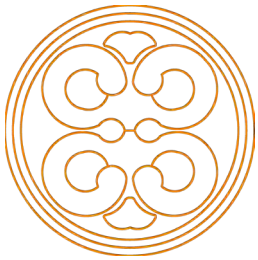
The fourth Vedh Retrospection talk was 'Pt. Ravi Shankar – Tradition and Innovation in Hindustani Music' by Dr Chaitanya Kunte. The talk focussed on Pt Ravi Shankar's beautiful renditions on Sitar, his unique style of presentation in concerts, his **experiments in music** especially his experiments of **fusion** with other renowned international musicians. Dr Chaitanya Kunte explained - 'Innovating while following traditions is a speciality of his music. Traditional classical music can evolve through different experiments. The core value remains unchanged, but the presentation is ever changing. **'Heritage is not dead, it's alive, it's flowing. Innovation keeps it alive.'**





What's up !

What's up !



## INTACH India Heritage Quiz'

The Pune round of INTACH India Heritage Quiz, a pan India quiz competition initiated by HECS (Heritage Education Communication Services) INTACH, was conducted.







## « INTACH India Heritage Quizz»

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The Pune round of INTACH India Heritage Quiz, a pan India quiz competition initiated by HECS (Heritage Education Communication Services) INTACH, was conducted. The youngest student representatives from each participating school were invited to inaugurate the programme by putting their **hand prints to form a colourful tree** on a sheet of paper.

Date: 1st September 2018  
Time: 1:30pm-5:30pm  
Venue: Dr. Shamarao Kalmadi  
Primary School Premises, Pune 38  
Venue partner: Kannada Sangh,  
Kaveri group of Institutes  
Number of schools: 13  
Number of students reported and  
participated: 132

Top 6 teams made it to the oral  
round on stage. The oral round  
comprised of 4 rounds with 7  
questions each – 6 for each team  
and 1 for audience:

- Round 1- Built Heritage
- Round 2- Natural Heritage
- Round 3- Embroideries of India
- Round 4- Food

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The oral round questions  
were accompanied by reference  
**pictures, audio**, and samples  
of embroideries to **touch**  
and **feel** and food to **taste**  
and **smell** and an explanation  
and extra information while  
the answer was announced.  
The Quiz Master also interacted  
with the audience (Participating  
students and teachers) during  
each question so as to engage  
the audience and create an  
**environment of discussion**  
**on related heritage issues.**







## Heritage walks

The Chapter conducted a number of heritage walks specially designed for various academic institutions including students and professors.





# Heritage Walks

The Chapter conducted a number of heritage walks specially designed for various academic institutions including students and professors - Savitribai Phule Pune University, DriveChange Learning & Resource Centre, L'Ecole de design Nantes Atlantique France, The Maharashtra Institute of Technology - Art, Design and Technology University and UWC Mahindra College among others. It is a very hopeful situation to have many institutes coming forth to give their students from various academic backgrounds exposure to **the local heritage in Pune.**





## ***Pune Patrika Credits***

### **Editorial team:**

*Chetan Sahasrabuddhe*

*Manjusha Ukidve*

*Supriya Goturkar Mahabaleshwarkar*

**Cover:** *Shahrukh Faquih*

**Main story photos:** *Henry Cousens*

**On the shoulder of Giant's column photos :**  
*Henry Cousins*

**Column Nisarga Wataa photos:**  
*Mukul Mahabaleshwarkar*

**Column Food Yatra:** *Preeti Deo*

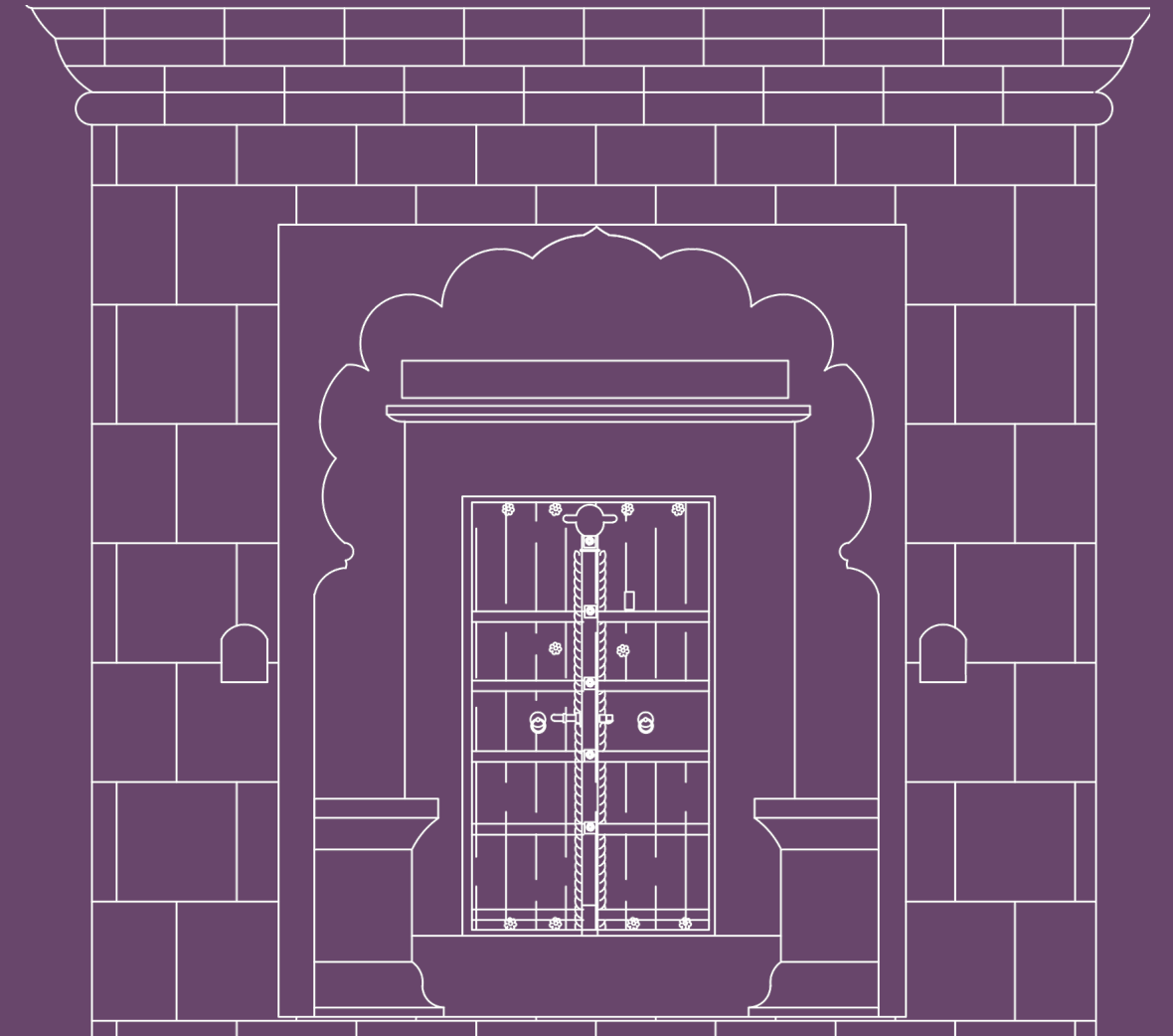
**Event photos:** *Jui Tawade, Madhur Barve,  
Mukul Mahabaleshwarkar, Mihika Kothawade,  
Mahera Dutta, Riddhi Jain*

**Back cover:** *INTACH - Sharvari Suryawanshi,  
Alaknanda K*

**Design:** *Rashmi Ranade, Zoé Espinasse*

**Linguistic support:** *Mrinal Dhongde*

**Architectural motifs :** *INTACH -  
Vaishnavi Naidu and Medha Kadhane*



Detailing of Wadas door, Pune



**Intach Pune Chapter**

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