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#### **3.2- Research Publication and Awards.**

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3.2.1 Number of papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years (5)

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1	Prof. Purva Shah & Prof. Nandan Malani	Reclaiming Glory of Shehr-i-Khas,Srinagar — Revitalization of Ali Kadal-Maharaj Gani Area	Journal of Heritage Management	Jun-18	Yes
2	Prof. Priyansi Tambat & Prof.Ketaki Joshi	Promoting craft entrepreneurship by rejuvenating Tambat craft in old tambat aali Nashik	Journal of Heritage Management	Jun-17	Yes

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-	-	-	-	2020-21	-	-	-	-
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Reclaiming Glory of Shehr-i-Khas, Srinagar — Revitalization of Ali Kadal-Maharaj Ganj Area	Prof. Purva Shah & Prof. Nandan Malani	Bachelor of Architecture	Journal of Heritage Management	2018-19	2456-4796 / 2455	<a href="https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/2455929618773389">https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/2455929618773389</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EsigD-rt40oNKN0HRY4Lwe5oCWVrbYMG/view">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EsigD-rt40oNKN0HRY4Lwe5oCWVrbYMG/view</a>	Yes <a href="https://ugccare.unipune.ac.in/Apps1/User/WebA/ViewDetails?JournalId=101000066&amp;flag=Search">https://ugccare.unipune.ac.in/Apps1/User/WebA/ViewDetails?JournalId=101000066&amp;flag=Search</a>
Promoting craft entrepreneurship by rejuvenating Tambat craft in old tambat aali Nashik	Prof. Priyansi Tambat & Prof. Ketaki Joshi	Bachelor of Architecture	Journal of Heritage Management	2017-18	2455-9246	<a href="https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/2455929617726930">https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/2455929617726930</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1o3FBvgAUJOKqrJhOACfBy3RZp-cW5dp2/view">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1o3FBvgAUJOKqrJhOACfBy3RZp-cW5dp2/view</a>	Yes <a href="https://ugccare.unipune.ac.in/Apps1/User/WebA/SearchList">https://ugccare.unipune.ac.in/Apps1/User/WebA/SearchList</a>
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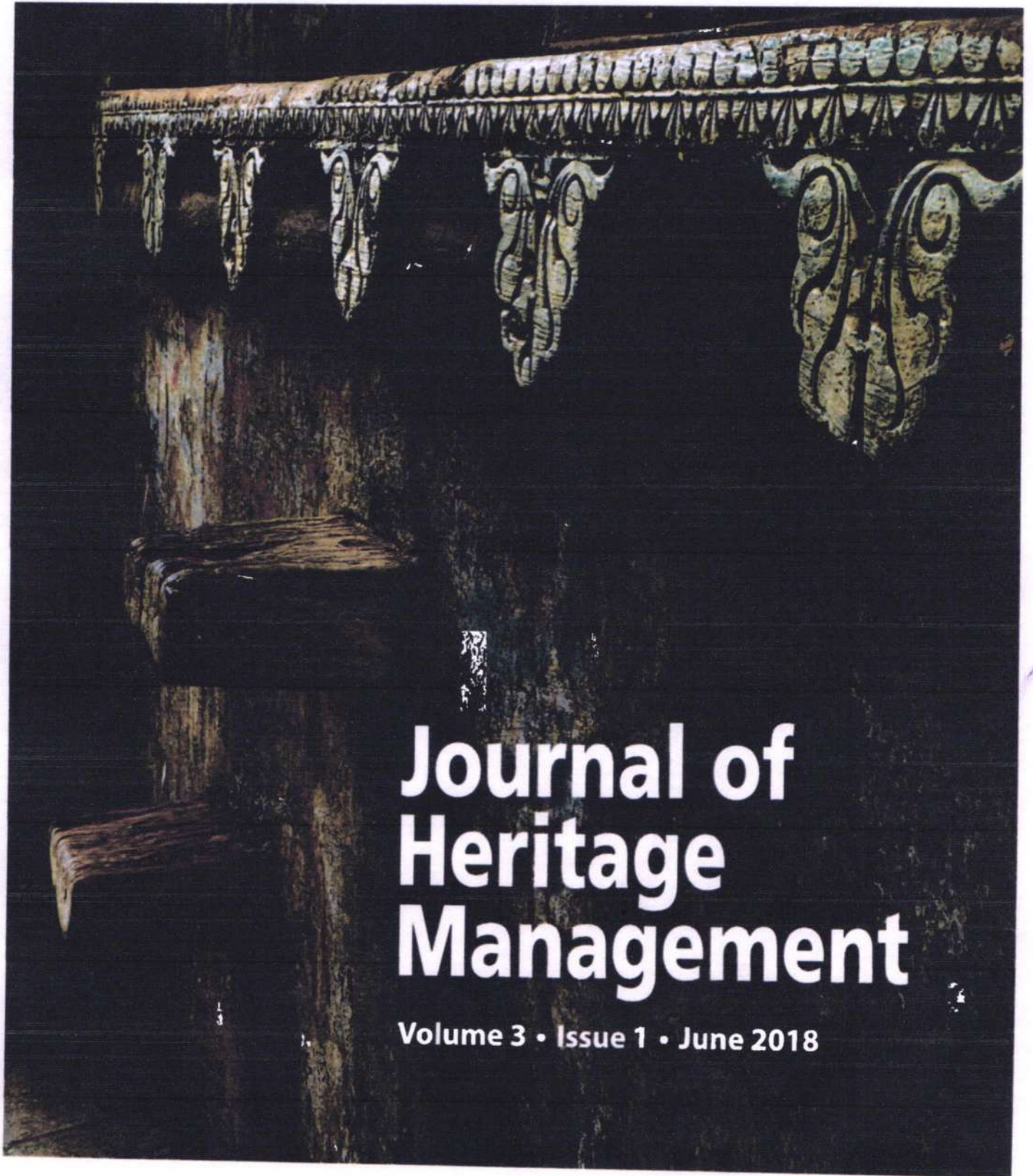




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# Journal of Heritage Management

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# Reclaiming Glory of Shehr-i-Khas, Srinagar—Revitalization of Ali Kadal-Maharaj Ganj Area

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Purva Harish Shah<sup>1</sup>

Ali Iqbal Kaderi<sup>2</sup>

Nandan Somnath Malani<sup>1</sup>

Amol Subhashchandra Suryavanshi<sup>2</sup>

## Abstract

The core areas of Indian cities present a unique case of survival and degradation co-existing. Once the pulse of Srinagar city, Ali Kadal-Maharaj Ganj area struggles for its existence today. Although the historic urban structure of the city prevails, almost in its authentic form; it lacks the pulse it must have had in medieval period, while it demonstrates potential for tourism with its heritage reserve.

This research derives traces from urban analytical studies of the area to re-invent them for effective modern use. The design effort is to intervene least while upgrading the area to its past glory. The finding of the whole process concludes to an understanding that it may not be restored to its original format; the urban life can revolve around tourism, promotion of local arts and crafts and heritage and suggests relevant design interventions. However, these need to be investigated for public and stakeholder's opinions.

## Keywords

Revitalization, inner city, historic urban structure, urban heritage

## Introduction

### *Geographical Location: Hydrology, Its Strategic Importance and Cultural Impact*

Srinagar, Kashmir, is located in one of the largest valleys of the Himalayan Mountains, surrounded by peaks up to 6000 m high. The valley is drained by Jhelum River, from surrounding glaciers

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, MVP Samaj's College of Architecture, Nashik, India.

<sup>2</sup> Visiting Faculty, Vidyavardhan's IDEA college, Nashik, India.

## Corresponding author:

Purva Harish Shah, Assistant Professor, MVP Samaj's College of Architecture, Nashik, India.  
E-mail: [ar.purva@gmail.com](mailto:ar.purva@gmail.com)



(see Figure 1A). The river flows through the city of Srinagar right from its core in south to north direction. The city grew along the linear-serpentine spine of Jhelum in the centre. Historically, this riverfront city generated a system of canals to dewater the Jhelum river during floods into the surrounding lakes. A network of canals connected Jhelum to Dal lake (see Figure 1B).

This hydrology of inner city gave it an opportunity to be rather compelled to use water as main medium of transport, in the absence of automobiles in earlier days. The buildings were built right up to the edge of the river, giving them direct access from the river/canal. At some public entry points *ghats* and platforms were introduced to give a sense of arrival from the river. Even intercity water transportation from Srinagar up to Baramulla existed, that catered to the needs of transporting goods and mercantile to and from this trading town.

The strategic location of the Kashmir valley and the city of Srinagar close to the historic silk route that passed through central Asia proved vital for its rich and diverse culture and traditions (see Figure 2). The route served as a means of carrying cultural trade among the civilizations along its network. Various arts and crafts also travelled from other ancient civilizations and merged with the local traditions of the valley, only to flourish the rich arts and crafts base in the valley. Trading and commerce of these crafts became the main economy of the valley, giving the city of Srinagar an identity of a predominantly trading town than an agro-based town.

## Establishing the Context

### 'Shehr-i-Khas': The Old Core of Srinagar and Jhelum River

The evolution of present-day old core of the city of Srinagar—the *Shehr-i-Khas*—started from the right bank of the Jhelum River (see Figure 3). With the expansion of the city on the left bank of the river later, emerged the need of bridges for convenient transport of goods and people across the river. *Zaina-Kadal* (bridge) was built in the centre of Srinagar as the first permanent bridge over the Jhelum River. Six more

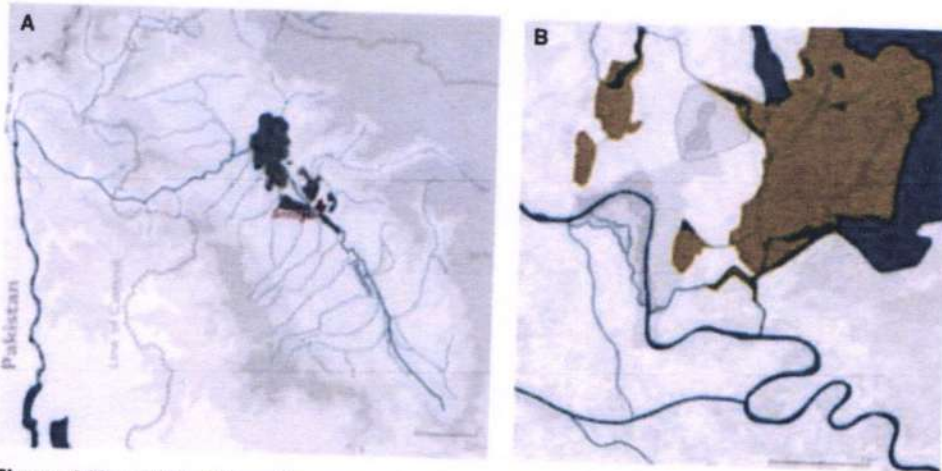
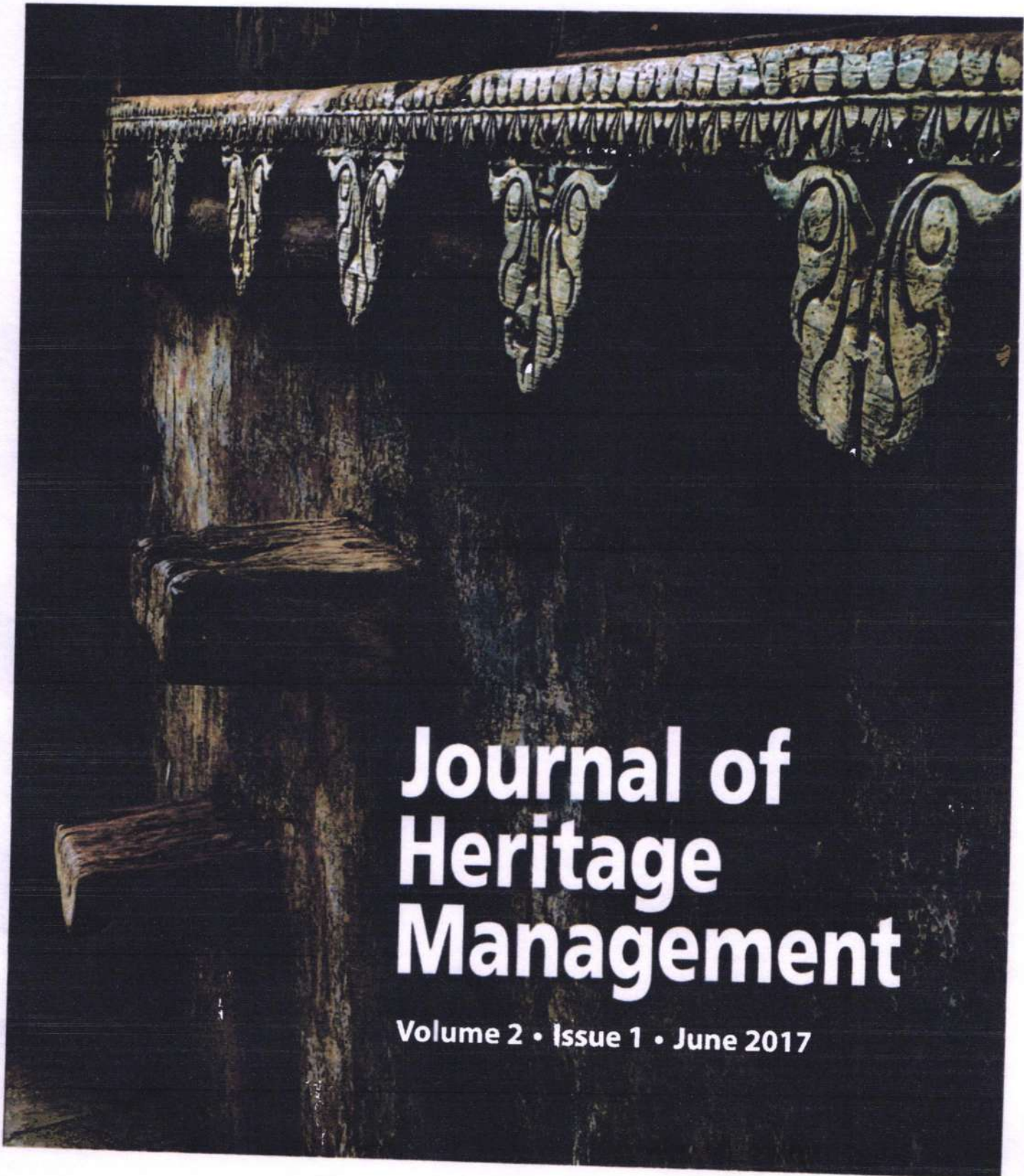


Figure 1(A and B). Water Systems—The Valley and Srinagar City  
Source: Aertgeerts (2011).





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# Promoting Craft Entrepreneurship by Rejuvenating *Tambat* Craft in Old *Tambat Ali*, Nashik

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Priyansi Nimish Tambat<sup>1</sup>  
Ketaki Chandrakant Joshi<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

*Tambat Ali*<sup>1</sup> is a part of ancient settlements in Nashik. The settlement houses craftsmen who are highly skilled in making handmade copper and brass utensils by their traditional techniques. The settlement is a living heritage of the city due to its unique craft, culture and traditional architecture. Today, *Tambats* are suffering a sharp decline in craft, and hence architecture is getting affected. This is mainly due to rapid changes in consumer preferences and taste, inadequate publicity, increased prices of raw materials and unexploited resources in the area. The article presents challenges faced by Nashik *Tambat* craftsmen for handicraft survival. It analyses strategies to keep pace with demanding market changes. The study proposes to promote craft entrepreneurship and rejuvenation of Old *Tambat Ali* through conserving a 'spirit of place' with strong identity, making the area vibrant, appealing to live in and visit.

## Keywords

*Tambat* craft, craft entrepreneurship, traditional settlement, culture, spirit of place

## Introduction

The art and craft of India are diverse and rich in history. The cultural heritage of any region can be valued by the richness of its craft tradition. The state of Maharashtra showcases a beautiful blend of varied cultures that have been shaped over time by various factors such as the political history, geographic location, richness of raw materials and the unique traditional craft skills of people. Nashik is one of the pilgrim cities in Maharashtra. The city is well known for its traditional handicraft such as filigree and silverware (*chandi che kaam*), metal ware (*Tambat kaam*) and metal embossing (*Uthavache kaam*) (Craft Council of India). Old *Tambat Ali* in Nashik city is a part of ancient settlement of coppersmiths located in the historic core of the city. These coppersmiths known as *Tambats* are famous for making highly skilled handmade copper and brass utensils which form an essential part of both ceremonial rituals and

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, NDMVPS's College of Architecture & Center for Design, Nashik, Maharashtra, India.

## Corresponding author:

Priyansi Nimish Tambat, Plot no. 23, Madhusanchay, Ushakiran housing society, opposite City center mall, Trimbak road, Nashik-422002, Maharashtra, India.  
E-mail: priyansikansara@gmail.com



daily life in Maharashtra. Historically, the spread of *Tambat* craft in Maharashtra was also seen in Pune, Dhule, Kolhapur, Satara, Sangli and to some extent in Ahmednagar and Thane district. *Tambats* and *Kasars* were found in almost all towns of Satara district in the eighteenth century. But after the First World War, the industry remained static for several years as the domination of intermediaries and poverty of artisans came in the way of its development (Pathak, 1963). The old Gazetteer of Kolhapur recorded that there were about 70 families of *Tambats* and *Kasars* in a few large towns of old Kolhapur state. But owing to large imports of ready-made vessels from Nashik, Pune, Rajapur, Satara and Shahapur, the craft was not particularly prosperous in the district (Kolhapur Gazetteer, 1960). However, in spite of facing many challenges and reduction in number of artisans, *Tambat* craft in Nashik, Pune and Dhule has survived for several years.

Nashik being a pilgrim place with attractive river front is frequently visited by tourists. The copper handicrafts here have developed identity of their own. However, since last two decades, *Tambat* craftsmen are facing challenges for survival in terms of generating employment from generation to generation. As a consequence, Old *Tambat Ali* which had around 100 artisans a decade ago has left with no artisans today. Migration of young generations to jobs in other sectors leaving their native place has resulted in least interest in maintaining traditional dwellings affecting traditional architecture in the area. Acclaimed for its religious, cultural and historical heritage, Nashik holds an unrivalled significance amongst the pilgrims from all corners of the world, thus offering substantial potential for *Tambat* craft entrepreneurship opportunities for the generations ahead (Figure 1).

This article proposes a guideline to rejuvenate the diminishing traditional *Tambat* craft in their existing location by promoting entrepreneurship opportunities and understanding of challenges faced by the craftsmen.

## Research Methodology

The research was undertaken in three broad phases in *Tambat* settlements located in the state of Maharashtra. The study locations mainly included *Tambat* settlements in Nashik city, Ozar, a census town in Nashik district, and Songir, a town in Dhule district, and Pune city.

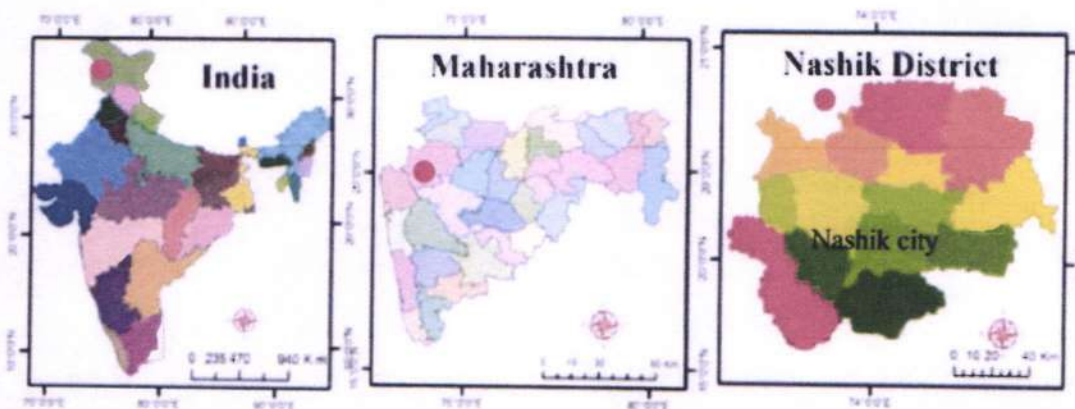


Figure 1. Location Map of Nashik City

Source: Image from internet.





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**POINT NO – 4**

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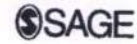
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### Corresponding author:

Priyansi Nimish Tambat, Plot no. 23, Madhusanchay, Ushakiran housing society, opposite City center mall, Trimbak road, Nashik-422002, Maharashtra, India.  
E-mail: priyansikansara@gmail.com





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