

SHORE TEMPLE
CHENNAI



BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN'S
MEHTA VIDYALAYA
PRESENTS
E-SOUVENIR
ON
WORLD HERITAGE DAY
18TH APRIL 2022

A UNIQUE VISUAL GUIDE TO INDIA'S HISTORIC SITES

FOREWORD



Warm wishes to all on this World Heritage Day!

In 1983, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) General Conference declared 18th April as the International Day for Monuments and Sites which is also celebrated as World Heritage Day in collaboration with International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS).

Architectural heritage reminds us of our origins and forges within us an understanding of who we are today. It also contributes to feelings of kinship, community pride and confidence. Preserved heritage adds beauty and pride to our environs and enriches our life. It also gives a boost to tourism, generates employment and promotes economic development of the area.

Frequently, our rich cultural heritage steeped in millennia old knowledge and grandeur is ignored or overlooked. Innumerable architectural remains have been left as derelict examples of our antiquity, noted and recognised only by historians and archaeologists.

Today, as the nation progresses towards a great future, it is important that we not lose connect with our past. Monuments are living history, which help us to maintain ties to our past culture and traditions. The task of preservation and protection of monuments now falls to the current youth, as our nation's cultural heritage is unique, precious and irreplaceable.

My heartfelt appreciation for the history students of the Humanities Stream who have contributed to produce this E-Souvenir with the aim of spreading awareness about the architectural heritage of India. As the theme for World Heritage Day 2022 is "Heritage and Climate", they have also highlighted the dangers posed to monuments due to climate and other factors.

I would also like to place on record my commendations for the meticulous research, writing, editing, art work, aesthetics and technological savvy of the E-Souvenir Core Team of Students whose efforts reflect their drive for excellence and their ability to adapt and face challenges with grit and determination.

Mrs. Jasmin Nisha
PGT (History)

Teacher Co-ordinator: E-Souvenir

Message from Principal's desk



"Monuments and archaeological pieces serve as testimonies of man's greatness and establish a dialogue between civilizations showing the extent to which human beings are linked."-Vicente Fox

Greetings to all on the occasion of World Heritage Day!

This day is celebrated by UNESCO on April 18th every year to raise awareness about our diverse cultural heritage and the value of protecting our ancient heritage. The aim of commemorating this date is to convey this message to future generations about the importance of carrying on this legacy and preserving our culture. It is a globally recognized day dedicated to the preservation of landmarks, historical places, and the rich heritage associated with them.

Our monuments are symbolic of the rich history and culture of our nation.

We, in Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan have always cherished India's past traditions and values. 'Sanskrit and Sanskriti' lie at the core of the values we impart to our students.

Therefore the significance of this day is deeply meaningful to all of us.

On this proud moment I would like to congratulate Mrs. Jagriti Sharma, HOD- Social Science Department, Mrs. Jasmin Nisha, PGT-History and all the members the E-Souvenir Core Student Team led by Harsh Tomar for their active participation in the creation of this E-Souvenir commemorating World Heritage Day.

Let us all take a pledge to preserve and take pride in our grand national heritage of monuments.

***Dr. (Mrs.) Anju Tandon
Principal***

Message from Vice – Principal's Desk



***A concerted effort to preserve our heritage is a vital link to our cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational and economic legacies – all of the things that quite literally make us who we are.
– Steve Berry***

Warm Greetings to everyone on World Heritage Day!

UNESCO has declared 18th April as World Heritage Day, which our school Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's Mehta Vidyalaya celebrate every year to accord recognition to the joint history and heritage of the human race. Monuments keep alive the memories, traditions and culture of our ancient and diverse nation. Let us all come together to raise awareness about the significance of our monuments and join in the effort to preserve them for future generations.

I heartily congratulate all students and teachers of Social Science Department for their efforts and celebration of World Heritage Day. Best wishes!

***Mrs. Alka Jayaswal
Vice Principal***

Message from Head of Social Science Department



My best wishes to all on this World Heritage Day.

This day reminds us to respect and preserve our heritage and culture through their living embodiment, the monuments of the past.

They have an outstanding universal value as they give us glimpses of our past and help to instill pride in our nation and its glorious and varied architectural traditions.

*Mrs. Jagriti Sharma
H.O.D Social Science*

DHOLAVIRA

• THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE OF A HARAPPAN ERA CITY WAS ADDED TO THE HERITAGE SITE LIST ON JULY 27TH 2021.

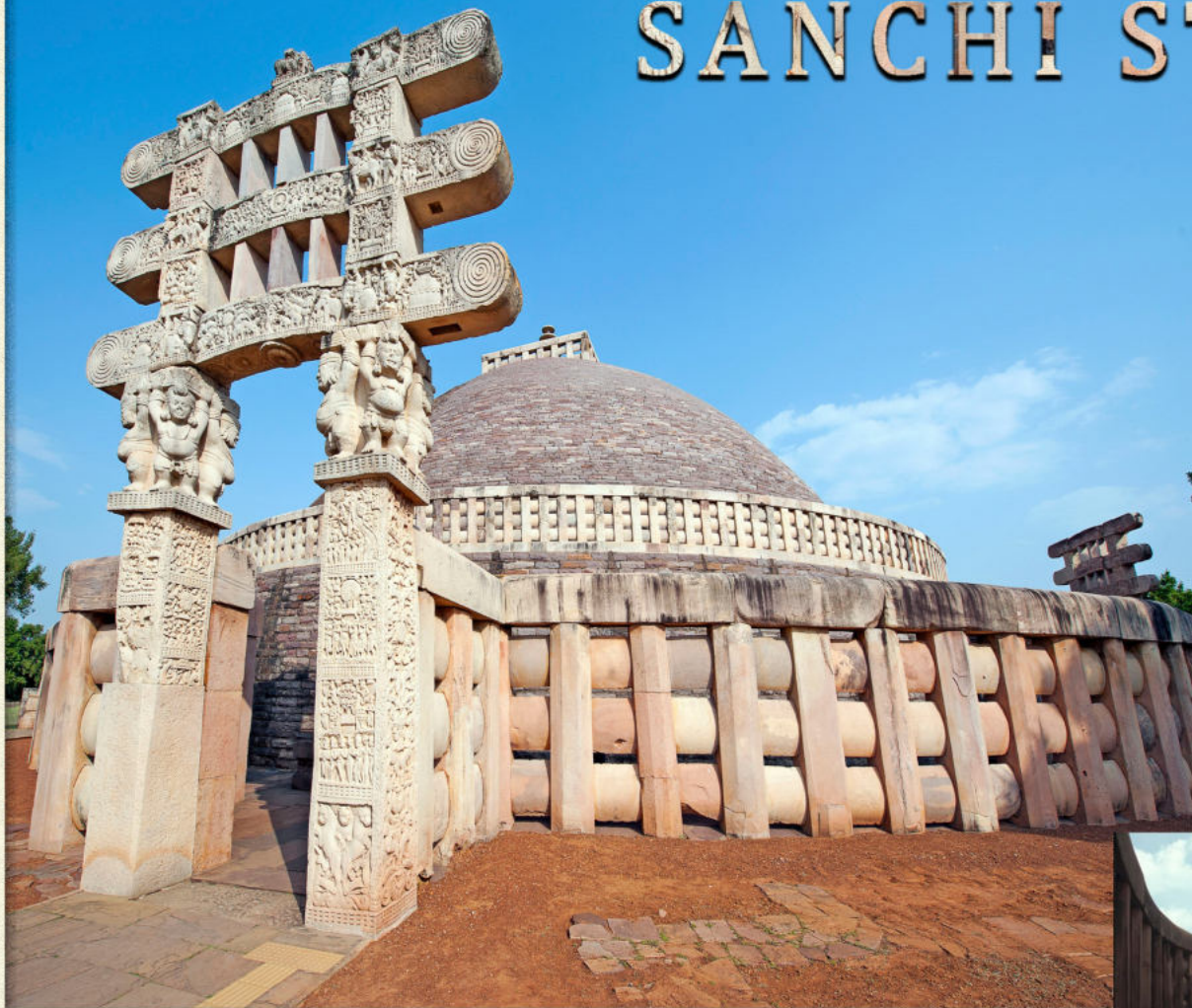
• DHOLAVIRA IS AN EXCEPTIONAL EXAMPLE OF A PROTO-HISTORIC BRONZE AGE URBAN SETTLEMENT PERTAINING TO THE HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION (EARLY, MATURE AND LATE HARAPPAN PHASES)

• IT BEARS EVIDENCE OF A MULTI-CULTURAL AND STRATIFIED SOCIETY DURING THE 3RD AND 2ND MILLENNIA BCE.

• THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF THE CITY OF DHOLAVIRA INCLUDE FORTIFICATIONS, GATEWAYS, WATER RESERVOIRS, CEREMONIAL GROUND, RESIDENTIAL UNITS, WORKSHOP AREAS, AND CEMETERY COMPLEX, ALL CLEARLY REPRESENTING THE HARAPPAN



SANCHI STUPA



- THE STUPA AND SANCHI'S OTHER BUDDHIST MONUMENTS WERE COLLECTIVELY DESIGNATED A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE IN 1989.
- THE SANCHI STUPA WAS ORIGINALLY BUILT IN THE 3RD CENTURY BCE BY THE MAURYAN EMPEROR ASHOKA
- THE CENTRAL STRUCTURE CONSISTS OF A HEMISPHERICAL DOME (ANDA)
- IT IS SURMOUNTED BY A SQUARED RAILING (HARMIKA).
- A CENTRAL PILLAR (YASHTI) SYMBOLIZES THE COSMIC AXIS AND SUPPORTS A TRIPLE UMBRELLA STRUCTURE (CHATTRA), WHICH IS HELD TO REPRESENT THE THREE JEWELS OF BUDDHISM—THE BUDDHA, THE DHARMA (DOCTRINE), AND THE SANGHA (COMMUNITY).



AJANTA CAVES

- AJANTA CAVES WAS RECOGNISED AS A WORLD HERITAGE SITE BY UNESCO IN THE YEAR 1983.

- THE PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURES OF AJANTA, CONSIDERED MASTERPIECES OF BUDDHIST RELIGIOUS ART.

- IT'S PAINTINGS TAKE US BACK IN TIME ALL THE WAY BETWEEN THE 2ND CENTURY BC AND 6TH CENTURY AD.

- THERE WERE ALSO HUGE BUDDHIST MOUNDS LIKE STUPAS BUILT, MASSIVE PILLARS INTRICATELY DETAILED CARVINGS ON THE CEILINGS AND WALLS GIVING THE AJANTA CAVES THE STATUS OF A HERITAGE SITE.



ELEPHANTA CAVES

- THE ELEPHANTA CAVES WERE DESIGNATED AS A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE IN 1987.

- THEY WERE BUILT BY RASHTRA-KUTA RULERS AND ARE LOCATED ON ELEPHANTA ISLANDS OR GHARAPURI IN MUMBAI HARBOUR.

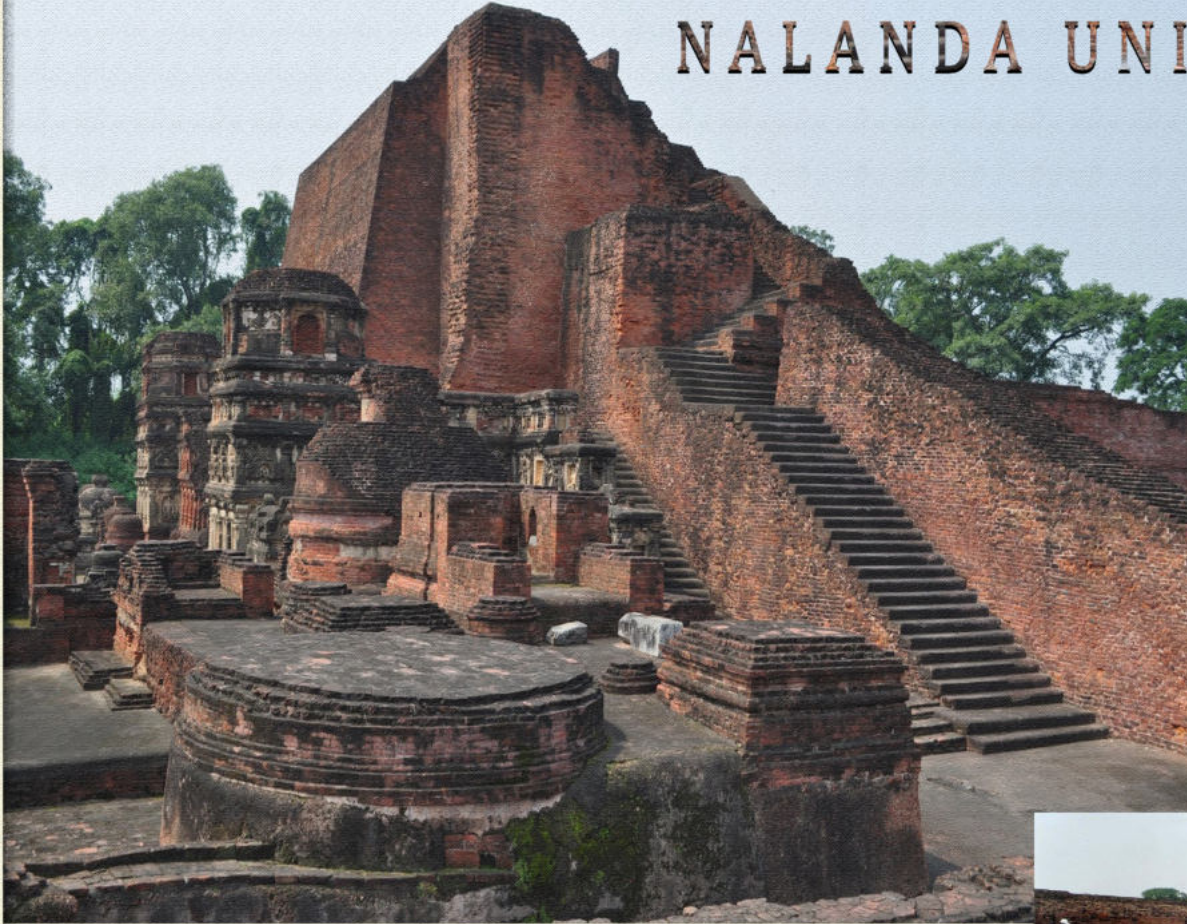
- THE ELEPHANTA CAVES ARE A COLLECTION OF CAVE TEMPLES PREDOMINANTLY DEDICATED TO LORD SHIVA.

- THE SPECIALITY OF THIS TEMPLE IS THAT IT WAS BUILT OUT OF A SINGLE ROCK WITH SPACE FOR COLUMNS AND SHRINES.



NALANDA UNIVERSITY

- IT BECAME A WORLD HERITAGE SITE IN 1983
- NALANDA STANDS OUT AS ONE OF THE MOST ANCIENT UNIVERSITIES IN SOUTH ASIA.
- THIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE COMPRISES THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF A MONASTIC AND SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION DATING FROM THE 3RD CENTURY BCE TO THE 13TH CENTURY CE
- THE NALANDA MAHAVIHARA (NALANDA UNIVERSITY) SITE INCLUDES STUPAS, SHRINES, VIHARAS (RESIDENTIAL AND EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS) AND IMPORTANT ART WORKS IN STUCCO, STONE AND METAL.
- THE UNIVERSITY ENGAGED IN THE ORGANISED TRANSMISSION OF KNOWLEDGE OVER AN UNINTERRUPTED PERIOD OF 800.



ELLORA CAVES

- THE ELLORA WAS DESIGNATED A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE IN 1983.

- IT IS LOCATED IN THE AURANG-ABAD DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA, INDIA AND IS ONE OF THE LARGEST ROCK CUT HINDU TEMPLE CAVE COMPLEXES IN THE WORLD.

- IT WAS BUILT BY RASHTRAKUTA KING, KRISHNA I DURING 600 TO 730 CE WITH ARTWORK DATING FROM THE PERIOD 600 - 1000 CE.

- CAVE 16 FEATURES THE LARGEST SINGLE MONOLITHIC ROCK EXCAVATION IN THE WORLD, THE KAILASH TEMPLE, A CHARIOT SHAPED MONUMENT DEDICATED TO LORD SHIVA.



MAHABALIPURAM

- IT BECAME A UNESCO SITE IN 1984.

- THIS GROUP OF SANCTUARIES, FOUNDED BY THE PALLAVA KINGS, WAS CARVED OUT OF ROCK ALONG THE COROMANDEL COAST IN THE 7TH AND 8TH CENTURIES

- IT IS KNOWN ESPECIALLY FOR ITS RATHAS (TEMPLES IN THE FORM OF CHARIOTS), MANDAPAS (CAVE SANCTUARIES), GIANT OPEN-AIR RELIEFS SUCH AS THE FAMOUS 'DESCENT OF THE GANGES', AND THE TEMPLE OF RIVAGE, WITH THOUSANDS OF SCULPTURES TO THE GLORY OF SHIVA.

- THE PALLAVA DYNASTY, WHICH RULED THIS AREA BETWEEN 6TH AND 9TH CENTURIES CE, CREATED THESE MAJESTIC EDIFICES.



GROUP OF MONUMENTS AT PATTADAKAL



•GROUP OF MONUMENTS AT PATTADAKAL WAS RECOGNISED AS AN UNESCO SITE IN 1987 .

•THE TEMPLES IN PATTADAKAL BEAR TESTIMONY TO THE RICHNESS AND TIMELESS SPLENDOUR OF THE CHALUKYAN ARCHITECTURE.

•IT HAS A CLUSTER OF 10 MAJOR TEMPLES, WHICH SHOWCASE SOME STRIKING ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES.

•PATTADAKAL HAS TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE FROM DRAVIDIAN, ARYAN AND A MIXTURE OF BOTH STYLES IN ITS TEMPLE COMPLEX; PROBABLY MAKING IT THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND IN INDIA.



RANI KI VAV

- RANI KI VAV (THE QUEEN'S STEPWELL) WAS RECOGNIZED AS A WORLD HERITAGE SITE BY UNESCO ON 22 JUNE 2014.

- THIS ELABORATELY CARVED STRUCTURE IS BUILT IN THE MARU GUJARA ARCHITECTURAL STYLE WITH LAVISH INTERIORS.

- ITS CONSTRUCTION IS ATTRIBUTED TO UDAYAMATI QUEEN OF THE 11TH-CENTURY CHALUKYA KING BHIMA I.

- THE STRUCTURE BEGINS FROM THE GROUND LEVEL WITH STEPS LEADING TO THE BOTTOM OF THE DEEP WELL BELOW.

- THIS GRAND STEPWELL IS DESIGNED AS AN INVERTED TEMPLE



KAKATIYA RUDRESHWARA TEMPLE



- UNESCO LISTED THIS MAGNIFICENT TEMPLE ON THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE LIST ON JULY 25 , 2021.

- KAKATIYA RUDRESHWARA TEMPLE ALSO KNOWN AS RAMAPPA TEMPLE IS LOCATED AT PALAMPET VILLAGE IN TELENGANA.

- IT IS A SHIVA TEMPLE BUILT DURING THE KAKATIYAN PERIOD (1123-1323 CE) UNDER RULERS RUDRADEVA AND RE-CHARLA RUDRA

- IT HAS DECORATED BEAMS AND PILLARS OF CARVED GRANITE AND DOLERITE WITH A DISTINCTIVE AND PYRAMIDAL VIMANA (HORIZONTALLY STEPPED TOWER) MADE OF LIGHTWEIGHT POROUS BRICKS, SO-CALLED 'FLOATING BRICKS', WHICH REDUCED THE WEIGHT OF THE ROOF STRUCTURES.

- THE HIGHLY ARTISTIC TEMPLE'S SCULPTURES ILLUSTRATE REGIONAL DANCE CUSTOMS AND KAKATIYAN CULTURE.



HILL FORTS OF RAJASTHAN



- THE SIX HILL FORTS OF RAJASTHAN WERE COLLECTIVELY DESIGNATED AS UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE IN 2013

- THE SITE SITUATED IN RAJASTHAN INCLUDES SIX MAJESTIC FORTS NAMELY CHITTOGARH FORT, KUMBHALGARH FORT, RANTHAMBORE FORT, GAGRON FORT, AMER FORT AND JAISALMER FORT.

- THESE FORTS WERE BUILT AND ENHANCED BETWEEN THE 5TH AND 18TH CENTURIES C.E. BY SEVERAL RAJPUT KINGS OF DIFFERENT KINGDOMS.

- SOME HAVE DEFENSIVE FORTIFICATION WALLS UP TO 20 KM. LONG WITH SURVIVING URBAN CENTRES AND WATER HARVESTING MECHANISMS.



HAMPI: THE MONUMENT CITY



- IN 1886 UNESCO RECOGNISED HAMPI TEMPLE CITY A WORLD HERITAGE SITE

- THE GRAND SITE OF HAMPI WAS THE LAST CAPITAL OF THE LAST GREAT KINGDOM OF VIJAYANAGAR.

- THE SITE INCLUDES MORE THAN 1600 SURVIVING REMAINS THAT INCLUDE FORTS, RIVERSIDE FEATURES, ROYAL AND SACRED COMPLEXES, TEMPLES, SHRINES, PILLARED HALLS, MANDAPAS AND OTHER REMAINS.

- THE KRISHNA TEMPLE COMPLEX, NARASIMHA, GANESA, HEMAKUTA GROUP OF TEMPLES, ACHYUTARAYA TEMPLE COMPLEX, VITTHALA TEMPLE COMPLEX, PATTABHIRAMA TEMPLE COMPLEX, LOTUS MAHAL COMPLEX ARE SOME NOTABLE STRUCTURES.



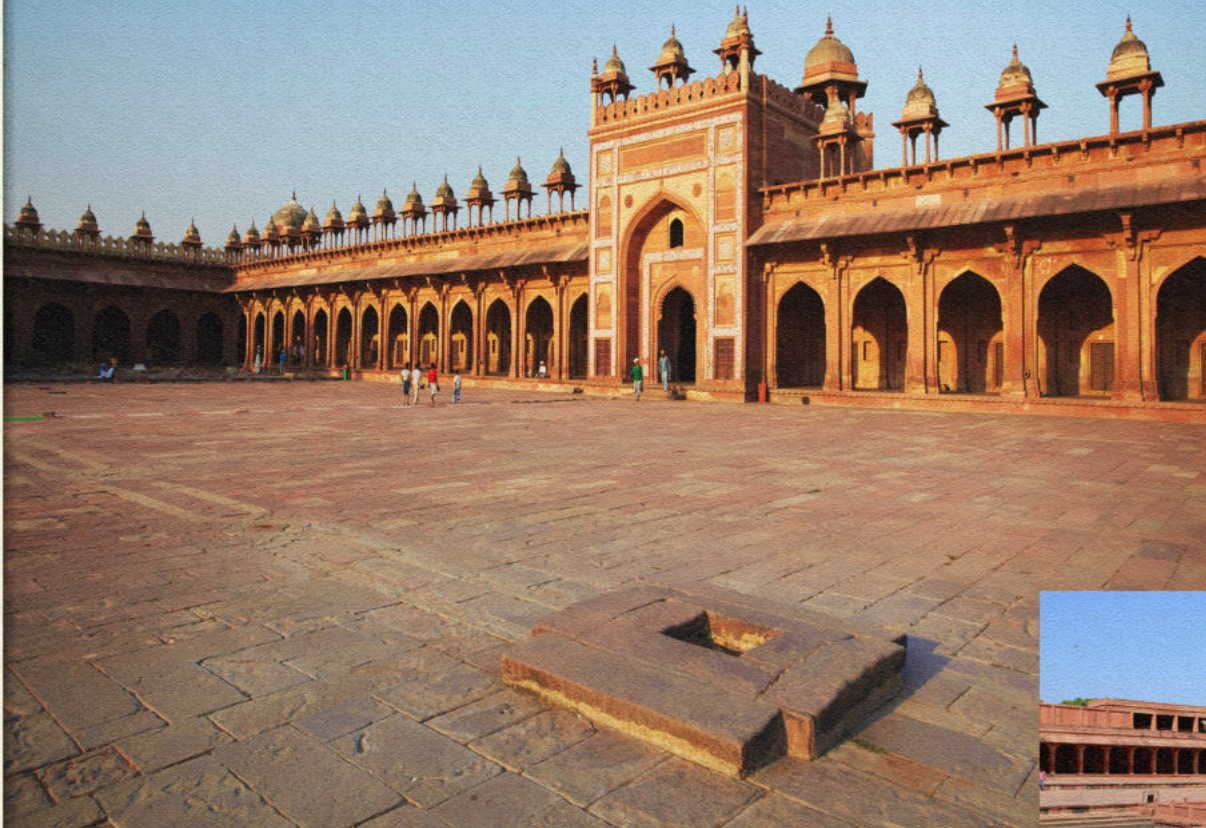
FATEHPUR SIKRI

- FATEHPUR SIKRI WAS DESIGNATED AS A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE IN 1986.

- IT IS LOCATED IN AGRA DISTRICT IN UTTAR PRADESH.

- IT WAS BUILT DURING THE SECOND HALF OF THE 16TH CENTURY BY THE EMPEROR AKBAR AND WAS THE MUGHAL CAPITAL FOR SOME 10 YEARS.

- IT WAS THE FIRST PLANNED CITY OF THE MUGHALS TO BE MARKED BY MAGNIFICENT ADMINISTRATIVE, RESIDENTIAL AND RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS.



JANTAR MANTAR

• THE JANTAR MANTAR, JAIPUR WAS DESIGNATED AS A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE IN 2010.

• IT WAS BUILT BY RAJPUT KING, SAWAI JAI SINGH II, THE FOUNDER OF JAIPUR RAJASTHAN AND WAS COMPLETED IN 1734.

• IT IS A COLLECTION OF NINETEEN ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS WHICH ALLOW THE OBSERVATION OF ASTRONOMICAL POSITIONS WITH THE NAKED EYE.

• THE MONUMENT IS NEAR CITY PALACE AND HAWA MAHAL AND FEATURES THE WORLD'S LARGEST SUNDIAL.



CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI MAHARAJ TERMINUS



- THE CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI MAHARAJ TERMINUS WAS DESIGNATED AS A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE ON JULY 2, 2004.

- IT WAS DESIGNED BY A BRITISH BORN ENGINEER FREDRIC WILLIAM STEVENS IN AN ITALIAN GOTHIC STYLE.

- IT WAS COMPLETED IN 1887, MARKING 50 YEARS OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S RULE.

- IN MARCH 1996 THE STATION NAME WAS CHANGED FROM 'VICTORIA'S TERMINUS' TO 'CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI TERMINUS'



1.DHOLAVIRA
2.SANCHI STUPA
3.AJANTA CAVES
4.ELEPHANTA CAVES
5.NALANDA UNIVERSITY
6.ELLORA CAVES
7.MAHABALIPURAM
8.GROUP OF MONUMENTS
AT PATTADAKAL
9.KHAJURAHO
MONUMENTS

10.RANI KI VAV
11.KAKATIYA RUDRESHWAR
TEMPLE
12.HILL FORTS OF RAJASTHAN
13.HAMPI: THE TEMPLE CITY
14.FATEHPUR SIKRI
15.CHARMINAR
16.TAJMAHAL
17.JANTAR MANTAR
18.CHHATRAPTI TERMINUS

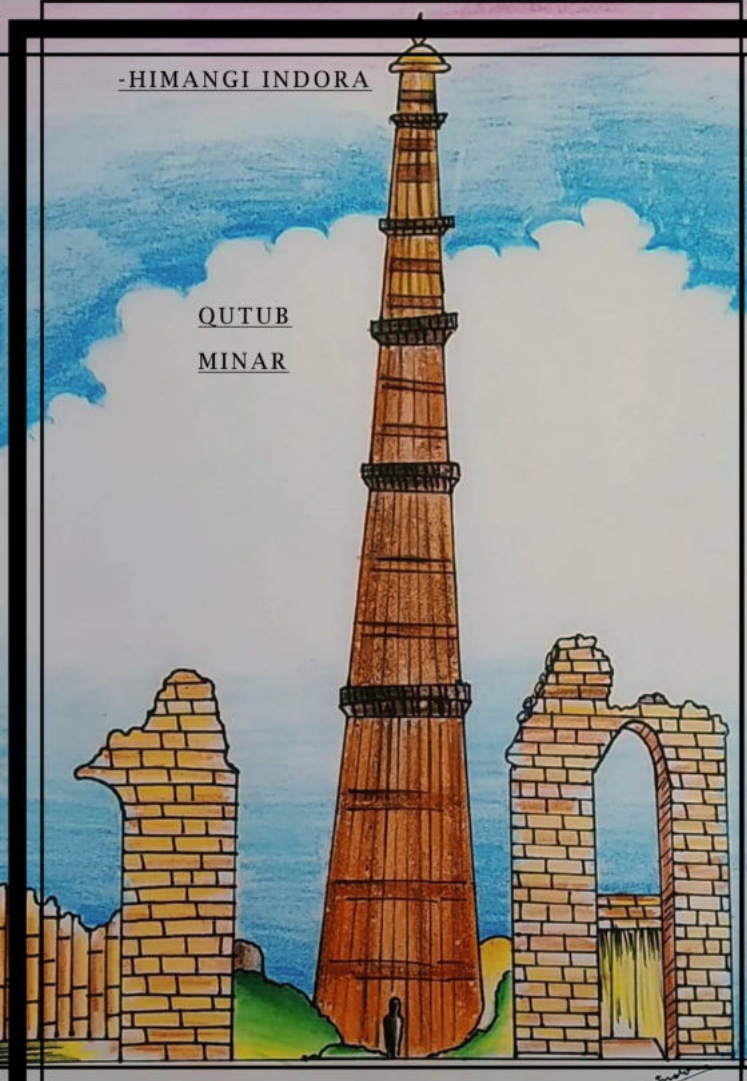


CREATIVE CORNER



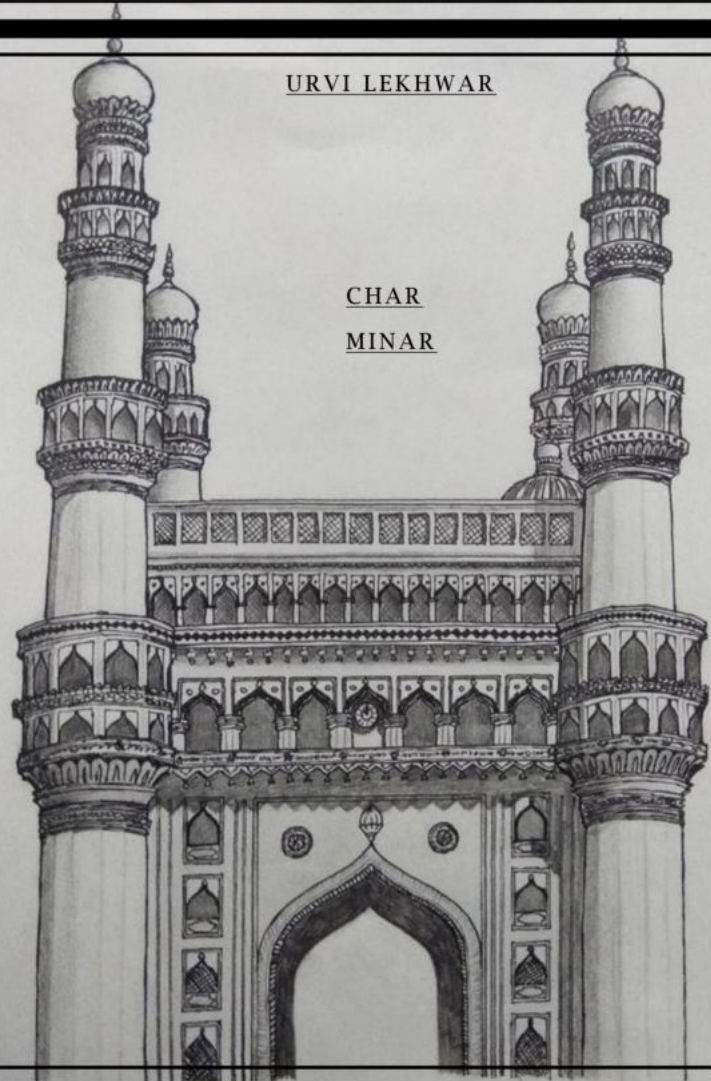
-HIMANGI INDORA

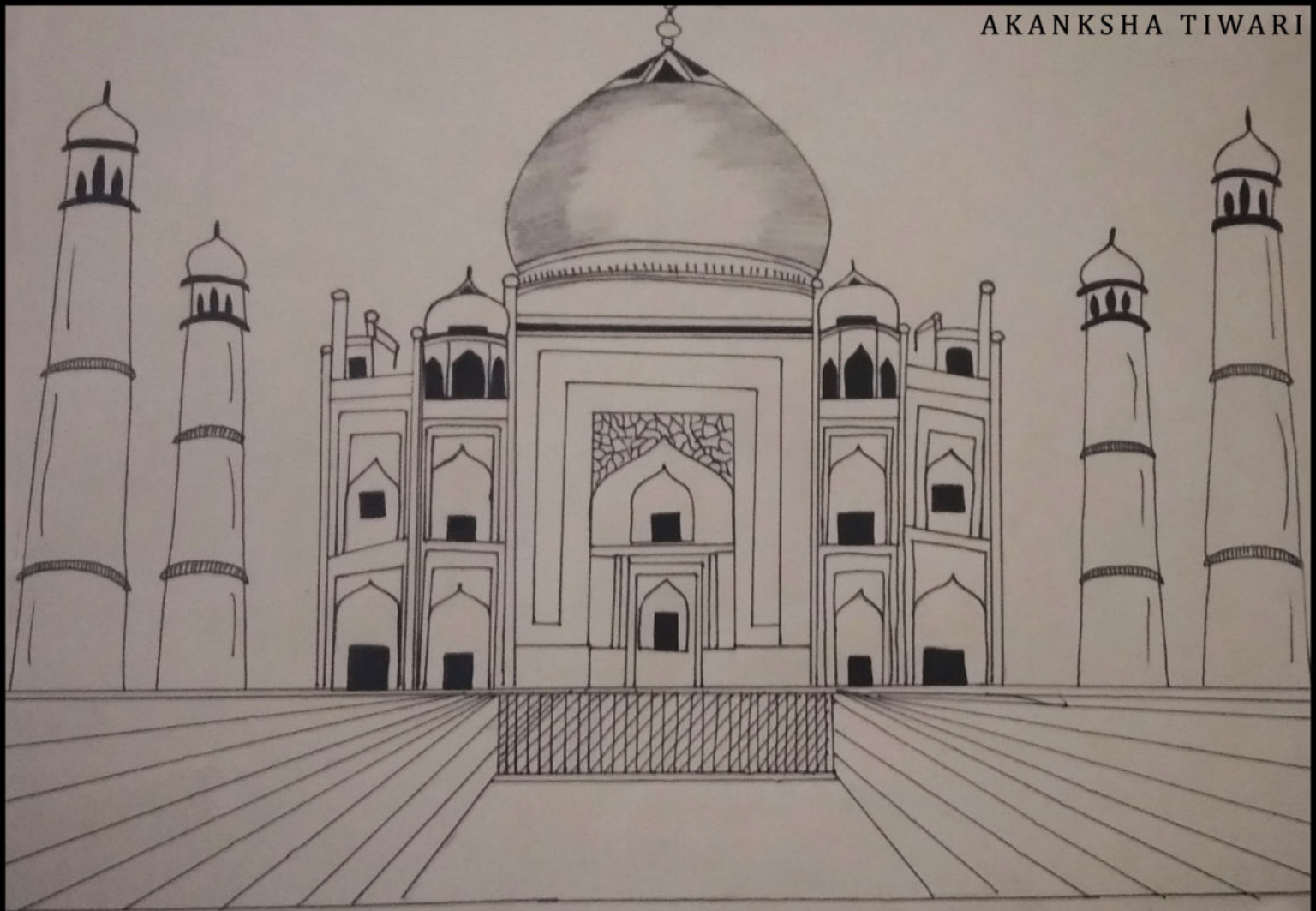
QUTUB
MINAR



URVI LEKHWAR

CHAR
MINAR



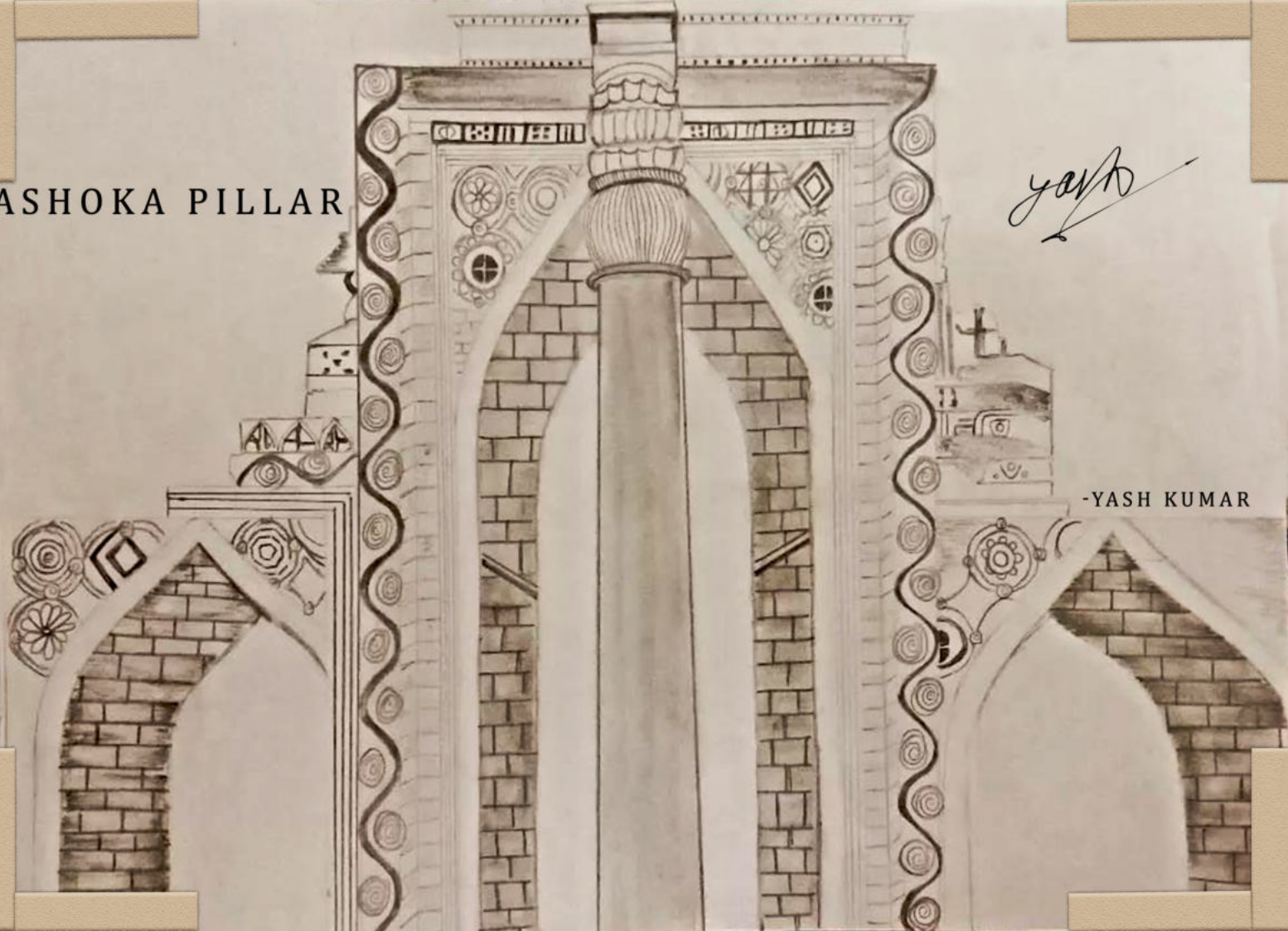


TAJ MAHAL

ASHOKA PILLAR

yash

-YASH KUMAR



MESSAGE FROM EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

*Greetings to all on the occasion of World Heritage Day!
This day is celebrated on April 18th every year as declared by
UNESCO.*

*Since 1983, the International Council on Monuments and Sites has
set a theme around which events are centred on the day. The
theme for World Heritage Day 2022 is "Heritage and Climate".*

*This theme is very relevant as many monuments which are invaluable
symbols of our rich heritage face danger of damage and defacement
due to environmental and other factors. It is extremely important that
we, the youth of the nation, raise awareness about this concern in order
to preserve them for posterity. Action arising from awareness and concern
for sustainable heritage is the only way to preserve our grand monuments
as a legacy for future generations.*

HARSH TOMAR
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

ELEPHANTA CAVES

The Elephanta Caves are located in Western India on Elephanta Island (otherwise known as the Island of Gharapuri). Elephanta Caves is a huge tourist attraction, and every year thousands of people from India and abroad visit the caves, whose carvings, dated mostly between the late 5th and late 8th centuries, narrate Hindu mythologies and depict various magnificent figures of Shiva.

However, over the years, pollution caused by port activities, the risk of explosion from nearby chemical storage facilities and oil silos as well as underwater blasting have become environmental threats to the island.

The imposing rock carvings inside Cave no.1, which is the piece de resistance, have for ages been defaced and vandalised.

There is a large amount of industrial pollution, pollution caused by port-related activities, and the discharge of untreated sewage which affect these caves. The pollution caused by these activities are fading the monument's appearance and structure which needs to be stopped at the earliest.



-KAPISH RISHI
XIITH-A

SOURCE:THE HINDU NEWSPAPER DT. JAN 5, 2020

ELLORA CAVES

Ellora is a UNESCO world heritage site located in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, India. It is one of the largest rock-cut Hindu temple cave complexes in the world with artwork dating from the period 600 - 1000 CE. The caves are famous for their sculptors strewn over all the 34 (12 Buddhist, 17 Hindu and 5 Jain) different caves temples. But it's shining glory is the Kailasa temple (cave 16), the world's largest monolithic sculpture, carved out by 7000 labourers over a period of 150 years.

However, due to certain environmental factors that caves are losing its aesthetic appearance. The famous paintings of Ellora caves are rapidly deteriorating. The caves were excavated in hill ranges composed of chaotic pills of irregular basalt flows. The lower parts of some of the flows had several joints because of which statues and pillars along the joints have developed cracks. The presence of chlorophyte in the basalt rocks have also contributed to the degradation.

Chlorophyte has a tendency to absorb moisture, resulting in the formation of thin scales on the rock surfaces. The scales falls off in summer, disfiguring the paintings. To protect the glorious caves, the entrances to Ellora cane have sun-screen curtains to prevent direct sunlight from damaging their wall paintings. Fumigation for insect eradication within all Ellora caves and PVA treatment on the wall paintings are being conducted. Removal of bats, vegetation and fungus was completed in one of the 34 Ellora caves recently.

Apart from all this, we as citizens of India, it's our duty to preserve these architectural heritage for the future generations to witness it and admire its beauty.

-HIMANGI INDORA AND RIDHI SHARMA

SOURCES FROM-

[HTTPS://WWW.EXOTICINDIAART.COM](https://www.exoticindiaart.com)

[HTTPS://WHC.UNESCO.ORG/EN/SOC/2558/](https://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/2558/)

TAJ MAHAL

The Taj Mahal is widely considered as one of the most beautiful buildings ever created. This exquisite structure made of white marble is located in Agra, India and is regarded as one of the seven wonders of the world.

This mausoleum was commissioned in 1632 by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan to house the tomb of his favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal.

However, certain environmental factors are tarnishing the beauty of this architectural masterpiece. What was once as white as snow and shone like a shining star is now slowly fading away, due to air pollution. The Taj Mahal known for its white beauty has now started to turn yellowish - brown due to deposition of dust containing particles which are emitted by fossil fuels, burning of garbage. Nano-sized airborne particles of carbon are causing the marble surface of Taj slowly lose its sheen. The white marble of the Taj has been stained and fading over the years.

Study suggests that pollution, mainly hydrogen sulphide is the cause for corrosion. Another source of threat to the enchanted beauty of Taj is the pollution of the river Yamuna. The formation of phosphorus in the river water for the breeding of insects whose excreta was leaving patches on the marbles.

Nevertheless, we can still take prompt and appropriate measures to conserve the beauty of Taj Mahal. Firstly, the number of visitors must be specified by the government authorities for a fixed period of time. Second, the Mud packs have been one of the favoured ways to remove yellow stains that have appeared over the years on the Taj Mahal's white marble facade. It is hoped that the treatment employed to clean marble surfaces will help restore the natural shine and color of the monument. Besides this, we have to act as vigilant citizens in protecting the pride of our nation.

-Himangi Indora
XIITH-A

REFLECTIONS OF ARCHITECTURE HERITAGE

ARCHITECTURE CAN DO MANY THINGS, IT CAN LOOK AHEAD INTO THE FUTURE OR IN THE PAST AND ALSO TRY TO BUILD A BRIDGE BETWEEN THE TWO. INDIAN ARCHITECTURES REPRESENTS THE DIVERSITY OF INDIAN CULTURE AND COMPRISES OF A MIX OF ANCIENT AND VARIED NATIVE TRADITIONS. FROM CAVES, TEMPLES AND MOSQUES TO PALACES AND STUPAS, INDIA BOASTS AN ARCHITECTURAL DIVERSITY LIKE NO OTHER COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

THIS INCREDIBLY RICH HERITAGE HAS DEVELOPED OVER THOUSANDS OF YEARS, DURING WHICH TIME INDIA HAS ABSORBED MANY DIFFERENT POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS AND ARTISTIC INFLUENCES. WHEN WE CARE ABOUT PRESERVING OUR ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE, WE ARE SAVING THE STORIES OF THOSE WHO LIVED IN THOSE BUILDINGS, AND WE HONOUR THE MEMORY OF WHAT THEY REPRESENT. WITHOUT A LINK TO THE PAST, WE WILL EVENTUALLY FORGET ABOUT THOSE WHO CAME BEFORE US. IT IS IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THAT HISTORICAL BUILDINGS NOT ONLY REPRESENT THE HISTORY OF A CITY BUT THAT THEY PLAY A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN A CITY'S CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING.

OCCASIONALLY, HERITAGE PRESERVATION IS PORTRAYED AS BEING OPPOSED TO ECONOMIC GROWTH. BUT THIS IS MISLEADING. CONSERVATION ISN'T A WASTE OF MONEY. IN FACT, HERITAGE PRESERVATION MAKES VERY SOUND ECONOMIC SENSE. THAT'S BECAUSE, UNLIKE THE NEW BUILDS WHICH MAY HAVE REPLACED THEM, THE PRESERVED SITE INCREASES THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR TOURISM. IT ALSO CREATES JOBS (FAR MORE THAN NEW CONSTRUCTION), WITH CONSERVATION EFFORTS REQUIRING SKILLED LABOUR.

- PRANJALI KAPOOR
XIITH-A

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