



Chikitsak Samuha's
Sir Sitaram & Lady Shantabai Patkar College of Arts & Science
AND V.P.Varde College of Commerce & Economics (Autonomous)

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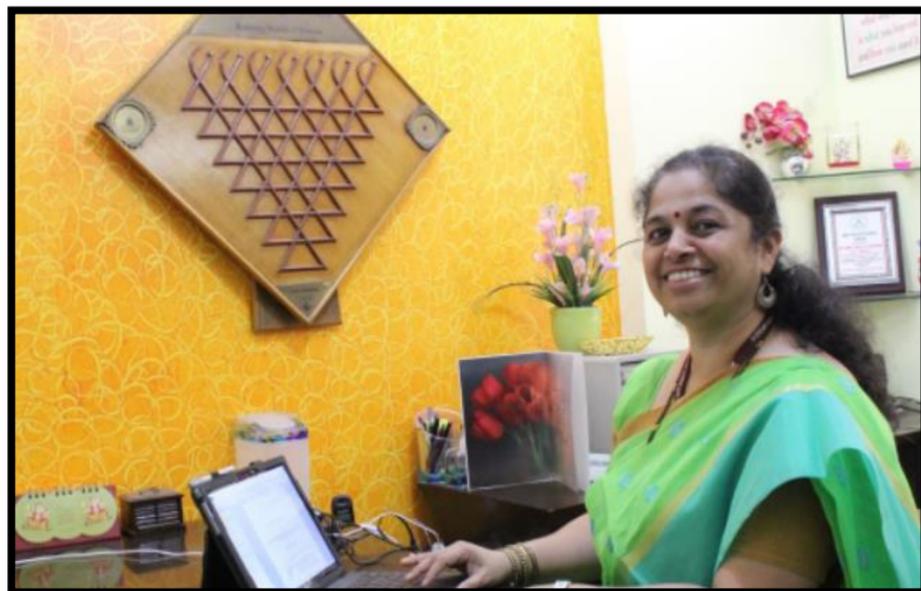


WEEKEND CHRONICLE

HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

SPECIAL
ISSUE

AN INITIATIVE BY B.M.S DEPARTMENT



A MESSAGE FROM CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICER'S DESK

Dear Readers,

“Develop a passion for learning. If you do, you will never cease to grow.” We live today in a world that is so very different from the one we grew up in, the one we were educated in. The world today is moving at such an enhanced rate and we as educationalists need to cause and reflect on the entire system of education. On-line learning provides new age technology to widen the educational scope. It prepares students to succeed in an increasing technology driven global economy. Technology makes life much easier, most of all it saves time and energy. It is one of the fastest growing field right now and there is no sign of stopping anytime soon.

It is indeed a great moment for all of us to bring forth this weekly E-Periodical “Weekend Chronicle”. We are sure this E-Periodical will help to acquire knowledge and skills, build build character and enhance employability of our young talented students to become globally competent. There is something for everyone here, right from the fields of Business, Academics, Travel and Tourism, Science and technology, Media and lot more. The variety and creativity of the articles in E-Periodical will surely add on to the knowledge of the readers. I am sure that the positive attitude, hard work, continued efforts and innovative ideas exhibited by our students will surely stir the mind of the readers and take them to the fantastic world of joy and pleasure.

Dr. Mala Kharkar
Chief Education Officer
(Patkar-Varde College)



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK

Dear Readers,

As we know, "An Investment in knowledge pays the best interest."

Hence in this regard the E-Periodical Weekend Chronicle is playing a vital role in providing a platform to enhance the creative minds of our students of BMS Department.

The E-Periodical i.e online magazine drives us through varied genres containing- News related to Global affairs under departments like Business, Advertisement, IT and Science & Nature to intellectual news articles under Academics, Media and Library Departments. It also covers articles related to Food & Health care, Culture & Cuisine and Travel & Tourism which usually tops our "bucket lists" including article which address societal problems under Department of Social Issues. Lastly covering words and vision of our talented students as budding poets, writers and thinkers under Student's section Department.

Over all this vision of constructing E-Periodical by students will engage today's youth and the crafters of the youth (teachers) in their communities which is the necessity to over come hurdles of present reality. We will strive to make a better world through our acts and thoughts. Rather it is a challenge to be met!!!

**Dr. Shrikant B Sawant
Principal
(Patkar-Varde College)**

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Udyog Serr (Journey)

Ayurveda has to connect with modern technology for wider adoption: Vice-President.

Vice President M Venkaiah Naidu on Tuesday inaugurated the 4th edition of CII Global Ayurveda Summit being held online.



Speaking on the occasion, he said Ayurveda has an uninterrupted history of providing primary and tertiary healthcare services to a vast spectrum of Indian population. However, it the Ayurveda has to tide over the challenges of western medicine and reach out to all countries. He also expressed the need for the ancient and traditional healthcare system to connect back with technology and target new market segments by using non-traditional technology-based means for outreach and distribution.

The Minister of External Affairs & Parliamentary Affairs V Muraleedharan mentioned that the increasing demand for ayurvedic products is not only expected to position India as a source of inputs for ayurvedic system of medicine but also help AYUSH become a key pillar of the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat.

CK Ranganathan, Deputy Chairman, CII Southern Region said that export of ayurvedic products is worth more than \$780 million a year and on an average it is expected to grow by 20 per cent until 2022. Overall the adoption of ayurvedic products by the Indian populace has also increased substantially.

According to Thomas John Muthoot, Chairman, CII Kerala State Council, the global Ayurveda market is accounted for \$3.42 billion in 2015 and is expected to reach \$9.79 billion by 2022 and to become \$14 billion by 2026 thereby growing at a CAGR of 16.2 per cent. In Kerala, the sales revenue of the ayurveda sector is currently estimated at ₹1,500 crore. In addition, 30 per cent of tourism revenue can also be attributed to this traditional treatment form.

PM Varier Convenor, CII Ayurveda Panel said that 75 per cent of the \$4 billion Indian ayurveda market is accounted for by products and only a quarter of the market size is contributed by services. India's ayurvedic market accounts for 79 per cent of domestic brands with a contribution of 21 per cent from the MNCs.

The objective of the summit is to showcase ayurveda and herbal medicine and promote the theme "Ayurveda for Immunity".

**-Preeti parab
(NEWSCASTER)**

Ref: <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/national/ayurveda-has-to-connect-with-modern-technology-for-wider-adoption-vice->

THE STORY OF INDIAN STARTUPS: FROM THE PRE-INDEPENDENCE ERA TO THE PRESENT

The accelerated boom of entrepreneurs, massive funding raised by startups and their reported astounding valuations validates that this is probably the best time for the startup ecosystem in India. Numbers do the telling: The rapid growth of startups in India. The 2014 NASSCOM startup report has found India to be the fastest growing and third largest startup ecosystem in the entire planet. The current scenario is considered to be the most viable for startups and why not? The technological advances, more accessible resources, knowledge pool, massive funding, emerging global standards and thriving domestic markets are fueling startups and creating conducive environment for their growth

Indian Entrepreneurship has a rich history. While the current entrepreneur mindset may differ from what it was in the pre-independence era, the period did see surge of startups, of course, at a much slower rate than the present. With India celebrating its 69th Independence Day in a few days, let us revisit the evolution of the startups in India from the pre-Independence era to the present day.

Indian startup scenario before Independence.



The colonial era saw entrepreneurship to be confined by the boundaries of social, cultural and religious rigidities. Further, the colonial rule brought in an array of political and economic factors that were non-conducive for entrepreneurship. The volatile political environment, lack of favorable laws, harsh tax policies restricted the surge of entrepreneurship. The education system did nothing to encourage emergence of startups during this period. Slowly, the social reforms, rising nationalism and betterment of education brought steady change in the scenario.

The period between the world wars was marked by the visible growth of entrepreneurship in India. The emergence of the Managing Agency System played a significant role in growth of entrepreneurship during this period. The following decades brought many opportunities for business that was effectively capitalized by entrepreneurs. This coupled with the society attitude broadened the vision for the Indian business class. This remained to be the backdrop for the growth of Indian entrepreneurship after Independence.

Growth of Entrepreneurship after Independence

Independence was marked by significant shift in the entrepreneurial sector. With the new found freedom, entrepreneurs gained the confidence and belief to pursue their entrepreneurial dreams. Need of employment and regional development paved way for startups. However, during this period policies were not formulated with any special emphasis on entrepreneurship. Development of industries on large scale was still the focus.

Vision and the art of getting things done

Startups thrive on clear, precise vision. It is their anchor that helps them to keep going when everything around is tough. Having a clear plan and monetizing from the very beginning can help you through your long way to success. As a startup, you want things to get done fast. In fact, that's what will take you steps ahead of your competitors. The more productive you are, the better you can succeed and faster you can attract

Successful startups are the ones that are always on a lookout for opportunity, they are diligent in seizing them and find innovative ways to tackle their challenge learn from mistakes and stay focused on their vision. With the startup ecosystem in India on a roll, there is no reason why, with the right ingredients, you shouldn't very well be on the road to success.

**-Rohan Mane
(NEWSCASTER)**

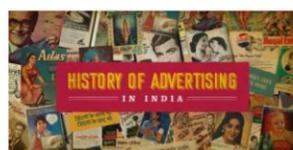
Ref: [Www.businessline.com](http://www.businessline.com)

Unfolding the History

History of Advertising in INDIA

Origin and growth of advertising in India

Hawker calling out their wares
Shop front signs
Street side seller
Handbills
Press ads



Classified ad in Bombay Times & Journal of commerce which later became The Times Of India

- Indian civilization Harappa mohenjo daro areas painting and writing found on walls.
- Earliest ads for religious purposes. Indoor visual communication.
- outdoor advertisement began with peddlers and hucksters selling their wares in the City market.
- Thus commercial advertising appeared during the 18th century.
- In 1780 Indian newspaper Bengal gazette was started by Hickley in Calcutta.
- The carrier- Bombay based established in 1790, printed ad in different local dialects.

Telecasting of programmes and airing of commercials on TV - September 15th 1959 in Delhi.

Radio Advertising - All India radio on 1st November 1967 in Bombay
Since 1991 advertisement grew rapidly TV ads generate 775 crore
Indian advertising scenario - dominated by HUL , Nestle India Dabur India etc for years.
Now change with advancement of technology and communication

Pre Independence

- Press advertisement- largely goods which have reached Indian shores.
- Dattaram, the first ad agency, was founded in 1905. It released the first ad for west.
- End watch co. Mumbai in 1907.
- In 1920, the banner ad was put in trams.

Cinema Advertising began.

Government launches vividh bharti

In 1978 India's first commercial went on air.

Regional broadcast, expansion of radio

Formation of Advertising standard council of India (ASCI).

Different stages of Advertising in India.

Advertising product originated abroad

At this point ad revenue touched Rs 200 crore.

1982 was a trademark year because colour TV came in Indian lives.

TV reached to 70% of Indian people

India started path of self- reliance

Total spend on ad in India was Rs 5 crore

3.5 Crore on print ads.

1.5 Crore on hoardings.



Shruti Bhaskar Amin
(NEWSCASTER)

Ref: <https://www.slideshare.net/mobile/JamesLesterRangsa/history-of-advertising-world-and-indian>

70 years of Indian advertising!

Indian advertising history has evolved over the course of the last 70 years, reflecting the change that the country's economy as well as society has undergone. Here's a list of some popular ads that stood the test of time. From attacking social stereotypes to promoting national integration, some iconic campaigns have done more than just sell products. Here is a list of such ads across television, print, outdoor and digital media that stood the test of time and connected with their audience.

AMUL BUTTER

Year: 1966

A unique advertising experiment, Amul billboards are topical, tongue-in-cheek, and occasionally controversial. The ads feature the Amul butter girl created by Sylvester da Cunha and Eustace Fernandes.

BRITANNIA GLUCOSE- D

Year: 1976

Probably for the first time, a biscuit brand targeting kids used popular Bollywood villain, Gabbar Singh, from the movie Sholay. The ad played on the original film dialogue to create a memorable tagline '...Britannia Glucose-D biscuits, Gabbar ki asli pasand' (Britannia Glucose-D biscuits, Gabbar's real choice)

COMPLAN

The ad campaign in the early 1980s changed the way child nutrition was perceived and promoted in the country. The commercial, recalled for its popular tagline 'I'm a Complan boy and I'm a Complan girl' featured future Bollywood actors Shahid Kapoor and Ayesha Takia

VICKS

Year: 1982

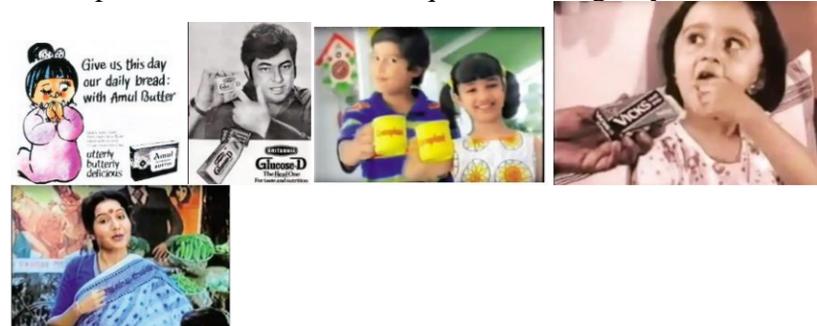
The iconic jingle 'Vicks ki goli lo, kich kich door karo' (Take a Vicks cough drop and get rid of itchy throat) featuring the then young actor Jayant Kripalani helped sell Vicks cough drops.

Surf

Year: 1984

In this ad, Lalitaji, a tough bargain hunter, explained to viewers the difference between sasti cheez (cheap product) and achchi cheez (value for money product). The ad was meant to fight rival Nirma, which was available at a lower price.

The above mentioned indian ad examples are best examples that makes us feel proud, because of their unique advertising way.



Kshitija Chavan
(NEWSCASTER)

Ref:-

<https://www.livemint.com/Consumer/sRChazyrh4GcIwCsDuGquO/70-years-of-Indian-advertising.html>

Massive leap for Technology

The Fascinating Story of How India's First Indigenous Computers Were Built



Over the years, computers have come to play a significant role not just in the lives of ordinary Indians but also in their work. The last few decades especially have seen rapid advancements in the field of computer technology in India. For many Indians, this is a welcome consequence of the LPG (Liberalization Privatization Globalization) reforms unleashed by the government in 1991. However, while it was certainly an important turning point, the year 1991 was not when India's computer revolution came into existence. The story begins in the tumultuous years just before India's Independence. A statistician who would later go on to be one of the main architects of India's planning regime, Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, had been asked by colonial administrators to conduct estimates of the paddy crop in Bengal in the aftermath of the famine

With this thought at the back of his mind, Mahalanobis founded the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) in Calcutta in 1932 and introduced mechanical desk calculators for the first time. In 1943, he also set up the Indian Calculating Machine and Scientific Instrument Research Society to explore the fabrication of such devices locally. With the specific aim of developing an analog computer to support the work done at ISI, Mahalanobis set up an Electronic Computer Lab and hired two talented graduates for the purpose- Samarendra Kumar Mitra and Soumyendra Mohan Bose. Samarendra Kumar Mitra and Soumyendra Mohan Bose's ingenuity and tireless efforts bore fruit when India finally got its first indigenous analog computer (that could solve linear equations with 10 Variables and related problems) in 1953.

While simultaneously expanding the computing activity being carried out in their organizations, both Mahalanobis and Bhabha devoted their efforts towards importing powerful contemporary computers. This was the genesis of a long and fruitful association between a state-run Indian research project and an American computer biggie that would go on to pave the way for not just India's atomic energy research, but also for its celebrated IT revolution.

Ajay Lovekar

(NEWSCASTER)

Ref: <https://www.thebetterindia.com/119136/the-fascinating-story-of-how-indias-first-indigenous-computers-were-built/>

TIFRAC (Tata Institute of Fundamental Research Automatic Calculator)



TIFRAC (Tata Institute of Fundamental Research Automatic Calculator) was the first computer developed in India, at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Mumbai. Initially a TIFR Pilot Machine was developed in the 1950s (operational in 1956). The development of the final machine was started in 1955 and was formally commissioned (and named as TIFRAC, by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1960. The full machine was in use until 1965. TIFRAC included 2,700 vacuum tubes, 1,700 germanium diodes and 12,500 resistors. It had 2,048 40-bit words of ferrite core memory. This machine was an early adopter of ferrite core memory. A cathode ray tube display system was developed to serve as an auxiliary output to the computer for analogue and digital display of both graphs and alpha-numeric symbols. A manual console served as the input/output control unit of the computer.

A new race began between these two scientific titans — the race to build India's first indigenously-developed digital computer. Under Mahalanobis guidance, ISI collaborated with Jadavpur University to work towards the same. At the same time, Bhabha was blazing his own trail at Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (set up by JRD Tata in 1945 after Bhabha wrote to the Tata Trust requesting financial assistance to set up a scientific research institute). While Mahalanobis had won the previous race, this one was aced by Bhabha when his team built a full-scale digital computer in 1959. Commissioned for routine work in early 1960, the machine was formally christened TIFR Automatic Calculator (TIFRAC) by PM Nehru in 1962.

Having built India's first generation analog and digital computers at their respective institutions, both Mahalanobis and Bhabha realized the need for more powerful, state-of-the-art, computing machines to boost the fledgling scientific research taking place in the country. This requirement formed the basis for a third race between the two — a battle to win the tag of National Computer Centre for their respective institutes!

Ajay Lovekar

(NEWSCASTER)

Ref: <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/TIFRAC>

Aadhunik Bharat ki Khoi

Who invented real time clock?



Clocks are devices followed us during the long history of modern human civilization, from the times when sun represented the only way we can reliably track time to the modern day when atom clocks and widespread expansion of digital processing enable us to always be connected with clocks that never show wrong time. But how to determine who has invented first clock? Well, throughout our history there were several phases of clock designs, which origins are not always clear and their original designers are lost to the history. It was Chinese polymath (person whose expertise spanned significant number of various subject areas) **Su Sung** who devised first mechanized water clock that worked on the principle of escapement. Even though this exact water clock never found popularity outside of china, its mechanical engineering proved to be basis for modern European and Islamic clocks that were created during following centuries.

Historically speaking, fist modern clock was created by German inventor **Peter Henlein** who introduced to the world Spring-driven clock around 1511. This crude device which often lost several hours over one day of work proved to be instrumental starting point for other inventors, who quickly focused their minds on solving the problem of creating small, sturdy, easy to use and most importantly precise clock.

Fun fact: The Big Ben is the name of the largest of the five bells which hang within the clock and not the name of the landmark clock.

Mansi Parag Sikchi

(NEWSCASTER)

Ref: <http://www.historyofwatch.com/clock-inventors/who-invented-clock/>

Rajasaurus

(The dinosaur fossil found in India)

Rajasaurus is a genus of carnivorous abelisaurid theropod dinosaur from the Late Cretaceous of India, containing one species: *Rajasaurus narmadensis*. The bones were excavated from the Lameta Formation in the Gujarat state of Western India, probably inhabiting what is now the Narmada River Valley. It was formally described by palaeontologist Jeffrey A. Wilson and colleagues in 2003 based on a partial skeleton comprising the braincase, spine, hip bone, legs, and tail—a first for an Indian theropod. The dinosaur likely measured 6.6 metres (22 ft), and had a single horn on the forehead which was probably used for display and head-butting. Like other abelisaurids, *Rajasaurus* was probably an ambush predator.



The remains of *Rajasaurus* were found in this fossil-rich limestone bed to which GSI geologist Suresh Srivastava was assigned to excavate on two separate trips from 1982–1983 and 1983–1984. In 2001, teams from the American Institute of Indian Studies and the National Geographic Society, with the support of the Panjab University, joined the study in order to reconstruct the excavated remains. Fragments of *Rajasaurus* were also found near Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh in the northern part of the Lameta Formation, namely a piece of the upper jaw.[1] *Rajasaurus* was then formally described in 2003 by geologist Jeffrey A. Wilson.

Interesting fact about dinosaurs:

Dinosaurs went extinct about **65 million years ago** (at the end of the Cretaceous Period), after living on Earth for about 165 million years.

Mansi Parag Sikchi

(NEWSACSTER)

Ref: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajasaurus>

Prakriti ka Sparsh

The Origins of Ayurveda

The term 'Ayurveda' was first mentioned in the Vedic texts, thought to have existed for more than 1200 years, whereby the gods are said to have transmitted this valuable life-preserving knowledge to rishis and seers. They shared this knowledge orally at first until it was written down many years later. Ayurveda is also a derivative of the Tantric lineage, both Tantra and Ayurveda deal with the energies of the universe. They consider that each being has elements of the universe within them and that just as the world around us is comprised of earth, fire, water, air and ether, so too, are we.

The Science of Life

Translated as the 'Science of Life', (Ayur = Life, and Veda = Knowledge). Ayurveda is one of the most ancient health systems and is closely linked to yoga. As the name implies, this system explores the science behind life itself, what it's made of, how it works, and the multitude of physical and energetic tools that can be applied in order to realize it more fully. Ayurveda seeks to *prevent* disease, instead of merely looking to cure symptoms of illness. This system insists that each person is simultaneously unique and a vital part of nature. It sees health as a state of being: balanced and in harmony with our internal and external environment. Ayurveda considers a person as a whole, determining that much of the disease we may experience in the body starts as 'dis-ease' in the mind.

The Eight Branches of Ayurveda

1. Kaaya Chikitsa: Internal medicine

Via methods of purification, detoxification and rejuvenation, this branch looks at healing the body from the inside-out. It is said that the body knows how to heal itself if we are intuitive enough to give it what it needs. The Shat Kriyas ('Five Actions') are often used as treatments here, as a way to cleanse the body.

2. Baala Chikitsa: Pregnancy, birth and children's medicine

There are many different transitions to be considered when it comes to bringing new life into the world. These therapies advise an expectant mother as to how to care for herself and her baby; treats infant illnesses like colic, teething problems, and gives dietary advice to both mothers and babies.

3. Graha Chikitsa or Bhoot Vidya: Psychology

Ayurvedic psychology is an interesting subject within itself, as Ayurveda reasons that all illness starts in the mind. Yoga, visualisation, breathing and mantra are often prescribed.

4. Shalakyā or Urdhyaanga Chikitsa: Disease above the shoulders

Illnesses associated with the eyes, nose, ears and throat are dealt with in these therapies. 'Udvha' means 'upward' and 'Anga' means 'limb', so this branch is concerned with diseases that accumulate in the body's most 'upward limb'.

5. Shalyaroga Chikitsa: Surgery

This branch of Ayurveda deals with illnesses or trauma caused by things that are outside of the body, such as broken limbs, or an injury due to an accident.

6. Damstra Chikitsa: Toxicology

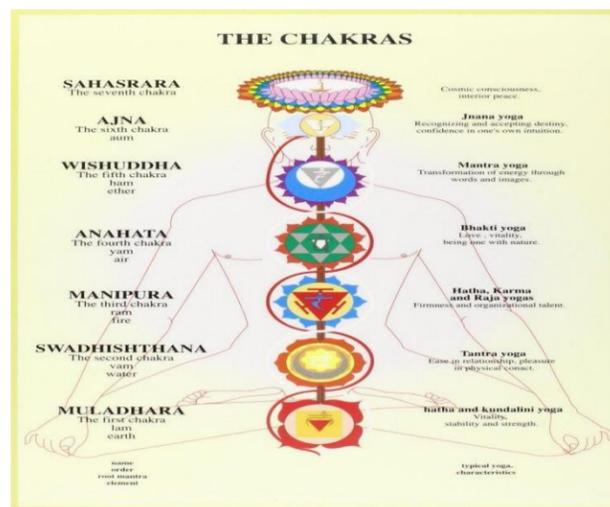
This division treats illnesses caused by 'poisons', this could include plants, insects, minerals and metals.

7. Jara Chikitsa or 'Rasayana' Therapy: Patients approaching old age

Revitalisation and rejuvenation of the body is the primary focus, preventing the body from succumbing to the signs of ageing. Natural herbs, medicated Ayurvedic oils and nourishing foods are suggested in order to maintain a natural resilience and youthful 'glow'.

8. Vrishya Chikitsa or Vajjikarana: Reproductive system and sex

Sex and sexual vigor are seen as an important aspect of a person's health. In order for healthy children to be born a person's sexual health must first be optimal. This is also known as 'Aphrodisiac treatment', most often using herbs.



BHUMIKA MHATRE

(NEWSCASTER)

Ref: <https://www.ayurvedanama.org/history-of-ayurveda>

Etahasik Khoj

Digboi: the first oil well in India

Digboi in Assam is an oil town that can be traced to the early 18th century, when oil was first discovered here. Digboi can proudly boast of two unique features: a 100-year-old extant oilfield and the world's oldest operating oil refinery.



The earliest recorded reference of oil in Assam can be traced to Lieut. R Wilcox of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry who saw it as "... rising to the surface at Supkhong with great bubbling of gas and green petroleum..." in the book *Memoir of a survey of Assam and the Neighboring Countries executed in 1825-6-7-8*.

Barely seven years after Edwin L. Drake drilled the world's first oil well in 1859 at Titusville, Pennsylvania, USA, history registered another exploration of the black liquid gold, in the largest continent. In 1867, a large group of men were engaged in laying railway tracks for the Assam Railway and Trading Co. Ltd. in an area very close to what is now the town of Digboi. They had to work in the dense forest where the only visitors were animals, birds and insects. The place is said to have smelt of the rain: soaked forest mingled with a heavy odour of something that smelt like oil.

Legend has it that an elephant hauling logs from the forest returned with distinct traces of oil on its feet and trail. The excited owners of the elephant followed its footprints and found seepage of oil bubbling to the surface. 'Dig, boy, dig!', probably this is what the Englishman cried out to his men, hence the name Digboi. From that day, this tiny habitat, among the rolling hills of Assam found a place in the map of the world's petroleum industry.

Today, though the production is very low, Digboi still has the distinction of being the world's oldest continuously producing oilfield. Digboi oilfield is not another oilfield, but an oil museum with a history to be proud of.

-Pooja Mishra

(NEWSCASTER)

Ref: http://edugreen.teri.res.in/explore/n_renew/digboi.htm

Transforming Scarcity to Success

Water Management in Mehrangarh

Fort c. 1500-1900 C.E

The transition of landscape from nature to natural resources has been studied through the lens of geography and environment even as it equally is, as I argue, the landscape in interaction with humans which the historian is concerned with. The discourse on state sponsored water management only begins with British intervention in the field.

This paper attempts to fill in such thematic lacunae by elucidating the case of Mehrangarh, the fifteenth century fort of Jodhpur. The attempts are to layout the fort's water management web and then study each strain as forwarding the evolution of the state's active welfare programme, strategically localized near religious spaces, built earlier or for the preservation of the water body. Within this framework, the paper will attempt a departure from the conventional clash-based discourse between 'modern' and 'traditional' technology and therefore identify the need to redefine them. Corroborating primary sources and archaeological evidence with oral histories will be the making of such an argument.

Pag Pungal Dhad Koutde, Baaheyeinn Bayadmer;

Joieyo Ladheii Jodhpur, Thaavo Jaisalmer

This saying in Rajasthan describes the geography of Thar desert as a metaphor of body, with reference to Jodhpur as main centre of it alongside Jaisalmer. Jodhpur was the capital of the erstwhile kingdom of Marwar.

However, it is the experience of water from meagre to bountiful, finding home and ensuring home to inhabitants in return- in the numerous water bodies of Jodhpur which constitutes our area of study with focus on the fort precincts. It must be noted that the lack of any established work on the same reiterates the primacy of documentation even more and so analytic studies will only be cautiously treaded upon, however and wherever possible.



-Pooja Mishra

(NEWSCASTER)

Ref:

https://www.academia.edu/43854035/Waters_of_Western_Rajasthan_Myths_Traditions_Life_and_Livelihoods

Unraveling Indian History

HOW ANCIENT INDIA LET TO MODERN SOCIETY'S FOUNDATION

India is the planet's largest, oldest and -- if you exclude the 19th and 20th centuries -- wealthiest civilization. The influence of ancient Indian history on the modern world is due to the many manifestations of Indian genius and the fact that the language people used was so logical that it nourished critical thinking on the fundamental unity underlying mankind's diversity.



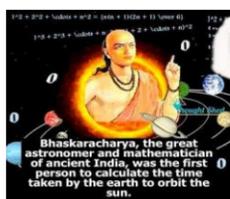
MATHEMATICS

Indians invented zero and the number system, one of the greatest innovations in history. The decimal system, the value of pi, algebra, trigonometry, calculus and many mathematical concepts were all born in India. Albert Einstein was once quoted: "We owe a lot to the Indians, who taught us how to count, without which no worthwhile scientific discoveries could have been made."



MEDICINE

Sushruta was the father of medicine - the first to invent the art of performing surgery with anesthesia. The first school of medicine, Ayurveda, was based on a systematic knowledge of plant - derived medicines and is practiced effectively even today.



ASTRONOMY

Some of Europe's greatest discoveries were first made in India thousands of years earlier, before Europe even existed. The motion of the stars on the tables of Giovanni Cassini and Tobias Mayer, used in the 19th century, do not vary by even a minute from Indian calculations made 4,500 years before.



RELIGION

Four of the world's major religions - Hinduism, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism - originated in India. Indians also invented yoga - the art of unifying the mind and body. The Chinese learned yoga, martial arts and Buddhism from India. If there is one place where all of humanity's dreams have found a home from the very earliest days of existence, it is India. Modern Indians should understand the original scientific culture their ancestors developed, make use of modern technology to demonstrate their in-born abilities, and strive for breakthroughs that will help all of society.

Vishakha Gaikwad
(NEWSCASTER)

Ref: <https://asia.nikkei.com>

INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT (1858 - 1947)

The history of constitutional development in India begins from the passing of the Regulating Act in 1773. The Pitt's India Act of 1784 and the successive Charter Acts from 1793 to 1853 form part of the constitutional changes under the East India Company's rule. The Revolt of 1857 brought about important changes in the British administration in India. The rule of the East India Company came to an end. The administration of India came under the direct control of the British Crown. These changes were announced in the Government of India Act of 1858. The 'Proclamation of Queen Victoria' assured the Indians a benevolent administration. Thereafter, important development had taken place in constitutional history of India as a result of the Indian National Movement.

Government of India Act of 1858

The Government of India Act of 1858 was passed by the Parliament of England and received royal assent on 2nd August 1858. Following are the main provisions of the Act: East India Company's rule came to an end and the Indian administration came under the direct control of the Crown.

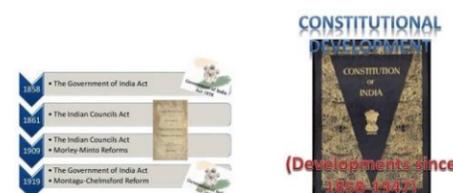
In England, the Court of Directors and Board of Control were abolished. In their place came the Secretary of State for India and India Council were established. The Secretary of State would be a member of the British cabinet. Sir Charles Wood was made the first Secretary of State for India. India Council consisting of 15 members would assist him. The Governor General of India was also made the Viceroy of India. The first Viceroy of India was Lord Canning.

All the previous treaties were accepted and honored by the Act.

Indian Councils Act of 1861

The Indian Councils Act of 1861 increased the number of members in the Governor-General's executive Council from 4 to 5. Further the Governor-General's Executive Council was enlarged into a Central Legislative Council. Six to twelve 'additional members' were to be nominated by the Governor-General. Not less than half of these members were to be non-officials. Thus a provision was made for the inclusion of Indians in the Legislative Council. The functions of these members were strictly limited to making legislation and they were forbidden from interfering in the matters of the Executive Council. They did not possess powers of administration and finance.

Indian Councils Act of 1892: The Indian Councils Act of 1892 was the first achievement of the Indian National Congress. It had increased the number of 'additional members' in the Central Legislative Council. They were to be not less than 10 and not more than 16. It had also increased the proportion of non-officials - 6 officials and 10 non-officials. The members were allowed to discuss the budget and criticize the financial policy of the government. In the provinces also the number of additional members was increased with additional powers.



Kapil pande

(NEWSCASTER)

Ref: [https://www.brainkart.com/article/Indian-Constitutional-Development-\(1858---1947\)_1368/](https://www.brainkart.com/article/Indian-Constitutional-Development-(1858---1947)_1368/)

Inaugural Phases of Modern Journalism

How Indian newspapers reported Independence and Partition in 1947

We've gone over it a million times, both the jubilation of Independence and the terror of Partition. Trysts with destinies, one-man boundary commissions and the nighttime trains of death. So many times, that it's all a bit of a blur now; jaded even. So let's reset – and take a look at it through the eyes of the people who lived through it the first time. Here are some newspaper accounts of the final months leading up to the August 15, 1947.

Mountbatten Plan for Partition: The final plan for a united India was the Cabinet Mission, announced in the fiery summer of 1946. For six months, the British, the Congress and the Muslim League fought over the plan, sparring over its legal minutiae. By the end, it fell through: the Congress rejected it, unhappy with how little power the Centre had. Famously, Nehru announced that the Congress would enter the Constituent Assembly “completely unfettered by agreements”.

Bengal and Punjab Partitioned: What the partition of India actually entailed was the partition of the great provinces of Bengal and Punjab, the lifeblood of British India. While it was technically a free vote, given the bitter communalization at the time, legislators simply voted as per their religion. The final result was, of course, the map that you see now, with West Bengal in India and East Bengal, first part of Pakistan and then, emerging as a free country, Bangladesh.

Independence: The Mountbatten plan was operationalized on August 15, with India and Pakistan becoming self-governing dominions under the British Crown (the Congress dream of *purna swaraj*, or complete freedom would only come in 1950 for India).

Partition: A little-known fact: August 15 was Independence Day but Partition actually took place two days later. Mountbatten kept the Partition of the Punjab and Bengal till after August 15 since, as he laid out himself in his report to London, India and Pakistan would bear the responsibilities for the Partition massacres not, the ex-rulers (by two days), the British. This was done even as any delay meant even more panic and, consequently, even more death.



(Vedang Khopkar
NEWSCASTER)

[Ref: scroll.in](#)

A pre-Independence history of press freedom in India

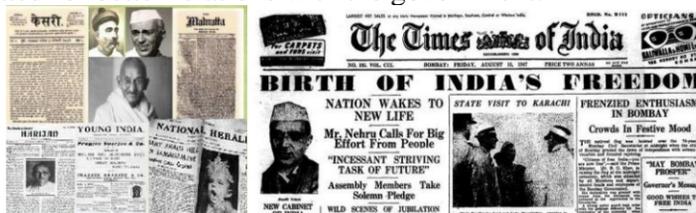
India has a long history of the freedom struggle that included various challenges. The freedom of the Press in India has also endured a saga of fights against draconian authorities which attempted to suppress information.

The first newspaper in India is credited to James Augustus Hickey, who launched The Bengal Gazette, also the Calcutta General Advertiser, in 1780. The paper lasted just two years before being seized by the British administration in 1782 for its outspoken criticism of the Raj.

Throughout 1799, 1818 and 1823, the colonial administration enacted several Acts to regulate the press in the country. The legislative outlier during this period was the Press Act of 1835, better known as the Metcalfe Act, which introduced a more liberal press policy. This lasted till the revolt of 1857, after which, a perturbed foreign administration, shaken by the mutiny, introduced the Licensing Act in 1857. It gave the colonial administration the powers to stop publication and circulation of any printed material.

One of the most stringent regulations on the freedom of the press in India was the Vernacular Press Act of 1878. Introduced by then Viceroy, Lord Lytton, this act provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. It was an attempt to prevent the vernacular press from criticizing British policies. The measure was an answer to the shortcomings of the ‘Gagging Act’, which the press was impervious to.

Mahatma Gandhi's Salt Satyagraha widely used the Press to rally the masses against the British. This further heightened the tension between the Press and the government. With Gandhi's arrest in 1930, the government enacted The Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931. It gave the provincial governments censorship powers. Amidst such acts of censorship, the All-India Newspapers Editors' Conference was conceived. It was aimed to be a protector of press rights in the country. It fought with the British government to lift the restrictions and advocated for better relations with the government.



Vedang Khopkar
(NEWSCASTER)

[Ref: editorsguild.in](#)

Discovering History, Exploring Art

First War of Independence

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major, but ultimately unsuccessful, uprising in India in 1857–58 against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown. The rebellion began on 10 May 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut, 40 mi (64 km) northeast of Delhi (now Old Delhi). It then erupted into other mutinies and civilian rebellions chiefly in the upper Gangetic plain and central India though incidents of revolt also occurred farther north and east. Rebellion posed a considerable threat to British power in that region, and was contained only with the rebels' defeat in Gwalior on 20 June 1858. On 1 November 1858, the British granted amnesty to all rebels not involved in murder, though they did not declare the hostilities to have formally ended until 8 July 1859. Its name is contested, and it is variously described as the Sepoy Mutiny, the Indian Mutiny, the Great Rebellion, the Revolt of 1857, the Indian Insurrection, and the First War of Independence.



After the outbreak of the mutiny in Meerut, the rebels quickly reached declared the Emperor of Hindustan. Soon, the rebels had captured large tracts of the North-Western Provinces and Awadh (Oudh). Other regions of Company-controlled India—Bengal province, the Bombay Presidency, and the Madras Presidency—remained largely calm. In the Punjab, the Sikh princes crucially helped the British by providing both soldiers and support. The large princely states, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, and Kashmir, as well as the smaller ones of Rajputana, did not join the rebellion, serving the British, in the Governor-General Lord Canning's words, as "breakwaters in a storm." Delhi, whose 81-year-old Mughal ruler, Bahadur Shah Zafar, was



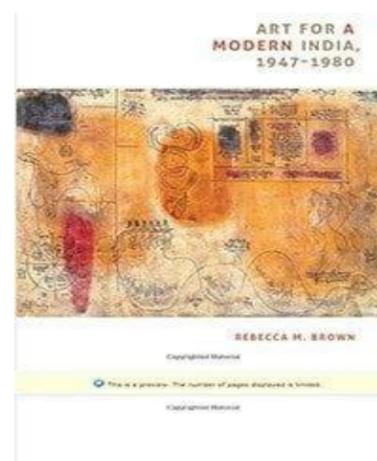
-Swarangi Rane

(Newscaster)

Ref: Wikipedia

Art of modern India (1947-1980)

Through close analyses of specific objects of art and design, Brown describes how Indian artists engaged with questions of authenticity, iconicity, narrative, urbanization, and science and technology. She explains how the filmmaker Satyajit Ray presented the rural Indian village as a socially complex space rather than as the idealized site of "authentic India" in his acclaimed Apu Trilogy, how the painter Bhupen Khakhar reworked Indian folk idioms and borrowed iconic images from calendar prints in his paintings of urban dwellers, and how Indian architects developed a revivalist style of bold architectural gestures anchored in India's past as they planned the Ashok Hotel and the Vigyan Bhavan Conference Center, both in New Delhi. Discussing these and other works of art and design, Brown chronicles the mid-twentieth-century trajectory of India's modern visual culture.



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-Swarangi Rane

(Newscaster)

Ref: Wikipedia

Itihasik Yogdan

SWADESHI MOVEMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIA

Swadeshi Movement was started against partition and got formal proclamation of the movement was on August 7, 1905 at a meeting held at the Calcutta Town hall. It was suggested by Krishan Kumar Mitra's journal Sanjivani in AD 1905. In this movement, Swadeshi leaders appeal to Indian for boycotting of government service, courts, schools and colleges and of foreign goods, promotion of Swadeshi goods, Promotion of National Education through the establishment of national schools and colleges. Hence, it was not only political but economic movement as well. The Swadeshi Movement was a great success. In Bengal, even the landlords joined the movement. The women and students took to picketing. Students refused using books made of foreign paper. Many leaders were imprisoned and deported like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh. Many Indian lost their job and student who took part in movement were not allowed to enter college and school premises. During the movement, singing Vande Mataram was meant to sedition. This was the first instance in which use of Indigenous goods were taken an account. An important aspect of the Swadeshi movement was the emphasis placed on self-reliance or Atmashakti (According to Rabindra Nath Tagore). Several exclusive Indian industrial ventures, Bengal Chemical Swadeshi Stores (Opened by Acharya PC Ray), Lakshmi Cotton Mills, Mohini Mills and National Tannery were started.

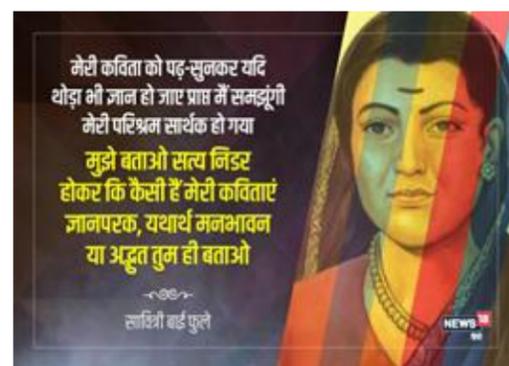


Newscaster: Neha Sunil Bhadekar

Ref: Jagranjosh.com

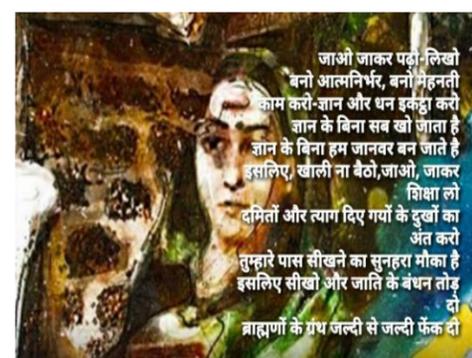
The mother of Indian feminism: savitribai phule

A leading social reformer of her era, Savitribai Phule was widely regarded as the first woman teacher in India. She was also known as the founder of India's first girls' school along with her husband Jyotirao Phule. She fought casteism and patriarchy when few others had, spoke about the need for education and wrote poems against discrimination. Meanwhile, Jyotirao spoke against caste atrocities. She actively voiced opinions against child marriage, Sati, untouchability and other social evils prevalent in the society. Savitribai is described as "India's first feminist icon".



Here are some lesser-known facts about the social reformer, thinker and activist:

A poet and social reformer, Savitribai Phule was born on January 3, 1831, in a family of farmers in Maharashtra. Savitribai is known as a key figure in Maharashtra's social reform movements. Savitribai, along with her husband, Jyotirao Phule, played a major role in the struggle for women's rights in India during the British Raj. Savitribai started a school with her husband in 1848. There were only nine students on the rolls and she used to be the teacher. She offered stipends to prevent students from dropping out of school. Parent-teacher meetings, which seem like modern concepts, took place in her school, which also gave vocational training. Savitribai Phule opened a care centre for pregnant rape victims and aided deliver their baby. The care centre was called "Balhatya Pratibandhak Griha" and her adopted son, Yashwant, opened a clinic to treat those affected by the Third Pandemic of the bubonic plague. While caring for her patients, Savitribai contracted the disease herself and died on March 10, 1897, while serving a plague patient.



Newscaster: Vaibhavi Nijampurkar

Ref: www.financialexpress.com

From the Farms of Modern India

19th century Indian diet

Debates on the Indian diet date back to the 19th century. There were 2 areas of colonial concern: famine and prisons. "During the Mughal era," states Irfan Habib, eminent historian, "foodgrains were supplemented by herbs and vegetables. Salt and cloves were expensive and ghee was a part of the diet in Agra Bengal and Western India but the Assamese abhorred it." Says David Arnold, historian, School of Oriental and African Studies, London, "Initially, the British were "exotic" outsiders who could learn to survive in an unfamiliar environment from the natives." British doctors frequently castigated gorging meat and drink as unsuited to India's hot and humid climate. Indians, on the other hand, looked on with horror at the British pork and beef. Francis Buchanan Hamilton, a physician, says that the British diet reduced them in Indian eyes "to the lowest dregs of Hindu impurity".



Because of repeated famine in the late 18th century, the British were interested in new food plants which might help ward off starvation and human misery. But they were also perplexed by the quantity and quality of food to be provided. The diets of Bengal and North India were contrasted and the wheat diet of the North was declared superior. Commentators had 3 criteria; physical stature and appearance (unsupported by any physical measurements), occupation, and the observers' own cultural prejudices, including a bias for meat. The majority of the commentators saw no link between diet and disease. Ill health was explained due to consumption of coarse and indigestible food, crowded and ill-ventilated conditions in jails, or, quite simply, to "vice" and "dissolute living".

Aishwarya Pathare
(Newscaster)

Link: <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/coverage/19th-century-indian-diet-rice-fights-wheat-32329>

Overview of public health in British India

In 1857, the Indian Rebellion led to the transfer of administration of India to the Crown and different departments of civil services were developed. It wasn't until 1868 that a separate civil medical department was formed in Bengal. In 1869, a Public Health Commissioner and a Statistical Officer were appointed to the Government of India. In 1896, with the abolition of the presidential system, all three presidential medical departments were amalgamated to form the Indian Medical Services (IMS). After the development of IMS, medical duties for the Royal Indian Army were performed by the Army Medical Department, later called the Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC). (1) Medical departments were under the control of the central government until 1919. The Montgomery-Chelmsford Constitutional Reforms of 1919 led to the transfer of public health, sanitation, and vital statistics to the provinces. This was first step in the decentralization of health administration in India. In 1920-21, Municipality and Local Board Acts were passed containing legal provisions for the advancement of public health in provinces.



The Government of India Act 1935 gave further autonomy to provincial governments. All the health activities were categorized in three parts: federal, federal-cum-provincial, and provincial. In 1937, the Central Advisory Board of Health was set up with the Public Health Commissioner as secretary to coordinate the public health activities in the country. In 1939, the Madras Public Health Act was passed, which was the first of its kind in India. In 1946, the Health Survey and Development Committee (Bhore Committee) was appointed by the Government of India to survey the existing health structure in the country and make recommendations for future developments. The Committee submitted its report in 1946 and the health of the nation was reviewed for Public Health, Medical Relief, Professional Education, Medical Research, and International Health.

Aishwarya Pathare
(Newscaster)

Link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2763662/>

Great things that came from India

PANI PURI'S WALK THROUGH ITALY

It is believed that Phulkis(the precursor to Pani puri or puchkas) first originated in Magadh , One of the Mahajanpadas(great kingdoms in Sanskrit) of ancient India , the Magadhan empire was situated on the banks of river Ganga is now West - Central Bihar . Draupadi , a central character in the Hindu epic Mahabharata is said to have invented the dish during her exile with her five husbands , The Pandavas .It is a materialistic manifestation of the elusive emotion called a "simple joy", a crispy hollow ball made of semolina and wheat, filled with spicy potatoes and topped with tangy, spicy tamarind water made by mint leaves and black salt.

While the origins of this delicious snack is yet to be pinpointed with historical accuracy, pani puri travelled across India and made the country fall head over heels in love with it. Over the years, the combinations underwent many changes as each region developed its own version according to its preferences.

In most parts of central and southern India, it is called pani puri but the recipes have subtle variations. While in Maharashtra, hot ragda (white peas curry) is added to the potato mash, in Gujarat, it is boiled moong and in Karnataka, it is chopped onions. In north India pani puri is called Gol gappa, Gup chup Pani ke pataashe or Phulkis . Interestingly , in Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh it is called tikki.

Having your favourite puchka or pani puri at a roadside stall may not seem like a safe option. However, to satiate your craving for the tangy snack, you can try the traditional puchka recipe at home. And if you are in the mood for experimenting with the flavours, you can also try making delicious Italian puchka shots filled with Italian white sauce and veggies.

Satiate your evening time cravings by making this delicious snack.



Ruchi Soni
(NEWSCASTER)

Ref: <https://indianexpress.com/article/lifestyle/food-wine/italian-puchka-pani-puri-shot-snack-recipe-6483371/>

BRITISH FOOD: A HISTORY

The Oriental Club's mid-19th Century "Mutton Curry"

In the mid-19th century, the British obsession with Indian curries and culture really started to take off. It wasn't just the spiciness, but the romance of the place. Queen Victoria loved the country and even had an Indian wing in the palace. Although she was the Empress of India, she never actually visited the country, leaving all that excitement to her sons.

Authentic – or very close approximations to authentic – curries were being made in one particular London gentleman's club called the *Oriental Club* which could be found in Hanover Square. The club catered for high society – the Duke of Wellington was the President and all the chairmen seem to have been Sirs, Lords, Major-Generals or Vice-Admirals. The Club was obviously a popular one; it opened in 1825 and in 1961 it moved from Hanover Square to Stratford House on Stratford Square, where it remains to this day. If you are a Londoner (and a man), you can still join, though it does cost between £240 and £850 per year to become a member.

In its hey-day, Chef Richard Terry was at the helm in the kitchen, who took full advantage of the first Asian grocery warehouses; *Payne's Oriental Warehouse* on Regent Street and the *Oriental Depot* on Leicester Square. His recipes were 'not only from his own knowledge of cookery, but from Native Cooks' too. He published a book called *Indian Cookery* in 1861, where the recipe below is adapted from. The job of adaptation was not done by me, but Madhur Jaffrey, though I would like to get my hands on a copy.

The Jewel in the Crown

Britain and India have a long history together which stretch all the way back to the fifteenth century, and that history is based on the fact that India produced and exported spice, and the British had – and still have – a real taste for it. This was all in India's favour at first; they sold to traders that travelled great distances through Western Asia, the Middle East and Europe. It was hugely popular during Tudor times, especially as a status symbol, everything that could be was seasoned with liberal amounts of cloves, cinnamon, black pepper, nutmeg, mace etc.



Sake Dean Mohamet, owner of Britain's first Indian restaurant

In 1809, the first Indian restaurant in Britain was opened, though it was a little ahead of its time, closing three years later. Queen Victoria herself loved curries and had Indian servants; at one banquet *cailles aux pommes de terre à la Indienne*, which is a quail and potato curry to you and I, appeared as a course on the menu. The top restaurants of the time such as the Strand and the Ritz followed suit and put curries on their menus too.



Queen Victoria gets a lesson in Erdu from an Indian teacher

Then, in the 1960s there was a huge influx of Indian people into Britain, some as doctors and nurses, others seeking refuge with their British passports. Now the curry could really take off, especially in the cities of London, Birmingham and Bradford. Dishes were modified to British tastes and we flocked to the restaurants for the taste of the chicken *tikka masala*, *lamb rogan josh*, the *bhajis*, and the *vindaloos*, reaching a peak in the 1980s with the launch of the wonderful Madhur Jaffrey's classic book *Indian Cookery*. These days people want to taste more authentic curries and the Indian curry restaurant is still going from strength to strength, with several holding Michelin stars, and let's not forget that fish and chips has now been displaced by chicken tikka masala as our national dish.

-Aishwarya Pathare
(NEWSCASTER)

REF: <https://britishfoodhistory.com/tag/indian-cuisine/>

Suvarna Itihaas

OFF – BEAT HISTORY

Historical places in India are like magic. They make you travel back in time and let you stand in a place where hundreds of years ago people lived. It feels like you get to be a part of your ancestor's lives when you enter a historical monument

CELLULAR JAIL, ANDAMAN ISLANDS: - Cellular jail is a dark historical monument from the British era in India. Constructed by the British over a span of 10 years, it was once a place for jailing political prisoners and now converted into a national memorial. The memorial stands for the struggle and sacrifice of Indian freedom fighters during the beginning of the 20th century. The Cellular Jail originally has seven straight wings connected to a central tower resembling a bicycle tyre. The prison had cruel punishments and served as British's one place to keep all the political leaders in lifetime exile. Though only three wings are intact now, the prison has a well-kept garden and many galleries like Netaji Gallery and Exhibition Gallery which have the photographs of Indian freedom fighters



Why visit: A dark reminiscence of the British period in India, the scenic beauty of the place

How to reach: Port Blair has a well-connected airport and sea transport.

KUMBHALGARH, RAJASTHAN: - Kumbhalgarh Fort is one of the hill forts listed under the Hill Forts of Rajasthan UNESCO world heritage site. The Fort built in 15th century is the second largest wall in the world after the Great Wall of China. One of the fascinating historical places in India, this Fort is overshadowed by other attractions in Rajasthan. The Mewar Fortress has a small town inside covered with 38km length walls built over a part of Aravalli hill range. The Fort has around 360 Hindu and Jain temples in total, inside its complex along with the famous Badshahi Bavdi step tank and Lakhola Tank. These tanks are architectural marvels in the tough hilly terrain.

Why visit: The futuristic design and execution of the Fort will leave you in awe of the medieval rulers

How to reach: Falna Railway Station is the nearest railhead and you can take taxis from there to the Fort.

-Anushka Bansode
(Newscaster)
(Ref :www.lastminute.com)

GOLDEN GLIMPSES OF HISTORY

JALLIANWALA BAGH, PUNJAB:- - One of the most famous Gurudwara in the entire world, Sri Harmandir Sahib is one of the important spiritual places in India. While it has been around for a long while, it was rebuilt with pure gold and marble in 1830 by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Located in the heart of Amritsar, it is visited by more than a hundred thousand pilgrims every day.

Interesting fact: Infamous Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place here



Must see: The step well that took the centre stage during the massacre.

Built By: Benjamin Polk (memorial)

Built In: 1961 (memorial)

-Vedant Dalvi (Department editor)
(Newscaster)

Ref:www.lastminute.com, www.traveltriangle.com

Evolution of Sports

HISTORY OF HOCKEY IN INDIA

Talking about hockey in India, the first hockey club came up in Calcutta in 1885-86 and soon Bombay and Punjab followed suit. Making its Olympic debut at the 1928 Amsterdam Games, Indian hockey team cruised home to its first Olympic gold, without conceding a single goal. The hallmark of this ruthless domination was the wizardry of Indian hockey legend - Dhyan Chand, who mesmerized the Amsterdam crowd with his dazzling skills. From 1928 to 1956, the Indian hockey juggernaut won six straight Olympic gold medals, while winning 24 consecutive matches. During this time, India scored 178 goals conceding only 7 in the process. This was the golden era of Indian hockey, when India loomed large in world hockey and produced some of the finest players the game has ever seen. During this dominance, one name that clearly comes to mind is Balbir Singh.



. For almost three decades, Indian team had about five players with the same name. The first Balbir Singh played with the great Indian teams of 1948, 1952 and 1956. He reached the pinnacle of success at Helsinki in 1952 when he scored five goals in a 6-1 gold medal victory over the Netherlands. The four later Balbir Singh's played with the later Indian champions. The Indian stranglehold over the Olympic hockey gold came to an end, when Pakistan defeated India in the final of the 1960 Rome Olympics. However, the record created by India is likely to stand strong through ages, as no other country has ever managed to come close to it, leave about beating it. Talking about some of the legendary and outstanding players of Indian hockey, Dhyan Chand, K.D. Singh, Dhanraj Pillay and Dilip Tirkey are some names that come to mind instantly. Thanks to their exceptional gaming technique and enduring enthusiasm, the position of India in the field of hockey achieved new heights.

GAYATRI KELKAR

(Newscaster)

REF: - <https://www.iloveindia.com/>

Indian Football History

As football became popular, India started to tour various Asian countries like Australia, Japan, Malaysia and Indonesia in the late 1930's. The 1940's was a remarkable decade for Indian football. The appearance in the 1948 London Olympics was the first time India participated in a major football tournament. In 1951, India won the Asian Games gold medal, the first major win in an International event. The team was led by Sailen Manna, one of the greatest players the country and the continent have ever seen. Having hosted the Asiad in 1951, India defeated Iran in the final 1-0 to win the gold. The period from 1950 to 1962 is often referred to as the "Golden Era of Indian Football."



The Nehru Cup was started by the All India Football Federation in 1982, which was a tournament involving International teams from around the globe. Uruguay won the inaugural edition of the cup defeating China in the final. The 1980's and 1990's saw a huge decline Indian football as they failed to hold onto their position in Asia and suffered heavy defeats in International fixtures. After several years of trophy drought, the "Blue Tigers" finally won the Nehru Cup in 2007 after defeating Syria 1-0 on the final. The Nehru Cup was started by the All India Football Federation in 1982, which was a tournament involving International teams from around the globe. Uruguay won the inaugural edition of the cup defeating China in the final.

The 1980's and 1990's saw a huge decline Indian football as they failed to hold onto their position in Asia and suffered heavy defeats in International fixtures. After several years of trophy drought, the "Blue Tigers" finally won the Nehru Cup in 2007 after defeating Syria 1-0 on the final. The National Football League started in 1996 as the premier league tournament in India. JCT FC won the inaugural edition of the NFL. The league continued till 2006-07 season, following which the competition continues as the I-League. Dempo SC is the most successful club with 5 national titles.

GAYATRI KELKAR

(Newscaster)

REF: - www.sportskeeda.com

The Unfair Historic Actss

How pollution is destroying Indian history

No, it is not just your lungs or skin pollution is hurting. The historical monuments in India don't look the same anymore because of pollution. Some of them have lost their shine, some blackened, and some left ruined in acid rain; and let's not even start about the garbage we've been leaving behind around them. The beautiful monuments-built centuries ago are slowly being eroded away by smoke, smog and waste materials we're encouraging in our daily lives. The impact of air pollution on the iconic Taj Mahal-The brilliant white marble exterior of this tomb has been reducing to a brownish-yellow shade over the years. And it is the deposition of carbon and dust particles from excessive burning of fuels, garbage, and biomass taking place nearby that has left Taj Mahal in this state.

In Delhi, the white-marbled Lotus Temple, an architectural triumph and pride of the Bahai faith, is wilting under the onslaught of pollution. The pristine marble has been fading, despite regular maintenance. Bahai House of Worship general manager Shaheen Javed said "We wash the temple every three months with plain water but I am afraid it may not be enough." Golden Temple is losing its gleam. A joint study by the Indian Institute of Technology - Delhi and the Punjab Pollution Control Board showed that vehicular and industrial emissions were stealing the bright golden shine away from the Golden Temple in Amritsar. In fact, the open ovens in the nearby restaurants discoloured the main building's facade. In fact, even the temple's own free kitchen was fuelling the problem. People have that emotional connect to these iconic structures. If we don't do something about the pollution, there will be no historical buildings to tell the tales of our past.



Sanchita Sutar
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Reference: <https://www.theatlantic.com/news/>

Sati

India remains, in many ways, two countries- a place that is urban and rural, modern and pre-industrial, educated and illiterate. Sati is a reflection of how vast that divide can be. Sati was an ancient practice among Hindu communities in India, in which a recently widowed woman, either voluntarily or by force, immolated herself on her deceased husband's pyre. The woman was then referred to as Sati, which was also interpreted as a 'chaste woman' or a 'good and devoted wife' In December 1829, Bengal Sati Regulation banning the Sati practice in all jurisdictions of British India was passed by then Governor-General Lord William Bentinck. But this didn't stop the practice.

On September 4, 1987, In the Indian state of Rajasthan, Roop Kanwar's Sati case trial reached its final stage. Roop Kanwar 18-years-old, 32 years ago was forced to sit on her husband's funeral pyre and was burnt to death at Deorala village in Sikar district. "I am proud of what my sister did," Gopal Singh Rathore (Roop's brother), 60, told the Indian Express. "As per Rajput traditions, it's agad prem (unparalleled love) towards one's partner that makes one take such a step," said Rathore, adding that it is this love for which his sister Roop Kanwar, "a devi", is worshipped.

Police investigated the case and those men were arrested. In lieu of this incident, the government created the Prevention of Sati Act. And yet, some widows still choose to become sati – at least four such cases were recorded between 2000 and 2015. Though sati cases are rare today- India normally has one every year. But in a developing country like India sati is the most barbaric thing to do along with female foeticide, death due to dowry dispute and so much more.



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Reference: <https://theculturetrip.com/>

Reminiscing the Modern History

MODERN HISTORY -IMPORTANT DATES AND EVENTS

History is a description of the events which are related to past incidents Some historical events have been written in the golden words In this article we have published some events which have affected the mankind as a whole and geography as well.

Quiz

1. Which one of the following is considered the Magna Carta of the Indian people?

- A. The Government of India Act, 1858
- B. The Ilbert Bill
- C. Indian Councils Act of 1892
- D. Queen Victoria's Proclamation

2. In what way did the early nationalists undermine the moral foundations of the British rule with great success?

- A. By their agitation for Constitutional reforms
- B. By advocating open revolt
- C. By seeking foreign help against the British
- D. By seeking the support of the Indians living abroad

3. Which of the following newspaper was started by Annie Besant?

- A. The Hindu
- B. Indian Express
- C. The Times of India
- D. New India

4. Who among the following was the real founder of the Aligarh Muslim University?

- A. Nawab Salimullah
- B. Syed Ahmad Khan
- C. Abul Kalam Azad
- D. Muhammed Ali Jinnah

5. Which of the following events inspired for the formation of the Home Rule Leagues?

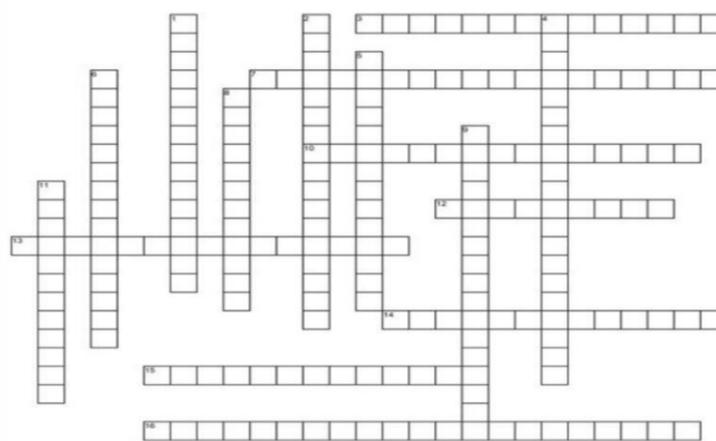
- A. First World War
- B. Just before the First World War
- C. After the First World War
- D. After the passing of the Act of 1909

-Gayatri Patil
(Newscaster)

Ref:- www.jagranjosh.com

PUZZLE

Crossword puzzle - Political leaders and freedom fighters of India



ACROSS

- 3 She was known as the Queen of Jhansi
- 7 His motto was, "Give me blood and I will give you freedom"
- 10 Grand Old Man of India
- 12 Ramachandra Pandurang Tope was popularly known as _____
- 13 Father of Revolutionary thoughts
- 14 Father of the Nation
- 15 The lion of Punjab
- 16 First Minister of Education

DOWN

- 1 His birthday is celebrated as "Children's day"
- 2 Second Prime Minister of India
- 4 Iron man of India
- 5 First President of India
- 6 The first woman to be elected as Chief Minister of any Indian State
- 8 The first martyr of 1857 Revolt
- 9 His famous quote was, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"
- 11 Daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru

Gayatri Patil

(Newscaster)

Ref- studyvillage.com

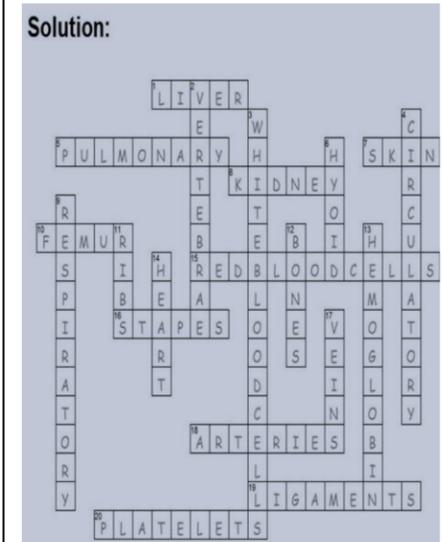
STUDENT'S ACHIEVEMENT



- Ambish Singh
TYBMS

Mr. Abhish Singh, one of our students prodigiously performed in an online contest held by Invertis University Bareilly for BBA & B.COM students on National Level on the topic Vocal for Local. Around 3066 students participated in this contest wherein Mr. Ambish Singh from Patkar-Varde College secured 3rd Rank. Team Weekend Chronicle sends Mr. Ambish Singh heartfelt congratulations and wishes him all the best for future endeavours!

Previous Week's Puzzle Answer



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