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AITHAASIKEE



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Mayo College, Ajmer

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EDITOR'S NOTE

As we embark on this journey through the pages of history with our beloved magazine, I am reminded of the profound impact that the tales of yesteryears can have on our present and future. In the rich tapestry of time, we find the threads that connect us to our roots, shaping our identities and influencing our perspectives.

In the realm of editorial notes, it is not uncommon to encounter eloquent expressions of fascination, curiosity, and intellectual exploration. Many esteemed magazines have taken their readers on incredible journeys through the corridors of history, weaving narratives that evoke admiration and awe. Yet, in the sacred halls of Aitihaasikee, we aspire to offer more than just a recollection of events; we strive to create an emotional bridge between our readers and the echoes of the past.

History is not just a series of dates and facts; it is a living, breathing entity that whispers to us through artifacts, monuments, and the very air we breathe. As we delve into the riveting stories contained within the pages of this magazine, let us not merely seek knowledge but endeavor to feel the heartbeat of bygone eras. Let the echoes of ancient civilizations resonate within you, and may the struggles and triumphs of our ancestors awaken a sense of gratitude and reverence.

In a world that often races forward, Aitihaasikee invites you to pause, reflect, and connect with the timeless narratives that have shaped the course of humanity. Our journey through the corridors of history is not merely an intellectual pursuit; it is an emotional odyssey that binds us to the collective human experience.

As we stand at the intersection of past and present, let the pages of Aitihaasikee be a vessel that carries you across the river of time. May you find solace, inspiration, and a deep sense of belonging within these narratives. For it is through the understanding of our history that we carve a path toward a more enlightened and compassionate future.

Aditya Jain
Editor-in-Chief
Aitihaasikee

Yuge Yugeen Bharat National Museum

Mr HP Singh

India is a country with a rich history and a culture that spans thousands of years. To showcase this rich cultural Heritage, the government of India has announced plans to build the Yuge Yugeen Bharat National Museum at the iconic North and South blocks of the national capital.

The plans for this museum were unveiled by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on May 18, using a virtual walkthrough at the International Museum Expo.

The proposed national museum at North and South blocks of the Central Secretariat complex will be named the Yuge Yugeen Bharat National Museum. The name is derived from Sanskrit, meaning "everlasting India." The museum is expected to cover an area of 1.17 lakh sq mts with 950 rooms spread over a basement, ground, and two more floors. The building will house various sections or 'khands,' tracing the continuous journey of Indian civilization.



Situated conveniently near Ajmer's railway station, the palace beckons tourists and history aficionados alike. With its splendid architecture and well-preserved artifacts, Akbar's Palace stands as a testament to the city's romantic yet turbulent history.

Overall, Akbar's Palace is a treasure trove of cultural heritage, making it a must-visit destination for those seeking a glimpse into India's rich historical tapestry.

Museums through the Ages

Dr Prithish Chaudhuri

The term museum is derived from the Greek word museion which means temple of muses, the goddesses protecting arts and sciences. The museion or musaion which was founded by Ptolemaies (who died in 283 B.C.) in Alexandria was a center for learning and scholarship in the world of ancient Greece and an important establishment of Hellenic civilization, housing rich collections. It was a temple of muses, occupying a large building in the royal quarter of the town functioning as a center of research and education. Hence the primary purpose of the museum was religious.

During the 9th to 12th centuries of the Middle Ages of European history, the museum stood as the 'House of Relics'. Its main function was the preservation and the saturation of relics of saints who played an important role in the political and cultural life of the day. In Asia, early social museum-like institutions did exist to keep the collective memory of people alive.



In India, a stupa containing the bodily relics of the Buddha was an embodiment of sacredness and spiritual value. A stupa realizing the social objectivity was an earlier manifestation contacting back the social reality and providing theoretical museology in India, even as early as in 3rd century B.C.

The Titanic Tragedy

Aditya Jain

In the annals of history, the Titanic stands as a tragic reminder, a once-unsinkable marvel that met its demise on the chilling night of April 14, 1912. Amidst an aura of luxury, the ship embarked on its maiden voyage, a floating palace destined for greatness. However, the silent menace of an iceberg awaited beneath the waves, a force that would shatter dreams and rewrite the narrative of human hubris.

As the ship collided with the icy behemoth, panic and despair engulfed the decks, echoing a symphony of tragedy. The orchestra, playing on amidst chaos, underscored the impending doom.

The heroism displayed by the crew and passengers in the face of catastrophe became a silver lining in the narrative of loss.

Post-sinking, controversy swirled around the inadequate safety measures, the overconfidence in the ship's unsinkability, and the insufficient lifeboats.



The Titanic's demise triggered a maritime revolution, ushering in stringent safety regulations. The wreckage, resting in the ocean's depths, serves as a poignant reminder of the fragility of human achievement and the enduring legacy of a tragedy that transcends time. The Titanic, once a symbol of opulence, now remains etched in history as a testament to both human pride and the relentless forces of nature.

Dare to Dream

Tannish Maheshwari

In the vibrant city of Jaipur, nestled among its bustling streets, lived a young woman named Harshita. She possessed a knack for bringing smiles to people's faces with her quick wit and humour. Growing up, she found happiness in comedy, often mimicking Bollywood stars and imitating family members to entertain everyone.

Despite societal expectations urging her towards a more traditional career, Harshita's passion for comedy burned brightly. She found her calling in stand-up comedy, a path less travelled for someone from her background. Determined to pursue her dream, she began performing at local gatherings and open mic nights. Her comedy style was authentic, blending everyday middle class struggles into her routines. Audiences connected with her humorous tales, resonating with the shared experiences she portrayed through laughter.

Her popularity grew steadily, catching the attention of comedy clubs and event organizers across India. With her charm and relatable storytelling, she became an inspiration for girls aiming to break into the stand-up arena. As Harshita's career soared, she collaborated with fellow comedians from different regions of India.

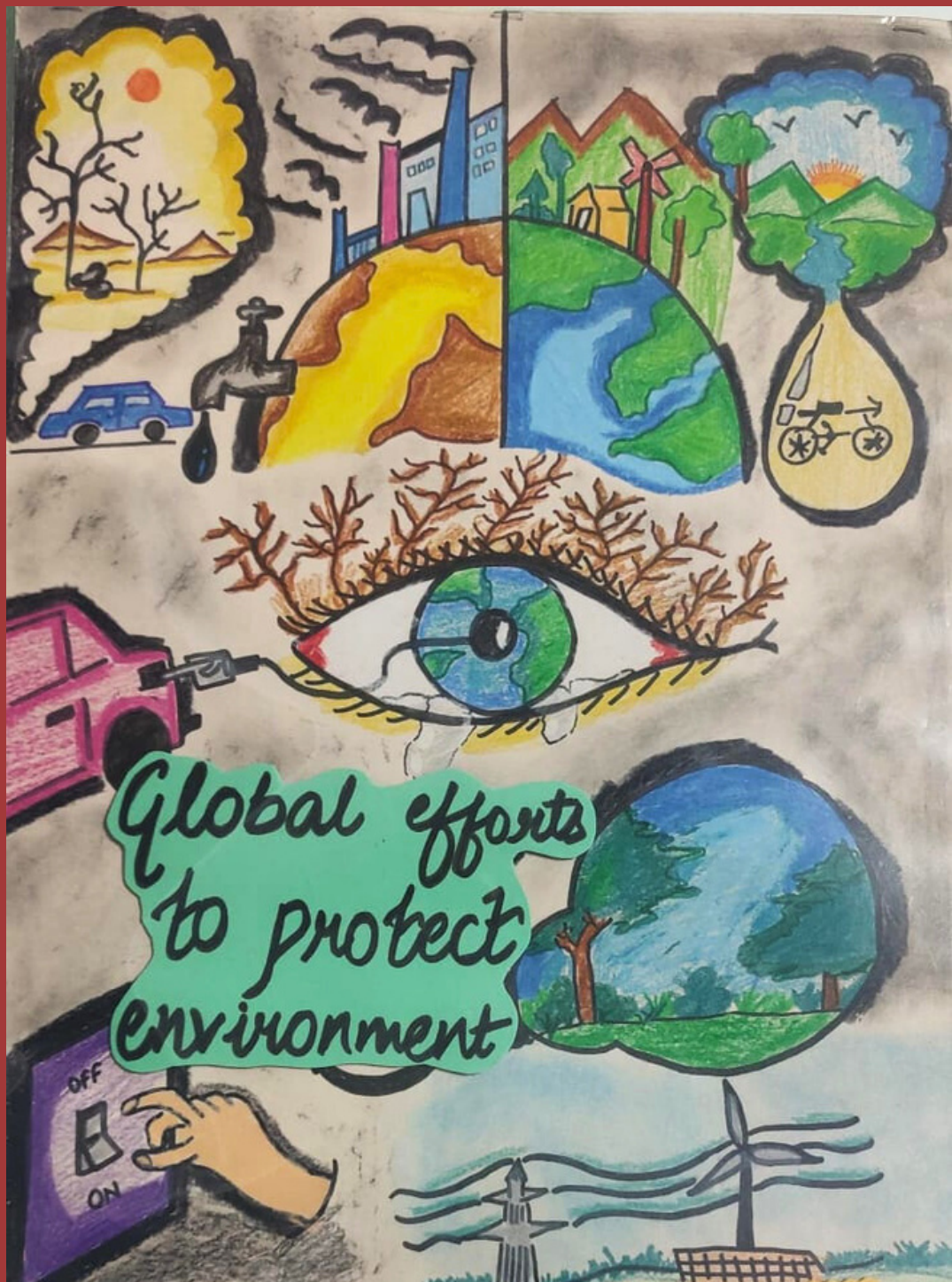
Together, they celebrated the country's diversity through humour, showcasing various languages and traditions making audiences from all backgrounds laugh together.

With each performance, she and her contemporaries paved the way for Indian stand-up comedy to gain international recognition. Invitations to perform at comedy festivals abroad poured in and Harshita found herself representing India on global stages.

Through her comedy, she not only entertained but also challenged stereotypes and misconceptions about India. In 2023, she broke all stereotypes and became the first Indian female comedian to win an EMMY Award.



Harsh Hazra - 3174 - Oman House



Nihal Singh Bhatal - 3212 - Oman House

International Museum Expo 2023

Dr Kanika Mondal

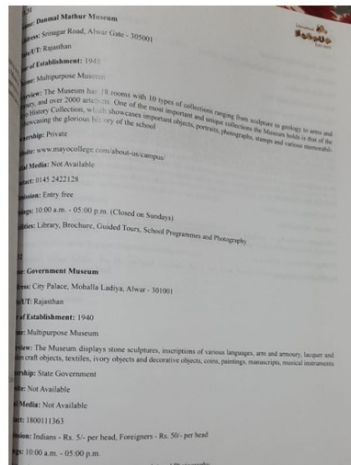
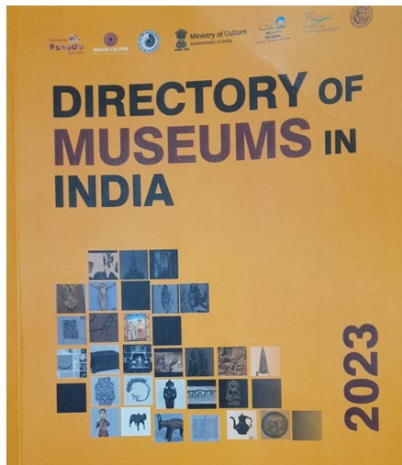
Mayo College received a gracious invitation to participate in the International Museum Expo 2023 organized by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India from 18 to 20 May, 2023 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The expo commemorated and celebrated the International Museum Day (IMD) which is celebrated internationally on 18 May every year. The delegation from Mayo College comprised: Lt Gen SH Kulkarni (Retd), Director; Dr Kanika Mondal, museum curator, and Mr Digvijai Singh, a faculty of history. The Expo was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India - Shri Narendra Modi. The efforts undertaken last year to professionalise the management and conservation initiatives at our Danmal Mathur Museum, materialised with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), a premier institute in this field under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. This landmark achievement marks an important milestone in our institution's commitment

to safeguard and preserve our valuable cultural heritage. Another significant moment of pride was the unveiling of the Directory of Museums of India by the National Museum Institute, New Delhi, within the framework of the Expo. Particularly noteworthy is the mention of our Danmal Mathur Museum in this publication, re-emphasising our museum's presence among the nations' twelve hundred other cultural repositories. The International Museum Expo was the first of its kind in India. It featured an assembly of over 200 stalls by various museums and a plethora of engagement activities for the visitors. The event was not just an eye opener for the common public to the field of museums, but also a platform for networking and exchange of ideas for museum professionals. Other highlights of the expo included: 'Exhibition of Star Objects, Exhibition of Museum Book Covers, Live Conservation Lab, Master classes, Museum on Wheels by CSMVS (Mumbai), Lectures and Panel discussions by experts'.

Conclusively, the International Museum Expo offered a great opportunity to rekindle old connections and get exposed to museums' new technologically driven approach.



Lt Gen SH Kulkarni Signing the MoU with Dr Pratapanand Jha, Director CIL and Prof Achal Pandya, HoD, Conservation Division, IGNCA



The newly launched Director of Indian museums with a mention of Danmal Mathur Museum



With Ms Mugha Sinha, Joint Secretary, Ministry's of Culture, Government of India.

गणेश चतुर्थी पर विशेष:

Dr Mohit Mohan Mathur

भारतीय सनातन परंपरा में देवी-देवताओं का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, उनमें भी श्री गणेश का नाम सर्वप्रथम आता है। प्रत्येक कार्य की सफलता एवं ऋद्धि-सिद्धि की प्राप्ति और विघ्नों का नाश करने के लिए सबसे पहले उन्हीं का पूजन किया जाता है। वह बुद्धि और ज्ञान के विशेष प्रतिनिधि हैं।

गणेश चतुर्थी मनाने का इतिहास मराठा साम्राज्य के सम्राट छत्रपति शिवाजी से जुड़ा हुआ है। ऐसा माना जाता है कि जब शिवाजी महाराज अपनी बाल्यावस्था में थे तो उनकी माता जीजाबाई ने उनके साथ मिलकर गणेश चतुर्थी मनाने की शुरुआत की थी।

जानकारों का मानना है कि जिस समय भारत पर मुगल अपना वर्चस्व जमाने में लगे हुए थे उस समय सनातन संस्कृति को बचाने के लिए छत्रपति शिवाजी ने गणेश चतुर्थी के दस दिवसीय गणेश महोत्सव की शुरुआत कर दी थी।

छत्रपति शिवाजी के बाद मराठा साम्राज्य के अन्य पेशवाओं ने भी गणेश महोत्सव को मनाना जारी रखा। इसमें मराठा पेशवा जनकल्याण के कार्य तथा दान पुण्य करते थे।

ब्रिटिश हुकूमत के दौरान भारत में हिंदुओं के सभी सार्वजनिक पर्वों पर रोक लगा दी गई, बावजूद इसके बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने गणेश चतुर्थी के महोत्सव को पुनर्जीवित किया।

जिस समय लोग ब्रिटिश हुकूमत के डर से अपने घरों में पूजा पाठ करते थे उस वक्त बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने पुणे में गणेश चतुर्थी को सार्वजनिक रूप से मना कर एक नया आंदोलन शुरू किया।

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में गणेश उत्सव ने लोगों को एकजुट करने में अहम भूमिका निभाई जिसमें महान स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों- विनायक दामोदर सावरकर, पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय और सरोजिनी नायडू को आंदोलन छेड़ने का सार्वजनिक मंच मिला।



वक्रतुंड महाकाया, सूर्य कोटि सम्प्रभाः ।

निर्विघ्नं कुरु मे देव शुभ कार्येषु सर्वदा ।।

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दर सैंड वाले, विशाल शरीर काय, करोड़ सूर्य के समान महान प्रतिभा
मेरे प्रभु, हमेशा मेरे सारे कार्य बिना विघ्न के पूरे करें ॥

जब बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने पुणे में सार्वजनिक रूप से गणेश महोत्सव मनाने की शुरुआत की तो ब्रिटिश हुकूमत भी आंदोलन की आशंका से भयभीत हो गई और इन क्रांतिकारियों का दमन करने का प्रयास करने लगी।

गौरतलब है कि मुगल और ब्रिटिश हुकूमत ने भले ही भारत को आर्थिक रूप से लूटा हो लेकिन भारत की सांस्कृतिक धरोहर का बाल-बांका नहीं कर सके और आज भी उसी उत्साह और हर्ष के साथ प्रतिवर्ष गणेश चतुर्थी का महोत्सव धूमधाम से मनाया जाता है।

॥ जय गणेश ॥

(डॉ मोहित मोहन माथुर)



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