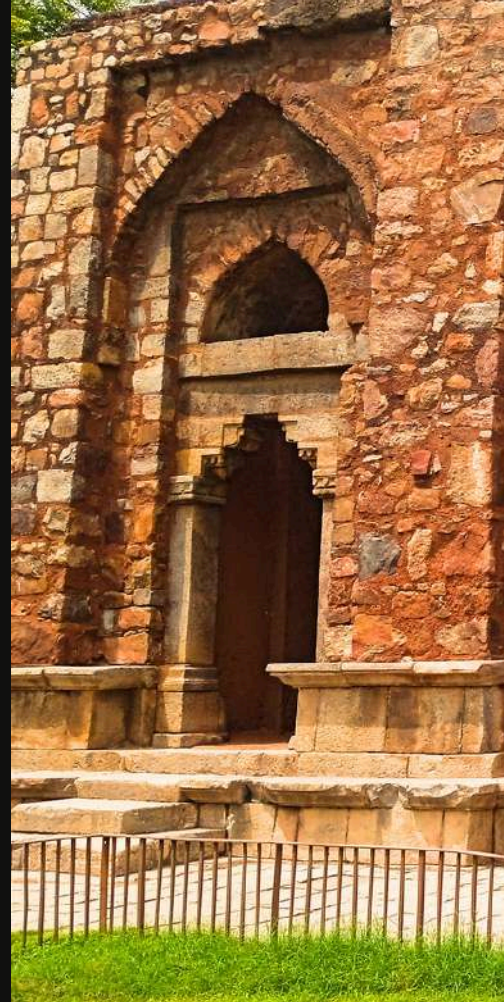


# CLIO: “Exploring the Unexplored”

HISTORIA, The Department of History, Lakshmibai College, University Of Delhi



**ANNUAL  
MAGAZINE  
2023-24  
ISSUE**





CLIO  
[GREEK VERB KLEO, "TO RECOUNT"]

THE GREEK GODDESS OF HISTORY  
ONE OF THE 9 NYMPHS OF GREEK MYTHOLOGY  
DAUGHTER OF ZEUS & TITANESS MNEMOSYNE



INITIALLY RECOGNISED AS THE MUSE OF POETRY AND LATER  
KNOWN AS THE MUSE OF HISTORY IN THE CLASSICAL ERA,  
CLIO CAME TO BE THOUGHT OF AS THE GODDESS WHO  
HELPED WRITERS RECOUNT EVENTS AND PEOPLE OF THE  
PAST

# **CLIO**

# **2023-24**



**HISTORIA**  
**Lakshmibai College**  
**University of Delhi**

**Year Of Publication: 2024**

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Dr. Tripti Deo (Teacher Co-ordinator)

Dr. Rakesh Kumar (Teacher Co-ordinator)



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# Udgam Utopia

**HISTORIA:** The History Department of Lakshmibai College is an integral component of the institution and stands as a beacon of scholarly excellence, dedicated to fostering a deep understanding of the past as History, based on reasoning and interpretation, cultivating critical thinking skills among students. The department comprises a vibrant bunch of students from all the three years studying history, a core team maintaining the activities of the department and faculty members as the guiding lights. The diverse expertise of the faculty encompasses a wide array of historical periods and geographical regions, providing the students with a rich tapestry of knowledge and perspectives.

HISTORIA as a unit is dedicated to provide a vibrant platform where students can engage in meaningful explorations, discussions and experience history as a practical subject across time and space, unconfined to just textbook theories. With the backing from the institution, HISTORIA has been able to provide numerous opportunities in the field of history to the students by organizing educational trips and walks, seminars, quizzes, and numerous competitions. HISTORIA's practical academic activities like trips to Udaipur and Kumbhalgarh, a heritage walk to Red Fort, creative competitions like that of art and photography helps the students develop a nuanced and well-rounded perspective on the diversity of history.

An extended attempt by the team is made to bridge a connection between the past and the present through its first-ever magazine, 'CLIO'. Clio originally stands as the Greek goddess of history i.e. one of the 9 Nymphs of the Greek mythology.

This carefully curated periodical on the theme of 'Exploring the Unexplored' aims to foster a deeper connection between the students and the rich tapestry of the historical narratives and locations providing a platform for deeper exploration, dialogue, and intellectual enrichment.

Its primary purpose is threefold: to provide a platform to students' achievements, to explore historical themes and events in greater detail, and to connect the discipline of history with contemporary issues, fostering a holistic understanding of the subject. It acts as a collaborative space to actively encourage students participation, providing a platform for aspiring HISTORIANS to publish their research, share insights, and develop their writing skills.

As we reflect on the profound narratives and insights shared within the pages of 'CLIO', it not only celebrates the rich tapestry of human experience but also serves as a testament to the enduring relevance of historical inquiry. As we continue to navigate the complexities of the present and chart the course for the future, let 'CLIO' inspire us to embrace the lessons of the past and embark on a journey of discovery, enlightenment, and appreciation for the diverse narratives that define our collective heritage.





## *Prof. Pratyush Vatsala*

*M*

Dear Students,

I am thrilled to address you all through the inaugural edition of our History Department's magazine. This publication not only showcases the exceptional dedication and scholarly achievements of our history students but also reflects the spirit of exploration and academic excellence that defines our entire college community.

"The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams". Let this magazine inspire each one of us to pursue our academic dreams with passion and determination. Together, let's continue to strive for excellence in our respective fields, pushing boundaries and embracing knowledge. Remember, every achievement begins with a bold step forward.

Congratulations to the History Department for this remarkable initiative. May this magazine serve as a beacon of inspiration for every student across our college.

Best wishes,  
Prof. Pratyush Vatsala



**Dr. Rammathot Khongreiwo**  
Teacher-In-Charge (2023-2024)

---

It is indeed a moment of immense joy and contentment for me, as the Teacher-In-Charge of the Department, to express my heartfelt words of appreciation and congratulations to Team Historia for stepping into a new and challenging venture of bringing out a magazine of the society. Indeed, Team Historia has done a commendable job pouring in their minds, hearts, souls and efforts into this challenging venture. By publishing Clio, Team Historia has raised the society to a higher ground. With the commendable example the team has set, hopefully each executive team of the society in the coming years will take the society and department to greater heights.

Materializing Clio is not a simple job for Team Historia and the department considering the multitude of works both students and teachers are engaged with. I am deeply grateful to all colleagues of the department for extending cooperation in making Clio a dream come true. I am grateful to Prof. (Dr.) Pratyush Vatsala (Principal) for extending her moral support and encouragement toward publishing Clio. I would also like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to Coordinators of Historia, Dr. Tripti Deo and Mr. Rakesh Kumar, for diligently guiding Team Historia in materializing Clio.

Long Live Clio!

Long Live Historia!





**Natalya Handa**

BA Hons. (History) (2023-24)

---

The college magazine is a forum which could aptly be used for recording events, fond memories and creative writing.

The magazine has made an earnest attempt in this direction and brought out certain aspects of the college.

Nurturing creativity and inspiring innovation are two of the key elements of a successful education and the college magazine is the perfect amalgamation of both. It harnesses the creative energies of the academic community and distils the essence of their inspired imagination in the most brilliant way possible. Hence, I am delighted to know that our college magazine is ready for publication.

I congratulate and thank all the students and staff who have made untiring efforts to bring out this magazine.

I wish them all success!

# Nyasa Nideshak's

Guardians of time, they unveil the past's grand lore, In their hands, history lives, breathing evermore.

Following are the teachers who guide us through ancient doors:



**DR. GEETA ARYA**



**DR. VRISHTI KANOJIA**



**DR. GITANJALI DEY**



**DR. SANTOSHI KUMARI**



**DR. R. KHONGREIWO**



**DR. TRIPTI DEO**



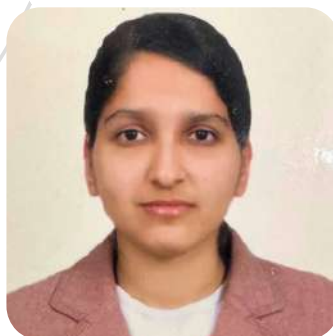
**DR. LALITA KUMARI**



**MS. GOBINA**



**MR. RAKESH KUMAR**



**DR. SWETA BHARDWAJ**



**DR. AJAY SINGH MEENA**



# Karyakarni's

## **Together we conquer, divided we falter.**

Just as history is incomplete without dates, science without facts and body without soul similarly any community is incomplete without a core team.

HISTORIA's core team has been the soul and heart of the history department that breathes life into it. With pertinent focus on the team objectives and the right mix of skills, the team has carved out a unique identity of the department. The team demonstrated these skills by successfully organising various activities, events, walks, trips etc. which gave everyone an opportunity in the department to showcase their unique talents and personalities.

Following are the members of HISTORIA who provided synergy across the workflow that helped the team to mould the ethos of HISTORIA and push it to greater heights.







**NATALYA HANDA**  
B.A. Honors, 3rd Year



**Y**  
**SHOBHA RANI JANA**  
B.A. Programme, 2nd Year



**Y A**  
**SHRADDHA SAXENA**  
B.A. Honors, 2nd Year



**JOINT SECRETARY**  
**NEERAJ**  
B.A. Programme, 2nd Year



**Y A A**  
**CHOSTINA OINAM**  
B.A. Honors, 3rd Year



**CO-CREATIVE HEAD**  
**PRACHI SINGH**  
B.A. Honors, 2nd Year



**CO-CREATIVE HEAD**  
**CHARU BISHT**  
B.A. Programme, 2nd Year



**TREASURER**  
**PRIYA YADAV**  
B.A. Honors, 2nd Year



**TREASURER**  
**SEJAL**  
B.A. Programme, 1st Year



**PR SECREATRY**  
**GARIMA**  
B.A. Honors, 3rd Year



**LITERARY SECRETARY**  
**MEENAKSHI JAIN**  
B.A. Programme, 3rd Year





# KARYAKARMA

*Activities under Historia*





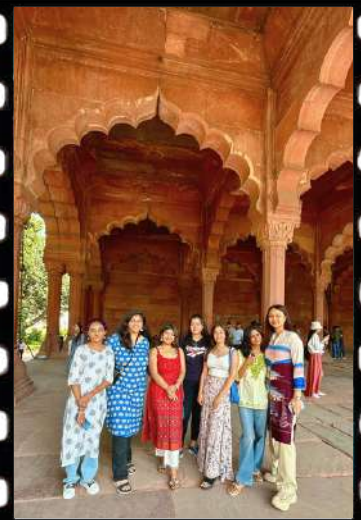
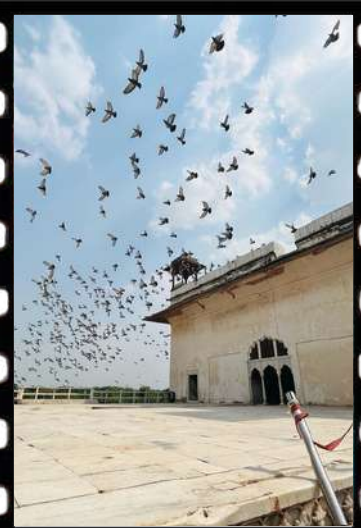
**Unlocking the past isn't just about absorbing theories; it's stepping into history's footsteps through practical learning.**

Walking the talk, team HISTORIA organised a 'Heritage walk' under the able guidance of department professors, Dr. Rammathot Khongreiwo, Dr. Rakesh Kumar and Dr. Santoshi Kumari. The allure of exploring history became alive as the students walked the paths of the Red Fort, Delhi.

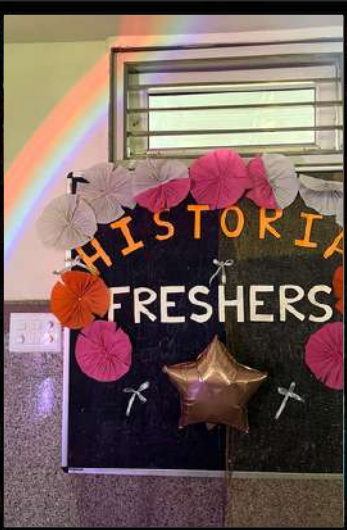
The trip was organised on Saturday, October 14, 2023 with a total of 58 students, along with the team of HISTORIA. As the students walked along the paths of the fort, the members and professors threw light on its rich history.

The Red Fort's stunning Mughal architecture, characterized by red sandstone walls and intricate white marble details, mesmerized students on their heritage walk. From the grand Lahori Gate to the serene Nahr-i-Bihisht, every corner revealed the seamless fusion of Persian, Timurid, Islamic, and Hindu styles. Structures like the Shah Mahal and Rang Mahal left a lasting impression, showcasing the rich heritage of this historical marvel.

As students traced the footsteps of history, the heritage walk not only unveiled architectural splendor but also immersed them in Old Delhi's vibrant cultural pulse. Exploring bustling markets and streets, they savored the aroma of street food and marveled at the vivid colors of textiles. This four-hour journey through time deepened their appreciation of India's heritage and the sacrifices made for its freedom, leaving them with memories to cherish for a lifetime.







**HISTORIA:** The History Department of Lakshmibai College ignited a spirited atmosphere as it organised its Freshers' Party, a celebration marked by enthusiasm, camaraderie. Set against the backdrop of the college's sprawling grounds, the event promised an evening of joyous beginnings and lasting memories.

With the onset of freshers, the college classroom came alive with vibrant decorations welcoming the new faces to embark on their academic journey. Eager anticipation filled the air as students, dressed in their finest attire, streamed into the venue, their eyes gleaming with excitement. The event commenced with a welcome speech from HISTORIA's President and introduction of team HISTORIA, symbolising the illumination of knowledge and the beginning of a transformative voyage through history. Faculty members, distinguished guests, and senior students extended warm greetings to the newcomers, fostering a sense of belonging and community.

A myriad of activities awaited the attendees, each carefully curated to foster interaction and forge bonds among peers. The classroom was set ablaze by captivating performances that were fun, entertaining and energising. Dance performances, melodious songs, and fun games added to the glamour of the freshers. With the end of the party students were offered refreshments.

As the echoes of laughter and merriment filled the air, the Freshers' Party at Lakshmibai College's History Department drew to a close, leaving indelible imprints on the hearts and minds of all who attended.

On 21st February 2024, HISTORIA organized a general body meeting in Room 28 during the ECA period. About 40 students, including program and BA Honours students, participated in the event. The meeting primarily focused on upcoming activities and competitions within the department, aiming to foster a platform where students could not only discuss academic and personal concerns but also set expectations for HISTORIA and the student council. The interactive session encouraged students to actively participate in departmental initiatives, competitions, and upcoming trips, while also addressing any academic or personal challenges they might be facing. The open dialogue and clarification of doubts aimed to empower students and enhance their overall engagement with HISTORIA and college activities, reflecting a commitment to inclusivity and student involvement.

Following this, another general body meeting was held on 8th May 2024, in Room 28, where significant announcements were made regarding the upcoming farewell event and the departmental magazine. During this meeting, students actively participated in deciding the name of the magazine from a list of proposed titles. After a lively discussion, 'CLIO' emerged as the chosen name, supported by a high majority vote, showcasing a collaborative decision-making process among students. This meeting conveyed the importance of student participation and inclusivity within the department. By involving students in decision-making and encouraging active engagement, HISTORIA aimed to create a more inclusive and participatory environment, fostering a sense of ownership and enthusiasm among the student body for departmental activities and initiatives.







A memorial lecture was organised on 1st March 2024 to honor the legacy of late Dr. LRS Lakshmi, a distinguished scholar, educator, and mentor at Lakshmibai College known for her profound impact on the field of history. Her contributions spanned historical research, innovative teaching methodologies, and a steadfast commitment to academic excellence.

To commemorate, Dr. Rammathot Khongreiw, the Teacher-in-Charge, paid a poignant tribute, highlighting Dr. Lakshmi's seminal contributions and profound influence on the academic community.

The memorial lecture, titled "Alone In The City," was then delivered by the Guest of Honour, Prof. Narayani Gupta, a former faculty member at Jamia Millia Islamia and a renowned HISTORIAN. The lecture emphasized the significance of studying urban history, showcasing Dr. Lakshmi's dedication to interdisciplinary research and her advocacy for marginalized voices in historiography. An interactive session provided attendees with the opportunity to engage in dialogue, share memories, and express gratitude for Dr. Lakshmi's guidance and intellectual mentorship.

The event served as a tribute, commemorating Dr. LRS Lakshmi's enduring legacy. Lastly, Dr. Santoshi Kumari, the Previous Teacher-in-Charge, delivered the Vote of Thanks, expressing gratitude to all for the collective effort in celebrating Dr. Lakshmi's invaluable contributions to the field of history and academia.

HISTORIA, with their vision and commitment to promoting interdisciplinary engagement and creative expression, organized “CANDID CANVAS” an **art and photography competition** open to all the students of Lakshmibai College.

The event aimed to pave the paths of history beyond the textbooks, thereby fostering creativity, encouraging artistic expression, and promoting a deeper understanding of historical themes through visual mediums.

The competition received enthusiastic participation from students as a massive number entries were received. The competition was categorized into the following categories:

**Art:** Participants were invited to submit their handmade art and craft pieces including paintings, decor pieces, seals and more, that captured historical events, figures, or themes. 7 responses were received in this category.

**Photography:** Participants were encouraged to submit photographs that portrayed historical landmarks, artifacts, or moments. 68 responses were received in this category.

In all, the competition in entirety in both the categories was a huge success and encouraged a lively exchange of ideas and creativity. The event not only celebrated the intersection of history and visual arts including photography, art and craft, but also served as a testament to the enduring power of artistic expression in interpreting and preserving our shared past.







**Gaurika Gupta**

"The Christ Church, Shimla"

History hons  
(23518016)



**Anushka Sharma**

"Qutub Minar"

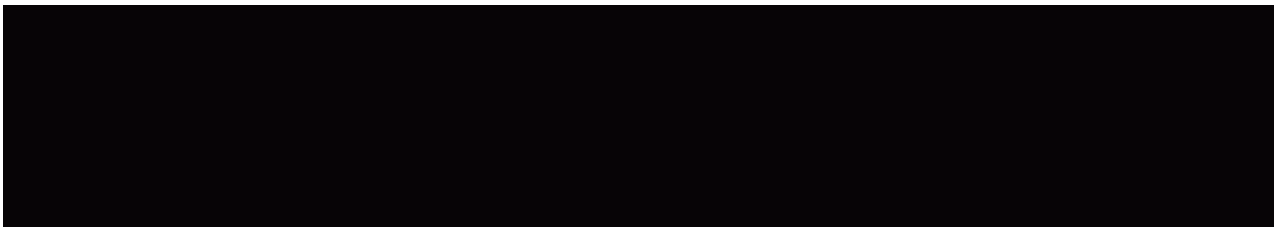
BA Hons. History  
(21518010)



**Meenakshi Jain**

"The Humayun Tomb"

BA Programme  
(21501178)



**Meenakshi Jain**

"The Unicorn"

BA Programme  
(21501178)



**Anshika Arora**

"Historical Harmonies:  
Krishna's Leela Through Ages"  
Bcom program (23503024)



**Nysa Trehan**

"Peace"

BBE (23508038)



From April 4th to 7th, History Department, Lakshmibai College organized an educational expedition to Udaipur, led by the History department professors, Dr. R. Khongrewo and Dr. Rakesh Kumar, alongside a dedicated council team. The excursion aimed to provide students with a holistic understanding of history, culture, and architecture and learn beyond the books.

The expedition began with visits to iconic landmarks such as City Palace and Pichola Lake, where students admired the opulent architecture and serene beauty. Bahubali Hills offered panoramic views of Udaipur, while Saheliyon ki Badi showcased royal leisure with its lush gardens and intricate fountains.

Sajjangarh Fort, perched atop the Aravalli Range, impressed students with its strategic significance and breathtaking views. At Haldi Ghati, students gained insights into Mewar's struggle for independence, while Fatehsagar Lake provided a tranquil respite amidst nature's beauty.

The students also had the opportunity to explore the Maharana Pratap Museum, immersing themselves in the legacy of this legendary Rajput ruler.

As the journey concluded, students returned to Delhi with a profound appreciation for India's cultural heritage and the value of educational excursions in fostering personal growth and social bonds. The trip highlighted the importance of experiential learning in shaping well-rounded individuals prepared for the complexities of the world.



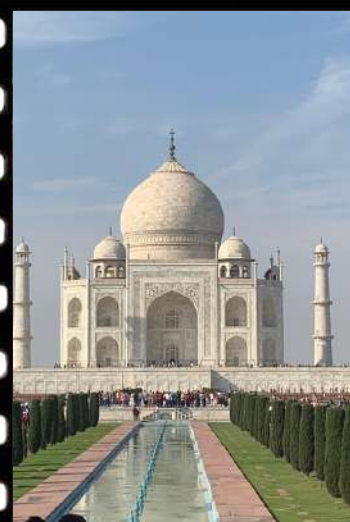
On March 10, 2024, Dr. Tripti Deo and Dr. Gitanjali, accompanied by BA Programme students of History from the 4th semester, embarked on an enriching journey to Agra, exploring the scenic beauty and monuments of Agra.

The day commenced with a visit to Agra Fort, a majestic testament to the Mughal Empire's grandeur. The students marveled at its imposing red sandstone walls and intricate architecture, discovering hidden passages and defensive mechanisms ingeniously designed by the Mughal emperors. The Sheesh Mahal, adorned with mirrors, and the lush gardens dedicated to Mumtaz Mahal left an indelible impression on the students.

Continuing the expedition, they delved into the historical narrative within the fort's walls, witnessing the room where Shah Jahan was 'nazar bandi' by Aurangzeb, and the serene Meena Bazar. They also observed the symbolic connection between Agra Fort and the Taj Mahal, underscoring the intertwined history of these architectural marvels.

The journey culminated at the ethereal Taj Mahal, a symbol of eternal love and exquisite craftsmanship. As the students walked through its serene gardens and admired its symmetrical perfection, they were transported to a realm where love transcends time and space.

Overall, the trip to Agra was a mesmerizing blend of historical exploration and cultural immersion, offering invaluable insights beyond the confines of academia. It was a day filled with awe, inspiration, and a deeper appreciation for India's rich cultural heritage.







Led by Dr. Tripti Deo and Dr. Gayatri, history students from Lakshmibai College embarked on a transformative journey to Hazrat Nizamuddin Dargah, nestled in the heart of Delhi. This revered Sufi shrine, steeped in history and spirituality, offered the students a profound experience.

Upon arrival, the students were greeted by the enchanting sounds of Sufi music and the fragrant aroma of incense. They navigated through bustling lanes lined with shops offering essentials for devotees, including food for the poor, fragrances (ittar), and offerings of roses and sheets for Khwaja ji.

The Baoli, an ancient stepwell believed to have been built by Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya, captured their interest with its rich heritage and reputed healing waters.

Inside the Dargah, the students sensed an inclusive environment where people of various faiths gathered in harmony. Their guide, a descendant of the revered saint, shared insightful stories about Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya's life and teachings, emphasizing the importance of love and communal harmony.

The highlight of the visit was the mesmerizing qawwali session, where the students immersed themselves in soul-stirring devotional music celebrating divine love and unity.

Dr. Tripti Deo facilitated an engaging interactive session, deepening the students' understanding of the Dargah's cultural and historical significance. From exploring Amir Khusrau's shrine to witnessing the vibrant Basant celebration, each moment left an indelible impression on the students.

As they bid farewell, the students departed Hazrat Nizamuddin Dargah enriched with memories and a profound appreciation for the enduring values of love and unity that defined the sacred place.



On April 26, 2024, the History Department at Lakshmibi College held its annual Scribble Day, a heartfelt event that marked the end of the academic year with a mix of emotions and camaraderie.

The day commenced as students congregated in Room No. 28 of the main building, coming together for one last gathering. The atmosphere was bittersweet as the core team took the floor, sharing closing remarks and signing off for the year. Tears welled up, expressing the poignant sense of parting ways after shared experiences.

Juniors then took the opportunity to express their gratitude and fondness towards the seniors, offering heartfelt words that echoed the sentiments of the occasion. Laughter and sentimental moments intertwined as the group collectively reminisced about their journey. The highlight of the event came as everyone participated in the tradition of scribbling messages and doodles on each other's T-shirts, a symbolic gesture of leaving their mark on each other's college memories.

Following the T-shirt signing, the entire department headed to Kala Manch for a group photograph. The air was filled with a blend of happiness and wistfulness, encapsulating the spirit of the day. As the shutter clicked, it marked the conclusion of this unforgettable chapter in their academic lives.

The Scribble Day of 2024 will be remembered not only for the signatures and messages adorned on T-shirts but for the connections and memories forged among the students of the History Department. It was a day that encapsulated the essence of togetherness and the bonds that define the college experience—a poignant farewell to yet another enriching academic year.







On May 18, 2024, the History Department of Lakshmibai College hosted a poignant farewell event for its History Honours and BA Programme students. This memorable gathering took place in Room No. 57 of the main campus building and was organized by the dedicated first and second-year members of Historia's core team. The day commenced with a warm reception for esteemed professors in attendance: Dr. Geeta Arya, Dr. R. Khongreiw, and Dr. Rakesh Kumar, alongside the senior third-year students, setting a tone of camaraderie and reflection.

The ceremony unfolded with a touching felicitation of the core team, recognizing their tireless efforts in orchestrating the event. Professors delivered heartfelt parting words, expressing pride in the students' achievements and offering sincere best wishes for their future endeavors. A notable highlight of the event was the thoughtful distribution of graduation caps, sashes, and personalized gifts, including batch photographs, notebooks, candles, hair accessories, and other memorabilia, symbolizing cherished memories and bright futures ahead.

The event's convivial spirit was further elevated with engaging activities and a delightful distribution of food, contributing to a sense of celebration. The embrace of a traditional theme saw everyone dressed elegantly in beautiful sarees, adding grace and cultural richness to the occasion.

In all, the farewell event was a resounding success, marked by moments of laughter, tears of joy, and enduring memories. It served as a fitting tribute to the bonds forged and experiences shared within the History Department, signifying the closing of one significant chapter and the commencement of new adventures for the graduating students.

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**NATALYA HANDA**

**B.A. (Hons.) History, 3rd year**

Intern, Quality Council of India under the PM SVANidhi se Samriddhi Scheme



**MEENAKSHI JAIN**

**B.A. Programme (History & Political Science), 3rd year**

- 1st Runner-up, Best All Rounder Student Award, Lakshmibai College, 2023-24
- Summer Intern, Vice Chancellor Internship, Delhi University, 2023
- Vice President, Girl Up Saarthi, aegis United Nations & Fife's I Society, Lakshmibai Unit



**GARIMA**

**B.A. (Hons.) History, 3rd year**

Event Coordinator, Airtel



**PRIYA YADAV**

**B.A. (Hons.) History, 2nd year**

Secured (A) grade certificate in the CCC National examination



**SHOBHA RANI JANA**

**B.A. Programme ( History & Music), 2nd year**

- Internship with CAPED INDIA
- Event Management Head in Delhi Darshan
- College Ambassador of Trip Ease



**CHOSTINA OINAM**

**B.A. (Hons.) History, 3rd Year**

Content Curator, ReadingsOnHistory.com



**SHRADDHA SAXENA**

**B.A. (Hons.) History, 2nd Year**

- 2nd Position, Best Creation Out of Waste Competition, Lakshmibai College
- 3rd Position, Best pitch, Mark Tank new start-up competition, Bharati College
- Manager, ApnaAdda (college community) & Idyll app



**CHARU BISHT**

**B.A. Programme ( History & Music), 2nd year**

Project Management Head, Delhi Darshan





**MITRAVINDA KARANWAL**  
**B.A. (Hons.) History, 2nd year**  
 Secretary, Students Union, LBC



**PAYAL BISHT**  
**B.A. Programme (History & Political Science), 3rd year**  
 Talent Acquisition Intern, Jobtrix



**PREETI**  
**B.A. Programme**  
 2nd position, Delhi State Weightlifting Championship,  
 Deshbandhu college



**ARCHITA JAIN**  
**B.A. (Hons.) History**  
 Cultural Research Intern, India Lost & Found



**PRACHI SINGH & AARSHI YADAV**  
**B.A. (Hons.) History, 2nd year**  
 2nd position, Trashion, Delhi Technological  
 University



**DHWANI MEHROTRA**  
**B.A.( Hons) History, 2nd year**  
 1st position, Painting Competition, Lakshmibai College



**MOLLISHA SINGH**  
**B.A. Programme (History & Political Science), 3rd year**  
 Team Head, Divya Utsav, 2023



**AYUSHI SINGH**  
**B.A. Programme, 3rd year**

- 1st position, Poster Making Competition
- 2nd position, Diya Making Competition







**KHUSHI**

**B.A. (Hons.) History, 3rd year**

2nd position in Journal Page Designing Competition, St. Stephen's College



**SUNDUSH RAZZA**

**B.A. (Hons.) History, 2nd year**

1st position, Technospeak competition, Lakshmibai College



**HARSHITA ASI**

**B.A. (Hons.) History, 2nd year**

Contributed in Mandla Arts on Walls, Lakshmibai College



**AAYUSHI SINGH**

**B.A. (Hons.) History, 2nd year**

- 1st position, Dance Competition, Udaan
- 2nd position, Dance Competition, IIM Indore



**GARGI SHUKLA**

**B.A. (Hons.) History, 3rd year**

2nd position, Speech Competition PGDAV College



**POOJA ARYAL**

**B.A. (Hons.) History, 2nd year**

- 2nd position, Taekwondo competition, Haryana
- 2nd position, Taekwondo competition, DU
- 3rd position, National Baseball Competition, Punjab



**ANANYA TEOTIA**

**B.A. (Hons.) History, 3rd year**

Received cash prize for outstanding performance in the national shooting competition



**REZAA SHARMA**

**B.A. (Hons.) History, 1st year**

1st Position, Inter-College Debate Competition, Atma Ram Sanatan Dharma College



# Kalantara

The visual timeline of Indian History!



## PALAEOLITHIC (2 MILLION BC - 10,000 BC)

Humanity's earliest period of toolmaking and survival. During this time, the ancestors relied on stone tools and lived a nomadic lifestyle, hunting and gathering for sustenance.

## MESOLITHIC (10,000 BC - 8,000 BC)

Nomadic hunter-gatherer societies started finding place transitioning towards more settled lifestyles. Human communities also developed advanced tool-making techniques and began experimenting with early forms of agriculture.



## NEOLITHIC (8,000 BC - 4,000 BC)

It marked the shift from nomadic hunter-gatherer societies to settled agricultural communities, introducing farming and domestication of animals. Humans also began crafting tools from stone, pottery, and other materials, laying the groundwork for more complex societies and permanent settlements.

## INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION (2,700 BC - 1,900 BC)

This saw fertile plains of modern-day Pakistan and northwest India. Known for its sophisticated urban planning, advanced drainage systems, and intricate trade networks, it was one of the world's earliest urban societies.



## CHALCOLITHIC - (4,000 BC - 1,500 BC)

Known as the Copper Age, it marks a significant transition in human history where societies began using copper alongside stone tools. This period laid the groundwork for advancements in metallurgy and social complexity.

## IRON AGE (1,500 BC - 200 BC)

During the age, societies advanced as they mastered iron metallurgy, forging tools and weapons that revolutionized ancient civilizations.



## MAURYAN EMPIRE (321 BC - 185 BC)

It developed under the great rulers Chandragupta and Ashoka as a centralized state in ancient India, known for its military strength and promotion of Buddhism.

## GUPTA EMPIRE (300 BAD - 800 AD)

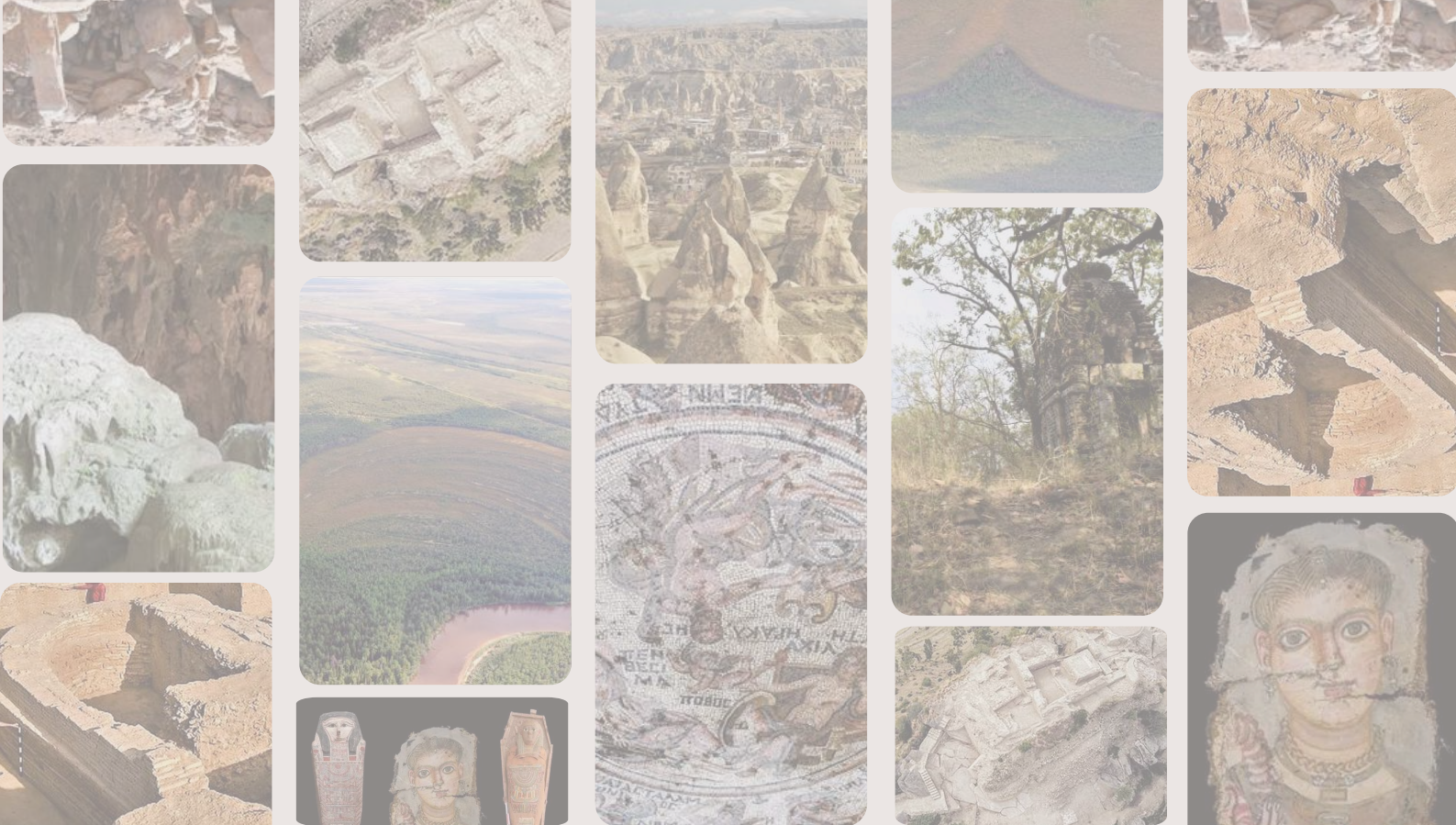
Ruled by Chandragupta I and later by his successors like Samudragupta and Chandragupta II, it marked a golden age of Indian civilization with significant cultural, scientific and intellectual achievements.



## POST-GUPTA EMPIRE (300 BAD - 800 AD)

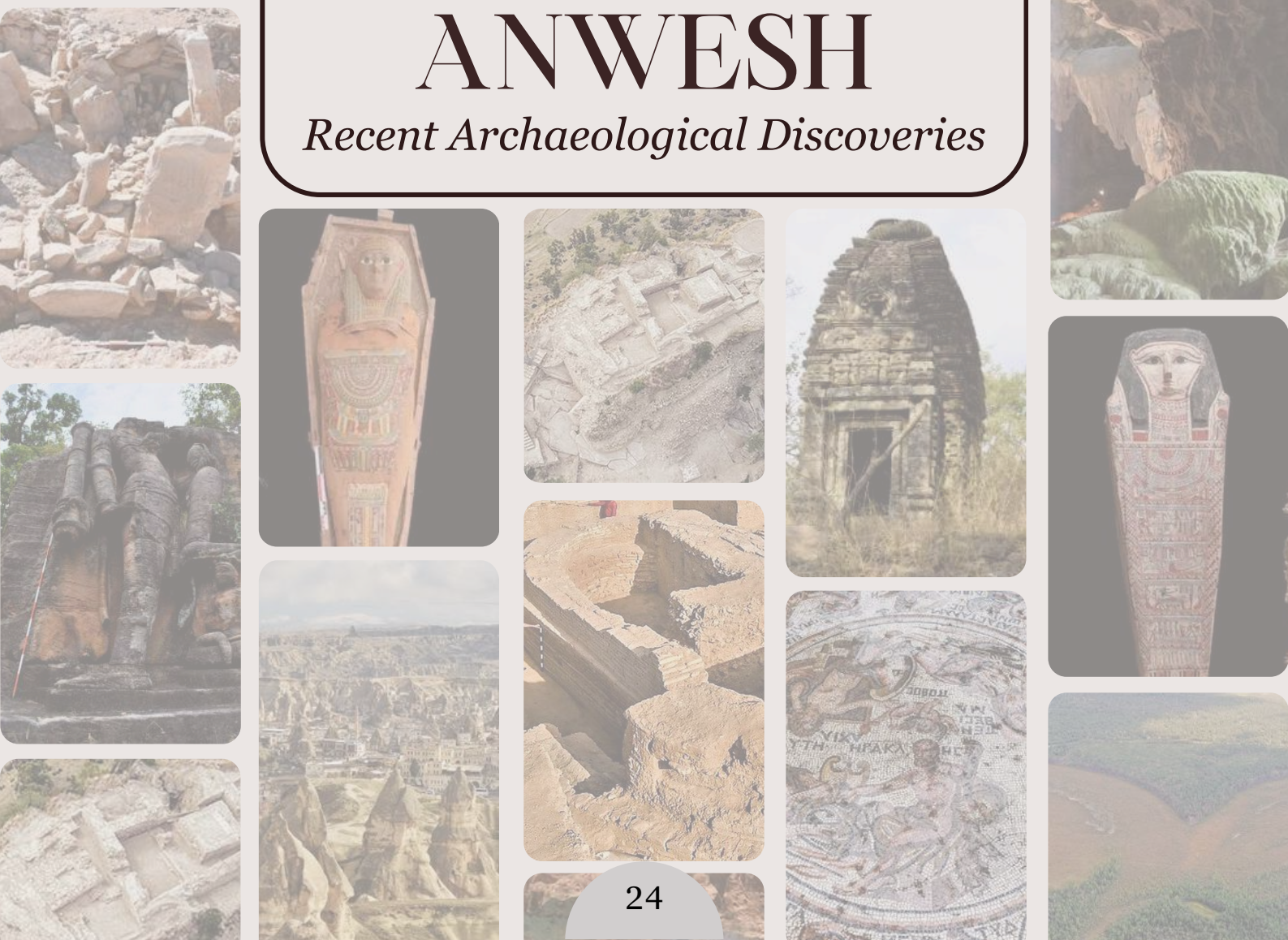
The post-Gupta period in India witnessed political fragmentation and cultural flourishing.





# ITI HAS ANWESH

## Recent Archaeological Discoveries







"IN THE SILENT WHISPERS OF BURIED  
CIVILIZATIONS, ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES  
REVEAL THEIR SECRETS."

Unlocking the mysteries of our past, archaeological discoveries serve as windows into ancient civilizations, offering insights into human culture, technology, and societal evolution. Through meticulous excavation and analysis, these findings bridge the gap between history and modernity, enriching our understanding of the world we inhabit.

FEW OF SUCH DISCOVERIES ARE:

## 800 BCE old Human Settlement Found at Vadnagar, Gujrat (2024).

A joint study by the Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has found evidence of cultural continuity in Vadnagar, Gujarat, even after the Harappan collapse. The study challenges the notion of a "Dark Age" by providing evidence of cultural continuity in Vadnagar even after the collapse of the Harappan civilization. The study reveals evidence of a human settlement in Vadnagar dating back to as old as 800 BCE. The excavation uncovered seven cultural stages (periods), including Mauryan, Indo-Greek, Indo-Scythian, Hindu-Solankis, Sultanate-Mughal, and Gaekwad-British colonial rule, up to the present day. Various archaeological artifacts were discovered during the excavation, including pottery, copper, gold, silver, and iron objects.

The findings also include intricately designed bangles and coin molds from the Indo-Greek rule.

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/archaeologists-find-continuous-human-settlement-for-3500-years-in-vadnagar/articleshow/106810753.cms>







## Remains of more than 400 animals (2024)

Near a royal tomb complex dating to the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 9), archaeologists discovered the remains of more than 400 sacrificed animals—including the first complete skeletons of a giant panda and a tapir to have ever been found in a tomb in China. In all, the excavation has unearthed remains of 41 different rare species, such as a yak, tiger, tortoise, green peacock, red-crowned crane, and snub-nosed monkey, some of which were buried with their own grave goods. “The scale of the animal sacrifice is unprecedented in Chinese history,” says archaeologist Hu Songmei of the Shaanxi Academy of Archaeology. The animals were buried with their heads facing the royal tombs, which included those of Emperor Wen (reigned 180–157 B.C.) and his mother, Consort Bo, who died in 155 B.C. The species represented in the sacrifice, some of which may have been sent as tribute from Southeast Asia, were status symbols and were intended to accompany the emperor and his mother to the afterlife.

Source: <https://www.archaeology.org/issues/536-2401/features/11944-china-xian-animal-burials#:~:text=Imperial%20Menagerie%20%2D%20Archaeology%20Magazine&text=Near%20a%20royal%20tomb%20complex,in%20a%20tomb%20in%20China.>

## Neolithic Fortified Settlement, Siberia (2023)

Researchers have learned that the earliest known fortresses in the world were built by Neolithic hunter-gatherers around 6000 B.C. in the taiga of western Siberia. Archaeologists have long been aware that Indigenous people in the region lived in fortified settlements defended by palisades, banks, and ditches, but believed such sites dated to no earlier than the early Iron Age, around 1000 B.C. They were puzzled, then, when radiocarbon dates obtained in the 1980s at one such site suggested a fortification there had been constructed millennia before, in the Neolithic period.



A team led by Dubovtseva and Free University of Berlin archaeologist Henny Piezonka has conducted new radiocarbon dating of 20 fortified taiga settlements and confirmed that the earliest defensive sites were indeed built by Neolithic hunter-gatherers some 8,000 years ago, making them the earliest scientifically dated examples of such fortresses in the world.

Source:  
[https://www.fu-berlin.de/en/presse/informationen/fup/2023/fup\\_23\\_291-aelteste-siedlung-amnya-nachgewiesen/index.html](https://www.fu-berlin.de/en/presse/informationen/fup/2023/fup_23_291-aelteste-siedlung-amnya-nachgewiesen/index.html)





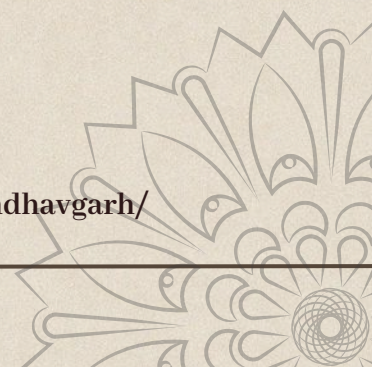


## Artefacts From A 2,000-Year-Old Modern Society Found in Madhya Pradesh's Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve (2023)



This time, ASI has found a treasure trove consisting of the remnants of a 2,000-year-old modern society that is thought to have existed on the grounds of the tiger reserve. This is in addition to the discovery in 2022 of ancient Buddhist caves, temples, and inscriptions in the Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve. These structures are thought to have been built between the second and fifth century BCE. Per the sources, the Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve is now the site of numerous historical finds, such as a 2,000-year-old artificial water body and a 1,500-year-old rock painting. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) experts vouch for the area's historical involvement in a commerce route. As stated by ASI Jabalpur Circle superintendent archaeologist Shivakant Bajpai, these artefacts uncover the 'evidence' of sophistication, which is believed to be present thousand of years ago.

Source: <https://www.bandhavgarh-national-park.com/blog/ancient-artefacts-bandhavgarh/>







## Ancient underground city. Turkey\_(2022)

A hidden underground city may have housed up to 70,000 people beneath the ancient city of Midyat in Turkey, archaeologists discovered. While only about 5% of the underground city has been excavated so far, finds include water wells, grain storage silos, the remains of houses, a Christian church and what seems to be a synagogue with a Star of David symbol on the wall. Coins and oil lamps found in the underground city suggest that it was in use during the second and third centuries A.D. During this time, the Roman Empire controlled the area and persecuted Christians, and it's possible that some people fled to this underground city to escape persecution.



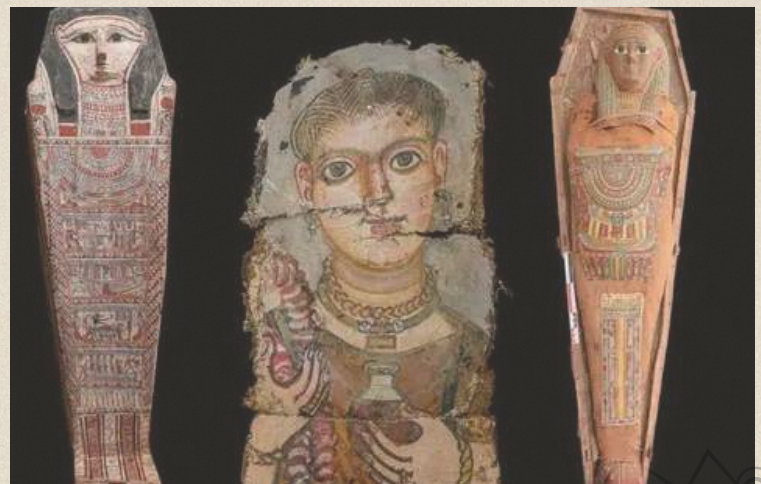
Source: article from Live Science  
<https://www.livescience.com/top-10-archaeological-findings-2022>

## Mummy portraits found In Egypt\_(2022)

Two complete mummy portraits and several partially and fully rendered portraits were found by archaeologists from Egypt's Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities in a cemetery at the ancient city of Philadelphia, located around 75 miles (120 km) southwest of Cairo. These lifelike portraits are from approximately 2,000 years ago.

The recently discovered paintings are the first mummy portraits discovered in a scientific dig since the British archaeologist Flinders Petrie discovered portraits in the 1880s. Although mummy portraits are shown in museums all over the world today, many of them were unearthed by looters. Because the new artefacts were found during an archaeological dig and have been analysed using cutting-edge scientific techniques, researchers anticipate that they will provide additional insight into mummy pictures,said

Egyptian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities archaeologists.



Source: article from Live Science  
<https://www.livescience.com/fayum-mummy-portraits-discovered-ancient-egypt>





## Rare Roman-era mosaic, Syria (2022)

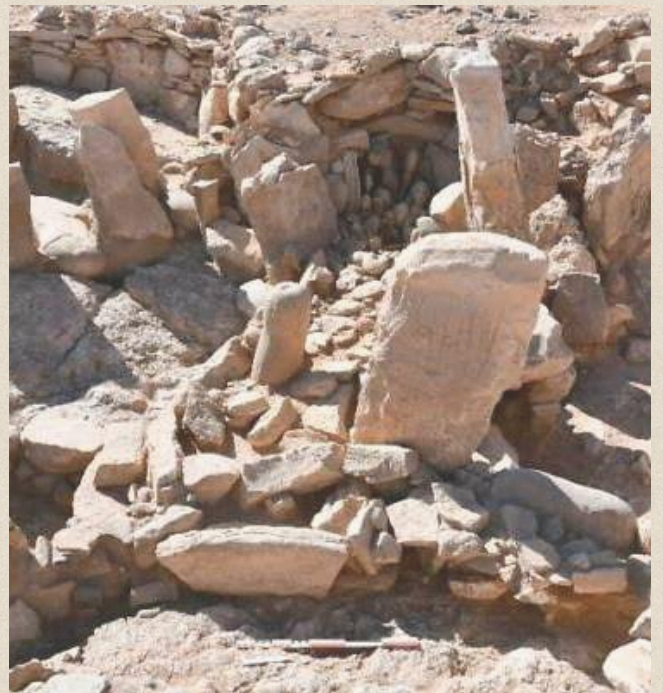


Archeologists have found a large, vibrant mosaic in Syria that dates to approximately 1,600 years ago. Scenes from the mythical battle between the Greeks and Trojans, known as the Trojan War, are portrayed. It also features sequences with the gods Neptune and Hercules. The mosaic, which is roughly 20 by 6 metres (20 by 5 feet) in size, was discovered in Rastan, a town close to Homs, by archaeologists from the Syrian government's General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums. The mosaic was discovered within an old structure, the function of which is unknown (though one theory is that it served as a public bathhouse). Since 2011, Syria has been devastated by a civil war, which has resulted in the looting, destruction, or damage of several ancient monuments.

Source: Smithsonian Magazine  
<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/colorful-ancient-mosaic-found-israel-180977590/>

## 9,000-year-old shrine, Jordan, (2021)

In the Jordanian desert, archaeologists found a 9000-year-old temple and altar next to an ancient hunting shelter that aided Neolithic people in their gazelle hunting. Despite the site dating from the Neolithic era, according to Wael Abu-Azziza, a Jordanian archaeologist on the French/Jordanian team that discovered the construction, "everything (was) almost intact." The researchers speculated that the site's proximity to the traps suggests the Neolithic inhabitants were skilled hunters, and that the traps served as "the centre of their cultural, economic, and even symbolic life in this marginal zone."



Source : Ancient Pages  
<https://www.ancientpages.com/2022/03/07/unique-9000-year-old-shrine-with-symbols-discovered-at-neolithic-ritual-site-in-jordan-desert/>





## 2,000-Year-Old Buddhist Temple Unearthed in Pakistan (2021)



Archaeologists in northwest Pakistan's Swat Valley have unearthed a roughly 2,000-year-old Buddhist temple that could be one of the oldest in the country. The temple dates to roughly the second half of the 2nd century BC. On the temple's front is a minor stupa and the podium of a monumental pillar or column, in addition to a series of vestibule rooms which used to lead to an entrance that opened onto a public courtyard overlooking an ancient road. Excavations also revealed that the monument was built on the remains of an earlier structure flanked by a small, archaic stupa which precedes the Indo-Greek period. This dates to around 150 BC during the reign of the Indo-Greek King Menander I or of one of his first successors, for which according to Indian Buddhist tradition Menander I converted to Buddhism.

Source: Heritage Daily  
<https://www.heritagedaily.com/2022/01/archaeologists-find-ancient-2000-year-old-buddhist-temple/142647/amp>

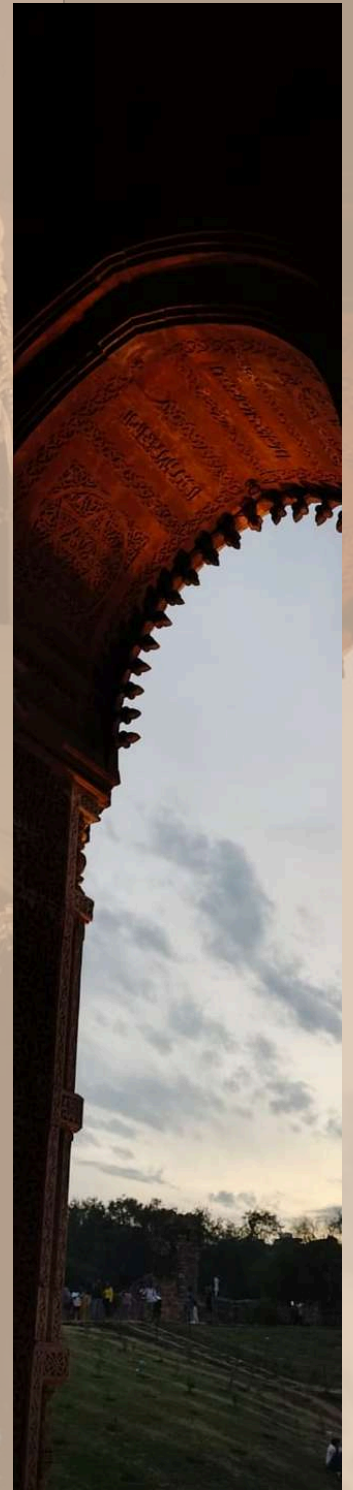
## Homo luzonensis: new species of ancient human discovered in the Philippines (2019)

*Homo luzonensis*, a small species of ancient human, has been found in the Callao Cave on the Philippine island of Luzon. In the sediment of a cave, the researchers discovered 13 bones from at least three different individuals that date to roughly 67,000 years ago. These have been linked to *Homo luzonensis*, a recently discovered species of humans. Adult finger and toe bones as well as teeth were found in the fossil remains, according to Prof. Philip Piper of the Australian National University. We also found the femur of a youngster. A few truly intriguing characteristics exist, such as the incredibly tiny teeth. Since the size of a mammal's teeth typically, though not always, reflects the size of its entire body, we believe *Homo luzonensis* was also likely rather small.



Source: Natural History Museum  
<https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/news/2019/april/new-species-of-ancient-human-discovered-in-the-philippines.html>





# AVIGATA

UNEXPLORED CITIES





# KOHIMA

Kewhira



Nagaland, tucked away in India's northeastern expanse, proudly hosts Kohima as its capital—a city that seamlessly blends history with natural splendor. Originally christened Kewhira by the British, Kohima stands tall as the second-largest settlement in Asia, earning the evocative nickname Bara Basti.

The Naga tribe's valiant resistance against British colonial efforts spanned over four decades, culminating in the pivotal Battle of Kohima in 1944. Despite its modest size, Nagaland's pivotal role in World War II bestowed upon Kohima a stature of historical significance.

Designated as the state capital on December 1st, 1963, Kohima is a veritable treasure trove of historical landmarks. The solemn Kohima War Cemetery, bearing witness to the sacrifices of over 1,420 Commonwealth soldiers, serves as a poignant reminder of the region's wartime valor. Meanwhile, the State Museum of Nagaland, nestled in Kohima, offers a captivating journey through the state's rich cultural tapestry.



Kohima War Cemetery

Credit: <https://www.cwgc.org/visit-us/find-cemeteries-memorials/cemetery-details/2058100/kohima-war-cemetery/>



Hornbill Festival

Credit: <https://pyt-blogs.imgix.net/2020/06/1-14.jpg?auto=format&fit=scale&h=629&iplib=php-3.3.0&w=1024&wpsize=large>

Adorning the Aradura Hills, the Catholic cathedral stands as a testament to Kohima's architectural grandeur, boasting the tallest crucifix in India. Additionally, housing the final resting place of the esteemed first bishop of Nagaland, Rt. Rev. Abraham Alangimattathil, the cathedral adds further cultural depth to the area.

Preserving Naga heritage, Kisama village's meticulously crafted Heritage Village offers a vivid portrayal of traditional Naga life. Meanwhile, the annual Hornbill Festival, inaugurated in 2000, has evolved into a vibrant celebration of Naga culture.

Despite its breathtaking beauty and rich heritage, Nagaland continues to grapple with various socio-political challenges, striving to attain the recognition it truly deserves on both the national and global stage. Yet, amidst these struggles, Nagaland remains a testament to resilience and the enduring spirit of its people.

# RAJGIR

## The City of Kings



Rajgir, known as "The City of Kings," is a treasure trove of history located in Bihar's Nalanda district. It served as the capital for several influential dynasties, including the Mauryan Empire, Pradyota, Brihadratha, and Haryanka dynasties. Notably, it was the site where Ajatashatru imprisoned his father, Bimbisara, adding intrigue to its historical narrative.

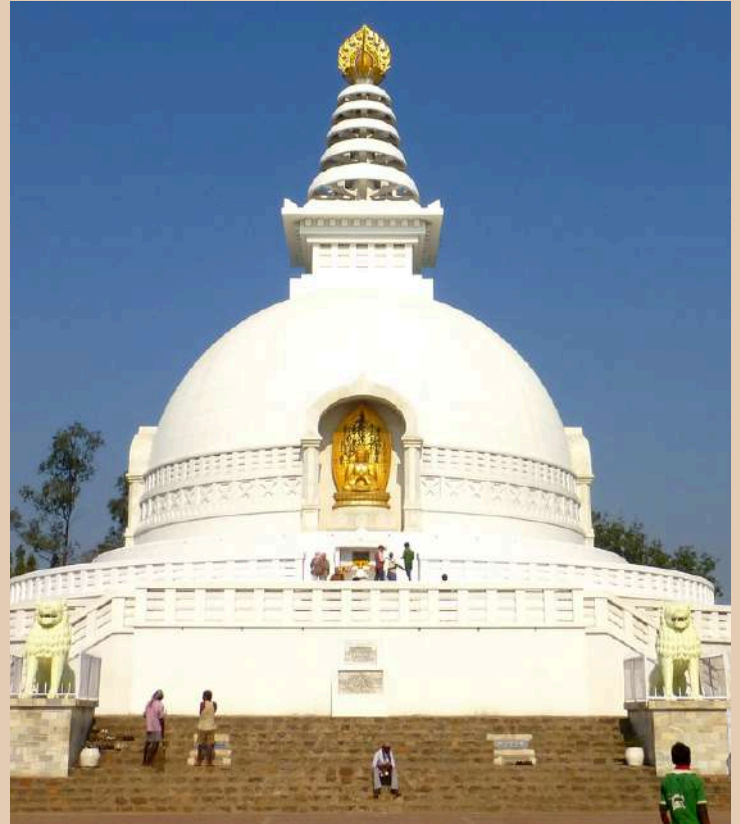
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Rajgir holds profound significance in Buddhism, being where Gautam Buddha delivered many of his sermons and where King Bimbisara of Magadha embraced Buddhism. The first Buddhist Council convened in Rajgir in 483BC, solidifying its importance in Buddhist history. Similarly, Rajgir is deeply intertwined with Jainism, as it was where Mahavir, the 24th Jain Tirthankara, resided for fourteen Chaturmasyas, delivering his first sermon atop Vipalachal Hill.



Nalanda University, Rajgir

Credit: <https://nalandauniversity.wordpress.com/about/>



Shanti Stupa, Buddhist temple, Rajgir  
Credit: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajgir>

Archaeologically, Rajgir is a goldmine, with discoveries spanning from the Palaeolithic age to the present day. Francis Buchanan's exploration in the 19th century uncovered monasteries, stupas, and sculptures, further expanded upon by Alexander Cunningham's subsequent excavations. References from Chinese travelers like Fa Hien and Hiuen Tsang have guided archaeologists in discovering additional sites.

The city boasts numerous historical landmarks, including Maniyar Math, Sonbhandar Cave, Visha Shanti Stupa, and the illustrious Nalanda University.

Despite its profound historical and spiritual significance, Rajgir remains relatively underappreciated in India, waiting to be fully recognized for its rich heritage and cultural importance.

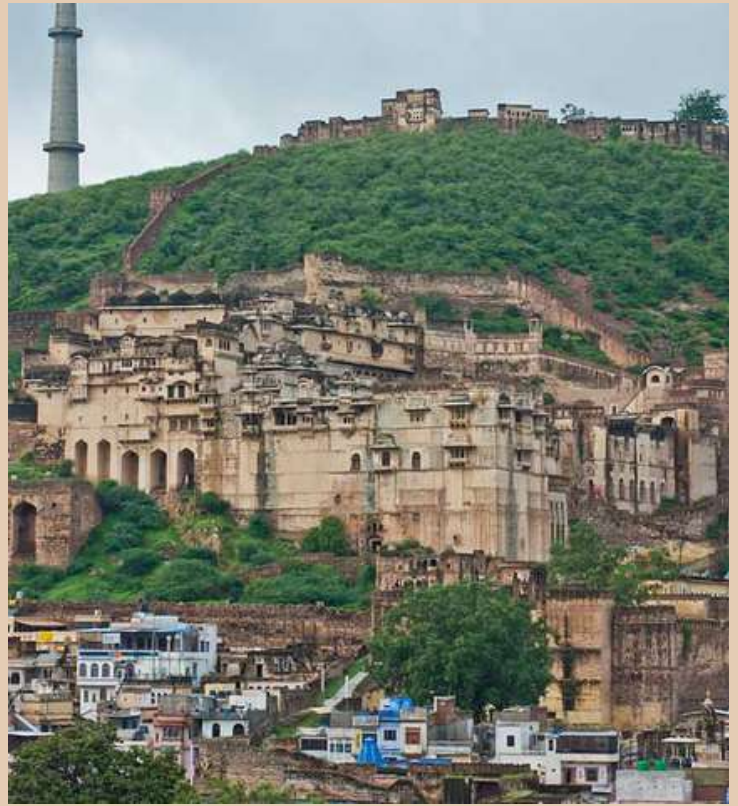


# BUNDI

Bunda- Ka- Nal

Nestled amidst the enchanting landscapes of the Hadoti region in Rajasthan, lies the picturesque town of Bundi, a mere 250 km away from the capital and 39 km from Kota. Bundi's allure emanates from its idyllic setting, enveloped by orchards teeming with guavas and mangoes, framed by the majestic Aravalli range, and cradled by meandering rivers. Renowned as the 'Paradise of Birds' and the 'City of Wales', Bundi was once known as Bunda-Ka-Nal, signifying "narrow ways," before being christened after the esteemed Meena tribe leader, Bunda Meena.

Preserving its historical legacy, Bundi boasts an array of architectural marvels, including the formidable Taragarh Fort, a testament to Rajput architecture's grandeur, adorned with intricate carvings and flanked by three imposing gateways. Offering breathtaking vistas, Moti Mahal overlooks the serene Nagar Sagar Lake and the panoramic expanse of the Aravallis.



Taragarh Fort, Bundi

Credit: <https://weguidetrip.com/rajasthan-tourism-guide/places-to-visit-in-bundi/>

Bundi's charm extends beyond its forts, with over 50 ancient step-wells, notably the majestic Rani Ji Ki Baoli, earning it the moniker of the 'City of Baolis.' Additionally, revered as the 'Small Kashi,' Bundi is adorned with numerous temples, embodying its spiritual essence.

Unique to Bundi is its rich tradition of miniature paintings, celebrated for their exquisite detailing and vibrant colors, depicting scenes from mythology, folklore, and everyday life. Moreover, the town is home to the renowned Bundi School of Painting, attracting artists and enthusiasts from far and wide.

Rich in heritage and cultural significance, Bundi beckons explorers to unravel its tapestry of history, adorned with the poetic musings of scholars and the timeless elegance of Rajputana architecture, awaiting its rightful place among India's treasures.



Rani Ji Ki Baori, Bundi

Credit: <https://weguidetrip.com/rajasthan-tourism-guide/places-to-visit-in-bundi/>



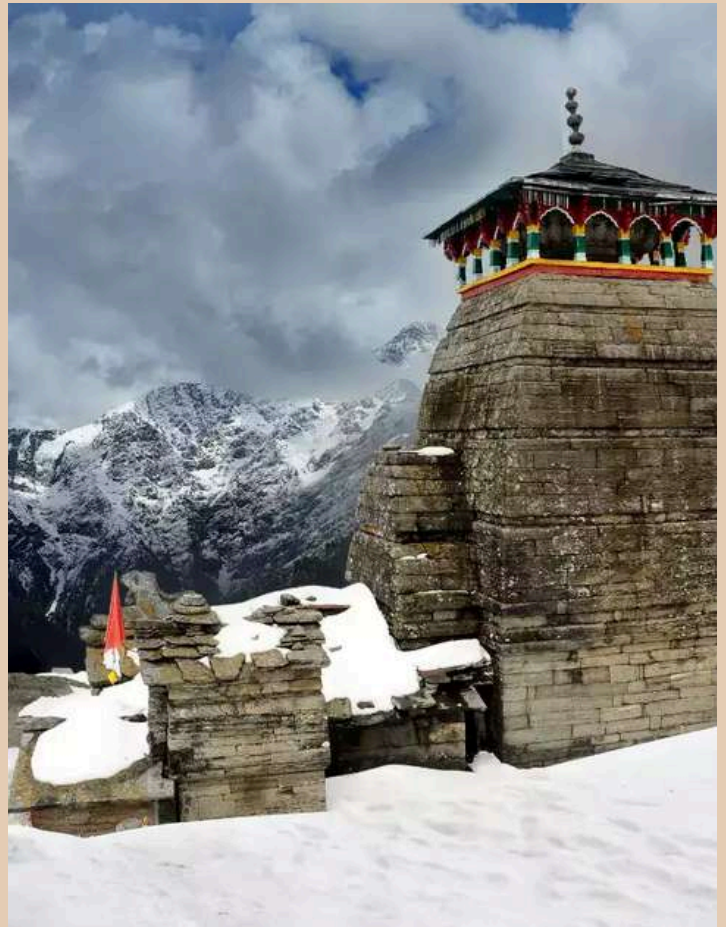
# CHOPTA

## Switzerland Of India

Nestled amid the majestic Himalayas, Chopta, affectionately known as "Explode City Chopta" by enthusiasts, is a tranquil hamlet in Uttarakhand, India, often hailed as the "Mini Switzerland of India." Its pristine beauty and panoramic vistas have drawn travelers and trekkers for generations. Chopta's untouched natural splendor encompasses lush meadows, dense forests of rhododendron and deodar, and snow-capped peaks like Nanda Devi and Trishul.

With a rich historical significance, Chopta served as a vital stopover on ancient trade routes between Tibet and India, evidenced by remnants of old caravan trails and trade posts. These routes facilitated cultural exchanges and trade between the Himalayan regions and the Indian subcontinent.

The region's spirituality is deeply rooted, embodied in the revered Tungnath Temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva, believed to be one of the oldest temples in the Himalayas, dating back centuries. Pilgrims and seekers alike visit this sacred site to seek blessings and spiritual solace amidst the serene surroundings.



Tungnath Temple

Credit: <https://static.toiimg.com/photo/msid-98091031,width-96,height-65.cms>

Adventure enthusiasts flock to Chopta for camping, birdwatching, and thrilling activities like white-water rafting in the nearby rivers. Efforts towards sustainable tourism and conservation have been underway, preserving the delicate ecosystem and cultural heritage of the region.

Accessing Chopta is convenient, with well-connected roads and nearby transportation hubs. Accommodation options range from rustic guesthouses to luxury resorts, ensuring a comfortable stay amidst the Himalayan splendor.

Chopta, with its blend of natural beauty, spiritual, and historical significance, offers an enriching experience for travelers seeking serenity and adventure amidst the timeless grandeur of the Himalayas.



Landscapes of Chopta

Credit: <https://beyondr.travel/india/chopta-himalayas-north-india/>



# HALEBIDU

Dwarasamudra

Nestled in the verdant landscapes of Karnataka's southern realm, Halebidu, also known as Dorasamudra or Dwarasamudra, stands as an epitome of the architectural brilliance of the Hoysala Empire. Once a bustling capital during the 12th century, Halebidu flourished as a vibrant center of art, religion, and commerce under the patronage of the Hoysala dynasty. Despite enduring destruction and desertion by the Delhi Sultanate in the 14th century, Halebidu's majestic temples continue to echo tales of its illustrious past.

At the heart of Halebidu's allure are the twin temples of Hoysaleswara and Kedareshwara, marvels of architectural finesse adorned with intricate carvings depicting Hindu deities and mythological scenes. The Hoysaleswara Temple's famed 108 pillars, each boasting unique designs, and the Kedareshwara Temple's exquisite Krishnashila shikharas stand as testaments to the Hoysala culture's magnificence and artistic prowess. Other architectural wonders like Basadi Halli and Parswanathaswamy further enrich Halebidu's historical tapestry.



Hoysaleswara Temple

Credit: <http://www.ajeyarao.com/2020/12/halebidu.html>



Parshvanatha Basadi & Shantinatha Basadi

Credit: <http://www.ajeyarao.com/2020/12/halebidu.html>

The town's Archeological Museum preserves a treasure trove of historical sculptures, including the iconic Dancing Shiva and Nataraja, offering glimpses into Halebidu's rich past. Culinary delights such as Kesuvina Gantu and Bisi Bele Bath beckon visitors to savor the flavors of Karnataka's culinary heritage.

As visitors wander through Halebidu's hallowed grounds, they embark on a journey through time, immersing themselves in the grandeur of the Hoysala dynasty and India's rich cultural legacy. Halebidu's enduring significance transcends centuries, leaving an indelible mark on all who are privileged to explore its timeless wonders.



The background of the entire page is a dense, overlapping crowd of women. They are depicted in a painterly, almost ethereal style with soft, muted colors. The women are shown in various poses and expressions, some looking towards the viewer, others looking away. They are dressed in contemporary clothing, and some are holding drinks, suggesting a social gathering or event. The overall tone is contemplative and somewhat somber, reflecting the theme of the book.

# SAMAJIKANTA

The Trajectory of Current Social Issues



# SAMAJIKANTA

## The Stri



In the vast tapestry of history, the present is a thread woven with the echoes of the past. Just as a tree grows from its roots, today's society bears the fruits of its historical seeds, both good and evil. While some issues from the past have been resolved, others still persist like a smouldering fire, causing harm to our society.

One ongoing concern is the discrimination against women, a problem with deep historical roots. In ancient times, during the Vedic period, women held a higher status, albeit limited to the 'Upper Varna' or affluent families. Over time, challenges such as 'pardah,' Sati, and other restrictions emerged. However, the colonial period witnessed the rise of courageous women like Begum Hazrat Mahal, Uda Devi, and Rani Lakshmi Bai.

The fight for women's empowerment gained momentum with social reforms, leading to the abolition of Sati Pratha in 1829 and the Widow's Remarriage Act in 1856. Despite promises of equality post-independence, issues like discrimination, dowry deaths, and a declining sex ratio persisted, prompting the formation of a United Nations Committee on the Status of Women in India.

Today, various government schemes, including 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao,' Working Women Hostel, Women Helpline Scheme, Swadhar Grah, Ujjwala Scheme, Mission Sakti, and Mudra Yojana, aim to empower women. Yet, there is room for improvement, especially in ensuring the safety of women, as it is a crucial factor for their advancement in all fields. After all, a secure environment is the foundation for women to achieve greater heights.

By understanding our historical journey, we can shape a future where women's rights are not just acknowledged but celebrated. Let us strive to extinguish the lingering fires of discrimination, fostering an inclusive society where every woman can flourish and contribute to the vibrant tapestry of our shared progress. Together, we can nurture a society where the roots of equality run deep, and the tree of progress stands tall for generations to come.

### References:

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com>

<https://cry.com>

Article: Role of women in ancient India by Naresh Rout



# SAMAJIKANTA

## The Kinnar

Embarking on a journey through transgender history unveils a saga woven with defiance, resilience, and the pursuit of authenticity. From the ancient Hijra community in South Asia to modern transgender activists like Marsha P. Johnson and Laverne Cox, their presence persists through time, shaping the narrative of LGBTQ+ rights.

The thunderous echoes of the Stonewall riots reverberate alongside historical milestones like the Indian Supreme Court's landmark ruling in April 2014, affirming sexual orientation as fundamental to identity and recognizing transgender individuals as constituting a distinct third gender. Such pivotal moments mark significant strides towards equality and recognition.

Efforts like the establishment of a national portal for transgenders and programs such as GARIMA GREH provide essential services, reflecting a growing acknowledgment of transgender needs. Legislative measures, including the Transgender Persons Act, aim to deter discrimination and ensure protection.

Yet, the journey towards full inclusion continues. While strides have been made, further action is necessary. By amplifying public awareness campaigns, challenging stereotypes, and honoring the historical contributions of transgender individuals, we can foster a society where every soul is celebrated and free to unfurl their truest selves.

As we navigate this journey, let us stand as allies, recognizing and honoring the resilience of transgender individuals throughout history. Their stories serve as a testament to the enduring quest for liberation and self-actualization. Together, let us sculpt a tomorrow where the transgender community is fully recognized, cherished, and empowered.





# Kavya-Kosh

*Student Contributions*



## Sources: Unfolding The Past

In the realm of time, where history unfolds,  
A tale of ages, in books, it's told.  
Writers pen the past, a mysterious quest,  
But how do they know what's hidden best?

Archaeologists, the seekers of old,  
Unearth the tales, from secrets untold.  
Digging through layers, they unveil the past,  
A symphony of stories, to forever last.

Inscriptions etched on ancient stone,  
Chronicles of kings, victories they own.  
Manuscripts whisper the people's tale,  
Through ink-stained pages, history set sail.

Paintings speak of mind profound,  
Brushstroke capturing history's sound.  
Sculptures standing, silent and grand,  
Proof of art's legacy, across the land.

Paintings speak of mind profound,  
Brushstroke capturing history's sound.  
Sculptures standing, silent and grand,  
Proof of art's legacy, across the land.

Coins, the currency of time's exchange,  
Echoes of economies, in eras strange.  
Kingdoms rise and fall, their stories unfold,  
In the metallic language, of silver and gold.

A game of sources, a dance through the years,  
History woven from joys and tears.  
Inscriptions, manuscripts, art, and coins,  
A mosaic of tales, where the past rejoins.

No tales to tell , No echoes to hear .  
Without these sources our history is unclear.  
What we were in stories we find ,  
In the tapestry of sources, a narrative bind.

-Vijaya Pandey  
3rd year, BA Programme



## 1857 Chronicles

In the pages of history, the ink now tells,  
Of a tumultuous tale, as rebellion swells.

1857, the year etched in strife,  
A saga unfolds, stirring hearts to life.

Awakening echoes of discontent,  
A land in turmoil, a fervent event.  
Sepoys' mutiny, a spark untamed,  
Against the East India Company, courage framed.

The greased cartridges, a tinder ignite,  
Soldiers rose, their grievances in the light.  
From Meerut's barracks to Delhi's grand stage,  
The Revolt of 1857 penned its rage.

Leaders emerged, like Bahadur Shah,  
Symbol of resistance, a guiding star.  
Jhansi's Rani, a warrior bold,  
Defiance in her story, courage untold.

Kanpur's siege, a tale of blood,  
Nana Saheb's stand, a resistance flood.  
Cawnpore's whispers in the river's flow,  
Martyrs' voices, in history's glow.

Lucknow, a city of resilience,  
Begum Hazrat Mahal, in eloquence.  
The British Raj, shaken and stirred,  
In the echoes of rebellion, their rule blurred.

Fierce battles raged, on fields afar,  
Magistrate's bungalows, marked with scar.  
Mangal Pandey's name in freedom's song,  
A spark that ignited, rebellious throng.

Yet, the aftermath, a tale of sorrow,  
Repression followed, a bleak tomorrow.  
1857, a chapter profound,  
A precursor to freedom, on Indian ground.

-Mollisha Singh

3rd year, BA Programme



## Rani Padmavati

In the annals of history, a tale unfolds,  
Of courage and sacrifice, in legends told.  
Rani Padmavati, with grace and might,  
Stood firm against oppression's blight.

In the kingdom of Chittor, she reigned,  
A queen revered, her honor maintained.  
When Sultan Alauddin Khilji's gaze fell,  
Her valor and beauty became his hell.

To protect her honor, her kingdom's  
pride,  
Rani Padmavati chose to abide  
By traditions deep, a sacrifice grand,  
To protect her people, her sacred land.

With her ladies, she chose the pyre's  
embrace,  
A decision bold, a sacred space.  
Rather than yield to the invader's  
demand,  
She chose to perish, hand in hand.

Though history's pages may blur the line,  
Rani Padmavati's sacrifice, a shrine.  
A symbol of courage, defiance untold,  
In sacrifice's flame, her legend bold.

-Payal Bisht  
3rd year, BA Programme

## Itihasa that's "We"

Yaad kro..ithasa ha hum  
Bharat ki kubsurati k raaz ha hum..

Aaj k delhi ho tum to kal k  
indraprastha ha hum  
Aaj k patna ho tum to kal k  
magadh ha hum  
Yaad kro.. Ithas ha hum  
Bharat ki kubsurati k raaz ha hum...

Aaj k sehar ho tum,  
kal k harappa ha hum  
Aaj k india ho tum,  
kal k akhandbharat ho hum  
Yaad kro..ithasa ha hum  
Bharat ki kubsurati k raaz ha hum..

Aaj k nafrat ho tum to kal k prem ha hum  
Aaj k garv ho tum to kal k sangarsh h hum  
Yaad kro..ithasa ha hum  
Bharat ki kubsurati k raaz ha hum..

Hum hi arjun ha hum hi krishna ha  
Hum hi Ashoka ha hum hi Akhbar ha  
Hum hi bhoot ha hum hi vartmaan ha Yaad  
kro..ithasa ha hum  
Bharat ki kubsurati k raaz ha hum..

Humra wazood ha kal ka isliye aaj ha hum  
Q yaad ni kal tumhe?  
Kal se hi aaj ha hum  
Yaad kro..ithasa ha hum  
Bharat ki kubsurati k raaz ha hum

-Supriya Raj  
2nd year, BA (hons) History



# History of Jhansi Ki Rani

"खूब लड़ी मर्दानी वह तो झाँसी वाली रानी थी।।

As a girl, I grew up hearing these words. Pursuing my degree from a college named after one of the greatest female warriors in history, I can say with confidence that it is an honor to be a part of such a legacy.

On November 19, 1828, in Varanasi, one of the greatest warriors was born. Her parents Moropant Tambe and Bhagirathi Bai named her MANIKARNIKA. At the age of 4, her mother passed away. She received education and warfare training from the legendary duo of Nand Saheb and Tatya Tope, excelling in both proficiently. When she turned 14, she was betrothed to Gangadhar Rao, the Raja of Jhansi. After their wedding, she took the name that would go down in the annals of Indian history, RANI LAKSHMI BAI. In 1851, a boy named Damodar Rao was born, but unfortunately, he died when he was 4 months old. After the infant boy's death, they adopted the son of Gangadhar Rao's cousin named Anand Rao.

The Raja died in November 1853, and the British, under Governor General Lord Dalhousie, adopted the Doctrine of Lapse, stating that the state would not recognize the adopted child as the legal heir of the Raja, thus deciding to annex the territory of Jhansi. The Rani consulted a British lawyer and appealed for a hearing of the case in London, but the appeal was turned down. The British seized the state jewels of Jhansi and in 1854 gave Lakshmi Bai a pension of rupees 60,000, ordering her to leave her fort and place. This made her determined to protect Jhansi from the British.

In May 1857, both Hindu and Muslim soldiers were forced to bite cartridges coated with pig/beef fat, leading to India's First War of Independence breaking out on May 10, 1857. Until January 1858, Jhansi remained at peace. When the British arrived at Jhansi, they noticed that the fort was well-guarded. Sir Hugh Rose, the commanding officer, asked for surrender, but Rani refused. In March 1858, the British bombarded the fort. Rani fought fiercely in the battle that lasted for 2 weeks. She sent a request to Tatya Tope for help. An army of 20,000 soldiers headed by Tatya Tope reached Jhansi. The British emerged victorious and in April 1858, they captured the Fort of Jhansi.

Rani, with her son Damodar, reached Kalpi where she joined additional forces with Tatya Tope and occupied a town. The British attacked Kalpi on May 22, 1858, winning against Tatya Tope, and Rani moved to Gwalior to wage a battle against the Maharaja of Gwalior, who had deserted the Indian rebels. In the battle between Rani and the Maharaja, the Maharaja was defeated and Rani occupied the fort. On June 17, 1858, near Phool Bagh in Gwalior, British troops fought Indian troops commanded by Rani.

During the war, she was severely wounded and asked a hermit to cremate her body. On June 18, 1858, her body was cremated in Phool Bagh Maidan, Gwalior.

"The Ranee was remarkable for her bravery, cleverness, and perseverance; her generosity to her subordinates was unbounded, and the Indian Mutiny had produced but one man, & THAT MAN WAS A WOMAN."

-Sir Hugh Rose"

-Gaurika Gupta

1st year, BA (hons) History



# Women and Partition : Digging up the Trauma

Partition, call it a jehad (religious war), a 16 months civil war or some may even call it a 'holocaust'. No matter the name, this historical event is remembered with violence and pain experienced by many innocent people. The stories, the hatred, the lost ones, the lost land, the lost identity. Several lakh people were killed, innumerable women were raped. The catastrophe of this violence was that it was driven by self-styled religious representatives who carried out violence and killing in the name of "ethnic cleansing" - entire villages were wiped out in many instances on both sides, namely - India and Pakistan. The survivors only have memories of terror and violence. Many have emphasized the role of separate electorates granted to Muslim League in 1906, some argue about the growing tension between Hindus and Muslims during reform movements, some blame Congress, some blame Jinnah, some say it was a result of Muslim insecurity, some say it to be the result of the growing ideology of Hindu nationalism.

Women were raped, abducted, sold - which is not new to history, it's always the women in the situations of turmoil who suffer the most. Historians have worked to let the world know about the suffering of women. But, why so? Why women, when the violence was initiated by men? The concept of women being associated with one's honor, religious honor or even country's honor is nothing new. Raping and abducting women was seen as a symbol of condemning other's religion and honor. Women were often forced to settle down with strangers and lead a new life. Forgetting their traumas when they did so, then came the evil called - "Recovering Women". Operations were led to tore women away from their new families and loved ones in the name of recovering them and transferring them to the so called 'right side'. According to one estimate 30,000 women were recovered. Some ran away trying to escape the separation from their loved ones and some even died trying to stay hidden.

"Preserving honor" the notion of masculine honor regarding ownership of *zan* (women) and *zamin* (land) became ideal. Urvashi Butalia in her book "The Other Side Of Silence" narrates an incident about how 90 women 'voluntarily' jumped into a well in the Thoa Khalsa, Rawalpindi district so that they don't fall in the hands of the enemy. Many times men killed them against their wills and many times they voluntarily killed themselves in the name of sacrifice. Women, who are often the ones who keep religion close to their heart, believe in benevolence and kindness, the beautiful creatures who have the power of creation fell prey to such masculine notions of honor of men. They are raped in the name of the religion they adored. Even in the 21st century women worshipers are more than men and women religious crime victims are even more. We still live in a society where honor is associated with women even if they are financially independent. People choose to praise queen "Padmavati" for performing "johar" but not for being an intelligent queen who went against a priest (brahman) and rescued her husband from the quick-witted "Alauddin Khalji". People may criticize 'sati' but justify johar and praise the integrity of 'rajput women'.

Hence, in concluding remarks I want to ask my fellow women to actively eliminate the association of women with masculine ideas of honor because the violence that is driven by ambitions of men often result in the suffering of women, such is the 'patriarchy' which we still can't deny.

-Khushi

3rd year, BA (hons) History



# UPSC MUSEUM FIELD REPORT

## INTRODUCTION

On 29th January 2024, 4 students went on an unofficial trip to the UPSC Museum located near India Gate in New Delhi.

## TRIP OBJECTIVE

The objective of this trip was to get to know about the history of India, history of Civil Services and the different pamphlets of Civil Services, Civil Services in different countries like China, Japan, USA, growth of administrative system in India and to explore about our past.

## FIELD OBSERVATION

The atmosphere around the museum was very clean and green. The air was very clear. We entered the museum and wrote our entries in a register. There is no entry fee for the museum. Photography is allowed but video recordings are not allowed. The museum was adorned by golden color lights and had a very calming tone. We saw various sources about different aspects of civil services. The first thing we saw as we entered the museum was the emblem of India.

This is the replica of Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. The Government of India adopted it as State Emblem on 26th January 1950. (Left photograph) We saw various Pamphlets on Civil Services, such as Civil Service Commission Pamphlet of the Civil Service of India, 1916 ; Pamphlet of the Indian Civil Service, 1922-23 ; Federal Public Service Commission Pamphlet of the Combined Competitive Examination, 1938 ; Pamphlet of the Civil Service (Main), 1981 ; Pamphlet of the London Competitive Examination Indian Civil Service, 1918. (Right photograph) We looked at the history of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and its functions. We read about the Civil Service in France, Civil Service in the United States of America, Civil Service in Bhutan, Civil Service in Japan and Civil Service in China. The views of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on Civil Services. The growth of Administrative System in India go back to the ancient times, also mentioned in Kautilya's Arthashastra, and administration was also seen in the Sultanate period and during the Mughals. Different Pamphlets of different examinations conducted by UPSC were also displayed. We read about the history of Civil Services and different mementos were displayed from Civil Service Councils of different countries. Rules and regulations relating to Indian Police Service, Indian Civil Service Examination, Regulation of pay and All India Service Conduct rules, 1952 were displayed. A television was also set showing different historical events and chairs were placed for visitors to watch. Documents about the charge of Taj Mahal, 1805. Courtesy: Defence Estates, Ministry of Defence. (Left photograph) Constitution of the Cantonment Department on a permanent basis, Military Department, India Office London, 1922. Courtesy: Defence Estates, Ministry of Defence. (Right photograph)

## CONCLUSION

Overall, it was an amazing experience. The objective of our trip was achieved. This place is a must visit not only for UPSC aspirants but for anyone who loves history and historical places. We learned many new and beneficial things. We highly recommend taking your time out to visit this awesome place.

-Suhani Gupta

2nd year, BA Programme



For More Creative Pieces, Scan The QR Code!



The One I Want To Be  
-AYUSHI SINGH  
HISTORY 1ST YEAR



The Lottery Of Birth  
-AYUSHI SINGH  
HISTORY 1ST YEAR



The Gaze Of Judgement  
-SANIA FARHIN  
HISTORY 2ND YEAR



Navigating the Line Between  
Normalising and  
Romanticising Mental Illness  
-AYUSHI SINGH  
HISTORY 1ST YEAR



Her symphony of  
silence  
-SANIA FARHIN  
HISTORY 2ND YEAR





# LILASARGA

*"History unfolds not only in the pages of books but also within the immersive realms of games, where players become architects of their own historical narratives."*

Games have been a central part of Indian culture from ancient times, reflecting the nation's evolving traditions and values. In the Stone Age, early Indians engaged in simple activities like hunting, gathering, and communal rituals, which served as entertainment and skill-building exercises.

As society progressed, games like Pachisi, known as the "game of kings", an early form of Ludo, became popular during the Vedic period, intertwining play with religious and philosophical themes.

In the medieval period, diverse regions in India developed unique games such as Chaturanga (an ancestor of chess), Kabaddi, and Gilli-danda. Chaturanga is notable for its strategic depth, which influenced the creation of chess. These games promoted strategic thinking, physical fitness, and community bonding.

The colonial era brought significant changes with the introduction of European sports like cricket, football, hockey, and tennis by the British Raj. Cricket quickly became a national passion, symbolizing the complex mix of colonial influence and Indian tradition. India has since become a dominant force in international cricket, with the Indian Premier League (IPL) becoming one of the most popular cricket leagues worldwide.

Post-independence, India has made efforts to revive and promote traditional games such as Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, and indigenous martial arts through organizations like the Sports Authority of India and the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. These efforts help preserve India's rich heritage and cultural identity.

Today, Indian games blend tradition with modernity, encompassing both ancient practices and contemporary digital innovations. Traditional games continue to thrive alongside the rise of digital gaming, serving as enduring symbols of national pride and cultural identity. As India advances, its games will likely keep evolving, reflecting the nation's dynamic and diverse spirit.



Painting of Lord Shiva and Parvati playing Chaupada  
Credit: <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/57942>



"Buzurjmihr Explains the Game of Backgammon (Nard) to the Raja of Hind", Folio from a Shahnama (Book of Kings)  
Credit: Ferdowsi, CC0, via Wikimedia Commons



Women playing Panchi, a race game

Credit: [https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\\_fbid=pfbid02retkix7nhEZNTDxbsGPRNuD9ApdUmYHMPuMMNZiH1hpkPCudgU7i2KLWQakCoQbl&id=1736674319900894](https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid02retkix7nhEZNTDxbsGPRNuD9ApdUmYHMPuMMNZiH1hpkPCudgU7i2KLWQakCoQbl&id=1736674319900894)





## 'REWIND, RECALL, REMEMBER: HISTORY QUIZ EDITION'

**Q1. Who is known as the "Father of the Indian Constitution"?**

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) B.R. Ambedkar
- D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

**Q2. Which ancient Indian text is considered the oldest surviving manuscript of Indian medical practices?**

- A) Rigveda
- B) Ayurveda
- C) Arthashastra
- D) Atharvaveda

**Q3. Which Mughal Emperor built the Taj Mahal?**

- A) Akbar
- B) Jahangir
- C) Shah Jahan
- D) Aurangzeb

**Q4. The Indus Valley Civilization was primarily located in present-day:**

- A) Pakistan
- B) India
- C) Afghanistan
- D) Bangladesh

**Q5. Who was the first Governor-General of independent India?**

- A) Lord Mountbatten
- B) Lord Canning
- C) Lord Cornwallis
- D) Lord Dalhousie

**Q6. Who was the founder of the Maurya Empire?**

- A) Chandragupta Maurya
- B) Ashoka the Great
- C) Bindusara
- D) Samudragupta



## 'REWIND, RECALL, REMEMBER: HISTORY QUIZ EDITION'

**Q7. Who led the Salt March during the Indian independence movement?**

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- D) Subhas Chandra Bose

**Q8. The Battle of Plassey in 1757 marked the beginning of British dominance in:**

- A) Bengal
- B) Punjab
- C) Madras
- D) Delhi

**Q9. Who was the first woman president of the Indian National Congress?**

- A) Sarojini Naidu
- B) Annie Besant
- C) Indira Gandhi
- D) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

**Q10. The Quit India Movement was launched in:**

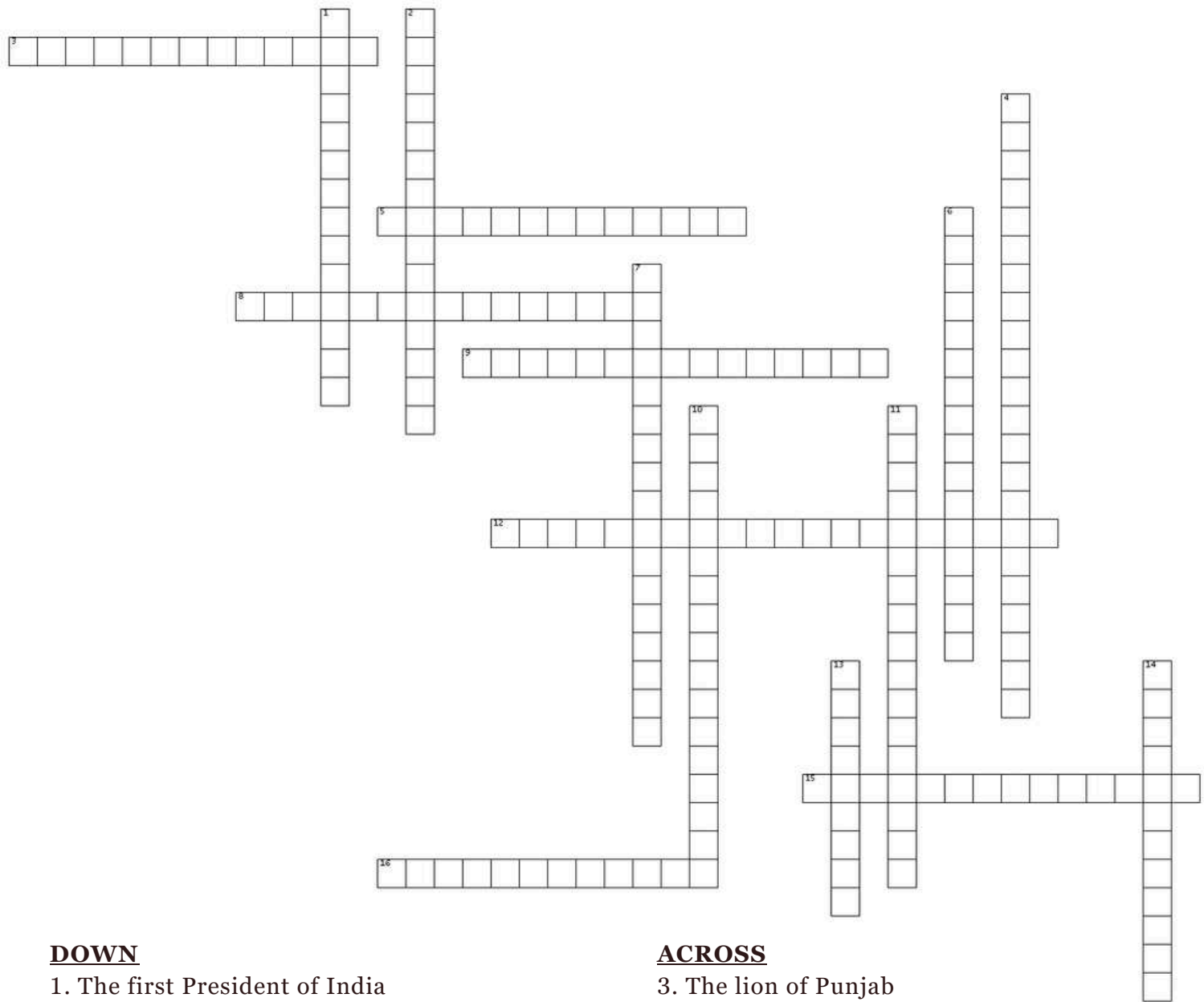
- A) 1922
- B) 1930
- C) 1942
- D) 1944

---

1- Answer: C) B.R. Ambedkar  
2- Answer: B) Ayurveda  
3- Answer: C) Shah Jahan  
4- Answer: A) Pakistan  
5- Answer: A) Lord Mountbatten  
6- Answer: A) Chandragupta Maurya  
7- Answer: A) Mahatma Gandhi  
8- Answer: A) Bengal  
9- Answer: A) Sarojini Naidu  
10- Answer: C) 1942



# Var n amal avyuh



## **DOWN**

1. The first President of India
2. Father of revolutionary thoughts
4. The Iron Man of India
6. The first woman to be elected as chief minister of any Indian state
7. His motto was, "Give me blood and I will give you freedom"
10. The second prime minister of India
11. His famous quote was "Swaraj is my birthright and I have it"
13. Ramchandra Pandurang Tope was popularly known as
14. The first Martyr of the 1857 revolt

## **ACROSS**

3. The lion of Punjab
5. Father of the Nation
8. His birthday is celebrated as "Children's Day"
9. The Grand Old Man of India
12. First minister of education
15. Known as the Queen of Jhansi
16. The daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru

- ANSWER
- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Rajendra Prasad          | 16. Indira Gandhi           |
| 2. Bipin Chandra Pal        | 15. Rani Lakshmi Bai        |
| 3. Lala Lajpat Rai          | 14. Mangal Pandey           |
| 4. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | 13. Tatyana Tope            |
| 5. Mahatma Gandhi           | 12. Mualana Abul Kalam Azad |
| 6. Sucheta Kripalani        | 11. Bal Gangadhar Tilak     |
| 7. Subash Chandra Bose      | 10. Lal Bahadur Shastri     |
| 8. Jawaharlal Nehru         | 9. Dada Bhai Naoroji        |



# Shad Sudoku

"ANCIENT GRIDS, MODERN MINDS: UNLOCKING HISTORY'S SUDOKU SECRETS!".

P		C	A		M		T	
A	L		F	T		I		U
T			I		P	M	A	C
		P	L			C	U	
L	T			C	U	F		P
	U	I	P		A		L	M
	C		T		I	A		
M			C	A	L		F	
I	A	L			F	P		T

V	R				D			S
		E			C			
			R	I				
R	E				Y	I		C
	C		S		I		R	
I		S	C				Y	V
				S	V			
			O			C		
E			I				V	O

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. Consider: I M P A C T F U L  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

D I S C O V E R Y  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

and play like a normal sudoku.

- Each given letter should appear once in 1 row, 1 column and 1 sub 3\*3 square
- Make sure no letter from the word is repeated in 1 row, 1 column or 1 sub 3\*3 square.

P	I	C	A	U	M	L	T	F
A	L	M	F	T	C	I	P	U
T	F	U	I	L	P	M	A	C
F	M	P	L	I	T	C	U	A
L	T	A	M	C	U	F	I	P
C	U	I	P	F	A	T	L	M
U	C	F	T	P	I	A	M	L
M	P	T	C	A	L	U	F	I
I	A	L	U	M	F	P	C	T

V	R	I	E	O	D	Y	C	S
D	S	E	V	Y	C	R	O	I
C	O	Y	R	I	S	V	D	E
R	E	O	D	V	Y	I	S	C
Y	C	V	S	E	I	O	R	D
I	D	S	C	R	O	E	Y	V
O	I	C	Y	S	V	D	E	R
S	V	R	O	D	E	C	I	Y
E	Y	D	I	C	R	S	V	O



# Akshar i ka

CAN YOU FIND ALL THE WORDS RELATED TO THE ANCIENT EMPIRES?

h	s	g	a	r	t	h	a	s	h	a	s	t	r	a
y	k	s	h	a	t	r	a	p	a	s	n	q	a	u
f	l	y	c	k	a	e	g	v	l	u	m	p	n	d
x	i	b	l	k	t	r	r	i	p	t	a	o	g	i
m	k	u	u	a	j	i	o	b	x	t	u	b	u	b
m	s	d	t	d	h	a	m	m	a	e	r	n	a	a
g	l	d	l	i	b	m	a	w	u	r	y	g	g	b
k	a	h	t	a	c	u	n	a	g	i	a	n	e	y
a	i	i	w	n	l	l	o	w	u	n	n	a	e	l
u	c	s	r	e	t	i	l	f	s	g	p	a	g	o
t	o	m	i	b	y	z	a	n	t	i	n	e	u	n
i	s	k	u	s	h	a	n	a	u	x	t	r	p	i
l	p	m	a	g	a	d	h	a	s	j	v	j	t	a
y	l	p	q	w	o	t	i	o	t	t	o	m	a	n
a	l	h	a	r	s	h	a	c	h	a	r	i	t	a

AKKADIAN

BYZANTINE

HARSHACHARITA

KUSHAN

MAURYAN

ROMAN

KAUTILYA

KSHATRAPAS

BABYLONIAN

ARTHASHASTRA

DHAMMA

BUDDHISM

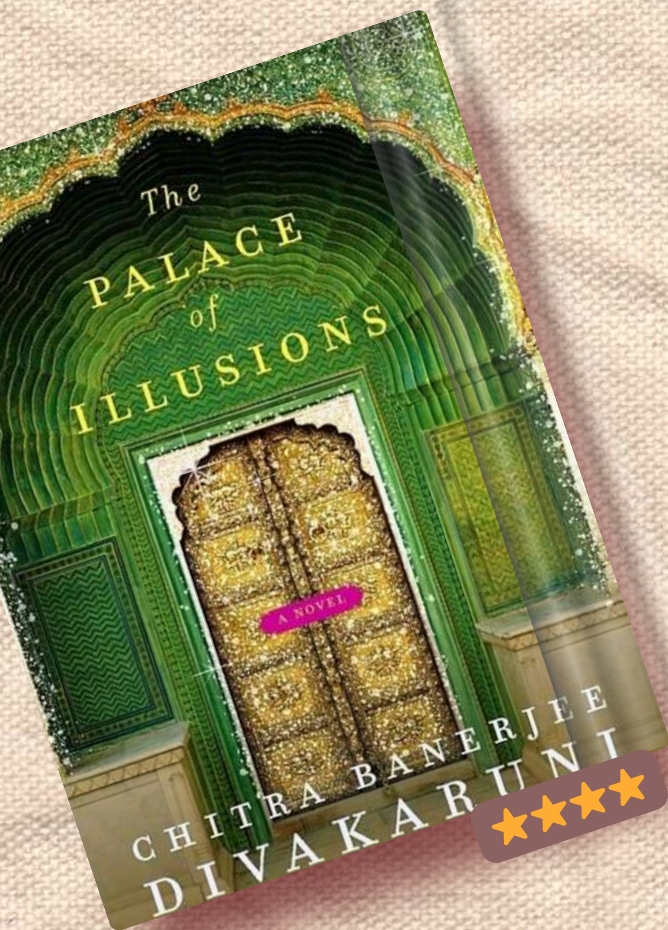
OTTOMAN

GUPTA

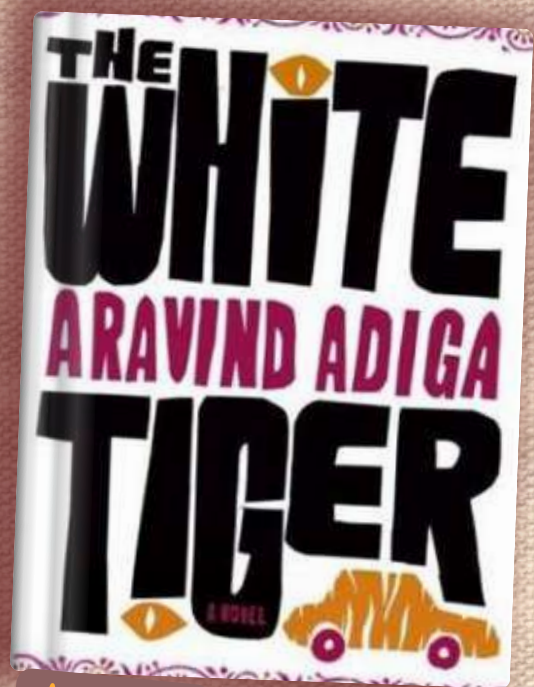
AUGUSTUS

MAGADHA



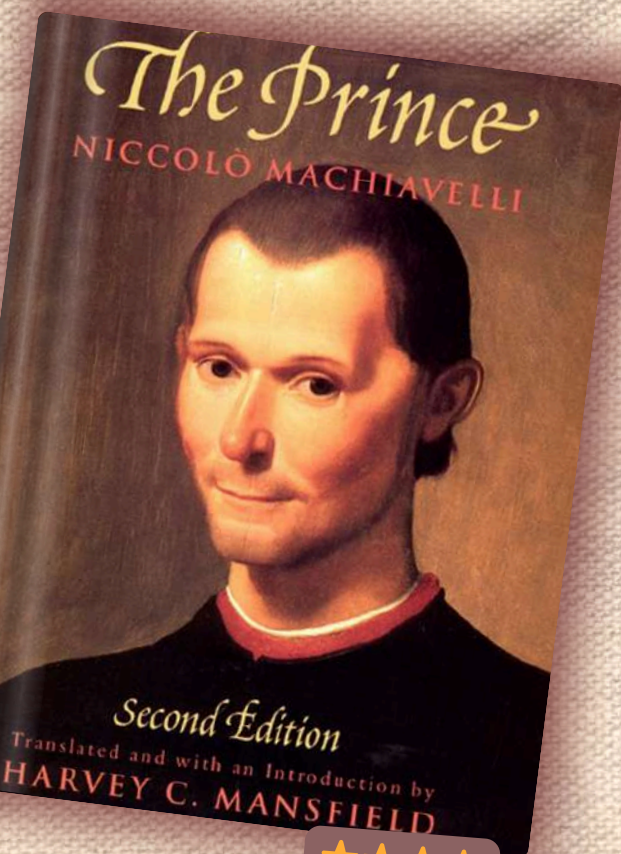


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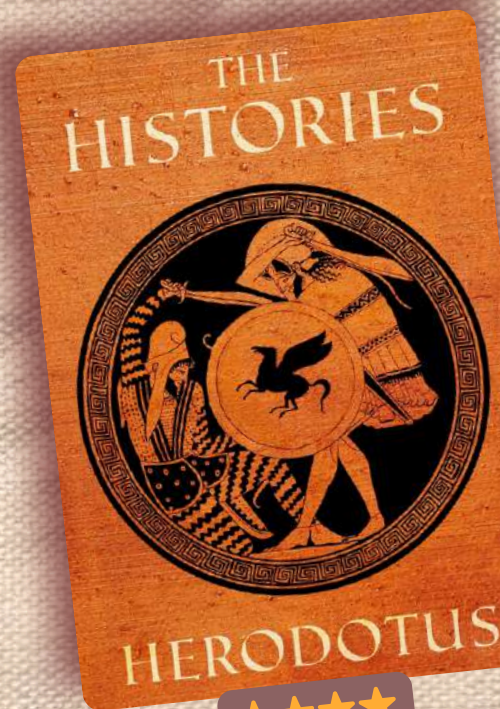


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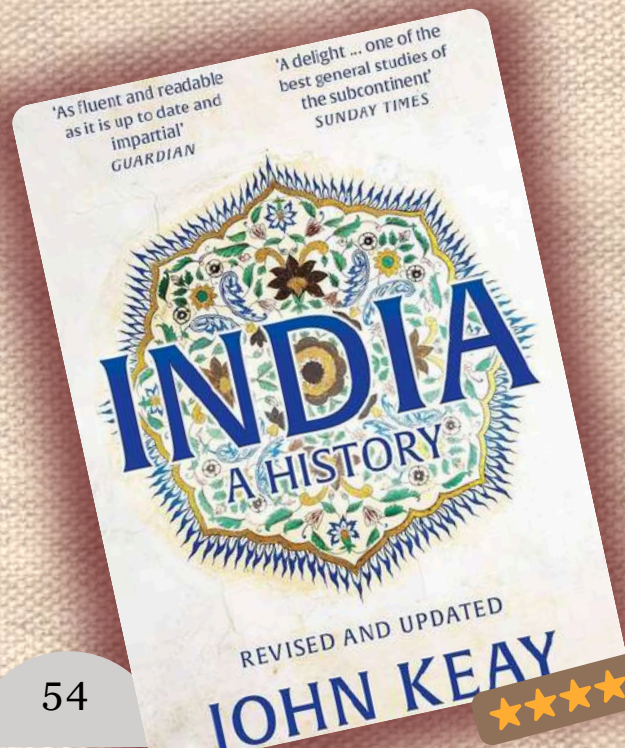
## GRANTHAVALOKANA



★★★★★

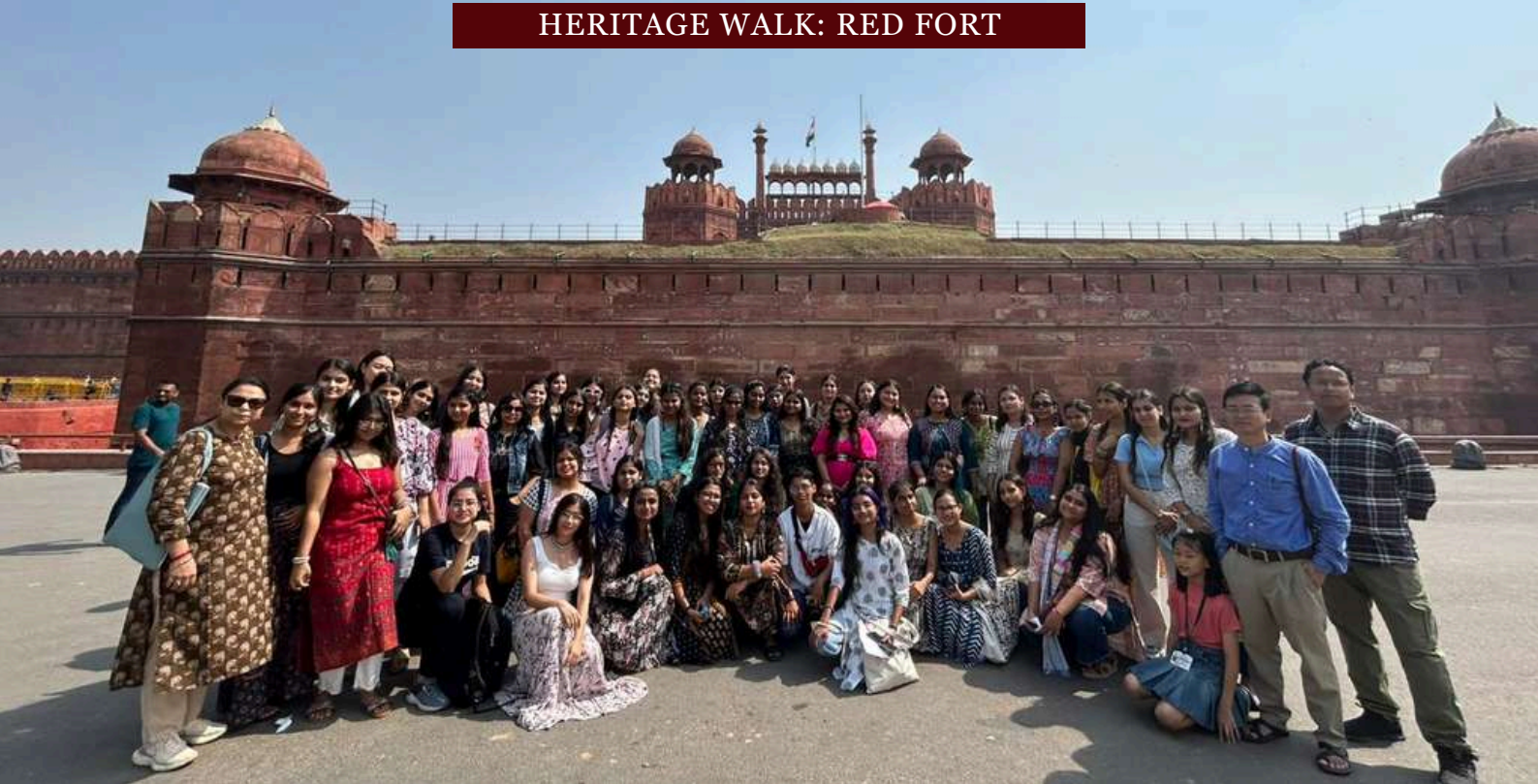


★★★★★



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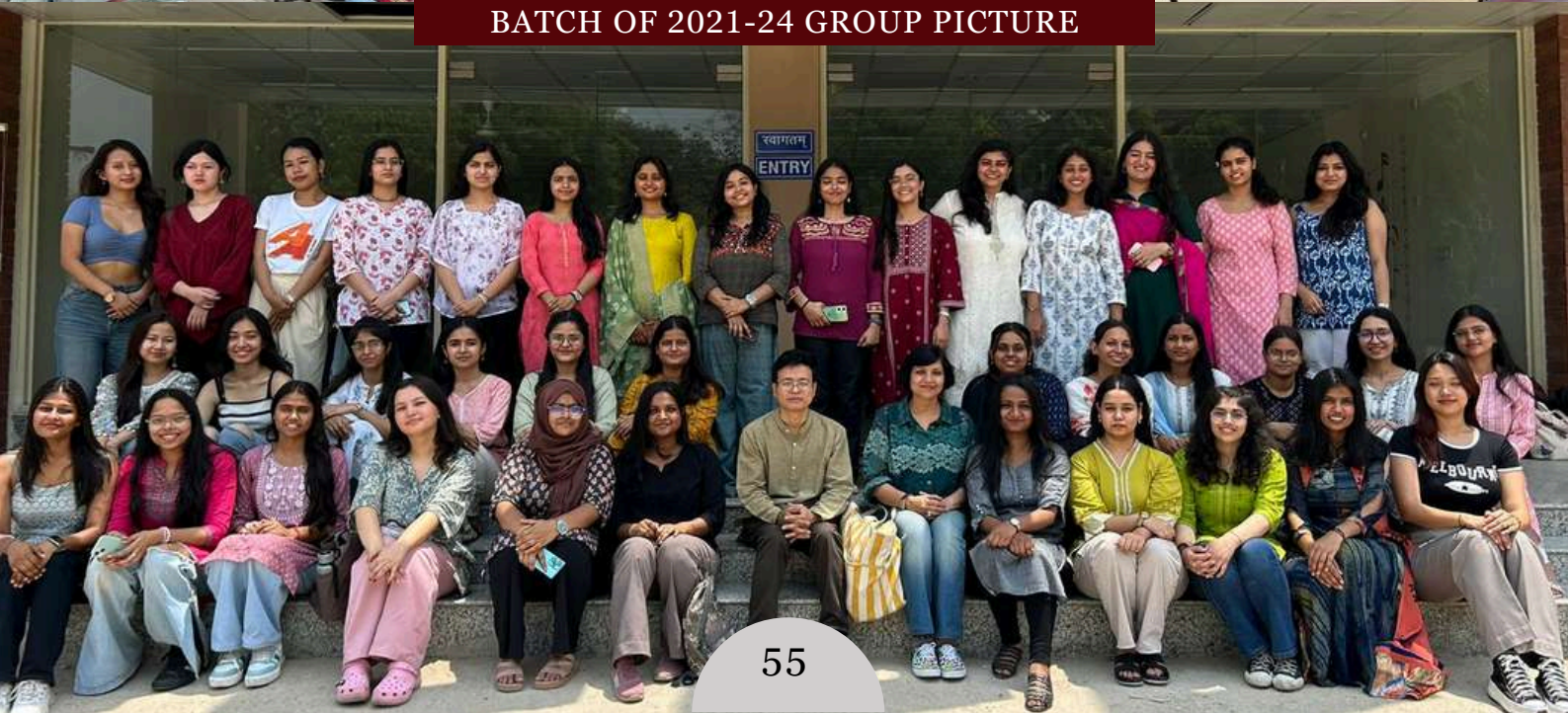
HISTORIA ADMISSION HELP DESK



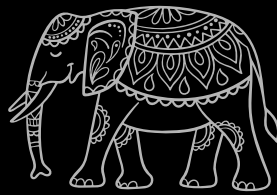
ORIENTATION DAY



BATCH OF 2021-24 GROUP PICTURE







THANK YOU  
FOR TAKING OUT TIME  
&  
READING CLIO, THE ANNUAL  
MAGAZINE 2024

-HISTORIA



# CLIO MAGAZINE

