

थाती

Journey From Soil To Soul

**A Scholarly initiative by the students of Dept.
of A.I.H.C & Arch, VKM, 2020-21**

Preface

Welcome to the first issue of "थाती: Journey from Soil to Soul". This magazine is a special approach to celebrate World Heritage week from the students of department of A.I.H.C & Arch., Vasant Kanya Mahavidyalaya. All the articles are wholly written by our team and inspired by their knowledge on different subjects of our Heritage. The title of the magazine counters a deep meaning inside. "थाती: Journey from Soil to Soul" takes us to the ride of past in our living present to show us the collection of amazing creations of our ancestors and the nature.

Let us begin the Ride!!

Index

1.	Preface	2
2.	Introduction	5
3.	Heritage and UNESCO	8
4.	Dharohar	12
5.	Rani Ki Vav: Where every step tells a story	14
6.	Bastar: A tribal heart land	18
7.	Vishva prasidh Dharohar: Mahabodhi Mandir	21
8.	Red Fort: Pieces from Past	24
9.	Baat Itihaas ki, Dharohar Aaj ki	27
10.	Rajgir: Ancient Heritage place	30
11.	Few Unexplored Heritage sites of India	34
12.	Awareness regarding heritage amongst youth	40
13.	Kashi: Devon ki Bhoomi	43
14.	Bhartiya Vishwavikhyaat dharohar: Konark Mandir	45
15.	Say Hello to Jaipur!!	48
16.	Khjuraho: Greatest masterpieces	53
17.	Save our identity by saving our heritage	58
18.	Amulya Dharohar: Sarnath	61
19.	Team's Experience	64

1. Introduction



Introduction

Heritage is an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions and values.

Every piece of land has its own story to tell, own culture to express and history to protect and preserve mankind. Cultural Heritage represents our bond to the past, to our present and the future.

It has three divisions as mentioned below: -

- Tangible Cultural Heritage: - Movable cultural heritage (such as paintings, sculptures, coins, manuscripts)
 1. Immovable cultural heritage (monuments, archaeological sites and so on)
 2. Underwater cultural heritage (shipwrecks, underwater ruins, and cities)

- Intangible Cultural Heritage: - Oral traditions, performing arts, rituals.

- Natural Heritage: - natural sites with cultural aspects such as cultural landscapes, physical, biological or geological formations.
- Heritage in the event of armed conflict.

2. Heritage and UNESCO



Heritage and UNESCO

The **UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)** is a specialized board which was founded in **1945** "to develop the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind" as a means of building lasting peace. Its head quarter is in Paris, France. Its function is to do scientific analysis, archaeological researches, conservation and preservation of protected monuments. In India this work is done by **ASI (ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA)**. There are **1121 sites** in World's Heritage List of UNESCO. In which **38 sites are from India**. UNESCO has 193 members state and 11 associate members.

Here are the guidelines or the selection criteria for valuable sites: -

1. represents a masterpiece of human creative genius;
2. to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;

3. to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
4. to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
5. to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
6. to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);
7. to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;

8. to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;
9. to be outstanding examples representing significant on going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
10. to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

3. धरोहर



धरोहर

हमारी संस्कृति की पहचान है धरोहर,
विभिन्न धर्मों की एकता का सम्मान है धरोहर ।

हर रस्म और परंपरा के रूप में ये हमारे साथ है,
इनको पूर्ण- निष्ठा से निभाने का सौभाग्य हमारे हाथ है ।

राजा- महाराजाओं की अस्मिता है धरोहर,
यादों की पंक्तियों वाली कविता है धरोहर ।

भारतीय विरासत अद्भुत और विशाल है,
इसका अतीत गौरवशाली इतिहास है ।

ठुमरी के रूप में बजती है हमारी धरोहर,
लाज के घुंघट में बसती है हमारी धरोहर ।

पुरखों का हमें ये अनमोल उपहार है,
भारत का ये सबसे प्यारा श्रृंगार है ।

गंगा, यमुना, सरस्वती के रूप में बहती है धरोहर,
"सुंदर इतिहास हूँ देश का" ये कहती है धरोहर ।।

~ ऐश्वर्या गुप्ता

4.Rani Ki Vav



Rani Ki Vav: Where every step tells a story

“Rani Ki Vav “or “the Queen’s stepwell” is a world heritage site, and is recognised widely by the world but not by the history travelers of India yet. It was built by a widowed queen in

memory of her husband.

Yes, Taj Mahal is not the only monument

symbolizing love in the

country. “Rani Ki Vav”,

was constructed by ‘Rani

Udaymati’ in memory of

her husband Bhīma I,

who was the king

of Chalukya or Solanki

dynasty, which existed

between 950 and 1300

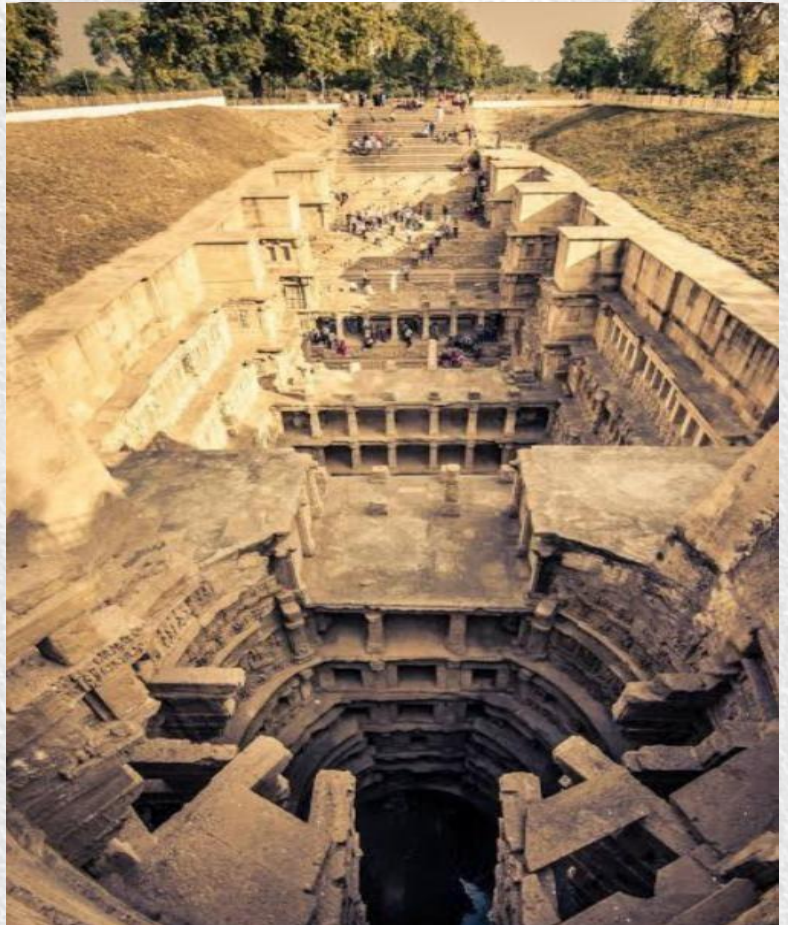
CE. The stepwell is situated on the bank of river Sarasvati, in the

town Patan, Gujarat. The ornate and the beautifully decorated

stepwell was built in the Maru-Gurjara architectural style, and

measures 64 m in length, 20 m in width and 28 m in depth. The

vav is divided into seven levels of stairs, the fourth level is the



deepest leading into a rectangular tank. The entire structure is made of sandstone and there is a small gateway just below the last step of the Rani Ki Vav well. The gateway opens into a 30 km tunnel which leads to the nearby town of Siddhpur. This World Heritage Site, houses 500 principal sculptures and over a thousand minor sculptures, depicting religious, mythological and non-sacred imagery. The attractive sculptures at the Rani Ki Vav are either inspired by different incarnations of Lord Vishnu, or depicting Apsaras and other mythological characters like Nagakanya and Yogini.

But the stepwell is believed to have been buried underground owing to a severe flood in the Saraswati River. It was in 1958 that ASI undertook the clearance and restoration work for the Vav, which was filled with silt and water. As the process of desilting and debris clearance started, the water also started receding. The silt was cleared gradually by hands and was carefully checked before disposal for antiquities that could be mixed with the mud. It is said that "it was the riskiest project of the ASI". The process took more than three decades to complete and was completed in 1989. During excavation a marble statue was found inside the Vav which had 'Maharani Shri Udayamati' inscribed on it.

In 2014, the Rani-Ki-Vav was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage site, a status that it is truly worthy of. It was named India's "Cleanest Iconic place" at the 2016 Indian Sanitation Conference. It replaces a view of the Kanchenjunga on the reverse side of the 100-rupee note issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). In addition, prior to its inscription as a World Heritage site, a digital model of the Rani-Ki-Vav was made by the Scottish Ten. This was a project aimed at producing highly accurate digital models of Scotland's five World Heritage sites and five international heritage sites. Personally, this place is one of the most remarkable and Unexplored Historical Places in India that one must witness.

-Kumari Rani

5. Bastar



Bastar: Tribal Heartland of India

Bastar is a district in the state of Chhattisgarh in India. The district holds a unique blend of tribal and Oriya culture. Bastar was known as Dakshin Kaushal. It is popular for its beautiful forest and tribal culture, because of this reason Bastar is called as a cultural capital of the state and also known as Tribal Heartland of India. Some traditions of Bastar are peculiar in their own and can amaze you. Bastar Dusserha is celebrated by the local people for 75 days and the statue of Ravana does not burn. The Ghotul tradition of Bastar is popular in Madia tribes of Bastar. In Ghotul, young boys and girls who come to celebrate any festival on that moments they are free to choose their life partners according to their wish.

Bastar Art or Tribal Art and Handicraft are one of the most famous and renowned Tribal Art form India. The Bastar specializes in preparation of items like Dhokra Art, Bastar wooden handicraft and Metal crafts. Bastar is full of dense forests and high hills waterfalls, caves and wild beasts. Bastar Mahal, Dalpat Sagar, Chitrakot waterfalls, Kutumasarand Kailash caves are the heritage sites and the main centers of

tourism. Dancing cactus Art centre, an outstanding gift of the renowned art world of Baster. The people of Baster are rich in rare art work, liberal culture and innate nature.

-Awantika Upadhyay

Two pencils, one black and one brown, are positioned diagonally on the left side of the image. The background is a textured, light yellow surface with a darker yellow diagonal band.

6. विश्व प्रसिद्ध धरोहर: महाबोधि मंदिर



विश्व प्रसिद्ध धरोहर: महाबोधि मंदिर

बोधगया बिहार का एक प्रसिद्ध तीर्थ स्थान है। यह गया शहर से छह मील दूर दक्षिण में स्थित है। बोधगया में स्थित महाबोधि मंदिर का संकुल भारत के पूर्वोत्तर भाग में बिहार राज्य का मध्य हिस्सा है। भगवान बुद्ध के जीवन से सम्बन्धित चार पवित्र स्थलों में से एक है और यह विशेष रूप से उनके ज्ञान की प्राप्ति से जुड़ा है। इस मंदिर को महाबोधि विहार भी कहते हैं।

इसके निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में इतना ही कहा जा सकता है कि इसका बीजारोपण मौर्यकाल के वोधिगृह के रूप में हुआ तथा समय-समय पर संस्करण किया गया। वर्तमान मंदिर का निर्माण पांचवी या छठी सदी में हुआ। इसी काल में मंदिर के गर्भगृह में भगवान् बुद्ध की प्रतिमा को प्रतिष्ठित किया गया और यह प्रतिमा पद्मासन की मुद्रा में



विराजमान है। यह ईंटों से पूरी तरह निर्मित सबसे प्रारम्भिक बौद्ध मंदिरों में से एक है जो भारत में गुप्त अवधि से अब तक विद्यमान है। इस मंदिर की ऊंचाई 160 फिट से भी अधिक है। इस मंदिर के शिखर की योजना विशिष्ट है। मंदिर के चारों ओर खुला परिसर है। इस मंदिर के परिसर में सात स्थानों को भी चिन्हित किया गया है जहाँ बुद्ध ने ज्ञान प्राप्ति के बाद सात सप्ताह व्यतीत किया था। जातक कथाओं में

उल्लेखित "बोधि वृक्ष" मंदिर के परिसर में स्थित है जहाँ भगवान बुद्ध ने ज्ञान प्राप्त किया था।

यह मंदिर वास्तुकला व बौद्ध धर्म की परम्पराओं का सुन्दर नमूना है। विभिन्न धर्म और सम्प्रदाय के व्यक्ति मंदिर में अध्यात्मिक शांति की तलाश में आते हैं और यह मंदिर अपने अध्यात्मिक महत्त्व के कारण ही विश्व विख्यात है यहाँ बुद्ध जयन्ती के अवसर पर भगवान बुद्ध का जन्मदिन विशेष उत्साह और परम्परा के साथ मनाया जाता है।

महाबोधि मंदिर के निर्माण योजना एवं वास्तुविन्यास विशिष्ट है जो हमें अन्यत्र नहीं दिखलाई पड़ती है। ऐतिहासिक और धार्मिक महाबोधि मंदिर वर्ष २००२ में यूनेस्को द्वारा विश्व धरोहर स्थल घोषित किया गया। यहाँ देश के ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे विश्व के पर्यटक खास कर बौद्ध मत में विश्वास रखनेवाले धर्मवालम्बी बड़ी संख्या में पूजा अर्चना करने आते हैं। यह मंदिर विश्व के मानचित्र पर अपना विशेष धार्मिक महत्त्व रखता है।

-कृति

7.Red Fort



RED FORT: PIECES FROM PAST



At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom.... "This historic speech marked India's independence from British rule and simultaneously made the red fort in Delhi a politically significant monument, which now acts as the setting for the independence day celebrations each year. However, red fort has been a strategically important monument through the ages due to Delhi being the capital city for a good part of Mughal Rule Red fort was built by Shahjahan in 1638. The architecture here is intermingling to what was brought in India. It is a fusion of Persian, Hindu and Taimur architecture. When we enter red fort through Lahori gate we saw Chatta Chowk (Meena bazaar) it is a place where jewelries

and clothes were purchased by those who live in that fort. Then ahead we find Naubat Khan where songs were played five times a day in Mughal time. Its beautiful designs of flowers and leaves on marble make it even more beautiful. Leaving that behind we came to Diwan-E-Khas and Diwan-E-Aam it's a large hall with nine arches front. This hall is adorned by marble royal throne. Other places in it were RANG MAHAL, MUMTAZ MAHAL (Now converted in museum), KHAS MAHAL, HAMMAM and for what Mughal architecture was famous is its garden which is HAYAT-BAKSH-BAGH.

SURBHI PANDEY



8.बात इतिहास की, धरोहर आज की



“बात इतिहास की, धरोहर आज की”



सासाराम, बिहार के रोहतास जिले का एक छोटा शहर और इतिहास का उत्कृष्ट धरोहर है। शेरशाह सूरी (फरीद खान) पैनी राजनीति परख रखनेवाले एक कुशल सेनापति थे। कहा जाता है की बचपन में उन्होंने अपनी तलवार से एक ही बार में शेर के दो टुकड़े कर दिये थे, जिसके कारण उन्हें “शेर खां” कहा जाने लगा। यह कुशल सैन्य प्रशासक होने के साथ-साथ एक महान निर्माता भी थे। इनका वास्तुकला के क्षेत्र में सर्वोत्कृष्ट योगदान सासाराम, बिहार में देखने को मिलता है जो सादगी और लालित्य का मिला जुला रूप है।

रोहतासगढ़ का किला बिहार के रोहतास जिले से 55 कि.मी. दूर सोन नदी के पास पहाड़ी पर स्थित है।

सुरक्षा दृष्टि से से शेरशाह सूरी द्वारा बनवाया गया यह किला पर्यटकों का पसंदीदा स्थल बन चुका है और ४५ कि.मी की दूरी में फैले हुए इस किला में ८३ दरवाजे हैं।

प्रवेशद्वार पर निर्मित हाथी ,दीवारों पर अद्भुत कलाकृतियों ,रंगमहल ,शीशमहल ,रानी का झरोखा व अन्य भव्य इमारतें पर्यटकों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करती है। सासाराम , बिहार में ही स्थित मुगल सम्राट शेर शाह शूरी का मकबरा भारतीय वास्तुकला का सर्वोत्कृष्ट उदहारण है।

जिसे वास्तुकार मीर मुहम्मद अलीवान खान द्वारा १५४०ईस्वी से १५४५ के बीच बनवाया गया। बलुआ पत्थर से बना यह शानदार मकबरा लगभग ३०५ मी. एक वर्गाकार तालाब के मध्य स्थित है।

जो अष्टकोणीय योजना के द्वारा निर्मित किया गया है जिसके ऊपर एक मुख्य गुम्बद और अष्टभुज के चारों ओर आठ स्तम्भ वाले गुम्बद लगे हुए है। जो इसके मनोरम्यता को बढ़वा देती है। यह मकबरा आज भी ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोण से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है।

- सोनम कुमारी

9. Rajgir



RAJGIR: Ancient Historical Place

Rajgir is located in the Indian state of Bihar, about 60km southeast of the capital Patna. Earlier it was known as “Girivraj” for its holy sites surrounded by hills, and was the capital of first “Gantantra” Magadha later established as the Mauryan Empire.



Rajgir is an important pilgrimage center for Hindus, Buddhist and Jains. During the 6 century B.C. it became the center of great religious and intellectual activities. Lord Buddha made several visits to this town and stayed here for considerable time to

propagate his doctrine. On the other hand, Jain text says that their last apostle, Lord Mahavira spent 14 yrs. of his life at Rajgir & Nalanda. Ancient Nalanda Vishwavidyalaya is also located in the vicinity of Rajgir. The great Mauryan emperor Ashoka travelled to Bodh Gaya around 250 B.C. through Rajgir to place the diamond throne (Vajrasana) at the great temple where Lord Buddha attained enlightenment.

Vishwa Shanti Stupa (World Peace Pagoda) is a popular Buddhist worshiper site situated on the Ratnagiri Hills, which is considered as the world's tallest Peace Pagoda and the symbol of peace & harmony. Here, Ajatashatru Fort is an architectural beauty where Ajatashatru kept his father, Bimbisara in the prison after he became King. Cyclopean walls are 40 Km long walls which cover the old Rajgiri, and were built during the Mauryan Period using raw stones. Saptaparni caves was the host to the first Buddhist council, located on the Vaibhava Hills. Rajgir city is also famous for the seven hot springs or Saptarshi, which come & meet together into a big pool of warm water, named Brahmakund. Jarasandha Akhara or Akhada, better known as Ranbhumi which literally means battle field, where martial arts were practiced by Jarasandha and his army is also located at Rajgir.

One of the greatest mysteries of Rajgir is “Swarna (Sone) Bhandar”. Some opinions used to say that gold treasure belongs to king Jarasandha. But many believe that this gold treasure is the asset of the king Bimbisara, of the Mauryan dynasty. There is sufficient proof of a jail at some distance where Ajatashatru kept his father imprisoned. There is a big hall at the entrance of Swarna Bhandar Cave. The main entrance is locked with stone, which remains unopened till today.

On one of the walls of the cave there is something written in shell- script which isn't read by anyone. It is said that tricks to open the door are written on it but no was able to read and understand the script. People believe that the way to reach the treasure of Bimbisara is from Vaibhavgiri hill to Saptaparni caves which followed us to the other side of Swarna Bhandar Caves. It is said that once British wanted to break the door but all efforts went in vain.

- Aishwarya Gupta

10. Unexplored India



Few Unexplored Heritage Sites in India

Right from the ancient time, India proudly flaunts its unsurpassed and vast variety of rich heritage widely across the world. The finesse of Indian handiwork, the richness of silk and cotton textiles, the ethnicity of ornaments, unique architectures etc. glorifies it even more. There are 38 heritage sites in India which comes under UNESCO. But numerous landmarks are either yet to be discovered or less known. Let's explore those spellbinding creation that India offers. Bringing to you the most remarkable and enchanted Unexplored Historical Places in India you must witness once, in a lifetime.

Petroglyphs from Iron Age, Domkhar, Ladhak

These rock arts embody the lifestyle of prehistoric era that dates back to the 2nd and 3rd millennium B.C. These ancient art forms from Iron Age depicts the scenes of hunting, wars and festivals. It



also has images of various animal species, as well as some

human figures. The petroglyphs in Domkhar is a gateway to the lost era which was first noticed by The Moravian Missionary in the year 1902.

Bhimbetka: India's Oldest Art Gallery



Bhimbetka art gallery a UNESCO world heritage site, is India's oldest art gallery of prehistoric art manifesting earliest human habitation. Here, 500 massive natural caves, located in the sandstone cliff at the foothill of the Vindhya range contain walls covered with paintings.

Here, the painting of a giangiatic red, horned animal chasing a miniature stick man shows complicated relationship between human beings and wild animals in ancient time. Rock shelters and artworks of Bhimbetka art gallery gives surprising view of Mesolithic period.

Unakoti Hills, Tripura

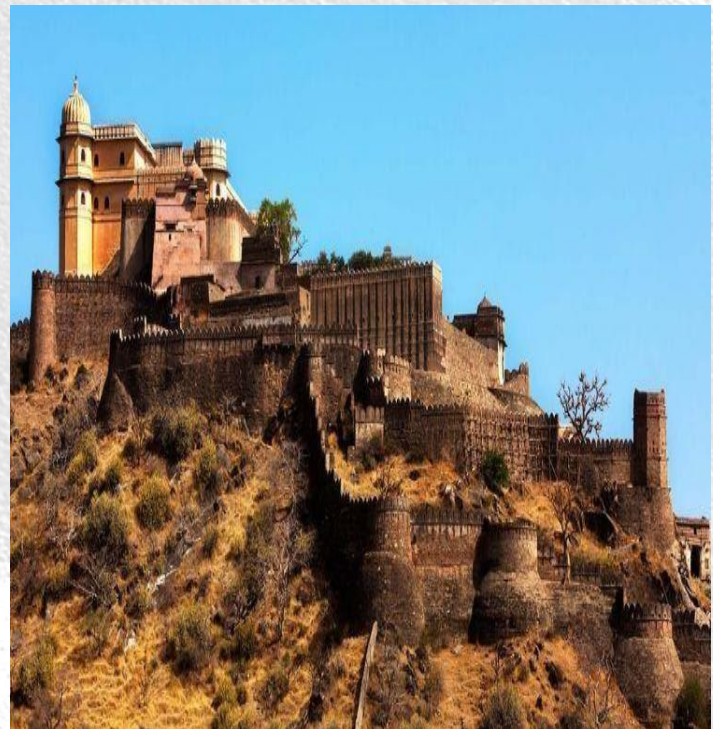
Unakoti literally means **one less than a crore**, is famous for its massive stone and rock cut sculpture that have been carved out from the hillside lies approximately 180km from Agartala.

There is an ancient pilgrimage site with a huge rock cut sculpture of Lord Shiva that dates back to the 7th - 9th century. Other than this it also hosts carves artifacts of various Hindu deities like Lord Ganesha and Goddess Durga.



Kumbhalgarh Fort, Rajasthan

Kumbhalgarh Fort near Udaipur is fortified with 33 km of walls and more than 25 feet thick, is the second longest continuous wall in the world. The fortress was built in 15th century by Rana Kumbha of the Rajput dynasty at western range of Aravalli hills. The Most interesting feature is that it houses



another fort within its precincts and there are about 365 temples and shrines with it. There is a sanctuary within the fort that shelters numerous wild animals and birds, including panthers, sambhars, sloth bears, wild boars and rare jungle grey fowls. In the year 2013, UNESCO declared it as a world heritage site. Kumbhalgarh Fort is also known as Ajay fort as it was never defeated.

Undavalliacaves,AndhraPradesh



The spectacular rock- cut caves at Undavalli near Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh, gives monolithic view of ancient rock cut architectures, carved out of solid sandstone on a hillside. The faces sculpted at the entrance of the cave are believed to be of the donors who paid for the caves' construction. Here, many Buddhists artifacts and stupas were converted into Hindu

temples. One of the largest and unique monolithic is of Lord Vishnu in reclining posture. Undavalli caves is one of the perfect architectural marvel, one should must visit.

-Surbhi Jain



11.Awaring The Youth



Awareness Regarding Heritage amongst youth

The traditions, qualities and culture of a country that have existed for a long time carries great importance for the country, and its youth. The pandemonium life of people in the 21st century focuses much on technology and somehow they are forgetting about their glorious past and history. Many believe that history is all about dead archives, so they rarely visit any heritage sites or museums. Here, the question arises, why don't they visit museums and heritage sites?

Plenty of heritage sites do not cater to the younger demographic and they are not able to seek the attention of youngsters. Since each child cannot be expected to be a history enthusiastic, they need help to understand the items on display and know how each has affected our past and possibly any implications to the present and the future. This lack of relevance and empathy to young people has only furthered the division between heritage side and their engagement. Since young people prefer to go on social media, so we can create a social media platform like websites which teach about

these things, apps which can be useful for them to learn about our culture and past, various 3D models, video recording and for kids we can create stories of that place through cartoons character and also cosplay like world Disney have Mickey mouse, Donald duck etc. So youngsters can have photographs with them and they can create a memory. We can take initiative to attract young people towards heritage by starting voluntary programs at heritage sites for youngsters and we can also collect funds for heritage sites trips. These steps are vital for supporting young people to appreciate their history as they will carry the torch, to protect these sites and pass on our history to the future generation.

Cultural heritage and natural history of a nation has a very high value and can contribute to public understanding and appreciation of the past through heritage education programs and heritage tourism initiatives at a local, statewide, or regional level. Now it is the responsibility of society to transmit and preserve our own heritage in the form of culture.

-Rohini Singh



12. काशी: देवो की भूमि



काशी: देवो की भूमि

अड़भंगी शिव है ,अड़भंगी काशी
भोलेनाथ की नगरी काशी
संध्या करे श्रृंगार दीपमाला से
तब ही पीतांबरी सवेरा
घाटों का शहर दीपों की नगरी
जन-जन के दिलों
में बसता काशी जिसका नाम हो,
कई - कई घाट कई है मंदिर, जिह्वा पर देववाणी
लस्सी , लड्डू और पान, बनारसी सुंदर साड़ी
दर्शन योग , धर्म और आध्यात्म केंद्र
है काशी सारनाथ में बुद्धने दिया उपदेश, जैन तीर्थकरो की नगरी,
सप्त दुर्गा है रानीलक्ष्मी बाई की जन्मभूमि
सकंटमोचन हनमुान है राम कथा तलुसी,
राजा महाराजा का शहर रामनगर काशी,
घाट घाट पर मोझ की खातिर बने है
काशीवासी, प्राण त्यागे जो इस नगरी जन्म मरण छूट जावे,
धरालोक से तीनों लोक
धाम गुण गावे।

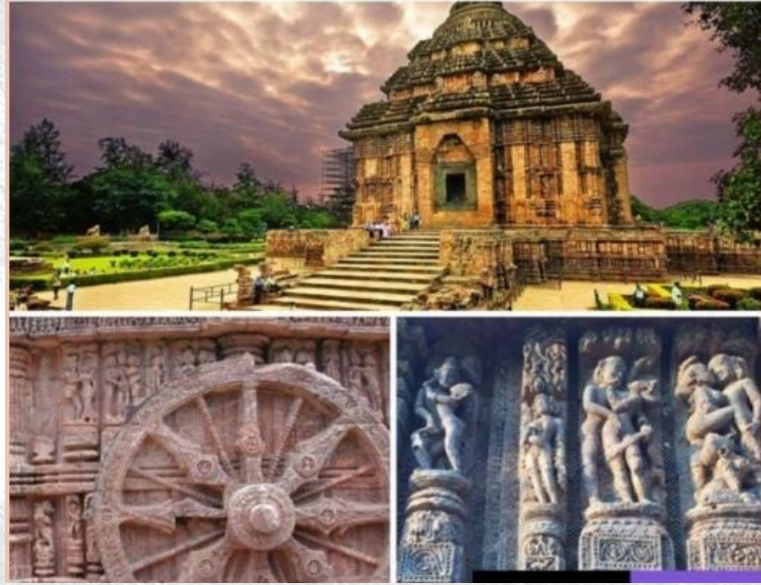
-दिव्यानि



13. भारतीय विश्व विख्यात धरोहर कोणार्क सूर्य मंदिर



भारतीय विश्व विख्यात धरोहर कोणार्क सूर्य मंदिर



कोणार्क के सूर्य मंदिर का निर्माण 13 वीं शताब्दी में गंग वंश के शासक नरसिंह देव प्रथम के शासनकाल में किया गया था। 1984 में कोणार्क सूर्य मंदिर को यूनेस्को द्वारा विश्व धरोहर स्थल घोषित किया गया। मंदिर के शीर्ष भाग के गहरे रंग के होने के कारण इसे काले पगोडा भी कहा जाता है। कोणार्क में प्रत्येक वर्ष कोणार्क नृत्य युग का आयोजन किया जाता है। यहां पर्यटकों के लिए को आकर्षित करने के लिए कोणार्क संग्रहालय भी बनाया गया है।

कोणार्क का सूर्य मंदिर पुरी के जगन्नाथ मंदिर और भुवनेश्वर के लिंगराज मंदिर के साथ मिलकर उड़ीसा के मंदिर को स्वर्ण त्रिकोण माना जाता है। उड़ीशा में कोणार्क सूर्य मंदिर तथा कोणार्क शहर को भारत सरकार के नवीन और नवीकरणीय उर्जा मंत्रालय ने सोलराइजेशन की योजना की शुरुआत की। सौर उर्जा आधुनिक उपयोग और महत्व को

प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु वर्तमान भारत सरकारके द्वारा कोणार्क को सूर्य नगरी के रूप में विकसित करने का भी प्रयास जारी है। कोणार्क का सूर्यमंदिर विश्व विख्यात भारतीय धरोहर के रूप में आरतियों को गौरवांवित कर रहा है।

-राधिका यादव

14. Jaipur



Say Hello to Jaipur!!

“पधारो म्हारे देस” from these glittering words, Rajasthan warmly welcomes their guests. Rajasthan is collectively the richest state for its royal culture and heritage, which has been considered important since ancient times. For this glorious land, so many



kings fought with each other and bled a lot.

The old city Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan and is located in the north- western region. The city was founded by the ruler of Amer, Sawai Jai Singh II (1699-1743) in 1727. He shifted his

capital from Amer to Jaipur. 'Jantar Mantar' was also founded by him.

Jai Singh consulted several books on architecture and architects while planning the layout of Jaipur. Vidyadhar Bhattacharya was the architectural guide, under him Jaipur was planned on the basis of Vastu shastra and Shilpa shastra (Vedic architecture).

Sawai Ram Singh I painted the whole city pink to welcome Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. This is how Jaipur got its new nomenclature THE PINK CITY.

On 6th January 2019 it was selected as World Heritage City by UNESCO (United Nations educational scientific and cultural organization) and became that 38th cultural heritage site in India. Also, it is the second Indian city to have been bestowed with this honor after THE WALLED CITY, AHMEDABAD.

Jaipur, is a very famous and major tourist destination in India forming a part of the Golden Triangle. In 2015, Jaipur received the largest tourist visits in India. Visitor's attraction includes the HAWA MAHAL, JAL MAHAL, CITY PALACE, AMER FORT, JANTAR MANTAR, NAHARGARH FORT, JAIGARH FORT, BIRLA MANDIR,

MOTI DUNGRI, GANESH TEMPLE, SANGHIJI JAIN TEMPLE AND THE JAIPUR ZOO. Amongst these Amer fort and Jantar Mantar are already in the list of UNESCO World Heritage sites.

Traditional shops selling antiques and handicrafts covers the streets of Jaipur. With a wonderful combination of ancient royal heritage and ultra-modern life method, Jaipur displays a cool presentation of urban lifestyle.

The most popular and traditional folk dance style is GHOOMAR. And the most famous Kathputli dance (puppetry dance) based on folktales and stories at Chokhi Dhani village is the major source of tourist attraction.

There are several festivals that the people of Jaipur together celebrate with great enthusiasm and make their lives more colorful like the Elephant Festival, Ganguar, Makar Sankranti, Holi, Vijaya Dashami and many more.

A different type of festival is celebrated here every year, namely Jaipur literature festival. It is the world's largest literature festival in which authors from various corners of the world participate.

So this is how the pink city is, "painted in one color but compiles every color in its outstanding cultures"

Come and visit once: - RAM RAM SA, THARO SWAGAT HAI!!

-Richa Soni

15.Khajuraho



Khajuraho- “Greatest Masterpieces of Temple Art”

Temples in India are diverse. They range from mammoth marvels to small roadside shrines. They are stunning symbols of not only faith and religion but are reliving repository of the evolution of Indian architecture and advances in building technology through the ashes.

FEATURES OF THE TEMPLE

The temple epitomizes the ‘Nagar’ or north Indian style of temple building from the 13th century. The Khajuraho temples lay lost and forgotten till a British Army captain Dias Bert happened to chance upon them in the middle of 19th century and this led to the revival of these stunning monuments. There are three temple groups-

1. The western group
2. The eastern group
3. The southern group

Khajuraho was one of the capital of Chandela kings who from the 9th-11th Century CE ruled almost all of what is now state of Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh. The complex contains about 85 temples but only 20 are still intact. It is believed that every Chandela ruler built at least one temple in his lifetime.

Khajuraho is known for its erotic sculptures but in reality only two percent of the stunning sculptures and this complex are erotic what truly stands out and as all generations is the symmetry and the architectural brilliance and intricate carvings. The temples are about both Jain and Hindu and were built using sandstone with drawing shades of buff pink and pale yellow. Through the period of construction Chandela kings must have used thousands of sculptors architects and masons. These builders constructed the temples in this complex in nagar style of building. The Khajuraho complex has many groups of buildings. One of the biggest temples in the complex is the 'Kandariya Mahadeva Temple'. The primary feature here and in many temples in this complex is a beehive shaped central tower called the shikhara whose highest point is directly over the temple's primary deity. This is often surrounded by smaller subsidiary towers called Urushringa or intermediate towers. The way these towers are built naturally draws the eye up to the

highest point setting the temple and a raised base Adhisthana also shifts the eye upward and promotes this vertical quality. One can actually see variations in the designs of the shikhara across various temples in this complex. When one looks at the plan of the building it is based on a square. Often however the central shaft was surrounded by many reproductions of itself creating a spectacular visual effect resembling a fountain. All the compartments of the temple are interconnected both internally and externally along the single axis usually running east to west. Every temple had the entrance porch called Ardha Mandapa. A hole or manned up the Vestibule or Antarala and the Garbha Griha or Sanctum. The plan was inevitably symmetrical both in the layout and the final structure. The kind of uniformity in temple design created almost a code that could be replicated across the region and this incorporated a deep understanding of the science of design. The tower in the nagar temples have decorative arches known as gavage. These are not true arches in which parts of the arch hold up their own weight. The arches in khajuraho are made by a technique known as corbelling. This is done a letting successive stones overhang slightly. The steps produced by the cobalt construction are to produce a smooth profile. The

temple tower is topped by the Amalek, a stone disk usually with ridges on the rim that sits atop the temple's main tower.

According to one interpretation the block represents a lotus and is a symbolic seat for the deity below another. The Amalek is itself crowned with a colorful finial from which a temple banner is often hung. The other key elements of the building at entrance porch include the great hall of the Mahamandapa up the vestibule or antral which forms a transitional space between a temple's main hall and the inner sanctum where the image of the temple's primary deity will be housed. The water management systems worked into the design show a high scientific understanding. First like many other temples there are water bodies nearby.

CONCLUSION:- How these temples in ancient times were once social hubs but people congregated. These were also sites where the arts of dance music and combat were honed and have been passed down for generations. But today these temples remind us of our past and the architectural brilliance of the craftsmen of those times.

-Anjali

16. Save Heritage



Save our identity by saving our Heritage

As we all know that Heritage means historic buildings and cultural traditions that have been passed down from previous generation. Every country has its own distinct identity due to its living, language, culture and tradition. When we talk about India there are 28 States and all the states have their own identity because of various languages, different attires, special festivals and unique monuments, which they inherited by their ancestors and are happily pursuing them.

The things that make up our identity and makes us different from others, it is very important to save those things from extinction or else we will fail to save our identity. It is our duty and responsibility to take care of all the things we have inherited.

In this modern era, we are busy in our own life and getting away from our small festivals, cultures, traditions and not able to take care of our special monuments. Now is the time to connect with our heritage or else we will become part of the crowd in the coming times and will lost our own identity. So,

protect our heritage that is our root and preserve our identity
by making us unique.

-Komal kumari

17. सारनाथ



अमूल्य धरोहर: सारनाथ



'वाराणसी' कहने को तो बस एक शहर मात्र है पर अपने आप में न जाने कितने विरासतों को समेटे हुए है और अगर बात वाराणसी के धरोहरों की करें तो सारनाथ का नाम आना लाज़मी है क्योंकि सारनाथ स्वयं में ही अनगिनत ऐतिहासिक महत्वों को संजोये हुए है।

सारनाथ

सारनाथ (बौद्ध धर्म के चार प्रमुख स्थानों में से एक), वाराणसी के उत्तर-पूर्व में लगभग १० किमी की दूरी पर स्थित है। सारनाथ बौद्ध धर्म के लिए ही नहीं अपितु हिन्दू धर्म तथा जैन धर्म के लिए भी समान रूप से महत्व रखता है किन्तु सारनाथ को

सर्वाधिक लोकप्रियता यहां के अद्वितीय सौंदर्यता से युक्त बौद्ध स्तूपों से मिलता है, जिसका निर्माण लगभग हजारों वर्ष पूर्व हुआ था किन्तु इनकी भव्यता आज भी अद्भूत और बेमिसाल है।

लगभग हजारों वर्ष पूर्व शाक्यकुल के राजकुमार सिद्धार्थ (जिन्हें बुद्ध के नाम से जाना जाता है) बोध गया में ज्ञान प्राप्ति के बाद सर्वप्रथम मृगदाव या ऋषिपत्तन में अपने पांच शिष्यों को पहला धर्मोपदेश देते हैं जिसे बौद्ध सम्प्रदाय में धर्म-चक्र प्रवर्तन के रूप में जाना जाता है। ऐसा माना जाता है कि ऋषिपत्तन या मृगदाव में सारंगनाथ महादेव की मूर्ति-स्थापना के परिणामस्वरूप इसका नाम सारनाथ पड़ा साथ ही साथ जैन धर्म के ग्यारहवें तीर्थंकर श्रेयांसनाथ की तपोस्थली भी निकटस्थ है फलस्वरूप जैन धर्म अनुयायियों के लिए भी सारनाथ का महत्व बढ़ जाता है।

सारनाथ के प्रमुख दर्शनीय स्थलों में धम्मख स्तूप का नाम सर्वोपरि है। लगभग ३० मीटर वृत्तीय व्यास तथा ४३ मीटर ऊंचाई वाले इस बेलनाकार स्तूप को धर्म-चक्र स्तूप के नाम से भी जाना जाता था। जिसका निर्माण सम्राट अशोक द्वारा करवाया गया था, जिसके आठ सौ वर्षों बाद इसका पुनर्निर्माण हुआ था। इसके बाहरी हिस्सों पर की गई नक्काशी अद्भूत है। इसकी सौंदर्यता ही इसे निहारने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध कर देती है।

धम्मख स्तूप के समीप ही इमारतों के अवशेष प्राप्त होते हैं माना कि अब यह अवशेष अपनी पूर्णता की अवस्था में नहीं है परन्तु इनका अपना विशेष महत्व है जो देखने वालों के दिलों पर अलग ही छाप छोड़ता है।

चौखण्डी स्तूप जिसे आम बोलचाल की भाषा में सीता-रसोई कहा जाता है। माना जाता है यह वही स्थान है जहां बोधि प्राप्ति के बाद बुद्ध की भेंट उनके पंच-शिष्यों से होती है। ठोस ईंटों से बने इस स्तूप का आकार चौकोर है जिसकी संरचना विलक्षण है।

अतः कह सकते हैं कि सारनाथ अपने आप में विरासत धनी स्थल है। ऐसा स्थान जहां से बौद्ध धर्म पूरी दुनिया में फैला हो इससे गौरवमयी बात इस जगह के लिए और क्या हो सकती है?

यह स्थल बौद्ध धर्म ही नहीं अपितु सभी धर्मों को सहेजे हुए है। यहां जितना महत्व बौद्ध धर्म के अनुयायियों के लिए है उतना ही महत्व अन्य सभी धर्मों के अनुयायियों के लिए इसलिए हम सभी युवाओं का उत्तरदायित्व बनता है कि हम अपने धरोहरों की महत्ता को समझे और उसे संजोए रखने का प्रयत्न करें ताकि हम अपने आने पीढ़ियों को इन प्रेरणा स्रोत धरोहरों को सौंप सकें।

-श्वेता यादव

Team's Experience

Editor in Hindi – Kritiy

I have never been with this kind of extraordinary work. For me to be an editor is a responsible thing. To make corrections in others write-ups is a work that enriches their articles and make the standout.

Editor in English– Surbhi Jain

It was a great experience, while editing, I came to know about many such heritage which makes our country even more glorious. While writing article, I read about many such sites which are rarely known by common people.

Editor in English – Anjali

I loved to being a part of this magazine as an editor. I have explored new things in a different way. It was an engrossing experience and I am sure this is going to help me in my future works also.

Editor in Chief – Richa Soni

Being a chief editor, my experience with this magazine is a mixture of two different feelings one is learning something new and another is working together with my team.

Apart from our monotonous study routine and bulky books we tried to make out things related to history more exhilarating and easily accessible to all. I think with this approach we're extruding valuable knowledge from books and providing them a wide platform to expand.

Editor in Chief – Kumari Rani

It was my first and really a great experience designing थाती Journey from soil to soul. I got good understanding of designing an e-magazine. It was also a fun learning experience with my group members. Hope will get this type of opportunity in future also.

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Patron

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-Principal, VKMPG College

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Dr. Arti Kumari

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Dr. Nandini Verma

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