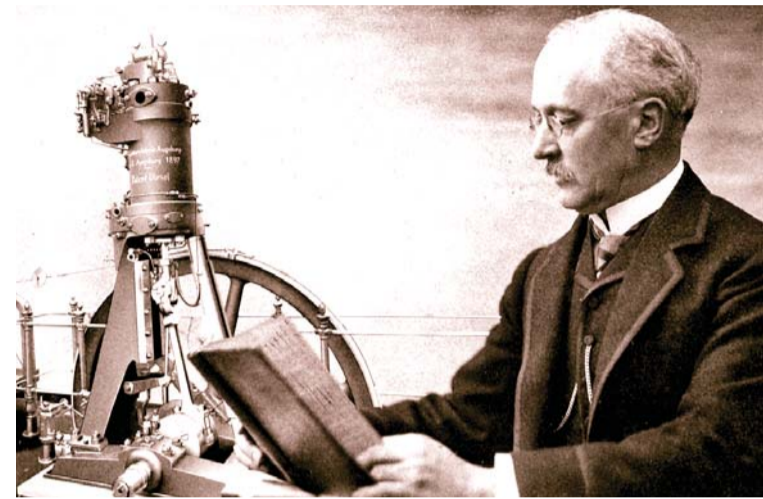


#INVENTION

Diesel Engine Day

Celebrating Diesel Engine Day encourages appreciation for this vital technology and inspires future advancements in the field.



Diesel Engine Day celebrates Rudolf Diesel's revolutionary invention of the diesel engine. This special day highlights the immense impact that diesel engines have had on various industries. Celebrating Diesel Engine Day encourages appreciation for this vital technology and inspires future advancements in the field.

Why Celebrate Diesel Engine Day?

From powering trucks and buses to marine vessels and locomotives, diesel engines are crucial in our daily lives. The day brings attention to the technological advancements that make our world more efficient and connected. People celebrate Diesel Engine Day to recognize the importance of the engine in modern society. Diesel engines are known for their power and efficiency, providing essential energy for heavy machinery and transportation. They also play a critical role in emergency power generation at hospitals and airports, ensuring that essential services remain uninterrupted during power outages. This day also underscores the ongoing innovation in diesel technology. Modern diesel engines are more efficient and environmentally friendly than ever before. The development of alternative fuels, such as biodiesel, shows a commitment to sustainability.

History

Diesel Engine Day honours Rudolf Diesel's groundbreaking invention of the diesel engine. This special day recognizes Diesel's innovative work that began in the late 19th century. He introduced the first successful diesel engine in 1892, which became a significant milestone in engineering. The patent of the engine was awarded on February 23, 1893, making this date a significant one. The diesel engine was designed to be more efficient than steam engines, which were common at the time. This efficiency and durability led to widespread use in various industries, from transportation to power generation. The celebration of Diesel Engine Day started to gain momentum in the early 20th century. It was introduced by the first successful diesel engine in 1892, which became a significant milestone in engineering. The patent of the engine was awarded on February 23, 1893, making this date a significant one. The diesel engine was designed to be more efficient than steam engines, which were common at the time. This efficiency and durability led to widespread use in various industries, from transportation to power generation. The celebration of Diesel Engine Day started to gain momentum in the early 20th century.

How to Celebrate

Take a Tour
Explore a local diesel engine factory. See how these powerful machines come to life. Factory tours often offer behind-the-scenes looks at production lines and the fascinating processes involved. This hands-on experience brings the magic of diesel engineering up close.

Watch Documentaries

Enjoy a cozy movie night with documentaries about diesel engines. From their creation to modern advancements, these films offer engaging stories. Pop some popcorn, gather friends, and dive into the world of diesel technology through the screen.

Visit Museums

Head to museums featuring diesel engines. Many museums showcase historic engines and offer interactive exhibits. It's an educational outing, perfect for families and curious minds. Discover the history and evolution of diesel technology in a fun setting.

Ride in Diesel-Powered Vehicles

Take a spin in a diesel-powered vehicle. Whether it's a truck, boat, or train, enjoy the unique experience. Appreciate the power and efficiency that these engines provide. It's an adventurous way to understand why diesel engines are so valued.



THE JAIPUR EXHIBITION OF 1883



Giles Tilotson, Author and Art Historian



Maj. Chandrakant Singh VrC (Retd)
Military Historian

A couple of years ago, whilst browsing through the family archives, we stumbled upon the beautifully printed colour brochure of this exhibition. Most illustrations to this account are from this brochure. For the text of this account, I am indebted to Dr. Giles Tilotson, author and art historian, who has very kindly given me permission to reproduce extracts from his account.

Giles Tilotson

The exhibition of decorative and industrial arts, that was held in Jaipur in 1883, under the patronage of Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh II (1880-1922), brought together the work of artists and craftsmen from many regions of India, but gave special treatment to the neighbouring states of Rajasthan, and to the pupils of Jaipur's own recently established School of Art. It led to the establishment of a permanent museum of industrial arts in Jaipur, which still exists and continues to hold many of the original exhibits.

The Jaipur Exhibition may be interpreted as an instrument that was intended to change perceptions of Rajasthani identity and the Jaipur State. The Jaipur government or *darbar* felt that in the art schools of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, there was too much emphasis on drawing, which they considered a Western skill, and they wished rather to promote the technical and industrial arts of more local origin. They received support in this endeavour from a surprising quarter, the Residency surgeon, Dr. de Fabeck, who was an enthusiast of Rajasthani art and history, and he agreed to direct the school. From the outset, it offered 'a sound practical education in industrial arts to boys

from the hereditary artisan castes to enable them to achieve employment. The syllabus included carpentry and ornamental wood carving, stone carving (especially, of sacred images and architectural ornament), and various forms of metal work from heavy-duty blacksmithing to filigree, engraving and the delicate craft of *kofitari*, the inlay in gold on steel. Jaipur had not previously had any tradition of pottery beyond the rural terracotta wares, that are found throughout India, but a decorated style of blue pottery was now introduced from Khurja, along with clay modelling. Other departments covered embroidery, clock-making, to give a modern touch, and, in spite of the *darbar's* declared intention, drawing.

The Prince of Wales visited Jaipur in 1887. Attached to his retinue was the artist Valentine Prinsep, who did his professional bit, by visiting the School of Art. Val Prinsep was a descendent of James Prinsep, who had deciphered the ancient *Ashokan* script and made it known to the world. He declared himself much impressed by 'the mechanical skill and handiwork,' a comment that, perhaps, conceals a lesser degree of enthusiasm for the students' drawing abilities. By this time, Dr. de Fabeck had stepped aside in favour of a full-time director, a Bengali named Opendronath Sen. The school now had over a hundred students, its intake having widened, to include other sections of society besides those who were born into the profession, and it was succeeding in its aim of turning out employable craftsmen and draughtsmen.

After the Prince of Wales had departed, the *darbar* announced a competition for the design of the Albert Hall. Although a large number of proposals were submitted, none of them was deemed suitable. In 1879, the frustrated Maharaja invited Dr. de Fabeck to have a try. He had done such a good job, after all, with the hospital and the boarding house. But this time, the doctor disappointed him. He is recorded as having 'received a letter and remuneration from the Maharaja for his services up to date,' which is to

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Sawai Man Singh Town Hall from the Johri Bazaar.



Sawai Man Singh Town Hall from Jaleb Chowk.

#SHOWCASING THE BEAUTIFUL



say that he was sacked. A further setback to the designing of the Albert Hall was the Maharaja's death in the following year. Thereafter, the *darbar* decided to hand responsibility for the project over to Swinton Jacob's PWD. He immediately began work in collaboration with one of the department's chief overseers, Tujumoul Hoosein. They had one positive development to aid them, some other recent activities in Jaipur were beginning to give a clearer focus to the nature of the building. It looked, as though, Jaipur would shortly stand in need of a museum.

From Economic and Industrial Museum to Exhibition

A catalyst in this new flurry of cultural activity was de Fabeck's successor, Dr. Thomas Holbein Hendley, a man of enormous intellectual energy, who followed de Fabeck's example by devoting himself to arrange of interests beyond his medical duties. A project that he revived from Ram Singh's time was the

Economic and Industrial Museum. The late Maharaja had founded a natural history museum, but it was not well-managed and it closed down in 1879. In 1880, the council of the new Maharaja, Madho Singh II, approved a suggestion from Hendley to open instead a museum devoted to the industrial arts, to display the products of local craftsmen. From the outset, the vision was ambitious, but Hendley was also impatient to get started, and so, a small museum was opened in temporary accommodation in the city in August.

From whatever source they came, all the acquisitions were recorded in meticulous detail. But if there were occasional setbacks with acquisitions, there were no problems at all with the new museum's admissions, for in spite of its cramped temporary accommodation, it was an enormous popular success. In the report that Hendley and Braj Ballabh presented to the *darbar*, at the end of the second year of its operation, they proudly announced that it had been visited by over 270,000 people, an average

of nearly three thousand a week. Of the grand total, fewer than five hundred visitors were Europeans, the vast majority being local people, with a roughly equal division between men and women. Hendley regretted that the rooms were too small to allow the display of textiles. But he found a solution through a parallel project, namely the *Jaipur Exhibition*, held in January and February of 1883, in a large, new administrative building called the *Noyz Mahal*, better known as the Sawai Man Singh Town Hall, which till recently served as the State Vidhan Sabha. That had then just been completed in Jaleb Chowk, the outermost courtyard of the palace, to a design by Swinton Jacob.

Hendley himself was the curator of the Jaipur Exhibition, which included objects collected from many parts of India, but especially from Jaipur and the neighbouring states in Rajasthan. Like the nascent museum, the exhibition had an expressly didactic purpose, 'to present to the craftsmen selected examples of the best artwork of India, in the hope that they would profit there-

Pinocchio Day

Pinocchio Day is a delightful celebration honouring one of the most beloved characters in children's literature and animation. This day brings attention to Pinocchio's captivating journey from a wooden puppet to a real boy, a story that has enchanted audiences for generations. Overall, this event acts as a joyful reminder of the enduring impact of a tale that has touched hearts worldwide! So, invite friends and family over for a fun-filled puppet show. Create your own Pinocchio puppets using craft supplies. Act out scenes from the story, adding your own quirky twists. This activity brings the magic of Pinocchio to life in your living room.



#RAINBOWS

Nature's Mesmerizing Optical Phenomena

Let's take a look at all the different rainbow varieties and the conditions that must be met for each one to exist.

Rainbows are one of nature's most mesmerizing and awe-inspiring phenomena. Whether you're an engineer, scientist, artist, or simply someone who appreciates the beauty of nature, you most likely agree that there is something captivating about rainbows, that make them somewhat impossible to ignore. But did you know that there is more than one type of rainbow? Most people don't. In fact, not all rainbows resemble the bright multi-colored arc we frequently see when the sun comes out on a rainy day. This article looks at all the different varieties of rainbows and the conditions that must be met for each one to exist.



A Primary 'Solar' Rainbow

A primary rainbow is the most common type of rainbow produced by the sun (or solar light). It occurs when light is refracted or bent as it passes through water droplets in the atmosphere. This bending causes the light to be separated into its various wavelengths (colours), which are then

reflected back to the observer in a circular arc. One of the most striking features of a primary rainbow is that it always appears in the opposite part of the sky from the Sun. The light must be refracted at a specific angle for the colours to be separated and reflected back to the observer.

A Moonbow

A moonbow, also known as a lunar rainbow, is a rarer type of rainbow created by moonlight rather than sunlight. It occurs when light from the Moon is refracted or bent as it passes through water droplets in the atmosphere. These water droplets typically come from a rain shower or storm during the night. Similar to a rainbow created by sunlight, a moonbow is a circular band of colours created when the light is separated into various colours. One of the most striking features of a moonbow is its faintness, as the Moon does not produce as much light as the Sun. Therefore, moonbows are typically much dimmer than solar rainbows.

Double Rainbows

A double rainbow is when two separate concentric rainbows appear parallel to each other. It is actually a relatively common sight, although no less spectacular, and is most common when the sun is low in the sky, such as in the early morning or late afternoon.

most striking features of a double rainbow is the presence of a second band of colours, sometimes referred to as the secondary rainbow, which is typically higher, wider, and fainter than the primary rainbow. This is because more light escapes from two reflections compared to one.

A Fogbow

The presence of rain is not even necessary for a rainbow to appear; at least not for a fogbow. This is formed when sunlight passes through the water droplets that make up mist and fog. The light is spread out much more than in a solar rainbow, and, like a moonbow, a fogbow's circular shape consists of very faint colours.

A Twinned Rainbow

In extremely rare circumstances, two rainbows (not running parallel to each other) may be visible arching through the sky. Unlike double rainbows, rainbow arcs appear to split from a single base. In addition, the colours in the second rainbow appear in the same order as those in the primary rainbow rather than in reverse order.

Alexander's band is the name given to the unlit area that lies between two rainbows (the name applies to double rainbows, too), which appears subtly darker than the rest of the sky. It's a name derived from Alexander of Aphrodisias, a philosopher from the second century who was the first to describe this phenomenon.



A Red Rainbow

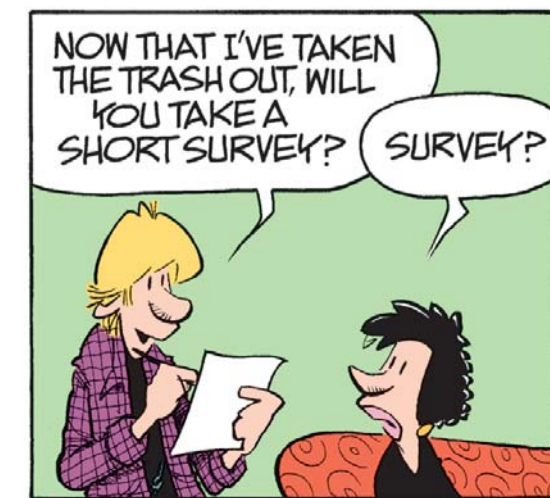
The only type of rainbow covered here that is not multi-coloured is a monochrome or red rainbow. The same phenomenon causes its formation as that of a solar rainbow, water droplets reflect or refract light. The difference is that the Sun must be low in the sky for a monochrome rainbow to occur. Usually, this happens at sunrise or sunset. The Sun's light must travel a longer distance through the atmosphere due to its low angle. This scatters the shorter wavelengths of light, such as blue, green, and yellow, leaving primarily red.

An Upside-down Rainbow

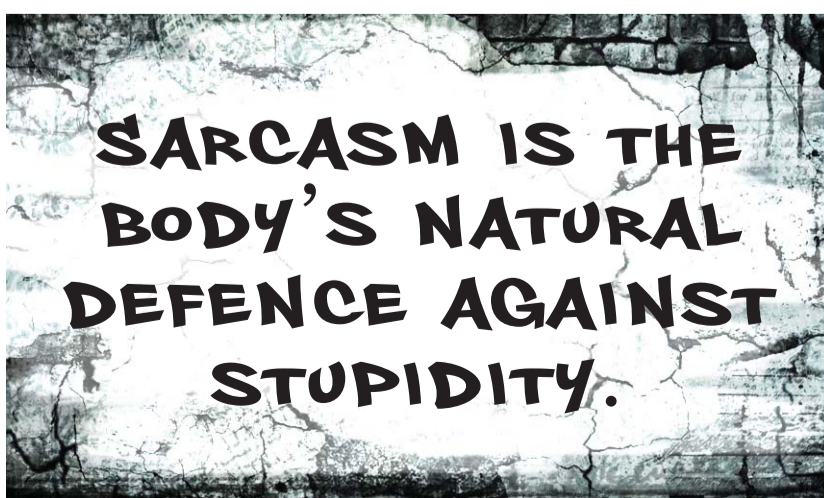
Some rainbows even appear upside down. For instance, a circumzenithal arc, or upside-down rainbow, is created when sunlight passes through ice crystals in high-level cirrus clouds. The precise angle at which the light strikes the ice and the angle, at which the observer views it, produces this effect.

By Rick Kirkman & Jerry Scott

ZITS



THE WALL



BABY BLUES



By Jerry Scott & Jim Borgman