

ANNUAL REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Visit to Humayun's Tomb and Hauz Khas

An educational trip 'Delhi Darshan' was organized on 31st January 2023 for the students of History Department and GE History. The trip gave an opportunity to them to explore and learn in an informal environment. It helped them to broaden their perspective and gave them an engaging educational experience. Students were bubbling with excitement as they commenced their journey to visit some of the most important tourist sites of Delhi.

The first stop was the magnificent Qutub Minar. The splendid monument Built in the early 13th century a few kilometres south of Delhi, the red sandstone tower of Qutb Minar is 72.5 m high, tapering from 2.75 m in diameter at its peak to 14.32 m at its base, and alternating angular and rounded flutings. It taught the students its excellent architectural designs and the medium of its built. Many controversies and philosophies related to this building was discussed.

Next halt was the Hauz Khas Fort and its marketing peripheral environment. Hauz Khas is witnessing the growth of trendy shops and lodgings. It is now becoming the center for domestic and international tourists and backpackers. Its river tank was also worth witnessing. The curiosity of the children could be observed by the number of queries they had.

Humayun's tomb, one of the finest examples of Mughal Architecture, was equally impressive. The students explored various gardens and halls within the fort and thoroughly enjoyed this mesmerizing piece of architecture. While the purpose of the trip was essentially to educate, it turned out to be an excursion full of fun and frolic which gave the children a wonderful opportunity to bond and return with lots of learning, smiles and laughter. A round 60 students participated.





Visit to Red Fort

21st February 2023

The Department of History group "A" visited the Red Fort on 21st February, 2023 at 11:00 a.m. The team reached Lal Quila metro station at 10:30 a.m. on 21st February, 2023. The team took an auto to the ticket counter of the red fort entrance. The team



went inside the red fort after taking the entry ticket at 11:15. The bags and accessories were submitted in the cloak room.

Our team entered through the "Lahori Gate." We clicked a picture at 11:30 with the team and entered through the gate which had cannons each side. The entrance had a modern scripture on the history of red fort. We then entered the famous Chhata Chowk at 11:50. The Chowk was filled with colourful items piercing our eyes though it's scenic beauty. The bazaar's contained toys, key ring, shawl, bed sheets, statues, spiritual vessels etc. The roof of the Red fort was beautifully decorated. It had an arched passage with 32 arched bays.

We passed through the chowk and entered into the naubat khana sharply at 12:10. The Naubat Khana was the pass way into the Diwan-i-am and Diwan-i-khas. We visited Diwan-i-aam first at 12:25. The Diwan-i-Am, or Hall of Audience, is a room in the Red Fort of Delhi where the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan (1592–1666) and his successors received members of the general public and heard their grievances. We then visited Rang Mahal at 12:45. The building's interior was once richly painted and decorated. Some apartments of this building are called Shish Mahal due to t tiny pieces of mirrors that cover the ceilings.

Through the center of the marble palace, a shallow canal called the Stream of Paradise (Nahr-i-Bihist) flowed into a marble basin carved into the floor. Under the Rang Mahal was a basement (tekhana), which women would use on hot summer days. The next place to visit was "The Diwan-i-khas." It was 1:00 time by our clock. Diwan-i-khas is a chamber in the Red Fort of Delhi built-in 1648 as a location for receptions. It was the location where the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan received courtiers and state guests. It was also known as the Shah Mahal. Our team visited the Moti Masjid at 1:20. The Moti Masjid is a white marble mosque inside the Red Fort complex in Delhi, India. Located to the west of the Hammam and close to the Diwan-i-Khas.

We went towards the Salimgarh Fort at 1:40 but entry was not allowed thus we just had a scanic view of its outward architecture. We also visited the Red fort baoli. It was also restricted but our team entered the site after asking the CISF unit nearby. We finally visited the museums in the red fort. It was a weary day under the scorching heat. Our team was tired and hungry thus we visited the Red fort canteen. We had our food visited the Red Fort mela. The day was full of discovery and intellectual learning. We took metro at nearly 2:14 p.m. and went out destinations. A round 55 students participated.

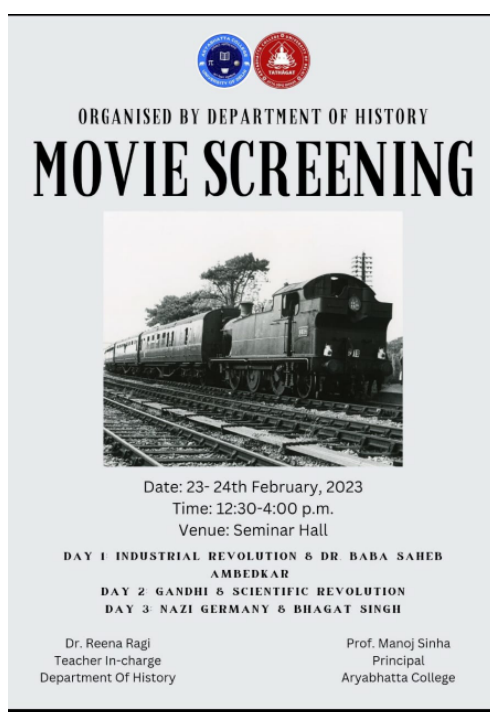




Syllabus Based Movie Screening

22nd-24th February

The department of history uses various pedagogical tools to impart knowledge to the students. The curriculum covers a vast time line of Indian and World history over there years undergraduate program. The faculty members decided to focus on the world history and Modern Indian history for movie screening. The students of second and final year attended the screening followed by a panel discussion. The department understands the importance of visual stimulation in the process of learning and hence uses few days per semester to address the topic of importance to students through audio visual mediums as well. BBC documentaries and award winning biographical cinematic representation was used for the same. The screening was held from 22nd to 24th Feb 2023. All the faculty members were present with the students for the same. A round 90 students participated.





A Visit to Akashvani Bhavan by the students of the course "Radio and Cinema(SEC)"

Students of skill Enhancement Course Radio and Cinema visited Akashvani Bhawan as part of their course field trip to get onsite experience of how production process is conducted at the station. A round 22 students participated.



Field Visit Report

24th March 2023



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The Department of History group "B" visited the Qutb Minar on 24th March, 2023 at 11:00 a.m. We were divided in separate groups and were sent for the visit. There were 7 people who accompanied in our group. A total of 30 students became the part of this trip and got to experience the vision of Indian Architecture and its style. The Qutb Minar is a minaret and "victory tower" that forms part of the Qutb complex, which lies at the site of Delhi's oldest fortified city, Lal Kot, founded by the Tomar Rajputs. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site in the Mehrauli area of South Delhi, India. It is one of the most visited tourist spots in the city, mostly built between 1199 and 1220. Persian-Arabic and Nagari in different sections of the Qutb Minar reveal the history of its construction and the later restorations and repairs by Firoz Shah Tughluq (1351–88) and Sikandar Lodi (1489–1517). The height of Qutb Minar is 72.5 meters, making it the tallest minaret in the world built of bricks. The tower tapers, and has a 14.3 metres (47 feet) base diameter, reducing to 2.7 metres (9 feet) at the top of the peak. It contains a spiral staircase of 379 steps. The whole tower contains a spiral staircase of 379 steps. At the foot of the tower is the Quwat Ul Islam Mosque.

The Minar tilts just over 65 cm from the vertical, which is considered to be within safe limits. Qutb Minar was an inspiration and prototype for many minarets and towers built. The Chand Minar and Mini Qutub Minar bear resemblance to the Qutb Minar and inspired from it. Qutb-ud-din Aibak, a deputy of Muhammad of Ghor, who founded the Delhi Sultanate after Muhammad of Ghor's death, started construction of the Qutb Minar's first story in 1199. Aibak's successor and son-in-law Shamsuddin Iltutmish completed a further three stories. After a lightning strike in 1369 damaged the then top story, the ruler at the time, Firuz Shah Tughlaq, replaced the damaged story and added one more. Sher Shah Suri also added an entrance while he was ruling and the Mughal emperor Humayun was in exile. The Qutb Minar complex are monuments and buildings from the Delhi Sultanate at Mehrauli in Delhi, India. Construction of the Qutub Minar "victory tower" in the complex, named after the religious figure Sufi Saint Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki, was begun by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, who later became the first Sultan of Delhi of the Mamluk dynasty (Gulam Vansh). It was continued by his successor Iltutmish (a.k.a. Altamash), and finally completed much later by Firoz Shah Tughlaq, a Sultan of Delhi from the Tughlaq dynasty (1320-1412) in 1368 AD. The Qubbat-ul-Islam Mosque (Dome of Islam), later corrupted into Quwwat-ul Islam, stands next to the Qutb Minar.

Many subsequent rulers, including the Tughlaqs, Alauddin Khalji and the British added structures to the complex. Apart from the Qutb Minar and the Quwwat ul-Islam Mosque, other structures in the complex include the Alai Darwaza gate, the Alai Minar and the Iron pillar. The Quwwat ul-Islam Mosque was originally built from the remains of 27 older Hindu and Jain temples. The pillars of the temples were reused and the original images plastered over.[8] Inside the complex lie the tombs of Iltutmish, Alauddin Khalji and Imam Zamin.

The students were elated as they got such a great opportunity to witness the beauty of Indo - persian Architecture. A round 60 students participated.







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