

Category-IV

COMMON POOL OF GENERIC ELECTIVES (GE) COURSES OFFERED BY DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

GENERIC ELECTIVES (GE-1): Delhi through the Ages: From Colonial to Contemporary Times

Credit distribution, Eligibility and Pre-requisites of the Course

Course title & Code	Credits	Credit distribution of the course			Eligibility criteria	Pre-requisite of the course
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical/Practice		
Delhi through the Ages: From Colonial to Contemporary Times	4	3	1	0	12 th Pass	Should have studied Delhi through the Ages: The Making of its Early Modern History

Learning Objectives

This course examines the physical and social transformation of Delhi from colonial to contemporary times. Focusing on the echoes of political developments on urban form and social experience, it aims to explore the historical antecedents of some of the capital's contemporary dilemmas.

Learning outcomes

Upon completion of this course the student shall be able to:

- Analyse the political developments and their legacy for the shaping of the city.
- Discern the importance of 'local' social, ecological and cultural processes that shape and reshape the city
- Explain the historical roots of the problems of sustainable urbanization with regard to Delhi.

SYLLABUS OF GE-1

Unit I: Delhi in the 19th Century - Mughal Court, Company Raj, 1857 and its Aftermath (16 Hours)

Unit II: Building New Delhi - Imperial Ideology and Urban Morphology (12 Hours)

Unit III: Delhi in 1947- Partition and its Aftermath (16 Hours)

Unit IV: Making of Contemporary Delhi – Spaces, Politics and Socialites (16 Hours)

Essential Readings

Unit I. This unit should familiarise students with the city in light of the colonial past and the present. It will also help them locate the political developments for shaping of the city. The unit examine political developments and their legacy during 1857 and how the rebellion in Delhi influenced its evolution.

- Gupta, Narayani. (1999). *Delhi between the Empires: 1803-1931*. Delhi: OUP, pp. 1-20
- Farooqui, Amar. (2013). *Zafar and the Raj: Anglo-Mughal Delhi, 1800-1850*, Delhi: Primus Books, pp.106-133, (chap. 6: “The Palace and the City”)
- Farooqui, Mahmud. (2006). *Ghadar. Sarai Reader*, 2006, pp. 254-270
- C. M. Naim. (2004). ‘Ghalib’s Delhi: A Shamelessly Revisionist Look at Two Popular Metaphors,’ in *Urdu Texts and Contexts: The Selected Essays of C. M. Naim*, Delhi: Permanent Black, pp. 250-279.
- Gail Minault. (2003). “Master Ramchandra of Delhi College: Teacher, Journalist, and Cultural Intermediary,” *Annual of Urdu Studies*, Vol. 18, pp. 95-104
- --- ; (1999). *Delhi between the Empires: 1803-1931*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 20-31, 50-66
- Lahiri, Nayanjot. (2003). “Commemorating and Remembering 1857: The Revolt in Delhi and its Afterlife,’ *World Archaeology*, vol. 35, no.1, pp. 35-60 .
- Dalrymple, William, (2006). *The Last Mughal: The Fall of a Dynasty*, Delhi: Penguin/Viking, pp. 193-229, 346-392. (Chap 6 “The Day of Ruin and Riot” and Chap. 10 “To Shoot Every Soul”.
- Verma, Pavan K. (2008). *Ghalib: The Man, the Times*, Penguin India.

Unit II. This segment enquires into the historical antecedents of some of the capital’s contemporary issues. The section should apprise the students of the historical roots of the problems of sustainable urbanization with regard to Delhi.

- Metcalf, Thomas. (1989). *Imperial Visions*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 211-239, (Ch. 7 ‘New Delhi: The Beginning of the End’).
- Johnson, David A. (2015). *New Delhi: The Last Imperial City*. Basingstoke: Palgrave 2015. (Chap. 8, “Land Acquisition, Landlessness and the Building of New Delhi”).
- Johnson, David. A (2008). *A British Empire for the Twentieth century: The inauguration of New Delhi, 1931*. *Urban History* 35, 3, Cambridge University Press, U.K.
- Mann, Michael. (2007). “Delhi’s Belly: On the Management of Water, Sewage and Excreta in a Changing Urban Environment during the Nineteenth Century,” *Studies in History*, Vol. 23:1, pp. 1-30
- Liddle, Swapna (2017). *Chandni Chowk: The Mughal City of Old Delhi*, Speaking Tree Publications, Pvt. LTD. pp. 25-121.

Unit III. This section explores and reflects Delhi during and post-Partition. It examines physical and social transformation of Delhi from the colonial to the contemporary times.

- Pandey, Gyan. (2001). *Remembering Partition*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (Chapter 6: *Folding the National into the Local: Delhi 1947-1948*, pp. 121-151)
- Datta, V N. (1986). “Punjabi Refugees and the Urban Development of Greater Delhi,’ in Robert Frykenberg(ed), *Delhi Through the Ages: Essays in Urban History Culture and Society*. Delhi: OUP, pp 442-462.

- Kaur, Ravinder (2008). Narrative absence: An ‘Untouchable’ account of Partition Migration. In Contribution to Indian Sociology (no.) 42, 2: Sage Publications, pp. 281-306.
- Tan, Tai Yong and Gyanesh Kudaisya. (2000). The Aftermath of Partition in South Asia.
- New York: Routledge, pp 193-200, (Chap. 7, “Capitol Landscapes”)

Unit IV. The unit examines and locate ‘local’ social, ecological and cultural processes that shape and reshape the city.

- Emma. Tarlo. (2000). “Welcome to History: A Resettlement Colony in the Making,’ in Veronique Dupont et al ed. Delhi: Urban Spaces and Human Destinies. Delhi: Manohar, pp. 75-94
- Soni, Anita. (2000). “Urban Conquest of Outer Delhi: Beneficiaries, Intermediaries and Victims”, in Veronique Dupont et al (Ed.). Delhi: Urban Spaces and Human Destinies, Delhi: Manohar, pp. 75-94
- Ghosh, Amitav. (1985)., ‘The Ghosts of Mrs Gandhi,’ The New Yorker, (Available online: <https://www.amitavghosh.com/essays/ghost.html>
- Beg, Mirza Farhatullah. (2012). Bahadur Shah and the Festival of Flower-Sellers, tr., Mohammed Zakir, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan.
- Basu, Aparna. (1986). “The Foundations and Early History of Delhi University,” in Robert Frykenberg ed, Delhi Through the Ages: Essays in Urban History Culture and Society, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp 401-430
- Gupta, Narayani. (1994). ‘From Kingsway to Rajpath-the Democratization of Lutyens’ New Delhi,’ in C. Asher and T.R. Metcalf, eds. Perceptions of South Asia’s Visual Past. Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Sharma, Ravikant. (2016). “Architecture of intellectual sociality: Tea and coffeehouses in post-colonial Delhi, “City, Culture and Society, vol.7, 275-28

Suggestive readings

- Farooqui, Mahmood. (2013). Besieged: Voices from Delhi, 1857. Delhi: Penguin. (Dateline pp. xix-xxvii; In the Name of the Sarkar, pp 407-432.)
- Mann, Michael and Samiksha Sehrawat. (2009). “A City with a View: The Afforestation of the Delhi Ridge, 1883-1913”, Modern Asian Studies, Vol. 43, No. 2, pp. 543-570
- Mann, Michael. (2005). ‘Turbulent Delhi: Religious Strife, Social Tension and Political Conflicts, 1803-1857,’ South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies, vol.28, no.1, pp. 5-34
- Pilar, Maria Guerrieri, (2017). ‘The Megacity of Delhi: Colonies, Hybridisation and Old New Paradigms,’ in Rethinking, Reinterpreting and Restructuring Composite Cities edited by GülsünSağlam, Meltem Aksoy, Fatima Erkök, Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, pp. 18-33
- Russell, Ralph. (1998). “Ghalib: A Self Portrait”, in Ralph Russell, Ghalib: The Poet and His Age. Delhi: OUP. Also available at: http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00ghalib/texts/txt_ralphrussell_1972.pdf
- Vazira, Fazila Yacoobali Zamindar. (2007). The Long Partition and the Making of South Asia: Refugees, Boundaries, Histories. New York: Columbia University Press. (Chapter I: Muslim Exodus from Delhi.)

Note: Examination scheme and mode shall be as prescribed by the Examination Branch, University of Delhi, from time to time.