



Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams

శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వర కళాశాల

Sri Venkateswara College

(University of Delhi)

NAAC Grade A+

**SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE
(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)**

EVENT REPORT

NAME OF THE EVENT: Educational Visit to the Exhibition of Delhi Durbar organised by DAG			
DATE 11.10.2023	DEPARTMENT	COMMITTEE/SOCIETY	COORDINATORS' NAME
	HISTORY		Dr. Nuti Namita
TIME	VENUE	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	NATURE: Outdoor/Indoor; online/offline/hybrid
10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.	DAG, Janpath, New Delhi	25	offline/Indoor
FINANCIAL SUPPORT/ASSISTANCE (if any):	NA		

BRIEF INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACTIVITY

TOPIC/SUBJECT OF THE ACTIVITY	Educational Visit to the Exhibition of Delhi Durbar organised by DAG
OBJECTIVES	To enhance the knowledge of students studying Delhi through the Ages about the durbars organised by the British Indian Government in Delhi in the second half of the 19th century. It gave them first hand idea about the grand scale and grandeur associated with the events.
METHODOLOGY	The visit to the exhibition was facilitated by a tour Guide, named Aditi who very kindly explained about each and every art exhibit. The original photographs and paintings and some artifacts of that age provided an added knowledge to the students.
INVITED SPEAKERS WITH AFFLIATION DETAILS (IF ANY)	NA

OUTCOMES

Students got to witness a slice of history through original photographs and paintings. It increased the interest as well as knowledge of the students.



PERMISSION FOR ORGANIZATION OF EVENTS

NOTE: 1. Please ensure that the completion certificate of the event is physically signed by the Convener of the event, IQAC Coordinator and Principal after the event report is made.
 2. Please ensure a pre booking of the venue before getting the permission letter signed.
 3. A copy of this duly filled form signed by the TIC/ Convener and Principal shall be submitted to ICT, Caretaker and IQAC Coordinator, Dr. Arpita Kaul for commerce and NSS, NCC, Placement and Sports events, Dr. Jitesh Rana for humanities events, Dr. P. Jayaraj for sciences events.

EVENT DETAILS

1. Name of the Department/Society/Association: History
2. Name of the TIC/Convener (if any): Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms. Dr. Nuti Manita and Mr. Rajbir Kaur
3. Nature of Event: Seminar/Conference/Symposium/Workshop/FDP/Public or
 community outreach/
 skillenhancement/others. Field Trip to enhance the knowledge of students of His
4. Participants: Student-centric /Faculty/Both
5. Event Type: Offline/Online/Hybrid; Indoor/Outdoor
6. Collaborating Agency /Organization:
7. Proposed Title of the Event: Field Trip to DAG Exhibition on Delhi Dur
8. Tentative List of Speakers with affiliations: No Speakers

9. Date, Time from to : 11/10/23 10:30 a.m 1 p.m

10. Financial Assistance/ Funding received (if any) NA

11. Proposed Budget (please attach details in a separate enclosure):

..... NA

12. Faculty responsible for Geo Tagged Pictures Mr. Rajbir Kaur and Nuti Manita

13. Faculty responsible for Event Report Dr. Nuti Manita

14. ICT Support required, if any (ICT Lab, Laptop, LCD projector) NA

15. Caretaker support required (tables, chairs, public addressing system, sanitation, manpower assistance) NA

16. Room requirement (Seminar/ any other) NA

Ante. Navita
Name & Signature of HC/Convenor

[Signature]
Signature of Principal

Date:

Date: 9/10/23

OUTCOMES

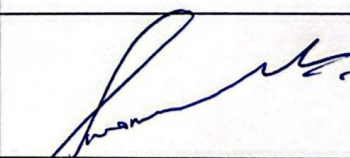
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PROOFS & DOCUMENTS ATTACHED (Tick mark the proofs attached):

1 ✓ Notice & Letters	2 ✓ Number of Participants & Name of participants	3 Video clip	4 ✓ Photos	5 ✓ Feedback Form & analysis
6 News clip with details	7 ✓ Sample Copy of the Certificate	8 Posters/ Invites	9 ✓ Event report Attested by Event Coordinator & IQAC Coordinator	10 Any other document

IQAC Document No: IQAC/SVC/2023-24/His | Criterion No: II and VII
 Departmental file no: 6 | 11 | IQAC file No: 2023-24
3-24

History/2023-2024/His/NN

NAME OF TEACHER & SIGNATURE	NAME OF HEAD/ COMMITTEE INCHARGE & SIGNATURE	IQAC COORDINATOR (SEAL & SIGNATURE)
<u>NU TI NAMITA</u> <u>Nati Namita</u>		

Coordinator, IQAC
Sri Venkateswara College
 (University of Delhi)
 Dhaula Kuan, New Delhi-110021

**Field Trip of GE- History Students , First Semester To the DAG Museum, 22A,
Janpath Road, Windsor Place, New Delhi.**

Teachers' Accompanying- Dr. Nuti Namita and Ms. Rajbir Kaur

Students coming to DAG exhibition on 11th October 2023

S.No.	Name	Roll No.
1	Megha Yadav	0723052
2	Ekagra Singh	0723062
3	Shubhadeep	0723039
4	Harshita	1723126
5	Nikhil rawat	0723054
6	Sameer singh	0723027
7	Kangkiling Tapok	0723025
8	Abhimanyu	1323002
9	Shilpi	1323006
10	Aditya kaushal	0823023
11	Isha Dhull	0723002
12	Anamika	0723034
13	Jayant kumar	0223045
14	Khawaish Bansal	0723010
15	Ajay kumar chaurasia	1123079
16	Shabnam	0323020
17	Banshi	0323027
18	Muskan	0723036
19	Suhana Samal	0823014
20	Lavishka Arora	0723064

21. Devanshi Shrestha - 0723004
22. Elvin I. Lemman - 1323015
23. Rampal Kukne - 0823028
24. Riche Yadav - 0223009
25. Reeyan Shah - 0523063

Nati Namita

9/10/23

DELHI DURBAR

Empire, Display and the Possession of History

During the period of the Raj, the British held three great ceremonial durbars in Delhi. The first in 1877, was staged to declare Queen Victoria as Empress of India. The second in 1903, proclaimed the succession of her son King Edward VII as Emperor. The third, in 1911, proclaimed King George V, and on this occasion both the King and his consort, Queen Mary, attended in person, marking the first time a ruling British monarch had visited India. The pomp and ceremony of these events were on a lavish scale, to display the majesty and power of the Raj, and the loyalty of eminent Indian subjects, including Maharajas and Nawabs of the Princely States.

Through the exhibition, we explored the archive collection of DAG. The items found include numerous photographs of three durbars, taken by prominent photographers of the day. They also include many other objects relating to the durbars, from portraits and medals, to maps, official guidebooks, tickets and programmes.

The visual imagery of the durbars drew heavily on the heritage of the city: on Mughal courtly ceremony of the past – as the very name ‘darbar’ indicates – as well as the stately architecture of the Mughal and sultanate periods. Delhi had also, of course, been the scene of some of the bloodiest conflicts during the Uprising of 1857, and the first durbars was held in Delhi just twenty years later, partly as a gesture of reconciliation and healing. Let’s begin with a ‘darshan’ of the great city, as seen in paintings, photographs and postcards of the time, before proceeding to the three imperial durbars in turn.

The historical exhibition, organised by DAG, was a compilation of photos, postcards, and other records from the time of British colonial rule. Two eminent historians, Swapna Liddle, and Rana Safvi, played a crucial role in bringing a collection of material cultures of the Delhi Durbars out for display.

The traversed through the colonial past of Delhi, focusing mainly on the three Delhi Durbars of 1877, 1903, and 1911. The durbars were usually conducted in an Indian imperial style to mark and celebrate the succession of the Emperor or Empress of India.

The choice of Delhi as the choice of all the three ceremonial durbars was due to a number of factors. Firstly, the city was centrally located and well-connected with different regions. However, the most significant reason was the city's rich imperial heritage. Over the years, Delhi had been the capital city of dynastic empires. Delhi was the site of Lal Kot (built by the Tomars), Siri (built by Allaudin Khilji), and the two Mughal cities- Dinapanah (built by Humayun) and Shahjahanabad (built by Shah Jahan). This was one of the main reasons why the city was chosen to conduct the durbars.

The exhibition also shed light on the Revolt of 1857 and its impact on the city. It was on 10 May 1857 that the sepoys from Meerut mutinied against the colonial powers and proceeded to Delhi. Under the banner of the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, the people revolted. The uprising was soon repressed. However, it left the city in a devastating state. The city witnessed massive loss of life and property. Politically, the imposition of martial law also affected the city's life. A year after the revolt, the power of the Indian subcontinent was transferred to the British Crown under the Government of India Act of 1858.

This was soon followed by the first ceremonial durbar of 1877. This imperial assemblage was organised to announce British domination over India. Queen Victoria was also investiture with the title of 'Kaiser-e-Hind' i.e. the Empress of India. The event was organised to gather public support. The subtle use of Mughal court culture aimed at connecting people to their heritage. It was a gathering of all provincial kings who paid their homage to the new Empress. The common people were not allowed to attend the proceedings of the royal durbar. The main set up was not very grand and elaborate. However, the first durbar was a major event in the history of imperial rule in India.

The second Durbar i.e. the Durbar of 1903 was organised following the succession of Edward VII to the throne of England. It depicted India to be connected with the history of the Mughal grandeur along with the blend of modernisation by the Britishers. Lord Curzon organised the imperial assemblage. By this time the princely rulers had become close allies of the British powers and stood as a defensive wall against the rising Indian nationalism. The proceedings of this assemblage were far more grander and elaborate than the previous durbar.

The Durbar of 1911 was far more significant than the previous two, as the new monarch, King George was himself coming to India. The viceroy, Charles Hrdinge, decided that this magnificent assemblage was to be made open for the people of India. An even more determined effort to connect with the age-old Mughal tradition followed with Jharokha darshan and elaborate processions. The setup for the same was extremely vast, such that a post office had to be set up inside of the area. The end of the ceremony was marked by a special announcement that the capital of the empire was to officially shift from Calcutta to Delhi.

These events not only show the importance of the Delhi Durbars but also that of the city of Delhi which over the years, continued to serve its people. Since the establishment of Pandava's

Delhi Durbar Exhibition Report

Submitted by- Devanshi
Shrotriya

Course- 1st year Political
Science Honours

Roll number- 0723004

History GE

Submitted to-

Dr. Nuti Namita Ma'am

The first Delhi Durbar, in 1877, was staged to declare Queen Victoria as Empress of India. The second, in 1903, proclaimed the succession of her son King Edward VII as Emperor. The third, in 1911, proclaimed King George V, and on this occasion both the King and his consort, Queen Mary, attended in person, marking the first time a ruling British monarch had visited India. The pomp and ceremony of these events were on a lavish scale (clearly evident through the pictures put up in the exhibition) to display the majesty and power of the Raj, and the loyalty of eminent Indian subjects, including Maharajas and Nawabs of the Princely States.

Aditi ma'am told us that DAG invited two leading historians of Delhi, Swapna Liddle and Rana Safvi, to explore their archives collection. Historians in the past have analysed the ideology of the Delhi durbars, but

The exhibition also had a section on the uprising of 1857, also called the First War of Indian Independence, was a watershed moment in Indian history.

One of the new things we encountered during the exhibition was the presence of a QR code on side of images and clippings, by scanning which we could hear real life audios like the Ishtahars made by Bahadur shah Zafar. The Uprising jolted the imperial ambitions of the British, resulting in decisions which changed the fate of India. In 1858, a year after the revolt, the East India Company was liquidated, and power was transferred to the British Crown under the Government of India Act 1858.

never before has such a collection of the material culture of these events been brought together for display.



INTERNAL ASSESSMENT ASSIGNMENT

Report on Field Trip

Exhibition: Delhi Durbar - Empire, Display and the Possession of History

Name: Sameer Singh

Course: BA (Hons) Political Science

Roll Number: 0723027

Submitted to: Dr. Nuti Namita Maam

History department of Sri Venkateswara College, University of Delhi on 11th of October, 2023 i.e 11/10/2023 took the students of – Delhi Through the ages : The Making of its Early Modern History, a General Elective Paper to an Exhibition named **Delhi Durbar - Empire, Display and the Possession of History**. The whole exhibition was very very informative due to which I got a new perspective on how to study History, it is more than just reading or memorizing a topic. If one really wants to study History he or she has to refer not only to mere books but rather should stand up out of the comfort zone and research in depth analyzing all the references both artifacts and pictures. I realized that they are very important for the study and preservation of the History as they also are a way of communication just like words. In addition to the reading materials, pictures and art help us to relate more to the given context as understand the context is crucial in the field of history. Seeing and understanding them creates a long term impact on us as to remember it. The details which words failed to describe can easily be understood with the help of a photograph within seconds.

On the very first entry we saw the pictures of the old Delhi specifically the picture of Qutub Minar, which was poles apart as we compare it with the contemporary times, back then there was only the Qutub Minar with nothing in the surrounding not even trees which was quite a shock for me as if you visit the very same place now you can easily recognize the transformation. The information which I got to know there was that initially the minar had more levels than what it has today as lightning struck to the upper part of the minar which damaged it. And while repairing it the material used was white marble along with red sand stone making it distinctive from the rest levels which you can even notice today.

The main focus of the exhibition was on the imperial Delhi and the Delhi Durbar as the title also suggests it. That how British imperialism finally led to Delhi as the center of British colonialism in India.

DELHI DURBAR

DELHI DURBAR

Empire, Display and the
Possession of History

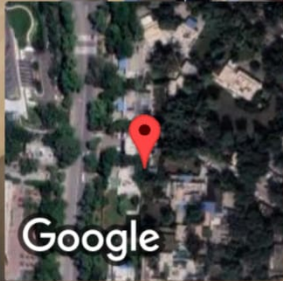
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 **GPS Map Camera**



New Delhi, Delhi, India
J699+8QJ, Windsor Pl, Windsor Place, New Delhi, Delhi 110001, India
Lat 28.618225°
Long 77.219369°
11/10/23 11:46 AM GMT +05:30



Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams

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Sri Venkateswara College

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NAAC Grade A+

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the (Title) was successfully conducted on (Date) from (Time) am/pm 10:30^{am} to 1:00^{pm} by (Department/society) of History in the (Online/Offline/Hybrid) mode and its event report has been submitted to IQAC for records.

Niti Nanieta
Event In-Charge IQAC Coordinator

Coordinator, IQAC
Sri Venkateswara College
(University of Delhi)
Dhaura Kuan, New Delhi-110021

[Signature]
Principal

Principal
Sri Venkateswara College
(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)
Dhaura Kuan, New Delhi-110021