

## Memorandum of Understanding



**DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY,  
AURANGABAD, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA**

&



**DR. BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY,  
AGRA, UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA**

**From 2016-2020**

*This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) sets for the terms and understanding between the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University and the Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra to conduct academic research and educational exchange activities from year 2016 to 2020.*

### **Dr. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY**

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University (estd. In 1958) is pleased to have MoU with Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra.

The main areas of research interests and academic exchange will encompass alliance between faculties of our university and those in the Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra. The clauses of MoU are written below in 'Purpose' section. For Further details of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, the detailed introductory report of the university is enclosed as Annexure-I

### **DR. BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY, AGRA**

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Agra University, Agra (estd. In 1928) is pleased to have MoU with Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

The main areas of research interests and academic exchange will encompass alliance between faculties of our university and those in the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. The clauses of MoU are written below in 'Purpose' section. For Further details of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Agra University, Agra, the detailed introductory report of the university is enclosed as Annexure-II

### **PURPOSE**

The main purpose of the proposed MoU will be to encourage research academic exchange among the two organizations in the field of Social Sciences and Languages. Under these research and academic exchange programs:

1. Joint projects will be initiated between the teaching faculties of Dr. B.A.M.U. Aurangabad and Dr. B.R.A.U. Agra

2. Special courses will be initiated between the two organizations in the field of History and Cultural Studies. Especially in the field of history of; ‘Mughals and Marathas in Deccan and Northern India’, ‘Architectural and Technology history under Mughals and Marathas’ ‘Bhakti and Sufi Movements in Medieval Deccan and Northern India’ and ‘Trade Connections between Uttarapatha and Dakshinapatha’. The themes of academic research and educational exchange will be in and around Ancient, Medieval and Modern history in India and South Asia. *See Annexure-III*
3. Joint projects in field of Archaeology, History and Cultural Studies, Tourism Studies, Archival Studies, Law, Museum Studies/Museology, Fine Arts, Dramatics and related disciplines of Social Sciences, Humanities and Science etc. will be carried between faculties of the two universities.
4. Joint conferences, workshops, field study tours and faculty lecture series will be arranged between the two university departments, especially among the School of Liberal Arts and Departments of History and Ancient Indian Culture. For which proposals will be send for institutional grant to various funding agencies
5. These above mentioned special programs governed by the two organizations’ will promote exchange of students and Faculty from the two universities. The students (self-financed by the learner) and faculty (*partially with lodging and boarding facilities and honorarium for the services offered terms and conditions under work*) exchange will include local hospitality by the host organization and partial honorarium to the visiting faculty. To further the financial reimbursements and capacity building two institutions will also apply for the grant funding from various funding agencies.

## **REPORTING**

1. Annual record will be maintained by the two universities, based on the semester pattern of academic and research evaluation and regular reports will be submitted and exchanged between the two universities.
2. Annual auditing of the accounts will also be shared and maintained as per the terms and conditions of the two universities.

## **FUNDING**

1. For appropriate funding the two organizations’ will jointly apply for the projects with one Principal Investigator in each of the respective organization with the selected thematic areas of research. The funds raised through the

projects and students enrollments will be utilized for the joined academic and research activities.

### DURATION

This MoU is at-will and may be modified by mutual consent of authorized officials from Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University and Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra. This MoU shall become effective upon signature by the authorized officials from the stated partners and will remain in effect until modified or terminated by any one of the partners by mutual consent. In the absence of mutual agreement by the authorized officials from (list partners) this MOU shall end on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020.

Sign: <sup>B.A. Chopade</sup>.....  
Professor B. A. Chopade  
Vice-Chancellor

Hon. Vice Chancellor Prof. B.A. Chopade  
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad  
Maharashtra, India  
Aurangabad-431004

Date: 30/07/2016



Sign: <sup>Muzammil</sup>.....  
A

Hon. Vice Chancellor, Prof. Mohammad Muzammil  
Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra,  
Uttar Pradesh, India  
AUSA

Date: 04/08/2016



## ANNEXURE-I

**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University** was established on the 23rd August 1958 the day will be inscribed in golden letters in the annals of the history of the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, as it was on this day that Shri. Late Jawaharlal Nehru, prime minister of India, inaugurated the University in the presence of the large & distinguished gathering at Aurangabad on the premises of the temporary building of the University office. On this historic occasion, the prime minister unveiled a marble plaque on which has been inscribed the words:

*Shri Prakash, chancellor of the University, the governor of Bombay, presided over the function, and among the distinguished guest present on occasion were Shri Hitendra Desai, Minister of education, Shri Bhagwantrao Gadhe, Minister of Forest, Shri Devsing Chauhan and Shri Shankar Rao Chauhan. Although, Shri Yashwantrao Chavan, the Chief Minister of Bombay had come for the inauguration ceremony from Bombay with the Prime Minister, owing to indisposition, he was unable to be present at the inauguration. More than 3,000 including students and teachers the leading citizens of Aurangabad and other important cities of Marathwada were present at the gathering.*

**The Demand for a University for Marathwada:** For a longer period Marathwada was educationally neglected. There were only nine intermediate college and ninety-five high schools for a total population 5,300,000 in Marathwada region before 1st November 1958. Moreover all the college was affiliated to the Osmania University, Hyderabad. The Student of Aurangabad (Marathwada) had to go to the Osmania University of Hyderabad for further studies. There were no facilities for post graduate and research students. It was difficult for a student of average means form the distinct to avail of the educational facilities in Hyderabad. Hence there was a demand form the people of Marathwada region for having an independent University in Marathwada Region increased when the number of students had to go all the way to Hyderabad for their education. After merging of the Marathi speaking areas of Hyderabad in the old state of Bombay the people of Marathwada felt free to give expression to their aspiration, and began to voice their demand for the establishment of University for the region. Educational and other associations

urged the need for a separate University for Marathwada for the educational cultural and general development of the region.

In the Osmania University, the medium of instruction was Urdu as it was established in the Nizam State After political change in 1947, the independence of India the regional language were adopted as medium of Secondary Level Education. Therefore, It was necessary to teach the higher education in regional language because of this problem people form Marathwada region demanded a new University for the educational as well as Socio-Economic development.

The Movement : On 12th December 1954 meeting was organized by Marathwada Shikshan Samiti in which emphasis was given on Separate University for the purpose of cultural and Educational activities two Convention of members of Parliament and of the State Legislature in 1955-1956 strongly represented the need for a University on 29th July 1956 a delegation of members of Parliament and of the state Legislature an educationists in Marathwada Submitted memorandum to the Chief Minister of Hyderabad State making of similar demand the Government of Hyderabad appointed a committee. The committee submitted its report an on 27th October 1956 the Council of Ministers recorded its view that it was strongly of the opinion that a separate University for Marathwada area should be established. Shri Y.B. Chavan who was Chief Minister of Bombay then toured Marathwada in January 1957 wherever he went and received representations form the local bodies, students and citizens, pressing the demand for a University for Marathwada.

In response to the educational demand of Marathwada region on 27th April 1957 the government of Marathwada published its resolution appointing a Committee to report on the question of establishment of a separate University for the Marathwada area under the chairmanship of the Late Justice S.M. Paluitkar Ex chief Justice of the Hyderabad High court and later judge of Bombay High court. The committee was composed nine members recommended the establishment of original University for Marathwada area with the teaching and affiliating functions, which should pay special attention to

need of the region. The committee submitted its report on the 1st December 1957. Following the recommendations of the committee, government took immediate steps to draft the necessary legislation and the Marathwada University Act received the assent of the Governor on the 5th May 1958. Shri S.R. Dongerkery, Rector of the University of Bombay who was the member of the Marathwada University committee, was appointed the first vice-chancellor by the government of Bombay on the 2nd June 1958. He assumed charge of his office on the 19th June 1958. Shri. M.P. Chitins, the principal of Milind Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad and a member of Marathwada University committee, was appointed by Government as the first Registrar, he took charge of his office on the 18th June 1958.

**Location:** The places were suggested for the seat of the University via Aurangabad, Nanded & Mominabad. The seat for the University was to be at Aurangabad. The reasons in favor of locating the University at Aurangabad are very cogent. Aurangabad has for a long time been an important cultural center of Marathwada. Deogiri (Daulatabad), the capital of Yadavas is only 8 miles from it, while the world famous Ellora caves, are 4 miles further, and the Ajanta caves whose frescoes have won the admiration of the world are just 64 miles from it. Paithan, the ancient Pratisthan of Eknath and Maharubhav fame, is 34 miles away. Aurangabad was a division center during the Hyderabad regime. Hence the committee strongly recommended that the seat of the University is located at Aurangabad.

**Affiliation:** In all the eight colleges in Marathwada were affiliated to the Osmania University, when the Marathwada University was established in June-1958 one more college at Jalna was affiliated in the month of July of the same year. The affiliation of nine colleges with the Osmania University terminated on October 31, 1958. The nine colleges are as follows:

1. The Government college of Art & Science, Aurangabad (Established on 1923).
2. The Milind Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad (Established on 1950).
3. The People's college, Nanded (Established on 1950).
4. The Government college of education, Aurangabad (Established on 1954).
5. The Marathwada college of Agriculture, Parbhani (Established on 1956).
6. The Manikchand Pahade low college, Aurangabad (Established on 1956).
7. The Government Medical college, Aurangabad (Established on 1956).

8. The Yogeshwari Science college, Mominabad (Established on 1956).
9. The Arts & S.B.L. commerce college, Jalna (Established on 1958).

**Name :** A many names were suggested for the proposed University such as Marathwada, Aurangabad, Paithan, Pratishtan, Daulatabad, Deogiri, Ajanta, Shalivahana, Satawahana, Shivaji etc.

The University has to serve the need of the whole Marathwada region with a common historical and cultural. The name of city however illustrious cannot be exercise the same spell upon the imagination of the Marathwada People. The name of the University must be such that it will make an emotional appeal to the heart and minds of the people. The name Marathwada has that advantage, therefore it was named as “Marathwada University” on 14th January 1994 the University was renamed “Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University” to pay homage to work done by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar for the educational development of Marathwada region. The University Campus covers an area of more then 650 Acres of land. The main approach road is from the south, which is about a mile and a quarter in length. The hills provide a picturesque background with silvery streak of small cascades during the rain. The famous Aurangabad Caves embedded in the Campus. The Suneri Mahal (Golden Palace) an ancient monument at the foot of the hills, is at the Centre of the Campus. The Bibi Ka Makabara helps to break the monotony of landscape to the north cast of the campus.

### **THE DESIGN ADOPTED FOR THE COAT OF ARMS BEARS THE FOLLOWING EMBLEMS**

1. An Ajanta Arch with a base in which the above - mentioned motto is inscribed. The arch is a symbol of the glory of the art of painting and sculpture which reached their acme in the Ajanta Caves, a glory that has survived, undimmed and unrivalled, through centuries, and thousands of admiring visitors to this day from the most distant part of the world.



2. A Pothi or book lying open on a book-rest, symbolizing learning,

3. A shealf of Jowar, representing agriculture, the chief occupation and means



of livelihood of the majority of the people of Marathwada which primarily an agricultural tract,

4. Two elephants, representing the strength of purpose of the people of Marathwada,

5. A wheel standing for progress, industrial progresses in particular.

The coat of arms may be regarded as fair representation of the aims and ideals of the university, which has been established among, people mainly devoted of the vocation of agriculture, with a rich cultural back ground and a firm determination to pursue knowledge and learning and at the same time to achieve economic and industrial progress. The motto affirms the inviolability of knowledge; a quality that abides is knowledge itself.

### **OBJECTIVE OF DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY**

“Following are the objectives of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University. To disseminate, create and preserve knowledge and understand by teaching, research, extension and service and by effective demonstration and influence of its corporate, extension and society.”

### **FUNCTION OF DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY**

The functions of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University are as follows:

(1) To play a significant role in the economic, educational, social and cultural development of people of Marathwada.

(2) To cater to the need of higher education in the region.

(3) To cultivate and promote the arts, commerce, science, medicine, engineering, technology and other branches of learning and culture.

(4) To organize maintain and manage university laboratories, libraries, museum and other equipment for teaching and research.

(5) To contribute to the advancement and dissemination of knowledge by

undertaking Post Graduate and research in its own departments as well as through its college and recognized institutions.

(6) To serve as a nursery of leaders indifferent walks of life, Professional, industrial economic, Political, social who can actively help in all direction and in the resuscitation with its unique culture.

The University is an examination as well as teaching body. It carries out its own teaching departments. At present Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University has 39 (Thirty Nine) Departments under 10 (Ten) Faculty vide which the following departments are associated:

1. **Faculty of Arts/Humanities:** Department of Marathi Language & Literature, Department of English, Department of Hindi, Department of Foreign Language, Department of Sanskrit, Department of Urdu, Department of Pali & Buddhism, Department of Liberal Arts (School of Liberal Arts)
2. **Faculty of Social Science:** Department of Economics, Department of Political Science, Department of Public Administration, Department of History & Ancient Indian Culture, Department of Sociology, Department of Journalism & Mass Communication, Department of Library & Information Science, Department of Geography, Department of Tourism Administration, Department of Lifelong Learning & Extension
3. **Faculty of Science:** Department of Zoology, Department of Chemistry Department of Botany, Department of Mathematics, Department of Statistics Department of Physics, Department of Environmental Science, Department of Biochemistry
4. **Faculty of Commerce:** Department of Commerce
5. **Faculty of Management Science:** Department of Management Science
6. **Faculty of Technology:** Department of Chemical Technology, Department of Printing Technology, Department of Nanotechnology, Department of Computer Science
7. **Faculty of Performing Arts:** Department of Dramatics, Department of Fine Arts, Department of Music, Department of Dance
8. **Faculty of Education and Psychology:** Department of Education, Department of Psychology
9. **Faculty of Physical Education:** Department of Physical Education
10. **Faculty of Law:** Department of Law

For further details see: [www.bamu.net](http://www.bamu.net)

## **ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY**



### **DR. BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY, AGRA (FORMERLY AGRA UNIVERSITY, AGRA)**

#### **1. UNIVERSITY OBJECTIVES, MOTTO AND SEAL:**

- (a) The Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Agra is open to all classes and creeds, irrespective of, and sex differentiation and no test or any nature whatsoever of religion, belief or profession can be imposed for entitlement of any certificate, diploma or degree.
- (b) The motto of the University is light and learning;  
'Tamsa Ma Jyotirgamaya'  
Meaning-"lead me from darkness to light".
- (c) University's common seal; is as given below



#### **2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Dr. BHIM RAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY (Formerly Agra University, Agra) is specially privileged to be situated in the city of Taj, a world renowned monument of beauty, romance and architectural excellence. In the year 1504 A.D., Sikandar Lodi, made Agra his capital. It was specially favored by the grand Mughals who preferred

this city over Delhi, and made it their Capital. However, during the period of later Mughal, this city lost its royal glory to some extent. With the expansion of British rule in India, Agra resumed its economics and political importance. Though, Mathura, a neighboring city had been a foremost center of Hindu Culture and classics; Agra is known for its architecture, handicraft and theological learning during the middle ages. The establishment of Agra College, Agra in the year 1823, brings about the dawn of modern education in Agra. At that time this college was affiliated with the Calcutta University, Yet another college of Agra. St. John's College was established in 1852. With the establishment of Allahabad University in 1837, both these premier colleges of N.W.P. (i.e. the present state of U.P.) were affiliated to this new University.

With this background, Agra University came into existence on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1927 as a result of the hectic efforts of hand of enthusiastic educationists like Rev. Canon. A.W. Davis (who become the first Vice-Chancellor of Agra University), Munshi Narain Prasad Asthana, Dr. L.P. Mathur, Prof. Gokul Chandra, Lala Dewn Chand, Rai Bahadur Anand Swaroop and Dr. Brajendra Swarrop. These stalwarts impressed upon the Government that Agra was the most suitable place for the establishment of an affiliating University. Subsequently, the recommendation of the Sadher Commission called for the establishment of and affiliating University in this region, which could later cater to the needs of all the higher education institutions stretching from Gorakhpur in the East to Indore in the West. The Agra University bill was introduced in the state legislature in 1921, which was passed by it in 1926. It received the assent of the Governor on 11<sup>th</sup> September, 1926 and that of the Governor General on 20<sup>th</sup> Oct, 1926.

Finally, the birth of Agra University in 1927 was an auspicious event in the growth and development of higher education in Western U.P. Mr. K.P. Kichlu I.E.S. was the first Officer-on-Special Duty who took over the charge of the University on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1927 from whom Mr. Tinker took on charged of O.S.D. on 1<sup>st</sup> Nov., 1927.

The meeting of the various bodies of the University constitutes at the time of inception were held of the first time as follows:

- (i) Senate-30-10-1927
- (ii) Executive Council 15-10-1927
- (iii) Faculties- 17-10-1927
- (iv) Board of Studies 19-10-1927
- (v) Academic Council 21-10-1927

### **3. ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, AFFILATING COLLEGE AND FACULTIES**

Original jurisdiction of the University extended over United Providence of Agra & Oudh, Central India and Rajputana with only 14 affiliated colleges and 2530 students of which 1472 students belonged to United Provinces. Number of registered graduate in the first year of its functioning was only 85. At present there are 14 Govt. Colleges. 04 Medical and Dental Colleges, 10 Colleges of Homeopathy, 39 Aided Colleges and 730 self financed colleges affiliated to this University.

Initially, there was only four faculties in the University viz. Arts, Science, Commerce and Law. Faculties of Medicine (1936), Homeopathic (1981), Agriculture (1938), Education (1938), Home Science (1980) and Fine Arts (1982) were added subsequently. At present the University has total 13 faculties with 45 academic courses.

#### **4. UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS**

Initially, the office of the University was first started in a rental building named Bharaptur House. In the year 1933, University offices were shifted its present building a portion of Hewatt Park (now known as Paliwal Park.) The foundation stone of the administrative building was laid by the Excellency, Dir Maklon Hailey, the then Chancellor of the occasion of Convocation in Nov. 1932. The University building at that time included the Davies Hall and the residential quarters of University employee were subsequently added within a period of less than 20 years. Later on a new block rooms were also constructed which in now know as Examination Department. The confidential Department portion was constructed in 1955.

Building of Institute of Social Science and K.M. Institute of Hindi Studies & Linguistics were added in the main campus of administration block to meet the requirements of the growing residential wing in University in the year 1953.

For the purpose of construction of the Institute of Household Arts & Science, University bought a 4 acre plot of land from Raja Balwant Singh College and on Dec. 3, 1967, Rajmata Scindihia of Gwalior laid the foundation stone of this Institute, His Excellency, Governor of U.P., Dr. B. Gopal Reddy inaugurated this building on July 7, 1968. Later on, more land was acquired at Khandari near Institute of Home Science, for starting up new Institute of Basic Science (1990), and Seth Padam Chand Jain Institute of Management, Commerce and Economics (1993), under the U.G.C. grant some new building namely, the Science Instrument Centre, the Academics building, the Guest House and a Health Centre have also came up at the Khandari Campus. After that School of Life Science (1990), University Model School, Deen Dayal Institute of Agricultural, Economics and extension, Pharmacy Department, Institute of Engineering and Technology, Chemistry Department Extension, Ambedkar Bhawan and the entire Chhaleshar Campus have been built in later years.

#### **5. CENTRAL LIBRARY**

The University maintains a Central Library. It was established in the year 1927. In the beginning the Library functioned from the Registrar's office. It was shifted to magnificent four-storeyed building surmounted by a Byzantine dome in 1953. At present it has collection of 1,58,00 books and 200 Journals. This library provides reference a reprography service. This Library has rare collections of Late Sri C.Y. Mahajan, Dr. A.L. Srivastava, Dr. S.N. Mehrotra, Pt. Banarsi Das Chaturvedi and Sri Sundar Lal Rooprani.

#### **6. HOSTELS:**

1. The male students were first accommodated in the hall on the floor of the Central Library in 1957 and the female students were housed in a rental building in the Old Vijay Nagar Colony.
2. The male students were shifted to the Khandelwal Kothi, Bagh Farzana till the construction of the boys hostels with UGC Grants in Sultanganj for students of ISS and KMI were constructed.

3. A new hostel for women students was constructed in the campus of Khandelwal Kothi for the female students of KMI and Institute of Social Science named as agra University Girls Hostels with UGC Grants.
4. With the establishment of Institute of Home Science, a new hostel for women students was constructed adjacent to the building of the Institute of Home Science, Khandari Campus with the library grants form the University Grants Commission.
5. There are thus, four hostels two for women and two for men.

**7. AUDITORIUM CONFERENCE HALL AND MEETING ROOM FACILITIES:**

1. J.P. Auditorium, Khandari Campus with a 500 seating capacity.
2. Godlen Jubilee Hall, Paliwal Park Campus with a 200 seating capacity.
3. Brashpati Bhawan, Paliwal Park Campus with Audio-Visual facility for small meeting.

**8. UNIVERSITY MODEL SCHOOL, KHANDARI CAMPUS:**

C.B.S.E. Affiliation

**9. TEACHER'S RESIDENCE FACILITY:**

1. Goaplkunj Campus
2. Khandari Campus
3. Sultanganj Campus

**10. CENTRAL COMPOUTER FACILITY**

**11. STUDENTS CANTEENS-2**

## **ANNEXURE-III**

**Project on  
'AN ETHNO-SOCIO-HISTORICAL STUDY OF ARTISANS AND  
TRADING COMMUNITIES ENGAGED IN THE AGRA AND  
AURANGABAD TRADE ROUTE FROM LATE MEDIEVAL  
17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY TO 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY'**

**Under Memorandum of Understanding signed by**

**Department of History and Culture,  
Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University,  
Agra, U.P**

**Department of Ancient History and Culture  
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,  
Aurangabad, M.S.**

### **Project Principal Investigators**

**Dr. Bina Sengar**

**Asst. Professor, Department of History and Ancient Indian Culture  
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,  
Aurangabad, M.S.**

**Dr. B.D. Shukla**

**Asst. Professor, Department of History and Culture  
Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University,  
Agra, U.P**

**Co-Investigator & Advisor**

**Prof. V.L. Dharurkar**

**Director, School of Liberal Arts**

**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,  
Aurangabad, M.S.**

**Project Duration 2017-2020**

**THE PROJECT TITLED**  
**‘An ethno-socio-historical study of artisans and trading communities engaged in the Agra and Aurangabad trade route from late medieval 17<sup>th</sup> century to 20<sup>th</sup> century’**

**Introduction:** The irony of the past in this context is that if scientific innovations and inventions change the discourses of human development then why the artisanal innovations are considered devoid of bringing such changes in historical pasts? Or are they innovations of past were incapable of bringing the change in the society? The construction of history itself therefore poses certain questions when we write about artisans, trading communities and their passages of communication and commerce further rendering contribution in the making of history. The proposed research work will explore the following questions

- 1) How and why we need to have ethnographic history of artisans and trading communities?
- 2) How and in what ways the artisans have been understood in the historical narratives?
- 3) What are the subjective methods through which we could compare the narratives’ of the artisans and trading communities past with the archival and contemporary oral documentation for constructing ethnographic and social history.
- 4) How we understand the contribution of the artisans and trading communities in the making and unmaking of history?

**REGION AND SCOPE OF STUDY:** The questions therefore which are posed above get their answers in historiography of the artisan communities itself. Therefore while developing this research proposal following schema of region and writing is followed:

- a) Review of historical-ethnographical writings on the artisans and traders traversing through the Agra-Mewat-Malwa region to Aurangabad-Deccan
- b) Caste, class and network of the artisans and trading communities as the subject of interrogation and the analysis of skill potentials of artisans through the reviewed historical literature

The most important subject matter of the proposed research project is to understand the changing nature of interweave and socio-economic construct among ‘Artisans and traders in Agra and Aurangabad trade route and their contribution in the making of cultural heritage of Northern and Southern India’.



**METHODOLOGY:** To investigate the proposed theme of research it becomes essential to investigate the historical evidences beyond the ethno-historical narratives of the historians and ethnographers. Therefore, in the second section of the proposed project following aspects will be investigated and narrated through the historical evidences based on the archival and field based ethno-historical surveys:

- a) Foundations of city of Agra and Aurangabad and the settlement patterns of the artisans and trading communities in the formative stages to their later stage settlements patterns in the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century with their core and peripheral networks with the villages, town and trade route *sarai* towns *per se* of; Fatehpur Sikri, Gwalior, Malwa, Burhanpur Ajanta, Daulatabad and thereafter Khuzistan-e-Bunyard/ Aurangabad.
- b) Artisans and Traders settlements study *per se*; Khuldabad, Ellora, Ajanta, Begumpura, Kumbharwada and Aurangpura in Aurangabad and Tajgunj, Noori-Darwaza, Gokulpura, Kinari Bazar etc. kind of settlements in Agra, to further map the ethnic settlements and population distribution in the spatiourban settlement patterns of Agra and Aurangabad.
- c) Through household surveys The change and continuity of the artisans' and trader communities crafts and bazars and means of livelihood will be investigated and analyzed.

**WORK STRATEGY SCHEMA FROM SEPTEMBER-2016 to March-2020**

S.No.	Task	Time Span	Outcome	Expenditure
1.	Preliminary household survey of the artisan families of Agra and Aurangabad	September 2016-October, 2017	Database of the samples	2-Field investigators: Rs. 10, 000x12 months
2.	A photographic and video survey of artisans, traders and their crafts and bazars	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-
3.	Understanding Trade route traversing from Agra-Malwa-Aurangabad	October-2017 to October 2018	Database of the samples	2-Field investigators: Rs. 10, 000x12 months
4.	Study of small urban centers, towns and villages in the Agra-Malwa-Aurangabad which contributed in the trade network between two cities	October-2017 to October 2019	-Do-	-Do-

5.	Final writing of the project outcomes	October 2019 to March, 2020	-Do-	-Do-
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**PROJECT OUTCOME:** The project intends to come up with comprehensive databases of artisans and trading communities. It will also assess the contribution of these artisans and traders in developing the prominent urban centers from late medieval to modern times in India.

The project out comes will be in form of hard copy project report, scholarly articles published through its surveys, coffee table book on artisans and traders achievements and media files in form of interviews of traders, artisans and bazar and craftsmen’s arts and crafts formations, processing exhibits. We also intend to prepare a documentary on the trade route from Agra to Aurangabad as it was used in medieval and modern times.

The project in a way is a comprehensive study to understand the north south socio-economic relations in Indian sub-continent and what and how the artisans and traders contributed in the progress of the regional and centralized developments. The vision of the study is to seek solutions also for the artisans who are struggling for their livelihood in spite of their excellent craftsmanship.

As part of the project two Ph.D. students will be trained under the theme of economic and cultural history of Deccan and Northern Plains, where a student of Dr. BAMU-Aurangabad will be sent to work in Agra and a student of Dr. BRAU Agra will work in Aurangabad.

The project will also bring two universities together who garnered in their history connections since the times of trade relations of Uttarapatha and Dakshinapatha in the ancient times. The projects will emphasize on the idea of change and continuity in the culture of India’s social and economic weave.

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