

**POST M.A. DIPLOMA IN
URDU TRANSLATION AND MASS MEDIA**

1. Every candidate seeking admission to the One-Year Post M.A. Diploma Course in Translation and Mass Media must have passed the M.A. examination in Urdu with at least 50% marks in the aggregate and possess a good reading knowledge of Persian/English and /or at least one Modern Indian Language.
 - (i) Since Diploma Course in Translation and Mass Media is a full time specialized course, no candidate employed anywhere can seek admission to it. Exception may, however, be made by the department in case of translators, journalists, teachers and persons working in research units.
 - (ii) An admission committee comprising of the head of the Urdu department and two readers in the university department shall interview the candidates and the selection shall be made on the basis of the aptitude of the candidates. The decision of the admission committee of the department shall be final.
2. The examinations for the diploma shall be according to the following scheme:

Ist Semester:

		<u>Max. Marks</u>
Paper-I :	History & Principles of Translation	100
Paper-II:	History & Principles of Journalism	100
Paper-III:	Dissertation	100

IInd Semester:

Paper-IV:	Radio, T.V., Drama & Film	100
Paper-V:	Mass Media	100
Paper-VI:	Viva-Voce	100

3. **Pass Percentage:**

The minimum marks required to pass the examination shall be 55% in the aggregate and minimum 45% in each written paper and Viva-Voce/ practical.

Those who secure 75% or more marks in the aggregate will be declared to have passed with distinction.

SCHEDULE OF STUDY

IST SEMESTER

PAPER-I

TRANSLATION

Max. Marks: 100

History, principles, techniques, forms, creative and non-creative, practice of translation from English, and Persian/Hindi into Urdu. Major works and institutions, terminologies of various sciences.

Books Recommended: -

1. On Translation : ed. Harvard University Press
2. Arts of Translation : Theodore
3. Tarjuma: Fan aur Rewayat : Qamar Rais
4. Maghribi Adabiyat Ke Urdu Trajim : Meer Hasan
5. Saz-e-Maghrib : Hasanuddin Ahmad

PAPER-II

JOURNALISM

Max. Marks: 100

History, Principles and Forms, Practice of Journalism, News Editing, Editorial Writing, Commentary, Designing, News Reporting, Printing Technology and Circulation.

Books Recommended: -

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. | Modern Journalism | : | C.E. Kar |
| 2. | Active News Room | : | I.P.I. |
| 3. | Journalism | : | R. Dhara |
| 4. | Professional Journalism | : | Patanjali |
| 5. | Fann-e-Sahafat | : | Ateeq Siddiqi |
| 6. | Urdu Sahafat ki Tareekh | : | A. Salam |

PAPER-III

PRACTICAL & DISSERTATION

Max. Marks: 100

Practicals	Marks: 50
Dissertation	Marks: 50
Translation of an English, Persian or Hindi Book into Urdu (not less than 50 pages)	

IIND SEMESTER

PAPER-IV

RADIO, T.V., DRAMA & FILM

Max. Marks: 100

History, principles & technique
script, drama, features, commentary,
talks, interview, news, announcements,
language, serial, documentary.

Books Recommended: -

1. Mass Media : ed. Fazlul Haq
2. Urdu Zarae Iblagh : Qaisar Shamim
3. Television Nashriyat : Anjum Usmani

PAPER-V

MASS MEDIA

Max. Marks: 100

History – means of communication

Language as a medium – forms of expression, Importance in the Society.

drama, story, stage presentation,

language and practice.

Books Recommended: -

1. An Introduction to Mass Media : Fred Feadler
2. Mass Media : Fazlul Haq
3. Rabtae Amma : Irfan Siddiqi
4. Zarae Iblagh : Ashfaq Mohd. Khan

PAPER-VI

VIVA VOCE

Max. Marks: 100

Revised Syllabus

**POST M.A. DIPLOMA IN
URDU PALAEOGRAPHY**

Palaeography is the name given to the science of ancient handwriting acquired from a study of the surviving example, with the primary object of deciphering and reading the writings themselves, and of distinguishing and deciphering the various styles, their relations to one another and the general principles underlying them. Its primary object is to provide criteria for establishing dates and authenticity of documents.

The study and knowledge of palaeography is important in textual criticism. This is also important for archivists and librarians of manuscript libraries. It is an important tool of research and is essential for determining the date and period of manuscripts. In Urdu until the 19th century, every record was a written one, not printed. For years and centuries such works have been exposed to all chances and imperfections which attend the scribe and the pen. Therefore, the department has designed a One-Year Post M.A. Diploma Course in Urdu Palaeography.

1. **Aims:**

This course aims at:

- (i) An intensive study in the art and technique of palaeography;
- (ii) Training students to decipher and read old manuscripts correctly;
- (iii) Formulating criteria for establishing authenticity of manuscripts whether literary or documents;
- (iv) Studying various style of writing e.g. cursive writing and the style of archaizing scribes;
- (v) Comprehending the various forms of Urdu calligraphy which sometimes in their higher flights transcend legibility.

2. **Eligibility:**

- (i) Every candidate seeking admission to the diploma course in Urdu palaeography must have:
 - a) passed the M.A. examination in Urdu of the University of Delhi or an equivalent examination with at least 50% marks in the aggregate;

- b) good knowledge of Persian;
- c) an aptitude for research and textual criticism.

Since diploma course in Urdu palaeography is full time specialised research course, no candidate employed anywhere can seek admission to it. Exception may, however, be made by the Department in case of teachers or archivists or librarians dealing with manuscripts.

Admission committee shall interview the candidates. The decision of the admission committee of the department shall be final.

4. **Pass Percentage:**

The minimum marks required to pass the examination shall be 55% in the aggregate and minimum 45% in each written paper and Viva-Voce/ practical.

5. The examination shall be according to the following scheme:

		<u>Max. Marks</u>
Paper-I	History of Urdu palaeography	100
Paper-II	Principles, techniques and criteria	100
Paper-III	Practical & viva-voce	100

Schedule of Study

Paper-I History of Urdu Palaeography

Max. Marks: 100

(Makhtoota Shanasi Ki Tareekh)

1. Makhtootat shanashi ki tareef, daera-e-amal aur adabi tahqeeq mein uski ahmiyat
2. Tahreer ka aghaz aur uski ibtedai shaklain, tasveeri tahreer, khayal
3. Tahreer ka irteqa aur abjad ki eijad
4. Rasm-e-khat ki mukhtasar tareekh, hierography aur degar rasm-e-khat

5. Musawwari se fainqi rasm-e-khat aur arazi rasm-e-khat ka irteqa
6. Kufi rasm-e-khat, uski tareef, aghaz-o-irteqa, numaenda aqam ka tafseeli mutala
7. Arab khattati ke numaenda asateza aur unke tareekhi karnamon ki ahmiyat aur khusoosiyat
8. Farsi mein khattati ke namune, aham asateza aur tarz-e-asaleeb
9. Hindustan mein khat aur khattati ki tareef
10. Nastaleeq ki khusoosiyat, tareekh aur mashhoor wasleion ka fanni tajzia
11. Khatte shikasta ki tareef, tareekh, khusoosiyat aur usool
12. Tazeini khutoot aur dusare asaleeb ka jaeza
13. Hindustan mein mukhtalif adwar ki khattati ke numaenda namune, asaleeb aur khusoosiyat
14. Makhtootat shanasi ke bunyadi usool, jali aur asli mutoon ki pahchan mein makhtootat shanasi ka darja
15. Urdu rasm-e-khat ki khusoosiyat aur masael

Books Recommended (Imdadi Kutub)

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|----|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1. | Fanne Tahreer Ki Tareekh | Mohd. Is'haq | Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu
Hind, Aligarh, 1962 |
| 2. | Saheefa-e-Khush Navisan | Ehteramuddin Shaghil | Qaumi Council Barae
Farooq-e-Urdu Zaban,
New Delhi |
| 3. | Miratush Sher | Abdur Rahman Bijnori | Delhi |
| 4. | A Study of writing, | I.J. Gelb | Chicago 1952 |
| 5. | The Calligrapher's
Handbook, | C.M. Lamb | Faber and Faber |
| 6. | Ancient Writing and its
Influence, | B.L. Ullman | Cooper Square
Publishers, New York, |

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|----|--|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | 1963 |
| 7. | Writing and Illuminating
and Lettering, | Edward Johuston | Pitman, London |
| 8. | The legacy of the Middle
Ages, | C.G. Crump
E.F. Jacob | Oxford, 1926 Part-3, |
| 9. | Muslim Calligraphy in India | Ziauddin Desai | |

Paper-II Principles, Techniques and Criteria

Max. Marks: 100

1. Makhtootat ki tareekh ka tayyun
2. Makhtootat ki sahi qerat ke usool
3. Jali makhtootat ki tanqeed
4. Makhtootat ke mustanad hone ke zabte
5. Mukhtalif khaton ke padhne ki mashq aur unke usool Urdu Farsi mein
6. Khattati ke mukhtalif namunon ke meyar aur unki parakh

Books Recommended (Imdadi Kutub)

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|----|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Tahqeeq-e-Matn Ke Masael | Nazeer Ahmad | Nuqoosh, 1962 |
| 2. | Naqd-o-Nazar | Hamid Hasan Qadri | Shah and Company, Agra,
1942 |
| 3. | Makateeb-e-Ghalib | (ed.) Imtiyaz Ali
Khan Arshi | Raza Library, Rampur,
1940 |
| 4. | Khaliq Bari | Hafiz Mahmood Sheerani | Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu |

- Hind, Delhi, 1944
5. Urdu Rasm-e-Khat Mohd. Sajjad Mirza Hyderabad, 1956
6. Urdu Rasm-e-Khat Aur Haroon Khan Sherwani 1957
Tabaat
7. Fikr-o-Nazar (Tahqeeq-e- Salahuddin Almunjid
Matn Ke Usool) (tr.) Fazlur Rahman
Nadvi
8. Makhtootat Shanasi (ed.) Shoba-e-Urdu
Delhi University, Delhi
9. Suspect Documents Wilson R. Harrison Fredick Praeger,
New York, 1958
10. Indian Palaeography Ahmad Hassan Dani Oxford, 1963
11. Bibliography and Textual Bowers Oxford
Criticism

Paper-III

Practicals & Viva-Voce

Max. Marks: 100

(Comprehending and deciphering Urdu specimens representing various styles of writing.)

Note: The medium of instruction and examination shall be Urdu.