

TOURISM RESOURCES OF DELHI

CHAPTER- 5

TOURISM RESOURCES OF DELHI

Tourism Resources of Delhi has been classified as under:

- Parks and Gardens
- Trees and Birds
- Yamuna River
- Foods / Cuisine
- Bazaars
- Haats
- Arts and Crafts
- Fairs and Festivals
- Places of Tourist Interest
- Museums
- Music, Dance, Theatre and Cinema
- Sports
- Adventure Activities
- Water Sports
- Monuments of Delhi
- Area wise Spread of Monuments in Delhi

The National Capital Territory is unique in its rich and ancient cultural heritage and living traditions. Delhi is a metropolis of monuments of colour and contrasts. In this great city the medieval and the modern, the hoary past and the youthful present, the old and the new have blended into one to unfold the past grandeur and the present excitement in an even tenor.

PARKS AND GARDENS

Some portions of the Ridge have been landscaped and converted into parks. Buddha Jayanti Park was originally conceived as a Japanese garden. A splendid image of the Buddha was installed in 1990. Mahavir Jayanti Park, near Maurya Sheraton Hotel, was developed more recently.

The city planners had made some provision for park areas other than Ridge. The necropolis of the Lodi Kings was tastefully landscaped around the monuments in the 1960s and called Lodi Garden. The moat around Purana Qila was expanded into a serpentine lake where paddleboats are available. The grounds south of it became the national Zoological Park. Delhi Golf Club incorporates some old monuments creating a picturesque setting.

In the third week of February, Mughal Garden at Rashtrapati Bhawan is open to the public for about two weeks. Nehru Park, located near Ashok Hotel in Chankyapuri, is another well-landscaped garden.

Delhi Tourism's musical fountain at Ajmal Khan Park is spread over an area of five acres and provides a refreshing getaway from the bustle of city.

TREES

Forest species for avenue tree were selected primarily to provide shade. For instance, Neem is the choice of many of the major roads, including Lodi road, Sher Shah Marg, Rafi Marg and Sansad Marg leading from Parliament House to Connaught Place. The Java plum or Jamun is used extensively. Variety provided chiefly on the roundabout or on subsidiary roads.

Well into summer, Gulmohur, introduced in 1829 from its native Madagascar, comes into its own, its spreading crown a blaze of red shaded with orange. Towards winter, the Rusty Shield bearer stands out with its copper-red oblong seed pods and sprays of yellow touched with rust flowers.

BIRDS

Because of trees, gardens and the river, bird life in and around the city is abundant despite the pollution and the teeming population. Late winter and spring are the best time to wander in the gardens and to look out for birds. The winter migrants are still here and the trees, not yet in leaf, provide good viewing.

The brilliant green of the rose-ringed parakeets perching precariously on the soft grey and muted sandstone walls of the tombs at Lodi Garden, tails fanned out, is an unforgettable sight.

Winter is the ideal time to see migratory waterfowl. At Okhla barrage over the Yamuna in southeast Delhi, one will find herons, barheaded geese and bahmini duck down from their nesting grounds in Ladakh, and from Siberia and central Europe, common pochard, tufted duck, pintails, shoveller, mallard, gadwall, redheaded pochard if one is lucky, besides the comb duck, spot bills and coot. Spoonbills, avocets, painted strokes, open-billed strokes and the occasional black-necked stork can also be seen.

In south Delhi some areas have been demarcated as wildlife preserves, notably the Asola Wildlife Sanctuary near Tughlaqabad Fort. The area immediately south of Qutb is also worth a wander. Sanjay Van, adjoining the Qutb Institutional Area, is a wilderness within the city and retains the indigenous flora and fauna of Ridge. Peacocks abound in these parks.

YAMUNA

The Yamuna is under threat. Much of its water is drawn away at the Wazirabad barrage in north Delhi to supply the needs of the metropolis and the rest is subjected to millions of tons of toxic effluents and untreated sewage. The meandering river bed is cultivated to grown water melons in summer but during the monsoon, the river rages in its full glory, allowing the accumulated water hyacinth to be cleared.

Unlike other cities with rivers, Delhi does not have a waterfront, perhaps because of seasonal fluctuations. However, the land created between the eastern wall of the old city and the current riverbed has been developed into massive memorial parks beginning with Raj Ghat, dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi, and later the memorials of Jawaharlal Nehru and other prime ministers of India.

FOODS

Delhi is generous city. It has assimilated the cuisines of Banias, Rajputs, Arabs, Afghans, Mughals and English and more recently, the Punjabis. Sometimes it makes one wonder if what unites the country is not language or religion, but food.

What is today termed 'Mughlai' food in Delhi has little resemblances to what the emperors ate. It is a blend of Punjabi and Mughlai cuisine, standardized

so much it tastes the same all over the city. If anything can be called the original Delhi food, it is probably the vegetarian Bania food which retained its original flavour despite the influence of Mughal cuisine.

Nowhere else in India will you find so many types of cuisines —each with its own pedigree —which have evolved over the years. While Delhi's ethnic specialties can be identified as Bania, Mughal and Punjabi, the European and Chinese food available are of a high standard.

Places that offer authentic Muslim food are the areas around Jama Masjid, Bara Hindu Rao near Sadar Bazaar and Nizamuddin . Some restaurants in the exclusive five-star hotels serve excellent Muslim food.

Jama Masjid is today probably the best place for Mughlai cuisine in north India. Every locality in south and west Delhi has one or two good eating places serving here hybrid of Punjabi and Mughlai food.

Interestingly, there are no restaurants in Delhi offering traditional, vegetarian Bania food. Most vegetarian restaurants or *bhojnalayas* offer Marwari food.

In most places the vegetarian food is basically Punjabi. Unfortunately, most restaurants tend to thrive on *dal makhni* and the eternal *paneer* or cottage cheese. These restaurants give any international fast food chain competition when it comes to standardizing the flavour of food!

The mainstay of the restaurants scene is the numerous makeshift eateries or *dhabas*. Within the city these modest eateries have acquired a different dimension, serving reasonably priced food ranging from Punjabi to Chinese.

FOOD TODAY

Satellite TV has made the Dilliwalla familiar with international cuisines. Apart from restaurants in five -star hotels, Delhi now has a large number of restaurants specializing in food ranging from Mexican, Lebanese and Italian to Indonesian, Japanese and Thai. Also, the small restaurants in Paharganj, where young foreign tourists on shoe string budgets gather, serve reasonably good European food. Major international fast food chains find a large clientele in Delhi.

SWEETS

Apart from the original fare associated with Delhi, popular sweets from all parts of the country are available here.

The oldest *mithai*(sweet) shop in the city is ghanewala in Chandni Chowk which has been run by the same family since 1790. They make the traditional sweets of Delhi - *habshi halwa*, *sohan halwa*, *pinni*, and all time favourites like *pista* and *kaju burfis* and *motichoor laddoos*.

For those with western tastes, Delhi has a host excellent confectioneries.

BAZAARS

There are countless bazaars in Delhi. But for sheer ambience, few can compare with the ancient bazaar around Jama Masjid and Chandni Chowk - each a world itself - like the romantic old souks of Baghdad and Damascus.

Built on a rocky outcrop, Jama Masjid gives a kaleidoscopic view of the old city.

Eastern end of Jama Masjid facing Lal Qila (Red Fort) leads to Meena Bazaar. The bazaar was built in the late 1970s to cater to the needs of pilgrims and tourists. It has rows of small shops selling readymade garments, local cosmetics, embroidered caps in silk, cotton and nylon. There are also many *dhabas*, makeshift stalls where shopper can get a piping hot meal of meat curry and *roties* for just a few rupees, or *biryani*, a fragrant spicy Muslim rice speciality.

Nai Sarak which specializes in school and college textbooks. Khari Baoli is Asia's largest spice market. Shopkeepers here claim that this is also the biggest market in Asia for edible oils and dry fruits.

The *katras* or wholesale markets are sandwiched between the shops, offices, churches, mosques, temples and gurudwaras. One of the most popular is Kutra Neel which deals with fabric and there is nothing in textiles that one cannot find here. It is a fascinating maze of shops, most of which are no more than two feet by five feet. A little ahead is Bhagirath Palace, Asia's largest market for electrical goods.

In Kinari Bazaar everything needed for an Indian wedding is available here. The lane at Dariba Kalan which is still known as the jewellers's street. Those that remain deal largely in silver. It is an interesting place to buy silvery jewellery, old and new.

In Lal Qila, beyond the high arches of Lahore Gate is Chhatta Chowk Bazaar. Its long and chequered history goes back to the 17th century to the days of Shahjahan.

Today Chhatta Chowk Bazaar has about forty glass-fronted shops dealing in artificial and semi-precious jewellery, embroidered bags, hand-printed wall hangings and fake 'antiques' from India and Nepal.

BAZAARS AT NIGHT

With sunset the ambience of Shahjahanabad changes. Gradually all activity shifts to the eating places, especially in and around Matia Mahal Bazaar near Jama Masjid. The lanes are filled with aroma of fire and food, and sound of Hindi film music. It is time to celebrate the flavours of traditional Muslim food as people from all over Delhi and tourist find their way to their favourite restaurants.

HAATS

Traditionally, most villages in India have a *haat* or weekly bazaar where villagers sell grains, vegetables, tools, handicrafts and cattle. With urbanization most villages in and around Delhi have disappeared but the *haats* remain, so much so that even an urban jungle like Delhi has about 50 of them. These sprawling bazaars cater to diverse needs, from pots and pans, to aphrodisiacs, miracle oils and exotic herbs and spices.

Many localities in Delhi have their own weekly *haats*. The biggest is probably the one held in Ajmal Khan Road in Karol Bagh. One can pick up attractive bargains at these weekly *haats*.

An interesting book bazaar is held on the pavements of Daryaganj which is certainly worth a visit.

DILLI HAAT

Situated in the heart of Delhi, the unique Dilli Haat is an upgraded version of the traditional weekly market, offering a delightful amalgam of craft, food and cultural activities. However, while the village haat is a mobile, flexible arrangement, at Dilli Haat, it is a permanent haat. It is the craftsmen who are mobile and ever-changing thereby offering a kaleidoscopic view of the richness and diversity of Indian handicrafts and articles.

Spread over spacious six are area, imaginative landscaping, creative planning, and the traditional village architectural style have combined to provide the perfect ambience for a haat or market place.

The food plaza enables visitors to savour the inimitable flavours of gastronomic delights from the various regions of India. A wide variety of skillfully crafted handicrafts, intrinsic to each part of the country are available in the exotic bazaar.

The handicraft stalls are allotted on rotational basis to craftsmen from all corner of the vast and varied land of India, usually for fifteen days. Thus ensuring that different handicrafts are available to visitors at each visit, and also enabling them to buy authentic wares at prices that have not been inflated by high maintenance cost.

CRAFTS

Delhi prides itself in its rich craft tradition that struck root during the reign of Emperor Shahjahan. It was in his new city of Shahjahanabad that arts and crafts proliferated.

Their inheritors, painstakingly and often against all odds, carried on the secret code of these knowledge systems, with their fingers, their eyes, minds and soul. Today what we see as meticulously beautiful in craft, design and conception is a real testimony to this inheritance.

Despite modernity and its aggressive onslaught, despite urban sharks and middlemen, many traditional crafts have survived and have evolved new parameter of aesthetic and commercial value.

Craft, unlike so-called 'fine' art, is an expression of functional necessity, directly affecting peoples' daily lives. Design intervention and adaptations have rejuvenated some crafts which are alive and pulsating in the labyrinthine lanes of Delhi.

DELHI BLUE POTTERY

Behind Asaf Ali Road, is the only practitioner of the Delhi Blue Pottery tradition. A special mix of powdered quartz is used to make the stoneware base which then glazed blue, with ingredients which were used for the blue tiles of pre-Mughal and Mughal domes, a style inherited from Persia.

MINIATURE PAINTING

The tradition of the Delhi School of miniature painting has continued from the time of Emperor Jehangir, father of Shahajahan.

The Delhi school is an offshoot of the Mughal painting tradition. The Delhi school was distinguished for its dynamism and naturalism in treatment, contrast of

colours and strong urban influence. The preferred base for the painting was ivory, but today handmade paper is used.

TERRACOTTA POTTERY

Uttam Nagar and Bindapur in west Delhi are where most potters in the city live. Most of them are originally from Rajasthan and Haryana. Quality earthenware is available at the Crafts Museum in Pargati Maidan, Dilli Haat, Lajpat Nagar and along major roads.

OTHER CRAFTS

There are few old shops dealing in musical instruments, most of which are brought to Delhi various parts of India. Here, assemblage work is done, such as fitting of hide membranes of *tablas*, *dholaks* and other drums.

A variety of paper crafts are prevalent, of which *tazia* making is the most spectacular. *Tazia* are commemorative paper structures, intricately cut and pasted on bamboo frame. Fantastic, colourful images of paper are taken in procession during festival of Muharram.

The same *tazia* -makers also make huge Ravana effigies during the Hindu festival of Dussehra. They are also involved in making *tazias* with flowers for the festival of *Phoolwalon ki Sair* at Mehrauli.

The making of paper kites caters to the famous kite-flying mania of Dilliwalas which reaches its height during the monsoon, especially on 15th August, India's Independence Day, and during the spring festival of Basant Panchmi. The *patang* or kite maker in Lal Kuan Bazaar in Shahjahanabad is then a riot of colours.

FESTIVALS

In India everything is celebrated, from harvests to the changing of seasons, from the triumph of a goddess battling evil to the love between a brother and his sisters. Festivals are what give life its richness and colour. Through the sharing of a celebration, society continues with its traditions and, at times, even creates new ones. Through conquests and calamities India has held on to its culture. And inevitably every new generation falls under the spell of this medley of worship and rejoicing.

JANUARY TO MARCH

Republic Day: On 26 January and people line the streets to watch the Republic Day parade.

On 13 January, a rural festival, *Lohri* marks the end of winter.

Basant Panchami : Hindu festival of Basant Panchmi welcomes spring.

Statesman Vintage Car Rally is held in early February. Classic cars roll sedately out on to the roads, ambling off on a day trip to Sohna in the bordering state of Haryana.

Holi: On the day of the full moon in the month of Phalguna, Delhi braces itself for a day of uninhibited revelry as Holi is celebrated with great vigour and joy.

Mahashivratri is celebrated on the *amavasya* night of Phalguna.

APRIL TO JUNE

In north India, the Hindu new year is celebrated on Baisakhi in mid – April just as the sun begins to get fierce and the dusty winds herald summer.

Id-ul –Fitr is most often celebrated in this season. It marks the end of Ramzan, the month of fasting for Muslims.

The Urs of Hazrat Nizamuddin is celebrated with favour at his *dargah*.

Ramnavami, the birth of Lord Ram, is celebrated on the ninth day of *Shuklapaksh* (waxing moon)

Buddha Purnima in the month Vaisaka, commemorates not just Lord Buddha's birth, but also enlightenment and Nirvana.

Mahavir Jayanti, the birth of Lord Mahavira who founded Jainism, is celebrated around this time with prayers and processions.

Muharram is observed with processions of emotionally charged devotees.

JULY TO SEPTEMBER

On 15 August, India celebrates Independence Day with the Prime Minister addressing the Nation from Lal Qila's sandstone ramparts.

Janmashtami is the celebration of the birth of Lord Krishna on the eight day of *Krishnapaksh* (waning moon) in Sarvana. Temples across the city are decorated with fairy lights and colourful exhibits on Krishna's life.

Muslim festival of Id-ul-Zuha is popularly known as *bakr* Id, the 'feast of sacrifice' is celebrated in July.

Phoolwallon ki Sair (flowersellers' walk) is a festival unique to Delhi. It is celebrated in September in Mehrauli with much fan fare.

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER

Navaratrey, literally nine nights, commemorates the victory of goddess Durga over the demon Mahishasur. Navaratrey ends with Dussehra, also known as Vijay Dashami, or the tenth day of victory.

On Vijay Dashami, Rama is believed to have defeated Ravana. Huge effigies are made of Ravana, his brother KumbhaKarna and son Meghnath, filled with fire crackers and set on fire in community gathering in open spaces all over the city.

Durga Puja is celebrated by Bengalis on the last four days of Navartrey. Images of the mother goddess, Durga all fiery power and exquisite beauty, are worshipped with flowers, incense and the beating drums. On Vijay Dashami the idols are taken out in a procession to be immersed in the Yamuna.

Around the same time, the vibrant Balloon Mela at Safdarjang Airport celebrates adventure with huge exotic hot air balloons lazily floating across the sky.

Diwali, the festival of lights, falls on *Amavasya*, the darkest night of Kartika. It is believed that on this day Lord Rama come home to his kingdom after fourteen years in exile and the city of Ayodhya lit oil lamps to welcome him.

Guru Purab is the celebration of the birth of first if ten Sikh gurus, Guru Nanak. *Nagar kirtan* (processions) are taken out through the streets and in gurudwaras, *grantees* recite verses from the Guru Granth Sahib, the holly book of the Sikhs.

Delhi's year festivities end with the Christmas and New Year's Eve when there are special programmes at most hotels and restaurants across the city. In Connaught Place, people step out at midnight to welcome the New Year with noise and revelry.

INDIA GATE

The 42 meter high, free standing arch, popularly known as India Gate, was designed by Luytens and built in 1931. The names of soldiers are inscribed all along the walls of the arch.

THE PRINCES' AREA

In 1931, Luytens began work on India Gate – at the far end of Kingsway (Rajpath). It had earlier been decided to surround the hexagonal space around the arch with the palaces of the most important Indian princes – all of whom needed to have a residence in New Delhi.

The architectural style of many of these princely houses was influenced by Luytens' and Baker's building. Luytens himself designed Hyderabad House and Baroda House. Hyderabad house was the biggest and the greatest of all the princely houses.

The **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** is one of the most impressive structures built by the Central Public work Department(CPWD).

NATIONAL MUSEUM at the intersection of Rajpath and Janpath are three important – National Archives ; National Museum and IGNCA.

RASHTRAPATI BHAWAN

The site choosen for the Viceroy's House, now the Rashtrapati Bhawan, was on Raisina Hill which was seen as an Indian acropolis. The buildings, designed by Luytens, has a large court to its front and a Mughal style garden at the back.

The most significant room in Rashtrapati Bhawan is the Durbar Hall which lies directly under the main dome. This ceremonial hall is the venue for all official functions of the President of India.

From outside, the Rashtrapati Bhawan is proportioned in the classical European manner. Its dominant feature is its dome which is said to have been inspired by the Buddhist stupa at Sanchi

THE SECRETARIAT

Lutyens intended Kingsway to slope right up to the Viceroy's House, but Baker felt it necessary to level the space between the two secretariat buildings, North Block and South Block, and create a plaza, thus ending the slope prematurely and steeply.

The secretariats buildings are raised on plinth so as be level with Rashtrapati Bhawan. The high plinths and use of sandstone relates them to the monuments in the city, though they are basically European in style.

The secretariat buildings are now offices of the Government Of India. The great open space at the base of the slope is Vijay Chowk (victory square). Beating the Retreat Ceremony takes place here on 29th January each year.

SANSAD BHAWAN, on the northwest of Vijay Chowk, is a high circular, colonnaded building. Sansad Bhawan, is where in the Indian Parliament meets. A verandah with 144 columns surrounds the three chambers. The boundary wall has blocks of sandstone patterns that echo the Mughal *jaalis*.

GURUDAWARA RAKAB GANJ was built in 1732 by Lakkhi Banjara, the man who performed the last rites of the martyred Sikh Guru, Teg Bahadurji.

THE ALL INDIA FINE ARTS AND CRAFTS SOCIETY, AIFACS, as the building is popularly known, has galleries for art exhibitions and the society's office. It also has a large auditorium.

TEEN MURTI BHAWAN, built as the residence of the British commander-in-chief in India, became the official residence of Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India. After he died it was converted into a memorial. The library within the compound is probably the finest resource centre of modern Indian history.

Midway along Willington Crescent, is a sculpture well worth a visit. The sculpture, depicts the famous Dandi March led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1931, against the oppressive salt taxes imposed by the colonial regime.

INDIA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

India International Centre (I I C) was visualized as an international centre for exchange of ideas among scholars. What is most attractive about the building is the soft quality of light which the architect, J.A. Stein, captured so well. The buildings have a very down-to-earth scale and meticulous detailing, and extensive use of traditional *jaalis*.

CONNAUGHT PLACE (CP)

Connaught Place is like a large doughnut with a garden in centre. The outer and inner faces of the doughnut are the spacious colonnaded verandas, which gave CP its unique identity. The inner, outer and middle circles reach the concentric buildings and eight roads radiate from concentric arrangement.

CP was the most important business and shopping centre of the city for many years after Independence, until newer entrants like South Extension, Ajmal

Kahn Road, Rajendra Palace and Nehru Place challenged its pre-eminence. CP, however, remains very popular with Tourists.

The fact is that CP is today cluttered with numerous high-rise structures, with DLF Centre and New Delhi Municipal Corporation's Palika Bhawan, on Sansad Marg, designed by Kuldip Singh, competing for attention with Jeevan Bharati.

BABA KHARAK SINGH MARG

Along a tree-lined path, on the right side of Baba kharak singh Marg, are the state emporia-showcases of handicrafts and handlooms from all corners of India.

Hanuman Mandir was built by Maharaja Jai Singh at about the same times as he built Jantar Mantar. Since then, many additions have made to the original structure.

MANDIR MARG

Mandir Marg gets its name from Laxmi Narayan Mandir which is built in 1938 and is among the most popular Hindu temples in Delhi. It is known as Birla Mandir since it was built by the well known industrialist B.D. Birla. The temple is dedicated to Laxmi (goddess of wealth) and Narayan (the preserver). The annual festival of Janmashtami, commemorating the birth of Lord Krishna, is celebrated with great gaiety and attracts thousands of devotees.

JANPATH

Janpath, literally the road of the people was the Queensway of British New Delhi till it got its more down-to-earth name. Janpath is best known for its colourful market.

KASTURBA GANDHI MARG

British Council Division building is designed by Charles Correa. The British Council has an art gallery, an auditorium and an extremely good library, of which one can also become a short member.

Max Muller Bhawan the German culture, is name after the famous 19th century German Indologist. It is housed in one of the British bungalows that has survived the onslaught of property developers who have changed the area into concrete jungle.

MANDI HOUSE AREA

The buildings at Mandi House circle were built in the 1950s to house national cultural institutions. The Mandi house area is the informal cultural hub of Delhi with its array of cultural centres and auditoria built around an extremely busy roundabout.

Rabindra Bhawan , designed by Habib Rahman, houses the Lalit Kala Akademi (Academy of Fine Arts), Sangeet Natak Akademi (Academy of Music and Dance) and Sahitya Akademi(Academy of Literatrure). Rabindra Bhawan has a good library of music and Indian Literature.

The National School of Drama and Kathak Kendra are located in Bahawalpur House.

Triveni Kala Sangam is prominent centre. It has exhibition galleries, an open air theater and a bookshop. The café here is very popular with artists and intellectuals who frequent this area.

Shri Ram Centre , is an important cultural venue, is an attractive exposed concrete building designed by Shivnath Prasad in the late 1960s.

Kamani Auditorium, also in the Mandi House area, is a popular auditorium for plays and concerts.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART

The gallery is housed in magnificent building which is belonged to the Maharaja of Jaipur. Its vast rooms with high ceilings are perfect setting for viewing the work of art on display. Some of the last sculptors in India have their works displayed in the gardens flanking the huge gates.

NGMA has preserved works of modern Indian artists dating from 1850. NGMA has a collection of about 15,000 paintings, sculptures and graphics which are exhibited form time to time. NGMA organizes group visits for school children conducted tours, seminars, film shows and study classes on art appreciation, history and conservation.

ART TODAY

Its collection includes top names and its exhibitions are often commercially high profile. Works by Krishen Khanna, Satish Gujral, Rameshwar Broota, have been part of its many exhibitions. It does not restricted itself to big names but also holds shows of beginners.

ART GALLERIES

Delhi has overtaken Mumbai and Calcutta in recent years to become the most vibrant and creative art centre in India. The city has more than twenty five active galleries and many new ones open up during the peak winter season. Many of India's leading artists live and work here.

MUSEUMS

NATIONAL MUSEUM

The National Museum has a remarkable collection of Indian art and sculpture which dates from the prehistoric era through the late medieval period.

There is good collection of archeological finds from the Indus Valley sites of Harappa and Mohenjodaro which include beautiful pieces of terracotta pottery from 2700 BC.

CRAFTS MUSEUM

Opposite Purana Qila, is one of the most interesting museums in India. Designed by Charles Correa, there is more to see in this museum than its impressive collection of folk and tribal arts, crafts and textiles. There is a village complex where one can study the architecture of village houses.

There is reference section about 1500 objects which can be used by scholars, designers and craftspeople.

NATIONAL RAIL MUSEUM

Set amidst a sprawling park, this museum is must not just for train buffs but for everyone. A compact but informative indoor museum display a range of interesting objects, but the main attraction are the old steam engines parked outside.

A star attraction is the Fairy Queen, born in 1855 and considered to be one of the best preserved steam locomotive engines of her age.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

The museum has a large collection of stuffed animals and birds. There are regular films shows and illustrated lectures on wildlife and conservation for children.

SHANKAR'S INTERNATIONAL DOLLS MUSEUM

Children finds this museum a dream house. It has a collection of over 6,000 dolls not only from India but from all over the world.

RED FORT ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

Housed in Mumtaz Mahal inside Red Fort, a part of the museum is dedicated to Bahadur Shah Zafar. The museum has some beautiful pieces of 19th century embroidered textiles and some unusual decorative blue tiles from the 13th century.

SWATANTRA SANGHRALAYA MUSEUM

Devoted to India's freedom struggle, this museum has life-size plaster casts of famous freedom fighters. Worth seeing is a well preserved copy of the Delhi Gazetteer of 1846-47.

FIELD MUSEUM

The museum has a few articles which are found during archaeological excavations at the site, considered to be the oldest in Delhi. There are pieces of Painted Grey Ware pottery, which has been dated to around 1000 BC, and terracotta figures from the Mauryan period (300 BC), which include beautiful animal forms.

GANDHI NATIONAL MUSEUM

Across the road from Raj Ghat is Gandhi National Museum which has on display a few personal belongings of a man who hardly possessed anything. There is a library and an information centre in the same complex.

GANDHI SMRITI

Birla House is the place where Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated on 30th, January 1948, on his way for his customary evening prayers. The spartan room where he lived during his periodic visits to Delhi is preserved as it was during his lifetime. Gandhiji's last footsteps from this room to the garden have been marked.

NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM

The elegant colonial building, once the official residence of the British Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army is a memory to Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister, who lived here for sixteen years. The teak-panelled rooms with high ceilings, spacious verandahs and a well laid out garden speak of the opulence of imperial Delhi.

Nehru memorial Library within Teen Murti House is an excellent library and research centre for Modern Indian History.

INDIRA GANDHI MEMORIAL MUSEUM

The bungalow in which Mrs. Indira Gandhi lived as prime minister of India has been converted into a memorial. Some of the well-furnished rooms and few personal belongings can be seen through large picture windows.

SANSKRITI MUSEUM OF INDIA TERRACOTTA, SANSKRITI MUSEUM OF EVERYDAY ART

Set amidst beautiful landscaped garden on the outskirts of Delhi, Sanskriti Museum of Everyday Art display objects like jars, combs, mirrors, boxes, toys, and kitchen utensils which are functional yet exquisitely crafted.

Next door is the Museum of Indian Terracotta with a large display of mythological figures, playful animals, relief panels, decorative tiles and lovely polished clay pots. Sanskriti Kendra is also a centre for interaction between artists and scholars.

OTHER MUSEUMS ARE

Air Force Museum
Bal Bhawan National Children's Museum & Aquarium
Musical Instrument Gallery
National Philatelic Museum
National Science Centre
Sulabh International Museum of Toilets

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE AND CINEMA

Delhi has always been a great centre for the performing arts. As the capital of India for centuries, a flourishing courtly culture attracted the itinerant artist to seek the patronage of kings. In the field of classical Hindustani music, Delhi even boast of its own *gharana* (literally, family tradition) of music. Over time, the patronage and support of emperors have been replaced with the sponsorship of state agencies and corporate houses. Patronage has its own advantage. For the casual visitor, the good news is that many concerts are free.

However, as far as theatre and cinema are concerned, it used to be fashionable to say that Delhi is desert. That is no longer true. Both theatre and cinema are becoming increasingly popular. Music festivals, dance recitals, art exhibitions, theatre and cinema are no longer confined to a few connoisseurs—thousands are involved.

Indian music boasts of centuries old oral traditions. Amir Khusro is said to have fused Persian Music with the existing tradition of *dhrupad* singing, evolving *khayal*, the popular form of classical Hindustani music. Khusro is also credited with crafting the sitar and tabla, two instruments made famous the world over by Ravi Shankar and Zakir Hussain.

Delhi has a small but dedicated audience for classical western music. Delhi Music Society, which also run the Delhi School of Music in Chankyapuri, organizes regular concerts at different venues.

Internationally renowned dancers, Yamini Krishnamurty (Bharatnatyam), Raja and Radha Reddy (Kuchipuri), Uma Sharma and Briju Maharaj (Kathak), Sonal Mansingh (odissi) and Singhajit Singh (Manipuri) have their schools in

Delhi though programmes centered around dance are not regular. Kathak Kendra in Bahawalpur house is the only calendar of events in which dancers participate.

Delhi does not have kind of deep-rooted tradition of theatre which exists in Calcutta and Mumbai, but there are several successful production companies here, and many amateur groups who very often come up with original performances.

National School of Drama (NSD), founded in 1975, is India 's popular institution for theatre. It has a repertory company which frequently presents plays by Indian and western playwrights.

There are over seventy cinema halls scattered all over Delhi and most of them screen commercial Hindi films.

The newly renovated Satyam cinema in Ranjeet Nagar West Patel Nagar and Anupam PVR multiplexes and other renovated cinema halls screen latest English films.

Every alternate year, the International Film Festival of India is held in January. There is also the annual National Film Festival, in June-July, where Indian films which have won national award are screened.

SPORTS

For the sports lover, Delhi is well equipped with stadia, gymnasium and opportunities for indoors and outdoors sports. Each season brings its own activities. In the hot summer months, there is swimming and boating along the ramparts of Purana Quila in late evenings, riding at dawn, even all-night tennis on the floodlit courts in Delhi Lawn Tennis Association. The season after summer is for kite flying.

The bracing air of a Delhi winter is ideal for all kinds of sports, both for the spectator and the active participant. One can play golf, basketball, tennis, rock climbing- and of course there is cricket.

Delhi offers great opportunity for golfers, with its several golf courses in and around the city . Most offer golf sets on hire. Great stands of old trees, ancient monuments and scattered wildlife make the Delhi Golf Club course one of the most beautiful in the world.

ADVENTURE ACTIVITIES

Form time immemorial Delhi has attracted people with a penchant for adventure providing as it did opportunity as well as patronage. It is this spirit of adventure for which Delhi Tourism now provides avenues.

TREKKING

Delhi tourism's infrastructural network and trained outdoor staff help visitors/tourists choose from the endless trekking options India offers – ranging from some of the world's highest mountains, greatest deserts, rivers, lakes, sea beaches and rain forests.

ROCK CLIMBING

Equipment and training is provided to aspiring rock climbers in and around Delhi from October to March.

WATER SPORTS

A multi-sports and leisure complex has been created by Delhi Tourism at Bhalswa Lake, situated at Delhi's northeastern edge. This offers facilities for boating in pedal boats, kaykas, canoes and water boats. Keen anglers can also indulge in fishing. Hovercraft and water scooters have been introduced for the first time in Delhi at this lake. Pedal boats at reasonable rates are available at the India Gate, Purana Qila, Prasad Nagar and Naini Lakes. Special training programmes in kayaking and canoeing are organized at Prasad Nagar Lake and Naine Lake.

SON ET LUMIERE: IMMORTAL DELHI

For those desirous of delving into Delhi's glorious and tumultuous past, Delhi Tourism puts on a spectacular sound and light show at the Purana Qila which makes the 5,000 years old history of the city come alive.

INDIGENOUS GAMES

Some indigenous games have been refined over the years. *Kabaddi* and *kho kho* which are uniquely Indian team games requiring no sports equipment are now included in national sports tournaments. These games are as popular in distant villages as on Delhi streets and parks.

Delhi can be exciting place for children. There are parks and museums, a planetarium and an amusement park, places which combine learning with pleasure.

PRAGATI MAIDAN

Pragati maidan, India's premier exhibition complex, is located in the very heart of New Delhi, next to Purana Qila. Spread over an area of 149 acres, Pragati Maidan is one of the finest exhibitions ground in Asia until permanent exhibition halls.

Some of the interesting buildings within the complex are the National Science Centre, the Hall of Nations and the unique crafts museum.

The complex is kept alive throughout the year with cultural activities that cater to both the common man and the connoisseur. There are two popular auditoria, Shankuntlam and Falaknuma and several restaurants. Appu Ghar, an amusement park, the first of its kind in Delhi, is within the complex.

LOTUS TEMPLE

The B'ahai Temple is near Nehru Place, with well planned gardens, is very popular among tourists. The building is architecture astounding.

MONUMENTS OF DELHI

Few cities in India could claim the long continuity and status that Delhi has enjoyed. In the dim proto-historic past, at the site of the sixteenth century citadel Purana Qila (Qal'a-i-Kuhna) lay perhaps Indra prastha, capital of the heroes of the epic Mahabharata.

This settlement, known by different names at different times, has been recently excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India on large scale revealing

a continuous occupation from the Mauryan to Early Mughal period – from the third century B.C. to the sixteenth century A.D.

A glorious chapter to Delhi's history was added as recently as 1966 with the discovery of an inscription of the Mauryan emperor Asoka (273-36 B.C.) engraved on a rugged rock of an outcrop of the Aravalis, near Srinivaspuri, west of Kalkaji temple.

With such a variegated history, it is not surprising that Delhi should abound in relics and remains of its long chequered past. The remains of its proto-historic and historic periods lie buried below later structures. Some idea of the life of people during these periods is provided by the antiquities and structural remains exposed at the Purana Qila.

But it is the mosques, tombs and citadels of the Pathans and the Mughals that constitute the most monumental remains of Delhi. They are often spoken of as constituting seven cities. There are more than thirteen hundred listed monuments in Delhi.

The conquest of India by the Muslims made an effective and distinct impact on the indigenous manifestations of life and culture, which gave rise, among others expression of art, also to a new style in architecture. This style incorporated not only certain new modes and principles of construction but reflected also the religious and social needs of the adherents of Islam.

Even if the true arch was familiar to indigenous architects in ancient times, it was introduced by the Muslims and firmly implanted on the soil. Lucidity and simplicity of expression, economic use of material and orderly arrangement of

different parts of characterize the Islamic art, as distinct from the exuberance, richness and exaggeration of the Hindu art.

After the initial reaction manifesting itself in the desecration, destruction and spoilation of the earlier Hindu structures the creative monumental activity of the Muslims is marked by two phases. In the first phase, the earlier Hindu temples or other buildings were purposefully demolished and the material used for new improvised buildings. In the later phase, mosques, tombs and other buildings were fully planned and built with appropriate material, which is originally quarried, manufactured or ornamented as necessary. It is in this phase that the Muslim buildings are found at their best.

Indo-Islamic architecture falls under the three broad classes. The monuments erected by or under the patronage of the Sultans belong to the first class. Contemporaneously, at least in part, monuments were also coming up in the different provinces, which were originally ruled by governors appointed by the Sultans, but which soon declared themselves independent. These exhibit a diversified but distinct class. To the third class belong the constructions of the Mughals, who brought India under an almost united suzerainty.

The monuments in Delhi belong to the first and third class.

HISTORY AND ARCHITETURE

The so-called seven cities of Delhi, the earliest of which may be dated to the closing years of the tenth century, are not all that Delhi has to offer as evidence of its past; neither do they cover the entire span of its long and eventful life. For habitation appears to have begun at or around the site of Delhi about three thousand years ago. Underneath, the Purana -Qila, raised in the sixteenth century, trial trenching in 1955 revealed the occurrence of fine grey earthenware, usually

painted with simple designs in black. Known among the archaeologists as the Painted Grey Ware, this pottery is often dated to 1000 B.C. The site was systematically excavated during 1969-73, but a regular Painted Grey Ware horizon could not be located, although shreds of that were found in accumulations of later age. A broad pattern can, however, be pieced together from the evidence available from certain other contemporary sites, which have been excavated on a larger scale.

It is significant that the Painted Grey Ware occurs at several places associated with the story of the great epic Mahabharata, and one of these places, Indraprastha, capital of Pandavas, is traditionally identified with Delhi. Significantly enough, a village by the name of Indrapat, which is obviously derived from the word Indraprastha, lay in the Purana-Qila itself till the beginning of the present century, when it was cleared along with other villages to make a way for the capital of New Delhi to be laid out.

CONTINUATION FROM EARLY HISTORICAL TO MEDIEVAL TIMES

Evidence for habitation around Delhi from early historical to medieval times comes mainly from the excavations at Purana-Qila where the spade has cut through houses, soakwells and streets of Sultanate, Rajput, Post-Gupta, Gupta, Saka-Kushan and Sunga days reaching down to the Maurya Period. Evidence of the Maurya period (300 B.C.) is provided by the occurrence of the Northern Black Polished Ware, a fine earthenware with a glossy surface, and punch-marked coins.

Direct association of emperor Asoka (273-36 B.C.) of Maurya dynasty with Delhi has been brought to light only recently by the discovery of a shorter version of his Minor Rock Edicts engraved on a rock near Srinivaspuri. This discovery

also indicates that Delhi lay on the trunk route connecting the main cities of ancient India.

There are also some other relics of historical times in Delhi, but they are not *situ* and were much later imported from outside. Two of these are polished sandstone pillars inscribed with the edicts of Asoka, which were brought here by Firuz Shah Tughluq (1351-88), and the third the well-known iron pillar in Qutb area, manufactured in the Gupta period, but transplanted to Delhi perhaps in the tenth century.

ANCIENT NAMES OF DELHI

The first medieval city of Delhi, believed to have been founded by the Tomars, was called Dhilli or Dhillika, although among the known records the name Dhillika occurs for the first time in the inscription of 1170 from Bijolia, District Udaipur, which mentions the capture of Delhi by Chahamanas. The Palam *Baoli* inscription of 1276, written in the reign of Ghiyathu'd-Din Balban, also calls the town Dhilli and the country in which it lies as Hariyanaka. Another inscription dated 1328 in the reign of Muhammad Tughlaq (1324-51), now in the Red Fort Museum, also refers to the city of Dhillika in the Hariyanka-country.

The modern name Delhi is derived from Dihli or Dilli, the Hindu equivalent to Dhilli of the inscriptions.

AREA WISE SPREAD OF MONUMENTS IN DELHI

QUTB DISTRICT (MEHRAULI)

Some of Delhi's oldest monuments are in this area. With the exception of the 4th century iron pillar at the Qutb Minar site, the earliest of those described

here date from the Slave dynasty, the beginning of the Delhi Sultanate. The new Turkish rulers combined Arabic and Persian architectural ideas with Indian workmanship to create the first Indo- Islamic buildings in Delhi.

The first of these was the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque which, rather symbolically, was built over the site of Delhi's largest Hindu temple, using parts of 27 demolished temples. Other monuments built in this area by the rulers of Slave dynasty include the Qutb Minar, Iltutmish's Tomb (Qutb Minar complex), Hauz Shamsi and Gandhak Baoli.

This area is also contains many monuments from subsequent dynasties. Of those included here, the Alai Darwaza and Alai Minar (Qutb Minar complex) were built during Khilji rule; Jahaz Mahal and Sukhi Baoli under Lodis. Madhi Masjid dates form either late Lodi or early Mughal times: Jamali Kamali's Mosque and Tomb and Adham Khan's Tomb were certainly built during the Mughal Period.

The monuments are:

Qutb minar Complex

Adam Khan's Tomb, sukhi and Gandhak Baolis

Hauz Shamsi and Jahaz Mahal

Modhi Masjid and Jamali Kamali's Mosque and Tomb

WEST OF MEHRAULI

Sultan Ghari's Tomb, dating from the Slave dynasty (1206-90), is the only substantial ancient monument in this area.

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This is the site of the third city of Delhi, founded by the first of the Tughlaq rulers, Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (1321 -25) after he beheaded Khusrau Khan and seized the throne.

The ruins within the fort and Ghiyasuddin's Tomb beside it are all that remain of the ancient city of Tughlaqabad, which was abandoned soon after it was built.

Monuments are:

Tughlaqabad Fort

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq's Tomb.

JAHAN PANAH SITE

Jahanpanah meaning 'Refuge of the world', was the fourth city of Delhi, created by Mohammed Tughlaq (1325-51) in 1328. He built walls to enclose the inhabited but unprotected area between the first two cities of Delhi (Qila Rai Pithora and Siri) and built a palace and mosque in the centre. The Bijay Mandal is part of the palace and Begampur Masjid is probably the mosque, though there is some controversy about this.

The other ancient monuments here were built a little later. Khirki Masjid was built during the rule of Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-88), Lal Gumbad (Sheikh Kaliruddin's Tomb) in about 1397 and Yusuf Qattal's Tomb was built around 1527.

The monuments are:

Begampur Masjid and Bijay Mandal

Lal Gumbad

Khirki Masjid and Yusuf Qattal's Tomb.

R.K. PURAM

The tombs in this area are of the Lodi period (1451-1526), but nothing seems to be known about their history. They are not spectacular, but have some unusual features and are certainly of interest to Lodi tomb enthusiasts.

The monuments are:

Tinburjiwala Gumbad

Wazirpur ka Gumbad and others

HAUZ KHAS AND GREEN PARK

This area lies to the west of the walls of Siri, the second city of Delhi. Siri was built by Alauddin Khilji in about 1303. A few sections of wall still stand and there are odd ruins inside e.g. Tohfewala Gumbad, but nothing very substantial remains and there is no trace of his famous palace, the 'Hall of a Thousand Pillars'. Outside the city walls however, Alauddin Khilji's Chor Minar is fairly well preserved. The Hauz Khas (Royal Tank) that he built for inhabitant of Siri also remains, near Hauz Khas Village.

Of the other monuments in this area, the madarsa (Islamic College) and tomb of Firoz Shah Tughlaq, at the edge of the tank, were built during his reign (1351 – 88), whilst the others all date from the Lodi period (1451-1526).

The monuments are:

Nili Masjid

Bagh-I-Alam ka Gumbad and others in Green Park

Firoz Shah Tughlaq's Madarsa and Tomb

Chor Minar and Makhdum Sahid's Tomb

SOUTH EXTENSION

South Extension Part I

The tombs in this area were built in the 15th century, during the Sayyid and Lodi periods. They are all within easy reach of the South Extension Part I market area, though technically Darya Khan Lohani's Tomb (to the west) is in Kidwai Nagar East and Mubarak Shah's Tomb (to the east) in Mubarakpur.

The tombs are of various shapes and sizes and form an interesting collection. Mubarak Shah's Tomb is the oldest and is octagonal, whilst Darya Khan Lohani's is most recent and is a large three tiered platform with *chhatris* at the corners. The other are square and it is not known whose graves they contain.

South Extension Part II

Moth ki Masjid is a mosque of the Lodi period, tucked away in the streets in behind the South Extension Part II market. It is about ten minutes' walk from the market, in the area called Masjid Moth. It is definitely worth visiting.

The monuments are:

Darya Khan Lohani's Tomb

Kale Khan ka Gumbad, Tin Burj and Mubarak Shah's Tomb

Moth ki Masjid

AROUND JORBAGH

To the north of Jorbagh are the famous Lodi Gardens, containing tombs of the Sayyid (1414-51) and Lodi (1451-1526) periods. To the west and the south are two late 18th century Mughal tombs, Safdarjang's Tomb and Najaf Khan's Tomb

The monuments are:

Mohammed Shah's Tomb and others In Lodi Garden

Safdarjang's Tomb

Najaf Khan's Tomb

NIZAMUDDIN

This area is named after the saint Hazrat Nizamuddin Aulia (who lived from 1236-1325 and was the fourth saint of the Chishtia order). Both Alauddin Khilji and Mohammed Tuglaq were supposedly admirers of his, but he fell out with Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq.

The *dargah* (saint's shrine) is in Nizamuddin West, which is crowded and busy, with narrow winding streets. Nizamuddin chose to be buried by Jamat Khana Masjid where he had often preached (built in the Khilji period). The route to the shrine and mosque is lined with people selling religious offerings, caps, flowers and so on.

The area immediately around the *dargah* is particularly lively and buzzing with life. It contains various other tombs as well as Nizamuddin's because the area around his tomb is considered sacred. There is also a *baoli* nearby, built in Nizamuddin's lifetime.

Also in Nizamuddin West, close to the route to Nizamuddin's Dargah, are Kalan Masjid (built in Firoz Shah Tughlaq's time), Chaunsath Khamba and Atgah Khan's Tomb, (both from the Mughal period). In Nizamuddin East is another Mughal Tomb, that of Khan-i-Khanan.

The monuments are:

Chaunsath Khamba, Atgah Khan's Tomb, Nizamuddin's dargah and Kalan masjid and Khan-i-Khanan's Tomb

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NEAR THE YAMUNA

Many of the cities Delhi built close to the banks of the Yamuna River. However, the course of the river has moved eastwards over the years, so the monuments that remain are further from it than they once were. The area contains wide variety of monuments including tombs, forts and mosques. At the northern end of the area of the remains of the citadel of the **fifth city of Delhi, Firozabad**. These ruins are known as Firoz Shah Kotla. To their south are the remains of the **sixth city of Delhi, Shergarh**. These are in and around Purana Qila. Further south still are some slightly later Mughal monuments: Humayun's Tomb, Isa Khan's Tomb and Mosque and the Asfarwala Mosque and Tomb in the Arab Sarai. In the west of area, at the entrance to the Golf club, are the even later Mughal Tombs known as Lal Bangla.

The monuments are:

Isa Khan's Tomb and Mosque , Arab Sarai and Humayun 's Tomb
Lal Bangla
Purana Qila
Firoz Shah Kotla

The other popular monument well known to tourists are:

Red Fort Complex

The following parts of the complex are tourists delight:

- Naubat or Naqqar -Khana
- Diwan -I-Am
- Mumtaz -Mahal
- Rang -Mahal
- Khas -Mahal
- Muthamman-Burj
- Diwan-I-Khas
- Hammam

- Moti-Masjid
- Hayat Baksh gardens and pavilions

Shahajahanabad (the seventh city)

Worth visiting are :

- Ramparts and gateways
- Kali-or Kalan Masjid
- Sultana Raziya's tomb
- Zinat --Mahal
- Fatehpuri Masjid
- Ghalib's house
- Gurudwara --Sisganj
- Bagam Samru's palace
- Magazine gateways
- Jami-Masjid
- Sunahri --Masjid
- Zinatu'l-Masjid

Jantar Mantar

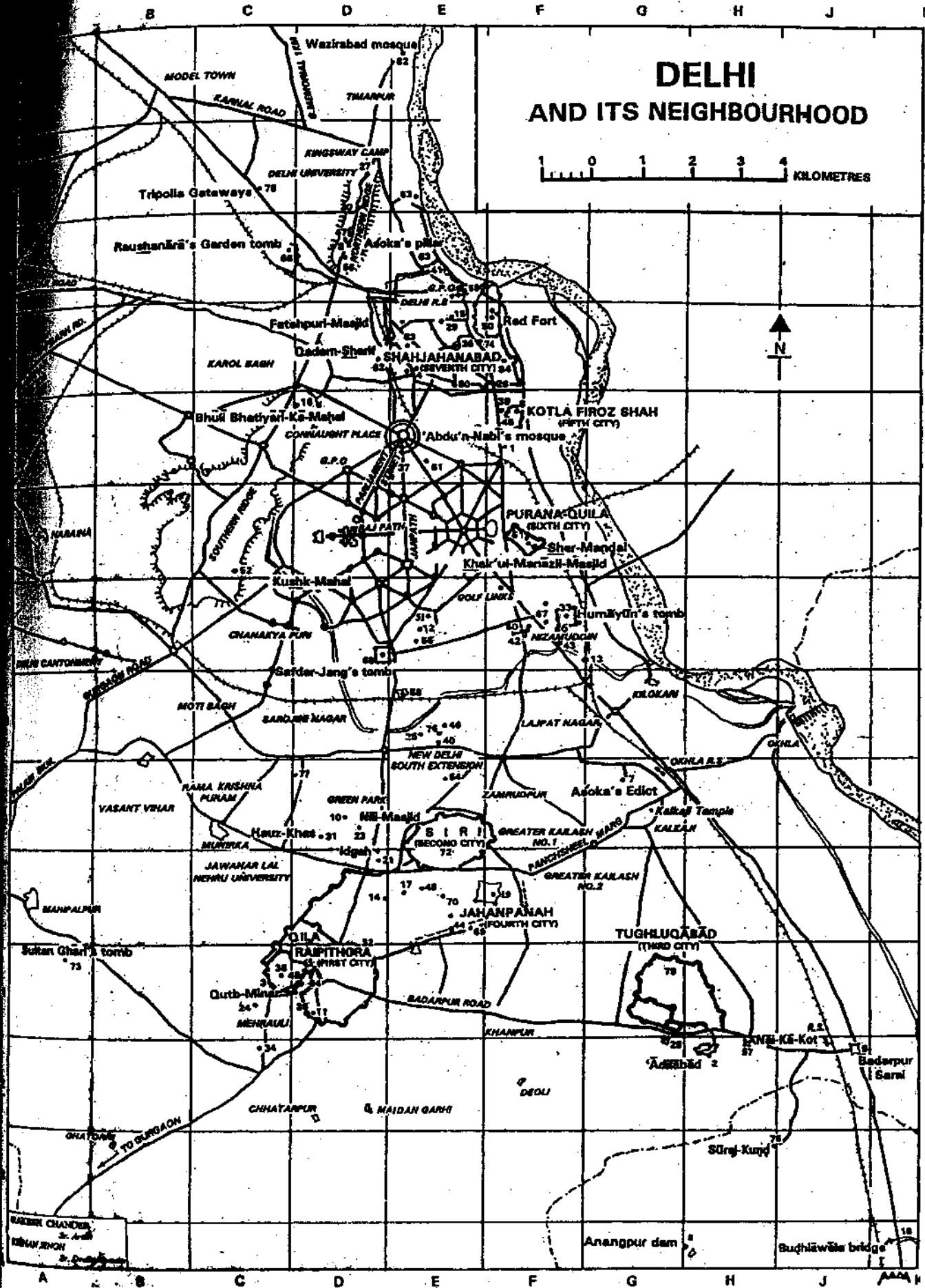
The Jantar Mantar, an observatory consisting of masonry- built astronomical instruments, lies on the Parliament Street, about 250 mts. south of Connaught Circus. These instruments were erected by Maharaja Jai singh II of Jaipur (1699-1743).

CONCLUSION

There can be no categorisation of city. It does not fit into any one pattern. From the crowded bazaars of Karol Bagh, saris and textiles spilling in brightly coloured profusion on the pavement, to the sophisticated glitter of the markets in South Extension or Greater Kailash, the prodigal display of wares in Lajpat Nagar, to the classically clean lines of Lutyens' New Delhi, and the dense throng of people, vendors, cobblers, hawkers, tailors, silversmiths and sellers of sweets and other eatable in the *galis* of Shahjahanabad, there is a variety that few cities in the world can match. There is something for everyone here – as indeed there ought to be in one of the greatest capitals of the world.

A complex city with many faces, with a gravitas of historical traditional and the brashness of the *arriviste*, sensitive and violent, a vortex of political and economic power, and of academic enquiry and a growing richness in arts. There is vitality – often a raw vitality – which informs life here. That is what persists through the ages, and it is this which will take it through the century that is coming, and to many others.

Delhi's perspective is not of mere century. It has seen emperors, kings, courtiers, generals, prime ministers and party leaders. It will see so much more, in the years when the present day splendour of the magnificent buildings designed by Lutyens, the modern steel and glass towers and the dreadful new houses with their pastel colours and curlicued balconies crumble and become part of the ruins that are all around, half-destroyed landmarks in an even grater capital city, with new contemporary symbols of its strength and power. For buildings are, for all their splendour, evanescent – what ultimately remains is the vitality and the strength. That is what Delhi hands down from generation to generation.



MONUMENTS & LOCALITIES

MONUMENTS

1 'Abdu'n-Nabi's mosque	F5	56 Mutiny Memorial	D3
2 'Adilābād	H12	57 Nāl-kā-Koṭ	H12
3 Adham Khān's tomb	G11	58 Najaf Khān's tomb	E8
4 Ajmeri Gate	E4	59 Nigambodh Gate	E3
5 Anangpur dam	H14	60 Nigamu'd-Dīn's tomb	F7
6 Arab-Sarai	F7	61 Purana-Qila (Purana-Qal'a)	F6
7 Aśoka's edict	G9	61 Qādam-Sharīf	D4
8 Aśoka's pillar	F5	63 Qudāya-Bāgh	E3
9 Badarpur-Sarai	J12	64 Qutb-Minar	D11
10 Bāgh-i-'Ālam-kā-Gumbad	D9	65 Qutubwātī-Jalām-Masjid	D11
11 Balban's tomb	D11	66 Raushanār's Garden & tomb	C3
12 Bāpā-Gumbad-Masjid	E7	67 Saba-Burj	F7
13 Barāpula	F7	68 Saffar-Jang's tomb	D7
14 Begumpuri-Masjid	D10	69 Satpula	E10
15 Begum Samru's palace	E4	70 Shāikh 'Alāu'd-Dīn's tomb	E10
16 Bhollī or Bhollī Bhatiyārī-kā-Mahāl	D5	71 Shāhīnār Garden	A1
17 Bijai-Maṇḍal	E10	72 Sīrī	E9
18 Būdhīwālā Bridge	K14	73 Sultan Ghāt's tomb	A11
19 Buhlūl Lodi's tomb	F10	74 Sunahri-Masjid	E4
20 Chauburj-Masjid	D2	75 Suraj-Kupḍ	H13
21 Chor-Minar	D10	76 Tin-Burj tombs	E8
22 Coronation Memorial	C1, 1 km north	77 Tin-Burj tomb	D9
23 Dādī-Poṭṭ tombs	D9	78 Tripolia Gateways	C2
24 Dargāh-Qutb-Shāhib	G11	79 Tughlūqabad	G11
25 Daryā Khān's tomb	E8	80 Turkman Gate	E4
26 Delhi Gate	F4	81 Ugrasen-kī-Bhōlī	E5
27 Flagstaff Tower	D2	82 Wazirabad mosque	E1
28 Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn's Tughlūq's tomb	G12	83 Zinat-Mahāl	E4
29 Gurudwāra Sīganj	E4	84 Zinatul-Masjid	F4
30 Hashmal-Minar	A4, 8 km west		
31 Hauz-Khas (Hauz-Khās)	D9	LOCALITIES	
32 Hauz-Rani Gate	D11	1 Chandni-Chowk	E4
33 Humāyūn's tomb	F7	2 Chiragh-Delhi	F10
34 Jahāz-Mahāl	C12	3 Connaught Place	E5
35 Jamālī-Kamālī's mosque & tomb	D11	4 Delhi University	D2
36 Jāmī'-Masjid	E4	5 Green Park	D9
37 Jantar-Mantar	E5	6 Golf Links	F7
38 Jogamāyā temple	G11	7 G P O Delhi	E3
39 Kabūlī-Darwāza	F5	8 G P O New Delhi	D5
40 Kālo-Khān-kā-Gumbad	E8	9 Kalhaji	G9
41 Kashmiri Gate	E3	10 Kilokari	G8
42 Khān-i-Jahān-Tūlangānī's tomb	F7	11 Kingsway Camp	D2
43 Khān-i-Khānān's tomb	F7	12 Mahipalpur	A10
44 Khirkī-Masjid	E10	13 Malviyanagar	E10
45 Kotla Fīroz Shah	F5	14 Mehrauli	G11
46 Kotla Mubarakpur	E8	15 New Delhi South Extension	E8
47 Kūshk-i-Jahān-Numa	D3	16 Nizamuddin	F7
48 Lal-Gumbad	E10	17 Northern Ridge	D2
49 Lal-Koṭ	C11	18 Palam	A9, 5 km west
50 Lal-Qila (Lāl-Qal'a) or Red Fort	E4	19 Ramakrishnapuram	C9
51 Lodi Gardens	E7	20 Southern Ridge	C6
52 Mālcha-Mahāl	C6	21 Sundar-Bagh Nursery	E7
53 Metcalfe House	E2	22 Timarpur	D1
54 Moth-Masjid	E9	23 Tin-Murti	D7
55 Muḥammad Shāh Sayyid's tomb	E7	24 Zamrudpur	F9

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