

**Appendix 1**  
**Structured Questionnaire for**  
**Regular Readers of Daily Newspapers**

Good morning/afternoon!

I am doing a research survey through questionnaire about the role of print media on built heritage issues. This questionnaire has been prepared to take the opinion/suggestions of newspaper readers about built heritage issues published in the newspapers of Delhi to be incorporated in the Ph.D thesis of the undersigned. Please try to answer/√ mark all the questions. Your cooperation is highly solicited and will be acknowledged.

**Profile of the respondent:**

- **Name:**
- **Age:** 1) 18-28 years                      2) 29-39 years                      3) 40-50 years                      4) 50+
- **Sex:** 1) Male                      2) Female
- **Education:** 1) 12<sup>th</sup>    2) Graduation                      3) Post-graduation 4) Specify
- **Profession:** 1) Student    2) Business    3) Service    4) Self-employed    5) Specify

Q.1. Which language newspaper (s) do you read?

- 1) English    2) Hindi    3) Both    4) None

Q.2. Tick the newspaper (s) you read

- 1) Times of India    2) Hindustan Times    3) Dainik Jagaran    4) Hindusan  
5) Others

Q.3. How do you read the newspapers?

- 1) Read thoroughly    2) Skim

Q.4. How frequently do you read?

- 1) Daily    2) Weekend    3) Occasionally

Q. 5. How much time do you devote for the reading of the newspaper(s) in a day?

- 1) Less than ½ an hour    2) ½-1 hour    3) 1-2 hours    4) Other,

Specify:

Q.6. What type of stories you like to read in the newspaper(s)?

- 1) Politics    2) Crime    3) Business    4) Sports    5) Entertainment

6) Heritage

7) Developmental stories like education, health, environment etc. 8) Other,

Specify:

Q.7. Do you know, newspapers play an important role in highlighting about built heritage?

- 1) Yes    2) No

Q.8. If yes, then how?

- 1) Awareness 2) Identity/belongingness 3) Activism 4) Sensitization    5)

Knowledge

6) Motivation 7) Pressure group    8) Others, Specify:

Q.9. Have you come across/read any stories on built heritage issues in any newspaper?

- 1) Yes    2) No

Q.10. If yes, then do you know some built heritage issues from the newspapers?

- 1) Yes    2) No

Q.11. If yes, then can you recall some?

Q.12. From which newspapers did you get the information about the same?

- 1) Times of India    2) Hindustan Times    3) Dainik Jagaran    4) Hindustan  
5) Others

Q.13. Do you think newspapers are adequately covering the built heritage stories?

- 1) Yes    2) No

Q.14. If no, then what do you think are the constraints for the media?

1) Competition for breaking news 2) Prioritization of political and crime stories

3) Any other(s), Specify:

Q.15. Do you think the print media helps in encouraging the civil society and community to raise their voice on the built heritage issues?

1) Yes 2) No

Q. 16. Are you aware of about any recent movement/activism on the built heritage issues?

1) Yes 2) No

Q.17. If yes, what was the issue?

Q.18. From where did you get the information?

1) Times of India 2) Hindustan Times 3) Dainik Jagaran 4) Hindusan  
5) Others

Q. 19. Do you see any shortcomings of the print media, while dealing with the built heritage issues?

1) Yes 2) No

Q.17. If yes, then Specify:

Q. 18. What do you suggest for a better role of newspapers on heritage issues?

Thanks for your cooperation.

Sailendra Kumar  
Swain  
Investigator

**Appendix 2. Structured Questionnaire**  
**for Working Print Journalists**

Good morning/afternoon!

I am doing a research survey through structured questionnaire for working print journalists about the role of print media (newspapers) on built heritage (heritage monuments and sites) issues in Delhi. This questionnaire is intended to take the opinion/suggestions of newspaper journalists (reporters/correspondents/editors) about built heritage issues of Delhi, to be incorporated in the research work. Please try to answer/✓ mark all the questions. If you have any reservations about a particular question please skip it and complete the rest. If you have something to tell on this issue which might not be there in the questionnaire, then you are most welcome. Your cooperation is highly solicited and will be acknowledged.

**Profile of the respondent:**

- **Name:**
- **Sex:** 1) Male          2) Female
- **Education:** 1) Graduation 2) Post-graduation 3) P.G. Diploma 4) M.Phil/Ph.D
- **Religion:**
- **Specialization:** 1) Print      2) Electronic

**Job details of the respondent:**

**Publication** (name of the newspaper):

- 1) Times of India 2) Hindustan Times 3) Dainik Jagaran 4) Hindusan  
5) Others

**Nature of Job:**

- 1) Staff                  2) Freelance

**Position/title:**

- 1) Reporter      2) Correspondent      3) Editor      4) Other, specify



**Beat:**

- 1) Politics 2) Crime 3) Business 4) Sports 5) Entertainment
- 6) Property
- 7) Developmental stories like environment, health, education, culture, heritage
- 8) Regular beat (specify.....) with occasional issue based heritage stories

**Email**.....

**Address**.....

Q.1. Do you think heritage could be specialized beat in journalism?

- 1) Yes 2) No; justify your answer

Q.2. Since when you have been writing in newspapers on heritage issues?

Specify

Q.3. Your writings in newspapers on built heritage are

- 1) Regular 2) Occasional 3) Event/festival/incident specific

Q.4. What are the major focus areas of your writing? (evaluate in a 100% scale)

- 1) Awareness (.....%) 2) Conservation (.....%) 3) Encroachment (.....%)
- 4) Destruction/demolition/vandalism (.....%) 5) Govt. policy on heritage (.....%)
- 6) Activism (.....%) 7) Others, specify .....(.....%)

Q.5. Did you do any follow up story on built heritage?

- 1) Yes 2) No

Q.6. If yes, then specify the reason

- 1) Media house wanted 2) Your interest 3) Competition 4) Any other

Q.7. If no, then specify the reason

1) Decision of media house 2) Story worth for once 3) Any other

Q.8. The built heritage stories you cover are

1) Fact finding                      2) Value judgemental   3) Anti-govt.   4) Pro-govt

5) Community centric

6) Ant other, specify

Q.9. What are the challenges faced by you while filing built heritage stories?

1) Trace and approach sources   2) Risk at site   3) Non-cooperation 4)

Editorial clipping (cutting down) of stories   5) Any other, specify

Q. 10. How will you overcome those challenges, specify.

Q. 11. What impact did you observe after the publication of your heritage story in the newspaper?

1) Action by public authorities (corrective)                      2)    Activism    (protest, memorandum, legal by concerned citizens/civil society or any other .....)

3) Threat to you (by encroacher of heritage land, public authorities, any other.....)

4) Any other , Specify.....

Q. 12. What feedback do you get after the publication of the story in the newspaper?

Q. 13. Any other aspect you want to tell on the issue/subject?

Thanks for your cooperation.

Sailendra Kumar Swain

Investigator

**Appendix 3. Questions for Personal Interview**

**with Senior Academicians/Senior Editors of Print Media**

Q.1. Do you think that the commercialization of print media is an obstacle to development journalism? Please explain with some remedial measures.

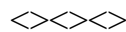
Q.2. Do you think heritage related stories get due space in the leading dailies? If no, then can you suggest how heritage related stories can be given more and special space in print media format?

Q.3. Related to this question also, can you suggest how can heritage be given more space in the media?

Q.4. Do you think, in the profession of journalism, a specialized beat for the heritage is the need of the hour? Please explain.

Q.5. What are the issues/focus areas taken up by journalists while doing heritage stories?

Q.6. What are the constraints/obstacles faced by the journalists (in the field as a reporter and in the desk as an editor or sub-editor) while doing heritage stories and how to overcome it?



## Appendix 4. Newspaper Cuttings

HINDUSTAN TIMES NEW DELHI  
MONDAY, JANUARY 08, 2018

hindustantimes metro 07

# Delhi's oldest station to look young soon

**BREATHING NEW LIFE** Old Delhi station to get swanky: golf carts, LED screens will add to station's glamour

**A Mariyam Alavi**  
a.alavi@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** When the British took control of Delhi following the revolt of 1857, it was suggested that instead of Delhi, the proposed railway line connecting Howrah and then Punjab should pass through Meerut.

Aggrieved by the decision, Delhi's traders, bankers, and aristocrats huddled together to put pressure on the administration not to divert the original alignment.

They reasoned that if Delhi was deprived of the facility, it will affect the city's traders and be unjust to those who invested in the British Indian Railway Companies.

After a lot of persuasion, Charles Wood, the president of the board of control of the English East India Company, reserved the decision and almost 15 years after it was first conceived, the first train chugged into Delhi from Howrah at midnight on New Year's Eve in 1867.

The train line was first established to connect the then capital, Calcutta, to its summer capital, Shimla.

It started with just two small platforms and the present building was opened only in 1903. To facilitate the laying of railway tracks and construction of the station building, a significant portion of the northern wall of Shahjahanabad was demolished.

Delhi almost did not make it to the route, author and film maker Sohail Hashmi tells Hindustan Times, as the British wanted to punish the city for the revolt of 1857.

"Delhi was added, after great reluctance, when traders and merchants submitted petitions that Delhi was a major commercial hub... The station is built like a fortress, with around six towers which could hold cannons. It was a warning of sorts against any more attempts of a mutiny," he explained.

The station, colloquially known as Old Delhi Station, now has around 250 trains operating

They changed (the characteristics of) Connaught place. Now, they will do it to the station too. The glitzy-steely look will kill the character of the place.

**SOHAIL HASHMI**, Delhi film maker

out of and an average footfall of 2.5-3 lakh people every day.

Shashanka Nanda, a train enthusiast, said that though "it cannot be compared" to the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus railway station in Mumbai, it was still an example of "the most elaborate architecture" in North India, with its high ceilings, and its distinctive red and cream coloured facade.

The Old Delhi Junction, a 114-year-old iconic colonial-era building, had started crumbling in recent times, is now all set to get a facelift.

With false ceilings and LED lights, large display screens, battery operated golf carts, and a garden in front of the main gates, the station is already sporting a new look.

Officials of Northern Railways said there was more changes planned for the station, including a possible colour change of the building to saffron.

"The main problem was that it (the station) looked dirty because of how long it has been in use. There were cigarette butts strewn across the floor and paan stains on the walls. People tend to litter more in dirty places, because they think the place is already dirty. Now with the renovation work going on, a lot of this has been cleaned. People also think twice before littering," said a railway official.

The general manager of Northern Railways, Vishwesh Chaudhary, said that they will spend around ₹ 6 crore by March, 2018, on the redevelopment of the station, and by December 2018 they would spend an additional ₹ 15 crore.

Two large screens, that display arrival and departure details, also flank the main entrance, and three others are there in and around the station. Once you enter the station, renovated ticket counters, a false ceiling with LED lights in the main hall, a large screen for the interactive route and guidance system, which gives you information about your train, public utilities in the station, and nearby tourist destinations, and battery operated golf carts, which can be hired to commute between platforms, gives the station a new feel.

However, not everybody would be impressed with the proposed "clinical" look of the station.

To Hashmi, the station was an "instrument of domination" that the British used, it was still a part of history that needs to be preserved. "They changed (the characteristics of) Connaught place. Now, they will do it to the station too. The glitzy-steely look will take away from the character of the place," he said.

This is only the beginning, with Chaudhary saying that the "facade of the station" is just one of the areas they will focus on. Railway officials said that the station will receive a fresh coat of paint which may also see the station's slight change in the iconic red colour.

"It will be more colourful and will be a mix of the traditional red and some heritage colour like saffron," explained an official.

**OUT WITH THE HERITAGE LOOK?**  
The first train chugged into Old Delhi station on December 31, 1867

**Immediate measures (within three months):**

- Different demarcated lanes for autos, cabs and private vehicles to be enforced.
- 10-15 traffic marshals, engaged through a contractor, would also help regulate traffic.
- A new "Deluxe Pay and Use Ticket" to be set up.
- New "lighted" signages to mark all utilities around the station.
- 10 additional water vending machines to be provided.
- Childcare room to be provided in ladies waiting room.
- Provision of proper light to be made at dark spots in station premises, entire station to have LED lights soon.
- Benches at platforms to be replaced.
- Platforms which leak during rainy seasons to be fixed.
- CCTV cameras to be used to monitor traffic and parking. RPF will be able to make announcements about illegally parked vehicles.
- The colour scheme of the main building will be reviewed and a uniform colour scheme will be decided for the entire building. This will most probably be a mixture of red, saffron and white.
- Prepaid Auto/ Taxi booths to be set up in front of main porch.
- Dedicated parking to cab aggregators to be given opposite main garden.

**Short term measures (3-9 months plan)**

- Pillars to be renovated with cladding, and walls and arches to be painted.
- More CCTV cameras within the station, with feed available in station director's office too.
- CCTV watching staff to be deployed to monitor unauthorised vendors.
- Leaking rain water pipes, drainage pits to be covered at each platform.
- A dedicated ladies help room to be provided.
- Food stalls to be provided at platform number 16.
- Toilets to be constructed on platforms 1, 2, 3 and 16.
- Path way for wheel chair and golf cart should be prepared on immediate basis.

**Long term measures (12 months plan)**

- The construction of 2 new, wider foot over bridges in replacement of old ones.
- Complete renovation and redevelopment and widening of platform number 16.
- Complete renovation of the facade.
- Equip the entire station with LED lights.

**The Old Delhi Junction, a 114-year-old iconic colonial-era building, had started crumbling in recent times.**

**Battery-operated golf carts have already been introduced at the Old Delhi station for passenger convenience.**

**Kiosks to help passengers with their queries regarding train routes, availability and fares is one of the additions.**

**A foot over bridge, connecting various platforms, will also be widened under the ₹21-crore revamp plan.**



HT. 08/01/2018

Editorial  
bottom

## India's heritage deserves better

Allowing construction around protected monuments could wreak havoc on them

**I**n a country with as rich a history as India, the protection of monuments and sites of archaeological importance should be a priority. But the amendment to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (AMSAR), which was passed in the Lok Sabha last week (and has not yet been introduced in the Rajya Sabha), belies that priority. The amendment will allow construction of public infrastructure – highways, bridges and airports – within 100 metres of monuments protected by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The original Act, which was passed in 2010, prohibited any construction within 100 metres of a historical building or place.

This move will affect the aesthetics of monuments and also put a lot of strain on some ancient sites. Modern infrastructure projects such as highways and bridges have been known to be responsible for weakening foundations of ancient monuments that they are built around, and there is a high risk of losing important archaeological material to disruptions caused by construction.

Given the sorry state of many conservation efforts in the country and the rampant encroachments on spaces occupied by monuments (a 2013 Comptroller and Auditor General of India report found that 546 of the 1655 monuments surveyed had been encroached upon), such an amendment will only open the door to more damage to important historical sites and less concern for conservation efforts.

Protected monuments are a national treasure, and the government needs to do more to protect them, instead of diluting even existing minimum standards. The need of the hour is to ensure that development projects, modern infrastructure and the interests of builders are not allowed to play havoc with buildings of historical importance.

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HT Jan 10 2018

# Monuments to become hubs of arts and culture

**REVIVAL** The govt will organise weekly cultural events in a bid to promote, preserve heritage

Parvez Sultan

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**NEW DELHI:** Neglected historical structures will get a new lease of life as the Delhi government plans to promote and preserve them as centres of arts and cultural heritage, where it will hold weekly performances and exhibitions from February.

The government hopes to improve the maintenance of the monuments through this initiative. The state archaeology department undertakes restoration of several ancient structures every year but due to lack of proper mechanism for their safety, monuments are prone to wear and tear. Lesser footfall and lack of popularity also leads to deterioration as it makes monuments vulnerable to vandals, a senior government official said.

To overcome these issues, the department recently decided to organise frequent cultural events — mushairas, exhibitions, kavi sammelans, dastangoi sessions, plays, folk dances and musical events — at these historical buildings on Saturdays. Official said the arts, culture, and language department will play a significant role as its various wings — Sahitya Kala Parishad and language academies — will be roped in to curate the functions.

In 2012, archaeology department identified nearly 250 monuments for restoration for which it



■ Four monuments, including Qudsia Bagh, have been identified for the purpose.

SANCHIT KHANNA/HT PHOTO

entered an agreement with Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage. So far, 53 buildings of historical significance have been restored and work is going on at several places.

Deputy chief minister Manish Sisodia said merely conservation of structures is not sufficient therefore we must evolve ways to keep them alive and intact. "Are we merely preserving our monuments for their architectural value and make them into a selfie point for tourists?... We need to find ways to use art, culture, heritage and education to strengthen our democracy," he said.

The archaeology department is in the process of identifying 52

sites. It has so far identified four monuments — Qudsia Bagh (Kashmere Gate), Bhuli Bhatrayi Ka Mahal (Karol Bagh), Bawana Zail, and Bade Lao Ka Gumbad (Vasant Vihar) — where restoration work has been completed.

Heritage enthusiasts and historians lauded the initiative. Farhat Nasreen, an author, said, "Visitors also need to be sensitised. We need to tell them to respect our heritage. It is not an easy task but we should deploy volunteers to ensure that they are not vandalised," she said.

Nasreen, who teaches in the department of history and culture at Jamia Millia Islamia added that the availability of a

brief note narrating the value and story of the venue will help achieve the goal.

Vikramjit Singh Roprai, heritage activist and educationist, said, "... Many medieval structures had fallen prey to anti-social elements. I am glad that government wants to revive these monuments as cultural spaces," he said, adding that "it can act as an incubator to revive dying intangible art forms."

The government is also planning to organise mandatory visits of school students to historical buildings. Sisodia said that this is an attempt to understand the history through innovative methods beyond the school textbooks.



HT 12/01/2018

hindustan  
PAGE ONE PLUS

NEWS YOU CAN USE

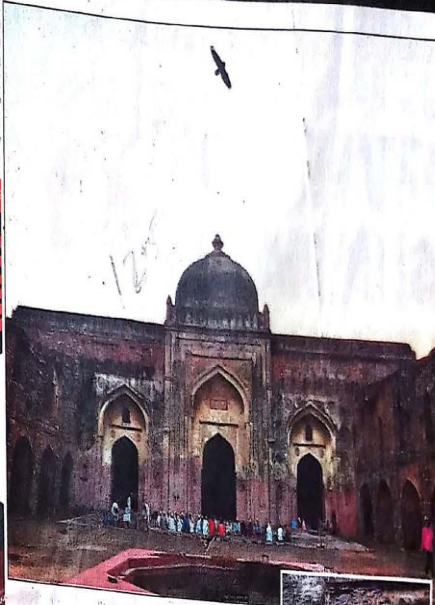
# Delhiwale

www.hindustantimes.com/delhi

Mayank Austen Soofi

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 2018

EXPERIENCE YOUR CITY LIKE NEVER BEFORE



## A pool of serenity

*Bits of blue-green tiles offer a glimpse of what Khair ul Manzil masjid once looked like*



**PUBLIC INTEREST**  
the delhi you should see

Its name means 'the good destination' in Arabic. The tranquil Khair ul Manzil masjid was built in 1561 by Maham Anga, the wet nurse of Mughal emperor Akbar.

This monument never gets a crowd of sightseers, which is difficult to understand. The old edifice drips with beautiful melancholy, especially in the evenings, when the sun is setting behind its dome.

The gateway of the mosque is red sandstone, and the rest of the structure is made of rubble.

The centre of the courtyard is ornamented with a pool for washing yourself. Two water pitchers are kept beside the pool for thirsty pigeons. There is also a picturesque stone well, still in use.

The birds usually stay near the dome. They have made their home in the double-storeyed colonnades, which line both sides of the courtyard, and which once served as a madrasa.

Five arched openings lead to the prayer hall. The Persian inscription on the central arch applauds Maham Anga as the 'protector of chastity'. The mosque is still in use and copies of the Quran lie in the arched niches — though one niche was also home to two empty soft-drink bottles.

We have come too far in time to determine what the mosque originally looked like, but bits of blue, green and yellow tiles still cling to the Mecca-facing mihrab. In some places, you see the impressions left by tiles that fell off years ago, making those discoloured spaces look like history's empty gaps.

During the prayer hours, Muslims from the vicinity congregate to perform namaz. In the winter, some pray in the courtyard, under the warm sun. Among the faithful, you may occasionally come across lawyers from the adjacent Delhi High court. They can be identified by their white shirt and black trousers.

Outside, on Mathura Road, the traffic moves wildly oblivious of the stillness here.

### GET THERE

Khair ul Manzil masjid



Best Time:

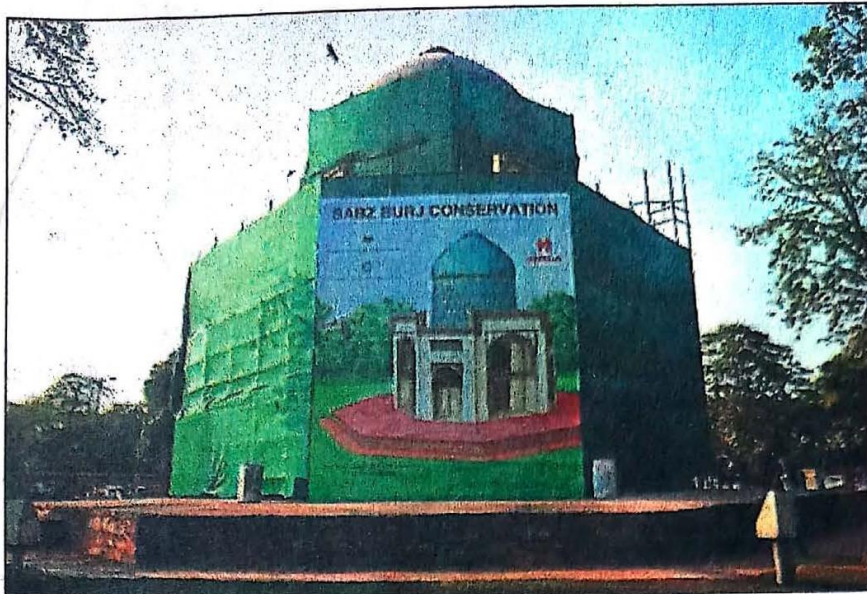
Evening



Nearest Metro Stn:

Pragati Maidan





■ The 16th-century Subz Burj, near Humayun's tomb.

MOHD ZAKIR/HT

# Timurid art on Subz Burj to be revived

**Parvez Sultan**

■ parvez.sultan@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** Intricate artwork on the ceiling of Subz Burj — the double-domed octagonal tower on the roundabout next to Humayun's tomb complex — will be visible after 100 years.

For a century, this Timurid artwork was laid buried under layers of chemicals used during its restoration in 1920s.

The conservator, Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC), has now decided to rope in foreign experts to rehabilitate the ceiling painting. "This unknown tomb has high domed ceiling bearing intricate artwork instead of incised plaster, which is rare in ancient structures existed in Delhi. The ceiling has lost its lustre and paint patterns because of

chemical layers put in 1920s," said Ratish Nanda, chief executive officer (CEO), AKTC, adding that International expertise has been sought to undertake repair and correct ceiling painting.

The hole in the centre of the upper dome and presence of a broken wooden plank beneath suggest that the structure must have borne a finial, which is now missing. The restoration of this 500-year-old structure was started in November, which is likely to be completed by end of this year. The craftsmen have removed inappropriate cement work from the wall, he said.

The restoration work includes fixing of cracks in upper dome, foundation stabilisation, preservation of intricate incised plaster-work on the façade, and reinstalling missing sandstone lattice.





# New monuments law paves the way for Hindu Rao Hospital refit

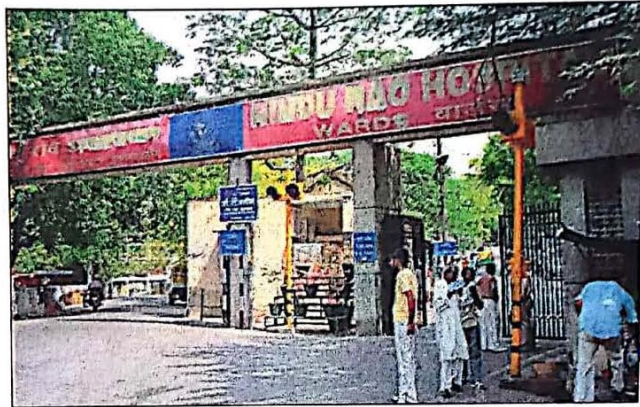
Vibha Sharma

vibha.sharma@htlive.com

**NEW DELHI:** For the first time in its 60-year history, Hindu Rao Hospital is set to see development work. The North Delhi Municipal Corporation has started the process for the redevelopment of the hospital with the Centre clearing amendments to the Act which regulates construction activity in the vicinity of monuments protected by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

Hindu Rao Hospital, the biggest medical facility being run by the civic body, is located close to the Ashokan Pillar in Kamla Nehru Ridge. In 2014, the municipal corporation floated the plan to convert this 1,000-bed healthcare institution into multi-specialty hospital.

However, the plan could not proceed as the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act did not permit any construction within 100-metre radius of any



■ The redevelopment of the hospital got a green light with the Centre clearing amendments to the Act which regulates construction activity in the vicinity of ASI-protected monuments. HT FILE

ASI-protected structure. The ₹105-crore project had been struck since then.

"Now that the Centre has passed the amendments to Act allowing relief to public infrastructure projects, we have initiated the tendering process. At the same time, we have also written to the ASI for the final approval,"

said Preeti Agarwal, mayor, north Delhi.

The remodelling plans for the hospital include two new buildings to accommodate the expansion of medical college being run from the existing building and other units.

"The new buildings will cater to the expansion of medical col-

lege, which was opened in 2013. Besides, it will also house new super speciality units of various departments such as cardiology, gynaecology, neurology, obstetrics, skin, burns, plastic surgery and ENT," a senior official of North Corporation said.

The rising footfall and limited infrastructure has compelled the civic agency to introduce multi-disciplinary services at Hindu Rao Hospital. The hospital started as a nursing home in 1911 and was handed over to the Municipal Corporation in 1958.

"Ever since the hospital was handed over to the corporation, no development work was undertaken. We will construct the towers on the plot where the parking facility and medical stores exist at present. These facilities will be shifted to basement of new towers," the official said.

The civic body will use the funds received as grant-in-aid from the Union government (under National Urban Health Mission) for the project.

HT- 14/01/2018 P.48 metro



their homes.

left to open in a natural

108-YEAR-OLD HERITAGE

# India's oldest monorail comes back to life at railway museum

Faizan Haidar

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**NEW DELHI:** Visitors at the National Rail Museum in Chanakyaपुरी can now experience a ride on India's oldest monorail, which was once owned and used by the Maharaja of Patiala, Bhopinder Singh.

Indian Railways, in an effort to preserve its heritage, has restored the 108-year-old locomotive, which runs within the compound of the rail museum every Thursday and is open for general public. The 10-seater monorail makes four trips in a day. The cost of a single journey—a 400 metre long trip—is ₹500 per person.

The rail carriage, known as Patiala State Monorail Trainways (PSMT), is an unique rail-guided, partially road-borne railway system.

It runs on a single track and has a large wheel attached to it on one side to balance the train.

Railway officials say four such locomotives were imported by the erstwhile princely states to India, including one by the ruler of Patiala in 1908 from the United Kingdom.

It took railway officials three months to revive the steam locomotive, which had been in operation for six years with the Maharaja of Patiala, till the arrival of standard gauge trains in India.

The Patiala State Monorail Trainways was brought to the rail museum some 30 years ago and the administration started its restoration after a visit by railway board chairman Ashwani Lohani to the museum last year.

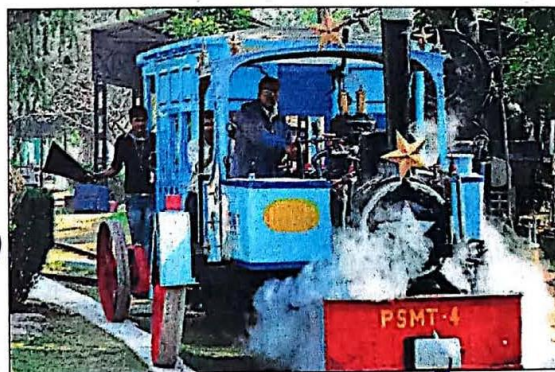
Soon after taking charge in August last year, Lohani had termed the preservation of rail heritage as one of his priorities.

"We are committed to preserving the heritage of the railways. Restoring the unique Patiala state monorail train is an appreciable initiative. That we had a monorail train almost 100 years ago is an important learning from the past," Lohani said.

"But restoration of the old train engine was not easy as the equipment used 100-years-ago



The monorail, known as Patiala State Monorail Trainways, is an unique rail-guided, partially road-borne railway system. It was once owned and used by the Maharaja of Patiala, Bhopinder Singh. SOURCED



were not available," said Amit Saurastri, director of the rail museum.

"Restoring this old engine with a coach was not easy. The width of the top of the track was more than normal, so we could not get the exact track. We purchased it in parts and grinded it here so that the train could run on it. Finally, we put the train back on track last Thursday and we will run it every Thursday," said Amit Saurastri, director of the rail museum.

Since the engine is old,

museum administration has coupled just one coach behind it that can seat 10 people in it at a time. Initially, it will be operated for public once a week but if demand increases, the museum authority is open to increasing the frequency.

Railway officials said that though the single wheel helped in balancing the train, almost 95% of the load is borne by the single rail.

"Before restoring it, we tried collecting all the details about the PSMT. Maharaja Bhopinder

Restoring the old engine with a coach was not easy. The width of the top of the track was more than normal, so we could not get the exact track. We purchased it in parts and grinded it here so the train could run on it.

AMIT SAURASTRI, museum director

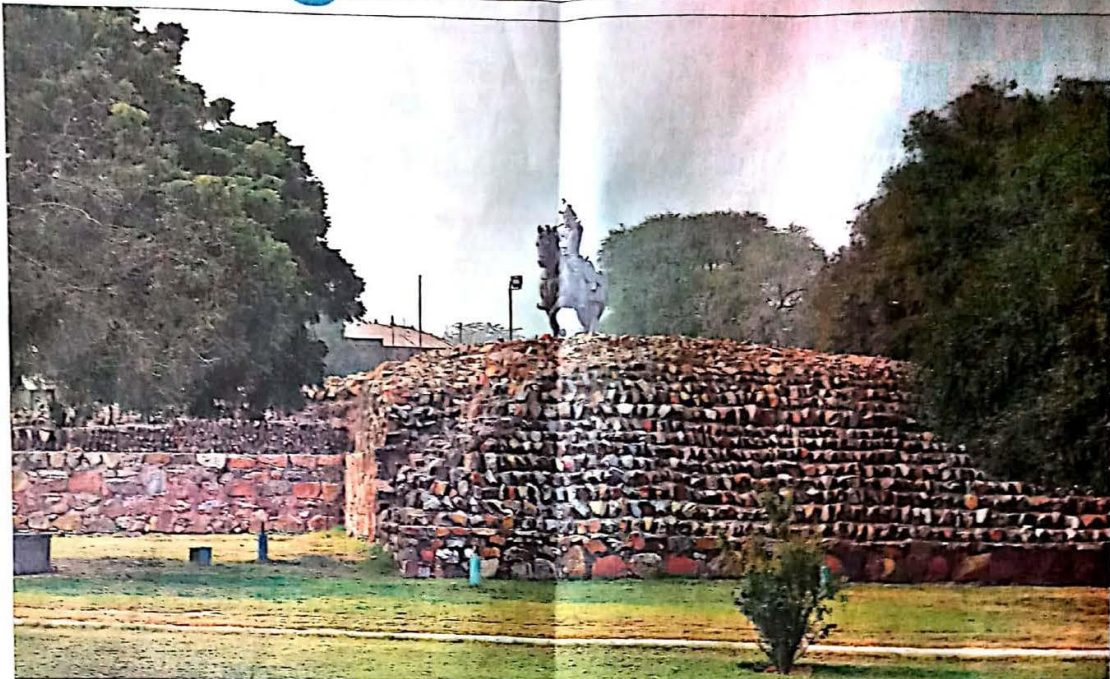
Singh got this unique railway system to the state and it was opened for public use then too. It used to run between Patiala and Sunam (around 30-40 miles). Since, one wheel of it used to be on the road, it was easy to run the train in congested areas," Amit added.

The National Rail Museum was inaugurated on February 1, 1977, and has an interesting collection of history and heritage. Over 100 real size exhibits display the glory of the bygone era in the museum.



New Delhi





The remains of Qila Rai Pithora near Qutub Golf Course. Prithviraj Chauhan III, the last Chauhan king, extended the Lal Kot citadel by building Qila Rai Pithora, fortifying the city against attacks by Turks.

# Delhi's first cities: Myth, reality

**BLAST FROM THE PAST** From the legend of Indraprastha to the cities built by the Tomar Rajputs at Surajkund, Lal Kot and Qila Rai Pithora, Hindustan Times revisits the skeletal remains of Delhi's oldest cities that silently bear testimony to Delhi's past glory



## THE LEGEND OF INDRAPRASTHA

According to legend, the Pandavas of the Mahabharata war sacrificed to build a city in the heart of the Yamuna river. The Pandavas, who were the sons of the Kuru king, were exiled for 12 years. During this time, they lived in a forest and performed various rituals. One day, they were attacked by a demon named Shishupala. The Pandavas fought him and won. As a reward, Shishupala gave them a piece of land in the heart of the Yamuna river. The Pandavas built a city on this land, which they named Indraprastha. This city is believed to be the site of the first Delhi.

**SOURCES**  
Delhi: An Ancient History, by H.D. Sankar  
The Age of Delhi: A History of the Delhi Sultanate, by H.D. Sankar

\* An ancient map of Delhi showing the locations of Qila Rai Pithora, Lal Kot, and Surajkund.

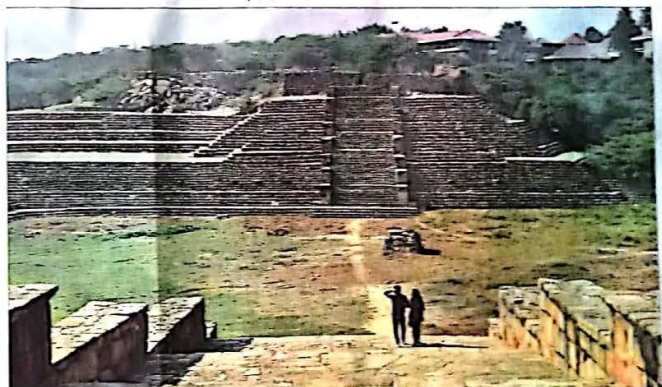
Surajkund, Delhi

NEW DELHI: In a forested area, a few hundred years from the city, the remains of the first city of Delhi are visible. The site is known as Surajkund.

Surajkund is a small village in the district of Gurgaon, Haryana. It is believed to be the site of the first Delhi. The site is known for its ancient ruins, which are believed to be the remains of the city of Indraprastha. The ruins include a large platform, a small temple, and a few other structures. The site is surrounded by a forest and is a popular tourist destination.

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The contemporary city of Surajkund near the Fortified (above). It was once the site of the first Delhi and used to be a leading destination.



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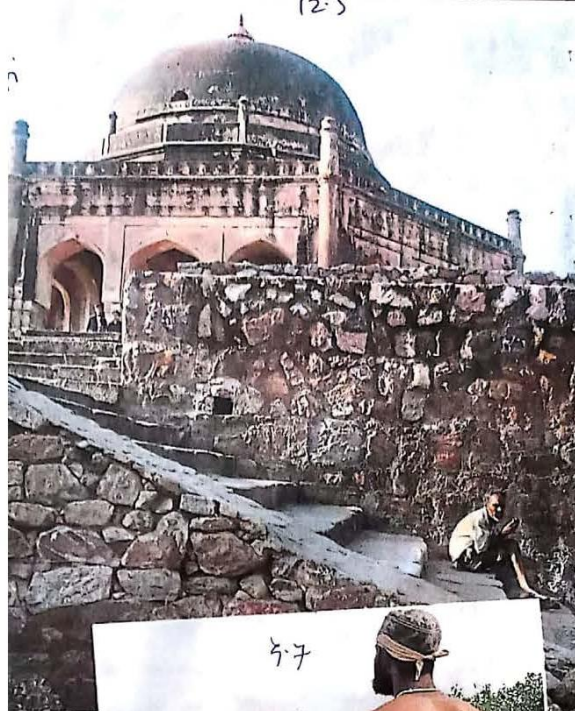
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## The tomb to get lost in



*The thick walls of the tomb of Adam Khan in Mehrauli enclose a maze of passageways*

On a hilly mound, this structure is more than just the ruined tomb of Adam Khan, a scheming foster-brother of Akbar. The Mughal Emperor punished him by having him hurled repeatedly from a parapet until he died.

The octagonal monument, circa 1562, is also known as Bhool Bhulaya, or a place where one may get lost, since its thick walls enclose a maze of passageways.

It looks onto a dusty bazaar and a bus terminal, the parts of the historic district of Mehrauli that seem least historic.

Walk up to the tomb to find yourself amid the quiet charms of Indian life. Grannies pick their noses on the stairs, jobless boys snooze against the pillars, old men talk politics atop the boundary wall, stray dogs prowl in the corridor and the homeless enjoy their slesta. One cold morning, we saw a barely clothed fakeer doing yoga on the stone parapet. There is also a view of the Qutub Minar. The evenings are more crowded as more and more locals gather to pass the time. Then the place feels like a social sea beach.

Bhool Bhulaya, made of grey sandstone and rubble masonry, is one of the few Akbar-era monuments in Delhi.

The dome is crowned by a red sandstone finial. The circular verandah with its arched entrances opens into the dark chamber. Adam Khan lies in the centre, his grave absurdly narrow.

It is said that his mother was also buried here, but her tomb is missing.

### GET THERE

#### Mehrauli

**Best Time:** Afternoon  
**Nearest Metro Stn:** Qutub Minar



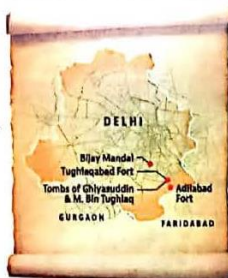
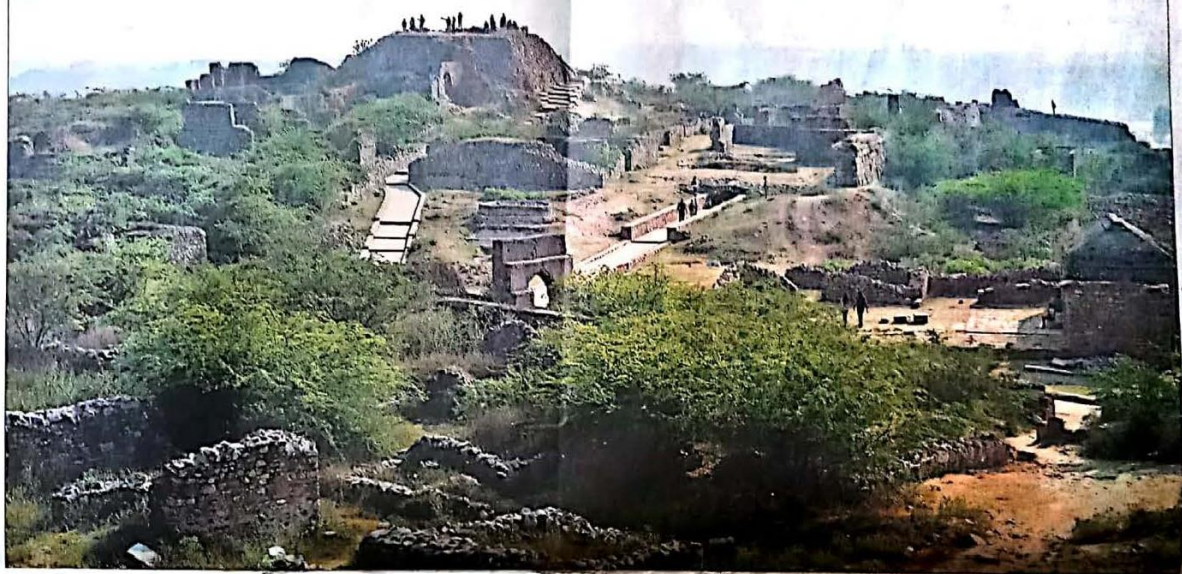






# Of a monarch and a revered Sufi

**TUGHLAQABAD** Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, the first ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty, chose the rocky site of Tughlaqabad to build the city so that it could be defended easily. It was built in four years but never fully populated and abandoned in 15 years



Sand, Amir Jain and Zehra Khamil  
© 2018 HINDUSTAN TIMES

**NEW DELHI** On the Mehrauli Bunderpur road, you cannot miss the grand Tughlaqabad Fort. Even in its state of ruin, the massive ramparts and bastions are humbling to passersby. The fortified city was the dream of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, the first ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty that ruled from Delhi for almost a hundred years starting 1320 AD.

Military campaigns to consolidate power, attacks by marauding Mongols and reduced coffers marked the Tughlaq reign. Pervez Qasbi, Delhi's deputed historian, described the Tughlaq reign in his book, *Delhi: A Historical Sketch*. "It is a soldier's age, stern and pitiless, and its spirit is reflected in its buildings, the unique and grim Tughlaq style."

Both Tughlaqabad and Jahanpanah, the two fortifications left behind by the Tughlaqs, evince this emphasis on bolstering defence and dynastic pride. But looking beyond the Tughlaq monuments tells us that cities are shaped less by kings, and more by the people they govern.

## THE TUGHLAQ TOMBS

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq's sudden death has been the cause of ancient intrigue. By some historical accounts, it was his son and successor Muhammad bin Tughlaq, who plotted his death. Both the victim and plotter of this ancient conspiracy are buried next to each other in a sandstone and marble mausoleum near Tughlaqabad Fort. A causeway linked Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq's tomb to the main fort, but it was closed to make the Mehrauli-Bunderpur road. Inside the well-preserved tomb, with its manicured gardens, are three graves. One belongs to Ghiyasuddin, the other to his wife, and a third to his son. Though there is some confusion whether this means Muhammad bin Tughlaq or not.

## IN THE SHADOW OF TUGHLAQABAD FORT

To the south-east of the imposing Tughlaqabad Fort lies the hard-to-spot Adilabad Fort. Built by Muhammad bin Tughlaq, the Adilabad was constructed to intimidate the imposing Tughlaq fort and its sloping walls and archways, but on a much diminished scale.

Another small fort near the Tughlaqabad Fort, built in the 14th century, was said to be built by Muhammad bin Tughlaq for his favourite barber. Not much is known of the barber himself, but even the Mughal emperor Humayun built a tomb for his barber at the Purnima Ghat.

## THE SAINT AND THE SULTAN

Ghazi Malik, or Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, was the governor of Dipalpur in Punjab under Alaaddin Khilji. When Khilji's son proved incapable of ruling power, he orchestrated a coup and became the sultan.

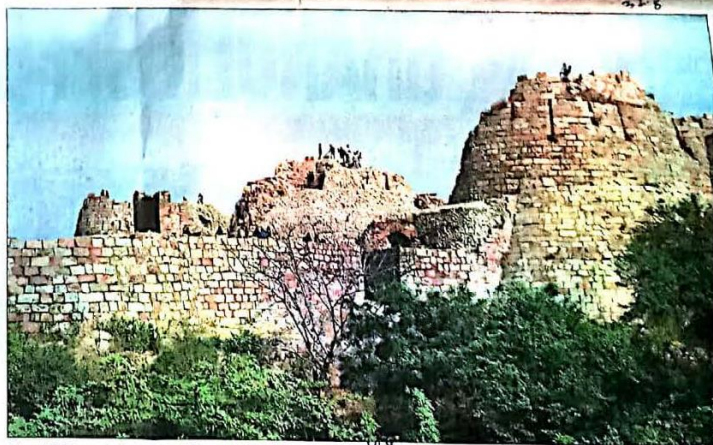
Ghiyasuddin chose the rocky site for Tughlaqabad so it would be easy to defend. Work began on the fort, a massive, formidable structure with sloping walls. It took four years to build the city of Tughlaqabad, but it was never fully populated, and merely fifteen years later, it was abandoned. Some say this was due to a shortage of water in the area. A splinter alternative offered by folklore suggests that Tughlaqabad was abandoned because of Ghiyasuddin's hubris in picking a feud with 14th-century Sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya.

The story goes that Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq had made it mandatory for all the workers in Delhi to be employed in the construction of his fort. But at the same time, Nizamuddin Auliya was building a small (step-well) near the saint's present-day dargah. By day, the city's labourers worked on the fort, by night, on the baoli.

An angry Ghiyasuddin forbade the sale of oil to Nizamuddin, so no lamps could light up the construction site at night. The saint then magically turned the water in his tank to oil, and cursed Tughlaqabad. Ya'qub Qasbi, a researcher, may this be belittled by herdsmen or remain unproven.

Another folk tale adds to this narrative. Ghiyasuddin was in Bengal when he heard that defiant workers were working on Nizamuddin Auliya's tank instead of the fort. The angry sultan vowed to punish the saint on his return.

When Nizamuddin Auliya heard of this, he became so with a portentous reply: "Dilli haumi dur ast (Delhi is yet far off), thus the Sultan's virgin home, a pavilion erected on his behalf collapsed, killing him in the process."



Several folk tales ascribe the feud between Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, the founder of Tughlaqabad, and the revered Sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya as the reason behind the city not surviving beyond 15 years. Some say the saint had cursed the city, saying either it will be inhabited by herdsmen or remain unoccupied.

The legend appeals to popular imagination, where an arrogant king is humbled by a pious saint. But the endurance of the myth also shows the influence that Nizamuddin Auliya had back then, and continues to exert now.

"Historically, if you look at Delhi, it has developed around the places that Sufis lived," says Sadiq Delvi, who authored the book *Delhi: A Historical Sketch*. The Dargah of Delhi, in Mehrauli, settlements grew around the dargah of Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki, while present day Chiragh Dilli and Nizamuddin Basti developed around the dargahs of the 14th-century Sufi saints they are named after.

The influence of the Sufi shaped Delhi culturally, as the dargahs became centres for poets, travellers, musicians, philosophers. Even the kings did not remain untouched.

"The sultans have always stood at the court of the Sufis, not the other way round," says Delvi. "When Firuz Shah Tughlaq came to Nizamuddin's dargah, he waited like an ordinary citizen."

Kings chose to be buried near the dargah. Humayun's tomb borders Nizamuddin's dargah, while the last Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar wanted to be buried next to Bakhtiyar Kaki's shrine.

While Tughlaqabad lies in ruins, Nizamuddin's dargah is one of the most revered shrines in Delhi, thronged by the faithful. The baoli is still active, and is an underwater spring, and the waters are

The sultans have always stood at the court of the Sufis, not the other way round. When Firuz Shah Tughlaq came to Nizamuddin's dargah, he waited like an ordinary citizen... These dargahs are not monuments, but living spaces, where people find refuge, compassion, this is the reason people go there.

SADIA DEHLVI, author

considered sacred. "These dargahs are not monuments, but living spaces, where people find refuge, compassion, this is the reason people go there," says Delvi.

**UPOOTING CAPITAL** Ghiyasuddin's son, Muhammad bin Tughlaq, took over the reins of the empire after his father's sudden death.

Muhammad bin Tughlaq built Adilabad, a small fort linked to Tughlaqabad through a causeway, which he named the bazaar fort in its role and substance.

As the kingdom grew, so did the sultan's ambitions. The old city in Mehrauli, by now, had expanded beyond the walls of Lal Kot. Khilji's fort was still fortified, Tughlaqabad was in decline, but still existed. So Muhammad refortified the area from Sirto Lal Kot — joining the three cities of Delhi.

— and called this enclosure Jahanpanah (the refuge of the world). The remains of this city remain as well hidden in Khilji, beyond present day Press Enclave, but you can see some parts of it

walls behind the Indian Institute of Technology and the Begumpur Masjid.

At Bijay Mandal, the police Muhammad built within Jahanpanah, that lies in today's Serpentine Vihar, you'll see holes on the ground — these were for treasurers, and rooms were the private chambers of the sultan.

It is said that the Sufi, Bakiy Mandal had a Hall of Thousand Pillars, and you can see the sockets on the ground, where the pillars were fixed.

It was in this hall that 14th-century Moroccan traveller Ibn Battuta was said to have met Muhammad bin Tughlaq, after he arrived in Delhi in 1333. Battuta's account of this time under the Sultan gives a glimpse into the splendour of Delhi, and then the scars wrought by uprooting the capital.

In 1327, Muhammad bin Tughlaq decided to shift the capital from Delhi to Devagiri (which he renamed Daulatabad, 100 kilometres to the south). But his writings show how the wish of the sultan to move the capital was the wish of the sultan to move the capital.

Battuta writes that Muhammad bin Tughlaq ordered his officers to search for anyone who had stayed behind in the city. His slaves found two men in the streets, a cripple and a blind man. The enraged sultan ordered the cripple to be flung from a catapult and the blind man to be dragged from Delhi to Daulatabad, a journey of forty days.

"He fell to pieces on the road, and of him all that reached Daulatabad was his leg," wrote Battuta. "When the sultan did this, every person left the town, abandoning furniture and possessions, and the city remained utterly deserted... One night the sultan wanted to know of this police and looked out over Delhi, there was neither fire nor smoke nor lamp, and he said, 'Now my mind is troubled and my wrath appeased'," he writes.

Delhi didn't remain abandoned, though. The sultan commanded the inhabitants of other cities to move to Delhi and eight years later, the capital was moved back. But neither the city nor the people could recover so easily from this uprooting.

Ziauddin Barani, the chronicler of Tughlaq, writes in *Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi*, that not many people returned, not even a "hundredth part" of the original population, and the city suffered. "Many from the ruins of the Jahanpanah, perished on the road, and those who returned to Devagiri could not endure the heat of the sun, they perished in death and misery," he writes.



HT 25/01/2018

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# hindustan

New Delhi/METRO ■ Vol. XCIV No. 22

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 2018

**LALU PRASAD, JAGANNATH MISHRA GET 5-YEAR JAIL TERMS IN FODDER SCAM CASE** »htnation p10



**NO HC RELIEF TO 20 DISQUALIFIED AAP MLAs**

»htmetro p3

## Jama Masjid: ASI begins repair work

**RESTORATION** Iconic old Delhi monument finally gets help

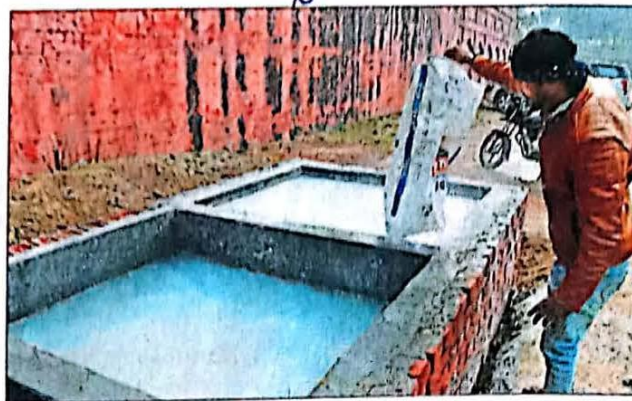
### HT IMPACT

Parvez Sultan  
parvez.sultan@htliva.com

**NEW DELHI:** The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has finally started repairing the cracks in the central dome of the iconic Jama Masjid, the 362-year-old mosque in the heart of old Delhi, officials involved with the restoration work said on Wednesday.

A team from the ASI, the national watchdog of heritage monuments, has started preparing the traditional lime mortar that was used in the buildings during the Mughal period between the 16th and 19th centuries. The agency has also created pits at the site for lime slacking, where it will remain soaked for at least two weeks. The work to fill up the cracks is scheduled to begin in the third week of February, the officials said.

The ASI's action stems from a ground report in the Hindustan Times on December 14, 2017 that



■ The ASI has created pits at the site for lime slacking, and the repair work will be expedited after Republic Day. SANCHIT KHANNA/HT PHOTO

revealed that the Jama Masjid was in an urgent need of repair because parts of its facade and internal structure were crumbling (see box).

3 "Though the mosque is not protected by ASI, the agency will do the required job," Mahesh Sharma, the Union minister of culture and tourism said.

CONTINUED ON P 8

**DECEMBER 14, 2017**  
**Cracks In Jama Masjid dome, PM's help sought**



■ HT had reported that the mosque was in need of urgent repairs.

## ENGINEERING STUDENTS TO STUDY VEDAS, PURANAS, YOGA

Neelam Pandey

neelam.pandey@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** Along with the Internet of things, big data and bullet trains, engineering students will now have to study the Vedas, Puranas and tark shastra (logic), according to the revamped curriculum released by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) on Wednesday.

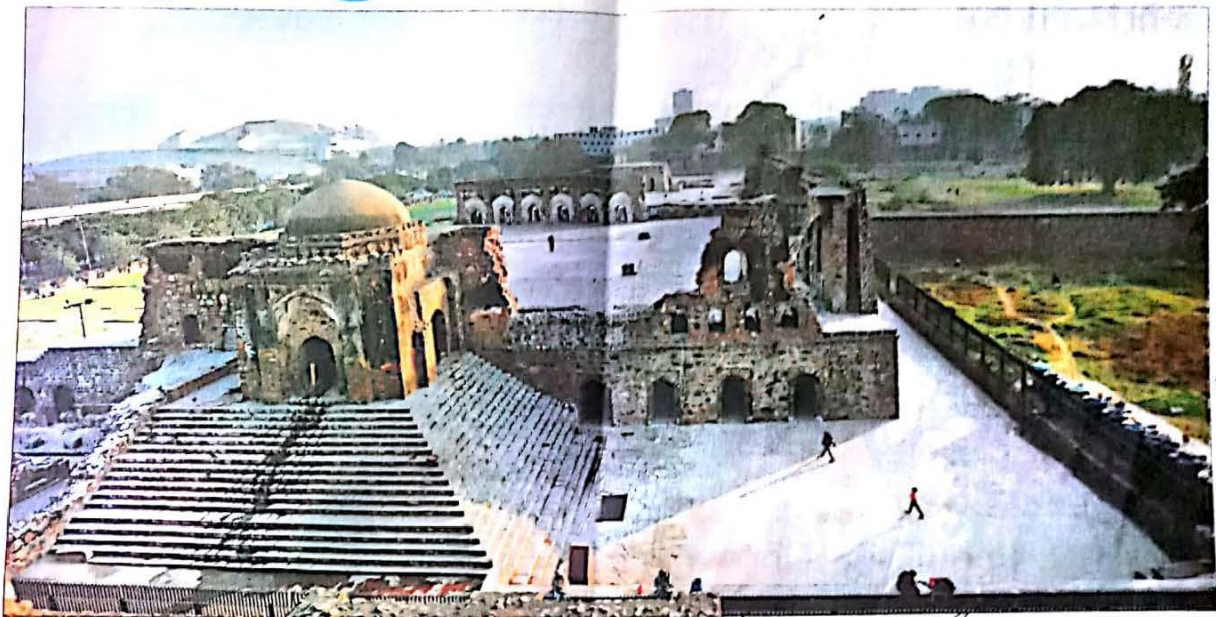
They will also be expected to know something about the Constitution and environment sciences as part of mandatory courses whose scores will have no bearing on their final credits. The changes will kick in this academic year. "The syllabus has been revamped by preparing a model curriculum as an updated curriculum is a student's right," said HRD minister Prakash Javadekar.

The course on Essence of Indian Knowledge Tradition will also focus on Indian philosophical, linguistic and artistic traditions, along with yoga and Indian perspective of modern scientific worldview.

CONTINUED ON P 8

read





In 1354 AD, Firoz Shah abandoned Tughlaqabad and Jahanpanah in Mehrauli, and founded a new city, Firozabad, on the banks of the Yamuna. The move was necessitated by an acute water shortage in the old city.

# Djinnis rule Firoz Shah's capital

**FIROZ SHAH KOTLA** Firoz Shah was the third ruler from the Tughlaq dynasty. He was considered a people's king and a committed conservationist. He built 30 palaces, 30 towns, 100 bridges and 200 sarais.



## HOW THE ASHOKAN PILLAR CAME TO FEROZE SHAH KOTLA

- In 1536 AD, the pillar was brought to Feroze Shah Kotla wrapped in bales of velvet cushion, with gyois and animal skin, secured with ropes, being transported on a 42-wheel cart. Each wheel attached to a strong rope, each rope pulled by 200 men. A barge made from several huge boats transported it across the Yamuna to Firozabad.
- Engineers first constructed a pyramid-like structure to house the 13-metre pillar, and then used an inclined slope to raise it perpendicular. The pillar was named 'Minar-i-Zafar'.
- Feroze Shah invited scholars to decipher the edicts inscribed in Pali and Brahmi script.
- The Ashoka pillar stands today exactly where it stood more than 600 years ago.

## HUNTING LODGES

- Firoz Shah Tughlaq was fond of hunting and has left behind hunting lodges in Delhi. One of the hunting lodges is said to be at the Ghazal, part of the Sada Hindu Rao complex, where one of the Ashoka pillars was erected. Kushak Mahal, a shikar built in the mid-14th century, stands within the Teen Murti Bhawan complex. The structure is built on a platform, and made from rubble masonry. The villa and its entrance would stay for days at a time here during their hunting expeditions.

**NEXT**  
The Mughal empire: Disruption and Triumph

Zehra Kazmi

Illustration: Anshu Kumar

**NEW DELHI:** On a rainy day, the ruins of Firoz Shah Kotla are eerily peaceful, though not completely empty. A pair of chappals rests outside the pyramid-shaped structure known as Hawa Mahal, whose roof features a pillar from Ashoka era. In one of the corridors of the labyrinthine first floor, a woman is rocking back and forth in prayer.

Many locals believe that the three-storey structure is inhabited by a colony of djinnis who grant wishes. The most prominent among these spirits is called the "Lath wale babu", the "babe of the pillar". Every Thursday, the faithful throng the gateway, writing their pleas in letters that they tie to the enclosure surrounding the Ashoka pillar, also called the Minar-e-Zafar.

The citadel of Firoz Shah Kotla was built by Firoz Shah Tughlaq, the third king of Tughlaq dynasty in the 14th century. The portrait of the king that we can piece together from different sources is of an able administrator, an indifferent military man, dogmatic in matters of religion, but most importantly, very public-minded. In many ways, Firoz Shah was a people's king, concerned with the welfare of those he governed, building canals, hospitals, sarais. Even his citadel was less forbidding than the rocky fort of previous Tughlaq kings. While his other forts exist as mementoes, the people's belief in djinnis that made Kushk-i-Firoz, as the Kotla citadel was known, a living site.

## A BUILDER AND A KING

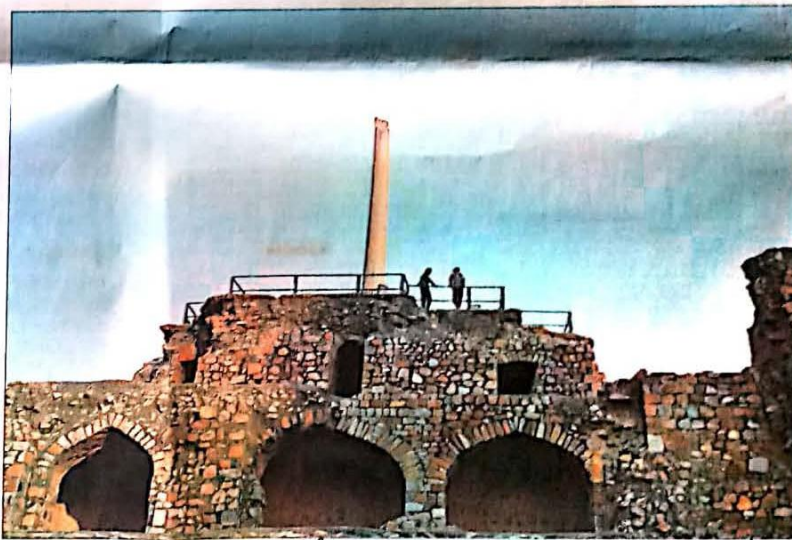
In 1354 AD, Firoz Shah abandoned Tughlaqabad and Jahanpanah in Mehrauli, and founded a new city, Firozabad, on the banks of the Yamuna. The move was necessitated by an acute water shortage in the old city.

Firozabad spread from Purana Qila to the Ridge toward the north and extended till Razia Sultan's grave in Turkman Gate. Firoz Shah's reign was marked by relative peace, and Firozabad lacked fortified boundary walls of Tughlaqabad or Lal Kot.

By all accounts, Firoz Shah Tughlaq was a committed conservationist, and an even more passionate builder. During his reign, many monuments or structures commissioned by kings before him were repaired. He repaired the steps of the Tughlaq-era Surajkund reservoir and the Western Yamuna Canal, said to have originally been built by Prithviraj Chauhan. In 1368, he undertook repair work on the Qutub Minar and added the two upper storeys.

Among the gifts which God bestowed upon me, His humble servant, was a desire to erect public buildings," writes the king in his autobiography, Futuhat-i-Firozshahi.

Apart from Firozabad in Delhi, he is credited with establishing three mercantile towns: Hissar Pindi in Haryana, Fatehbad in Punjab and Jaunpur in Uttar Pradesh. Firoz Shah's hot and completed public works cannot be counted. They are everywhere.



With an Ashoka pillar, Firozabad spread from Purana Qila to the Ridge toward the north and extended till Razia Sultan's grave at Turkman Gate.

to shame. He built four canals, 10 public baths, 30 palaces, 30 towns, 100 bridges, and 200 sarais. Among all these, the ruins of Firoz Shah Kotla exercise the most powerful pull among citizens of contemporary Delhi. What survives in the fort complex are its outer walls, the Jama Masjid (Kotla Masjid) built on a raised structure with cells under the walls, the Hawa Mahal, a haveli and the ruins of three courts, one for the nobles, one for personal attendants and one for the common public. Firoz Shah Kotla became the prototype for later Mughal forts.

Asif Khan Dehalvi, who runs 19th-century Keravan and has conducted hundreds of heritage walks, says the Kotla ruins are his favourite site. "People are fascinated by this place and the ruins are the perfect backdrop to tell a story," he says. "I start by telling them the history and then, of course, about the djinnis."

## ACROSS THE DJINNIS

Anand Virk Taneja, a professor at Vardhann University and author of a book about djinnis - *Jinnology: Time, Islam and Ecological Thought in Medieval India* - has studied the Firoz Shah Kotla site for years, gathering first-hand insights from the people who frequent it.

"People believe that it is a danger, just that the saints are not humans, but djinnis," says Taneja. "Djinnis are places where a saint is buried, but a person is not."

is not a prerequisite. "Theologically, people believe a djinn is a place where saints are present, or have, and this can be in the form of visions or dreams, or in this case, djinnis," says Taneja. The practice of writing formal petitions to the powerful Sultans or Sufi saints, was prevalent under the Delhi Sultans. When the devotion of Firoz Shah Kotla addressed their petitions to the djinnis, they draw upon this tradition, but also their experiences with modern bureaucracy. "The use of modern technology, photocopying petitions as if they are addressed to multiple bureaucratic departments, using Viber ID, this is a new revival of an old form in a new manner," says Taneja.

If the petition writing has a historical precedent, the site's association with the sacred has an interesting history as well. A popular oral legend connects the djinn to a man named Ladosh Shah in the 17th century. "Ladosh Shah was a fair person from Old Delhi who shifted to the ruins of Kotla after he was rendered homeless as the Mughals left Delhi in 1706," says Taneja. "He lived in the ruins of Kotla and wrote a popular book on Mughal history. According to the legend, he wrote the book while he was in the ruins of Kotla."

In the version of the story that Taneja tells, the djinn fell in love with Ladosh Shah, becoming his faithful slave and



Locals believe that the three-storey structure is inhabited by a colony of djinnis who grant wishes. They write their petitions on a piece of paper.

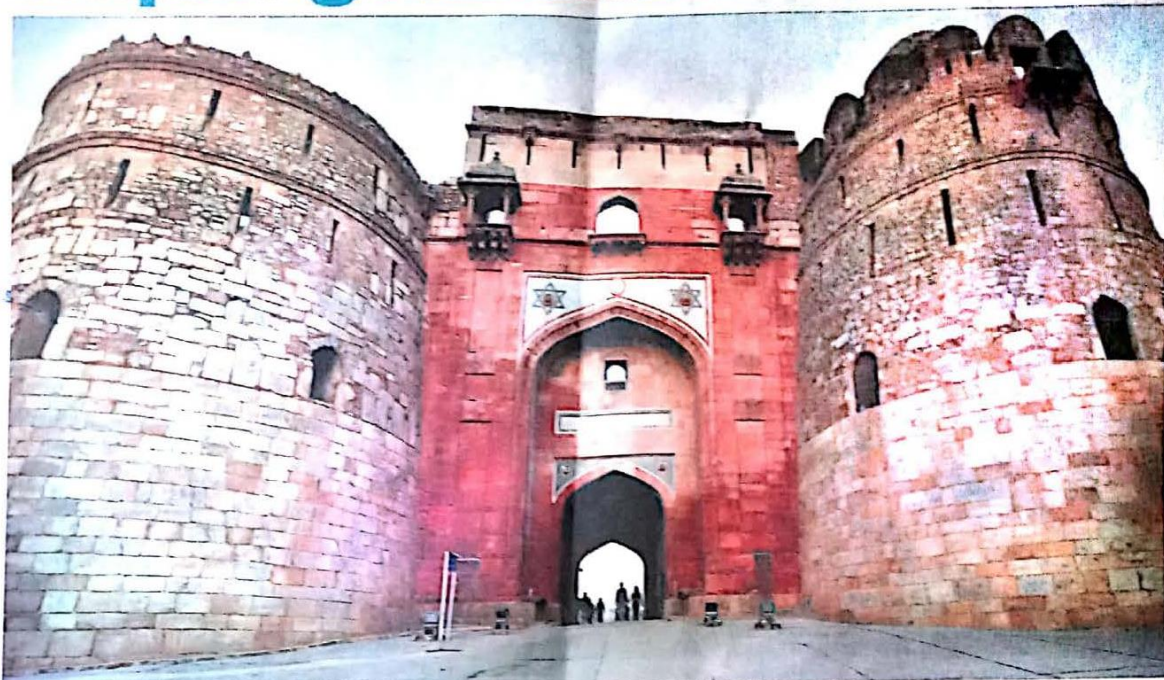
bestowing on him the gifts of healing. Ladosh Shah prophecies the site in the seventeenth century, asking people to pray in the mosque," he says.

But while the djinn became a guardian spirit to the site in the 17th century, Taneja's research into the archeology of the site in the 1970s, people were used to the ruins and stuck to the walls, a practice that continues till date.

Like other sacred places, it is a mark of wealth that someone and also a belief that makes people feel safe to come to Kotla.

Today the Kotla ruins make up the heart of the most haunted place in India. "With the upper floors not functioning, it is a very matter of fact occurrence for the local people. They believe in the presence of an invisible world, and that in a way, it is more apparent than the visible," says Taneja.





# The first brush with Mughals

**DINPANAH AND SHERGARH** The second Mughal emperor, Humayun, built Dinpanah and died there on his way from Lahore to Agra in 1556. The site was appropriated by Sher Shah Suri for Shergarh after he defeated Humayun in 1540.



DINPAHAH

The city was established by the second Maurya emperor, Humayun, in 1556. It was the city of Delhi, he drew one of his walls from Lahore to Agra at Sher-Munara - a two-storied octagonal building that offered a panoramic view of the city. He wanted to ensure the construction of Jama Masjid after he had lost to Sher Shah but he never pursued that. The city did not see any development. It now lies in ruins in the Purana Qila, flanked by the Delhi Zoological park, a lake, and the Bhairon temple, before Humayun though of his mean city. Orphaned had been a settlement for centuries.

SHERGARH

An ethnic Kashmiri, Sher Shah Suri had served as a commander in the army of Babur — the founder of the Mughal empire in India. But, a brilliant army strategist, defeated Babur's son Humayun in 1540 in the battle of Kannauj and established the Sur empire. He appropriated the title of 'Emperor' and established his own capital, Surpanth, he built Purana Qila, which spread across 12 acres from First Fort, Kirti to Naumanabad Market. Among 12 forts built are the Kirti Mosque and the Masjid — the same structure where Humayun died. Sher Shah Suri reigned for just five years, he died in Fathpur, a small

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As the sun lowers on the horizon, a moment before the call to prayer, a Bengali teacher sits alone wherever he is when he hears the azan. But something different happens this day: a flock congregates in the robe, wrapping over the steps, a final bid. A few dozen of Dacca university of Bangladesh engineers. Two days after the tragedy died.

With the death of Hammad, the story of the tower can be hoped to create also some drama. The site which witnessed the rise and fall of two medieval empires — Maghul and Sur — now lies in ruins in the Purana Qila, once Shah Shah's great palace, now a group of ancient structures flanked by a tropical park, a lake and the Bazaar temple.

ANCIENT L

Before Bhavayanti thought of this dream city, the site of Dhanpattin had been a settlement for nomads. According to the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Vaidya in the late 19th century and 1917 named "Indiaryan" was the direct descendant of the Mahabharata's Indraprastha. Founded by the Pandavas after the epic Mahabharata War, was also referred to as the Mahabharata War (The Mahabharata author Chaitanya Varnana Vaidya has estimated this war occurred around 1300 BC).

between the 1950s and 70s, the A.S. found lockers, pavers, terrazzo toys, kitchen sinks, and painted grey board-and-batten. Painted grey wares have also been recovered from other locations associated with Multnomah, such as Hawthorne

These three categories of donors establish the social organization of the Indian pharmaceutical market, the association of the Pharmaceutical Group with the Government, the role of the State in the market, the role of the State in the market, the role of the State in the market.

Commenting on the painted area, where the  
ary Houston added, "There had been a use

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timbers, and the whole fort is enclosed within a high wall. There are also three small towers, with battlements, on the walls (see page 100).

Outside them, built towards the sea, called Sher Shah Dewara or La Dwa was Gird Gah, an imposing fort, surrounded by the Dault Shah Gird or Maritime Road and Suez Canal. This was destroyed by the English in 1612, and the place afterwards was called Sher Shah Gird. It is a very large fort, with many towers, and the site also was a market. The sea is a distance of 100 paces, on each of the streets leading to the fort, from the sea during the night.

**THE FORT AND ITS REMAINS**  
At present, no remains of Shergah visible except the ruins of Purnava and its fortification wall — Khat Musqun built by Sher Shah, who

three towers, and a red mud mortar tower known as Sher Maunda. The huge material used for the Sher Shah victory arch represented the five mountains of the Hindu pantheon. The archway at the top of the island was taken over for the British Imperial War Navy. Similarly, Ustana was built with the remains of 150,000 victims of Delhi.

After railing for three weeks, Sher Shah and his people exploded during a battle with the British in 1546 at Kalpa in Uttar Pradesh.

Not three significant structures were added to Delhi during the remainder of the Sur Empire with the exception of the mausoleum, which was built by Sher Shah's son, Islam Khan. After becoming a servant of a Sultan in Gujarat, the Maugh was named later into a prison by Mughals after the British, who used to lock Indian National Army leaders into Sher Nawa Caste, Sher Nawa Nigah, and Garhwal Singh Dhillon Indian National Army during the

100



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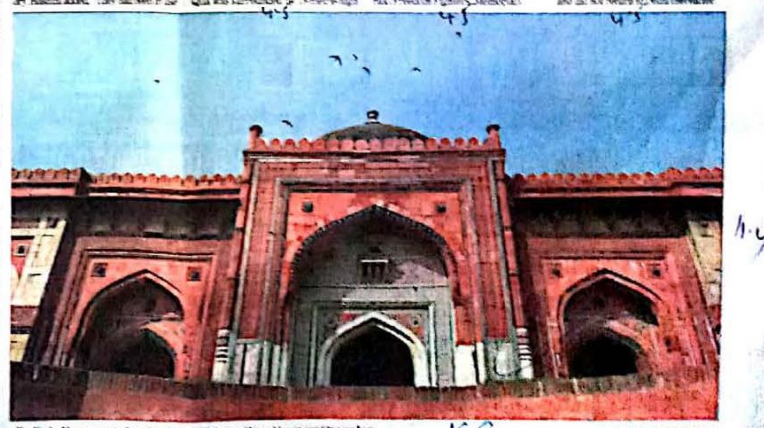
• Persons (Aps) and Sher Mandal are among the main of Shergarh, the city built by Sher Shah Suri after he defeated Humayun in 1540.

After Sher Shah's death, the Sher Empire was ruled by his seven sons. His son Jodha Shah could not maintain his authority among several Afghan chieftains who fought with him at times over the kingdom. The nobles of the kingdom rebelled against Sher Shah's successors weakened the kingdom, which allowed Humayun to return to power in February 1555.

When Sher Shah died, his son Jodha Shah, his two-year-old son, was crowned in Shergarh. His two-year-old son was crowned in Shergarh. His two-year-old son was crowned in Shergarh. His two-year-old son was crowned in Shergarh.

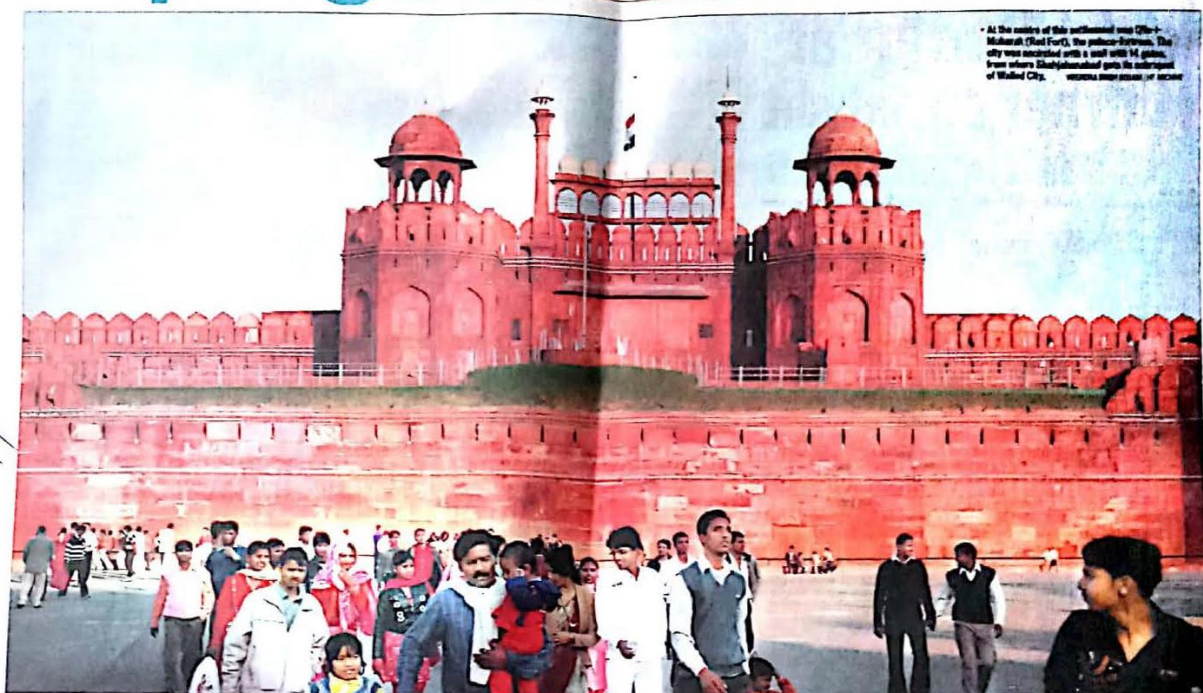
Humayun's successor, Akbar, left Shergarh for Agra and then the new city he built in Agra.

43



\* The Kumbha Mela was built by Sher Shah Suri. Suri and his noblemen used to pray here.

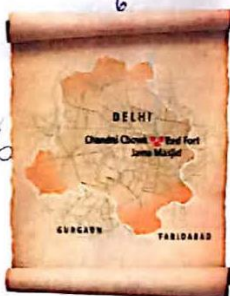




At the centre of this settlement was Qila-i-Mubarak (Red Fort). The palace-fortress. The city was surrounded with a wall with 14 gates, from where Shahjahanabad gets its name as Walled City. SOURCE: NEWSPAPER OF RECORD

# Rise and fall of Shahjahanabad

**HISTORY UNDONE** Crowded roads, endless traffic snarls, unauthorised construction and crumbling infrastructure show how Shah Jahan's meticulously planned city, once known for its grandeur, has fallen apart due to years of apathy



## HOW THE RED FORT BORE THE BRUNT OF SEVERAL ASSAULTS

In 1739, the Marathi ruler Nizam-ul-Mulk, who was then the ruler of the Deccan, invaded Delhi. He was met with a fierce resistance by the British, who were then the rulers of the Red Fort. The Marathi ruler was defeated and the Red Fort was spared.

The next assault came from the British, who, after quelling the 1857 uprising, captured the Red Fort. They stole jewels and marble slabs and auctioned off the ground domes of the Red Fort. The British administration added two structures to the Red Fort's original design. The first was a library and the second was a museum. The Red Fort was then used as a museum and a library.

By 1858, the British had captured the Red Fort. They were then the rulers of the Red Fort. The British administration added two structures to the Red Fort's original design. The first was a library and the second was a museum. The Red Fort was then used as a museum and a library.

Zahra Kazmi and Sandeep Jain

**NEW DELHI:** On April 15, 1648, Shah Jahan, the fifth Mughal emperor, first stepped into the Dargah-e-Khan, or the Red Fort. The occasion called for a grand celebration. A great twelve canopy moved in the fort's courtyard. Bells were rung with sticks from Turkey and China. Shah Jahan sat on a raised throne, awarding gifts and medals to his nobles.

This fort was to be the epicentre of Shahjahanabad, the emperor's new capital. Shah Jahan had personally overseen the planning of the city, directing a primary mosque or the Jama Masjid to be built, gardens to be laid, canals to be dug, and houses to be constructed.

For more than 18 years, Shahjahanabad thrived, not only as the capital of the Mughal empire, but as a centre of culture, where art, poetry, music, architecture flourished. "Shahjahanabad was a statement of a way of life achieved after many centuries," writes Shama Mirza Chatterji, a professor of history at Delhi University, in her book, *Shahjahanabad: A City of Delhi, 1638-1857*.

The present-day Shahjahanabad is a tangle of chaos, littered at the seams with people. More than the dilapidated buildings, the traffic jams, unauthorised construction and crumbling infrastructure show how Shah Jahan's meticulously planned city, once known for its splendour, was undone by apathy and a lack of planning.

**A PLANNED CITY** Shah Jahan had a passion for architecture and from the onset, Shahjahanabad was a planned city. When he decided to shift the capital from Agra in 1638, he recruited architects, engineers and astronomers to design the city on a suitable site between Agra and Lahore.

Delhi was the chosen site - its location was apt. It had been the capital of Akbar before and it was the final resting place of Akbar, bringing the touch of the sacred. According to Shama Mirza Chatterji, one of the first historians to write about Shahjahanabad, the city was planned by the emperor himself. The city was planned by the emperor himself.

At the centre of this settlement was Qila-i-Mubarak, the palace-fortress. The city was surrounded with a wall with 14 gates. From where Shahjahanabad gets its name as Walled City. Parts of the wall can still be seen. Five of the gates survive. By 1656, the Jama Masjid was constructed in the elevated city. The Red Fort is still remains Delhi's largest mosque. Two main landmarks, Chanderi Chowk and Puri Bazar, in present-day Darbarpur, were built, crowded markets, but Shah-i-Babbar, a canal in the middle of Chanderi Chowk, no longer exists. Shah Jahan had a big plan for the city.

out gardens, a practice introduced by the first Mughal emperor Babur in India.

"To him, as to all the Mughals, Paradise was not just a walled garden, but a beautiful city," writes Narayan Gupta, who teaches history at Delhi University. Under the Mughal rule, the city of Shah Jahan had a garden called Khirabad laid out south of the city's Akbarabad Gate. His daughter, Nur Jahan, Aram Begum constructed one near Lahore Gate, as did other nobles.

While the Mughal builders worked to a plan, certain things were left to the choice of the residents. "The Mughal system of planning was based on give and take. Private enterprise and individual initiative also became part of planning," says Saranya Liddle, co-owner of DNTA and author of *Chanderi Chowk: The Mughal City of Old Delhi*.

The royal planners constructed things such as walls, gates, the major avenues and laid down constraints - for example, the families of shops in the Chanderi Chowk bazaar had to be the same, but the design of houses, kutras and mobilities was left to individual choice.

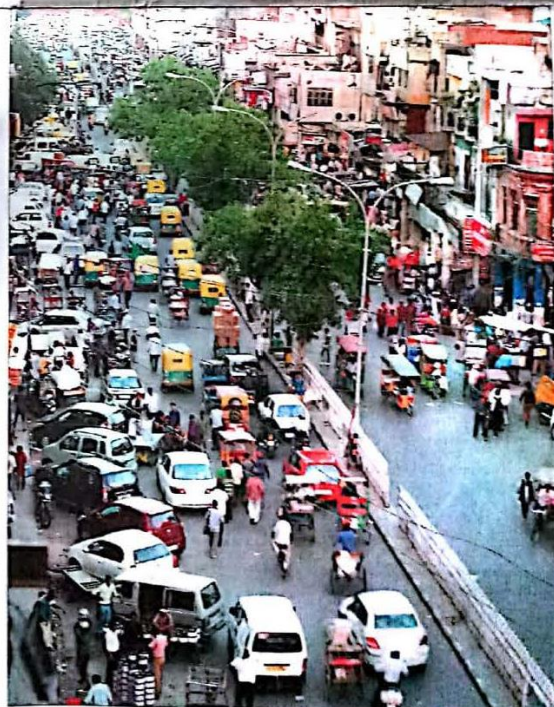
"In every individual locality, building activity was locally negotiated with your neighbours. It was an informal situation, but one that community spirit is gone," says Liddle.

**THE DECLINE OF SHAHJAHANABAD** The weight of the Mughal empire set in motion the decline of Shahjahanabad.

In 1681, Aurangzeb left for the Deccan, never to come back to the north. He left behind most of the nobles. There came a series of natural calamities. In 1716, heavy rainfall caused huge landslides. In 1718, there were a series of earthquakes. In 1739, plague and in 1756, heavy rain caused the canal to flood.

In 1756, came a terrifying time that Delhi had not seen since Timur centuries ago. Nadir Shah, the Persian king, marched with his army. Some houses, it is said, were stone houses. The Persians, this encouraged Nadir Shah, who stood at the roof of the Sunehri Masjid, near Gurdwara Ganga Sahib in Old Delhi, and ordered a massacre. Some 30,000 people were killed and Shah left two months later, with the Persians taking gold, silver and other valuables worth 700 million rupees.

The city, once so vibrant, did not recover from the invasion. But the displacement of Delhi had long set in. The Mughal empire was in disintegration, relying on Maratha protection against regional rulers. In 1761, a new form of power about the decline of the city was established. Shahi Aashob, developed. Forced to flee to Agra after Ahmad Shah Abdali's sack of the city in 1761, the great Mirza Asaf-ud-Daula of Oudh, Shah Jahan's great-grandson, was left behind. Shah Jahan had a big plan for the city.



A view of the crowded Chanderi Chowk. Traffic jams, unauthorised construction and crumbling infrastructure have become part and parcel of the Walled City.

the city's decline. Shahi Aashob, developed. Forced to flee to Agra after Ahmad Shah Abdali's sack of the city in 1761, the great Mirza Asaf-ud-Daula of Oudh, Shah Jahan's great-grandson, was left behind. Shah Jahan had a big plan for the city.

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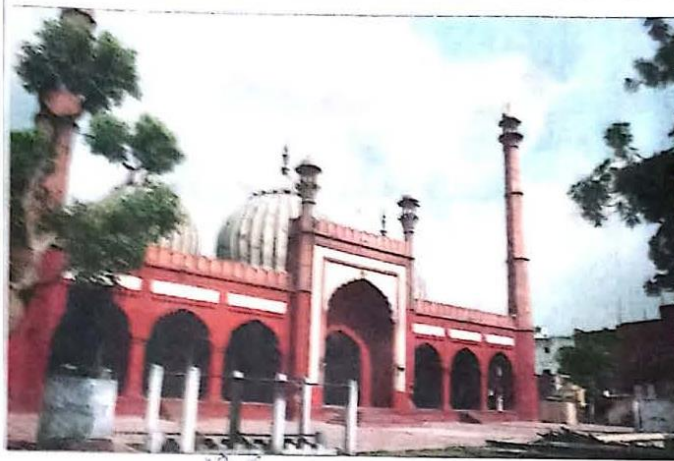
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MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 2018

Mayank Austen Soofi

EXPERIENCE YOUR CITY LIKE NEVER BEFORE



## The Jama Masjid miniature

A lesser-known mosque of the Walled City, with a sad history, resembles one of its greatest monuments



Who shrank the Jama Masjid?

That's the first thought on spotting this monument from the car window while driving down Ring Road. Zinat-ul-Masajid greatly resembles that grand Old Delhi mosque though it is much, much smaller.

This is one of the lesser-known historical mosques of Shahjahanabad. A short flight of steps leads to the courtyard, which faces the playground of Crescent School — in the morning when the rest of the quarter is not fully awake, you can clearly listen, with much pleasure, to the non-stop flow of classroom sounds.

The ablution pool at the centre of the courtyard is dry and partially covered with grass. The sighting of tourists is rare.

Commissioned by Emperor Aurangzeb's daughter Zinat-un-Nissa Begum in 1707, it was one of the first buildings — apart from Red Fort — that a traveller in Mughal-era Delhi approaching the city from the Yamuna would see. Princess Zinat was buried within the mosque.

Built close to the city wall, which survives only at a few places, the mosque is also known as Chhatra Masjid. Perhaps it got this name because of the proximity to some ghats that no longer exist. The steps on the river bank have disappeared with time along with the river that shifted its course further east.

The interiors of the mosque are bare except for the outlines of arched patterns on a few columns. The ceiling at the centre has a carved circular pattern — perhaps there was something here that no longer is.

When burning down the Moghals in 1657, the British confiscated the mosque and turned the tomb of Zinat Begum into a stable for horses. For some years, the grounds were used as a stable for horses.

Today, cycle rickshaws are parked against the mosque's southern wall and pigeons sit on its domes. Despite the various sounds coming from the school and the Ring Road, the mosque's courtyard remains peaceful. We hope tourists continue to ignore it so that its remains remain for a few to enjoy.



### GET THERE

Best Time: Morning

Nearest Metro Stop: Delhi Gate





# 29/01/18 HT P.5 met-20 Dargah embroiled in waqf row

**DISPUTE** AAP, BJP at loggerheads over alleged sale of a portion of the shrine of Khwaja Nasiruddin Auliya in Chirag Delhi

Gulam Jeelani  
g.jelani@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** Deep in the alleys of cramped Chirag Delhi, lies the dargah of 14th century Sufi saint, Khwaja Nasiruddin Mehmood Chirag Dehlavi, which is rarely crowded and devoid of activity that marks other prominent shrines of Delhi.

Its glory, however, overpowers century-old disputes regarding a piece of its land.

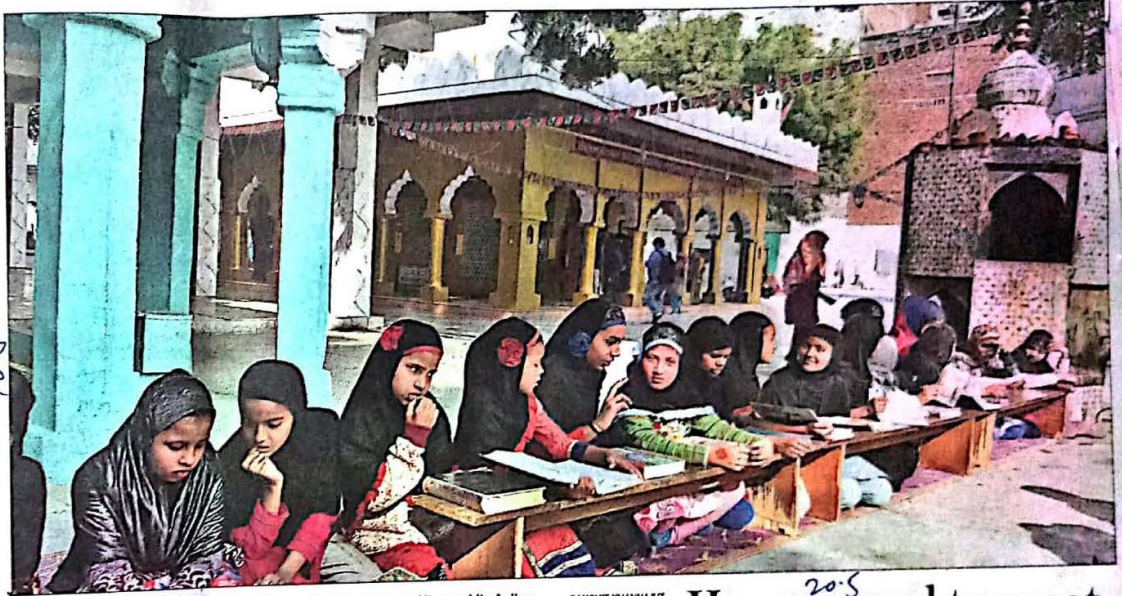
Of late, this shrine in south Delhi has become a bone of contention between the ruling Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) and the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) concerning graft charges in Delhi Waqf Board — the statutory custodian of religious properties.

AAP lawmakers, in their recent report in Delhi assembly, alleged sale of a portion of dargah to a property dealer by the dargah caretakers in connivance with board officials. BJP cried foul, alleging that the AAP by naming only a section officer of the board, tried to shield the dubious role of AAP MLA Amanullah Khan as chairman of the board. The Waqf Board was dissolved in 2016.

"The caretaker (khadim) and the section officer were hand-in-glove. We asked chief secretary Anshu Prakash to initiate criminal and privilege proceedings against a section officer for selling the property. There has been no FIR against any one for selling the land," said Greater Kailash MLA Saurabh Bharadwaj, who had raised the question in the House in 2016.

The fresh dispute dates to March 2016, when the caretaker allegedly sold a piece of land (69 bigha 15 biswa) to a person. The locals, who said the land belonged to village panchayat, interfered and stopped the construction of the two rooms that the caretakers said were part of musafir khana (guest rooms) outside the main enclosure of the dargah.

BJP MLA and leader of opposition in Delhi assembly Vijendra Gupta said, "The former chairman of the Waqf Board, Amanatullah Khan, has a CBI probe pending against him. He is an AAP MLA. Isn't the ruling party responsible for the graft in the board?"



■ Khwaja Nasiruddin Mahmud Al-Hassani was a disciple of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya.

SANCHIT KHANNA/HT

the Waqf Board, the board and the caretakers had been fighting a battle over the ownership of the dargah, comprising mausoleums of the saint and his disciples and the enclosure outside. The board claims the shrine was gazetted as Waqf Board property in December 1970, while the caretakers, citing a Wajib-ul-Arz (record of rights) document dating back to 1880, claimed they were the legal heirs of the dargah since eight generations.

"Not just the shrine, we, like our forefathers, are also the khadims (caretakers) of the enclosure that was part of Chirag Dilli fort. The board has no role to play here," said Zamser Ahmed Nasiri, one of the caretakers.

Subsequent court orders since 1917 went in favour of both the parties — the board and the khadims. On October 20, 1996, Hasmat Ali Khan, the then commissioner of Waqfs, Delhi administration, while terming Wajib-ul-Arz a valid proof of ownership of the

long as other evidence is not brought into light". An order by the High Court of Judicature in Lahore in 1943 said that it was not "disputed that the whole of the village is owned by khadims of the dargah".

"The dargah was gazetted as a Waqf Board property in 1970 after the death of then caretaker Mohd Ahmed. No one after him was the legal heir of the dargah," said a member of disbanded Waqf Board, who is familiar with the controversy.

Amid all this, people of the village, irrespective of their religion, revere the saint. A mystic-poet and a Sufi saint of the Chishti order, Nasiruddin Mahmud Al-Hassani around 1274 in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh. He became 'muried' (disciple) of Sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya after leaving Ayodhya at the age of 40. Later, he became Nizamuddin's successor. He died in 1356, when he was 82. The tomb was built by Piroz Shah

Nasiruddin, unlike his peer (spiritual master), Nizamuddin Auliya, did not listen to sema (audio/music), considered un-Islamic by a section of the Muslim intelligentsia during his time.

"That is why we do not organise qawwali here. Not more than 20 people, mostly locals, visit the shrine every day. Maximum visitors come on the day of Urs that falls on the 17th day of Ramzan every year," said one of the caretakers Javed Ahmad Nasiri.

Not many would know that the present-day 'Chirag Delhi' — that developed around the dargah since 1800 — got its name from saint Nasiruddin Mehmood 'Chirag'. Legend has it that the title 'Roshan Chirag-e-Delhi' was awarded to the saint for his mystical powers of lighting lamps using water instead of oil.

"Whenever anyone is in trouble, a visit to the shrine helps. I think only maula will resolve this unending dispute," said Surinder Behrawat, a local who calls himself a devotee.

## 20.5 House panel to meet stakeholders today

HT Correspondent  
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**NEW DELHI:** Delhi assembly's Questions and Reference Committee has summoned all stakeholders in the alleged corruption case where a part of the land belonging to Hazrat Nasiruddin Auliya Dargah was illegally sold in connivance with some Delhi Waqf Board officials in 2016.

Those expected to be present before the committee on Monday are chairperson of the Delhi Waqf Board and Delhi's divisional commissioner Manisha Saxena, deputy commissioner of police (south) Romil Baaniya, station house officers of Malviya Nagar and Mehrauli police stations, chief legal officer of the board and caretakers of the dargah.

land. No FIR has been filed," said Saurabh Bharadwaj, GK MLA and chairperson of the Questions and Reference Committee.

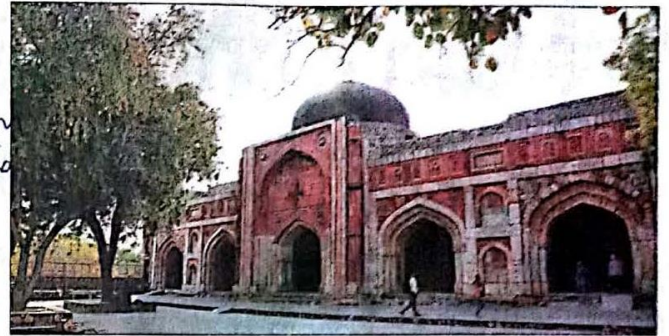
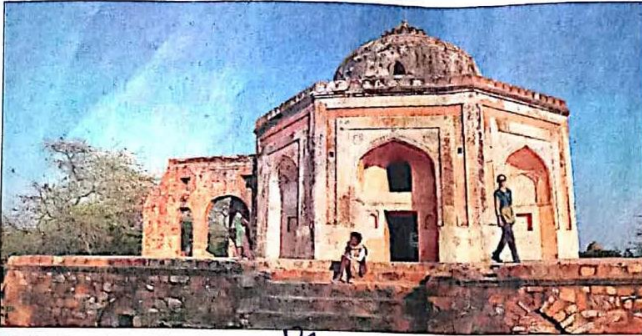
Headed by deputy speaker Rakhi Birla, the committee tabled a report in the House on January 17, alleging corruption in the board. The report says a part of dargah land was sold by a 'so-called khadim' with the help of the section officer of the board in 2016. The report said that the land was a Waqf Board property, which is non-transferable as per the Delhi Waqf Act.

The committee has recommended that the chief secretary initiate criminal and privilege proceedings against the section officer for not only acting in connivance with the khadims and selling the dargah property, but also for giving 'misleading' and

hid Khan's Tomb and few



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• Metcalf House (left) and Jamali Kamali Mosque at Mehrauli in New Delhi. The Mehrauli Archaeological Park has 70 monuments.

SANCHIT KHANNA/HT PHOTO

# Mehrauli Archaeological Park to get interpretation centre, museum

**REVAMP** The centre will serve as one-stop source for about 70 monuments dotting the area. It will offer detailed history through texts, archival images, drawings, exhibits and artifacts; a cafeteria is also planned

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**NEW DELHI:** The state archaeology department has planned a major revamp of Mehrauli Archaeological Park (MAP) to put it on the tourist map. In addition to restoration of about 70 monuments dotting the complex next to world heritage site, Qutub Minar, the department will build an interpretation centre-cum-museum and a cafeteria to attract tourists.

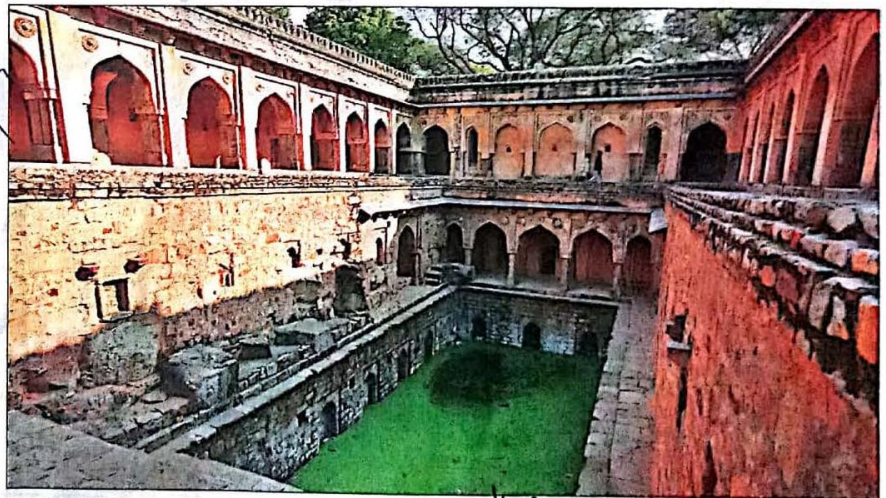
A senior Delhi government official, familiar with the matter, said that the proposal was given in-principle approval in the last meeting of Delhi Urban Heritage Foundation chaired by lieutenant-governor Anil Bajaj.

The task to prepare a detailed concept was assigned to Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), which was submitted to the department on Friday. "The first draft of the concept is ready. A formal go-ahead to the project will be given after taking all stakeholders like Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC)

on board as the plan needs a holistic approach," said the official. Interpretation centre, a concept which is popular abroad, serves as a one-stop source for tourist sites. The official said the interpretation centre at MAP would offer its detailed history through texts, archival images, drawings, exhibits and artifacts among other things.

"The idea is to provide adequate information about the history of the place. Information should be beyond visitors' imagination and expectation. There will be touchscreen information kiosks dispensing well-curated content. A reading room will also be available," said the official privy to the matter.

The MAP is a significant historic site spread over 200 acres. It is a cluster of 70 monuments, which were built between 12th century (Chauhan period) and 19th century (British era). Prominent structures located at the site are tombs of Ghiyasuddin Balban, Jamali Kamali, Quli Khan and Adham Khan. Other attractions are Rajon Ki Baoli, Jamali Kamali Mosque and Met-



• The Rajon Ki Baoli is a famous stepwell in Mehrauli Archaeological Park.

SANCHIT KHANNA/HT PHOTO

calfe's Folly.

The proposed interpretation centre-cum-museum will be the second facility of its kind in the National Capital. The Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) is building an interpretation centre at Humayun's Tomb on behalf of the Archaeological Survey of India as part of its urban renewal initiative.

The official privy to the matter said soon after the formal go-ahead, the authority will finalise the approach to the facility. "There may be three ways to approach the site — from Qutub Minar Metro station, Qutub Minar complex and Mehrauli village. Detailed planning — including adequate space for other facilities such as cafeteria, parking, pub-

lic convenience and souvenir sale counter — and project's heritage impact assessment study will be conducted," said the official. INTACH has been carrying out restoration work in MAP for more than 10 years. So far, it has conserved several structures including Quli Khan's Tomb, Dilkhusha (Metcalf's retreat), Rajon Ki Baoli, Horse Stable, Sha-

hid Khan's Tomb and few unknown tombs.

The plan will also enhance aesthetic experience around the complex. "First, there is a need to demarcate the MAP area. Until its boundary is not specified, any spruce up plan won't serve its purpose. There is already a PIL pending in the high court in this regard," said the official.



# लक्जरी ट्रेनों में रेलवे अफसरों की मुफ्त सैर बंद हो

जागरण ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली : रेलवे के एक से बढ़कर एक आला अफसरों ने लक्जरी टूरिस्ट ट्रेनों में मुफ्त सैर का आनंद लिया। इनमें रेलवे बोर्ड से लेकर जोन और मंडलों के आला अधिकारी शामिल हैं। एक संसदीय समिति ने इसे जनता के धन का दुरुपयोग बताया है। उसने रेलवे अफसरों की मुफ्त सैर पर एतराज जताते हुए लक्जरी ट्रेनों में कांफ्लीमेंटरी पास की सुविधा बंद करने के लिए कहा है।

पूर्व रेलमंत्रि दिनेश त्रिवेदी की अध्यक्षता वाली संसद की रेलवे से जुड़ी स्थायी समिति ने अपनी हाल में पेश रिपोर्ट में यह सिफारिश की है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, पिछले पांच सालों में लगभग साढ़े पांच सौ रेलवे अधिकारियों ने बिना एक भी पैसा खर्च किए अमीर विदेशी टूरिस्टों के लिए चलाई जाने वाली महंगी व आलीशान लक्जरी ट्रेनों का मजा लिया। इनमें रेलवे बोर्ड के सदस्य, जीएम, डीजोएम, डीआरएम, अतिरिक्त सदस्य, कार्यकारी निदेशक और निदेशक स्तर के अधिकारी शामिल हैं। जबकि मंत्रियों से जुड़े निजी सहायकों ने इक्का-दुक्का मर्तबा ही लक्जरी यात्रा के लिए अपने ओहदे का इस्तेमाल किया।

रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, 2011-12 में

● संसदीय समिति ने महाराजा, पैलेस ऑन व्हील्स ● कहा, जब इन ट्रेनों से रेलवे को जैसी ट्रेनों के मुफ्त पास पर जताया एतराज घाटा हो रहा तो ये मुफ्तखोरी क्यों



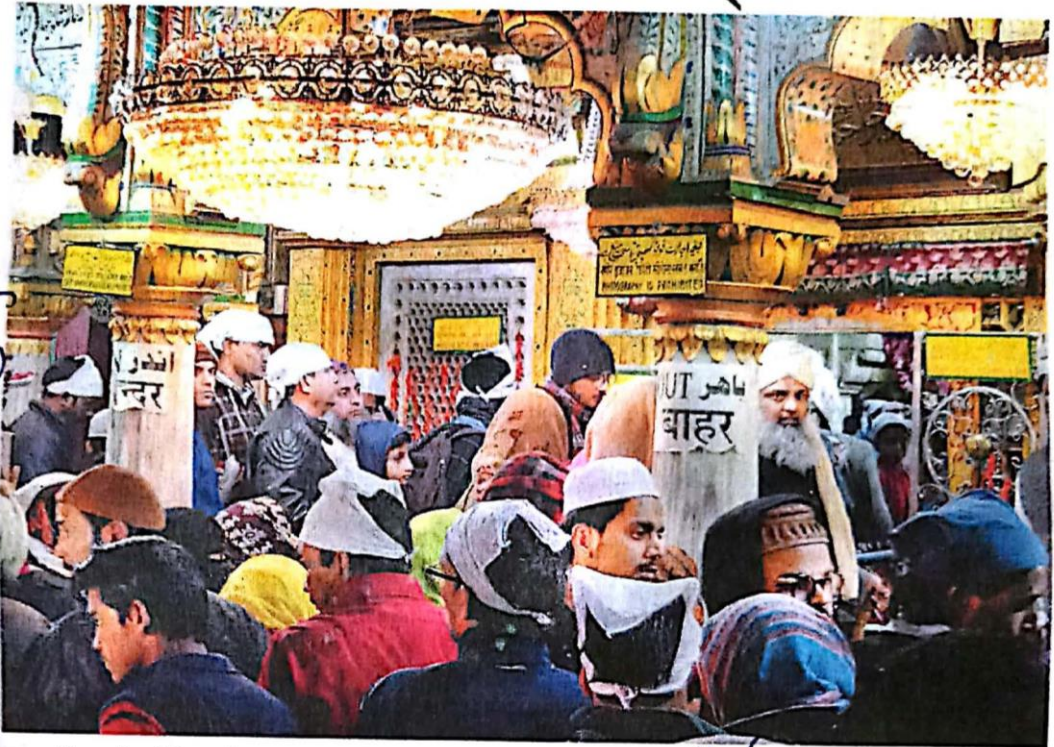
पैलेस ऑन व्हील्स का आंतरिक और बाहरी दृश्य ● प्रतीकात्मक फोटो

पैलेस ऑन व्हील्स में 50 तो रॉयल रजस्थान में 6 अफसरों ने मुफ्त की सैर की। जबकि 2012-13 में पैलेस ऑन व्हील्स में 46, महाराजा एक्सप्रेस में 30 और रॉयल रजस्थान में 14 अफसरों की बिना पैसों की आवभगत हुई। वर्ष 2013-14 में 42 अफसरों ने पैलेस ऑन व्हील्स, 97 ने महाराजा एक्सप्रेस तथा 4 ने रॉयल रजस्थान को शाही मेजबानी का लुत्फ उठाया। वर्ष 2014-15 में 42, 53 तथा शून्य रहा। जबकि 2015-16 में क्रमशः 42, 71 और 2 अफसरों तथा 2016-17 में क्रमशः 24, 46 और 2 अफसरों ने उक्त ट्रेनों के रजसी टाट-बाट का अनुभव लिया। इन लक्जरी

ट्रेनों का संचालन कमाई के लिहाज से धनाढ्य पर्यटकों, खासकर विदेशियों को आकर्षित करने तथा उन्हें भारत की ऐतिहासिक विरासत, आतिथ्य, कला-संस्कृति और स्वाद से परिचित कराने के लिए किया जाता है। महाराजा एक्सप्रेस को छोड़ बाकी ट्रेनें राज्य पर्यटन निगमों के सहयोग से चलाई जाती हैं। जिनसे रेलवे को केवल आधा रजस्व प्राप्त होता है। इसीलिए इनकी प्रत्येक ट्रिप में केवल दो कांफ्लीमेंटरी बर्थ का प्रावधान है। चूंकि ज्यादातर लक्जरी ट्रेनें खाली और घाटे में चल रही हैं। लिहाजा संसदीय समिति ने इन मुफ्त पासों पर एतराज जताया है। और इन्हें बंद करने की सिफारिश की है।



# कव्वालों के अल्फाज में सद्भाव के बोल



हजरत निजामुद्दीन औलिया की दरगाह पर 714 वें उर्स में पहुंचे जायरीन •

ललित कौशिक • नई दिल्ली

दिलों में उछाल मारती प्रेम की लहर और नेकी के नूर से दमकता चेहरा। ख्वाजा की दर पर आए हर जायरीन की बस यही पहचान थी। सोमवार को हजरत निजामुद्दीन औलिया के 714वें उर्स के मुबारक मौके का आखिरी दिन था जिसे जमाने भर में खुशी बांटने की तारीख के नाम कर दिया गया।

उर्स के आखिरी दिन 700 साल पुरानी इमारत त्रक-ए-बुजुर्ग के अंदर हजरत अली की फातिहा पढ़ी गई। इसके बाद देर रात तक कव्वाल औलिया की शान में कसीदे पढ़ते रहे।

दूर-दूर से आए फकीरों की हर बात में औलिया की नेकनीयति की चर्चा थी। एक जनाब ने फरमाया कि औलिया लोगों में बस नेकी और आदमियत बढ़ते देखना चाहते थे। कहते थे कि भूखे आदमी को कभी खुदा की राह पर नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता। इसलिए उन्होंने बड़े पैमाने पर लंगर शुरू किया। कई बार खुद की थाल भी उन्होंने दूसरों में बांट दी। निजामुद्दीन दरगाह के उर्स महोत्सव के आयोजक फरीद अहमद निजामी ने

## कौन थे हजरत निजामुद्दीन औलिया

हजरत निजामुद्दीन चिश्ती घराने के चौथे संत थे और साल 1283 में उग्र के बदायूं में जन्मे थे। 20 साल की उम्र में ये अजोधन (अब पाकिस्तान में) पहुंचे और बाबा फरीद के शिष्य बन गए। यहां से उन्हें सूफी राह मिली और फिर दिल्ली के गयासपुर में उन्होंने अपना टिकाना बनाया। औलिया हर किसी को खाना खिला लेने के बाद खुद अकेले में बासी जौ की रोटी खाते थे। उन्होंने प्रेम के अलावा वैरागी होने और सभी धर्मों को एक नजर से मानने की शिक्षा दी।

बताया कि उर्स के आखिरी दिन जायरीनों के लिए खासतौर पर लंगर बनाया जाता है, जिसकी परंपरा बेहद ही पुरानी है। इस दिन जायरीनों को बेसन की रोटी और दाल साग का प्रसाद खाने के लिए दिया जाता है। जायरीन इसे पाने के लिए दूर-दूर से जायरीन आते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बरेली से पैदल चलकर आए एक फकीर बाबा ने बताया कि दरगाह जोश, जुनून और जज्ब भरने का जरिया है तो इसमें आदमी को नेकनीयत बना देने की ताकत है। औलिया की दर पर सवाली और फरियादी आज भी आते हैं तो खाली हाथ नहीं जाते हैं। वे उम्मीदों से लबरेज दिल लेकर लौटते हैं और दुनिया भर में

बांटते हैं।

**मांगी अमन और खुशहाली की दुआ :** उर्स के मौके पर दरगाह से जो कव्वाली की धारा निकलती है उसमें सच्चे इश्क की उमंग, खुदा से मिल जाने की चाह और जन्नत को दिल में उतार लेने की जिद होती है। कव्वाल कहते हैं कि -

वो जो तुझ में समाया, वो जो मुझ में समाया, मौला वही वही माया तुम।

इसके साथ ही होने वाले मुशायरों के जादू की तो बात ही और है। देर रात की चले कव्वाली के दौर में आपसी सद्भाव का जोर अधिक रहा। इसी के साथ कव्वाल अमन और खुशहाली की दुआ भी मांगते जाते थे।

DT. 11/18 P.4



# धरोहर संरक्षण पर उठते सवाल

DJ. 10/01/2018 P. 10

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यह स्मरण करना कठिन है कि चोरी-छिपे विदेश पहुंचाई गई भारतीय कलाकृतियों की वापसी को लेकर जितनी कोशिश बीते दो-तीन सालों में भारत सरकार द्वारा की गई है उतनी इसके पहले कब की गई है? चूंकि भारत सरकार के इस काम पर देश में कम चर्चा हुई है इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि उस पर चर्चा हो और इस दौरान इस पर भी विचार-विमर्श हो कि हम अपनी धरोहरों की ठीक तरह से हिफाजत कर पा रहे हैं या नहीं? वर्ष 2014 में ऑस्ट्रेलिया के प्रधानमंत्री टोनी एबॉट ने तमिलनाडु के मंदिरों से ऑस्ट्रेलिया की आर्ट गैलरी पहुंची नटराज की कृष्णप्रतिमा और पत्थर की एक अर्द्धनारीश्वर प्रतिमा भारत को वापस लौटाई थी। ऑस्ट्रेलिया से प्रेरित होकर अप्रैल 2015 में कनाडा के प्रधानमंत्री स्टीफन हार्पर ने खजुराहो से कनाडा पहुंची तोता लिए स्त्री (पैरट लेडी) मूर्ति देश को वापस लौटाई। अक्टूबर 2015 में जर्मन चांसलर एंजेला मर्केल ने जम्मू-कश्मीर से चुराई गई दुर्गा की प्रतिमा वापस की। जून 2016 में प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की अमेरिकी यात्रा के अवसर पर वहां के अटॉर्नी जनरल ने 200 प्राचीन भारतीय कलाकृतियां उन्हें वापस सौंपी। वस्तुतः भारत से प्राचीन कलाकृतियों की चोरी और उनका अवैध व्यापार बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर होता रहा है। यह प्रशासनीय है कि मोदी सरकार ने इस पर ध्यान देना शुरू किया, किंतु समस्या के विस्तार को देखते हुए सरकारी कोशिशें सागर में बूंद के समान हैं। यूनेस्को की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दुनिया में प्राचीन कलाकृतियों का अवैध व्यापार सबसे अधिक भारत से होता है। अकेले 1979-89 के दशक में ही लगभग 50,000 कलाकृतियां भारत से दूसरे मुल्कों में पहुंची थीं। यह कहा जा सकता है कि कलाकृतियों की देखरेख करना कठिन होता है और उन्हें एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक ले जाना आसान होता है, किंतु दुख की बात है कि स्मारक भवन जो अपने स्थान पर स्थिर हैं उनकी भी उचित देखरेख नहीं हो पा रही है। आज अनेक राष्ट्रीय स्मारक नष्ट होने के कगार पर हैं। दुनिया में युद्धों के परिणामस्वरूप भी अनेक ऐतिहासिक स्मारक और प्राचीन स्थल ध्वस्त हुए हैं। इस दृष्टि से पश्चिम एशिया के मुल्कों का नाम सबसे पहले लिया जाता है। भारत संघर्ष के इलाके में तो नहीं आता, फिर भी पुरातात्विक स्थल यहां कम नहीं नष्ट हुए। दरअसल ऐसा युद्ध में बमबारी से नहीं, बल्कि सरकारी लापरवाही और विरासत के प्रति जागरूकता के अभाव के कारण हुआ है। 2013 में जब भारत के लेखा नियंत्रक द्वारा पुरातत्व विभाग की ओर से संरक्षित स्मारकों और प्राचीन स्थलों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया तब उसे 92 स्मारकों के विषय में पता ही नहीं चला। खोजबीन के बाद 2016 में गायब हुए



उदय प्रकाश अरोड़ा

जिस भारतीय संस्कृति पर हमें गर्व है उसकी प्राचीन धरोहरों की रक्षा का सवाल गंभीर होते जाना ठीक नहीं



स्मारकों की संख्या 24 बताई गई 2009 में यह आंकड़ा 35 था। बीते दिनों संसद के शीत सत्र में गायब हुए स्मारकों की सूची सौंपी गई जिसमें बताया गया कि एक जनवरी, 2018 तक भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा संरक्षित 3686 स्मारकों में से 14 बढ़ते शहरीकरण के कारण प्रभावित हुए हैं, 12 जलाशयों या बांधों के निर्माण के कारण डूब गए और 24 का कोई अता-पता नहीं चला है। क्या यह संभव है कि कोई इमारत खत्म हो जाए और किसी को पता न चले? विश्व धरोहर की सूची में सम्मिलित लाल किले से हर 15 अगस्त को देश के प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्र को संबोधित करते हैं। हम भारतीयों के लिए यह मात्र स्मारक नहीं, राष्ट्र की सार्वभौमिकता का प्रतीक है, लेकिन इसके प्रवेश द्वार के अनेक गुंबदों में एक गुंबद गायब हो गया है। कब हुआ, इसका पता राजधानी में ही स्थित भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण को भी नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भोपाल में पार्किंग स्थल बनाने के लिए इंडो-अफगान शैली में निर्मित मुख्य द्वार तथा शीश महल को नष्ट किया गया। हिंदू-मुस्लिम एकता के आदर्श रहीम का मकबरा हाईवे के रास्ते में आने के कारण लोगों की आंखों से ओझल सा हो गया। अशोक का धर्म चक्र हमारा राष्ट्रीय चिन्ह है। सर्वधर्म समभाव का संदेश देने वाला उनका एक अभिलेख राजधानी दिल्ली के केंद्र में भी है। दक्षिणी दिल्ली के ईस्ट ऑफ कैलाश में स्थित इस अभिलेख स्थल का प्रवेश द्वार आपका में स्थित इस अभिलेख स्थल का प्रवेश द्वार आपका स्वागत कूड़े के ढेर से करता है। स्मारकों की दुर्गति के ऐसे

अनगिनत उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किए जा सकते हैं। इन दिनों पाण्डुलिपियों के संरक्षण का मुद्दा भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है। वेद, उपनिषद्, दर्शन, पाणिनी, मुश्रुत, चरक, भास्कराचार्य, बग्यमणि, कालिदास आदि के जिस ज्ञान-विज्ञान पर हमें गर्व है वह हस्तलिखित पाण्डुलिपियों के माध्यम से हमारे पास पहुंचा है। जितना हमें ज्ञान है उससे सैकड़ों गुना अधिक पाण्डुलिपियों के रूप में है, जो अप्रकाशित है। भोज-पत्र, ताड़-पत्र, धातुओं और वस्त्रों पर लिखा ज्ञान देश के विभिन्न संस्थानों, मंदिरों, मठों और विश्वविद्यालयों में बिखरा हुआ है। माना जाता है कि कुल 50 लाख पाण्डुलिपियां तो देश के विभिन्न संस्थानों और निजी संग्रहों में रखी हैं। लगभग 60,000 यूरोप के विभिन्न देशों में हैं। 1,50,000 एशिया के विभिन्न देशों में हैं। इनमें संस्कृत भाषा में 67 प्रतिशत, दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं में 25 प्रतिशत और अरबी, फारसी तथा तिब्बती में 8 प्रतिशत हैं। ध्यान रहे कि यह प्राचीन ग्रीक और लैटिन पाण्डुलिपियों के संरक्षण का ही फल था कि यूरोप ने उस प्राचीन ज्ञान का लाभ उठाकर मध्य युग के स्थान पर आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक युग को जन्म दिया। भारत में आज समस्या है इन पाण्डुलिपियों के रख-रखाव की। इनके रख-रखाव में यदि सतर्कता नहीं बरती गई तो एक अमूल्य ज्ञान से हम वंचित हो जाएंगे। काफी नष्ट हो भी चुका है। जिस प्रकार एक वृहत परियोजना के अंतर्गत यूरोप के विभिन्न देशों ने प्राचीन यूनानी और लैटिन ग्रंथों का अपनी भाषा में अनुवाद करवाया उसी प्रकार की बड़ी योजना के कार्यान्वयन की भारत में आवश्यकता है। किसी भी राष्ट्र की संस्कृति की अभिव्यक्ति का सबसे शक्तिशाली माध्यम उसकी भाषा एवं बोलियां होती हैं। भाषा यदि डूबी तो उसके साथ उसे बोलने वाले लोगों की संस्कृति भी डूबती है। भारत अनगिनत भाषाओं और बोलियों वाला देश है। पिछले 50 वर्षों में भारत की 220 भाषाएं लुप्त हो चुकी हैं। आगे 50 वर्षों में और 150 के समाप्त होने की आशंका है। इस समय भारतीय भाषाओं की संख्या 780 मानी जाती है। बोलियों की संख्या 2000 से भी अधिक है। ऐसी भी भाषाएं हैं जो केवल 4-5 लोगों द्वारा बोली जाती हैं, जैसे त्रिपुरा में बोली जाने वाली चैमल भाषा। जरूरत है इन मरती हुई भाषाओं और बोलियों को जोर देकर रखने की। जाहिर है जिस भारतीय संस्कृति पर हमें गर्व है उसकी प्राचीन धरोहरों की रक्षा के बिना उसका कोई अर्थ नहीं है। इसके लिए एक राष्ट्रव्यापी जनजागरूकता आंदोलन छेड़ने की आवश्यकता है।

(लेखक जेफन्यू के पूर्व ग्रीक वेयर प्रोफेसर हैं)  
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# स्मारकों पर घूमने का टिकट महंगा होगा

नई दिल्ली | कार्यालय संवाददाता

भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (एएसआई) के प्रमुख स्मारकों में घूमने जाना जल्द ही महंगा होगा। विभिन्न स्मारकों की टिकट नकद में लेने पर 5 रुपये से 15 रुपये तक महंगी होगी। लालकिला में देश के पर्यटकों के लिए अभी तक 35 रुपये का टिकट है। नई व्यवस्था के तहत कैशलेस

तरीके से (डेबिट या क्रेडिट कार्ड) टिकट लेने पर 35 रुपये में टिकट मिलेगा। नकदी में इसी टिकट के लिए 50 रुपये देने होंगे।

इसमें भारतीय पर्यटकों के लिए लालकिला की टिकट में 15 रुपये का इजाफा किया जा रहा है। सभी तरह की टिकटों की राशि में बढ़ोतरी नगदी से टिकट लेने वालों पर ही लागू होगी। जो

लोग कैशलेस (नकदीरहित) टिकट लेगे उन्हें वर्तमान रेट पर ही टिकट मिलेगा।

भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण ने 22 दिसंबर को अधिसूचना जारी कर टिकट के लिए बढ़ाए जाने वाली राशि के लिए आम जनता से सुझाव मांगे हैं, जिसे लोग 45 दिनों तक विभाग के 24 तिलक मार्ग रोड स्थित एएसआई के मुख्यालय में दे सकते हैं।

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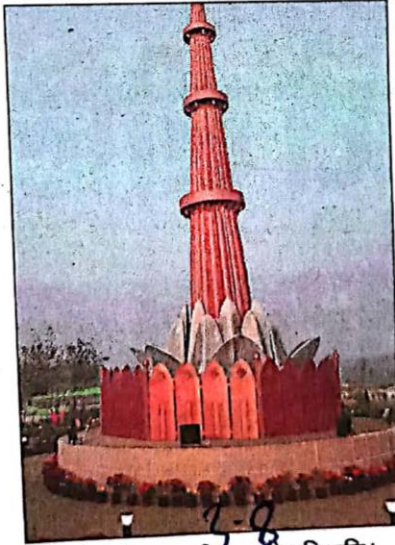
हिन्दुस्तान • नई दिल्ली • रविवार • 21 जनवरी 2018 • 04

# कबाड़ से 'कुतुबमीनार' बनाया

नई दिल्ली | प्रमुख संवाददाता

**2** कबाड़ की चीजों से बना कुतुबमीनार अब महिपालपुर फ्लाईओवर की शोभा बढ़ाएगा। निगम ने यहां कचरे में मिली चीजों से कुतुबमीनार की प्रतिकृति तैयार की है। शनिवार को उप राज्यपाल अनिल बैजल ने दक्षिणी दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा फ्लाईओवर के नीचे किए गए सौंदर्यीकरण का उद्घाटन किया।

**दस से ज्यादा फ्लाईओवर के नीचे सौंदर्यीकरण :** दक्षिणी निगम की ओर से इन दिनों फ्लाईओवर के नीचे की जगह के सौंदर्यीकरण की योजना पर काम किया जा रहा है। अब तक निगम क्षेत्र के दस से ज्यादा फ्लाईओवर के नीचे सौंदर्यीकरण किया जा चुका है।



कूड़े से बनी कुतुबमीनार की प्रतिकृति।

इसी क्रम में महिपालपुर फ्लाईओवर के नीचे सौंदर्यीकरण किया गया है। खास

बात यह है कि यहां कचरे से मिली वस्तुओं से कुतुबमीनार की एक प्रतिकृति तैयार की गई है, जो लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित करती है। निगम अधिकारियों के मुताबिक इस प्रतिकृति को बनाने में 16 लाख का खर्च आया है। जबकि, पूरी परियोजना में 3.50 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं।

कुतुबमीनार की प्रतिकृति के अलावा यहां डिजाइनर ग्रिल लगाने के साथ ही चारदीवारी का निर्माण भी किया गया है। इसके अंदर पैदल पथ के निर्माण के साथ 800 फ्लडलाइट भी लगाई गई हैं। सौंदर्यीकरण कार्य के उद्घाटन अवसर पर सांसद रमेश बिधूड़ी, मेयर कमलजीत सहरावत, स्थानीय समिति अध्यक्ष भूपेंद्र गुप्ता, नेता सदन शिखा राय आदि मौजूद रहे।



भारतीय रेल ने 69वें गणतंत्र दिवस को रेल विरासत दिवस के रूप में मनाया, ऐतिहासिक भाप इंजन है

# फेयरी क्वीन पहली बार नई से पुरानी दिल्ली दौड़ी



नई दिल्ली | कार्यालय संवाददाता

भारतीय रेल ने 69वें गणतंत्र दिवस को विरासत दिवस के रूप में मनाया। शुक्रवार को नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन से पुरानी दिल्ली स्टेशन के बीच पहली बार 162 साल पहले निर्मित विश्व के सबसे पुराने भाप रेल इंजन 'फेयरी क्वीन' के जरिए दो डिब्बों की गाड़ी को चलाया गया।

इस गाड़ी को 69 अप गणराज्य एक्सप्रेस के नाम से चलाया गया। रेवाड़ी से दिल्ली कैंट के बीच अक्टूबर से अप्रैल के बीच पर्यटकों के लिए चलने वाले भाप के इंजन की सेवा को अब इसी नाम से चलाया जाएगा। रेलवे ने फेयरी क्वीन के परिचालन की उत्कृष्टता बनाए रखने के लिए दो लाख रुपये और रेलवे की विरासत पर आधारित प्रदर्शनी के लिए एक लाख रुपये की राशि का पुरस्कार भी देने की घोषणा की।

**प्रदर्शनी भी लगाई गई :** इस मौके पर नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेलवे की करीब 165 साल की यात्रा के अविस्मरणीय पड़ावों की एक प्रदर्शनी भी लगाई गई। रेल राज्य मंत्री राजेन गोहाई, रेलवे बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष अश्वनी लोहानी, उत्तर रेलवे के महाप्रबंधक विश्वेश चौबे और दिल्ली के मंडल रेल प्रबंधक आरएन सिंह ने फेयरी क्वीन इंजन से चलने वाले दो कोच की गाड़ी से नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन से पुरानी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के बीच यात्रा की।

ये ट्रेन नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन से दोपहर 1 बजे चलाई गई। 1.10 बजे ये गाड़ी पुरानी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पहुंच गई। यहां पर इस इंजन को ले कर यात्रियों में काफी उत्साह दिखाई दिया। लोग इंजन के साथ सेल्फी लेते दिखे। रेल राज्य मंत्री, रेलवे बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष व अन्य रेल अधिकारियों ने पुरानी दिल्ली



नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन से पुरानी दिल्ली स्टेशन के बीच शुक्रवार को चली फेयरी क्वीन। • हिन्दुस्तान

## 1855 में लंदन में बना था

**शानदार शानदार**

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रेलवे बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष अश्वनी लोहानी ने कहा कि रेलवे ने 1852 से लेकर अपनी 165 साल की यात्रा में अनेक पड़ावों को पार किया है। फेयरी क्वीन इंजन 1855 में लंदन में बना था। उसे आर-22 के नाम से जाना जाता था।

54 साल की सेवा के बाद उसे राष्ट्रीय रेल संग्रहालय में रख दिया गया था, जिसे 1997 में पुनः कुछ जुनूनी रेल अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों की टीम ने

रेलवे स्टेशन की मुख्य बिल्डिंग के बाहर रेलवे स्टेशन के कर्मचारियों के साथ राष्ट्रीय ध्वज फहरा कर और तिरंगे गुब्बारे उड़ा कर गणतंत्र दिवस मनाया।

काफी मशक्कत के बाद संचालन के लिए तैयार किया था। इसे 18 जुलाई 1997 को पुनः चलाया गया और जनवरी 1998 में इसे गिनीज बुक ऑफ वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड्स में विश्व के सबसे पुराने कार्यशील भाप इंजन के रूप में मान्यता दी गई। 1999 में तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने फेयरी क्वीन को अनुठी पर्यटन परियोजना के रूप में राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन पुरस्कार प्रदान किया था। दिल्ली के समीप राजस्थान के अलवर जिले के रेवाड़ी में भाप के इंजनों की एक कार्यशाला है, जिसमें करीब दस भाप के इंजन चालू हालत में हैं। इनमें तीन मीटर गेज पर चलने वाले इंजन हैं।

इस मौके पर रेल राज्य मंत्री ने कहा कि रेलवे ने देश को यह संदेश दिया है कि वह अपनी विरासत को संरक्षित रखने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

25 साल के बाद नई से पुरानी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के बीच कोई भाप का इंजन चलाया गया

1993 के बाद दिल्ली मंडल में भाप के इंजनों का परिचालन पूरी तरह बंद कर दिया गया था

1989 में पुरानी दिल्ली से भाप इंजन वाली आखिरी ट्रेन सहारनपुर के बीच चली थी

## यात्री गाइड लोगों की मदद करेंगे

**नई दिल्ली (का.सं.)** रेल यात्रियों को गणतंत्र दिवस पर रेलवे ने रेल यात्री गाइड के तौर पर तोहफा दिया है। शुक्रवार को रेलवे बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष अश्वनी लोहानी ने नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म नंबर एक पर रेल यात्री गाइड नाम के टच स्क्रीन कियोस्क की शुरुआत की। इस कियोस्क के जरिए रेल यात्रियों को स्टेशन परिसर में कई सुविधाओं की जानकारी मिल सकेगी। दो महीने में इस तरह के 15 कियोस्क नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर लगाए जाएंगे।

आपकी गाड़ी किस प्लेटफार्म पर आएगी और आपका कोच गाड़ी में कहाँ होगा, इसकी सूचना यात्री गाइड नाम के कियोस्क में गाड़ी नंबर या पीएनआर नंबर डालते ही आ जाएगी। कोच तक पहुंचने का सबसे छोटा रास्ता क्या होगा, इसकी भी जानकारी ये कियोस्क देगा।



DJ. 30 Jan 18 P. Review of Cave's Ridge  
दिल्ली जागरण

# और खिलजी की कब्र से घुं गुजर जाते हैं लोग

दीर्घ दृष्टि • नई दिल्ली

विवादों के बीच फिलिम पदमावन मस्जिद के इंद्रे गाड़ गये हैं। इसी बीच फिलिम के खलनायक अलाउद्दीन खिलजी की ओर भी ध्यान जाना लगा जमी है। उसकी मस्जिद और शासन की जो जानकारी इतिहास में मिल जाती है, लेकिन भीतर और उसके बाद के नार्मीनगान के लेकर टीक-टोकर तय नहीं मिल पाते हैं।

इन सबके बीच दावा किया जाता है कि कुतुबमीनार परिसर में एक चबूतरों के नीचे खिलजी के इस अलाउद्दीन की कब्र है, जहाँ से पर्यटक वही गुजर जाते हैं। हालाँकि इतिहासकारों के बीच इससे लेकर मतभेद है। जब भी अलाउद्दीन का नाम और एक स्टूडेंट मस्जिद के काल यह मस्जिद अलाउद्दीन खिलजी की कब्रगाह के रूप में सबसे मशहूर दावा मसूदा है। गैर देश-विदेश के 10 से 12 हजार पर्यटक कुतुबमीनार को देखने के लिए आते हैं। गौरवार् और सज्जदार को पर्यटकों का आकर्षण



कुतुबमीनार परिसर में स्थित अलाउद्दीन

15 हजार तक पहुँच जाता है। पर्यटक यहाँ लगे लौह स्तंभ की भी चढ़े गौर से देखते हैं। कुतुबमीनार से मंदे परिसर में अलाउद्दीन खिलजी के मकबरे के साथ ही मस्जिद है। भीनार से करीब 100 कदम दूर चलने पर एक पिर चूके गुम्बद के नीचे चौकोर आकार का चबूतरा है। कहा जाता है कि यही अलाउद्दीन खिलजी की कब्र है। सन 1316 में खिलजी की मौत हो गई थी। इसी मकबरे से सदा हुआ एक मस्जिद

भी निर्मित है। खिलजी ने बच्चों को पारंपरिक तालीम देने के लिए इस मस्जिद का निर्माण कराया था। आज आलम यह है कि खिलजी की कब्र के पास से लोगों का हुजूम खामोशी के साथ गुजर जाता है। लोग सेलफो लेंते हैं, इशर-उशर घूमते हैं, लेकिन इतिहास के एक दुर्लभ आश्चर्य की तरह उनका ध्यान नहीं जाता है। इसी परिसर में खिलजी द्वारा बनवाया गया अलाउद्दीन का भी है। छोटी सी दूर



अलाउद्दीन खिलजी का मकबरा, जहाँ नहीं जाता है लोगों का ध्यान • खिजि ठराल

पर अलाउद्दीन भी मौजूद है। खिलजी ने कुतुबमीनार से 2 गुनी ऊँची भीनार बनाने के लिए इसकी शुरुआत कराई थी। अलाउद्दीन खिलजी ने 1303 में लौहस्तंभ एंकरेव के पास मीरफरोद को निर्माण कराया था। उसने इसी किले में शासन किया। कुछ साल पहले इस किले की जमीन में मिली दीवार का संरक्षण कार्य कराया गया है। खिलजी का काल में बनी लौहक वाली मस्जिद का कुछ हिस्सा शाहपुरजट गाँव के पास निकट इसका मकबरा है।

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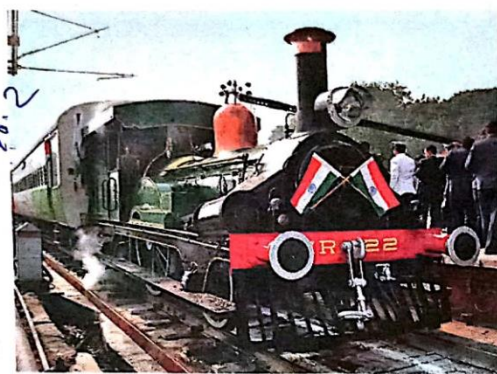


# विरासत का अहसास लिए रिंग रेल पर भी चलेगी भाप इंजन वाली ट्रेन

राज्य व्यूरो, नई दिल्ली : यात्री जल्द ही रिंग रेल पर भाप इंजन वाली ट्रेन से सफर का आनंद उठा सकेंगे। रेल प्रशासन दिल्ली से रेवाड़ी और रिंग रेल पर भाप इंजन वाली विशेष पर्यटक ट्रेन चलाने की तैयारी में है। इसमें यात्रियों को यात्रा के दौरान स्वादिष्ट व्यंजन भी परोसे जाएंगे। रेलवे ने 69वें गणतंत्र दिवस को रेल विरासत दिवस के रूप में मनाया। इस अवसर पर नई दिल्ली से पुरानी दिल्ली के बीच भाप इंजन 'फेयरी क्वीन' भी दौड़ी। इस इंजन गणराज्य एक्सप्रेस में रेल राज्य मंत्री राजेन गोहेन, रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन अश्विनी लोहानी, उत्तर रेलवे के महाप्रबंधक विमलेश चौबे सहित अन्य रेल अधिकारी मौजूद थे।

लोहानी ने कहा कि आज भी भाप इंजन की लोकप्रियता बरकरार है। इस इंजन का हर पुर्जा बाहर से दिखता है और यह ऐसी मशीन है जिसमें कोई भी व्यक्ति आग को देख सकता है। अंग्रेजी में भाप इंजन को 'शी' सर्वनाम से पुकारा जाता है जबकि डीजल और बिजली के इंजन को 'इट' कहा जाता है।

उन्होंने कहा कि देश में इस समय भाप के करीब 50 इंजन हैं और रेलवे अपनी इस विरासत को संरक्षित रखने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। हमारी कोशिश है कि अगले 50 साल बाद भी लोग भाप के इंजन को देखें, क्योंकि यह हमारी विकास यात्रा का अहम गवाह है। 1852 में भाप इंजन से



फेयरी क्वीन भाप इंजन वाली 69 गणराज्य एक्सप्रेस पुरानी दिल्ली से नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पहुंची •

## यादगार

- गणतंत्र दिवस को रेलवे ने रेल विरासत दिवस के रूप में मनाया
- पुरानी दिल्ली से नई दिल्ली के बीच पटरियों पर दौड़ी फेयरी क्वीन

ही पहली ट्रेन चली थी। इससे उस युग में औद्योगिक क्रांति को तेज करने में मदद मिली थी।

उन्होंने बताया कि फेयरी क्वीन 1855 में लंदन में बनी थी। उस समय इसे ईआर-22 के नाम से लोग जानते

थे। करीब 54 साल की सेवा के बाद इसे राष्ट्रीय रेल संग्रहालय में रख दिया गया था। 1997 में इसे कुछ अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों की टीम ने काफी मशक्कत के बाद संचालन के लिए तैयार किया था। 18 जुलाई, 1997 को यह फिर से पटरी पर उतरी थी। जनवरी, 1998 में इसे गिनीज बुक ऑफ वर्ल्ड रिकार्ड में विश्व के सबसे पुराने कार्यशील भाप इंजन के रूप में मान्यता दी गई। जनवरी, 1999 में तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने इसे सर्वाधिक नवान्वेषी और अनूठी पर्यटन परियोजना के रूप में राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन पुरस्कार प्रदान किया था।

## रेल यात्री गाइड से आसान होगी की राह

राज्य व्यूरो, नई दिल्ली : यात्रियों को रेलवे स्टेशन पर पहुंचने के बाद अक्सर ट्रेन के प्लेटफॉर्म नंबर और कोच की स्थिति जानने में दिक्कत होती है। पृष्ठताछ काउंटर पर यात्रियों की भीड़ व डिस्पले बोर्ड में खराबी होने से यह परेशानी और बढ़ जाती है, लेकिन अब उन्हें नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर इस तरह की परेशानी का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा। रेल यात्री गाइड नामक टच स्क्रीन कियोस्क के माध्यम से उन्हें न सिर्फ अपनी ट्रेन व कोच की स्थिति की सही जानकारी मिलेगी बल्कि वे वहां तक पहुंचने का सबसे छोटा रास्ता भी जान सकेंगे।

दिल्ली मंडल ने रेल यात्री गाइड नाम से टच स्क्रीन कियोस्क बनाया है। दिल्ली रेल मंडल ने देश में पहली बार इस तरह की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई है जिसकी शुरुआत शुरुवार को नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन अश्विनी लोहानी ने की। अब इसके प्रयोग से ट्रेन के बारे में पूरी जानकारी मिलेगी। इसके साथ ही रेलवे स्टेशन पर उपलब्ध यात्री सुविधाएं जैसे कि पेयजल की व्यवस्था, खाने-पीने के सामान के स्टॉल, शौचालय, बच्चों के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधा, व्हील चेयर, गोल्फ कार्ट, क्लॉक रूम, प्राथमिक



टच स्क्रीन कियोस्क का उद्घाटन करते रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन अश्विनी लोहानी •

चिकित्सा, पुलिस बूथ, टैक्सी सुविधा, मेट्रो स्टेशन आदि की जानकारी भी एक कि लक में मिलेगी। दिल्ली में रेजाना देश-विदेश से काफी संख्या में पर्यटक पहुंचते हैं। इन्हें दिल्ली के बारे में सही जानकारी नहीं होती है। इसका फायदा उठाते हुए कई ट्रेवल एजेंट और दलाल उनसे मनमाने पैसे वसूलते हैं। पर्यटकों से ठगों के मामले अक्सर सामने आते रहते हैं। अब पर्यटक रेल यात्री गाइड से दिल्ली के दर्शनीय स्थल और स्टेशन से उस स्थान की दूरी व वहां तक पहुंचने के साधन भी जान सकेंगे।

अगले दो माह में लगभग 15 कियोस्क रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन अश्विनी लोहानी ने बताया कि अगले दो महीने में इस तरह के 15 कियोस्क लगा दिए जाएंगे। चरणबद्ध तरीके से अन्य बड़े स्टेशनों पर भी यात्रियों को यह सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी।

तम में नैपेक्ष की और से बनाया जाएगा एगल भंडार गार







# कैसे पूरा होगा जल संचयन का ख़ाब

संजीव गुप्ता • नई दिल्ली



लालकिला की बावली

दिल्ली में साल भर के दौरान औसतन 750 एमएम (मिलीमीटर) वर्षा होती है, लेकिन ज्यादातर बरसाती पानी नालियों में बह जाता है। वजह, वर्षा जल संचयन की प्रमुख श्रोत बावली प्रशासनिक रख-रखाव के अभाव में अतीत का हिस्सा बनती जा रही है। आबादी का दबाव बढ़ने से कंक्रीट का जंगल भी फैलता जा रहा है, इसलिए बारिश का पानी भूजल के स्तर को नहीं बढ़ा पा रहा है। यह निकरम दिल्ली नगर कला आयोग (डीयूएसी) की उस विस्तृत रिपोर्ट का है, जिसे गत सप्ताह केंद्रीय शहरी विकास राज्यमंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने जारी किया है। 'वाटर एंड हेरिटेज: रेजुवेंशन ऑफ बावली प्रिंसिपल्स' शीर्षक से तैयार इस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि दिल्ली की चारों दिशाओं में 14 ऐतिहासिक बावली हैं, लेकिन ठीक से रख-रखाव नहीं हो पाने के कारण अधिकांश कंटेनर बन गई हैं। ज्यादातर सूखी पड़ी हैं और जिनमें

थोड़ा बहुत पानी है भी तो वह बहुत ही गंदा एवं बदबूदार है। इसके अलावा अधिकतर बावली अतिक्रमण की शिकार हैं। दिल्ली वासी इनकी अक्षमियत से पूर्णतया अनभिज्ञ हैं। 101 पुरानों की प्र. रिपोर्ट बावलियों के इतिहास, उनके संरक्षण, मौजूदा हालात और सुधार की दिशा में व्यापक सुझावों का जिक्र करती है। यह सभी बावलियां 10वीं से 16वीं शताब्दी के दौरान अस्तित्व में आई थीं। रिपोर्ट में इनकी दशा सुधारने के साथ-साथ इन्हें संबंधित ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों से जोड़ने का भी सुझाव दिया गया है, ताकि वहां पर पर्यटकों का आवागमन होता रहे और उनकी अमनेखी न हो।

## किस शताब्दी में बनी बावली

10वीं शताब्दी : अनंगताल बावली (महरीली)।  
12वीं शताब्दी : कुतुब साहिब की बावली (महरीली)।  
13वीं शताब्दी : गंधक की बावली (महरीली), फ़िरोजशाह कोटला बावली, तुगलकाबाद किला बावली, हिंदूराव बावली, निजामुद्दीन की बावली।

14वीं शताब्दी : अग़सेन की बावली (हेली रोड), कबीरपुर स्मारक की बावली (सेक्टर 5 आरके पुरम), पुराना किला बावली, लालकिला बावली।

16वीं शताब्दी : राजान की बावली (महरीली), लोहारहेरी बावली (सेक्टर 12 द्वारका) व अरब की सराय बावली।

## डीयूएसी के प्रमुख सुझाव

1. सभी बावली की साफ-सफ़ाई कर उनमें टाँपागत सुधार किया जाए। उनके आसपास सकेलक और सुवना पट लगाए जाए। इनमें उनके इतिहास और अव्योमिता से संबंधित हर पक्ष की जानकारी होनी चाहिए।

2. फ़िरोजशाह कोटला बावली दिल्ली की एकमात्र गोलाकार बावली है। इसकी इस खासियत का ध्यान रखते हुए इसका जीर्णोद्धार किया जाना चाहिए।

3. तुगलकाबाद किला बावली खंडहर बन रही है। इसके पुनरुद्धार के लिए विशेष प्लान बनया जाना चाहिए।

4. हिंदूराव बावली में सीवर का पानी जा रहा है। यहां से गुजर रही सीवेज लाइनों को रूट बदला जाना चाहिए।

5. हजारत निजामुद्दीन बावली में सीवर और नालियों का पानी जा रहा है। दीवारों का प्लास्टर भी उखड़ रहा है। इसके पुनरुद्धार के लिए भी अलग से प्लान बनाने की जरूरत है।

6. कुतुब साहिब की बावली दरगाह के पीछे है। इसलिए इसमें प्रवेश की मनाही है। यहां पर्यटकों का प्रवेश शुरू कर रख-रखाव की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

7. कबीरपुर स्मारक की बावली तक पैदल जाने का रास्ता नहीं है। रास्ता बनाने के साथ-साथ इसे जनता में लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए यहां विभिन्न कार्यक्रम भी किए जाने चाहिए।

8. राजान की बावली पुरातत्व महत्व की है, लेकिन बहुत गहराई में जाने पर इसमें पानी नजर आता है, वह भी अत्यंत गंदा। इसकी सफ़ाई व विकास के लिए कार्य किया जाना चाहिए।

9. लोहारहेरी बावली भी सुनसान क्षेत्र में है। इसका रखरखाव सुनिश्चित करने के साथ ही इसके आसपास का खाली क्षेत्र भी पर्यटकों के लिए विकसित किया जाना चाहिए।

10. हरियाली बढ़ाई जाए, फोटो पैन्ल लगाए जाए और इनके जीर्णोद्धार की योजना की बाकायदा समयसीमा निर्धारित की जाए।

BJ P.6 24/01/18



# दक्षिणी दिल्ली

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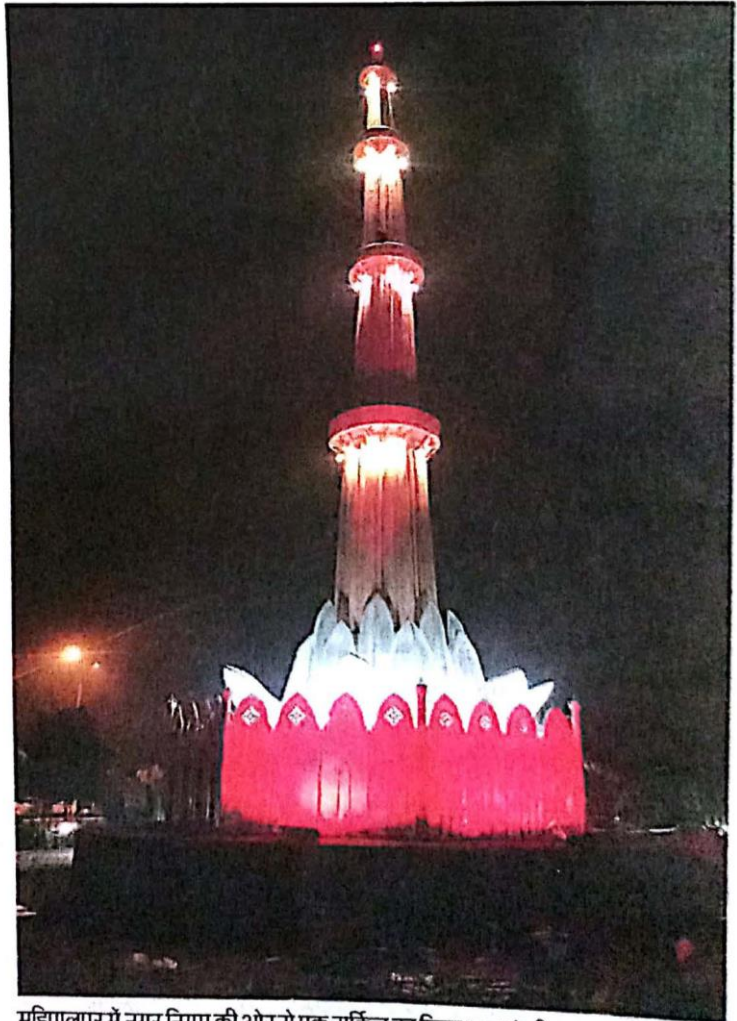
सरकार से हर वर्ग परेशान है IV



## एक साथ दिख रही लाल किला और लोटस टेंपल व कुतुबमीनार की छटा

जागरण संवाददाता, पश्चिमी दिल्ली : आसियान सम्मेलन को लेकर दस देशों के राष्ट्राध्यक्ष यहां आने वाले हैं। एयरपोर्ट से निकलते ही उन्हें एक ही जगह पर लाल किला, लोटस टेंपल व कुतुबमीनार की छटा दिख जाएगी। दक्षिणी दिल्ली नगर निगम ने महिपालपुर के खस्ताहाल पड़े गोलंबर को करीने से सजाया है। निगम के उद्यान विभाग की टीम ने इसमें जर्जर गाड़ियों के कल पुर्जे का इस्तेमाल किया है। इस पर करीब तीन करोड़ रुपये की लागत आई है।

दक्षिणी दिल्ली नगर निगम की महापौर कमलजीत सहरावत ने कहा कि इसे बीस दिनों में तैयार किया गया है। इसमें गोलंबर के निचले हिस्से को लाल किला का रूप दिया गया है। इसके ऊपर लोटस टेंपल की कलाकृति की गई है। इसके बाद कुतुब मीनार का आकार तैयार किया गया है। उन्होंने कहा कि इसी इलाके में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के एक फ्लाईओवर के नीचे के भाग का भी सुंदरीकरण किया गया है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारा उद्देश्य स्वच्छ दिल्ली सुंदर दिल्ली बनाना है। हमारे यहां दस देशों के राष्ट्राध्यक्ष आ रहे हैं। ऐसे में इलाके के सुंदरीकरण पर जोर दिया गया है, जिससे कि राजधानी की अच्छी छवि बने। उन्होंने कहा कि जर्जर गाड़ियों को ठिकाने लगाने में भी काफी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। ऐसे में इसका प्रयोग इलाके के सुंदरीकरण करने की योजना में किया जाएगा।



महिपालपुर में नगर निगम की ओर से एक सर्किल का किया गया सुंदरीकरण। सर्किल के निचले भाग को लाल किला, उसके ऊपर के भाग को लोटस टेंपल व इसके बाद कुतुबमीनार का दिया गया आकार • जागरण



# वसंती रंग में रंगोगी हजरत निजामुद्दीन औलिया की दरगाह

ललित फोटिक • नई दिल्ली

बैमिसाल

DJ-29/11/8

P. Pashwan Delhi

हजरत निजामुद्दीन औलिया की दरगाह भी वसंती रंग में रंगी नजर आएगी। दरगाह पर जायरीन जब पीले फूलों की बरसात करेंगे तो वसंत ऋतु के आगमन की अदभुत छटा और गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब का संगम यहाँ देखने को मिलेगा। यहाँ जायरीनों और कच्चालों की सजने वाली महफिल की सभी तैयारियाँ पूरी हो चुकी हैं।

दरगाह पर वसंत पंचमी का त्योहार पूरे उल्लास के साथ मनाया जाएगा। चांद की तीसरी तारीख यानि रविवार को दरगाह पर वसंत मुबारक कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया जाएगा। दरगाह के नायब सज्जादा नशीन फरीद अहमद निजामी ने बताया कि तकरीबन 700 साब्रों से भी

- दरगाह में कल मनाया जाएगा वसंत पंचमी का आयोजन
- गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब का दिखेगा लाजवाब संगम



## एक मुस्कराहट के लिए वसंत के रंग में रंगे थे अमीर खुसरो

फरीद अहमद निजामी ने बताया कि निजामुद्दीन औलिया के भांजे तकीउद्दीन नूह की छोटी उम्र में मृत्यु हो गई थी, जिसका औलिया को काफी बड़ा सदमा लगा था। इस वजह से वे काफी चुप और मायूस रहने लगे थे। उनका यह दर्द अमरी खुसरो से देखा नहीं जा रहा था और वे उन्हें खुश देखना चाहता था। वही, एक दिन अमीर खुसरो कहीं जा रहे थे, तो उन्होंने बीच रास्ते में कुछ महिलाओं को पीले रंग के वस्त्र पहने, हाथों में

पीले फूल लेकर और गाना गाकर और ढोल बजाकर जाते हुए दिखा। उनकी इस खुशी को जानने के लिए उन्होंने बीच रास्ते में महिलाओं को रोक लिया और उनसे पूछा कि वे कहाँ जा रही हैं। तो महिलाओं ने उन्हें बताया कि वसंत ऋतु के आगमन की खुशी में मंदिर में देवी माँ को मनाने के लिए जा रही हैं। बस, उनकी इस बात को सुनकर अमीर खुसरो भी उस रंग में रंग गए और गले में ढोल डालकर, पीले वस्त्र पहनकर, औलिया के लिए किया था। अमीर खुसरो औलिया को खुश करने के लिए जायरीन भी उनके प्रसिद्ध शिष्य अमीर खुसरो के रंग में रंग जाते हैं, जैसा उन्होंने कभी के को कच्चाल मुकर पेश करेंगे।

फूल चढ़ाने जायरीन आते हैं। निजामुद्दीन औलिया को खुश करने के लिए जायरीन भी उनके प्रसिद्ध शिष्य अमीर खुसरो के रंग में रंग जाते हैं, जैसा उन्होंने कभी के को कच्चाल मुकर पेश करेंगे।

लगी है। जब से उन्हें इस बात का पता चला है कि दरगाह पर भी वसंत पंचमी को लेकर कार्यक्रम आयोजित होता है, इस दिन दरगाह पर पीले रंग की चादर और जिनकी कुछ सालों से संख्या काफी बढ़ने



# लाल किले से टूटेंगे सेना के निर्माण

राज्य ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली : भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (एएसआइ) लाल किले के अंदर भारतीय सेना द्वारा बनाए गए 140 निर्माणों को तोड़ेगा। ये निर्माण लाल किले की खूबसूरती को कम कर रहे हैं। यह कार्य दो चरणों में पूरा किया जाएगा। पहले चरण में 70 निर्माण तोड़े जाएंगे। इसके लिए एएसआइ ने टेंडर प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी है। इसके अलावा लाल किला परिसर में अंग्रेजों के जमाने की बनी इमारतों में वर्षों से ताले में बंद कबाड़ की नीलामी होगी। एएसआइ सौ साल पहले अंग्रेजों द्वारा बनाई गई सभी इमारतों को भी संरक्षित करेगा। इनमें से दो इमारतों में संग्रहालय स्थानांतरित किए जाएंगे।

मुगल शासक शाहजहाँ ने 1638 में



लाल किले में भारतीय सेना द्वारा बनाया गया भवन • 7-8

लाल किले का निर्माण शुरू कराया था। लाल किले में मौजूद ऐसी इमारतें अब जो 9 साल में पूरा हुआ। 1857 में हुए गिराई जाएंगी, जिनकी उम्र 100 साल से स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के बाद अंग्रेजों ने इसे कम है। साथ ही भारतीय सेना द्वारा कराए अपने कब्जे में ले लिया था। 1947 में गए निर्माण को भी तोड़ा जाएगा। इसके देश की आजादी के बाद एक भाग में अलावा पंप हाउस, टॉयलेट ब्लॉक, भारतीय सेना को जगह दी गई। एएसआइ गाड़ियों की शेडिंग, स्टोर आदि भी तोड़े के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने बताया कि जाने वाले ढांचों में शामिल हैं।

लाल किले में मौजूद ऐसी इमारतें अब जो 9 साल में पूरा हुआ। 1857 में हुए गिराई जाएंगी, जिनकी उम्र 100 साल से स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के बाद अंग्रेजों ने इसे कम है। साथ ही भारतीय सेना द्वारा कराए अपने कब्जे में ले लिया था। 1947 में गए निर्माण को भी तोड़ा जाएगा। इसके देश की आजादी के बाद एक भाग में अलावा पंप हाउस, टॉयलेट ब्लॉक, भारतीय सेना को जगह दी गई। एएसआइ गाड़ियों की शेडिंग, स्टोर आदि भी तोड़े के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने बताया कि जाने वाले ढांचों में शामिल हैं।



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# सुंदर दिल्ली के लिए कभी किसी नीति पर ठीक से नहीं हुआ काम : हरदीप सिंह पुरी

राज्य ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली : केंद्रीय शहरी आवास राज्यमंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने कहा है कि दिल्ली की बेहतरी और सुंदरता के लिए कभी किसी नीति पर ठीक से कार्य नहीं हुआ है। 1970 के दशक में आवास मंत्रालय ने कुछ दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए थे कि सरकारी परियोजनाओं के कुल बजट का दो फीसद दिल्ली की सुंदरता पर खर्च किया जाए। लेकिन, इन दिशा-निर्देशों को कभी गंभीरता से नहीं लिया गया।

केंद्रीय मंत्री पुरी सोमवार को इंडिया हैबिटेट सेंटर में दिल्ली नगर कला आयोग (डीयूएसी) द्वारा पब्लिक आर्ट इन दिल्ली : ए राउंडटेबल विषय पर आयोजित चर्चा में बोल रहे थे। इस अवसर पर डीयूएसी के अध्यक्ष प्रो. पीएसएन राव भी मौजूद थे। डीयूएसी अध्यक्ष राव ने कहा कि फ्लाईओवर, पार्क, जलाशय, झील, मेट्रो स्टेशन, बस अड्डे, मार्केट आदि को कला के प्रयोग से निखारा जा सकता है। डीयूएसी सदस्य पारुल कपूर ने दिल्ली के विभिन्न मेट्रो स्टेशनों पर कला कार्य के बारे में बताया।

दिल्ली को सुंदर बनाने के लिए मांगे लोगों से सुझाव : केंद्रीय मंत्री पुरी ने लोगों से सीधी बात की और उनके सवाल के जवाब भी दिए। उन्होंने कहा



लोधी रोड स्थित इंडिया हैबिटेट सेंटर में पब्लिक आर्ट इन दिल्ली : ए राउंडटेबल विषय पर आयोजित संगोष्ठी में बोलते केंद्रीय मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी (बीच में) • जागरण

## चर्चा में रखे गए विभिन्न सुझाव

- कूड़ाघर और डलावों के आसपास दीवारों पर चित्रकारी कर वहां का नजारा बदला जा सकता है।
- ऐतिहासिक विरासत और स्मारकों के आसपास भी कलाकारी की जानी चाहिए।
- विभिन्न सरकारी परियोजनाओं में कला सलाहकार भी रखे जाने चाहिए।
- विकास कार्यों में सामग्री और रंगों का प्रयोग भी ऐसा किया जाना चाहिए जो आंखों को लुभाए।
- दिल्ली की जनता को भी थोड़ा संवेदनशील बनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि कला कार्यों को विकृत न करे।
- दिशा-निर्देशों के पालन को लेकर जिम्मेदारी तय की जाए।
- बजट का प्रावधान सुनिश्चित की जाए।

कि उन्हें उनके ई मेल पर सीधे भी सुझाव या शिकायत भेजे जा सकते हैं। मंत्री के निर्देश पर डीयूएसी के स्टाफ ने वहां आए लोगों के सभी सुझाव लिपिबद्ध किए। उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया कि महीने भर के

भीतर ऐसी ही एक और चर्चा रखी जाएगी जिसमें कहीं अधिक लोगों को आमंत्रित किया जाएगा। इसके बाद 31 मार्च से पहले इस दिशा में नए दिशा-निर्देश बनाकर जारी कर दिए जाएंगे।



# कालकाजी मंदिर से निकाली गई शोभायात्रा

जागरण संवाददाता, दक्षिणी दिल्ली : मकर संक्रांति के अवसर पर रविवार सुबह कालकाजी मंदिर से भव्य शोभायात्रा निकाली गई। यह शोभायात्रा चांदवाला एस्टेट, तिलक खंड, मीराबाई मंदिर, गोविंदपुरी गुरुद्वारा, गोविंदपुरी मेन रोड और पारस सिनेमा से होती हुई शाम 7 बजे वापस कालकाजी मंदिर पहुंची। इसमें बड़ी संख्या में भक्त शामिल हुए। कई झांकियों के माध्यम से मां कालकाजी जी व मकर संक्रांति के महत्व के बारे में क्षेत्र के लोगों को जानकारी दी गई।

शोभायात्रा की अगवानी कालकाजी मंदिर के महंत सुरेंद्रनाथ अवधूत ने की। शोभायात्रा में मां कालकाजी की प्रतिमा के साथ कई अन्य देवी-देवताओं की झांकियां भी शामिल की गई थीं। इसमें ग्रेटर कैलाश के जय मां वैष्णो निष्काम सेवा मंडल, सनातन हिंदू वाहिनी, नोएडा के साई परिवार, नेहरू प्लेस स्थित श्री साई सेवा ट्रस्ट, लाजपत नगर के जंडी माता मंदिर आदि धार्मिक संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि भी शामिल हुए।

इस अवसर पर बग्गी पर झांकियां सजाई गई थीं। इस यात्रा में साथ चल रहे भक्तों ने बौड की



मकर संक्रांति के अवसर पर कालकाजी मंदिर से निकाली गई शोभा यात्रा में भाग लेते श्रद्धालु • जागरण

मां कालकाजी के साथ अन्य देवी व देवताओं की झांकियां निकाली गईं, मंदिर के महंत ने लोगों को बताया पर्व को मनाने के कारण और महत्व

को लेकर लोगों को जानकारी दी। उन्होंने इस त्योहार की महत्ता पर प्रकाश डाला। इंदू खन्ना और राहुल बंजारा के गाए गए मां के भजनों पर भक्त भावविभोर हो उठे। शोभायात्रा पूरी होने के बाद भक्तों को लड्डू, फल, मिश्री और सूजी का हलवा आदि प्रसाद के रूप में वितरित किया गया। भक्तों को मां की चुनियां भी प्रसाद के रूप में वितरित की गई।

धुन पर जमकर नृत्य किया, वहीं मंदिर के महंत सुरेंद्रनाथ अवधूत ने लोगों को इस पर्व को मनाने

*U.S. Delhi / Darshan Delhi*







# यहां सजदे में झुकती है गंगा यमुना तहजीब

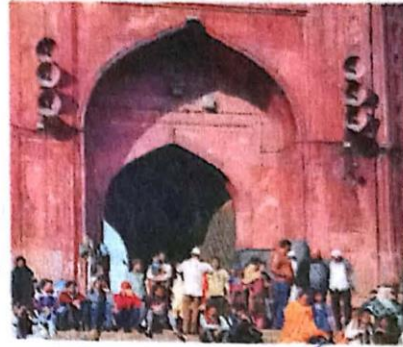
जेमिष हेमंत • जई दिल्ली

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ये जो दिल्ली है

लाल पत्थरों से बनीं सीढ़ियों पर चढ़ते हुए मन करता है कि कुछ देर इस पर आराम से बैठकर भागते-दौड़ते दिल्ली को देखा जाए। सामने मटियामहल में कुछ पुराने कुछ नए मकान-दुकानों के बीच की सड़क पर कोलाहल ज्यादा है। जामा मस्जिद कुछ मामलों में काफी प्रसिद्ध है। मसलन, मुगलई व्यंजनों का स्वाद लेने यहां अन्य राज्यों से ही नहीं बल्कि विदेशी पर्यटक भी आते हैं। किसी के लिए यह इबादत स्थल तो इसे देखने, समझने वालों के लिए मशहूर ऐतिहासिक स्मारक, जिसका आंगन, गलियारा और गुंबद सभी आलीशान हैं। उस पर नक्काशी उस समय के हाथों के उत्कृष्ट हुनर से परिचय कराती है। मीनार से पुरानी दिल्ली का फैलाव नजर आता है। दूर तक छतों का जुड़ाव और उस पर पतंगबाजी और कबूतरबाजी।

गेट नंबर एक से प्रवेश के दौरान आने वाले लोगों के लिए जांच की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन यह आम दिनों की तरह किसी काम की नहीं है। सीढ़ियों पर बुजुर्ग से लेकर युवा सभी बैठे हैं, जैसे लंबी यात्रा के बाद यहां धूप से शरीर को नई ऊर्जा दे रहे हों। विदेशी पर्यटक भी बैठे-बैठे पुरानी दिल्ली के मिजाज को कैमरे में कैद करने की जुगत में हैं। उठा तो अंदर धड़धड़ाकर घुसने लगा, लेकिन यहां अंदर जाने से पहले जूता निकालना जरूरी है। बुलंद दरवाजे के बाहर एक कोने में लोग जूते उतार रहे हैं। कुछ यहां जो रच-बस गए हैं वह जानते हैं कि जूतों को हाथ में उठाकर अंदर जाना है। मस्जिद के भीतर जूता रखने की भी एक कला है। तलवों को



जामा मस्जिद की सीढ़ियों पर धूप का आनंद लेते लोग •

सटाकर जूते रखे जाते हैं। अंदर विशाल आंगन और गलियारे में बैठे-खड़े लोग लाल पत्थर व संगमरमर से बनी मस्जिद को निहारते नजर आते हैं। मस्जिद में आए लोगों में कोई दीवार नहीं है। जिसके लिए जो मायने हो, वह उसे तलाशने आया है। इसमें सभी धर्मों के लोग हैं मस्जिद-ए-जहानुमा है ही ऐसी। रमजान की इफ्तारी में इसके आंगन में हर धर्म के लोगों को रोजा खोलते देखा है।

नमाज का वक्त न हो तो इसके मजहब का पता नहीं चलता है। नमाज का समय हो चला है। नमाजियों की भीड़ बढ़ी चली जा रही है। कोई झक सफेद कुर्ते-पायजामा में है तो कुछ ऐसे लोग भी हैं, जिनके कपड़े साफ नहीं हैं। लगता है काम धंधे में तल्लीन थे और अजान सुनी तो सीधे मस्जिद आ गए। एक कतार वह भी अनुशासित। कहते हैं नमाज में बैठे लोगों के सामने से नहीं गुजरते। सो, विशाल दरवाजे से बाहर निकल आता हूं। अंदर दुआओं में देश-दुनिया में खुशहाली की कामना की जा रही है।

14/01/18



