

Subject: Town Planning

Topic: Delhi

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## DELHI

- Delhi is a city that bridges two different worlds.....
- **Old Delhi, once the capital of Islamic India, is a web of narrow lanes lined with crumbling havelis and mosques.**
- **New Delhi created by the British Raj is composed of spacious, tree-lined avenues and imposing government buildings.**
- Many a times the city was **built, destroyed and then rebuilt.**
- A number of Delhi's rulers played a dual role, first as destroyers and then as creators.
- Delhi has been the **political hub of India.**
- The Pandavas of the Mahabharata had their capital at **Indraprastha, which is believed to have been geographically located in today's Delhi.**

OLD

## GEOGRAPHY

- Delhi is **second-largest metropolis city and Capital of India. It is the third largest city.**

- Delhi is main starting point for North India. It is surrounded on three sides by Haryana and to the east, across the river Yamuna by Uttar Pradesh.

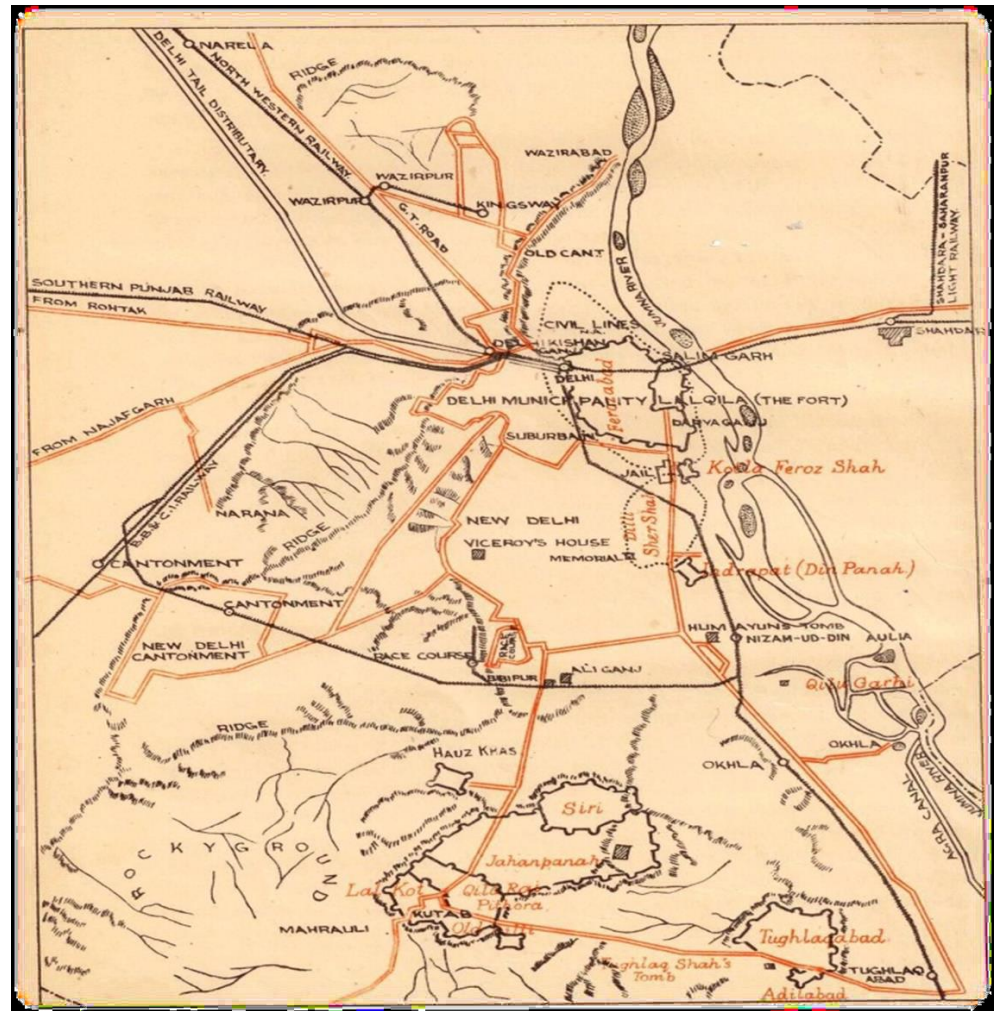
- The **Yamuna river and terminal part of the Aravali hills range** are the two main geographical features of the city.

- These area of the **city's lungs** and help maintain its environment. The Yamuna River is Delhi's main source of drinking .



## THE SEVEN CITIES OF DELHI"

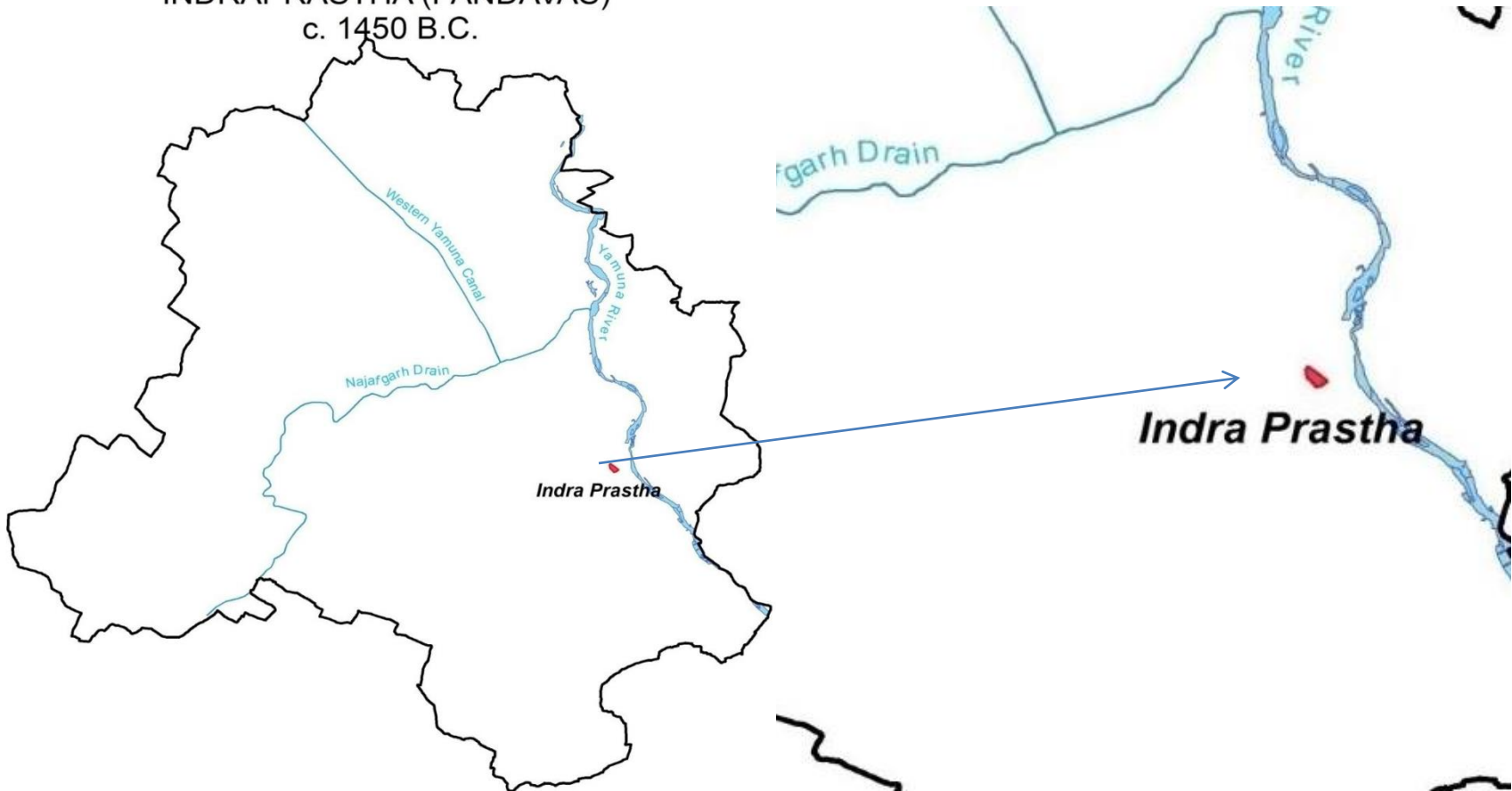
- Indraprastha c. 1450 BC
- Lal Kot c. 700-1000 AD
- Qila Rai Pithora 1170 AD
- Mehrauli 1192 AD
- Siri c. 1300 AD
- Tughlaqabad c. 1330 AD
- Ferozabad 1354 AD
- Dilli Sher Shah 1540 AD
- Shahjahanabad 1639 AD



## INDRAPRASTH Of Mahabharat

- Delhi is an ancient city .It is said that after Rome Delhi has the largest number of 500 years old buildings.
- The oldest reference to Delhi is in Mahabharat when lord Krishna asks for five villages for Pandavas: Indrapat, Bagpat, Sonipat, Tilpat & Panipat (Current names).
- Indraprastha is the ancient name of Delhi and possibly the oldest name of the city.

INDRAPRASTHA (PANDAVAS)  
c. 1450 B.C.





The iron pillar of Mehrauliis having some inscription of Gupta period.

- In 1966 an Ashokanrock edict was discovered in Sriniwasपुरiarea.
- The next mention of Delhi is of a fort named ' LalKot' made by Inscriptions PrithviRaj Chauhan Anangpal(731-36 AD) .
- SurajKundwas made by another TomarKing.
- Lalkotwas extended and renamed by PrithviRaj Chauhan as ' QuilaRaiPithora'.
- This is generally believed to be the second Delhi.

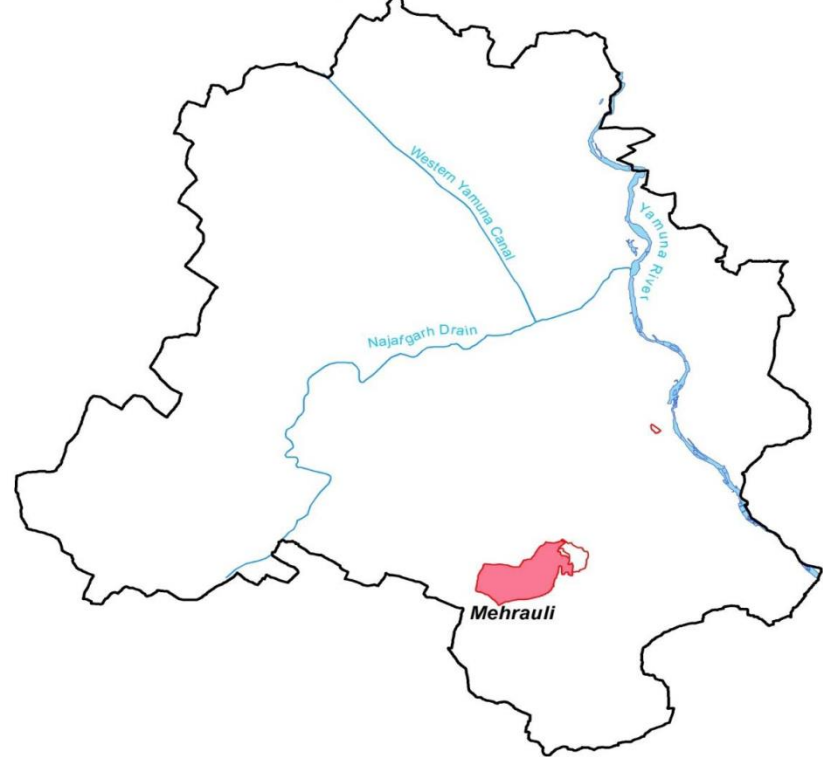
LAL KOT(Tomars) /  
QUILA RAI PITHORA(Prithviraj Chauhan)  
c. 736 - 1192 A.D.



## MEHRAULI –Slave Dynasty

- After PrithviRaj Chauhan ,the city went into the control of Islamic invaders for more than seven hundred years who made several important buildings which have survived the passage of time .
- Mohammed Ghaurileft a slave QutubuddinAibakin charge of QutubMinarTwo Views Delhi.

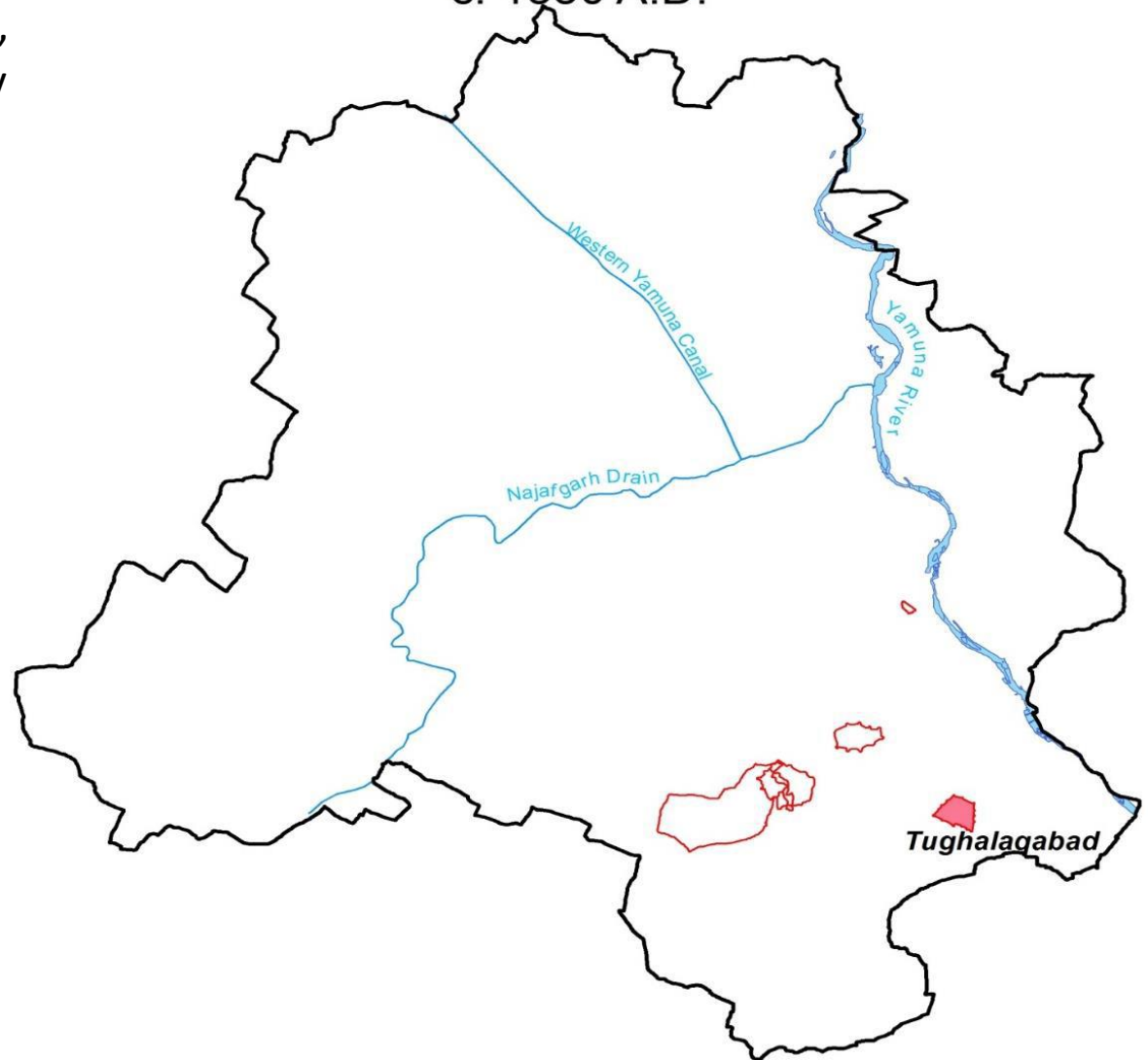
MEHRAULI (Slave Dynasty)  
c. 1193 A.D.



## TUGHLAQABAD –Mohammad Bin Tughlaq

- GhiasuddinTughlak(1326 AD), the founder of TughlakDynasty , made the Tughlakabadfort .
  - His tomb is also near by .
- There is a big water reservoir called Baoli

## TUGHLAQABAD (Mohammad Bin Tughlaq) c. 1330 A.D.

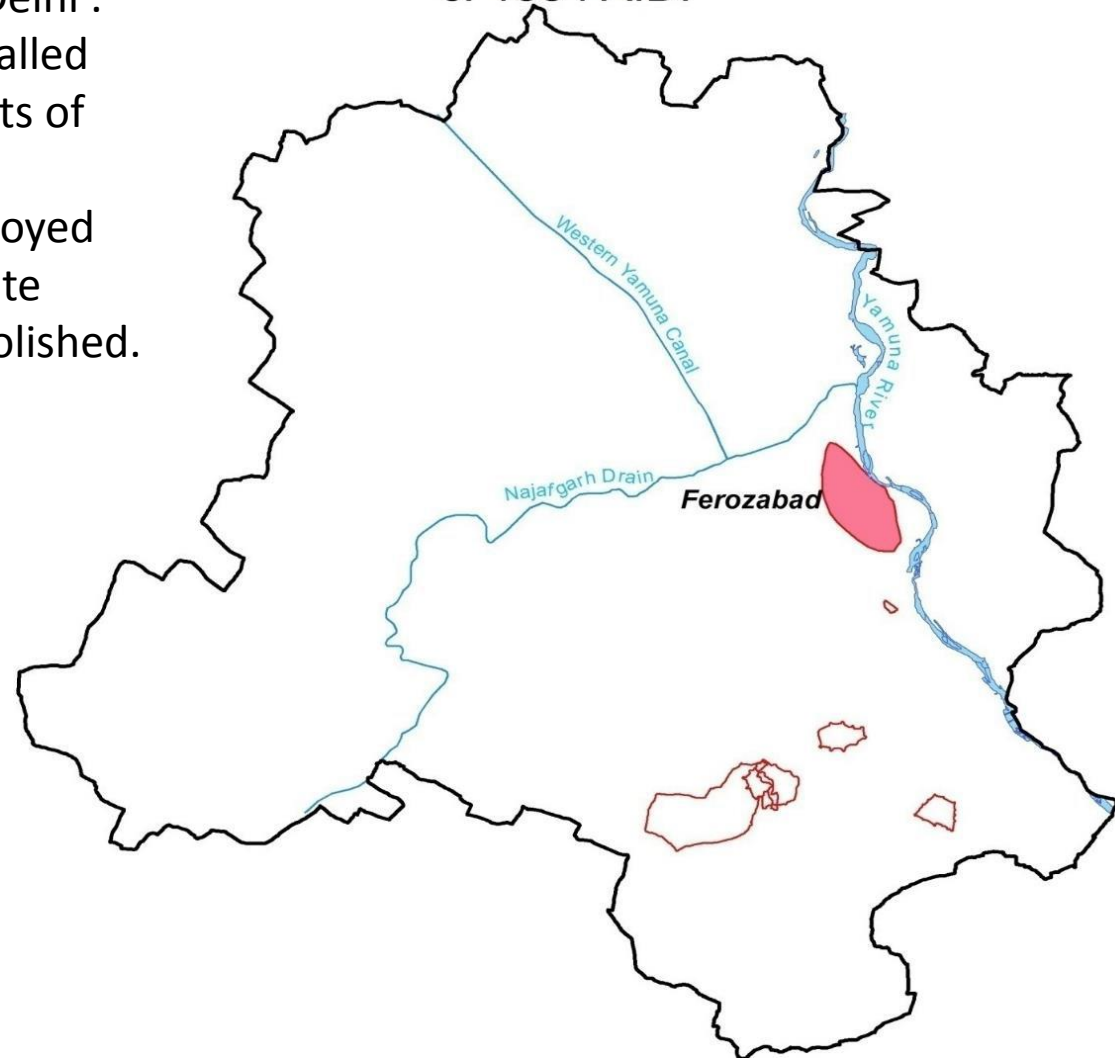




## **FEROZABAD –Feroze Tughlaq**

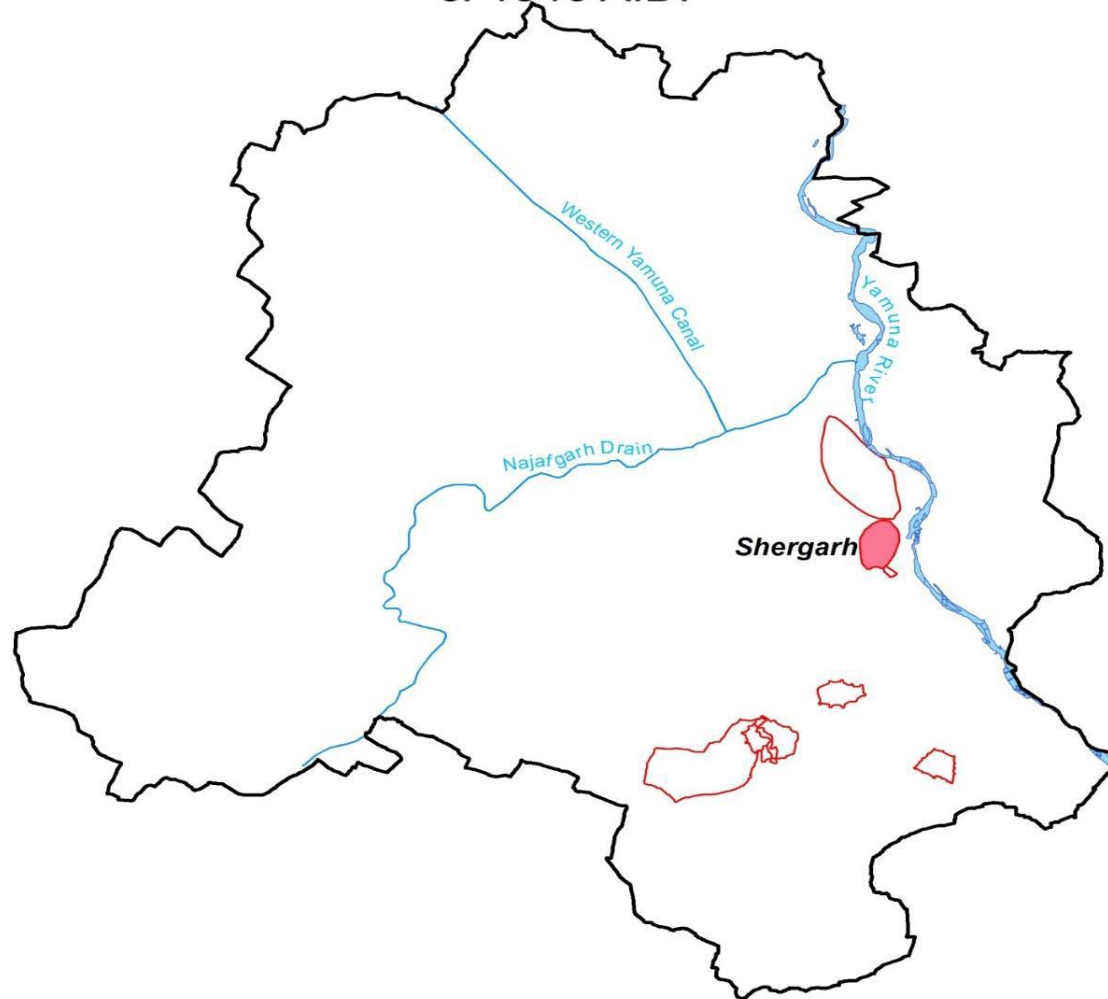
- FirozShah ( 1351AD) was the next Sultan ( TughlaqDynasty)to make a new city at Delhi .
- The present Cricket Stadium of Delhi called KotlaGrounds area has many stone edicts of his time.
- Top pictures are of his fort's now destroyed gate and his tomb at Firozabad West Gate LodhiGarden Area HauzKhas. now demolished.

## **FEROZABAD (Feroze Tughlaq) c. 1354 A.D.**



# SHERGARH – Sher Shah Suri

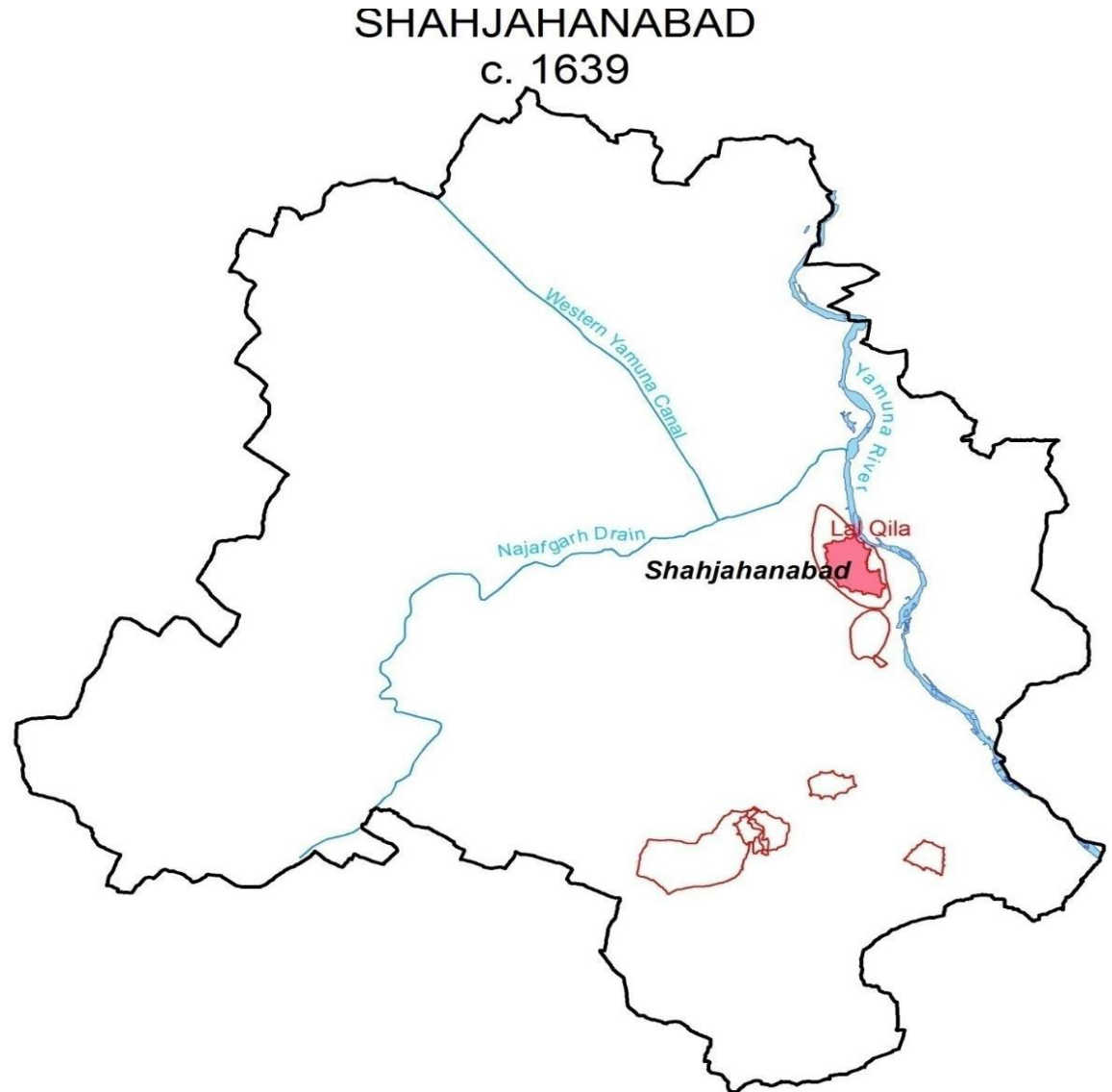
SHERGARH (Sher Shah Suri)  
c. 1540 A.D.

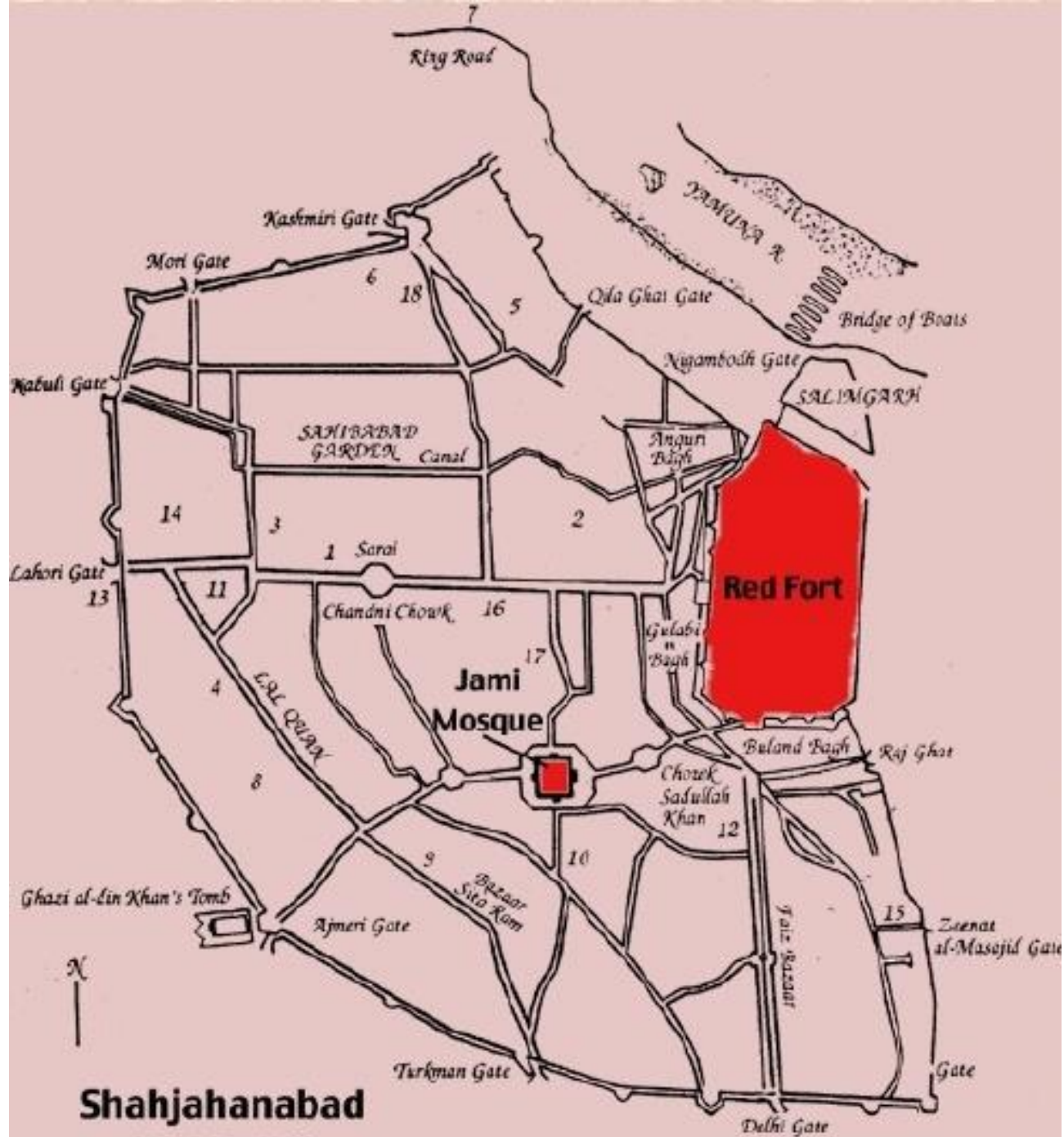


# SHAHJAHANABAD

Before New Delhi was made Shahjahan(1628-59) was the greatest builder who made Red Fort and Jama Masjid .

- The main road in ChandiniChowk was a canal.
- LalQuilaAjmeriGate Delhi had fourteen gates out of which TurkmanGate, Kashmiri Gate , Delhi Gate, AjmeriGate and Nigam bodhgate have survived . Shahjahanabad was the Kashmiri Gate Jama Masjid seventh old city of Delhi





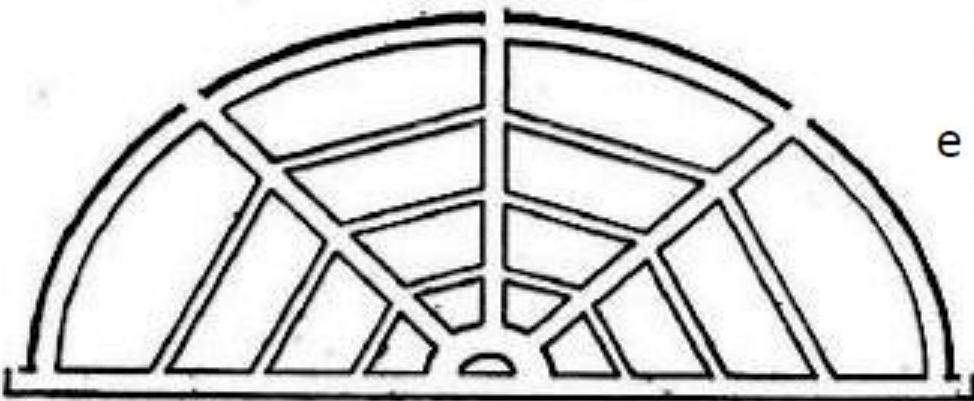
**Shahjahanabad  
(Old Delhi)**



## Planning of Shahjahanabad

The city was planned according to **hindu planning principles of shilpashastra from vastushastra.**

- The site was placed on a high land as in the shastra and was **karmukha or bow shaped**
- The arm of the archer was Chandni Chowk.
- The junction of the two main axes is the most auspicious point in the whole region and was therefore the red fort.



## The designed infrastructure of Shahjahanabad comprised

- The fort
  - The Friday mosque.
  - The other major mosques, including the corresponding waqf properties.
  - The two main wide streets in town or city.
  - The bazaars around the Friday mosque.
  - The elaborate system of water channels.
  - The major gardens and the city wall.
- The arrangement of these planned elements was influenced by certain site features, which precluded absolute geometry

