



Delhi

INDIA'S CAPITAL



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# Explorations in Eternal City



## **The confluence of ideas, thoughts, action and culture**

Delhi is the confluence for the finest in human experience. The ancient city where humanity has gathered, intermingled and formed experiences informed by our collective genius. All People. All Cultures. All Languages. All Movement. All Together. India's constant, beating heart.

It is this joy of togetherness we can find amongst the proud citizens of Delhi. Our city offers the world the magic of the monumental destination, where all life merges into each other. Where we all provide to each other's well being. Through constant encounters with history. The city is magnetic, mystical in its visual splendour. Which comes alive at each bend on the road. Where subliminal culture walks in step with humane aspirations and enterprise.



# Monumental Delhi

historic  
imposing  
powerful  
scenic



## Weave your dreams in this magnificent, eternal city of ours

Delhi is the city of gardens, wide open, green avenues and imposing monumental wonders. The eternal city is the junction where cultures from across the globe have gathered, mingled and created a synthesis unique, particular to the capital of India. This veritable melting pot is the site for many *qissas*, stories, *adab*, *shayari*, poetry and cinematic magic.

We invite you to come, explore Delhi. Set the Stage for a memorable visit. In our capital city.

The Pride and Joy of India. This global, enterprising destination. The site for memorable encounters and heartfelt hospitality.

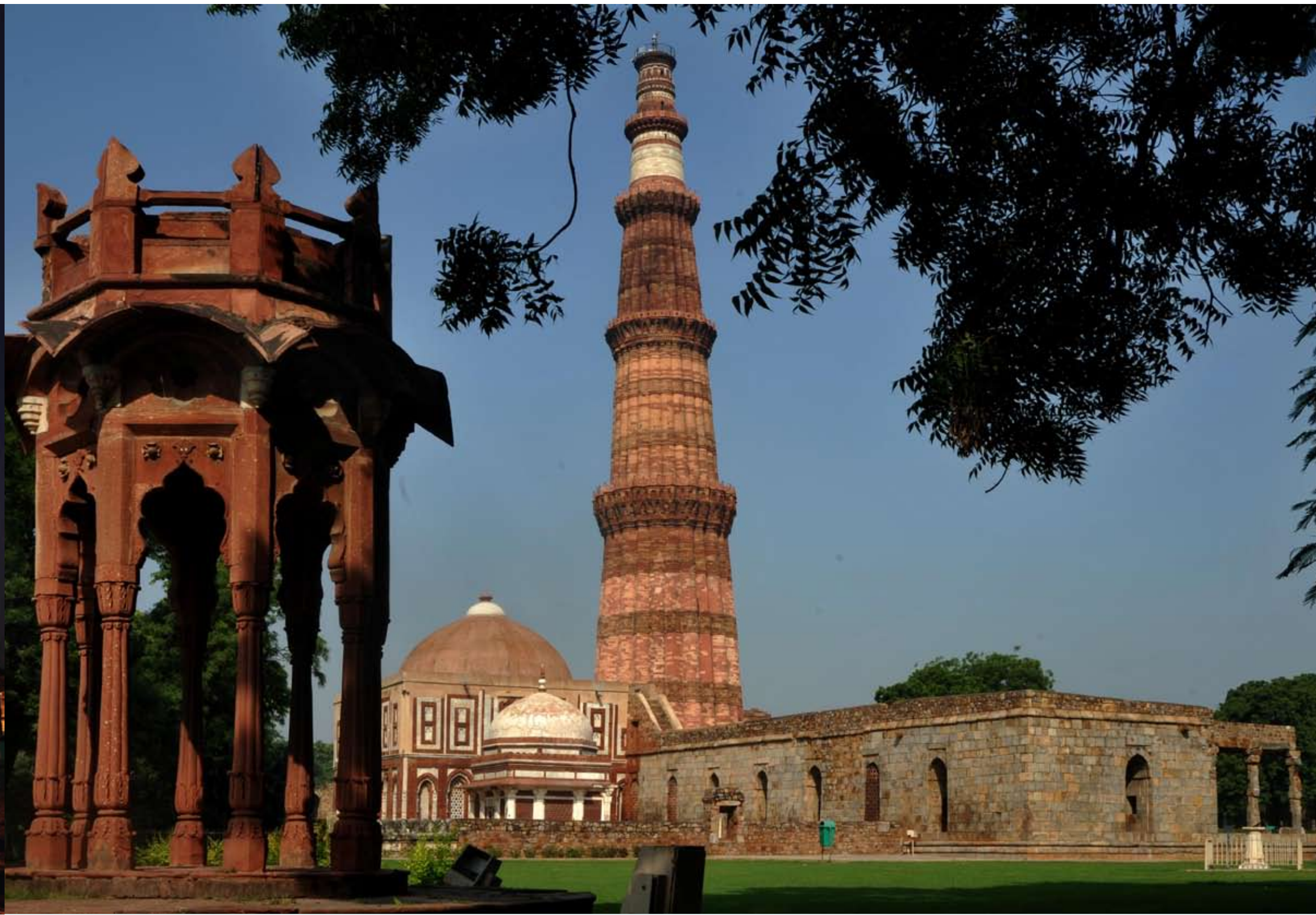


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world  
heritage  
monuments

1. QUTUB MINAR
2. HUMAYUN'S TOMB
3. LAL QILA





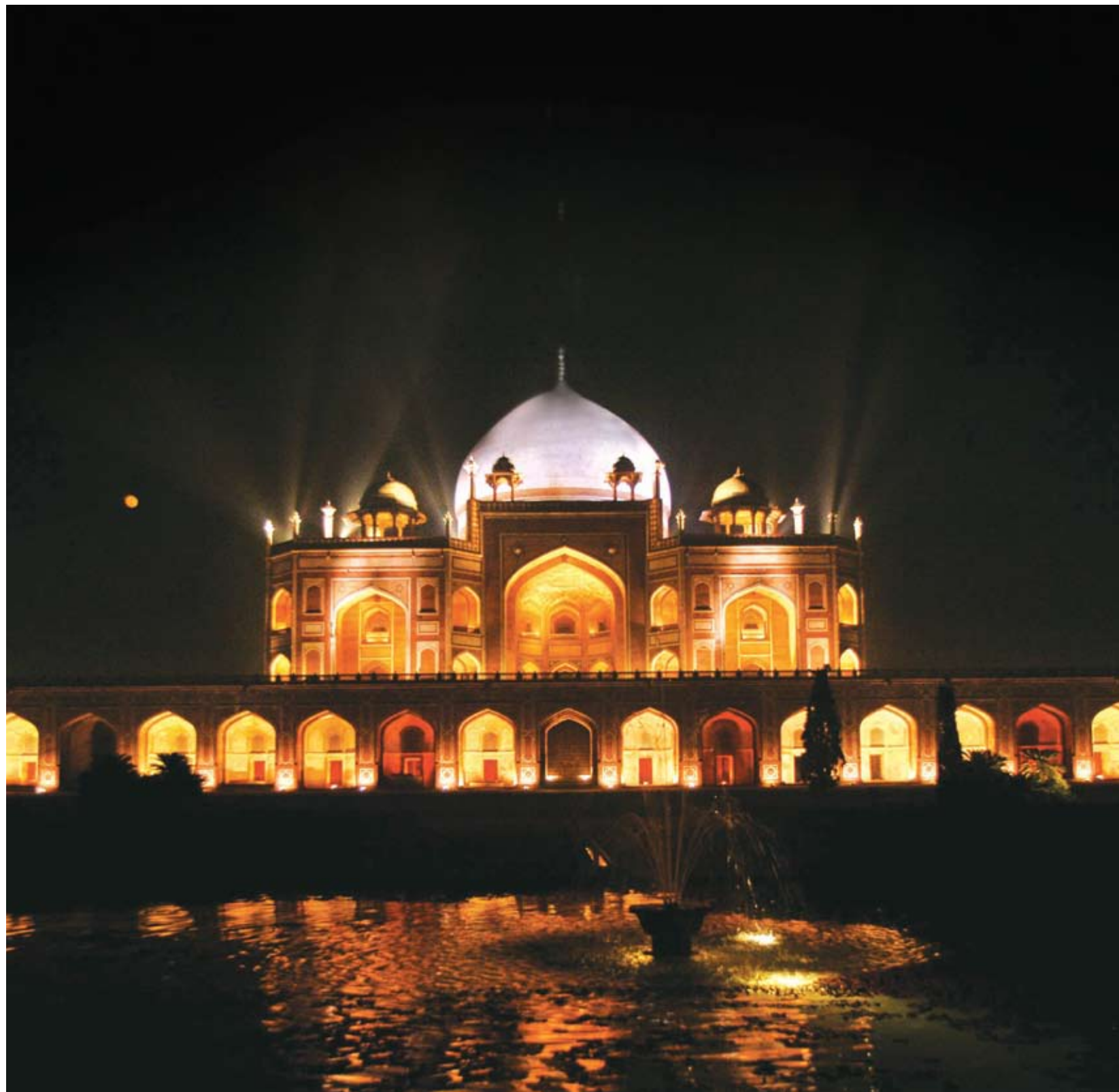
# Qutub Minar



**The iron pillar which will not rust.  
The Minar which is the signature for Delhi**

Constructed by Qutub'ud-din Aibak, Qutub Minar is the second tallest minaret in the world after the minaret of the Mosque of Hasan in Cairo. It is a tower of victory and is attached to Quwwatul Islam Mosque. The construction was completed by Shamsuddin Iltutmish.

Qutub Minar is in the list of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites.



# Humayun's Tomb



## In honour of the philosopher king The architectural precursor to the Taj Mahal

Humayun's Tomb was built by the widow of Humayun, Hamida Bano Begum and designed by a Persian architect, Mirak Mirza Ghiyas. The structure is the first matured example of Mughal architecture.

This precursor to the Taj Mahal has small octagonal chambers, diagonal corners, arched lobbies and symmetrical gardens. The meticulous and splendid architecture of the tomb makes it one of the most alluring locations to explore – a perfect backdrop that creates maximum impact.

Humayun's Tomb is a World Heritage Site.



Lal  
Qila



### Red Fort, The Tricolour and Our Independence

Red fort is a translation of the Hindustani *Lāl Qila*, so named for its red-sandstone facade. The fort was originally known as the "Blessed Fort" (*Qila-i-Mubārak*). Constructed in 1639 by the fifth Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan is the palace of his fortified capital Shahjahanabad. The imperial apartments consist of a row of pavilions, connected by a water channel known as the Stream of Paradise (*Nahr-i-Bihisht*).

Each pavilion contains architectural elements reflecting a fusion of Persian, Timurid and Hindu traditions. Lal Qila is the historic site from where the Prime Minister of India unfurls the Tricolour on August 15, each year, our independence day.

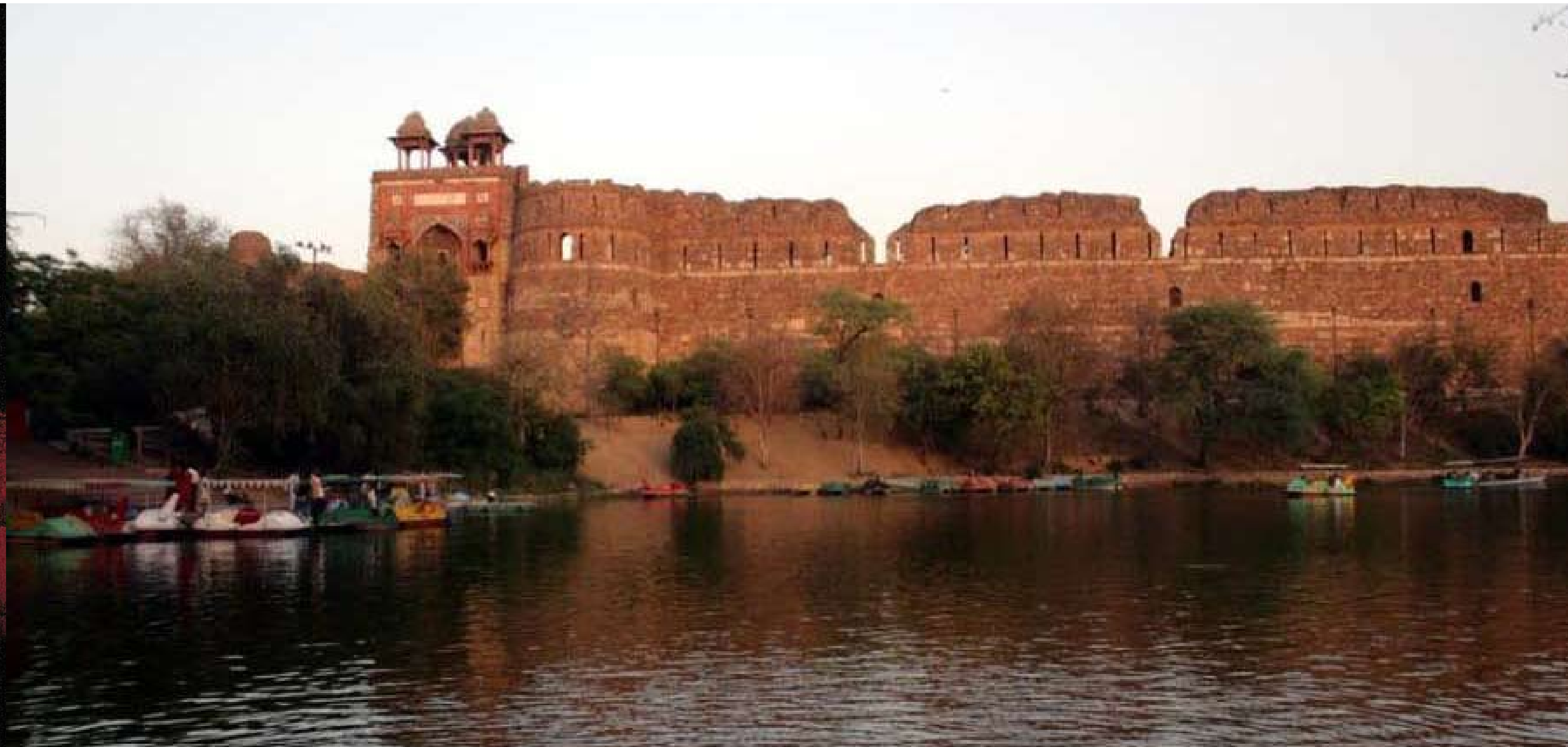
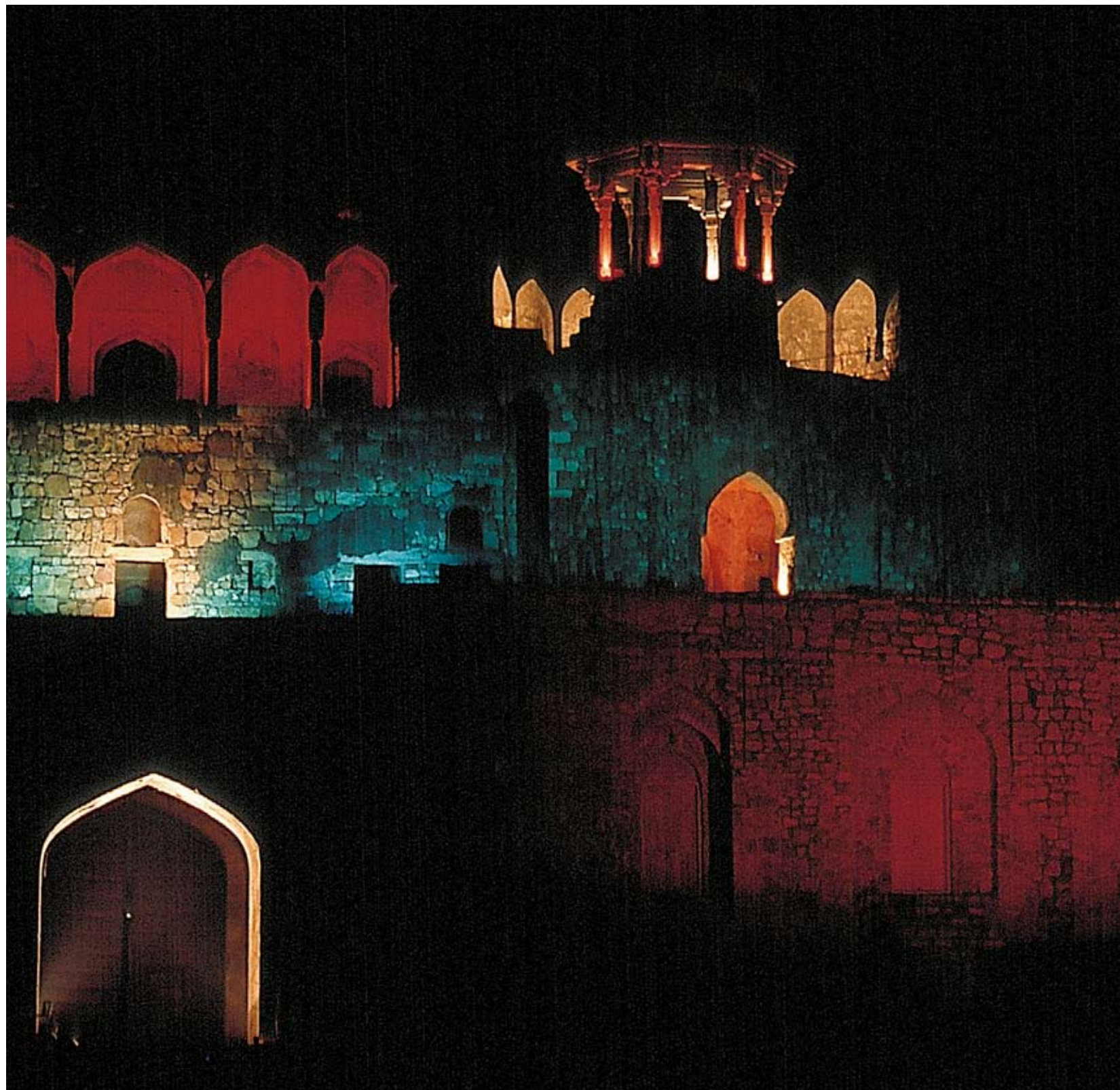
It was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2007.

# Monumental Delhi

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# Old Fort Purana Qila



## The citadel of faith

The majestic fort of *Purana Qila* began its construction in Humayun's reign in 1530 as the city of *Dinpanah* or 'asylum of faith,' to be completed by the Afghan King and the maker of the magnificent arterial highway connecting Lahore to Kolkata, Sher Shah Suri.

The *Purana Qila* (Old Fort) is an excellent example of Mughal military architecture. Its three gates show a remarkable fusion of Indo-Islamic style of architecture. The lake at the Old Fort adds to its scenic beauty.

# Purani Dilli Old Delhi

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## Dilli 6 Purani Dilli



### ***Kaun Jaaye Dilli ki Galiyan Chhor Kar*** **So said Ghalib about his beloved Dilli**

Chandni Chowk, the main marketplace in Old Delhi, keeps alive the city's living legacy of Shahjahanabad. Created by Shah Jahan, the builder of Taj Mahal, the old city, with the Red Fort as its focal point and Jama Masjid as the praying centre. Chandni Chowk remains Asia's largest wholesale market.

With the most famous mosque of Delhi Jama Masjid in the vicinity, along with Sis Ganj Gurudwara, Jain Mandir and a lot of small temples, the zone is the citadel of cultural harmony. It also embraces all with its old world charm, hospitality and culinary delights.



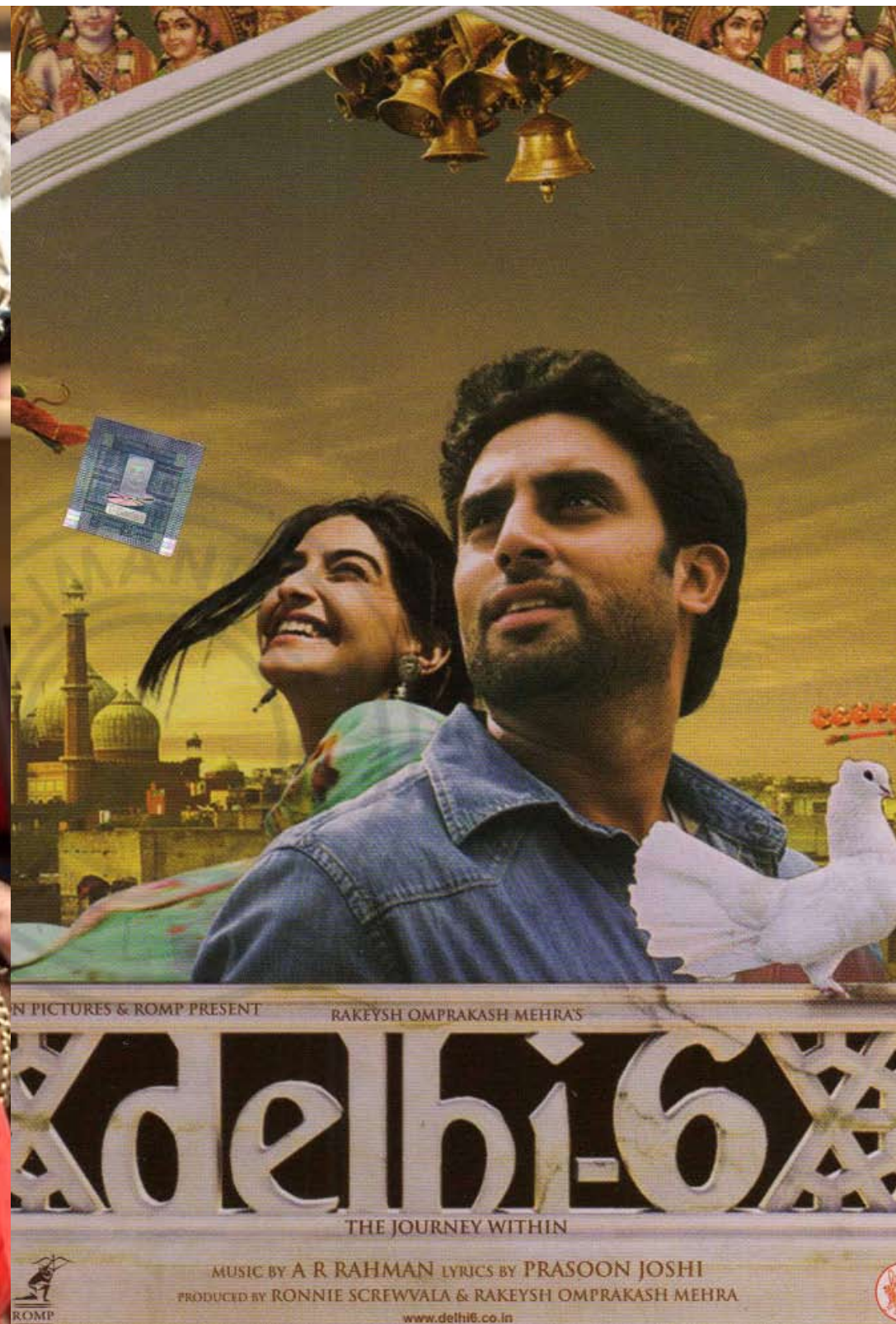
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# Tughlaqabad Fort



## Rugged Immensity on the outskirts

Tughlaqabad Fort stands on a high outcrop of rocks and was built to guard from the attack of Mughals. In order to enter the fortress, one has to walk a causeway which originally supported 27 arches. At the south end of the fort is an escape route leading out of the fort. In the western part are the ruins of a palatial building, further to which is a 15.5 meter deep water tank called *Jahannum ka Rasta* or Road to Hell. Close to the ruins of Tughlaqabad Fort is a small fort called *Nai Ka Kot*.



# Safdarjung Tomb

## An Architectural Marvel. The Expansive Garden in the heart of Delhi

Safdarjung's Tomb is a sandstone and marble mausoleum in Delhi, India. It was built in 1754 in the late Mughal Empire style for Nawab Safdarjung. The monument has an ambience of spaciousness and an imposing presence with its domed and arched red brown and white coloured structures. Safdarjung, Nawab of Oudh, was made prime minister of the Mughal Empire (Wazir ul-Mamlak-i-Hindustan) when Ahmed Shah Bahadur ascended the throne in 1748.

It is constructed under the supervision of Bilal Muhammad Khan by Safdarjung's son in 1754 AD. The garden as well as the layout is similar to that of Humayun's Tomb. The tomb has several multi-chambered and spacious pavilions, called Moti Mahal, Badshah Pasand and Jungli Mahal. The tomb complex also has a madarsa, still operating today.

# New Delhi

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# Jantar Mantar



## The cosmic centre and the pulsating universe

Built by Maharaja Jai Singh II in the 17th century, the Jantar Mantar in Delhi is one of the 5 observatories built by him. Consisting of 13 architectural astronomy instruments, the cosmic centre is a visual and thought masterpiece.



# India Gate



## India's vibrant heart. In honour of our valorous soldiers

India Gate is a memorial raised in honour of the Indian soldiers who died during the Afghan wars and World War I. The green lawns at India Gate are a popular evening and holiday rendezvous for young and old alike. Central Delhi in general is known for its tree-lined, wide roads, driving, ambling through which is a rich experience.



# Connaught Place



## Prime Destination. The Shoppers' Paradise Cultural hub and the culinary haven

The shopping complex was beautifully designed by Robert Russell in a shape of Horse-shoe style and surrounded by two circular roads; the double storey European style buildings have spaces and airy corridors. Connaught Place is one of the largest commercial areas in Delhi, India. CP is a heritage complex and a great place to go shopping along with a lot of restaurants for every taste and budget. It is one of the most popular hangout spots among the youth of the City.



# Lotus Temple



## The subliminal powers of meditation, peace and truth

The Lotus Temple is a Bahá'í House of Worship that was dedicated in December 1986. The building is composed of 27 free-standing marble-clad petals arranged in clusters of three to form nine sides, with nine doors opening onto a central hall with a height of slightly over 34.27 metres, and a capacity of 2,500 people. The Lotus Temple has won numerous architectural awards and has been featured in many newspaper and magazine articles. A 2001 CNN report referred to it as the most visited building in the world.

Anyone may enter the Lotus Temple irrespective of religious background, sex, or other distinctions, as is the case with all Bahá'í houses of worship. The sacred writings of not only the Bahá'í faith but also other religions can be read and/or chanted, regardless of language

*Wikipedia*

# Garden City

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