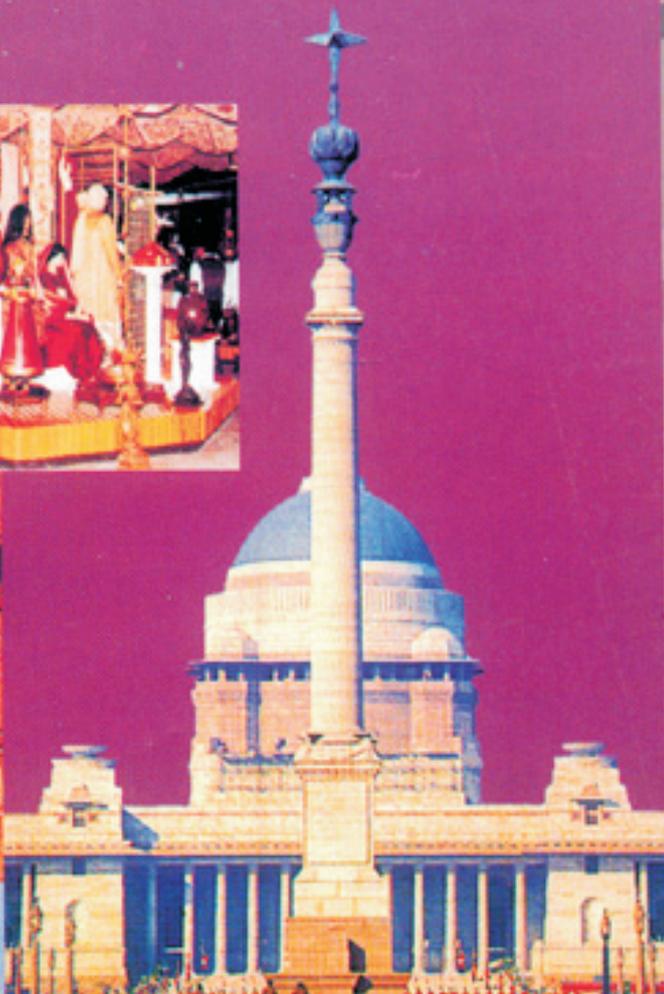


UPKAR'S

Delhi

General Knowledge



Dr. C. L. Khanna

 UPKAR'S

Delhi
**General
Knowledge**

By
Dr. C.L. Khanna

Revised Edition

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DELHI
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Delhi : At a Glance

State :	Delhi	Urban population :	1,28,19,761
Capital :	Delhi (National Capital Region)	Male :	70,37,671
Formation :	1st November 1956	Female :	57,82,090
Constitutional name :	Delhi	Literacy :	81.82% (2001)
Old name :	Indraprastha	Male :	87.37%
Area :	1483 km ²	Female :	75.00%
M.S.L.	— 216 metre	Sex Ratio :	821 female per 1000 male.
Boundaries :	Uttar Pradesh in North East; Haryana in North south and South East	No. of villages (in Union territory) :	214
Population :	1,38,50,507 persons (As per Final data of census 2001)	Mountain :	A Ridge of Aravalli Ranges
Male :	76,07,234	River :	Yamuna
Female :	62,43,273	Cultivated land :	Approximately 70,000 hectare
Scheduled Caste :		Forest Report 2009 :	177 sq. km
Persons :	23,43,255	State language :	Hindi
Male :	12,65,182	Languages Spoken :	Punjabi, Urdu, Bangala, Tamil, Sindhi and Malyalam
Female :	10,78,073	Per capita annual income (2007–08):	Rs. 78,690
Scheduled Tribe :	Nil	Districts :	9
Total Workers :		No. of villages (2001) :	165
Persons :	45,45,234	Legislature :	Unicameral (Vidhan Sabha)
Male :	39,60,101	M.L.A's :	70
Female :	5,85,133	M.P's (Lower house) :	07
Total Non. Workers :		M.P's (Upper house) :	03
Persons :	93,05,273	State animal :	Monkey (Langoor)
Male :	36,47,133	State bird :	Dusk coloured partridge
Female :	56,58,140	First Lt. Governor :	A.N. Jha
Density of Population :	9,340 persons per km ²	First Chief Minister :	Brahm Prakash
Decadal increase (1991–2001) :	46.31 %	First woman Chief Minister :	Sushma Swaraj
Rural Population :	9,63,215	First Chief Commissioner :	Shankar Prasad
Male :	5,33,219	Lt. Governor :	Tajendra Khanna
Female :	4,29,996	Chief Minister :	Sheela Dixit

Delhi : Which has witnessed many eras

To day's Delhi, the capital of independent India is eighteenth Delhi in number.

Delhi has its own but peculiar history. We don't know what the attraction this Delhi has, which compels us to think about the happenings in the capital. It is possible that the name of the present Delhi may have been Del-hai, because it has the glory of the country. The city of Delhi has been constructed as well as ruined again and again. Thousands of heads were decapitated, lacs of women were widowed, children orphaned, thousands of weak women were raped, various sects came and were gone, destroyed and rehabilitated. But Delhi remained as it was. Nothing is lost and not even its name changed. A eleven km. long and five km. broad ruins in the city are the evidence of its atrocity.

Who so ever ruled Delhi, ruled only for a short time. This is the quality of this land.

“जिनके महलों में हजारों रंग के फानूस थे
खाक उनकी कब्र पर है और निशां कुछ भी नहीं”

The British empire was a powerful empire, but that too could not rule for quite long in the country. To reach an eminence, to be ruined and re-rise was the destiny of Delhi.

How many Delhis are There ?

Who, established Delhi and when and why is a question of debate among the historians. This is also a question of research among the historians. “Discovery of Delhi” written by Brij Kishore Chandiwala gives an evidence that till independence number of Delhis are eighteen. Before that seventeen Delhis came into knowledge. For seventeen Delhi Chandiwala writes, that the formation or establishment of Delhi may be considered from Mahabharat era roughly 3000 year ago when Pandavas combusted Khandawa forest areas and formed Indraprastha. During the period of 3000 years Delhi was ruined and renovated many times.

According to Carstephen nearly thirty hundred years ago King Yudhisthir, at the western bank of river Yamuna founded the Pandava state, known as Indraprastha. Nearly thirty descendants of king Yudhisthir ruled over it. It was the first Delhi.

A manuscript known as Raja-bali in the Kangri language is another document which gives the description of dynasties ruled over Delhi after the Mahabharat era. It is written in this book that thirty descendants of King Yundhisthir ruled over here for 1745 yrs, 2 months and 2 days; there after the fourteen descendants of adviser Vishwa ruled over here for 500 years, 5 months and 6 days. Sixteen descendants of Veerbhau ruled for 420 years, 10 months and 14 days; Nine descendants of Dundahray ruled for 360 years, 11 months and 13 days ; Sixteen descendants of emperor Samundrapal ruled for 405 years 5 months and 1 day. After this emperor Trilok Chand's ten descendants ruled over here for 119 years, 10 months and 19 days and four descendants of emperor Haretprem ruled for 49 years 11 months and 10 days. After the end of Haretprem dynasty emperor Wahisain became king and his twelve descendants ruled for 158 years, 9 months and 7 days; There after came emperor Deepshingh whose six descendants ruled for 104 years 6 months and 24 days.

Raipithora, known as Prithviraj was the last Hindu ruler who ruled over here. He was the last emperor of his family and five emperors of Pithora dynasty ruled for 85 years 8 months and 23 days. There after Delhi came under the control of Muslims and 51 Muslim emperors of ruled over here for 778 years 2 months and 11 days. From 11 Sept. 1803 to 14th August 1947 Britishers ruled over here.

Three Delhis of Hindu period

1. Delhi of Pandavas—Indraprastha
2. Delhi of Raja Anangpal—Anangpur or Aragpur.
3. Delhi of Rai Pithora—Mahrauli.

Twelve Delhis of Muslim period

1. Fort Rai Pithora (Mahrauli)—Delhi of slave emperors.
2. Kilahari or New city—Delhi of Kaikbad.
3. Siri—Delhi of Allaudin Khalzi.
4. Tuglakabad—Delhi of Gyasuddin Tuglak.
5. Jahapanah—Delhi of Mohd. Adilshah.
6. Firozabad—Delhi of Firozshah Tuglak.
7. Khizrabad—Delhi of Khijabkhan.
8. Mubarakbad or Kotla Mubarikpur—Delhi of Mubarakshah.
9. Deen-Panah—Delhi of Humayun.
10. Shergarh—Delhi of Shersshah Suri..
11. Saleemgarh—Delhi of Saleem shah Suri.
12. Shahajahabad or Delhi—Delhi of Shahjahan.

Two Delhis of British period

1. Civil lines—From Kashmiri gate to Azadpur.
2. New Delhi.

Delhi after independence

Delhi established by Britishers where the National independence flag is hoisted.

Today's Delhi

All these facts prove today's Delhi was established seventeen times prior to its present form which covers 15 sites to develop contiguously the frame work of present Delhi. As the history proves it has been ruined as well as renovated. It was Britishers who constructed the present Delhi.

The Britishers came to India as traders and made Calcutta (Present Kolkata) as their capital, but when Lord Harding came to India as a Governor General, he realized the error which the Britishers had committed in making Calcutta as their capital. He at his own decided to shift the capital from Calcutta to Delhi and for this he prepared a report and sent it to London. The new capital was legally proclaimed by Gorge V in the

royal Court and Delhi was made the capital. For this Gorge V proclaimed "The public buildings being constructed at Delhi should be erected after great architectural design, these buildings should be in accordance with the old and beautiful city. Britishers started the construction of New Delhi in 1930. But the construction of New Delhi of independent India was started in 1950. Now a days it has an area of 1,483 km².

Under this small aperture of history you can very well understand how many Delhis had been prior to the present Delhi for which the rivers of blood flowed. Many races came & went, but Delhi remained as it was only with the exception of few changes.

For this historical development we would like to discuss 1857's revolution.

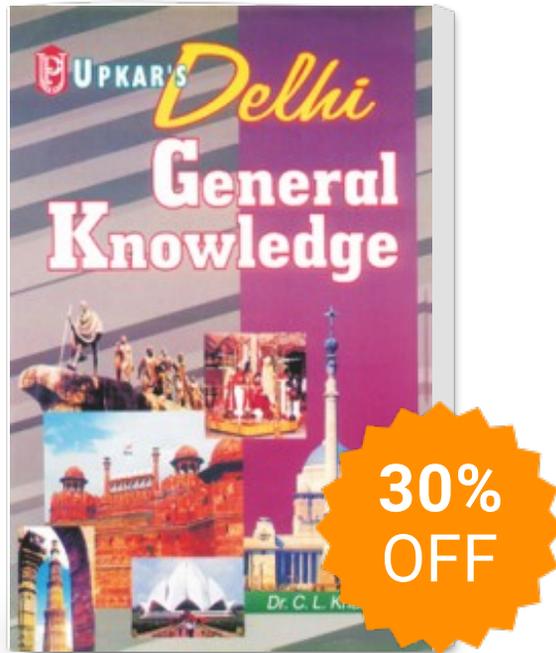
On 9th May 1857, Mangal Pandey an Indian soldier in the army revolted against the brutish Britishers and he shot dead his commander during the parade and ordered to proceed towards Delhi and after having alliance with emperor Jaffar, ruled over Delhi which lasted for one and a half months.

After one and a half months, the shrewd Britishers with the help of few Punjabi estates attacked Delhi and re-captured; it was an unforgettable gruesome incident with full of atrocity and fear. Innocents were shot dead and not only this but whosoever came, was shot dead. Most of the Indians were shot dead in a line. Bahadur Shah Jaffar along with his sons was arrested from Humayun's Tomb. In the presence of Bahadur Shah himself the heads of both his sons were slashed and were gifted to him (Bahadur Shah Jaffar)

"Wah Ri Delhi, Tere Rang Nyare".

It is due to this that Today's Delhi is a vibrant as it glorious past. It is a fascinating mixture of open air cafes, yoga centres technological institutions, imposing universities, modern Stadia ancient a monuments, and towering concrete glass structures. The inhabitants are also an interesting conglomeration of many cultures.

Delhi General Knowledge



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