

Delhi

Contributed by Administrator
Thursday, 17 September 2009

Few tourists expressed praised the Indian capital, and include because of the unique air pollution...

Few tourists expressed praised the Indian capital, and include because of the unique air pollution and ubiquitous beaters, affecting quite a lot of stress on arriving here for the first time. However, the city has its long and fascinating history and many places and places worth seeing. Delhi is the capital and third largest city in India, as well as a major industrial center in the north of the country. In Old Delhi (Old Delhi), which from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century was the capital of Muslim India, there are many mosques, forts and other relics from that period. By contrast, in the vast and spacious New Delhi (New Delhi), once the main city of the British Empire (was built by the British as the capital of the country), you can find all government buildings and embassies. Rich suburbs, which arose at a later stage, extends mainly south of New Delhi, while continually sprawling to the slums and shanty (jhuggies) surrounded the town from all sides. Delhi, interesting because of its history, is the center of government, it also acts as the main role of the node. The city is one of the busiest international airports in India, the center of the communication network north of the country, and stop on the road intersects the land of Asia. Although it was once the capital of Delhi, India, has always played an important role in the history of the country. The epic Mahabharata which are over 3 thousand. years mentions Indraprastha settlement, situated roughly in the present Delhi. More than 2 thousand. years ago, the capital of the kingdom of the emperor was A[oki Patliputra (near modern Patna). In the sixteenth and seventeenth century ruler chose to its headquarters Agree. The capital of the country was ruled by the British Calcutta until 1931, when New Delhi was built. In the area of present-day capital of India, there were at least eight cities. So many times verified the old Indian saying that said that those who assume at this point the city will certainly lose them (this is the evidence of recent history - the British persevered barely 16 years old). The first four castles lay in the south, in the area of complex Kutab Minar. The earliest known Delhi, Indraprastha, concentrated near the Old Fort. At the beginning of the twelfth century Tomarów and Chauhanów dynasties ruled last Hindu kingdom of Delhi, stretching between Kutab Minare and Suradz Kunde (now in Harja). Siri was the next city, built in the twelfth century by Sultan Ala ad-Din Chaldjiego in today's Hauz Khas area. Tughlakabad, now in ruins, was the third of Delhi, built 10 km south-east of Kutab Minaru. The fourth city, known as D[ahapanah, was located near Kutab Minaru. Dated to the fourteenth century, was also the work of the dynasty Tughl. Firuzabad, the fifth of Delhi, is located in the Firuz Shah Kotla, currently in New Delhi. The ruins can be seen Firuzabadu residues mosque where he prayed Timur, you raise India, and the column A[oki had been brought there from an unknown location.

Sixth Delhi, at the Old Fort, near India Gate in the current New Delhi, he built the Afghan ruler Sher Shah, who defeated Humajuna and conquered for a time control of the city. Seventh Delhi Szachd[ahana, was the work of Emperor Shah D[ahana. The ruler built the city in the seventeenth century, the State moved the capital to Delhi from Agra. Szachd[ahana borders, which many fragments have been preserved to this day, roughly correspond to the boundaries of today's Old Delhi. From the time of Shah D[ahana comes the Red Fort and the majestic Grand Mosque. Fortified town, located west of Red Fort, surrounded once mighty defensive wall, parts of which survived until today. Eight city, New Delhi, the British erected. In 1911 he announced the transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi, but the construction of a new capital city was completed only in 1931 In 1947, Delhi became the capital of India's truncated state, inhabited by migrant population, which constituted and sikhij Hindu refugees from Pakistan. Over the centuries, Delhi has experienced many invasions. In the fourteenth century the town was sacked by Timur in the sixteenth century it took the Great Mogul Babur in Afghanistan, and in 1739 were looted by the Persian ruler Nader Shah, who exports to Iran diamond Kohinur (now belonging to the crown jewels of the British royal family) Pavia and the famous Throne. The British captured Delhi in 1803 during a nationwide uprising in 1857 in the city focused on the resistance forces against Great Britain. Even before the creation of a Muslim country Pakistan in 1949, lived in Delhi, mainly Muslim population, and remained the main language Urdu. Currently, the Muslims replaced the Hindu devotees from Punjab, and became the dominant language of Hindi. Delhi is a great city, but rather difficult to get lost in it. Interesting part of the tourists on the west bank of the river Yamuna, is divided roughly in Old Delhi, with the densely built-up streets, and spatially arranged in New Delhi. To Old Delhi - walled seventeenth-century Szachd[ahana - keep the town gates, through which enters the narrow, always crowded and full of exhaust streets. There is a huge Red Fort and the Great Mosque, and a lot of temples, mosques and bazaars. The main street is Chandni Chowk. In New Delhi railway station is a bit farther north, near the Kashmiri Gate, the main interstate bus terminal (ISBT). At New Delhi railway station begins with a crowded marketplace Paharganju district, which is kind of a buffer zone between the old and the new part of town. The surrounding area has many cheap hotels and restaurants, so this part of Delhi in particular is frequently visited by very wealthy tourists. In accordance with the plan design, New Delhi is a city of parks and fountains, with broad, tree-planted streets. Indian character give him a cow with gentle eyes, ignoring traffic, and the huts of the homeless undeveloped areas. Around Connaught Place focus on commercial and residential areas nearby, where street called Rajpath, off the south of the square, there is a government district. India Gate (Gate of India) is on the eastern end of Rajpath Street, on the west and rises to Rashtrapati Bhavan (presidential palace). Huge roundabout Connaught Place and radiating streets radiating from it are the center of New Delhi (cut into quarters designated by the letters A-N). It houses the majority of the airline, banks, travel agencies, tourist information offices of state and head of the government tourism offices. I also have cheap beds and large hotels. Janpath, departing south from Connaught Place, is one of the most important delhijskich streets. There is the seat of government tourism offices and hotels, airline offices and other useful institutions. South of the government district, are located more affluent residential areas: Defense Colony, South Extension, Lodi Colony,

Greater Kailash and Vasant Vihar. In this part of town is a lot better, and thus more expensive cinemas and shopping malls. International Airport. Indira Gandhi is located about 17 km southwest of the city. Halfway between the airport and Connaught Place is Chanakypuri - diplomatic enclave. In this area is surprisingly clean most of the embassies, the headquarters of Prime Minister and a number of elegant hotels. On the other side of Yamuna (highly polluted by nine months of the year, when it does not purify the monsoon rains) are the new industrial districts and housing, as well as the dirtiest slums. Almost all major bookstores and on modern petrol stations available is 250-page edition Eicher City Map (270 INR), containing 174 detailed maps, very useful for someone who intends to venture in the recesses of delhiskich streets.