

RED FORT

Introduction

The Red Fort, also known as **Lal Qila**, is one of the most famous historical monuments in India. Located in **Delhi**, it is a symbol of India's rich heritage and a major tourist attraction. It holds great national, historical, and architectural significance.

Historical Background

The Red Fort was built by the Mughal Emperor **Shah Jahan** in **1648** when he decided to shift his capital from Agra to Delhi. The fort served as the residence of the Mughal emperors for nearly 200 years, until the British took over.

Architectural Beauty

Constructed using **red sandstone**, the fort is known for its grand design and intricate architecture. It showcases a perfect blend of **Persian, Timurid, and Indian** architectural styles. Major attractions inside the fort include:

- **Diwan-i-Aam** (Hall of Public Audience)
- **Diwan-i-Khas** (Hall of Private Audience)
- **Rang Mahal**
- **Moti Masjid**

Each part of the fort reflects the luxury and artistic excellence of the Mughal era.

Importance in Indian History

The Red Fort is not only a historic monument but also a symbol of India's independence.

On **15th August 1947**, India's first Prime Minister, **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru**, hoisted the **national flag** here for the first time. Since then, every **Independence Day**, the Prime Minister addresses the nation from the ramparts of the Red Fort.

UNESCO World Heritage Site

In **2007**, the Red Fort was declared a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** due to its historical and cultural importance. It draws thousands of visitors from India and abroad each year.

Conclusion

The Red Fort is a true representation of India's **glorious past** and **freedom struggle**.

It is not just a beautiful monument but also a place of deep national pride. Preserving such monuments helps us remember our roots and honors the legacy of those who fought for our country's independence.