Golden Temple

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| [Darbar Sahib 27 September 2018.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Darbar_Sahib_27_September_2018.jpg)  The Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple) |

The **Golden Temple**, also known as **Darbar Sahib** (Punjabi pronunciation: [[dəɾbɑɾ sɑhɪb]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/Punjabi) or **Sri Harmandir Sahib** ("abode of God"), "exalted holy court"), is a [Gurdwara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gurdwara" \o "Gurdwara) located in the city of [Amritsar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amritsar), [Punjab, India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab,_India).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple#cite_note-eos-2)[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple#cite_note-3) It is the holiest Gurdwara and the most important [pilgrimage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pilgrimage) site of [Sikhism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sikhism).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple#cite_note-eos-2)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple#cite_note-FOOTNOTEThe_Editors_of_Encyclopaedia_Britannica2014-4)

The temple is built around a man-made pool (*sarovar*) that was completed by [Guru Ram Das](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guru_Ram_Das) in 1577.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple#cite_note-FOOTNOTELouis_E._FenechW._H._McLeod201433-5)[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple#cite_note-FOOTNOTEPardeep_Singh_Arshi19895%E2%80%937-6) [Guru Arjan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guru_Arjan) – the fifth Guru of Sikhism, requested Sai Mian Mir – a Muslim [Pir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pir_(Sufism)" \o "Pir (Sufism)) of [Lahore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lahore) to lay its foundation stone in 1589.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple#cite_note-FOOTNOTEArvind-Pal_Singh_Mandair201341-42-1) In 1604, Guru Arjan placed a copy of the [Adi Granth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Granth" \o "Adi Granth) in Harmandir Sahib, calling the site *Ath Sath Tirath* (lit. "shrine of 68 pilgrimages").[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple#cite_note-eos-2)[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple#cite_note-Cole2004p7-7) The temple was repeatedly rebuilt by the Sikhs after it became a target of persecution and was destroyed several times by the Muslim armies from Afghanistan and the Mughal Empire.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple#cite_note-eos-2)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple#cite_note-FOOTNOTEThe_Editors_of_Encyclopaedia_Britannica2014-4)[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple#cite_note-runion70-8) The army led by [Ahmad Shah Abdali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ahmad_Shah_Durrani), for example, demolished it in 1757 and again in 1762, then filled the pool with garbage.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple#cite_note-eos-2)[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple#cite_note-FOOTNOTEPashaura_SinghLouis_E._Fenech2014431-432-9) Maharaja [Ranjit Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranjit_Singh" \o "Ranjit Singh) after founding the Sikh Empire, rebuilt it in marble and copper in 1809, overlaid the sanctum with gold foil in 1830. This has led to the name the Golden Temple.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple#cite_note-FOOTNOTETrudy_RingNoelle_WatsonPaul_Schellinger201228-29-10)[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple#cite_note-11)[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple#cite_note-12)

The temple is spiritually the most significant shrine in Sikhism. It became a center of the [Singh Sabha Movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singh_Sabha_Movement) between 1883 and 1920s. In the early 1980s, the temple became a center of conflict between the Indian government led by [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi" \o "Indira Gandhi), some Sikh groups and a militant movement led by [Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jarnail_Singh_Bhindranwale" \o "Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale) seeking to create a new nation named [Khalistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khalistan" \o "Khalistan). In 1984, Gandhi sent in the Indian Army as part of [Operation Blue Star](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Blue_Star), leading to deaths of over 1,000 militants, soldiers and civilians, as well as causing much damage to the temple and the destruction of Akal Takht. The temple complex was rebuilt again after the 1984 damage.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple#cite_note-FOOTNOTEThe_Editors_of_Encyclopaedia_Britannica2014-4)[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple#cite_note-FOOTNOTEPashaura_SinghLouis_E._Fenech201430-31-13)

# Sanchi Stupa No.2

Stupa No. 2 is located in the Buddhist complex of [Sanchi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanchi" \o "Sanchi). It was probably founded later than the Great Stupa (Stupa number 1) at Sanchi, but it contained reliquaries dated to the [Mauryan Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauryan_Empire" \o "Mauryan Empire) period (323-185 BCE), and it was the earliest to receive decorative reliefs, about a century earlier than Stupa Nb 1.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanchi_Stupa_No.2#cite_note-Bell_15-1)

One of the key indicators to date Sanchi Stupa No.2 has been the similarity of its architectural motifs with those of [Heliodorus pillar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heliodorus_pillar" \o "Heliodorus pillar), which is datable to circa 113 BCE due to its establishment during the rule of [Indo-Greek](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Greek) [Antialcidas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antialcidas" \o "Antialcidas), as well as similarities of the [paleography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paleography" \o "Paleography) of the inscriptions.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanchi_Stupa_No.2#cite_note-3)

The Stupa is located outside of the main complex of Sanchi, about 300 meters to the west, on the slope of Sanchi hill.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanchi_Stupa_No.2#cite_note-Marshall_79-4) It is located in a lower position than Stupa 1 because the relics it contained, are those of church dignitaries from the time of [Ashoka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashoka" \o "Ashoka), who were considered as worthy of a lower position than the Buddha himself in Stupa number 1, or his disciples in Stupa number 3.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanchi_Stupa_No.2#cite_note-Marshall_79-4)

# Red Fort

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Red_Fort_Independence_Day.jpg)

Every year on the Independence day of India (15 August), the Prime Minister hoists the Indian "tricolour flag" at the main gate of the fort and delivers a nationally broadcast speech from its ramparts here.

**Red Fort** is a historic [fort](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort) in the city of Delhi in [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India). It was the main residence of the [emperors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Mughal_emperors) of the [Mughal dynasty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_Empire" \o "Mughal Empire) for nearly 200 years, until 1856.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Fort#cite_note-1) It is located in the center of Delhi and houses a number of museums. In addition to accommodating the emperors and their households, it was the ceremonial and political center of the Mughal state and the setting for events critically impacting the region.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Fort#cite_note-unesco_whl_entry-2)

Constructed in 1639 by the fifth [Mughal Emperor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_Emperor" \o "Mughal Emperor) [Shah Jahan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shah_Jahan) as the palace of his fortified capital [Shahjahanabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shahjahanabad" \o "Shahjahanabad), the Red Fort is named for its massive enclosing walls of red sandstone and is adjacent to the older [Salimgarh Fort](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salimgarh_Fort" \o "Salimgarh Fort), built by [Islam Shah Suri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam_Shah_Suri) in 1546 AD. The imperial apartments consist of a row of pavilions, connected by a water channel known as the Stream of Paradise (*Nahr-i-Bihisht*). The fort complex is considered to represent the zenith of Mughal creativity under Shah Jahan,[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)] and although the palace was planned according to Islamic prototypes, each pavilion contains architectural elements typical of Mughal buildings that reflect a fusion of [Timurid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timurid_architecture" \o "Timurid architecture)and [Persian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persian_architecture) traditions. The Red Fort’s innovative architectural style, including its garden design, influenced later buildings and gardens in Delhi, [Rajasthan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajasthan), [Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab), [Kashmir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kashmir), [Braj](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braj" \o "Braj), [Rohilkhand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rohilkhand" \o "Rohilkhand) and elsewhere.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Fort#cite_note-unesco_whl_entry-2)

The fort was plundered of its artwork and jewels during [Nadir Shah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nadir_Shah)'s invasion of the Mughal Empire in 1747. Most of the fort's precious marble structures were subsequently destroyed by [the British](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Raj) following the [Revolt of 1857](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revolt_of_1857).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Fort#cite_note-auto-3) The forts's defensive walls were largely spared, and the fortress was subsequently used as a [garrison](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garrison).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Fort#cite_note-auto-3) The Red Fort was also the site where the British put the [last Mughal Emperor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahadur_Shah_II) on trial before exiling him to Yangon in 1858.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Fort#cite_note-4)

# Taj-ul-Masajid

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| [Taj-ul-Masjid, Bhopal.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Taj-ul-Masjid,_Bhopal.jpg) |

**Taj-ul-Masajid** is a [mosque](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mosque) situated in [Bhopal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhopal), [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India). The name is also spelt as *Taj-ul-Masjid*. However the correct name is *Taj-ul-Masajid*and not *Taj-ul-Masjid*.[*[citation needed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed" \o "Wikipedia:Citation needed)*] "Masajid" means "mosques" (Plural of "masjid") and "Taj-ul-Masajid" literally means "Crown Among Mosques". It is the largest mosque in India and one of the [largest mosques](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_largest_mosques) in Asia's.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taj-ul-Masajid#cite_note-2)

The construction of the Mosque was initiated during the reign of the [Mughal Emperor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_Emperor" \o "Mughal Emperor) [Bahadur Shah Zafar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahadur_Shah_Zafar" \o "Bahadur Shah Zafar) by Nawab Shah Jahan Begum (1844–1860 and 1868–1901) of Bhopal (Wife of Baqi Mohammad Khan) and continued to be built by her daughter Sultan Jahan Begum, till her lifetime. The mosque was not completed due to lack of funds, and after a long lay-off after the [War of 1857](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_of_1857), construction was resumed in 1971 by great efforts of Allama Mohammad Imran Khan Nadwi Azhari and Maulana Sayed Hashmat Ali Sahab of Bhopal. The construction was completed by 1985 and the entrance (eastern) gate was renovated grandly using ancient motifs from circa 1250 Syrian mosques by the contribution of the Emir of Kuwait to commemorate the memory of his departed wife.

# Haji Ali Dargah

The Haji Ali Dargah was constructed in 1431[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haji_Ali_Dargah#cite_note-4) in memory of a wealthy [Muslim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim) merchant, Sayyed Peer Haji Ali Shah Bukhari, who gave up all his worldly possessions before making a pilgrimage to [Mecca](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mecca). Hailing from [Bukhara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bukhara), in present-day [Uzbekistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uzbekistan), Bukhari travelled around the world in the early to mid 15th century, and eventually settled in present-day [Mumbai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai).

According to legends[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haji_Ali_Dargah" \l "cite_note-5) surrounding his life, once the saint saw a poor woman crying on the road, holding an empty vessel. He asked her what the problem was, she sobbed that her husband would thrash her as she stumbled and accidentally spilled the oil she was carrying. He asked her to take him to the spot where she spilt the oil. There, he jabbed a finger into the soil and the oil gushed out. The overjoyed woman filled up the vessel and went home.

Later, Pir Haji Ali Shah Bukhari had a recurring and disturbing dream that he had injured Earth by his act. Full of remorse and grief from that day he became very serious and was not keeping well. Then with the permission of his mother he traveled to India with his brother and finally reached the shore of Mumbai – near Worli or at some place opposite the present tomb. His brother went back to their native place. Pir Haji Ali Shah Bukhari sent a letter with him to their mother informing her that he was keeping good health and that he had decided to reside at that place permanently for the spread of Islam and that she should forgive him.

# Taj Mahal

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| [Taj Mahal (Edited).jpeg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Taj_Mahal_(Edited).jpeg) |

The **Taj Mahal** ([/ˌtɑːdʒ məˈhɑːl, ˌtɑːʒ-/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/English);[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taj_Mahal#cite_note-4) meaning "Crown of the Palace"[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taj_Mahal#cite_note-Ahmed1998-5)) is an ivory-white marble [mausoleum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mausoleum) on the south bank of the [Yamuna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yamuna) river in the Indian city of [Agra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agra). It was commissioned in 1632 by the [Mughal emperor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_Empire" \o "Mughal Empire), [Shah Jahan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shah_Jahan) (reigned from 1628 to 1658), to house the [tomb](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tomb) of his favourite wife, [Mumtaz Mahal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumtaz_Mahal" \o "Mumtaz Mahal). The tomb is the centerpiece of a 17-hectare (42-acre) complex, which includes a [mosque](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mosque) and a guest house, and is set in formal gardens bounded on three sides by a [crenellated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crenellated" \o "Crenellated) wall.

Construction of the mausoleum was essentially completed in 1643 but work continued on other phases of the project for another 10 years. The Taj Mahal complex is believed to have been completed in its entirety in 1653 at a cost estimated at the time to be around 32 million [rupees](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rupee), which in 2015 would be approximately 52.8 billion rupees ([U.S. $](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_dollar)827 million). The construction project employed some 20,000 artisans under the guidance of a board of architects led by the court architect to the emperor, [Ustad Ahmad Lahauri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ustad_Ahmad_Lahauri" \o "Ustad Ahmad Lahauri).

The Taj Mahal was designated as a [UNESCO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNESCO) [World Heritage Site](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Site) in 1983 for being "the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage". It is regarded by many as the best example of [Mughal architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_architecture" \o "Mughal architecture) and a symbol of India's rich history. The Taj Mahal attracts 7–8 million visitors a year and in 2007, it was declared a winner of the [New7Wonders of the World](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New7Wonders_of_the_World) (2000–2007) initiative.

# Bhojtal

According to the local folklore, Bhojtal is said to have been built by the [Paramara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paramara" \o "Paramara) [Raja Bhoj](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhoja) during his tenure as a king of [Malwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malwa" \o "Malwa) (1005–1055). He is also said to have established the city of Bhopal (also named after him, then as Bhojpal) to secure the eastern frontier of his kingdom. There is a legend why they built the lake. Once king Bhoj suffered from skin disease and all *Vaidyas* (Doctor in English) failed to cure him. Then, one day a [saint](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint) told the king to build a tank to combine 365 tributaries and then have a bath in it to wipe out the skin disease. Bhoj called upon his engineers to build up a huge tank. They spotted a place near river [Betwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Betwa" \o "Betwa), which was 32 km away from Bhopal. It was found that it has only 359 tributaries. A [Gond](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gondi_people" \o "Gondi people) Commander Kalia fulfilled this shortage. He then gave the address of an invisible river. After merging the tributaries of this river the number 365 was completed.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhojtal#cite_note-4)

The lake was created by constructing an earthen dam across the Kolans River. An eleven gate dam called the [Bhadbhada dam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhadbhada_dam" \o "Bhadbhada dam) was constructed at Bhadbhada in 1965 at the southeast corner of the Lake, and now controls the outflow to the river Kaliasote.

The lake was known as the Upper Lake or *Bada Talab* ("Big Pond") until March 2011 it was renamed to Bhojtaal in honour of the Great King Raja Bhoj who built it.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhojtal#cite_note-5) A huge statue of Raja Bhoj, standing with sword, was also installed on a pillar on one corner of the lake to cement the name of Bhopal as the city of lakes[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhojtal" \l "cite_note-6)

# Marine Drive, Mumbai

The official name for this road, though rarely used, is *[Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subhas_Chandra_Bose" \o "Subhas Chandra Bose) Road*. The promenade is lined with [palm trees](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arecaceae). At the northern end of Marine Drive is [Chowpatty Beach](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Girgaum_Chowpatti" \o "Girgaum Chowpatti). This is a popular beach famed for its [Bhel puri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhel_puri" \o "Bhel puri) (local fast food). Many restaurants also line this stretch of the road. Further down this road lies [Walkeshwar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walkeshwar" \o "Walkeshwar), a wealthy neighborhood of the city, also home to the [Governor of Maharashtra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_of_Maharashtra).

Most of the buildings erected by wealthy [Parsis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parsi_people" \o "Parsi people) display an [art deco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_deco) style which was popular in the 1920s and 1930s. Among the earliest art deco buildings on Marine Drive were the Kapur Mahal, Zaver Mahal and Keval Mahal, built between 1937 and 1939 for a total cost of 1 million rupees.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marine_Drive,_Mumbai#cite_note-1)

Real estate prices along the [Esplanade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Esplanade) are high. Many hotels dot the drive, most prominent among them being the 5-star Oberoi (formerly the *Oberoi Hilton Tower* however reverted to the original name as of early 2008), The Intercontinental, Hotel Marine Plaza, Sea Green Hotel and a few other smaller hotels. Marine Drive is the preferred connecting road between the [central business district](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_business_district)located at [Nariman Point](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nariman_Point" \o "Nariman Point) and the rest of the city.

# Malabar Coast

The Malabar Coast, in historical contexts, refers to India's southwestern coast, which lies on the narrow coastal plain of [Karnataka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka" \o "Karnataka)and [Kerala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerala) states between the [Western Ghats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Ghats) range and the [Arabian Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabian_Sea).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malabar_Coast#cite_note-britannica-1) The coast runs from south of [Goa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goa) to [Kanyakumari](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanyakumari" \o "Kanyakumari) on India's southern tip. India's southeastern coast is called the [Coromandel Coast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coromandel_Coast).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malabar_Coast#cite_note-2)

The Malabar Coast is sometimes used as an all-encompassing term for the entire Indian coast from [Konkan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Konkan" \o "Konkan) to the tip of the subcontinent at Kanyakumari.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malabar_Coast#cite_note-britannica-1) This coast is over 845 km (525 mi) long and stretches from the coast of southwestern [Maharashtra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra), along the region of Goa, through the entire western coast of Karnataka and Kerala, and up to [Kanyakumari](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanyakumari" \o "Kanyakumari). It is flanked by the Arabian Sea on the west and the Western Ghats on the east. The southern part of this narrow coast is referred to as the [South Western Ghats moist deciduous forests](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Western_Ghats_moist_deciduous_forests).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malabar_Coast#cite_note-3)

# Sabarmati Ashram

*Sabarmati Ashram****(also known as****Gandhi Ashram****,****Harijan Ashram****, or***) is located in the [Sabarmati](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sabarmati) suburb of [Ahmedabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ahmedabad" \o "Ahmedabad), [Gujarat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gujarat), adjoining the [Ashram Road](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashram_Road), on the banks of the River Sabarmati, four miles from the town hall. This was one of the many residences of [Mahatma Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahatma_Gandhi) who lived at Sabarmati (Gujarat) and [Sevagram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sevagram" \o "Sevagram) ([Wardha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wardha" \o "Wardha), [Maharashtra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra)) when he was not travelling across India and was not in jail.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sabarmati_Ashram#cite_note-seva-1) He stayed in Sabarmati and Wardha for a total of twelve years along with his wife [Kasturba Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kasturba_Gandhi" \o "Kasturba Gandhi) and followers including [Vinoba Bhave](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vinoba_Bhave" \o "Vinoba Bhave). The [Bhagavad Gita](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhagavad_Gita" \o "Bhagavad Gita) was recited here daily, as part of the Ashram schedule.

It was from his base here that Gandhi led the Dandi march also known as the Salt [Satyagraha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satyagraha) on 12 March 1930. In recognition of the significant influence that this march had on the [Indian independence movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_independence_movement) the Indian government has established the ashram as a national monument.

Ranthambore Fort

**Ranthambore Fort** lies within the [Ranthambore National Park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranthambore_National_Park" \o "Ranthambore National Park), near the town of [Sawai Madhopur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sawai_Madhopur" \o "Sawai Madhopur), the park being the former hunting grounds of the [Maharajahs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharajah) of [Jaipur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaipur_State" \o "Jaipur State) until the time of [India's Independence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partition_of_India). It is a formidable fort having been a focal point of the historical developments of [Rajasthan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajasthan). The fort was held by the [Chahamanas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chahamanas_of_Ranastambhapura" \o "Chahamanas of Ranastambhapura) (Chauhans) until the 13th century, when the [Delhi Sultanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi_Sultanate) captured it.

In 2013, at the 37th session of the [World Heritage Committee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Committee), Ranthambore Fort, along with 5 other forts of Rajasthan, was declared a [UNESCO World Heritage Site](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Site) under the group [Hill Forts of Rajasthan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hill_Forts_of_Rajasthan).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranthambore_Fort#cite_note-1)

# Jaisalmer Fort

**Jaisalmer Fort** is situated in the city of [Jaisalmer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaisalmer" \o "Jaisalmer), in the [Indian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) state of [Rajasthan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajasthan). It is believed to be one of the very few (perhaps the only) "living forts" in the world, as nearly one fourth of the old city's population still resides within the fort.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaisalmer_Fort#cite_note-Fort_full_of_life-1) For the better part of its 800-year history, the fort was the city of Jaisalmer. The first settlements outside the fort walls, to accommodate the growing population of Jaisalmer, are said to have come up in the 17th century.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaisalmer_Fort#cite_note-Fort_full_of_life-1)

Jaisalmer Fort is the second oldest fort in Rajasthan, built in 1156 AD by the [Rajput](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajput" \o "Rajput) Rawal (ruler) [Jaisal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rawal_Jaisal" \o "Rawal Jaisal) from whom it derives its name,[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaisalmer_Fort#cite_note-jaisalmer.org.uk-2) and stood at the crossroads of important trade routes (including the ancient [Silk road](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silk_Road)).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaisalmer_Fort#cite_note-Fort_full_of_life-1)

The fort's massive yellow sandstone walls are a tawny lion colour during the day, fading to honey-gold as the sun sets, thereby camouflaging the fort in the yellow desert. For this reason it is also known as the *Sonar Quila* or *Golden Fort*.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaisalmer_Fort#cite_note-3) The fort stands amidst the sandy expanse of the great [Thar Desert](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thar_Desert" \o "Thar Desert) on Trikuta Hill. It is today located along the southern edge of the city that bears its name; its dominant hilltop location making the sprawling towers of its fortifications visible for many miles around.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaisalmer_Fort#cite_note-thehindu-4)

# Fort Kochi

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:KochiFishingNet.jpg)

[Cheena vala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cheena_vala) (Chinese fishing net)

**Fort Kochi** is a region in the [city of Kochi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kochi) in the [state of Kerala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerala), [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Kochi#cite_note-1) This is part of a handful of water-bound regions toward the south-west of the mainland Kochi, and collectively known as *Old Kochi* or *West Kochi*. Adjacent to this is [Mattancherry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mattancherry" \o "Mattancherry). In 1967, these three municipalities, along with a few adjoining areas, were amalgamated to form the [Corporation of Cochin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corporation_of_Cochin). inbasekharan IAS is the subcollector and SDM of Fort Kochi.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Kochi#cite_note-2)

# City Palace, Udaipur

‹ The [template](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Template) *[Infobox building](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template:Infobox_building" \o "Template:Infobox building)* is being [considered for merging](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Templates_for_discussion/Log/2018_November_28#Template:Infobox_pyramid). ›

**City Palace, Udaipur**, is a palace complex situated in the city of [Udaipur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Udaipur), [Rajasthan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajasthan). It was built over a period of nearly 400 years, with contributions from several rulers of the [Mewar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mewar" \o "Mewar) dynasty. Its construction began in 1553, started by [Maharana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharana" \o "Maharana) [Udai Singh II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Udai_Singh_II" \o "Udai Singh II) of the [Sisodia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sisodia" \o "Sisodia) [Rajput](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajput" \o "Rajput) family as he shifted his capital from the erstwhile [Chittor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chittaurgarh" \o "Chittaurgarh) to the new found city of Udaipur.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_Palace,_Udaipur#cite_note-UDAIPUR_2014-1) The palace is located on the east bank of [Lake Pichola](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Pichola) and has several palaces built within its complex.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_Palace,_Udaipur#cite_note-Brown-2)[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_Palace,_Udaipur#cite_note-George-3)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_Palace,_Udaipur#cite_note-Henderson-4)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_Palace,_Udaipur#cite_note-udai-5)[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_Palace,_Udaipur#cite_note-tour-6)

The City Palace in Udaipur was built in a flamboyant style and is considered the largest of its type in the state of Rajasthan. It was built atop a hill, in a fusion of the [Rajasthani](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Architecture_of_Rajasthan" \o "Architecture of Rajasthan) and [Mughal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_architecture" \o "Mughal architecture) architectural styles, providing a panoramic view of the city and its surroundings. Overlooking Lake Pichola, several historic monuments like the [Lake Palace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Palace), [Jag Mandir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jag_Mandir), [Jagdish Temple](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jagdish_Temple,_Udaipur" \o "Jagdish Temple, Udaipur), [Monsoon Palace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monsoon_Palace), and Neemach Mata temple, are all in the vicinity of the palace complex. Nestled within the [Aravali mountain range](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aravalli_Range" \o "Aravalli Range), these landmarks are associated in popular culture with the filming of the 1983 [James Bond](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Bond) movie *[Octopussy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Octopussy" \o "Octopussy)*.

# India Gate

The **India Gate** भारत द्वार(originally called the **All India War Memorial**) is a war memorial located astride the [Rajpath](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajpath" \o "Rajpath), on the eastern edge of the "ceremonial axis" of [New Delhi, India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Delhi,_India)[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_Gate#cite_note-1), formerly called Kingsway.

India Gate is a memorial to 70,000 soldiers of the British Indian Army who died in the period 1914–21 in the [First World War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I), in France, [Flanders](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flanders), [Mesopotamia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesopotamia), [Persia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persia), [East Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Africa), [Gallipoli](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gallipoli) and elsewhere in the Near and the Far East, and the [Third Anglo-Afghan War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_Anglo-Afghan_War). 13,300 servicemen's names, including some soldiers and officers from the United Kingdom, are inscribed on the gate.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_Gate#cite_note-Metcalf,india_gate-2)[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_Gate#cite_note-DELHI_MEMORIAL-3) The India Gate, even though a war memorial, evokes the architectural style of the [triumphal arch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triumphal_arch) like the [Arch of Constantine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_of_Constantine), outside the [Colosseum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colosseum" \o "Colosseum) in [Rome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rome), and is often compared to the [Arc de Triomphe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arc_de_Triomphe) in [Paris](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris), and the [Gateway of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gateway_of_India)in Mumbai. It was designed by Sir [Edwin Lutyens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edwin_Lutyens).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_Gate#cite_note-Metcalf,india_gate-2)

In 1972, following the [Bangladesh Liberation war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh_Liberation_war), a small simple structure, consisting of a black marble [plinth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plinth), with a reversed rifle, capped by a war helmet, bounded by four eternal flames, was built beneath the soaring Memorial Archway. This structure, called [Amar Jawan Jyoti](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amar_Jawan_Jyoti" \o "Amar Jawan Jyoti), or the Flame of the Immortal Soldier, since 1971 has served as India's [Tomb of the Unknown Soldier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tomb_of_the_Unknown_Soldier). India Gate is counted among the largest war memorials in India.