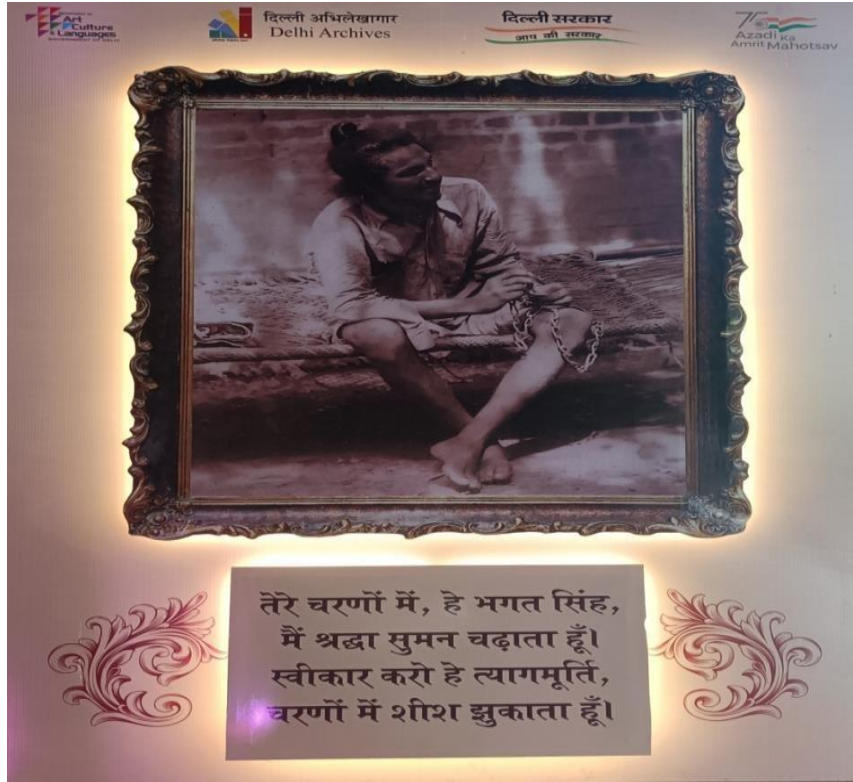




Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi

VISIT TO QUDASIYA BAGH EXHIBITION AND QUDASIYA GATEWAY FROM CONSERVATION POINT OF VIEW.

19TH OCTOBER 2022



“MAKING OF REVOLUTIONARY” ON BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF SHAHEED BHAGAT SINGH

Place- Delhi


Approach :- Nearest metro station- Kashmere gate (exit gate no. 5) Coordinates- 28°40'14"N
77°13'43"E.



Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi

The visits were conducted under guidance of Prof. Rukmini Sen, Dean School of Heritage Research and Management for the both programmes MAHM and MCPHM to enhance onsite learning & Training for Curating exhibition, reuse of Heritage building and Conservation problems of Heritage Building.

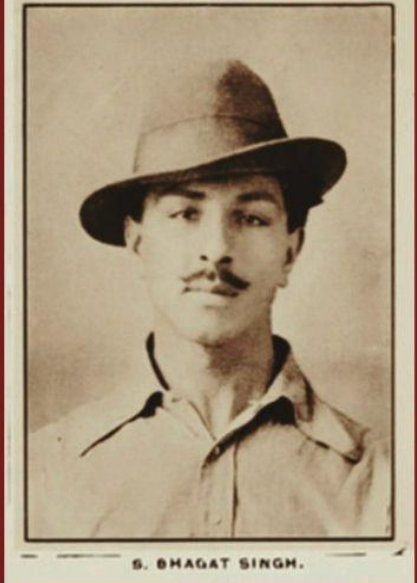
Onsite visit lead by Dr. Andand Burdhan and Dr. Aman Kumar Singh and Report prepared by MS. Puja Kumari MCPHM.

डॉ. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय दिल्लीDr. B.R. Ambedkar University Delhi

School of Heritage Research and Management

Organise
A Visit to Exhibition
" Making of Revolutionary"
on birth Anniversary of Shaheed Bhagat Singh

Venue
Baradari Quadasiya bagh
Civil Line, New Delhi 110054
Nr. Metro Station Kashmere Gate
Assemble Point Exit Gate no -5



S. BHAGAT SINGH.

Date : 19th October 11.00 A.M

The exhibition at Qudasiya bagh was based on the life of Bhagat Singh and his role in the freedom struggle. The event was displayed as a part of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav and also because 28 September is the birth anniversary of Bhagat Singh, the exhibition was inaugurated by Sh. Manish Sisodia, Honorable Dy. CM. of Delhi.

The exhibition started with a display of the genealogy of Bhagat Singh.



All the members of Bhagat Singh's family were patriotic and it is said that the life of Bhagat Singh and his uncle Karan Singh was very much similar. **Karan Singh** was given capital punishment in Lahore jail. His other uncle, **Ajit Singh** also, was in exile for 40 years.

Bhagat Singh's family was a revolutionary family. Though Bhagat Singh was a Sikh, his family was under the influence of socio-religious reform movement known as **Arya Samaj movement**. So, they followed the Vedic life and believed strongly in the religious philosophy of Arya Samaj which was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

Slogan of Dayanand Saraswati was- "**Swaraj, Swadharm and Swabhasha**"

- Gave emphasis on revivalism of India's ancient past
- He propagated in favour of revolutionary nationalist.

Bhagat Singh's family was under the influence of Arya Samaj and specially his uncle Ajit Singh was very close to **Pandit Lekh Ram**. He was one who participated in the Shuddhi **movement**. Shuddhi movement was a ceremony in which the converted Hindus were reinitiated into Hinduism.





Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi

There were two movements in Punjab. In the first movement, Mirza Ghulam Ahmed Qadian said that Allah and Krishna are one and he used to live in a style of Krishna, performing dances with gopis .

Arya Samaj and Ahmediya had some sort of conflict between them. Mirza Ghulam Qadiyan saw decline in followers as people who had converted were again given a chance to return to Hinduism through the Suddhi movement. Ghulam Qadiyan was teaching the philosophy of Krishna within the fort of Islam.

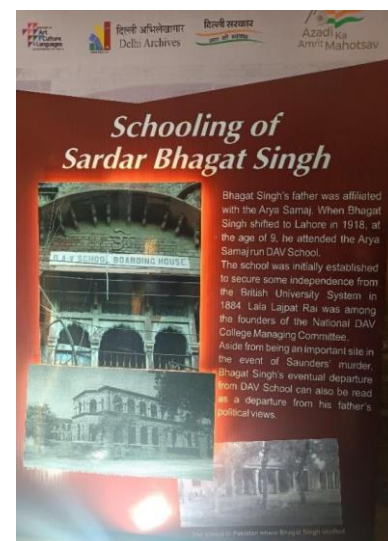
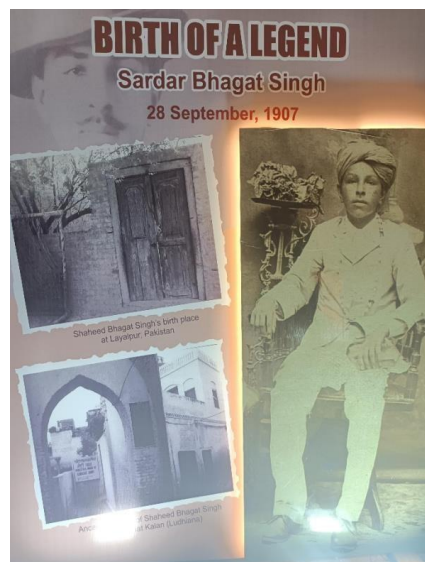
Ajit Singh was a very great figure and he founded a revolutionary organization “मुह्निबाने विरदाने वतन” He also wrote a poem –

“मुह्निबाने विरदाने वतन
मेरे मौत का पैगाम”

Ajit Singh also formed a society known as 'Bharat Mata society' and from this it can be understood that Bhagat Singh's uncle was a great revolutionary. Ajit Singh also worked in association with **Lala Lajpat Rai**, who was called **Lion of Punjab**. Lala Lajpat Rai also had a great impact on the personality of Bhagat Singh.

Bhagat Singh had written a poem which was on Lala Lajpat Rai. It was an outstanding poem because in his poetry Lalaji's strong Hindu mindset is opposed. Bhagat Singh in his poetry, has said that Lalaji was on the path of revolution and was a great revolutionary figure but he was over enthusiastic about Hindu reforms and consolidation of Hindu society.

Bhagat Singh was hanged till death in Sanders' murder case. Bhagat Singh murdered him to avenge Lala Lajpat Rai's death. He strongly believed that Sanders must be murdered as an act of revenge.



Original photograph of Bhagat Singh was shown. It is of the time when he was around 11 or 12 years old. Bhagat Singh's birth place is **Layalpur** which is **now Faisalabad in Pakistan**. Photograph of his ancestors' house where he was born is also displayed. Bhagat Singh was born in a well-off present

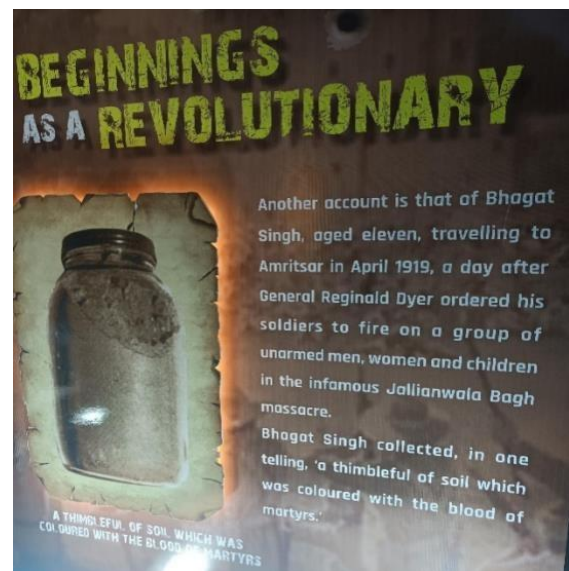
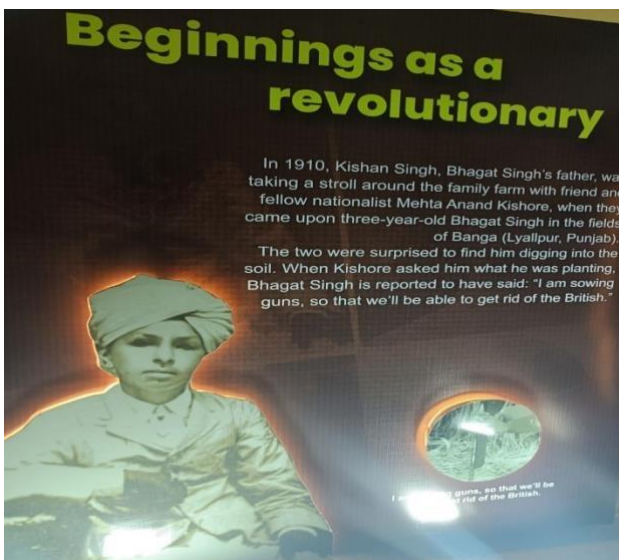


Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi

family called *kashtakar* but the most important thing was that he was from a well-read family. His family had knowledge about Punjabi; they followed the vedic path of life and also the pantheon. Bhagat Singh also had *upnayan Sanskar*. There is a very interesting letter from him to his father which was published. In the letter he had asked his father that when he was young he had upnayan Sanskar then he had asked his father what the reason for upnayan is. His father had then replied that it is done as an oath for protection of country and dharma but now when he has left his home for serving the country and dharma, then why is his father telling him that he has chosen the wrong part. This suggests that his family didn't want him to follow the path he was following.

Bhagat Singh's childhood photo displayed here is a rare photo and people believe it to be a studio photo and not of his home. There is also a display of a mythical story in which he is seen planting something in an agricultural field. When asked what he was doing he replied that he was showing rifles and with it he would end the British rule in India.

Bhagat Singh was the first Sikh who went to the Arya Samaj and Khalsa College. It is in Lahore. DAV is credited with establishment of the first **Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya** and Arya Samaj played a very important role in women education. They established a series of Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya in every important corner of the country.



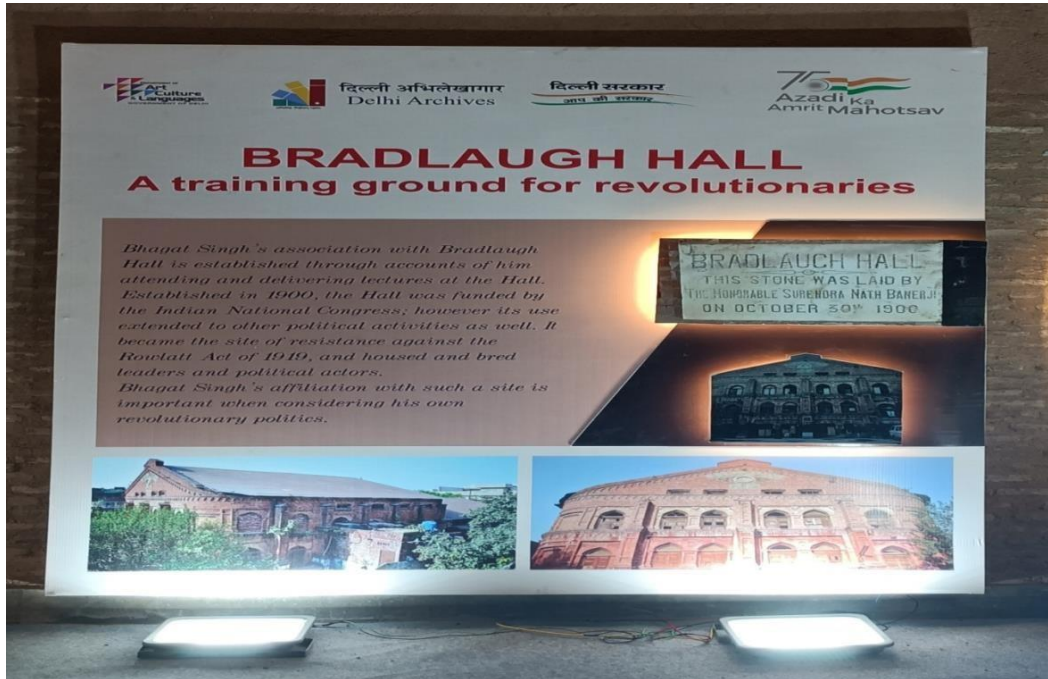
DAV schools were established at places which had major christian colleges like in Kanpur the famous college was Christ Church, and there DAV College was established. Allahabad had Arya Kanya mahavidyalaya established for female education as Allahabad University and even Christian College was not for women. Bhagat Singh's temperament from the start was not inclined towards any particular religion. He also has written a famous abstract –“**Why am I an atheist**”. BM Pandey is the oldest revolutionary who had joined INA. He is presently 99 years old.

There is a depiction of the Jallianwala **Bagh** massacre. The massacre had a deep impact on his life. Bhagat Singh, who was then 10 or 12 years old, had picked up blood-stained soil and brought it home. He decided to avenge this massacre when he became an adult.



Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi

In Jallianwala Bagh people were protesting against the Rowlatt act on 14th April 1919. A hall presently in Pakistan had witnessed several lectures delivered by Bhagat Singh. It also saw resistance to the Rowlatt act.



Hindustan Republican association was founded by a poet revolutionary **Ram Prasad Bismil**. Important people of this organization were also from Bengal. **Abhinav Bharat** was the first Pan India revolution in India. Two organizations of Bengal- **Yugantar** and **Anushilan Samiti**. Anushilan Samiti was trying to extend the political sway of the organization all over the country and so they were in contact with some important revolutionaries from the middle **Ganga plain**, the greatest revolutionary being **Gendalal Dixit**. He was the teacher of Ram Prasad Bismil.

Ram Prasad Bismil was the real thinker and the man who propounded the philosophy of middle class revolution in India. He was also a great poet “सरफरोशी की तमन्ना अब हमारे दिल मे है” and “मेरा रंग दे बसंती चोला” was composed by him.

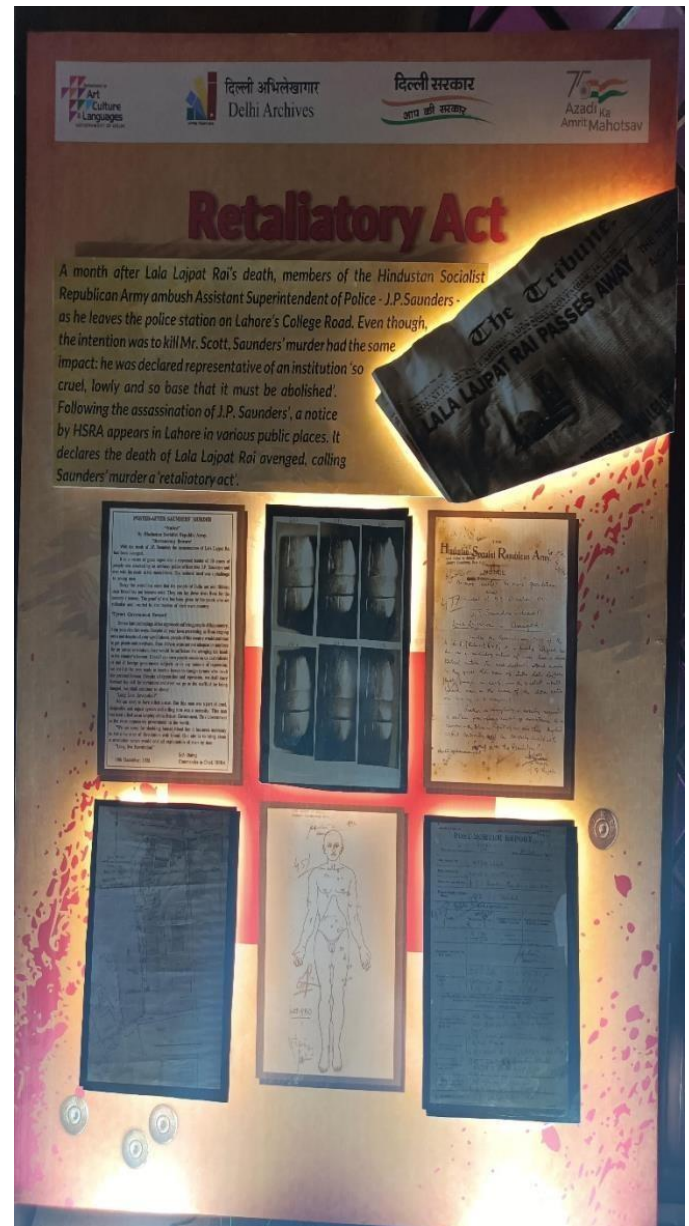
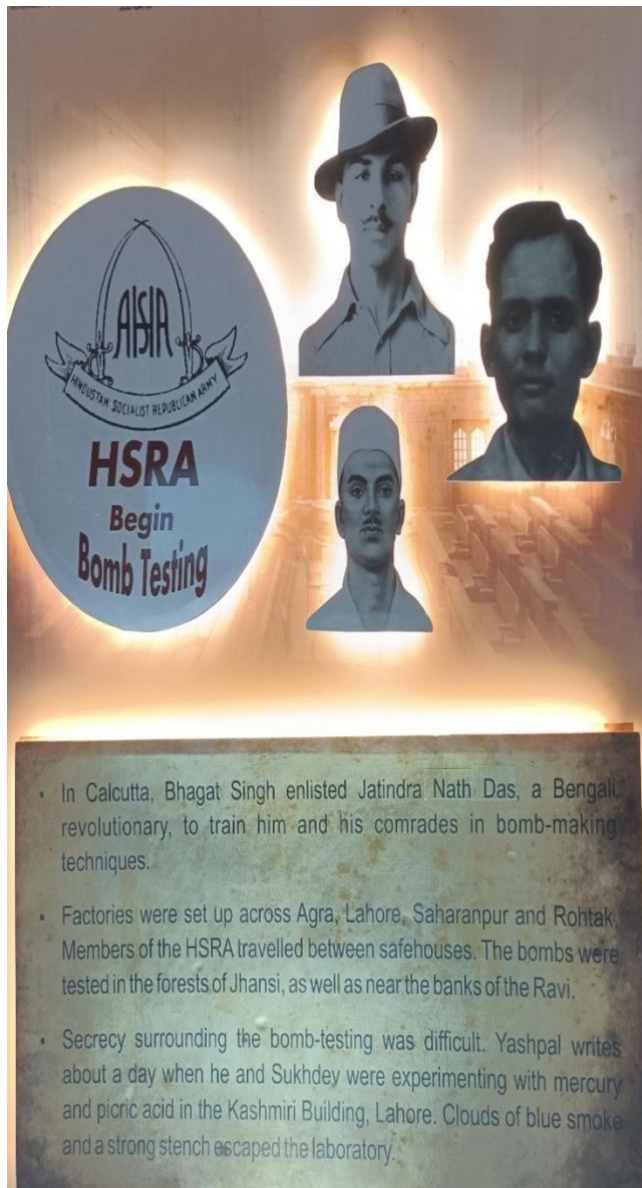
Ram Prasad Bismil was the real leader. Another leader **Jatindranath Das** came from Bengal and he was the real bomb-maker who introduced bomb making in India. In South India bombs were introduced by **Vaanchi Iyer**.

Jitendra Nath Chatterjee was commonly known as **Bagha Jatin**. He was in contact with Germany and he was murdered in Balasore. This caused a major loss to the national movement and another movement **Gadar** also failed which was led by **Rash Bihari Bose**.



Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi

SachindraNath Das was also a great leader and his state in Varanasi he along with JatindraNath Das, floated the idea of **HSRA** that is **Hindustan Socialist Republic Association**. Hindustan Socialist Association was established in 1924. Hindustan Socialist Republic Association was a political group. It also had an action group by the name **Hindustan Republic Army** which was being commanded by **Ram Prasad Bismil, Roshan Singh, Ashfaq Ulla Khan, Vijay Kumar Sinha, Vishnu Saran Dublis**.





Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi

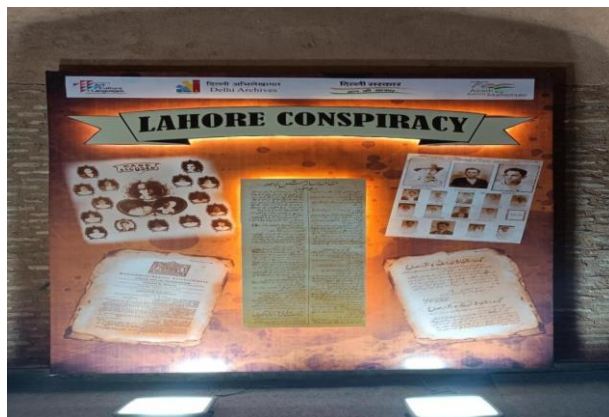
Chandrashekhar Azad had joined the group and in 1928 he emerged as the chief commander of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. In India they used the term- socialist in their party. From 42nd Amendment, India became a socialist country. It was for the first time that HSRA set the criteria for India-socialist and republic. The framers of the HSRA constitution had clarity about what independence India would be. The major contribution in framing the constitution was of SachindraNath Sanyal because he had mentioned about Marxist Socialist Communist revolution but at the same time he added it will be a country made as per the aspiration of ancient sadhu's (sages), so this constitution is not brought forward deliberately by some people and was not approved by many intellectuals of India.

Bhagat Singh had studied revolutionary literature especially Marxist literature and he was chief ideologist of Marxist theory within this revolutionary movement.

Bhagwati Charan Bohara made great experiments in bomb-making. He was next to Jitendra Nath Das. His wife was Durgavati and was commonly known as Durga bhabhi. Bhagavati Charan wrote an article- **Philosophy of the bomb**, to get the attention of educated people towards HSRA. Actually Gandhi had written an article- **Cult of bomb** and in it, he had criticized the politics of violence. Thus, Bhagwati Charan's article was in reaction to 'Cult of bomb' article. In this article he had said that bomb has a message, a message for desirable change in India and we are making bombs to make the deaf hear our voice.

In Delhi, **Himalayan Toilets company** for soap manufacturing was established. Modern day Jhandewalan temple was an important place for Indian revolutionaries earlier and the front gate now we see, had a board of Himalayan toilets. The soaps were sold in front of the factory advertisement board. Because various chemicals were used in the making of soap, various chemicals were procured in its name but bombs were made in the basement of the factory. It was a major Bomb manufacturing factory.

Inqlaab Jindabad or **Long Live the Revolution** was given by Bhagat Singh. Two slogans were emphasized -**Vande Mataram**. It was actually **Bandhao Mata Bhavani** meaning we are worshiping goddess Bhavani. It was the slogan of ascetic and they recited Durga saptami verse.s Balwant Fadke, another revolutionary also made a personal army and he included the people who lived near the sea in Maharashtra. He led a revolution under and he gave slogan of Kranti Amar Rahe or long Live the revolution and अंग्रेजो भारत छोरो ।

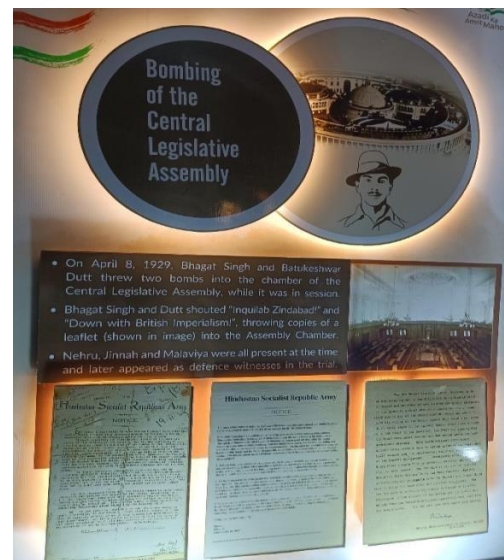
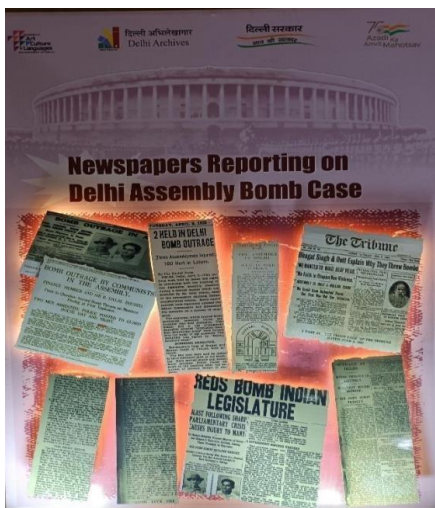




Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi

The document of HSRA is written in extraordinary English and it has a satire, revolutionary tone. It has mention of the view-points explicitly thus, meaning that people involved in the revolution were well educated. Revolutionaries had good knowledge about revolutions outside India. The document shows the optimistic mindset of revolutionaries and they say that in all the efforts of the British government, the revolutionaries will ensure that guns and rifles etc. reach people. They also add that though arms would not be adequate for an armed revolution but they would be sufficient for avenging the insult of countries' honour. **Batukeshwar Datt** was a very good student and he studied at Patna University.

Public safety bill and **Trade dispute bill** was to be implemented which would cause major loss to India's struggle for freedom. As per this act, people were not allowed to keep arms and it was hampering the interest of revolutionary groups. In the trade dispute bill the decision of the capitalist or industrial class was considered and it led to curbing of the agitation rights of common workers and for this reason it was opposed.

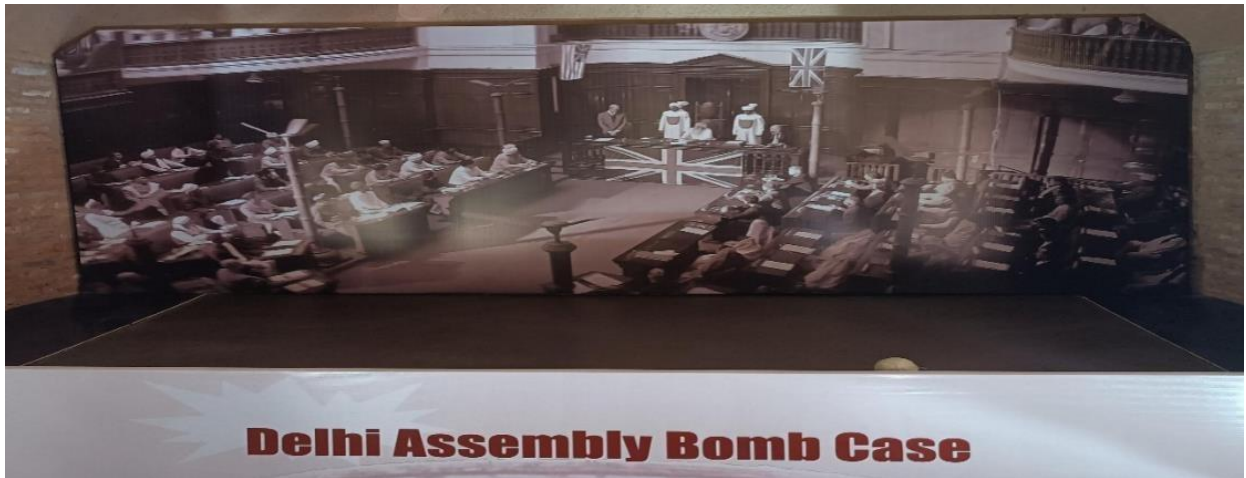


There was an interactive scene of **Assembly blast** in the exhibition and it was a very unique concept. The story has a controversy that Bhagat Singh did not want to throw the bomb himself. Rajguru was a sharp shooter and he was also trained in Maharashtra. Sukhdev Raj was chosen as the one who would throw the bomb but someone proposed that “why not Bhagat Singh was chosen for throwing the bomb?” Then Chandrashekhkar Azad replied that Bhagat Singh's name was already in the Sounders' case and he didn't want to lose him. Hearing this, Sukhdev Raj got a little angry and he said to Azad- “you can lose others.” Again Azad replied that he was a good shooter and Chandrashekhkar Azad was baiting the lion. Hearing this, Bhagat Singh said that he should be allowed to throw the bomb or else he would leave the organization. So Bhagat Singh was chosen to throw the bomb in the assembly.

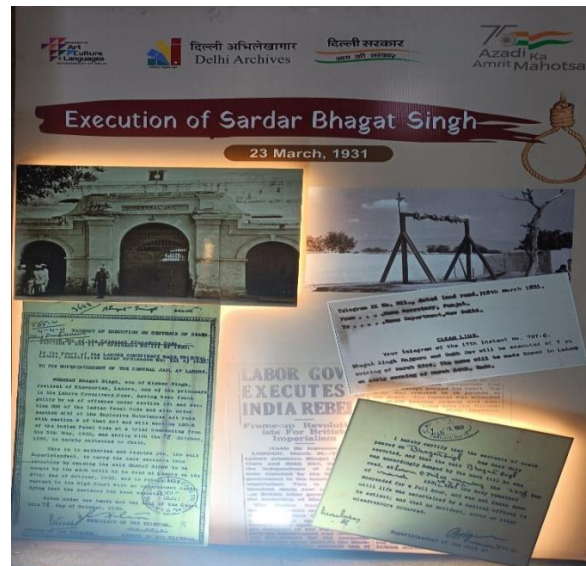
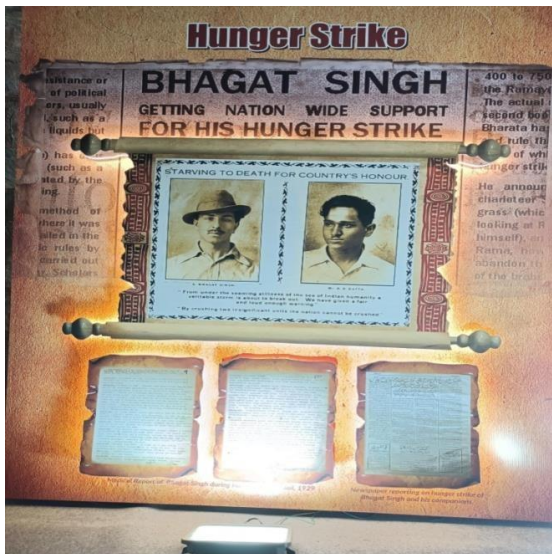
Now the second man who would accompany Bhagat Singh was Sukhdev. But Bhagat Singh chose Batukeshwar Dutt.



Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi



Bhagat Singh, while he was in jail met **Bodha** who belonged to untouchable class. Rajguru and Sukhdev were in Lahore jail. Lahore jail also had a women's cell and all the women prisoners were sent to Lahore Jain. Bodha was a cleaner in the jail and with time he got attached to Bhagat Singh. He used to feed Bhagat Singh with his own hands and take care of him, so Bhagat Singh called him as his mother.



When Batukeshwar Dutt was not having food in the jail Bhagat Singh encouraged him to have food as it was necessary to fight the case.

Most popular photo that we find of Bhagat Singh is that which was taken after the Sounders, murder case. Batukeshwar Dutt's life was full of struggle. He was rejected when he sent a proposal for a small government advertisement. Then Rajendra Prasad had written a letter to the then CM of Bihar that an IAS had rejected Batukeshwar Dutt's proposal and the IAS officer was suspended also.



Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi

Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru was hanged till death a day before they were supposed to be hanged, as on the day when they were to be hanged it was decided that people would gather there in large numbers to protest against it. Also, people believe that Gandhi discussed capital punishment of the three revolutionaries but unfortunately nothing like this happened. Irwin writes that Gandhi did not say anything about Bhagat Singh. Gandhi said that he didn't want to disrupt the decisions of court. On this, people condemned Congress members who were going to a conference in Lahore. It was also the first time Gandhi along with other Congress members were shown black flags.

Another incident, in which Jatin Das who had sacrificed his life during starvation also had people's sympathy towards him. So, Jawaharlal Nehru had to pressurize Gandhi to say that independence was his motive or he would lose the hold on freedom movement.

Bhagat Singh was given two sentences- for the assembly blast he was given life imprisonment and in murder case he was given capital punishment. Because Batukeshwar Dutt was young at that time, he was given life imprisonment. After he came out of jail and was getting married, mother of Bhagat Singh visited him in Patna and gave his wife all her jewelry.

After the death of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev, the independence movement and major leaders dispersed and the movement suffered a lot.



Museum

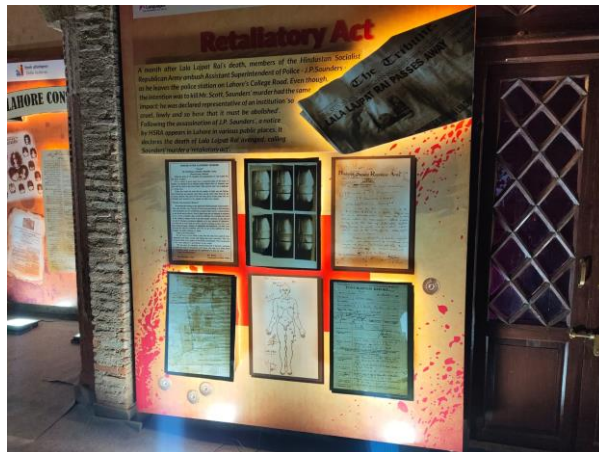
Exhibition has used light similar to the trans-light system but it was not exactly a translight. Due to the use of a trans-light system there was no need to use track light (which is also costly) . The sun- board system, flax, trans-light system was used in displaying the archival material.

Certain cut-outs of print material and even print material were displayed. The benefit of using it is that it helps in collage of certain letters and helps in displaying information.

Multimedia presentation was also used in the form of movie which depicted the life of Bhagat

Singh.

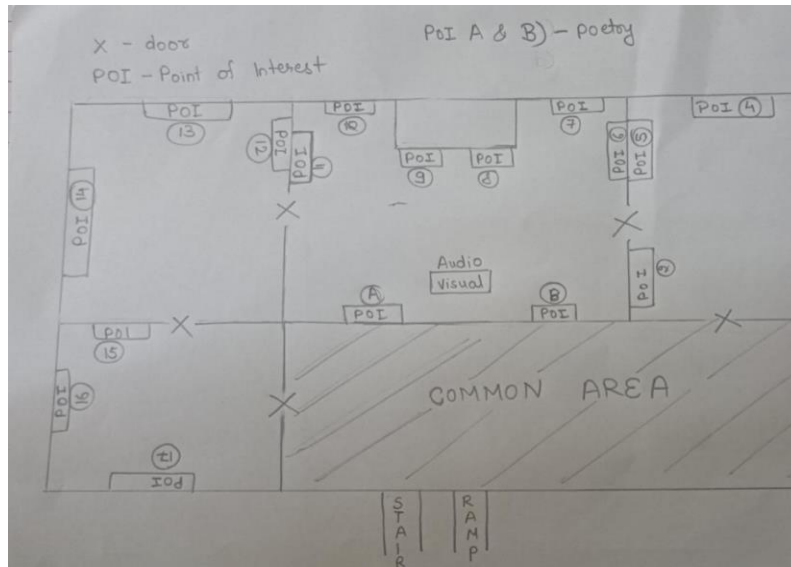
- Exhibition medium taken here is of two types- creative cabinet which has Trans in place of object, backlight is used in interactive way like the hanging noose and assembly bombing scene.
- The space of allocation here is Baradari
- It has lakhori bricks and lime motors used in the construction of structures.
- It is an example of myopic conservation. In this, structure or object gives an impression of something like wood but in actual it is not wood
- Dome is on drums and it has squinches for support.





Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi

ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING



- Tracks should be present as structure is in public interest and has public participation.
- Conservation is myopic conservation and it has nothing to do with the original building material.

It is done to give an antique look.

- Measuring the shrinkage of mortar is to be done.
- To balance, a throw-stone is used and to make it monolithic, jointing is used between beams to join them. **Fish plate** has been used to make the beam.
- Door has a door seal and it is a two-leaved door made of wood.
- Fan window is above the door and the main window. In the colonial period colorful glass was used in fan windows.
- The roof is a vaulted arch and it has a shallow dome.
- Point of interest is present and shown via space allocation
- The structure also has a multi-pleated arch.
- Use of lighting is done to give a ghost effect and 3D perception.
- The structure has reused bricks from other buildings. Due to salt accretion, erosion can be seen in the bricks.
- The structure also uses buff sandstone and the pillars have curly floral patterns.
- Presence of a horizontal zigzag crack is also seen.



QUDASIYA GATEWAY



- Qudasiya begum was a damsel. She was known by the name **Rangeela** and she was in court of late Mughal period emperors. She was a very influential lady of that time.
- Qudasiya Bagh was a type of resort. It is referred at some places as ‘**Palace of Ghat**’ because

Yamuna flowed in front of it.

- Qudasiya gateway has a domical structure above it and the ceiling is vaulted. Corners have squinches which are also vaulted, so it is known as squinch-vaulted pattern.
- Qudasiya gateway is very massive and decorated. It is of the late Mughal style and was made during the late Mughal period.
- The building material used in Qudasiya gateway is lakhuri bricks. It is derived from Lahori brick, but another school of thought says that it is a structure having lakhs of bricks thus, the name lakhuri brick. Lime mortar is used as binding material.
- Decorative features are very peculiar and some features are also found in Taj Mahal. The pattern is called the chevron pattern.





Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi

The material used in the structure is red sandstone as well as buff red sandstone.

- Veneering material is used where there is a decorative feature. Some also have use of lime plaster- fine quality lime plaster was used on rough lime plaster and lime carving is also done.
- The gateway has an ingrained arch. It is an arch design and it is not a real arch as it doesn't have keystone and is not based on springer. The arch is decorative arch.
- **Squinches** here are star shaped. Multiple squinches are made under a large squinch. It helps in load distribution and to support the dome.
- The gateway has a high rise arch and this type of art is known as **Shahjahani arch**. It is also known as **engrailed arch** and **foliated arch**. It is based on a three-bay arch pattern. The structure also has a true arch.
- The roof of the gateway is semi vaulted, meaning that the structure was not completely domical but somewhere it was oblong.
- Outer arch has a decorative pattern design and the architect adopted multiple bay-arch systems.
- Corners of the structure have **turrets**. These turrets have **Ghatakriti**. Its upper portion has multiple floral patterns and the architect had experimented with large floral motifs.
- The gateway also has alcove or half dome.
- The structure is architecturally imbalanced. The pillars inside the structure were not able to support the roof and so the pillars' base was extended outwards to provide strength and to hold up the roof.
- The chhatri is a hanging chhatri and it is a type of half dome. It is also known as Bengali chhatri.
This type of chhatri was made initially in bamboo structures but later it was incorporated in brick and stone structures also.
- The holes in sq inches were for closing the gates and similar holes should also be present on ground.
- There is a buttress wall. Whenever the building is inclined and unsafe, we provide support from the bottom. It is called buttress.
- Propping method is used to support the roof. It is a support given from bottom to unsafe structures.



Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi



The area of Qudasiya Bagh still has high water table. The layers of sandstone are seen flaking due to Salt accretion or percolation of water and reverse osmosis.

- The Ghat-pallav design is used in the pillar. It is in circular design as well as rectangular design.
- The crack observed in the monument is a developing crack.

-:0:-