



# Raat Ke Afsane

Night Walks Brochure



# COMPANY BIO:

Enroute Indian History *estd. 2019* is India's only led female heritage organization working towards cultural dissemination, and heritage awareness. The company has several *sectors*: Heritage Walks, History Workshops, Media & Production, Research Unit, and Art Specialist with a team of qualified workers having advanced degrees in their respective fields of art history, heritage management, history, archaeology, and mass communication.

Listed on several event based platforms:

bookmyshow

TIMESPRIME

paytm  
insider

Townscript

Featured by leading newspapers:

The Indian EXPRESS

mid-day

THE NEW  
INDIAN  
EXPRESS

Featured by social media magazines:

BuzzFeed

twinkl

MENSXP

HOMEGROWN

ENROUTE  
INDIAN HISTORY®

MORE THAN  
1000  
WALKS

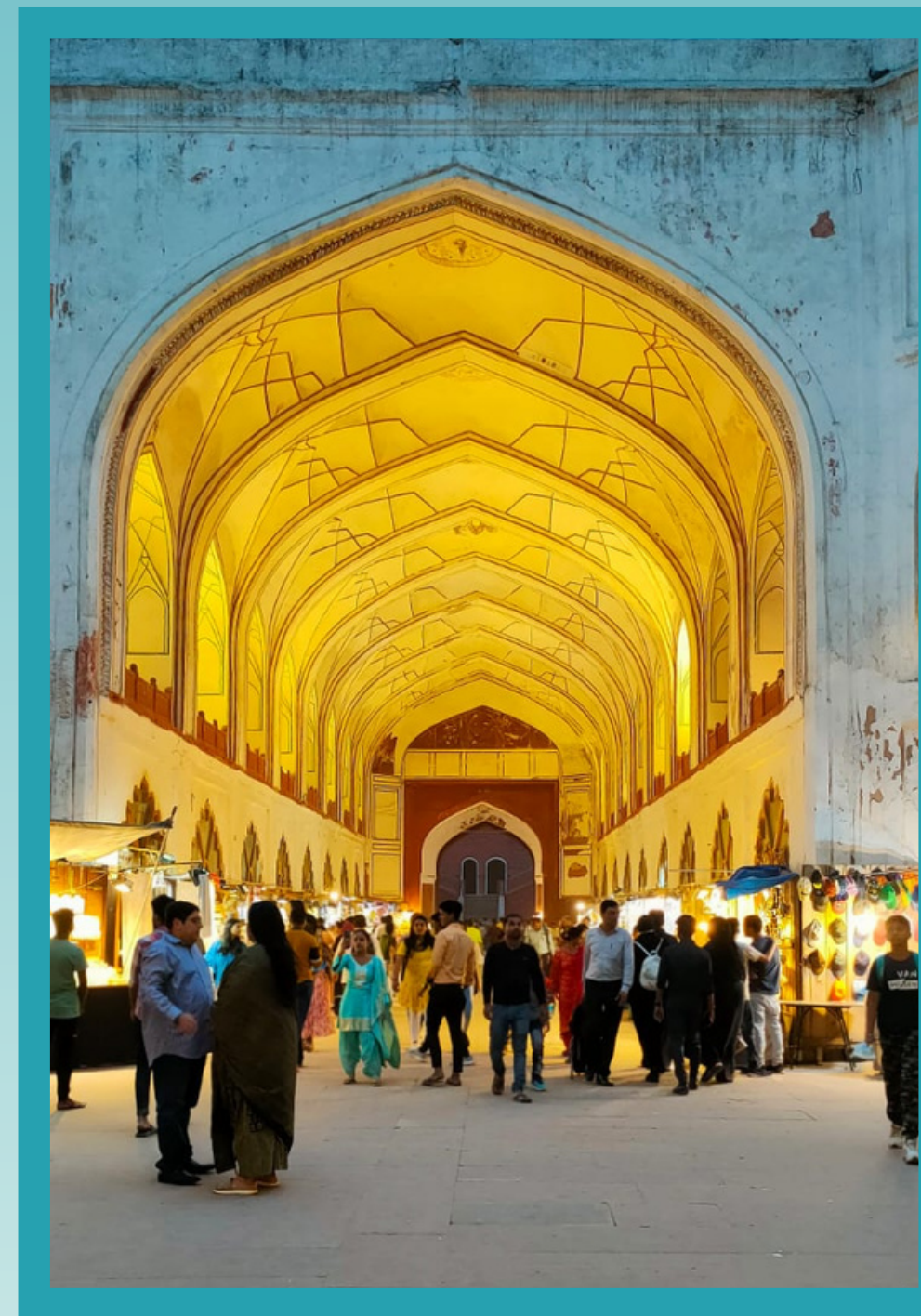
MORE THAN  
5000  
PARTICIPANTS





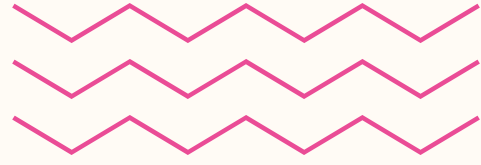
## Raat Ke Afsane

Enroute Indian History was the first heritage company to start conducting heritage walks at night in several selected ASI monuments. Raat Ke Afsane trademark (2022) was started in the year 2019 where several heritage enthusiasts and participants were taken on curated, guided tours inside the monument complex. The format of the walk takes participants inside the heritage zones and are informed in details about its history, heritage and architecture through rich anecdotal history and stories. The walks are conducted by highly trained professionals who have an advanced degree in heritage management, history, archaeology and art history. The uniqueness of Raat Ke Afsane is not just that it was first of its kind but also the fact it is led by an all women's group and has academics who are volunteering to disseminate knowledge and information to the wider community.





# CORPORATE BENEFITS



Enroute Indian History curates and designs special walks for corporates that involves team building exercises, more interactive communication with the heritage specialist and educator and works closely with the HR team of the corporate sector to meet the demands of the client. Each corporation wants a special experience for their clients that is both unique and immersive. Some of the deliverables provided by Enroute Indian History especially for corporate arranged walks are:

- *Pre-booked ASI tickets for no fuss entry.*
- *Specially designed frames with group photo at the end of the walk.*
- *Specially designed colored heritage bookmarks poetic verses and curated paintings.*
- *Team building exercises that includes elements from history and heritage.*
- *Small goody bags as per the needs and demands of the corporate.*







Raat Ke Afsane

**QUTUB  
MINAR**

**RED  
FORT**

**SAFDARJUNG  
TOMB**

**LODHI  
GARDEN**

**SUNDER  
NURSERY**

**CHAWRI  
BAZAAR**

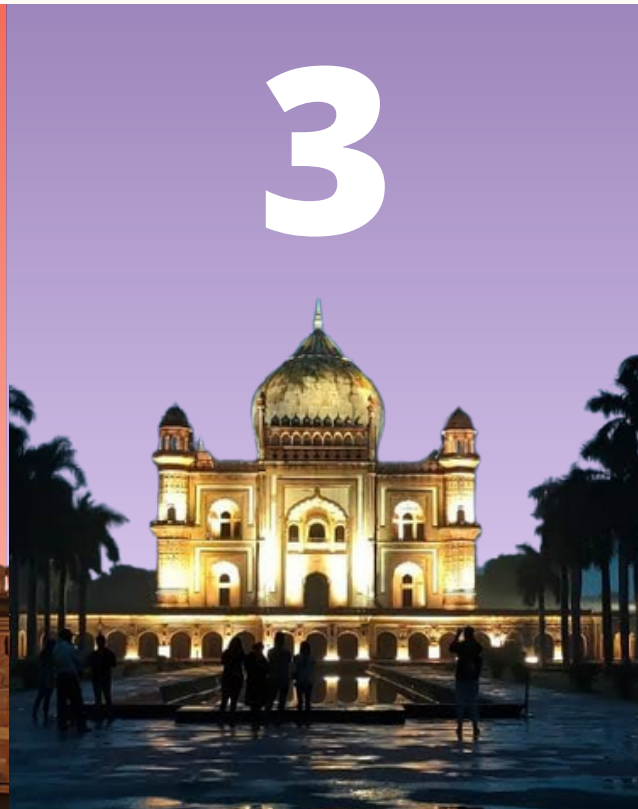
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2



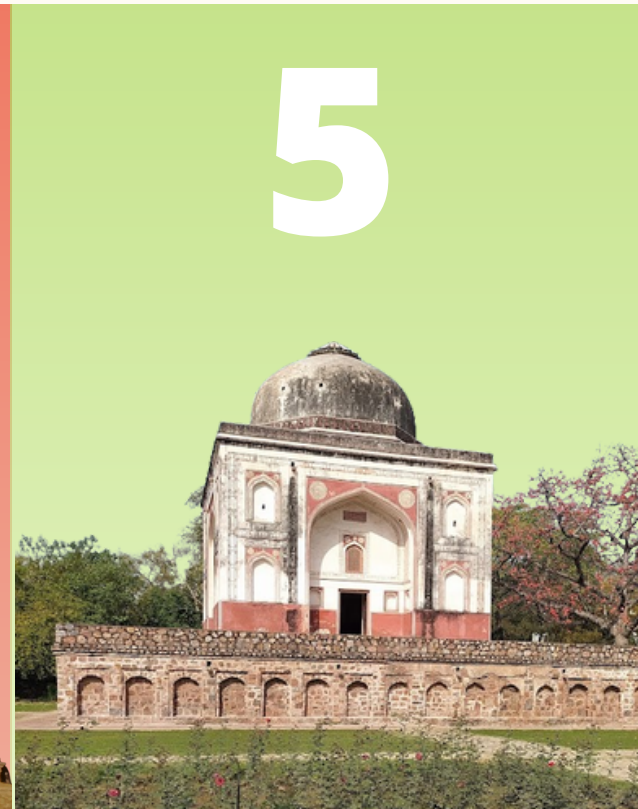
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6



# QUTUB MINAR

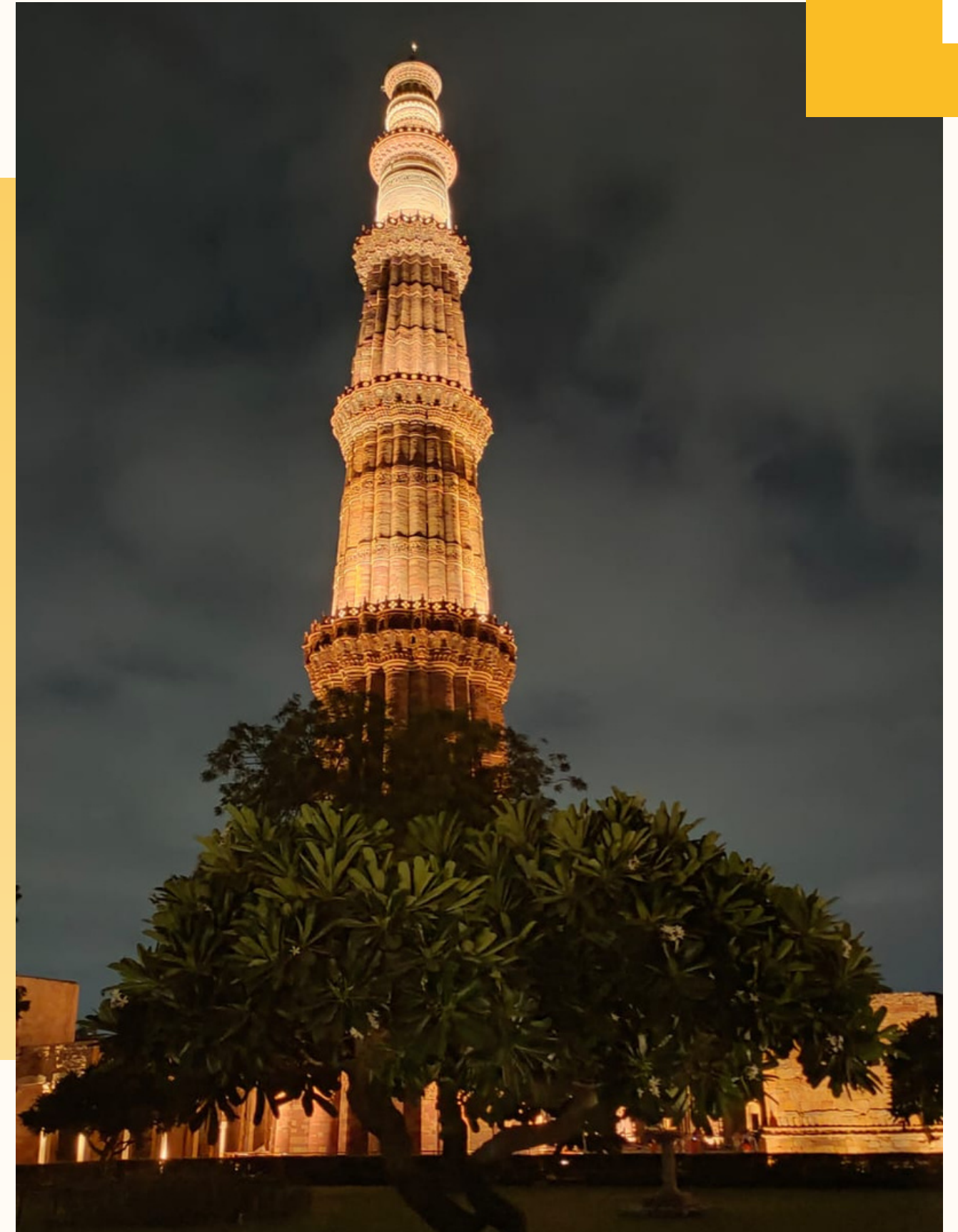
**Duration of the walk:**  
1.5 hours

**Area covered :**  
2.0 kilometers

**Suggested Timings :**  
Winter : 6:00-7:30 pm  
Summer : 6:30-8:00pm

Qutub Minar is the tallest ashlar masonry building in the world which was completed in stages by three Delhi Sultanate rulers. The 72.5m victory tower was built in the 12th century by Qutubuddin Aibak and subsequently finished by Sultan Iltutmish and later by Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq. The minar because of its height has been damaged and destroyed several times because of natural calamities. It has several additions made by each dynasty that ruled Delhi including additions under British Raj.

The walk takes you inside the Qutub complex and explores several monuments inside the complex that were added in its long history of 1000 years.





# QUTUB MINAR

## Places Covered:

- 1. Mughal Serai:** The 18th-century serai/inn was constructed by the Late Mughals and was used as a resting place before travelers and tourists visited Qutub Minar.
- 2. Alai Minar:** The unfinished Qutub Minar was commissioned by Sultan Alauddin Khilji in 1311 AD.
- 3. Qutub Minar:** is the tallest Minar and was commissioned by Sultan Qutubuddin Aibak in 1199 AD.
- 4. The Quwaat- ul- Islam Mosque:** it was simply known as Jama Masjid, was the first Mosque in Delhi. Due to lack of resources and time they used the already available 27 Jain and Hindu temples built nearby to construct the main elements of the mosque.



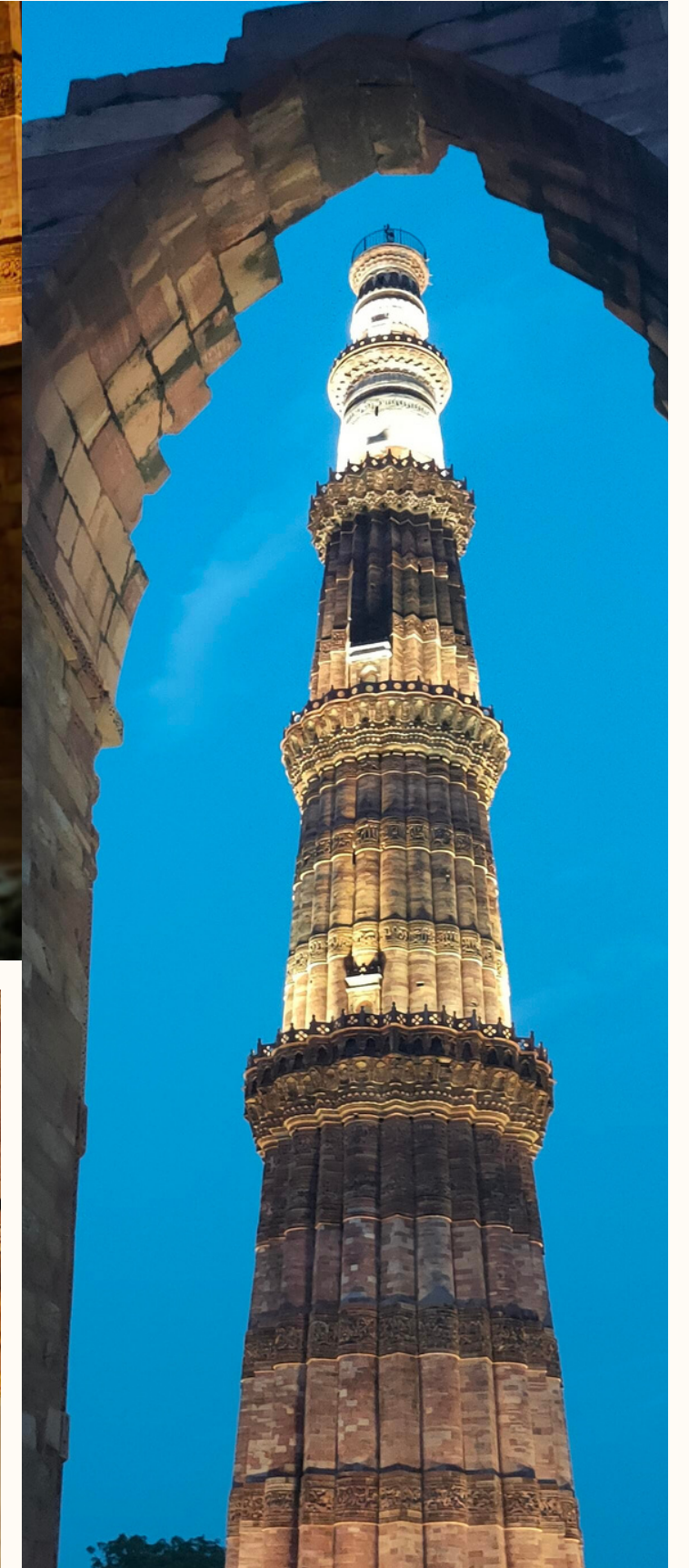


# QUTUB MINAR

## Places Covered:

**5. Iron Pillar:** it is often confused as the Ashokan Pillar. The inscription on the pillar is written in Brahmi script, 4th century. It was brought by Sultan Iltutmish after the conquest of Malwa.

**6. Alai Darwaza:** it was one of the cardinal gateways to enter the complex. The construction of the southern gateway was completed in 1310.





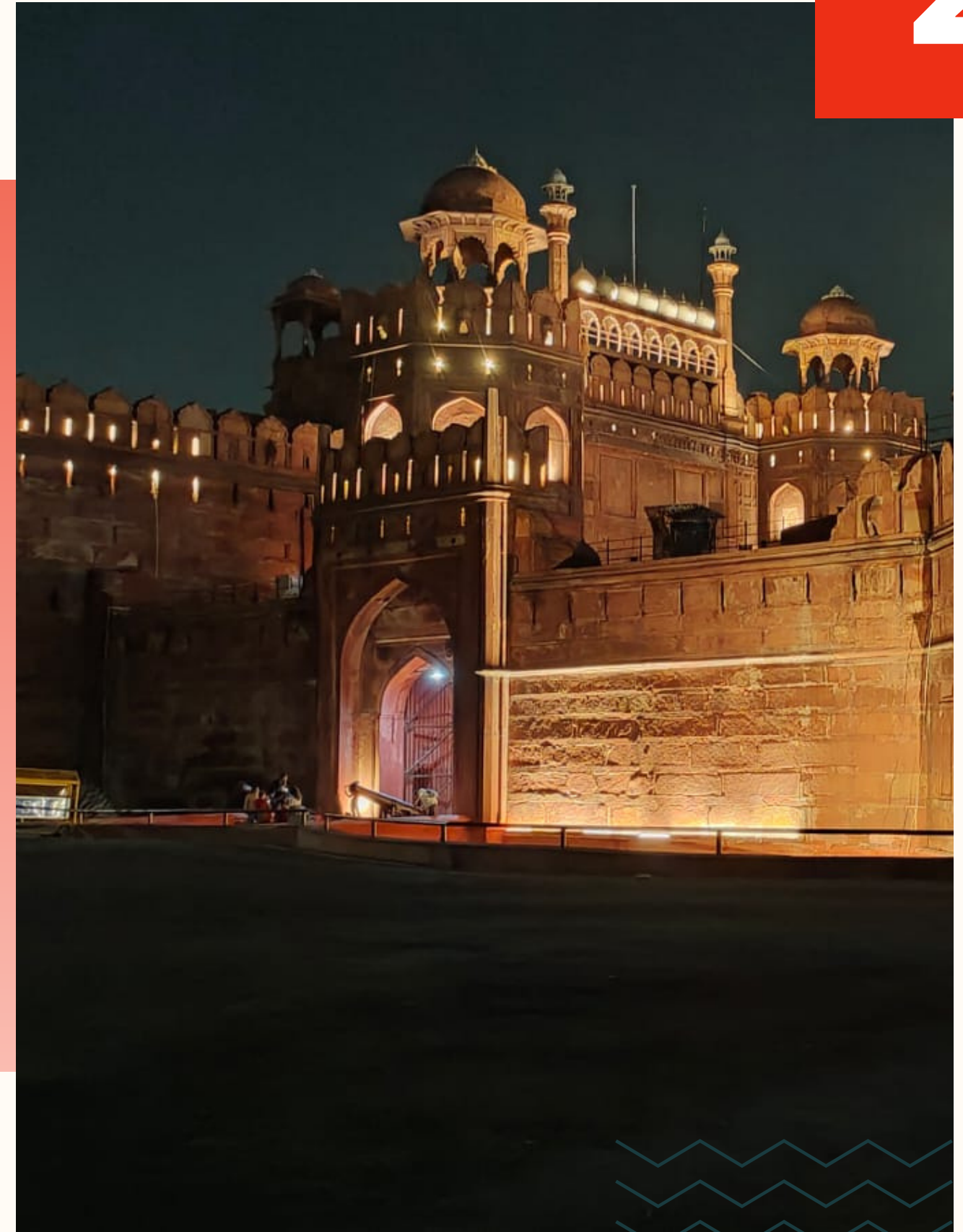
# RED FORT

**Duration of the walk:**  
1.5 hours

**Area covered :**  
2.5 kilometers

**Suggested Timings :**  
Winter : 6:00-7:30 pm  
Summer : 6:30-7:00pm

Qila-e-Mubarak or Qila-e-Shahjahanabad is a 17th century Mughal fort palace constructed by Mughal Emperor Shahjahan, the richest man in the world at that time. The fort complex is double the size of Agra Fort and has several pristine prime marble buildings inside the heritage complex. Red Fort has a bloodied history that witnessed several conspiracies, trials, murder, and assassination in its 300 years of construction. The fort which was constructed on the banks of River Yamuna had two prized possessions within its walls : the peacock throne and the mountain of diamond 'koh-i-noor'. The walk will take you inside several of the prime royal buildings built by Mughals and subsequently demolished by the British.





# RED FORT

## Places Covered:

**1. Delhi Gate:** The prime gate that was used by the Emperor and the zenana women to enter and exit the fort complex. The gate has two beautiful marble elephants that were installed by the British.

**2. Lahori Gate:** The Lahori Gate is named so because it faces the road that leads to Lahore, a prime Mughal city of that time. It is a three storey gate, the upper section was reserved for the soldiers and the army people, the lower one for the guards-Qiladars.

**3. Chatta Chowk:** was known as Bazaar-e-Musakkaf (the covered bazaar), officially the first covered bazaar in India, it was painted like a sky in the Mughal Times. The bazaar is often confused with Meena Bazaar.





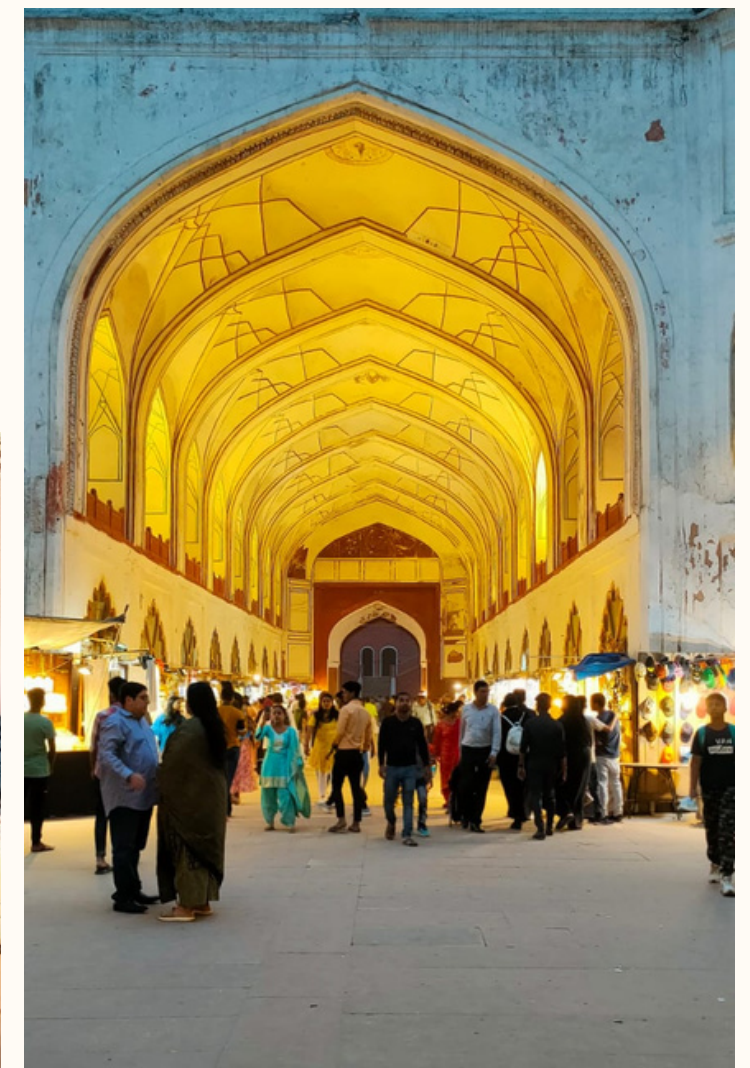
# RED FORT

## Places Covered:

**4. Naubat Khanna:** This is the drum house or naqqar khana. Only a prince could reach till here on a horse. The drum house had an open pavilion where the musicians used to play. The inside of the drum house has richly carved and painted incised plaster.

**5. Diwan I Aam:** Diwan-i-aam (Hall of Public Audience) This is the Takht-e-Shahi or Aurang-Zill-e-Illahi the marble throne of the Emperor of Hindustan. The back marble wall of the throne has 315 panels made of semi-precious stones. The same craft that has been employed to build Taj Mahal.

**Places of other Interest:** Diwan-e-khas, Imtiaz Mahal, Hamam-e-Athar and Khwabgah.



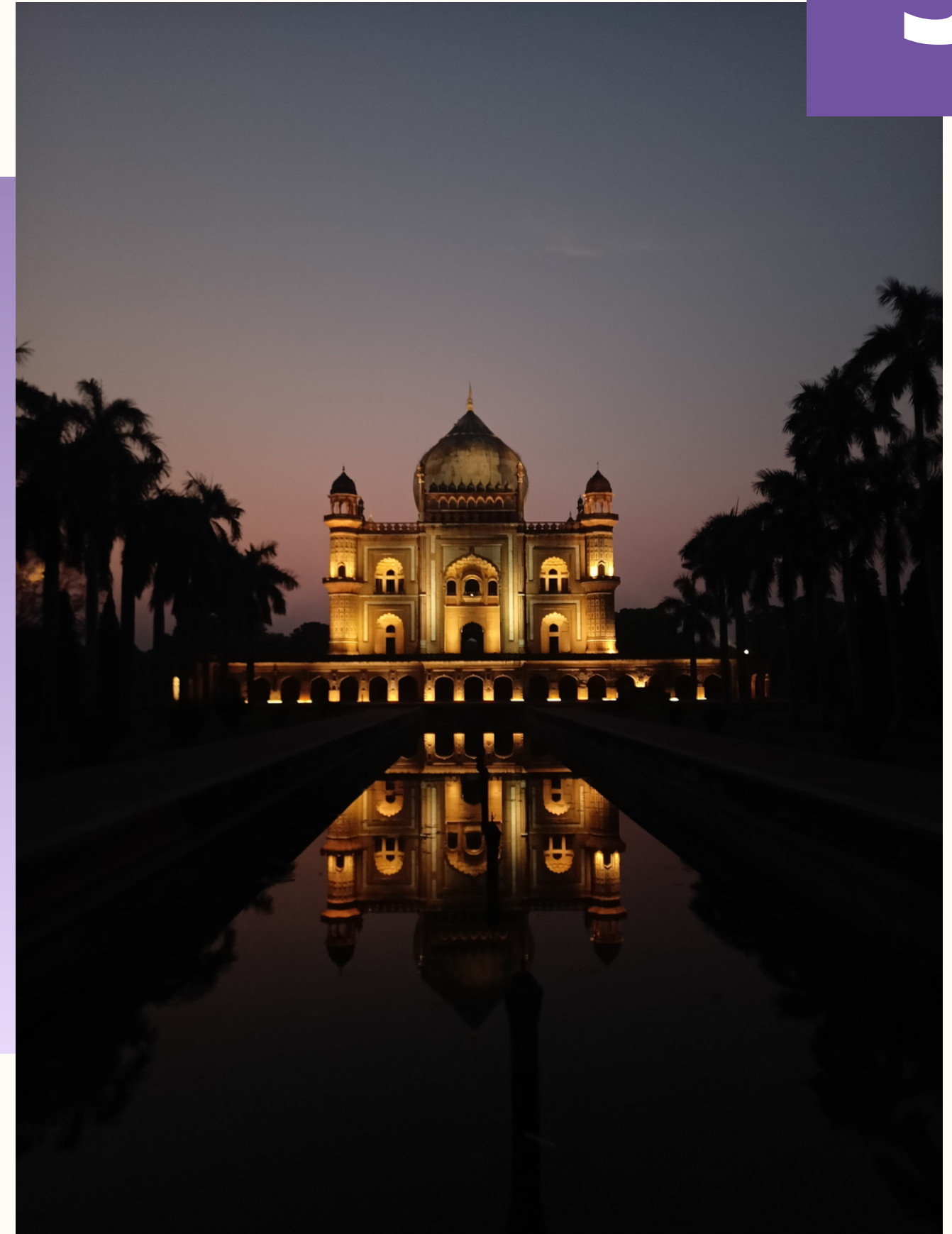
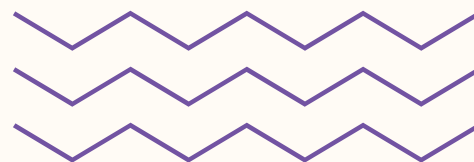


# SAFDARJUNG TOMB

**Duration of the walk:**  
80 minutes

**Suggested Timings :**  
Winter : 5:00-6:30 pm  
Summer : 6:00-7:30pm

The 18th century garden tomb complex was constructed by the Nawabs of Awadh. The heritage monument is seen as the last flickering light of the mughal empire. It remains one of the last funerary monuments designed at such a grand scale. The heritage tomb rests on the busiest roads of Delhi yet is often missed by its citizens. The tomb complex has a lush char-bagh garden with fountains and stunning pavilions.





# SAFDARJUNG TOMB

## Places Covered:

- 1. Eastern Gateway:** The stunning painted gateway is a triple storied structure with a baradari pavilion crowning the top of the gate. The huge, sturdy wooden doors of the gateway belong to the 18th century.
- 2. Mosque:** The sandstone triple dome mosque is a functional praying area with an attached madarsa where young boys study and get educated.
- 3. Char Bagh Garden:** The tomb proper is set in the center of a lush garden divided into a typical Persian char-bagh style with fountains and pathways. The garden has heritage trees that are at least 200 years old, often studded by several peacocks that grace the garden complex.



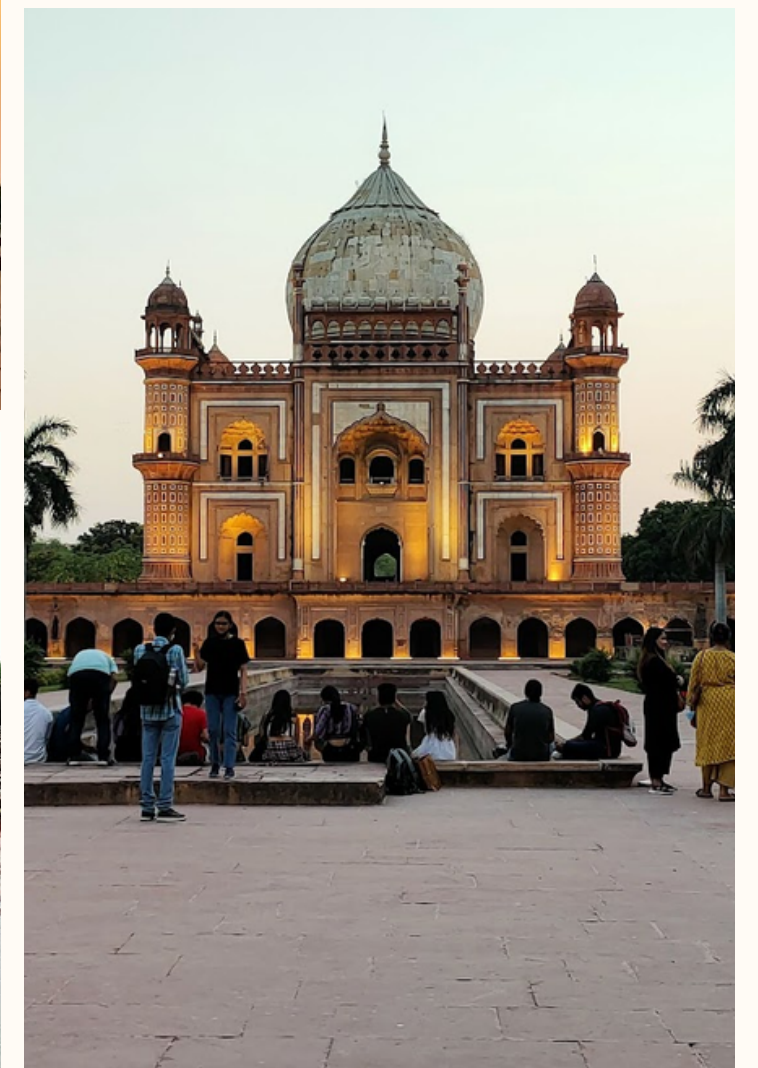


# SAFDARJUNG TOMB

## Places Covered:

**4. Pavilions:** The garden complex has three pavilions connected to the tomb proper through a fountain channel across the garden. The pavilions are named according to the several functions they performed in the past.

**5. Tomb Proper:** The tomb was built in 1754 AD after the death of 'Safdarjung' the title given to the second nawab of Awadh, Mirza Mansur Khan. The tomb was commissioned by his son Nawab Shuja ud Daulah. The sandstone and marble tomb is constructed on a platform and has the cenotaph of the deceased.





# LODHI GARDEN

## Duration of the walk:

1.5 hours

## Area covered :

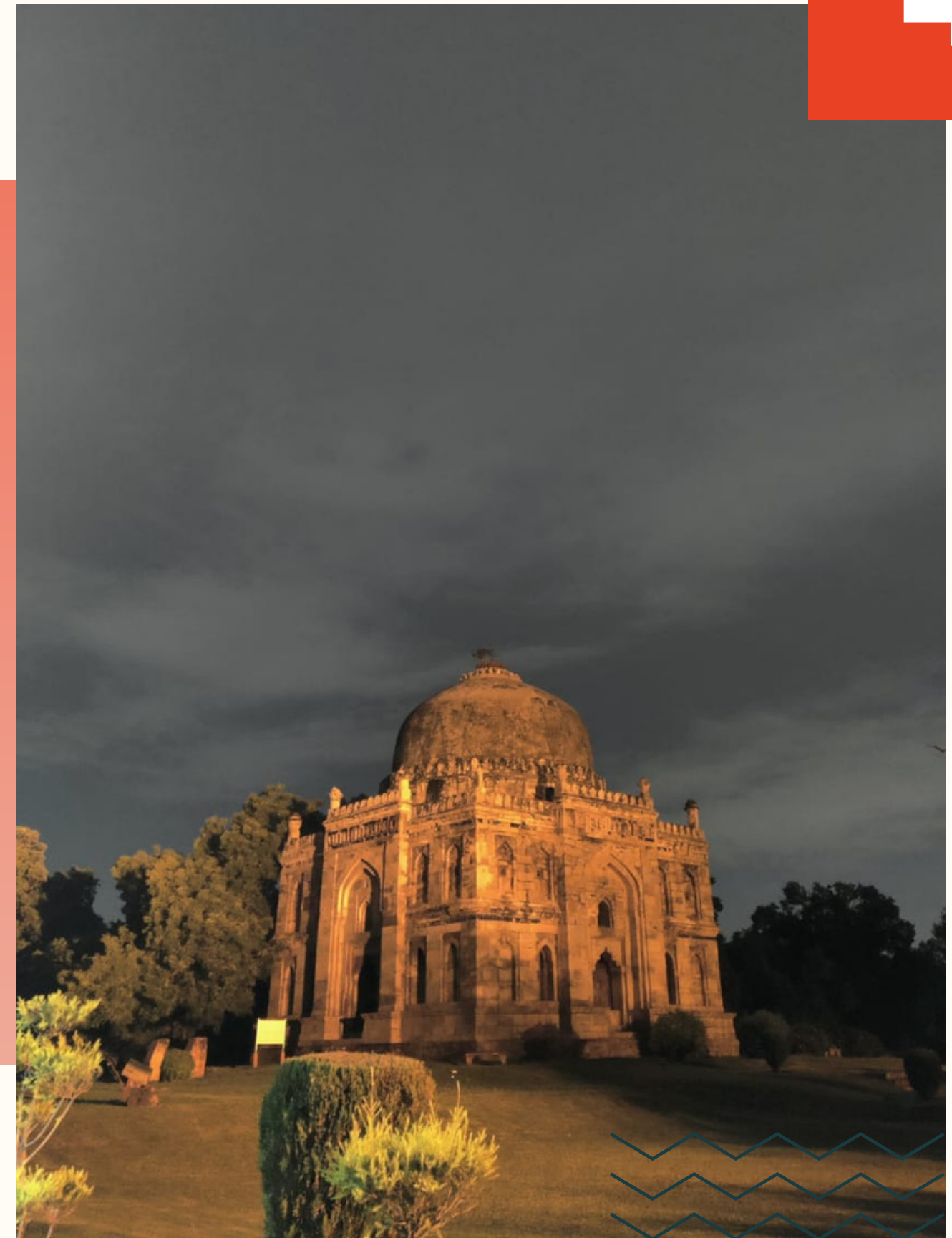
90 acres

## Suggested Timings :

Winter : 5:30-7:00 pm

Summer : 6:00-7:30pm

Lodhi garden is one of the most visited ecological heritage zones in Delhi that has eminent personalities, politicians, diplomats as its regular visitors and joggers. The 15th century garden was built during the Delhi Sultanate and has heritage structures such as tomb, mosque, minars, bridge, pleasure pavilions built in the past 700 years.





# LODHI GARDEN



## Places Covered:

**1. Muhammad Shah Tomb:** The tomb is the burial place of Sultan Mohammad Shah third ruler of Sayyid Dynasty. Alauddin Shah who built this tomb in memory of his father. The tomb is raised to a considerable height and is made of lime and stone.

**2. Turret:** The oldest structure in the entire complex. The 6m high turret was probably a corner watchtower of an enclosure that no longer exists.

**3. Bada Gumbad:** The tomb is locally known as Masjid and Gumbad Khairpur. The masjid was built around 1494 A.D.

**4. Mosque:** The mosque is one of the first single aisle mosques in Delhi similar to Jamali Kamali. The three bay five arched mosque is one of the most ornate structures in Delhi.





# LODHI GARDEN

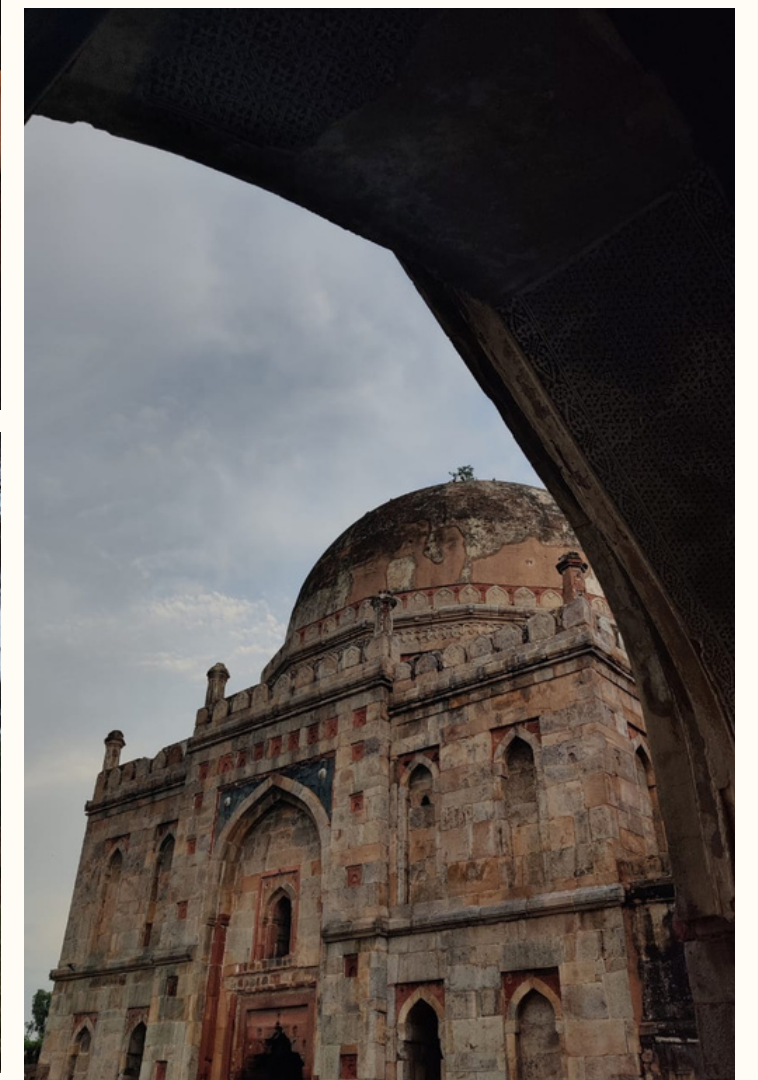


## Places Covered:

**5. Sheesh Gumbad:** The glass dome was built by Lodhi chief with Qashani tiles that once covered the exterior and the dome. It could be the tomb of Bahlol Lodi, the founder who died in 1488.

**6. Atpula:** The eight-sided pier bridge was built during Emperor Akbar by Nawab Bahadur, to span a tributary from River Yamuna that met Barahpulla nallah (canal) further south.

**7. Wall gateway and Mosque:** The small complex built during the late Mughal period comprises a tri-arched entrance gateway and a small mosque inside an enclosed walled garden.





# SUNDER NURSERY

**Duration of the walk:**

80 minutes

**Area covered :**

90 acres

**Suggested Timings :**

Winter : 6:30-8:00 pm

Summer : 6:00-7:30pm

The 90 acre biodiversity ecological heritage park received UNESCO status in 2018 even before it was inaugurated. The ecological zone is also the first arboretum of Delhi. The immensely spread out garden has several 16th century Mughal tombs and pleasure pavilions that have been splendidly restored by the joint efforts of Aga Khan Foundation, Embassies of USA & Norway, Archaeological Survey of India, and South Delhi Municipal Corporation. The garden is set in a posh neighborhood of Delhi and has the most luxurious amenities which makes it a favorite with the urban crowd. The cherry on the top is the lakeside Fab Cafe that overlooks the Mughal tombs. The area is also popular for Sunday brunch for its farmer's market and idealistic picnic settings.





# SUNDER NURSERY



## Places Covered:

- 1. Sunderwala Burj:** The 16th-century tomb was once used by migrants and partition refugees.
- 2. Lakkarwala Burj:** The raised tomb is set amidst a stunning rose garden with different species of roses displayed in plots and rows.
- 3. Azim Khan Mosque:** The curious arches are parts of the wall mosque that was once part of the biggest serai in Delhi.
- 4. The Secret pavilion:** The pearl-like hidden pavilion is indeed a secret as it lies hidden away from a commoner's sight. The pavilion is decorated with beautiful sandstone jaalis and is always surrounded by richly scented flower bushes and small trees.



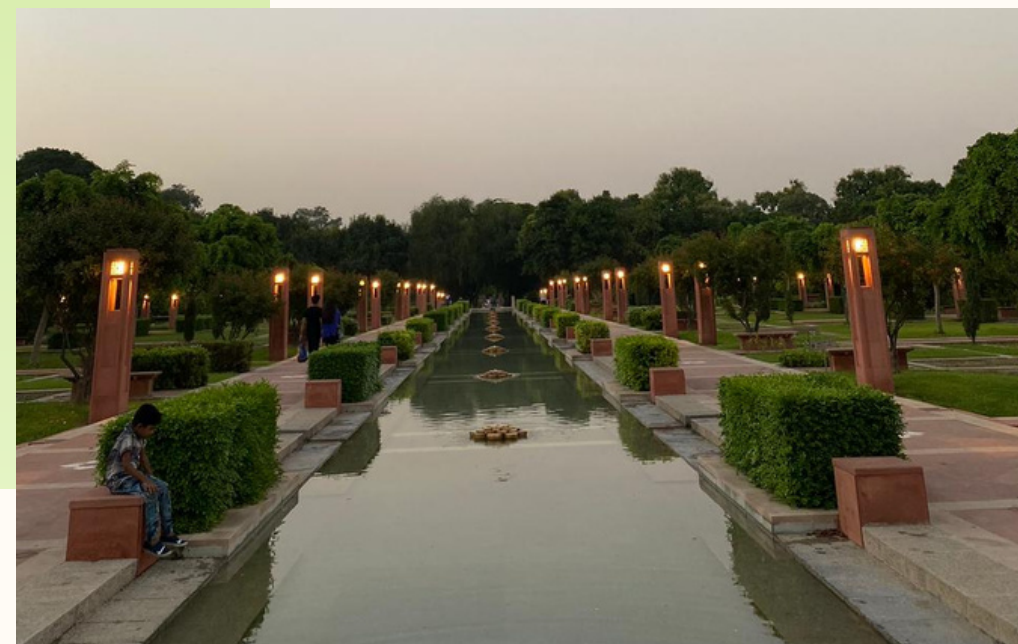


# SUNDER NURSERY

## Places Covered:

**5. The Sunderwala Mahal:** The entire pleasure pavilion has interconnected chambers and a low height roof. The pavilion has a staircase that goes nowhere and a secret tehkhana.

**6. The Bada Batashe Wala:** The separate garden tomb complex is connected to Sunder Nursery through farmers market. The tomb building is part of the larger Mughal necropolis.





# TAWAIFS & KOTHAS IN CHAWRI BAZAAR

**Duration of the walk:**  
90 minutes

**Area covered :**  
1.5 kilometers

**Suggested Timings :**  
Winter : 5:00-6:30 pm  
Summer : 6:00-7:30pm

The Chawri Bazaar of Shahjahanabad is the broad market behind Jama Masjid now popular for its wedding cards and paper market. The bazaar in medieval Mughal India was popular for its kothas where beautiful, talented Tawaifs (courtesans) used to sing and perform each evening in mehfil. The kothas still exist but are now transformed as shops and warehouses. The walk will talk about the culture of tawaifs, dancers and their role in the Mughal Empire.





# TAWAIFS & KOTHAS IN CHAWRI BAZAAR

## Places Covered:

**1. Hauz Qazi Mosque:** The 17th century Mosque is a private mosque with a stunning tank inside it which was once fed by River Yamuna.

**2. Mubarak Begum Ka Masjid:** The mosque is popularly known as 'Randi Ka Masjid' designed and commissioned by Mubarak Begum, wife of Sir David Ocheterlony.

**3. Kothas of Chawri Bazaar:** The penthouse that covers many buildings to make one long kotha building with architecture still intact. The discussion will be on the life of kotha and tawaifs role in society.

**4. Indraprastha School:** The first and the oldest girl school in Delhi which was constructed in 1906 to promote education for girl children. The school was visited by Annie Besant, Sarojni Naidu and Rabindranath Tagore.





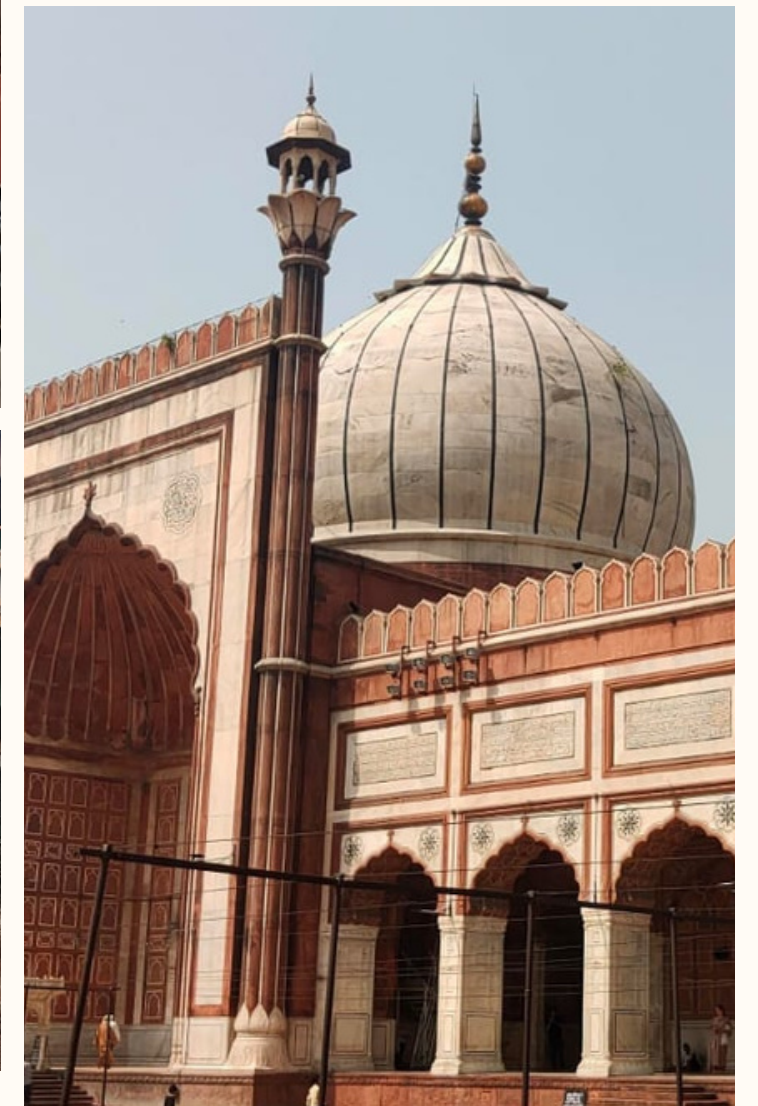
# TAWAIFS & KOTHAS IN CHAWRI BAZAAR

## Places Covered:

**5. Chah Rahat:** The well is hidden in the lanes of Chippiwara and is a medieval persian wheel that used to harness water from River Yamuna and fetch Jama Masjid.

**6. ISKON Temple:** The first ISKON temple in Delhi from where Swami Prabhupada started his journey to America to spread Hare Krishna Movement and promoted translation of Bhagavad Gita.

**7. Jama Masjid:** The royal mosque was built in 1650 by Mughal Empeor Shah Jahan. It is the highest point in Old Delhi. The mosque has a minaret to climb till the top and view the entire city. It also holds relics of Prophet Muhammad.







**To Know More :**  
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Thank you