

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

Built Heritage Listing
of
Muzaffarnagar District

Submitted To:



National Mission
For Clean Ganga

Submitted By:



Indian National Trust
for Art And
Cultural Heritage

INTACH



AH DIVISION

**GANGA CULTURAL
DOCUMENTATION**

MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT

AUGUST 2021





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PREFACE

National Mission of Clean Ganga (NMCG) under Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation has commissioned Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) to document “Cultural Heritage along River Ganga from Gaumukh to Ganga Sagar”. The scope of work is to identify and make inventories of the tangible and intangible Cultural Heritage properties found within 5 km on either side of the River Ganga.

Responding to the geographical, topographical and cultural diversity of the entire stretch, we have divided the stretch into three parts. The first part is from Gaumukh to Haridwar, the second part is from Muzaffarnagar to Katihar and the third part is from Malda to Ganga Sagar. Listing is done under three categories. They are Natural Heritage, Architectural Heritage and Intangible Heritage. Accordingly three teams are working to cover the three aspects of Cultural Heritage. Architectural Heritage Division of INTACH has been assigned with the work of listing the Architectural Heritage.

In this report we are documenting the Built Heritage of Muzaffarnagar District. The report includes the documentation of 2 out of 4 tehsils - Muzaffarnagar and Jansath, as they lie within the 5km Ganga study area. A total of 21 heritage sites have been identified and listed, which lie in Jansath tehsil. The report includes a proper understanding of the various typologies, their evolution, architectural appreciation and a complete list of all the buildings.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Muzaffarnagar District

Muzaffarnagar is one of the 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh, located in the mid Ganga-Yamuna doab region. It forms a part of the National Capital Region (NCR), in the Saharanpur Division. River Ganga flows along its eastern boundary. The district occupies an area of 2,991 sq. mts., with a higher population in its urban areas, as compared to the rural settlements. This is due to the setup of industries since the British era, and subsequent urbanization.¹ A major portion of the district along the river is covered in agricultural fields. Muzaffarnagar is rich in sugar cultivation, and is renowned for its sugar mills. Thus, it is famous as the ‘Sugar Bowl of India’. Steel and paper are two other important, thriving industries of Muzaffarnagar.²

The district traces its roots to the Harappan civilization, as an important centre of trade during the ancient times. Subsequently, Muzaffarnagar came under the reign of other dominant rulers over the years, including the Afghans, Sayyids, Mughals and the British. It was also majorly involved in the freedom struggles against the East India Company.³ The rich historical evolution of Muzaffarnagar is exhibited in the architectural fabric of the region.



Figure 1 : Shukratal Ghat along Ganga in Muzaffarnagar District
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

1 Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow-District Census Handbook, Series 10 Part XII-A [pdf], pg.15.

2 <https://muzaffarnagar.nic.in/about-district/>, accessed on 31/08/2021

3 <https://muzaffarnagar.nic.in/history/>, accessed on 31/08/2021

1.1.1. Muzaffarnagar Tehsil

Muzaffarnagar tehsil lies in the northern part of the district, with Jansath tehsil to its south-east, Khatauli tehsil to the south and Budhana tehsil to the south-west. Saharanpur district lies to its north, Shamli district to the west and Uttarakhand state to the north-west. Ganga flows along the eastern side of the tehsil. Muzaffarnagar city is the administrative headquarters of the tehsil. It was the first town in the district administered by a municipal board, in 1872.

Muzaffarnagar city was founded in and gained significance in 1633 AD. It was earlier known as *Sarasvatipura* or *Sarwat*, during the reign of Maulaheri Jat Rajput clan. It was renamed during the rule of Shah Jahan, by the son of Mughal commander Sayyid Muzaffar Khan.⁴ The tehsil thrives on an agrarian economy, with most of the land covered in *khadirs* and mangroves.⁵ Muzaffarnagar city was an important industrial centre due to its frequent trade in sugar, wheat, paper and steel. It was well-connected by rail since the British era.



Figure 2: Masjid Ansariyan, Muzaffarnagar city
Source: www.worldorgs.com/, accessed on 31st August 2021



Figure 3: Paper Mill in Muzaffarnagar.
Source: www.worldorgs.com/, accessed on 31st August 2021

1.1.2. Jansath Tehsil

Jansath is located on the south-eastern side of Muzaffarnagar district. It is surrounded by Muzaffarnagar tehsil to the north and Khatauli tehsil to the west. The eastern boundary of the tehsil is demarcated by river Ganga, separating the district from Bijnor. The southwestern part of the tehsil comprises the Haiderpur-protected wetland. It is fed by the water of the Ganga and Solani rivers. The local forest department is working along with the WWF-India to list it down in the Ramsar wetland, as it inhabits a rich flora and fauna.⁶

Jansath tehsil is named after its administrative headquarters, Jansath city. It is approximately 17km from the Ganga river bank. It is intersected by an integrated canal system. The tehsil is frequently flooded during the monsoons. Jansath tehsil is also renowned for its traditional industries of dyeing and papier-mache. The two distinct colors being, *jastai* or lead color, and bottle green.

⁴ Digital South Asia Library, Volume 18, 1909. p. 93.

⁵ Nevill, H. R., *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Muzaffarnagar, Vol. III*, Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad, 1920, pg. 302

⁶ <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/tag/haiderpur-wetland>, accessed on 06/07/2021

Jansath tehsil dates back to mid-second millennium B.C. Archaeological findings of stone artefacts, earthenware, sculptures, coins and seals suggest the existence of Late Harappan civilization in the region. Artefacts from the Ochre Color Pottery (OCP) period were also found here. Over the years, the district was dominated by the Mauryas, Kushanas, Sayyid brothers, Muslims and the British, since 3rd century B.C.

The architectural landscape of the tehsil reflects an amalgamation of Rajputana and Mughal styles with Colonial influences. Mosques and dargahs were mostly found within the tehsil, as it was majorly influenced by the Sayyid brothers. Some of the old mosques built across the tehsil are Shiya Jama Masjid, Juma Masjid and Badi Masjid. The riverfront of Jansath tehsil is not well-developed as compared to its neighbouring districts. However, Shukratal ghat is an important landmark, as it comprises the Parikshit Koop, dating to the Mahabharata. The open space around the well was also used as a resting ground by the Maratha army.

Many heritage structures lie abandoned, in a dilapidated condition, due to lack of maintenance over the years.



Figure 4: Shukratal Ghat, Jansath tehsil
Source : Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 5: Kakrouli Imambara, Jansath tehsil.
Source : Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 6: Tomb and Baradari, Jansath tehsil.
Source : Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

2. Geographical Settings and Boundaries

The district occupies a rectangular footprint. It lies between 29°11' to 29° 43' North latitude, and 77° 04' to 78°07' East longitude. It is surrounded by Saharanpur district to the north, Meerut district to the south, Shamli district to the west and Bijnor district to the east, which is separated by river Ganga. The district is bound by Hindon river along its western side.¹ Muzaffarnagar comprises rich, fertile plains, with vast stretches of *khadir* plains along the river, and high banks intersected by ravines.²

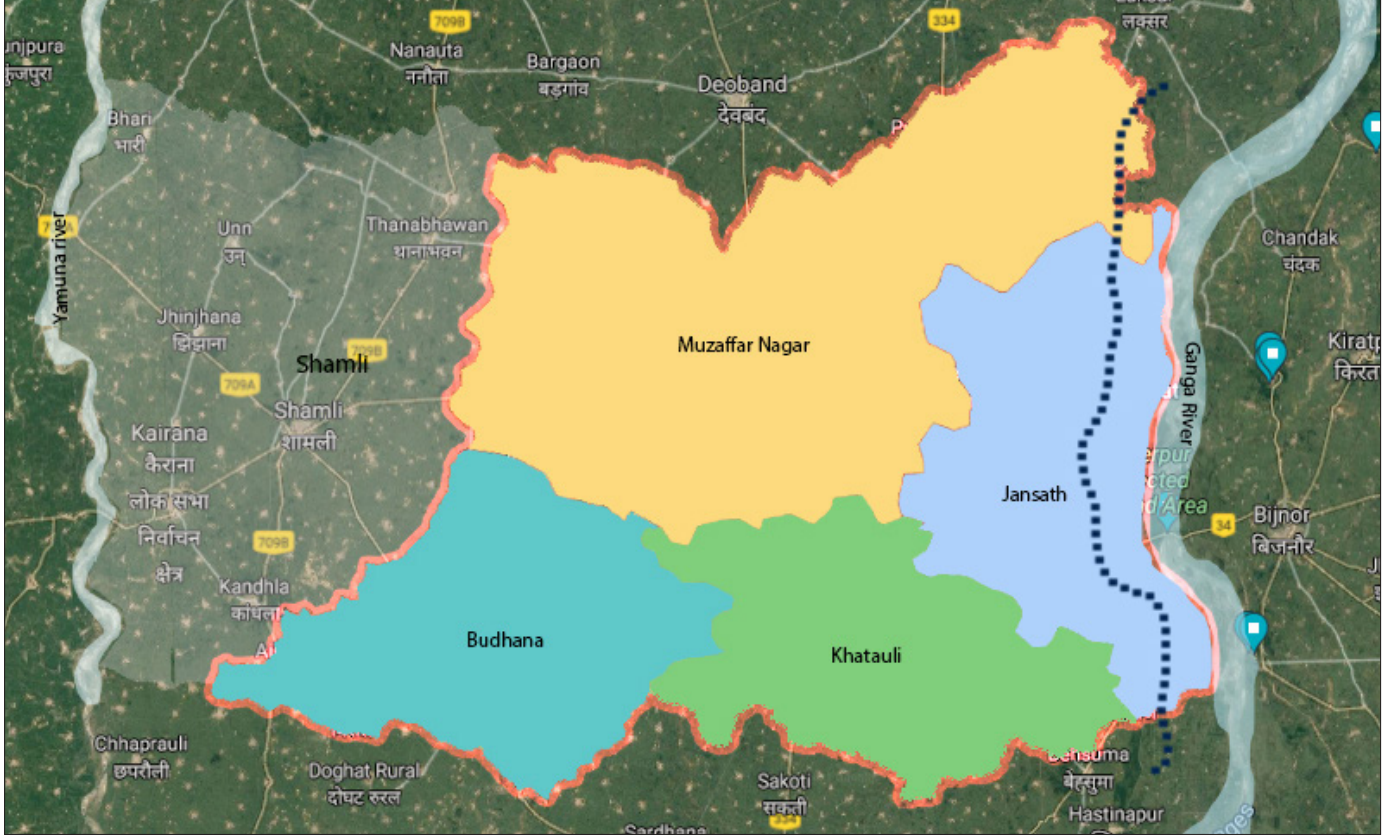


Figure 7: Map showing Muzaffarnagar district with its tehsils, and the 5km offset (blue, dotted). The separated Shamli district is also demarcated. Source: Base Map - www.google.com/maps/, accessed on 4th July 2021

2.1. Administrative Boundaries

Muzaffarnagar was earlier a part of the Moradabad Division, under the British, in 1803. Later, in the same year, it was included under Saharanpur Division. In 1826 Muzaffarnagar district was formed, which included the areas of Lakhnauti and Nurnagar (presently in Saharanpur district). It was established as the revenue headquarters of the East India Company, during the same year. In 1842, the administrative boundary of the district was extended to include parts of present-day Saharanpur



Figure 8: Muzaffarnagar district within the United Provinces, 1903 Source: www.wikimediacommons.com/, accessed on 31st August 2021

¹ Nevill, H. R., *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Muzaffarnagar, Vol. III*, Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad, 1920, pg. 1

² Nevill, H. R., *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Muzaffarnagar, Vol. III*, Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad, 1920, pg. 302

and Meerut districts. From 1842 onwards, villages of Bijnor district were also included in the Muzaffarnagar district boundary, as a result of the eastward fluvial actions of river Ganga. It became a part of the United Provinces during the British rule. In 1952, the state of Uttar Pradesh was officially formulated, which included Muzaffarnagar district. The present-day district boundary consists of 4 tehsils - Muzaffarnagar, Jansath, Khatauli and Budhana.

2.2. Geographical Settings

The district is bound by river Ganga to the east and river Hindon to the west. The earlier boundary of the district extended till Yamuna river to the further west. The region is also intersected by several tributaries of Ganga, such as Kali Nadi (along central region), Banganga and Solani (eastward, closer to Ganga). Consequently, three distinct geographical terrains are demarcated across the district. The high banks and *khadir* plains along Ganga, the area between Ganga and Kali Nadi, and the doab region between Kali Nadi and Hindon.

Ganga enters Muzaffarnagar district near Hirdaya Rampur *Khadir*, with a south-westward flow. The district gradually slopes southward, with minimal topographical disparities. The river exits the district near Khera village, to the south-east. Ganga creates a natural boundary between Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor districts. A long tract of sand dunes are found near Ganga (locally known as *Bhur*). The *Bhur* tract is situated parallel to Ganga, along its length. Ganga *Khadir* plains are also sprawled along the river bank, greater in width towards the northern part of the district. It becomes narrow towards the southern side. Ancient channels and shallow depressions are prominent in this region. The large water swamps in the *khadir* plains denote the earlier Ganga basin. Saloni river flows along the eastern part of the district. It was a chain of lakes and marshes until 1852. Over time, due to frequent floods, silt and sand deposited in the lakes along its course. Kali Nadi carries the water discharge of the central region of the district. It is locally known as *Nagin Nadi*, due to its meandering flow. Banganga tributary meets Ganga river near Chanpuri village. Banganga and Burhganga (*burh* meaning 'old') suggest the ancient course of river Ganga. Hindon, to the west, carries water from Ganga to Yamuna, to avoid flooding during monsoons. Some important lakes include Jogawali and Mamaur lake.³



Figure 9: Riverbanks along Ganga in Muzaffarnagar district
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

³ Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow - District Census Handbook, Series 10 Part XII-A[pdf], pg.08, accessed on 06/07/2021

The Ganga river channel has constantly changed since the earlier times. As per historical records, the river shifted its course drastically to the east, in 1400 AD. Traces of backwaters, channels and silted tracts exhibit the shift of the river course over the years. Timur's memoirs (1398 AD) mention the existence of Tughlaqpur village on the high banks above Saloni river, in present-day Purchappar. This village is currently 20km to the west of Ganga river. During Shah Jahan's rule, Nur Jahan administered Nurnagar village to the north-east of Purchappar. As per historians, the empress selected a site with a picturesque landscape overlooking the river. Nurnagar is currently 17km to the west of Ganga.⁴

2.3. Ecology

The northern part of the district has a sub-tropical, deciduous type of vegetation. *Dhak* forests can be seen in the north-western part of the district. It is the main source for manufacturing locally-produced indigo. The flowers from the *Dhak* trees produces a red dye, and its wood is used in the production of charcoal and bio fuel. The commonly found trees of the region are Arjun, Ashok, Neem, Naspati, Gular, Gulmohar, Eucalyptus, Jamun, Khajoor. Nilgai is a common species found in the *khadir* region. Wild pigs, the black buck, spotted deer are also found within the district. Shuktratal and Khalani are two important forest-parks in Muzaffarnagar.

The south-eastern front of the district comprises a rich ecological balance. It lies to the north of the Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary. The geographical terrain along Ganga creates a suitable condition for local as well as migratory birds. The wetland inhabits 280 varieties of birds (180 migratory, 100 local). The biodiversity of this region enhances livelihood and promotes ecotourism for high economic opportunities.

The district comprises a loamy soil (*Dumat*), considered suitable for the cultivation of wheat, barley and sugarcane (locally known as *Rausli*). A stiff clay soil, known as *Darkar*, produces a rich rice cultivation. The low-lying areas of the district comprise *Dahar*. The sand found in the high ridges are known as *Ghurs*, which are considered infertile. Agriculture is widely practiced across the district. Some of the main cash crops of the region are sugarcane, cotton, oil seeds, groundnut and tobacco.⁵



Figure 10: A brown-roofed turtle
Source : <https://turtlesurvival.org/>, accessed on 4th July 2021.



Figure 11: View of deer in Haiderpur wetland
Source : <https://www.google.com>, accessed on 4th July 2021.

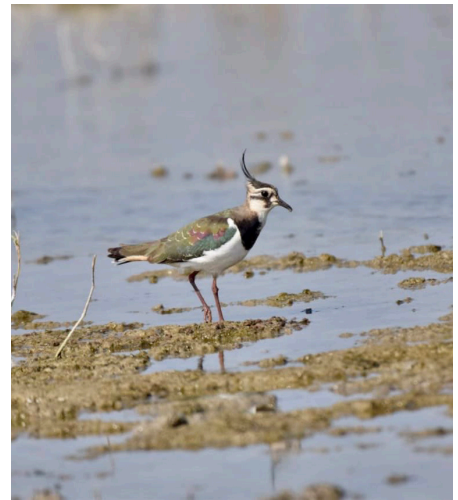


Figure 12: Red-necked falcon in Haiderpur
Source : <https://twitter.com/rameshpandeyifs/>, accessed on 4th July 2021.

⁴ Nevill, H. R., *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Muzaffarnagar, Vol. III*, Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad, 1920, pg.07

⁵ Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow - *District Census Handbook, Series 10 Part XII-A*, pg. 09

3. Significance of Ganga

River Ganga is one of the most holy rivers in India. It originates from Gaumukh, in the Himalayas, and meanders through the fertile northern plains, to flow into the Bay of Bengal in West Bengal. The river has sustained several ancient civilizations since the prehistoric era. It has majorly contributed in the evolution of the mythological, political, cultural and economic development of the settlements along the riverbanks. It has also provided efficient trade and commerce, thus, enhancing connectivity across the region. Various activities such as cultivation of crops, irrigation of fields, and other commercial activities further increased the importance of the settlements along Ganga. The river also possesses high mythological and religious significance, due to its association with Lord Shiva. Thus, it attracts several religious pilgrims on a daily basis.

Muzaffarnagar finds mention in the *puranas*. The Akshaya Vat at Shukratal ghat is where Sukadeva Goswami narrated the *Bhagvat Purana* to Maharaja Parikshit, the grandson of Arjuna. The specialty of the tree is that it never sheds leaves. Ganga ghat along the river is where Parikshit gave up his mortal form. A Parikshit Koop (well) and Shukhdev Temple are also located at Shukratal ghat.¹ During Kartik Poornima, hundreds of pilgrims visit the ghat, to take a dip in the holy river. It is the biggest bathing mela within the district.² Shitala Ashtami is also celebrated as a grand festival at the ghat, on the 8th day of the fortnight of *Chaitra*.

Muzaffarnagar district also witnessed political unrest over the years. The river was a major means of trade and communication during the medieval period. It was extensively used by local and international merchants. The Afghans, Mughal Emperors, Marathas and the British traveled through the district and established settlements along the Ganga river banks. The Marathas built their capital at Morna, in Jansath tehsil of Muzaffarnagar district. They camped at Shukratal ghat after the Third Battle of Panipat.

Post the introduction of the railway line by the British, and development of the roadways in the subsequent years, trade and travel via the ancient river route declined. Presently, the riverfront of Muzaffarnagar district is not as developed as the neighbouring districts. Shukratal Ghat is the only important landmark along the river, visited by pilgrims from the neighboring districts as well, for religious purposes.



Figure 13: Ghats along teerath Sukrataal of Muzaffarnagar.

Source: <https://muzaffarnagar.nic.in/tourist-place/shukartaal/>, accessed on 11th July, 2021

4. Historic Evolution of Muzaffarnagar

4.1. Muzaffarnagar District

Muzaffarnagar district dates back to the Mahabharata era. Over the years, the forested region along the river, transformed into well developed urban and rural settlements, interconnected by rail and road. Early human settlements of Harappan civilization in the Indo-Gangetic plains were excavated across the district. Muzaffarnagar is strategically located near Panipat (80 km), due to which it was highly influenced by migrants and foreign invaders from Central Asia. For a significant period of time the district remained under the Barha Sayyids, closely associated with the Mughal emperors who were ruling the Delhi throne. Consequently they came under the rule of the Ghurids, Slave Dynasty and the British East India Company. The ruling dynasties greatly impacted the socio-cultural, commercial and economic development of the region.

Origin of the Name

The district is named after its city headquarters, Muzaffarnagar. It was founded during the reign of Emperor Shahjahan, at the site of an old town, known as Sarot or Sarwat. Sarwat was mostly a deserted land area. Abdul Muzaffar Khan was a minister in the royal court of Emperor Shahjahan. He was appointed the *jagir* of forty villages in Khatauli *pargana* and Sarwat, and rewarded with the title of *Khan-i-Jahan Shah-Jahani*. He built a new town in 1633, near the old town. His son completed the city and named it after his father.¹

Mythological Perspective

Muzaffarnagar district is associated with the mythological legend of Mahabharata. Morna town in Jansath tehsil is an important pilgrimage site, dating to more than 5000 years, known as *Sukrataal-Shukrateerath*. It lies along the old banks of river Ganga, at a distance of 27 km from Muzaffarnagar city. The ancient town is renowned as the place where the sage Sukdev Goswami recited the sacred *Srimad-Bhagavata Purana* to Maharaja Parikshit. The Maharaja was the son of Abhimanuyu, and the grandson of Pandava Arjuna from Mahabharata. On Kartika Purnima (October), several pilgrims from across the region visit the ghat to take a holy bath in Ganga.



Figure 14: Sukdev reciting Sri Madbhagvad to Maharaja Parikshit along Ganga.
Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/travel>, accessed on 25th July, 2021

Shukratal also comprises Akshaya Vat, an ancient Banyan tree, believed to be 5100 years old. It rises 150 feet high. Sage Sukdev, the son of Maharishi Vyasa, sat under this tree and recited the *Srimad Bhagwat* for 7 continuous days to liberate Maharaja Parikshit. The King once insulted a Rishi, in a fit of rage, who had taken the vow of silence. The Rishi's son found out years later, and cursed Parikshit to die within the next seven days, from a snake bite. Many temples, ashrams and shrines were built around the tree over time.

¹ Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow - District Census Handbook, Series 10 Part XII-A[pdf], pg. 02

4.1.1. 4500 B.C. to 1500 B.C.

Muzaffarnagar district was excavated for antiquities which suggest the existence of a prehistoric civilization along the banks of river Ganga. A large collection of jewelery was found in Mandi village near the banks of Hindon river, approximately 45km to the west of Ganga. The hoard comprised items of gold and silver, weighing approximately 10kg. It comprised gold beads (spacer, circular, hollow terminal heads, single and double bell-shaped beads, discs beads), gold-copper objects along with beads of semi-precious stones and copper.² The pottery found on site is similar in shape and size to the discovery in Hulas and Alamgirpur. Primarily three types were discovered - Painted Red Ware, Plain Red Ware and Grey Ware. Thus suggesting Muzaffarnagar district to date to the Late Harappan period. Burnt brick, measuring 31-33 x 21-23 x 9-11 cm, was also excavated.

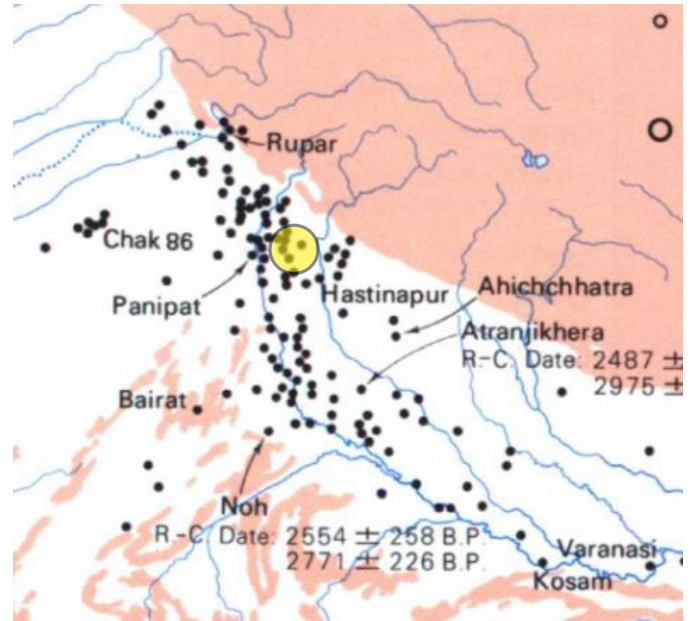


Figure 15: Late Harappan Sites in Muzaffarnagar District.
Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/>, accessed on 31st August, 2021

The present-day Muzaffarnagar district lies in the Ganga-Yamuna doab region, since the Rig Veda. It was a part of the Madhyadesa kingdom. As per the *puranas*, the earliest known king of the kingdom was Pururva Aila (*Chandra Vanshi*). His kingdom was divided between his two sons Ayu and Amavasu. His great grandson, Yayati, ruled over the region from 3000 BC - 2700 BC, extended his rule till Ayodhya.³



Figure 16: Earthen wares found at the Mandi archeological site.
Source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339723004_Harappan_jewellery_hoard_from_Mandi, accessed on 9th July, 2021

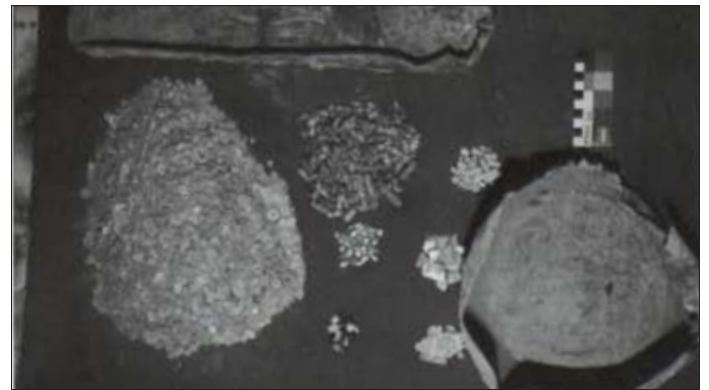


Figure 17: Copper bowls and jewellery
Source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339723004_Harappan_jewellery_hoard_from_Mandi, accessed on 9th July, 2021

4.1.2. 1500 B.C. to 400 B.C.

Muzaffarnagar district was later ruled by Puru, the son of King Yayati. Subsequently, the district came under the reign of the Kosala ruler, Mandhata. The district continued to thrive under the rule of his son Bharata, who controlled the area stretching between Saraswati and Ganga rivers. The next major king of the dynasty was Kuru. The war of Mahabharata dates to approximately 1400 BC. Post the war,

² https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339723004_Harappan_jewellery_hoard_from_Mandi, accessed on 09/07/2021

³ Varun, Dangli Prasad, *Gazetteer of India, Uttar Pradesh, District Muzaffarnagar*, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, 1989, pg.18

Muzaffarnagar was still under the reign of the Kuru clan under King Parikshit (grandson of Pandava Arjun). The Kingdom comprised the area of Delhi, Punjab and the upper Ganga-Yamuna Doab. Post the flooding of the kingdoms along Ganga, the Kurus shifted to Kaushambi under King Parikshit.

4.1.3. 400 B.C. to 800 A.D.

In the middle of the 4th century BC, the Kurus were overthrown by the Nanda dynasty. Chandragupta Maurya took control of Muzaffarnagar district and its surrounding region in 321 BC. He was succeeded by Ashoka, who extended the boundaries across the Northern Gangetic plains. In 185 BC, the district saw its last Mauryan ruler, Brihadnath, who was defeated by Pushmitra Sunga. Later, the Kushana ruler, Kanishka reigned over the district till mid-3rd century AD. Archaeological excavations in Mandi village confirmed the Kushana-Gupta rule in Muzaffarnagar district. Red Ware including bowls with in-turn carinated rims and flat base bowls with flared rim, thick storage jars, etc. were discovered in the village. These were similar to the earthenware commonly belonging to the Kushana period and onwards.⁴



Figure 18: Nearest sites of Ashok stone edicts around Muzaffarnagar
Source: www.wikimediacommons.com/, accessed on 12th July 2021

Muzaffarnagar district was also excavated for the images of Maitreya Boddhisattva, due to its close proximity to the ancient kingdom of Hastinapur. This indicated the possibility of the influence of Buddhism across the region.

After the Kushana era, the next major power to take control of the district were the Guptas. Samudragupta established his rule across Muzaffarnagar. The Guptas ruled until 6th century AD. The Yamuna-Ganga doab region was under the *Antarvedi vishaya* (province). The Tormana, who was a Hun invader, defeated the Guptas from parts of western Uttar Pradesh, including Muzaffarnagar district. Over the succeeding years the region came under the rule of the Harshvardhana empire, followed by the Gurjara-Pratiharas, which is suggested by the traces of evidence found across the district.

4.1.4. 800 A.D. to 1200 A.D.

In 1018 AD, Mahmud of Ghazni defeated the Pratihara clan and established their rule across the district. Post the reign of Mahmud, Delhi came under the Tomaras. They ruled over Muzaffarnagar as an independent clan, until mid-12th century AD. They were overthrown by the Chauhans, who established their stronghold in Delhi and Ajmer. The Second Battle of Tarain was fought in 1192, where Shihab-ud-din Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan.⁵

⁴ Varun, Dangli Prasad, *Gazetteer of India, Uttar Pradesh, District Muzaffarnagar*, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, 1989, pg. 20

⁵ Varun, Dangli Prasad, *Gazetteer of India, Uttar Pradesh, District Muzaffarnagar*, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, 1989, pg. 21

4.1.5. 1200 A.D. to 1526 A.D.

The district of Muzaffarnagar was under the rule of Shihab-ud-din Ghori, also known as Qutb-ud-din Aibak, of the Slave dynasty. He acquired the territory in 1193 AD. In the meantime, the Jat community gained control in the neighboring areas of the district. They gathered an army of 60,000 to 1,00,000 people in Bhaju and Bhanera villages in Shikarpur, Muzaffarnagar, to revolt against the Muslim invader. However, in the later years the Jats of Muzaffarnagar were suppressed by Iltutmish, who ruled after Qutb-ud-din Aibak from 1211AD onwards. Ghiyas-ud-din Balban succeeded the throne in 1266 AD. Coins dating to his reign, were found in Barala village of the district. These are presently exhibited at the Archeological museum in Muzaffarnagar city. An alliance was formed between the Jats and other influential Hindu leaders (*Sarva Khap*), who protested against Balban for raised religious and festival taxes. However, they were suppressed by the ruler, who rewarded the noblemen with land grants in Muzaffarnagar (*iqtas*).

The Slave dynasty was overthrown by the Khiljis, under the command of Ala-ud-din Khilji, in 1296 AD. Silver coins of his time period were found in Muzaffarnagar city, which was the mint for Delhi Hazrat (1300-1315) fort. Timur from Central Asia, invaded the district in 1398 AD. After taking control of the fort in Meerut, he marched towards Firozpur village along the Ganga river banks in Bhukarheri *pargana* in Muzaffarnagar district. He crossed over Ganga and invaded Tughlaqpur village. At the time, Mahmud Tughlaq was on the throne. Later, in 1414 AD, Khizr Khan, a deputy of Timur sat on the throne. Consequently the district came under the reign of the Sayyid dynasty.

4.1.6. 1526 A.D. to 1707 A.D.

During the medieval period, parts of the district were governed by the Sheikhs, Sayyids and the Pathans. The Lodi Sultans gradually rose to power, after capturing the Delhi throne. Muzaffarnagar district also underwent considerable political and cultural change, due to its proximity to Delhi. Ibrahim Lodi was the last Sultan of the Lodi dynasty. His ignorance towards the noblemen and dissatisfaction with the feudal system led to the decline of the Lodi Sultanate. At the time, Babur took advantage of Lodi's weak empire and declared war over them. The Battle of Panipat was fought in 1526, where he defeated Ibrahim Lodi and established Mughal rule across the region. During his reign, the local *Khap* organization fought against him, however lost in the Battle of Khanwa. Humayun succeeded the throne in 1530 AD. The Sayyids were loyal to the Mughals and fought for Humayun against Sher Shah Suri. In 1556 AD, Akbar took over the Delhi throne. Thereafter, present-day Muzaffarnagar district was made the *subha* of Delhi and further divided into revenue administration blocks called *Mahals*. During Akbar's reign, Muzaffarnagar and Gordhanpur *parganas* were known as Sarwat and Tughlaqpur, respectively. The Barha Sayyids thrived during his rule, under the leadership of Hasan Fakhr-ud-din Sayyid. In 1605 AD Jahangir ascended the throne, and was assisted by the Barha Sayyids. Sheikh Hasan was rewarded the title of Muqarrab Khan. He developed mangroves around a large pond in Kairana, near his residence. Nurjahan was the Empress of India at the time. She visited his palace and stayed in her residence in a small settlement to the north of Muzaffarnagar city. The village had a picturesque landscape, with river Ganga flowing along its eastern



Figure 19: Aurangzeb carried on a Palanquin
Source: <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/>, accessed on 16th July, 2021

boundary, as per the scholars. It was named Nurnagar, after her. Several tombs, mosques etc. were built during her reign, such as the tomb of Jhinhana's Sheikh Abdul Razzak. A silver coin dating to Jahangir's rule in 1623 AD, was found in Sambalhera village. Under Shah Jahan's rule, Muzaffar Khan served the Mughal Emperor. Gold and Silver coins dating to this time period were discovered in Jansath and Sambalhera. A mosque and a serai were also built during his reign, in Khatauli block. He was rewarded with the title, *Khan-i-Jahan* for his services in several wars. He was also appointed with the *jagir* of 40 *parganas*, including Sarwat and Khatauli. He founded the city of Muzaffarnagar. His son, Sayyid Abdul Mansur Khan, completed the construction of the city and named it after his father - Muzaffarnagar. The Sayyids continued their royal services for the Emperor Aurangzeb, from 1658 to 1707 AD. Coins dating to this era, were discovered in Sambelhera. During Aurangzeb's reign, two mosques were built in Thana Bhawan and Shamli. A fort was also built in Khudda in Abdullahpur, by Nawab Abdulla Khan.⁶

4.1.7. 1707 A.D. to 1947 A.D.

The Sayyids continue to thrive in Muzaffarnagar district, until the reign of the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah. Later, they were divided in the neighboring areas of Delhi to weaken the clan. Over the years, they became a minority in the district. While they gathered an army to revolt against the Mughals, they were defeated by the Pathans who were supported by the Gurjars of Meerut and Saharanpur. In 1751 Ahmad Shah Abdali arrived in India from Afghanistan. Muhammad Shah approached Nawab Safdar Jung for an alliance, however he refused. Consequently, he signed a treaty with the Marathas in 1752. The region continued to remain under Mughal influence during the turmoil between the Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali. Although the Marathas lost the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761 AD, they camped at Shukratal and established their temporary headquarters in Morna, Jansath tehsil. Mahadji captured Shukrataal in 1772 AD. In 1783, the Sikh leader, Baghel Singh defeated the Marathas and took control of the region. At the time, the British East India Company began to expand their stronghold across the district. The British annexed Muzaffarnagar district in 1803 AD, captured with the help of Daulat Rao Scindia. Initially, they faced the wrath of the Sikhs. However, they continued to assert authority, with the help of landlords and stakeholders. In 1824 the revenue administration of Muzaffarnagar district was strengthened. The district also actively participated in the 1857 British Revolt, due to its close proximity to Meerut where the first revolt began. The Sarv *Khap* and Muzaffarnagar *Khap* primarily conspired against the British, under the leadership of particularly two men, Ganga Prasad Bhatt and Munshi Nazir Ahmad. The Maratha General, Nana Saheb Dhondu Pant, was closely related to the *Khap* leaders. The locals set the English administration buildings on fire. The tehsil treasury was also looted. British property was destroyed on a large scale by the rebels.



Figure 20: Sayyid brothers. Hussain Ali entertaining his brothers
Source: <https://www.clevelandart.org/art/2013.334>, accessed on 31st August, 2021

⁶ Varun, Dangli Prasad, *Gazetteer of India, Uttar Pradesh, District Muzaffarnagar*, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, 1989, pg-25-26

The British regained control over the region post the revolt. However, the freedom struggle continued to rise within the region. Indian National Congress and the Theosophical Society were formed. Mahatma Gandhi visited Muzaffarnagar district in 1920, and held a political meeting here for the Non-cooperation Movement. The district remained a hub for political activities over the next few years. In 1924, Ugrasen established the local unit of Gandhi Seva Sangh. On 18th July 1934, 30,000 people gathered in Muzaffarnagar.



Figure 21: Hodson's Horse at Rhotuck, 1857

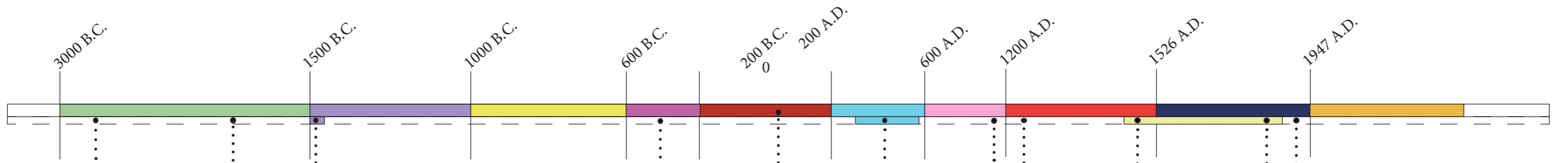
Source: <https://www.nam.ac.uk/explore/why-did-indian-mutiny-happen>, accessed by 13th July 2021

4.1.8. 1947 AD to Present

Post-independence, the administration of the district was transformed. Muzaffarnagar district evolved with an agro-based economy. The government announced the Zamindari Abolition Act and Land Reform Act to uplift the living conditions and provide basic human rights to the peasants. The urban development of the district led to the formation of a greater number of towns and cities, as compared to villages. The constant shift in the river course led to the formation of fertile, diara lands closer to the river banks. Ancient cities of the district were located to the further west due to the earlier course of river Ganga. The railway line and road network enhanced connectivity across the region, interconnecting the district with the capital city, Delhi. Muzaffarnagar also evolved as an important industrial centre. It comprises several Sugar mills, and a flourishing paper industry. The traditional handicraft industry is also widespread across parts of the district.

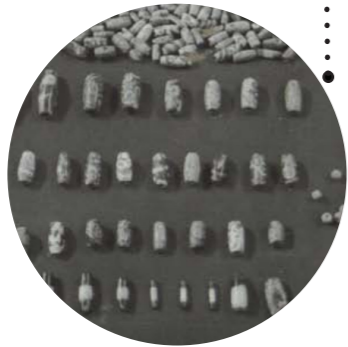
4.2. Historic Timeline





The Earliest king of the region is Pururva Aila. His grandson Yayati (3000-2700 B.C.)

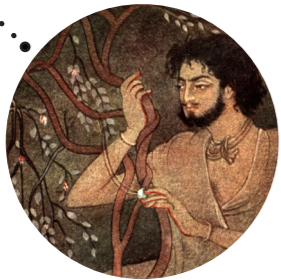
Village of Mandi: The collection of total 10 kg have gold beads, copper objects along with beads of semi-precious stones and copper. Contemporary of Hulas and Alamgir pur



Doab Region of Ganga-Yamuna under Kuru-Pandava period



Kurukshetra-Mahabharat war



King Pururva Aila



King Yayati



Region under influence of Region of Maurya emperor Ashoka.



Painted ware found in Mandi village of Muzaffarnagar



Painted earthen pots

After the Kushans, the next major power came into the region was Guptas.



Early Muslim invasions



Mahmud Ghaznavi



Muhammad Ghori

79 coins of Ala-ud-din Khalji were found in Muzaffarnagar district



Ala-ud-din-Khilji



Kutb-ud-din Aibak



Iltutmish

Iltutmish: suppressed the local Jats of Muzaffarnagar



Tomb of Mughal era in Muzaffarnagar



Castle at Wahlena credited to the Saiyids.



Industrial factory of British era.

Green	Harappan Civilization 3000 B.C. - 1500 B.C.
Purple	Vedic era - Early Gangetic civilization 1500 B.C. - 600 B.C.
Yellow	Rise of Magadh Empire- Mauryas 600 B.C. - 300 B.C.
Pink	Maurya Empire 600 B.C. - 200 B.C.
Red	Dark Age 200 B.C. - 200 A.D.
Light Blue	Gupta Empire 300 A.D. - 600 A.D.
Light Pink	Early Medieval- 600 A.D. - 1200 A.D.
Dark Red	Sultanate Period 1200 A.D. - 1526 A.D.
Dark Blue	Mughal - British era 1526 A.D. - 1707 A.D.
Gold	British Era 1707 A.D. - 1947 A.D.

5. Significance of Muzaffarnagar

River Ganga has played a significant role in nurturing civilizations from ancient times. Many settlements have developed and flourished along the course of the river. The present-day Muzaffarnagar has a rich geographical, historical and cultural significance, which has contributed in the transformation of the district. The location of the district marks its importance in terms of archaeological, religious and ecological importance.

5.1. Archaeological Significance

The archaeological significance of Muzaffarnagar district dates back to mid-2nd millennium BC. Several Late Harappan, Ochre Colour Pottery (OCP) sites have been located during the last three decades. The archaeological exploration from 1980 to 1989 revealed 63 sites of the two time periods. The excavations led to the discovery of a rich repertoire of ancient artefacts and antiquities. Some of the ancient sites of Muzaffarnagar district are located in Mandi, Krishni, Hindon Charthawal, Kailapur and Katha Nala. Bhanti Khera 1 and 2, Doongr and Jasala yielded Harappan artefacts such as, goblets, beakers, perforated jars, wheels and terracotta bangles.

The significant archaeological findings associated with the Muzaffarnagar district are as follows.

1. Mandi village was excavated for a hoard of gold, silver, copper and semi-precious stones, weighing approximately 10 kg. The beads have distinct shapes such as, bell-shaped (42), single hole beads and double hole beads. Apart from beads the hoard comprises silver pots, anklets and bangles.¹
2. Alipura village in Muzaffarnagar tehsil, comprises wells in its outskirts, built using wedge-shaped brick (30 X 22/17 X 6 cm) with key marks. The bricks used for construction belong to the Kushana period.²
3. Kailapur-Jasmor village, to the south of Jansath, is rich in cultural heritage. It comprises three mounds, locally known as mound A (*Radhnu ke chak*), mound B and mound C (*Mandava Kheri*). The pottery fragments found here date from the Late Harappan to Medieval period. Certain sherds show traces of paintings and intricate designs. Antiquities found from the site include terracotta sprinkler (Gupta period), humped bull with chakra marked on the back (Mauryan period).



Figure 22: Silver coins from Barla village

Source: <https://www.researchgate.net>, accessed on 9th July 2021

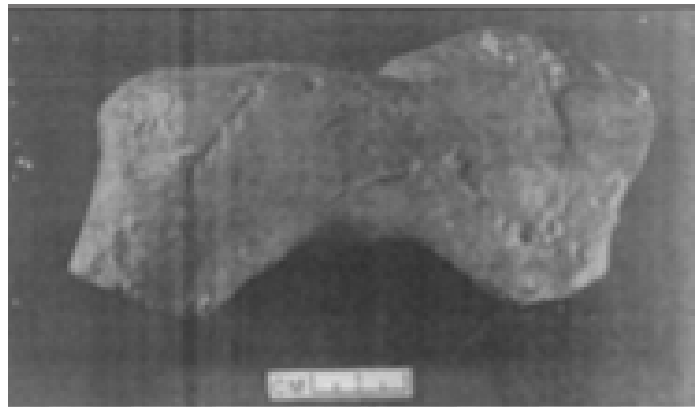


Figure 23: Humped Bull

Source: <https://www.researchgate.net>, accessed on 9th July 2021

Muzaffarnagar district underwent a dynamic historical evolution over the years. Buddhist literature mentions the district to be part of the Kuru Mahajanapada in 6th century BC. The district was dominated by the Mauryas, Shungas and Kushanas between the 3rd century BC and 1st century AD. Harshvardhan took over the

district during 7th century AD.³ Post 12th century AD, the district came under Muslim dominance, undertaken by the Afghans and Pathans. During late 14th century AD, the Sayyids influenced the district.⁴ The British East India Company established their suzerainty in 18th century AD. The multiple, overlying dynasties who ruled over Muzaffarnagar, left a great impact on the socio-cultural landscape of the region.

5.2 Religious and Cultural Significance

High mythological significance of Muzaffarnagar district increased its importance as a religious centre. Shukratal is one of the frequently visited heritage sites. The location of the district along the banks of river Ganga further increased its religious importance. Some historic temples include Bhairon Ka Mandir, situated in the middle of Muzaffarnagar city. During Mahashivratri, many devotees visit the temple on a daily basis, and perform religious rituals along Ganga. Lord Shri Hanuman temple is one of the more recent temples, situated in Shukrataal town. It comprises a 72ft-high idol of Lord Hanuman. Devotees visit this temple during the festivities of Kartik Poornima. In the same temple complex, the Vat-Vriksha can be located, which is a 5100-year-old Banyan tree. Along with the Hindu temples and shrines, the district has an important Jain temple, Shri 1008 Parshwanath Digamber Jain Atishye Chetra in Vehlana.⁵ Muzaffarnagar also comprises several mosques, dargahs and imambaras, to cater to the Muslim settlements established during the reign of the Sayyid brothers. At the Imambara in Kakrauli, ritual performances are held in the courtyard during Muharram. The Samadhi of Baba Garib Nath Ji, in Bhokarhedi, is famous as a Hindu as well as Muslim religious site.



Figure 24: Shukratal Ghat, Shukratal
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 25: Imambara, Kakrauli
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

³ Tripathi, R.S., History of Ancient India, (Delhi, 1960) pp. 28-29; cf. Majumdar, R.C., Ancient India, p. 314

⁴ Atkinson, E. Atkinson, E., *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces, Vol. III*, (Allahabad 1876), p. 589

⁵ <https://muzaffarnagar.nic.in/places-of-interest/>, accessed on 12/07/2021

5.3. Natural Significance

The ecological significance of the district is high due to the presence of perennial rivers and streams. It provides a rich alluvial bed for the cultivation of crops, such as wheat, sugarcane and potato. The plains along the Ganga river are suitable for growing the Jhau grass, used for grazing cattle. The *Khadirs* between the ravines and the Kali river is also very fertile. The settlements in the district are located towards the west, as Ganga used to flow west of its present course during the ancient years. The construction of Madhya Ganga Barrage at the border of Bijnor and Muzaffarnagar, led to the formation of backwaters, known as the Haiderpur Wetland. It comprises a rich flora and fauna, which contributes in recharging the groundwater.

5.4. Architectural Significance

Muzaffarnagar showcases an array of local buildings and sites, which reflect a dominant influence of Muslim architecture. The earliest structures found in the region date back to the Sayyids (1414 AD). They were settled in Muzaffarnagar for the longest period of time. Thus, the imambaras, mosques, tombs and dargahs across the district, along Ganga, showcase a similar architectural style. The extensive use of Lakhori brick is observed in the construction of forts, havelis, gates, maqbaras and the plinth level for the community wells. While the Sayyids were dominant here, they were under the rule of Mughals who were seated on the Delhi throne. Some mosques were built in Muzaffarnagar during the Mughal era as well. The religious significance of the district also led to the construction of Hindu and Jain temples to commemorate local mythological legends.



Figure 26: Tomb and Baradari
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 27: Masjid, Jansath tehsil
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

6. Architectural Description

The historic buildings reflect the amalgamation of Hindu and Mughal architectural styles, with a colonial influence. These styles are also reflected in the planning and architectural vocabulary of the heritage building in accordance to its typology as per its use, e.g., residential, religious, industrial, civic etc.

6.1 Building Typologies in Muzaffarnagar District

The building typologies are generally characterized on the basis of their functionality and location. The location is also dependent upon the projected usage, lifestyle and requirements of the user group or communities along with the overall social, cultural and political context of the larger settlement of which these buildings form a part. The use of Lakhori bricks is widespread in the district, not only limited to havelis and other buildings, but also in water structures such as wells. The use of chajjas with brick and stone brackets is also evident. Also, arched elevations are common, with the arches ending on decorative pilasters moulded in brick masonry. The settlement of Miranpur, used to have a sarai with a fort like boundary, of which one of the gateways exists as a remnant of the past.

i. Religious

(a) Temples

Due to the religious and mythological significance of Ganga, Nagara-style temples are built within the district, near the banks of the river. The typical layout of the temple comprises a colonnaded *mandapa*, with its own shikhara, leading to the *garbha-griha*, where the deity is worshiped. The *garbh-griha* usually comprises niches along its rear wall where statues of gods and goddesses are placed. It is topped by a *shikhara*, which usually rests on an elongated drum.

Apart from Hindu temples, Jain temples are also built within the district. One such temple is the Digambar Jain temple, which is a single-storey structure. It is entered into a double-height room with a flat roof supported on wooden beams. The room is surrounded by a multifoliated arcaded veranda. The arches are topped with a floral motif. The upper storey of the room comprises windows within semicircular arches, used for the purpose of ventilation. The room leads to the *mandapa* which further leads to the *garbh-griha*. The *garbh-griha* is topped by a 90-feet high shikhara. Additionally, there is another room which comprises the image of Lord Ananth Nath ji.

Shiva Mandir is a Hindu temple located in Bhokharhedi. This temple consists of four rooms which house the samadhis of various saints and *mahants*. The main room is octagonal in shape and is dedicated to Baba Garib Nath Ji, who founded the village. His samadhi is located in this room. The temple premises also comprised an old tomb of Baba Garib Shah, as per the gazetteer. Thus, it is a place of worship for both Hindus and Muslims. A grand fair is held here on the 15th day of *Sawan*, attended by more than 3,000 people.

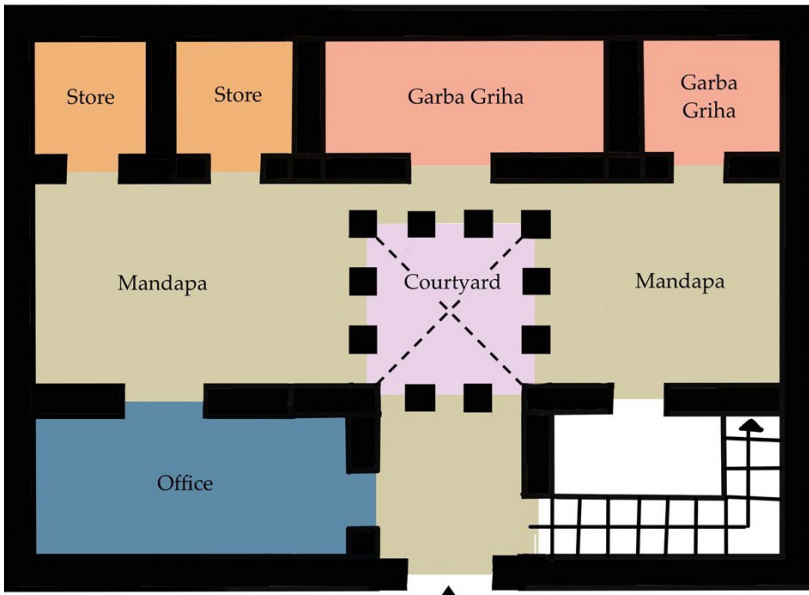


Figure 28: Digamber Jain Temple, Kakrauli, Muzaffarnagar
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

(b) Mosques

The Muzaffarnagar district was under the influence of the Delhi Sultanate rule from the beginning of the 12th century to 1526 AD. After the Sultanate, the Mughal empire ruled over the region. During these time periods, many religious structures like mosques and idgahs were built in the district. The mosques are entered through an elaborate gateway, which opens into the courtyard or *Sahn*. The *Sahn* is the rectangular space, leading to the prayer hall. Most of the mosques found in this region have a veranda and a prayer hall. The prayer hall consists of a *Qibla* wall, with the *mehrab* along the western wall. It is divided by 2 rows of square columns. Other significant features of the mosque includes arched niches with ornamental decorations and the use of floral and geometric designs. Minarets are built on either corner of the front facade, tapering towards the top. The mosque comprises three domes, with the central dome larger than the other two. The mosque also comprises an ornamental parapet wall, with geometric jali patterns.



Figure 29: Juma Masjid, Morna, Muzaffarnagar
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



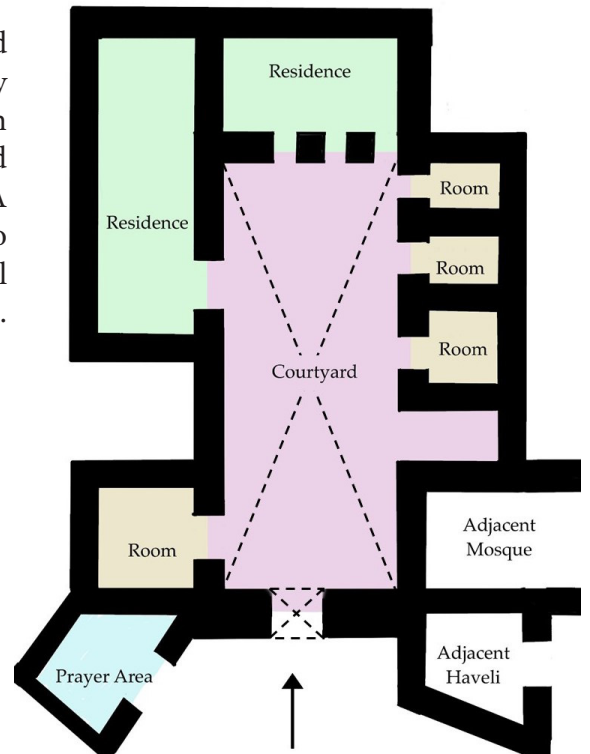
Figure 30: Shiya Jama Masjid, Shukratal, Muzaffarnagar
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

(c) Imambara

In Kakrauli, the imambara is a rectangular structure, entered from the east through a double-height, multifoliated gateway with a naubat khana. The gateway comprises a double-wooden gate, designed to fit a carriage. It is topped by multifoliated arched openings, crowned with semicircular arched merlons. A jharokha is adorned on either side of the gateway. It opens into a courtyard. The structure showcases a Rajputana architectural style. During Muharram, the rituals are held in the courtyard. This tradition continues to take place, since 19th century AD.



Figure 31: Imambara, Kakrauli, Muzaffarnagar
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



ii. Memorials and Tombs

Various Afghan and Mughal rulers traveled along Ganga to visit the fertile Northern Gangetic plains. They established their rule along the river, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built dargahs and mazaars to commemorate the high ranking officers and saints. In Mubarikpur, two mazaars were built, which were visited by the people for *ziyarat*, on every Thursday. The tombs belong to Sayyid Saif Khan and his mother. The tomb was ideally built by Sayyid Muhammad Khan for himself; however, his son, Saif Khan, died before him, and was buried here. Presently, one is used as a tomb, and the open structure with columns as a baradari.

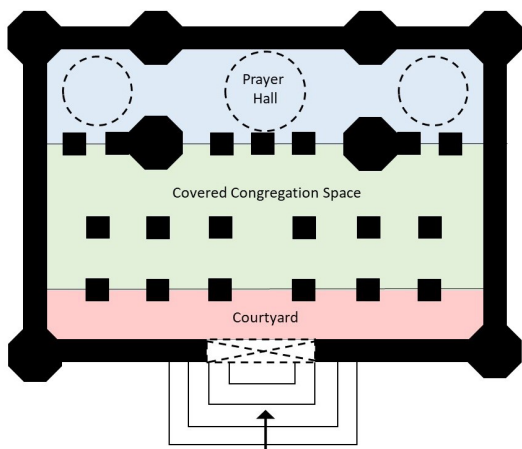


Figure 32: Plan of Juma Masjid, Morna, Muzaffarnagar
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 33: Shiya Jama Masjid, Shukratal, Muzaffarnagar
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

iii. Residential

Residential structures such as Havelis, built over time, can be categorized based on their scale, architectural style and planning. The character of these residences narrates the time it was built in, its ownership and the events that led to its construction. The use of lakhori brick, lime wash plaster can be observed. These residences usually have an arched entrance.

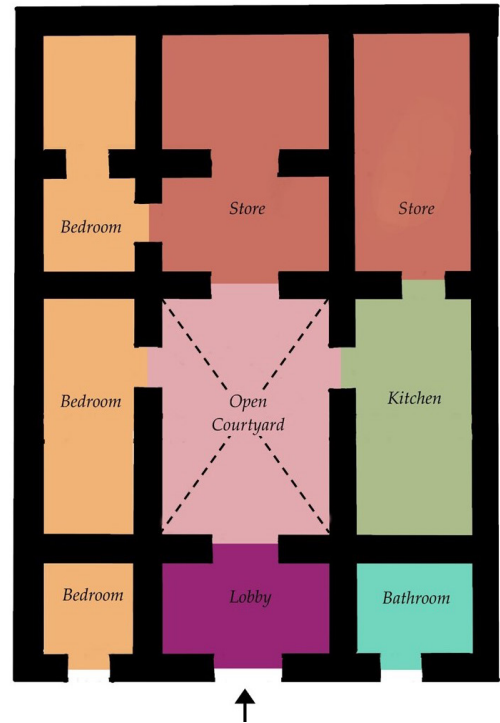
(a) Havelis

The havelis were built by merchants or zamindars who settled along Ganga due to ease of trade, and for spiritual purposes. However, over time these havelis were sold to the local people. As a result, some of these have been divided into smaller properties.

The havelis are mostly single or two-storey structures, with most of them built around a central courtyard. They are constructed with lakhori bricks, with a lime-wash.



Figure 34: Pakki Vali Haveli, Bhokarhedi, Muzaffarnagar, along with planning layout
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



(b) Sarais and Baradari

Several Muslim and Afghan leaders traveled along Ganga as it was the primary means of travel. Over the years, due to its increased importance for trade and commerce, they established settlements along the river banks. During their travel, many sarais and baradaris were built marking their travel route. However, over the years, the sarais were encroached. Presently, remnants of the sarai gateways exist, which once stood as an elaborate entrance to a large complex. An old Sarai, situated in the heart of the town, has been encroached by commercial shops. Many alterations were made in the original structure, with several locals residing in the structure. It is surrounded by the local shops and newly constructed residential buildings.

These sarais were approached by large gateways with double arches, usually built in Lakhori brick. They were inscribed, marking the date of construction and patronage. One such Sarai dates back to Emperor Shahjahan, as suggested by the Persian inscriptions on its arched gateway.



Figure 35: Sarai, Miranpur, Muzaffarnagar
Source: Srivastav, O.P., *An Archaeological Study of District Muzaffarnagar*, 2001



Figure 36: Sarai, Miranpur, Muzaffarnagar
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

iv. Bridges

The Upper Ganga Canal was constructed to draw water from Ganga and create reservoirs of low current speed. Over the years, the road network system and state interconnectivity enhanced across the region. As a result, multiple bridges were built across the canal. These were used for trading purposes by the British, as Muzaffarnagar was established as an important revenue district of the East India Company. These bridges, were constructed using the well-foundation method of bridge construction which was commonly adopted by the British. The method utilizes sinking cylinders (or wells) which are buried into the ground, through sand, until it reaches a layer of clay or rock. The foundation supports the brick deck, parapet and pier. It is designed in a cluster of five wells, set five metres apart.



Figure 37: Colonial Bridge, Upper Ganga Canal
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

v. Wells

The rich, fertile plains along Ganga are promote an agrarian economy of the district. However, before the construction of Ganga canal, there was no direct way of channeling the river water in these areas. This led to the excavation of numerous wells in this region, interconnected with the aquifers and natural springs. These wells and ponds were built in lakhori brick, for social purposes as well, catering to the residential communities. As per mythology, Muzaffarnagar was where Shukdeva Goswami recited the *Srimad Bhagavatam* to Maharaja Parikshit, where the Parikshit Koop is located. It is a semi-circular well, situated in Shukratal. Parikshit Koop is also said to be a resting spot for the Maratha army. There is also a well with an octagonal plinth at Bhokarhedi, located next to the Prachin Shiv Mandir, built in Lakhori brick.



Figure 38: Well, Bhokarhedi
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

6.2. Evolution pattern in Architecture of Muzaffarnagar

The architecture of Muzaffarnagar district has tremendously evolved over the centuries. The architectural characteristics and transformation of the region showcases a Muslim influence. There are a few historic buildings that date back to 12th century AD. Sayyid brothers were also predominant in the district for several years. A majority of the historic sites were built during 17th century AD, suggesting the existence of the settlement of Muzaffarnagar since that era. The district further evolved showcasing influences of the subsequent time period. While fewer historic buildings of the 18th century presently exist on site, the development of the district rose again during British rule, i.e. in 19th and 20th century AD. It is also to be noted that even though many sites are historic, the buildings have been re-constructed in the recent years. However, due to the historic significance of the site, the same has been included in the documentation.

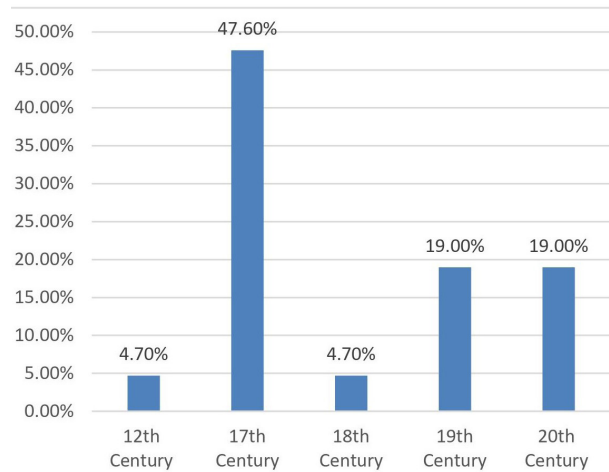


Figure 39 Graph showing the percentage of buildings as per their property usage, spread across the district (Source - As per primary survey done on site)

As discussed earlier, the information of architecture typologies and settlement pattern prior to the arrival of the British comprised tombs and masjids. Several temples were also built within the district. The riverfront of Muzaffarnagar district mostly comprises of a forested high bank, with one or two religious ghats. A major portion of the built heritage comprises of residential buildings. With the onset of the British, the number of civic and industrial buildings increased. Military defense structures were also built during this time period.

On a holistic basis, the architecture of Muzaffarnagar district can be attributed primarily to two time periods - Islamic and British. The analysis of built heritage conveys the major architectural developments of historic and architectural value that are still present here.

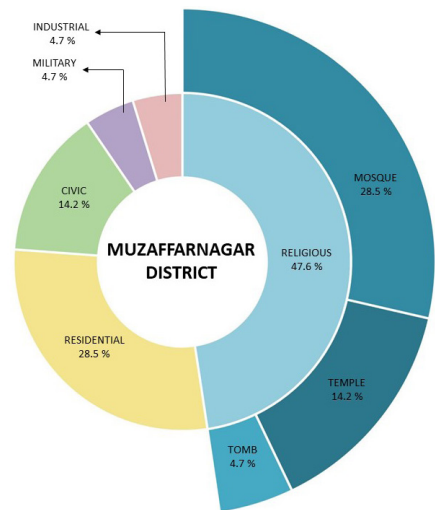


Figure 40 Pie chart showing the quantity of built heritage in Muzaffarnagar district in different time periods (Source - As per primary survey done on site)

7. Approach and Methodology

The term 'Built Heritage' is a fluid term constituting a diverse array of elements. From individual buildings, to entire precincts of towns, monuments, structures, gardens and landscapes. Heritage is about the value people attach to places and creating local identity and distinctiveness. Muzaffarnagar District has innumerable values and their significance associated with centuries. On the whole, the areas represent Indian heritage and culture.

The purpose of this report is to identify the built heritage of Muzaffarnagar District which defines the present city and to derive its association with the river Ganga. The aim to understand the importance of the river in the historic timeline of the city and analyze the architectural characteristics based on this information. For the purpose of this study a boundary was defined at a distance of 5km from the bank of the river on both the sides.

The listing process comprised the preparation of inventories of heritage buildings and sites with respect to their cultural, architectural and historic significance. Following are the elaborated tasks at various stages:

7.1 Literature Study

This stage included the procuring of all existing information, lists and database available from the secondary sources such as national archives, ASI library, INTACH documentation centre etc.

It started with the identification of reliable sources. The various sources including gazetteers, travel books, and several other specialized books containing information about the architecture and history of the area to be listed/documentated was gathered. Secondary research on all documentation that has been done so far on Muzaffarnagar District was carried out at this stage.

Secondly important places and building were selected based on following selection criteria:

- Historic archaeological significance
- Mythical or associational significance of the place
- Pilgrim and tourist preference for visit to the place
- Mention in literature and maps
- Typologies
- Accessibility

The archival research and documentation of the cultural assets in terms of its history, old photographs, drawings, maps, people associated, occasions, ceremonies or festivals celebrated in the building and region was done with the help of available secondary sources. This included, the built form and settlement pattern that helped understand the significance of the heritage assets and analyze its association with the river Ganga.

7.2 Primary Site Survey

A format was prepared for the collection of data from the site that covered all the important aspects to be studied. The forms broadly included the following:

Form: Mapping of Built Heritage

- Name of Town & Property
- Approachability & GIS Location
- Typology & sub-typology
- Brief historical and contextual description
- Cultural significance
- Architectural description
- Ownership & Management
- Uses both historic and current
- State of Conservation
- Association with Ganga (direct or indirect)
- Threats to the heritage property

Grading Criteria: The grading criteria for the heritage assets is based on its Archaeological, Historical, Architectural, Social, Religious and Natural significance.

The selected sites in Muzaffarnagar District were visited for Primary Survey. The on-site tasks included:

- Cross checking of data, collected from secondary sources
- Finding additional information from local sources
- Filling up of prepared formats
- Analyzing the local significances of such assets

7.3 Filling Inventories

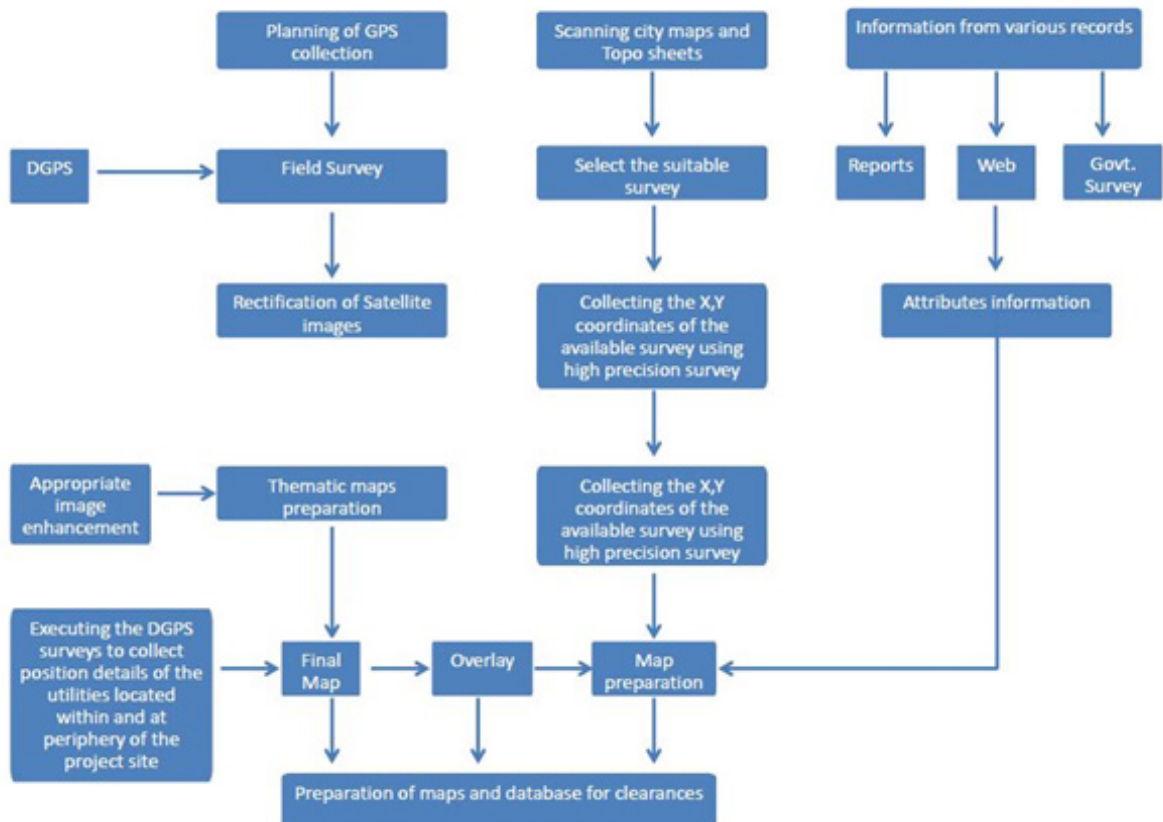
The most commonly used technique in documenting cultural heritage through written means are inventories, supported by photographs. An inventory of a historic neighborhood uses building dates; type, size, and opulence of the structures; and comparisons of original, subsequent and contemporary uses to show how a neighborhood and its economy developed and changed, and how historical research provides context, chronology, description, interpretation, and assessment for architectural and engineering documentation. Research forms the basis for identifying significant structures, the initial step in the documentation.

The inventories have 3 basic divisions on Identification, Description and Additional Information. The inventory formats have been filled using primary data collected at site as well as secondary information obtained from various sources. The sources of information have been mentioned in the inventories.

7.4 GIS Mapping

Geographical Information System (GIS) is a tool for the establishment of integrating spatial and attribute data. The listed properties are mapped in the maps in order to identify the Heritage Zones and their proximity to the river in order to understand its contextual properties. All maps include basic information of the locality in context to the overall district, proximity from the river and major roads in the area.

Overlaying and combining information in GIS with considerable analysis and visualization methods can provide an important contribution for the sustainable development of the historic areas. This tool can be really helpful in identifying, analyzing and managing which have ample of scope for development through their varied natural and built heritage. Beyond that further usage should be considered in preservation of monuments and historic buildings, in different planning procedures, local history and education.



7.5 Compiled Data

The final report with all the required data has been completed, compiled and submitted with:

- Filled forms of all listed buildings
- GIS Maps with the heritage assets

Note: The GIS map of the entire district is divided into zones within Jansath tehsil, as its is the only tehsil which comprises the listed built heritage along the Ganga riverbanks (eg: Zone Mz1, Mz2...Mz9). All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: GaD/Mzf/M01) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Mzf/JNS/01) of the particular inventory can be located.

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भागीरथी



साहवी

दाम पर

ANNEXURE A

LISTING INVENTORIES



BRAHMACHARI JI KA SHIV MANDIR		Reference No	Map No
			GaD/Mzf/JNS/01 GaD/Mzf/M5
Past Name	Brahmachari Ji Ka Shiv Mandir	Architectural description It is a single-storey structure with a rectangular plan, having a courtyard in the centre and well on the west corner. The temple comprises of the Mandapa and Garbhagriya. The mandapa has square columns, while the Garbhagriya which has a Shivalinga and an ogee arch, is roofed by a shikhara. The shikhara is topped by a trishul and has a flag. On the left of the Garbhagriya is a corridor leading to rooms, which is a later addition.	
Tehsil	Jansath		
Location	29.507116 77.932029		
Address	Nehru Chowk, Bhokarhedi, Muzaffarnagar		
Approach	It is located at the Nehru Chowk on the Bhokarhedi Road.		
Approx date of construction	19th century		
Precise date of construction	1963		
Ownership	Public		
Owners Name	Local Community		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Religious		
Property past use	Temple		Historical/ Cultural Value Only statues were kept at this site, then later a temple was constructed by the locals. In 1963, a gowshala was added to the temple complex called Anand Gowshala.
Property present use	Temple		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Regional		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences and havelis.		
Association with Ganga		Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, numerous shiv temples are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river to pay tribute to the Lord.	
State of conservation		Fair	
Threats to the Property		Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative growth	
Condition Description		The exterior walls of the Garbhagriya have been recently painted and also have tiles with figures of gods and goddesses.	
Source of information		Swami Madhvanan	
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium
Historical	Low	Social	Low
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low
		Grade	III

Listing done by Abhijit Dhumal and Savar Suri



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PAKKE VALI HAVELI	Reference No GaD/Mzf/JNS/02 Map No GaD/Mzf/M5
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<p>Past Name Pakke Vali Haveli</p> <p>Tehsil Jansath</p> <p>Location 29.506628 77.93453</p> <p>Address Bhokarhedi Road, Bhokarhedi, Muzaffarnagar</p> <p>Approach It is located on the Bhokarhedi Road, close to the Prachin Shiv Mandir.</p> <p>Approx date of construction 20th century</p> <p>Precise date of construction 1942</p> <p>Ownership Private</p> <p>Owners Name Harpal Singh, Jaipal Singh</p> <p>Property Type Building</p> <p>Property Sub-type Residential</p> <p>Property past use Residence</p> <p>Property present use Residence</p> <p>State of Protection Unprotected</p> <p>Architectural Style Regional</p> <p>Building Setting The building is surrounded with residences and havelis. It has agricultural field to its north.</p>	<p>Architectural description The haveli is a single storey rectangular planned building with a central courtyard. The front façade has a double shutter wooden door set within a multifoliated arch and double ogee arch. It has an ota on either side. The courtyard, with brick flooring has a series of semicircular arches with wooden doors opening into rooms.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value A lot of residences built by the zameendar community have now been rented to the farming community who settled along the banks of the river due to the availability of abundant fertile agricultural land.</p> <p>Association with Ganga The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade.</p> <p>State of conservation Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Threats to the Property Material Deterioration Alterations</p> <p>Condition Description The lime wash of the structure is flaking, exposing the masonry. The structure is subjected to blackening.</p> <p>Source of information Sanjay Kumar</p>
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Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low
Historical	Low	Social	Low
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low
		Grade	III

Listing done by Abhijit Dhumal and Savar Suri



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SUBHASH CHANDRA PRAKASH KI HAVELI		Reference No	GaD/Mzf/JNS/03	Map No	GaD/Mzf/M5
					
Past Name	Subhash Chandra Prakash Ki Haveli	Architectural description	The haveli is a single storey structure. The front façade has a double shutter wooden door set within a multifoliated arch with ota on either side. It has a stone chajja supported on carved stone brackets, above which is a railing made in brick.		
Tehsil	Jansath				
Location	29.506530 77.935164				
Address	Bhokarhedi Road, Bhokarhedi, Muzaffarnagar				
Approach	It is located on the Bhokarhedi Road, close to the Prachin Shiv Mandir.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Subhash Chandra Prakash				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential	Historical/ Cultural Value	A lot of residences built by the zameendar community have been rented to the farming community who settled along the banks of the river due to the availability of abundant fertile agricultural land.		
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected	Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade.		
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The building is surrounded with residences and havelis. It has agricultural field to its north.	State of conservation	Fair		
		Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Alterations		
		Condition Description	Cracks can be observed on the chajja.		
		Source of information	Primary Survey		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	Low	Social	Low		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	III		

Listing done by Abhijit Dhumal and Savar Suri



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PRACHIN SHIV MANDIR	Reference No GaD/Mzf/JNS/04 Map No GaD/Mzf/M5
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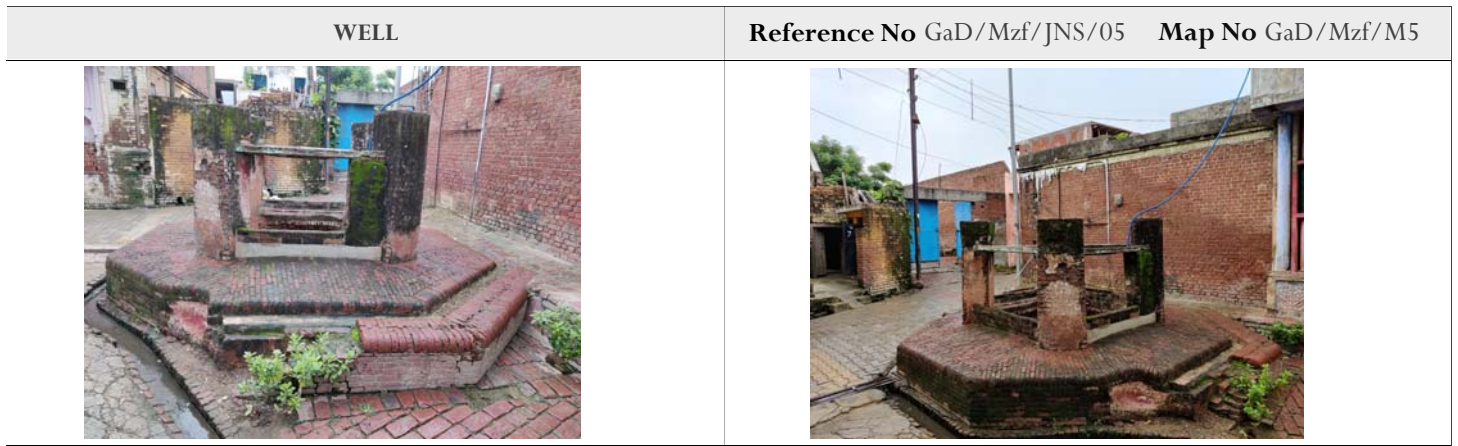
<p>Past Name Samadhi of Garib Nath Ji, Dargah</p> <p>Tehsil Jansath</p> <p>Location 29.506183 77.936222</p> <p>Address Bhokarhedi Road, Bhokarhedi, Muzaffarnagar</p> <p>Approach It is approached from the south via Bhokarhedi Road.</p> <p>Approx date of construction 19th century</p> <p>Precise date of construction Not known</p> <p>Ownership Public</p> <p>Owners Name Local community</p> <p>Property Type Building</p> <p>Property Sub-type Religious</p> <p>Property past use Temple</p> <p>Property present use Temple</p> <p>State of Protection Unprotected</p> <p>Architectural Style Regional</p> <p>Building Setting The building is surrounded with residences and havelis.</p>	<p>Architectural description The temple is a single storey structure built on a low plinth. It is entered through a gateway with a multifoliated arch and an ogee arch with a wide chajja supported by carved stone brackets flanked by a high boundary wall made of Lakhori brick. It has a double wooden gate designed for a carriage to pass. The complex has temples of shiva and goddesses and an old tree. The shiva temple has with a triangular arched opening as entrance inside which lies the Shivling. The temple of the goddesses is accessed through a rectangular opening. The mandapa, located behind the statue of Garib Nath Ji, is entered through a low height arched opening with an ogee arch inside which there is a vaulted roof with a lotus motif and a square pattern on its squinching, further inside which lies the garbagriya entered through another low height arched opening.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural Value The temple is recognised as a tomb of a Hindu Saint and a place of worship for both Hindus and Muslims. A fair is held here, attended by some 3,000 people on the 15th day of the month of Sawan.</p> <p>Association with Ganga Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base here. They regularly perform religious activities along the river banks and provide refuge to pilgrims visiting the city from different parts of the country.</p> <p>State of conservation Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Threats to the Property Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative growth, Alterations, Later additions</p> <p>Condition Description There was another structure to the west side of the entrance, which is now in ruins.</p> <p>Source of information Dr. Chandra Pal Singh, Muzaffarnagar District Gazetter 1920</p>
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Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High
Historical	High	Social	High
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low
		Grade	IIA

Listing done by Abhijit Dhumal and Savar Suri



Reviewed by Mitali Vij



Past Name	Well	<p>Architectural description It is on a high hexagonal plinth, made of lakhori bricks. The circular well has 4 brick columns around it. A drain flows along its edges.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value This well was built to cater to the daily needs of the residential buildings in the settlement.</p> <p>Association with Ganga In the Ganga valley, there is presence of aquifers and natural springs which results in existence of waterbodies, streams and wells.</p> <p>State of conservation Signs of Deterioration</p> <p>Threats to the Property Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative growth</p> <p>Condition Description The well is in a state of disuse and Lakhori bricks are missing on various edges from its hexagonal profile.</p> <p>Source of information Primary Survey</p>
Tehsil	Jansath	
Location	29.505908 77.936159	
Address	Bhokarhedi Road, Bhokarhedi, Muzaffarnagar	
Approach	It is located on the Bhokarhedi Road, close to the Prachin Shiv Mandir.	
Approx date of construction	17th century	
Precise date of construction	Not known	
Ownership	Public	
Owners Name	Not Available	
Property Type	Water structure	
Property Sub-type	Civic	
Property past use	Well	
Property present use	Well	
State of Protection	Unprotected	
Architectural Style	Regional	
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences and havelis.	

Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low
Historical	Low	Social	Medium
Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium
		Grade	IIB

Listing done by Abhijit Dhumal and Savar Suri



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KAUSHIK HAVELI	Reference No GaD/Mzf/JNS/06 Map No GaD/Mzf/M5
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Past Name	Kaushik Haveli	<p>Architectural description The haveli is a double storey structure, rectangular in plan, entered through an arched opening with a multifoil arch in Lakhori brick and an ornate wooden double door. The arches end on decorative pilasters moulded in brick masonry. The carved stone brackets over the entrance supports the balcony on the first floor with metal railing around it. The façade of the first floor has long circular columns, with openings in between them. The building has a brick railing on the terrace which is made in the form of a triangular entablature that crowns the building.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural Value A lot of residences built by the zameendar community have been rented to the farming community who settled along the banks of the river due to the availability of abundant fertile agricultural land.</p> <p>Association with Ganga The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade.</p> <p>State of conservation Signs of Deterioration</p> <p>Threats to the Property Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative growth</p> <p>Condition Description The arched entrance has cracks going upto the chajja, a part of which seems to have fallen off.</p> <p>Source of information Jyoti Kaushik</p>
Tehsil	Jansath	
Location	29.505765 77.936166	
Address	Bhokarhedi Road, Bhokarhedi, Muzaffarnagar	
Approach	It is located on the Bhokarhedi Road, close to the Prachin Shiv Mandir.	
Approx date of construction	20th century	
Precise date of construction	Not known	
Ownership	Private	
Owners Name	Jayraj Kumar Kaushik	
Property Type	Building	
Property Sub-type	Residential	
Property past use	Residence	
Property present use	Residence	
State of Protection	Unprotected	
Architectural Style	Regional	
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences and havelis.	

Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low
Historical	Low	Social	Low
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low
		Grade	III

Listing done by Abhijit Dhumal and Savar Suri





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PARIKSHIT KOOP		Reference No	Map No																
		GaD/Mzf/JNS/07	GaD/Mzf/M6																
																			
Past Name	Parikshit Koop	Architectural description The well is a circular structure on a high plinth, made of Lakhori bricks. On both sides of it, extends a low height brick boundary wall with two small enclosures, one each on its northern and southern end.																	
Tehsil	Jansath																		
Location	29.481502 77.986582																		
Address	Sukhtirth Bangar, Shukratal Road, Shukratal, Muzaffarnagar																		
Approach	It is approached by the Shukratal Road and is located close to the various Ashrams in Shukratal.																		
Approx date of construction	12th century																		
Precise date of construction	Not known																		
Ownership	Public																		
Owners Name	Not known																		
Property Type	Water structure																		
Property Sub-type	Religious																		
Property past use	Well																		
Property present use	Well																		
State of Protection	Unprotected																		
Architectural Style	Regional																		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by agricultural fields.																		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Archeological</td> <td>N.A.</td> <td>Religious</td> <td>Medium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Historical</td> <td>Medium</td> <td>Social</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Architectural</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Natural</td> <td>Medium</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Grade</td> <td>IIB</td> </tr> </table>		Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Historical	Medium	Social	Low	Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium			Grade	IIB	Historical/Cultural Value It is said to be existing from the time of the Mahabharata. The field around this area is also said to be a resting spot for the army of the Marathas.	
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium																
Historical	Medium	Social	Low																
Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium																
		Grade	IIB																
		Association with Ganga Muzaffarnagar is said to be where Shukdeva Goswami spoke the Srimad Bhagavatam to Maharaja Parikshit. The Ganga ghat at Muzaffarnagar is also where Maharaja Parikshit is said to have given up his mortal form.																	
		State of conservation Signs of Deterioration																	
		Threats to the Property Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative growth																	
		Condition Description The well is covered by trees on both sides and vegetation growth is covering it from one end.																	
		Source of information Primary Survey																	

Listing done by Abhijit Dhumal and Savar Suri





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIYA MASJID		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Mzf/JNS/08	GaD/Mzf/M7
			
Past Name	Shiya Masjid	<p>Architectural description</p> <p>The mosque is located on a 45 cm high rectangular platform, enclosed by an entrance gate and compound wall. The entrance gateway has a multifoliate arch and a rectangular doorway. The doorway has two niches and two pilasters on either side. The mosque, made of lakhori bricks, has a low plinth, a mihrab and a prayer hall. It has three onion domes, the central one being larger than the other two. The domes have inverted lotus finials. The facade has three tudor arches, with a nich on its either side, opening into the inner prayer area. The façade also has four pilasters, two at the corners and two surrounding the central arch. A small water tank and drain for ablution have been added recently. The courtyard, lined with bricks, has a newly added metal roof covering.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value</p> <p>Shahjahan gave the Jagir of Muzaffarnagar to Saiyyad Muzaffar Khan, who founded Muzaffarnagar in 1633, his work was completed by his son Munawar Lashkar Khan, after which authority passed to Sayyid dynasty who built mosques in the area.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques and Madarsa along the river for the enrichment of the community.</p> <p>State of conservation</p> <p>Fair</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative growth, Alterations</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>The plinth and entrance gateway to the mosque are exposed to threat of dampness and vegetation.</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Primary Survey</p>	
Tehsil	Jansath		
Location	29.464757 77.932523		
Address	Morna - Bhopa Road, Morna, Muzaffarnagar		
Approach	It can be approached from the north by the Morna - Bhopa Road on from the south by the Morna - Jansath Road.		
Approx date of construction	17th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Public		
Owners Name	Not known		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Religious		
Property past use	Mosque		
Property present use	Mosque		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Regional		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by a talab on the north and west sides, on the east and south sides it is surrounded by residences and havelis.		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium
Historical	Low	Social	Low
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low
		Grade	III

Listing done by Abhijit Dhumal and Savar Suri





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SAYYID MASJID		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Mzf/JNS/09	GaD/Mzf/M7
			
Past Name	Sayyid Masjid	<p>Architectural description It is a single storey structure, square in plan with three hemispherical domes and two short minarets, one on either side. The façade of the mosque has been completely altered recently. It has three multifoil arches that end in decorative pilasters moulded in brick masonry with the central arch higher than the ones on either side. On the terrace, we see use of Lakhori brick in the parapet.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value Shahjahan gave the Jagir of Muzaffarnagar to Saiyyad Muzaffar Khan, who founded Muzaffarnagar in 1633, his work was completed by his son Munawar Lashkar Khan, after which authority passed to Sayyid dynasty who built mosques in the area.</p> <p>Association with Ganga Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques and Madarsa along the river for the enrichment of the community.</p> <p>State of conservation Signs of Deterioration</p> <p>Threats to the Property Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Inappropriate Additions, Alterations</p> <p>Condition Description The terrace is exposed to threat of dampness, vegetation and blackening. Masonry is loose and exposed in certain places.</p> <p>Source of information Majid Salman, Resident</p>	
Tehsil	Jansath		
Location	29.466157 77.933823		
Address	Morna - Bhopa Road, Morna, Muzaffarnagar		
Approach	It can be approached from the north by the Morna - Bhopa Road.		
Approx date of construction	17th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Public		
Owners Name	Not known		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Religious		
Property past use	Mosque		
Property present use	Mosque		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Regional		
Building Setting	It is has a talab its west side, on the other sides it is surrounded by residences and havelis.		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium
Historical	Low	Social	Low
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low
		Grade	III

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JUMA MASJID		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Mzf/JNS/10	GaD/Mzf/M7
			
Past Name	Badi Masjid	<p>Architectural description</p> <p>It is located on a high rectangular plinth accessed through concentric steps. These lead to a gateway with a multifoliate arch and a rectangular doorway which has multiple niches. The mosque, made of lakhori bricks originally had a mihrab and a prayer hall. It has three onion domes, the central one being larger. The domes have inverted lotus finials. There are eight minarets with finials. The interiors have three tudor arches opening into the inner prayer area, with a hemispherical dome on top. It has carved ornamentations and niches decorated with paintings. The inner pillars have octagonal shafts and lotus carvings near the base. A large prayer hall supported on rectangular pillars has been later added to the structure. A brick compound has been added, as an extension, enclosing the front courtyard. The flooring is of marble. The doors are double swing, made of wood.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value</p> <p>Shahjahan gave the Jagir of Muzaffarnagar to Saiyyad Muzaffar Khan, who founded Muzaffarnagar in 1633, his work was completed by his son Munawar Lashkar Khan, after which authority passed to Sayyid dynasty who built mosques in the area.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques and Madarsa along the river for the enrichment of the community.</p> <p>State of conservation</p> <p>Fair</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative growth, Alterations</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>The plinth and boundary wall is exposed to the threat of dampness and vegetation, has cracks and masonry is exposed in certain places.</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Mohammad Igram, Local Resident</p>	
Tehsil	Jansath		
Location	29.465864 77.936082		
Address	Jansath Road, Morna, Muzaffarnagar		
Approach	It is located on the main Morna - Jansath Road.		
Approx date of construction	17th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Public		
Owners Name	Local community		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Religious		
Property past use	Mosque		
Property present use	Mosque		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Regional		
Building Setting	It has a garden on the north side and a cemetery on the south, while on the east and west sides it is surrounded by residences.		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High
Historical	Low	Social	Medium
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low
		Grade	IIB

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DIGAMBER JAIN PANCHAYATI MANDIR		Reference No	Map No
			
Past Name	Digamber Jain Panchayati Mandir	Architectural description	The temple is a two-storey structure with a rectangular plan. It is entered through an arched opening with a multifoliated arch having double wooden doors, flanked by deep arched niches on either side resting on high platforms which have floral patterns carved on them. The Mandapa has a double height ceiling with its roof supported on wooden beams. It has arched openings acting as clerestory windows and providing natural light to the Mandapa. On the north façade of the Mandapa, lies the entrance to the Garbhagriya inside which there is another arcaded entrance with three multifoiled arches having floral patterns and resting on columns. Each of these openings has double wooden doors. The Garbhagriya has arched openings on all sides and is topped by a 90 feet high (from the ground) Shikhara with lotus pattern and a Kalasa on top.
Tehsil	Jansath		
Location	29.390800 77.926480		
Address	Habib Ahmed Road, Kakrauli, Muzaffarnagar		
Approach	It is approached from the south by the Habib Ahmed Road.		
Approx date of construction	17th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Public		
Owners Name	Not known		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Religious	Historical/ Cultural Value	The idol of Ananth Nath Ji of the Digamber Jains, situated here is said to be 400 years old.
Property past use	Temple		
Property present use	Temple		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Regional		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences and havelis and also has a post office close to it.		
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base here. They regularly perform religious activities along the river banks and provide refuge to pilgrims visiting the city from different parts of the country.		
State of conservation	Sign of deterioration		
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative growth, Alterations		
Condition Description	The façade is exposed to vegetation, with the lime wash of the structure flaking, exposing the masonry.		
Source of information	Primary Survey		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium
Historical	Low	Social	Medium
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low
		Grade	IIB

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

HAVELI		Reference No	Map No	
		GaD/Mzf/JNS/12	GaD/Mzf/M8	
				
Past Name	Haveli	Architectural description It is approached by a wide entrance having a multifoliated arch with a double panelled metallic gate having a floral pattern. Next to this are arched entrances to the subdivided parts of the haveli. Each part has its own arched entrance with single wooden doors topped by a multifoliated arch. There are five of these divisions, out of which two on one side are seperated by brick columns with a star motif and three are together on the other side seperated by pilasters. The balcony on the first floor is supported by a stone chajja with carved brackets and has a metal railing.		
Tehsil	Jansath			
Location	29.390663 77.926606			
Address	Habib Ahmed Road, Kakrauli, Muzaffarnagar			
Approach	It is approached from the south by the Habib Ahmed Road and is located close to the Digamber Jain Panchayati Mandir.			
Approx date of construction	17th century			
Precise date of construction	Not known			
Ownership	Multiple			
Owners Name	Not known			
Property Type	Building			
Property Sub-type	Residential		Historical/ Cultural Value A lot of residences built by the zameendar community have been rented to the farming community who settled along the banks of the river due to the availability of abundant fertile agricultural land.	
Property past use	Residence			
Property present use	Residence			
State of Protection	Unprotected		Association with Ganga The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade.	
Architectural Style	Regional			
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences and havelis and also has a post office close to it.	State of conservation Signs of deterioration Threats to the Property Division of Properties, Alterations, Inappropriate Additions, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration Condition Description A brick partition has been made in between the openings on the balcony seperating the areas owned by different owners. Source of information Nafeer Ahmed, Tenant		
Archeological	N.A.		Religious	Low
Historical	Medium		Social	Low
Architectural	Medium		Natural	Low
		Grade	II B	

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

POST OFFICE		Reference No GaD/Mzf/JNS/13	Map No GaD/Mzf/M8
			
Past Name	Post Office	<p>Architectural description The post office is entered through a panelled wooden door with a blind multifoliated arch having a floral pattern. There is a small wooden ventilator with metal bars above the entrance doors. A P.O. box is hung on the left side of the entrance, marking the postal code. A small board showing India Post is hung above the entrance. The building stands on a raised plinth and is long and rectangular in plan with a narrow entrance.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value As Muzaffarnagar was a significant revenue district of the East India Company, the British built administrative buildings.</p> <p>Association with Ganga Due to its strategic location along river Ganga, that allowed trade via waterways from eastern to northern parts of the country, Britishers developed Muzaffarnagar as an urban hub. Due to its administrative significance, civic buildings were built.</p> <p>State of conservation Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Threats to the Property Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration</p> <p>Condition Description The building is exposed to the threat of dampness and vegetation growth is visible.</p> <p>Source of information Primary Survey</p>	
Tehsil	Jansath		
Location	29.390596 77.926553		
Address	Habib Ahmed Road, Kakrauli, Muzaffarnagar		
Approach	It is approached from the west by the Habib Ahmed Road and is located close to the Digamber Jain Panchayati Mandir.		
Approx date of construction	18th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Public		
Owners Name	Not known		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Civic		
Property past use	Post Office		
Property present use	Post Office		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Regional		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences and havelis.		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low
Historical	Low	Social	Medium
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low
		Grade	II B

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

AGRASEN JAIN HAVELI		Reference No	Map No		
		GaD/Mzf/JNS/14	GaD/Mzf/M8		
					
Past Name	Agrasen Jain Haveli	Architectural description	The haveli is rectangular in plan, approached by an arched entrance with a segmental arch. The entry has a tiled band with floral pattern and columns on either side of the double wooden door with decorative pilasters moulded in brick masonry. Next to this is another entrance with double wooden doors and decorative pilasters topped with a corrugated metal roof. The balcony on the first floor has a moulded railing with patterns and the symbol of Om in the centre. It has three pointed arches resting on decorative pilasters. The railing only extends till the end of the first arch while the other two have been infilled.		
Tehsil	Jansath				
Location	29.390357 77.926337				
Address	Habib Ahmed Road, Kakrauli, Muzaffarnagar				
Approach	It is approached by the west by the Habib Ahmed Road and is located close to the Digamber Jain Panchayati Mandir.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	1941				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Mahavir Prasad Jain				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected	Historical/ Cultural Value	A lot of residences built by the zameendar community have been rented to the farming community who settled along the banks of the river due to the availability of abundant fertile agricultural land.		
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences and havelis and also has a post office close to it.				
Association with Ganga		State of conservation	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade.		
Archeological	N.A.			Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of Maintenance
Historical	Low				
Architectural	Medium				
Religious	Low	Condition Description	The building is exposed to the threat of dampness and vegetation growth is visible. The corrugated metal roof has fallen from one end.		
Social	Low				
Natural	Low				
Grade	III	Source of information	Vijay Kumar Jain		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIYA JAMA MASJID		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Mzf/JNS/15	GaD/Mzf/M8
			
Past Name	Shiya Jama Masjid	<p>Architectural description It is square in plan, approached by an entrance gateway with wooden double doors. It has a drinking water outlet, within a multifoliated arched niche in the boundary wall. The façade has three multifoliated arched entrances to the prayer hall. These arches are accessed via a courtyard which has a corrugated metal roof. Above these arched entrances are three bulbous domes. The central dome is higher than the ones on either sides. There are two minarets between which is a battlement style decorative parapet. Next to this is a small structure having two arched entrances with multifoliated arches, closed with rolling metal shutters, used as storage.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value Located adjacent to the Imambara, the masjid used to be surrounded by Havelis, of which only ruins remain. Shahjahan gave the Jagir of Muzaffarnagar to Saiyyad Muzaffar Khan, after which it passed to Sayyid dynasty who built mosques in the area.</p> <p>Association with Ganga Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques and Madarsa along the river for the enrichment of the community.</p> <p>State of conservation Fair</p> <p>Threats to the Property Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration</p> <p>Condition Description The building is exposed to the threat of dampness. A few of the decorative members of the parapet have fallen.</p> <p>Source of information Uvase Jafi, Caretaker</p>	
Tehsil	Jansath		
Location	29.390062 77.926256		
Address	Shiya Jama Masjid Garhi, Shukratal Road, Shukratal, Muzaffarnagar		
Approach	It is approached from the north by the Habib Ahmed Road.		
Approx date of construction	17th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Public		
Owners Name	Not known		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Religious		
Property past use	Mosque		
Property present use	Mosque		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Late Mughal		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences on its north and west sides and has agricultural lands to its south and east.		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High
Historical	Low	Social	High
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low
		Grade	II A

Listing done by Abhijit Dhumal and Savar Suri



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KAKROULI IMAMBARA	Reference No GaD/Mzf/JNS/16 Map No GaD/Mzf/M8
	



<p>Past Name Kakrauli Imambara</p> <p>Tehsil Jansath</p> <p>Location 29.389947 77.926157</p> <p>Address Shiya Jama Masjid Garhi, Shukratal Road, Shukratal, Muzaffarnagar</p> <p>Approach It is approached from the south by the Habib Ahmed Road, next to the Shiya Jama Masjid.</p> <p>Approx date of construction 19th century</p> <p>Precise date of construction Not known</p> <p>Ownership Multiple</p> <p>Owners Name Niyaz Mehendi and others</p> <p>Property Type Building</p> <p>Property Sub-type Residential</p> <p>Property past use Imambara</p> <p>Property present use Imambara and Residence</p> <p>State of Protection Unprotected</p> <p>Architectural Style Rajputana</p> <p>Building Setting It is surrounded by residences on its north and west sides and has agricultural lands to its south and east.</p>	<p>Architectural description It is rectangular in plan entered from the east. It is entered through a naubat khana like structure having double-height gateway with a multifoliated arch a double wooden gate and multifoliated arched verandah on top. The arches are crowned with round merlons flanked by Jharokas on both sides. The gateway has the ruin of a double wall on its right, with semicircular arched openings and a decorative brick parapet on top, which has missing members. This and the small open area in front of it has been cordoned off with a gate and boundary walls. The gateway leads into a rectangular courtyard. There is a newer single storey structure inside, acting as a residence with arched openings having multifoliated arches supported by rectangular columns and chajja with moulded stone brackets. On the first floor, there is a single room on the west side.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural Value During Muharram, ritual performances are held in the courtyard. This tradition has been happening since the 19th century, when the building was used as an Imambara.</p> <p>Association with Ganga Various Muslim settlements were established along Ganga as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built imambaras as their residential settlements expanded along the river.</p> <p>State of conservation Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Threats to the Property Inappropriate Additions, Alteration, Division of Properties</p> <p>Condition Description Only the ruins, of the boundary wall of the Imambara remain, along with the Naubat Khana and the entrance gateway.</p> <p>Source of information Niyaz Mehendi</p>
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Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium
Historical	Medium	Social	High
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low
		Grade	II B

Listing done by Abhijit Dhumal and Savar Suri





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MASJID		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Mzf/JNS/17	GaD/Mzf/M9
			
Past Name	Masjid	Architectural description It is square in plan, entered through the east by double doors made of metal. There is a corrugated metal roof over the courtyard in front. It has three hemispherical dome on an octagonal drum over the prayer hall, with two minarets around the dome.	
Tehsil	Jansath		
Location	29.33073 77.91822		
Address	Sambhalhera Road, Sambhalhera, Muzaffarnagar		
Approach	It is approached via the east by the Sambhalhera Road, which connects to the Miranpur - Muzaffarnagar National Highway NH-709AD.		
Approx date of construction	17th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Public		
Owners Name	Not known		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Religious		
Property past use	Mosque		
Property present use	Mosque		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Mid Mughal		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by agricultural fields on all sides.		
Historical/Cultural Value	Shahjahan gave the Jagir of Muzaffarnagar to Saiyyad Muzaffar Khan, who founded Muzaffarnagar in 1633, his work was completed by his son Munawar Lashkar Khan, after which authority passed to Sayyid dynasty who built mosques in the area.		
Association with Ganga	Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques and Madarsa along the river for the enrichment of the community.		
State of conservation	Advancet stage of decay		
Threats to the Property	Vegetative growth, Structural Deterioration, Material Deterioration, Alterations		
Condition Description	There is excessive vegetation growth around the domes which could pose a threat to the structural stability of the roof.		
Source of information	Primary Survey		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium
Historical	Low	Social	Medium
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low
		Grade	II B

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MASJID		Reference No	Map No
			GaD/Mzf/JNS/19 GaD/Mzf/M11
Past Name	Masjid	Architectural description Mosque is rectangular in plan, accessed through an open courtyard which is partially covered by a corrugated metal roof. It prayer hall has three octagonal domes with the central one larger than the other two. It is surrounded by battlement style parapet. There are two octagonal short minarets jutting out of the structure at either ends. The prayer hall has three arched entrances, with ogee arches, now covered with steel doors with glass panels.	
Tehsil	Jansath		
Location	29.30426 77.93646		
Address	Mujhera Road, Mujhera, Muzaffarnagar		
Approach	It is approached from the north by the Mujhera Road, which connects to the Meerut - Pauri National Highway 12.		
Approx date of construction	17th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Public		
Owners Name	Not known		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Religious		
Property past use	Mosque		
Property present use	Mosque		
State of Protection	Unprotected	Historical/ Cultural Value Shahjahan gave the Jagir of Muzaffarnagar to Saiyyad Muzaffar Khan, who founded Muzaffarnagar in 1633, his work was completed by his son Munawar Lashkar Khan, after which authority passed to Sayyid dynasty who built mosques in the area.	
Architectural Style	Late Mughal		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by agricultural fields on all sides and also has a Kabristan to its west.		
Association with Ganga			Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques and Madarsa along the river for the enrichment of the community.
State of conservation			Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property		Material Deterioration Alterations	
Condition Description		Blackening can be seen on the domes.	
Source of information		Mohammad Shamim, Resident	
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium
Historical	Low	Social	Medium
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low
		Grade	II B

Listing done by Abhijit Dhumal and Savar Suri



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BRIDGE	Reference No GaD/Mzf/JNS/18 Map No GaD/Mzf/M10
	



<p>Past Name Bridge</p> <p>Tehsil Jansath</p> <p>Location 29.308083 77.908716</p> <p>Address Upper Ganga Canal, National Highway 709AD, Mujhera, Muzaffarnagar</p> <p>Approach It connects Muzaffarnagar and Meerut, crossing via Miranpur, Behsuma and other such settlements.</p> <p>Approx date of construction 19th century</p> <p>Precise date of construction Not known</p> <p>Ownership Public</p> <p>Owners Name Not known</p> <p>Property Type Industrial</p> <p>Property Sub-type Structure</p> <p>Property past use Bridge</p> <p>Property present use Bridge</p> <p>State of Protection Unprotected</p> <p>Architectural Style Colonial</p> <p>Building Setting Situated on the Upper Ganga Canal, it is surrounded by agricultural fields.</p>	<p>Architectural description Made by the Well Foundation method of colonial bridge construction, it is made with involved sinking cylinders (or wells) of brickwork submerged to considerable depths through the sand, until clay or rock is reached. On top of which is the brick deck, parapet and pier built over the foundation of a cluster of five wells, five metres apart.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural Value As Muzaffarnagar was an important revenue district of the East India Company, the british built a lot of civic infrastructure for trade.</p> <p>Association with Ganga Ganga is a major source of trade and commerce. In the 19th century, bridges were constructed under the colonial rule for trade.</p> <p>State of conservation Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Threats to the Property Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative growth</p> <p>Condition Description The structure is threatened by vegetation growth at its ends and blackening with dampness due to its constant submerg</p> <p>Source of information Primary Survey, Railway Bridges - Google Arts and Culture</p>
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Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High
		Grade	II B

Listing done by Abhijit Dhumal and Savar Suri





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SARAI GATE		Reference No	GaD/Mzf/JNS/20	Map No	GaD/Mzf/M12
					
Past Name	Sarai	Architectural description The gateway is the only remnant of the Sarai that was located here. It has two archways with an ogee arch. From the front, the arch is set within a multifoliated arch. The gateway is constructed in Lakhori brick. A Lakhori brick wall on the east side is also intact, however a rectangular window with metal bars has been added later.	Historical/ Cultural Value This is one of the last remnants of a Sarai that used to exist here. The sarai was built during the time of emperor Shahjahan (1627), as per the Persian inscription that used to exist on the arched gateway.		
Tehsil	Jansath				
Location	29.291656 77.945411				
Address	Sarai Gate, Sarai Road, Miranpur, Muzaffarnagar				
Approach	It lies on the Sarai Road in Miranpur, which connects to the Meerut - Pauri National Highway.				
Approx date of construction	17th century				
Precise date of construction	1627				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Not known				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Military				
Property past use	Sarai				
Property present use	Gateway				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional	State of conservation Danger of Disappearance			
Building Setting	It is surrounded by commercial shops.	Threats to the Property Encroachments, Vandalization, Alterations, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative growth			
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Condition Description It has been encroached by a commercial shop, has loose brick masonry with structural cracks and vegetation growth.	
Historical	High	Social	Medium		
Architectural	High	Natural	Low		
		Grade	II A		
				Source of information	Primary Survey, Doctoral Thesis on Muzaffarnagar - O.P. Srivastav, AMU

Listing done by Abhijit Dhumal and Savar Suri



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JACHCHA BACHA KI MAZAR AND BARADARI		Reference No	Map No	
		GaD/Mzf/JNS/21	GaD/Mzf/M13	
				
Past Name	Jachcha - Bachcha Ki Mazar	Architectural description The baradari is square in plan. It is finished in white marble with red sandstone in the interior of the dome, topped by a metal finial. It has circular stone columns and stone brackets, covered by a chajja. It is surrounded by a 2.5 m high wall. There used to be a flat octagonal burj on each corner and had a gate decorated with arches which does not exist anymore. The tomb of Miran Saiyid Husain, dated 1592, stands next to it. The tomb is square in plan, made of Lakhori bricks with three semicircular arches on all sides. Out of these arches, only the centre one on the north and south sides, is open. The tomb has a bulbous dome.		
Tehsil	Khatauli			
Location	29.280807 77.964008			
Address	Meerut Pauri National Highway, Mubarikpur, Muzaffarnagar			
Approach	It is approached from the south via the Meerut Pauri National Highway.			
Approx date of construction	16th century			
Precise date of construction	Baradari - 1546, Mazar - 1592			
Ownership	Public			
Owners Name	Not known			
Property Type	Precinct			
Property Sub-type	Religious			
Property past use	Mazar			
Property present use	Tomb and Baradari		Historical/ Cultural Value A set of two mazars visited by the people for zyarat (pious visitation) on every Thursday. They are of Saiyid Saif Khan and his mother. These were built by Saiyid Muhammad Khan for himself, but his son Saif Khan, having died in his life time was buried here.	
State of Protection	Unprotected			
Architectural Style	Mughal			
Building Setting	It is surrounded by agricultural fields.			
		Association with Ganga Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built dargahs and mazaars along the river to commemorate the high ranking officers and saints.		
			State of conservation Advance stage of decay	
				Threats to the Property Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative growth
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description The tomb has excessive vegetation growth. The baradari had flat octagonal burj on each side and a gate with arches which do not exist anymore.
Historical	High	Social	Medium	
Architectural	High	Natural	Low	
		Grade	II A	
				Source of information Primary Survey

Listing done by Abhijit Dhumal and Savar Suri



Reviewed by Mitali Vij



बवासीर, भगन्दर,
फिशर व नासूर
गुप्त रोग का उम्भ भर के
लिए सफल इलाज
M.: 9411444851
9411295919
पता: तहसील रोड, सरधना
मेरठ।



गंगा बचाओ
जीवन बचाओ।



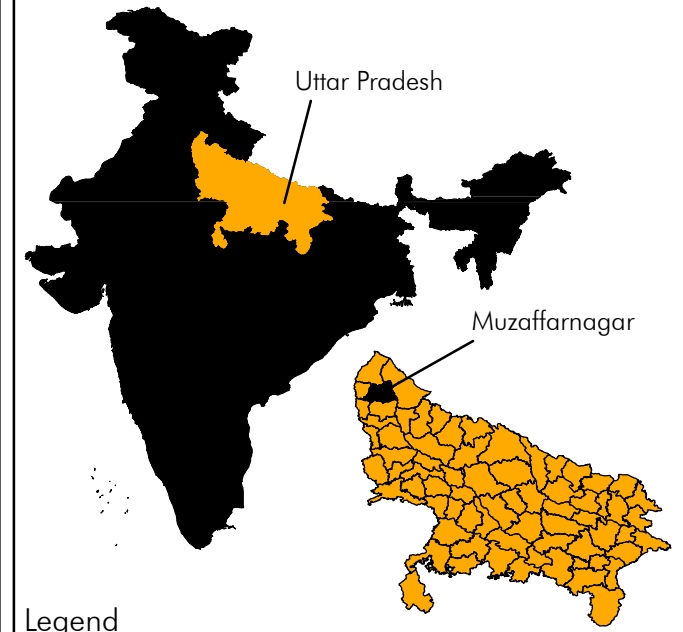
श्री गंगा घाट अन्न क्षेत्र
अन्न का हार्दिक स्वागत करता है

ANNEXURE B
GIS MAPS



Ganga Cultural Documentation Muzaffarnagar

Key Plan- Muzaffarnagar



Legend

Road Type		Typology
	District Boundary	Civic
	Tehsil Boundary	Industrial
	5Km Line	Military
	Streams & Canals	Religious
	Railway Line	Residence
	Ganga River	Well
	Adjacent Districts	
	Primary Rd	
	Secondary Rd	

Note:

Area:
Muzaffarnagar District
02/09/2021

Map No.:
GaD/M1



Survey Team:

Abhijit Dhumal Architect
Savar Suri Intern
S Rashina Intern

GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

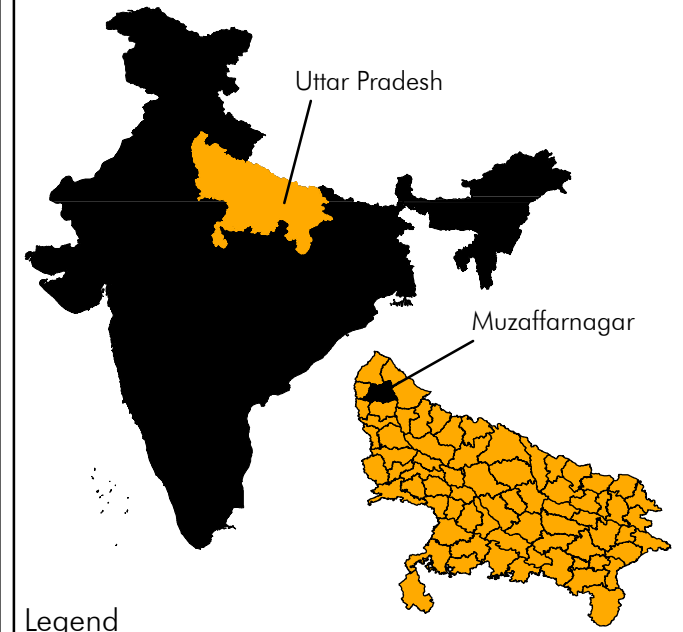


Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Muzaffarnagar

Key Plan- Muzaffarnagar

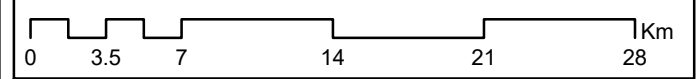


Legend

Road Type		Typology
	District Boundary	Civic
	Tehsil Boundary	Industrial
	5Km Line	Military
	Streams & Canals	Religious
	Railway Line	Residence
	Ganga River	Well
	Adjacent Districts	
	Primary Rd	
	Secondary Rd	
	Inventories	

Note:

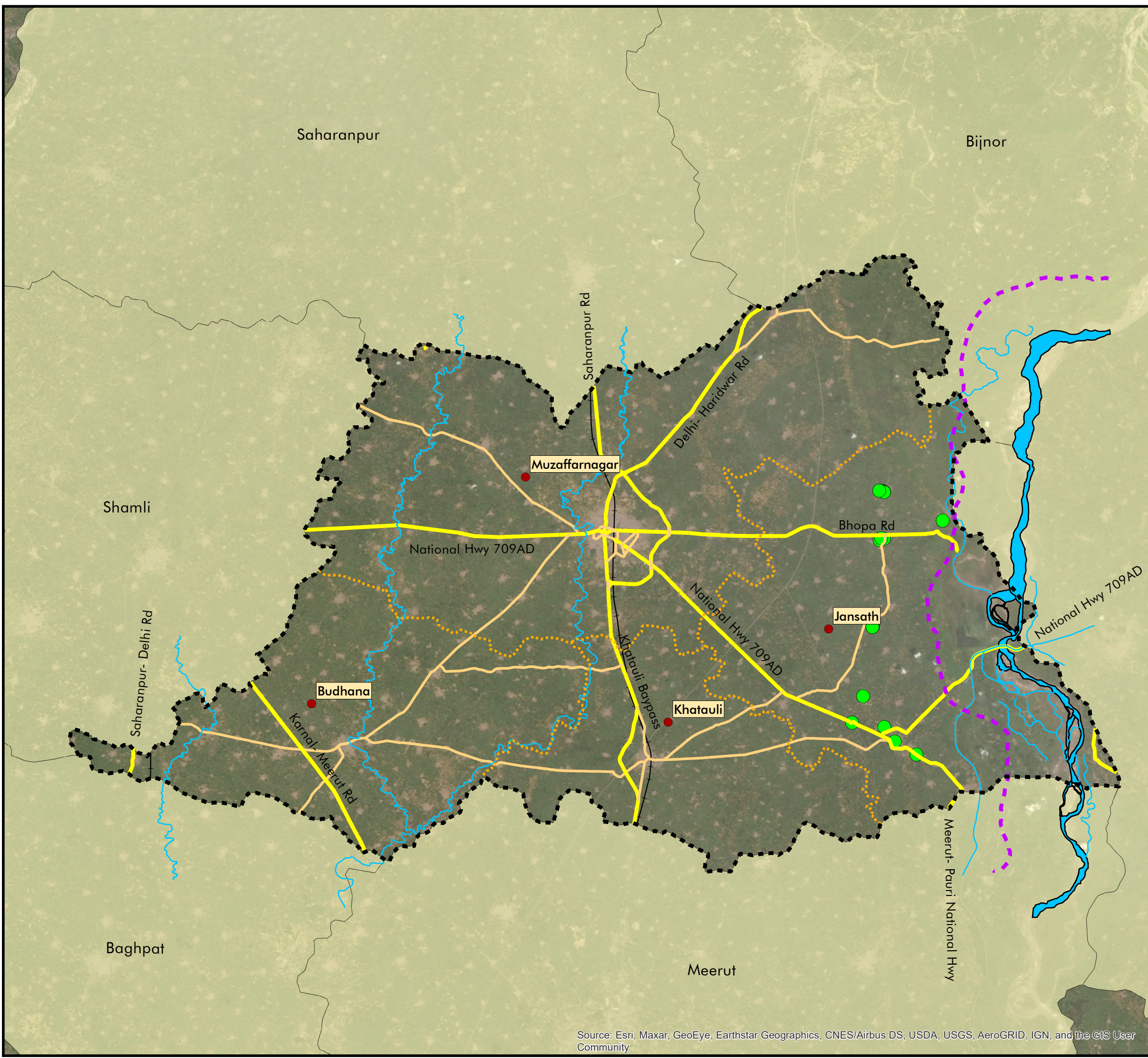
Area: Muzaffarnagar District 03/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/M2
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Survey Team:	
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Savar Suri	Intern
S Rashina	Intern

GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

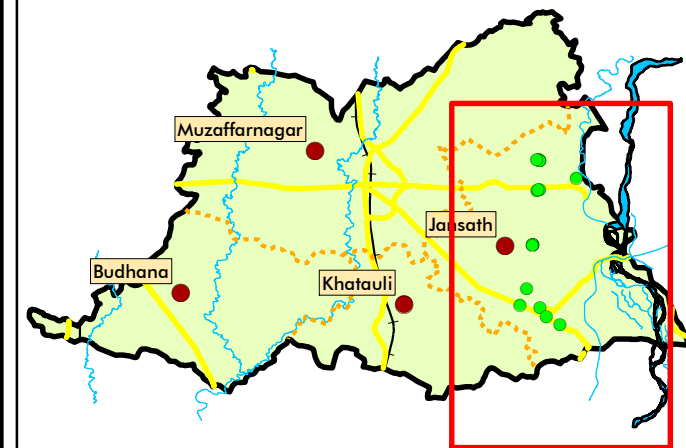
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Ganga Cultural Documentation Muzaffarnagar

Key Plan- Muzaffarnagar



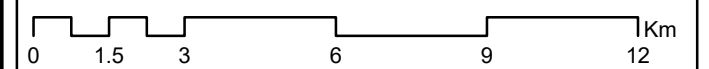
Legend

Road Type		Typology
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Civic
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5Km Line	Inventories	Military
Streams & Canals		Religious
Ganga River		Residence
Railway Line		Well
Adjacent Districts		

Note:

Area:
Muzaffarnagar District
03/09/2021

Map No.:
GaD/Mzf/M3



Survey Team:

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Savar Suri Intern
S Rashina Intern

GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

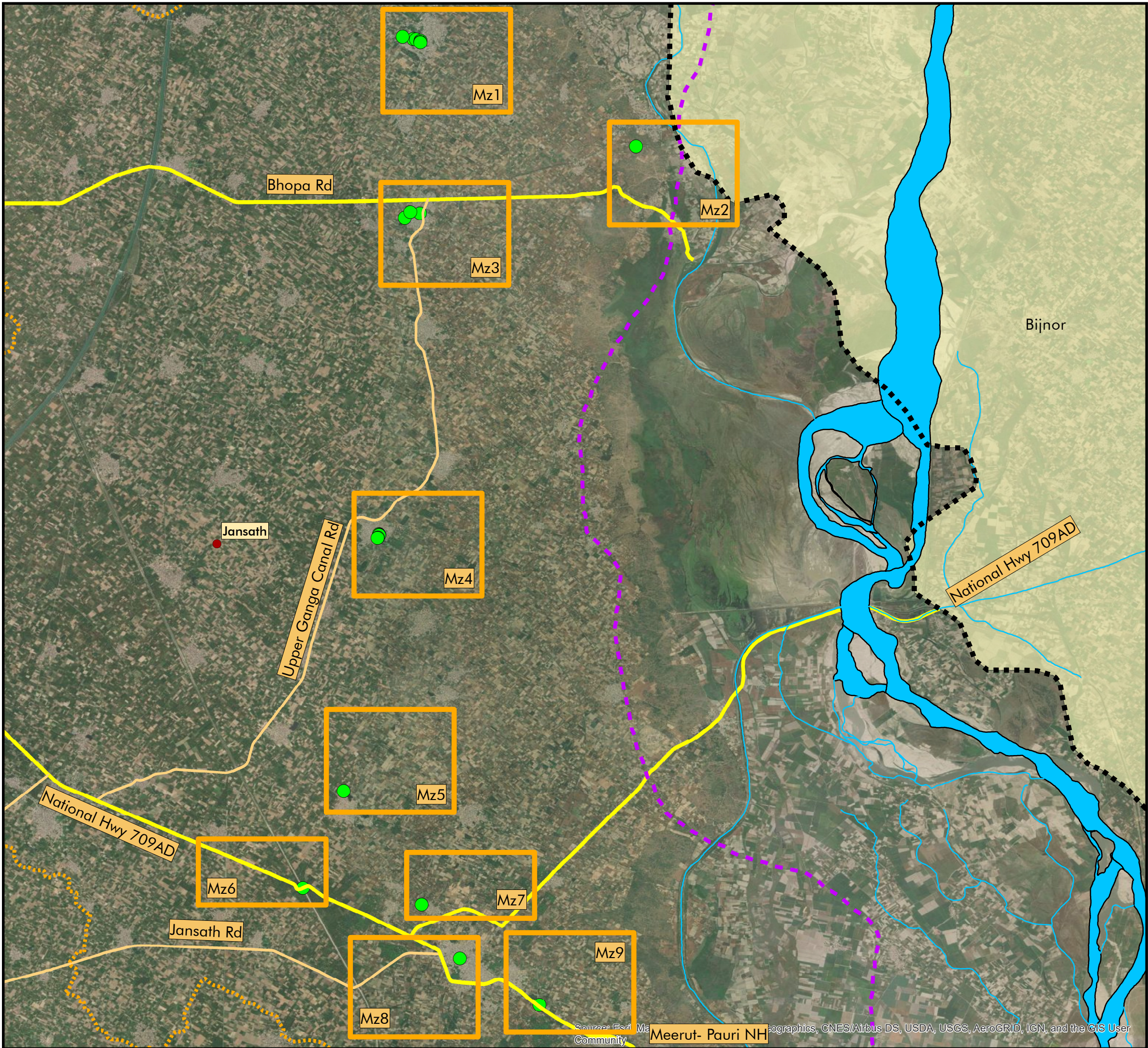
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH



Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

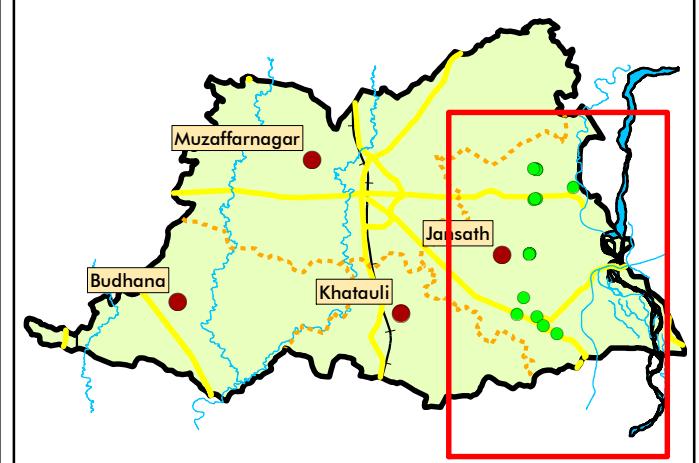


Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Ganga Cultural Documentation Muzaffarnagar

Key Plan- Muzaffarnagar



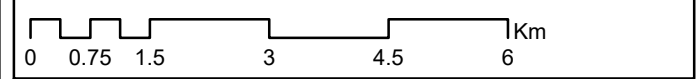
Legend

Road Type		Typology
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Civic
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5Km Line	Inventories	Military
Streams & Canals		Religious
Ganga River		Residence
Railway Line		Well
Adjacent Districts		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Muzaffarnagar District is marked as Zone Mz. This zone further divided into 09 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following sibzones;
Zone Mz1 to Mz9

Area: Muzaffarnagar District 03/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Mzf/M4
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Survey Team:

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Savar Suri	Intern
S Rashina	Intern

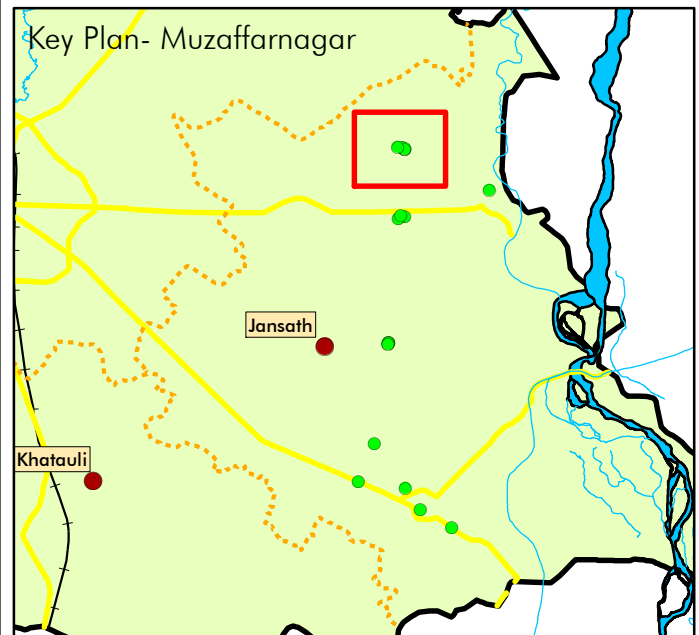
GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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Source: Earth Community, Topographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



Ganga Cultural Documentation Muzaffarnagar



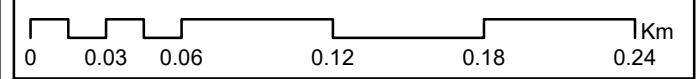
Legend

Road Type		Typology
	District Boundary	Civic
	Tehsil Boundary	Industrial
	5Km Line	Military
	Streams & Canals	Religious
	Ganga River	Residence
	Railway Line	Well
	Primary Rd	
	Secondary Rd	
	Tertiary Rd	
	Adjacent Districts	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone Mz. This zone further divides into 09 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone Mz1 and reference location. GaD/Mzf/JNS/01 to GaD/Mzf/JNS/06

Area: Muzaffarnagar District 09/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Mzf/M5
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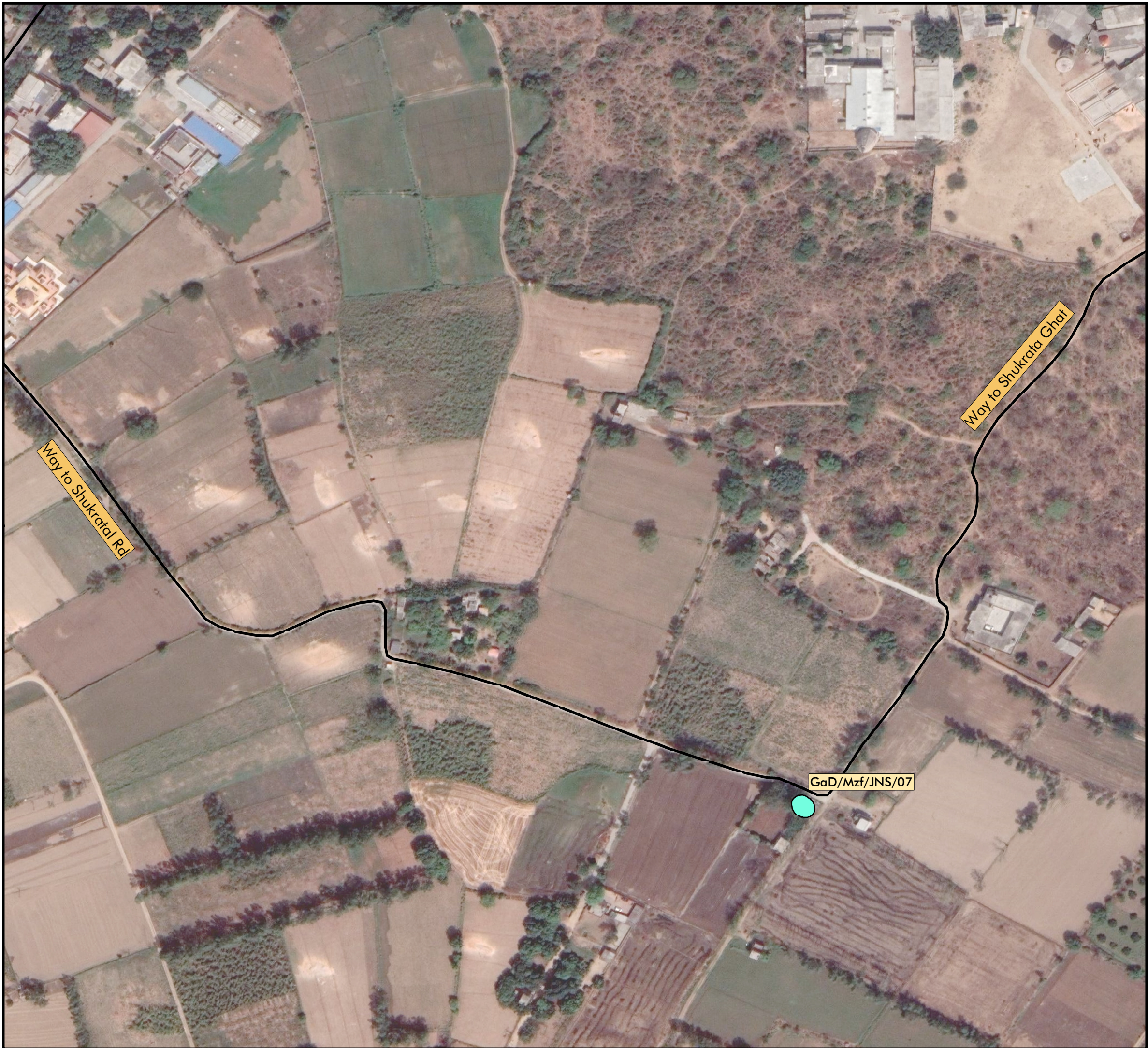
Survey Team:
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Savar Suri Intern
S Rashina Intern

GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

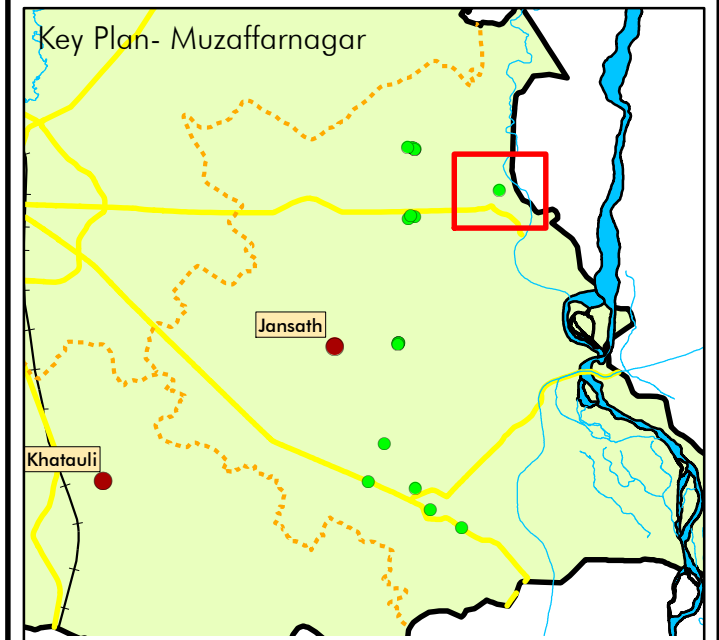
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
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National Mission for
Clean Ganga





Ganga Cultural Documentation Muzaffarnagar

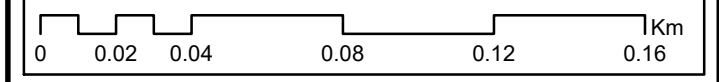


Legend

Road Type		Typology
	District Boundary	Civic
	Tehsil Boundary	Industrial
	5Km Line	Military
	Streams & Canals	Religious
	Ganga River	Residence
	Railway Line	Well
	Adjacent Districts	
	Primary Rd	
	Secondary Rd	
	Tertiary Rd	

Note:
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone Mz. This zone further divides into 09 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
 This map represents following subzones; Zone Mz2 and reference location. GaD/Mzf/JNS/07

Area: Muzaffarnagar District 09/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Mzf/M6
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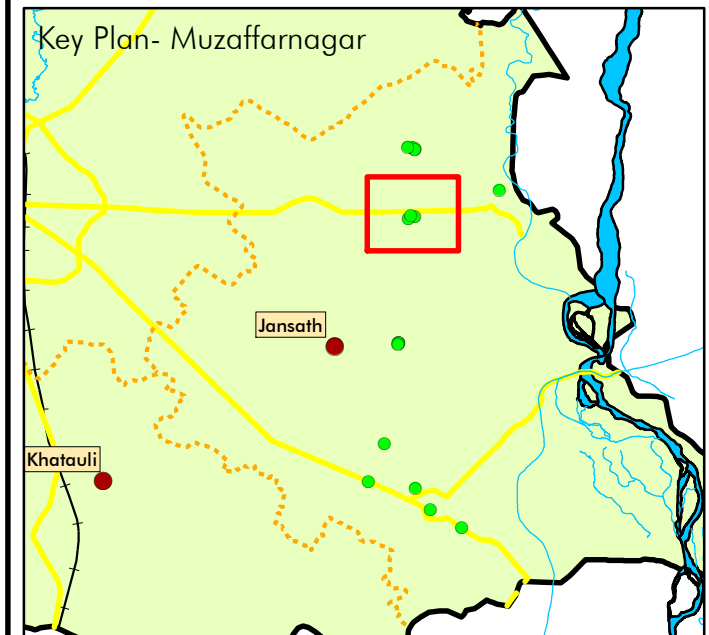
Survey Team:
 Abhijit Dhumal Architect
 Savar Suri Intern
 S Rashina Intern

GIS Mapping :
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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Ganga Cultural Documentation Muzaffarnagar



Legend

Road Type		Typology
	District Boundary	Civic
	Tehsil Boundary	Industrial
	5Km Line	Military
	Streams & Canals	Religious
	Ganga River	Residence
	Railway Line	Well
	Adjacent Districts	
	Primary Rd	
	Secondary Rd	
	Tertiary Rd	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone Mz. This zone further divides into 09 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone Mz3 and reference location. GaD/Mzf/JNS/08 to GaD/Mzf/JNS/10

Area: Muzaffarnagar District 09/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Mzf/M7
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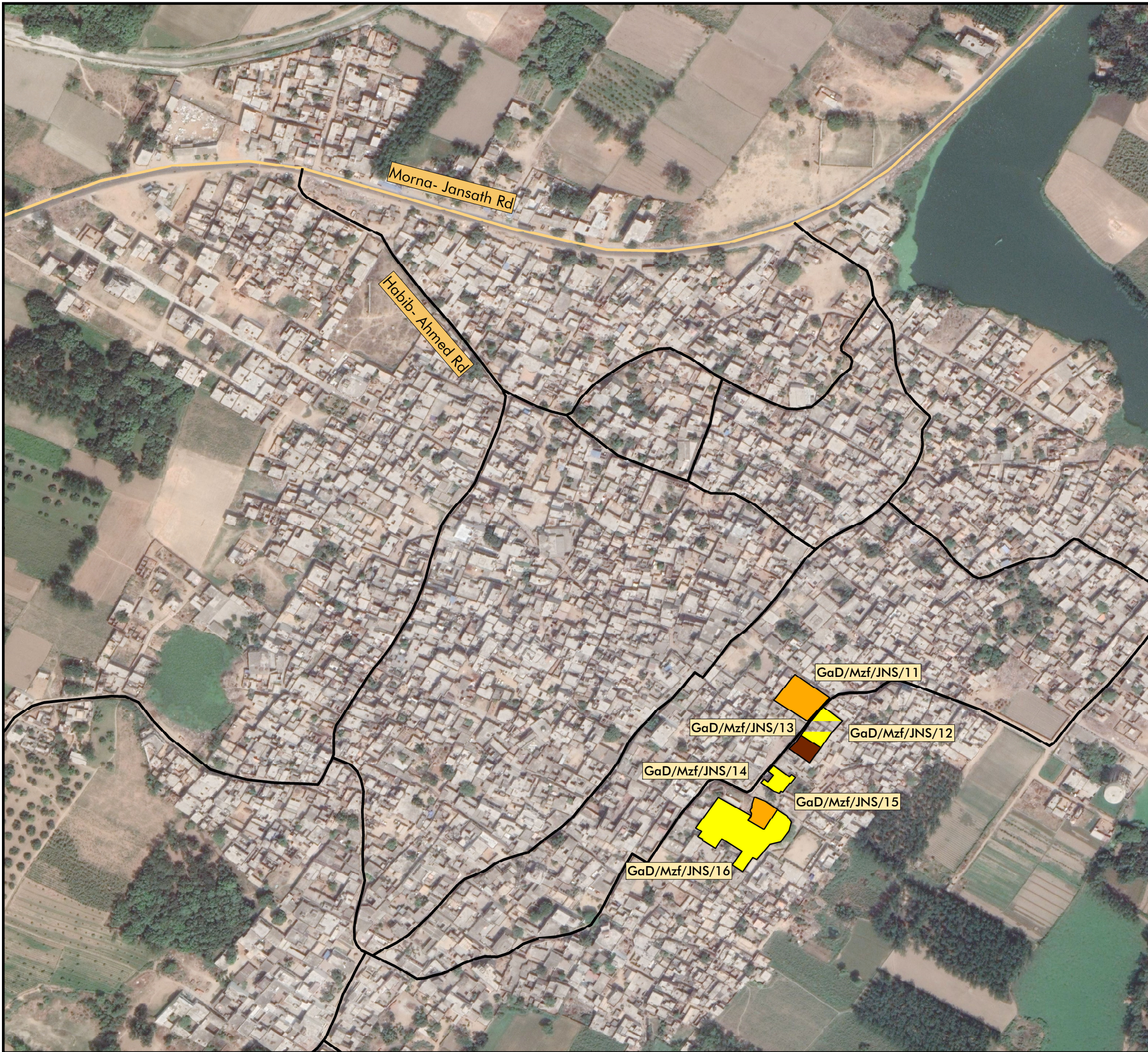


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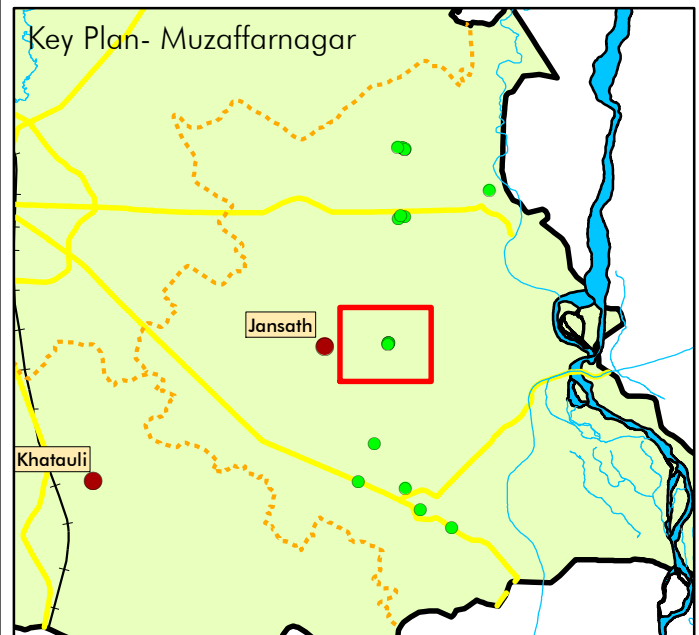
GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga



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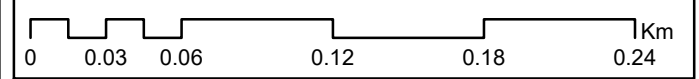


Legend

Road Type		Typology
	District Boundary	Civic
	Tehsil Boundary	Industrial
	5Km Line	Military
	Streams & Canals	Religious
	Ganga River	Residence
	Railway Line	Well
	Adjacent Districts	
	Primary Rd	
	Secondary Rd	
	Tertiary Rd	

Note:
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is market as Zone Mz. This zone further divides into 09 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
 This map represent following subzones; Zone Mz4 and reference location. GaD/Mzf/JNS/11 to GaD/Mzf/JNS/16

Area: Muzaffarnagar District 09/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Mzf/M8
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GIS Mapping :
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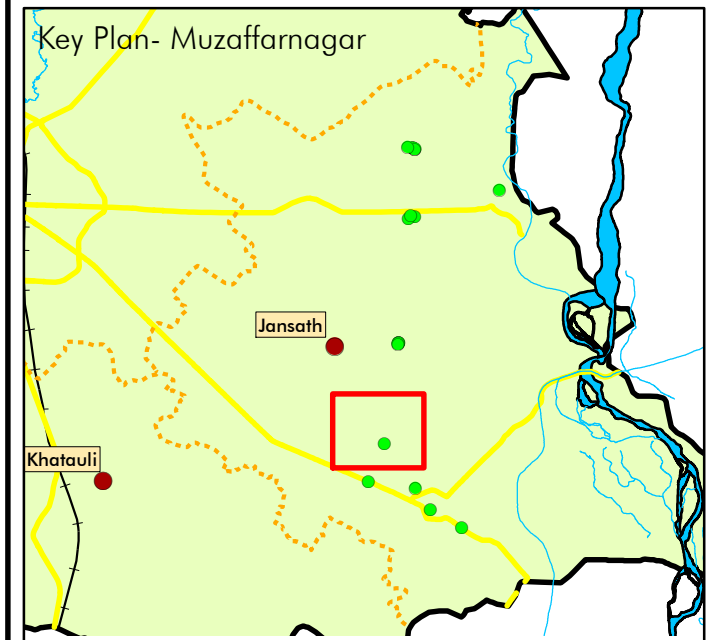
Prepared by:
 Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

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Ganga Cultural Documentation Muzaffarnagar



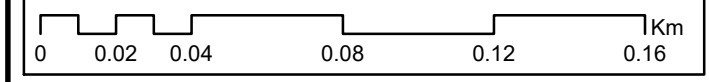
Legend

Road Type		Typology
	District Boundary	Civic
	Tehsil Boundary	Industrial
	5Km Line	Military
	Streams & Canals	Religious
	Ganga River	Residence
	Railway Line	Well
	Adjacent Districts	
	Primary Rd	
	Secondary Rd	
	Tertiary Rd	

Note:
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone Mz. This zone further divides into 09 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

 This map represents following subzones; Zone Mz5 and reference location. GaD/Mzf/JNS/17

Area: Muzaffarnagar District 09/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Mzf/M9
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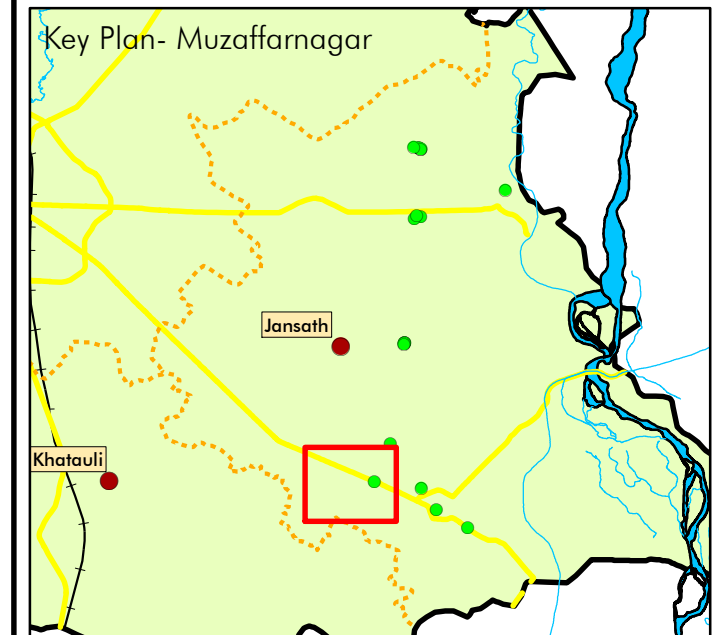
Survey Team:
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 S Rashina Intern

GIS Mapping :
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Ganga Cultural Documentation Muzaffarnagar

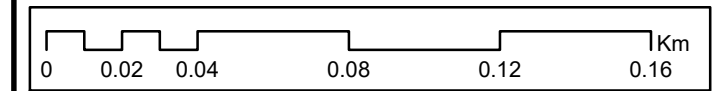


Legend

Road Type		Typology
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Civic
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5Km Line	Tertiary Rd	Military
Streams & Canals	Railway Line	Religious
Ganga River	Adjacent Districts	Residence
Railway Line		Well

Note:
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone Mz. This zone further divides into 09 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
 This map represents following subzones; Zone Mz6 and reference location. GaD/Mzf/JNS/18

Area: Muzaffarnagar District 09/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Mzf/M10
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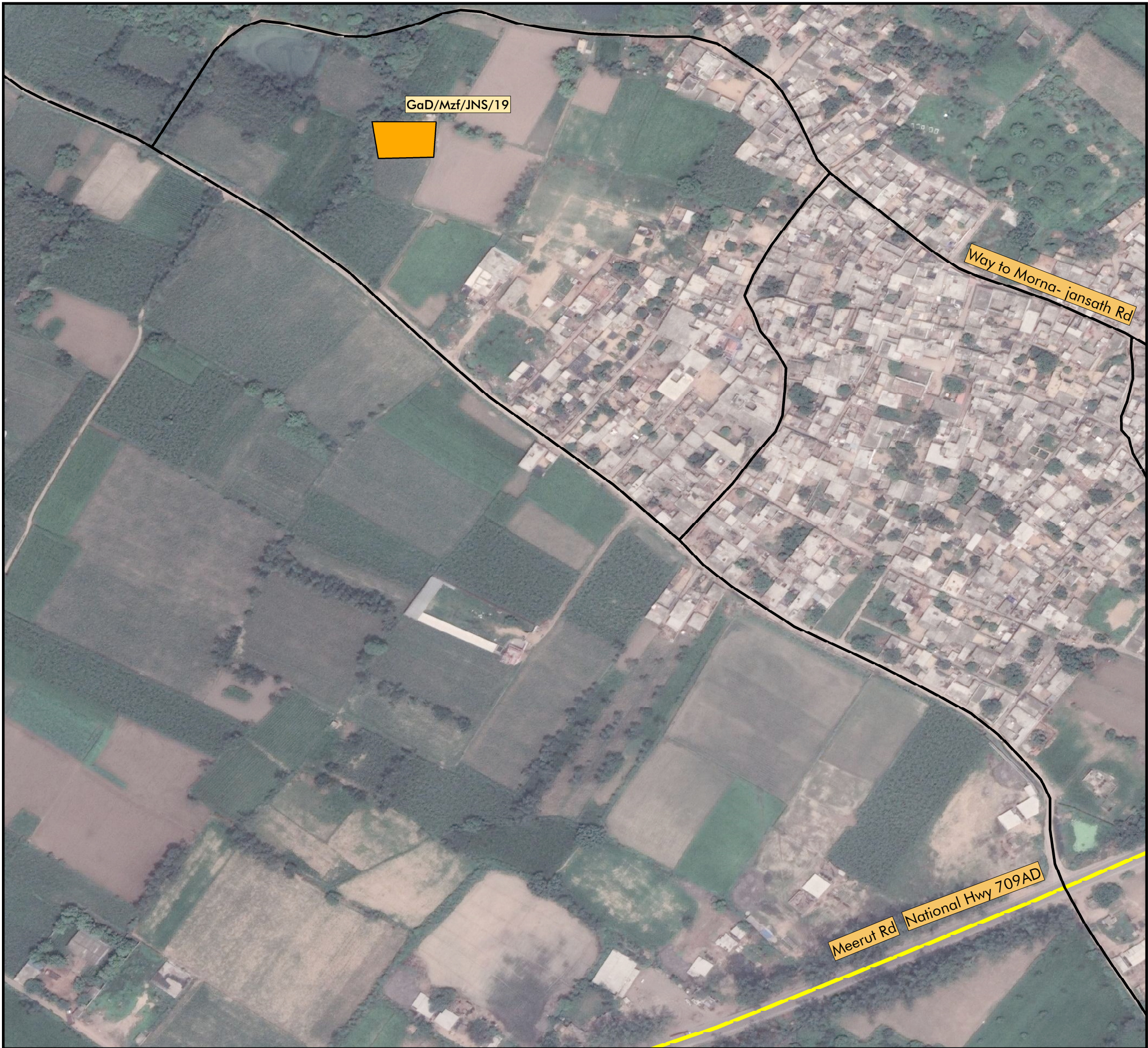


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 Savar Suri Intern
 S Rashina Intern

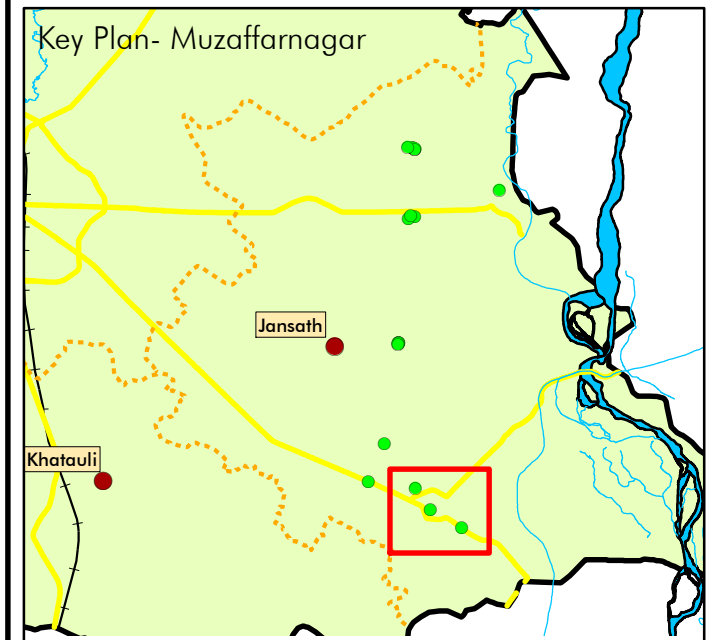
GIS Mapping :
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
 Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
 National Mission for Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Muzaffarnagar



Legend

Road Type		Typology
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Civic
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5Km Line	Tertiary Rd	Military
Streams & Canals		Religious
Ganga River		Residence
Railway Line		Well
Adjacent Districts		

Note:
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone Mz. This zone further divides into 09 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

 This map represents following subzones; Zone Mz7 and reference location. GaD/Mzf/JNS/19

Area: Muzaffarnagar District 09/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Mzf/M11
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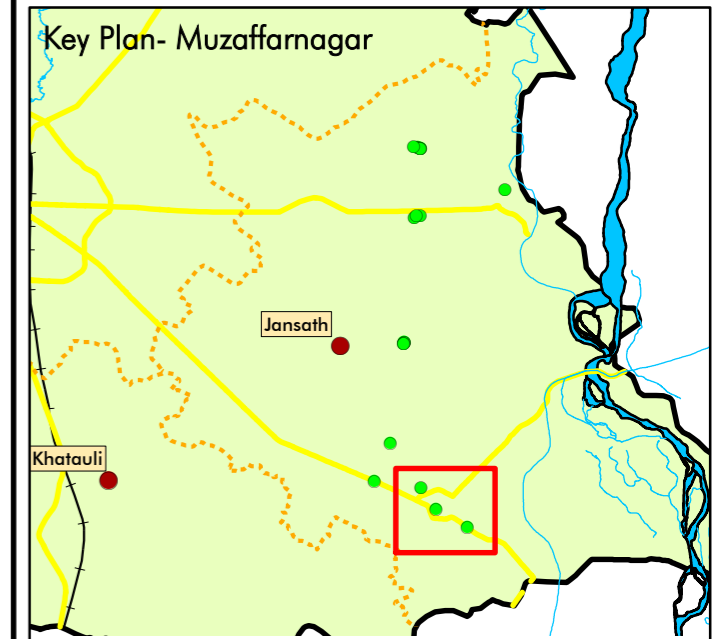
Survey Team:
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 S Rashina Intern

GIS Mapping :
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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Ganga Cultural Documentation Muzaffarnagar



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Typology
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Civic
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Industrial
Streams & Canals	Tertiary Rd	Military
Ganga River		Religious
Railway Line		Residence
Adjacent Districts		Well

Note:
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone Mz. This zone further divides into 09 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone Mz8 and reference location. GaD/Mzf/JNS/20

Area: Muzaffarnagar District 09/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Mzf/M12
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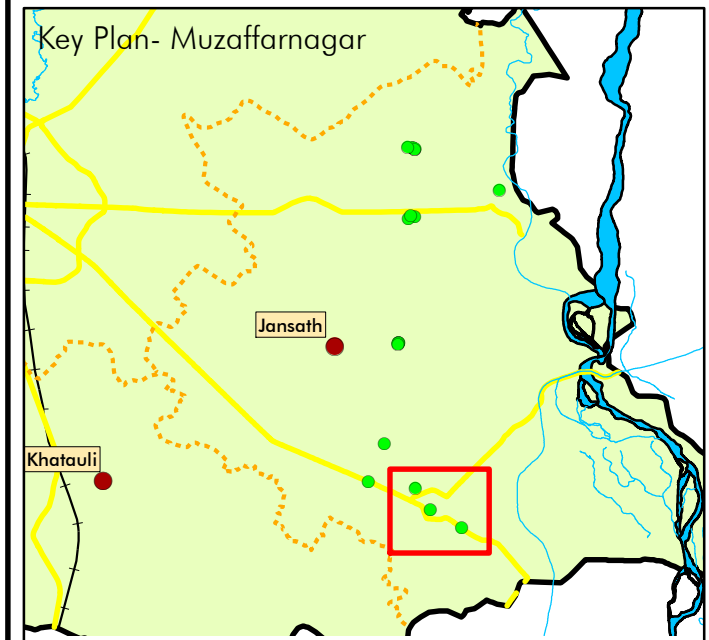
Survey Team:
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GIS Mapping :
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

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Ganga Cultural Documentation Muzaffarnagar



Legend

Road Type		Typology
	District Boundary	Civic
	Tehsil Boundary	Industrial
	5Km Line	Military
	Streams & Canals	Religious
	Primary Rd	Residence
	Secondary Rd	Well
	Tertiary Rd	
	Ganga River	
	Railway Line	
	Adjacent Districts	

Note:
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone Mz. This zone further divides into 09 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

 This map represents following subzones; Zone Mz9 and reference location. GaD/Mzf/JNS/21

Area: Muzaffarnagar District 09/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Mzf/M13
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Survey Team:
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 Savar Suri Intern
 S Rashina Intern

GIS Mapping :
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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