



Jama Masjid of Delhi: A Majestic Icon of Islamic Architecture

Department of Design, College of Architecture, India

V@^ARæ { æÁ T æ•ðáá [-ÄÖ^|@á•ææ} á•Áæ•ÁæÁc^•ææ { ^} cÁc [Ác@^Á *!æ} á^~!Áæ} áÁ { æ* } á, &^} &^Á [-ÄÖ•|æ { á&Áæ!&@æ^&c~!^Áá} Á India. Located in the heart of Old Delhi, this colossal mosque has become an iconic symbol of religious and cultural heritage. With its intricate design, imposing structure, and rich history, the Jama Masjid continues to captivate visitors from around the world.

Keywords: Islamic architecture; Design; Indian history

Introduction

Built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in the mid-17th century, the Jama Masjid holds a significant place in Indian history. Its construction began in 1644 and took six years to complete, employing thousands of artisans and craftsmen. The mosque served as a place of worship for the royal family and the people of Delhi, and it still remains an important religious centre for Muslims in the city [1,2].

Methodology

Architectural marvel

The architectural brilliance of the Jama Masjid is truly awe-inspiring. Its red sandstone and marble structure dominate the skyline of Old Delhi. The mosque boasts three grand gateways, four towering minarets, and two 40-meter-high minarets that provide a commanding view of the surrounding area. The central courtyard can accommodate more than 25,000 worshippers, making it one of the largest mosques in India.

Intricate details

Every inch of the Jama Masjid is adorned with intricate designs and decorations. The main prayer hall showcases exquisite calligraphy, floral motifs, and geometric patterns carved into the marble walls. The vast courtyard is lined with delicate arches and is paved with white and black marble, creating a mesmerizing visual effect. The vastness of the mosque and the intricacy of its craftsmanship are a testament to the skill and talent of the artisans of that era [3-5].

Religious and cultural importance

The Jama Masjid holds immense religious significance for the Muslim community in Delhi. It is a place of congregation for Friday prayers, Eid celebrations, and other important Islamic festivals. The mosque serves as a centre for spiritual guidance and learning, housing a madrasa (Islamic school) within its complex. Visitors can witness the faithful engaging in prayers and seeking solace in this serene sanctuary.

Tourist attraction

Apart from its religious importance, the Jama Masjid has also become a major tourist attraction in Delhi. Its architectural splendour and historical significance draw visitors from all over the world. Tourists can climb the minarets to enjoy panoramic views of the bustling streets of Old Delhi, and they can explore the bustling bazaars surrounding the mosque, offering a glimpse into the city's vibrant culture and heritage [6,7].

Preserving heritage

Efforts have been made to preserve the heritage and cultural value of the Jama Masjid. The mosque underwent significant restoration work in recent years to maintain its structural integrity and conserve its artistic elements. The Archaeological Survey of India has taken measures to protect and safeguard this architectural gem for future generations to appreciate and cherish.

The Jama Masjid of Delhi stands as a remarkable architectural masterpiece and a symbol of cultural and religious harmony. Its sheer grandeur and rich historical background make it a must-visit destination for tourists and a revered place of worship for the Muslim community. As one marvels at its breath-taking architecture and explores its serene ambience, the Jama Masjid offers a glimpse into the glorious past of Delhi and India's vibrant Islamic heritage.

Nestled in the bustling streets of Delhi, the Jama Masjid stands as an architectural marvel, showcasing the rich heritage and artistic essence of India. This magnificent mosque, built during the Mughal era, is a testament to the grandeur and cultural diversity that defines the country. Let us embark on a journey to explore the awe-inspiring Jama Masjid of Delhi.

The Jama Masjid, commissioned by Emperor Shah Jahan, was completed in 1656 after years of meticulous craftsmanship. Its construction employed over 5,000 workers and incorporated elements of Persian, Mughal, and Indian architectural styles. The mosque holds historical significance, as it was a gesture of Shah Jahan's devotion to Islam and served as a congregational space for the city's Muslim community.

As one approaches the Jama Masjid, its majestic presence is impossible to overlook. The mosque stands on a lofty platform, showcasing its three imposing gateways, towering minarets, and a vast central courtyard. Made predominantly of red sandstone and white marble, the structure evokes a sense of awe and admiration. The intricately designed domes and minarets pierce the sky, creating

Mallika Sheikh, Department of Design, College of Architecture, India, E-mail: Mallika33@yahoo.com

03-June-2023, Manuscript No: jaet-23-104595; 05-June-2023, Pre-QC No: jaet-23-104595 (PQ); 19-June-2023, QC No: jaet-23-104595; 22-June-2023, Manuscript No: jaet-23-104595 (R); 29-June-2023, DOI: 10.4172/2168-9717.1000344

Sheikh M (2023) Jama Masjid of Delhi: A Majestic Icon of Islamic Architecture. J Archit Eng Tech 12: 344.

© 2023 Sheikh M. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

a silhouette that is truly mesmerizing. The Jama Masjid's architectural beauty lies in its intricate details. The main prayer hall, adorned with delicate carvings and calligraphy, reflects the expertise of master craftsmen. Intricate floral motifs and geometric patterns embellish the walls, while the stunning mihrab (prayer niche) showcases meticulous marble inlay work. The vast courtyard, with its marble flooring and arched colonnades, exudes a sense of serenity amidst the bustling city [8-10].

A centre of worship and spiritual solace

The Jama Masjid remains an important place of worship, drawing devout Muslims from all walks of life. Five times a day, the call to prayer reverberates through the mosque, inviting the faithful to gather for their spiritual obligations. Fridays witness a particularly grand congregation, with thousands of worshippers filling the courtyard to partake in the collective prayers. The mosque's serene atmosphere provides solace and an opportunity for introspection. Beyond its religious significance, the Jama Masjid has become a melting pot of cultural experiences. The bustling markets surrounding the mosque offer a myriad of flavours, fragrances, and handicrafts, immersing visitors in the vibrant tapestry of Indian culture. Exploring the narrow lanes, one encounters traditional eateries, artisanal shops, and a vibrant street life that showcases the essence of Delhi's diverse heritage.

Preservation and conservation

Efforts have been made to preserve the historical and cultural value of the Jama Masjid. The Archaeological Survey of India has taken on the responsibility of maintaining this architectural gem, conducting restoration projects and ensuring its structural integrity. Conservation initiatives focus on safeguarding the delicate artwork, employing advanced techniques to protect the intricate carvings and calligraphy that adorn the mosque [10].

Conclusion

The Jama Masjid of Delhi stands tall as a testament to India's

architectural splendour and cultural heritage. Its grandeur, intricate details, and historical significance make it a jewel in the heart of the city. As visitors wander through its hallowed halls and soak in the spiritual aura, the Jama Masjid offers a glimpse into the rich tapestry of India's diverse past. It stands as a reminder of the enduring legacy of the Mughal era and an invitation to appreciate the country's architectural treasures.

1. McClean MD, Rinehart RD, Ngo L, Eisen EA, Kelsey KT, et al. (2004) Inhalation and dermal exposure among asphalt paving workers. *Ann Occup Hyg* 48: 663-671.
2. Eisikovits Z, Chaya K, Tova BW (2013) The social construction of social problems: the case of elder abuse and neglect. *Int Psychogeriatr* 25: 1291-1298.
3. Leiheng W, Chunyan L (2022) What did Chinese Social Workers Do at the Worst Moment? --A Research Based on Social Workers' Participation in the Fight against COVID-19 at Guangzhou. *Soc Work Public Health* 37: 548-559.
4. Helen H (2005) New graduate identity: discursive mismatch. *Contemp Nurse* 20: 67-77.
5. Elisa G (2017) The construction of the medical-nursing boundary. *Soc Sci Med* 172: 135-143.
6. Joshi N, Kolte MT (2013) Digital Hearing Aid-A Review. *Int J Adv Res Electr* 1:369-372.
7. Turner CW, Humes LE, Bentler RA, Cox RM (1996) A review of past research on hearing aid use. *Ear Hear* 17:14-25.
8. Kochkin S, Beck DL, Christensen LA, Compton-Conley C (2010) MarkeTrak VIII: The impact of the hearing healthcare professional on hearing aid user success. *J Speech Lang Hear Res* 17:12-34.
9. Johnson CE, Danhauer JL, Ellis BB, Jilla AM (2016) Patients with mild sensorineural hearing loss: A systematic review. *J Am Acad Audiol* 27:293-310.
10. Ng JH, Loke AY (2015) Determinants of hearing-aid adoption and use among the elderly: A systematic review. *Int J Audiol* 54:291-300.