



Maulana Azad Medical College



1961



Photo source: www.mamc.delhigovt.nic.in/spandan/article2.htm

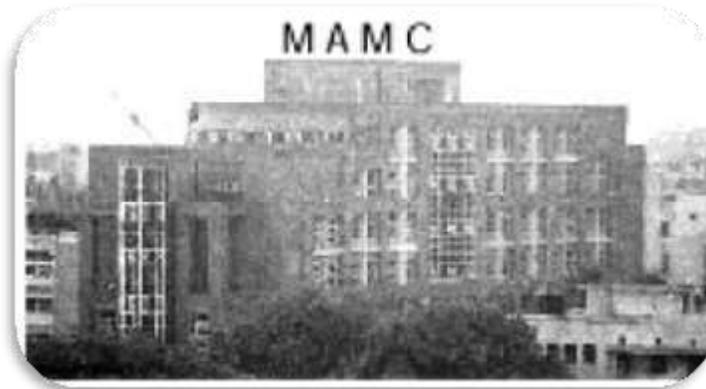


Photo courtesy: www.mamc.delhigovt.nic.in/spandan/article4.htm



Photo courtesy: www.mamc.ac.in/oldsite/history.

Delhi 6



2016



Photo courtesy: www.mamc.ac.in

“MAMC has a Past”

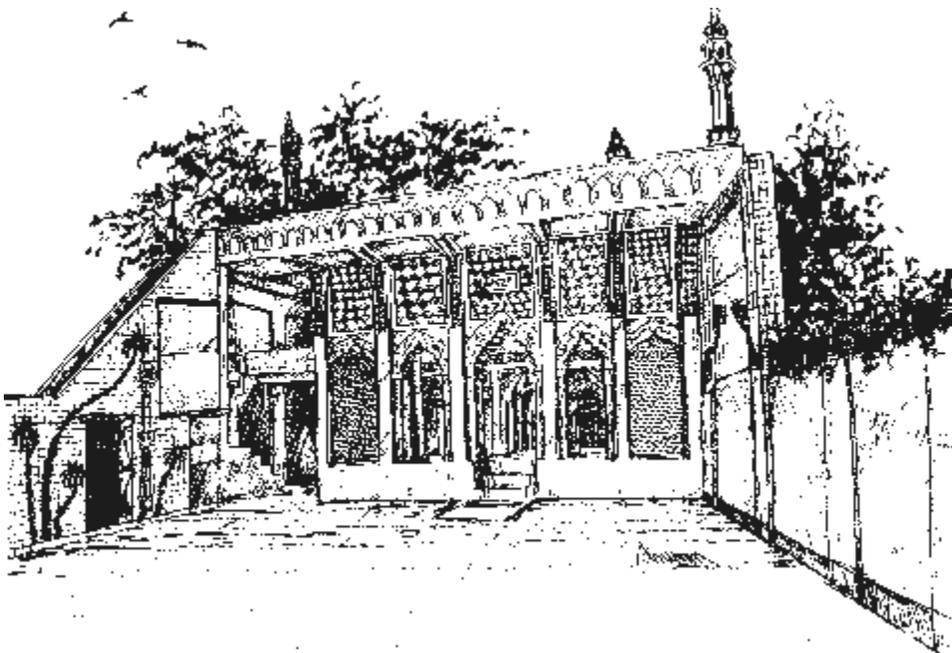
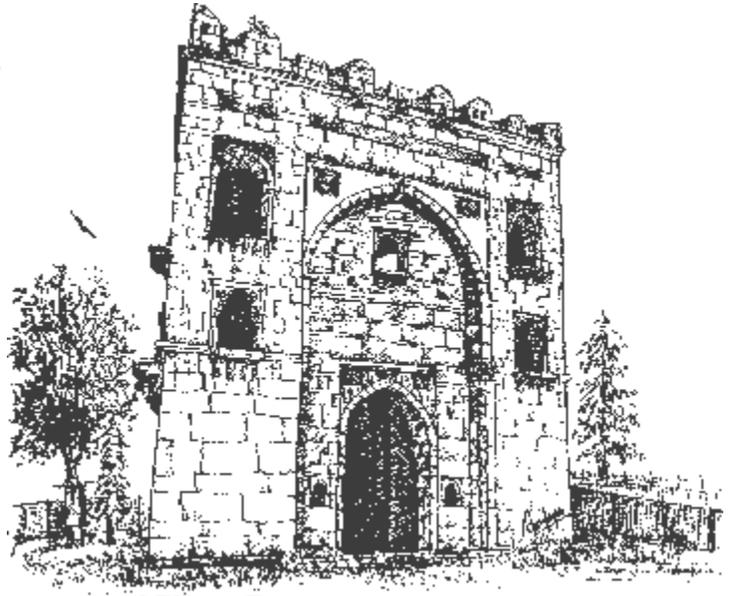
extract from - Dr. Ravi Nehru
from *Spandan* 1993

The Maulana Azad Medical College and Associated Hospitals' Campus, or rather the place where it is now situated has been part of beautiful capitals of one monarch or another through history. It has also seen some of the worst famine and pestilence brought about by the ravages of war. Battles have been fought right here which have changed the course of history, not only that of Delhi but the history of India as a whole. Within the Campus and around stand in mute testimony, the ruins of some of the most marvelous architectures of the world and lie buried, some of the most learned men in theology and literature who contributed immensely to the composite culture of that nation, which to the world is known as India and of which we, as informed Indians are so proud. Some of the most tragic killings have taken place here, and martyrs have happily walked up the gallows so that you and I could breathe free.

That the place is now named after one of the intellectual giants of Indian history, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is a fitting tribute to the times immemorial from which "at the stroke of the midnight hour," 14-15 August 1947, India woke to freedom and emerged as the largest democratic secular state in the world.

The earliest reference to a settlement at Delhi is found in the Mahabharat, which mentions a city called Indraprastha built along the banks of the river, Yamuna, between Kotla of Feroze Shah and Humayun's tomb. According to the eminent archaeologist and numistalst Cunningham, Indraprastha was occupied by Yudhishtira in the 15th century B.C. The epic relates how the original inhabitants of the place, the Nagas and the Tashakas were subdued and expelled by the Pandavas to renovate the ruined city and built palaces and forts to look like Annavati, the abode of the sovereign of immortals - Indra.

Ferozshah Tughlaq, the third ruler built his new capital Ferozabad, also known as Ferozeshah Kotla, the ruins of which stand today a little distance from Maulana Azad Medical College, across Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg. The campus was at that time part of a new and magnificent city. There were thus at the same time two flourishing cities a few miles apart - Old Delhi at Qutab and the new city at Ferozabad. Thus, after a period of centuries since the Pandava capital of Indraprastha the Maulana Azad Medical College Campus again emerged as a place of historical importance and subsequently remained so.



Feroze Shah Tughlak (Ruled 1351-88 AD) founded the city of Ferozabad in 1354. Essentially a man of peace, he recompensed those who suffered at the hands of his predecessors, reformed criminal law, solved the food shortage problem, built a canal from the Yamuna to the dry country west of Delhi called Hissar Firuzah. He built a Madarsa in 1392 AD which is praised

eloquently by the chronicler Zia-ud-din Barni. Two Ashoka pillars, one found at Meerut and another at Topra (Ambala) were brought to Delhi under his orders and erected at Ferozabad and on the ridge respectively.

The ruined Jama Masjid of Ferozabad was described by Franklin in 1793 A.D. and in detail similar to those of Khan-e-Jahan's mosque. This incidentally is one of the critical transition points in Indo Muslim architecture. Zia-ud-din Barni eulogized the mosque. Timur visited the building to offer prayers and was so impressed that he built a splendid mosque at Samarkand (Afghanistan) modeled on the same, employing masons whom he took along with him from India. Delhi however still remained the capital of the kingdom and according to Lane Pool "Ferozabad became the Windsor of London".

Probably the oldest surviving structure within the campus is the Masjid "Bhuri Bhatyari" adjacent to the **Old Boy's Hostel Gate**. Tradition has it that the Masjid was being used for Namaz by the special cavalry guards stationed at Ferozabad. Later, after the fall of the Mughal Empire the area was converted into a high security Central Jail and prisoners continued to use the Masjid for prayers. Another tradition holds that the Masjid Bhuri Bhatyari is not as old as Ferozabad but is of the late Mughal period. However, the former tradition appears to be more likely closer to the truth. The Masjid is named after one Bu Ali Khan Bhatti. Archaic in style with three simple adjacent archways in a row and "Chattri" style roof indicate the pre-Mughal period.

Earlier Sher Shah Suri made additions to the Purana Qila and founded a city extending up to Kotla Ferozeshah as marked by its north and other gateways. One of its approaches known as the "**Khuni Darwaza**" still stands in its solitary grandeur exactly opposite the main gate of the Maulana Azad Medical College. Later when Shahjahan built his new capital Shah Jehanabad, he pulled down what was left of Ferozabad and the city of Sher Shah Suri (Incidentally Shah Jahan's great Jama Masjid was looted by the Rohilla Afgan Chief Gulam Kader and even a gold cupola was removed - the others being saved by Sepoy Commander Manihar Singh who considered it an outrage.)

Revolutionary societies opened in Delhi with Rash Behari Bose as a central figure while Amir Chand (teacher in the Cambridge Mission High School St Stephen's - in Delhi), J.N. Chatterji and Dina Nath were his associates. They were to quote the Sedition Committee Report 1918 "thinking of planning a huge action that should shake the entire establishment".

This high security Jail and the Phansigar adjacent to the **teaching block** has the dubious distinction of featuring in several police files, including

i Hardinge Bomb Case

Date of Execution

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| Master Amir Chand | 8/5/1915 |
| Bhai Bal Mukund | 8/5/1915 |
| Master Avadh Behar | 8/5/1915 |
| Basant Kumar Biswas | 8/5/1915 |

ii Creating dissatisfaction in the Army

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Havalder Jaleshwar Singh | 31/3/1916 |
|--------------------------|-----------|

iii Hindustan Socialist Republican Army

| | |
|-------------|----------|
| Mansa Singh | 6/4/1931 |
|-------------|----------|

iv Allama Editor Murder Case

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Shafiq Ahmed | 20/5/1940 |
|--------------|-----------|

v Enemy Agent Act (INA)

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Chatter Singh | 29/7/1944 |
| Nazar Singh | 29/7/1944 |
| Ajaib Singh | 24/8/1944 |
| Satendra Nath Mazumdar | 24/8/1944 |
| Zaheer Ahmed | 24/8/1944 |
| Daroga Mal | 25/8/1944 |
| Kisri Chand Sharma | 3/5/1945 |

The foundation stone of Irwin Hospital was laid by Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale, British Viceroy and governor-general of India on 10th January, 1930. The hospital started functioning a few years later. The present O.P.D. block was opened by the then Hon'ble Minister of Health D. P. Karmarkaran on 5th April 1961. The hospital was renamed LNJP on 6th Dec, 1977.

The Maulana Azad Medical College was opened by Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru on Sunday 28, Feb 1961. G. B. Pant Hospital started functioning on 30 April 1964.

[click](#) MAMC's Artika Shukla is Number 4 UPSC MeritList 2016 !!

[click](#) In Memoriam / Dr Ravi Nehru