Systematic Review of Urban Palimpsest and Collective Memory in Fiction: A Study with Reference to Delhi City

Girish Kumar [1 & 2] & Manjula K. T. [3]

[1] Research scholar, Institute of Social Science & Humanities, Srinivas University, Mangalore-575001, Karnataka, India.

[2] Assistant Professor, Dept. of English, Besant Women's College, Kodialbail, Mangalore, Karnataka, India,
Orcid-ID: 0000-0002-0275-6333; Email ID: giri_classics@yahoo.com

[3] Research Professor, Institute of Social Science & Humanities, Srinivas University, Mangalore, Karnataka, India,
Orcid-ID: 0000-0002-2459-1103; Email ID: manjula.kalyat@gmail.com

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[3] Research Professor, Institute of Social Science & Humanities, Srinivas University, Mangalore, Karnataka, India,

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: *A palimpsest is a parchment manuscript that has been modified or changed yet still retains traces of its original composition. Palimpsest refers to a greatly condensed rendition of an older document. In today's world, chronological remembrance is not what it used to be. It used to bind a culture's or people's relationship to its ancient era, but the border between past and present was tougher and more stable than it appears to be now. In ways that were unimaginable in previous centuries, history has become a part of the present. As a result, worldly constraints have been harmed, while the pragmatic portion of freedom has been strengthened as a result of current transportation and communication technologies. Even in modernism, literary writings have been unable to overcome their palimpsestic nature, and the philological dilemma of incompatible editions has always distinguished literature from constructions or monuments. The palimpsest genre is naturally literary and linked compositions.*

Design: *The secondary data acquired from educational websites and written publications are used in the Review of Literature. Research sources like google scholar, research Gate, SSRN, Elsevier, Academia, and Shodhganga are used for identifying the research gap. Doctoral thesis, and websites are used in the study. To highlight the key aspects of the research, ABCD Analysis is used Qualitative research is conducted using the keywords "palimpsest, manuscript, historical memory, literature, borders" found in online articles, peer-reviewed journals, publications, and a variety of linked portals.*

Findings: *This review of literature explores the palimpsest concept used with the landscape of Delhi, its history, and literature as a palimpsest. Many literary works represent Delhi as a location, including descriptions of the city's art, architecture, and monuments, as well as the city's historic past. This literature analysis aims to look at critical responses to the fictional portrayal of Delhi as a palimpsest. Delhi was never one city, but a collection of them. It, too, never lived in a single era, but rather in several. On these lines, not only were the numerous urban manipulations worked on this palimpsest, including the idiosyncrasies of British and imperial Delhi, discrete and special on it inhabited the space of landscape and memory, but so were the successive 'cities' of Delhi.*

Research implications: *This research focuses on creating a fictional palimpsestic vision of Delhi. The research will also lead to an investigation of a nation's collective memory, which will pave the way for tracking the nationalistic impulses associated with the city. These nationalistic impulses are a global phenomenon that evolved in most of the world's countries in the mid-twentieth century and made their presence clear. The most powerful feelings have been nationalistic feelings. It is a set of beliefs, feelings, and passions shared by inhabitants of a given country.*

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Originality: *This Review of Literature presents a study of Delhi as a palimpsest city. Delhi is a unique metropolis that not only resists typical metanarratives but also serves as an exemplary embodiment of spatial and temporal reality as articulated in city planning. To understand a nation's memories, one must be aware of collective memory. Its objective is a fundamental comprehension of the identity and viewpoint of their nation. Although nations do not have memories, their citizens do, and these memories frequently feature recurring themes.*
Paper Type: *A review paper.*
Keywords: Palimpsest, urban palimpsest, collective memory, literature, boundaries, ABCD listing.

1. INTRODUCTION :

Delhi is known as the "city of cities," and it has a storied past, a vibrant culture, and a long tradition. It has been the home of invaders, conquerors, traders, and exiles alike. These traits of Delhi are reflected in the city in all of its manifestations, both visible and invisible. As a result, Delhi is a palimpsest city, rising from the ashes like the phoenix Indraprashtha and New Delhi, which were built on the same bank of the Yamuna around three thousand years apart, are palimpsest verses, or palimpsest cities. Many shrines, mosques, and tombs, together with a profusion of prehistoric towns, can still be felt today, some of which are still standing and others that have completely disappeared into the earth [1]. According to legend, the Pandavas founded Delhi after the city had been abandoned for ages. After the Tomars constructed a regular defense at Lal Kot fort, Prithviraj rebuilt Delhi into Qila Rai Pithora, which is now known as Qila Rai Pithora. Illtumish remade Delhi into the Qutub of today's world. Razia, the first empress of Delhi, was a beautiful woman who commanded respect across the city [2].
The Slave dynasty and the Khiljis ascended to power; Allauddin established the Siri, and the Tughlaqus became Delhi's third incarnation after that. In Delhi, the town of Tughlaqus has been renamed Tughlaqabad. Muhammad Bin carried out a robbery in Delhi. Ferozeshah transformed Delhi, restoring it to its former splendour, and the city was called 'Kotla Ferozeshah' in his honour [3]. Timur later invaded and pillaged the city of Delhi. The Mughals then made their way to Delhi. Humayun was the one who created Purana Qila. Shershah Suri was the one who raised the magnificent Shermandal. Later, under the reign of the regent Bairam Khan, Akbar relocated his capital to Agra, and the city's splendour began to deteriorate [4]. For his part, Shahjahan rebuilt Delhi and dubbed it the city of Shahjahanabad, which means "city of Shahjahanabad." Nadir Shah, Abdali, and the Marathas sacked and pillaged the city of Delhi. After winning the Battle of Patparganj, the British were able to seize possession of Delhi for themselves. The British pillaged Delhi with a vengeance [5].
In 1911, at the Coronation, His Majesty George V proclaimed that Darbar Delhi would be re-established as the British capital city once again. In 1947, India achieved independence, and the nation was divided into two parts: India and Pakistan. Delhi has grown to become the world's most populous refugee camp [6]. This review will look at Delhi as a palimpsest of scholarly studies on books set in the city, rather than as a single entity. It is the oldest city in the world that has undergone multiple names again [7]. There is a plethora of literary works accessible that provide insight into Delhi's palimpsest perspective. Delhi's long human history is reflected in its scenery, traditions, and memory. A collage that represents a city's culture relies primarily on personal memories. Historically, this resulted in a less ordered and homogeneous culture. Making a mosaic of a city's culture relies on memories [8].

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

According to historical documents and creative literature, cities serve as a form of palimpsest for the imprint of chronological events, and they are a mirror of their uniqueness. It is possible to witness recollections and reminiscences buried into the ground through tangible urban aspects such as historic architecture, monuments, and public and governmental areas, among other things Therefore, it is not an exaggeration to say that historical events only make sense and have a long-lasting impact when they become a part of our physical landscape [9]. The purpose of this research, titled Delhi as a Palimpsest, is to conserve Delhi's history, ideals, and cultural heritage [10]. The main objective of the study:
1) To analyse the use of images of cities in literature to elicit collective memory through evoking collective memory
2) To seek the motivation behind the use of such images.
3) To study comprehensive research of the notion of palimpsest.

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4) To evaluate the significance of the literary technique of palimpsest in fiction as a literary device.

5)To find the research gap

6) To know about the ideal solution, current status, and the improvement required.

7) To list the advantages, benefits, constraints, and disadvantages of the topic

8) To conduct a systematic review of literature ranging from 1969 to 2022.

3. METHODOLOGY :

The researcher has evaluated around twenty-five research pieces, five books, and five research theses for master's degree, Master of Philosophy, and Doctorate in Philosophy programs based on the novels of Palimpsest concepts, according to the research. Access to some of the volumes was made possible using the websites. An internet search for the database was carried out. Among the studies evaluated are peer-reviewed journals, original research articles, national and international publications, as well as scholarly conferences.

4. LITERATURE REVIEW :

4.1 Historical Significance of Cities:

A topography or location that has been inhabited for a long period and has accumulated layers of historical significance. When it comes to preserving history, small physical artifacts such as monuments and memorials, names, or communal memories of repair and destruction are used on occasions [11]. As a result, a place or landscape might be thought of as a 'palimpsest,' as Derried puts it. Although the impulse to portray a city's spirit as a reflection of its people's lives is as old as cities themselves, the notion that cities have a soul is timeless and universal. There is a lot of fantastic literature that has been written about attempting to find out what the soul is, despite the fact that different authors have rather diverse ideas about how to define it [12]. These authors have written about this topic for a long time. The previous writing on the pages of a palimpsest is removed by scraping it off, allowing the pages to be reused for additional writing. This sort of document is known as a palimpsest. Because of this, the pages can be used again [13]. Palimpsestus is the term for the process of scraping or cleaning a sheet of animal skin parchment or plant-stalk papyrus that has been employed in the past. When "rubbed again" is translated from Greek, the term that results are "palimpsestus," which means "to rub again" [14]. It refers to a type of handwritten document in which more recent writing is written on top of the older text that has been erased or rubbed out to make room for the more recent writing. It is referred to as "a writing material was written twice," and its definition describes it as "a parchment or other writing material written twice, the first writing having been wiped or rubbed out to make place for the second. Another name for it is a writing material that was written twice. They are one of a kind as a result of the fact that they preserve an older text that had been lost in the past despite the fact that they are in a very damaged state [15]. The look of a modern city can be thought of as a palimpsest, which is a multi-layered structure that shows how different styles have been used over time. The hidden parts of the urban palimpsest, on the other hand, are the properties of the emergent layers in the city's spatial system, which have a lot to do with city life. [16].

4.2 Urban Palimpsest:

Emphasis should be placed on historical fragments (memorial traces), rituals, local traditions, folklore, and other types of built heritage found in the urban palimpsest. The urban palimpsest is comprised of layers upon layers of historical fragments related to ceremonial tradition and folklore that have been used in the construction of pictures of cities. Cities are undergoing a continual process of transformation, and these transformations have an impact on the natural landscape as well as the dynamics of urban systems [17][18]. According to the assumption, an additional city-level layer is put on top of the existing one. Cities as concrete environments, theoretical frameworks, and digital technologies all contribute to the dissection of the incredibly complex and rich phenomenon of urbanism, which allows for a more holistic approach to the study of the city. Through the perspective of the palimpsest, we may examine the simultaneous and dynamic effects of time, location, institutions, culture, and even individual persons within the context of urbanization and planning [19].

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4.3 The theory of Urban Palimpsest:

The Greek word 'palimpsestus' which means "again scraped" is the source of the English term "palimpsest." Papyrus or parchment that has been recycled and rewritten several times but maintains some of the original inscriptions is commonly referred to as recycled or reused papyrus or parchment [20]. When addressing the study of texts, this phrase alludes to the process of exposing numerous layers of writing on scrolls. Manuscripts have served several purposes over the course of history. If papyrus and parchment are unavailable or prohibitively expensive, this may be the situation. In these cases, the original text may have been deemed heretical by the authorities, and therefore it was "scrapped" [21]. No matter how much new text you add to an old palimpsest, the old text will never be totally wiped even if a new layer of text is added. Furthermore, the newly added layer may have no connections to the layers that came before it. Once a slate has been thoroughly cleaned, no fresh writing may be placed on it [22] [23].

4.4 Collective Memory:

Collective memory refers to the way groups remember their history. An awareness of collective memory is required in order to grasp a country's recollections. A fundamental understanding of their country's identity and perspective is its goal. Although countries do not have memories, residents of a country do, and these recollections typically contain reoccurring themes [24][25]. People's collective memories might change over time. Often, a nation's collective memory is tied to a single spot within a city's boundaries. Because of this, the city's landscape can function as a reservoir of collective memory [26]. As of right now, researchers are looking at the possibility of using the notion of collective memory to better understand the viewpoints of people from various socio-economic and political groupings [27]. Ideas that have been moulded by social contact and influence are part of the culture. This could be depicted in a historically accurate setting and location. Social construction can be seen through the lens of historical architecture in a heritage site or the buried layers of destruction and reconstruction that remain in the collective memory of city dwellers [28][29].

4.5 Twilight in Delhi:

Twilight in Delhi, Ahmed Ali's Palimpsest novel, is set in Delhi as a geographical setting, with palimpsestic recollections of Muslim culture that was displaced by British civilization as the central theme of the work [30]. The collective life of a society is depicted in this piece, which focuses on the city of Delhi. It is the story of the downfall and extinction of civilization [31]. Our interaction with Delhi's postcolonial characteristics is described in this chapter. It is critical to remember that Ahmed Ali has firsthand knowledge of the hardships of colonialism. He has created an evocative portrait of British rule in India, particularly from the perspective of Muslim communities. A striking portrayal of the waning of Muslim culture in India, which is approaching dusk, highlights the deterioration of Muslim cultural norms while also evoking the traditional sunset of the Muslim faith [32][33].

4.6 The Clear Light of Day:

The novel The Clear Light of Day by Anita Desai explores extensively the complex relationship that Delhi has between its physical layout and its vibrant social life. In this section, we talk about the "living ecosystems" that authors, characters, and readers all have to find their way through. This book focuses on the rich history, language, and lyrical traditions of Shahjahanabad, an old city in Delhi. These aspects of Shahjahanabad are featured prominently throughout the text. The splendour and serenity of a bygone era are frequently brought to mind when reading this novel [34]. The narrative provides an example of the dichotomy between the ancient and modern cities that make up Delhi. Younger generations in the Delhi depicted in the novel aren't interested in spending much time in old Delhi due to the draw of the glitz and glamour of New Delhi. Those individuals who choose to continue living in New Delhi are consequently considered to be members of Delhi's high society. It seems as though there is a barrier that cannot be seen between the two sides of Delhi, just like there is between the individuals who are meant to be tied by contracts, if not by love or by blood [35].

4.7 Delhi A Novel:

Delhi is one of Kushwant Singh's literary masterpieces, A Novel, explores the relationship between topography and existence, as well as the relationship between life and writing. The city of Delhi is

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depicted in this novel through the eyes and experiences of men and women over several decades. As the novel progresses, many characters talk in the first person to represent historical and imaginary figures, as well as to recount events from their own lives that occurred in Delhi [36]. In the historical narrative, the city of Delhi is transformed into the imaginary place of "Delhi," which has its own physical and temporal dimensions. Various incidents from Delhi's past are retold through satire and mocking in this play. From the initial war for independence in 1857 to the 1984 riots, a well-educated narrator weaves his way through the events that shaped Delhi, from the Mughals to the Lodhis and the Tughlaqs, and the events that shaped the country as well [37].

4.8 City of Djinns:

Readers are taken on a voyage through time and space in William Dalrymple's novel the City of Djinns. The book discusses a variety of topics, including human experience, history, cultural phenomena, and mythological occurrences. In terms of Delhi's history and culture, this serves as an introduction to tales of Sufis and Djinn, wealthy monarchs and their courtesans, beautiful Oriental ladies and courtesans, and the Partridge wars. In addition, the Partridge wars are discussed [38]. In the course of his journey, which begins with the Sikh riots of 1984 and continues through the partition, British rule, the Mughals, and the Sultanate, he interweaves his own personal experiences throughout the historical story [39-40].

5. RELATED WORKS :

5.1 Indian Studies:

Sethi, R. (2017) in her research article published in Eu-topias publication titled, *'Can past hybridity be revived? Old Delhi in Anita Desai's fiction'* discusses Anita Desai's novel, *Clear Light of Day* (1980). Rachna Sethi states that during the reign of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in the 17th century, the city of Shahjahanabad, now known as Old Delhi, was constructed in the vicinity of Delhi. In Delhi, there were many instances of spectacular Mughal architecture. One of these was the gigantic Red Fort, which was located on the Yamuna riverbank. Other examples included the enormous mosques, carefully maintained gardens, elegant residences, and the splendor of Chandni Chowk. When Persian and Urdu poetry could be heard by the average man on Delhi's streets rather than merely in the privileged areas of the royal court, this was undeniably the "Golden Age" of the city, which was characterized by the flourishing of the arts as a result of royal patronage. Both the emperor and the beggar could be heard reciting couplets written by prominent poets of the time, such as Zauq and Ghalib. Before the revolt in 1857, when Delhi was known for its unique composite culture, the streets of Delhi echoed with the sounds of music and art, and the city was alive with activity. Everything was obliterated when they were confronted with the wrath of Britain. After being acknowledged as India's political capital as well as a literary and intellectual hub, the city of Calcutta was compelled to relinquish its privileged and prominent place in India's political and intellectual life. This forced the city to lose its privileged and prominent place in India's political and intellectual life. At the Coronation Durbar in 1911, two big announcements were made: one was to relocate, and the other was to establish a new metropolis in its stead. This was not a reason to celebrate in any way. The British imperial administrators envisioned New Delhi as a method to demonstrate the glory of the British empire while simultaneously obliterating Delhi's medieval capital and the people who lived there figuratively and practically [41].

Mittal.S. (2015) in her research article, published in the International Journal of Law, Education, Social, and Sports Studies (IJLESS), titled **'Shahjahanabad- Two Images'** discusses Anita Desai's *In Custody* (1984). It is stated by Sangeeta Mittal that "in custody" portrays Delhi in stark contrast to Krishna Sobati's Dilli, which reflects the demise of this aristocratic culture in India. Despite its fading into obscurity, Shahjahanabad's remnants remain like muddled stones in a riverbed after the water has altered its flow. In the process of being taken into custody, individuals go through a terrible and painful transformation that gives them an opportunity to learn more about the resilience and depth of their own cultures. In the past, Shahjahanabad acted as a crossroads for people from different civilizations. To put it another way, culture is continuously evolving and developing. Cultural patterns fluctuate as human goals and circumstances change because culture is a collection of acquired patterns of behavior and ideas that are particular to a specific [42].

Mittal. S. (2017) in her research article, published in the Research Journal of English Language and Literature (RJELAL) titled **'Khushwant Singh's *Delhi A Novel*: Recollecting and Reclaiming the City'**, examines how the city's past and culture are depicted in the book (1990). This book collects a

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variety of interesting urban legends and mnemonic devices as a form of the cultural history of the city. Male and female characters in the novel have their perspectives on Delhi reflected in the book's narrative. The novel has a distinct first-person narrative voice for each of its characters. First-person narration is used to depict the characters in the story. Re-enacting an event happened in Delhi in their past that, each of them is doing so in their own unique way. Delhi has evolved over the course of its almost 600-year existence into a fictional location with its own distinct spatiotemporal component. These stories are set in the particular spatiotemporal characteristics of a city. During the course of the novel, the reader learns about the lives of over a dozen different characters. As we learn about the reality of urban life, the narrator's personal narratives are hidden beneath the surface, yet the narrator's own sentiments and experiences augment what we learn.

The process of remembering and reclaiming Delhi that Khushwant Singh undertook in Delhi includes the following: on the one hand, a novel develops continuity, diversity, and adaptation as features of the city's history, while on the other hand, a novel produces a self-cultural intrude's biography of Delhi, in which the selected aspects are trauma, divergence, and transience. Even though Khushwanth Singh's portrayal of Delhi was written from a more progressive point of view based on moving witnesses and fortunate evidence, it has inspired many other ordinary citizens and sensitive writers to reclaim their unique space in the city. This space is a space that is enlivened by personal landmarks, mnemonics, and feelings in addition to names, characters, and historical periods. As a direct result of the publishing of '*Delhi: A Novel'*, thousands of people who currently live in Delhi as well as those who have an affection for the city will be able to reorganize and retrieve a distinct and one-of-a-kind space of memory and identity that is neither ephemeral nor transferable [43].

Huma (2018), in his research article, published in the International Journal of English and Literature (IJEL) titled **'The William Dalrymple's City of Djinns and Hegemonic Strategies of Travel Writing'** discusses *'William Dalrymple's City of Djinns: A year in Delhi* (1993). According to Huma Yaqub, William Dalrymple uses a travelogue to give his readers access to an interesting period of Delhi's history. The book takes its readers on a journey down memory lane, where they see sights from the recent past in the history of Delhi (where Delhi represents the heart of India and embodies the Indian identity at large), as well as glimpses of historical events from the distant past. In addition, the book takes its readers on a journey down memory lane, where they see sights from the distant past in the history of India. The research conducted by Dalrymple offers illuminating analyses of the recent and more distant history of Delhi. The book the *'City of Djinns: A Year in Delhi'* was written by Dalrymple as a result of his research and time spent living in the old city of Delhi. The book takes its readers on a journey down memory lane, where they see sights from the recent past in the history of Delhi where Delhi represents the heart of India and embodies the Indian identity at large), as well as glimpses of historical events from the distant past. The research conducted by Dalrymple offers illuminating insights into the recent and more distant history of Delhi. The book '*City of Djinns: A year in Delhi'* was written by Dalrymple as a consequence of his research and time spent living in the old city of Delhi. When he first came to this city, he was a young adult who had only recently tied the knot and was travelling with his new bride, Olivia Fraser. Dalrymple lauded the one-of-a-kind characteristics of Delhi city in the foreword to the book, such as the city's propensity to emerge victorious from adversity like a phoenix. The city of Delhi is predicted to be a metropolis that, after each phase of destruction, will dismantle and destroy itself before redefining itself. The city of Djinns was shaken violently by events that occurred in the recent past, as well as by personal experiences, historical events, cultural practises, and mythical tales. In addition to informing the reader about the title of the book, the prologue also provides an overview of what the reader might anticipate. Dalrymple relates the story of his encounter with the Sufi Pir Sadr ud Din, who calls Delhi the City of Djinns due to the djinns' affinity for the city. This is, in point of fact, a journey into the familiarisation with tales of Sufis and Djinns, rich emperors with their servants, lovely Oriental ladies, courtesans, and Partridge conflicts in Delhi's historical and cultural contexts. In spite of its reputation as a hot and dusty country, Delhi underwent significant improvement and civilization under the rule of the British Raj. Dalrymple calls it a city of opposition, and after he has demonstrated his attractiveness and fondness for it, he is given the authority to describe the city in depth, much like an orientalist would do [44][45].

S.K. Singh in his write-up, (2008) published an article titled **'Aravind Adiga's The White Tiger- A Mirror of Delhi Life'.** In this article, he speaks about *Aravind Adiga's The White Tiger* (2008). He says, The White Tiger of Aravind Adiga is a charismatic story and a true account by a Delhi journalist,

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so it is 'economic growth, the escalation of an aggressively consumerist', call centre, IT class, rapacious capitalism, unbridled corruption, greed, atrocity, absolute inequality of class, caste, wealth, and religion, and of course the lively and pragmatic picture of metro life in a nutshell. Adiga's narrations are realistic, hilarious, sardonic, and satirical because he possesses the keen eye and ear of a journalist. Adiga worked in Delhi and was able to detect the pulse of contemporary India via the windows of New Delhi, the world's largest democratic nation. Furthermore, Adiga provides a plethora of examples that paint a vivid picture of the hectic life of Delhi, ranging from the finest hotel in the city, the 'Hotel Sheraton,' where 'late night drinking' and 'accidents are all too common,' to the rich people who live in large bungalows like 'Greater Kailash' or 'Vasant Kunj,' with houses with numbers and letters inside their colonies. 'Delhi is the city where all the roads appear the same; they all run around and around the lush circle where guys are sleeping or playing cards, and then four more roads branch out from it, so people constantly get lost in Delhi' (119). Adiga's story has exposed numerous unfavorable environmental, social, cultural, political, and moral issues to the public. Adiga is primarily concerned with traffic congestion, corruption, and pollution. The residents of Delhi have no time, but their lives are filled with pollution and corruption. Adiga exposes the lifestyles of both rich and impoverished individuals. Adiga has intimate knowledge of both New and Old Delhi. As a result, he has captured both the dark and light shades of Delhi. He talks about the metropolis, call centers, high-tech regions, big hotels, and skyscraper structures of New Delhi, even though he also talks about the reality and worthlessness behind the colourful lifestyles of New Delhi citizens [46-47].

RTF ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, titled '***Book in Focus: City Improbable by Khushwanth Singh'*** (2001) All the articles in this anthology is dedicated to Delhi, the capital of India. The works collected by Khushwanth Singh represent a wide range of nationalities, eras, age groups, and routines in order to provide a distinct viewpoint on the city of Delhi. From the perspective of the monarchy to rag pickers to the everyday person, this book covers it all. The words of emperors, authors, historians, travellers, and others present the reader with a succinct introduction to Delhi. Each paragraph of the text is like a piece of a jigsaw puzzle that must fit together. When it comes to opposing aspects, Delhi has a lot to offer. Many types of restaurants can be found in close proximity to one other in India, from the traditional Dhaba diners to the high-end restaurants. In the novel City Improbable, which can be read online, the harsh nature of the rulers is depicted. During Mohammed bin Tughlaq's rule, for example, the city was governed according to his own preferences and requirements. The city of Delhi is too unkempt and baffling to be a tourist destination [48].

5.2 International Studies:

Peter Carty, in his write-up, published an article titled '***Delhi: Adventures in a Megacity**, by Sam Miller (2009),* According to Peter Carty of the New York Times, many people believe Delhi to be lacking in life and to be an uninteresting administrative capital. In comparison to Bombay and Calcutta, Delhi is seen as being less striking. It is actually the other way around, as Sam Miller vividly demonstrates in his intriguing and unique account. It is interesting to note that, for a normally staid BBC journalist, he uses a completely different style that is based on the psycho-geographic tactics that are utilized by writers such as Iain Sinclair and others. Miller makes notes and doodles on a circular map of Delhi, and then he travels in the direction that the map directs him to take. Because Delhi is so conducive to change, the journal that emerged from this endeavour has the potential to be more successful than ventures of a comparable nature in London and other major cities. In order to avoid becoming overwhelmed, residents and tourists alike are typically comfortable with remaining inside their own personal comfort zones and ignoring the city's many striking contrasts. This is done in an effort to minimize the likelihood that they may experience culture shock. Other issues are caused by the extremely unequal distribution of wealth across the city. The majority of the city's new riches have not yet permeated its urban fabric, and the living conditions of a great number of people are barely believable. Some of these issues can be traced back to the long history of ethnic diversity in this city, which contributes to others. Miller has a wide variety of options available to him on a day-to-day basis, so he never gets bored. During his tour, he visits historic palaces in addition to modern metro stations. Every one of his roads is an express motorway, even the inner ring road that slices through residential neighborhoods. He made his way into the open-air slaughterhouse in Old Delhi, which is the stuff of nightmares, and he was able to keep up with the herd of man-eating pigs [49].

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Dr. Dushka H. Saiyid, book review of '***Raza Rumi's Delhi by Heart'***(2007-2009) (Pakistan). It is an ode to the civilization and culture that flourished in Delhi between the British takeover of Delhi in 1857 and the entrance of Sufi saints in the 13th century when the British cruelly suppressed the revolt. This is something that Dr. Dushka points out, and it is an ode to the civilization and culture that flourished in Delhi. The fate of Delhi and the Indo-Islamic civilization, which had flourished in the city from the time of the Sultanate, was sealed by the city's destruction. In addition to his extensive research on Delhi's complex history, which includes Sufi saints and rulers in addition to poetry and architecture as the city expanded, Rum has also created a vast canvas for his artistic endeavours. This is in addition to his studies of Delhi's rich tapestry of history. As a "nursery home" for the Ganga-Jamuna civilization, he refers to Delhi as the "birthplace of North Indian food, language, and manners," and he says that "North Indian food, language, and manners began within the borders of Delhi." He calls Delhi the "birthplace of North Indian food, language, and manners. The book touches on a number of important topics, including prosperity and the Mughal empire. The city of Shahjahanabad, which the British eventually renamed 'ancient Delhi,' serves as a counterargument to the book. Ghalib's haveli, a futile search for Mir's residence and Jahanara, Shahjahan's daughter's contribution to beautifying the city of 150,000; the Red Fort, which was the Mughal royal family's residence before it was destroyed by the British; and Ghalib's haveli are some of the places that Raza Rumi stops at on his way from Istanbul to Canton. Urdu was effectively eliminated as a viable means of communication by the British government's decision to switch from Persian to English as the language of official business. The partition of India in 1947, during which time Urdu was supplanted by Hindi, was yet another blow to the linguistic diversity of the world [50].

The Review of Literature is based on the research studies detailed in the Research articles, books, and dissertation referenced in Table 1 below. The terms "palimpsest," "urban palimpsest," and "collective memory" emerged as important concepts across the collected works. An effort has been made to refer to related articles published in order to learn more about the proposed topic from 1969-2022

Table 1: Summary of previous research findings

S. No	Field of Research	Focus	Outcome	Reference
1	Contextualizing palimpsest of collective memory in an urban heritage.	In this paper, we investigate the research that has been done on collective memory and the connection that it has with memory and urban pictures.	Heritage represents socially constructed views of the past through historical sites and circumstances. This social structure may be seen through historical architecture or semi-buried layers of ruin.	Farahani.etal, (2015). [51]
2	A Historiographical study of a public space	This essay investigates the evolving link between place, political order, identity, and memory. The article explores ancient, mediaeval, and modern public space formation, construction, and interpretation.	The author claims that the postmodern, hybrid form of public space now captures the city's development as a complicated, multi-layered movement in which history returns to undermine contemporary conceptions of the national space.	Sengupta (2021). [52]
3	Significance of the palimpsest in contemporary literary and cultural studies	"Palimpsest" De Quincey's essay inaugurated the usage of the non-specific definite article 'the' with 'palimpsest' 'Palimpsest' idea. The palimpsest implies	Palimpsest" With the "palimpsest" notion, De Quincey's essay introduced the use of the non-specific definite article "the." Palimpsests,	Dillon, S. (2005). [53]

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		palimpsests. which were palaeographic curiosities until 1845 manuscripts published	which were palaeographic curiosities until 1845 documents published, are implied by the term "palimpsest."	
4	Percival Spear: Foreigner and Historian Gazing Delhi	The paper discuss about how the ancient city of Delhi has attracted travellers, itinerant raiders, fortune-seekers, empire-seekers, and settlers since the beginning of time. These people have left their marks on the city's landscape and written histories. These "outsiders" have a unique look and point of view because of how they interact with the alien city. They feel like objects in the staring city.	elhi has been a popular destination for travellers, fortune seekers, empire-seeking settlers and nomadic raiders since the dawn of humanity. People like these have made their mark on the city's landscape and recorded histories. Because of how they interact with the alien city, these "outsiders" have a distinct appearance and perspective. They feel like they're being watched under the glare of the metropolis.	Mittal.S.(2016).[54]
5	Landscape dynamics, urban image, local identity, spatial development, historical heritage.	The goal of the study is to describe the idea of an urban palimpsest and the contemporary morphology of urban tissue, both of which are byproducts of historical changes to the terrain. Planning the present and future evolution of urban systems requires a strong understanding of the characteristics of urban palimpsests. The case study offers a thorough overview of the history of urbanization and spatial development, as well as the dynamics of the landscape as they are influenced by these components in relation to key historical periods.	This article sheds light on urban morphology as well as the identity of buildings of the city construction, which can be constructed as a palimpsest. The spatial development phases of urban systems indicate the consequence of their progression over the course of time.	Vlceanu, et al. (2014). [55]
6	Post-colonial urban cities and cosmopolitanism.	Teju Cole's Open City's postcolonial flaneur rewrites New York's history. By allowing readers to place New York's global identity in a larger colonial and postcolonial history, the narrator challenges ahistorical characterizations of world cities. The postcolonial perspective	In this essay, the author explores how Open City problematizes the narrative surrounding New York's rise as a global megacity and provides a space from which to read the city contrapuntally.	Hartwiger, A. G. (2016). [56]

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		offers a way to re-see the urban landscape from a dialectical insider/outsider position when combined with the principles of nineteenth-century French flânerie, enabling a critique of the complicity between globalization and capitalism in marginalizing voices and histories. The novel, according to my argument, also rejects the jubilant cosmopolitan narratives that celebrate the growth of the global citizen while neglecting the plight of the downtrodden.		
7	A critical history of the palimpsest in modern literature and theory	The issues of reading and writing related to the palimpsest in the context of traditional and contemporary detective fiction, as well as the theoretical stances of structuralism and poststructuralism.	The importance of memory in contemporary processes of collective identification has been theorized by a growing number of scholars from different disciplines in the last two decades. Particular attention has been paid to the different modes in which we remember the past and, in this context, an influential body of work has distinguished between an antagonistic and a cosmopolitan mode of remembering.	Bull, A. C., & Hansen, H. L. (2016). [57]
8	'Palimpsesting: Reading and Writing Lives in H.D.'s Palimpsest'	'Murex: War and Postwar London (approximately A.D. 1916-1926),' the major story of Palimpsest, to demonstrate how the story evokes the palimpsestuous quality of history, both national and personal, textuality and subjectivity.	Murex: War and Post-war London (approximately A.D. 1916-1926), to show how it suggests the palimpsestuous aspect of history, both national and personal, textuality and subjectivity. In the second section, the author refuses to biographically or culturally contextualise Murex.	Dillon, S. J. (2005).[58]
9	Delhi's transformation from a national capital to a megacity	Recent writing on the city in India is characterized by a sense of speeding, dizzying change, and high possibilities. The most pressing indication of this	The city of Delhi seems like a building site at all hours of the day and night. Previously a quiet north Indian town, Delhi has blossomed into a	Tickell, A., & Ranasinha, R. (2018). [59]

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		transformation from national capital city to worldwide megacity is Delhi, which serves as both the center of the country's administration and the epicenter of the National Capital Region's larger urban sprawl.	dazzling Asian city, the research shows.	
10	Historical consciousness, collective memory, modern and premodern cultures	The journal focuses on a wide range of questions relating to the formation of historical consciousness and collective memory, the role of historical memory in modern and premodern cultures, and the relationship between historical research and images of the past in different societies and cultures.	Historical awareness and collective memory, their function in modern and pre-modern cultures, and the interaction between historical research and pictures from the past are among the topics addressed by the journal, which focuses on a wide range of issues.	Gedi, N., & Elam, Y. (1996). [60]
11	Philosophical writing, sacred literature.	Literature studies have a tendency to concentrate on practices of borrowing and quoting in Indian philosophical writings. However, the phenomenon is considerably more pervasive. It is especially typical of the Sanskrit "Puranas," a subgenre of anonymous Hindu sacred literature that serves as the focus of this study. The Puric genre as a whole is characterized by and defined by intertextuality.	Intertextuality is integral to the Sanskrit literary traditions of premodern South Asia. Recent years have seen the appearance of several studies that highlight the need for the more systematic study of different kinds of textual reuse, and, accordingly, the need for rethinking concepts of 'originality' and 'authorship'.	Bisschop, P. C., Staring, N., Twiston, D. H., & Weiss, L. (2019). [61]
12	From Indraprastha to Delhi: The Cityscape as Sediment of Memories	This article explains the urban centres evolve due to the convergence of vast swaths of people seeking better opportunities, or cataclysmic events in a nation's history may transform a place's demography, leading to cultural mutation. Cities become cultural melting pots and are increasingly cosmopolitan and eclectic. Studying cities reveals the processes of accommodation and integration that underlie their liveliness.	As per the text, cities change when huge groups of people migrate for better opportunities or when historical events cause cultural mutation. As cultures collide, cities become increasingly cosmopolitan. Urban studies unveil the processes of accommodation and integration that give cities liveliness.	Nandrajog, H, (2018). [62]
13	Sustainable Transit Oriented	This article discusses Urbanization is influencing the development of any	Urbanization hinders every nation's progress. Rapid urbanization in	Jaiswal, A., Rathore, K., &

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	Development: Solving Congestion Problem at Delhi	nation adversely. Traffic congestion, environmental degradation, and urban poverty are just a few of the serious issues brought on by rapid urbanisation, particularly in India. It is critically necessary to adopt a sustainable strategy to lessen these issues and guarantee proper urban redevelopment. To maximise access to public transportation and address other issues, a transit-oriented development (TOD) integrates land use and transit networks.	India has caused traffic congestion, environmental degradation, and urban poverty. To reduce these challenges and ensure proper urban regeneration, a sustainable approach is needed. TOD blends land use and transit networks to improve public transportation and other challenges.	Jain, D. (2012). [63]
14	American concept of progress, Indian diaspora	For a long time now, activists, sociologists, and anthropologists have questioned and opposed the American concept of progress and its effects. In recent years, American historians have shown an increasing interest in comprehending its application.	The idea of development according to the American concept and its influence on Indian diaspora is studied under this research.	Govindu, V. M. (2015). [64]
15	Visions for future cities	This article deals about Urban Design and Planning (UDP). It received a great number of reflective and thought-provoking contributions covering multiple areas of planning. They showed an interdisciplinary field of research and action, as our authors have backgrounds in civil engineering, environmental engineering, urban planning, urban policy, art and design. This themed issue took less thana year between the release of the call for papers and writing up this editorial text; a fact that, in our opinion, shows the time lines and urgency to discuss the futures of our cities and related new approaches in urban planning and design.	Urban planning article (UDP). Multiple planning areas received thoughtful input. Civil engineering, environmental engineering, urban planning, urban policy, art, and design are represented. This themed issue took less than a year from call for papers to editorial, highlighting the urgency to address city futures and new ideas in urban planning and design.	Bruck, A., & Million, A. (2018). [65]

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16	Memory, the Methodological Critique of Collective Memory Studies, and its relevance.	This paper throws light on Memory, the Methodological Critique of Collective Memory Studies, and its relevance. The memory wave in the humanities has contributed to the impressive revival of cultural history.	Reconstructing these negotiations enables us to make a distinction between the numerous instances of unsuccessful collective memory construction on the one hand, and the few instances of successful collective memory construction on the other.	Kansteiner, W. (2002). [66]
17	Writing and Space: Writing the City	The book begins with Khanna's preface style introduction which lays foundation for the need to explore the relation between the writers and their city– in this case his muse/inspiration. She draws upon the argument by quoting Georg Simmel's 1902 essay on metropolis and the mental life on the "far-reaching impact of place on personality" (Khanna, 2020, p. vii). The introduction dexterously establishes the presence of the city as much more than a setting, as it presupposes its everlasting presence in Dickens's writing– before moving to the mutual fame Rushdie and Bombay brought to one another	Khanna's preface-style start establishes the groundwork for exploring the relationship between writers and their cities, in this instance his muse/inspiration. She cites Georg Simmel's 1902 essay on the "vast impact of geography on personality" (Khanna, 2020, p. vii). The opening deftly establishes the city as more than a setting, supposing its everlasting presence in Dickens' literature, before shifting to Rushdie and Bombay's mutual reputation.	Kaushal, U. (2021). [67]
18	Expatriate Narratives of The City of Delhi	This paper examines some of the best-known examples of expatriate novels located in Delhi with the objective of placing Delhi on the map of important urban-global narrative trajectories traced by the expatriate novel. The above inquiry suggests that Delhi is an important world capital on crisscrossing loci of rapid and incessant global flux. It has dazed and enticed the global jet-setters in equal measures. The expatriate's gaze is the Lacanian gaze where the gazed object does not remain mute or inanimate but speaks back to	This study explores some of the best-known expatriate novels set in Delhi to place Delhi on urban-global narrative trajectories traced by the expatriate novel. The following research reveals Delhi is a major world center on crisscrossing loci of rapid global change. It's bewildered and enticed worldwide jet-setters. The expatriate's gaze is Lacanian, in which the viewed object communicates back to the gazer.	Mittal, S, (2017). [68]

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		the gazer in a reciprocal relationship.		
19	Palimpsests of memory, imagination, speculative evidence, and supernatural components.	This essay examines the layered and alternative "other" pasts that Ghosh's books have created through the palimpsests of memory, imagination, speculative evidence, and supernatural components.	A detailed study of the palimpsests of Ghosh's novels	Dinakaran, M, & Poovalingam, N. (2019). [69]
20	Towards A Psychology Of Collective Memory	This article investigates the Halbwachs (1992/1925) initially discussed communal memory 80 years ago. There are thousands of papers on the topic, many authored in the last 10 years by anthropologists, historians, political scientists, and sociologists. Collective memory is often employed imprecisely or promiscuously, which researchers deplore.	This article analyses how 80 years ago, Halbwachs discussed collective memory. Many anthropologists, historians, political scientists, and sociologists have written on the topic in the previous 10 years. Researchers lament the misuse of collective memory.	Hirst, W., & Manier, D. (2008). [70]
21	The City as Palimpsest	In order to preserve a city's history, it is important to preserve the various layers of its urban form rather than just erasing them and recreating them. This is what this article calls "Palimpsest preservation." No city can be genuinely dynamic without a palpable, tactile past, without allowing residents and guests to delve into the past while enjoying the present.	This article proposes "Palimpsest preservation," which designates a site based on its historical, architectural, or cultural significance. Ideas preserve the city and national health.	Kroessler (2015). [71]
22	Unravelling the geographical palimpsest through fieldwork: discovering a sense of place.	This paper discusses about Fieldwork. In this way, pupils can better comprehend their environment. Changes in urban environments draw researchers to the field. History, geography, culture, and politics are all woven together in every location. The palimpsest of a place can be better understood through fieldwork.	In this article, we evaluate how students and instructors may learn about a city's history and culture by studying its geography, history, architecture, and treasures.	A Marvell,D Simm (2016). [72]
23	Gender and Public Space: Mapping Palimpsests of Art, Design,	This essay examines public space's design and materiality in social justice movements. People of varied class, cultural, and political	The study examines public space. It's vital for navigating city life and democracy since it offers (ideally) an engaging	Begum, S., Hossain, J., & Stevens, J. (2021). [73]

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	and Agency in Shahbag, Dhaka	backgrounds use public space to discuss urban life and democracy.	platform for people from diverse social and cultural backgrounds and the public life they enjoy.	
24	Urban Palimpsests: Reconstruction and the Politics of Memory	This study examines how researchers and practitioners have tried to relate memory and the city for decades. This interest in examining memories stems from a desire to comprehend the evolution of a certain urban setting	Academics and practitioners have tried to relate cities and memories. This fascination with remembering stems from a desire to uncover a city's history and track its changes.	Malas, M. (2013). [74]
25	The Narrative Organization of Collective Memory	This article deals with Narratively and analyzes collective memory. Sociocultural environments, especially the modern state, can provide cultural tools for collective remembering. Specific and schematic stories shape community memory.	This paper focuses on xplain group reminiscing. Modern states and sociocultural circumstances can preserve collective memory. Concrete and generalised stories build community memory. The former gives concrete information like times, locations, and participants. Expulsion of foreign opponents was the most important historical event for many Russians during and after the Soviet era.	Wertsch, J. V. (2008) [75]
26	'Inhabited Pasts: Monuments, Authority and People in Delhi, 1912 – 1970s'	As the city of Delhi's deteriorating monuments are given a new lease of life, this essay examines the connection between the legal protection of cultural assets and temporary habitations. Freestanding or unregulated urban frameworks are the norm in Delhi.	This article examines the connection between legal heritage conservation in India and temporary inhabitations that have revitalized Delhi's ruins. Delhi's buildings stand alone or in an unregulated urban fabric.	Sutton, D. (2018). [76]
27	The urban palimpsest: Urban marginality in an advanced society	The author focuses on a number of distinctive ideas related to urban palimpsests throughout the entire work. Anywhere in the text you can find references to these ideas. Urban degradation is the phenomenon that occurs when a society prioritizes its rural areas above its urban areas.	The author explores urban palimpsests in a number of different ways throughout the text. Exclusion from the metropolitan area in a culture that has developed into a civilized one	Engbersen, G. (2001). [77]
28	Introduction Post conflict Heritage	This article uses the picture of a palimpsest to talk about the metaphor of writing new	In this article, the palimpsest metaphor, which refers to the	De Jong, F., & Rowlands, M. (2008). [78]

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			memories in old areas. Specifically, it discusses how this can be done. Palimpsests covering memorials, neighborhoods, and city centers, as well as any other areas of interest	process of creating new memories through rewriting the past, is discussed. Palimpsests can be found in memorials, neighborhoods, and even the downtown areas of cities.	
29	Designing a visual palimpsest through film: A critical examination of Jodhaa Akbar and the nationalist narrative	This article explores the idea of history as a kind of palimpsest. Movies like these treat history like a palimpsest, a text that is always being added to and altered. Visual palimpsests are a focus of this research.	This study explores history as palimpsest. These films treat history as a palimpsest, an evolving text. This study examines visual palimpsests.	Chowdhary, R., Arora, S., & Menon, N. (2018). [79]	
30	Caves, palimpsests and dwelling spaces: examples from the Upper Palaeolithic of south-east Europe.	This study analyses cave and rock-shelter deposits as low-resolution palimpsests caused by frequent and changing habitation, low sedimentation rates, and natural and anthropogenic mixing. High-resolution chronologies of activity zones and spatial organization remain elusive.	Low-resolution palimpsests emerge from frequent and changing human habitation, sluggish sedimentation rates, and natural and artificial mixing. Chronologies for activity zones and spatial structure are unclear.	Bailey, G., & Galanidou, N. (2009). [80]	
31	Puzzling out a palimpsest: testing an interdisciplinary study in level O of Abric Romaní	The work described here analyses level O's palimpsest interdisciplinary. We studied the site's northeast corner. This work examines lithic and faunal remains in the area to dissect the palimpsest into discrete components.	This study examines transdisciplinary level O research. We explored the site's northeast. Using archaeological and fossil data, this paleoenvironment is sectioned.	Bargallo, et al. (2016). [81]	
32	Re mapping the city: Palimpsest, place, and identity in art education research	This study investigates how the physical surroundings communicate social, cultural, and historical tales of a place, emphasizing material, visual, cultural, and social experience. Visually and artistically, issues of identity and representation are explored.	This study analyses how material, visual, cultural, and social experience represent social, cultural, and historical place.	Powell, K. A. (2008). [82]	
33	Traces on the palimpsest: Heritage and the urban forms of Athens and	This study examines how physical surroundings represent social, cultural, and historical tales of place, highlighting material, visual, cultural, and social experience. Hybridity,	The primary objective of this research is to investigate the ways in which the topography of a location conveys the social, cultural, and historical narratives of	Khirfan, L. (2010). [83]	

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	Alexandria.	representation, and identity are addressed visually and artistically	that location. In order to investigate hybrid identities, several creative and visual approaches are utilized.	
34	Urban Imaginaries and the Palimpsest of the Future.	This article explains how cities will be an important part of living for future generations. City design and functionality debate. Urban imaginaries are vital for sustainable behaviour and habitats. Imagining urban futures Creativity provides options.	Outcome of this paper is that for future generations, cities will play a vital role in their lives. The argument over urban planning and its practicality rages on. Sustainable behaviour and environments rely heavily on urban imaginations. envisioning a city's future Options are provided by creativity.	Dunn, N. (2018). [84]
35	Representing and Reconstructing Memories of the World Wars in India	This study investigates the memorialization of the World Wars in India by examining India Gate in New Delhi. The India Gate was dedicated to World War I veterans, but it also honours all Indian warriors who died in current Indian state fights. This article examines how India Gate repurposes and refashions old memories and histories.	As a case study for our research on the memorialization of World War II in India, we are focusing on Delhi's India Gate. At the India Gate, both soldiers who fought in World War I and Indians who died in more recent conflicts are commemorated. This essay investigates the ways in which India Gate reuses historical information and memories.	Jeychandran, N. (2017). [85]
36	Seeking the Picturesque in Pre-Mutiny Delhi.	This paper discusses about tourist as the tourist undertook the tour of the city, his attitude and observations served as a palimpsest that not only reflected his persona but was also a comment on the culture of colonialism.	This study looks at how a tourist's attitude and observations during a city tour functioned as a palimpsest that not only reflected his identity but also made a statement on the cultural practices of colonialism.	Sharma, J. P. (2010).[86]
37	Uncovering Sedimentary Pasts in Khushwant Singh's Delhi	This paper examines Khushwant Singh's Delhi: A Novel narrates the history of Delhi over several centuries, and in doing so overlaps the genres of fiction, history book and memoir. There are two sets of narration: one based in the present named after the hijra, Bhagmati; and the second named after historical	A Novel portrays Delhi's history through a fake figure between historical fiction, nonfiction, and autobiography. It's divided into two narratives: one centered on current events, called Bhagmati, and one on historical figures. Alternating voices	Sethi, R (2022). [87]

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		personages. The alternating and shifting narrative voices uncover a spatiotemporal account of the city.	illustrate a city's space and time.	
38	Sites of counter-memory: The refusal to forget and the nationalist struggle in colonial Delhi.	This essay discusses memory and amnesia in colonial Delhi. The Raj's capitals from 1911-1947 were New and Old Delhi. Old Delhi must reconcile a "liberal" kingdom's illiberal practices and bloodshed. Never forget, nationalists.	This essay examines colonial Delhi's memory and amnesia. New Delhi and Old Delhi served as the Raj's capitals from 1911 until 1947. Old Delhi has to reconcile the illiberal practices and carnage of a "liberal" kingdom. Nationalists, keep this in mind.	Stephen, L. (2005). [88]
39	Palimpsest: Politics of Hybridity in "The Moor's Last Sigh".	The Moor's Last Sigh reveals Salman Rushdie's cultural eclecticism. Rushdie uses palimpsest as a metaphor for the intersection of cultural legacies throughout cultural creation and historical mutation.	Salman Rushdie's cultural acrobatics are on full display in The Moor's Last Sigh. As a metaphor for the intertwining of cultural legacies, Rushdie uses palimpsests.	Su, J. (2003) [89].
40	Iridescent Iran: Persian palimpsest, Mazdean mosaic	This article explains about Persian palimpsest. What truly sealed Persias fate with that of the Arabian. which accompanied the panels displayed at the London and New Delhi exhibitions.	An explanation of Persian palimpsests is given in this article. In the end, it was the accompanying panels, shown in London and New Delhi, that sealed Persia's fate with that of the Arabian.	Waghmar, B. (2016). [90]
41	Unquiet City: Making and Unmaking Politics in Mughal Delhi, 1707-39	This dissertation examines political culture in Shahjahanabad, modern-day Delhi, from Aurangzeb's death in 1707 through Nadir Shah's invasion in 1739. This dissertation says these stormy years marked the birth of popular politics in the Mughal capital. Mughal politics deteriorated.	This dissertation looks at the political culture of Shahjahanabad, which is now called Delhi, from the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 until the invasion of Nadir Shah in 1739. This dissertation says that the start of popular politics in the Mughal capital happened during these stormy years. Things got worse in Mughal politics.	Kaicker, A. (2014). [91]
42	Collective memory from a psychological perspective.	This dissertation examines political culture in Shahjahanabad, modern-day Delhi, from Aurangzeb's death in 1707 through Nadir Shah's invasion in 1739. This dissertation says these stormy years marked the birth of popular politics in the Mughal capital. Mughal politics deteriorated.	This dissertation explores the political culture of Shahjahanabad, present-day Delhi, from Nadir Shah's conquest in 1739 to Aurangzeb's death in 1707. According to this dissertion, the birth of popular politics in the Mughal capital was marked by these turbulent	Hirst, W, et al. (2018). [92]

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			years. Politics under the Mughals deteriorated	
43	Collect ive memor y: a new arena of cogniti ve study	This paper focuses on the concept of collective memory. Empirical research into the topic has just lately begun to be conducted by humanities experts. Investigating how quickly people forget about a war or a presidency based on facts.	This paper examines Collective memory refers to group recollections. Humanities scholars have been interested in the topic, but recently empirical studies have begun. Objectively studying how people remember a war or how quickly Americans forget their presidents.	Roedig er III, H. L., & Abel, M. (2015). [93]
44	City and Temporality in Vandana Singh's "Delhi".	This article 'Delhi' reinterprets the city's landscape, colonial history, and individual experience in the past. Rewriting the Other's past reveals the genesis of that Other. A spatial-temporal tour of Delhi is used to examine collective memory and postcolonial reclaiming techniques in order to show that walking is a counter-discursive reclaiming endeavour.	"Delhi" reimagines urban topography, colonial narrative, and historical subjectivity. Rewriting the Other's past reveals its formation. The study analyses communal memory and postcolonial reclaiming practices through a spatial-temporal tour of Delhi to illustrate that walking is a counter-discursive reclaiming endeavour.	Podruczna, A. (2015). [94]
45	Palimpsests Remapped: Everyday Life in Retrospect.	According to this article, Indian cartoons promote inclusive cities by depicting Delhi's segregated infrastructure. By examining its founders, the paper makes the case that Pao Collective is a networked urban social movement. Their comics use urban violence to highlight Delhi's inequalities and divisions. Delhi's urban divisions are resisted via collaboration, socialized consumption, and radical comics. B.	This article suggests Indian cartoons show Delhi's segregated infrastructure and encourage inclusive cities. The article argues Pao Collective is a networked urban social movement by discussing its founders. Their comics showcase urban violence to question Delhi's divisions and uneven growth. Collaboration, socialized consumption, and radical comix resist Delhi's urban divisions. B.	Carvalho, B. (2011). [95]
46	A palimpsest memory based on an incremental Bayesian learning rule	This paper discusses about Memory systems with a limited amount of space need to slowly forget old information to avoid a "catastrophic forgetting" in which all of the information	This article suggests Information stored in limited-capacity memories must be forgotten gradually to prevent "catastrophic forgetting," in which all	Sandberg, A. et al. (2000).. [96]

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		stored is lost. This can be done by letting new information write over old information, like in a "palimpsest memory."	of the data is suddenly lost. Like a "palimpsest memory," this can be achieved by allowing fresh information to overwrite previously stored ones.	
47	The Historic Urban Landscapes in the Asia	In this chapter, author explore how natural, built, and intangible dimensions of heritage are brought together through organic, historic, and ongoing processes in the making of an iconic urban cultural landscape in Varanasi in India and how its tangible and intangible heritage attributes could be defined for an effective way to their conservation.	In this chapter, the author examines how organic, historic, and ongoing processes in the creation of an iconic urban cultural landscape in Varanasi, India, bring together natural, built, and intangible dimensions of heritage, and how its tangible and intangible heritage attributes could be defined for an effective way to conserve them.	Silva, K. (Ed.). (2019). [97]
48	Trades, Crafts, Manufacturing . *The Palimpsest*,	This page describes several professions. The builder-built homes and stores, the printer created books and newspapers, and the shoemaker made and mended shoes. There were also several new industrial processes. Each craft and industry type produced patented concepts and processes.	This page includes information about a variety of occupations, as well. All three professions had a hand in the construction of homes, stores, and publications. Several new industrial methods were also introduced. The inventions of every sort of trade and industry can be traced back to a single source.	Calkin, H. L. (1969). [98]
49	Collective engagements towards mediated urban futures.	This study focuses on macro-level issues; Delhi's urban planning is detached from daily life, generating social, physical, and environmental imbalances. Creative urban development blends municipal planning and local interests. This article analyses public art approaches involving site-specifics, environmental challenges, and citizen goals.	Macro-level issues are the subject of this study, and Delhi's urban planning is disconnected from the daily lives of its residents. It is a combination of municipal planning and local interests that creates creative urban development. This article examines public art approaches that incorporate environmental concerns, community aims, and site-specific considerations.	Chopra, D. (2016). [99]

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50	Postcolonial Palimpsests: Historicizing Biennales and Large-Scale Exhibitions in A Global Age.	This dissertation examines biennales and major art shows. This dissertation uses curator Similarly Shepard Steiner's "uneven palimpsests" metaphor to expose cultural dominants' disparities and silences. Postcolonial palimpsest the dissertation shows a "new modernity" beyond the West through contemporary art.	Biennials and large art exhibitions are the emphasis of this dissertation, which explores them. "Uneven palimpsest" is a metaphor used in this dissertation to show the cultural differences and silences. Palimpsest of the postcolonial period A "new modernity" is shown through contemporary art in this dissertation.	Lokhandwala, A. (2012). [100]
51	Heterotopian City Khushwant Singh and his Delhi: A Novel.	The essay discusses Delhi: A Novel by Khushwant Singh. Variable paragraph focus. Indeterminate Zone examines paratexts' reader expectations. Part 2 addresses Delhi's (re)constructions. Novelists rewrite history. The book explores metaphorical new body.	The essay explores Khushwant Singh's book Delhi: A Novel. Paragraph focus might change. The reader expectations of paratexts are examined in Indeterminate Zone. The (re)constructions of Delhi are covered in Part 2. Novelists alter the past. The book examines a new body in metaphor.	Marlewicz, H. (2016). [101]
52	Synchronic Palimpsests: Work, Power, and the Transcultural History of Knowledge.	This article Focus on transhistorical and transdisciplinary points of view. "Academic work" (DFG). This series looks at the history of different cultures. Backs cultural research that is unbiased. Culture is used by nationalism, imperialism, and globalism. The series improves international relations by talking about postcolonial topics like hybridity, contact zones, and "transculturation."	Transhistorical/transdisciplinary views stressed. "Scholarship" (DFG). This series explores multicultural history. Supports bias-free cultural research. Nationalism, imperialism, and globalism employ culture. The series improves international relations by addressing postcolonial topics including hybridity, contact zone, and "transculturation."	Drayton, R. (2012). [102]
53	Study on ABCD Analysis Technique for Business Models, Business Strategies, Operating Concepts &	This paper discusses on the ARP-index (Annual Research Publication Index), the RE-index (Research Expansion Index), the RC-Index (Research Continuation Index), the cost index, and the Project Productivity Index are new research indices that assess the research productivity of	Several new research indices, such as the ARP-index (Annual Research Publication Index), RE-Index (Research Expansion Index), RC-Index (Research Continuation Index), cost index, and Project Productivity Index, assess the research productivity	Aithal (2017). [103]

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	Business Systems	individuals and teams inside an organization. The ABCD analysis/listing is used in this study to examine five variables.	of individuals and teams inside an organisation. This study analyses five indicators utilising qualitative ABCD analysis/listing.	
54	Quantitative ABCD Analysis of Online Food Delivery Services.	This paper highlight on A business model, concept, product, strategy, or system can be analyzed using the ABCD framework. It is used by academics across a wide range of disciplines to gauge the success of their research efforts. In a quantitative ABCD study of internet delivery services, favorable characteristics were shown to have an impact on daily operations.	The ABCD framework helps analyse a business model, concept, product, strategy, or system. Academics in several fields utilise it to evaluate their research initiatives. A quantitative ABCD examination of internet delivery services found that favourable variables affect everyday operations.	Frederick & Bhat (2022). [104]

6. NEW RELATED ISSUES :

The term "regional history" refers to the history of an area or location that has been inhabited for a significant period of time and as a result, has amassed a significant amount of historical material. The use of monuments, memorials, names, and other concrete signs of restoration and damage are all potential ways in which one can make a contribution to the preservation of historical sites. Character and personality are attributed to a palimpsest because of the dual nature of its existing layers of meaning and the process of erasing them in order to make room for new meanings. This gives a palimpsest both layers of meaning and the ability to create new meanings. This procedure shapes the palimpsest into its final form. As we investigate urban palimpsest and the concept of shared memory through the lens of literature, we will primarily focus on the city of Delhi as our major setting. There are a number of fictional stories that have developed over time that are based on the notions of a palimpsest, which are based on a wide range of historical events that have influenced the cultural life of the city. However, these stories are based on the palimpsest. These thoughts have, for a considerable amount of time, been piled one upon the other. Academics will need to do considerable research into the different levels and the meanings that are expressed by those levels in order to be able to identify new research fields.

7. DESIRED STATUS :

The optimum condition can be estimated following a review of the existing research. In this review, Delhi is seen as a "palimpsest" of fragments. This research also looks into the relationship between a city's nationalistic past and its collective memory. When these nationalistic impulses initially appeared in the majority of the world's countries in the middle of the twentieth century. We can categorise this development as a global phenomenon. Emotions of a nationalistic kind have been the strongest. A nation's culture is defined by the beliefs, values, and outlooks on life that are shared by its people. Examining a country's culture is one way to figure out its place in the world. Since Delhi has been the country's capital for so long, the city's culture has been shaped by its long history and connection to the nation's government. Despite the large number of Punjabi refugees who arrived following the split in 1947, Delhi's culture has been shaped by the city's lengthy history and its rich heritage. In this sense, several of the city's most well-known landmarks can be used as illustrations of how this works. The Archaeological Survey of India has given national treasure status to 1,200 historic structures and 175 monuments in India.
We notice the traces of the past through the visible antiquity of some of the structures and the plaques or museum exhibits that accompany them and explain their history. In addition, we notice the traces of the past through the intangible yet steadfast efforts of people to keep the memory of a key aspect of the

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city's identity today. An endless accumulation of these ancient and new layers, both visible and unseen, remodels modern-day into a timeless and diverse urban palimpsest as time goes by, spaces are reconstructed and repurposed, and memories are revived and repeated.

8. RESEARCH GAP :

After analyzing the relevant materials, it was discovered that fictional works in Delhi can have different meanings depending on where they are set. Finding this was the result of sifting through the available materials. Both Indian and non-Indian authors have written extensively about Delhi. Neither the concept of Urban Palimpsest nor the concept of Collective Memory in regard to Delhi was taken into account in the study of these important works of literature/ these scholarly articles and other critical works chosen for review. Nationally significant concepts like this can be linked to the current political climate in our country. Creating a national edifice is not only possible, but it is also relevant in today's society. Delhi is more aptly described as a collection of lifestyles than as a single metropolis. An entirely natural phenomenon has produced a palimpsest vision of Delhi. For researchers and historians, this area of study holds a wealth of information that could aid in their investigations. In the framework of the palimpsest, urban palimpsest, or the concept of collective memory, no research has been found on Delhi.

9. RESEARCH AGENDA :

The past is a major protagonist in large modern cities. In today's megacities, the past plays has an important role. It is a part of the city's fabric. From the Greek word palimpsestos, which means "resurrected," comes the phrase palimpsest. Documents that have been scraped and written on several times are commonly referred to as "scraped papyrus" or "scraped parchment." Textual scholars use the phrase to describe the process of determining the different levels of writing on scrolls. In a palimpsest, the older scarred-off text layers are never completely erased before a new text layer is produced. It is also possible that the new layer will not be connected to the previous layers. Even after the slate has been wiped, fresh text cannot be entered onto a blank slate. An important issue in urbanism is how the palimpsest is perceived, which helps us comprehend it as an intricate cultural phenomenon. Some of the earlier marks on a papyrus or parchment palimpsest can still be seen after it has been rewritten and reused several times. For example, many of today's most populous cities have several layers and characteristics that can be seen beneath the surface. As an example of a palimpsest at work, whether these layers are temporal, geographical, or even imagined, an urban city is an excellent example. It is possible to use the concept of an urban palimpsest to describe former eras and support the current urban structure. For the city's architecture, it shows how the terrain has been treated in the past, as well as how the present and future are intertwined.

10. ANALYSIS OF THE RESEARCH AGENDA :

Research agendas in the field of literature are dependent on publication in order to attract attention and gain critical reviews. Researchers need to publish their findings in peer-reviewed journals in order to engage readers all over the world in the research concerns and provide solutions that may have otherwise gone unnoticed or overlooked. This is especially important in this age of social media and internet-based publishing platforms. In the field of literature, critical literary theories and literature studies face an ever-widening research gap, which requires the development of scholarly research in order to provide solutions in an era in which perceptions are shifting as a result of the ability of the online world to offer visuals and commentaries on the state of the research.

11. FINAL RESEARCH PROPOSAL ON THE CHOSEN TOPIC :

The final topic is *Urban Palimpsest and Collective Memory in Fiction: A Study with reference to the City of Delhi*
The goal of future research should be to better understand that many literary works feature descriptions of Delhi's art, architecture, and monuments, as well as its historical background. The purpose of this research is to look at critical reactions to the fictitious depiction of Delhi as a palimpsest. Delhi was never a single city, but rather a collection. It did not live in a single age but in numerous. Not only were the multiple urban manipulations made on this palimpsest discrete and special on it, including the eccentricities of British and imperial Delhi, but so were the succeeding 'cities' of Delhi.
The proposed research would look at how authors incorporate the key concepts of Palimpsest, Urban Palimpsest, and Collective Memory into their narratives. A comparison contrast procedure will be used

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to arrive at results to accomplish the objectives of doing this exploratory research objectively and rigorously. The proposed study is expected to be completed in three years.

The following are the aims of the planned research. The study's main goal is to conduct a secondary literature review and give summarized data on the concepts such as Palimpsest, Urban Palimpsest, and Collective Memory depicted in the selected fiction. In addition, the following are the other goals:

(1) This research proposal in the chosen topic explores the use of images of a city in fiction to evoke collective memory,

(2) It helps to trace the reason for the use of such images and make a detailed study of the concept of palimpsest and to examine the significance of using palimpsest as a literary technique in fiction.

(3) The focus of this research is to build a Palimpsestic image of Delhi.

(4) The study will also lead to an examination of a nation's collective memory, which will pave the way for tracking the city's nationalistic inclinations.

(5) To familiar with the underlying concepts, viewpoints, and strategies used to investigate the meaning of Palimpsest, Urban Palimpsest, and Collective Memory.

(6) To develop an understanding of how researchers use the concepts such as Palimpsest, Urban Palimpsest, and Collective Memory to critically analyze narratives.

(7) To have a better understanding of how research findings are presented and evaluated in the subject of literature studies.

(8) To be able to grasp the concept of Palimpsest as a useful tool for investigating Urban Palimpsest, and Collective Memory in the selective narratives.

(9) To assist the researcher in expanding their understanding of historical fragments (memorial traces), rituals, local traditions, folklore, and other forms of built heritage.

(10) To compare and contrast the ability of each book to the study's goals.

(11) To comprehend how the portrayal of Palimpsest, Urban Palimpsest, and Collective Memory in the narratives helps the reader's interpretation and comprehension of the concepts such as palimpsest, Urban Palimpsest, and Collective Memory.

(12) To be able to incorporate innovative analyses into the state of knowledge.

(13) To be able to identify research gaps in the representation of Palimpsest, Urban Palimpsest, and Collective Memory in the narratives.

(14) Empower the researcher to do a new study to fill gaps in existing research.

12. ABCD LISTING ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED RESEARCH :

There are a variety of research indices are often used to evaluate a researcher's skill and, as a result, the quality of research conducted as well as the quality of research publication. The number of research paper published by a research scholar for a certain period or the citation values of a research scholar's research publications are used to calculate research indices. Apart from commonly used citation indices like H-index, i10- index, and G-index, and based on an argument for why certain research publications do not initially attract citations for some years, it is discovered that calculating the annual research index for an author by considering annual research publications is the best method of identifying the contribution to research. ARP- Index (Annual Research Publication Index), RC-Index (Research Continuation Index), RE-Index (Research Expansion Index), Project productivity Index, and Cost Index are some of the new research indices that have recently been suggested for calculating research productivity of individuals as well as team of people in an organisation, in this paper, we used our unique technique of qualitative analysis of a system or concept termed ABCD analysis/ listing to investigate these five indices.

In this paper, qualitative analysis of a system or concept termed ABCD Analysis frame work/ listing to investigated these five indices, developed by Dr. P.S. Aithal is made use of, to find out the advantages, benefits, constraints, and disadvantages of the research. [Aithal]

Advantage:

The current research will help researchers better understand how fictions express Palimpsest, Urban Palimpsest, and Collective Memory. Palimpsest is a term that refers to a papyrus or parchment document that has been reused (scraped) and rewritten numerous times, leaving some earlier traces visible. The former urban layer is covered by a fresh one. It enables researchers to perform fresh research to fill gaps in past research. It's helpful to understand the underlying concepts, viewpoints, and strategies used to investigate the meaning of Palimpsest, Urban Palimpsest, and Collective Memory in

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various kinds of storytelling. It enriches the creative knowledge of literary lovers by helping them to examine and appreciate how the concept of palimpsest is utilized to critically analyze narratives.

Benefits:
This research study aims to comprehend the socio-political diversity of the twentieth century that not only challenges conventional metanarratives but also serves as an exemplary expression of spatial and temporal reality, as manifested in the design of city spaces. The research will also lead to an examination of a nation's collective memory, paving the path for tracking the city's nationalistic inclinations. Nationalistic impulses are a global phenomenon that emerged in most of the world's countries in the mid-twentieth century and became obvious. Nationalistic feelings have been the most intense emotions. It is a set of beliefs, attitudes, and passions that all citizens of a country share.

Constraints:
This review focused on Delhi and was conducted in order to learn more about the city's past, as well as its culture and identity. Instead of concentrating primarily on a small number of distinct areas, this work covers a diverse range of topics. Even if there is a great deal of written material devoted to the topic, the focus of this research is on the topic as a central component of the investigation. This is because the researchers do not want a single discourse to simplify a detailed overview that spans a very long period of time. This study makes use of a hypothetical point of view; however, it is not based on any facts or real-world experiences. As a result, this critique cannot be regarded in a true sense.

Disadvantages:
In this study, "Urban Palimpsest and Collective Memory in Fiction: A Study with Reference to the City of Delhi," the focus is on the fictional palimpsest features, as the title suggests. No matter how much material has been written on the subject, the focus of this research is on it as the most important part of the examination. As a result of this, the researchers do not want one single discourse to simplify a complete overview that spans a long period of time. In this inquiry, a fake point of view is used instead of one based on reality [103] [104].

13. EXPECTED OUTCOME :

The purpose of the study is to investigate the reasons for the prevalence of references to Delhi's art, architecture, and history in published works. Analyze the responses of reviewers to the research's fictitious portrayal of Delhi as a palimpsest and see how they reacted to it. In point of fact, Delhi was not so much a single entity as it was a collection of cities. It wasn't just a life that spanned one era; it was one that spanned several. This palimpsest, which featured the eccentricities of British and imperial Delhi, was equally as one-of-a-kind as each succeeding iteration of the city of Delhi. Palimpsest, Urban Palimpsest, and Collective Memory are some of the ideas that will be investigated as part of the research that is scheduled to take place. Because there is a significant amount of written material pertaining to Delhi's history, art, and architecture, as well as its monuments, this aspect of the city should receive a significant amount of focus and consideration. In this study, participants in Delhi, India, are shown a phoney palimpsest, and their responses to it are analyzed to see how they responded to it. There was never a single instance of Delhi under any of the situations that were being considered. At that point, it had already been in existence for a considerable amount of time. It is rife with urban distortions, just like the various other made-up cities that have existed in Delhi over the course of its history.

14. IMPLICATION OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSAL :

The research, therefore, intends to bring out a critique of the fictional Palimpsestic representation of Delhi. The research will also lead to a look at a nation's collective memory, which will pave the way for tracking the nationalistic impulses associated with the city. These nationalistic impulses are a global phenomenon that evolved in most of the world's countries in the mid-twentieth century and made their presence clear. The most powerful feelings have been nationalistic feelings. It is a set of beliefs, feelings, and passions shared by inhabitants of a given country.

15. LIMITATIONS OF THE PROPOSAL :

The objective of this research is to create a Palimpsestic vision of Delhi. The research will also lead to an analysis of a nation's collective memory, allowing the city's patriotic impulses to be tracked. Nationalistic fervour is a global phenomenon that emerged in the mid-twentieth century and now exists

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in practically every country on the planet. The most intense emotions have been nationalistic ones. It is a set of shared beliefs, attitudes, and passions held by all inhabitants of a country.

16. SUGGESTIONS :

Future studies on Delhi's art, architecture, and monuments, as well as the city's history, should place a massive emphasis on the number of written materials already available. This study focuses on the reactions of people living in Delhi when they were shown a fake palimpsest. There was never just one Delhi when it came to the situation. It had been around for a considerable amount of time. Urban distortions are abundant over this palimpsest, just as they were in the succeeding 'cities' of Delhi.
In this discussion, we will investigate the ways in which authors utilise Palimpsest, Urban Palimpsest, and Collective Memory in their writing. In order to ensure that the objectives of the study are addressed in an accurate and comprehensive manner, this exploratory research will make use of an approach known as comparison and contrast. The strategy calls for the research to be finished in a span of time equalling three years.

17. CONCLUSION :

The cityscape of Delhi is full of paradoxes, beauty, and life because it merges parts of the present with the past. Monuments in the city are particularly well preserved because of the city's long history of serving as the capital of various dynastic governments. Incorporating a wide range of cultural influences has given the city its distinct personality. Depending on one's point of view, exploring a city may be both rewarding and exhilarating. This literature review on urban palimpsest and collective memory in fiction aims to answer the following questions about Delhi: Paradoxes can be found everywhere in the city of Delhi. Delhi is a city that stands out as a unique case study of imperial power, resistance, and the socio-political diversity that characterized the 20th century. It is a city that challenges conventional metanarratives and serves as an exemplary expression of spatial and temporal reality, as manifested in the design of city spaces. In addition, Delhi is a city that serves as an exemplary expression of spatial and temporal reality. It is essential to remember, for the purpose of accuracy and thoroughness, that Delhi has never been a single location; rather, it has always been a collection of locations. In addition to this, it did not exist throughout a single time period but rather during a variety of various time periods throughout history. Each "city" was special and one of a kind, both in the way it occupied the landscape and in the manner that its inhabitants remembered it. In addition, the findings of this palimpsest study will be helpful in the development of a framework for monitoring nationalistic perspectives on the city. The dynamic, chaotic, and often unpredictable features that characterize metropolises around the world are driving their continued expansion at a rapid pace. While each city has its own distinct traits, this is still the case. When a city has long-term residents, they play a significant role in moulding the city's future by helping to create new urban zones. Due to the city's many possibilities, Delhi has long served as a testing ground for architectural applications, research, and teaching. Participation in non-academic training and activities, such as those offered by Delhi's architecture firms, is becoming increasingly crucial for budding architects.

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