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The toponymy of urban villages of Delhi is rooted in transculturations (refer Fig.1) with myriad manifestations. With diverse toponymic transculturations as well as toponymic palimpsests, the resultant transcultural Third Spaces/Places (Soja, 1996) are not only Heterotopic (Foucault, 1984) in nature but are embodiments of hybridized Abstract spaces (Lefebvre, 1991) as well; that are dynamic, interactive and resilient in nature. The carriers of such toponymic transculturations and palimpsests are recorded in the contemporary urbanscape and cartography producing a hybrid and transcultural version of reality that is also based upon and subjected to transcultural processes of transformation, negotiation and mobility. This toponymy does not exhibit a simple, generalized or coherent facade rather is entwined in class, caste, spatial location, resistance and acceptance to stereotypical norms of development, changing times and reality. The toponymy of these urban villages began in rurality, in social structures and stratification, entwined in socio-cultural topographical space and which is now subjected to the influences of politics, power and urban development.

## 5. End Notes

<sup>1</sup> Kotla Mubarakpur, an urban village in South Delhi is known for location amongst some of the richest areas in Delhi. It refers to the small fortified location settled by the Sayyids. Kotla Mubarakpur Complex is a medieval village which at present is an upscale market place with a residential colony in South Delhi whose history can be traced to the prominent tomb of Muizud Din Mubarak Shah, son of Khizr Khan of the Sayyid dynasty of the fifteenth century Delhi Sultanate that ruled in India, and its adjoining mosque. Kotla Mubarakpur is named after him.

<sup>2</sup> Hauz Khas is a village in South Delhi and is named after an ancient water reservoir by the same name, which is at present a part of the extensive Hauz Khas Complex. In Urdu language, 'Hauz' means “water tank” (or lake) and 'Khas' means “royal”, giving it the meaning - the “Royal tank”. The large water tank or reservoir was first built by Alauddin Khalji as recorded in history to supply water to the inhabitants of Siri Fort. Hauz Khas village is a historic habitation around the Hauz Khas Complex, dating before to the establishment of New Delhi city. It existed as an urban village at the edge of larger Hauz Khas area, developed by DLF after the 1960s. The success of Hauz Khas village has led to the development of Shahpur Jat and Lado Sarai as fashion and design markets also in the South Delhi area.

<sup>3</sup> OKHLA is an acronym for Old Kanak Housing & Land Authority. K for Canal was used since CH would have a different sound. Across the river Yamuna, in Uttar Pradesh, NOIDA was set up in post independence era to promote and diversify industrialization which was no longer supported within the Delhi city limits due to rules and regulations. OKHLA as an identity emerged in 1871 with the initiation of Agra canal works by the British.

<sup>4</sup> NOIDA was set up for industrialization in the face of out migration of polluting and hazardous industries situated in Delhi to outside the boundary of Delhi. But it has in present day emerged as a rapidly expanding residential suburb, attractive due to cheaper property rates than Delhi.

