

HUMAYUN'S TOMB - SUNDER NURSERY - NIZAMUDDIN BASTI

URBAN RENEWAL INITIATIVE

Annual Progress Report

2010

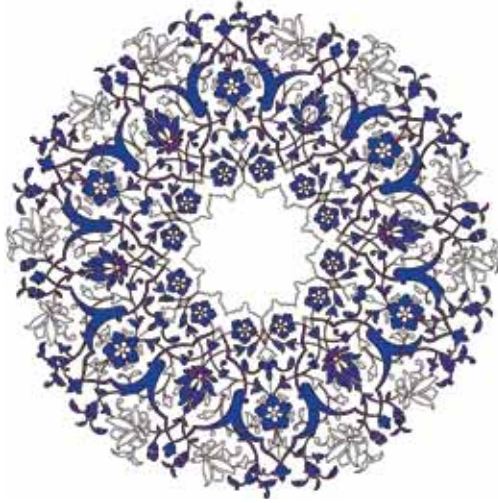


AGA KHAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

(Cover) Qawaali performance during Jashn-E-Khusrau, a ten-day festival in March 2010 held at Nizamuddin Basti and India International Centre and attended by over 10,000 people.

The Nizamuddin area has a rich legacy of Sufi traditions including the music and poetry associated with the 14th century Sufi Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya and his disciple, the legendary poet-composer Amir Khusrau. The cultural revival initiative, as part of the urban renewal project seeks to revitalise the practise of Qawwali and has extended its ambit to the work of Amir Khusrau in all genres.

(Right) Architectural drawing of the ornamental ceiling at Humayun's Tomb entrance (prepared using 3-D Laser scanning technology)



“The Trust has shown how culture can be a catalyst for development. The Trust’s support to historic communities demonstrates how conservation and revitalisation of the cultural heritage - in many cases the only asset at the disposal of the community - can provide a springboard for social development. We have also seen how such projects can have a positive impact well beyond conservation, promoting good governance, the growth of civil society, a rise in incomes and economic opportunities, greater respect for human rights and better stewardship of the environment.”

-His Highness the Aga Khan

Partner Agencies



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA



MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI



CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT



AGA KHAN TRUST FOR CULTURE



AGA KHAN FOUNDATION

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WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

SIR RATAN TATA TRUST



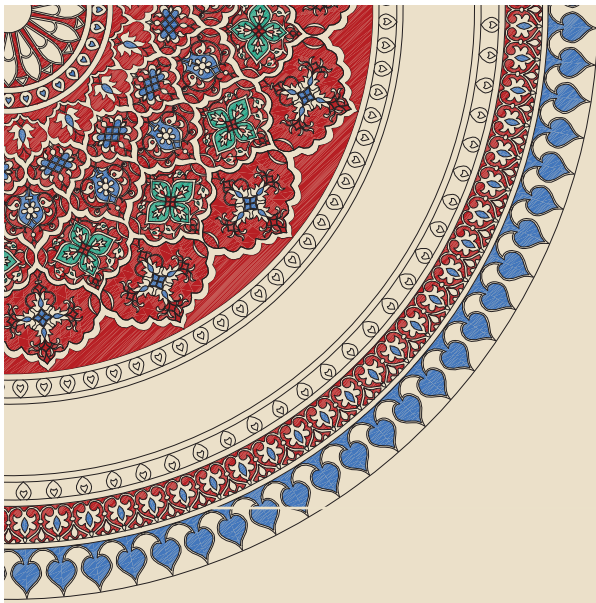
U S EMBASSY, INDIA

HUMAYUN'S TOMB : *urban renewal initiative*

SUNDER NURSERY : A PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

NIZAMUDDIN BASTI : MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI – CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

: AGA KHAN FOUNDATION-AGA KHAN TRUST FOR CULTURE



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Partner Agencies
Project Team



Conservation



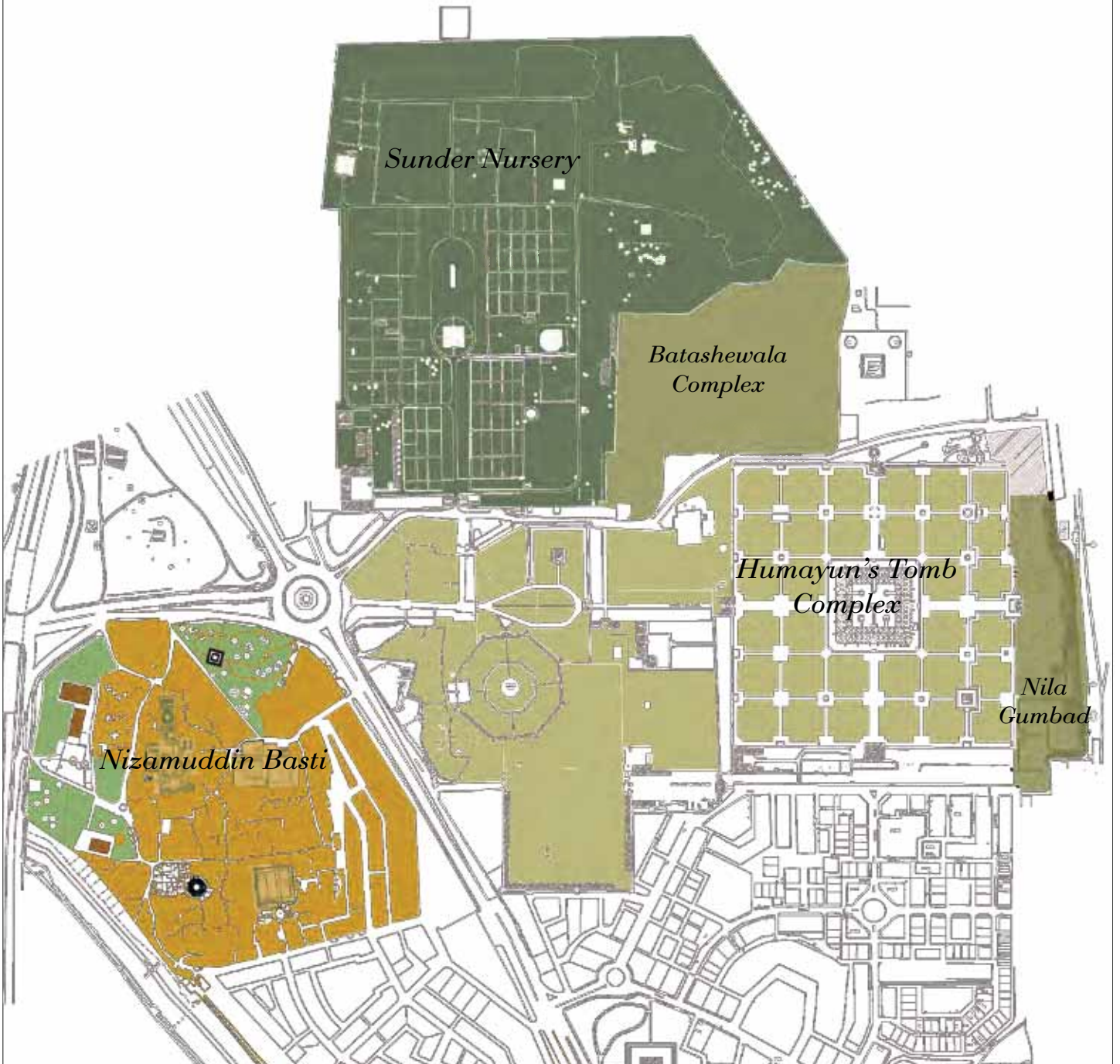
Environment



Cultural Revival



Trainings & Workshops



Education



Health



Urban Improvements



Livelihood Generation





Through the rise and fall of empires, Indian civilization has endured and led the world to new heights and achievement. The world owes a profound debt to India and its people.

- President Obama
at Humayun's Tomb on 7th November 2010

SEVEN CENTURIES OF HERITAGE

Ghiyas-ud-din Balban in the 13th century built his palace, now known as the Lal Mahal and the earliest surviving Islamic palace building in India here giving the area the name Ghiyaspur. It was in Ghiyaspur that the revered sufi Saint Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya came to stay in the early 14th century and was later buried here in the close vicinity of the Baoli, built during his life and the Khalji period Jamaat Khana mosque.

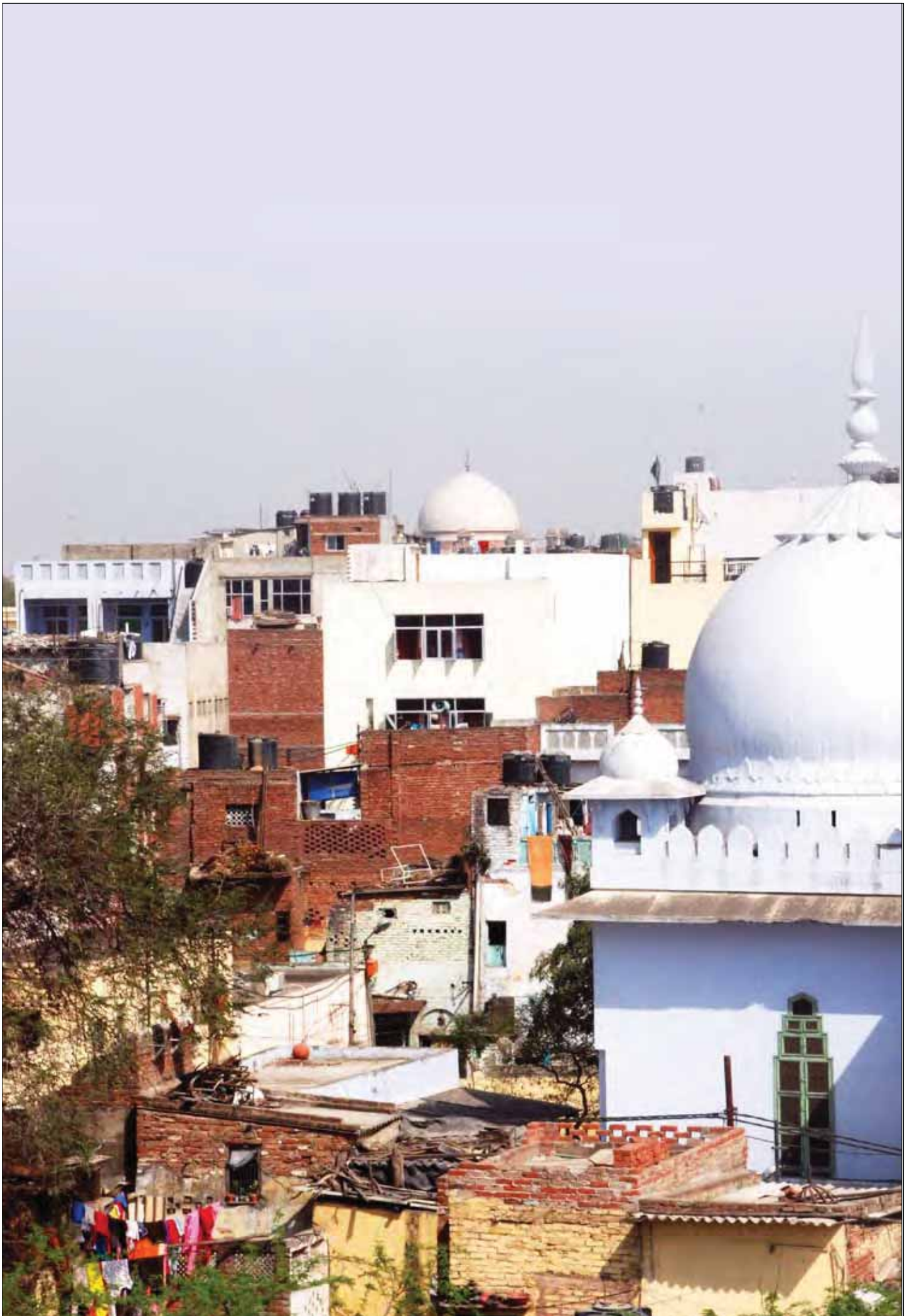
In Islamic practice it is considered to be auspicious to be buried near a Saints grave and thus the Nizamuddin area comprising not only the Basti but also Humayun's Tomb and Sunder Nursery has thus seen over seven centuries of tomb building, making it one of the densest ensemble's of medieval Islamic buildings anywhere in India and possibly in the world. It is here that Amir Khusrau composed music and the poet Mirza Ghalib chose to be buried; eight centuries of built and living heritage.

Humayun's Tomb, precursor to the Taj Mahal, and the first of the great dynastic mausoleums built by the Mughals, is without doubt the finest buildings erected in the Nizamuddin Area and as a World Heritage Site, important to 'mankind as a whole'. It is of great significance that the setting of Humayun's Tomb has been retained to the north, stretching to Humayun's citadel of Dinpanah, now known as Puran Qila. Significant 16th century complexes such as Isa Khan's Enclosure, Bu Halima's garden enclosure, Arab Serai, Nila Gumbad, Batasahewala complex, Azim Bagh (as the Sunder Nursery area was originally referred to), Afsarwala complex, today surround the Humayun's Tomb and should, following conservation and landscape works, be included within the World Heritage Site.

The extremely significant archaeological and architectural heritage of the project area is coupled by a living culture of music, ritual, food, crafts, tradition that has evolved from seven centuries of tradition. A unique blend of tangible and intangible in the heart of the nation's capital.

(Overleaf) Architectural drawing of the ornamental ceiling at Isa Khan's Tomb (prepared using 3-D Laser Scanning)

(Left) Project Area site



PROJECT OBJECTIVES

However, despite its rich heritage, there are several in the local community with no access to basic education, health and sanitation infrastructure, limited employment opportunities; visitors to Humayun's Tomb rarely venture beyond; cultural traditions are being lost; open spaces across all three zones in the project area are poorly maintained, often encroached and rarely usable by local communities of visitors to the area; significant monuments are in a dilapidated state, some like Chotta Batashewala mostly lost in recent years, others lacking legal protection; despite a 13th century storm water drain (the *nallah*) over 100 acres of open space to the north of Humayun's Tomb bird habitat has gradually been lost, there are no efforts to ensure environmental sustainability and despite Delhi dotted with 13,000 parks there is not a single green-house or arboretum in the city where school kids can learn of the city's flora.

Through distinct **Conservation**, **Environmental** and **Socio-Economic development** initiatives, the project hopes to improve the quality of life for local communities, create a significant ecological – built heritage resource for the people of Delhi, and enhance visitor experience for the millions who visit the World Heritage Site of Humayun's Tomb. Over a hundred project components the project, since its inception with the signature of an MoU on 11 July 2007, have aimed at fulfilling the objectives of the Public Private Partnership.

(Left) View of Humayun's Tomb overlooking Nizamuddin Basti

Humayun's Tomb

- **Reveal, Conserve and Restore the aesthetic and historical value of the monuments**
- **Revive and Preserve traditional building craft traditions through training opportunities**

Sunder Nursery

- **Create a significant public space with vibrant ecological-heritage zones and cultural assets for future generations**
- **Establish Delhi's first arboretum and develop Nature trails to promote environmental education**

Nizmauddin Basti

- **Improve the quality of life for local communities through improved urban environment and access to education, health, and economic opportunities**
- **Cultural Revival through documentation and dissemination local music, heritage and craft traditions**

In keeping with Aga Khan Historic Cities Programme projects worldwide (see www.akdn.org), this conservation led project adopts an integrated approach to combine conservation, urban improvements and socio economic development initiatives to achieve stated UN Millennium development goals.

S.No.	UN MILLENNIUM GOALS	PROJECT ACTIVITIES
1	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Over 400 youth and adults involved in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth continuing education and career counselling. Vocational Training and skill enhancement. Life Skills education to sustain continuing education and career options Adult literacy classes for women
2	Achieve universal primary education	Over 500 families, 1000 children, 40 faculty participating in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early childhood care and development (ECCD) to lay strong foundations for children from 0 to 8 years. Primary education initiatives including renovation of the Municipal Corporation Primary School, faculty development, direct support to students, school and classroom management, and strengthening school community interface resulting in increased enrolment and attendance of students. Learning support to ensure smooth transition to senior school level.
3	Promote gender equality and empower women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School renovation and constructed community toilet in the <i>Basti</i> have separate blocks for girls/women. Gender sensitisation during faculty development workshops. A park for use only by women is being developed to encourage leisure activities centred on women and children. 44-50% enrolment of girls in ECCD, primary education and learning support. Over 200 women participating in vocational training programmes. Enterprise/women's groups established and market linkages facilitated for their embroidery and paper cutting products.
4 & 5	Reduce child mortality rate. Improve maternal health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgraded MCD Polyclinic includes gynaecological consultations availed by 2500 + so far. Height and weight monitoring equipments and related trainings are being provided for the <i>anganwadi</i> centres.
6	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgraded services at the MCD Polyclinic resulting in increased patient load, better diagnosis and reduced referrals. Reduced incidence of disease through improved environmental and sanitation conditions such as provision of community toilet blocks, connections to sewage networks, landscaping of open spaces, waste management lower spread of disease. Community health outreach activities to combat communicable diseases, water and vector borne diseases. Improved savings and livelihood opportunities to result in improved health seeking behaviour.
7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a city level park at Sunder Nursery with significant ecological features including micro-habitat and bird habitat spaces. Landscaping the <i>nallah</i> along the <i>Basti</i> to create a green space and healthy environment.
8	Develop a global partnership for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Private Partnership model of development with no financial benefit for private partners. In addition to the three public partners, to the MoU, Co-funding received from Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Ford Foundation, World Monuments Fund, Sir Ratan Tata Trust, US Embassy.

2010 ACHIEVEMENTS



Building on the work achieved in 2008 and 2009 and outlined in the annual progress report (soft copies of the reports are available on the project website www.nizamuddinrenewal.org) 2010 objectives were met and often exceeded.

An Early Childhood Care and Development programme was initiated aimed at the holistic development of children within their social context. A detailed baseline survey was carried out, analysed and used as a basis to define ECCD objectives that will include dealing with malnutrition, improved anganwadi centres, health outreach through active community involvement.

The Hon'ble Vice President of India, HE Hamid Ansari visited the Primary School where the education activities (faculty development, art in education, significant parent – teacher interaction) and physical improvements, have led to a three fold increase in enrolment, to 580 students. With the active support of the MCD Education department the school today serves important community functions through serving as a centre for computer education, learning support to senior students, English Access Micro-scholarship programme, amongst other programmes.

Over 28,000 patients have received treatment at the polyclinic since October 2008 and 14,733 diagnostic tests have been conducted up till October 2010 at the pathological laboratory set up as part of the project. Strengthening and expanding of maternal and child health services have been carried out and have included setting up a satellite centre of Maternity & Child Welfare Centre and initiating Early Intervention Services to prevent incidence of early childhood disabilities and to render rehabilitative services.

Urban improvements including sensitively landscaping parks in the setting of the school, building community toilets – now managed by community groups, environmental awareness programmes led by the youth from the Basti, coupled with proposed landscaping of the nallah, setting up a waste management programme and providing technical and design advice for a major street improvement programme aim to significantly enhance the urban environment and lead to an improved quality of life.

Vocational training in traditional skills such as embroidery and introducing new craft skills such as paper cutting and production of ceramic tiles are aimed at economic growth. A group of heritage volunteers first carried out a cultural mapping of the basti and have since been trained in English, history, communications and theatre to serve as interpreters of their heritage but also influence change towards preservation from within the community.

The Jashn-e-Khusrau festival held in March 2010 both at Chausath Khambha in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti and at the India International Centre attracted over 10,000 people and comprised Qawwali performances by groups from Pakistan and India; film shows, discussions amongst the performers, a major exhibition on the project, lectures, a food festival and the very popular heritage walks in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti led by local youth.



HUMAYUN'S TOMB COMPLEX

The conservation of Humayun's Tomb will enhance the cultural significance of this World Heritage Site and significantly retard deterioration by removing 20th century modern materials. The emphasis on using original crafts and skills in the conservation process is aimed at reviving many dying techniques and traditional art forms.





In December a Mela was held to celebrate the crafts, arts, built heritage, food of the basti. Performances of Dastangoi (oral story telling tradition in Urdu) held at the landscaped Chausath Khambha forecourt, not only revitalised a major court in the Basti but also brought together generations and cross – section of Basti residents with many first-time visitors to the Basti. In 2011 the heritage volunteers are to be trained in the art of Dastangoi.

Following a 2008 collapse of the early 14th century Baoli (step-well), 19 families residing over the Baoli arcade were in serious danger to life and property and the ASI served notices of eviction. Following sustained dialogue and the support of the Hon'ble Lt Governor of Delhi sought through Mr Farhad Suri, Councillor, Nizamuddin, the MCD allotted plots to 16 families for which AKTC paid the due compensation. AKTC also built houses, and through a local NGO in the relocation colony provided support for livelihood generation, education facilities for children, clinical health support and a transport allowance. Not only has this ensured conservation of this significant structure but also provided a secure accommodation and an improved living standard for the families. This was the first time in three years that plots were provided for families being evicted from their place of residence.

Also, in 2010, Mirza Ghalib's tomb setting was landscaped, replacing the metal fencing with a stone wall, creating a tranquil courtyard for visitors to pay homage to the great poet.

At Humayun's Tomb, conservation works focussed on completing the condition assessment, lifting a re-setting the 66,000 square feet of sandstone paving on the upper plinth, removing the cement plaster on the lower alcoves and replacing these with lime plaster in the original ornamental patterns. A Conservation Plan for Isa Khan's tomb enclosure was prepared, peer reviewed and approved allowing conservation works to commence in 2011.

The monthly ASI Core Committee on site meetings ensured a healthy and detailed discussion on all conservation proposals and four peer reviews were held in 2010- with national and international experts. Following three years of sustained discussion, the agreements with Railways to re-integrate Nila Gumbad with Humayun's Tomb was a significant achievement in 2010, again allowing this significant work to commence in 2011.

At Sunder Nursery, works focussed on landscaping the under utilised northern half of the nursery but extended to the principal pedestrian central axis. The Micro-Habitat zone including the birds habitat was largely completed with planting plans in 2011 scheduled to complete works in the area in 2011. Discussions on future management of Sunder Nursery commenced in 2010..

Significantly the Ministry of Urban Development transferred the ownership of the 11 acre Batashewala Complex to the Archaeological Survey of India. The illegal structures built in the compound and misused by Bharat Scouts have been mostly demolished. In addition to conservation of monuments standing here, the landscaping will aim to allow free visitor movement from Sunder Nursery to Batashewala Complex.

With the significant public interest in the project and visits from national and international leaders a detailed project website has been created in the best interests of maintaining transparency and encouraging replication of the project in other contexts



SUNDER NURSERY

Sunder Nursery is located in the heart of the national capital, barely 2 km away from the ceremonial central axis of New Delhi. Rapid urbanization has so far spared over 27-hectares of green area in the Sunder Nursery. As a part of the ongoing project, a significant green buffer zone will be created for the Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site; endow the people of Delhi with an ecological park showcasing the rich biodiversity of their city; Heritage Assets appropriately showcased through conservation and a significant green space created and made accessible to the city.



2011 OBJECTIVES



For the ECCD programme the project will focus on building capacities of community workers; address Malnutrition; Early stimulation and education (home-ECCD centers-school); and ensure improved Anganwadi Centers and Health Outreach.

The education activities will continue Faculty Development initiatives and introduce student scholarships with an expansion to other Schools in the vicinity of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti. It is aimed to set up a Women and Child Health centre at MCD Polyclinic and enhance the health outreach Programme.

The Vocational Training programme will continue trainings and establish enterprise groups; diversify course at CDC to include accounting and develop a cadre of Community based teachers. With a focus on labour market intelligence, career counseling and the inclusion of more women in the paper cutting programme with training to ensure self sustainability.

The families relocated from the Baoli will continue to be supported and plots sought for two additional families not provided yet. The landscaping of the five Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti parks will be carried out and the authorities requested to remove encroachments on the park adjacent to the MCD School.

Further urban studies to include a infrastructure analysis and needs document and an expansion of the GIS programme to include socio-economic components will be carried out. The project will include construction, in a phased manner of the new toilet block and support the implementation of Phase one of the Street design layout to be implemented by MCD, prepare designs for the second phase of the Street Improvement works for which the MCD has allocated \$ 3 million in budgets. . It is also proposed to commence works on housing improvements at the Nallah and Chausath Khambha.

At Sunder Nursery the focus shall be to finalise the post project management system while completing landscape works on the northern end of Central Axis, completing removal of earth and preparation of the lake & the riverine area. Construct electric substation & energize the new electric grid at site.

Complete all conservation works on the Humayun's Tomb, Sunderwala Burj. Conservation works to commence on Isa Khan's Tomb complex, Chuansath Khambha, Nila Gumbad and conservation Proposal to be finalized for the Batashewala Complex. Housing improvement and Conservation works to continue on structures standing adjoining the Nizamuddin Baoli.

Design to be finalized for interpretation centre for Humayun's Tomb with a possibility of commencing construction. Prepare the Management Plan and Periodic Reporting document for the World Heritage Site, including extension proposals.



NIZAMUDDIN BASTI



The project aims to restore the status of Nizamuddin Basti in its historical, spiritual, and artistic and religious context. The rehabilitation of civic spaces, improved amenities and infrastructure like streets, parks and public toilets will provide a healthier and better living environment for the residents and visitors. Interventions in education, healthcare, environment and livelihood will augment the socio-economic development of the area. Under the project, greater employment opportunities for women and youth are being generated through enhanced education and vocational training facilities. The project seeks to integrate conservation, socio-economic development and urban and environmental development objectives in consultation with the local community.



The successful implementation of project components in 2010 has been possible with the support of several individuals and institutions.

Shri Farhad Suri, Former Mayor of Delhi & MCD Councillor Nizamuddin, Shri Jawhar Sircar, Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Government of India, Shri R.C. Mishra, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, GoI, have been consistently supportive and encouraging for Nizamuddin Basti, Conservation, Sunder Nursery and project components respectively.

(Above) Mr. Farhad Suri, Councillor Nizamuddin, MCD and Timothy J Roemer, US Ambassador at the certification ceremony of the English Access Programme in Nizamuddin Basti

(Left) Mr. Guido Westerwelle, German Foreign Minister and Dr. Abad Ahmad, Chairman, Aga Khan Foundation (India) at Chaunsath Khamba in Nizamuddin Basti

*Officers of the **Archaeological Survey of India, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Central Public Works Department** have been involved in a sustained manner and have consistently guided the project with advice.*

*The project has benefitted with the inputs from the following officers at our Co-funding agencies whose support has helped make this a comprehensive not-for-profit public-private partnership for development: **Dr. Sanjiv Phansalkar**, Program Leader, **Ms. Niyati Mehta**, Program Officer, Media, Art and Culture, **Sir Dorabji Tata Trust**; **Dr. Ravina Agarwal**, Program Officer for Media, **Ford Foundation**; **Mr. Mark Weber**, Technical Director and **Ms. Amita Baig** at **World Monuments Fund**; **Ms. Amrita Patwardhan**, Senior Programme Officer, **Sir Ratan Tata Trust**; **Mr. Michael Macy**, Cultural Attaché, **Ms. Mandeep Kaur**, All India Principal Program Advisor, Public Affairs Section and **Ms. Rachna Sharma**, Access programme Coordinator-India, Regional English Language Office, all at the American Embassy in Delhi.*

***Prof. Herb Stovel, Dr. Ebba Koch, Prof. A.G.K. Menon, Dr. Neils Gutschow** have kindly taken out the time to advise and peer review the Conservation activities as part of the project.*

***Dr. Abad Ahmad**, Chairman, **Aga Khan Foundation (India)**, **Mr. Gulam Rahimtoola**, Vice Chairman, **AKF (I) National Committee**, **Mr. Wajahat Habibullah** and **Dr. Imrana Qadeer**, Member, **AKF (I) National Committee** have been generous in their time, interest and advice to the project team.*

***Mr. Luis Monreal**, Director General, **AKTC**, **Mr. Cameron Rashti**, Director, **Aga Khan Historic Cities Program** and **Mr. Jurjen van der Taas**, Deputy Director **AKHCP** have provided leadership and consistent guidance to the project.*



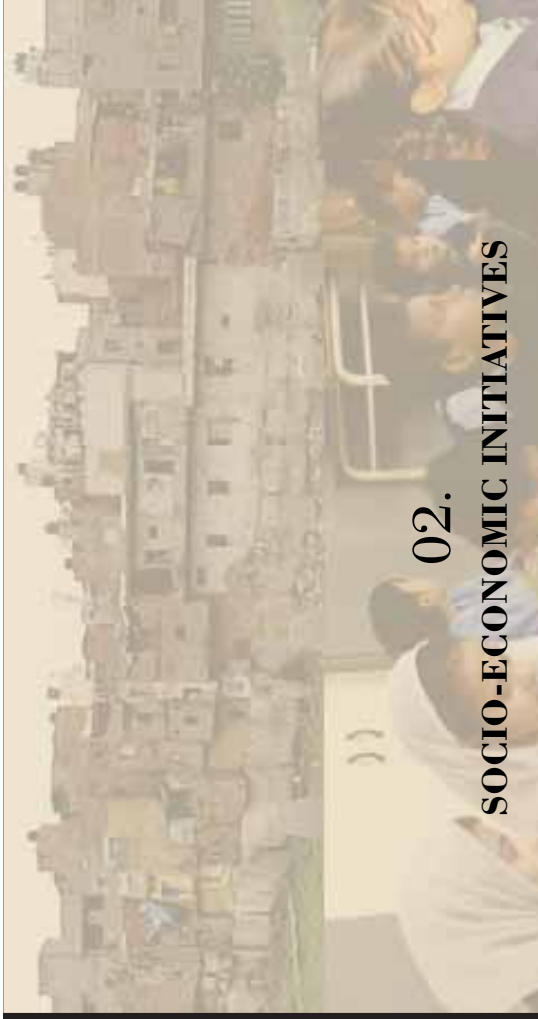
Since its considered auspicious to be buried near a Sufi's grave, the project area has seen over seven centuries of tomb building and with over a 100 monuments standing within or adjoining the project zone, it is the densest ensemble of medieval Islamic buildings in India. The vision of the project is to conserve and develop the three presently segregated albeit historically connected sites of Humayun's Tomb, Nizamuddin Basti and Sunder Nursery into one cohesive and integrated complex.

02.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INITIATIVES

The AKDN Public Private Partnership initiative in the Humayun's Tomb - Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti - Sunder Nursery project area is based on the Aga Khan Historic Cities Programme philosophy to ensure conservation works benefit local communities. Working in close collaboration with partner agencies, AKDN connects conservation with socio-economic development in a synergetic and enabling manner to create and ensure a self sustaining and improved quality of life for the indigenous community. This landmark non-profit initiative establishes both an innovative practical paradigm and a benchmark for similar projects worldwide.

AKDN interventions focus on three core areas, Urban Improvement, Health and Education. Their common goals are hygienic and sanitary environment through sustainable ecological reformation and life style changes; accessible and improved health care for women and children; quality education and vocational training to generate income and build employment capacities in women and youth.





Physical improvements and improved infrastructure



Working with Teachers



Working with Students



Encouraging community and parental involvement

EDUCATION PROGRAMME

Education initiatives in Nizamuddin Basti are a significant component of the AGA KHAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK urban renewal project. Co-funded by Sir Ratan Tata Trust, these initiatives address key concerns raised by the community during consultations. Beside a major renovation including incorporated Building-as-a-Learning-Aid components, interventions led by a multi-disciplinary team have included support to faculty, students of the school and youth from the Basti. The programme includes following initiatives:

Early Childhood Care and Development (0-6 years): Initiatives aim to facilitate holistic development of children and their transition to school.

Primary School Education (6-14 years): The School Improvement programme aims to enhance the quality of primary schooling experience by introducing Building as a Learning Aid, physical improvements, pedagogical support, arts education, improved management and greater parent/ community support in the functioning of the school.

Learning Support to Senior Students (14-17 years): Learning programmes for secondary and senior students.

Vocational Education and Skill Enhancement Programmes (18-25 years) benefit youth, especially women through a range of activities for skill enhancement.

Life Skills Education is imparted to all project beneficiaries.

“The Aga Khan Trust’s work in Nizamuddin Basti is truly commendable. My wife and I were greatly impressed with by the quality and reach of the project. To protect the past is one aspect; to relate it to the present is another. The project has blended the two in a very harmonious manner.”

- Dr. Hamid Ansari
Vice-President of India
2nd February, 2010



Dr. Hamid Ansari, Vice-President of India during his visit to the MCD Primary School in Nizamuddin Basti in February 2010 to mark the completion of physical improvement works

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE & DEVELOPMENT



The Integrated Child Development Components *includes:*

- Pre-school Education
- Immunisation
- Nutrition & Health Education
- Supplementary Nutrition
- Health Check-up
- Referral Services
- Income Generation
- Gender Resource Centres



TASK:

Establish a baseline on Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)

PURPOSE:

- Assess the status and quality of services available for children below eight years, adolescent girls, pregnant, and nursing mothers
- Benchmark indicators for health and nutrition (0-8 years), immunisation, ante-natal, natal and post-natal care, water and sanitation, key hygiene practices and early education.

ACTION TAKEN:

ECCD baseline was commissioned in March 2010 in collaboration with Centre for Early Childhood Education and Development (CECED), Ambedkar University.

- **Quantitative Assessment included:**
 - Representative survey amongst 111 households with children in 0-8 years
 - In-depth interviews with 180 women having children in 0-8 years and 23 pregnant women.
 - School readiness (children in 4 ½- 5 ½ years) and school achievements amongst 52 children studying in grade 2.
 - In-depth interviews with twelve anganwadi workers and school teachers.
- **Qualitative Assessment included:**
 - Observation of nine available facilities in the Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin
 - Six Focus group discussions with adolescents, anganwadi workers, parents, and key community leaders
 - Case-studies amongst selected children.

- **Key Findings**

Proximal Environment for the Child

- Average Family Size: 6 (Delhi:5)
- Dependents per 100 persons in labour force: 88 (thus, limited resources available for the child).
- Illiterate mothers: 30% (limiting their access to information on childcare)
- 54 % are single wage families
- 11 % of women are employed



Safe Motherhood

- Average age at marriage: 19 years; Age at first pregnancy: 20 years
- Positive correlation: Age at marriage and reported miscarriages (30%)
- 53 % of pregnant women were found to be anaemic
- 57 % of families have three or more children
- 83 % of mothers reported abnormal weight gain during pregnancy
- 91 % women were found to have inadequate knowledge on good dietary practices during pregnancy.
- 48 % of women faced problems during pregnancy.
- 60 % women underwent antenatal check-ups during the first trimester.
- 61 % of women availed institutional deliveries
- Adolescent health: Awareness on reproductive health poor, boys get preference on food and quality of education, girls demand to learn vocational skills

Child Health

Neo-natal (Until 1 month after birth)

- 85 % of women aware of colostrum and breast fed within an hour of delivery.
- 15 % children were underweight at birth
- 43 % mothers aware of the appropriate time to introduce complementary feeding

Growth & Nutrition (0-3 years)

- 49 % children underweight: (Wasting: 44%; Stunting: 64%)
- 76 % of children were anaemic
- 57 % children were immunised on time
- 15 % children not vaccinated at all



Child Development and Early Education

- Mothers do not understand the importance of interacting with infants
- 79 % children in 3-5 age are in preschools
- School Readiness amongst 5 year olds: Poor with respect to phonological awareness, skills of classification, pattern making and sequential thinking
- Early Childhood Environment Rating (ECER): Poor physical infrastructure, pedagogical practices

Facilities

- 50 % women aware of anganwadi services
- Poor space and infrastructure, capacities and various administrative responsibilities along with running the centres limit the anganwadi workers perform their roles on adolescent health, mothers on childcare, and pre-school education
- Poor coordination amongst the anganwadi workers and the health department affecting reach of immunisation facilities for children
- Need for open space and play activities for children

NEXT STAGE:

The survey findings have informed strategies and initiatives, and implementation of some initiatives has been initiated in 2010. These benchmarks will be used for tracking changes against key programmatic indicators.

“*A Situational Analysis was carried out of children below 8 years and the context in which they are growing in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti, which tracked their development along the different sub stages of the childhood continuum. The major priorities for intervention that emerged are the high rates of malnutrition, which sets in during the first two years of life, low levels of school readiness and learning and the poor quality and outreach of public services for children across health, nutrition and educational sectors.*”

- Dr.Venita Kaul, Director,
Center for ECCD,
Ambedkar University



ECCD BASELINE: INDICATORS AND PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

The baseline survey findings have informed strategies and initiatives for ECCD components in the basti. These benchmarks will be used for tracking changes following ECCD interventions.

The ECCD interventions are based on the following key principles:

- the development and growth of a newborn occurs within proximal environment of the immediate and extended family and services available in the neighbourhood
- holistic development of the child occurs along a life-cycle continuum

The project has initiated key interventions to reach the child, addressing the continuity and cumulative nature of development across different sub-stages of childhood, while also addressing interdependence of health, nutritional and educational needs.

1. **Malnutrition:** A package of interventions focusing on children in 0-3 years including:
 - (i) Care of new born, early stimulation, exclusive breast feeding;
 - (ii) Growth monitoring;
 - (iii) Knowledge and awareness levels of pregnant women on antenatal care
 - (iv) Health and nutrition including easy to prepare nutritional supplementation
 - (v) Personal hygiene
2. **Sustained Changes in Behaviours for Child Development:** Promoting adoption of developmentally sound childcare practices in the given cultural context. The programme has begun to train three community volunteers for this task to support the anganwadi workers.
3. **Improved Anganwadi Centres and Health Centre Outreach and Service Quality:** The programme is focussing on improved access, functioning and utilisation of public services as well as complementary efforts by the government departments addressing health and child development needs.
4. **Seeking Active Involvement of the Community:** Community involvement and participation involves orientation in developmentally appropriate needs, practices and behaviours desired for children below 8 years.



TASK

Ensure psychosocial development and early learning through community involvement and improved capacities of functionaries associated with public services.

PURPOSE

- Support capacity building of grassroots functionaries and service providers working with children to implement developmentally appropriate interventions
- Empower community volunteers in supporting public service providers, such as the anganwadi workers, health care providers, to implement need-based interventions

ACTION TAKEN:**Capacity Building**

Hands-on trainings for twenty grassroots functionaries comprising of anganwadi workers and helpers from seven centres and three nursery and grade 1 and 2 teachers in the MCD Primary School and three community volunteers. In all, twelve training sessions have been conducted over twenty days covering the following issues regarding early childhood development and education:

- Knowledge pre-requisite and understanding a growing child
- Skill-development of participants for conducting child-centred and theme-based activities, story telling, preparing of activity schedules
- Organising of learning spaces through establishment of various corners such as 'Art', 'Mathematics', 'Construct', 'Home', 'Quiet', 'Water'
- Programme planning for curriculum themes such as 'Me and Myself', plant life, animal-world, transport, our helpers
- Interface with the community through involvement of community volunteers
- Growth monitoring of children in 0-8 years

Material Development

- The twenty functionaries have developed 16 sets of teaching-learning materials (TLMs), which include shape and colour cards, dominoes, observation cards, etc. The material was developed during nine days of workshops. Low-cost materials from Little Genius have also been procured, making pre-existing resources richer.



These materials are being now used to develop cognitive, socio-emotional, fine motor, and gross motor abilities amongst children through various activities.

- Various play activities with children (open area and indoor activities) have been identified and functionaries oriented on their relevance for child development
- The trainings on usage of these materials and conducting play activities have been documented. The training module and materials have been developed in form of a package for routine use by the functionaries in the centres.

Exposure visits

During 2010, three exposure visits were organised in which eleven functionaries and community volunteers participated. The visits were organised to RAK child study centre, Lady Irwin College, Santa Maria School, Aga Khan Education Service, India's Rural Education Advancement Programme. The exposure visits have helped the community volunteers and functionaries in understanding the pre-school setup and classroom processes.

Child-Centred Activities

Since October 2010, the programme has initiated the process of establishing two model anganwadi centres with support from community volunteers. The anganwadi workers and community volunteers are implementing child-centred activities that focus on the holistic development of the child.

NEXT STAGES

Capacity Building and Material Development

- Strengthen capacities of functionaries and community workers on ideological aspects of ECCD
- Continue trainings on psychosocial care, early development and include aspects on care for new born, growth monitoring, health, nutritional needs and possible modes of easy to prepare nutritional supplementation and maintenance of personal hygiene
- Provide opportunities for learning and sharing experiences through visits to other ECCD programmes
- Expand and strengthen capacities of a cadre of community workers to support ECCD interventions
- Formulate an activity bank with the support of ECCD consultants
- Develop student profiles to track the developmental progress of an individual child.

Community and Parental Involvement

- Orient community members on developmentally appropriate needs, practices and behaviours desired for children below 8 years and seek their engagement to initiate a civic campaign for addressing sanitation, hygiene and improvement of existing health and educational facilities
- Initiate regular parent interaction at the resource centre to elaborate on the relevance of early childhood education
- Network with the all seven anganwadi centres with a view to educate target population about the available services

TASK

Enhance the quality of public services and initiate activities that facilitate convergence of health and educational needs for holistic development of children.

PURPOSE

- Improve the quality of public services such as the anganwadi centres and nursery class in the MCD School
- Convergence with the public health services, especially for immunisation, maternal and child health

ACTION TAKENProvision of Basic Equipments and Materials in ECD Centres

During the last quarter of 2010, following initial trainings, the anganwadi centres have been equipped with basic growth monitoring equipments such as infantometer, salter scale, digital weighing scale and anthropometer. Also basic play materials and teaching learning materials have been provided for the centres. Given the space constraints, systems for issuance of these materials on a weekly/daily basis have been put in place.

Early Learning Activities

In two anganwadi centres and the Nursery class, early learning activities initiated include: (i) setting up of different corners for independent activities by children; (ii) pedagogical interventions to enhance development of a child and (iii) group activities with children.

Training of Anganwadi Workers and Community Volunteers

Training of Anganwadi workers and community volunteers have been undertaken to create a link between the services of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and the community especially in relation to immunisation, supplementary nutrition and referral services for pregnant women, lactating women, and children below 6 years of age.

Converging with the proposed MCH centre

A satellite centre of the existing government Maternal and Child Welfare Centre in the vicinity is proposed to be set up at the government general health care centre located in the basti. Physical improvements to prepare the three additional rooms for use are presently ongoing.

NEXT STAGE

A concept note for setting up of the ECCD resource centre(s) to address health, nutrition, immunisation, child care and education will be developed, while continuing to implement some of the activities, through the government health centre (maternal and child health centre), anganwadi centres and the nursery class in the MCD school. The parks being developed, especially the women and children's park adjacent to the MCD School will provide for play area for children.

EDUCATION PROGRAMME

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES



School Facade in January 2010

School Facade prior to works

Ammenities



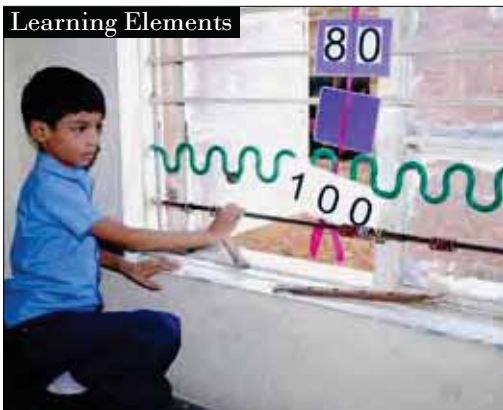
Providing wider staircases, which also integrates art into built environment; separate toilets for boys and girls ; clean drinking water

Improved Classrooms



Special furniture designed for children's comfort

Learning Elements



Students are effectively using the incorporated learning elements

Display Surfaces



Learning elements provide for self-learning, creative displays and collective management skills

CIVIL WORKS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF BUILDING AS LEARNING AID (BALA)

TASK:

Physical improvements including major civil works aimed at incorporating Building as Learning Aid (BaLA) elements and improving infrastructure

PURPOSE:

Ensure access, improved efficiency, and quality of school education

ACTION TAKEN:

- **Continuing from 2009, in 2010, physical improvement and up gradation activities in the school include:**
 - Culture wall painted along the school staircase, use of various forms of tribal painting to depict the elements of water, earth and air
 - Work on school façade completed
 - Innovative staircase railing to provide children with audio stimulus
- **The improvements to the school and faculty development interventions have helped in:**
 - Creating a vibrant environment in the school. Using each corner of the school as a learning medium, the school faculty has developed display material for the corridors and class rooms.
 - A major focus of these activities has been inculcating a sense of belonging for the school space amongst the users and community. For instance, creation of profiles for each class with each child's photograph and name on an attractive background gave the children a sense of belonging to their classroom.

NEXT STAGE:

- Developing open spaces around the school building, establishing pottery and paper recycling corners.
- Renovate adjoining park to the school as a 'Women and Child Park'. The park will be linked to the school complex during the school hours for any outdoor activities by children. It will also serve as an important urban space for activities with mothers.

MCD School Classrooms in 2008



MCD School Classrooms in 2010



FACULTY DEVELOPMENT

TASK:

Implement School Improvement Initiatives

PURPOSE

Ensure access, improved efficiency and quality of school education

ACTION TAKEN:

During 2010, key school improvement initiatives include:

- Faculty Development of 12 MCD school teachers and 12 community teachers)
- In classroom support to 564 students in nursery to class 5
- After school learning support to students in classes 3 to 5 students (125 students).

Faculty Development: Trainings

- Eighteen training workshops were organised for the 20 school faculty on aspects such as:
 - Child development
 - Paradigms about 'teaching' and dealing with 'syllabus'
 - Notions of child-centred pedagogy and importance of including play in education
 - Pedagogical aspects on language, math and EVS and developing worksheets for specific core competencies
 - Lesson planning, usage of learning aids in the classrooms
- With the inclusion of community teachers as a part of school faculty, two life skills workshops and ten sessions to develop teaching-learning materials for the school, worked as a critical team-building exercise.

Faculty Development: Exposure Visits

- Six exposure visits to various institutions in Delhi such as the Shri Ram Foundation Schools, NDMC School at Sangli Mess, and Santa Maria School, have been facilitated to broaden the perspectives of the teachers.
- The School Faculty have attended training sessions at The British Council, The American Center and Jodo Gyan which have been pivotal in providing the school staff with a worldview and adapting the best elements of educational prototypes in their classrooms.

Faculty Development: Developing Teaching Learning Aids

- During 2010, Thirty-four workshops have been organised to assist teachers in developing low- cost teaching materials. The materials developed are categorised by the competencies addressed.
- The teachers have developed 200 worksheets and 91 TLMs using inexpensive stationery and materials of everyday use.
- The material is being used in various classes. Learning is now fun and interesting with innovative teaching techniques and well-thought-of lesson planning.



NEXT STAGE

- Continue ongoing interventions to strengthen school faculty.
- Initiate dialogue to expand programme to include school faculty of two new MCD schools under the project interventions.

“The workshops on creating teaching-learning aids were great. We were working in the school until six in evening on certain days, without even realizing that it was late. The only thing on our minds was developing meaningful aids that the children would like!”

- Sana,
MCD School Teacher,
Class II



DIRECT LEARNING AND CLASSROOM SUPPORT

TASK:

Implement School Improvement Initiatives

PURPOSE:

Ensure access, improved efficiency and quality of school education

ACTION TAKEN:

Summer Camp

- In June, 2010, with engagement of SRFF, learning support to school children (classes 3 to 5) was organised for 24 days through a summer learning camp. The summer camp aimed at

building core competencies in Maths, Language and habits of hygiene amongst 110 students.

- The camp also addressed teacher training on handling multi-level classrooms. The use of teaching and learning aids and art activities was integral to every lesson plan and logically classroom transaction. The use of audio/visual aids was also pivotal to this phase of intervention. The children were given the space to learn through exploration rather than instruction.
- The results of this intervention are visible in the comparison of the results of the pre-test and the post-test conducted for the summer camp:
 - Maths: The children showed a marked improvement in Maths with an average score of 66% in the post-test compared to 51% in the pre-test.
 - Language: While 24% of the children started at Level 0 in terms of language skills, 91% progressed to the next levels at the end of the intervention. While none of the children had completed the highest level (Level 4) of language skills, 6% of the children successfully completed this last level.
- As in 2009, after school learning support for students in classes 3 to 5 has been initiated since November 2010.

NEXT STAGE

- Ensure learning from Summer Camp and afterschool hours learning support to students is implemented during routine classes in the morning. Specific aspects include using multi-level teaching methodologies, lesson plans, teaching learning materials such as worksheets and teaching aids.





Workshops conducted in:

- theatre and animation workshops
- music classes
- photography
- arts and crafts
- claywork
- papier mâché

Art Education included in daily routine of school activities via Bal Sabhas, workshops and morning assembly etc. Students benefit in terms of knowledge, expression and team work

TASK:

Implement School Improvement Initiatives

PURPOSE

Ensure access, improved efficiency and quality of school education

ACTION TAKEN:

The inclusion of arts in the project interventions was need-based. The school, being the point of initiation of the project's initiatives, needed to be approached and prepared for the physical improvement works that were to take place in the school

premises. At this point not only was it important to include the children in this process of change but it was also imperative to pierce through the negative image of the school that the community held. It was perceived as a dead structure inhabited by jinns and victims of substance abuse.

Arts, has a way of beginning dialogues from a non-confrontational space. Theatre was acknowledged as the form that could break the moulds and penetrate through perspectives by creating a safe, alternative zone for communication. Arts interventions in the education programme were initiated as an urgent step towards attempting to make a foray within the hostile environs of the school at the beginning of the project.

- In 2010, over 150 days of continued on-site activities with the students were conducted.
- Creating an atmosphere where the arts become a part of everyday learning and spaces for expression and interaction has resulted in a change in the confidence levels of children and in their fluency while interacting.
- As a group of children underwent intensive training in terms of playing musical instruments, along with songs of various genres and languages, they were exposed to the experience of recording music and a CD of their songs was created.
- Workshops led to the development handicrafts that have great potential for use in class rooms as TLMs.
- Forty- three days of support in terms of theatre involvement included new activities that built on skills developed earlier.

NEXT STAGE

- Include Art Education in teacher trainings to ensure sustainability and integration with curricular aspects of learning.
- Skill-based workshops for core group of students will be organised to hone skills of certain talented children and make opportunities to avail scholarships accessible to them.





STRENGTHEN SCHOOL AND CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT

TASK:

Implement School Improvement Initiatives

PURPOSE:

Ensure access, improved efficiency and quality of school education

Improved functioning of the school through collaborative efforts such as morning assembly, Bal Sabhas etc. Regular school assembly encourages punctuality, attendance and involvement of the students. Also serves as a forum for teachers and students to demonstrate leadership

ACTION TAKEN:

Morning Assemblies

- The stage area constructed as a part of the physical improvements has provided the children and the teachers with a literal platform for their voices. It has facilitated a dialogue between the school and the larger basti community.
- Morning assemblies, introduced in 2008, have resulted in increased number of school hours, owing to the Assembly starting at 8 AM. This has led to increased attendance of students and teachers taking responsibility of morning assemblies.
- Activities in the assembly include children singing to the rhythm of the student orchestra, storytelling, news-reading, physical exercise, bal sabha (news of, by and for the children) and reinforcing health and hygiene promotion messages.

School Time Table

- Introduced during the summer camp in 2010, the school now works within a school time-table, with a stipulated time assigned for all daily activities. The time-tabling has contributed greatly toward not only increasing the learning hours but also efficiency in terms of organising in-school activities, and actual transaction of lesson plans.

Midday Meals

- A range of health and hygiene related issues have been addressed for organised distribution of mid day meals including discontinuing students being served food on newspapers, ensuring regular hand- washing and proper collection of waste

Teachers' Resource Centre

- The Teachers' Resource Centre has been set up within the school premises. It is a space that provides an environment that is conducive for teachers and resource persons to create innovative teaching-learning material and ensure its access for all to use. It is a dynamic, evolving space, as more material and ideas get generated. It will be a locus of the reading programme next year.

NEXT STAGE:

- Continue ongoing interventions for school improvement.
- Set up reading and activity corners in all classrooms.
- Initiate skill based art workshops with core groups of students.



STRENGTHEN SCHOOL COMMUNITY INTERFACE

TASK

Implement School Improvement Initiatives

PURPOSE

Ensure access, improved efficiency and quality of school education

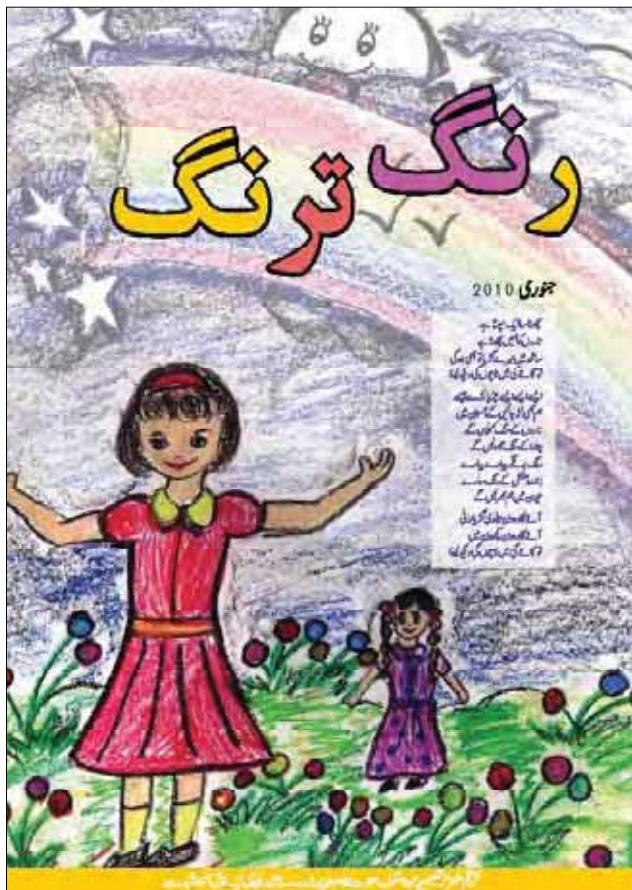
ACTION TAKEN:

- Formation of Parent Teacher Association (PTA) for effective parent-teacher interaction. Monthly meetings with parents are organised to share progress made by children. These meetings also help teachers and community teachers understand the socio-cultural context and sensitise them to issues faced by students.
- During the PTAs, the teachers have ensured the involvement of parents by sharing with them, their wards' work and attendance as maintained in individual student files.
- Regular home-based contact and meetings with parents.
- Two events were conducted in the school till October 2010. First event marked as the school's Annual Day and the second, as a closure to the Summer Camp. These events have given the students a chance to share their experiences with their community.
- The students have been felicitated for their achievements in various fields.

NEXT STAGE:

Continue ongoing interventions for strengthening school community interface.

Encouraging community participation and parental involvement through Parent Teacher's Association (PTA), periodic newsletters prepared by the students



LEARNING SUPPORT TO SENIOR STUDENTS

TASK:

- Continue support to alumni group from the MCD School, Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti
- Curriculum based subject enrichment classes for senior school students in English, Math and Science

PURPOSE:

- Ensure smooth transition of students from primary to upper primary classes.
- Provide learning support to students with limited/no access to educational support at home.

ACTION TAKEN:

- In all, 28 students who have completed class 5 from the MCD Primary School continue to receive learning support. These students also participate in co-curricular activities organised in the school such as in (i) recycling paper-the project being at an incipient stage for a larger 'go green' programme; and (ii) training in music along with their peers from the primary school, to open up the possibility of government sponsored scholarships and awards for them.
- 140 senior school students (53 boys and 57 girls) of classes 6 to 10 from the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti are taking Maths, English and Science classes at the learning support centre, which was established in February 2008, with an initial enrolment of 20 students.
- During 2010, the average attendance of students enrolled in the centre was learning support 72%.
- 70% of students enrolled during 2009-2010, scored 60% or more.

NEXT STAGE:

To strengthen learning support in Science by supplementing additional faculty for Physics, Chemistry and Biology for classes 8-10.

Learning Support to School Alumni group

Curriculum Based Support in English, Math and Science

Average attendance: 72%

Average Score: 60% for two third of the students

Total Students Benefitted: 140



English Access Microscholarship Programme

“Education that prepares children for life must go beyond fundamental skills to stimulate creativity, intellectual curiosity and honest inquiry.”

His Highness
The Aga Khan

The US Embassy funded **English Access Micro-scholarship Programme** aims at improving English language skills amongst 14-16 year olds through interaction with a team of trained English teachers.

Initiated in January 2010, the Access centre has an enrolment of 125 students enrolled from 14 schools residing in the basti.



Summer Intensive Activities

Classroom Interactions



Library Visits



EDUCATION PROGRAMME

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES



ENGLISH ACCESS MICROSCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

TASK

Implementation of the English Access Micro-scholarship Program

PURPOSE

- To develop English Language proficiency amongst 14-16 year old students from disadvantaged communities.
- Support developing key skills such as listening, speaking, reading and writing amongst the students.

ACTION TAKEN:

Access Centre set up in 2010

Preparatory Activities and Programme Induction

- English Access Micro-scholarship Programme for 14-16 year old students was initiated in January 2010 and is co-funded by the US Embassy.
- 116 students from the Basti going to 17 different schools are benefiting from the programme. A majority of the students have no learning support at home or the means to access learning support with limited exposure to educational resources and facilities.
- The centre, run in the MCD Primary School, is equipped with 4 LCD screens and a library. In all 4 trained English Language Teachers and 6 Assistant Teachers (from the Basti and who have in 2009 undergone training and certified as Novice Teachers from British Council programme in English Language for Employability) conduct classes at the centre.

Instruction

- The programme comprises of 3 hours of induction, 360 hours of instruction and 30 hours of mid-term intensive programme. During 2010, besides assessments and induction of selected students, 176 hours of instruction and 30 hours of mid-term intensive programme have been completed.

Mid Term Intensive and Co-Curricular Activities

- The mid-term intensive programme aimed at English Language proficiency through storytelling, puppetry, theatre, and cultural enhancement activities with students.
- Based on the response of students to these methods to encourage self-expression in English Language, a further 3 days' puppetry workshop was organised (October, 2010).
- During November, the students attended the 'Dramatised Reading of Tales' by American author Carol Moore, performed by Madhu Sagar, at the American centre.
- Story telling sessions were also organised for Access students as a part of 'Bookaroo – Festival of Children's Literature'.



EDUCATION PROGRAMME

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES



Development of Modules

- With a view to document learning materials used in the Access Centre, four modules on themes such as family, weather, neighbourhood, shopping, health and hygiene, and entertainment have been developed.
- Worksheets for usage of children have been compiled. The Novice Teachers from the basti have undertaken these tasks under the guidance of their teacher-trainer and coordinator.

Faculty Development:

The teaching faculty and Novice Teachers have had various training opportunities:

Teaching Faculty

- Two English Language teachers attended a five day residential programme on 'Bringing grammar to life in the secondary classroom' organised by the British Council and A.S. Horn by Educational Trust. The faculty also attended four days training on Democracy in Classroom organised by the American Centre and conducted by Spencer Salas.
- Two faculty members are pursuing/completed an online training course on Teaching English to Teens (TET) from the University of Maryland, Baltimore County (UMBC) English Language Center (ELC). This programme is sponsored by the US Embassy for faculty associated with the Access Programme.

Assistant Teachers

- The assistant teachers receive weekly support for lesson planning, preparing for classes in the subsequent week, conducting sessions of up to 30 minutes under the supervision of the teachers.
- Issue specific trainings received are on usage of dictionary, democracy in classroom, reflective teaching.

NEXT STAGE:

- A proposal for setting up of a second Access Centre has been accepted for co-funding by the US Embassy. This second centre should be operational from early 2011.
- Given the low levels of English amongst the students, a bridge course has been initiated in November 2010 to prepare 75 students for enrolment in the second access centre, proposed to be started in January 2011. In all, three English language teachers and assistant teachers are conducting these classes.
- Ensure smooth functioning of the established Access Centre and implement co-curricular and cultural enhancement activities for students.
- Organise reading materials and resources for students in 14-16 years old for easy access to English Language support.





VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Livelihood opportunities in the Basti were found to be limited in scope and capacity with incomes mostly seasonal and dependent on tourists and pilgrims. Skill deficits were another cause for unemployment of younger residents.

The vocational education and training programmes aim at improved continuing education and employability amongst youth. Based on initial needs assessment, three demand based courses have been introduced. While the embroidery and dress design programme benefits the adolescent girls and women, English Language for Employability and Career Development Centre enrol both boys and girls. In addition to vocational skills, the programme integrates life skills education to better equip youth in addressing real life situations while pursuing further education and at workplace. Youth, besides being project beneficiaries, are also engaged as stakeholders to support planning, implementation, monitoring, and sustainability of project activities.

The livelihood generation initiative facilitates employment and income generation through life skills and vocational training programmes with linkages to employment opportunities generated within the project.

SKILL ENHANCEMENT

TASK

Establish and operate an Embroidery and Dress Design Centre in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti

PURPOSE

Enhance skills amongst adolescent girls and women and enable them seek income generation activities and meet livelihood challenges.

ACTION TAKEN:

Courses in Embroidery and Dress Design

- 104 adolescents and women have completed or undergoing the 8 month courses run at the centre.
- In addition the participating women have received 11 days of life enrichment education on aspects such as safety measures and first aid, eye-care, health and nutrition education, demography, child health, environmental education, communication skills and consumer rights education, women empowerment.
- A total of 46 participants benefited from life skills training conducted in two phases of 4 days sessions.
- For further cascading of trainings, 2 life skill facilitators have been selected from the centre.
- Following certification from Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), 56 adolescents and women have graduated from the courses for hand embroidery, machine embroidery and dress design.
- In all 33 % trainees scored 90% with 56 % trainees scoring between 80 - 90 % in the assessments conducted by external evaluators from JSS. The certification from JSS has boosted the confidence and employability of the participating women.
- Based on an outline of JSS curriculum, and learning from the implementation of trainings for the first batch, a revised curriculum has been designed for certified courses in hand embroidery, machine embroidery and dress design. The curriculum, shared with JSS has been much appreciated and is being considered for further replication in other centres under its purview. This also includes the newly developed curriculum for traditional Aari and Zardosi work under the project.
- The new batch comprising of 40 adolescents and women has been initiated in November 2010.

A wonderful initiative which promises to go a long way in bringing quality to the lives of the women who create so much beauty and joy. I would love to replicate this in Lahore, Inshallah.

Fenyal Ali Gauhar
Heritage & Conservation
Management, Lahore,
Pakistan



INSHA Crafts Centre

Connecting Past and Present through Community-driven Initiatives



“I am pleased to see good work at INSHA Crafts Centre. Training is imparted in a professional manner. Quality of products are good. Kudos to all the partners involved in this project. ♪♪ Best wishes !”

- T.Sampath Kumar
Canadian High Commission
New Delhi
21st April 2010





Formation of Enterprise Group

- In August, 2010, Insha Crafts centre was set up to (i) promote formation of an enterprise group and (ii) savings amongst the group members.
- Till date, 4 monthly meetings and orientation programmes have been organised for 32 members of Insha Group. Trainings were conducted by Lupin Human Welfare and Research Foundation. One exposure visit has also been organised for 28 members to entrepreneurship development programmes run by Lupin in Rajasthan.
- During September to November months, the group has initiated activities informally.

- A total savings of INR 7,500/- has been made by the group in the initial 3 months. The process for opening bank accounts has been initiated and will be complete by December 2010.
- Activities for further improving the skills amongst these trained members, exposure to design development in line with market trends and support to the start production have been initiated.
- By December 2010, samples of shortlisted products will be finalised for further sharing with agencies and individuals for procuring orders.
- With a view to strengthen the formation and functioning of Self Help Groups in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti, the project team member participated in National Training on SHG Federations conducted by Andhra Pradesh Mahila Abhivruddhi Society (APMAS) in Hyderabad (five days). The training has provided useful insights to the process of formation and strengthening of the SHG Federations, role of promoters, issues of federations, and the guiding principles need to be followed for effective functioning of the federations.

NEXT STAGE:

- Continue training programmes in hand embroidery, Aari Zardosi, Machine Embroidery and Dress design, supplemented with Life Enrichment Education.
- Form enterprise group for production and encourage savings amongst the group.
- Enhance skills of the enterprise group on designs, product development and finishing, communication interpersonal skills, market linkages with an aim to encourage self-reliance.

My parents had a problem with me going out to work, and yet I needed to earn money. Now, as a member Insha Crafts Centre, I can work and learn without stepping outside the basti.

- Afroz, Insha Craft Centre,
Hand Embroidery Student



TASK:

Set up a Career Development Centre in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti with an aim to equip youth with employability skills in formal industry such as Retail and BPO.

PURPOSE:

To enhance skills amongst unemployed youth to meet with livelihood challenges and equip them with sustainable livelihood options.

ACTION TAKEN:

A Career Development Centre was set up at the Municipal Corporation Primary school in March 2010 in collaboration with The NIIT Institute (TNI). The centre is open to youth from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti after school hours.

Community Research and Assessment

- Community research and needs assessment was completed in January 2010 amongst 146 youth (75 girls and 71 boys) to map the education profile, aspirations and employment seeking preferences given the socio-cultural context.
- Key findings from the study were:
 - Education: 21 % Youth completing grade 12
 - Career Aspirations:
Short Term Aspirations: Professions such as teaching and fields related to computer technology.
Long Term Aspirations: Professions such as engineers, doctors, lawyers and teachers.
The aspirations of the youth are influenced by parents, friends, relatives, siblings, cousins & teachers
 - Salary Expectations: Though the youth have relatively poor academic qualifications the per month salary expectations of more than INR 10,000/- per month for long term opportunities. Career Counselling was therefore incorporated as an important element of the course.

CDC Set up

The CDC, operational in four rooms of the MCD primary School, is equipped with 21 computers, two LCD screens and a library. In all, four faculty members and two community volunteers support the functioning of the centre.

145 youth have undergone computer skills training in 2010



CDC Course

The four month Retail course is of four months followed by two months support to trainees receiving employment.

- The course curriculum includes three modules: (i) basic computer operation; (ii) communication skills and professional development and (iii) customer service and industry over view.
- The pilot phase was initiated in April 2010 in which four batches have been started and 145 students enrolled following an assessment.
- The first phase is now complete with the following results:
 - 19% are now employed
 - 46% students are pursuing higher studies and have reportedly benefited from CDC through computer and soft skills
 - 18% students dropped out; 17% are being provided additional support.
- The second batch has commenced in December 2010 and will incorporate the following key learning from the pilot phase:
 - Exposure visits of trainees to various retail outlets
 - Talks by key employers
 - Sustained counselling of trainees successfully employed
 - Short training sessions that allow students to work in real time situations where they are required work in specific conditions and meet targets
 - Life Skills Education, to equip them deal with working situations and pressures
 - Parents counselling programmes to encourage their wards to pursue employment

NEXT STAGE:

- Incorporate learning from the pilot phase to strengthen the course

Life skills education, accountancy, English Language training form part of the CDC Programme





TASK:

Based on trainings completed in 2009, develop modules and activity booklets for various life skills and beneficiary groups.

PURPOSE:

Equip key project functionaries, community volunteers and beneficiaries on relevant core life skills; Build capacities of a core group of community volunteers and functionaries to cascade life skills education.

The module covers eight life skills:

- Self Awareness
- Communication Skills
- Inter-personal Relationship
- Team Building
- Creative Thinking
- Critical thinking
- Problem Solving
- Decision Making
- Coping with Stress & Emotions.

ACTION TAKEN:

Development of the Modules and Activity Booklets

Based on the first phase of training various beneficiaries (2009), a Life Skills Module has been developed. Various consultative workshops with the life skills trainer, programme team and key field implementation team were conducted to finalise the content, layout and illustrations. The module is expected to be used by the Facilitators.

Various activities related to each life skill are included in the activity booklets for imparting life skills to key beneficiary groups such as outreach volunteers, heritage volunteers, children (9-12 years), adolescents (12-18 years), and youth (18-25 years).

Training of the Facilitators

In all, 15 facilitators have been identified who have undergone training through five days workshops to cover aspects such as conducting needs assessment for planning and conducting training programmes and training their beneficiary groups.

NEXT STAGE:

In 2011, it is expected that the facilitators will further cascade life skills education to about 200 project beneficiaries under the guidance of the Senior Trainer. Also, refresher trainings will be conducted to enhance the capabilities of the facilitators.





TASK

To provide English language skills for employability

PURPOSE

To enhance skills amongst unemployed youth to meet with livelihood challenges and equip them with skills for sustainable livelihood options.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The first phase of the British Council English language for Employability programme concluded in January 2010. In all, 51 out of 62 participants were certified under the programme, of which 9 qualified as Novice Teachers. Currently 28 out of 51 students are associated with various project components such as English Access Micro-scholarship Programme, Heritage Volunteers, community volunteers etc.
- Of the 51 participants, 6 completed Intermediate, 11 Pre-Intermediate, 13 Elementary and 12 Beginners level of English Language.
- The end of project report was received from the British Council with specific recommendations on linking up the participants to career options such as teaching students in primary classes, young adults, working in Business Processing Units and hospitality industry), and further English language and training opportunities for continuing higher education.
- During March-May 2010, 35 out of 51 successful participants of English Language for Employability programme were offered scholarships by the British Council for a six week course at the Council.
- During May-June 2010, three out of nine successful Novice Teachers were associated with the Young Learner programme of the British Council as teaching assistants.
- During July-August 2010, an assessment was conducted by the British Council for Phase 2 of the programme.
- Leveraging on the British Council's association with the Delhi Government to train school teachers on English Language, discussions were held on the possibility of organising training on English language for primary class teachers of MCD Schools. A proposal on pilot phase covering 16 MCD schools, including those catering to children from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti has been submitted to the State Council for Education Research and Training (SCERT).

NEXT STAGE:

- Finalise the next phase of English Language for Employability Programme.
- Finalise the collaboration between the British Council, SCERT and AKDN for the pilot phase of training the MCD primary school teachers in English language.

English Language Teacher Training



Implemented in collaboration with the British Council, the programme builds on an understanding of the current levels of English amongst the youth and obstacles faced by them while continuing education or seeking employment.

Under this programme:

- People from the Basti were trained to teach English
- Guidance of Senior Trainer from British Council
- Vocational English classes for students from the Basti
- Employment for trained youth in other project components such as the Access Programme for improving English language skills amongst 14-16 year olds.





HEALTH PROGRAMME

The community health interventions in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti adopt a multi pronged approach to improve the health conditions of the living population. In addition to revitalising urban spaces and habitat to address unhealthy living conditions, poor sanitation and waste disposal system, the programme aims to:

- Facilitate improved range and quality of health care services, initially through government and subsequently through involvement of existing non-government and private providers.
- Enhance community capacities in different aspects of health (curative, preventive, and health promotion) and empower the residents (economically & educationally), and to promote social responsibility for health; mobilizing people for social action.

Making Healthcare Accessible to Women & Children

TASK:

- Upgrading facilities at MCD Polyclinic (Government Healthcare Centre) to continue.
- Optimise outputs of pathology laboratory and expand specialists' services: eye, ear, nose and throat (ENT) facilities, and services related with gynaecology

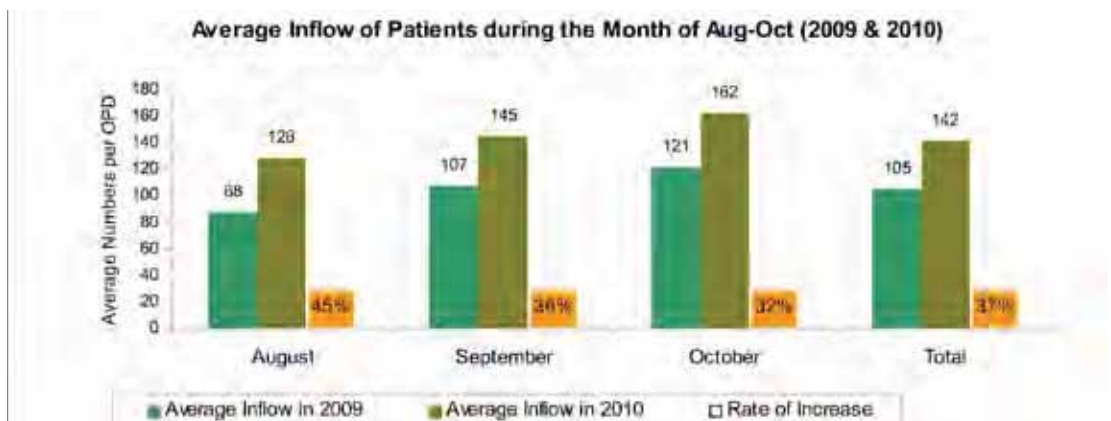
PURPOSE:

To strengthen and expand the clinical services at the MCD Polyclinic government health centre for better diagnosis and reduced referrals

ACTION TAKEN:

Patient Inflow to the Polyclinic

27,979 patients have received treatment at the polyclinic in the two years since August 2008 when it was set up as part of the AKDN project. During August to October 2010, there was 37% increase in the patient load over the same months in 2009.



Pathology Laboratory:

14,733 diagnostic tests have been conducted till October 2010. The pathology laboratory in the Polyclinic conducts 34 types of diagnostic tests. On an average around 62 diagnostic tests have been conducted per day in 2010, up from 30/ day in 2009.



Significant increase in the quantum of diagnostic tests has been noticed in Malaria, Blood Sugar, Vidal Tests, and other Hematological tests throughout 2010.



Gynaecology Out-Patient Department (OPD):

2262 adolescents and women have availed services of gynecological consultations since the introduction of a weekly OPD in August 2008 (up till October 2010). The average number of patients per OPD being 22.

Since Jan 2010 until Oct 2010, a total of 899 adolescent girls and women have received treatment and counselling services.

Eye and ENT Facilities:

With the provision of additional Eye and ENT equipments, better diagnosis and treatment is available at the MCD Polyclinic:

- Eye: 4,158 patients visited the Eye OPD during August 2008 - October 2010 (1,911 patients during January- October 2010). A 76% increase in patients/ day has been recorded in the two year period.
- ENT: 4,375 patients visited the ENT OPD during 2008-October 2010, with a 61% increase in patients per week.

Monitoring System

For better surveillance and planning purposes data related to patients visiting the polyclinic and pathology laboratory is being monitored on a monthly basis.

Periodic Meetings with the MCD

To meet the requirements of human resources such as General Duty Medical Officer, refractionist, support staff, increase in number of days of visits by specialists, setting up of a satellite centre of maternity and child welfare centre, security personnel, etc., a meeting with the Commissioner, MCD along with the Local Councillor was convened. The Commissioner, MCD, accepted the human resource requirements at the polyclinic. Actions in this regard are being implemented by the MCD.

Landscaping of the Polyclinic

In 2010, physical improvements implemented at the Polyclinic include construction of a boundary wall and landscaping to include plants and greenery. Also, three additional rooms attached to the polyclinic were reconstructed. The available rooms will be used to set up a satellite maternal and child health centre.

NEXT STAGE:

Follow up with the MCD with a view to ensure implementation of the order of the Commissioner, MCD regarding meeting requirements of human resources of the Polyclinic.



TASK

Development of a health outreach strategy including recruitment and capacity building of community health workers and select health volunteers for community outreach activities

PURPOSE

To strengthen community health outreach activities through awareness and preventive health

ACTION TAKEN:

On the basis of health gaps identified from data obtained through socioeconomic and ECCD surveys and feedback received from various stakeholders of the community, following outreach interventions to address the health needs of the community have been initiated:

- Strengthening and expanding, services and institutions of maternal and child health services. Some activities initiated include:
 - Setting up a satellite centre of Maternity & Child Welfare Centre, Bhogal at the MCD Polyclinic.
 - Initiating Early Intervention Services to prevent incidence of early childhood disabilities and to render rehabilitative services
- A situational analysis is proposed for formulating an implementation plan for health and hygiene promotion amongst 4-6 years, 6-14 years and 14-18 year olds. The situational analysis commissioned in December 2010, will be complete by January 2011 to initiate the programme in a phased manner.
- A group of three community health workers received training in a week long program on infants and youth-nutrition and growth monitoring at National Institute of Child Development & Public Cooperation (NIPCCD), New Delhi
- IEC material on maternal and child health, other diseases like Malaria, Dengue, etc. were procured from Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI).

NEXT STAGE:

- Finalise a Community Health Strategy for implementation in 2011.
- Optimising on health services through convergence of provisions through the health department and ICDS programme.





URBAN IMPROVEMENTS

Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti remains a densely populated and congested urban settlement, with its existing infrastructure under severe strain. As part of the project a series of development initiatives to improve the overall urban environment are now being implemented. Interventions on urban improvement focus on physical planning and community-based management of public spaces and public facilities in the basti in order to improve the quality of life of the residents and add value to the experience of the visitors and pilgrims visiting the Basti. These initiatives were preceded by a detailed physical survey of the basti in the year 2009. The survey has also led to the development of a local area plan/master plan including design schemes for public spaces in the basti.

Interventions on open space development, landscaping of parks, street improvements and upgrading are already underway in partnership with the MCD and DDA. Upgrading plans for streets take into account requirements for street lighting, drainage, street signage and other street furniture. Exhaustive consultations have been carried out with the community for open space and street development designs.

Improving access to sanitation facilities has been one of the focus areas in the basti.

Repair and upgrading of sewage lines, sewage and drainage layout planning in consultation with Delhi Jal Board and repair and, upgrading of sewage connections have been carried out. A non-functional community toilet was upgraded under the program and it has improved access to hygienic sanitation facilities for residents and visitors to the basti.

URBAN IMPROVEMENTS

LANDSCAPING OPEN PARKS



TASK:

To sensitively landscape the parks located along the western edge of the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti for community use.

PURPOSE:

To improve the quality of life through improving the environment of the Basti and provide the local residents a much needed, usable green space for specific functions.

Secure and separate parks for children and women will be located near the school, while large play fields and open grounds that can be used by youth and for public functions will be located at the periphery of the basti. These parks, if maintained well, will enhance the quality of life of the residents of Nizamuddin and will act as a green lung for the otherwise highly dense urban settlement of the basti.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The SES revealed that under 2% of the Basti population was found to regularly access parks mainly since the parks in the basti had become the preserve of anti-social elements and used for inappropriate functions.
- Since the parks are owned by the Delhi Development Authority, permission was received in November 2009 to landscape the parks as part of the ongoing project.

Work-in-Progress



December 2010



In 2009





- Following sustained community dialogue it was agreed that the various parks would be landscaped for the following activities:
 - Portion of park adjoining MCD Primary School as a Children's Park.
 - Portion of park adjoining the MCD School only accessible to women. This was considered necessary as with 10-30,000 men arriving at the Basti each day, women required a space to call their own.
 - Park in the centre of the Basti to be used as a common green space to hold Basti cultural events, as has been used traditionally.



While there are about 10 open spaces/parks in the Basti, most of these are not used by the residents. The parks are being redesigned and improved keeping in mind specific needs of women, children and youth.

- Park along Lala Lajpat Rai Marg to serve as a Maidan, a playground for children. With the possibility of making access to the Community hall from this park, thus allowing events at the Community hall such as weddings to spill over into the park.
- Once landscape designs for the parks were finalised, these were shared with community members and required changes incorporated.
- Construction on the Women and Children Park and on the Central Park commenced in Summer 2010 and both parks are expected to be completed By March 2011.
- The outer park along the Lala Lajpat Rai Marg was being used as a storing ground for construction material for common wealth games related projects until until October 2010 and therefore works on this park could only commence in October 2010. The boundary walls and planters of the outer park have been completed
- The Outer Park had considerably deteriorated as it was used for almost two years to store construction material. The park has now been levelled with good earth and cleared up for use children and youth have already started using the ground on a regular basis for cricket matches and other events such as the Apni Basti Mela.
- The boundary wall and inner pathways and planters in the Women's park and the children's park have been completed and work is now progressing on the pathways.
- The central park, designed for community functions, is nearing completion with the civil works including boundary walls and pathways being built. This park requires significant amount of new earth which will be got here from the Isa Khan complex where earth removal is required.

NEXT STAGE:

- To install swings in the children's park and to give direct access from the MCD school by opening a gateway in the wall separating the two.
- To complete civil works, planting in all the three parks.
- To lobby with DDA to ascertain status of park to north of MCD school which is presently encroached upon thus not allowing landscaping works to commence.
- The park to the west of the toilet complex is presently being used as a night shelter for the winter thus works on this parks can only commence in 2011 summer.
- To set up a management group from the basti to oversee the maintenance of the parks.

URBAN IMPROVEMENTS

STREET IMPROVEMENTS

7 principal streets in the Basti were identified for street improvement. These streets are entry points into the Basti and lead to important spiritual or heritage sites such as the Dargah, the Kalan Masjid, the Baoli and to the MCD complex of buildings.

TASK:

To pave the streets and their adjacent open spaces in a manner that enhances the historic character of the Basti.

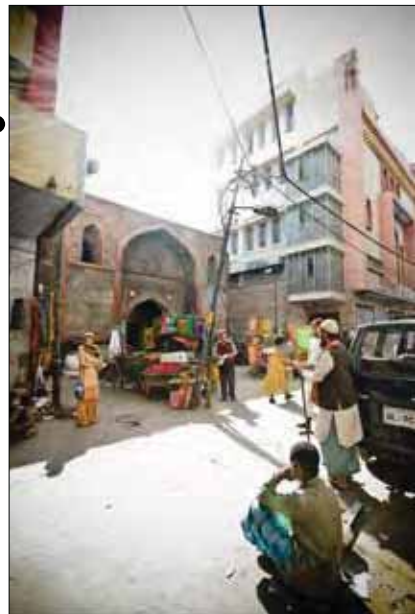
PURPOSE:

- Millions of visitors/ pilgrims from the world over visit the Basti annually and the opportunity to re-pave the streets will allow a significantly better visitor experience and improve the quality of life for local residents.
- Municipal Corporation of Delhi has earmarked significant funds to undertake this work. AKTC is providing design support and will generate community dialogue to gather support for this initiative.



Watercolour by Himanshu Das

Enhancing dense neighbourhoods



Present view of the Markaz Street



ACTION TAKEN:

- It was agreed to implement the street improvement project in a phased manner with the first phase focused on principal streets (Police Station – Dargah; Markas – Kalan Masjid; Lodhi Road to Dargah – both stretches)
- The final designs were prepared in close consultation and constant dialogue with MCD officers, keeping to the materials in the CPWD schedule.
- Several changes were required to be made to the designs based on suggestions by MCD officers keeping in mind availability of materials, contractor skills, site conditions especially with respect to underground sewage and water supply networks that might also need to be rehabilitated at the same time by MCD.
- Detailed costs and material requirements were worked out with final working drawings with detailed levels, specifications and estimates for the first phase now approved and work awarded to the selected contractor.
- The Electrical department has also prepared estimates for underground cabling of wires in the basti and a sample of the new street light design was developed and installed at the school.
- A detailed study of the rain water volumes and drainage of the basti streets was also undertaken.

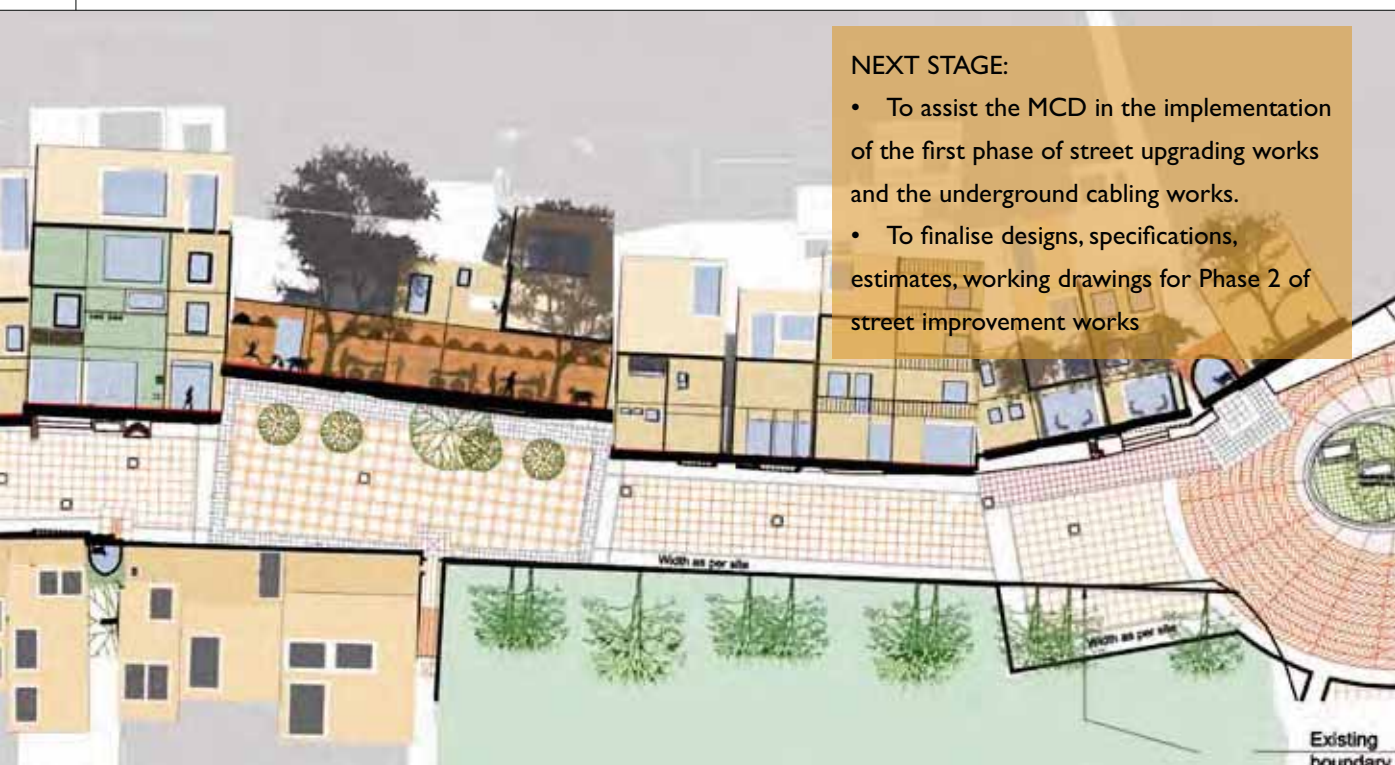
The study used data from the Metereological department and the surveys conducted by AKTC to arrive at design; location and sizing of rain water recharge pits and drains in the basti keeping in mind the existing conditions.

- Many of the recharge pits located within the parks have already been incorporated in the design of the streets and parks.

(Below) Street Improvement proposal for the Musafir Khana Street. This includes the upgrading of streets lights, additional parking facilities, change of street paving and improvements in water points, drains and sewerage.

NEXT STAGE:

- To assist the MCD in the implementation of the first phase of street upgrading works and the underground cabling works.
- To finalise designs, specifications, estimates, working drawings for Phase 2 of street improvement works





(Top) The construction and management of Community Toilet Complex in Nizamuddin Basti, adjacent to the Baoli gate of the Dargah, was completed in September 2009. It provides improved access to hygienic sanitation services to the residents of the Basti, a significant proportion of whom rely on public toilets.

TASK:

Construction and Management of two Community Toilet Complexes (CTC)

PURPOSE:

To improve the water and sanitation conditions of the Basti through the Regular Management of Ten-seater Community Toilet Complex built as part of the project in 2009.

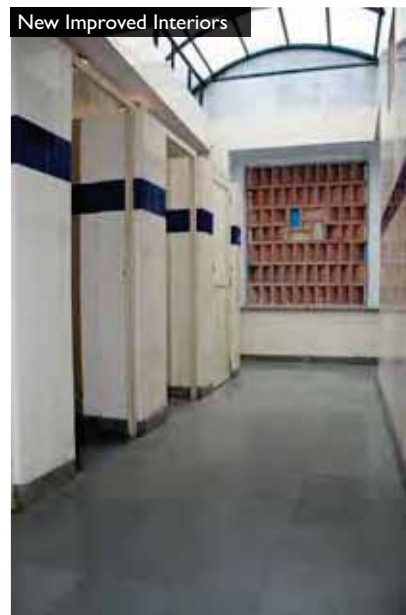
ACTION TAKEN:

- The toilet was built by demolishing cubicles that had not been in use for years and were accumulating garbage. The new construction has thus significantly improved the immediate urban environment.
- The ten-seater community toilet at the Basti being managed by a basti-watch group has been in operation for a year. It has successfully been able to generate an income of Rs. 170,000.00 out of which Rs. 130,000.00 have been spent in monthly maintenance over 11 months. The SHG formed presently holds a saving of approximately Rs 33,000.00

- Since its becoming operational, many expenditure items have now been taken over by the group including electricity, maintenance, one staff salary and overtime or substitute costs and payments.
- AKTC now only subsidises the cost of three staff members of the community toilet as against seven (full/part time workers) at the beginning of 2010.
- Apart from local families, the facility is extensively used by visitors to the Dargah thus creating a demand for longer opening hours, especially during festivals such as the Urs, Muharram, Eid, amongst others.
- New signage have been installed outside the toilets in order to direct people from the Dargah to the toilet facility

New Community Toilet Complex

This community toilet complex is maintained by the community based group Rehmat Nigrani Samooh with support from MCD and AKTC.



URBAN IMPROVEMENTS

COMMUNITY TOILET COMPLEXES

THE COMPLETE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR ONE YEAR IS AS FOLLOWS

S. NO	Month	Monthly Income (Tokens)Rs	Monthly Income (Family Cards) Rs	Total Income Rs	Expenditure (Cash) (RNS) Rs	Expenditure (Cheque)(RNS) Rs	Total Expenditure Rs	Savings (RNS) Rs	AKTC Contribution (Subsidy) Rs
1	Oct-09****	3789	480	4269	1025	0	1025	3244	16,839
2	Nov-09	9022	750****	9772	7894	0	7894	1878	12,716
3	Dec-09	15188	220	15408	10868	0	10868	4540	22,000
4	Jan-10	8848	420	9268	3572	0	3572	5696	20,710
5	Feb-10	12130	480	12610	7242	600	7842	4768	22,000
6	Mar-10	14642	510	15152	7294	3600	10894	4258	20,968
7	Apr-10	14720	500	15220	10683	3800	14483	737	21,734
8	May-10	14088	550	14638	12419	2000	14419	219*	22,000
9	Jun-10	15860	400	16260**	9880	4000	13880	2380	21,733
10	Jul-10	13800	480	14280	9437	2000	11437	2843	19,162
11	Aug-10	11010	500	11510	10330	4000	14330	-2820***	19,936
12	Sep-10	12660	470	13130	8782	2000	10782	2348	20000
13	Oct-10	15080	470	15550	8289	4000	12289	3261	20000
				167067			133715	33,352	259,798

Monthly income, expenditure statement and AKTC subsidy (October 2009 - August 2010)

- *Additional Expenditure on staff uniforms was made in this month in preparation of the upcoming Urs
- ** Income was the highest this month (Rs 16260) as Urs celebrations at the Dargah see a lot of visitors to the basti in this month
- *** Income dropped as August was the month of Ramadan where visitors to the Dargah are limited, while income from family cards is fairly consistent
- **** Initially the family cards were being extensively used, however many of the cards had to be cancelled as they were being misused by local shopkeepers who were giving the card to visitors at a payment. The family cards were discontinued for all shopkeepers and no more cards were issued hence forth. The family cards will be revised once the new toilet is complete in consultation with the management group.
- *****The facility started in mid October 2009

Expenditure borne by the management group as on Aug 2010

- Monthly maintenance material and equipment requirement
- Monthly Electricity
- One staff member's salary on a monthly basis
- Monthly Payment for substitute staff
- Monthly Payment for printing of coupons/ tokens and printing of family cards

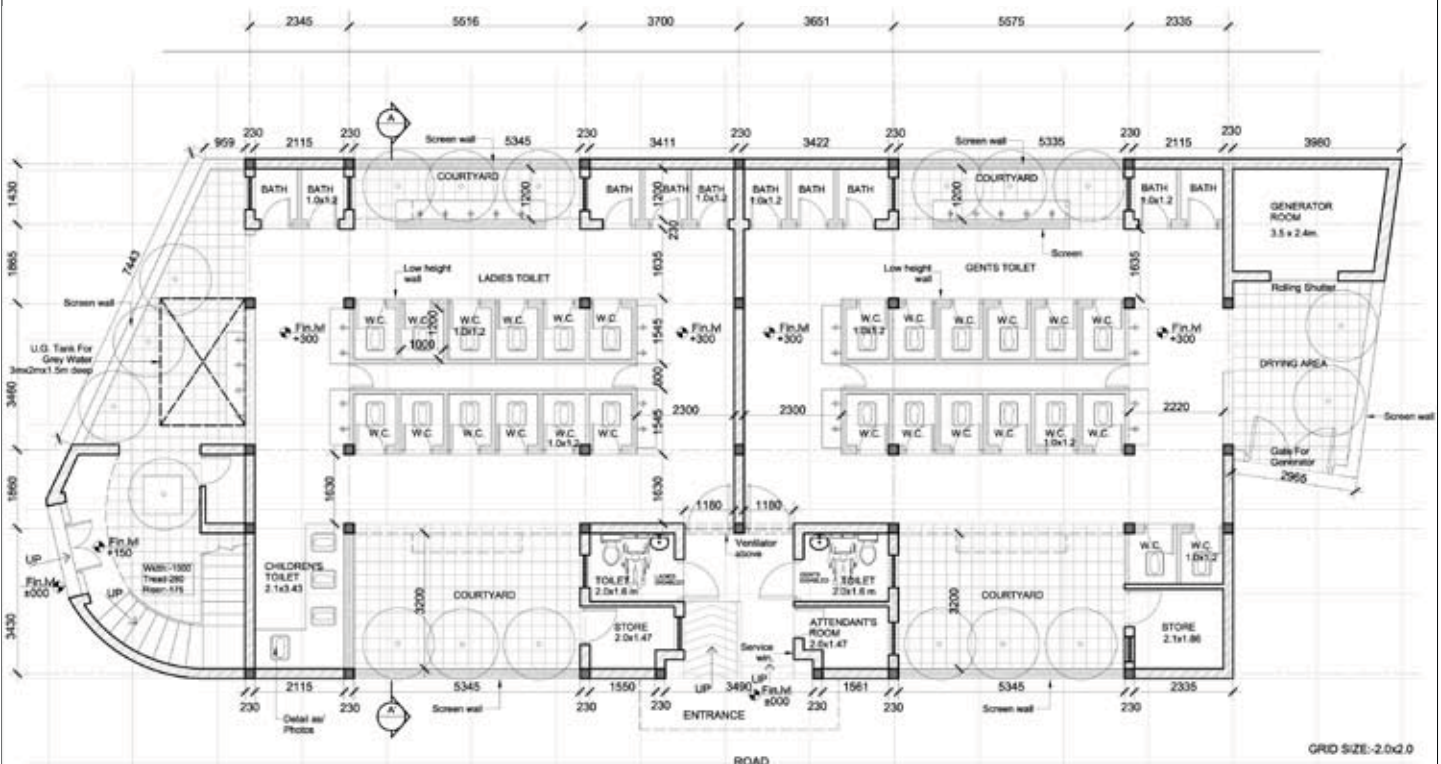
Expenditure borne by AKTC (in the form of subsidy) as on Aug 2010

- Monthly payment of salaries for three staff

NEXT STAGES

- To continue to support the neighbourhood watch group for maintenance of the community toilet complex.
- The SES has revealed that over 25% of families in the Basti do not have a personal toilet. Additionally the Basti attracts thousands of pilgrims with the number exceeding 100,000 on festival days.
- An additional 30-seater Community Toilet Complex will be built in 2011. Initially the MCD was to carry out the construction works on this building however with the separation of the Slum wing of the MCD as a separate Shelter Board under Delhi Government this was no longer possible and AKTC will be now implementing the construction works.
- The existing toilet complex will be upgraded in order to increase the number of toilet seats and bathing and washing spaces in the toilet. Child-friendly units will also be installed in the toilet complex in order to provide a safer and more convenient facility for the children.
- The upgraded facility will also have a resource centre on the first floor of the toilet complex building that will enable the project to have additional space for community activities and for women and youth group to have more space for interactive sessions and Basti development workshops.
- The designs, specifications and costs have been prepared and submitted to the MCD and construction should commence in March 2011.

Ground Floor Plan of the Community Toilet



URBAN IMPROVEMENTS

PROVIDING A COMMUNITY GYMNASIUM



TASK:

- Construction of a Gymnasium as requested by the women of the Basti.
- To put in place a management system for the Gymnasium that relies on community groups.
- To ensure proper connection to sewerage system from toilets in the Gym- Night shelter and Polyclinic.

PURPOSE:

- To provide facility that improves quality of life.
- Encourage an exercise regime that would in turn lead to improved health, especially amongst women.



ACTION TAKEN:

Gym Construction

- Based on needs expressed by the community, a space in the polyclinic was significantly upgraded, gym equipment procured and some old equipment repaired.
- However excessive water seepage due to choked sewage/drainage lines from the upper floor, used as night shelter by the Delhi Government, led to water logging at the gym making the space unusable especially following the monsoon months.

Gym Management

- To ensure management by community youth groups, discussions on new equipment, running of the gym, timings etc were carried out with interested youth in the basti.
- A core group of five youth from the basti will be entrusted with the daily management of the gym with support from AKTC staff.
- Initially for a period of six months the gym will be run free of cost for basti residents after which a membership system will be adopted for its regular running.

Laying of Sewer Line

- The matter was taken up with the Shelter Board and it was found in surveys done by AKTC that the blockage in the pipeline were mainly due to wrong slopes and permanent damage to pipelines due to the storing of construction material and equipment in the park during the Common Wealth Games.
- Several meetings were held with the newly formed Shelter Board of the Delhi Government and the Delhi Jal Board in order to find a technical solution to the problem
- It was decided that a new line from the gym building to the outfall point at the nallah will need to be put in place for restoring the sewerage system. This new line would not only support the Gym building but would also help reduce the load on the existing sewage system of the basti
- After prolonged discussions and negotiations a new sewer line was laid by the Delhi Jal Board through the Children's park where civil works were held up for over a month due to this.

NEXT STAGES:

- After completion of repair works to toilets on the upper floor the gymnasium will be made operational.
- To simultaneously plan a long term management regime for the gym with separate male and female timings and instructors.



The Gymnasium could not be made operational due to heavy seepage from the toilets of the night shelter at the upper floor. This required the relaying of sewage pipes in this area.

(Top) Discussions with the community to understand their needs

(Below) Gymnasium's work-in-progress

TASK

To upgrade including sensitive landscaping of Takia Panjatani (Rafai Khana) & other water points in the Basti.

PURPOSE

To enhance the urban environment at an important entrance point to the Dargah and allow an easy and pleasant access to water at public points. Essential, in the basti several families depend on public water outlets for their day-to-day needs.

ACTIONS TAKEN

- The upgrading 'Takia Panjatani' and the adjoining mosque is now underway.
- This space is used by many of the visitors and the residents of the basti who do not have access to 'in-the-house' water connections. This water point is at the entrance of the baoli and is being developed like a basti 'sehen' (community open space).
- The new design of the space has evolved through a participatory dialogue with the community and has addressed their suggestions and requirements including demolition of the urinal at the location.
- Once fully upgraded the improvements in the space will have a positive impact on the entire urban area around the Baoli gate to the Dargah.
- Two water points were rehabilitated along the Nizam Nagar Street. These water points were provided within the boundary wall of the polyclinic thereby providing more space on the street

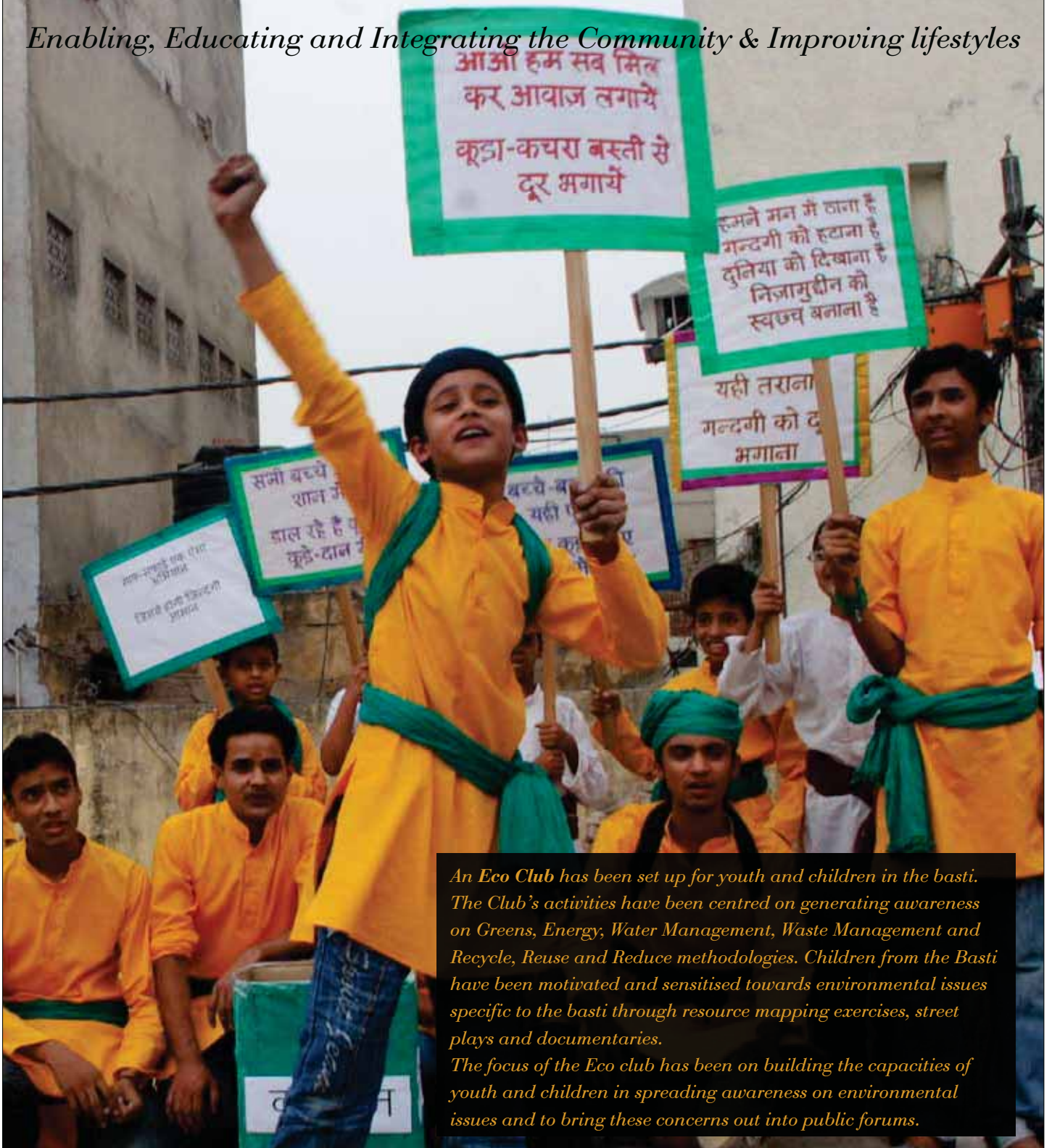
NEXT STAGE

- To complete the improvements at Takia Panjatani by April 2011.
- To undertake improvements of other water points in the basti in a phased manner through 2011.



Eco-Club

Enabling, Educating and Integrating the Community & Improving lifestyles



An Eco Club has been set up for youth and children in the basti. The Club's activities have been centred on generating awareness on Greens, Energy, Water Management, Waste Management and Recycle, Reuse and Reduce methodologies. Children from the Basti have been motivated and sensitised towards environmental issues specific to the basti through resource mapping exercises, street plays and documentaries. The focus of the Eco club has been on building the capacities of youth and children in spreading awareness on environmental issues and to bring these concerns out into public forums.



TASK

To organise and conduct environmental awareness activities for children, parents and the larger Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti community.

PURPOSE

To build awareness and influence behaviour change in the basti for basic services such as improved solid waste disposal, water and sanitation.

ACTIONS TAKEN

Summer camp – 2010

- A two-month long summer environment camp was organised for a group of 35 children from the basti. These children attend various private/ non formal schools in and around the basti
- During the camp the children were shown environmental awareness documentaries and were trained to re-use ordinary paper waste products into usable bags, picture frames and other craft items
- The summer camp concluded with an exhibition of the products prepared by the children and an interactive session with parents on energy saving, environmental issues of the basti and incorporating small changes in the household for long term environmental benefits.

Awareness media on sanitation

- The children also underwent training in theatre and prepared and performed a play raising issues of poor sanitation in the basti
- The play was immensely successful was later also performed with smaller groups in different parts of the basti

Exposure visits and Environment walks

- In November 2010 a city level children's festival was organised by Nehru Memorial library in which children from the Nizamudin Eco Club participated and contributed in various events such as theatre, nature walks, story telling, craft out of waste etc.

Humayun's Tomb Walk on Water Channels

- To create awareness on the importance of water and greens in ancient times and their aesthetic value in the historical structures a nature walk to Humayun's Tomb was organized for community children on Children's Day- 14th November 2010.
- 21 community children from the age group of 12-15 years participated in the workshop.
- A brief was given to the children about the source of water, its importance and aesthetic value.
- The rain water harvesting structures were shown and discussed with the children.
- Various greens and their value were discussed with their importance in keeping the environment clean, helping in rains etc were discussed.



Waste Mapping

- The children also conducted a mapping exercise and created five different maps around various waste and sanitation issues.
 - Youth volunteers guided the children through the basti and helped them identify places of interest as well as places that have waste and sanitation problems.
 - After the transect walk children mapped out these spaces on a community map
 - Children were able to identify shop corners, streets and open spaces that are common waste dumping spots.
- Along with waste, children also created a 'smell map' identifying places that unhealthy and filthy
 - The children created a range of such maps helping them to understand the various factors that lead to poor sanitary conditions
 - Through the mapping exercise children were able to understand that sanitation has an important role in making a place more appealing and usable.

Doctor's interaction

- In October 2010 a workshop was conducted with parents of children from the eco club and three doctors of the basti who explained how poor sanitation conditions in the basti is directly affecting the health of the residents
- The workshop was appreciated by many and parents who were able to clarify several doubts and learn new things about safe and hygienic practices that have not only been proposed by modern science but have also found mention in ancient holy books and scriptures.

NEXT STAGE

- To involve youth in awareness on environment through interactive media
- To continue programs with children on environmental awareness
- To involve more stakeholders in awareness generation activities such as local doctors, teachers, engineers etc.



URBAN IMPROVEMENTS

REDEVELOPMENT OF THE NALLAH



TASKS:

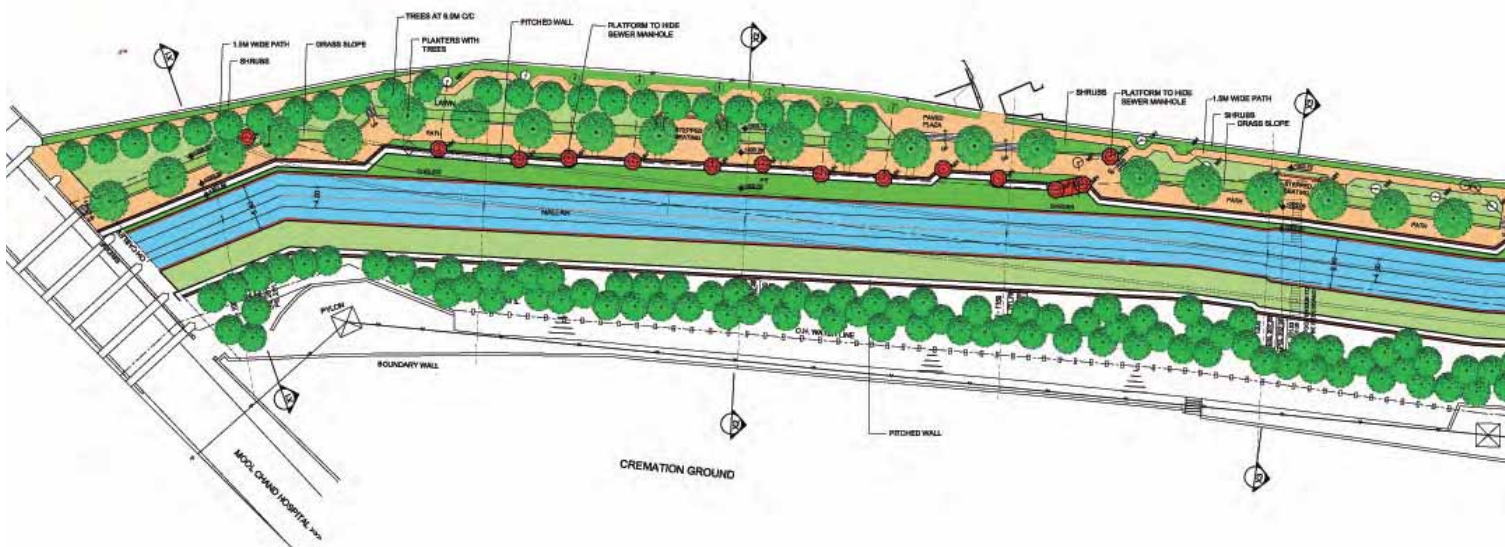
To remove the accumulated malba/ garbage, landscape and redevelop the space around the nallah along the Basti.

PURPOSE:

- To improve the environmental conditions of the basti.
- To provide positive green open space to basti residents
- By providing a clean environment, lower the incidence of disease.

ACTIONS TAKEN:

- After compilation and analysis of the annual rainfall studies and its impact on the nallah, technical plans were developed by hydraulic engineering consultants.
- The size and slope of the main water channel were redesigned keeping in mind maximum water flows during peak monsoon seasons.
- Based on the requirements expressed by the hydraulic engineers, a landscape design was prepared to incorporate walking paths, green patches and sit out spaces along the water channel that may be used by basti residents during non monsoon months.
- The designs have been submitted to the Public Works Department who, following an MoU with AKTC will implement the designs.
- Work on the nallah will commence in February 2011 once the elevated link road over the nallah is complete.



URBAN IMPROVEMENTS

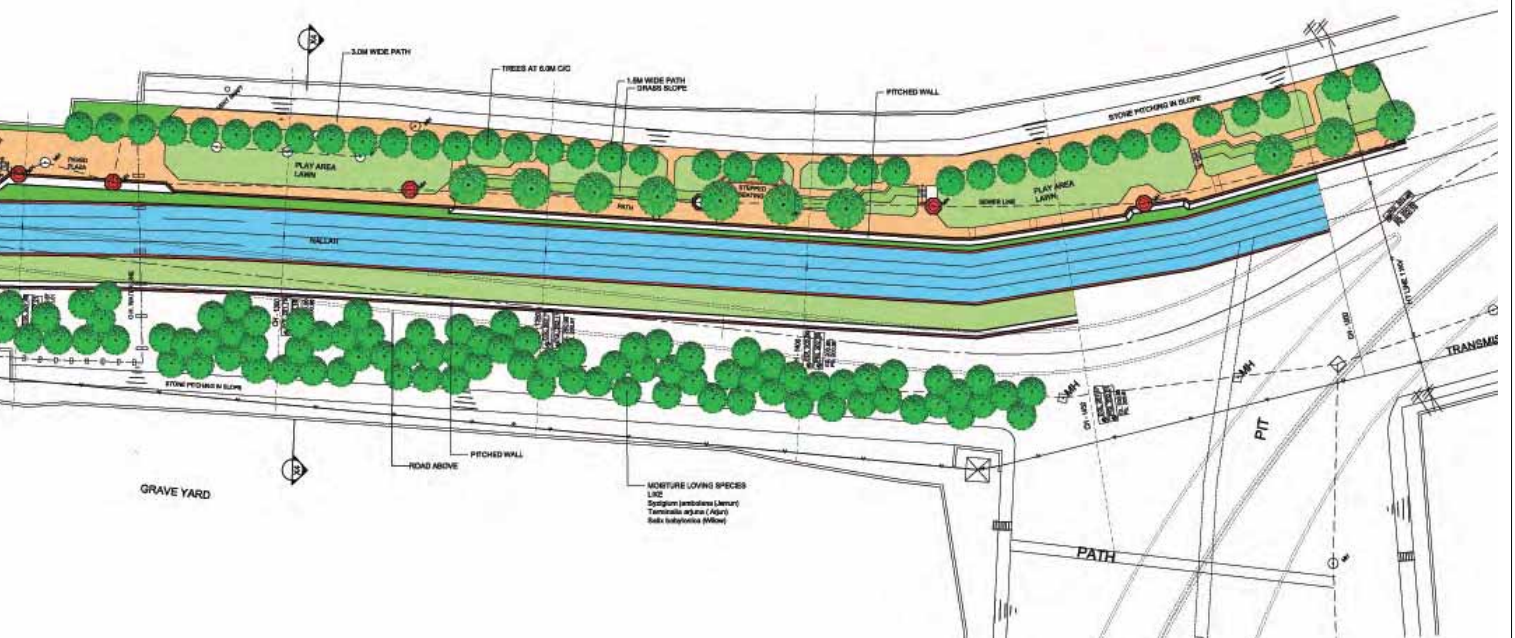
REDEVELOPMENT OF THE NALLAH



NEXT STAGE:

- Follow up on designs of the nallah with PWD
- Assess if additional information is required by PWD.
- Lobby with Delhi Jal Board to repair the sewer lines laid in this stretch.

(Below) Landscape design proposals submitted to PWD for Implementation.
Discussions on housing improvements have been initiated with families along the nallah



TASKS:

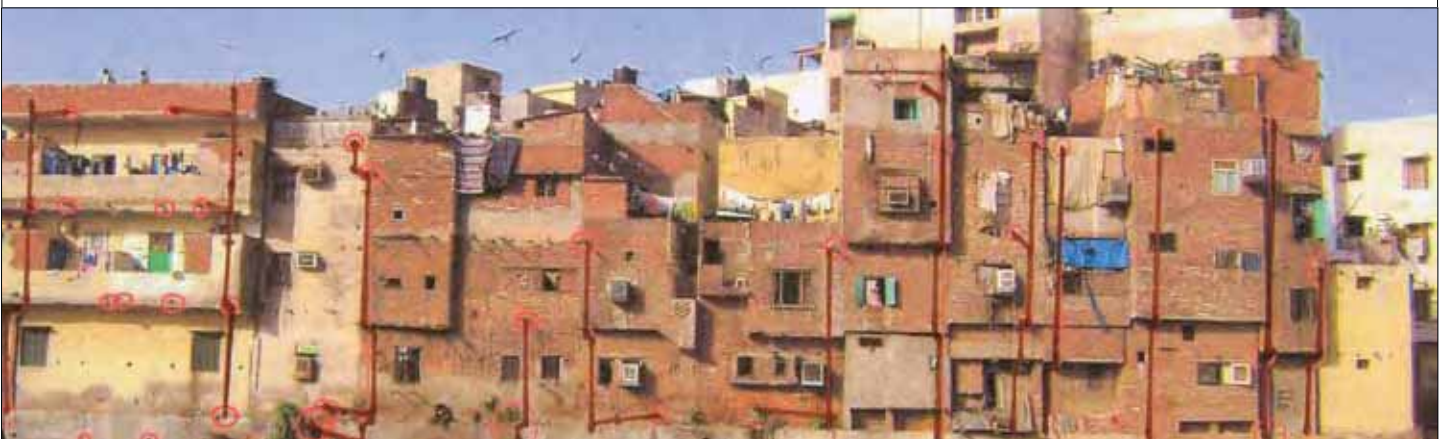
To improve the housing conditions along important public areas such as the Nallah, Baoli, Chausath Khambha.

PURPOSE:

To improve the quality of life of local residents and the urban environment.

ACTIONS TAKEN:

- In 2009 all toilets along the nallah were connected with the sewerage line system.
- Preliminary discussions with families living along the Nallah for improvements along the nallah front housing have been held.
- Families have welcomed the idea of providing technical assistance in upgrading their homes.
- Some of the most pressing issues raised by the families continues to be the nallah and the poor condition of the sewage system that has been severely affected and damaged during the ongoing construction works around the nallah.
- The housing improvement along the nallah needs to be coupled with landscaping of the nallah itself.



TASKS:

To organise a sustainable system for door- to- door waste collection in the basti.

PURPOSE:

To improve the quality of life, the urban environment and to organise domestic solid waste collection and disposal in the basti in an environmentally sustainable manner.

ACTIONS TAKEN:

- The door to door collection in two neighbourhoods in the basti is now well established and nearly 80% of the families have been engaged through a door to door collection of waste
- A local women's group has been formed to oversee the monthly accounts and to engage with more families for door too door collection.
- The group has been in dialogue with several landlord and tenants and has been able to expand the outreach of the waste collection system by 10% in the past 3 months.
- The group is also responsible for managing the monthly accounting and dispersal of salaries of staff for the collection of waste.
- Capacity building and life skill workshops have been conducted with the group in order to support them in sustaining the initiative
- Regular monthly meetings are held with the group to resolve other issues related to waste collection and sanitation in their neighbourhood

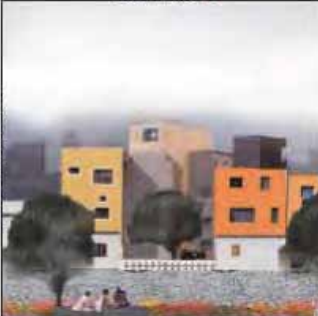

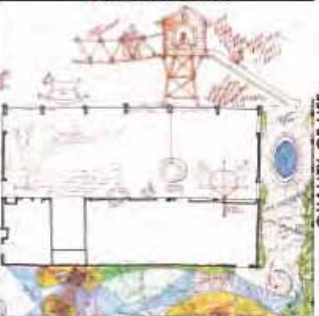
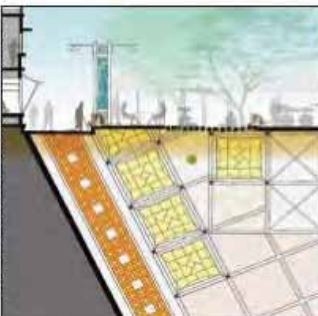
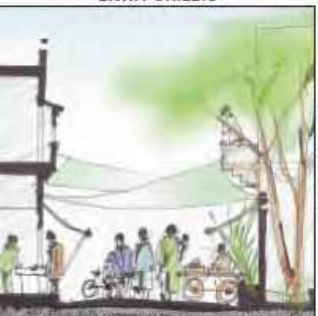




NEXT STAGE:

- To formalise the group with a bank account
- To expand the solid waste management activities to commercial properties

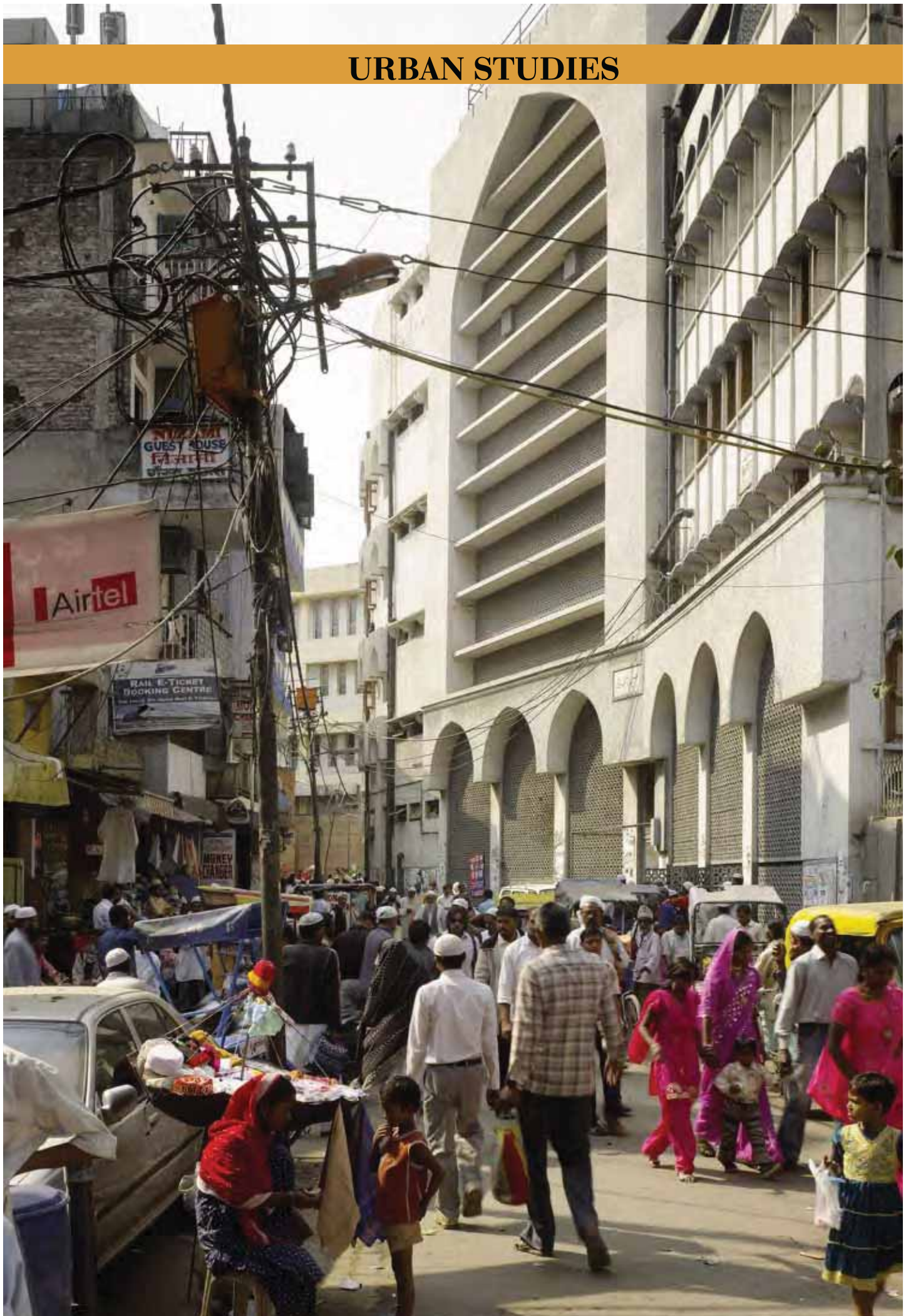
Accumulation of garbage on the streets is a major hindrance in improving the quality of life for the residents



COMPONENTS OF URBAN DESIGN INTERVENTIONS

IMAGE BUILDING	BASTI EDGE	MONUMENTS & MONUMENT AREAS	PUBLIC FACILITIES	QUALITY OF LIFE
				
PUBLIC OPEN SPACES & MARKETS	ENTRY STREETS	OUTER STREETS	INNER STREETS	INFRASTRUCTURE
				
COMMUNITY BUILDING	NEIGHBOURHOOD STREETS	NEIGHBOURHOODS	ARCHITECTURE	SENSE OF PLACE
				
	COMMUNITY OPEN SPACES	NEIGHBOURHOODS	ARCHITECTURE	

URBAN STUDIES



URBAN IMPROVEMENTS

URBAN DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

TASK:

To study and analyse the urban setting and spatial relationships of the Basti

PURPOSE:

The guidelines will help towards the formulation of a Local Area plan and to implement urban and housing improvements.

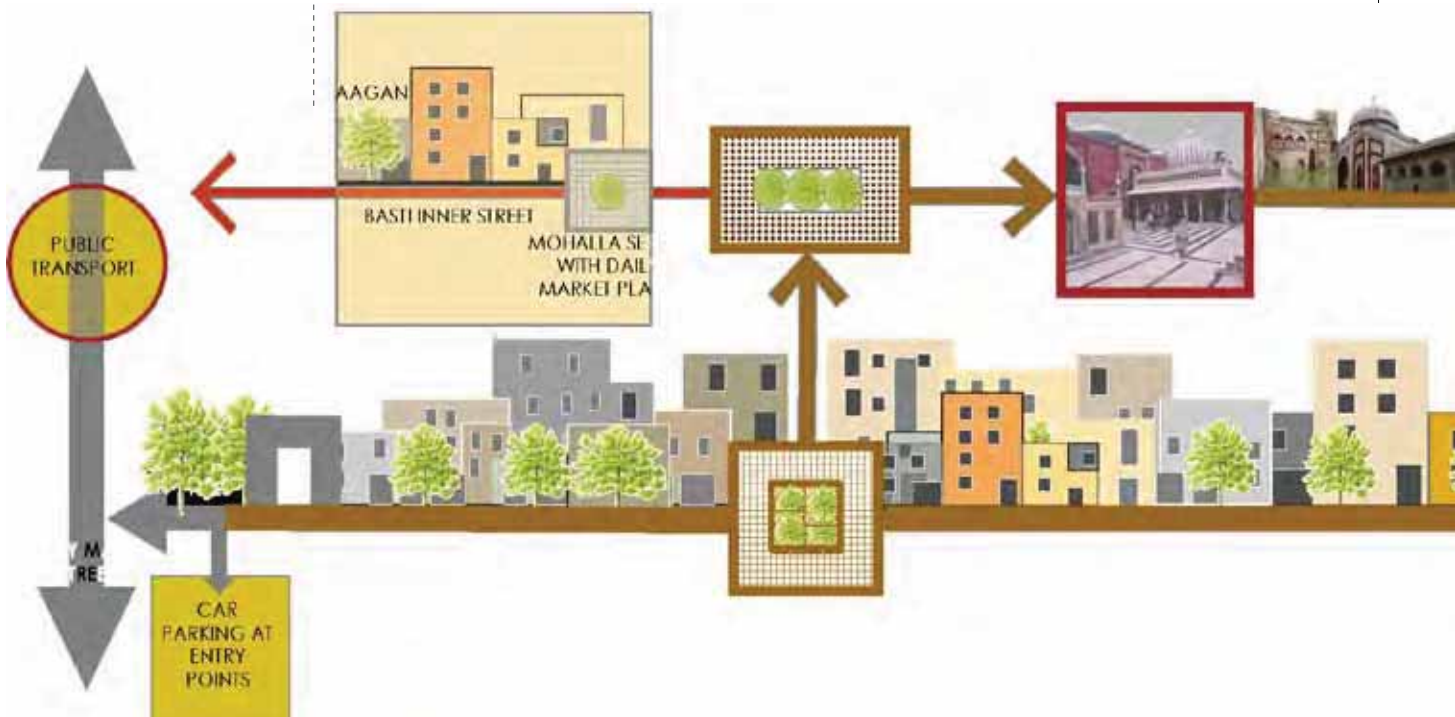
ACTION TAKEN:

Background

- As per DDA developed master plan of Delhi re densification of certain areas may be taken up subject to various conditions of land ownership, existing living conditions etc. Meetings were held with DDA (Delhi Development Authority) and the Ministry of Urban Development on developing an appropriate strategy of certain areas in the basti.
- AKTC has developed and presented comprehensive monument area plans to DDA that not only address restoration of the monument building but also propose to develop the housing, streets around the monument in order to revitalise the basti.

Presentation to the Delhi Urban Heritage Foundation (DUHF)

- The monument area plans were also discussed with the DUHF. The DUHF was set up under the DDA act and is chaired by the LG.
- A LG proposed that AKTC may also support the local area planning initiative being undertaken by the MCD in addition to the Monument area plans.



URBAN IMPROVEMENTS

URBAN DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES



- The local area planning exercise includes mapping of the area and preparation of design schemes through an intensive participatory process which are ongoing activities under this project.
- As a follow up of LG's request, meetings were also organised with the INTACH, the designated agency for the LAP of Nizamuddin area, however since INTACH is yet to finalise their contract with MCD, no progress has been made in this direction.

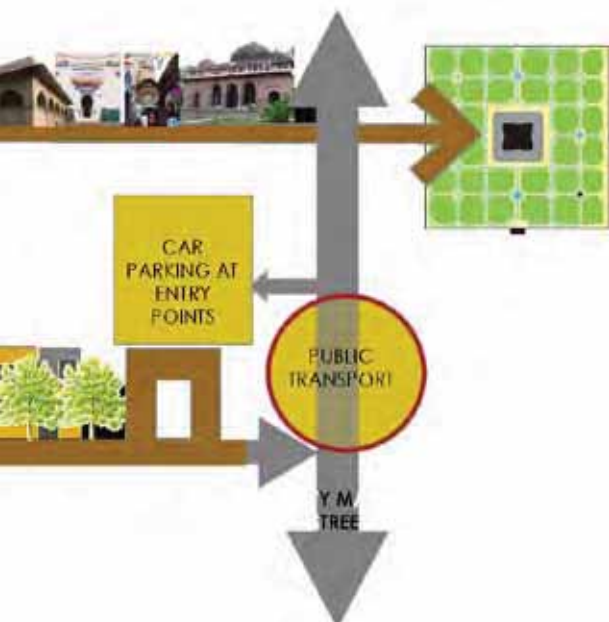


Completion of Basti GIS

- The maps and data collected during the survey of the basti have been compiled into a Basti Information system using GIS software.
- Thematic maps showing condition of buildings, land use and building use have been developed. The maps have been used in the analysis of density and infrastructure conditions for developing the Basti urban design guidelines.

Urban Design Guideline report

- The urban design guideline report for the Nizamuddin Basti has been prepared and will be circulated for consultation.
- The report compiles and presents a detailed analysis of the existing physical and social fabric of the basti.
- It also presents various design schemes and urban guidelines for different parts of the basti including open areas, chawks, streets and areas adjoining monuments.
- Along with design schemes it also recommends management systems for various public spaces and community facilities that would help in sustaining a safe and clean environment for the basti.



NEXT STAGE:

- To present the urban design guidelines to various government agencies such as DDA, DUHF and MCD
- To support the preparation of the MCD's local area planning exercise and share the recommendations of the urban guideline report with MCD for inclusion in the LAP.
- To share the design scheme of the urban report with the community and to initiate participatory action for their implementation.

RELOCATION OF FAMILIES FROM HAZRAT NIZAMUDDIN BAOLI

TASKS:

Assist families with support needed to ensure a satisfactory relocation resulting from partial collapse of the 14th century Nizamuddin Baoli in July 2008.

PURPOSE:

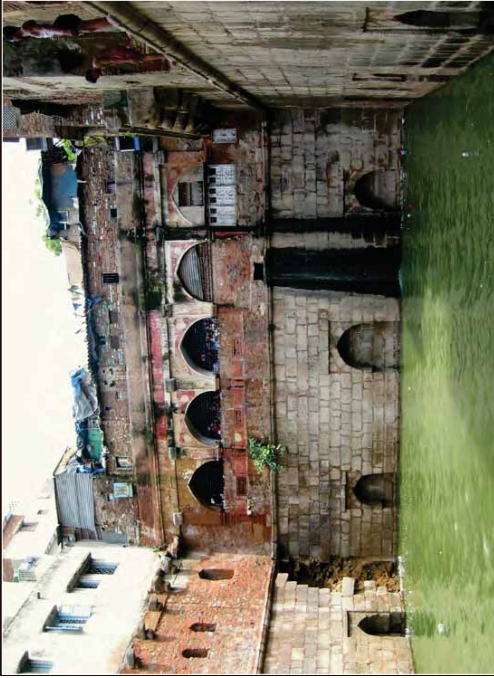
To ensure that families are rehabilitated with adequate shelter support

ACTIONS TAKEN:

- In July 2008 portions of the 14th century Baoli collapsed and the ASI served notices for eviction on the 19 families residing over the Baoli.
- Through 2009 and 2010 over 50 meetings meetings were held with the slum wing of MCD to seek plots in a relocation colony for these families.
- During discussions it was agreed that the 18 families eligible for relocation will be provided adjacent plots.
- Initially the relocation was planned for 2 May 2010 however this was postponed to the 31 May 2010 due to non-verification of documents for 3 families.
- The residents demolished their own houses in the presence of ASI officials.
- AKTC assisted the families in getting the allotment letters and transportation from the basti to the relocation site at Savda Ghewra.
- The allotment letters for three families out of 17 were withheld as additional papers were required in their case. There had been deaths in two of the families and additional mutation papers would be required for the allotment. In one case, there was an error in recording the name of the household head and therefore the allotment letters was not given to the family
- However all 17 families moved to Savda Ghewra the same day where alternate rented accommo dation was given to the families with the help of local NGO CURE. Rents were paid by AKTC until their houses were handed over.
- he local NGO and AKTC supported the families in getting school admissions and medical assis tance wherever required.
- In parallel AKTC also assisted the families in getting the possession letters from the Engineering Department MCD.
- KTC has built 13 houses and these were handed over to the families on the 3rd of December 2010.

NEXT STAGE:

- To pursue the case for remaining three families with the Shelter Board.
- To pursue the shelter board for a fourth family presently occupying a Mughal era structure standing on the Baoli and in urgent need of conservation
- Build houses for these four families as well.
- To handhold the families at least until May 2011.



Built by Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya in the years 1321-22; the water of this Baoli is considered Holy by millions of pilgrims. It is the only Baoli in Delhi with active underground springs.



In July 2008 portions of the baoli collapsed



AKTC reviews existing relocation and rehabilitation policies.

AKTC opens up dialogue with government agencies for relocation of 18 families (ASI, MCD) AKTC begins demolition and reconstruction at own cost as a model for restoring the landscape of the Basti after due approvals of new design from ASI.



AKTC open up dialogue with affected families although under stiff resistance. Families go to National Minorities Commission. However, AKTC assures full support in rehabilitation.



AKTC Intervenes and starts a dialogue

AKTC REQUESTS MCD AND LG TO REVISIT THE SURVEY.
Also provides all legal documents of all families to MCD again for review and makes payments for 19 plots on behalf of ASI. AKTC requests for 18sqm plots for all families.



MAY 2009

MCD conducted a House-to-House Survey to check documentation and identity proofs of families living on the baoli roof. After several follow ups, by AKTC, Only six families out of the 18 were found to be eligible as per their documentation as per survey.

AKTC COMMITS TO CONSTRUCTION OF NEW HOUSES.

With support from councillor, AKTC follows up with the MCD commissioner, and A d d l Commissioner. MCD Slum wing for survey of families and allotment of plots

FEBRUARY 2009

AKTC discusses options of designated MCD relocation sites with families. Preference for Madanpur, Khatdar however MCD offers only Savda Ghewra as no plots are available in other sites.

AKTC AND COUNCILLOR REQUESTS LG OF DELHI TO REVIEW SITUATION.

LG grants a special permission for the relocation of the families and orders MCD to relocate families after due verification.

LG of Delhi grants permission

December 2008 - May 2009



AKTC CONDUCTS A SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF ALL AFFECTED FAMILIES. Families also visit Savda Ghewra. Speak to local NGOs and families.

OCTOBER 2009

DRAW OF PLOTS FOR PLOTS IN SAVDA GHEWRA in the presence of a few family members as witness. Plots for 14 families allotted out of 10,000 families, randomly dispersed in Savda Ghewra. Families given 12 sqm plots.



JULY 2009

MCD CONDUCTS A BIO METRIC SURVEY OF ALL FAMILIES and LG approves 14 families out of 18 and AKTC bears the cost of 19 plots as part of MOU with ASI

MCD conducted a Biometric Survey

June 2009 - December 2009



MARCH 2010

DEMOLITION BY ASI in the presence of Police and MCD. Allotment letters granted on the same day.



MAY 2010

MCD RE-CONDUCTS THE DRAW OF LOTS to allot plots along one street to keep families together with LG intervention. AKTC makes payment for 19 plots.

MARCH 2010

DESIGNS FINALIZED WITH COMMUNITY. AKTC commits to the construction of a double storey structure as per designs finalized by community.



AKTC initiates a Design Exercise in Partnership with USAP & CURE

January 2010 - July 2010

Wall Collapse of Baoli

June 2008

ASI Identifies and serves notices to 19 families

June 2008

AKTC Intervenes and starts a dialogue

August 2008

LG of Delhi grants permission

December 2008 - May 2009

MCD conducted a Biometric Survey

June 2009 - December 2009

AKTC initiates a Design Exercise in Partnership with USAP & CURE

January 2010 - July 2010



3RD DECEMBER

- Handover to houses to 13 families
- Handholding support to families for one year till 2011
- Minor changes in design of the houses such as orientation of the doors, provision of lofts etc. were made even during construction as per the community's needs.

Baoli- after relocation



Baoli- before relocation



“Quality of Life” in the Aga Khan Development Network context, is nowadays considered a trademark of the network. It is an expression of the ultimate goal of our work and is achieved by bringing together a host of development disciplines - which go well beyond just physical rehabilitation in the urban context.



Regular meetings held with families during different stages of construction and modifications made to design as per needs of specific families



AKTC provides interim housing rent and transportation allowance and other family specific support for health

(Right) Biometric Survey being conducted by the MCD to verify allottees



AKTC helps families with possession letters

Plots demarcated and construction begins for 14 families on legal relocation site

Local NGO CURE support in identifying temporary housing, school admissions and new livelihood opportunities and provide handholding support for one year.

AKTC Finalizes Relocation Package to include housing, interim shelter, transportation allowance and immediate relief pack. Ties up with local NGO for handholding support.



AKTC Initiates a Relocation Programme for the affected families

Families move into new houses



It is a battle between 'I believe' and 'reality', but 'I believe' has to succeed. We all need to stand behind this attitude, otherwise the urban heritage in India, in whatever forms we find them now, will soon be slums (if not already) - 'heritage slums' among the faceless enclaves, sectors, and pockets of the 'new' cities!

The recommendations and the schemes proposed for Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti Urban Renewal Master Plan is contained in the attitude - what is required for the comprehensive development of the basti as the historic center of Delhi...

Handing over of the houses at Savda Gheva to 19 families





Noor

Self Help Group for Nizamuddin Basti women



Celebrating Apni Basti

Series of events celebrating culture and history of Nizamuddin Basti



Sair-e-Nizamuddin

Self Help Group of heritage volunteers comprising of the basti youth





CULTURAL REVIVAL

The Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti is a custodian of 700 years of a living cultural heritage. That this legacy encompasses secular and inter-faith cultural traditions makes it even more valuable in today's context. Consequently, conservation efforts in the area have to go beyond restoration of tangible assets to revive and preserve traditional music, art, crafts and festivals. The project aims to integrate the community with its cultural heritage by making its revival and preservation inclusive to the community's economic and social interests.

CULTURAL MAPPING : To understand the evolution of the area as one of the most significant heritage areas in the city of Delhi, a cultural mapping of built and intangible heritage in the Nizamuddin basti has been conducted. Not only does this create an inventory of built heritage for the basti, but is also used as a resource for monitoring the state of heritage structures in the Basti.

REVIVAL OF SUFI MUSIC : The area has a rich legacy of Sufi traditions including the music and poetry associated with the 14th century Sufi Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya and his disciple, the legendary poet-composer Amir Khusrau. The cultural revival initiative seeks to revitalise the practise of Qawwali and has extended its ambit to the work of Amir Khusrau in all genres.

THE ART OF PAPER-CUTTING : The craft of paper-cutting was introduced to create income generation opportunities for women and girls. The craft is linked with the culture and heritage of the area through its use of design elements and motifs from local monuments.

CHILD AWARENESS PROGRAMME : To integrate the youth from local communities with the conservation effort, a group of 25 are being trained to interpret their heritage for visitors. The exhaustive training programme builds on their understanding of oral traditions. The heritage volunteers also lead a heritage awareness programme for children of the area.

TASK:

Documenting and promoting the performed repertoire of Amir Khusrau across classical, folk and contemporary music genres.

PURPOSE:

The programme, co-funded by the For Foundation aims to propagate the musical and poetic legacy of Amir Khusrau as performed in traditional music genres such as North Indian classical music, Qawwali and folk music and contemporary interpretations in Sufiana music and various manifestations of Sufi Fusion.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Jashn-e-Khusrau festival– Over 10,000 people attended the ten day March festival, held partly at Chaunsath Khambha and at the India International Centre. The festival featured six evenings of qawwali performances from India and Pakistan. Also part of the festival were academic lectures, film screenings, poetry reading, discussions with scholars and performers, heritage walks a food festival and an exhibit on the project was installed at the India International Centre.
- Nashist-e-Khusrau – Initiated during Jashn-e-Khusrau, the discussions with the community of performers have been followed up through focused interviews with the qawwals from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti and elsewhere in order to piece together an oral cultural history through detailed life history narratives.
- Khazana-e-Khusrau – The audiovisual archive forms an integral component of the programme and already contains the complete documentation of the performed repertoire of Amir Khusrau's poetry by qawwals from country wide locations and already consisting of approximately 50 hours of audio and 10 hours of video.
- Jashn-e-Khusrau proceedings – The final selection of studio recordings of the performers featured in Jashn-e-Khusrau has been completed. Papers based on the academic lectures delivered during the festival have been submitted and translations of the selected recordings are now being prepared.

NEXT STAGE:

- Distributing Jashn-e-Khusrau proceedings.
- Extensive fieldwork in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir to identify and document performers of Amir Khusrau's poetry belonging to diverse music genres.
- A training programme for the next generation of performers from within the community of qawwals as well as for those from outside the community.

The Jashn-e-Khusrau is the first event of the Aalam-e-Khusrau (Universe of Amir Khusrau) programme, which forms a part of the Humayun's Tomb - Sunder Nursery - Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti urban renewal initiative. It is a three year programme which is funded by the Ford Foundation and seeks to document and revitalize the contribution of Amir Khusrau in the field of music – from the popular *qawwali* and folk genres to the classical genre. The various components of the programme include:

Aalam-e-Khusrau

Mehfil-e-Khusrau (Public performances)



Nashist-e-Khusrau (Baithak/Discussion)



Khazana-e-Khusrau (Research, Archiving & Documentation)

Shagird-e-Khusrau (Scholarship programme)

The scholarship programme of the project will work towards identifying and supporting talented young candidates belonging to families of musicians and non-musicians in their quest to acquire various aspects of the performed traditions of Amir Khusrau.

Numaish-e-Khusrau (Audio-visual exhibition)

The project will culminate with the creation of a mobile audiovisual exhibition on Amir Khusrau. It will provide an in-depth understanding of the man and his work in the field of music.



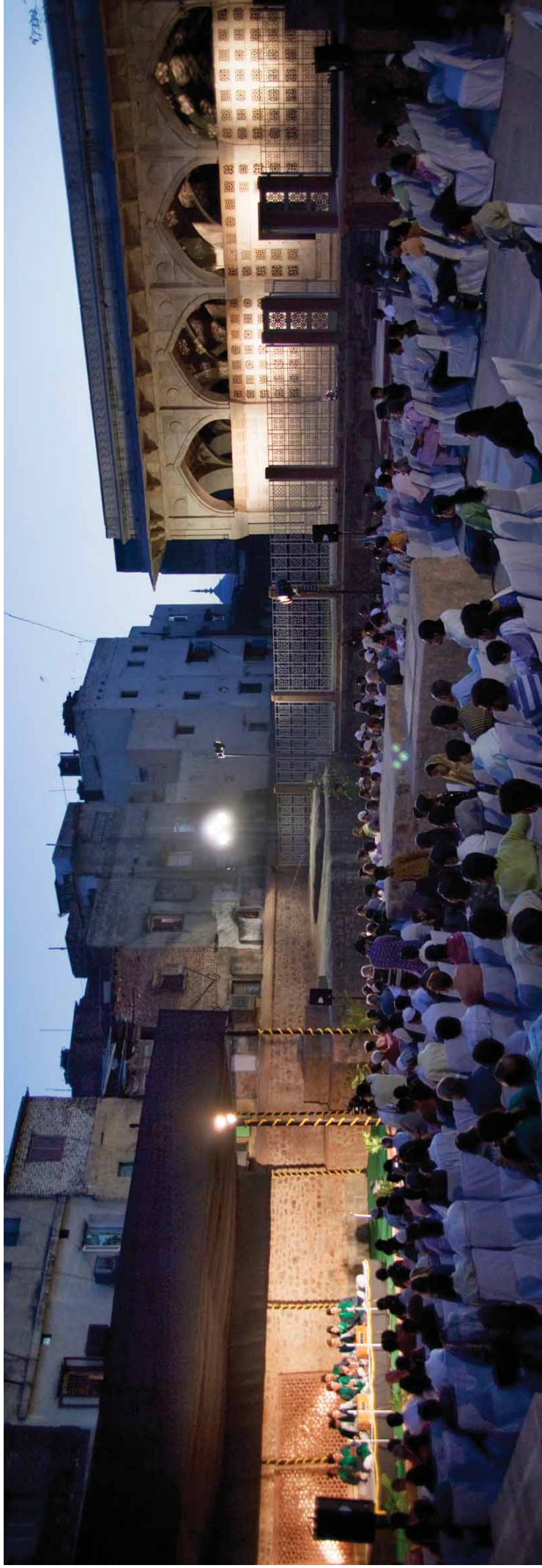
Aga Khan Trust for Culture
&
India International Centre
present

March 4 to March 14, 2010

Jashn-e-Khusrau

A festival of the *kalaam*
of **Amir Khusrau**
performed
by *khanqahi qawwal* of
India and Pakistan

Funded by
Ford Foundation



JASHN-E-KHUSRAU

Qawwali Performances ▼

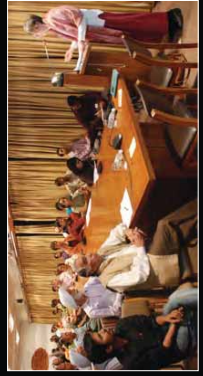


Qawwali performances by six well-known khangah qawwali singers from both India and Pakistan.

Discussions with Qawaals ▼



Discussions with academicians ▼



Detailed interviews and discussions on the development of the qawwali styles and contents

Heritage Walks ▼

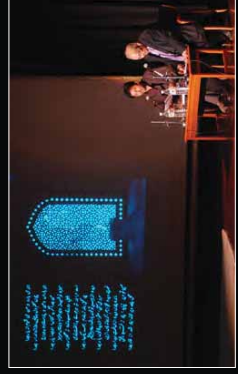
Heritage walks in Nizamuddin basti were conducted by the heritage volunteers- group of youth from the Basti trained



Film Screenings ▼



Film screenings on Sufi music



Exhibitions ▼



4-day long exhibition displaying the various component of the project. These were hosted at multiple venues in the India International Centre and Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.

Poetry Reading ▼

TASK:

- To provide community women opportunities for economic growth while allowing them to work in their spare time and from the comfort of their home.
- To strengthen the Self Help Group formed by the women trained with the eventual aim for the group to be self-sustainable.

PURPOSE:

To promote linkages with the heritage monuments in the area while creating economic opportunities for women of the local community. The design elements from the monuments have been extensively used to make products by the women trained in the art of paper cutting.

ACTION TAKEN:

Training

- Several training workshops have been organised and the 32 member Self Help Group (NOOR) has been strengthened with an increased outreach.
- Training workshops by master craftsmen of the Sanjhi craft tradition and by product designers helped adding a variety to the products with new designs and enable execution of cuttings in both paper and cloth.
- Linkages have been established with local resource persons like carpenters and metal workers from the Hazrat Nizamuddin basti to create exclusive products.
- License from Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) Ministry of Textiles has been obtained for the members which enables them to sell products at various crafts bazaars independently.
- Workshops were organized on various life skills including effective communication skills and inter personal relationships as the larger goal is to prepare them to showcase their products and deal with different clients on their own.

- Training workshops to make them self reliant stating from paper cutting to develop the finished products themselves.

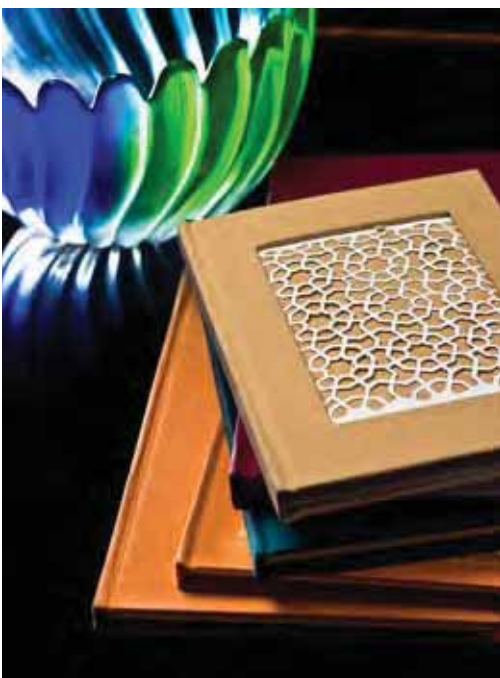
Market linkages:

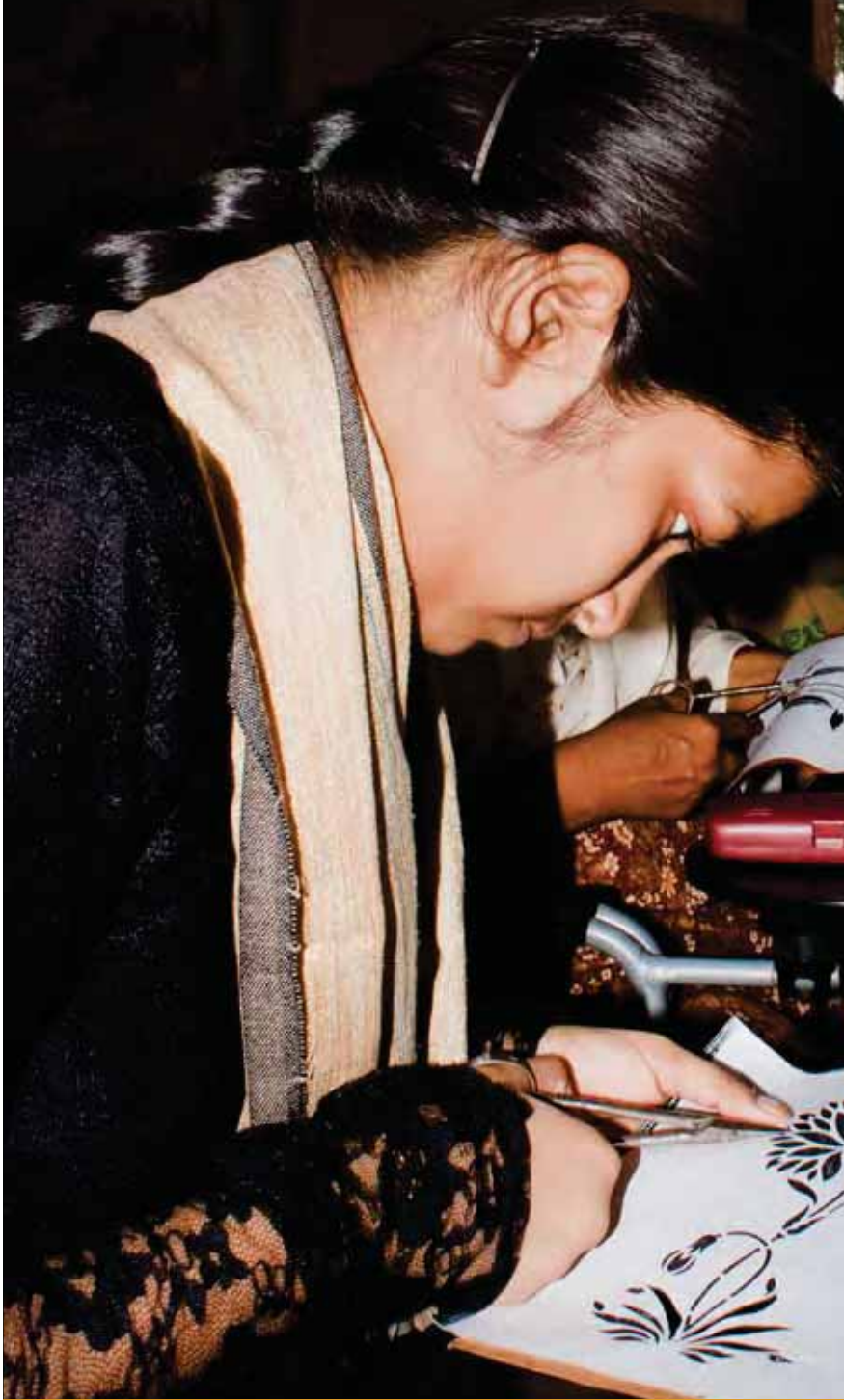
- In an effort to create market linkage for these products, the participation of NOOR was facilitated at three major events, prominent of them was the annual Nature Bazaar organized by the renowned NGO, Dastkar.
- The products were well received by the public especially the greeting cards and notebooks. Noor's presence at such cultural events was highlighted by the national media.
- Negotiations are in process with marketing agencies for overseas marketing.

NEXT STAGE:

- Provide additional support and training to the NOOR SHG to ensure self-sustainability.
- Seek ASI approval to allow the group to market products at the Humayun's Tomb souvenir shop.

Training workshops to make them self reliant from paper cutting to develop the finished products themselves.





The near extinct art and craft of paper-cutting was introduced to create income generation opportunities for women and girls. Training under a master craftsman enables the women to supplement their incomes through sale of their products. The craft was linked with the culture and heritage of the area through its use of design elements and motifs from local monuments. A designer line of note books, cards, lamps and other items has been developed to make the venture economically viable. The initiative helped set up 'Noor', a self help group of women for the marketing and promotion of products.

NOOR

TASK

Training youth from the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti to lead awareness amongst the local community of heritage value and interpret their heritage for visitors on heritage walks.

PURPOSE

The heritage guides programme is being developed as an income generation programme for the youth in the Basti to enhance visitor experience and enable economic benefits for the tour guides.

It is hoped that the programme will encourage greater number of visitors from Delhi to visit the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti and to understand the 700 years of living heritage in turn leading to a better physical environment.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The orientation programme for the tour guides is continuing with ten guided walks to various monuments, sites and Museums led by experts, six movie and documentary screenings relevant to history and culture of India, eight lectures by experts in heritage and conservation being organized in 2010.
- Certificate course on heritage, tourism and hospitality was organized in collaboration with the Jamia Milia Islamia University.
- Workshops on presentation skill, life skills and the participation of volunteers at Delhi Youth summit on climate were facilitated.
- Fifteen part story telling workshop was organized to train the volunteers in different styles of narrating stories.
- Learning of the Urdu language was encouraged by holding a 36 day Urdu training course where besides the group of heritage volunteers; other interested youth from the community also participated.
- Discussions with community to cooperate with visitors during walk have progressed well and much hospitality, support and cooperation has been forth-coming from the residents towards the visitors.
- Commencement of regular walks and customized walks have started with visitors and school children.
- Dialogue is in process with travel agencies, education department in government sector to adopt the walks.
- A self Help Group (Sair e Nizamuddin) has been formed with ten members.

NEXT STAGE:

- Prepare a comprehensive plan for sustenance of the self help group, including further training opportunities.
- Allow visitors to access the group from the website.
- Create an awareness programme amongst Delhi's schools and encourage school groups to visit Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.
- Extend the walk to sunder nursery and other monuments in Delhi, including for children from the Basti.



Sair-E-Nizamuddin, a local youth Self help group has been formed this year. The group produces a quarterly newsletter

स्वास्थ्य व परीवेश

पोलीविलनिक

हम सब जानते हैं कि बस्ती हजरत निजामुद्दीन में कुछ वर्षों पहले हमारे क्षेत्र के निगम पार्पट और फरहाद सूरी एवं श्रीमती ताजदार बाबर के प्रयासों द्वारा एक पोलीविलनिक स्थापित की गई। यह पोलीविलनिक बस्ती हजरत निजामुद्दीन में रैन बस्ती की विलिडिग में चलती है। पिछले दो वर्षों से इस पोलीविलनिक में आगा खान फाउंडेशन ने महत्वपूर्ण सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध करी और बस्ती हजरत निजामुद्दीन की जनता जिन्हें सुविधाओं से महसूस की उन्हें पूरा करने की कोशिश की। इस कड़ी में उन्होंने यहाँ पर एक पोलीविलनी लेब कायम किया। आज उनकी कोशिश से इस लेब में 34 तरह के टैटू प्रिन्ट में किये जाते हैं। जिसमें लगभग हर तरह के खून के टैटू, फ्लोरा के टैटू, स्पोर्ट टैटू आदि होते हैं। इसी तरह इस पोलीविलनिक में हर मासल और जुमेरात में ओबो की (स्पेशलिस्ट) डा० अशा सुझाकर आती है। यह ओबो की बहुत अच्छी तरह जांच करती है। अग्रवार के दिन ओबो के इलाज की स्पेशलिस्ट डा० उपासना गुप्ता आती हैं। आँख, नाक, कान एवं गले के स्पेशलिस्ट डा० शिशुम आनन्द हर शनिवार को लोगों की जांच के लिये मौजूद होते हैं।

हर मंगल एवं जुमे के दिन श्रृंगार के मरीजों की जांच के लिये इस पोलीविलनिक में डा० सनीता मोहन आती हैं, जो कि स्पेशलिस्ट है तथा इनके इलाज से लोग इतने मुतुमईन हैं कि बस्ती से ही नहीं बल्कि दूर दूर से भी लोग यहाँ इलाज करने आ रहे हैं। इस पोलीविलनिक में सोनवार से लेबर जालिगर तथा कभी कभी सुप्त कियो जाते हैं तथा दवाईयाँ भी सुप्त में ही जाती है डा० प्रविता श्रीवास्तव, पोलीविलनिक की हेड होने के नाते उपरोक्त गतिविधियों का अच्छी तरह से सहायता करती हैं। इस पोलीविलनिक में आगा खान फाउंडेशन के सहयोग से बहुत कार्य किया जा रहा है, जिसके लिए हम बस्ती की अवाग की तरफ से कोन्सलर श्री फरहाद सूरी एवं आगा खान फाउंडेशन के बहुत शुक्रगुजार हैं।

हसीन अहमद फरीज

3 समाचार एवं विचार

जुलाई-अगस्त-सितम्बर 2010

इस ब्रंक में

त्योहार

प्रशिक्षण

प्रतिष्ठा

स्वास्थ्य व परीवेश

प्रस्तावना

प्रिय पाठक

यह हमारा तीसरा संस्करण है, जो कि सैर-ए-निजामुद्दीन की सौजन्य से आप तक पहुँच रहा है। हमारी यह चाहत हमेशा से रही है कि इस पत्र के सभी चाहने वालों को बेहतर सूचना मुहैया कराई जाए। पिछले दो संस्करणों के सम्पादन और उन पर मिली आपकी प्रतिक्रिया से हमें काफी बल मिला है। आप सभी को पहले से ज्यादा सूचना व संदेश देने की कोशिश जारी है। ताकी आपके, अपने समाज एवं जगह के बारे में जानकारी बढ़े, क्योंकि आज के जमाने में सूचना ही सबसे बड़ी ताकत है। आप के सहयोग से बस्ती में हमारे पाठकों की रुची तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही है। हम इस रिश्ते के लिए आप सभी का शुक्रिया अदा करते हैं।

इस संस्करण में लेखों का संग्रह कुछ इस प्रकार है त्योहार में - शब्दों रात व ईद, सांस्कृतिक विरासत में - गालिब का परिचय तथा बस्ती के बच्चों, युवाओं व युवतियों के साथ किये गए विभिन्न शिक्षण-प्रशिक्षण जैसी गतिविधियों का व्यौरा प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

हमेशा की तरह इस बार भी उपरोक्त सभी लेखों का संग्रह सैर-ए-निजामुद्दीन समूह द्वारा किया गया है। इसके अलावा बस्ती के हसीन अहमद फरीज साहब ने पोलिविलनिक पर एक लेख लिखा है।

हम उम्मीद करते हैं आप हमारे इस तीसरे संस्करण में अपनी दिलचस्पी लेगे। हमारे द्वारा लिखित विवरण में यदि कोई कमी रह गई है, तो आपका सुझाव हमारे लिए सर्वोपरि होगा। बस्ती हजरत निजामुद्दीन से जुड़ी किसी भी सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक तथा स्वास्थ्य परिवेश के मुद्दे पर आप अपने विचार हमें लिखकर व फोन द्वारा चर्चा कर सकते हैं। यदी आपका विचार जन हित में होगा तो हम अपनी अगली संस्करण में उसे अवश्य शामिल करेंगे।

अहमद
सुद्विहिन
अध्यक्ष

अधीन: सांस्कृतिक के लिए उपरोक्त करें: अहमद फरीज अहमद (फ़ोन: 9899943720, 917722592)

TASK

Establish a heritage awareness programme with the children and youth in the Basti

PURPOSE

Generating awareness on the cultural (built and intangible) heritage of the Basti and surrounding areas among the children and youth of the Basti.

ACTION TAKEN:

The target group of this programme is in addition to the programmes conducted at the MCD School, as part of the project activities.

- Over a 100 children from the basti are participating in the programme with a kids club formed with 30 core members for regular workshops.
- Regular programmes include quiz competition, debates, heritage walks and nature walks with the children.
- Study trip on the seven cities of Delhi was organized for more than 60 children where the heritage volunteers guided them about the growth and development of different cities of Delhi with respective site visit. The event was also broadcast on BBC world radio.
- In association with the Teen Murti Museum, workshops are organized for the children from the basti taking in consideration their specific interest areas.
- World Heritage Day was celebrated with a presentation for the community, prepared by the children with guidance from the volunteers on different topics related to cultural heritage. Site visits were organized for the children to have a good understanding of the topic which helped them to give their inputs for the final presentation.
- Awareness campaigns related to heritage and cleanliness issues have been organized.
- A cricket tournament was organized where in between the commentary messages related to the safe upkeep of monuments and general cleanliness slogans were conveyed.

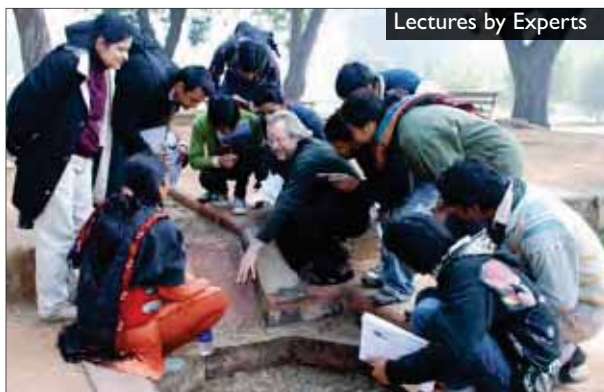
Awareness programmes for Delhi's school children, through heritage walks led by local youth, form an integral part of the project.



- The heritage volunteers are documenting stories prevalent through the oral tradition. Resource persons Salim Warsi and Anwar sahib are facilitating the research for such collection. Oral tradition helps to keep people's culture alive through generations by orally narrating the stories of their history, beliefs, values and practices.
- In an attempt to reach out to the community the volunteers are Publishing quarterly newsletter where the major events that happened at the Basti gets highlighted. The newsletter is gaining acceptance amongst the community as they are sharing the news that they want to be read widely.
- In association with the Ghalib Academy, the volunteers put up a short narrative on Mirza Ghalib to reach out to the community on Ghalib's life and works. The narrative was in the same style as they were trained through the story telling workshops.

NEXT STAGE:

To widen the outreach of the programme to include a greater number of children from the Basti in 2011.



PUBLICATIONS: FIELD GUIDE**TASK**

Produce a field guide for the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti – Humayun's Tomb – Sunder Nursery area.

PURPOSE

To utilize the information generated as part of the project to promote awareness among the larger public, tourists and children on the rich architectural (over a hundred monuments) and living culture (700 years of intangible heritage) of the area.

ACTION TAKEN:

Cultural mapping of the project area was carried out by youth from the basti as a first step towards the heritage volunteer programme.

The text and layout for the guide book focusing on the monuments and living culture of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti and the surrounding areas have been drafted.

NEXT STAGE:

The guide book is expected to be printed for distribution by March 2011.

PUBLICATIONS: CHILDREN'S GUIDE TO HUMAYUN'S TOMB**TASK:**

To publish a book on Humayun's Tomb for children.

PURPOSE:

By conservative estimates over 350,000 school children visit Humayun's Tomb annually, often in groups of over 300. The book (in Hindi and English) aims to enable children to have a better understanding of Humayun's Tomb through an illustrated book.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The first draft of the 'storyline' for the book has been written.
- A list of illustrations and images has been finalized.

NEXT STAGE:

The guidebook is planned for publication in the first quarter of 2011.

Discussions with ASI/ Ministry of Culture to subsidize printing costs to ensure the book is available to a large number of children



TASKS:

To hold a Mela (Fair) to showcase the food, crafts, arts, music, built heritage, cultural traditions practiced at Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.

PURPOSE

- To build awareness of the rich cultural heritage of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti and instill a sense of pride in the local community.
- To implement outreach of the various project activities being implemented in the basti.
- To create opportunities for people from other parts of Delhi to visit the Basti and experience the 700 years of living heritage here.
- To create economic opportunities for craftsmen and women and for the traditional restaurants.

ACTIONS TAKEN

- The mela was held over two weekends in December with over a 1000 people attending on each of the days.
- Almost 75% visitors were from the Basti.
- The mela included a wide range of activities and workshops like games, exhibitions, calligraphy, traditional paintings, theatre, music and dance including performances by children and youth. Mela also featured food and craft inherent to the Nizamuddin area.
- Sair (Heritage Walks) were conducted twice a day by the youth volunteers from the basti allowing visitors to experience the rich architectural and cultural heritage through the narrow lanes and by-lanes of Nizamuddin Basti

NEXT STAGES

It is proposed to make the Mela an annual feature.

Shri Farhad Suri, Councillor, Nizamuddin, inaugurated a fair celebrating the arts, crafts, food and music of Nizamuddin Basti



DASTAANGOI

Reviving the lost art of storytelling in Urdu



“The story telling at Nizamuddin was sheer delight. Such emotionally charged urdu, in that perfect setting, with Mahmood and Danish bringing home to us history and stories, culture and a way of life.....a veritable feast for us starved desis. I was mesmerized!”

- Bim Bissell

15th December, 2010

CULTURAL REVIVAL

APNI BASTI MELA: DASTANGOI

TASK:

As part of the APNI BASTI MELA, hold a public showing of Dastangoi, epic narration.

PURPOSE:

- To re-introduce to Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti a lost art form of story telling.
- To initiate youth from the basti to learn the art form with the eventual aim of reviving story telling traditions.
- To revitalise a monuments space, especially landscaped for the purpose of holding cultural events.
- To bring together generations of families from the Basti and create opportunities for outsiders to visit the Basti and experience the built and living heritage.
- To explain ongoing project activities through an exhibition installed at the venue.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Two evenings of performances, each for two hours were performed by Mahmood Farooqui and Danish Husain.
- The performances were held in the forecourt of the Chausath Khambha, with the monuments used as the backdrop, providing a striking atmosphere.
- They narrated stories of Amir Hamza, snippets of stories related to the Basti and a story of the Partition of India in the aftermath of independence.

Approximately 750 people attended on each of the days with half the attendees being from the Basti itself.

- An exhibit on the project was installed at the venue for the two evenings.

NEXT STAGE:

- It is proposed to hold training workshops with Mahmood Farooqui and Danish Husain to train local youth in the art form.
- In 2011 to perform specific stories related to events in the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.





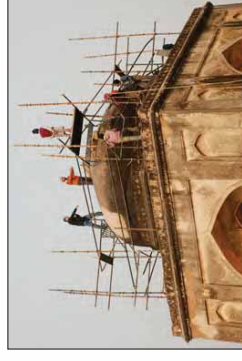
The nursery has more than 200 varieties of Bonsai for which a special display structure

Bonsai Collections ▶



Specially designed open spaces, set amidst Mughal era monuments are being created for flower shows and special exhibitions of plants with the objective of making Sunder nursery the hub for plant lovers of Delhi.

▶ Specialized Gardens



Conservation ▶

More than just a green space in the heart of the city, Sunder Nursery literally stands in the midst of history. The monuments that stand here are being carefully conserved using traditional materials and building crafts.

SUNDER NURSERY

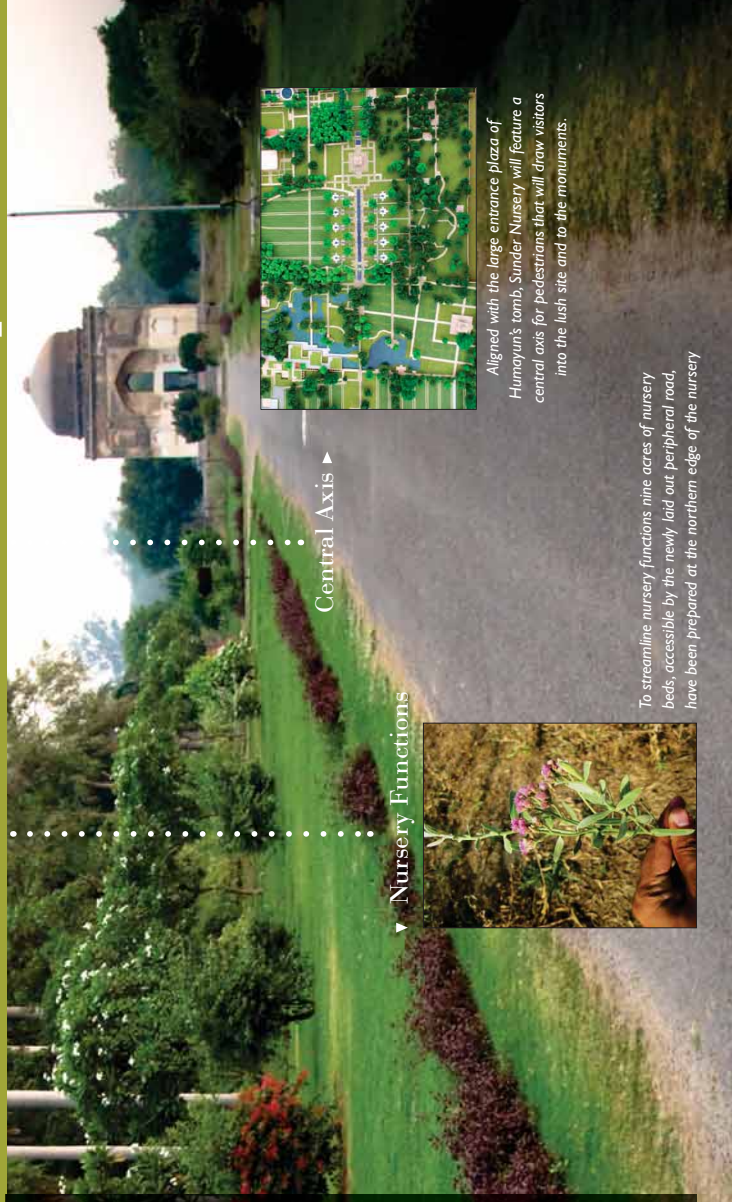
Sunder Nursery, formerly known as Azim Bagh, sits north of the 16th c. World Heritage Site of Humayun's Tomb and an even older settlement of Nizamuddin Basti. Historically lying on the Grand Trunk Road and founded by the British in 1929 for growing plants for Lutyen's ambitious New Delhi scheme, Sunder Nursery is maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). While parts of the nursery are still used for propagation and sale of plants, several portions of the site have, over the years, remained underutilized lying in dereliction.

An important aim of the environmental development initiative is to creatively combine heritage, forest vegetation and nursery functions within one comprehensive interactive experience that offers opportunities for recreation, education and discovery. Planting belts and groves across portions of the central fields would provide continuity of forest cover, encourage bird habitat and enhance spatial quality of the area.

In addition to the formal landscape in the setting of the monuments, a micro-habitat zone is being created for flora that occupies Delhi's ridge, river edge, plains and other specialised zones such as desert and marshy areas. A Greenhouse is planned at the northern edge of this arborium to encourage visitors and nature-enthusiasts to learn about flora unique to Delhi while also exploring ones from other parts of India.

The new development at Sunder Nursery will attract a far larger number of people to view the gardens, buy plants or to study and learn from the over 300 varieties of tree species that will eventually be planted here. To educate and encourage nature-enthusiasts and visitors, an Activities Centre is also planned at the entrance to celebrate the splendour of Sunder Nursery's plants, birds and monuments and its redeveloped offerings.

03.environment development



Central Axis ▶

▶ Nursery Functions



Aligned with the large entrance plaza of Humayun's tomb, Sunder Nursery will feature a central axis for pedestrians that will draw visitors into the lush site and to the monuments.



To streamline nursery functions nine acres of nursery beds, accessible by the newly laid out peripheral road, have been prepared at the northern edge of the nursery

TASK:

To develop Sunder Nursery as a significant district park in Delhi with distinct ecological, heritage and nursery functions.

PURPOSE:

An important aim of the environmental development initiative is to creatively combine heritage, forest vegetation and nursery functions within one comprehensive interactive experience that offers opportunities for recreation, education and discovery.

ACTION TAKEN:

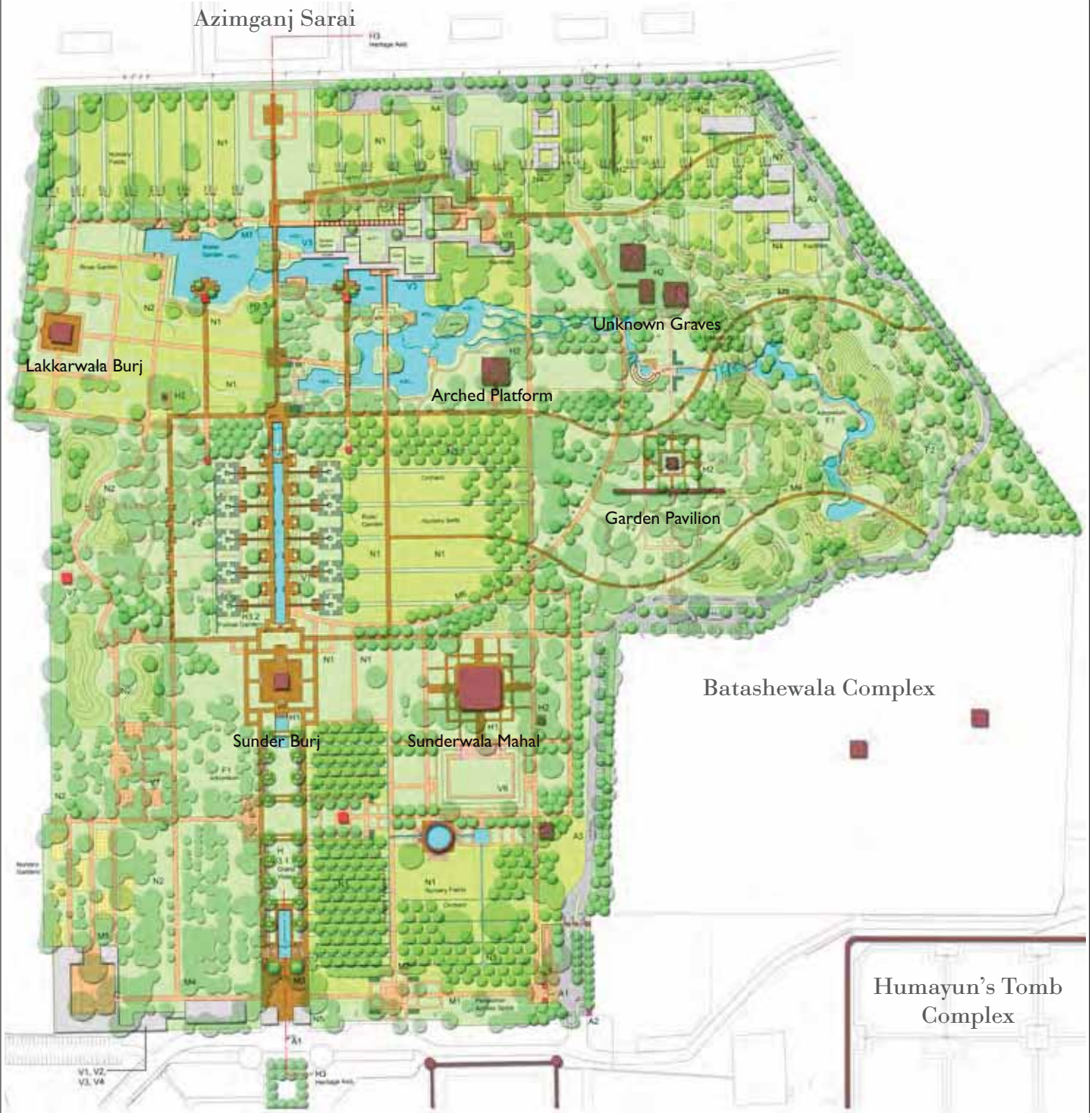
- The landscape Master Plan was prepared by Shaheer Associates in close consultation with the CPWD – AKTC project team. This received formal ASI, MCD, DUAC and CPWD approval in January 2009 following which civil works could begin.
- The project aims to develop different landscape components in their historical context with appropriate plant varieties.
- In addition to the formal landscape in the setting of the monuments, a micro-habitat zone is being created for flora that occupies Delhi's ridge, river edge, plains and other specialised zones such as desert and marshy areas.
- The new development will attract a far larger number of people to Sunder Nursery to view the gardens, buy plants or to study and learn from the over 300 varieties of tree species that will eventually be planted here.
- An interpretation centre is planned at the entrance zone to showcase the splendour of Sunder Nursery plants, birds and monuments for the visiting public.
- Planting belts and groves across portions of the central fields would provide continuity of forest cover, encourage bird habitat and enhance spatial quality of the area.
- The 5.5m wide, 2.2 km peripheral road built along the eastern and northern flank of Sunder Nursery was completed in July 2009. The high grade concrete road will allow easy access to all parts of the nursery yet segregate pedestrian and vehicular movement to ensure pedestrian safety for visitors to Sunder Nursery.
- Work on the adjoining parking area for over 150 cars is now complete.
- Due care was taken to ensure no trees were cut in the laying and road construction process. The project proposed the establishment of a plant nursery to provide plants for the native micro-habitats in the arboretum and ornamental gardens in Sunder Nursery.
- Two plant nurseries have been set up with a collection of over 10,000 saplings including forest species and native flora.
- Nine acres of nursery beds prepared at the northern edge of the nursery have been provided with garden hydrants and piped water irrigation.

Views of the Nursery in 2009:



SUNDER NURSERY

LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN



NEXT STAGE:

- Up till April 2011 focus on completing civil works and planting on the northern half of the nursery.
- Develop detailed designs for southern half including areas for plant shows, amphitheatre.
- Discuss with CPWD/ L&DO the demolition of existing dilapidated quarters along the western edge of the nursery and provide additional service access from that end.
- Develop the master plan for the 12 acre Batashewala Complex, in the ownership of the ASI, and ensure integration for pedestrian movement and provision for car parking outside the historic enclosure in the Batashewala complex.

MICROHABITATS



The proposed plan for the nursery includes nature and heritage trails for people to wander and discover, an interpretation centre for the plant species as well a space for flower shows. There will be a horticulture training centre for those with a green thumb; a space for cultural evenings and a restaurant, café for visitors to the nursery.



SUNDER NURSERY

Sunder Nursery was originally established in the early 20th century when the Imperial Delhi complex was being planned and constructed. It was here that trees and plants for the new British Capital were propagated and also testing of species brought from other parts of India and from overseas, to pick those which successfully thrive in Delhi's harsh climate.

The project will develop native micro habitat areas, arboretum and ornamental gardens to showcase Delhi's diverse ecology for educational and recreational purposes. In addition to the conservation of existing vegetation forest groves and mature trees, an arboretum exhibiting the flora of the Delhi region is a central objective of the landscape plan. This will showcase over 300 varieties of tree species and different habitats of the city by either simulating or recreating various ecological communities of the region. It will introduce and popularize, as a forest nursery function, local trees which have been found to be eminently suitable to the urban environment but which are not commonly propagated, and therefore not available in nurseries.

creating an ecological asset



Pavonia



Cencrous



H micranthus



Salvia

TASK:

Create a Micro-habitat zone simulating a microcosm of Delhi's original ecological features.

PURPOSE:

- To provide visitors an interesting and educational experience on Delhi's ecology.
- To provide a zone to grow the diverse vegetation, especially trees that were originally found in Delhi.
- To create a significant bird-habitat.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Following the initiation of micro-habitat mounds in 2009, this year earthwork on all nine planned mounds was completed, lining them with quartzite boulders towards the proposed riverine habitat.
- In the 2010 planting season, all mounds have been planted with over 92 species of plants and trees unique to Delhi's forests. The saplings were collected from forest areas around Delhi.
- In addition over 60 varieties of grasses have been introduced to the area, again, collected from streams along rivers and canals running in Delhi's peripheral areas.
- Special field trips were made to ensure the careful assembly of the several difficult-to-source forest species.
- Several of these species were grown from seeds propagated in the nursery for over a year.
- Mixing plants, trees, shrubs, climbers and ground covers has ensured a delightful variety of flora in the area.
- Nature trails-like paths lead one through the mounds transporting them through Sunder Nursery's otherwise flat landscape into a forest-like setting in the heart of Delhi.
- Numerous peacocks and birds at Sunder Nursery can be seen to have already taken to the microhabitat zones as an extension to their established habitats.
- Bio-swales have been made cater to surface run-off while hosting a variety of grasses.

NEXT STAGE:

- Creation of the 3 other microhabitat zones: Khadar (riverine), Bangar (alluvial) and Dabar (marsh) to complete the microcosmic simulation of Delhi's landscape.
- Connecting pathways in the area to tie it with the rest of Sunder Nursery's formal landscape.
- Continue the intense maintenance regime the micro-habitat zone requires.
- Carefully document all plant species planted on maps for future reference.





Khadar Communities



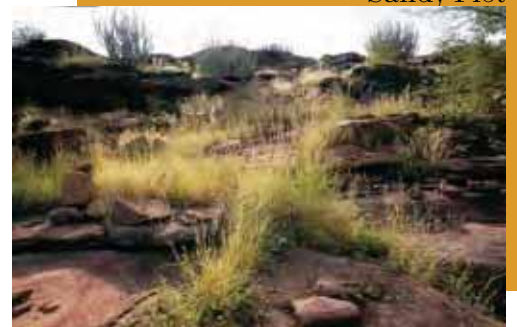
Dabar Communities

A MICROCOSM of Delhi's Original Landscape:

Edged by 9 'kohi' mounds, the microhabitat zone aims to replicate Delhi's original landscape. In the planting season of 2010, over 92 species of plants and trees unique to Delhi's forests and bio-zones were planted in this area of 10 acres. Special field trips to rich natural habitat zones ensured the careful assembly of the several difficult-to-source species which have been replaced by commercially viable ones. The microhabitat zone at Sunder Nursery aims to become a rich ensemble of plants, trees its resultive ecosystem.



Kohi Communities



Sandy Plot

SUNDER NURSERY

CREATING MICRO-HABITAT ZONES



TASK:

To landscape the Humayun's Tomb – Sunderwala Burj – the mughal Azimgang Serai pedestrian axis in an appropriate manner.

PURPOSE:

This route largely follows the Mughal Grand Trunk road route connecting significant monuments. The landscape design will enhance the historic character of the nursery, attract visitors and provide a seamless pedestrian connection between Humayun's tomb to Sunder Nursery while creating an extraordinary visual delights.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Detailed landscape, hydraulic and electrical plans were prepared for the Central Vista's execution in early 2010.
- Over 2000 roses planted in this area were carefully transplanted to the Lakkarwala Burj area to allow the commencement of civil works.
- The Central Vista's landscape design attempts a contemporary expression of traditional Mughal Garden layouts and Persian garden carpet patterns.
- The Central Vista will feature a central water channel overflowing into 10 exquisite Red Sandstone and Marble jaali panels.
- The diversity of patterns appropriately echoes the rich crafts traditions of India that offer much design variety within a single module.
- Water is seen a binding element that relates to the Lotus Pond archaeology, the natural streams flowing from the Microhabitat zones and the large lake proposed at Sunder Nursery.
- The Central Vista will also feature specialized spaces such as the moonlit garden (white white flowers) and ornamental recreation zones.
- All foundation work, piping, electrical cabling and concreting for the water channels is complete.
- Sandstone lights are planned along the edges of the water channel to heighten the effect of a vista.
- Designs for the cascading marble water fountains is also complete and mock ups have been tested.
- Stone craftsmen have been engaged to create 'water jaali' patterns which measure 9'x 9' and samples of these have been approved by the landscape architect.

NEXT STAGE:

- Completion of civil works and surface finishes with sample portion ready by April 2011.
- Installation of electrical and hydraulic fittings related to the Central Vista.
- Begin construction of the Central Vista south of Sunder Burj in July 2011.

WORKS-IN-PROGRESS



May 2010

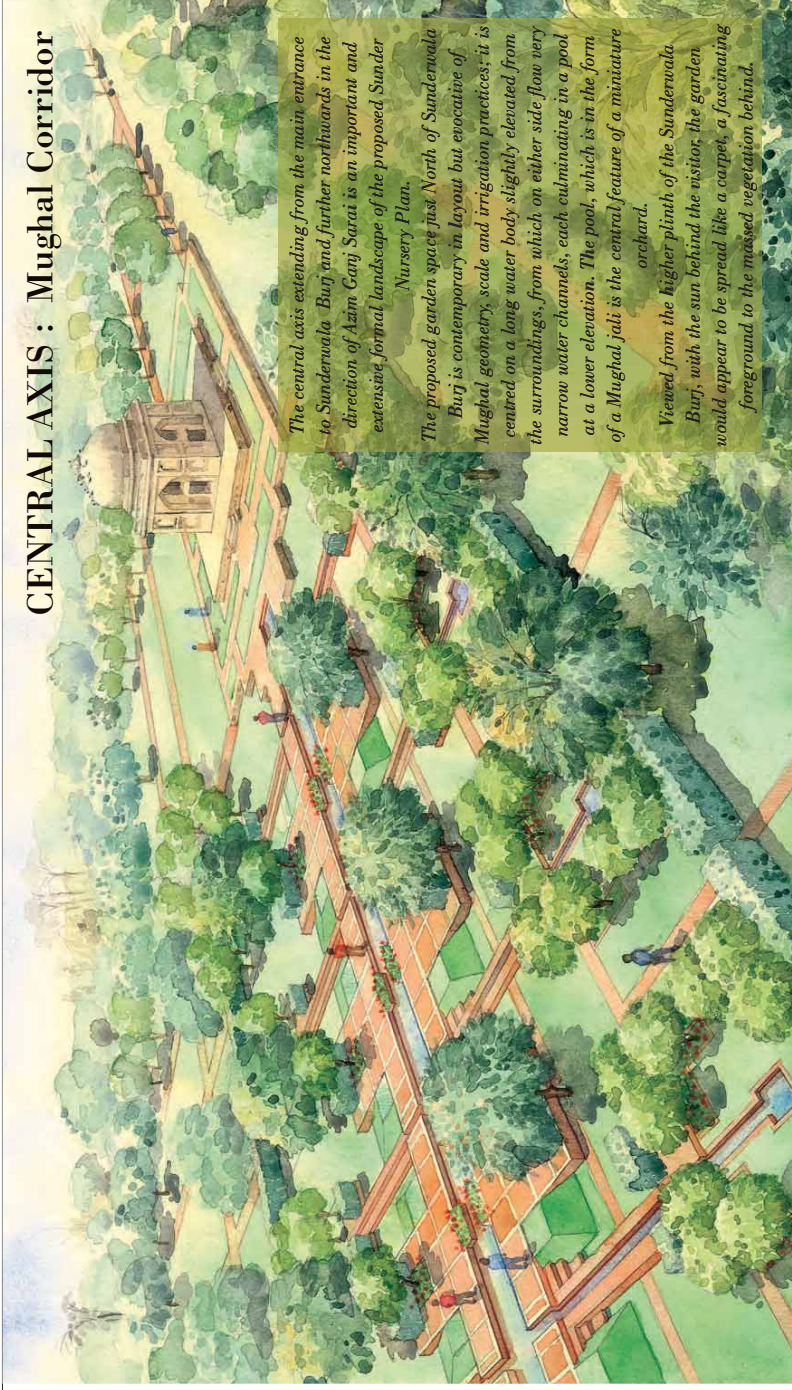
View of the Central Vista before initiation of civil works from the rooftop of Sunder Burj



December 2010



CENTRAL AXIS : Mughal Corridor



The central axis extending from the main entrance to Sunderwala Burj and further northwards in the direction of Azim Gaj Sarai is an important and extensive formal landscape of the proposed Sunder Nursery Plan.

The proposed garden space just North of Sunderwala Burj is contemporary in layout but evocative of Mughal geometry, scale and irrigation practices; it is centred on a long water body slightly elevated from the surroundings, from which on either side flow very narrow water channels, each culminating in a pool at a lower elevation. The pool, which is in the form of a Mughal jali is the central feature of a miniature orchard.

Viewed from the higher plinth of the Sunderwala Burj, with the sun behind the visitor, the garden would appear to be spread like a carpet, a fascinating foreground to the massed vegetation behind.

Nature & Heritage Trails

Heritage Conservation

Interpretation Centre

Horticulture training centres

DEVELOPING A WORLD-CLASS CITY PARK

Landscaping the setting of the monuments is a significant element of the conservation works and landscape masterplan of the nursery.



The Grand Central Vista:

Aligned on axis with Sunder Buj and culminating at the foot of Azim Ganj Serai, the Central Vista will provide a seamless pedestrian connection between Humayun's tomb and Sunder Nursery while creating an extraordinary visual delights. Its landscape design attempts a contemporary re-imagination of traditional Mughal garden layouts and Persian garden carpet patterns. The Central Vista will feature a water channel overflowing into 10 exquisite jaali panels echoing the rich crafts traditions of India that offer much design variety within a single module.

(Right) An illustration merging garden-carpet design and the layout of Shalimar Garden, Kashmir



View of the Nursery in December 2009



Lake Excavation works in progress



Lake Excavation works in December 2010



CREATING AN ARTIFICIAL LAKE IN LOW LYING AREA

TASK:

Creating an ornamental lake towards the north end of the Sunder Nursery.

PURPOSE:

- To create a water storage capacity in Sunder Nursery.
- To provide visitors with recreational landscape featuring a large waterbody with seating and pavilions along its edge.
- Proposed restaurant is proposed along the lake edge.
- To create a micro-climate at site for relief in summer months.
- To attract birds to the Sunder Nursery area.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Following the transplantation of 120 Bougainvilleas from the area, a major portion of the proposed lake, north of Sunder Nursery has been excavated.
- As per required specifications for the pond liner, a 3 feet high plastered brick wall has been created along the edge of the lake which will act as an anchor for the pond liner.
- Inlet-outlet hydraulic piping is also complete and the lake is designed to double as a storage tank for on-site irrigation.
- Local Delhi Quartzite toe-walls have been erected to create wide steps leading to the water. The treads will be grassed with lawn.
- Mock-up sections of the sandstone pavilions were put up at site to evaluate their visual impact across the waterbody.
- A bridge, aligned to the Central Vista culminating at the Azim Ganj Serai Garden is now under construction.
- Plains to the south and west of the lake have been grassed to complete landscaping in the area.



NEXT STAGE:

- The eastern portion of the lake can only be excavated after the removal of Cana plants from this area, scheduled for February 2011
- Completion of the DQ steps edging the lake.
- Different pond liner materials from DuPont and Firestone were tested for appropriateness. The lake will be lined with the pond liner by May 2011 and tested for water retention.
- Completion of the Bridge construction.
- Construction of lake pavilions and sitting areas.
- Excavation and lining of the larger lake extending all the way to the Arched Platform.

SUNDER NURSERY

BUILDING A GREENHOUSE



TASK:

Build a greenhouse at the intersection of the Micro-habitat zone and the northern nursery beds.

PURPOSE:

- To create an interpretation facility for the Micro-habitat zone.
- Portions of the building will serve as a nursery shop. The building will also have a café and a viewing platform.

- To create a facility within Sunder Nursery that, as an extension to the Microhabitat zones which host plant and tree species unique to Delhi, will be able to showcase plants from southern, tropical parts of India.

ACTION TAKEN:

- In August 2010, AKTC commissioned Delhi architect, Ashok B. Lall's office to prepare the concept design for the proposed Greenhouse at Sunder Nursery.
- The building draws inspiration from traditional built forms in the Islamic world but re-imagines them with new building materials in the Sunder Nursery context.
- The Greenhouse is envisioned as a specialized structure that will consist of distinct zones featuring plants and trees varying from succulents that thrive under harsh desert conditions to exotic tropical ones.
- Visitors will be led through a winding ramp leading across these zones to culminate in a bridge leading to the microhabitat mounds.
- A rising watch tower will emerge from within the building to provide spectacular views of the microhabitat mounds beyond.
- The building will benefit from natural light and ventilation, as well as optimum technologies for artificial climate control in special zones.
- Also featuring a nursery shop and small café, the Greenhouse will become a place for learning through playful recreation for students, nature enthusiasts, families and visiting tourists.



NEXT STAGE:

- Seek AKTC and CPWD approvals for concept design.
- Following finalisation of design seek other formal approvals required.
- Commence construction in 2011.

TASK:

To build a suitable structure to house the internationally acclaimed Bonsai collection of Sunder Nursery, donated by Dr Agnihotri.

PURPOSE:

The Bonsai collection is presently stored in such a manner that visitors are unable to see it; the Bonsai house will ensure visitor access in a pleasant yet secure environment.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Two steel frame structures, measuring 16m x 16m were constructed in 2009; the sandstone platforms, metal enclosure built in 2010 and portions of the Bonsai collection have already shifted here.
- Shifting them to the new structures has breathed new life in the collection making it more accessible to the general public for viewing.
- Establishing a striking presence in the nursery's landscape, the Bonsai Houses attract attention from afar and draw one to explore the collection housed inside it.
- Displayed on playful, staggered platforms are made of salvaged Dhoolpur and Red Sandstone blocks.
- Sandstone kerbstones being discarded from Delhi roads to be replaced by concrete were purchased and reused here after appropriate dressing.
- Details comprise brick edged pathways, Kota stone flooring, metal trusses and jaali patterns dot the Bonsai Houses.
- Interplay of transparency, light, shade and colour accentuate the appreciation of the several lovely bonsais displayed.

NEXT STAGE:

- The entire collection will be shifted to the newly built Bonsai House.
- New pots shall be procured for the collection and plants requiring re-potting will be so done in February 2011.
- It is planned to have a formal inauguration of the Bonsai house thereafter.



December 2009



December 2010



TASK:

To plant carefully selected species in areas of the nursery where civil works have been completed.

PURPOSE:

To complete sections of the garden in order for plants to be of reasonable size when garden formally opens in 2013.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Over 600 trees were planted during this planting season between July and September. Planting along the peripheral road and several parts of the site was completed IN 2010.
- These consist of over 170 species of new plants and trees added to Sunder Nursery's existing diversity of 121 species – taking the total number of distinct plant and tree species to 291.
- Under-storey shrubs have been planted beneath tall roadside trees.
- All planting has followed devised planting plans which clearly indicate plants and trees for avenues, edging, screening and ornamental purposes.
- Tree guards have been installed around plants where additional security is required.

NEXT STAGE:

- Carefully planning for the 2011 planting season to maximise planting programme.
- Ensuring completion of civil works in areas which are planned to receive plants.
- Maintenance of areas already planted.



TASK:

To build parking bays along the 2 km peripheral road completed in 2009.

PURPOSE:

To finish works along the peripheral road in the expectation that this will be used by visitors starting 2011 to access the northern nursery areas.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Parking bays have been filled with concrete grass-grid pavers that allow water percolation and groundwater recharge.
- Concrete panels with intersection hollows are planted with grass to soften the hardscape while areas around the parking zones have received trees.
- Winter-annuals have also been planted in interstitial parking lots to provide variety across seasons.

NEXT STAGE:

- Create additional parking in the Batashewala complex.
- Incorporate peripheral parking at the entrance zone of Sunder Nursery.



INSTALLATION OF SERVICES (HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL WORKS)

TASK:

To put in place piping and an electrical cable network for the garden.

PURPOSE:

To provide adequate and efficient hydraulic and electrical provisions for the entire site.

ACTION TAKEN:

- An effective irrigation and water supply system for the entire project area is being planned. This will optimise the use of water and integrate supply with rainwater harvesting and pumping and filtration systems.
- Construction of a sunken water tank of 2,500,000 litre capacity was completed in 2010.
- Playing with site levels, the tank can be seen from the roadside but will merge with the grade of landscape behind it.
- A ring piping layout that can serve the entire garden has now been laid out.
- An electrical cable system accessible to all parts of the garden has similarly been laid out.
- A sample for red sandstone lights was set up and tested with different light fixtures to determine optimum throw and quality of light.
- Additional sandstone has been procured according to the required sections.
- Other prototype lighting fixtures from Gardco and Ligman were tested at site for checking lighting effects varying from ambient, street, mood to task lighting.

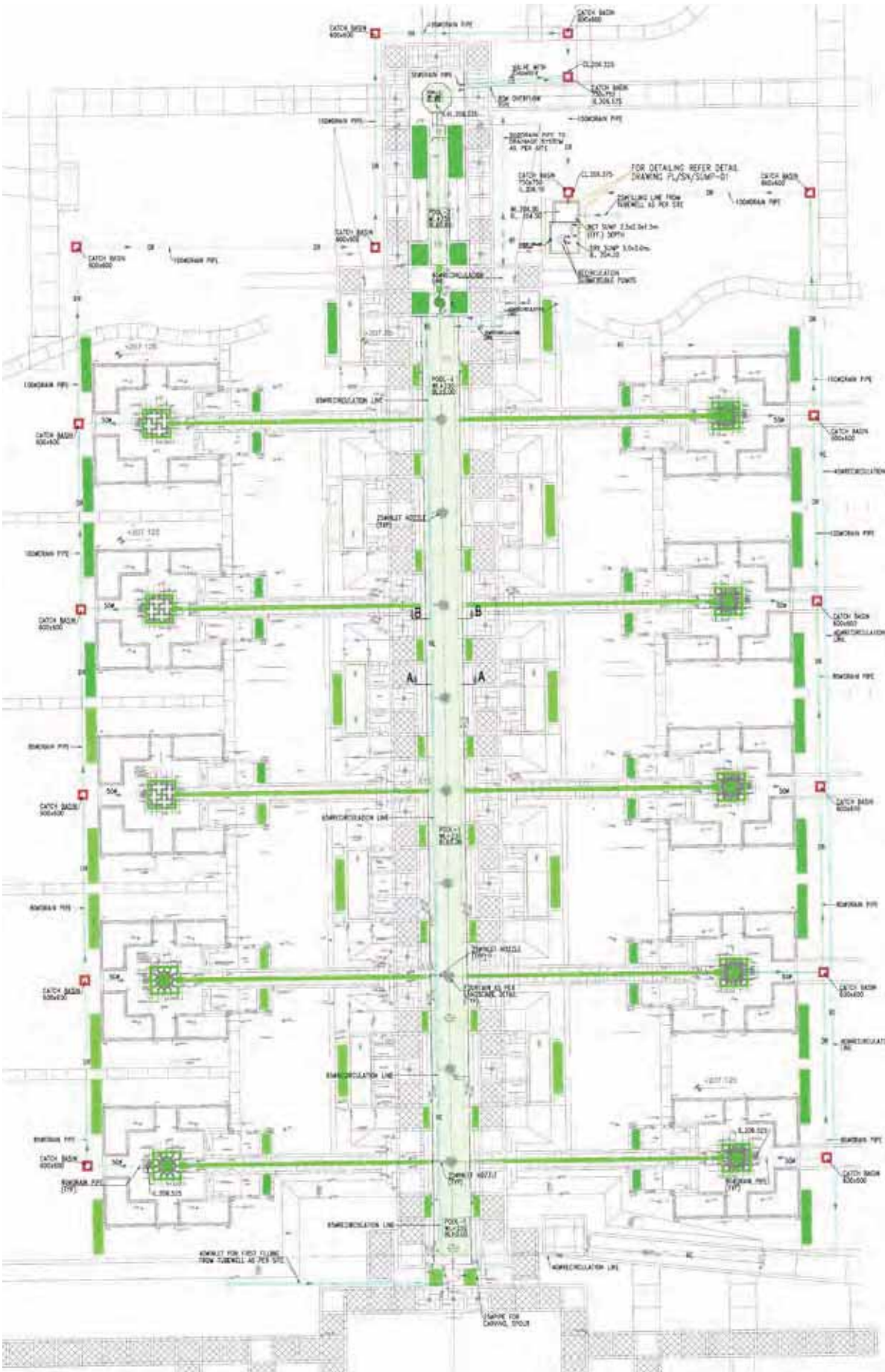
NEXT STAGE:

- Installation of the pumps and filters in the underground water tank.
- Completion of its external elevation treatment.
- Earthwork west of the water tank.
- Preparation of the several sandstone light fixtures.
- Procurement and installation of various other light Vista and internal gardens.



SUNDER NURSERY

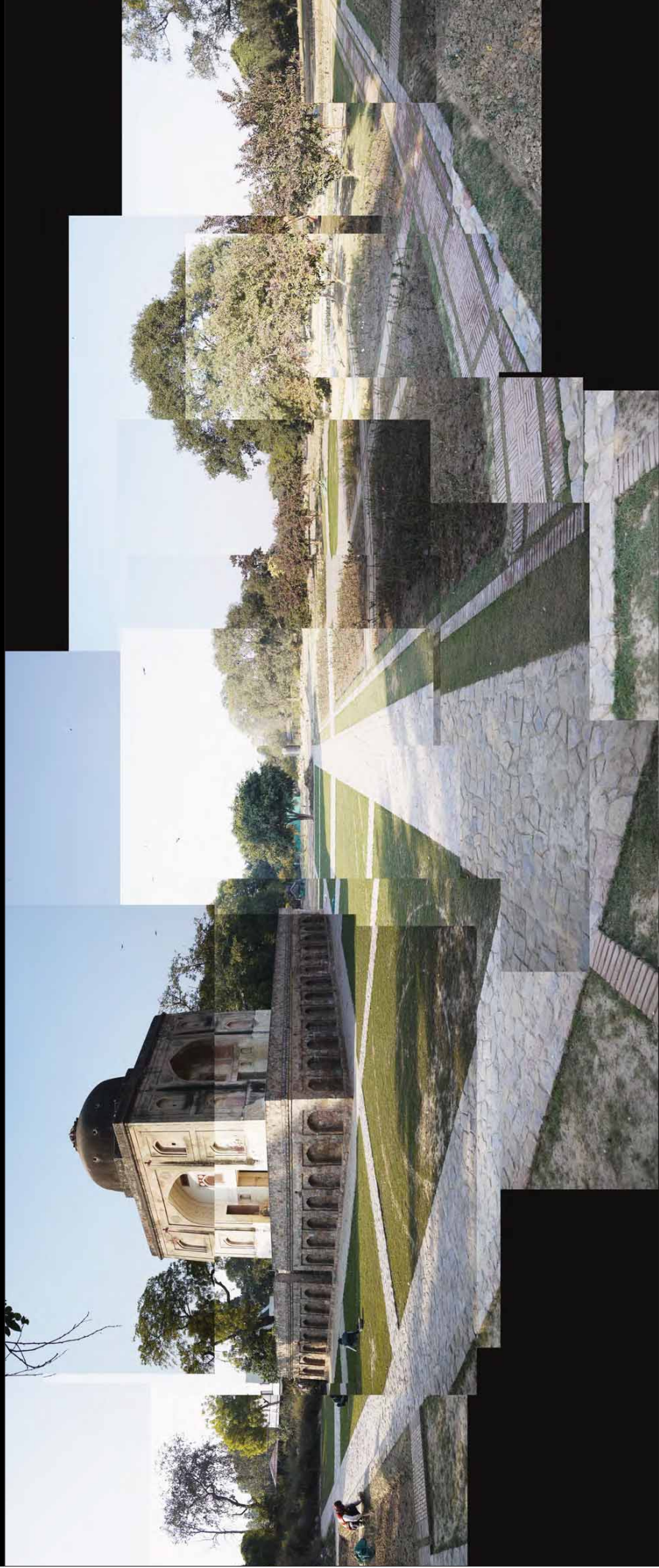
INSTALLATION OF SERVICES (HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL WORKS)



Landscape Development *around* Historical Monuments

“Creating green spaces in urban areas constitutes a significant improvement in the quality of the environment and people’s living conditions. They are leisure spaces and meeting places for all ages and all social categories, encouraging different sectors of the population to mix and integrate. And they have proved to be catalysts for economic activity and a source of employment, both directly and indirectly, particularly through the services provided for visitors.”

- His Highness the Aga Khan





TASK:

Landscaping around Lakkarwala Burj.

PURPOSE:

- To create a pleasant garden and enhance the historical setting of the Lakkarwala Burj.
- To plant the rose beds shifted from the Sunderwala Burj area.

ACTION TAKEN:

- A landscape plan was developed for the area which comprised several existing markers such as the late 16th c. Lakkarwala Burj, an old well. The plan required to be reworked to ensure no damage was caused to underlying archaeology discovered during clearance works.
- Using these primary elements, Delhi Quartzite paving was done to lay the framework for the rose garden and brick-tile paving.
- 31 rectangular beds, 3 feet deep made up of sweet earth mixed with decomposed leaf-mould and farm yard manure were prepared.
- These beds were then flooded with water for the soil mix to settle before receiving over 19 varieties of roses, planted rhythmically at diagonals. Selection no. 1 grass was also planted in the panels close to the plinth of the Lakkarwala Burj to complement its massive character.
- Civil works for the brick tile paving, drawing reference from the landscaping at 'Bibi ka Muqbara' in Aurangabad took place simultaneous to the piping and electrical cabling in the area.
- Inset tiles with geometric designs were made out of Dholpur to highlight pathway intersections.
- Grass lawns were also extended beyond the rose garden to the excavated lake promising the area a serene environment.
- 8 Ficus Benjamina plants from the ongoing Central Axis were carefully transplanted to the southern edge of Lakkarwala Rose Garden and are doing well.



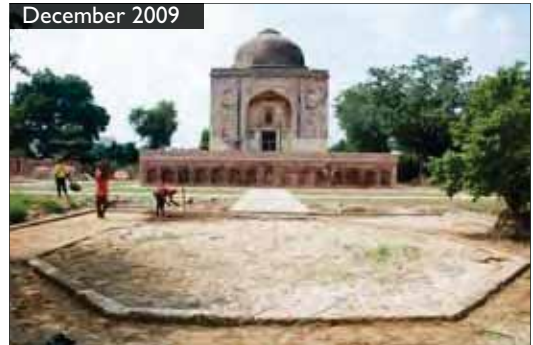
SUNDER NURSERY

LAKKARWALA BURJ GARDEN

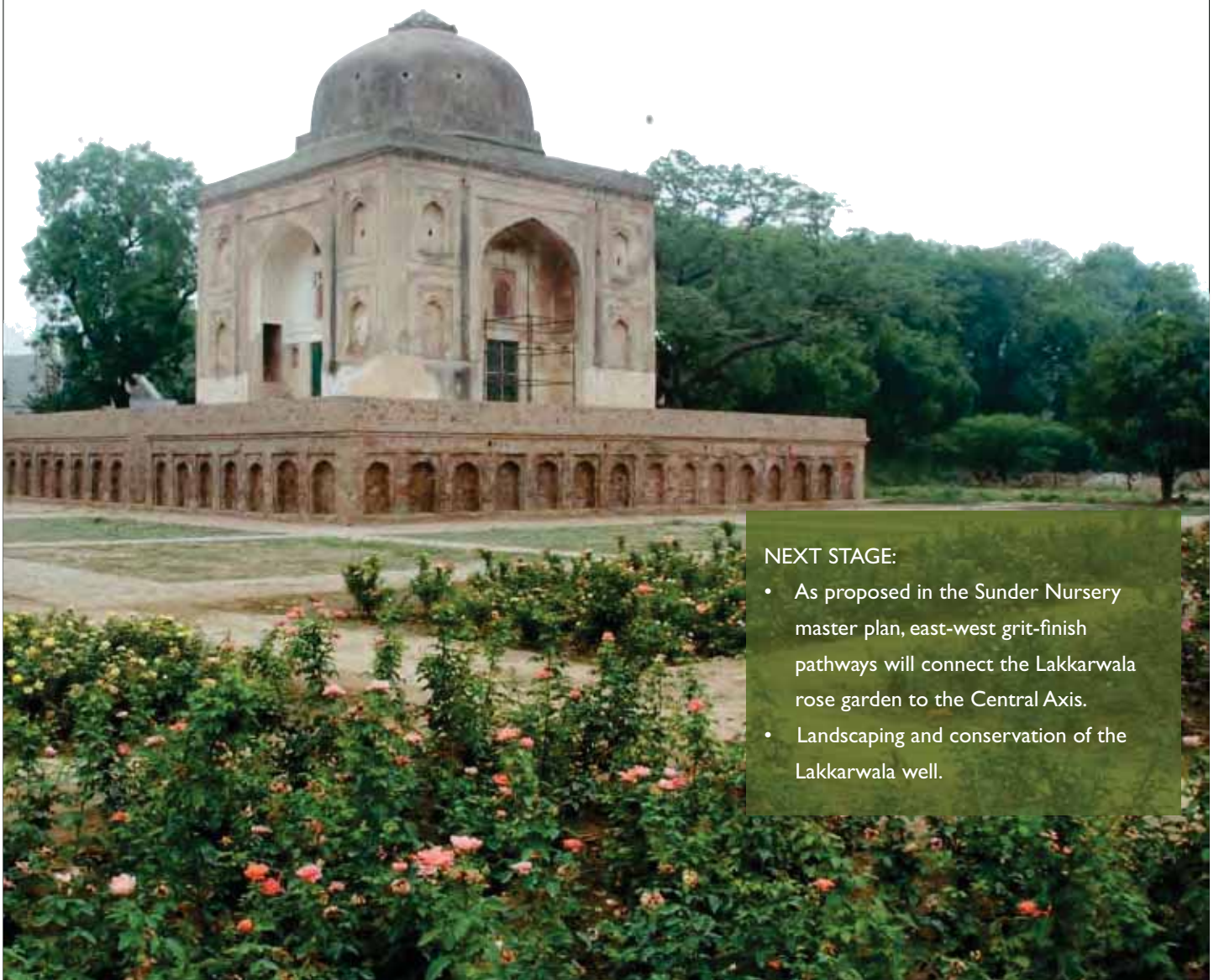
Before Conservation



December 2009



Work-in-Progress during 2010



NEXT STAGE:

- As proposed in the Sunder Nursery master plan, east-west grit-finish pathways will connect the Lakkarwala rose garden to the Central Axis.
- Landscaping and conservation of the Lakkarwala well.

Before Conservation in 2008



TASK:

Landscaping the immediate environment of the Mughal era Garden Pavilion.

PURPOSE:

To create a garden and enhance the historical setting of the Mughal era structure.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The Mughal pavilion was discovered in a ruinous condition on the proposed route of the 'tunnel road' proposed by Delhi Government for the Commonwealth games.
- Together with the urgently needed conservation of the structure a garden setting for the monument was designed. This drew inspiration from the traditional char-bagh pattern.
- Following the creation of a garden in the immediate setting a larger landscape is being planned to ensure visibility and access to the pavilion in an appropriate manner.
- Plants such as Hibiscus and Chandni that balance the modest proportions of the Garden Pavilion were planted close to the monument.
- To the south of the pavilion, access from the parking area and peripheral road will be on grit-finish paths with intermediate details of lawn-strips and Delhi Quartzite edging through preserved Guava orchards to the Pavilion.
- Additional trees were planted in this area as it is edged by a dense tree growth towards the eastern and western edges.
- The area to the north of the pavilion has been levelled to have the same level connecting the grave platforms at the northern end of the nursery.

NEXT STAGE:

- Maintenance of the landscaped area around the Mughal pavilion
- Landscaping the larger setting and view corridors leading to the pavilion.

During Conservation in 2009



After Conservation in 2010





Archival Photograph of
Sunder Burj, 1940's

TASK:

Landscaping the immediate environment of the monument.

PURPOSE:

To create a garden and enhance the historical setting of the Mughal-era structure.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Comparison with archival photographs revealed that the existing plinth at Sunderwala Burj was recent and much larger than the original plinth would have been.
- This was considered to be diminishing the stature of the structure which originally stood on a relatively smaller plinth with a single height rather than inter-mediate steps.
- Trenches on the plinth substantiated the evidence of archival images and following a series of 3-D studies it was considered visually and historically appropriate to partially reduce the plan size of the plinth and include the left out portion in the outer garden.

- Dense planting around the Sunderwala Burj had blocked visual access to the monument. These ficus plants had to be carefully and scientifically transplanted to the northern wall where they are doing well.

NEXT STAGE:

- Conservation works on Sunderwala Burj will be followed by an appropriate landscaping that will also connect the northern and southern parts of the central axis.
- Area to the east of Sunderwala Burj will be landscaped as an area for holding plant shows as standing between Sunderwala Burj and Sunderwala Mahal it provides a striking setting for public activities.





TASK:

Creation of a Bird Habitat at Sunder Nursery.

PURPOSE:

To identify, sustain and help enhance existing bird habitats at site, ensuring their preservation, especially for ground nesting birds such as Peacocks..

ACTION TAKEN:

- Through its lush green environs, the area stretching from Purana Qila in the north to Humayun's Tomb in the south and including the Zoo has, over the years, become home to a variety of avifauna.
- Besides these a large 'floating population' of peacocks regularly traverses the sites of the Delhi Zoo, Sunder Nursery, Batashewala Complex .
- Zones have been identified in the Sunder Nursery master plan to create nesting habitats for birds.
- Accordingly, areas with dense tree plantations have been enhanced with ground cover while developing additional areas to provide appropriate nesting zones for the birds.
- The landscape design for these zones aims to ensure negligible disturbance through public activity.

NEXT STAGE:

- Pathway and planting works towards the central and western portion of Sunder Nursery are targeted for completion in the planting season of 2011.
- A comprehensive mapping of the birds frequenting these zones will also be undertaken following the completion of planting works.

(Right) Bird habitats mapped out on the Sunder Nursery masterplan



TASK:

Market research and financial feasibility report for Sunder Nursery Redevelopment.

PURPOSE:

- To evaluate the feasibility of post project management and maintenance of Sunder Nursery and project its potential increase in revenue generation to ensure financial sustainability of the redevelopment project.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Renowned Market Research agency - Ernst and Young (E&Y), India were engaged to conduct the study to determine infrastructure requirement to ensure future self sustainability of the Sunder Nursery development.
- As part of the study, interviews were conducted for over 2500 people in more than 15 destinations to reflect public opinion to the proposed redevelopment at Sunder Nursery.
- Besides residents of Delhi (various neighbourhoods), informed feedback was also sought from schools, tour operators, restaurant owners and other nursery operators to evaluate the viability of such a development.
- Based on the report, among the most important recommendations by Ernst and Young, is
- he proposal for creating revenue generating entities at Sunder Nursery such as a Restaurant, Greenhouse for showcasing trees unique to Delhi and interpretation on the environment, an Activities Centre open to all for meeting and learning on the ecological aspects of the region.
- These various elements will add to the uniqueness of Sunder Nursery and enhance visitations to the site while drawing upon the existing numbers at Humayun's tomb.
- The created facilities will also help Sunder Nursery generate enough revenue to not only maintain and manage the redeveloped landscape and horticulture components but also transmit some of the surplus into neighbouring districts such as the Nizamuddin Basti for hosting socio-economic and other developmental programmes.
- Additionally, programmes such as flower shows, art exhibits, sound and light shows around monuments along with guided tours on ecology and heritage were proposed in the E&Y report.
- This way the Sunder Nursery project hopes not just to upgrade the urban fabric of the Nizamuddin district but also enhance its overall social environ and cultural heritage.

NEXT STAGE:

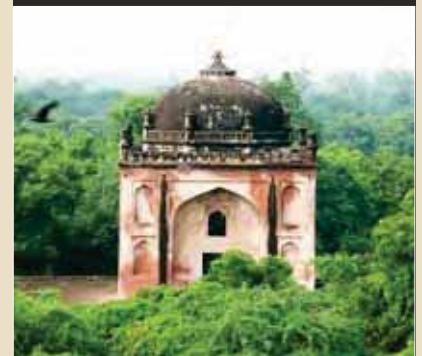
- To agree on a post development management system for Sunder Nursery.
- Depending on agreements to manage the developed garden in an appropriate manner and including educational, cultural, events that would make Sunder nursery a unique destination in Delhi build additional infrastructure that would help generate revenue to manage and maintain Sunder Nursery to high standards of visitor expectations including security and cleanliness but focussed on creating a vibrant educational and cultural destination for Delhi families and tourist visiting Humayun's Tomb.

Conservation Works in Batashewla Complex



It is the tomb of Mirza Muzaffar Hussain, who was the grand-nephew of Emperor Humayun. It was built in 1603 AD. Interior wall still has remains of original decorative works in patches in the state of severe deterioration.

Bara Batashewala



Presently, it has lost its original setting and visual linkages with the surrounding monuments. Building is facing severe deterioration due to in appropriate interventions as well as poor maintenance and its historic setting has been destroyed

Unknown Mughal's Tomb



Chota Batashewala, 1960's

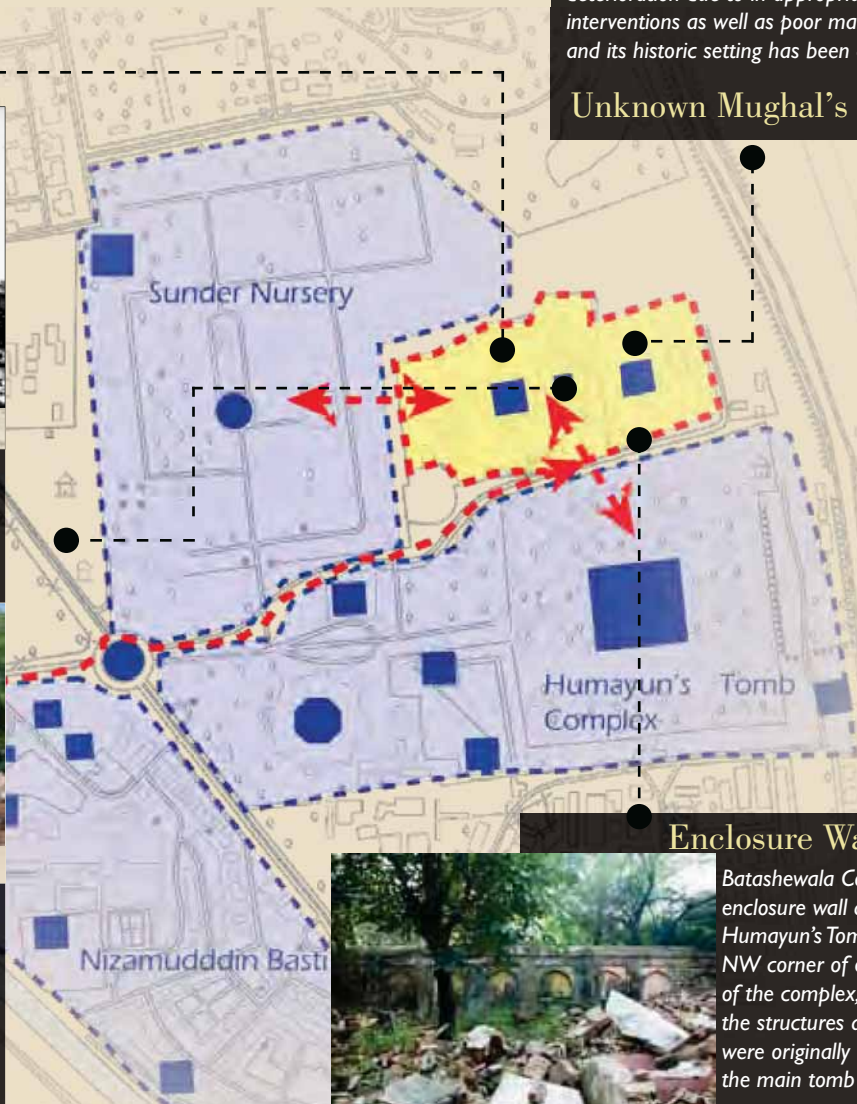
The Tomb belongs to Mughal period. Only the platform and some standing ruins remain.

Chota Batashewala



Chota Batashewala, Now

In the last two decades, with limited accessibility due to its location within Bharat Scouts camp, the structure has lost the originally setting and importance due to transformations took place in the immediate surrounding.



Enclosure Walls



Batashewala Complex's enclosure wall abuts the Humayun's Tomb walls at the NW corner of enclosure wall of the complex, depicting that the structures and enclosures were originally associated with the main tomb complex.

TASK:

To appropriately landscape the Batashewala Complex.

PURPOSE:

- To re-integrate this significant archaeological complex with Humayun's Tomb and Sunder Nursery. Allowing pedestrian access from Sunder Nursery.
- To landscape portions that were outside the walled enclosure of Batashewala as an extension of the Sunder Nursery landscaping.

ACTION TAKEN:

Background

- The complex was leased to Bharat Scouts in perpetuity by the Land & Development Officer of the Ministry of Urban Development. During this period the Mughal era enclosure walls were built upon and largely demolished.
- The Chota Batashewala Tomb, a monument of national importance, within the complex was almost completely lost during this period.
- The land was re-entered by L&DO due to illegal commercial use (holding of weddings, renting to institutions, running a club, etc.) and later transferred to the Archaeological Survey of India due to the recognised significance of the site.
- The ASI in 2010 acquired the land and demolished several of the illegal structures erected within the complex.

Studies

- Students of the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA spent a semester in Delhi studying the Batashewala Complex. A detailed report documenting the site and its potential linkages was prepared by the students.

NEXT STAGE:

- Through 2011 a landscape and Conservation Plan for the area and Monuments within it will be prepared by AKTC.

*View from the top of
Humayun's Tomb showing
the ruins and tombs of Delhi
Photo credit: Samuel Bourne*



04. HERITAGE CONSERVATION



Lakkarwala Burj



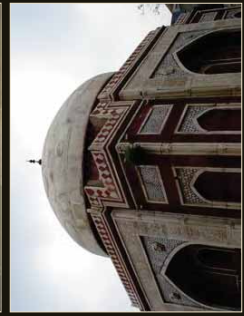
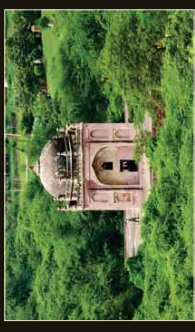
Sunderwala Mahal



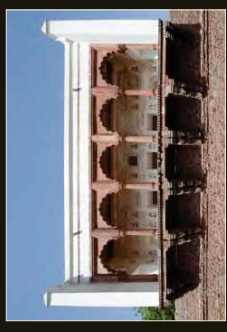
Garden Pavilion



Unknown Mughal Tomb



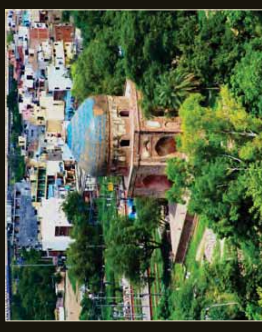
Argah Khan's Tomb



Baradari



Nizamuddin Baoli



Nila Gumbad



Sunder Nursery

Batashewala Complex

Humayun's Tomb Complex

Nizamuddin Basti

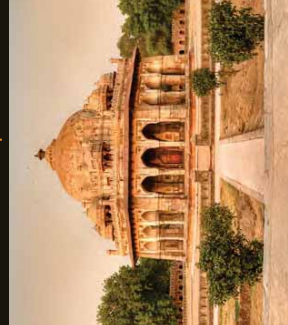
Chaunsath Khamba

Mirza Ghalib's Tomb

Bu-Halima's Complex

Isa Khan's Complex

Humayun's Tomb



HERITAGE CONSERVATION

The Humayun's Tomb-Nizamuddin area is one of the densest ensembles of medieval Islamic buildings in India, inhabited by a vibrant local community being visited by millions of tourists and pilgrims each year. Conservation works being undertaken on the monuments in this area are in adherence with the established Indian and international conservation philosophy and principles. It stringently maintains authenticity of the original design in both form and material by employing hundreds of master craftsmen working with traditional building materials. All conservation work is preceded by archival research, high definition surveys, structural assessments and peer review.

The Aga Khan Historic Cities Programme projects promote the conservation and re-use of buildings and public spaces in historic cities in ways that can spur social, economic and cultural development.

Four Peer Reviews were conducted in 2010





TASK:

To establish a model process to be followed for conservation works from inception to implementation.

PURPOSE:

As part of the project conservation works are being carried out/ proposed on over 30 monuments. In order to ensure consistency of approach, appropriateness of approach, high standards of implementation a standard conservation process needs to be adhered to regardless of the monument undergoing conservation.

ACTION TAKEN:

- All Conservation works are preceded by a detailed archival research, measured drawing, photo documentation and 3D High definition survey of the monument.
- Following the documentation, site inspections, analysis of the condition assessment a Conservation Plan is written out that clearly defines the significance of the site and formalises the conservation approach.
- The Director General, ASI has constituted experts Core Committee comprising the Regional Director (North), Director (Conservation), Superintending Archaeologist, ASI Delhi Circle that conducts a monthly site inspection and discussion. Conservation works commence following such a discussion/ inspection.
- Prior to major works commencing such as those on the Humayun's Tomb Complex and the Isa Khan – Bu Halima complex a Peer review with national and international experts is carried out to discuss the Conservation Plan.
- All Conservation works are implemented by craftsmen 'employed' by AKTC and no conservation works or procurement of material is tendered for competitive bidding to ensure the highest standards and respect for material and craftsmanship.
- All conservation works are supervised by a Conservation Architect, a full time Site Architect, experienced conservation engineer and implemented by master craftsmen using tools and building techniques used in the original construction.
- Interaction with visiting experts, national and international, is taken up at every given opportunity. Experts from ICOMOS, ICCROM, UNESCO, INTACH, have often visited the ongoing project and had lengthy discussions.

NEXT STAGE:

- In order to explain the project activities an exhibit on the project is being installed at the West Gateway of Humayun's Tomb.
- In order to achieve the highest standards of transparency and encourage debate a detailed project website is being developed. The website will be operational by February 2011 and will include annual reports, Conservation Plans, Core Committee minutes.

Conservation Works in 2010



Cleaning and refilling stone joints with lime mortar



Roof Repairs



Conservation Proposal for tilework on the canopies



Upper Platform



Restoration of the lower plinth



“How ambitious, this scheme to restore the dignity of one of the world. To match the standards of the time of the origin of the monuments. A new standard for conservation emerges for South Asia. I fully support your project philosophy that is based on the ‘spirit of the architecture’. I wish you success in regaining the blue colour of the canopies to restore the dignity of the building, which is more than a ruin: one of the most powerful structures in the world.”

Prof. Dr. Niles Gutschow
Cluster of Excellence of Heidelberg University
“Asia and Europe in a Global Context”

HUMAYUN'S TOMB CONSERVATION

Building on the Humayun's Tomb Garden Restoration, conservation works are now being carried out on the main mausoleum and other buildings within the complex. While conservation works aim to recover the architectural integrity of the mausoleum, authenticity of design, form and material is stringently maintained.

Amongst key completed works have been the removal of 1 million kilos of 20th century concrete from the roof, recovery and restoration of the stone paving of the lower plinth. The sandstone paving on the upper plinth needs a complete resetting to restore slopes and almost 8% of the façade stone is expected to be replaced while also replacing cement plaster with traditional lime plaster. Conservation of the canopies will include stabilization of existing tilework while restoring tiles where these have been replaced with cement.





Condition assesment of the stones of the lower facade of Humayun's Tomb

TASK:

Documentation of the condition of each stone, individually, as a precursor to any repair/ replacement as part of the conservation project.

PURPOSE:

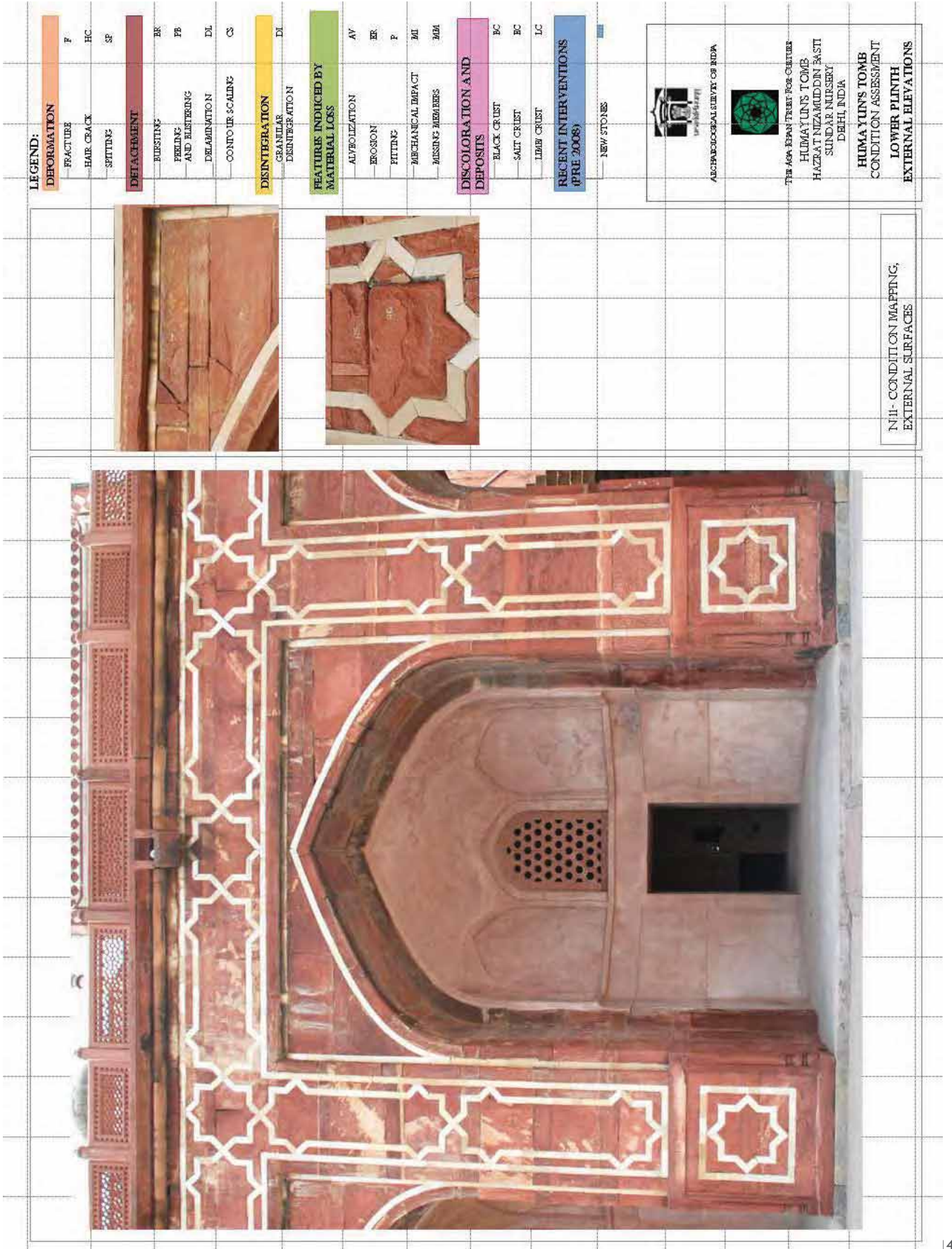
- To set the highest standards of documentation.
- To ensure the conservation philosophy of minimum intervention is adhered to.
- To prepare a record for future reference of conservation works to be carried out on Humayun's Tomb.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Conservation works at Humayun's Tomb were preceded by a 3D High Definition Survey using state-of-art laser scanning technology.
- The Laser Scan was used to generate AutoCAD drawings of 100% accuracy and with each stone on the façade individually marked.
- The condition assesment of the neck of the dome was carried out in 2009.
- The condition of the individual stones of the entire façade is marked on the images and the drawings.
- Under 10% of the total stones are proposed to be replaced with new stone as these stones are considered to be beyond repair and would require replacement within the next 10 years or will accelerate damage to the monument.
- Stone glossary published by ICOMOS has been referred for the analysis of the stone defects present in Humayun's tomb.
- Following the condition assesment each stone to be replaced has been marked itself for evaluation, discussion and site preparation works.

NEXT STAGE:

- Stone repair and replacement to commence in February 2011 and be completed in early 2012.



TASK:

Detailed measured drawings and condition mapping as a precursor to any repair work in the monuments.

PURPOSE:

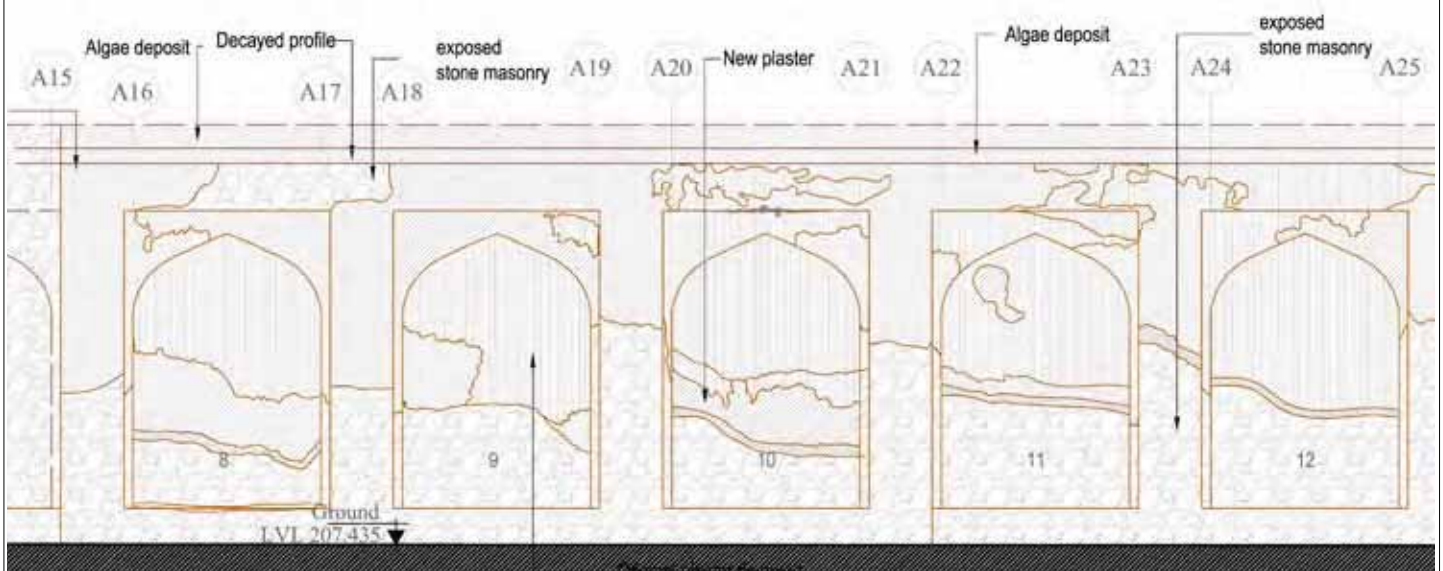
- Identifying defects and their causes in order to determine the most appropriate conservation strategy.
- To carry out detailed documentation as a record prior to conservation works.

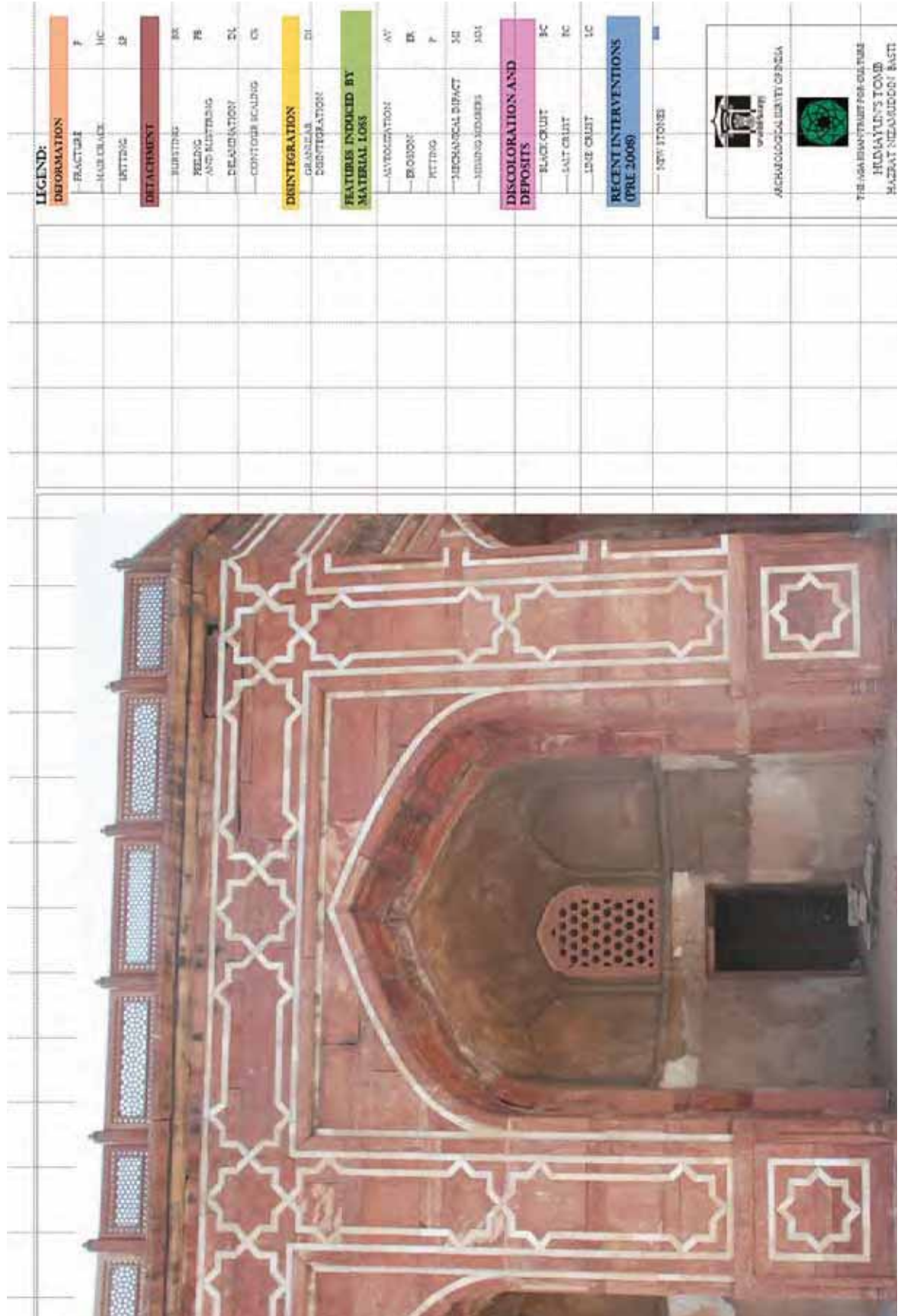
ACTION TAKEN:

- Detailed measured drawings have been prepared for the Humayun's Tomb enclosure wall, Barber's tomb, North Pavilion on the basis of data from the 3D High definition survey and detailed physical inspection of the structures.
- Condition assessment of all building surfaces have been carried out.
- Coupled with archival research the documentation and the condition assessment exercise is used as a basis for discussion in the monthly Core Committee meeting to finalise the conservation plan.

NEXT STAGE:

- Conservation works have already started on the enclosure wall
- South gate and upper floor of the west gate will be documented and mapped.





HIGH DEFINITION SURVEY 3-D LASER SCANNING

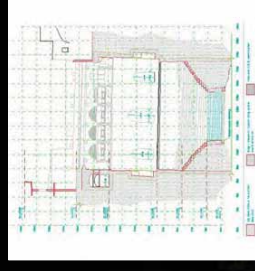
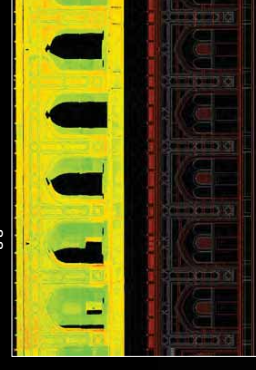
All conservation works as part of the project are preceded by a High Definition Survey using 3D laser scanning technology to document internal and external surfaces of the structure and its setting. This allows a 100% accurate documentation that is used as a basis for Condition Mapping.

20 ASI officers also participated in a training programme to learn the use of this technology.

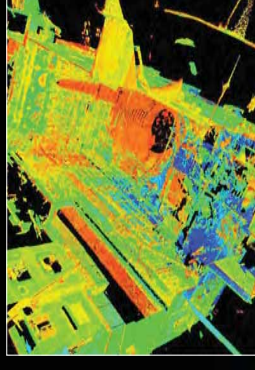
Training Workshop for ASI officials



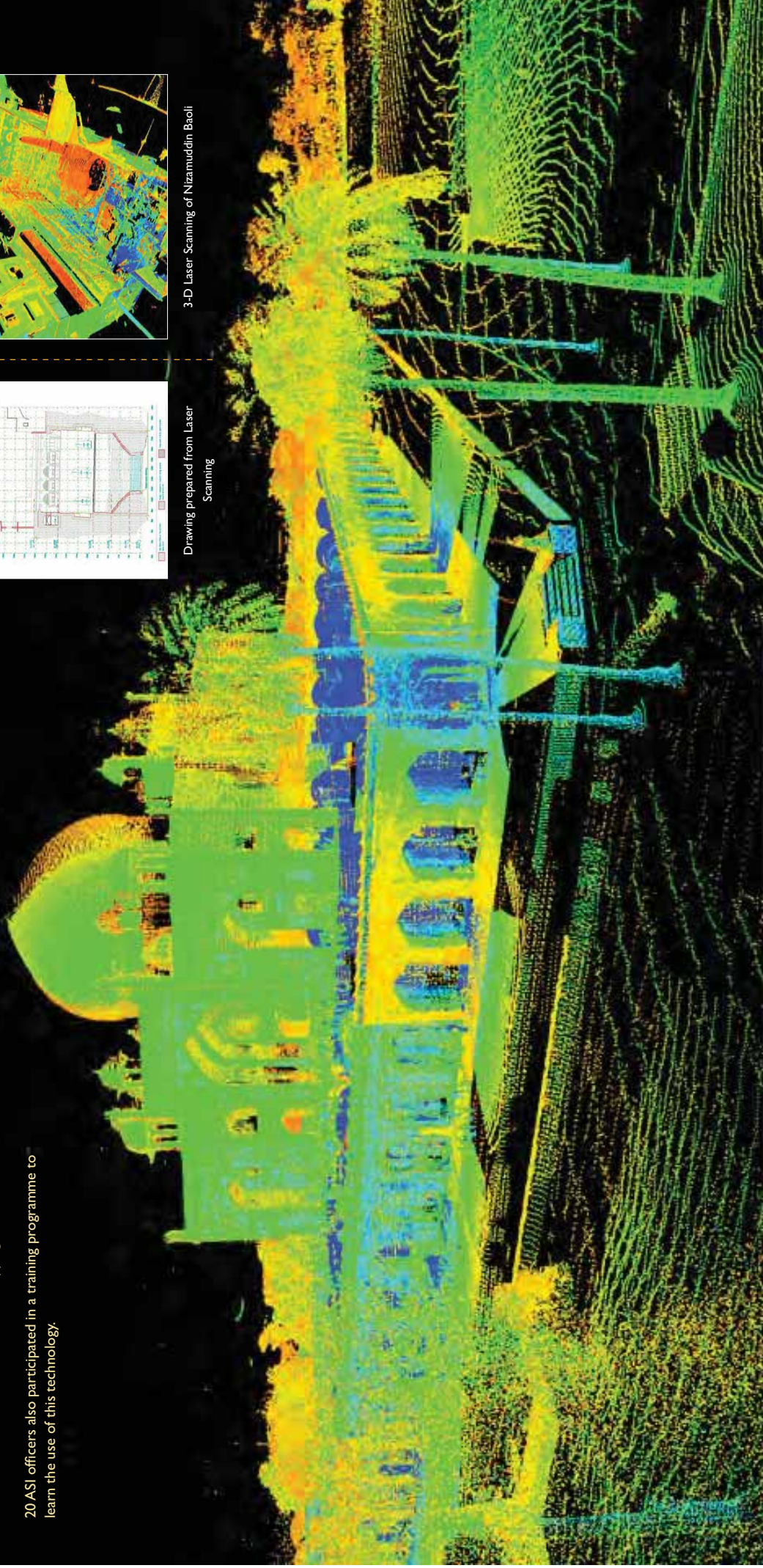
AutoCAD drawing generated out of the Point cloud data



Drawing prepared from Laser Scanning



3-D Laser Scanning of Nizamuddin Baoli

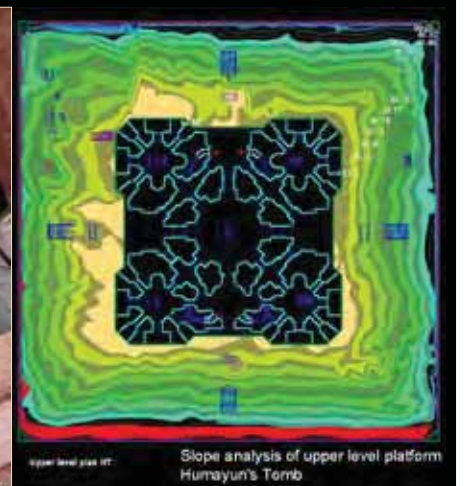


CONSERVATION

UPPER PLATFORM



Re-Setting of Sandstone on the Upper Platform



TASK:

- To relay the sandstone flooring on the upper plinth to proper slope and on original patterns.
- To prevent any further water seepage from the floor on to the vaulted/ domed cells below.

PURPOSE:

- Due to replacement and partial repairs carried out in the 20th century portions of the plinth were facing water logging thus causing serious structural cracks in the ceilings of the cells below. In order to ensure easy rainwater disposal the paving needed to be laid to proper slope.
- The opportunity was also used to restore the historic pattern of the paving, as documented in an 1880's drawing found in the ASI archives.

ACTION TAKEN:

- This required manually lifting existing red sand stone paving, replacing decayed stones with slabs of same size – hand chiselled, providing a lime mortar base and laying them in original pattern.
- Detailed documentation was carried out using total station survey and 3D laser scanning, recording the stone pattern as found, prior to commencing works.
- With the high definition survey the levels of the plinth were taken on a 1m grid thereby identifying the areas of water logging where original slopes had been destroyed.
- Stones with mason marks were carefully identified, located on the map, marked on site and retained during the conservation process even if their condition was comparatively poor.
- Once the proposed slopes had been carefully worked out, the repair works were undertaken on a bay by bay basis. The northern section was first repaired, followed by the south-western quadrant.
- Sections on the eastern and western side were found to be in their original condition – not requiring extensive repairs.
- It was agreed that any machine dressed stone thinner than 6 cm would be replaced and no new stone less than 8 cm thick would be used for replacement.
- Approximately 75% of the original stones of thickness 4" to 10" have been reused in the paving
- Underlying loose and deteriorated layers have been consolidated using lime mortar and lime concrete. Cement mortar, found to have been used extensively in the northern and southern sections has been removed.
- Structural cracks in the dome/ vault surfaces have been carefully stitched, repaired and grouted with lime based slurry.

NEXT STAGE:

- Repairs on the south-eastern corner are now ongoing and shall be completed in January 2011.
- Decayed water spouts require to be repaired and will be done together with works on the façade of the lower plinth.
- Original patterns within the recessed niches of the mausoleum need to be restored.





TASK:

To restore the original architectural detailing of the mausoleum edging.

PURPOSE:

The Mausoleum edging along the upper plinth comprises of large blocks of stone over 40 cm thick. Conservation is required since several of these have been inappropriately replaced by 3-4 cm thick stones thereby significantly altering an important architectural detail. Also since the stone paving of the upper plinth has been altered, a shallow drain has formed along the mausoleum edge, leading to water accumulation and resulting deterioration.

ACTION TAKEN:

- All stones that have been inappropriately repaired, in recent years, with a thin stone edging and paving with concrete in-fill were identified.
- Stone of matching sizes ordered.
- Approximately 40 pieces of the stone were required, some over 2 m in length and replaced stones of inappropriate details.
- This action was carried out simultaneously with the repair of the upper plinth to ensure proper levels are maintained.

NEXT STAGE:

- Two stones at the principal south entry to the mausoleum remain to be replaced.



PLASTERWORK

*“The project will give new life to this part of Delhi.
I also much enjoyed seeing the progress of the
restoration in the last three years and the
wonderful and considerable work.*

Congratulations !

*We discussed specially the problem of the facing of
the niches in the podium and after giving it much
thought, I support the facing with white chuna
because it tunes in with and supports the aesthetic
and the philosophy of the use of red and white
colour with the building.*

Ebba Koch

25th November 2010



LOWER ALCOVES: DECORATIVE PLASTERWORK



TASK:

Removal of cement plaster/ replacing decayed ceiling plaster of the lower alcoves with lime plaster following the original star patterns discovered.

PURPOSE:

- To restore the architectural integrity of the Mausoleum by removing the cement plaster layers of various hues applied in the 20th century.
- To re-establish the red-white contrast, critical to the original design intention of Humayun's Tomb.
- To enhance the historical character by restoring the highly ornamental plasterwork that had been lost in all but two alcoves and only small fragments remained in other alcoves.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Half-domed ceilings of the external alcoves of the lower cells were originally decorated with incised plasterwork with star patterns, highlighted with red polychromy.
- This decorative work was almost completely lost due to excessive water seepage, material deterioration and 20th century repairs which included plastering over the original surviving patterns.
- Humayun's tomb constructed with red sand stone and white marble. And the recess of the lower floors were decorated with star ceiling pattern and originally finished with white lime punning, to match the marble elements of the façade.
- In the 20th century, the decayed plaster was replaced either with grey cement plaster or pink lime plaster mixed with cement which disfigured the original red white balance of the structure.
- Existing star pattern in the two alcoves was documented using 3-D High definition survey and site measurements.
- The profile was transferred on the paper on 1:1 scale to understand the geometrical division of the ceiling in detail
- Existing pattern is cleaned and consolidated.
- Cement and pink plaster from the lower alcoves was removed and underlying masonry repaired to provide appropriate surface for lime plastering.
- Original star pattern have been constructed in the ceiling in lime mortar.
- Plasterwork is complete on the west, south and east sides of the tomb.
- Plasterwork of two alcoves covered with lime punning for review. Peer review was held in July 2010 with A.G.K.Menon, Convenor INTACH Delhi Chapter and Herb Stovel, World Heritage Advisor to UNESCO in July 2010. An additional peer review was carried out by Mughal historian, Ebba Koch.



CONSERVATION

LOWER ALCOVES: DECORATIVE PLASTERWORK

BEFORE CONSERVATION



A,B and D :Alcoves before conservation works.The cement patches were applied to the alcoves in 1960's

NEXT STAGE:

- Ornamental plasterwork will be carried out on the northern side.
- A layer of lime punning will be provided over the plasterwork to act as a protective surface and restore the significant red-white contrast used by the original builders of Humayun's Tomb to such striking effect.
- Red polychromy discovered on the edges of the ornamental plasterwork will be discussed in subsequent core committee meetings. It is however understood that the red polychromy has no protective role and does not impact the façade as the lime punning layer would.

DURING CONSERVATION



1. Ornamental pattern revealed on the removal of cement and paint layers

2 & 3. The restored pattern in lime mortar

4. Restoring the final lime plaster layer



TASK:

- Dismantling cement and decayed lime plaster on the wall surfaces.
- Lime plastering the inner surface of the 68 chambers of lower plinth.

PURPOSE:

- Prolonging the life of the structure by protecting the stone masonry from salt action and other weathering effects
- Providing historically appropriate materials by removing impervious cement layers.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Each of the cells was scanned using 3D High Definition survey data prior to conservation works.
- Due to inappropriate past repairs, water percolation from the upper plinth above, the lime plaster had mostly been completely lost. In some cells this had been replaced with cement plaster.
- Cracks in all cells had cement grouting to fill these up.
- Cement and decayed plaster have now been removed from all except a few remaining cells presently used to store antiquities.
- Lime plastering is now completed in east, west and south side chambers and ongoing on the northern section.

Decorative plasterwork

- Ornamental plasterwork was discovered in the corner cells on the northern side.
- An art conservator is engaged in cleaning the original surface using soft brushes and water.

NEXT STAGE:

- Lime plastering of lower cells is expected to be completed by March 2011.
- The ornamental plasterwork in the two northern corner cells will be conserved.
- Ornamental plasterwork will also be carried out in the two southern corner cells. This will require removal of the plasterwork already carried out here as the plasterwork in the northern cells was discovered only at a later date, on the removal of layers of soot and accumulations.



TASK:

Removal of cement flooring and replacement with lime concrete with red sand stone edging on the external edge as per detail discovered in some cells.

PURPOSE:

The lime concrete flooring will restore the historic character and the red sandstone edging will ensure preservation and restore the historic character.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Existing decayed and cement floors were completely dismantled.
- The underlying layer was consolidated and rammed to provide even surface for lime concrete.
- New lime concrete mixed with lime mortar, brick aggregates and traditional additives such as belgiri, jiggery and urad dal have been provided with appropriate slopes.
- Lime concrete was rammed and cured using traditional additives for a period of at least two week to get perfect setting of lime concrete and finished layer.
- Lime concrete of east, south and west side chambers is now completed.
- Lime concreting of north side chambers in ongoing
- Red sand stone edging stones have been provided on the external arches of all side to consolidate the loose edging of lime concrete

NEXT STAGE:

- Lime concreting work of north side chambers will be completed and consolidated



TASK:

Installing wooden doors in the 72 alcoves.

PURPOSE:

To restore the authenticity of material and architectural integrity of the façade of Humayun's Tomb.

ACTION TAKEN:

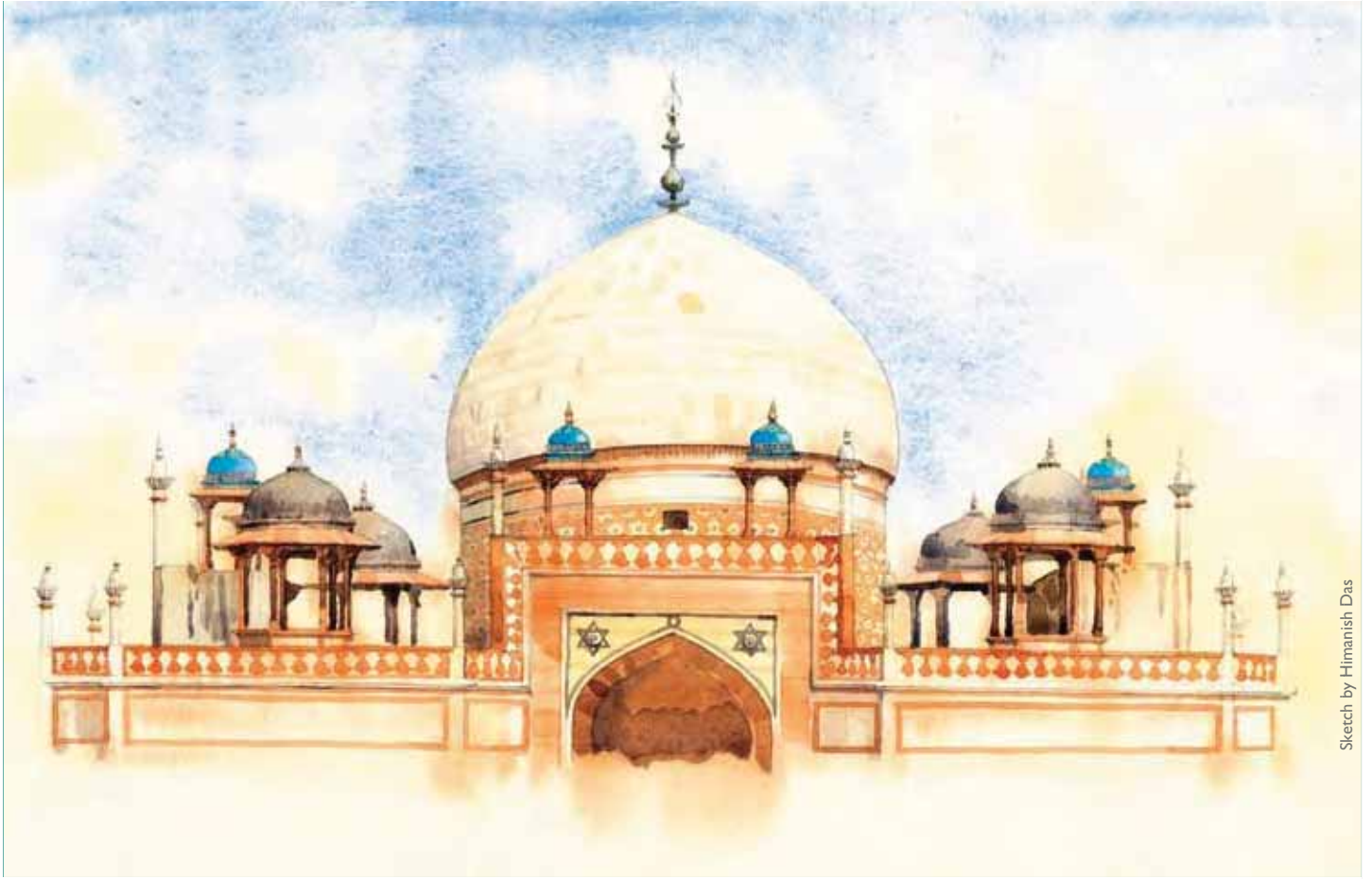
- The original wooden doors were used as firewood when the Humayun's Tomb garden enclosure was used as a refugee camp during 1947.
- In recent years iron doors were installed in the openings to prevent misuse of the lower cells by visitors – these significantly disfigured the historic character of the site.
- The red sandstone door frame required to be replaced in 70 of the 72 openings.
- Wooden doors of a design based on the surviving doors in the complex have been installed on the western, southern and eastern sides of the complex.

NEXT STAGE:

- Doors to be installed on the northern section.
- Tradition finish layer will be applied on all the wooden surface.



TILEWORK ON CANOPIES



Sketch by Himanish Das

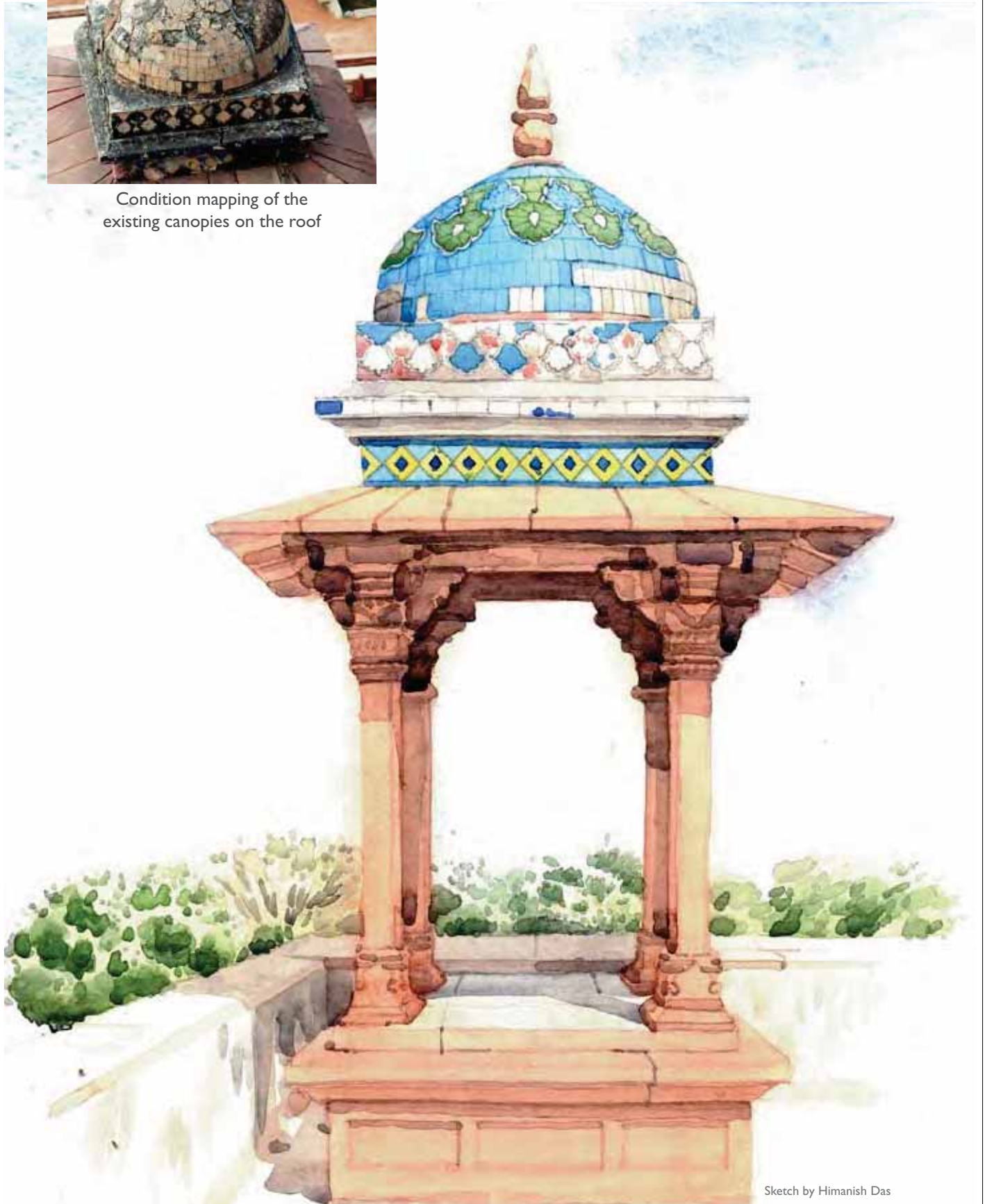
“If carefully done, it (the tilework) would give back an important feature to the original design. It adds a so far unknown dimension to the Indian red and white philosophy of the monument, namely an architectural reference to the country of origin of the Mughals in present day Uzbekistan, to the blue and green domes of Samarkand and Bukhara. It would underline the architectural universalism of the original design of Humayun’s tomb. The Mughal builders considered the facing of the chhatris with glazed tiles so important that they repeated it for the cupolas of the chhatris of Akbar’s tomb at Sikandra (completed 1613).”

Ebba Koch

TILEWORK ON CANOPIES



Condition mapping of the existing canopies on the roof



Sketch by Himanish Das

GLAZED CERAMIC TILES ON THE CANOPIES



(Above) Archival Painting of Humayun's Tomb Copyright : Freer Gallery of Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C

TASK:

- To conserve and consolidate the existing tilework and to replace missing tiles where these have been replaced with cement plaster.
- To research on physical and chemical properties of the Mughal tiles and experiment on a variety of preparation techniques to match the original to the extent possible.
- To introduce the craft of tile making for the youth of Hazrat Nizmauddin Basti.

PURPOSE:

The tiles on the small canopies with the white marble dome background were an important element of the original design. Much of the tilework was lost in the late 1990's when lightening conductors were installed on these canopies.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Following an exhaustive and meticulous documentation of the tilework it was discovered that the original pattern of tiles could be discerned. This was unexpected.
- Archival research and scientific investigations were carried out and in partnership with UNESCO a conference with 40 participants from 10 tile producing countries spent two days at Humayun's Tomb in 2009.
- The conservation strategy for the tile work was finalized and recorded in 2009.
- Experiments on making matching tiles have continued through 2010.
- A discussion with Dr Ebba Koch, Mughal Historian on the subject has been ongoing since 2008 and following a meeting in November 2010 Dr Koch gave her opinion in a memorandum.

Architectural models have been prepared of all the chatri based on the proposed conservation strategy.

- Samples tile have been prepared in Samarkand based on the scientific results.

NEXT STAGE:

- A team of traditional craftsmen have been identified from Uzbekistan to prepare the tile samples in Delhi.
- A kiln will be set in Humayun's tomb and tiles will be prepared by the craftsmen following the test results
- Sample tiles will be analysed to match with the original tiles prior to being used on the canopies.



TASK:

Conservation of the River Pavilion standing on the eastern enclosure wall of the Humayun's Tomb enclosure.

PURPOSE:

Though a principal structure in the complex, the east pavilion had suffered from use of inappropriate materials such as cement in conservation works in the 20th century.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Conservation works on the east pavilion commenced in mid 2009.
- The application of a 1mm thick lime punning layer comprising lime mixed with marble dust was applied on the entire surface in 2010.
- The vaulted passage to the river was repaired by replacing missing masonry and pointing loose stone joints following the clearance of rubble from this blocked passage.

NEXT STAGE:

- Earth levels on the outer surface need to be lowered to expose some of the outer face of the eastern wall which is presently covered with approximately 20 feet of silt.
- Wooden doors need to be fixed to the openings to prevent further graffiti on the interior surface.
- Requests will be made to the ASI for additional guards on this end of the complex.





TASK:

To carry out repairs to the Humayun's Tomb garden enclosure wall including completing sections of the wall that have suffered partial or complete loss.

PURPOSE:

- To restore the architectural integrity of the arcaded enclosure wall.
- To ensure preservation of standing portions by careful repairs using building materials, tools and techniques followed by the original builders.
- To restore the functionality of the walkway on the top of the wall – allowing security personnel to walk the length – from the north-east corner of the complex to the south-east corner.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The condition assessment, including documenting extent of plasterwork remaining, has been carried out for the north, west and south walls.
- Archival research including drawings, photographs and conservation notes revealed several significant details on the wall surfaces.
- Portions of walls, mainly on the western and southern side that have suffered collapse will be reconstructed on the basis of the existing standing portions and archival plans dating from the 1860's, showing the complete portions of wall surfaces.
- Conservation works have commenced from the western wall where a series of arches are now being rebuilt. Brick shuttering, as would have been used by the Mughals, was first erected and the profile of the arch built in brickwork.

NEXT STAGE:

- Conservation works on the wall surfaces will be carried out through 2011.
- Once the arcaded portions are complete, a lime concrete layer will be applied to the top surface to check water percolation
- The portions of the east wall will be dismantled and rebuilt in an appropriate manner.
- Scientific clearance during the garden restoration revealed the original thickness of the wall and passages to the river.
- In recent times the height of this stretch has been raised beyond what the original height was to prevent entry of visitors from this end. The same can be achieved by lowering the earth levels on the outer side and wall brought to its original height.





TASK:

Conservation of the NE pavilion, Humayun's Tomb enclosure.

PURPOSE:

To restore collapsed portions and ensure long term preservation of this significant building that possibly pre-dates Humayun's Tomb

ACTION TAKEN:

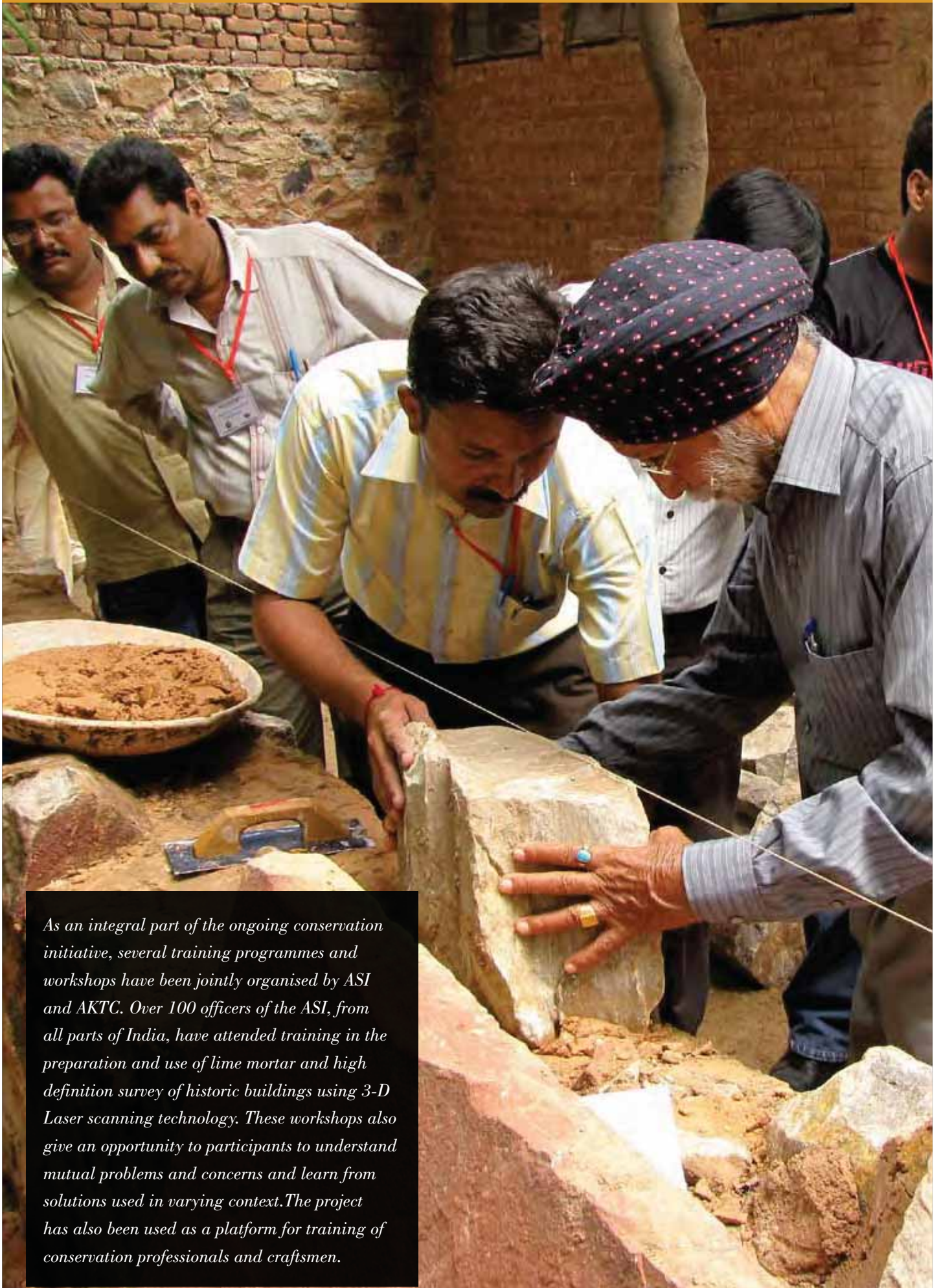
- Proper measured drawings of the Pavilion were prepared and a 3D High Definition Survey using Laser Scanning technology carried out.
- The deteriorated stone roof of the east verandah was repaired including replacing damaged stones and relaying the lime concrete roof above.
- The collapsed dome of the basement room was rebuilt; this required removing at least 10 feet of rubble from the roof and working in very dangerous conditions.
- The floor of the main hall was relaid.
- The wall surfaces were cleaned of soot and the original lime punning surfaces were revealed in portions.

NEXT STAGE:

To complete conservation works on this building.



TRAININGS & WORKSHOPS



As an integral part of the ongoing conservation initiative, several training programmes and workshops have been jointly organised by ASI and AKTC. Over 100 officers of the ASI, from all parts of India, have attended training in the preparation and use of lime mortar and high definition survey of historic buildings using 3-D Laser scanning technology. These workshops also give an opportunity to participants to understand mutual problems and concerns and learn from solutions used in varying context. The project has also been used as a platform for training of conservation professionals and craftsmen.

TASK:

Organizing 18 training workshops for the technical staff of ASI and other conservation professionals to understand the appropriate techniques of using lime

PURPOSE:

- To use the project as a platform for training.
- To generate the awareness as well as sharing knowledge of using lime, in the recommended manner, for conservation of historic buildings illustrating the various lime techniques by lectures, presentations, site visits, demonstrations and practical exercise for the participants.
- Also establishing a platform for sharing existing knowledge about lime techniques used in various regions of India

ACTION TAKEN:

- Thirteen lime training workshops are already completed attended by over 175 participants from ASI, Institute of Archaeology, Conservation professional from State Department's of archaeology, INTACH and independent practitioners.
- Six of these five day training workshops have been held from Nov. 2009 to December 2010.
 - 8th Lime training workshop-9th – 13th November 2009
 - 9th Lime training workshop- 18th – 22nd January 2010
 - 10th Lime training workshop- 5th- 9th April 2010
 - 11th Lime Training workshop- 25th October 2010-29th October
 - 12th Lime training workshop- 22th November to 26th November 2010
 - 13th Lime training workshop- 17th December to 21th December 2010
- In each workshop, various lectures and presentations were shown to participants.
- Participants also get hands on practical experience to work such as lime slaking, preparing lime mortar, various types of lime plaster and lime concrete, stone masonry construction, cleaning, grouting and lab work.
- Conservation works being carried out as part of the project using lime technology are inspected by the participants.
- Participants are given various conservation related publications as part of the workshop kit. These include international and national charters, John Marshall's conservation Manual, INTACH publications on lime, amongst others.

NEXT STAGE:

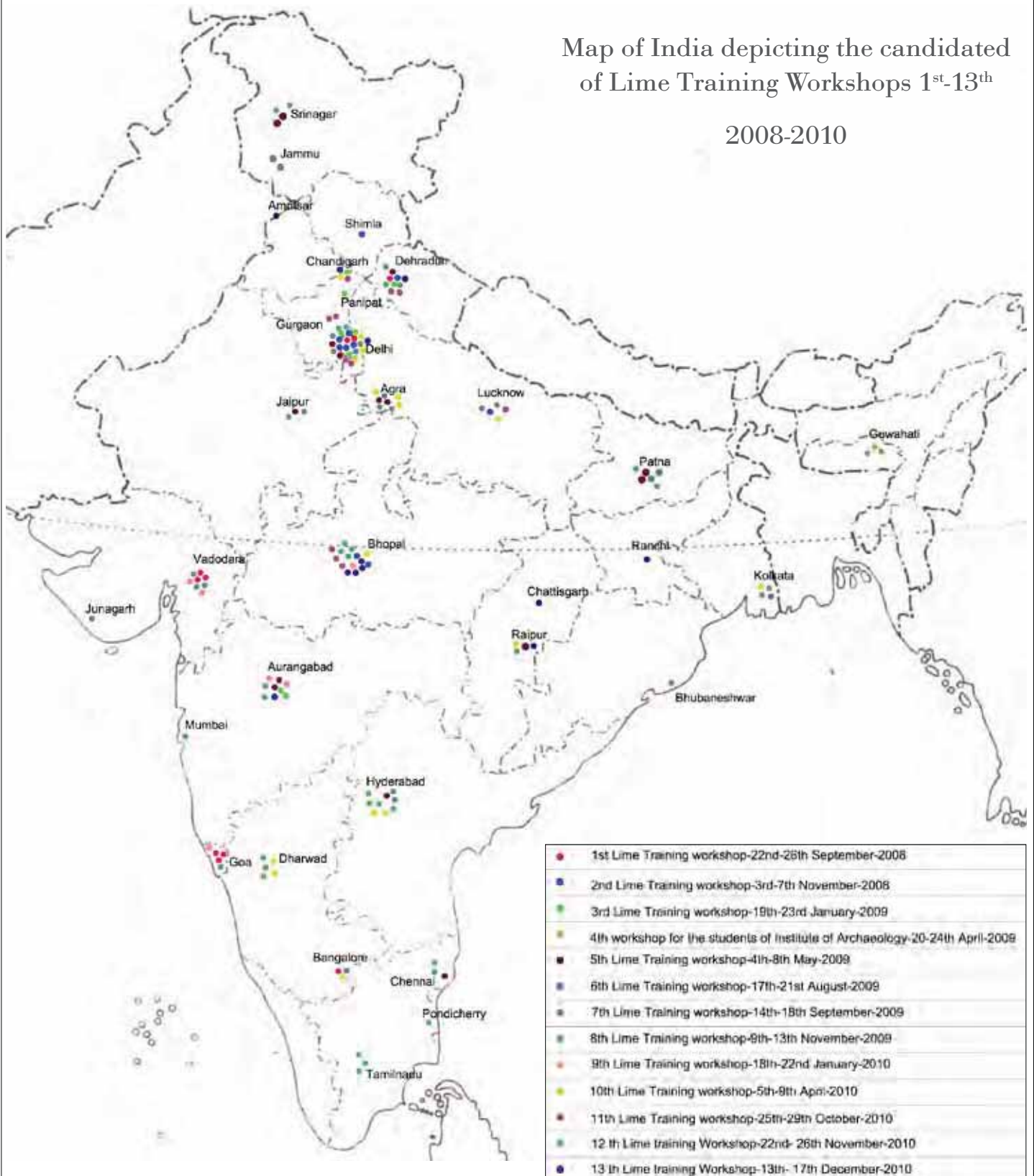
- Six workshops are now proposed in 2011. These will also be open to students and independent conservation professionals besides ASI officials
- A lime manual will be produced on the completion of 18 workshops.



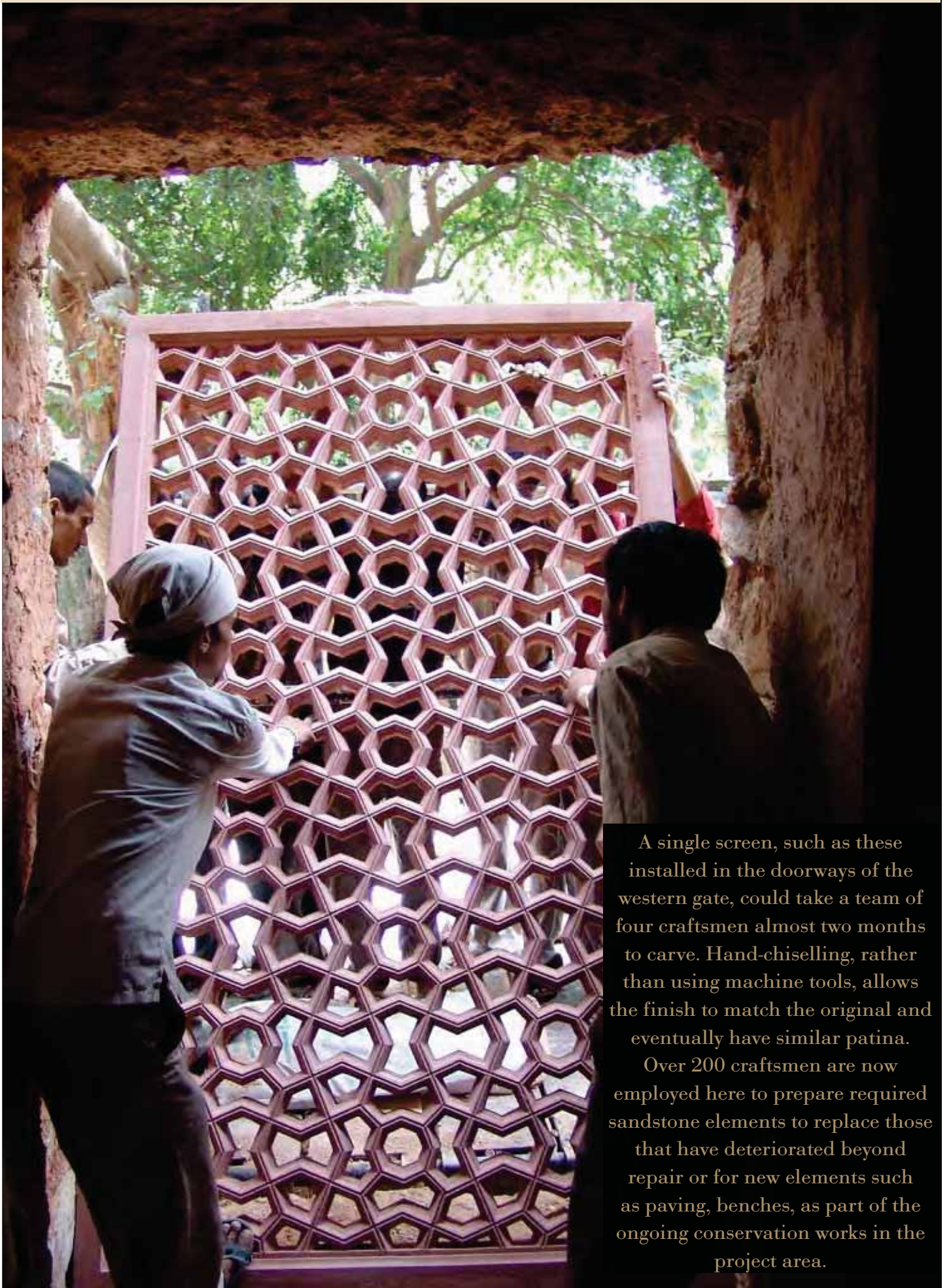
CONSERVATION

LIME TRAINING WORKSHOPS

Map of India depicting the candidated of Lime Training Workshops 1st-13th
2008-2010



SANDSTONE CRAFTSMANSHIP



A single screen, such as these installed in the doorways of the western gate, could take a team of four craftsmen almost two months to carve. Hand-chiselling, rather than using machine tools, allows the finish to match the original and eventually have similar patina.

Over 200 craftsmen are now employed here to prepare required sandstone elements to replace those that have deteriorated beyond repair or for new elements such as paving, benches, as part of the ongoing conservation works in the project area.



TASK:

Set up a training programme for youth to develop craftsman skills and ensure traditional building skills are continued to be practiced.

PURPOSE:

- To ensure availability of high quality craftsmanship and generate employment opportunities.

Humayun's mausoleum is the first ever use of Sandstone in such vast quantities. The sandstone for conservation works has been carefully sourced from the quarries used originally for the construction and is quarried in the traditional ways, without the use of machinery and worked upon by master craftsmen who have inherited skills over generations and use the same tools and building techniques used by their forefathers.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Awareness has been created and 50 trainees are now undergoing training in stone-carving.

NEXT STAGE:

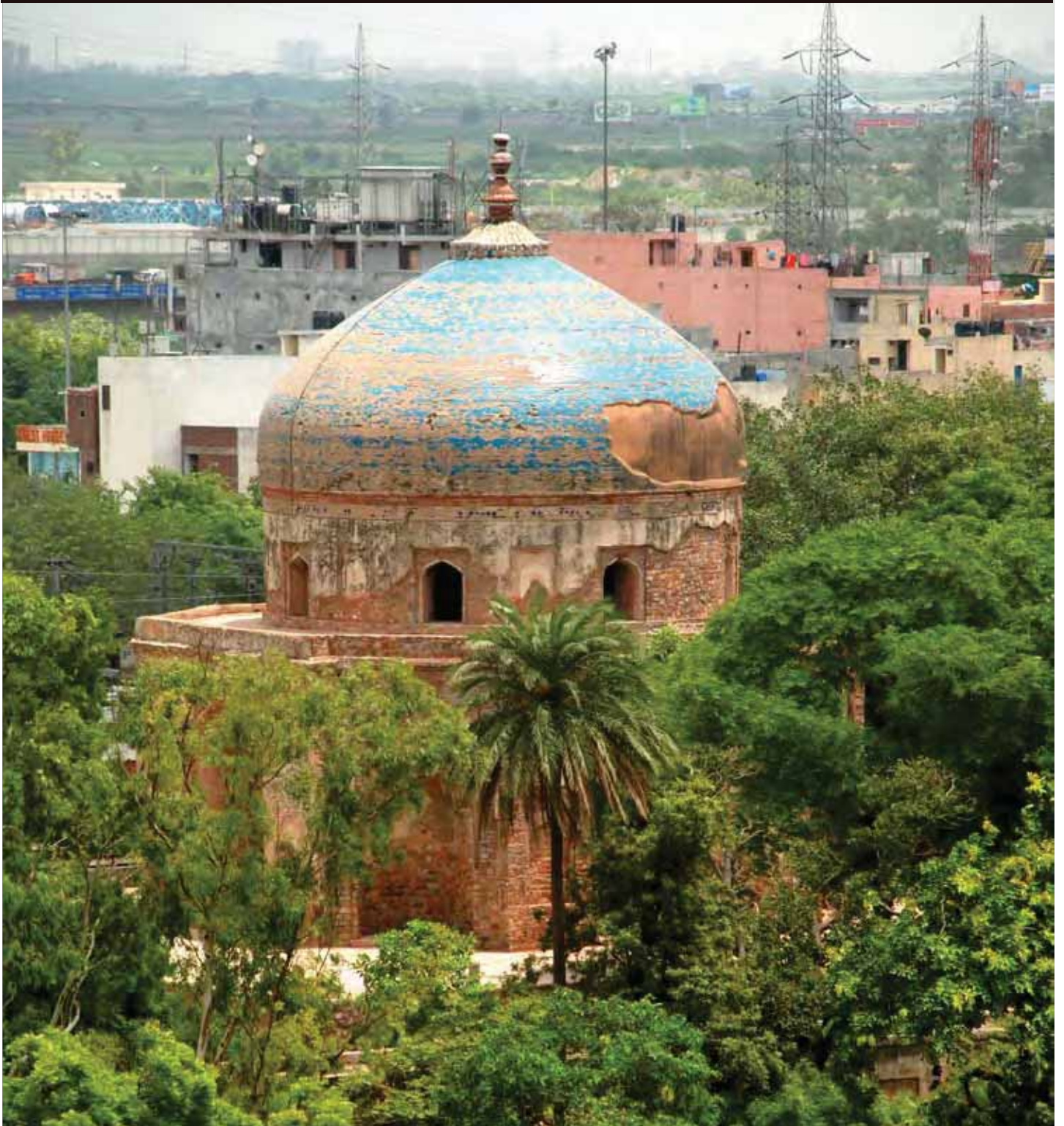
- Ensuring sustainability of the programme

"I wish to congratulate you on the high quality of the work, which is contributing to restoring the splendour of this World Heritage site. With my sincere compliments for the wonderful work of conservation."

Marcio Barbosa
Deputy Director-General,
UNESCO



NILA GUMBAD



Landscape Development



Shifting of Road



Conservation



INTEGRATING NILA GUMBAD WITH HUMAYUN'S TOMB COMPLEX

TASK:

- To integrate Nila Gumbad with Humayun's Tomb as it was up till the 1980's.
- To enhance the setting of the monument by restoring its immediate garden setting.
- To carry out conservation works on Nila Gumbad.
- To eventually include Nila Gumbad within the Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site.

PURPOSE:

Nila Gumbad though pre-dating Humayun's Tomb was almost contemporary. The proposed Landscape works will allow the one million + annual visitors to Humayun's Tomb to also visit Nila Gumbad.

ACTION TAKEN:

Background.

- In the late 1970's a trunk sewer line was laid between Humayun's Tomb and Nila Gumbad, destroying portions of the arcade in the process.
- Following this the levelled land thus created was used to build a road, on ASI land.
- A dense squatter settlement comprising over 400 families eventually established here.
- Following a report on 'inappropriate developments around Humayun's Tomb' written during the garden restoration project in 2000-01, these families were relocated by the ASI, in 2003-04, at an expense of Rs 75 Lakhs
- An MoU was signed between Railways (who own part of the land in this stretch) and ASI in 2004 to allow landscaping of the area.

Discussions with Railways

- In October 2007, a landscape proposal was submitted to the Railways for approval. This proposal included shifting the road to the east of Nila Gumbad, on Railway land.
- Following intense discussion since 2007 and several changes to proposed layout of the road, this proposal was accepted by railways and a new MoU signed in November 2010.

NEXT STAGE:

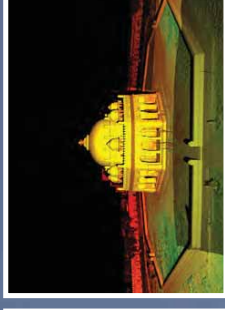
- To finalise the layout of the proposed road on ground in consultation with Railway Officers and keeping in mind site conditions such as presence of underground tanks, pump room, large trees.
- To build alternate road prior to closing present connection
- To ensure Delhi Jal Board work towards repairing the sewer line in this stretch is completed prior to restoration of the arcade.
- Conservation of Nila Gumbad.



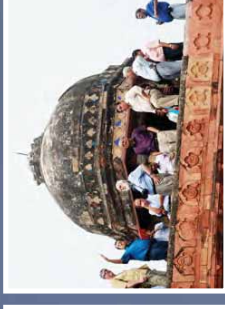
ISA KHAN'S COMPLEX



Conservation



3-D Laser Scanning



Discussions & Reviews

ISA KHAN'S ENCLOSURE CONSERVATION

Major conservation and landscape works aimed at restoring the architectural and historical character of the Isa Khan's and Bu-Halima's Complex are proposed in 2011 with World Monuments Fund's co-funding.

In 1920's major alterations were carried out here and included building the circular roadway after demolishing the Bu-Halima's garden enclosure walls. It is now proposed to undo this 20th century vandalism. Through 2010, an exhaustive condition assessment, measured drawing, archival research and detailed on-site discussions with experts have led to the preparation of a Conservation plan for this significant entrance zone to the World Heritage Site.



TASK:

To carry out Conservation and landscaping of the Isa Khan tomb enclosure and Bu Halima Complex that form the entrance zone of the World Heritage Site.

PURPOSE:

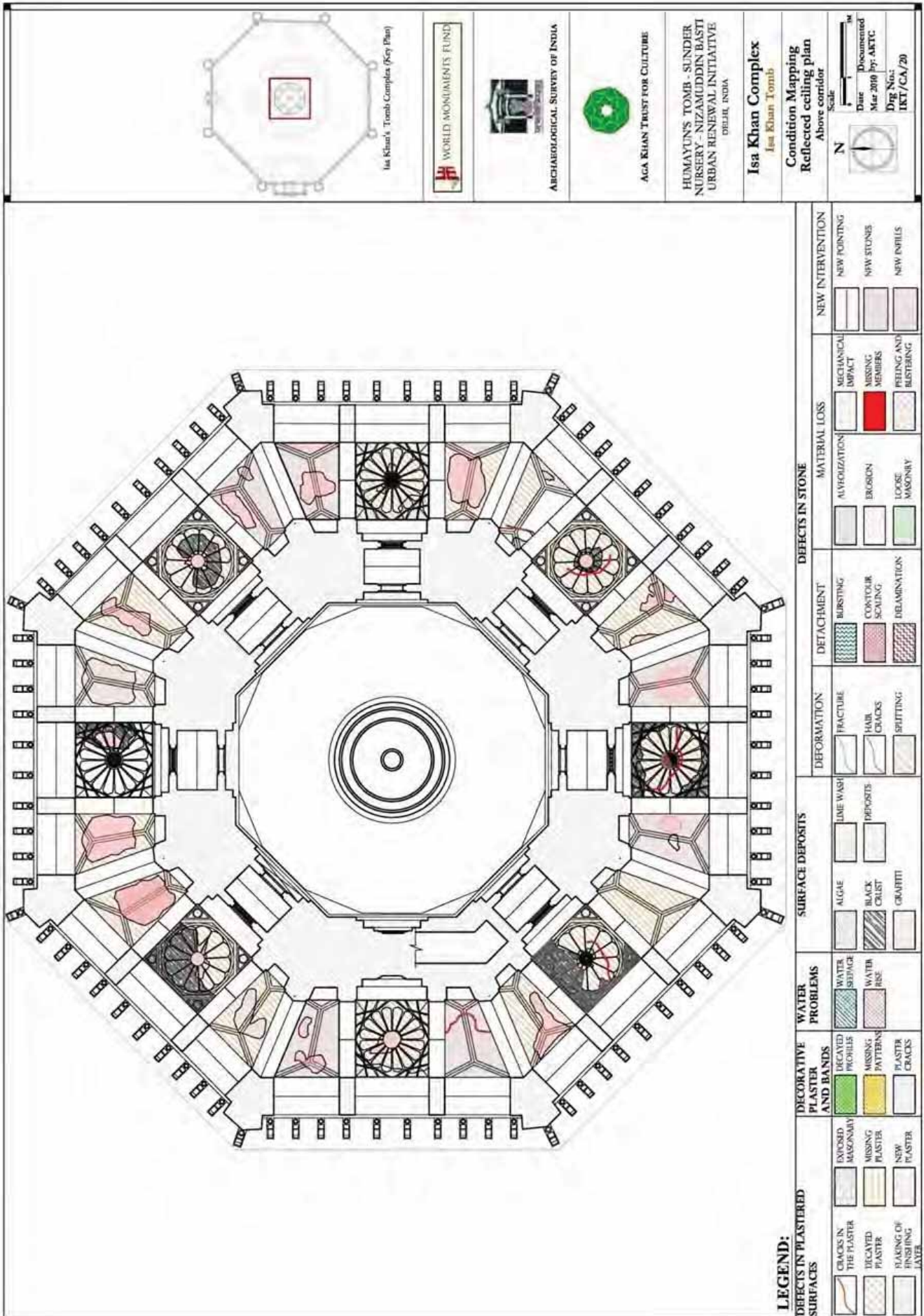
- To conserve and enhance the historic character of this historically and architecturally significant complex in keeping with national and internal conservation philosophy.
- To restore the landscape of this area, altered in the early 20th century thereby disfiguring the Mughal character of the complex.

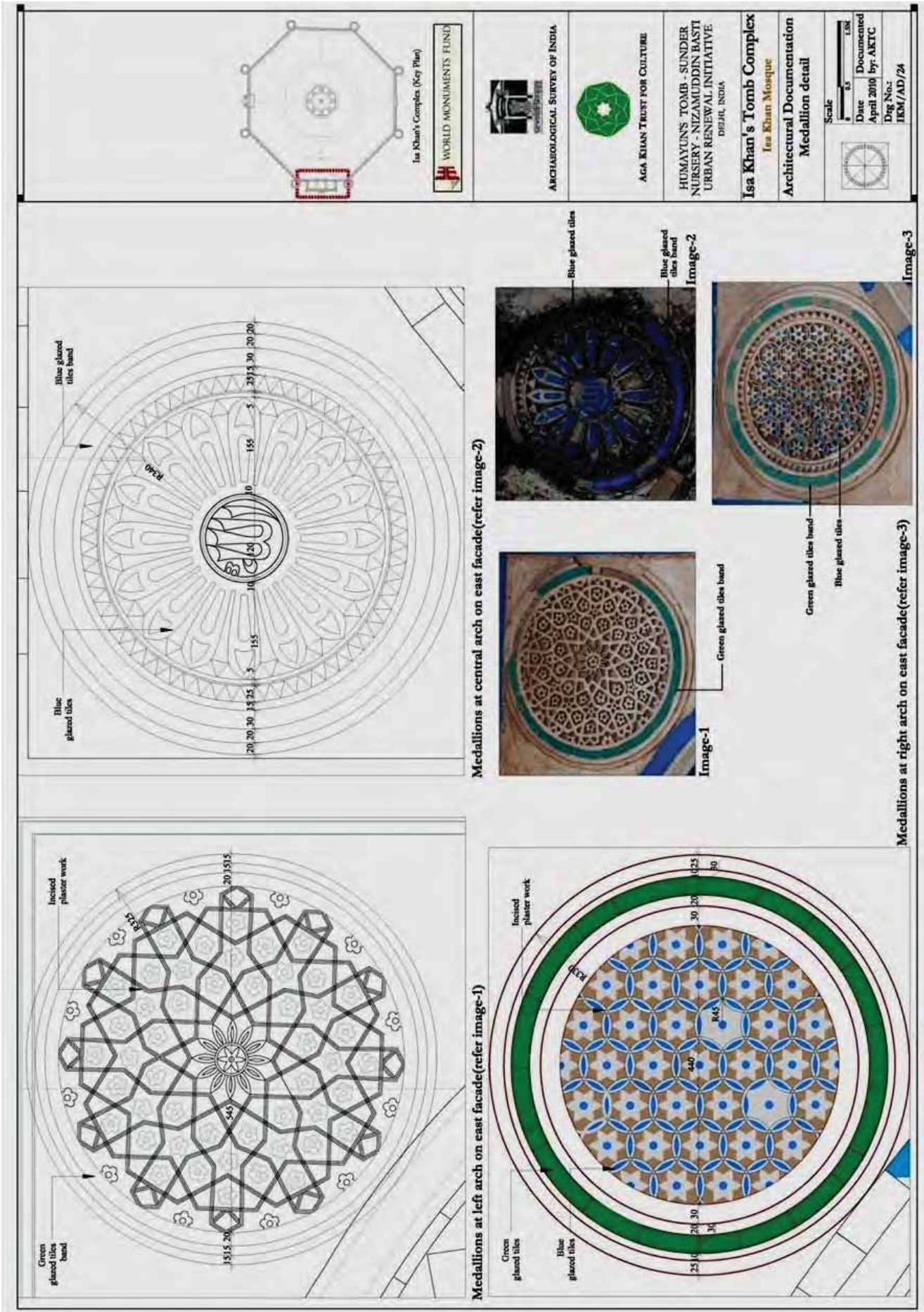
ACTION TAKEN:

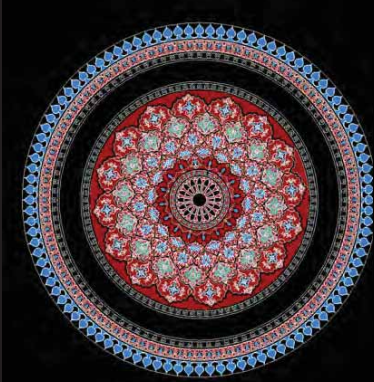
Documentation, 3D Laser Scanning

- Documentation works commenced in late 2009 using 3D High Definition Survey for the entire complex.
- Following the laser scanning, over 500 drawings including condition assessment have been prepared, documenting each detail, including ornamental plasterwork and ceramic tilework in detail.
- All external and Internal surfaces of all buildings have been scanned and data is registered.
- Architectural measured drawings, Condition Assessment drawings and Drawing indicating Conservation proposals now prepared for all buildings including enclosure walls of the complex.
- All the structural problems are marked on the drawings for the structural analysis of the monuments. Detailed structural Analysis is done by Stuart Tappin, Stand Consulting Engineers, UK









Architectural drawing of the Isa Khan's tomb's ceiling prepared using the 3-D Laser Scanning data

Preparatory groundwork for conservation combined archival research, on-ground analysis, documentation and structural assessment with state-of-the-art high definition surveys using 3D Laser Scanning and Ground Penetrating Radar Surveys (GPRS). The Conservation Plan prepared jointly by the ASI – AKTC team was submitted for peer review prior to commencing conservation works.



Ground Penetrating Radar Survey (GPRS) of the Isa Khan's Enclosure and the Bur-Hallima's Enclosure





Preparatory groundwork for conservation combined archival research, on ground analysis, documentation and structural assessment with state-of-the-art high definition surveys using 3D Laser Scanning and Ground Penetrating Radar Surveys (GPRS). The Conservation Plan prepared jointly by the ASI – AKTC team was submitted for peer review prior to commencing conservation works.

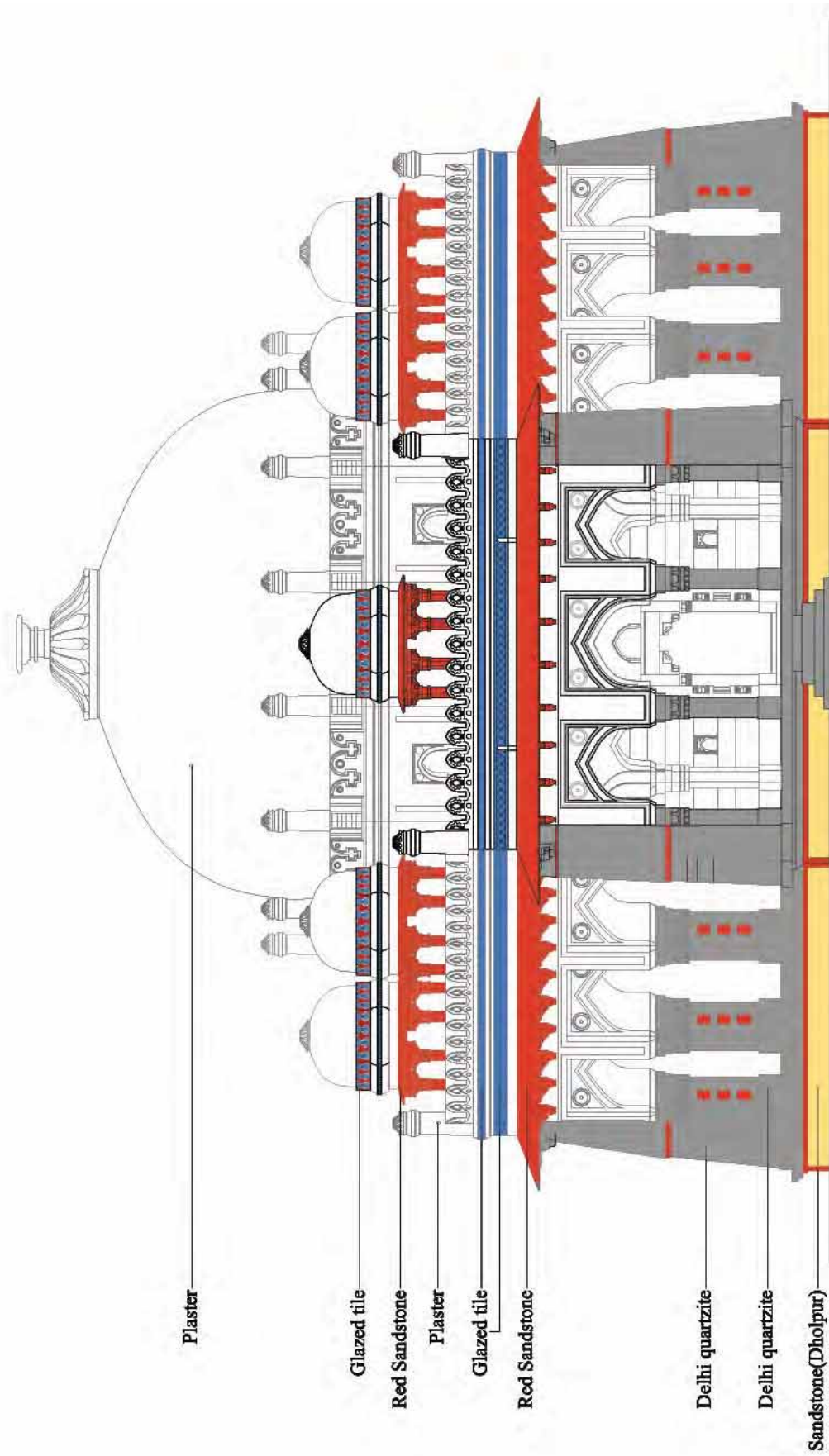
Ground Penetrating Radar Survey -GPRS

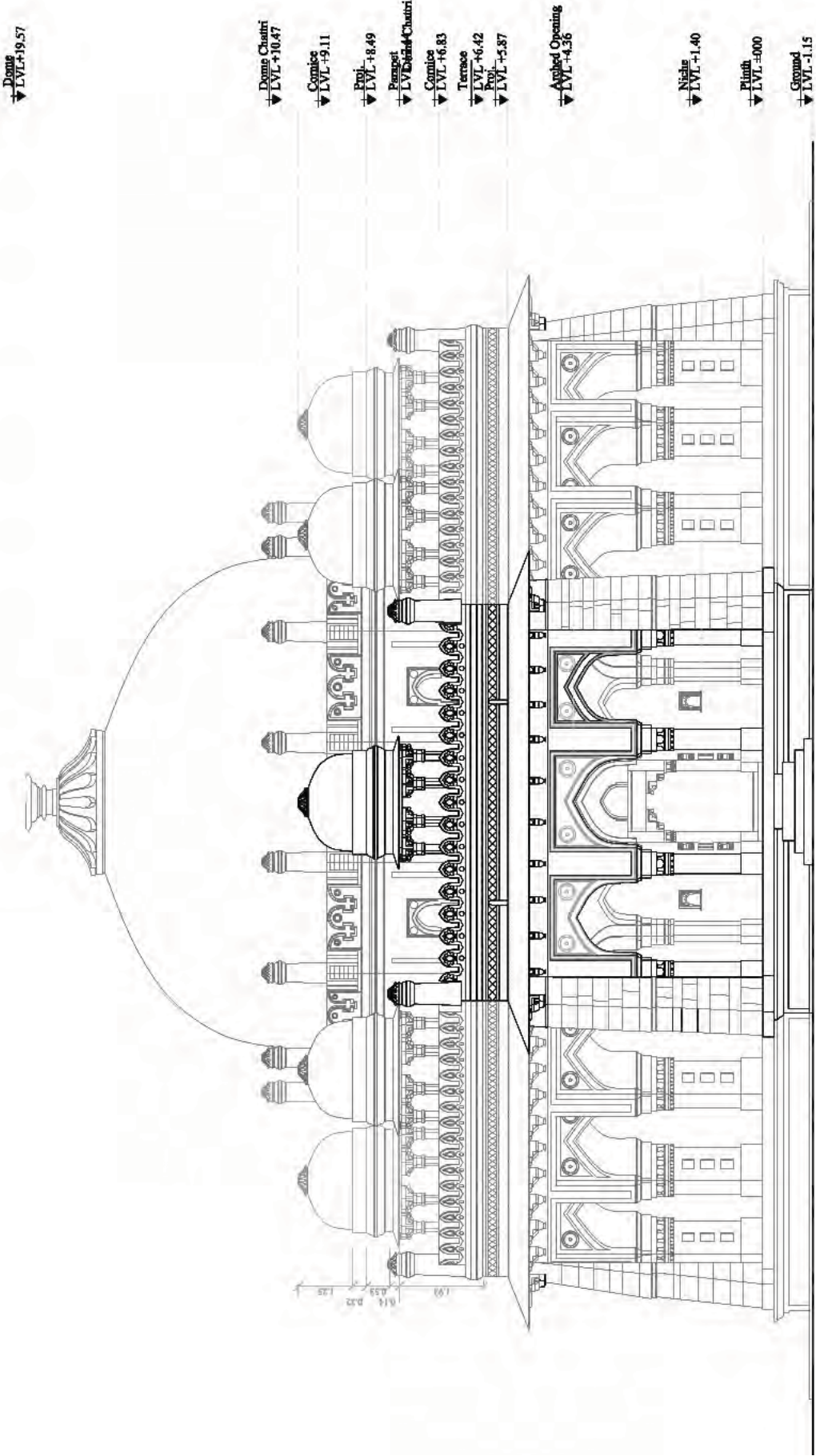
- Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey has been carried out within and around the enclosure walls of Isa Khan's complex, Bu Halima Complex and open area with the entrance zone.
- This has enabled identification of underground archaeological remains which can be further investigated during the designing and execution of the works, especially the proposed interpretation centre.
- The portion of Bu Halima's Tomb enclosure wall demolished by the British to make a road in 1920's were discovered. It is proposed to complete the missing portion of the walls.

Conservation Plan

- Based on the archival research, GPRS studies, documentation and condition assessment a Conservation Plan was finalised in July 2010.
- The plan outlines a Statement of Significance for the two complexes and also details out proposed conservation philosophy.







ISA KHAN'S MOSQUE

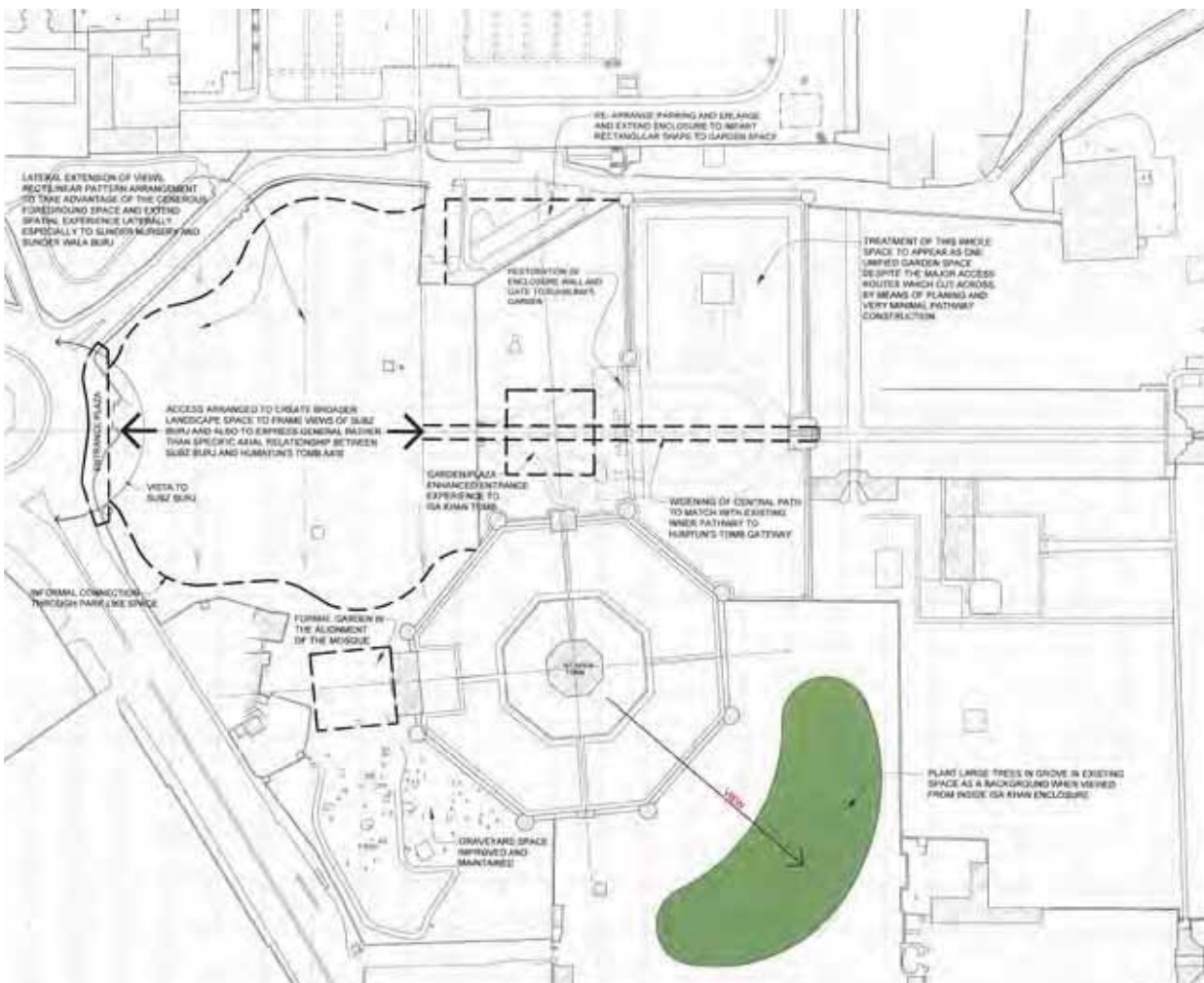


ISA KHAN ENCLOSURE- BU HALIMA COMPLEX



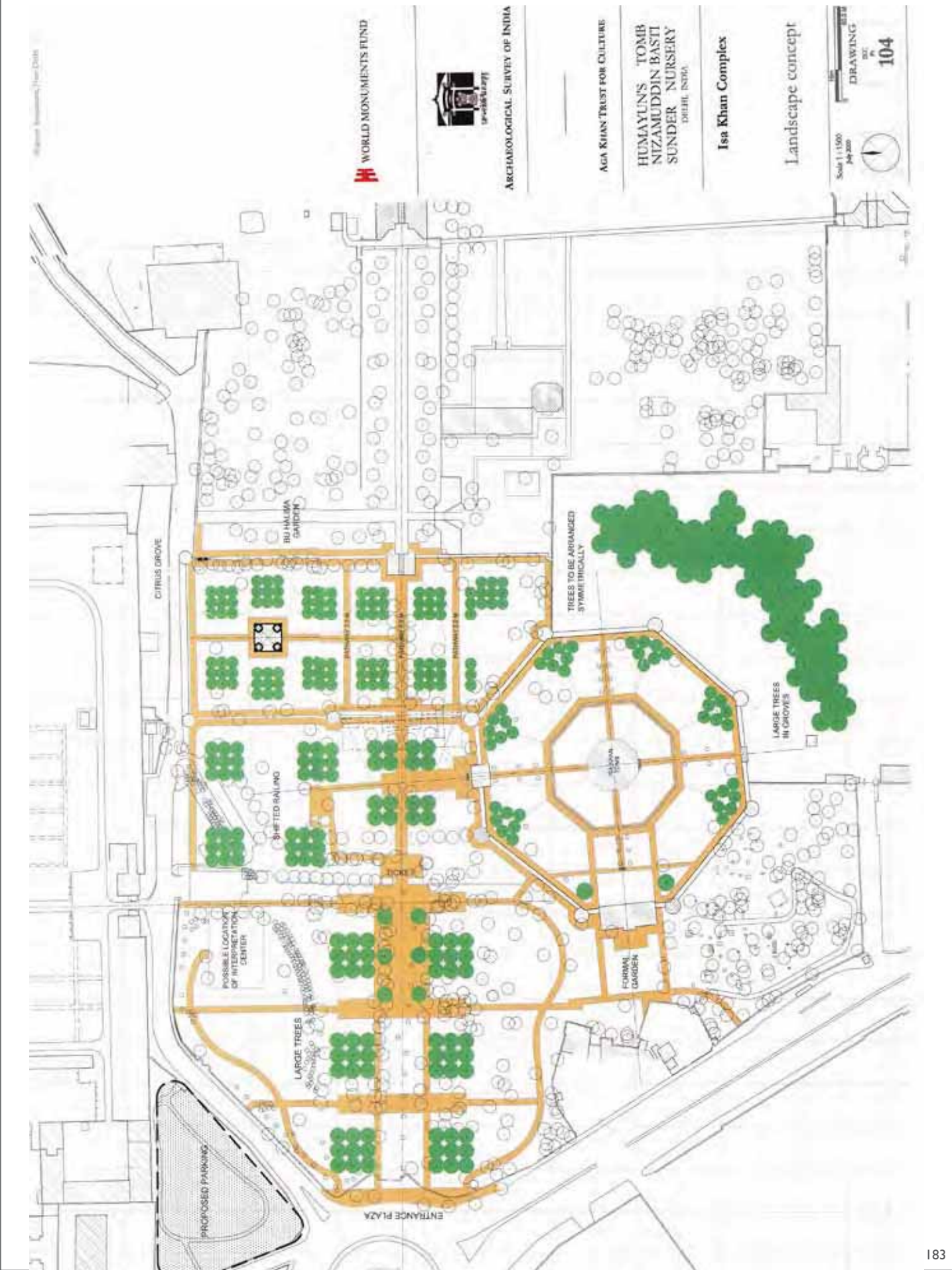
Landscape Plan

- Based on the study of archival material, results of GPRS, the flow of visitors and the conservation proposals including rebuilding missing portions of the Bu Halima enclosure wall, a landscape plan for the two complexes has been developed.
- The landscape plan aims to restore the Mughal layout and levels of the two complexes.
- It is also proposed to remove the vast quantities of Cement concrete paving that is found in the entrance zone and rationalise the pathway layout to enhance the historic character and visitor experience.
- Following trial trenches in the Isa Khan complex, it was discovered that roughly 3 feet of earth was to be removed from the outer half of the enclosure to restore original levels.



CONSERVATION

ISA KHAN ENCLOSURE- BU HALIMA COMPLEX

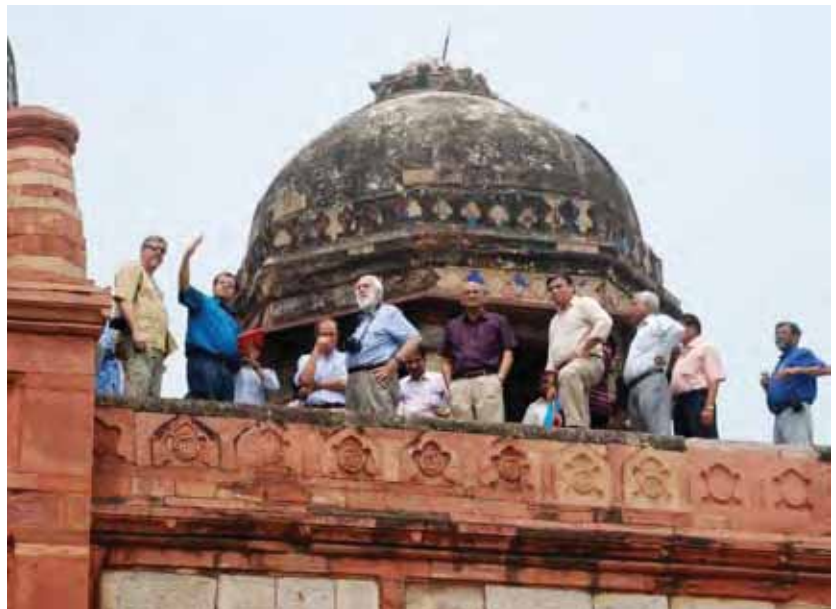


Peer Review

- The Conservation Plan and Landscape Plan were discussed in a peer review process in July 2010. Despite in-house expertise at the ASI and AKTC this was considered necessary to take national and international expert opinion in view of the major works proposed on this very significant site.
- Detailed Review with Dr. Herb Stovel, Mr. AKG Menon and ASI Core Committee on July 15, 2010 proposed conservation works of Isa Khan – Bu Halima Complex. Mr. Mark Webber of World Monument Fund and Ms. Amita Beg, Indian representative, WMF also joined the peer review.
- All the documentation works, condition mapping and proposed conservation works were shared and discussed during the review.
- The review was held over an entire day at site and all parts of the complex were inspected to understand the proposed conservation works in context of present status of the monument.
- All the open areas within the enclosures and around were evaluated and proposed landscape proposal was discussed.

NEXT STAGE:

- Permission is sought from ASI to allow the Isa Khan Complex to be closed to visitors for 6 months – one year to enable earth removal and conservation.
- Earth removal works at Isa Khan's Complex will commence as soon as the permission is received.



WHEELCHAIR ACCESS FROM BU-HALIMA'S GATEWAY



TASK:

Building a ramp at the eastern end of Bu Halima gateway.

PURPOSE:

To allow easy access for wheelchair users to all parts of the complex

ACTION TAKEN:

- Archival photographs revealed that the east end of the Bu Halima gate had a ramp and the existing steps were added at a later date.
- The steps were dismantled and a ramp similar to that seen at the adjacent Arab Serai gateway was built here.

NEXT STAGE:

Though making the monuments wheel chair access will not be possible without significantly disfiguring the historical character of the monuments the project aims to ensure easy wheelchair access to all parts of the complex.

Before Conservation



During Conservation



After Conservation





TASK:

Conservation of Lakkarwala Burj

PURPOSE:

- Restore the architectural character of this significant monument of national importance.
- Enhance the historic character of Sunder Nursery.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The ornamentation on the internal wall surfaces was cleaned to expose the original details.
- Missing incised plaster work was reconstructed following the original pattern.
- Missing lime punning is replaced with new lime punning.
- Quranic inscription of the monument is now document in order to understand the missing portion and style of calligraphy.
- The parapet over the lower arcade required to be partially dismantled and rebuilt.
- Sandstone lattice screens in the eight arched openings in the neck of the dome and the four openings over the doorway have been restored.

NEXT STAGE:

- Repairs on the dome, roof, external wall surfaces are to be carried out.
- Red sand stone flooring will be provided in the external plinth and inner chamber
- Projected chamber on the west will be repaired and structural cracks will be stitched
- Metal doors will be replaced with wooden doors





TASK:

Conservation of Sunderwala Burj

PURPOSE:

- Restore the architectural character of this significant monument of national importance.
- Enhance the historic character of Sunder Nursery.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Incised ceiling with star pattern is now cleaned with water to expose the original surface details
 - Missing medallions portions on the decorative ceiling are now reconstructed in incised plasterwork
 - Quranic inscription is documented to complete the missing inscription and to understand the calligraphy
 - Red sand stone lattice screen are now being prepared to be fixed in the arched openings over the doorways.
- The cement or decayed lime plaster on the dome has been removed and a layer of lime plaster applied.
 - The lotus finial on the dome has been repaired and reshaped.

NEXT STAGE:

- Repairs on the roof, external and internal wall surfaces are to be carried out.
- In all instances the cement plaster will be removed and replaced with lime plaster
- Parapet walls will be repaired following the original details, including the ornamental patterns discovered on cleaning of the soot.
- Providing projected red sandstone rainwater outlets on the western and eastern side.
- Wooden doors will be fixed on the external openings
- Lime concrete of the terrace will be repaired to make the surface water tight
- Structural repair works will be carried out in the cracks running along the length of the monument
- The extend of the original plinth will be worked out and repaired.
- Red sand stone flooring will be provided on the plinth as well as in chamber.





*Garden Pavilion in 2008
before conservation*

TASK:

Conservation of Mughal Pavilion

PURPOSE:

- Restore the architectural character of this significant monument of national importance.
- Enhance the historic character of Sunder Nursery.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Structural conservation works on the pavilion were completed in 2009
- Following a prolonged discussion it was agreed to provide a layer of lime punning as a protective coat and to restore the original character of the structure. This has now been completed.

NEXT STAGE:

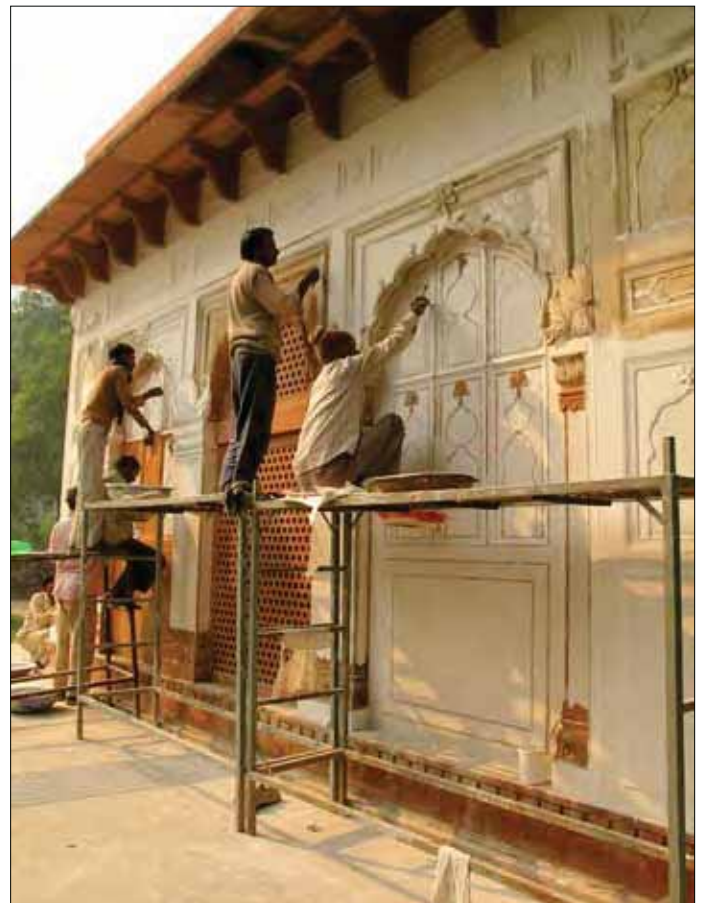
Conservation works are now complete.



July 2008

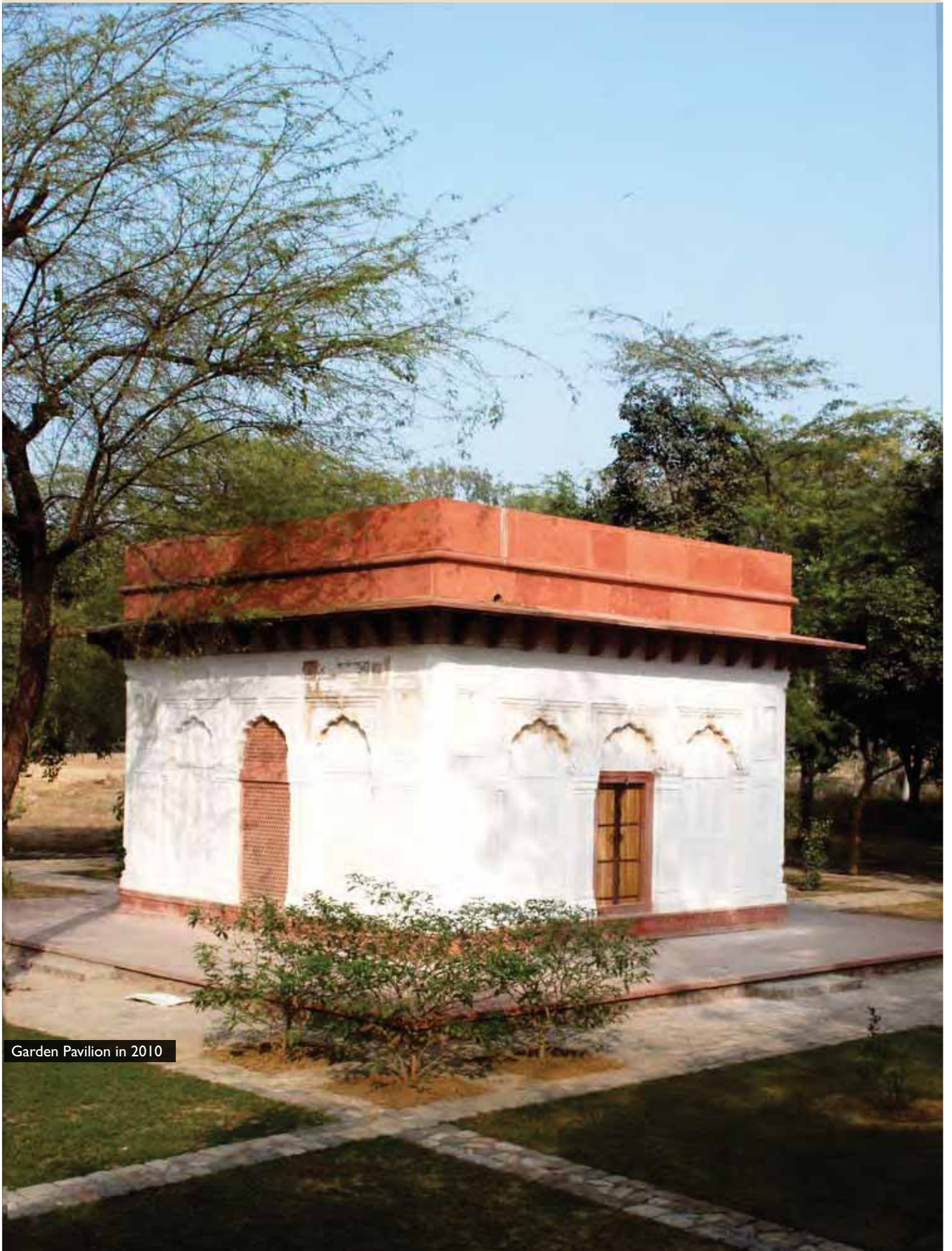


December 2010



CONSERVATION

MUGHAL PAVILION



Garden Pavilion in 2010



Landscaping of Mirza Ghalib's Tomb

The area comprising of Chausanth Khamba, Urs Mahal courtyard and Mirza Ghalib Tomb, form the largest open space in Nizamuddin Basti. It is proposed to implement a sensitively designed landscape scheme integrating the three monuments, thereby enhancing the cultural significance of the place.





Noted poet Mirza Ghalib's tomb setting was enhanced by landscaping the court and creating an enclosure with stone jallies to be used for mushairas to also enhance a major public space in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.

TASK:

Landscape the setting of the famous poet's tomb.

PURPOSE:

- To provide dignity to the tomb and enhance the historical character of the Protected Monument.
- To create a space that could be used to hold poetry recitals in memory of the poet.
- To enhance the urban setting of the tomb. This includes a primary access to the Dargah of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The metal rail of the tomb was replaced by a stone wall with lattice screen reliefs.
- The paving in hand-chiselled sandstone and marble significantly enhances the historic character.
- A marble inscription with a couplet of the poet inscribed on it was also erected.

NEXT STAGE:

Conservation works need to be undertaken on the southern enclosure wall.



NIZAMUDDIN BAOLI



Archival view of Nizamuddin Baoli
in early 20th century



Baoli wall collapsed in July 2008



Conservation works in progress





TASK:

Restore the architectural character and enhance the setting of the 14th century stepwell.

PURPOSE:

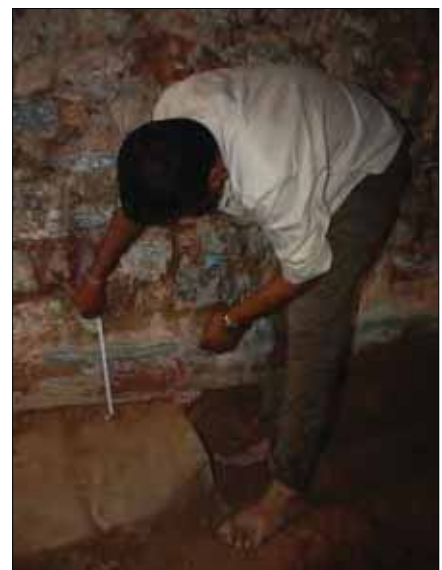
To restore the spirit of the place which also serves as a major entrance to the Dargah.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The portion of the Baoli that collapsed in 2008 was repaired in 2009.
- Following the relocation of families living over the southern arcade this was extensively repaired since June 2010.
- Major structural repairs on the roof were required.
- The metal screens in the five arched openings were replaced with sandstone lattice screens.
- The cement plaster on the wall surfaces was replaced with lime plaster.
- The passage running along the Baoli eastern wall and southern wall required extensive repairs including lowering floor levels by over 40 cm.
- The cement plaster and terrazzo on the walls was removed and replaced with marble dado and lime plaster on the vaulted surfaces.
- The wall on the northern half of the eastern side was lowered to original levels.

NEXT STAGE:

- In consultation with building owners carry out façade improvement along major houses around the Baoli.
- To repair the Chini Burj that stands on the north-western edge.



CONSERVATION

HAZRAT NIZAMUDDIN BAOLI



Installing Sandstone Jaali



CONSERVATION

HAZRAT NIZAMUDDIN BAOLI



Repair works in the Corridor





ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), under the Ministry of Culture, is the premier organization for the archaeological researches and protection of the cultural heritage of India. Maintenance of ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains of national importance is the prime concern of the ASI.

The ASI is the nodal public agency for the project. Several protected monuments and heritage buildings stand within the project area where conservation works are now being undertaken or are proposed to be undertaken as part of the project. All conservation works are guided by prevalent International and Indian Charters/Philosophy and be carried out with prior consultation with the ASI. A ASI Core Committee reviews conservation components of the project on a monthly basis.

www.asi.nic.in



MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI

Municipal Corporation of Delhi is among the largest municipal bodies in the world providing civic services to more than estimated population of 14 million citizens in India's capital city. MCD came into existence in 1958 under an Act of Parliament. Within its jurisdiction are some of the most densely populated areas in the world, such as Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti. Social development initiatives, in consultation with MCD, are being implemented in the Nizamuddin Basti area. A synergistic, community centred and collaborative approach will be adopted to strengthen urban basic services through interventions in three core areas of health, education and environmental sanitation. Mr Farhad Suri, MCD Councillor, for Nizamuddin Basti is actively involved and provides leadership to the on-going project components for Nizamuddin Basti.

www.mcdonline.gov.in



CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Central Public Works Department (CPWD), is the principal agency of the Government of India for creation and maintenance of most Central Government assets. CPWD was created in July 1854, however, the present form of CPWD was created in 1930. Sunder Nursery, designated as 'District Park' under Master plan 2021, is owned and operated by the CPWD. The project hopes to address the landscape development and conservation-development plan of the area and transform Sunder Nursery into a World Class nursery with the support of and in consultation with CPWD.

www.cpwd.gov.in

The **Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN)** is a group of development agencies with mandates that include the environment, health, education, architecture, culture, microfinance, rural development, disaster reduction, promotion of private-sector enterprise and the revitalisation of historic cities. AKDN agencies conduct their programmes without regard to faith, origin or gender.



AGA KHAN TRUST FOR CULTURE

Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) focuses on the physical, social, cultural and economic revitalisation of communities in the Muslim world. It includes the Aga Khan Award for Architecture, the Aga Khan Historic Cities Programme (AKHCP), the Music Initiative in Central Asia, the on-line resource ArchNet and the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture at Harvard University and MIT, USA. AKHCP was established in 1992 to undertake the restoration of historic structures, the improvement of public spaces and the rehabilitation of urban areas in ways that spark social, economic and cultural development within communities. Through this integrated approach, the Programme seeks to demonstrate that strengthening cultural identity can go hand-in-hand with socio-economic progress.



AGA KHAN FOUNDATION

Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) another agency of the Aga Khan Development Network, focuses on a small number of specific development problems by forming intellectual and financial partnerships with organisations sharing its objectives. Most Foundation grants are made to grassroots organisations testing innovative approaches in the field. With a small staff, a host of cooperating agencies and thousands of volunteers, the Foundation reaches out to vulnerable populations on four continents, irrespective of their race, religion, political persuasion or gender.

www.akdn.org

Co-funded by:

Sir Dorabji Tata Trust

Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (SDTT), one of the oldest, non-sectarian philanthropic organisations in India, was established in 1932 by Sir Dorabji Tata with the prime purpose of encouraging learning and research in the country, of meeting costs of relief during crises and calamities and of carrying out worthwhile charitable activities. The Trust's vision of constructive philanthropy has been sensitive to the fast-growing needs of a developing nation, while the work initiated by it holds contemporary relevance as it continues to support innovative enterprises in development.

SDTT is co-funding the conservation works being undertaken on the Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site and other buildings within the Garden enclosure. The SDTT grant also supports significant training programmes like the tile workshop, Lime training, 3D documentation training.

www.dorabjitatatrust.org

Sir Ratan Tata Trust

Sir Ratan Tata Trust, established in 1918, is one of the oldest philanthropic institutions in India, and has played a pioneering role in changing the traditional ideas of charity. The trust focuses on the advancement of education, learning and industry in all its branches.

For the project, SRTT is supporting the education interventions being implemented in Nizamuddin Basti including project initiatives for Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD), school improvement, complementary access strategies for out of school children and vocational education and training since April 2008.

www.srtt.org

Ford Foundation

Ford Foundation, over the decades, has taken on enduring problems, amongst others including expansion of educational opportunity and artistic creativity that require sustained effort and resolve. The Foundation works with visionary leaders and organizations around the world and was founded to advance social justice.

Ford Foundation is supporting the cultural revival programme in the Nizamuddin Basti, which aims at revitalizing the historic neighbourhood through cultural activities centred around the tangible and intangible heritage elements in the basti, such as the music programme.

www.fordfound.org

World Monuments Fund

The World Monuments Fund (WMF) is a New York-based private, non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of historic architecture and cultural heritage sites worldwide through fieldwork, advocacy, grant making, education, and training. WMF works with local community and government partners worldwide to safeguard and conserve places of historic value for future generations.

WMF is co-funding the conservation and landscape works at the Isa Khan's Tomb/ Bu-Halima's Garden enclosure in the Humayun's Tomb Complex.

www.wmf.org

U S Embassy, India

The U.S. Embassy is funding the implementation of a two year English Access Microscholarship programme for 100 students from Nizamuddin Basti, in the age group of 14-16; the programme includes leadership skills.

The US Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation has given a grant towards the conservation of Sunderwala Burj in Sunder Nursery.

www.usembassy.gov

PROJECT TEAM



ASI and AKTC Core Committee with the team from World Monuments Fund at the Isa Khan's Complex

Archaeological Survey of India

Dr. Gautam Sengupta, Director General
Mr. K.N.Srivastava, Former Director General
Mr Pravin Srivastava, Additional Director General
Dr. B.R.Mani, Joint Director General
Dr. Gehlot, Joint Director General
Dr. P.B.S. Sengar, Regional Director, North
Mr.A.K.Sinha, Director (Monuments)
Mr. Janhwij Sharma, Director (Conservation)
Dr. Muhammed.K.K., S.A., Delhi Circle.
Mr. Basant Kumar, Dy. S.A, Delhi Circle
Mr.A.K. Pandey, Dy. S.A, Delhi Circle
Mr. N.K. Bharadwaj, ASAE, Delhi Circle
Mr. S.N. Sharma, DSAE, Delhi Circle
Mr. R.K. Jhingan, Conservation Assistant

Central Public Works Department

Mr. B.K. Chugh, Former Director General
Mr. P.K. Gupta, ADG (TD)
Mr. Vijay Motwani, Chief Engineer, NDZ I
Mr R. Kakkar, Chief Architect
Dr. Ram B.Verma, Deputy Director General, Horticulture
Mr. Gajender Singh, Deputy Director, Horticulture
Mr.A.K. Saksena, Asst Director, Horticulture
Mr. Manveer Singh, SO, Horticulture
Mr. S.L. Meena, SO, Horticulture



Mr. RC Mishra, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India with the team from CPWD and AKTC at Sunder Nursery

*Mr. Farhad Suri, Councillor, MCD,
Mr. K S Mehra, Commissioner, MCD
during the school function in the
Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti*



Municipal Corporation of Delhi

Mr. K S Mehra, Commissioner

Mr. Farhad Suri, Former Mayor of Delhi and Councillor, Nizamuddin

Mr. A.J. Kurian, Additional Commissioner, Health

Mr. P.S. Tomar, Additional Commissioner (Education)

Mr. Ravi Dass, Engineering Chief

Mr. Kishan Kumar, Deputy Commissioner, City Zone

Mr. Devender Kumar, Chief Engineer IV

Mr. R P Kohli, Executive Engineer, City Zone

Mr. Rajeev Sharma, AE, City Zone

Mr. C S Mangla, JE, MCD

Ms. Premalata Kataria, Director (Education)

Ms. Kanta Kumar, Additional Director

Ms. Savita Rani, Deputy Education Officer, City Zone

Mr. Chandra Prakash Meena, School Inspector, City Zone

Ms. Vimala Bharti, School Inspector, City Zone

Ms. Sunita Rao, School Inspector, City Zone

Mr. Syed Ali Akhtar, Principal, M.C. Co-ed Pratibha Vidyalaya,

All Teachers of M.C. Co-ed Pratibha Vidyalaya, Nizamuddin West

Dr. S. Basu, Chief Medical Officer, Health

Dr. Pramila Srivastava, Resident Superintendent,
MCD Polyclinic

All Doctors and Visiting Specialists at the
MCD Polyclinic

Ms. Shashi, Director, Jan Shikshan Sansthan
(Ministry of Human Resource Development)

Ms. Savita, Deputy Director, Integrated Child
Development Scheme (ICDS), Department of
Women and Child Development, Government
of NCT, Delhi

Ms. Deepti, Child Development Programme
Officer, ICDS

Ms. Gurmeet, Supervisor, ICDS

Officers of the agencies supporting the project:

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Commonwealth Project Circle

Mr. Priyank Mittal, EE

Mr. Akhilesh, Asst. Engineer

Delhi Jal Board

Mr. Ramesh Negi, CEO

Mr. Tariq, Executive Engineer

Delhi Urban Shelter Board

Mr. Amar Nath, Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Bhatia, Director, Survey

Mr. Vats, Director

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Mr. Aftab Jalia, Project Architect, Sunder Nursery
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Mr. Somak Ghosh, Finance Officer

Mr. Balbir Singh, Advisor/Trainer, Conservation
Mr. N K Agarwal, Project Engineer, Sunder Nursery
Mr. N C Thapliyal, Project Engineer, Humayun's Tomb
Mr. M P Mishra, Project Engineer, Nizamuddin Basti
Mr. K P Singh, Horticulture In-charge

Mr. Ganesh Reddy, Programme Support Officer
Mr. Shamim Mohammad, Programme Officer Health
Mr. Kishwar Khan, Programme Officer, Vocational Training
Mr. Deepak Padhi, Programme Officer, Monitoring & Evaluation
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Mr. Yoshwant Purohit, Site Architect, Nizamuddin Basti
Mr. Mohit Dhingra, Architect
Mr. Prashant Banerjee, Site Architect, Humayun's Tomb
Mr. Saurabh Surana, Site Architect, Sunder Nursery
Mr. Iqtedar Alam, Architect
Ms. Sangeeta K T, Architect
Mr. Irfan Zuberi, Consultant, Qawaali Programme

Mr. Vishal Kakkar, Site Engineer
Mr. M C Gautam, Draughtsman
Mr. Abhinav Gupta, Site Engineer
Mr. Nikul kumar, Site Engineer
Mr. Saroj Kumar Pandey, Art Conservator



Prof. Shaheer, Landscape Consultant, discussing the Landscape Proposal for Isa Khan's Enclosure and Bu-Halima's enclosure with Prof. Menon, Ms. Amita Baig (WMMF) and ASI officials.

Principal Consultants

Mr. Shakeel Hossain, Urban Design
Mr. Mohammed Shaheer,
Shaheer Associates, Landscape Architects
Dr. Narayani Gupta, Historian
Mr. M.K. Gupta, *MKG Consultants,*
Sanitary & Plumbing consultant
Mr. G.P. Gupta, *Engineering & Electrical Consultant*
Mr. Ashok B Lall, Architectural Consultant
for Greenhouse, Sunder Nursery
Mr. Pradip Krishen, Native Tree Specialist *
Mr. Ram Rahman, Photography Consultant
Mr. Mayank Mehta, *Infodesign, Documentation*
Ms. Tara Sharma, *Safeguard Cultural Resources*
Mr. Himanish Das, Illustrations
Ms. Anvita Arora, *I Trans Pvt. Ltd.*

Ambedkar University

SRF Foundation

NIIT Foundation

ANANT (Art in Education)

Mr. Mukesh Sharma, Archaeologist
 Mr. Vishal Kumar, Field Supervisor
 Mr. Bijender Malik, Field Supervisor
 Mr. Ahsan Farooqui, Field Supervisor
 Mr. Ramesh Singh, Field Supervisor
 Mr. Omprakash Gupta, Field Supervisor
 Mr. Ashok Kumar, Field Supervisor
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 Ms. Alka, Instructor - Dress Making
 Ms. Deepika Sarin, Consultant, Embroidery and Dress Design
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 Dr. Upasna Gupta, Consulting Gynaecologist
 Ms. Shan Mohammad, Head Instructor, Tailoring and Embroidery
 Mr. Ramkrishana, Co-ordinator, Heritage Volunteer programme
 Ms. Seema Bohat, Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)
 Mr. Tilak Raj Chauhan, Laboratory Technician
 Mr. Zeeshan Khan*, Field Co-ordinator, Waste and Sanitation
 Mr. Ranjit Kumar, Field Co-ordinator, Waste and Sanitation
 Mr. Dhanna, Field Supervisor
 Mr. Babulal, Field Supervisor
 Mr. Attar Singh, Chief Stonecraftsmen
 Mr. Wasim, Site Supervisor

Community / Access Teacher

Ms. Zainab Fatima
 Ms. Mamta
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 Ms. Shagufta Naaz
 Ms. Kamar Jahanl
 Ms. Saloni Jain
 Ms. Anuradha Baraya
 Ms. Sandra Damini
 Ms. Neeru Sethi
 Ms. Rupashi
 Ms. Radhika
 Ms. Chitra
 Mr. Erut Narain
 Mr. Abdul Aleem Abbasi
 Ms. Aqlima
 Mr. Mohd Zubair
 Mr. Mohsin Quresh
 Mr. Azaruddin Shah
 Ms. Gufran
 Ms. Anuradha Baraya
 Radhika, Chitra, and Rupashi
 (now pursuing freelance assignments
 with the British Council)
 Farah, Asma and Saba
 (now working as contract teachers
 at MCD Primary Schools)

Community Outreach team (Health / Education / Culture / Sanitation)

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 Mr. Mohd Moinuddin
 Ms. Anisa
 Ms. Nighat Parveen
 Ms. Ummi Abbasi
 Mr. Amir
 Mr. Moinuddin
 Ms. Rayeesa
 Mr. Kamal
 Mr. Umair
 Mr. Danish
 Mr. Nabeel
 Mr. Suhaibuddin
 Mr. Abdul Rahim
 Ms. Kahkasha
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 Ms. Chanchal
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 Ms. Ghazala
 Ms. Nasreen
 Ms. Mussarat
 Ms. Rafat Parveen
 Mr. Syed Abdul Moeed
 Mr. Khalid Parvez
 Ms. Nazma Parveen
 Ms. Afreen Haider
 Mr. Abdul Rahim
 Mr. Musheer



Socio-Economic Initiatives | Conservation | Environment Development

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