

AGA KHAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

HUMAYUN'S TOMB - SUNDER NURSERY - NIZAMUDDIN BASTI URBAN RENEWAL INITIATIVE

Annual Progress Report

2011





“All our programmes have three aspects in common: they are carried out in a poor environment where there are considerable centrifugal, sometimes even conflicting, forces at play; they are designed to have maximum beneficial impact on the economies of the populations involved and their quality of life in the broadest sense of the term; they are planned in the long term, over a period of up to twenty-five years, enabling them to become self-sufficient both financially as well as in terms of human resources.”

- His Highness the Aga Khan

The Urban Renewal Initiative demonstrates a prototype for urban revitalization with a not-for-profit Public-Private Partnership model. An enhanced level of partnership between the Public and Private Parties in their mutually shared objectives of carrying out a model project leading to conservation based development, improved quality of life for local communities and improved access to basic urban facilities.

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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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

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

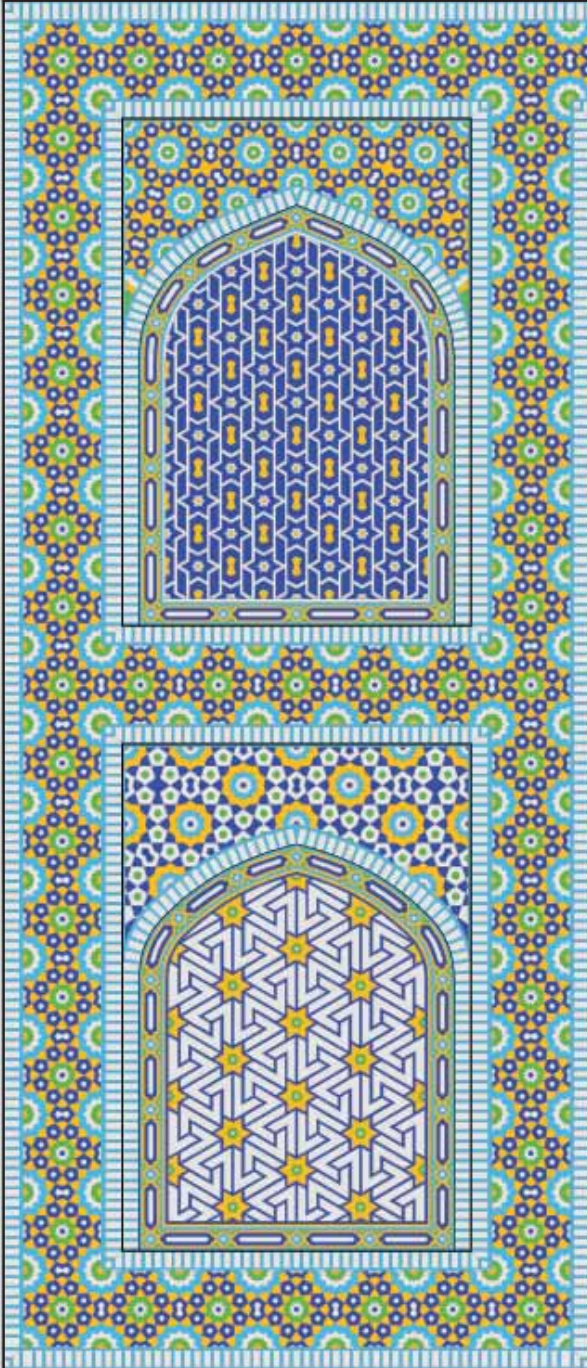
<i>Executive Summary</i>	09
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2. HERITAGE CONSERVATION

<i>Humayun's Tomb Interpretation Centre</i>	18
<i>The Process</i>	28
<i>Humayun's Tomb Conservation</i>	30
<i>Trainings</i>	57
<i>Isa Khan's Tomb-Garden</i>	62
<i>Sunder Nursery Monuments</i>	76
<i>Batashewala Complex</i>	83
<i>Nizamuddin Basti Monuments</i>	84

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

<i>Education Programme</i>	88
<i>Early Childhood Care & Development</i>	100
<i>Health Programme</i>	108
<i>Monitoring & Evaluation</i>	116
<i>Livelihood Generation</i>	120
<i>Cultural Revival</i>	130
<i>Urban Improvements</i>	152



4. ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT

Gardenhouse

Nursery Development

Overview of Completed Works

Microhabitat Zones

Central Vista

Sunder Burj Garden

Creation of the Lake

Creation of Pathways

Flower Show Area

Amphitheatre

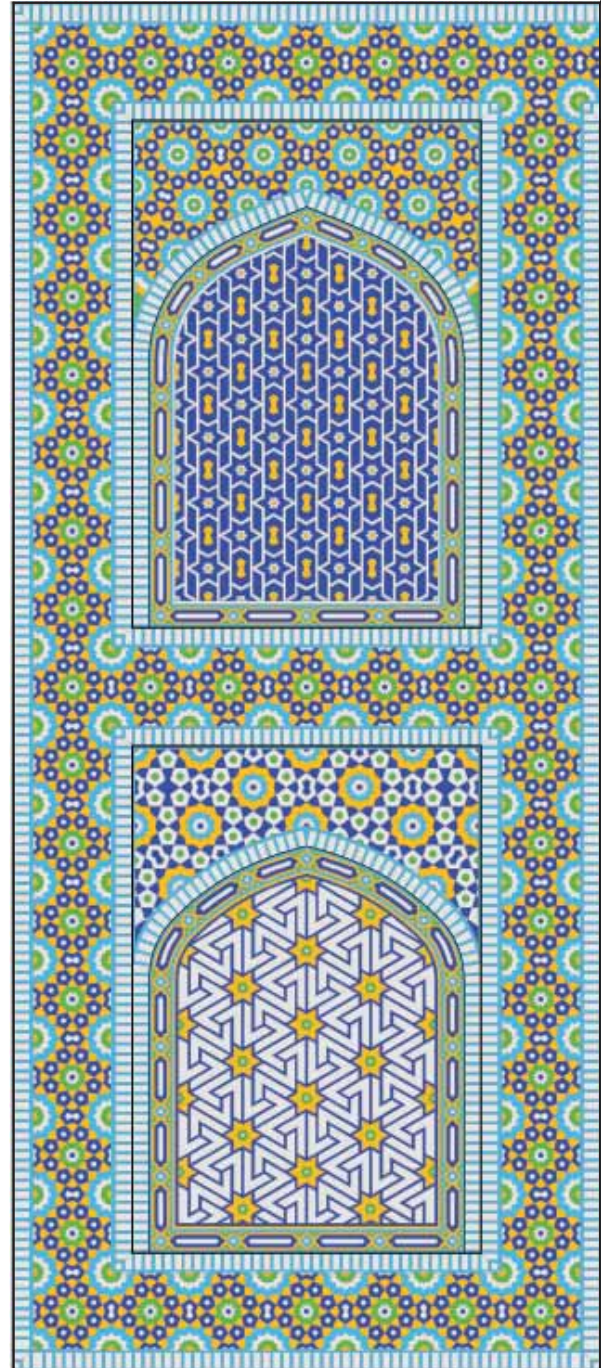
Forecourt Garden of Azimganj Sarai

Post-Project Management

ANNEXURES:

Partner Agencies

Project Team



(Above) Architectural rendering of the tilework on the facade of Nila Gumbad

“It gives me great pleasure to be present here at this unique event to commemorate and celebrate the 150th year of the Archaeological Survey of India. I pay tribute to the dedicated conservators who have, over the generations, preserved this precious legacy of ours and indeed of all humankind.

*In some of the advanced countries, the preservation movement has evolved in innovative ways that are meaningful to the living communities that surround historic monuments.... In India too **we need to evolve a more holistic understanding of conservation that combines our preservation efforts with the social and economic needs of the community.***

*I would urge the Ministry of Culture and the ASI to seek **greater integration of preservation and conservation efforts in cities with public policies and schemes for urban renewal.** Successful conservation efforts in the past have incorporated local area development through employment generation, boosting local crafts and arts, building of infrastructure, environmental conservation and landscaping.*

The pressures of urbanization and population growth are now threatening our historic monuments everywhere in the country. Unless we act quickly to improve the manner in which we look after these treasures, we will have to answer to the future generations... It is only through a collective enterprise that we can make a paradigm shift in the way we conserve our precious monuments.

Archaeology bridges the past with the present and defines our journey to the future.... This is no easy task and it will require great sense of vision, sincerity of purpose and coordinated efforts by different stakeholders.

I commend you to this noble endeavor.”

*– H.E Dr. Manmohan Singh, Hon’ble Prime Minister of India, 20–December 2011
extracts from speech addressing at the 150th year of the Archaeological Survey of India*

The Humayun's Tomb – Sunder Nursery – Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti Urban Renewal project commenced with a signature of a MoU on 11 July 2007. Since AKTC required to set up a project office following the signature of the MoU, though some project activities commenced in 2007 itself, most began in 2008 and thus four years of the project are now complete.

2011 saw rapid expansion of project programmes across the Conservation, Environment development and Socio-Economic development components and similarly in all three distinct project areas. With support from AKTC, ASI was also able to acquire an additional 17 acres of the Batashewala Garden-tomb complex – land formerly with Bharat Scouts & Guides – following court orders in view of the gross misuse of the area for illegal activities and damage to heritage structures. Similarly, land surrounding the Nila Gumbad, Delhi's earliest Mughal era structure, was handed over to the ASI by Northern Railways. Both Batashewala Garden- Tomb Complex and Nila Gumbad will now be included within the project area for conservation and landscaping.

Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti

Project activities in the Basti had first commenced with physical improvements to the MCD school. These coupled with faculty development, placing community teachers, emphasis on better school management including regular parent-teacher interactions and a variety of programmes implemented in the school – from Arts in education, setting up reading rooms and a computer training centre – has led to a 300% increase in student enrolment.

Over 32000 patients have accessed the upgraded Polyclinic where there has been a 32% increase in OPD patients. The ECCD and Community Health programmes have now begun to have significant impact in the community. A group of almost 100 women are currently using the facilities of the gymnasium setup in the Basti as part of the project. Family Cards introduced in 2011 have documented the reach of project activities directly to 52% of the population.



socio-economic DEVELOPMENT

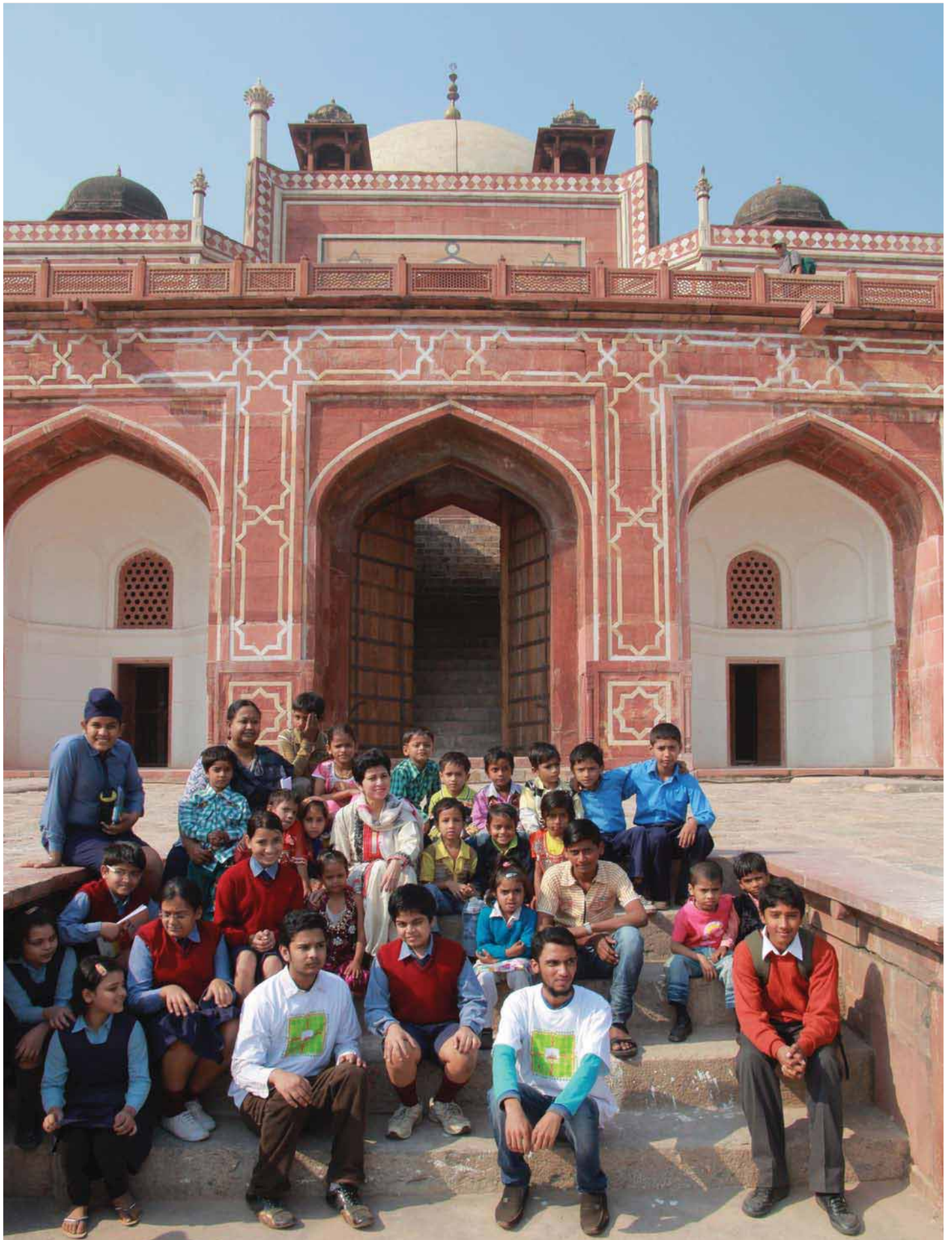
In Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti Conservation works on the 14th century Baoli were completed and conservation works commenced on three 15th century monuments standing along the structures and in the ownership of local community members who have entrusted conservation works to AKTC. A German Embassy grant was received for the conservation of the 16th century Chausath Khambha, where, an experimental phase of conservation has been completed successfully. Conservation works at Chausath Khambha will be coupled with a housing improvement initiative that commenced in 2011 and to date 18 houses have undergone structural, façade repairs and installation of toilets.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has awarded contracts for street improvements on the designs provided by AKTC. AKTC has been engaged in an intense dialogue with contractors, Municipal engineers and local community to try and ensure quality of works is higher than average municipal standards. Construction works on a large MCD Community Toilet complex have now commenced. This will be in addition to the CTC built by AKTC in 2010 and now managed by the community with minor subsidy from AKTC.

Landscaping and development works on three major parks have been completed and these are now in active community use with community management groups having been established. This includes one park for the exclusive use of women. One park remains encroached and AKTC is in dialogue with the DDA to ensure encroachments are removed and to further AKTC maintenance of the landscaped parks for an additional two years.

Effective waste management has been identified as a major project objective for 2012 and under the programme waste collection from 200+ houses is being collected.

An annual fair celebrating Nizamuddin Basti's built and intangible heritage has been institutionalised with a grant from the Ministry of Culture. The fair held for the second year running, includes music performances, food festival, heritage walks, sale of craft products from the Basti. With a Ford Foundation grant, the Aalam e Khusau programme including music performances, research and archiving, public discussions, scholarships and training is ongoing.



h e r i t a g e
CONSERVATION

Humayun's Tomb Complex

The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust grant for the Conservation of Humayun's Tomb has been successfully implemented. Conservation works on the Humayun's Tomb and associated structures will be completed by October 2012. As part of the project, over 200 officers of the ASI, students & conservation professionals have attended lime training workshops held on-site by AKTC at Humayun's Tomb since 2009.

Glazed tiles for the monuments have been successfully reproduced under guidance of master craftsmen from Uzbekistan. All five glaze colours have been finalized & production of tiles has now begun.

Conservation & Landscape works at Isa Khan's Tomb with a World Monument Fund grant are nearing completion. The scope of works expanded exponentially from previously envisaged estimates with the discovery of a sunken garden that required huge quantities of earth to be manually removed.

A Children's guidebook for Humayun's Tomb was prepared by AKTC and published by the ASI. This 85 full colour publication is available both in Hindi and English at a subsidised cost of Rs 50 (US\$ 1) at Humayun's Tomb.

Sunder Nursery

Landscape works on the northern half of Sunder Nursery are nearing completion. Civil works on the Central axis and the amphitheatre will be completed by October 2012 when a music concert is planned at the site.

Similarly Conservation works on the Lakkarwala Burj, the Sunderwala Mahal and the recently discovered Lotus pond will be undertaken in 2012 while works on Sunderwala Burj, Garden Pavilion were completed in 2011.



**environment
DEVELOPMENT**

Designs for the Humayun's Tomb interpretation Centre have now been submitted for approval and it is hoped construction for this site museum can commence in 2012. Similarly if a management agreement for Sunder Nursery in a post project phase can be reached, then construction on the garden house and other facilities here can commence.

In Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti it is expected to complete conservation works on three 15th century tombs standing on the Baoli and implement major housing improvement on structures standing adjacent to the Baoli, Chausath Khambha, Nallah. Conservation works on the Chausath Khambha can be scaled up once the experimental phase of conservation is completed.

Construction works on the second Community Toilet Complex will be completed in 2012 and waste management programme expanded to at least 50% of the Basti. AKTC has also been requested to undertake renovation of the community centre to ensure incorporation of landscaped parks for use at community events and weddings.

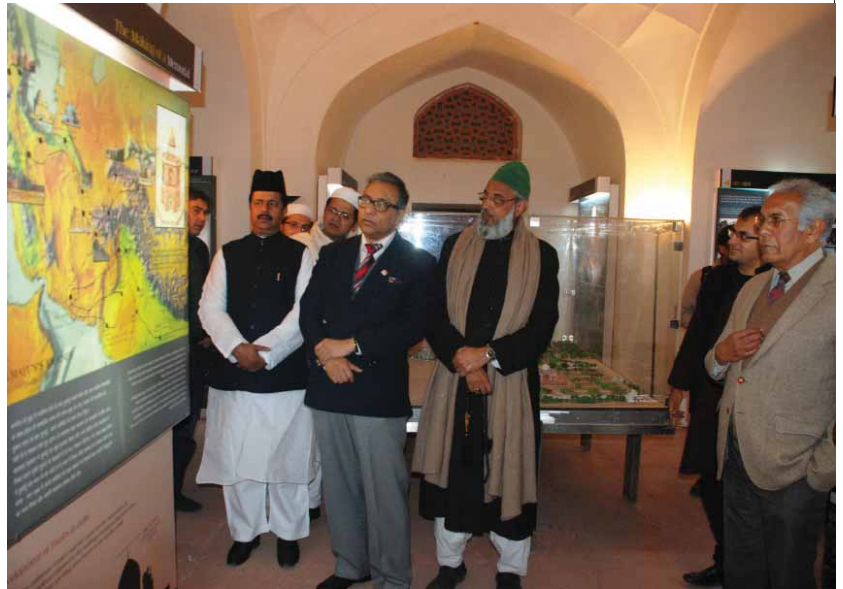
In October 2012 it is planned to host an international festival at the newly created performance spaces in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti and Sunder Nursery.

2012 Activities will also include expansion of the education programme into the twelve Madrasas of the Basti and significantly enhance vocational training towards creating economic opportunities for youth and women of the basti.

Conservation works at Bu Halima's tomb, Nila Gumbad, Batashewala Complex will commence in 2012

With over a hundred individual programme components ranging from waste management to building an arboretum, from conservation of a World Heritage site to building community toilets, from training in use of lime mortar for conservation to training women to become earners, the project has been successful only with the support of several officers, individuals, and friends.

Ms Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of Culture and Housing & Poverty Alleviation, with her keen interest and support provided the project team with much needed encouragement.



Shri Farhad Suri, MCD Councillor for Nizamuddin has been involved with project activities on a day-to-day basis. His concern for the well being of the community matched with a focussed approach to delivering objectives is an inspiration.

Shri Jawhar Sircar, Secretary, Ministry of Culture, has passionately supported the ASI request to build a state-of-art Site Museum for the Humayun's Tomb – Sunder Nursery World Heritage Site for which we are grateful and hope in the coming year this can begin to be realized. **Dr Gautam Sengupta**, Director General, ASI and **Dr B.R. Mani**, Additional Director General have similarly supported project initiatives and were instrumental in the publication of the Children's guidebook to the World Heritage Site.

Shri KS Mehra, Commissioner, MCD, **Shri Ravi Das**, Engineer-in-Chief and **Shri Feroze**, Chief Engineer have always been accessible and provided immediate solutions to several problems. The support of the MCD officers has made it possible for several project activities to be undertaken in the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.

The ASI Core Committee headed by **Dr P.B.S. Sengar**, Regional Director (North), **Shri Janhwij Sharma**, Director (Conservation), and **Dr Muhammed KK**, Superintending Archaeologist, Delhi Circle, held six field visits in 2011 which defined the philosophy, priorities and process for the conservation works carried out as part of the project.

Shri R.C. Mishra, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development was generous with time, guidance and support which, besides other aspects, led to significant discussion on post-project management of the Sunder Nursery development. **Shri Chandra Shekhar Prasad**, Director General, CPWD;

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Shri Vijay Motwani, Chief Engineer, CPWD and **Shri R K Kakkar**, Chief Architect, CPWD have been supportive and provided much needed guidance through the year.

For the encouraging interest and support the project team wishes to thank **Shri G. S. Patnaik**, Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority and **Shri Ashok Khurana**, Engineer Member, DDA. It is hoped that a greater partnership with DDA will fructify in 2012.

For his visionary approach we thank **Shri Ashwini Lohani**, DRM, Northern Railways who was instrumental in ensuring the Railways agreement with the ASI was implemented.

The project has successfully built new partnerships for co-funding of project components and for this we are grateful to **Dr. Sanjiv Phansalkar**, Program Leader, **Ms Niyati Mehta**, Program Officer (Media, Art and Culture), **Ms Tasneem Raja**, Program Officer (Health) at Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, **Mr. Mark Weber**, Technical Director at World Monuments Fund; **Mr. Michael Macy** and **Ms. Mandeep Kaur** of the US Embassy in Delhi, **Dr Ravina Agarwal** of Ford Foundation and **Mr Klemens Croll** & **Ms Clara Duske** of the German Embassy.

We would also like to acknowledge the guidance of the Aga Khan Foundation National Committee in particular **Dr Abad Ahmad**, Chairman for his support, guidance and keen affection for the project team; **Shri Gulam Rahimtoola**, Vice Chairman, for his day-to-day guidance and ensuring complete administrative support and Dr Imrana Qadeer for guiding us on the Community Health outreach programme to be shortly initiated.

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.

Finally we would like to thank the field officers of the CPWD, ASI, MCD who work alongside the project team and the several members of the community who now treat the project team as an extended family.

(Left) Mr. Jawhar Sircar Inaugurating the site exhibit at Humayun's Tomb with Mr. Wajahat Habibullah on 24-January 2011

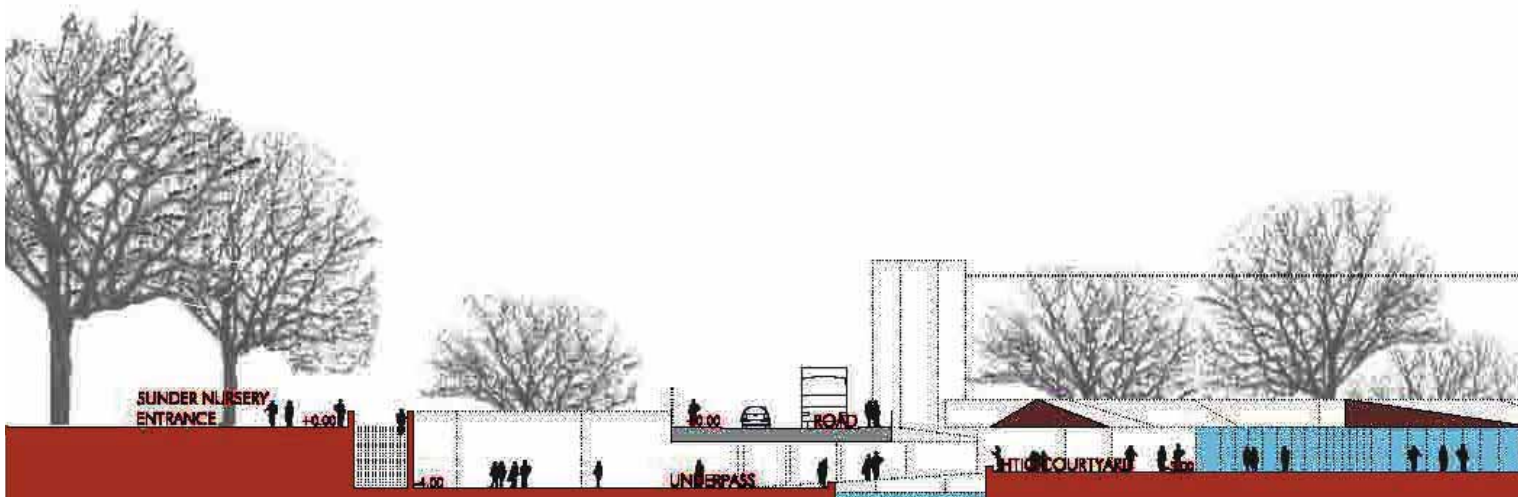
(Right) Mr. Farhad Suri, MCD Councillor of Nizamuddin at the certificate distribution ceremony of Insha Crafts Centre at Nizamuddin Basti



The Interpretation Centre will:

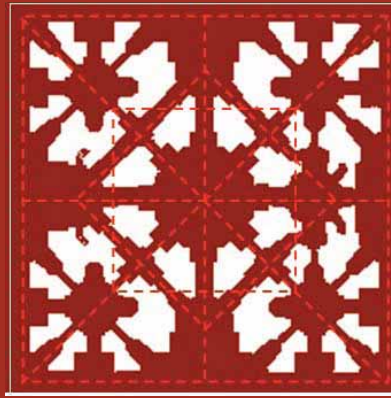
- Enhance visitor experience and understanding of the Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site
- Help integrate the Humayun's Tomb and adjoining sites of Sunder Nursery, Batashewala Complex, Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti, making the extension of World Heritage Site boundaries to 200 acres possible.
- Be a centre for learning for the 300,000 annual school children visits.

A Contemporary Building Inspired from Mughal Architecture



Interpretation Centre

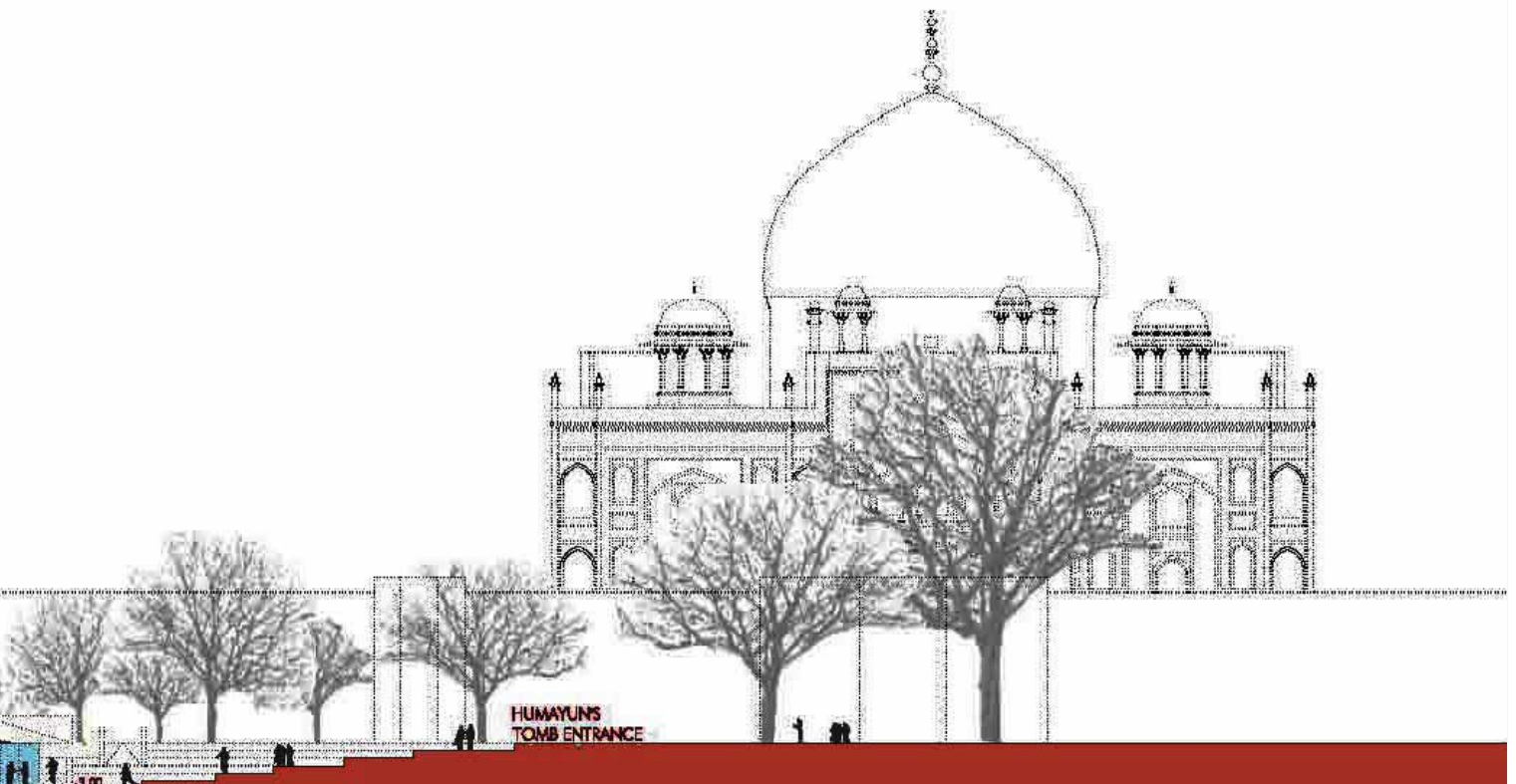
Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti

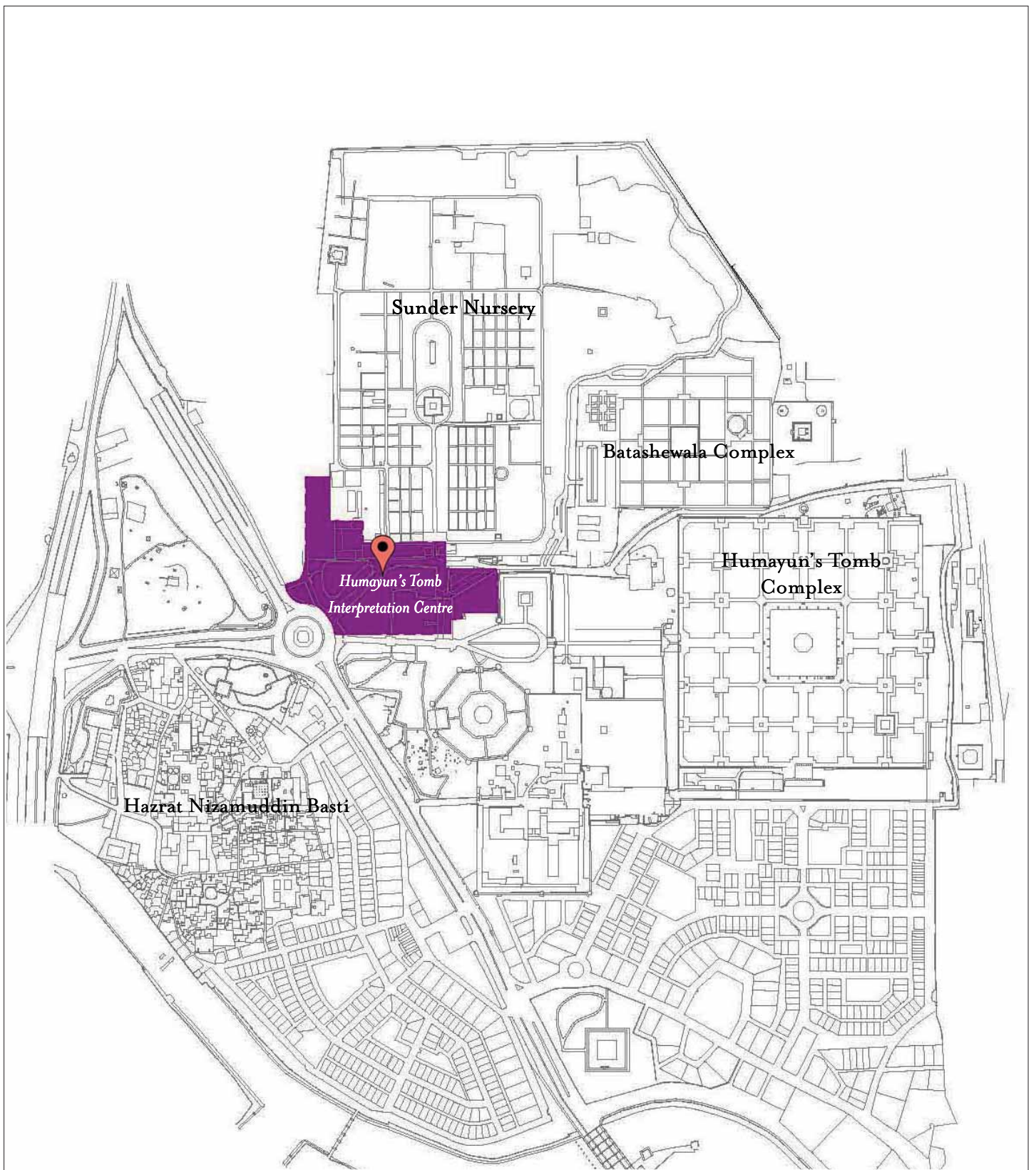


Sunder Nursery

Humayun's Tomb

INTERPRETATION CENTRE
humayun's tomb world heritage site





The location of Humayun's tomb Complex is unparalleled. The urban form of the city today has managed to retain the grandeur of its original 15th century layout along what was once the Grand Trunk Road. To its north, beyond the Sunder Nursery, lies the Purana Qila – Emperor Humayun's citadel city of Din Panah whereas to the south west is the Nizamuddin Basti which is home to numerous notable burials and early Islamic buildings, making the 350 acre region one of the densest ensemble's of medieval Islamic buildings anywhere in India and possibly in the world. Although the Humayun's Tomb has evolved into a recognizable city icon, only a fraction of the city's population is fully aware of the site's significance. This leaves visitors scouring for more information. The proposed Humayun's Tomb Site Interpretation Centre aims to enhance visitor experience by informing of the site's history, architecture, people and times, culture, etc. in a well-designed experiential environment.

TASK

Create a visitor facility for the two million annual visitors expected to visit the Humayun's Tomb - Sunder Nursery zone.

PURPOSE

To allow a more informed visitor experience to the World Heritage Site.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Although India has an unbroken history of 10,000 years and is home to 28 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, there are as yet, no world-class Interpretation Centres associated with any of these sites.
- In July 2011 the Director General, ASI requested AKTC to undertake urgent steps to build a site museum/ interpretation centre at Humayun's Tomb.
- The Humayun's Tomb is situated in the densest ensemble of medieval Islamic buildings in India which according to an Ernst and Young Study conducted in 2009, is estimated to be frequented by 2 million visitors in the next 5 years.
- As a World Heritage Site already popular with tourists and locals, it provides a definite opportunity to create an Interpretation Centre on Mughal art, architecture and culture.
- Bearing this in mind the AKTC in 2011 prepared a comprehensive area masterplan for parking, vehicular and pedestrian circulation to provide visitors with a tour-de-force of the site and its prevalent culture. Salient features of the concept proposal are:

Building Design

1. The proposed building is sunk below ground level with only the building edge appearing at a 1.5 m – 2 m height. Sinking of adjoining land ensures no visual linkages between monuments are disturbed while a high amount of natural light is available for the building.
2. The Interpretation Centre will host a permanent exhibition area, auditorium, souvenir shop and cafe.
3. Portions of buildings within Sunder Nursery will include area for temporary exhibitions, a food court and meeting rooms.

Access and Parking

4. A large car parking area will be created at the entrance zone in order to minimize traffic on the road presently bifurcating the Humayun's Tomb – Sunder Nursery sites.
5. Separate bus-drop off points will be created at the entrance zone to cater to larger tourist groups.
6. Underground linkages with the Sunder Nursery site are proposed below the existing road to allow visitors to access both Humayun's Tomb and Sunder Nursery through the centre.

The concept design has been shared with all partner agencies viz. ASI, CPWD, MCD, DDA, L&DO and NCF and has been asked to be further developed with valuable suggestions.

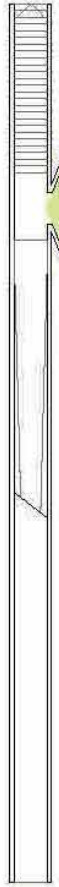
NEXT STAGE:

- Develop the proposal and have share with partner agencies for review.
- Pursue approvals for the concept design from project partner agencies and begin construction in late 2012 / early 2013.

TO SUNDER NURSERY

- EXHIBITION SPACES
- PUBLIC COMMON AREAS
- ADMINISTRATION AREAS
- OUTDOOR SPACES
- INFRASTRUCTURE AREAS

EXIT



TO HUMAYUNS TOMB

VISITORS ACCESS

INTERPRETATION CENTRE BUILDING / FUNCTIONAL PLAN



▲ 3-D model of the Proposed Interpretation Centre

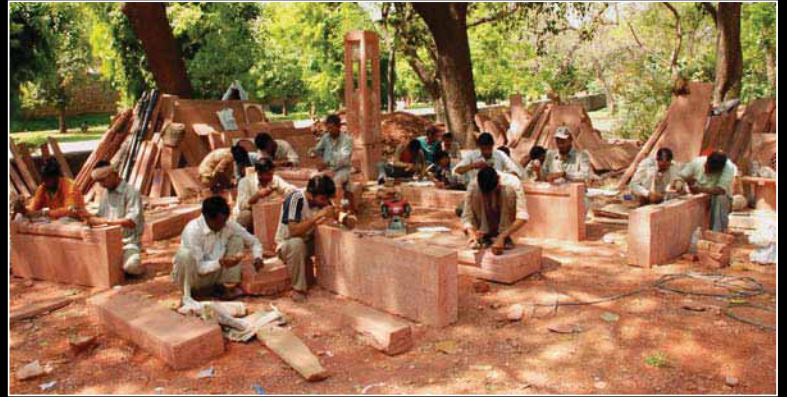
3-D View of the Proposed Interpretation Centre ▼





Socio-Economic Development

Livelihood opportunities generated by linking culture and heritage of the area with socio-economic developments



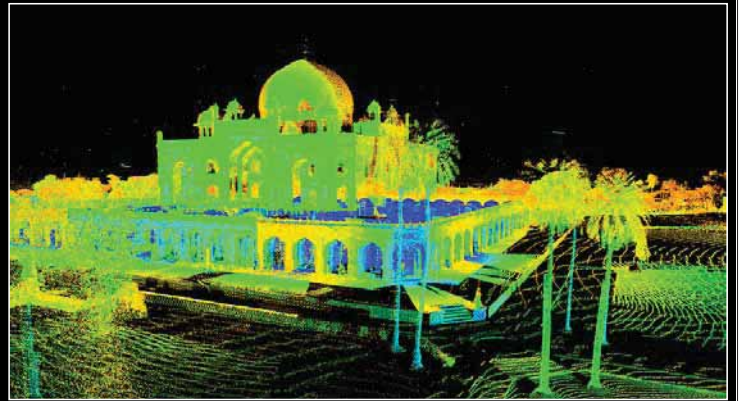
Craftsmanship

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



Urban Improvements

*Developing historic landscapes around the World
Heritage site of Humayun's Tomb*



Conservation

Using 100% accurate and state-of-art technologies to document the internal and external surfaces of the structure and its setting; providing platform for sharing traditional knowledge with ASI officials, students and conservation professionals



Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site
re-thinking conservation for India

TASK:

Initiate exit interview for the visitors at Humayun's Tomb

PURPOSE:

To help prepare management plan for Humayun's Tomb by assessing the feedback and perception of the Indian and foreign Tourists to the World Heritage Site

ACTION TAKEN:

Finalisation of Tools and Orientation to the Enumerators

- The indicators were finalised in discussion with AKDN's conservation team working in Humayun's Tomb and tools developed.
- A team of 16 members belonging to Nizamuddin Basti were trained and assigned to do the field test the developed tools.
- Tools were finalised based on the feedback of the enumerators and the observations made by senior staff of AKDN.
- The sample design was developed by an external consultant based on last 6 years visitation data of both foreign and Indian Tourists.

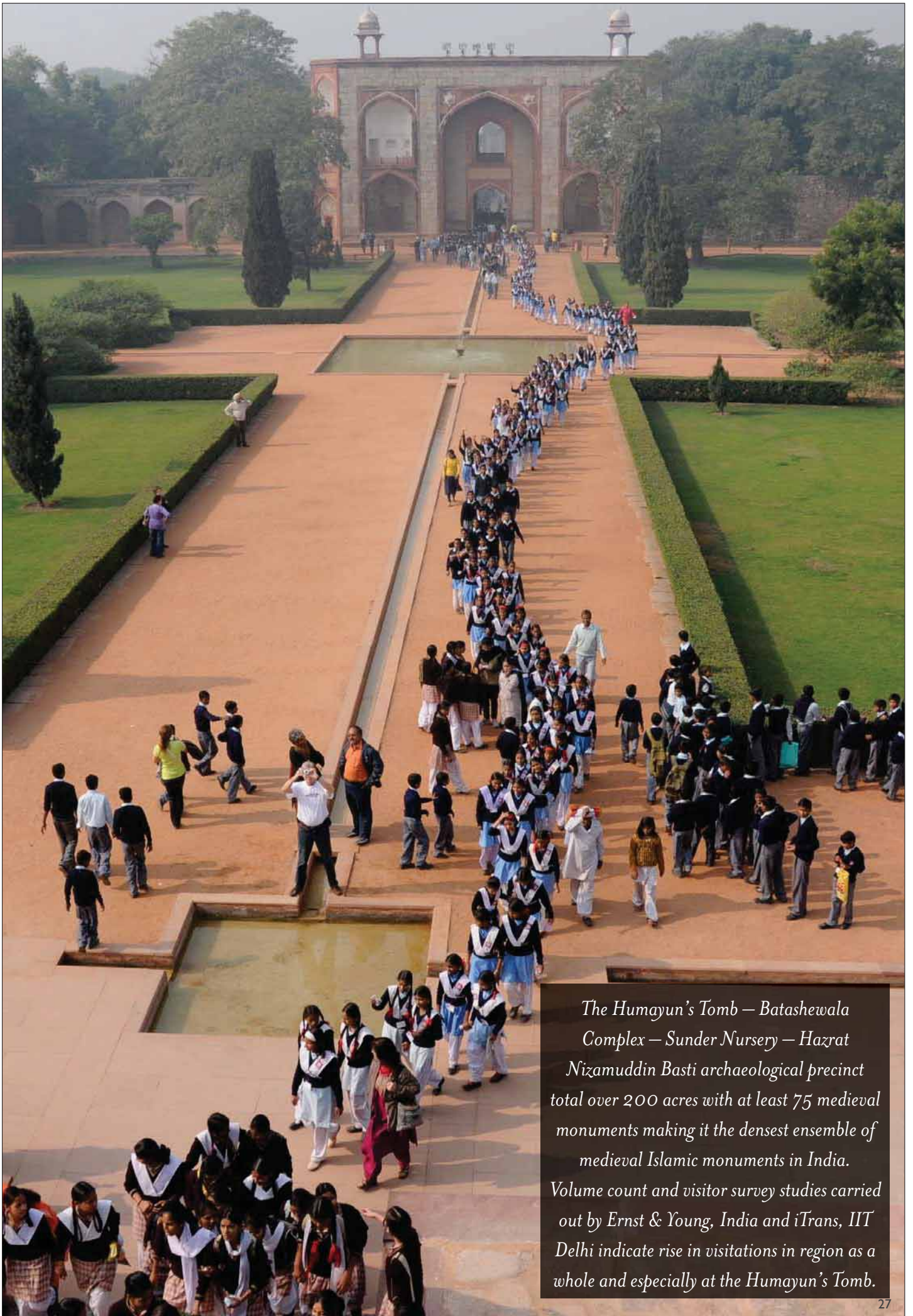
Field Work and Data Entry

- Six enumerators along with a supervisor and a data entry operator were appointed from Nizamuddin Basti.
- A total of 2500 visitors both Indian and foreign were interviewed.
- Data was entered in a specially designed format.

NEXT STEPS:

- Completion of the field work and data entry
- Data analysis and Report writing.





The Humayun's Tomb – Batashewala Complex – Sunder Nursery – Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti archaeological precinct total over 200 acres with at least 75 medieval monuments making it the densest ensemble of medieval Islamic monuments in India. Volume count and visitor survey studies carried out by Ernst & Young, India and iTrans, IIT Delhi indicate rise in visitations in region as a whole and especially at the Humayun's Tomb.

Peer Review

re-thinking conservation



As part of the project:

1. Establishing a thorough Conservation Process
2. Peer Reviews by experts and professionals
3. Conservation Works adhering to international standards
4. Detailed documentation
5. Encourages use of Traditional Craftsmanship

TASK:

To put in place a model conservation process

PURPOSE:

To ensure an appropriate decision making process for conservation works is in place.

ACTION TAKEN:

- A Core Committee chaired by ASI Regional Director was established in 2009 to oversee conservation works under the project.
- In 2011, Meetings of the Core Committee were held on 16 January, 15 March, 12 May, 28 June, 26 August and 12 November 2011.
- Approved minutes of the meetings have been circulated.
- The project has also encouraged Peer Review of Conservation works. In 2011, Dr Ebba Koch carried out a review focussed on the tile conservation strategy and the restoration of decorative plasterwork on the lower alcoves of Humayun's Tomb.
- Training of Conservation Professionals and craftsmen has been a significant project component with conservation works serving as a platform for training.
- The project has also endeavoured to set documentation standards for conservation works. All works are preceded by a survey of the condition assessment, architectural plans, sections and elevations and a High Definition Survey using the 3D laser Scanning technology.

NEXT STEPS:

- To disseminate the conservation process and philosophy developed as part of the Conservation activities of the project.
- To continue the independent Peer Review's of the conservation works and regular inspections of the Core Committee.

◀ In order to ensure consistency and appropriateness of approach, and to set high standards of implementation a standard conservation process needs to be adhered to regardless of the monument undergoing conservation. Conservation works being undertaken on the monuments in this area have aimed to re-define standard conservation practice in India by setting benchmarks in using a craft based approach; from isolated monuments to an urban approach that includes concern for the setting; from a 'government-only' to a participatory approach concerned at improving Quality of Life for local communities; from a 'tender-based' approach to a quality concerned method.



Monthly ASI Core Committee members at a site inspection

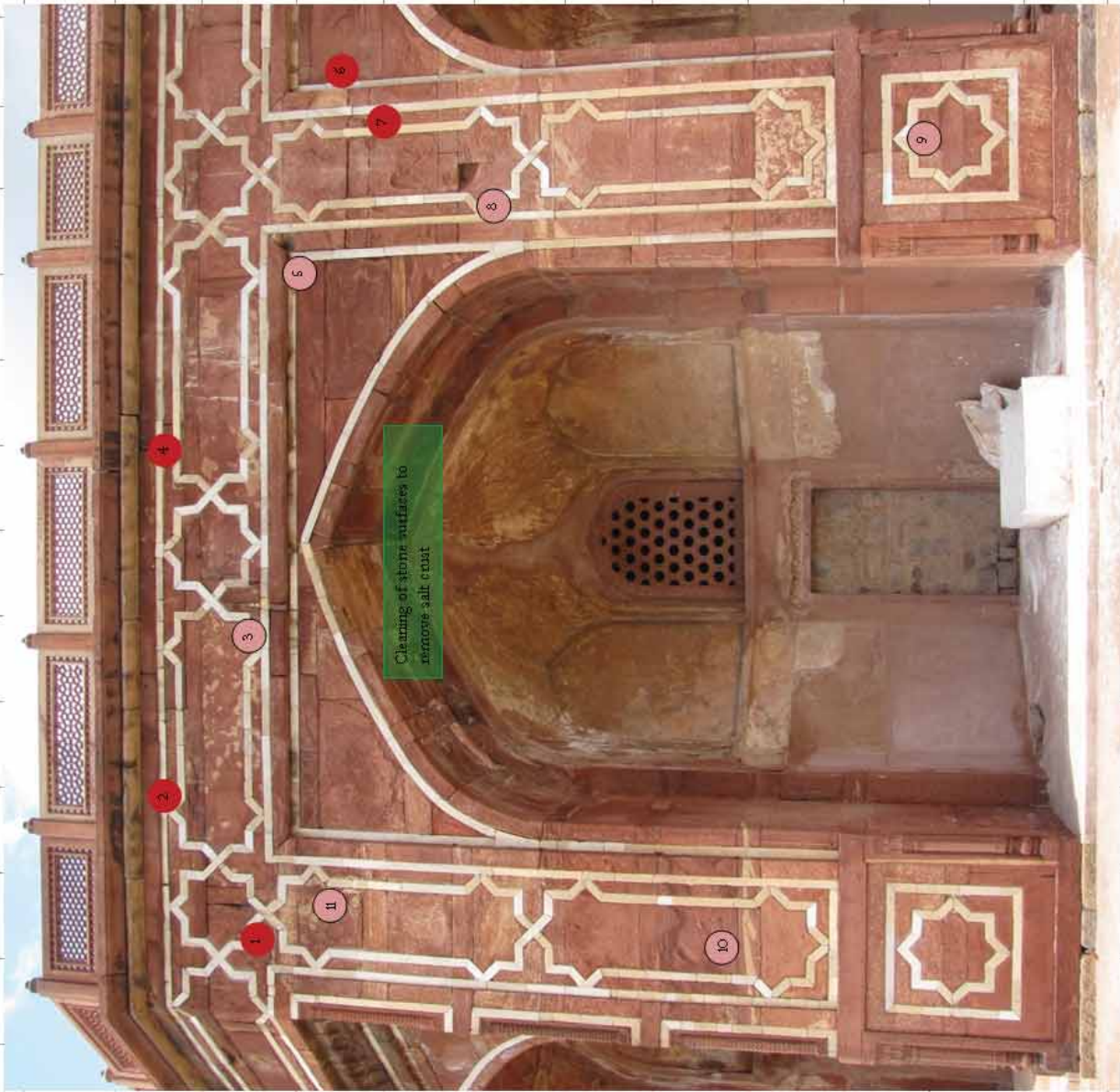
Stone Replacement

LEGEND:

- STONES FOR CLEANING (LIME WASH, SOOT, SOIL AND SALT REMOVAL)
- STONES FOR PARTIAL REPLACEMENT
- STONES FOR COMPLETE REPLACEMENT

NOTE: CONSOLIDATION OF THE STONES WILL BE CARRIED OUT WHEREVER REQUIRED.

AG PROPOSED CONSERVATION WORKS - EXTERNAL SURFACES



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

AGA KHAN TRUST FOR CULTURE

HUMAYUN'S TOMB
HAZRAT NIZA MIDDIN BASTI
SUNDAR NURSERY
DELHI, INDIA

HUMAYUN'S TOMB
CONDITION ASSESSMENT
LOWER PLINTH
EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS

Humayun's Tomb Conservation

FAÇADE STONE REPAIR & REPLACEMENT

TASK:

Repair & Replacement of the decayed stones from the external façade.

PURPOSE:

Ensuring long term preservation and by replacing damaged stones or those used inappropriately in 20th century repairs.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Following a stone-by-stone documentation, stones to be repaired or replaced on the lower plinth façade were marked in 2010.
- A minimum intervention approach was used and approximately 8.5 % stones on the lower plinth façade were proposed to be replaced. This quantity increased by 10% once the repair process commenced and craftsmen identified other stones in a damaged condition – which could not be identified as damaged in the visual survey.
- Stones replaced which were those:
 - Severely decayed beyond repair
 - Single stones replaced with multiple stones in 20th century repair works
 - Inappropriately repaired stones such as wrong sectional specifications, different geological characteristics and not following the geometrical language of the original stone pattern.
- It was agreed that any stones that are expected to 'fail' within the next decade will be replaced.
- Stone replacement on all four sides of the lower plinth has been completed.
- 44 stone pilasters are identified to be replaced due to severe deterioration taken place due to de-lamination, erosion and splitting of the stone members in vertical directions. All the pilasters are made by the stone craftsmen using original details and kept in the open for natural weathering before fixing in position to match with the original stones of the facade.
- All the stone replacement is done by using matching stones with same geological specification, sectional details as per original stones after applying hand chiselled finish.
- 18 decorative stone pilasters on the upper façade that were severely damaged or delaminating have been replaced.

NEXT STEPS:

Stone replacement would be completed on the upper façade and the neck of the dome by summer 2012.

Stone replacement is now completed on south and east façade; 1450 pieces have been replaced with new stones ▼



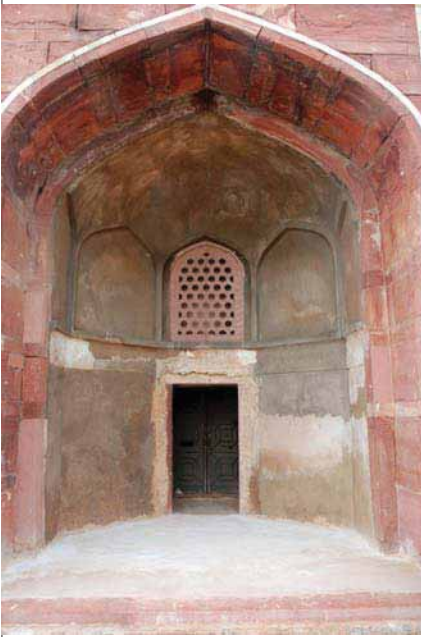
Lower Alcoves

decorative plasterwork



Humayun's Tomb Conservation

ORNAMENTAL PLASTERWORK



▲ The cement patches were applied to the alcoves in 1960's

TASK:

To restore the ornamental plasterwork on the half-domed alcoves as per original details.

PURPOSE:

Revive the architectural integrity of the monument which has been lost due to materials deterioration and inappropriate repair works carried out using modern materials such as cement.

ACTION TAKEN:

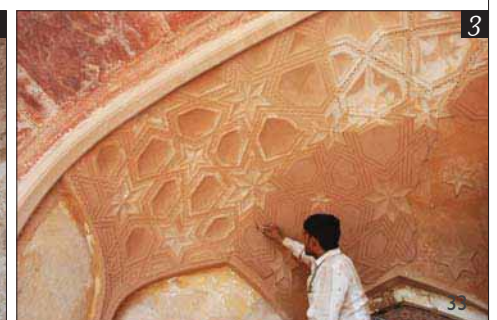
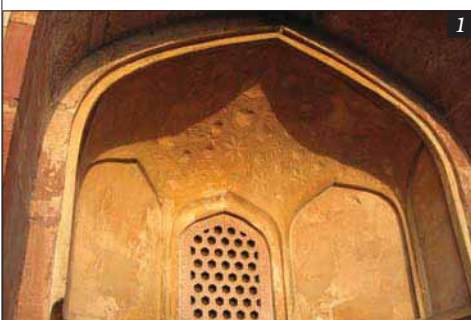
- Detailed documentation of the star ceiling pattern, found on seven alcoves, was carried out using 3D laser scanning and the design analyzed, architectural drawings prepared and geometric patterns transferred on the ceiling
- Prolonged discussion on the proposed conservation policy was held at the Project Core Committee, with national and international experts and, at the January 2011 Core Committee meeting, with senior citizens who were anxious on the works and preferred a 'biscuit colored' surface finish to be retained.

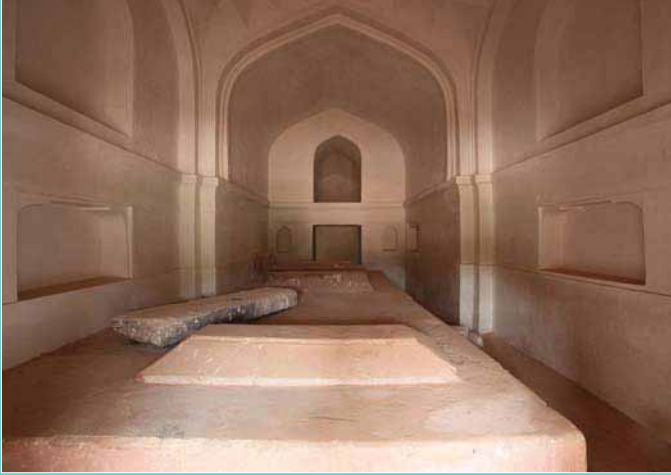
- Craftsmen were trained in the preparation of the decorative patterns.
- Existing remains of the star patterns found on the alcoves was repaired and consolidated at the onset while one alcove with the patterns and polychromy on the northern edge of the western façade was retained till the completion of works to demonstrate the basis of which the conservation works were being carried out.
- Decorative plastering following the original pattern as per the existing design has now been completed in all the 68 (16 on each side and four on the corners) arches by the master craftsmen using traditional materials and building techniques.
- Decorative plastering of 410 sq.m. area was carried out in all the 68 lower alcoves; this is less than 2% of the façade surface area yet has a significant impact on the overall historic/ architectural character of the building.
- Finish layer of the Lime punning comprising a mixture of matured lime putty, marble dust and organic additives have now been applied over the decorative plaster work.
- Red Polychromy lining within the grooves of the ornamental plasterworks is now being carried out by a specialised scientist.

NEXT STEPS:

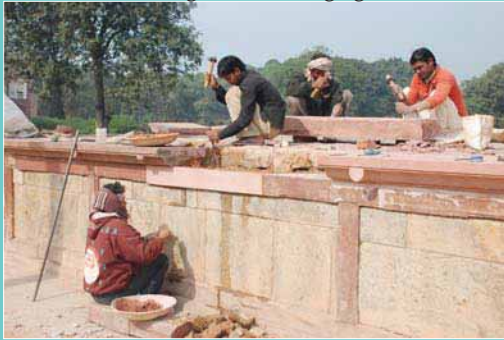
Red polychromy works are now ongoing and will be completed in 2012.

1. Half-domed ceilings of the external alcoves were originally decorated with incised plasterwork with star patterns, highlighted with red polychromy;
2. Ornamental pattern revealed on the removal of cement and paint layers;
3. The restored pattern in lime mortar





▼ Providing sandstone edging stones

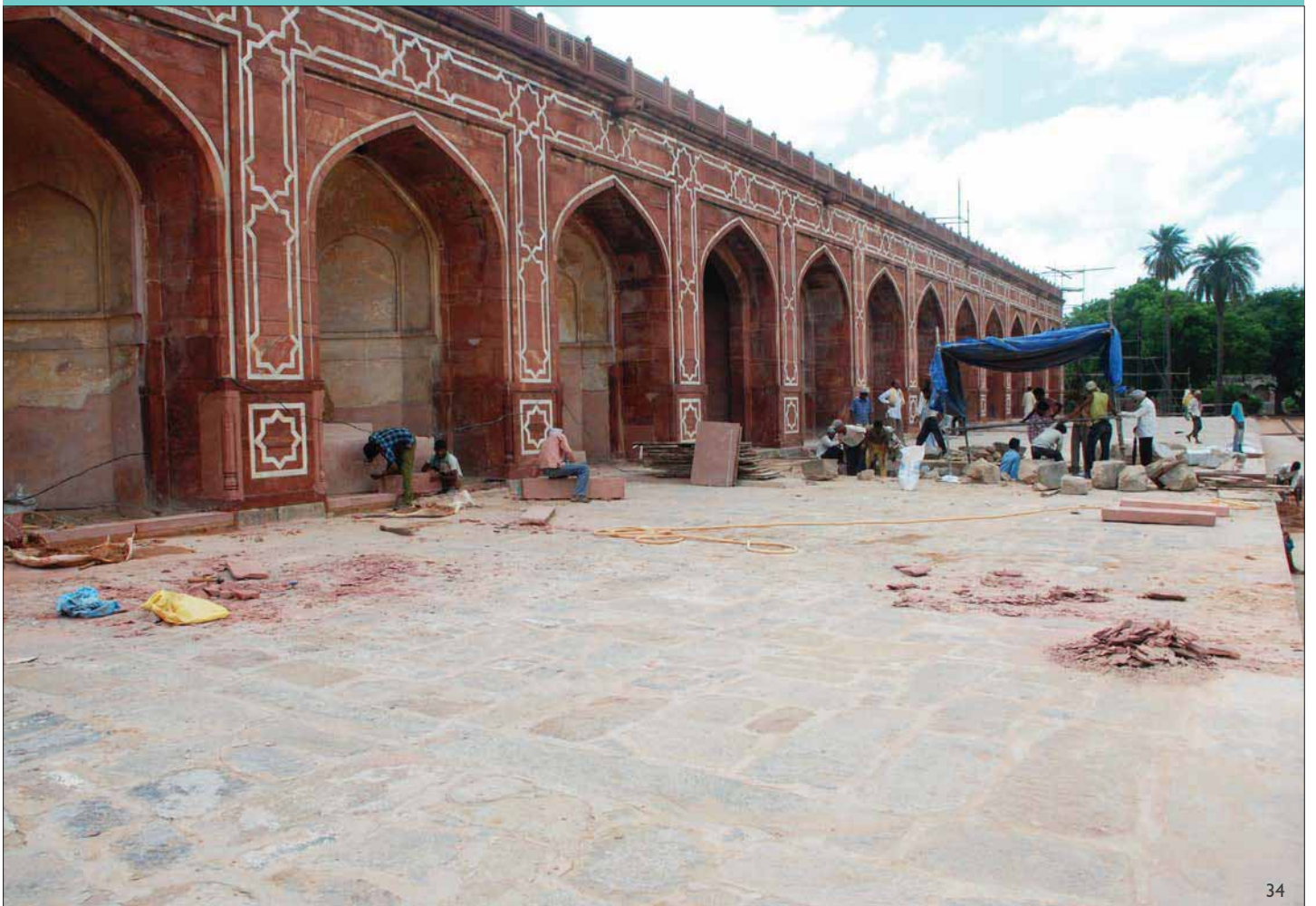


◀ Conservation of the Inner Chambers



▲ Installation of wooden doors on 68 chambers, as per the original design

Humayun's Tomb Lower Cells



Humayun's Tomb Conservation

LOWER CHAMBERS



TASK:

Conservation of the lower cells to undo the significant deterioration that had occurred here due to water percolation from above and inappropriate 20th century repair works.

Conservation works were carried out on the wall surfaces, the flooring and the restoration of wooden doors.

▲ 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

PURPOSE:

The lower chambers where there are almost 160 graves served as independent tomb chambers but have been mostly inaccessible since the 1970's. Conservation works aim to enhance the structural and material stability to ensure long term preservation.

ACTION TAKEN:

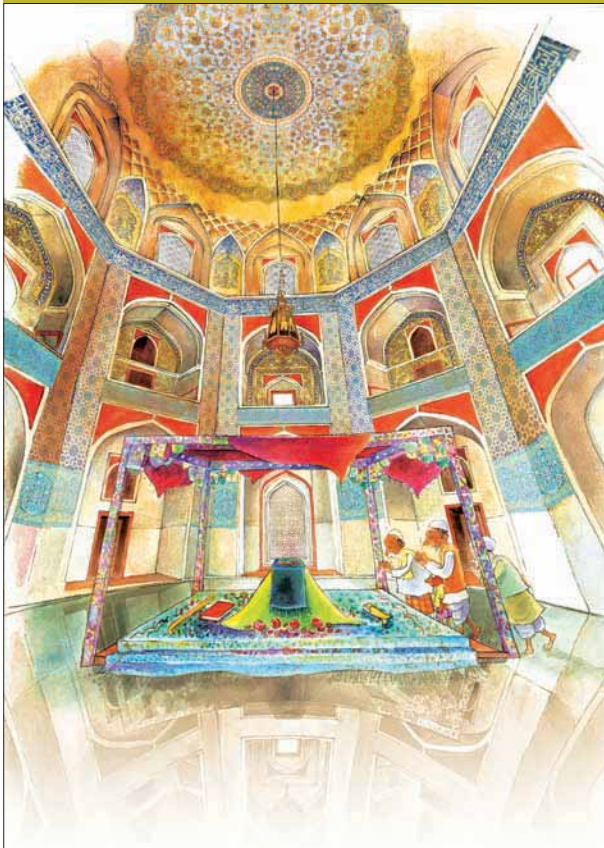
- Structural cracks were noticed on the domed surfaces of almost all cells especially along the southern and western sides. These were carefully stitched in 2010 prior to removal of cement plaster from the wall surfaces.
- 15000 sq.m. of Lime Plastering, 5- 15 cms thick was carried out on all wall surfaces following the removal of cement plaster and decayed plaster.
- A final coat of lime punning was applied over the plaster surface in all the rooms by master craftsmen.
- The decayed flooring of all floors was removed and replaced with Lime concreting with brick aggregate in all the rooms
- A red sandstone edging was provided to ensure stability of the lime-concrete.
- The removed concrete was used as infill for roads and pathways being built in Sunder Nursery.
- It has been recorded that the chambers originally had wooden doors which were used as firewood in 1947 when Humayun's Tomb gardens were used as a refugee camp.
- Following the fixing of red sandstone door frames in 2010, all wooden doors of a simple design were installed on all doorways.
- The iron doors installed in 2002-3 when other repair works were carried out on the lower cells were retained to ensure ventilation during the monsoons when the wooden doors can be kept open.
- Large wooden doors have also been installed in the four stairwells. These are also effective as a management tool as these can control entry into the principal part of the mausoleum.
- Stone replacement on all four sides of the lower plinth has been completed.
- 44 stone pilasters are identified to be replaced due to severe deterioration taken place due to de-lamination, erosion and splitting of the stone members in vertical directions. All the pilasters are made by the stone craftsmen using original details and kept in the open for natural weathering before fixing in position to match with the original stones of the facade.
- All the stone replacement is done by using matching stones with same geological specification, sectional details as per original stones after applying hand chiselled finish.
- 18 decorative stone pilasters on the upper façade that were severely damaged or delaminating have been replaced.

NEXT STEPS:

Conservation works on the lower chambers has now been completed.

Humayun's Tomb Conservation

TOMB CHAMBERS



TASK:

To carry out conservation work on the tomb chambers on the upper level.

PURPOSE:

Reversing the effect of water percolation and inappropriate repairs, using cement plaster and lime-wash to the tomb chambers.

ACTION TAKEN:

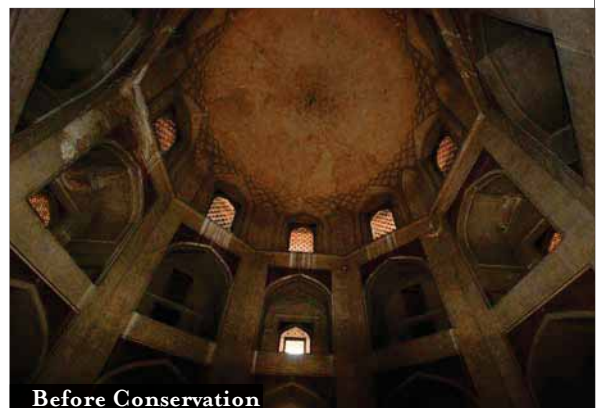
- The principal domed tomb chamber contains the cenotaph of emperor Humayun. On all four corners of this are additional domed chambers and on south is the entrance chamber, also domed.
- Archival research and a close study of the building has revealed:
 - That the corner chambers were originally accessible from the main chamber and the sandstone lattice screens here were installed in the 20th century.
 - That the wall surface of the main chamber was covered with ceramic tiles and the dome was gilded. These decorations were lost in 1955 when remaining tiles were removed and repairs were carried out with plain plaster

Illustration: Anitha Balachandran

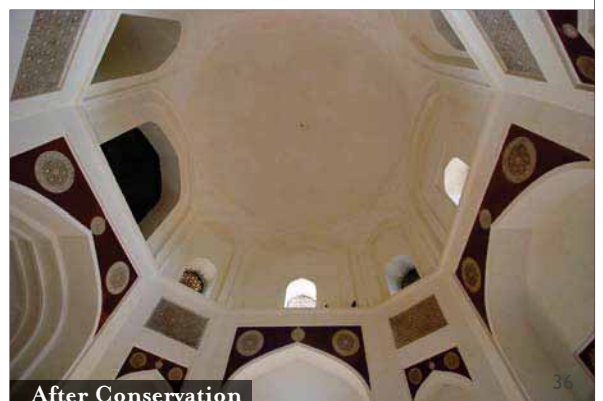
▲ 'The domed ceiling of the central chamber, some 80' above the level of the floor, and said to have been adorned originally with gilding and tilework, is now covered with whitewashed plaster only. Traces can still be seen, in several places, of the original tile decoration.'

- Zafar Hasan, 1914.

- In 2011 Conservation works were carried out on the four corner chambers. These included removal of several layers of lime wash, cement and decayed lime plaster from the walls and the ceiling. Original lime plaster layers, where found, of the ceiling have been retained.
- Lime plastering including lime punning on the wall and the ceiling surfaces of the four corner chambers has been completed and this has required 2200 sq.m. areas of the walls to be re-plastered.
- Incised medallions on the walls have been cleaned using sandpaper and minimum water spray.



Before Conservation

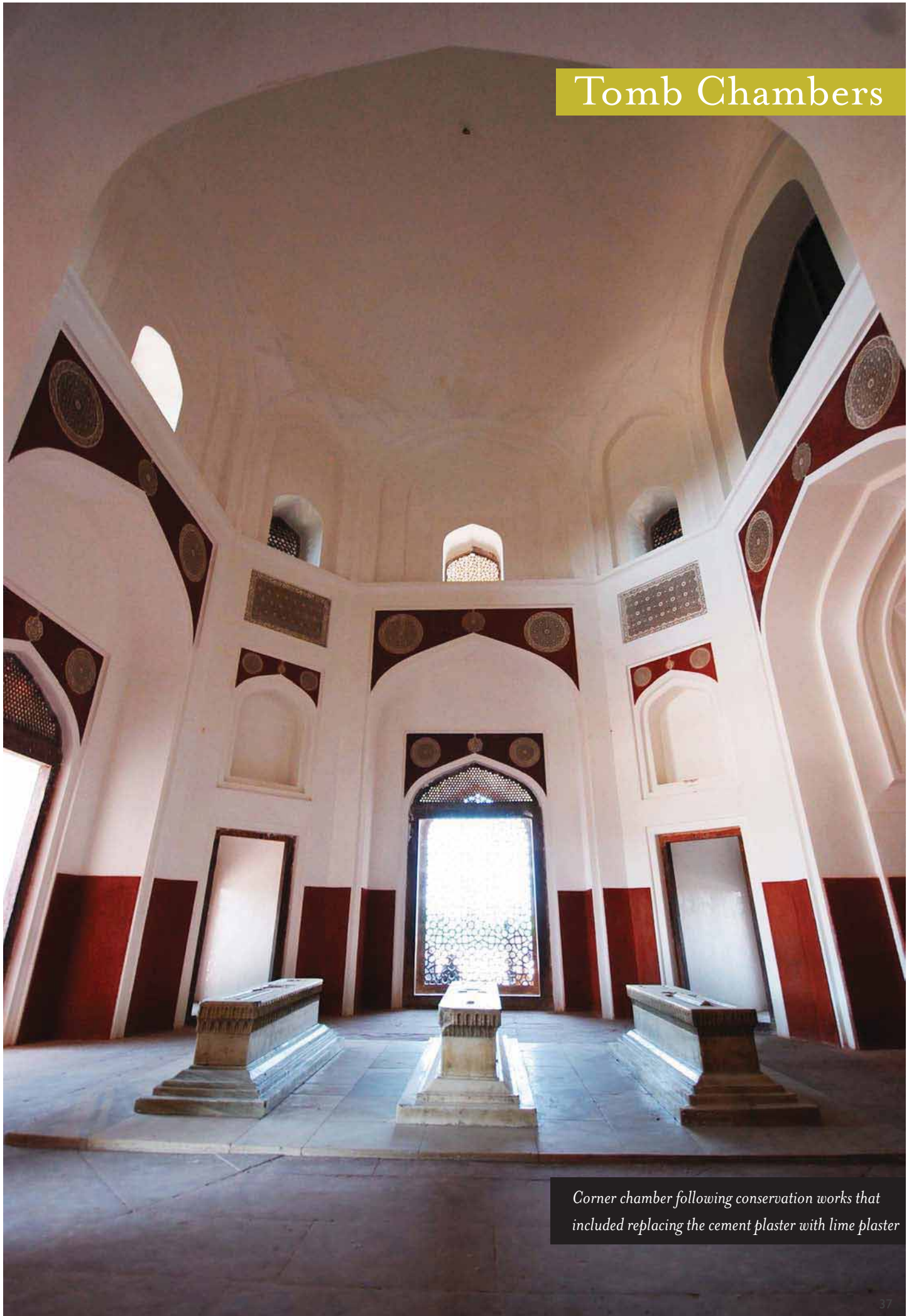


After Conservation

NEXT STEPS:

- Conservation works on the central chamber is to commence now and will require three months.
- Scaffolding will now be erected for the conservation works which will be preceded by a careful examination of the wall and dome surfaces to find out the remains of the original decorative materials such as tiles and paints as described by Maulvi Zafar Hassan in 1920's.
- The lattice screens block access to the corner chambers from the principal chambers will be removed and replaced with wooden doors. This will limit entry into the mausoleum from the south archway.
- The decorative ceiling of the entrance chamber will be restored.
- To continue the independent Peer Review's of the conservation works and regular inspections of the Core Committee.

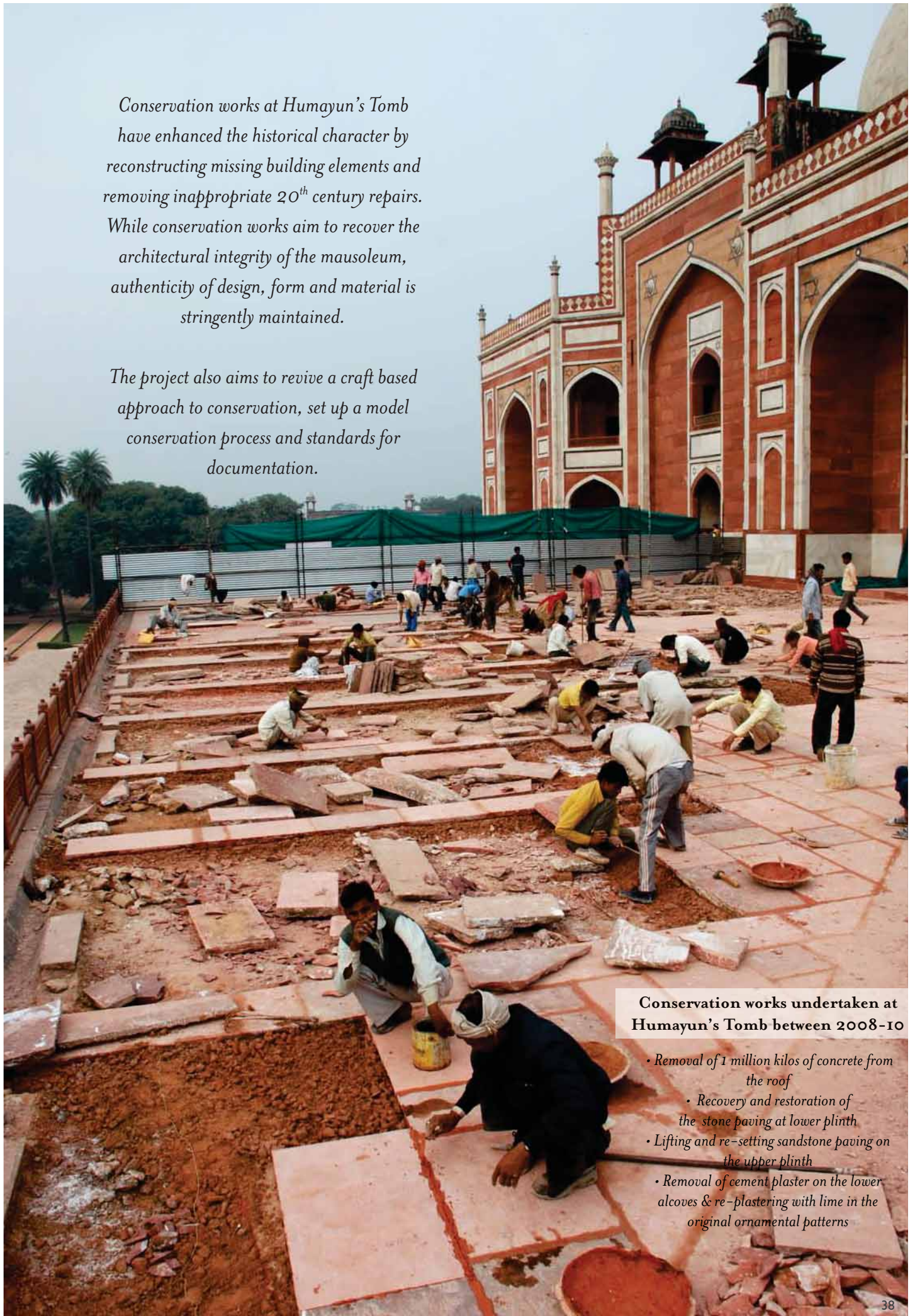
Tomb Chambers



Corner chamber following conservation works that included replacing the cement plaster with lime plaster

Conservation works at Humayun's Tomb have enhanced the historical character by reconstructing missing building elements and removing inappropriate 20th century repairs. While conservation works aim to recover the architectural integrity of the mausoleum, authenticity of design, form and material is stringently maintained.

The project also aims to revive a craft based approach to conservation, set up a model conservation process and standards for documentation.



Conservation works undertaken at Humayun's Tomb between 2008-10

- Removal of 1 million kilos of concrete from the roof
- Recovery and restoration of the stone paving at lower plinth
- Lifting and re-setting sandstone paving on the upper plinth
- Removal of cement plaster on the lower alcoves & re-plastering with lime in the original ornamental patterns

Humayun's Tomb Conservation

REPAIR OF SANDSTONE PAVING OF UPPER PLINTH

TASK:

- To ensure long term preservation by carrying out repairs aimed at preventing water percolation to the lower chambers
- To restore the original paving pattern as documented in the 1860's plan discovered during archival research.
- Repair or replacement of damaged sandstone pieces while ensuring original stones with mason marks are retained in position.

PURPOSE:

- Damaged stones, inappropriate repairs (often considerably reducing the thickness of stones and widening joints) had resulted in the original slopes having been disturbed. This caused severe water seepage in the lower chambers creating structural and material deterioration in lower chambers.
- Restoration of the original architectural layout of the plinth which is a significant geometrical feature of the tomb and also enhances the historic architectural character.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Red sand stone flooring of all the north, south, east and west side of the upper plinth have been restored to the original pattern with appropriate slopes after careful inspection of underneath layers of the paving.
- 4725 sq.m. paving area required to be completely lifted and re-laid again to provide appropriate slopes and original layout and 1550 sq.m. paving area with original layout retained and repaired partially. Thus, approximately 60 % of the total area of 6150 sq.m. was re-laid completely
- Structural cracks and cavities in underneath layers are filled with lime concrete and consolidated before laying red sand stone paving.
- Original stones with mason marks were documented, conserved and re-laid in position.
- Decayed stones were replaced with new stones which are dressed with hand chisel.
- Levels of the plinth before concrete removal were taken and studied carefully in order determine appropriate slope for the plinth.
- 70 % of the old stones were reused or retained while 30% new stones have been used for the paving.
- Lime concrete drain re-laid as per required slopes at the periphery of the upper plinth.

NEXT STEPS:

Heavy rains witnessed in 2011 resulted in the peripheral drain of the upper plinth overflowing resulting in water run-off on the façade. Necessary steps will need to be taken including potential deepening and widening of drain to prevent water related damage in this manner.

Humayun's Tomb Conservation

TOMB CHAMBER – EXTERNAL PLASTERWORK



TASK:

To replace cement plaster with lime plaster on the northern, eastern, western façade of the principal tomb chamber.

PURPOSE:

Though under 0.1% of the surface area of the façade, the plastered surface on three sides has a significant impact on the appearance of the building and cement in the plaster has led to further deterioration of the adjoining stonework. Its replacement with lime plaster will lead to an appropriate appearance as well as retard further deterioration of the stonework.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The cement plaster layers on all three sides have been carefully scrapped off.
- Lime plaster has been applied in layers followed by a layer of lime punning and red polychromic as per original details.

NEXT STEPS:

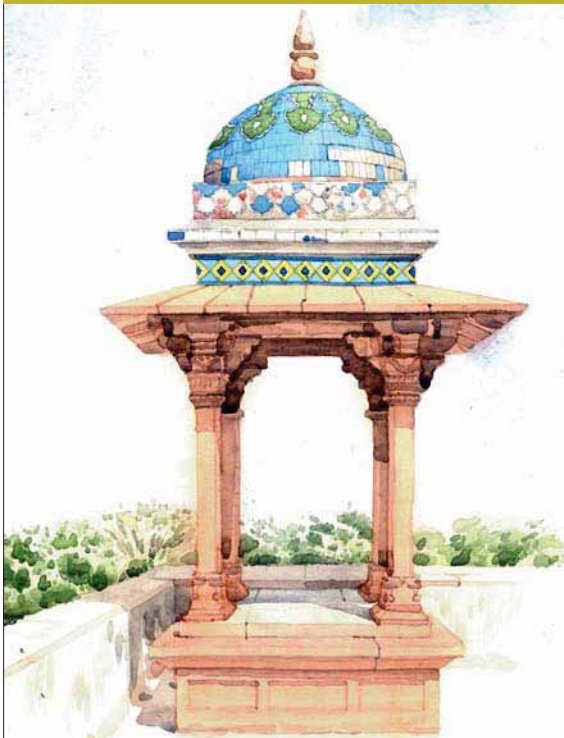
The plasterwork is expected to be completed by 15 January 2012. To continue the independent Peer Review's of the conservation works and regular inspections of the Core Committee.

Removal of 20th century cement plaster and re-plastering with lime mortar has been carried out across the complex ►



Humayun's Tomb Conservation

REVIVING MUGHAL GLAZED TILE PRODUCTION



▲ Illustration : Himanish Das

TASK:

To restore ceramic tiles as per original design, materials and color on the canopies of Humayun's Tomb, Isa Khan's complex and other Mughal-era monuments standing within the project area

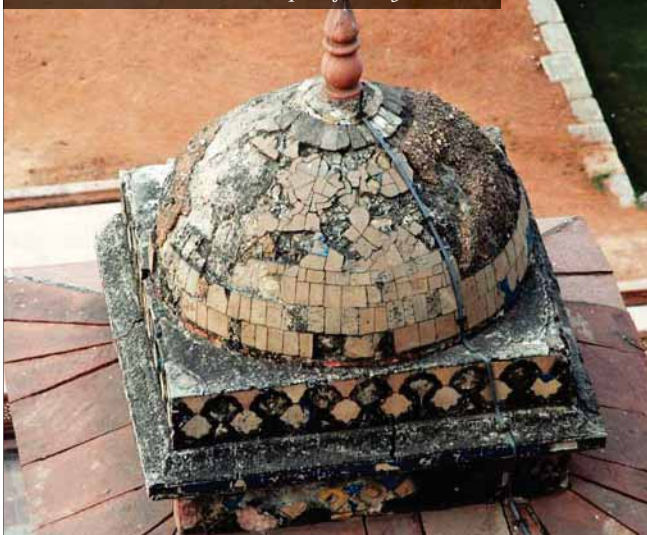
PURPOSE:

- To authentically restore a distinct element in the architectural design intention of Humayun's Tomb.
- To understand the traditional techniques of Mughal tile making process and revive the craft to possibly generate employment amongst the youth from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.

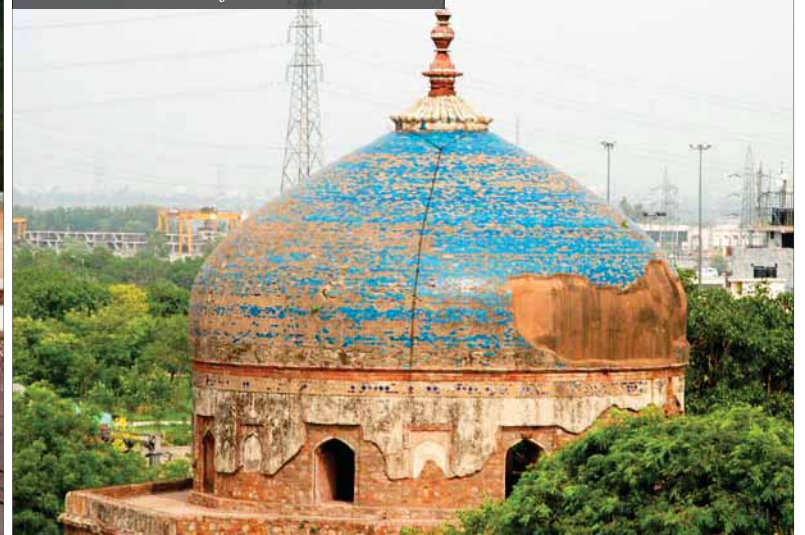
ACTION TAKEN:

- Careful documentation led to successfully determining the original pattern of tile-work on the Humayun's Tomb canopies.
- Prolonged discussions within the Core Committee, with UNESCO and other national and international experts including those from ten tile producing nations attending a UNESCO – ASI conference at Humayun's Tomb.
- Several scientific tests were carried out to determine the composition of the tile bases and the glaze layer.
- Four craftsmen from Uzbekistan were invited by Aga Khan Trust for Culture to Delhi in February 2011. In the leadership of architect Farkhod Bagirov, they were: Namandjon Mavlyanov, Kurbon Melikov and Bakhodurkhujia Rakhmatov.
- Uzbekistan craftsman worked together with architects and craftsmen working on the Humayun's Tomb project.

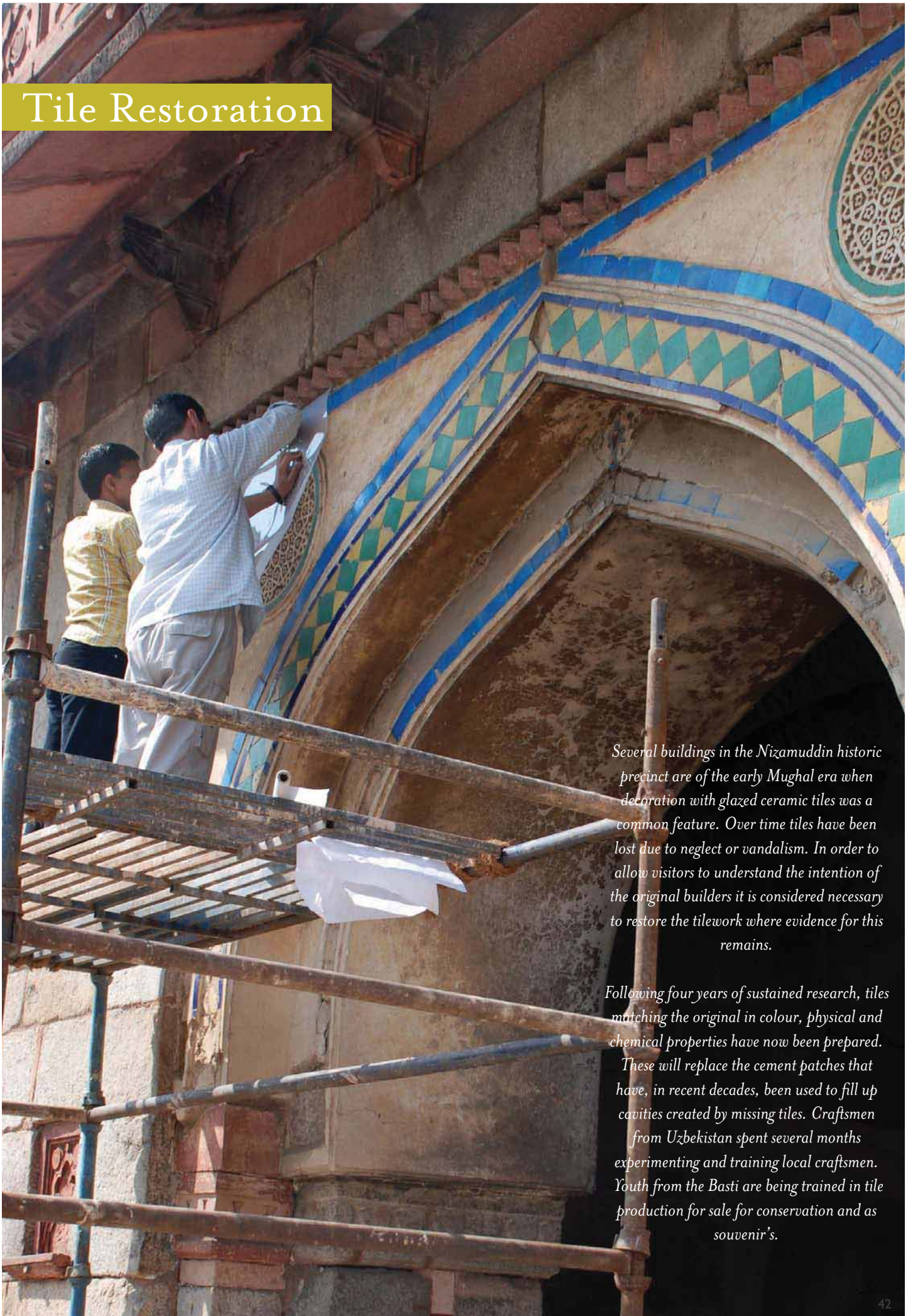
The intricate tile work on the canopies of Humayun's Tomb



Nilā Gumbad – Detail of the tilework on the dome



Tile Restoration



Several buildings in the Nizamuddin historic precinct are of the early Mughal era when decoration with glazed ceramic tiles was a common feature. Over time tiles have been lost due to neglect or vandalism. In order to allow visitors to understand the intention of the original builders it is considered necessary to restore the tilework where evidence for this remains.

Following four years of sustained research, tiles matching the original in colour, physical and chemical properties have now been prepared. These will replace the cement patches that have, in recent decades, been used to fill up cavities created by missing tiles. Craftsmen from Uzbekistan spent several months experimenting and training local craftsmen. Youth from the Basti are being trained in tile production for sale for conservation and as souvenir's.

Humayun's Tomb Conservation

REVIVING MUGHAL GLAZED TILE PRODUCTION



"Ceramic tiles were both decorative and protective. The long research and discussion on tile-restoration at Humayun's Tomb will not only feed the National Conservation Policy being prepared at the ASI but will hopefully be used as a basis for conservation work elsewhere in the Islamic world."

-B R Mani, ASI Additional Director General

Source : Indian Express, For Humayun's sake, Samarkand comes to Delhi with a secret, 26-June 2011

... Contd. :

- Youths from the Nizamuddin Basti have been trained for the tile production and now involved in the process of final production of the tiles

▲ *Glazed ceramic tiles were an important element in early Mughal era buildings such as Humayun's Tomb. Following three years of sustained research and with help from craftsmen from Uzbekistan authentic Mughal tiles are now being restored for restoration to Humayun's Tomb's canopies.*

- Two electrical kilns were established at a remote corner of the Humayun's tomb for the mass production and one small kiln for the experimentation.
- Following prolonged experimentation over several months with the clay-quartz base over 50 varieties of local soils in varying proportions with quartz (including varying sizes of quartz particles) were experimented to create tile bodies matching the original.
- Cobalt, Copper, Antimony are being used in varying proportions and combination with other materials including lead, tin-oxide and alkalis to match the original glaze colours.
- All the colours dark blue, yellow, green and white have been achieved which matches with the original tiles.
- Process has been established to achieve the turquoise blue using copper oxide in combination with sodium. Now team is working towards achieving appropriate temperature for texture and opacity.

NEXT STEPS:

- Glazed tiles would be produced for the monuments and will be fixed as per original design.
- Training for youth from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti would be carried out and steps taken to revive the craft.

Namandjon Maulyanov master craftsman from Uzbekistan and Saroj Pandey (Art Conservator with the project) applying the colour coat on the Tiles after which it will go through another round of baking in the kiln to get the final glossy hue. ▼



A part of the result of many days of testing and experimenting with master craftsmen from Uzbekistan in the quest to get the right colour and texture to match the original tiles. Craftsmen at the site are trained in the meticulous procedure of baking the Tiles in the Kiln. ▼



Enclosure Wall



After Conservation



Before Conservation

TASK:

Conservation of the existing enclosure wall including repair of collapsed arches.

PURPOSE:

- The enclosure wall of the garden-tomb is a significant element of the World Heritage Site. Collapsed portions were distracting from the historic character of the site and disfiguring the original architectural integrity of the Mughal Tomb Garden complex.
- The enclosure wall can also serve to effectively manage the site by allowing security staff to walk from the South gate to the North-east pavilion.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Architectural measured drawings of the enclosure wall of Humayun's tomb were prepared and served as the base of a detailed condition mapping exercise.
- Conservation of the west enclosure wall has been completed which includes rebuilding of 40 missing arches, terrace pathway and consolidation of the existing stone masonry, raking and re-pointing with lime mortar mixed with lime putty, sand, *surkhi* and traditional additives.
- Collapsed portion on the west of the southern gateway required a tree to be felled before it could be rebuilt. Following tree-cutting permission, this portion of the wall is presently being rebuilt.

NEXT STEPS:

- The inner face of the southern wall requires re-pointing.
- The external face of the southern and western wall requires re-pointing.
- To continue the independent Peer Review's of the conservation works and regular inspections of the Core Committee.

The arched walls are not just aesthetic but also serve structural and functional purposes too. The completion of this wall would also allow the complex to be managed better in terms of security. Master craftsmen have used traditional materials and building techniques, as practiced by the original builders to complete the portions of the wall that had collapsed in the 20th century.



North Pavilion



Humayun's Tomb Conservation

NORTH PAVILION

TASK:

Conservation of the North pavilion

PURPOSE:

Neglect and inappropriate repairs had significantly disfigured the architectural homogeneity and historical character of the north pavilion. Conservation work aimed at reviving the original architectural character of North pavilion

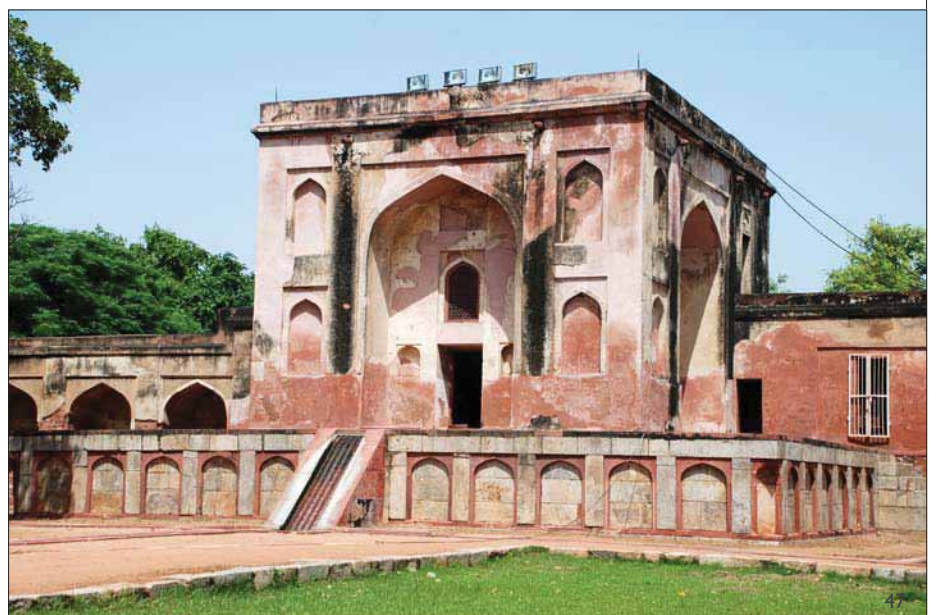
ACTION TAKEN:

- Cement and decayed lime plaster from the wall and the ceiling surfaces were carefully removed and replaced with lime plaster with a final coat of lime punning.
- Inner loose masonry was repaired and consolidated with lime mortar
- Disfigured shapes of arches and niches are repaired to restore the original shape and profile.
- Original punning on the arch netted ceiling is sandpapered to remove lime wash layers and cleaned with water based techniques
- Missing red sand stone door frames have been fixed in position where these were missing as per original sectional and material specifications
- Decayed *kangura* pattern on the parapet is repaired with lime mortar as per original pattern and design.

NEXT STEPS:

- Wooden doors will be fixed in position
- Decayed lime concrete from the terrace would be dismantled and replaced with traditional lime concrete terracing with appropriate slopes and finish.
- As originally intended, water will be brought into the central pool of the building with the possibility of converting the north pavilion into a water museum.

Note that cement plaster, missing rainwater spouts and whitewash had disfigured the historic architectural character of the North Pavilion



Humayun's Tomb Conservation

WEST GATE



TASK:

Conservation of the west gate

PURPOSE:

Reviving the lost architectural character of west gate and making space to be reused for site exhibition

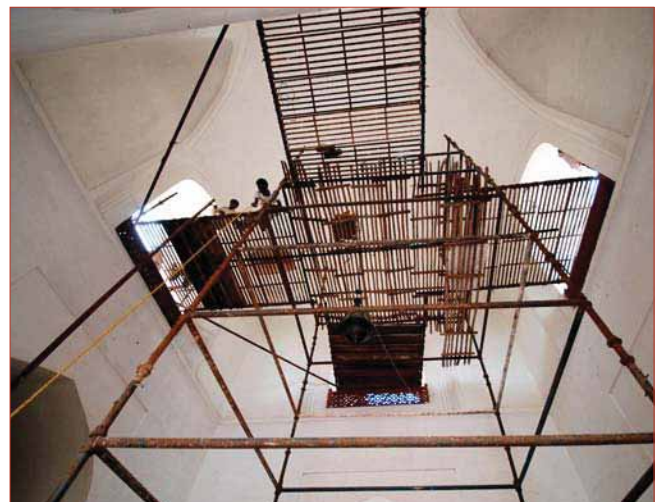
ACTION TAKEN:

- 180 sq.m. cement and decayed plaster from the walls of the entrance foyer, chambers of the upper floor have been dismantled and replaced with the lime plastering with a final coat of lime punning
- A site exhibit was installed at the west gate to both showcase significant features of the site and project components.
- Decorative incised plaster ceiling of the external arch alcoves have been repaired as per original design of start pattern. Missing red polychromy work is also finished as per existing design.

NEXT STEPS:

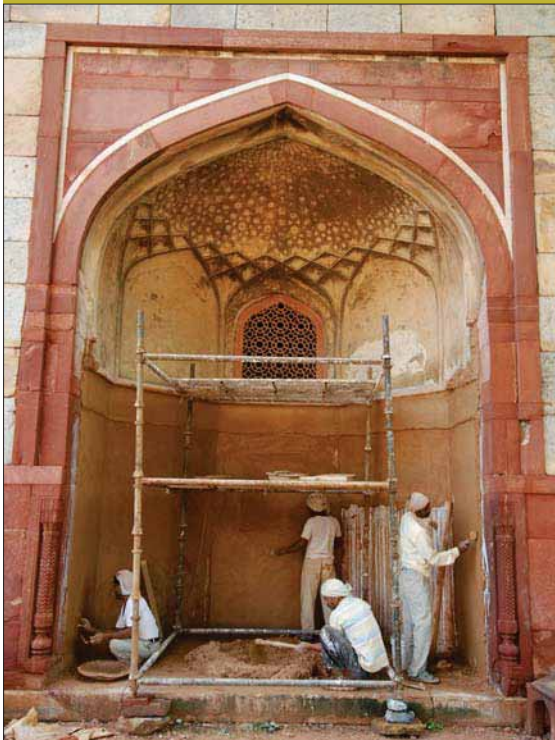
- Decayed stone members will be replaced as per original
- The cement in the joints of the ashlar DQ masonry on the faced will be removed and the joints left open to dry out internal masonry.
- Appropriate repair works would be carried out on the terrace. These might require the existing concrete to be removed and replaced with a lime concrete layer.

Almost 10cm thick layer of cement plaster required to be replaced with lime plaster that needed to be applied in layers. ▼



Humayun's Tomb Conservation

SOUTH GATE



TASK:

Conservation of the historic principal Royal gateway of the Humayun's Tomb garden enclosure.

PURPOSE:

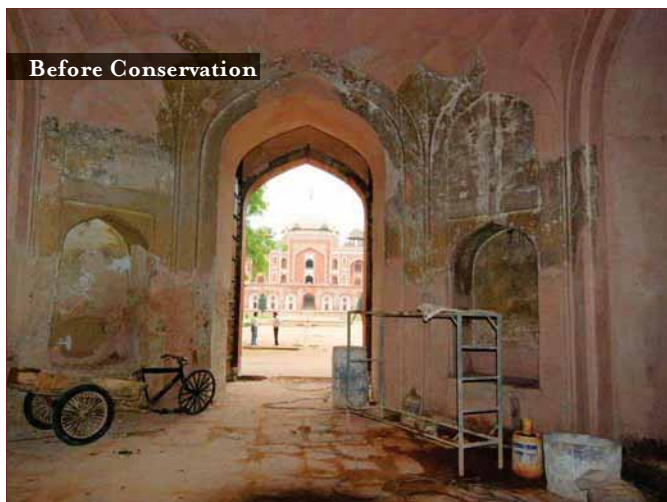
Reviving the lost architectural character of west gate and making space to be reused for public lectures.

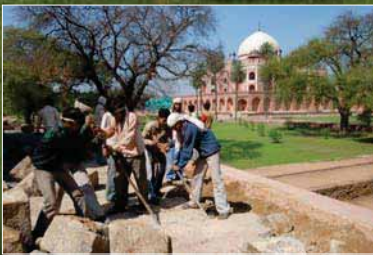
ACTION TAKEN:

- 220 sq.m. cement and decayed plaster from the internal wall surfaces on the chamber of the ground floor have been replaced with lime plaster with a final coat of lime punning
- Lime plastering on the upper floor is ongoing and lime punning works will be carried later on
- Red stone lattice screens on two of the arch opening have been installed, these replaced the inappropriate sandstone screens installed here during 2002-3.

NEXT STEPS:

- Remaining lime plaster and punning work will now be completed
- Decayed stone members will be replaced as per original
- Appropriate repair works would be carried out on the terrace.





Re-setting the Delhi Quartzite paving stones with appropriate slopes ▲



Craftsmen installing ceramic tiles on the finial of the Barber's Tomb ▲



Protective lime plastering on the dome ▲

Barber's Tomb

TASK:

Conservation of the Barber's tomb

PURPOSE:

Restoring architectural integrity of the monument.

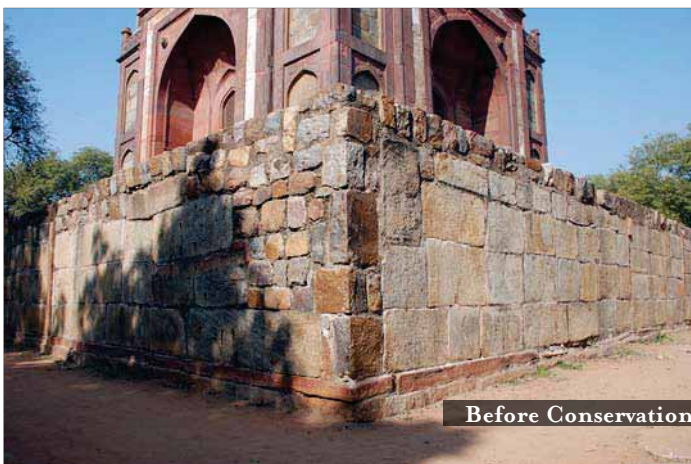
ACTION TAKEN:

- The paving of the plinth of the tomb, comprising of huge blocks of DQ stone, had settled unequally leading to and water logging and presenting a ruinous appearance.
- The entire plinth required to be dismantled bay-by-bay prior to resetting the heavy DQ stone blocks as per original paving pattern following consolidation of the base layer using lime concrete and smaller stone blocks.
- The Plinth edging originally had red sandstone edging stones which were missing. These have been restored on the basis of archival images as per original design and fixed in position thereby significantly enhancing the historic character of the monument and its setting.
- Severely damaged red sandstone blocks of the plinth and the façade have been replaced with new stones of similar geological specification and sectional details.
- Scaffolding was fixed to reach the ceiling of the dome for the inspection of the current status.
- Decayed external plaster of the central dome has been replaced with new plaster with a finish layer of lime punning. Missing and deteriorated members of the finial have been reconstructed.
- Lime plastering and the lime punning on the ceiling of the small canopies have completed.
- Missing glazed tiles of the finial of the central dome have been fixed as per original pattern.

NEXT STEPS:

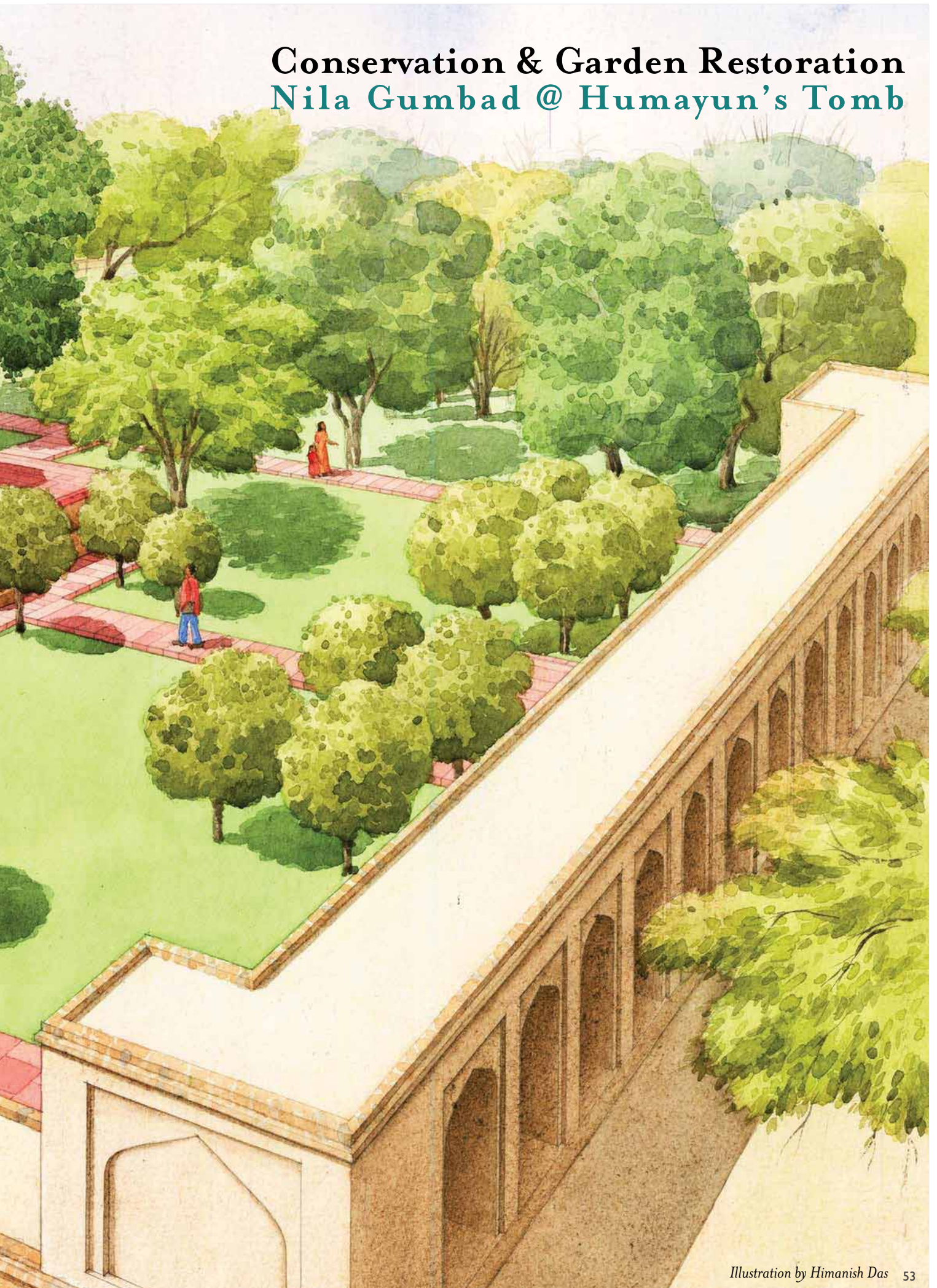
Missing glazed tiles would be produced and fixed in position on the domes of the corner canopies

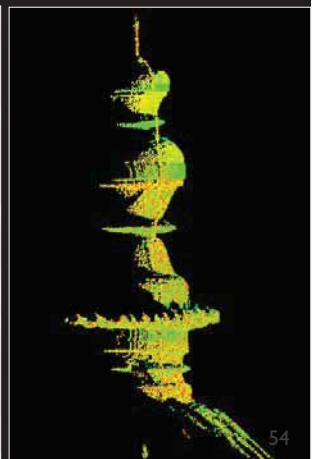
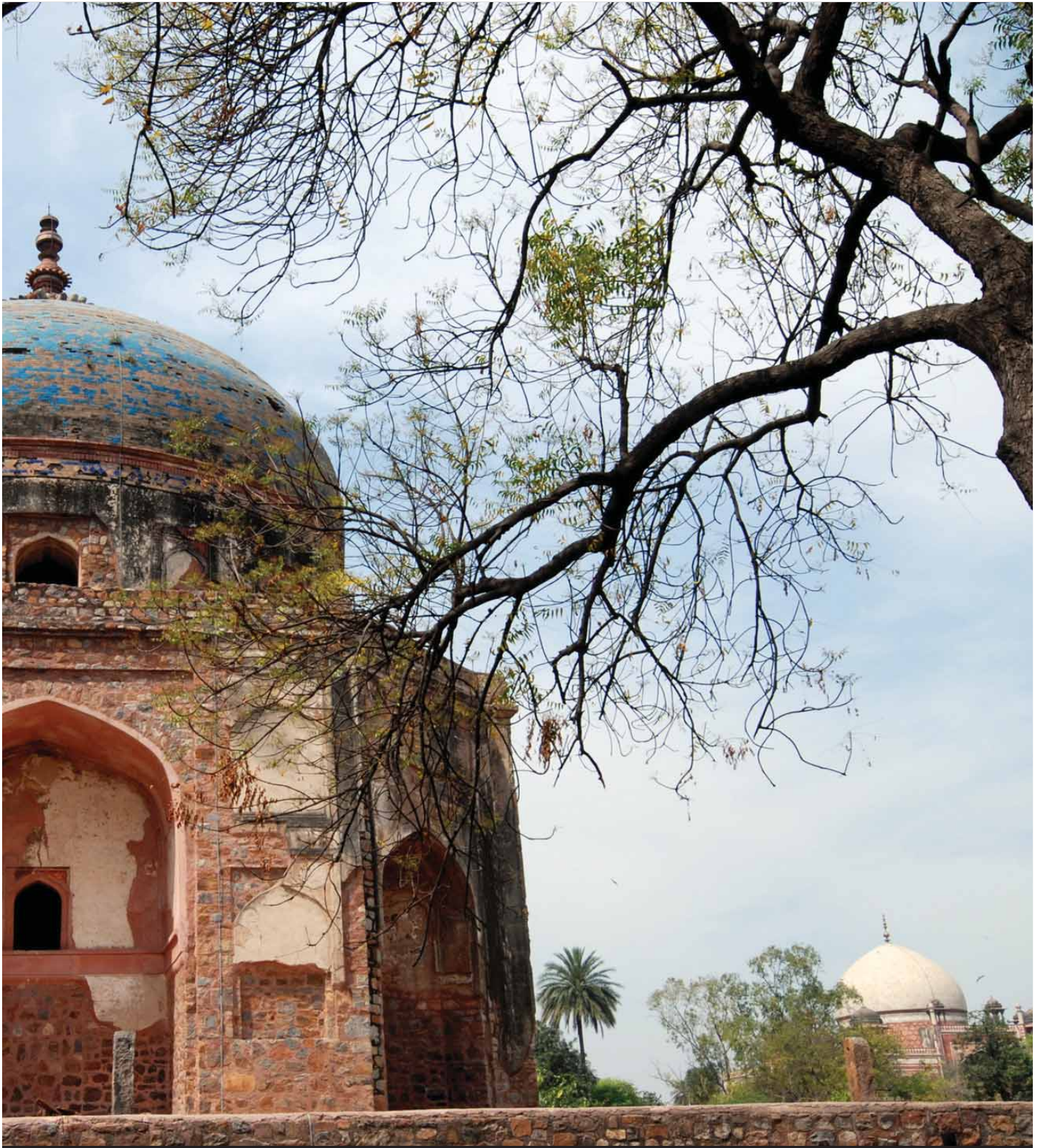
Replacing decayed red sandstones ▼





Conservation & Garden Restoration Nila Gumbad @ Humayun's Tomb





- ◀ 1. View of Nila Gumbad in context with Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site
- 2. Glazed tiles on the onion-shape dome, drum and external north wall are the most significant architectural elements of this monument
- 3. The interior wall and ceiling surfaces are decorated with incised plaster work and enamel paintings.
- 4. Finial of Nila Gumbad- Images generated using 3-D laser scanning data

Works are possible only following the agreement reached earlier this year with the railways that allowed land transfer to the ASI. This required years of persistent lobbying. ▼

TASK:

- Conservation of Nila Gumbad and associated structures and landscaping the setting.
- Restoring the historic access from Humayun's Tomb to allow the millions of visitors to see this earliest Mughal era structure in Delhi.

PURPOSE:

Conservation and Landscape works at Nila Gumbad aim to restore the historic context/ setting of the Humayun's Tomb Complex while ensuring the long term preservation and appropriate presentation of the Nila Gumbad.

ACTION TAKEN:

- AKTC commenced effort to re-integrate Nila Gumbad and Humayun's Tomb in 1999. Consistent effort since 2007 led, in 2011, for the railways to concede – to the ASI - 42 m of land on the north and south of Nila Gumbad and 8 m to the east to divert the road presently segregating Nila Gumbad and Humayun's Tomb and restore part of the garden setting.
- Some storage rooms of the railways are to be demolished and construction of alternate rooms by AKTC in lieu of these structures has commenced
- Monument and its surrounding documented using 3D laser scanning and detailed Architectural drawings prepared.
- The landscape proposal has been finalised.
- Once the new road is built the site will be free for major conservation works to commence.

NEXT STEPS:

- Build alternate road.
- Implement Conservation and Landscape works.



A woman with dark hair tied back, wearing a black and white striped shirt and a black watch, is shown in profile. She is using a wooden tool to apply white lime mortar to a textured, light brown wall. The mortar is being shaped into a decorative, intricate pattern. The background is a plain, textured wall of the same color.

Traditional Practices

lime trainings

Prior to the invention of cement all buildings were built either in lime or mud mortar. Following the formation of the ASI in AD 1861 and the disruption of traditional conservation systems and the availability of cement in the 20th century most buildings were repaired with cement and though these repairs were carried out in good intention they accelerated the decay process. Use of lime mortar in conservation works is essential as it is the original building material and if well prepared, lime mortar survives for centuries as it returns to its natural state of limestone.

“The use of lime is an age-old practice and involves ancient technology, which most officials are unaware of. Such training sessions help to acquaint them with correct practices. We want to train a large section of officials across the country so that they develop technical knowhow and can effectively conserve heritage structures under our jurisdiction.”

– K N Shrivastav, former Director General, ASI

Source : Indian Express, Conservation effort: ASI workshop trains officials on effective use of lime, 11–November 2009

TASK:

Using the project as a platform for training for conservation professionals, especially for the conservation assistants at the ASI.

PURPOSE:

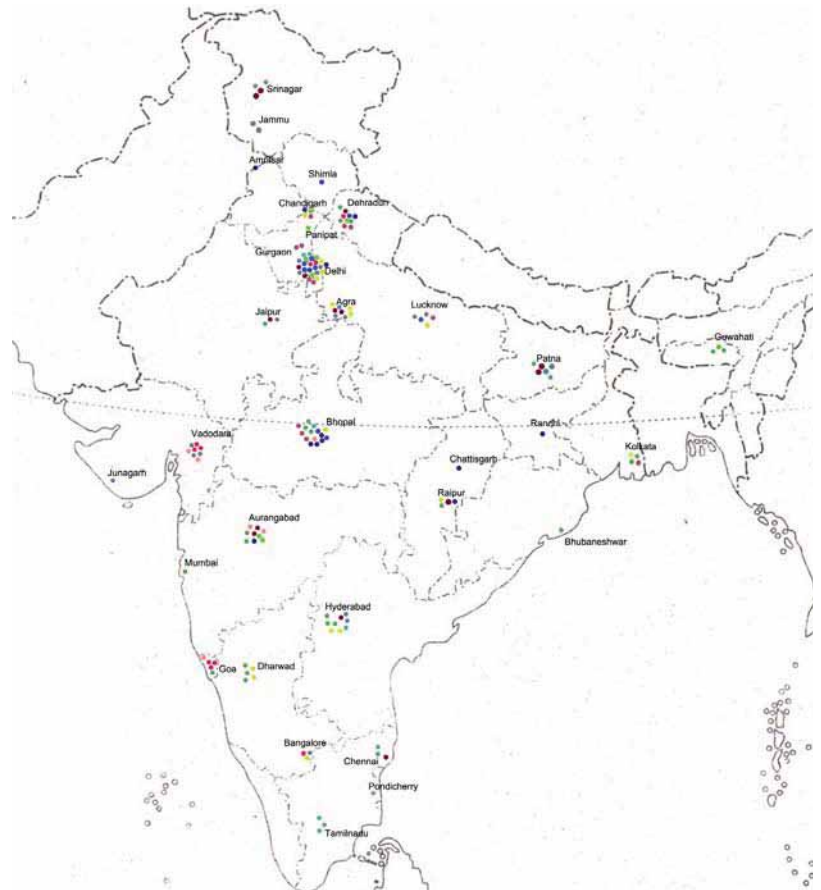
- To generate the awareness as well as sharing knowledge of using lime, in the recommended manner, for conservation of historic buildings illustrating the various lime techniques by lectures, presentations, site visits, demonstrations and practical exercise for the participants.
- Also establishing a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

ACTION TAKEN:

- 18 lime training workshops, of one week duration, have been organized since September 2009.
- These have been attended by 195 participants from countrywide locations and working with ASI, Institute of Archaeology and independent conservation professionals
- Ten to fifteen participants from various offices of the ASI participated in each workshop.
- In each workshop, various lectures and presentations by multi-disciplinary team were shown to participants.
- Participants were required to carry out practical work such as lime slaking, preparing lime mortar, various types of lime plaster and lime concrete, stone masonry construction, cleaning, grouting and lab work.

NEXT STEPS:

Lime manual will be written and widely disseminated.



A training programme in the preparation and use of lime mortar was established at the onset of the Humayun's Tomb Conservation project and 18 week long training workshops were held during 2008–2011.

The participants themselves informed the programme and one-another of lime mortar use, variety of additives, in different parts of the country. ▶

3-D Documentation

The project has employed state of art laser scanning technology to document all monuments prior to conservation works being undertaken.

Condition Assessment

Stone repairs/ replacement commenced only following a stone by stone analysis to enable a minimal intervention approach.

Peer Review

The project has benefited from regular peer review by national and international experts. In addition, monthly field inspections by ASI Core Committee provide regular guidance.

Removing Concrete

Over a million kilos of cement concrete was removed from the roof. Similarly cement covered wall surfaces of the lower cells and the lower plinth and required to be removed.



Stonework

Sandstone of the facade, especially of the lower plinth, had severely been severely damaged due to water seepage and use of cement in the joints.

Repairs have been carried out by master craftsmen using traditional tools.

Plasterwork

Architectural integrity and material authenticity of the mausoleum has been restored with the replacement of cement plaster from all parts of the building with traditional lime plaster.

Tilework

Restoring missing tilework of the canopies has been the focus of a three year research, documentation and experimental production programme involving experts from Uzbekistan and several other tile producing nations.

Woodwork

The doors from the mausoleum were used as firewood when the garden enclosure served as a refugee camp in 1947. These are now being restored to the monument.



Humayun's Tomb

heritage conservation

Craftsmanship

The Humayun's Tomb – Nizamuddin Basti zone is the densest ensemble of medieval Islamic buildings anywhere in India and several of these buildings are products of high craft traditions in stone craftsmanship, masonry, ornamental plasterwork, use of glazed tilework, amongst others.

Original ceiling surfaces were first cleaned using water ; Traced and thoroughly documented. Completely missing and partially missing pattern were completed as per original design.

The project employs hundreds of master craftsmen who use the tools, building techniques and materials similar to those used by the original builders to match the quality of original work.

Summary of Works

OUTCOME	OUTPUT	IMPACT
<i>Integrated Conservation of the Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site and associated structures.</i>	Restoring original architectural details and in turn the historic character.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater visitor numbers. • Ensuring long term preservation
<i>Demonstrating potential for Conservation led Socio-Economic development for communities inhabiting historic areas in the developing world.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment generation • Significant economic gain for local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater community interest in preservation, • Restoring pride in the community
<i>Establishing a model conservation process & philosophy for India</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviving a Craft based approach to conservation. • Demonstrating need for a multi-disciplinary team for conservation. • Created at least 100,000 man-days of employment for master craftsmen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring revival and preservation of craft skills. • Possible benchmarks for future projects to be undertaken by the ASI. • Guidelines for Donor agencies and Administrators. • ASI 'Re-thinking Conservation'. Established a 'National Committee on Conservation Policy'
<i>Exhaustive Archival Research and Documentation of the WHS.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing effective documentation techniques such as High Definition Survey using 3D laser scanning technology for conservation in India. • Conservation Plan based on archival research and documentation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation could be available to wider audience/ architecture students/ conservation professionals worldwide through future publications.
<i>Reviving lost craft techniques such as handmade ceramic tiles</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation philosophy for restoration of tilework agreed with ASI, UNESCO • Establishing process of preparing tiles that match those used by the Mughals. • Training youth from local community in preparation of tiles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tile conservation model for the Islamic world. • Revival of tile production by local youth for conservation and as souvenirs.
<i>Conservation Training</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 ASI officers + independent conservation professionals trained in week long lime mortar preparation workshops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countrywide sites could benefit from knowledge. • Accumulated knowledge could be published.
<i>Restoring the Setting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With conservation work ongoing or proposed on at least 30 other monuments, the WHS could become 200+ acres – largest urban conservation initiative in India, possibly worldwide. • 92 acres of land is being landscaped around the WHS – this has earlier been with CPWD/ Bharat Scouts/ Railways. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional attractions for visitors, enlarged WHS zones, • UNESCO now proposing a 'historic urban landscape approach' towards conservation.
<i>Preparing a practical Management Plan</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes a maintenance regime which will ensure long term preservation. • Prepared in a participatory manner with Site managers/ ASI officials/ community representatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model for other sites in India where bulky yet ineffective plans are being prepared at significantly higher costs.
<i>A successful PPP for Conservation – first ever project with the ASI</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASI has remained fully engaged and senior officers aware of potential benefits of approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage greater Public- Private Partnerships in Conservation.

Isa Khan's Tomb's Ceiling - Before Conservation



The highly ornamental ceiling of Isa Khan's Tomb had suffered severe decay due to neglect and water ingress. Also with the dome white-washed and cement plastered, it was too dark for the ceiling to be visible. Careful restoration of the ornamentation has been carried out by master craftsmen and the cement plaster replaced with lime plaster thereby significantly enhancing the historic character of the tomb chamber.

Isa Khan's Tomb's Ceiling - After Conservation



Isa Khan's Tomb

Detailed Conservation Process

Architectural Documentation

Condition Assessment

Peer Review

3-D Laser Scanning

3 years of research on historic tilework

Conservation Works Undertaken

Tilework on the facade and canopies

Original finial stone pieces were collected from site during excavation and from the debris; the finial has been re-constructed as per original details

11,440 Sq.m of Garden restored

3,25,000 Cu.Ft. of earth removed

5000 Man-days of work



Isa Khan's Tomb Garden

earliest sunken garden



Isa Khan Tomb-Garden

LANDSCAPE RESTORATION



TASK:

To restore the garden complex with a special emphasis on historic levels.

PURPOSE:

Restoration of the earliest known/ surviving sunken garden and in turn the original/ historic setting of the mausoleum.

ACTION TAKEN:

Earth Removal

- While it was known from the onset that earth removal was required to restore original levels, the extent of earth removal required in the outer enclosure was understood only following the commencement of works on 1 January 2011.
- Exposing remnants of plasterwork on the central work and levels of the outer enclosure wall revealed that the outer enclosure of Isa Khan's Tomb-garden was about 1.5 m lower than the inner enclosure, making this the earliest surviving sunken garden in India.
- The inner enclosure – closer to the tomb and within the central wall now understood to be a retaining wall. – being substantially higher than the sunken garden of the outer enclosure.
- The level of the inner enclosure was determined with the plinth level stone on the tomb and with water outlets found in the central retaining wall (three on each side of the octagonal enclosure).
- Removal of earth was carried out under the supervision of an archaeologist and resulted in 12000 cum of earth removal to restoring the original levels. The earth was scientifically and manually removed, on head load, without use of any machinery to ensure preservation of any underlying archaeology.
- Earth removal required 5000 man-days of work.
- Earth removal led to the arched openings of the outer enclosure wall being revealed to their full height and extent.

“Generally, in all archaeological sites, the garden level goes higher along with the surrounding area. But at Isa Khan’s Tomb, the garden level was lowered and restoration work in the interior boundary of the monument and other parts were undertaken,” said Dr P B Sengar, Regional Director (North), ASI. Source : The Times of India, Dust lifts from medieval grandeur, 24-October 2011

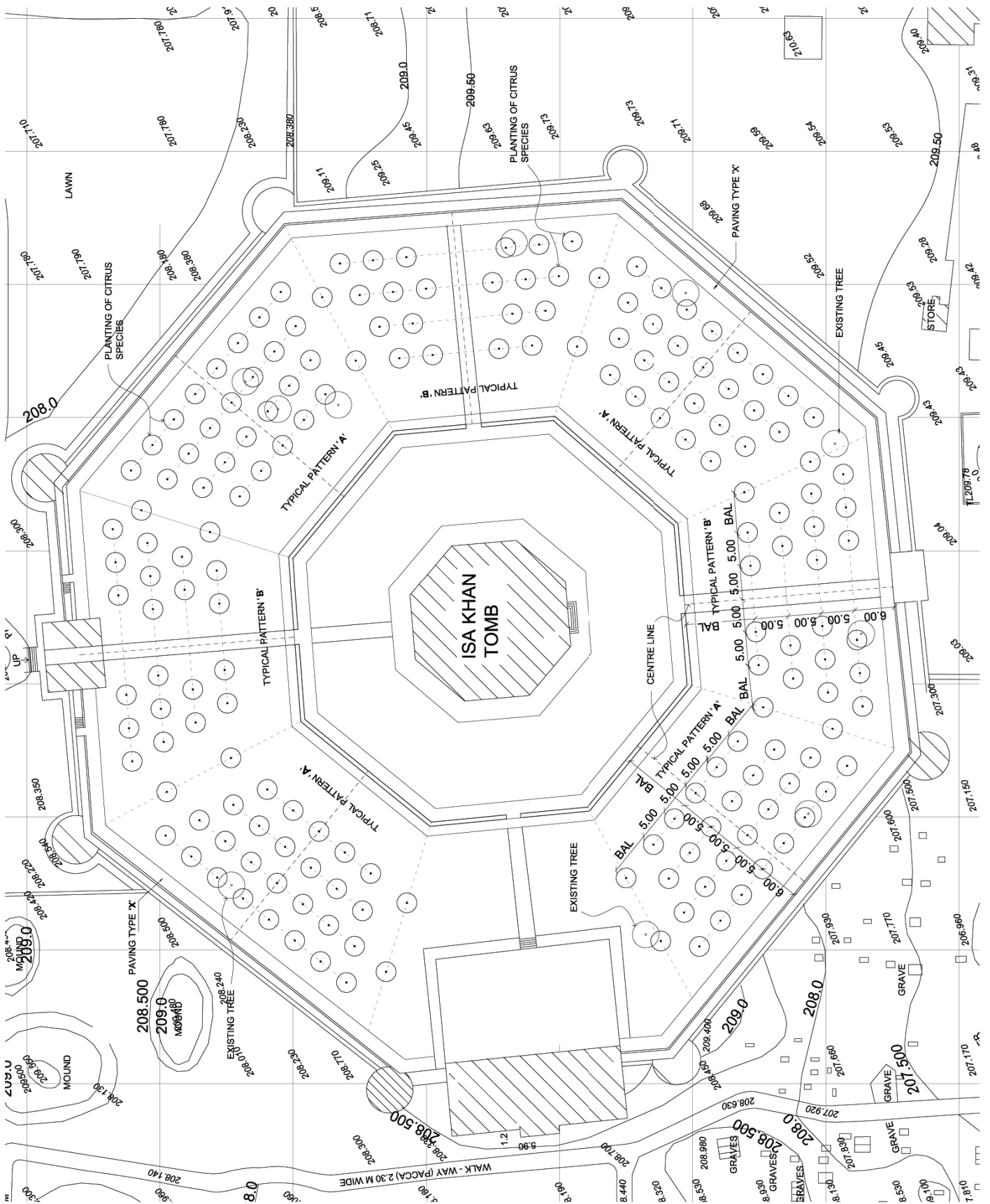
Antiquity

- Removal of earth revealed terracotta toys and stone fragments such as finials, columns, that had been lost from the buildings – both the gateway and the tomb.
- All objects discovered have been numbered and stored in an appropriate way for eventual presentation at the Site Interpretation centre
- All stone elements such as finials have been used as evidence to restore missing building elements.
- The large DQ stone column and capital of the gateway have been re-installed at the gateway.



Isa Khan's Tomb Garden

landscape plan





ACTION TAKEN:

Planting & Pathways

- It is recorded that sunken gardens allowed visitors to be standing at the higher tomb level to be at eye level with the citrus orchards that would have been planted in the sunken portions.
- The earth removal ensured that the large neem trees in the complex were retained and their no damage to their roots occurred by leaving a mound.
- Once levels had been finalised a citrus orchard based on an understanding of Mughal gardens has been planted in the outer enclosure.
- Ten foot wide pathways were proposed from the gateway to the tomb and similarly to all three remaining axis. Following a Core Committee decision it was agreed that the path width would be limited to seven-and-a-half feet.
- These principal pathways have been built in DQ stone.
- Plinth protection on both sides of the central retaining wall in lime concrete with a red sandstone edging as well at the outer garden wall have been provided. These will also serve as pathways.

Conservation of Central Retaining Wall

- The central retaining wall separating the outer and inner gardens was plastered with rich cement mortar.
- Archival images revealed that the wall was mostly rebuilt in the 1970's.
- Following removal of earth from the outer enclosure it was necessary for this wall to once again serve as a retaining wall. A structural analysis carried out of the wall revealed that mud mortar had been used in the 20th century repairs and poor construction.
- Partial collapse of the retaining wall occurred during the major rains of the monsoon season.
- The Core Committee decision was taken to ensure structural stability by dismantling weak portions and rebuilding with traditional materials.
- The corner turrets discovered in the earth removal were also agreed to build to top of wall height.
- Except for the south-east corner the upper portions of the entire wall required to be dismantled and rebuilt.

NEXT STEPS:

- Complete repairs to the central retaining wall.
- Built the plinth protection to the outer garden enclosure.

TASK:

Conservation on the tomb structure including restoration of the ornamentation.

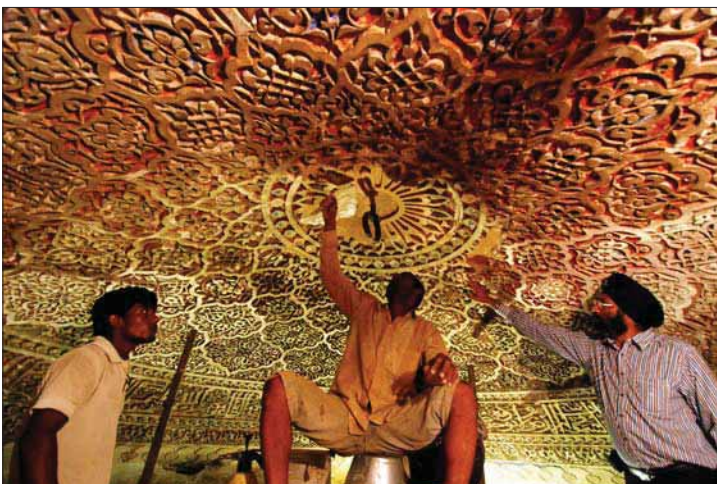
PURPOSE:

Reviving the lost architectural integrity of the monument which is lost due to repair works carried out in the past century as well as restoring the significance of the structure – understood to emanate from the highly ornamental surface finishes.

ACTION TAKEN:

- An exhaustive documentation, condition assessment was prepared in 2010 and Conservation works commenced in early 2011 following a peer review of the Conservation Plan in July 2010.
- The tomb structure was considered to be structurally stable but had suffered from neglect and repairs using inappropriate repairs.
- At the onset plaster medallions on the domed surfaces of the *verandah*, external façade, were repaired by completing missing portions.
- Surviving decorative surfaces were cleaned by sandpapering later paint layers and weak portions were consolidated using lime grouting and mortar.
- An exhaustive documentation of tile patterns on the canopies was carried out as, fortunately, chemical cleaning carried out in 2001-2 and resulting in severe discolouration and dismantling of existing tiles, had not been followed by plastering as had been done at Akbar's Tomb in Sikandra.
- Several carved stone members of the finial of the main dome and canopies were discovered during the earth removal from the open area. All these pieces were assembled at the site to achieve the original profiles of finial based on archival images and site evidences.
- After careful documentation of the individual pieces, missing stone members are being prepared as per original design by the stone craftsman using traditional tools and techniques
- Finial of one canopies have been fixed in position and discussed at the Core Committee meeting.

"Centuries of dust and soot had covered the ceiling of the tomb. When it was scraped clean, an exquisitely ornamented ceiling revealed itself. All this has been a laborious task. The biggest challenge was to undo the inappropriate alterations of the 20th century and match the original work with superior craftsmanship," Rajpal Singh, chief engineer, AKTC.
Source : The Times of India, Dust lifts from medieval grandeur, 24 - October 2011



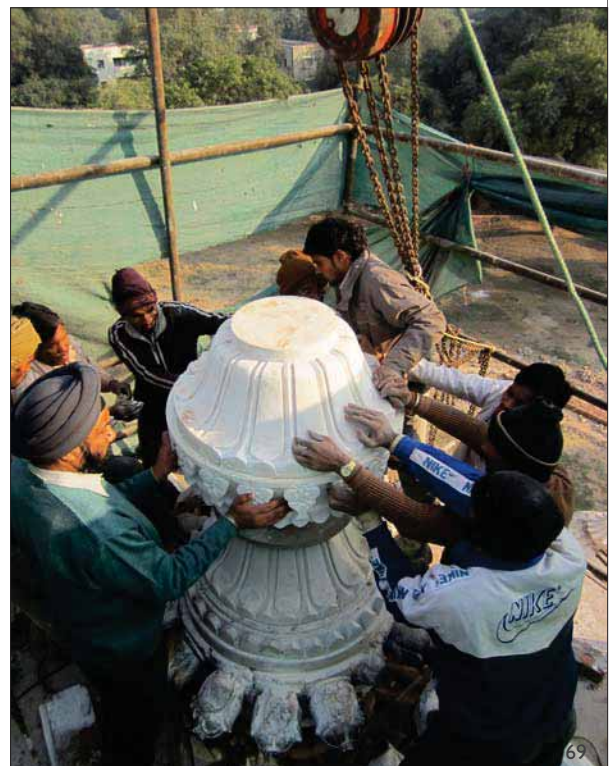
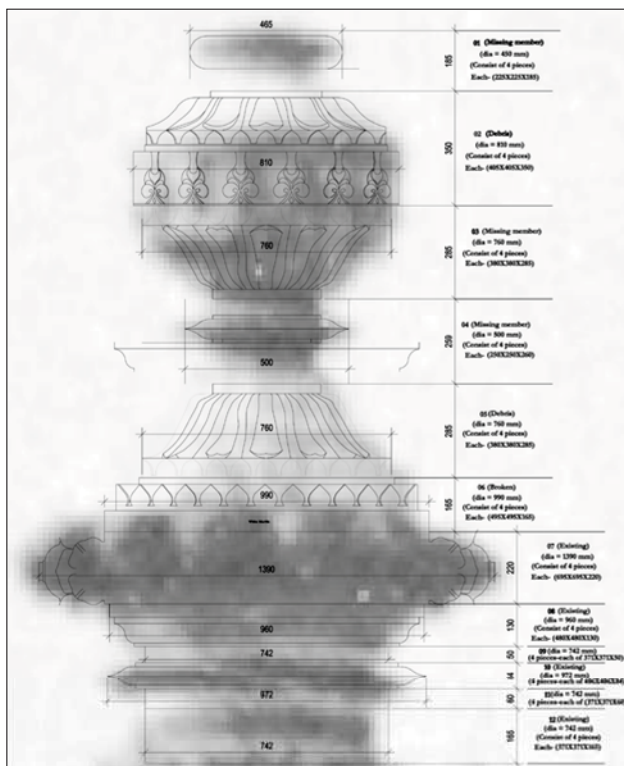
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- The stone finial on the central dome weighed over a tonne. The final delicate carving on the marble pieces requires to be carried out on the top of the dome to ensure no cracking during lifting and placement. Scaffolding erected with lifting mechanism to lift the heavy stones which are now being carved in-situ.
- The interior tomb chamber was very dark with the ornamentation on the ceiling of the dome barely visible.
- The highly ornamental ceiling has been cleaned – mainly sandpapering - and missing portions restored. This was followed by the removal of limewash and cement mortar from the inner surface of the dome and replaced with lime mortar and a final layer of lime punning was also applied.
- The interior wall surface comprising of dressed ashlar masonry blocks has also been cleaned using water and brushes.
- With the internal surface of the dome now being restored to its original white and the wall surfaces cleaned the interior chamber is well lit naturally and the decorative ceiling clearly visible. It was originally considered that artificial illumination would be required to allow visitors to see the ceiling – this is no longer required.

NEXT STEPS:

- The Dome and canopy finials have to be installed.
- The missing tilework on the canopies needs to be carried out – this would be undertaken by the end of 2012 as over a year is required to prepare the tilework.

Scientific clearance of earth revealed several architectural fragments including the missing portions of the finial. These were carefully compared with archival photographs prior to new pieces being carved on the basis of the original ▼

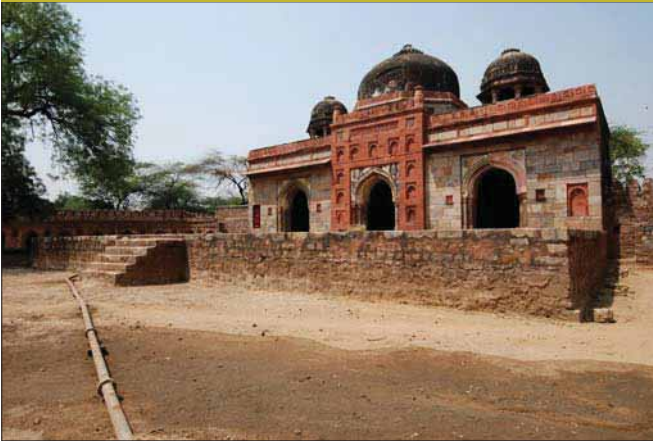


Isa Khan's Mosque



Isa Khan Tomb-Garden

CONSERVATION OF THE MOSQUE



TASK:

Conservation on the mosque structure including restoration of the ornamentation.

PURPOSE:

Reviving the lost architectural integrity of the monument which is lost due to neglect and repair works carried out in the past century.

ACTION TAKEN:

- An exhaustive documentation, condition assessment was prepared in 2010 and Conservation works commenced in early 2011 following a peer review of the Conservation Plan in July 2010.
- Conservation works at the mosque commenced in late 2011 with the removal of cement plaster from the domed ceilings and re-plastering in lime mortar.
- A lime punning layer is presently being applied to this surface.
- Cleaning of stone surface on the internal wall surface has been carried out.
- A well has been discovered on the plinth of the mosque and already desilted to a depth of 6 m.

NEXT STEPS:

- To re-open presently blocked openings on the north and south and replace with stone lattice screens.
- To de-silt the well to its original depth.
- To reopen blocked staircase in the south end.
- To restore tilework on the façade and the canopies.

As with the Isa Khan's Tomb, the interiors of the mosque also required cleaning of the stone surfaces and re-plastering with lime mortar following the removal of cement plaster ▶



Isa Khan's Gateway



Isa Khan Tomb-Garden

CONSERVATION OF THE GATEWAY



TASK:

Conservation on the gateway including repair of the collapsed eastern and central bay on the internal side. .

PURPOSE:

Ensuring long term preservation by carrying out repair works to partially collapsed portions and to ensure visitor health and safety of visitors.

ACTION TAKEN:

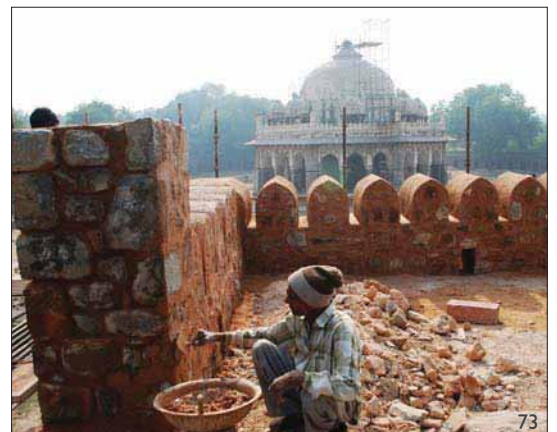
- The study of the gateway revealed that 20th century repairs on the external façade have obliterated original details and it is difficult to carry out repairs to the external façade without resorting to conjecture.
- During the earth removal the missing column supporting the collapsed central and eastern bays of the internal verandah was discovered as was the decorative DQ stone capital.

- The conservation works on the Isa Khan Enclosure's Gateway started with the anastylosis of the column discovered during earth removal followed by the rebuilding of the collapsed domed ceilings.
- The stone masonry domes have been finished with lime plaster.
- The random rubble stone masonry battlemented parapet have been rebuilt following the profile of the surviving portions.
- Missing red stone brackets and chajjas have been prepared as per original sectional details and have been fixed on the inner facade.

NEXT STEPS:

- Terrace and the upper chamber will now be repaired
- The repairs on the external façade need to be agreed upon and carried out.

Following structural repairs to the domed ceiling, the battlemented parapet wall was re-built using traditional materials, tools and building techniques ▼



Sayyid Yasin's Tomb



▲ Missing masonry at parapet level required to be re-built



▲ Layers of soot required to be carefully cleaned using sandpaper



▲ The lotus motif on the lower finial required careful conservation to restore its original profile

Isa Khan Tomb-Garden

CONSERVATION OF SAYYID YASIN'S TOMB

TASK:

Carry out urgently carried out repair works

PURPOSE:

Ensuring preservation of the tomb structure and enhance the setting of the Isa Khan's Tomb - Garden.

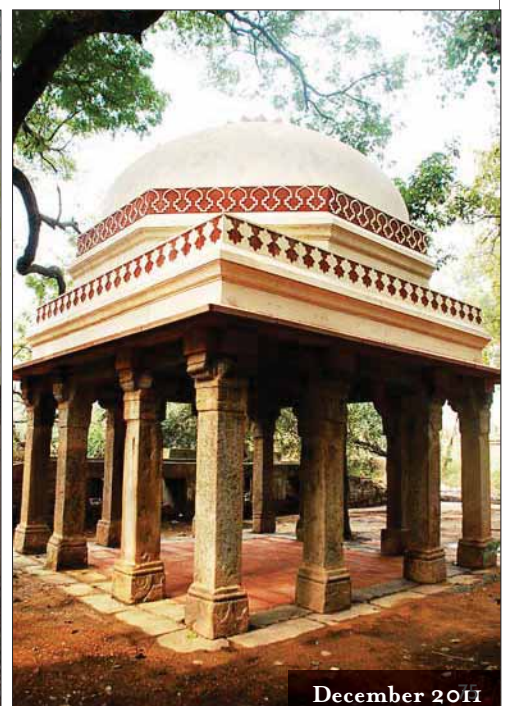
ACTION TAKEN:

- The tomb standing within the historic Arab Serai complex, presently used as an Industrial Training Institute, stands only a few meters from the Isa Khan Tomb-garden's southern enclosure wall.
- The building was in a severe state of deterioration and on the verge of collapse.
- AKTC initiated discussion with the Department of Archaeology, Government of Delhi to seek permission to carry out conservation works. The permission was made available quickly once a conservation proposal with specifications and documentation was carried out by AKTC.
- Repair works commenced with carrying out infill masonry in missing portions of the dome.
- Cracks in the dome were repaired with grouting and decayed plaster replaced with lime plaster.
- Missing sandstone pendentives from the internal surface were restored.

NEXT STEPS:

Landscaping the setting of the tomb to be carried out.

Sayyid Yasin's Tomb - before and after conservation works ▶



Garden Pavilion

history in garden



Standing on the eastern side of Sunder Nursery, amidst dense vegetation, this exquisite structure was barely visible until the conservation works commenced in 2008. The pavilion is unique in Delhi on account of its architectural style, scale and ornamental plasterwork.

In 2009, selected Hibiscus and Chandni trees were planted which have now grown to make the conserved Garden Pavilion look even more beautiful.

Had the Tunnel Road been built during the Commonwealth Games, the Garden Pavilion would have been lost as would half of Sunder Nursery!

Sunder Nursery Monuments

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



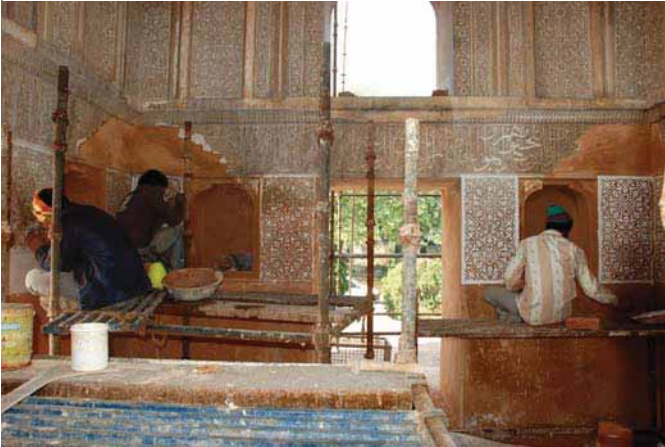
Garden Pavilion in 2007

Sunderwala Burj



Sunder Nursery Conservation

SUNDERWALA BURJ



TASK:

Conservation of the Sunderwala burj

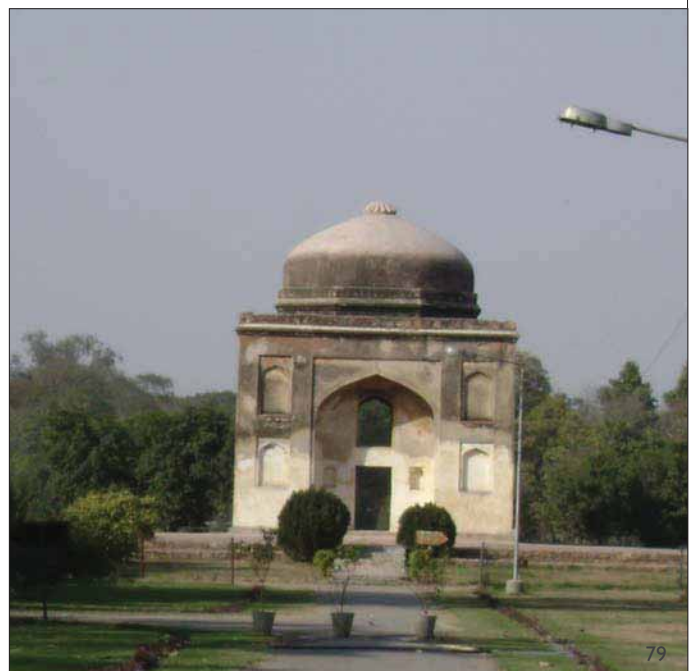
PURPOSE:

To revive the lost architectural integrity of the monument which is deteriorated due to inappropriate repair works and material loss and ensure significance is retained with the restoration of the highly ornamental ceiling.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Structural repairs including cleaning of the cracks, stitching and repairing them with lime mortar. Repairing cracks on the dome was not only required to ensure structural stability but also to ensure no further water penetration causes loss of the decorative plasterwork on the ceiling below.
- The four arched openings over the doorways originally had sandstone lattice screens which were missing at the onset of conservation works. These four red sandstone lattice screens were on a pattern used in several buildings as part of the project using traditional building tools and techniques by master craftsmen. Not only do these screens restore the intended architectural character of the building they also prevent entry of birds into the structure thus preventing decay resulting from bird droppings.
- The cement plaster layers from both the internal and external wall surfaces required to be carefully scrapped off and remaining portions of historic plasterwork carefully cleaned.
- Craftsmen were trained to restore missing portions of the decorative plasterwork on the ceiling and medallions and this plasterwork is considered the most significant aspect of the structure the restoration of which has significantly enhanced the architectural and historic character of the monument.

Sunderwala Burj - before conservation. Note that cement plaster and whitewashed facade compromised the architectural integrity of the monument ►





▲ Sunderwala Burj ceiling had suffered due to water seepage and repairs using cement and whitewashing

them where required as per original designs.

- Dome repair works included removing cement plaster from the external surface and replastering with lime mortar and cleaning and restoring missing portions of the highly ornamental interior ceiling.
- The plinth of the Sunderwala Burj was repaired in the early 21st century. This was found to be inappropriately sized when compared with archival images.
- It was also discovered that the foundations of the tomb were very shallow thus making the plinth significant for structural stability.
- Following architectural modelling on the basis of documentation and archival photographs appropriate size and height of the plinth were worked out.
- The original plinth was dismantled and the new plinth edge built in stone masonry in lime mortar.
- Red sand stone paving have been provided, in preparation of the last number of visitors expected here on the plinth and the chamber of the tomb, replacing the concrete flooring that existed here.
- Red stones used for the paving, are hand chiselled and fixed with lime mortar after the consolidation of the base layer.
- Wooden doors have been installed in the four openings. It is proposed to fit a metal grille on the inside face of the east and west opening to allow visitors to see the decorative ceiling.
- The Quranic inscription on the lintel level was carefully repaired including restoration of the inscription in matching calligraphic style prepared by a resident of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti and approved by scholars. Ornamentation within the inscription was not restored in missing parts.

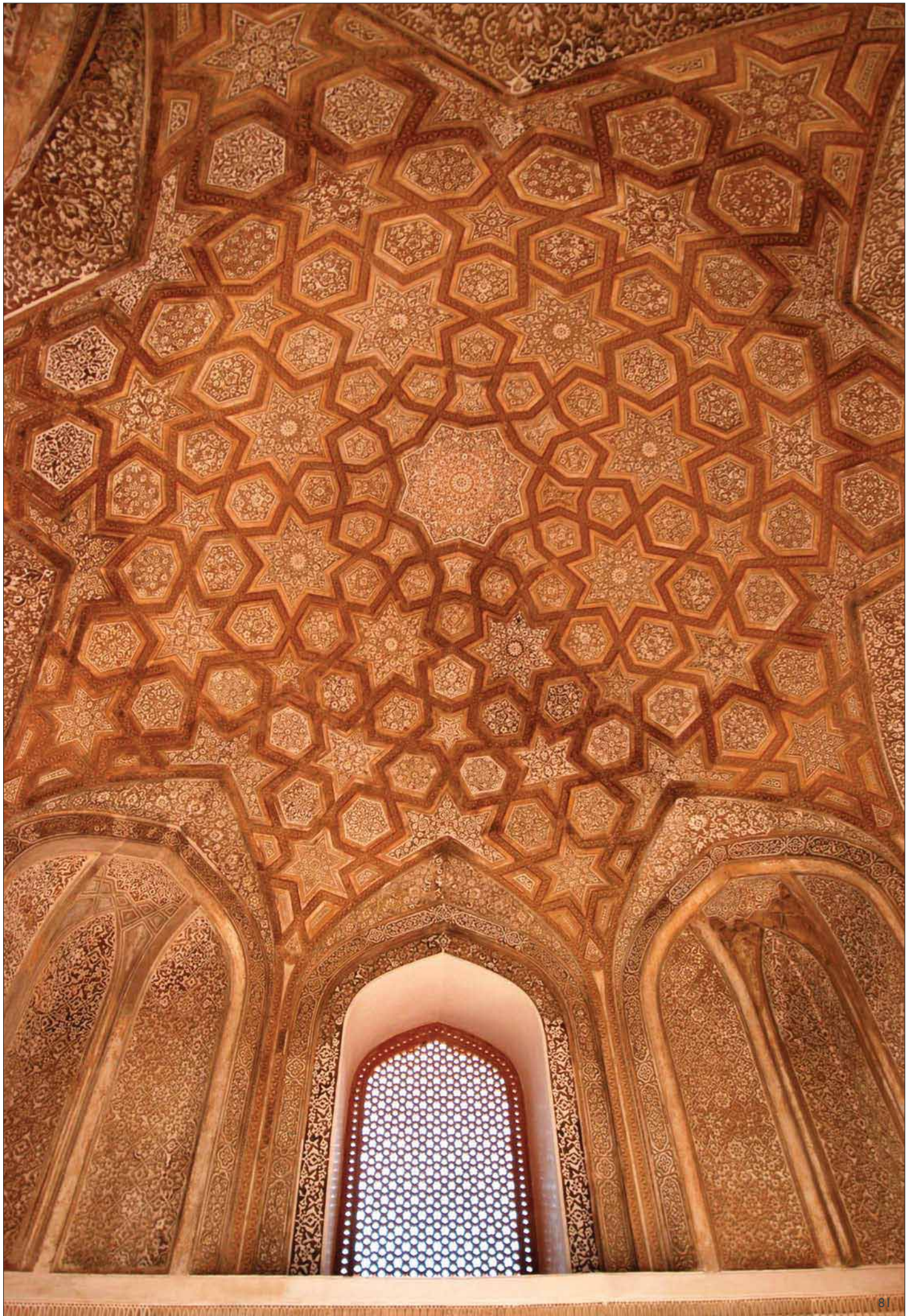
NEXT STEPS:

Task completed

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- Lime plastering has been completed on the external and internal surfaced after removing the cement plaster layers and replacing it lime plaster with a finish layer of lime punning (lime +marble dust) using matured lime putty mixing with traditional additives and marble and treating with to get a finish layer.
- Restoring the red polychromy decorative patterns work has been completed which included cleaning of historic wall surfaces on external façade to expose the underneath layers of polychromy plaster and restoring

Sunderwala Burj ceiling after conservation with missing portions carefully restored ►



Sunder Nursery Conservation

LAKKARWALA BURJ

TASK:

Conservation of the Lakkarwala burj

PURPOSE:

To revive the lost architectural integrity of the monument which is deteriorated due to inappropriate repair works and material loss and ensure significance is retained with the restoration of the ornamentation on the façade.

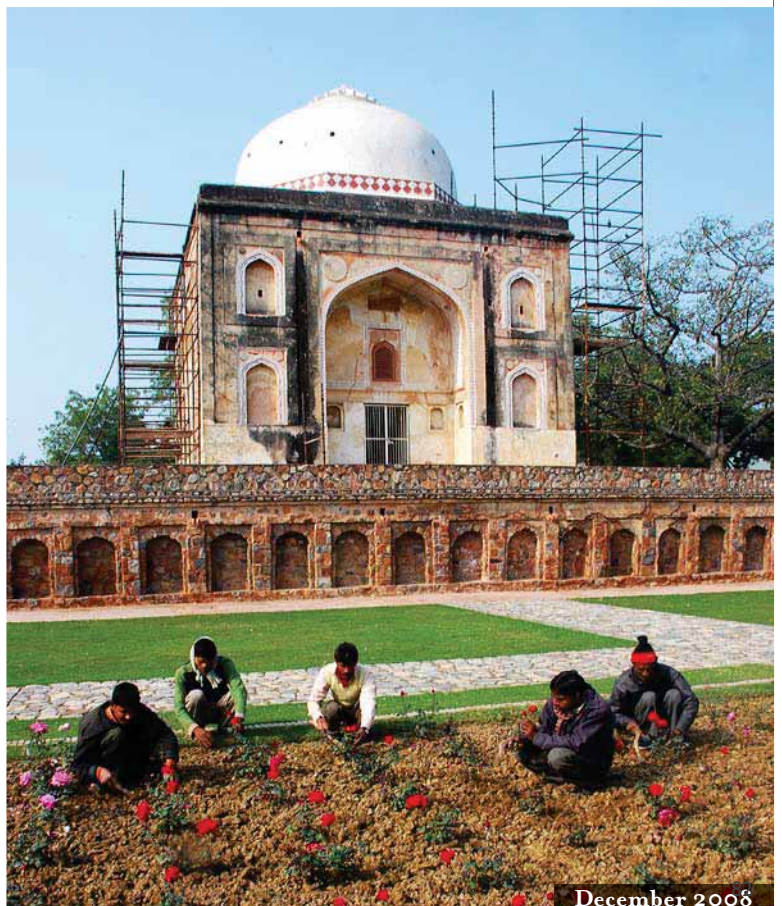
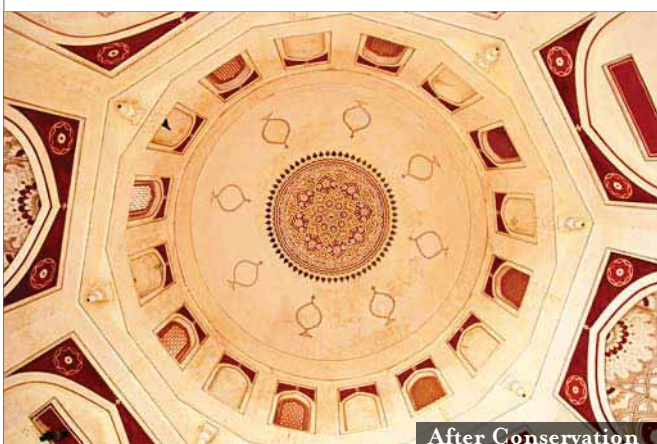
ACTION TAKEN:

- Following works carried out on the ceiling and the internal wall surfaces in 2010, conservation works on the façade commenced in late 2011.
- The decorative edging of the arched openings is presently being restored.

NEXT STEPS:

- The façade restoration needs to be carried out including restoration of the polychromy.
- The inscription of the lintel level needs careful repair in line with repairs carried out at Sunderwala Burj.
- The concrete flooring requires to be replaced with sandstone paving as in Sunderwala Burj.

*Lakkarwala Burj interiors
following conservation works ▼*



Batashewala Complex

CONSERVATION & LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

TASK:

- Securing the Batashewala Complex.
- Preparing a detailed conservation proposal for the conservation of Batashewala-Mughal tomb complex towards implementing conservation.

PURPOSE:

- Reversing the disfigurement of the historic character by the Bharat Scouts who occupied this area for several decades
- Conservation to ensure long term preservation and possible eventual inclusion of the complex within the extended boundaries of the Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site
- To integrate with the Sunder Nursery site for seamless access by future visitors to Sunder Nursery.

ACTION TAKEN:

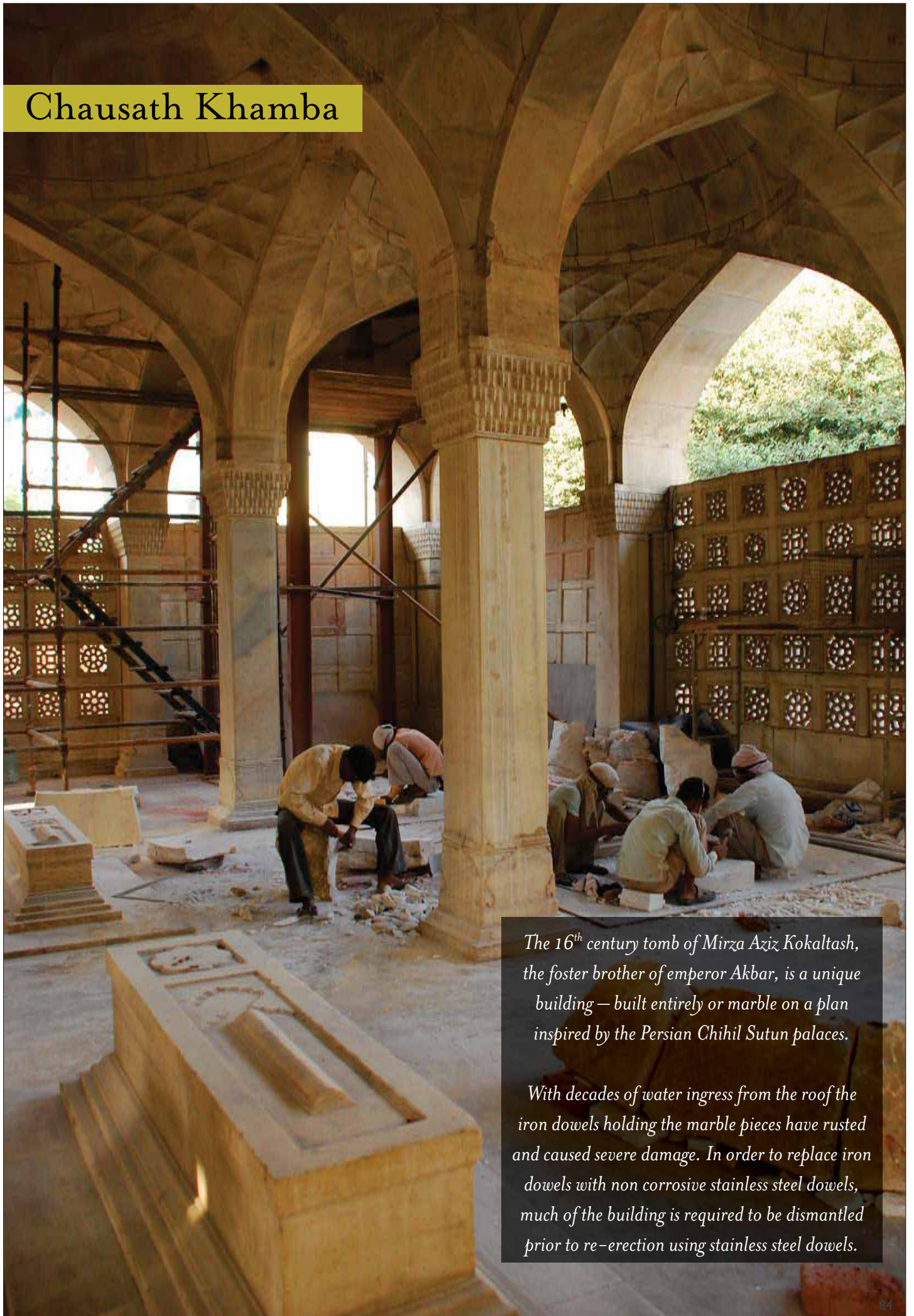
- Several years of effort by AKTC ensured that the land was transferred to the ASI allowing an opportunity to carry out urgently needed conservation and landscape restoration.
- Detailed architectural documentation, condition mapping and the landscaping proposal for the 17 acre complex has been prepared.
- Conservation Plan was approved by the Director General, ASI in early 2011. This was further discussed at Core Committee meetings.
- ASI carried out demolition of over 100 structures built by Bharat Scouts within the complex and used for carrying out illegal activities.
- Conservation works commenced in November 2011 with scientific clearance of earth to reveal the foundation of missing portions of the enclosure wall.
- The entire extent of the enclosure wall has been established though foundations in certain sections were missing as new structures were built over these, thus destroying even the foundations discovered at eight feet depth.
- The Outstanding Universal Value of the Humayun's Tomb World Heritage site is understood, amongst other factors, to be an ensemble of 16th century tomb-gardens. Thus the reconstruction of missing portions of the enclosure wall that defined the significance of the complex will enhance the historic character.



NEXT STEPS:

Conservation work now will start on the monuments and the enclosure wall

Chausath Khamba



The 16th century tomb of Mirza Aziz Kokaltash, the foster brother of emperor Akbar, is a unique building — built entirely of marble on a plan inspired by the Persian Chihil Sutun palaces.

With decades of water ingress from the roof the iron dowels holding the marble pieces have rusted and caused severe damage. In order to replace iron dowels with non corrosive stainless steel dowels, much of the building is required to be dismantled prior to re-erection using stainless steel dowels.

Nizamuddin Basti Conservation

CHAUSATH KHAMBHA



TASK:

Conservation of this unique marble building including taking necessary steps to ensure long term preservation.

PURPOSE:

The structural stability of the tomb structure is threatened by the severe erosion of iron dowels and resulting in cracking of the marble elements.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Exhaustive documentation including a 3D laser scanning carried out of all the surfaces at the onset. This was followed by a condition mapping of each stone piece of the monument including quantification of new stones required for repair/ replacement.
- After careful investigation and trials it was agreed that repairs could only be carried out by dismantling the marble pieces of the dome to be followed by replacement of Iron dowels with stainless steel and carry out repairs to damaged

stones prior to refixing.

- The corner south-east chamber of the monument has been taken up for repairs on an experimental basis in September 2011.
- After proper scaffolding and shuttering was installed the marble rings were dismantled one-by-one and carefully marked.
- Training of craftsmen to implement the conservation work has been carried out and all works are being supervised by a Conservation Architect.
- White Cement applied to fill up the broken joints on the marble stone surfaces has been removed carefully. Small marble pieces prepared as per the sizes for the indenting and fixed with the main stone member.
- Few marble pieces decayed beyond repair, replaced with new stone. Specific order was made for procuring matching marble for the repair works.
- The damaged marble stones of the pendentives have now been replaced with new marble pieces with same ornamental pattern.
- Three rings of the south-east corner dome have been re-installed.



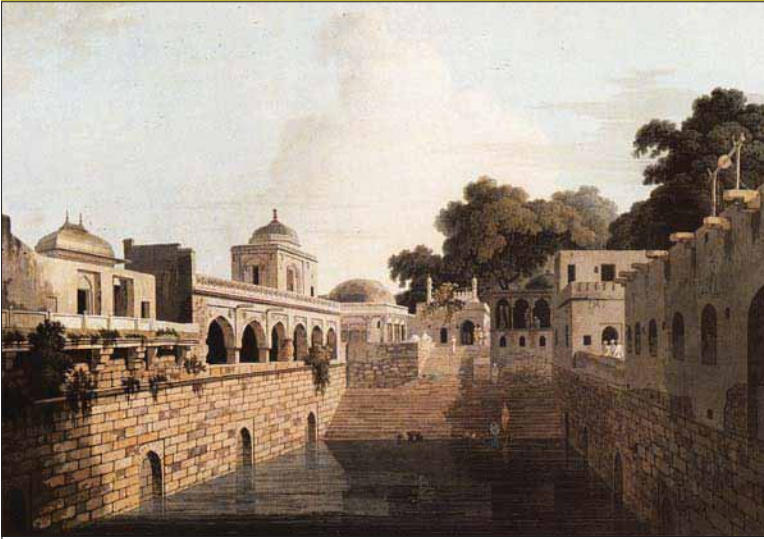
“The German government is proud and honoured that we can give our humble contribution to the wonderful work that the Aga Khan Foundation is doing to preserve the rich cultural and spiritual heritage of this holy place,” said Ambassador Matussek during the signing ceremony.

NEXT STEPS:

- The work on the dome no. 1 will be completed in two months of time period.
- Ordering required stone and scaffolding for the entire building.
- Commence conservation works simultaneously on four domes – segregated from one another.
- Manually dismantle entire roof concrete up to 30 cm thick and replace with lime concrete with adequate slope and water proofing materials to prevent water ingress and further deterioration.

Nizamuddin Basti Conservation

TOMBS ON THE HAZRAT NIZAMUDDIN BAOLI EDGE



TASK:

Conservation of three tomb structures standing on the northern edge of the Hazrat Nizamuddin Baoli.

PURPOSE:

- To ensure conservation of these structures and enhance the setting of the Hazrat Nizamuddin Baoli.
- To provide the two families occupying the two northern structures a structurally stable building.

▲ *View of Hazrat Nizamuddin Baoli* by Thomas & William Daniel (1801 A.D)

ACTION TAKEN:

- Major conservation works have been carried out on the Hazrat Nizamuddin Baoli in 2009-2010.
- Following exhaustive documentation it was revealed that the two northern structures were probably built to serve as gateways and are contemporary to the 14th century structure.
- The Chini-ka-Burj on the northern end of the western side is in a poor state of preservation with severe structural cracking.
- Exhaustive documentation including a 3D laser scanning carried out of all the surfaces at the onset.
- Conservation works commenced with the domed building on the north-east, where the roof of the outer verandah required to be dismantled as it was nearing collapse.
- The original floor levels were revealed to be over 1.5 m below existing levels.
- The removal of cement layers also revealed intricate sandstone screens in the openings between the pillars.
- Carefully cleaning of paint layers using sandpaper is presently ongoing on the domed ceiling.
- The outer verandah will be restored on the basis of a sketch by the famous Daniel brothers.

NEXT STEPS:

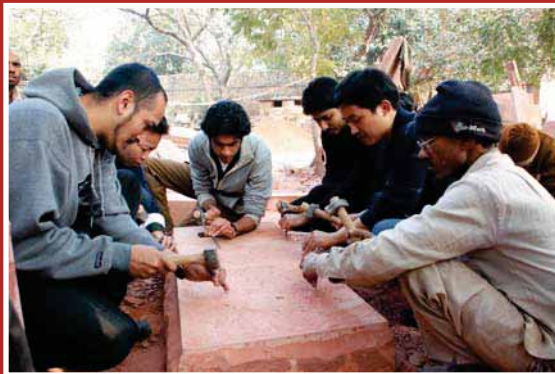
- Commence conservation works on the north-west structure and at Chini-ka-burj at the earliest
- Investigate repairs required on adjoining buildings to the north-east pavilion to ensure long term preservation.
- The two northern pavilions will be restored to the ownership of the families on the completion of conservation works.



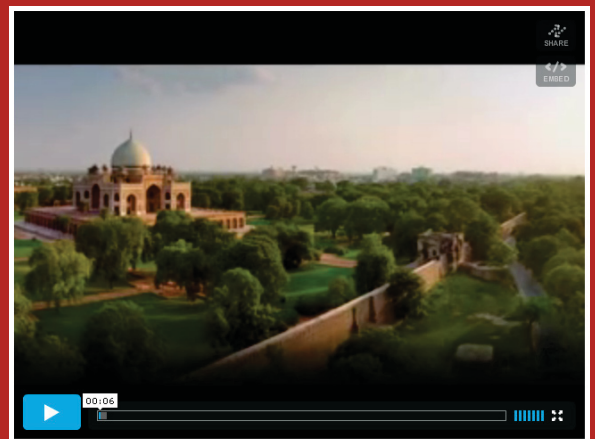


Lecture by Prof. Attilio Petruccioli on the understanding of Indo-Islamic urban fabric exploring the growth and evolution of historic Indian cities like Shahjahanabad, Bundi etc. The lecture was well-received by both eminent historians, scholars and the student community.

Learning from Indo-Islamic Urban Fabric



Design Studios with AKPIA students



Through documentaries, presentations on the project



Regular interactions with eminent architects and academicians





Classrooms priors to AKDN's interventions



Improved Classroom spaces



School facade in 2007



Creating better learning environment



Learning through non-traditional means



EDUCATION PROGRAMME

TASK:

Physical improvement of the school, adding to the major civil work undertaken in the previous years

PURPOSE:

Ensure a happy learning environment

ACTION TAKEN:

- The adjoining park has been landscaped and equipped with swings for use of the school children during school hours.
- Storage area has been created on the roof thus allowing the space vacated to be used for an extra classroom.
- A child-friendly amphitheatre has been built within the school compound. This is used actively in the 'Arts In Education' programme components.

NEXT STEPS:

The open space within the school boundary will be landscaped in summer 2012 once steps have been taken to ensure no flooding takes place during the monsoon.

Story-telling

Theatre

Mother & Child Reading
Programme

Outdoor Classes

Art Workshops



TASK:

Capacity enhancement of the MCD school faculty

PURPOSE:

To bring about change in classroom processes to move towards more child centric pedagogy school education.

ACTION TAKEN:

- An Exposure Visit for seven staff was organised to AKESI, Mumbai. The visit focussed on understanding of School Management processes, Classroom process, Teaching Learning Material and need to regular Review and planning meetings
- Eight teacher capacity enhancement workshops were held for a total of 23 days for school and community teachers covering a range of topics ranging from teaching language, mathematics and developing teaching-learning material for use in classroom.
- The capacity enhancement workshops focussed on:
 - Preparation of lesson plans
 - Different teaching methodologies
 - Preparation of new teaching learning material
 - NCERT Hindi curriculum
 - Preparation of teaching plans
 - Sharing teaching experiences
 - Feedback and problem solving of issues that arise in class
- In addition, these workshops also focussed on the manner in which mathematics was taught – the current practices and understanding of issues in the classroom with specific issues of focus being:
 - Number Sense and Place Value for class 1 and 2
 - Fractions for classes 3, 4 and 5
 - A 5-day workshop focusing exclusively on developing teaching-learning material was organised for the teachers. The workshop also discussed mechanisms for review of learning achievements of children.
- Weekly review and planning meetings are held with school and community teachers to track classroom processes. The key issues covered in these meetings include:
 - Review of the learning achievements of students
 - Preparation of lesson plans for next week
 - Development of worksheets and teaching learning material
 - Coordination between school and community teachers with clearly defined roles and responsibilities.

Key Issues of Language Workshops :

- *What is Language?*
- *What are the linguistic skills and how to develop them in children through various activities?*
- *How do children learn the language?*
- *Preparation of reading and writing*
- *Language teaching with context*
- *Need of story telling*
- *Making stories and poems making from illustrations or words*
- *Understand the new curriculum and books prescribed by NCERT*

NEXT STEPS:

- Continue training programmes through 2012 with a focus on Mathematics and English.

TASK:

Direct engagement with bridge classes with school going children from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti

PURPOSE:

To provide required support to students of both primary and secondary classes.

ACTION TAKEN:

- A Summer Camp was held where 118 children participated. All children underwent a pre test for Hindi and Maths to identify learning gaps among the selected children
- The camp allowed a total of 30 days of pedagogical intervention with children
- This pedagogical support in Hindi, Math, Environmental Sciences and Art in Education
- In addition, onsite classroom support by Community Teachers during the school hours in Hindi, Math, Environmental Sciences and Art in Education all three sections A, B, C (Urdu, Hindi and English medium).
- Class I B of the MCD Primary School is being handled by one community teacher independently on an experimental basis to demonstrate child centred teaching learning processes.

NEXT STEPS:

Direct support to continue with increased focus on out of school children and children in madarasas.



For I can reach the sky ...

I am Sahiba (right) and I attend the secondary school for girls in Jangpura. I am in class VIII now, but I started attending workshops on photography and art when I was in class V and went to the MCD Primary School in the basti. In the first workshop we spoke, drew and wrote about what a perfect school should be like. Today the school is a lot like some of our drawings. I loved attending the photography and book-making sessions. I was a group leader in the former. I wanted to learn English and computers, because you have to know all about computers and speak English nicely to succeed. So I completed the 'Fun with Computers' programme with the NIIT Centre set up at the school by Aga Khan Foundation and I am also attending the Access English Microscholarship Programme held at the school.

TASK:

Introduce measures to better manage the school activities.

PURPOSE:

Student enrolment in the MCD school has increased by over 200% since the onset of the project and improved management practices are required to ensure effective learning and an improved school experience for the students.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Introduction of a regular Morning Assembly at the school has aimed at confidence building, inculcating leadership values, punctuality amongst teachers and students and provides a forum to children and teachers to interact on various issues like health and hygiene, reading.
- Improved distribution of the Midday meal has focussed on improved health and hygiene practices and issues of sharing resources
- Adhering to a time table which is monitored on a weekly basis
- Classroom displays to encourage creative expression among children
- Introduction of Multi level teaching in classrooms with children who need greater inputs being supported by community teachers.

NEXT STEPS:

The regular monitoring activities to continue with a special focus on increasing community involvement in the processes.

Time-table introduced in the MCD School :

- Assembly
- Hindi
- Maths
- Art
- Physical Education
- Reading
- English
- Environmental Sciences

The children will get distracted by the TLM's ...

The class teacher of the MCD school nursery section, had a great deal of apprehension in introducing the TLM's (Teaching-Learning Material) in her class. She felt it would distract the students and it would be difficult to maintain them in the class. Once the corners were introduced, the children took up the task of keeping the materials in the right place. The teacher was also pleasantly surprised. The children love their classroom and when asked to draw their favourite place, many draw their classroom as it has toys they can play with! ▶



TASK:

Create opportunities for regular teacher - parent interaction.

PURPOSE:

To ensure parent involvement in their child's education and also ensure parents are informed by the teachers of their child's progress.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Eight Parent-Teacher Meetings were held during the year with each meeting attended by 25 parents on an average.
- The Parent-Teacher meetings helped to create awareness about the education initiatives in the basti, inform parents about school activities, emphasise need for high attendance of students.
- The meetings were also a platform to share performance appraisals, including the learning achievements of their children.
- Over 100 parents attended the Summer Camp closing ceremony where school students performed and shared their learning of the summer camp
- Meetings are being held with parents to constitute a 'Vidyalaya Kalyan Samiti'. The meetings have explained the benefits and role of VKS in development of the school
- In addition Community teachers make two home visits each week i.e. visit the homes of 2 children to keep in touch with the community and discuss progress of their children.
- A sports and cultural event was organized at Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin. A total no. of 600 people participated from ages 3 onwards. There were various athletic events, a badminton and cricket tournament, and poetry recitation, drawing and creative writing competitions.

NEXT STEPS:

There will be a special focus on increasing community involvement in school management with the creation and strengthening of the School Development and Management Committee (Vidyalaya Kalyan Samiti) that is a mandate of the recent Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act.

... And the teachers sang!

In the 2011, summer camps, the project initiated arts workshops with the community teachers. In the two month period of the summer camps the teachers reactions changed from sheer rejection to one of not just accepting these sessions but embracing each of the projects. They were as enthusiastic about singing at the camp's closing ceremony as the students, whereas, in the initial days these workshops were perceived by them as something that was eating into their work time. Given the cultural context this is a HUGE step forward. ►





TASK:

Integrate arts in various programmatic components and involve all stakeholders in arts-based processes.

PURPOSE:

Develop a sense of collective identity, promote explorative teaching-learning paradigms, and build a sense of self-worth and confidence in children and adults alike.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Established a youth group (with 60 participants in the 8-20 age group) that can mobilise and initiate dialogues with the community using arts as a participatory approach. The participants underwent 55 hours of training with established resource persons in a period of 4 months. This is called the Arts Peer Group.
- Teacher Training for Arts in Education was initiated with the teachers. They underwent 25 hours of engagement with visual and performance arts forms that feeds into classroom transactions and enriches them.
- Arts and physical education have been streamlined into the regular school curriculum and time table, a much needed addition in the MCD schools' structure.
- Each phase of arts interventions culminated into a community event with exhibitions of art work in public spaces and a number of performances within and outside the basti (July and December 2011).
- The community was exposed to performances by professionals through shows within the basti (String Puppet Marionettes from UK and Mother Holle by the German Embassy) and outside (with students attending storytelling sessions by professionals) in a bid to widen the scope of arts for the community.
- Involve the local population in arts-based activities to develop a sense of belonging to the same community. These included painting a public wall in the basti, developing toys, and attending storytelling sessions.

NEXT STEPS:

Strengthen the role of arts in various programmatic components and integrate it with others such as the reading and health programmes.

The vital role of arts in education was acknowledged by the National Curriculum Framework in 2005. In the early years, letting children experiment with a variety of material, body movements, vocal modulations, ideas, and media of expression is integral to their growth in terms of critically conscious and discerning individuals. Arts and the element of 'play' inherent in all art forms are essential for the development of cognitive, fine and gross motor, and socio-emotional skills in children.





Recreation Purposes



Education Purposes



Developing Community Spaces

& Bringing Community Together

Sports can bring people from all walks of life together – into one common space. This was proved during the various sporting events held during 18-20 December, 2011 in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti. Women, children, elders, young men were seen participating enthusiastically – running, jumping, playing in teams, playing for themselves, cheering for each one and all. The Basti has been infused with abounding energy and activity over the last one year.

The community parks are being used everyday for the physical education programme of the school. In addition, the annual events of the school that includes sports, a science fair and a cultural programme have also been organised here. The parks are also used for free play by the children everyday and for the ECCD programme for the physical development of the children.



TASK:

Install computers in key locations where they can be accessed by children.

PURPOSE:

Though computer facilities have been provided at the MCD school it was determined that these are not being accessed by a large section of children.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Four separate points have been identified in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti to set up the computers under the 'Hole in the Wall' programme of NIIT.
- Following paving and landscaping of a strip of land adjoining the community toilet complex and the gym, two computers were installed here in October 2011.
- The computers have been installed with software developed by NIIT and well documented to enable children to learn from one another.
- Large groups of children can be seen at the computers at any given time of day.

NEXT STEPS:

To install computers in three other locales within the Basti.

In addition to the NIIT operated Computer Training Center established at the MCD Primary school as part of the Project, computers are now being installed on street corners for use and learning by street children. The Hole in the Wall was inaugurated by Hazrat Pir Khawaja Ahmed Nizami, Sajjadanashin of Dargah Hazrat Nizamuddin Aulia on 19-Novemeber 2011. ►



Education Programme

SCHOOL READING PROGRAMME



TASK:

Create opportunities to improve the reading habits among the children.

PURPOSE:

- Establishment / strengthening of an active and effective reading corner in each classroom.
- Connecting the activities of reading corner with text books and teaching learning practices of class room.
- Strengthening the reading skills of the children through the reading corner.
- Activities that encourage the imagination and creativity of the children.
- Linking the functional literacy programme for women with reading corners.

ACTION TAKEN:


- A three day orientation workshop for school and community was organised on initiating a reading programme. The programme focussed on reading requirements, selection of books, activities to attract children towards the reading corner, library management, amongst others.
- A book fair was organized from 18 to 20 October 2011 in the school. Five publishers (NBT, CBT, Pratham, Eklavya and Katha) took part and displayed their books. It is estimated that almost 1000 students and 200 parents attended the book fair.
- A range of activities like storytelling, cover designing, preparation of pop-up books were organized during the book fair organized from 18 – 20 October 2011. In addition, over 200 parents participated in the event.

NEXT STEPS :

There will be a special focus on developing reading habits among the children with the creation and strengthening of the Children's Library Committee.

Organized a Book Fair in Nizamuddin Basti which provided a common platform for parents and children to come and buy books, participate in story telling sessions/book cover designing/ pop-up story book making and puppet shows as part of the event. Children came and read through books and participate in many book-reading activities and story-telling sessions ▼

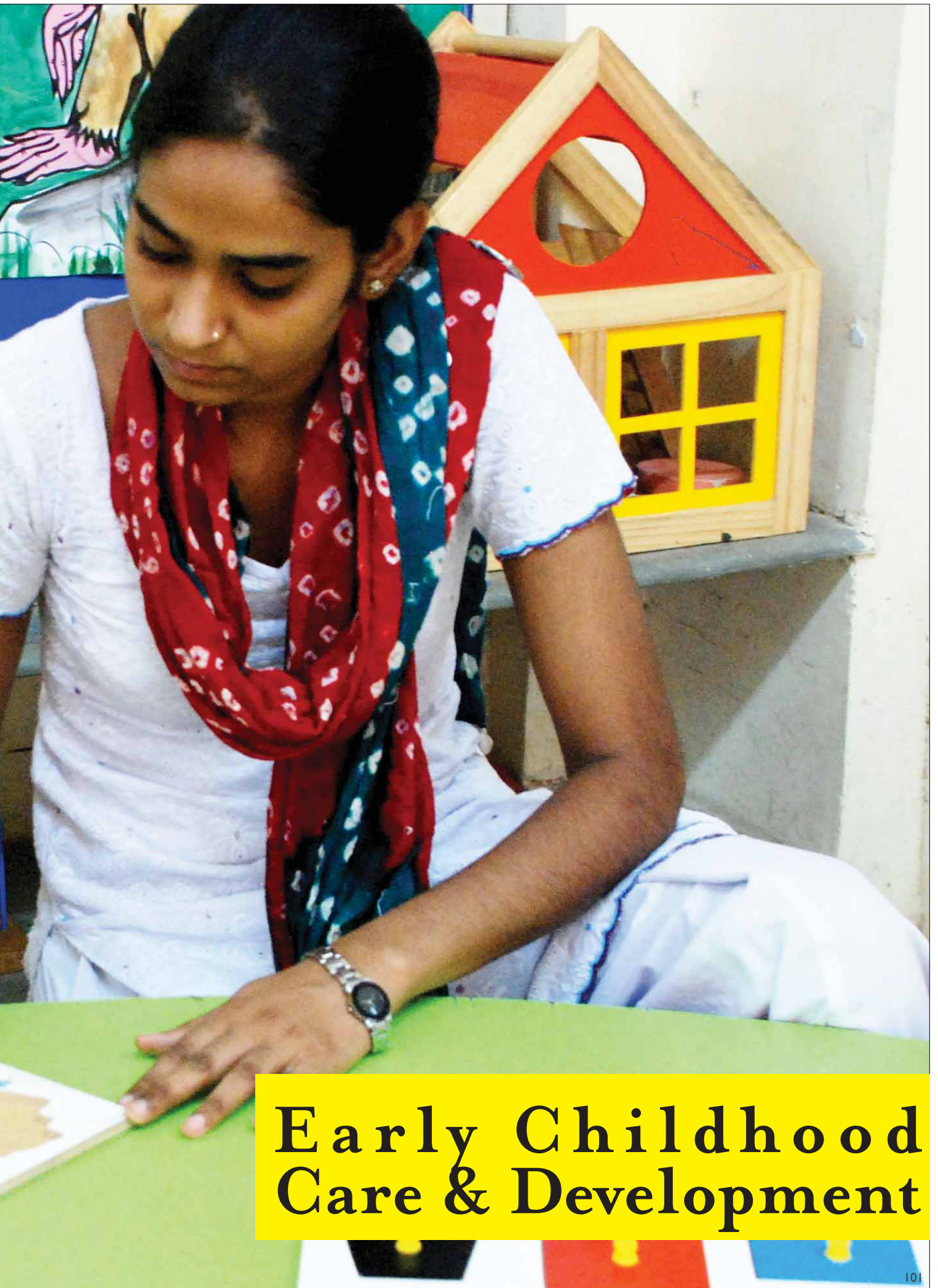




140 children
monitored over a
period of 3 months on
a pilot-basis

Direct intervention
has been extended to 6
centers

Summer Camp: extensive
work with about 30
children for 25 days



Early Childhood Care & Development



▲ *Maternal and child centre, housed in Nizamuddin Polyclinic aims to focus on holistic development of growing children. An art workshop was held with mothers of children attending anganwadi centres to create a lively space and involve parents in setting up and managing of the centre.*

TASK:

Creating awareness in the community about the importance of early childhood care

PURPOSE:

To improve community engagement in ECCD and the quality of early childhood care

ACTION TAKEN:

- The Maternal Child Health (MCH) centre was set up to create a centre for children as there is space constraint for most anganwadi centres. Children are brought to the MCH centre at to provide access to pre-school education and to demonstrate quality pre-school education to the community.
- An art workshop was conducted with mothers to set up the MCH centre to establish community ownership among the members to maintain the centre.
- A mobile community viewing programme was initiated with support of Sesame Workshop India on the issue of hygiene and nutrition. The aim was to spread awareness about healthy practices and generate awareness about importance of anganwadi centres.
- Thematic meetings with women on pregnancy, breast feeding and nutrition have taken place to generate awareness about the health related practices that impact the development of the young child.

NEXT STEPS:

- To focus on strengthening the community to understand, expect and demand quality preschool services.
- To improve the availability the early childhood care for children under 6 in the basti and to facilitate the holistic development of children between the ages of 0-6 years and their transition to school.



TASK:

Capacity building of ECCD workers

PURPOSE:

To develop a team of trained ECCD workers from amongst the community.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Continuous academic support to ECCD workers was provided through seven days of workshop with 15 workers on the issues related to child development and early childhood education.
- Creating an activity bank for teachers to use with children in the age groups of 4-8 years was done which will support the teachers to conduct pre school related activities.
- Exposure tour was conducted for 5 anganwadi workers, 2 ICDS supervisors and 5 community workers to Uttarakhand Seva Nidhi Paryavaran Samiti to understand the pre school component being run in different villages.
- Support was provided to 17 girls in the basti to attend a diploma in early childhood care and education from a central university. This is to generate awareness about early childhood development in the basti through young women and also support their education process.

NEXT STEPS:

- To continue building capacity of ECCD workers on issues related to early stimulation, nutrition and pre school education.
- To focus on strengthening the community to demand quality preschool services.

Discussing Tagore's education philosophy in a capacity building workshop ▶



TASK:

Improve the quality of preschool education in ICDS centres

PURPOSE:

To improve quality of preschool education with a view to improve transition rates of children into formal schooling systems.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Pedagogical support in ICDS centres through community teachers was provided through out the year. Each community worker supports two centres on alternate days. The activities conducted are keeping in mind the holistic development of children with a focus on developing language skills and school readiness.
- Curriculum development for preschool education in the urban context is being taken up and literature review compiling some of the best practices has been done. This activity will help in creating a model for urban areas especially focusing on the lack of space for the anganwadi centres.

NEXT STEPS :

- To develop a holistic preschool curriculum as a model for urban early childhood centres

Nutrition counselling

I was extremely concerned about my child. He just wouldn't eat anything. He was so weak that even at 18 months he could barely walk. At one of the weighing sessions at the aanganwaadi centre, I gave him the nutrition supplement that was provided by the centre. My child really liked it and has since been eating. Today, after two months, he is a lot healthier, but still underweight, but now I am a little confident about him growing up normally.

TASK:

Monitoring growth of children in ICDS centres and train *aanganwadi* workers in monitoring growth of children

PURPOSE:

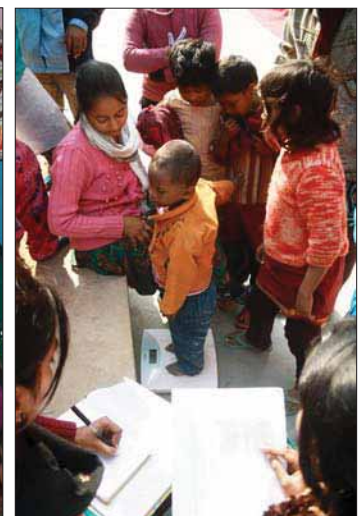
To reduce cases of malnourishment amongst children from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Growth monitoring of children below the age of three years was taken up on a pilot basis at two of the seven *anganwadi* centres. This was taken up to regularize the monitoring of children through which nutritional practices were addressed.
- Training of 87 *anganwadi* workers from within and beyond the Nizamuddin basti was taken up basis on the request of the ICDS department.
- The capacity building covered issues such as weighing of children, plotting and interpreting weight, counselling mothers on nutrition among others.

NEXT STEPS :

- To ensure that 80% of the children under the age of 6 have access to pre-school education and malnourishment is minimised.



NIZAMUDDIN BASTI – a compact, self contained urban settlement with a high count of landmark structures dating to the pre-Mughal and Mughal periods. Shrines, mausoleums and the baoli in Nizamuddin located within short distances of one another, are well integrated with a vibrant community centred around the Dargah of the 14th century Sufi Saint Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya. The socio-economic development initiatives are aimed at strengthening urban basic services through interventions in the core areas of health, education, developing vocational skills, creating market linkages, and environmental sanitation. The key activities for each intervention have been and will be determined through needs assessments and sustained dialogue with various stakeholders and community.

The social initiatives are being implemented to benefit a total population of 12,500. Specifically, the education interventions cover children in preschool age (0-6 age), school going age (6-14 age) and adolescents and youth (15-25 age) and functional literacy classes for mothers of children.



Baseline Survey
Initiated in 2008

Early Childhood Care & Development

- Maternal & Child Health Centre
- Nutrition & Health Education
- Growth Monitoring
- Health Check-up
- Referral Services
- Immunisation



School Improvement Initiatives

- Physical Improvements in the School
- Direct Support to Students
- School Management
- Faculty Development
- Summer Camps

Out-of-School Children

Children never enrolled
Dropouts

Arts-in-Education

- Visual Arts
- Music
- Drama, movement & Narrative Arts

Vocational Education

- Machine embroidery
- Aari embroidery
- Hand embroidery
- Tailoring

English Language for Employability

- English Language Teachers' Training
- English Access Micro-scholarship Programme

Complementary Education

- Bridge Programme
- Subject Enrichment

Career Development Programme

- Food & Beverage Service Training
- DTP/Web Designing
- Social Networking
- Data Entry
- Hardware & Networking
- Service Industry Certificate
- Career Counselling

Life Skills Education

- Inter-personal relationships
- Communication Skills
- Critical Thinking
- Creative Thinking
- Decision making
- Problem Solving
- Coping with stress
- Dealing with emotions
- Reproductive health
- Prevention of substance abuse
- Team building

School Community Interface

- Book Fair
- Newsletters
- Sports/Cultural Events
- Bal Sabhas
- Vidyalaya Kalyan Samiti

Computers in the Basti

- Hole in the Wall
- Fun with Computers

EDUCATION INITIATIVES IN NIZAMUDDIN BASTI

HEALTH PROGRAMME



The health interventions in Hazrat Nizammuddin Basti are multi pronged to improve the health and living conditions of the community. They are coupled with larger efforts towards improving living condition by revitalizing urban spaces and habitat to address unhealthy living conditions such as unsafe dwellings, availability of potable water, poor sanitation and waste disposal system, and ensuring community participation in improving health and hygiene standards through formation of the Eco Clubs, Self Help Groups, and awareness generation campaigns.



TASK:

- Upgrading the facilities at MCD Polyclinic (Government Health Centre) specifically by creating a space for additional service provision (MCH Centre).
- Expand specialist services to cater to health services to the general population with an emphasis on women and children.

PURPOSE:

- To make basic healthcare accessible for all especially the most vulnerable sections of society.
- Strengthen and expand clinical services to all age groups specifically for the women and children, provision for better diagnosis and reduce referrals.

ACTION TAKEN:

- In 2011, three additional rooms were created at the MCD Polyclinic for setting up a Maternity and Child Health Centre.
- Provision of paediatrician services included to support the government run MCH satellite centre at the Polyclinic

Patient Inflow to the Polyclinic:

- A total of 30401 patients treated at the MCD polyclinic. The average patient inflow per OPD was 95 during the 2008 and it is 125 during 2011, an overall increase of 32 %.

Pathology Laboratory:

- 12,154 tests have been conducted in 2011. On an average around 50 tests are conducted per day and about 3000 patients have benefitted from the diagnostic facility during 2011.

Gynaecology Out-Patient Department (OPD)

- 3082 adolescents and women have availed services of gynaecological consultation since the introduction of weekly gynaecology OPD in August 2008. The average number of patients treated per OPD is 23.
- During 2011, a total of 820 adolescents and women have received treatment and counselling services.

Eye and ENT Services:

- With the provision of additional Eye and ENT equipments, better diagnosis and treatment is available at the MCD Polyclinic.
- Eye Clinic: A total of 2780 patients visited the eye OPD during 2011. The average inflow of eye patient is 38 per OPD, reflecting a 100% increase since 2008.
- ENT: A total of 2127 patients visited the ENT OPD during 2011. The average inflow of ENT patients visited is 37 per OPD increased by 61 % since 2008.

MCH Centre:

- Antenatal Care : Antenatal Care: A total of 79 pregnant women visited the newly established MCH centre for antenatal care at the MCD Polyclinic during 2011.
- Child Health Services : For strengthening the child health programme immunisation and paediatric services were initiated as a new initiative during the latter part of 2010. During 2011, about 152 children were immunised under the government immunisation schedule. About 600 children in the age group of 0 -12 years were also treated by the paediatrician.

NEXT STAGE:

- Routine service provisions to be continued in partnership with the government.
- Advocacy with MCD to fill the vacant positions at the polyclinic.
- Mobilisation of community to avail services from the MCH Centre.



Clinical Facilities



Community Health



TASK:

Development of health outreach strategy in consultation with the health service providers and involvement of the community

PURPOSE:

To strengthen community health outreach through awareness and preventive health and enhancing positive health seeking behaviour.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Six focus group discussions conducted with 100 women in the community to assess the health issues and challenges.
- A pilot survey conducted in one of the cluster in Nizamnagar to identify women in reproductive age group and children below six years groups.
- Through Family Card Survey the women in the reproductive age group and the children below six years are mapped for further planning.
- About 35 potential health volunteers are contacted and identified for further activities to be launched in different clusters.
- An eye health camp organised in the month of August. 217 patients were checked for eye ailments and 109 patients were provided with spectacles.
- 150 cases of diabetes living in the Basti identified at a diabetes camp conducted in September 2011. 233 patient participated in the camp and the Body Mass Index of all the patients visited was carried out along with test of blood sugar. Eye check ups for the diabetic patients were also done.
- During the last quarter of 2011, pregnant women in 2 clusters Khusronagar and Nizam Nagar were identified. The antenatal health seeking behaviour of about 30 women are documented and continuous health support and counselling are provided in a routine manner.
- The immunisation status of 50 children in the age group of 0-24 months is documented in two neighbourhood clusters. Periodic contacts are initiated with the parents for complete immunization.

NEXT STAGE:

A full- fledged outreach team will be recruited and trained to initiate a community health programme in all the eight clusters in Nizamuddin Basti.

◀ *The project aims to enhance community capacities in different aspects of health (curative, preventive, and health promotion) and empower the residents (economically and educationally), to promoting social responsibility and mobilizing people for social action. It is envisioned in the project to develop a cadre of grass root level health professionals drawn from the community.*

	ECCD	HEALTH	EDUCATION
Early Childhood Care & Development (ECCD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline survey conducted • Upgrading of Aanganwadi centres in process • Training of workers • Linkages between community and ICDS services being established 		
Health Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immunization • Growth monitoring and supplementary nutrition • Dealing with common childhood ailments: • Preventive health care • Reproductive health • Promotion of ANC • Early stimulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the government system through infrastructure improvement and increasing the services available in the MCD polyclinic 	
Education Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic child development • Transition from pre school to primary • Reinforcing pre literacy and pre-math skills • Positive experiences to strengthen coping mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic child development • Addressing nutritional deficiencies in children (through mid day meal) • Initiating and inculcating health and hygiene practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical improvement of the school at a large scale to create a better learning environment • Pedagogical improvements in process • Teacher capacity building • Introduction of art in education • Strengthening community structures in school management
Urban Improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy living environment • Prevention of morbidity among children • Niche spaces for children in the basti: Aanganwadi centres, open play areas • Foundation for environmental awareness generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved basic facilities i.e. safe drinking water, waste management and sanitation to bring down morbidity and vector borne diseases • Improvement of public spaces to improve the quality of life • Improvement of private spaces, especially the wet areas to improve hygiene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating clean open spaces for play • Encouraging children to map their community and have a better understanding of it
Cultural Revival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linkages within the community to create better support structures for children • Cultural mapping to document oral traditions and parenting paradigm • Child awareness programme with young children as a part of internalization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A possibility to discuss traditional healthy practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inculcating a sense of pride in children for the heritage around them • Develop a sense of ownership and tolerance • Develop an active interest in traditional arts – performing & visual
Vocational Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forum for outreach of ECCD and development messages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved incomes can lead to better health and health seeking behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next step for students for employment • Tracking 'alumni' for linking with employment opportunities • Workshops to explore potential linkage of art with employment

Dovetailing the various socio-economic project components

URBAN IMPROVEMENT	CULTURAL REVIVAL	VOCATIONAL TRAINING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving sanitation infrastructure • Piloting waste management • Development of open spaces • Housing improvements • Conservation of built heritage 	<p><i>Core programme</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using street theatre to address environmental concerns • Creation of performance space at Chausath Khamba • Creation of community festivals 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can influence others for behaviour change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities based on tradition culture can be a vocation and part of vocational training • Lead to revival of culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of Insha and Noor craft centres • Vocational training through the Career Development Centre of NIIT housed in the school

AGA KHAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

Family Card Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti

Household Identification Number: _____

1. Name of the Head of the Family: Shamama

2. Address of the Household: H.No. 7-394 Dildar Nagar, Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin

Contact No. _____ Mob. 9313972477

3. Name of the Cluster

1. Kot Mohalla	2. Dildar Nagar	02
3. Gali Gadriyan	4. Kali Masjid	
5. Khusro Nagar	6. Musafir Khana	
7. Nizam Nagar	8. Quresh Masjid	
9. Specify Others: _____		

4. Type of Family

01. Nuclear	02. Joint	03. Extended	02
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TASK:

In view of the geographical limitations of the Basti, collect information on all households in Nizamuddin Basti using Family Card

PURPOSE:

To assess the cluster and gender wise reach of different interventions undertaken by AKDN in Nizamuddin Basti, along with the socio-economic profile of the beneficiaries and their families to enable the design of further programmes.

ACTION TAKEN:

Finalisation of Tools & Orientation to the Community Outreach Team

- The content of the Family Card was finalised through a consultative process involving all the programme officers and the senior staff of AKDN.
- The outreach team comprising the community teachers and the community workers were oriented on filling the family card. The process was closely monitored and handholding support provided.

NEXT STEPS:

- Periodic update with project activity
- Mapping of Beneficiaries using GIS.

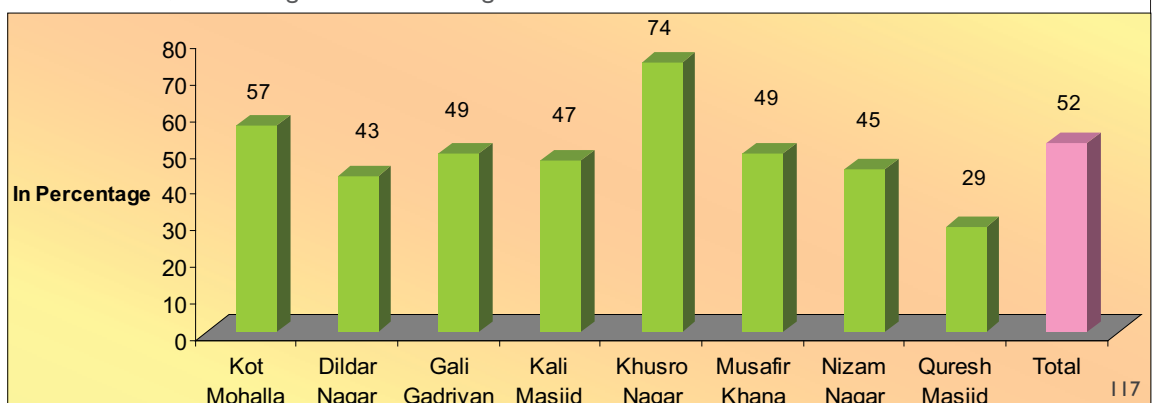
Field Work and Supervision

- The field work was initiated in June and the survey work completed in mid August
- All the information collected was scrutinised and corrected for errors by the field supervisor.
- For any errors, corrections were made in discussion with the enumerators and for any major discrepancies the households were revisited.
- Data entered using MS Excel.

Data Analysis and Major Findings

- All the data was analysed in-house using SPSS version 15
- A total of 1471 family cards collected from Nizamuddin Basti (100% of the resident population), about 12 % of families declined to provide information.
- About 52 % of the households out of 1471 households covered under the survey are benefitting from the different AKDN initiatives.
- Out of the 1246 direct beneficiaries involved in education, vocational skills, culture and sanitation and environment about 55 % are females and 45 % are males.
- Out of the 8 clusters in Nizamuddin Basti, more beneficiaries belong to Khusro Nagar, Kot Mohalla, Dildar Nagar and Nizam Nagar.

Cluster Wise Percentage of Households Benefitting from AKDN Interventions



TASK:

Internal monitoring of the programme and profiling of the beneficiaries

PURPOSE:

- To inform the programme division on the progress in terms of beneficiaries covered, outreach of the programme along with the participation rate to prepare strategy for strengthening programmes.
- To compile weekly, monthly and quarterly data of beneficiaries and share as and when required for further developing the programme.

ACTION TAKEN:

Data Collection Format for Profiling

- A standard format prepared for different programmes designed for beneficiaries and periodic data are collected for profiling.
- Weekly Attendance Data sheet prepared and maintained for the Anganwadis Centres, MCD School, and Arts Intervention for MCD School children, Subject Enrichment, Career Development Centre.
- Day-wise patient inflow to the MCD Polyclinic for different Specialists and the Pathology Laboratory maintained and shared as and when required.

Age and gender wise Lists of beneficiaries are prepared and shared with Programme team as and when required from the data collected through Family Cards.

NEXT STEPS:

- To train community members to enable eventual community based monitoring.

TASK:

Training to the project staff and beneficiaries

PURPOSE:

Impart training on 10 core life skills among beneficiaries that lead to healthy life style, psycho-social development, build high self esteem, better interaction with the social world, develop capacity to deal with problems and challenges in life.

ACTION TAKEN:

Training to the Master Trainers & Handholding

- 16 Master trainers were provided with 4 days training by a senior consultant on the method of transacting life skills to the project beneficiaries.
- The master trainers provided training to 250 beneficiaries over 44 days of trainings
- The beneficiaries covered are primary school children, students benefitting from learning support programme and English Access Micro-scholarship Programme, Career Development Centre, Women of Insha Craft Centre, Heritage Volunteers, and Health Community Volunteers.

Training to the Master Trainers, Outreach Team on Reproductive Health

- A total of eight days training was conducted by the senior consultant on reproductive health. This was done in segregated groups of men and women.

NEXT STEPS:

- Refresher training for the Master Trainers, Core Life Skills for newly inducted outreach team members and 250 project beneficiaries.

Training for economic opportunities has been focussed on youth and women and has led to the setting up of several self help groups.

A 'Career development centre' was established to enhance skills of unemployed youth. Of the 214 youth trained 106 are now undertaking higher education and 80 have found job placements. A group of 15 youth have also been trained as heritage guides and have led a successful heritage awareness programme in 28 Delhi schools.

190 women have been trained in textile crafts and, as part of SHG's, begun production and marketing events. 200 women and youth from the Basti will receive Vocational training in 2012 with a grant from HUDCO.





LIVELIHOOD generation



Skill Enhancement

MoU with HSMI / HUDCO



Ms Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Mr. Farhad Suri, Councillor and Former Mayor during the signing-in of MoU between HUDCO/HSMI and Aga Khan Foundation

LIVELIHOOD GENERATION

Nizamuddin Basti youths to get Skill Enhancement Training through HUDCO Grant

The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) are supporting the training of 200 youth in the basti on various skill development programs. The youth will be trained in 11 different fields ranging from home based trades for women such as block printing and crochet to computer courses and travel and tourism courses for youth. The training will also incorporate construction based trainings such as tile making and mason training. The program MoU was signed in the presence of the Minister of housing and urban poverty alleviation on the 21st November at Chausanth Khamba. Training for nearly 100 youth has already commenced.

As part of the project, the women and youth will be trained in the fields of education, health, sanitation, waste management, cultural revival open space development, conservation and vocational training in order to improve the quality of life of the local community.

They will be trained in computer skills, handicrafts like Mughal ceramic tile making and block printing, travel and tourism, building technologies like masonry and technical trades like plumbing, refrigeration and book binding, among others.



TASK:

Implement Embroidery and Tailoring courses for adolescent girls and women of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti and linking them to the market through formation of SHG's.

PURPOSE:

The established SHG - Insha Crafts Centre - was initiated as a result of a demand from the community to enhance skills amongst adolescent girls and women and enable them to engage in income generation activities to meet livelihood challenges.

▲ Diaries with aari embroidery
by Insha Group

ACTION TAKEN:

TRAINING:

- In 2011, 99 adolescent girls and women have learnt/improved their skills in three trades - Aari embroidery, hand embroidery and dress making with a course duration of 6-8 months each.
- The courses have been certified by the Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India
- 65 students have qualified by JSS for certification (Aari Embroidery -15, Hand Embroidery -13 and Dress Making -37); all the students were successful and obtained more 60 per cent marks with 83 per cent of the students obtaining more than 75 per cent marks.
- The trainees received 7 days of life enrichment education on aspects such as safety measures and first aid, eye-care, health and nutrition education, environmental education, communication skills and consumer rights education and women empowerment as part of the Jana Shikshan Samatha (JSS) core curriculum.
- 40 participants benefited from life skills training conducted in two phases of four days sessions. In addition, a team member was identified to be trained as a master trainer to facilitate further such trainings.

FORMATION & STRENGTHEN OF SHGS:

- Formation of Six Self Help Groups under the Insha Crafts Centre was initiated to (i) promote formation of an enterprise group (ii) savings amongst the group members and (iii) internal lending.
- This year 9 days of training has been given in three phases. 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.
- A total savings of INR 34,600/- has been made by the groups so far. Bank accounts for all six groups have been opened in Punjab National Bank.
- Activities for 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.

ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT:

- One exposure visit to Lupin Human Welfare and Research Foundation Rajasthan to understand about Micro Enterprise development
- A 3-day capacity building workshop focused on quality control and marketing was held.



The training centre for tailoring and embroidery in the Basti has been functional since May 2008. It imparts basic and/or advanced training in traditional hand embroidery (aari & zardozi), machine embroidery and tailoring. As of now, the centre has trained or upgraded existing skills of more than 150 adolescents and women from the Basti.

Products developed by INSHA Crafts Centre in the Basti ▼

- The group members have been trained in sampling, production, product selection and work finances.
- A group of 23 women's members have been registered under Dastkari Haat Samiti so as to enable them to participate in exhibitions organized by them
- A 5 day workshop on product development for 35 women that focused on sample development, quality control and link up with marketing agencies was organized. The resource agency was Rangсутra
- Samples of finished products are being made and shared with potential agencies/individuals for procuring orders

EXHIBITIONS AND MELAS:

- The group has participated in 5 melas/fairs since beginning production in October 2011. They are:
 - o Dastakar Nature Bazar
 - o Fall Mela organised by the High Commission of Canada
 - o Apni Basti Mela organised by the project
 - o German Christmas Market
 - o Bazaar organised by wives of IAS officers

NEXT STEPS:

- Form and build capacities of a core group of 40-45 skilled workers for production and marketing of products.
- Insha group members are developing samples on the various patterns and designs to participate in the forthcoming marketing events.
- Opening a bank account for Insha Craft Centre and getting it registered.
- By February 2012, samples of short listed products will be finalised for further sharing with agencies and individuals for procuring orders.



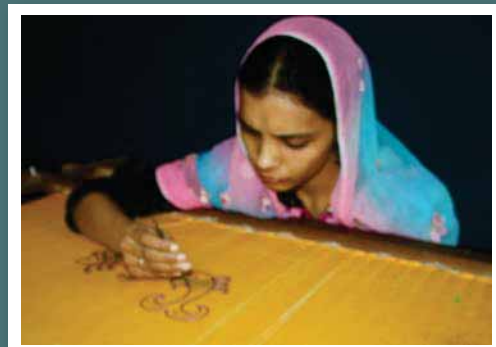


In 2008, a group of adolescent girls and women in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti enrolled themselves into a vocational training programme. Even as they decided to regularly attend these classes it was perhaps for them just the space to interact with other women from the basti. As they now weave magic with fabrics and threads, one can see designs of their future taking a definitive shape in their eyes. They dream in colour of a life that has many textures and layers, of a life that is not just confined to relationships, but one where they create ...

On the 22nd of October 2011, 65 women belonging to Self Help Groups, which together form the INSHA Crafts Centre, were certified after a training in various textile crafts such as hand embroidery, patchwork and aari. After a successful market debut at Dastkaar's Nature Bazaar, these women are ready to follow an entrepreneurial path to financial self sufficiency.



My name is Nazia and I live in Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin. I joined the Insha craft centre in 2009. I learnt aari embroidery and also dress making. The life skills training that we received helped to remove my hesitation. I am now a member of one of the self help groups of Insha. We have started making products like bags and diaries that have been sold in many exhibitions. I am very happy when the products we make are sold. My dream is that Insha has exhibitions all over the country.



My name is Afroz and I live in Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin with parents and 2 sisters and 2 brothers. My father is a driver and till recently, he was the only earning member in the family. I joined the Insha crafts centre and learnt hand & aari embroidery. I received a certificate endorsed by the Government of India. This helped me get a job as an instructor at an institute. It is the training and support that I received from AKF that has enabled me to become independent - and there are now 2 earning members in the family!

TASK:

To equip youth with employability skills in formal industry such as service Industry and BPO

PURPOSE:

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

ACTION TAKEN:

- Based on experience from the pilot phase, personality development programme initiated with a focus on soft skills and effective communication.
- New courses like Social Networking and Fun with Computers inducted.
- Professional development of project staff from the community.
- Review and planning meetings with the centre head for feedback for the programmes.
- Interaction with the community, chiefly parents, to raise awareness about the programmes
- Interaction with alumni
- Training provided in life skills and writing skills
- Exposure visits conducted to possible placement sites
- 214 students have completed Service Industry Certificate Course.
 - 40% (85) are employed and continuing their jobs
 - 50% (106) students are pursuing higher studies and have reportedly benefitted from CDC through computer and soft skills
 - 14% (43) students dropped out
- 102 students have completed Social Networking Course.
- 100 students have completed Fun with Computer Course.

NEXT STEPS:

- Introduction of two new courses in the centre: Hardware Networking and Basic IT/Data Entry.
- Beginning new batches for SIC, Social Networking, Fun With Computers, Hardware Networking and Data Entry from November 2011.
- Life skill training for the personality development of the youth group.
- Involve the alumni in the progress activities of the centre.
- Placement of the students who have completed the Service Industry Certificate Course.



TASK:

- To provide community women, opportunities for economic growth while allowing them to work in their spare time and comfort of their home.
- To make the group self sustaining.

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 workshops were organised to develop new products. New designs have been added into the products giving a much wider range.
- Potpurri boxes with Sanjhi cuttings were introduced. The product and concept both were well received by the customers. The offerings of roses from the Nizamuddin Dargah were recycled to make potpourri boxes with paper cuttings in different sizes.
- Further associations were established with craft organisations like Dastakari Haat Samiti and HHEC (Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corporations Ltd), an initiative of Ministry of Textile besides various web portals dealing with craft materials.
- The participation of the group in the crafts bazaar in 2010, made way for further participation in Diwali crafts bazaars organised by Craft Societies and Christmas Mela organised by various Embassies. This year the group received invitation at 12 such events but participated in 7 of them. The invite to participate outside Delhi could not be entertained at the moment. Such participation widened their outreach about the products as well as the group.
- The group successfully managed overseas assignments and Customised bulk orders for the Embassies which was facilitated through the Agencies under AKDN.
- An exposure visit was conducted at the Dastkar project at Ranthambore to make the key members of the Self Help Group understand the nuances of successful functioning of SHG's. The visit proved to be beneficial since the members learnt features of product development like working capital, quality control, pricing and the team work spirit to keep the group going in the right direction.

NEXT STAGE:

- Follow up with the Archaeological Survey of India on the seasonal counter at the Humayun's Tomb.
- To establish a business model for the group.

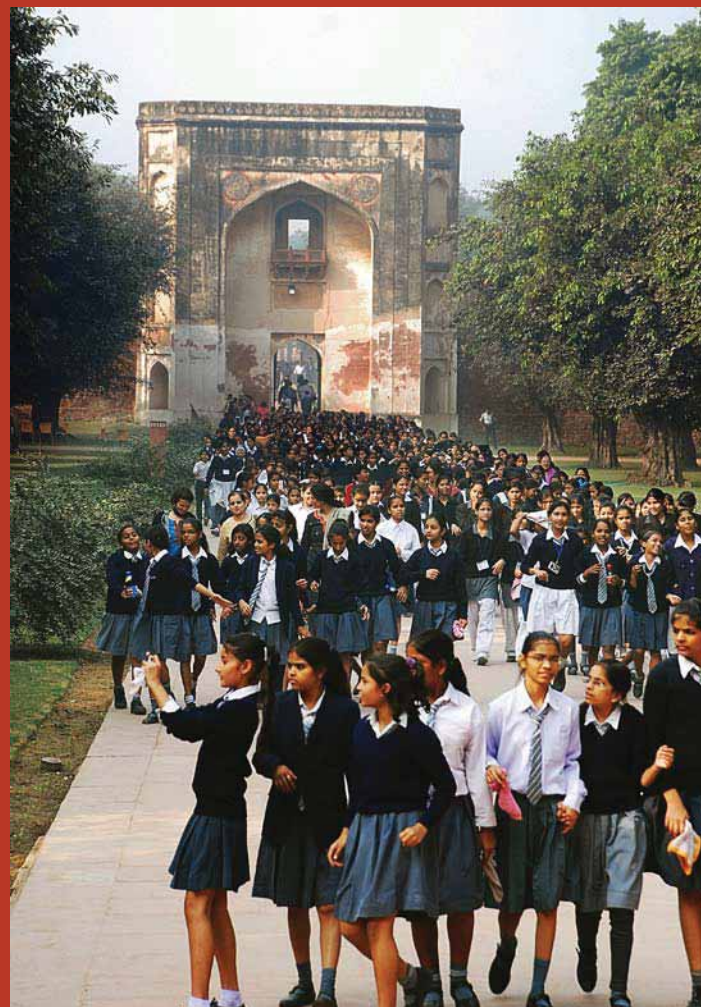
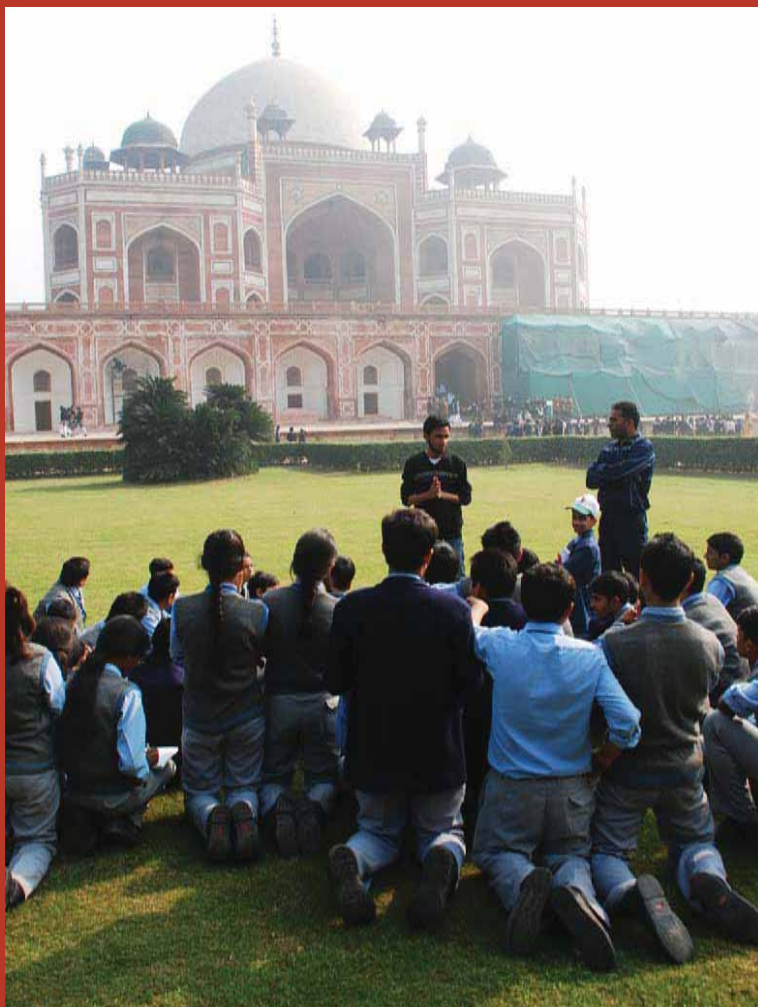
"Since drawing is imperative to Sanjhi, they had to go to Humayun's Tomb to sit there and copy the patterns. The family members objected, but with the generation of income it vanished and now women complete their work at home and their husbands come to submit it. After a year, the women have gained confidence through life-skills training." says Deeti Ray, Programme Officer, Cultural Revival

Source: The Hindu, Craft conscious, 29-October 2010

The near extinct art and craft of papercutting 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.

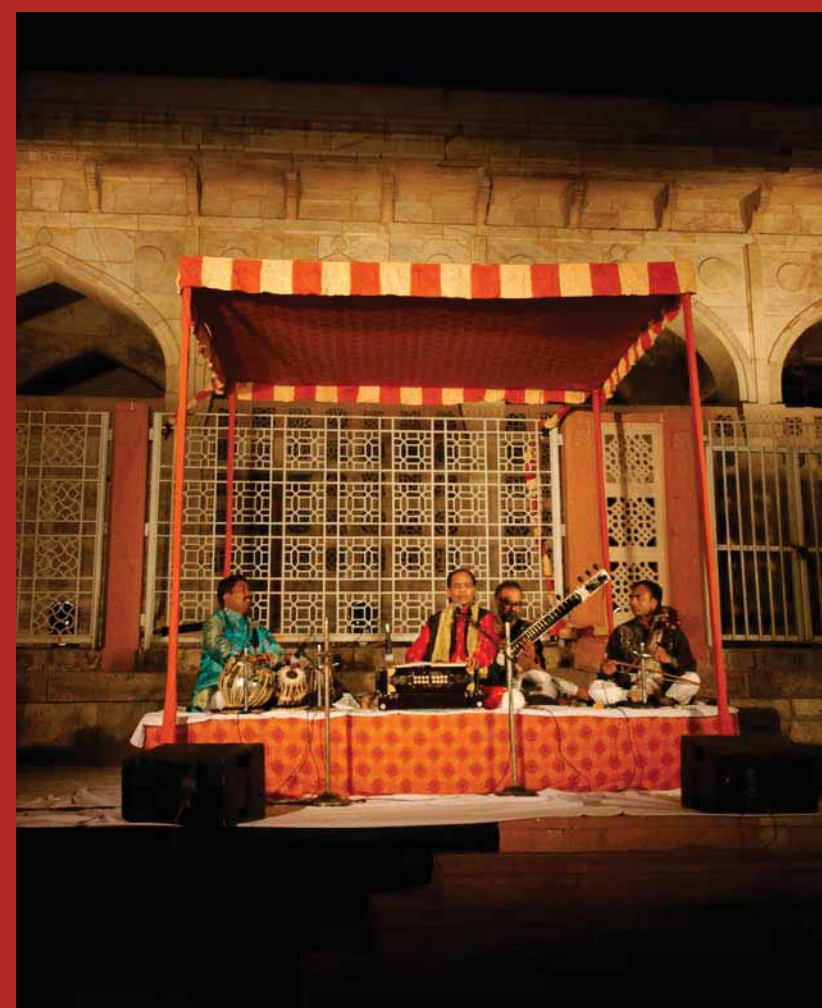


The Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti is a custodian of 700 years of a living cultural heritage. That this legacy encompasses secular and inter-faith cultural traditions makes it even more valuable in today's context. Consequently, conservation efforts in the area have to go beyond restoration of tangible assets 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 revival





TASK:

Khazana-e-Khusrau:

Research, Archiving & Documentation through field visits, studio recordings and dissemination through publications and CD releases – compiling significant memorabilia pertaining to the musical and poetic legacy of Hazrat Amir Khusrau.

PURPOSE:

The performed repertoire of Amir Khusrau is to be identified and collected from qawwali, classical, folk and other contemporary genres of music for dissemination through publications and CD's.

ACTION TAKEN:

- **Rajasthan** – A total of 3 field trips were conducted in different parts of the state and the areas covered included Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Badhnawa, Bisu, Nagaur, Pushkar and Sikar. The urs at Dargah Khwaja Mu'inuddin Chishti in Ajmer provided the perfect opportunity to capture the varied styles of qawwali from across the country. Badhnawa and Bisu are the loci of Rajasthani folk music traditions held by the Langa and Manganiyar communities respectively and their documentation made a rich addition to the archive. Finally, ghazal interpretations of Amir Khusrau's poetry in Jaipur and Sikar wrapped up the thorough exploration of the state.
- **Kashmir** – One folk musician and two classical musicians were identified. The state has had a much more continuous tradition of Persian and Urdu and so the musicians continue to perform the ghazals of Amir Khusrau. While the classical musicians perform the poetry along with Santur, Sehtar, Tabla and Saz-e-Kashmir, the folk musicians sing with Harmonium, Matka and Sarangi.
- **Punjab** – One ghazal singer and two classical musicians were identified. Contrary to Kashmir, Punjab has experienced a linguistic and culture fracture leading to a significant decline in Persian and Urdu. This means that the light classical and ghazal performers no longer recite ghazal of Amir Khusrau.
- **Uttar Pradesh** – One field trip has been conducted in the state covering Varanasi, Faizabad and Lucknow. The folk music traditions of the state are not as rich as they are fabled to be and the classical musicians residing there belong to musical traditions which have roots outside it.
- **Jashn-e-Khusrau:** A Collection has been compiled and is presently in print. It contains three audio CDs, three research papers and the complete lyrics of performance featured on the CD's in Persian, Urdu and English.
- **Studio recordings** were conducted with Ghulam Qadir Niazi Nizami Qawwal, Ustad Ghulam Muhammad Saaznawaz, Ustad Aslam Khan, Ustad Eltaf Hussain Sar-a-hang and Begum Muneer Khatoon. They represent all the genres which are part of the programme mandate – qawwali, classical and light classical music.

▲ Working towards creating a new terminology for qawwali in collaboration with qawwal from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti. Field visits and recordings of 15 qawwal groups from across the country during the urs of Khwaja Mu'inuddin Chishti have been undertaken

- The archive has acquired digital copies of an illustrated khamsa and the divan of Amir Khusrau from The Digital Walters Museum, Baltimore, USA. The Persian divans of Amir Hasan and Mirza Ghalib have also been acquired since they have affiliate poetic traditions going back to Khusrau.
- Complete listing of the musician databases of All India Radio and Sangeet Natak Akademi has been done.
- An exhaustive bibliography of the primary and secondary works pertaining to Amir Khusrau has been prepared.

NEXT STAGE:

- Two fieldtrips will be conducted in Uttar Pradesh and one in Kashmir.
- Jashn-e-Khusrau: A Collection will be published and released and will form the basis of following publications.
- Studio recordings will be done with classical and light classical musicians to enrich the archive further and provide material for subsequent audio CD releases.
- A pictography of the illustrations featured in the khamsa and the divan of Amir Khusrau will be compiled.
- Orientation lectures will be conducted in various schools and colleges making them aware of the contribution of Amir Khusrau in the fields of music, Sufism and poetry.



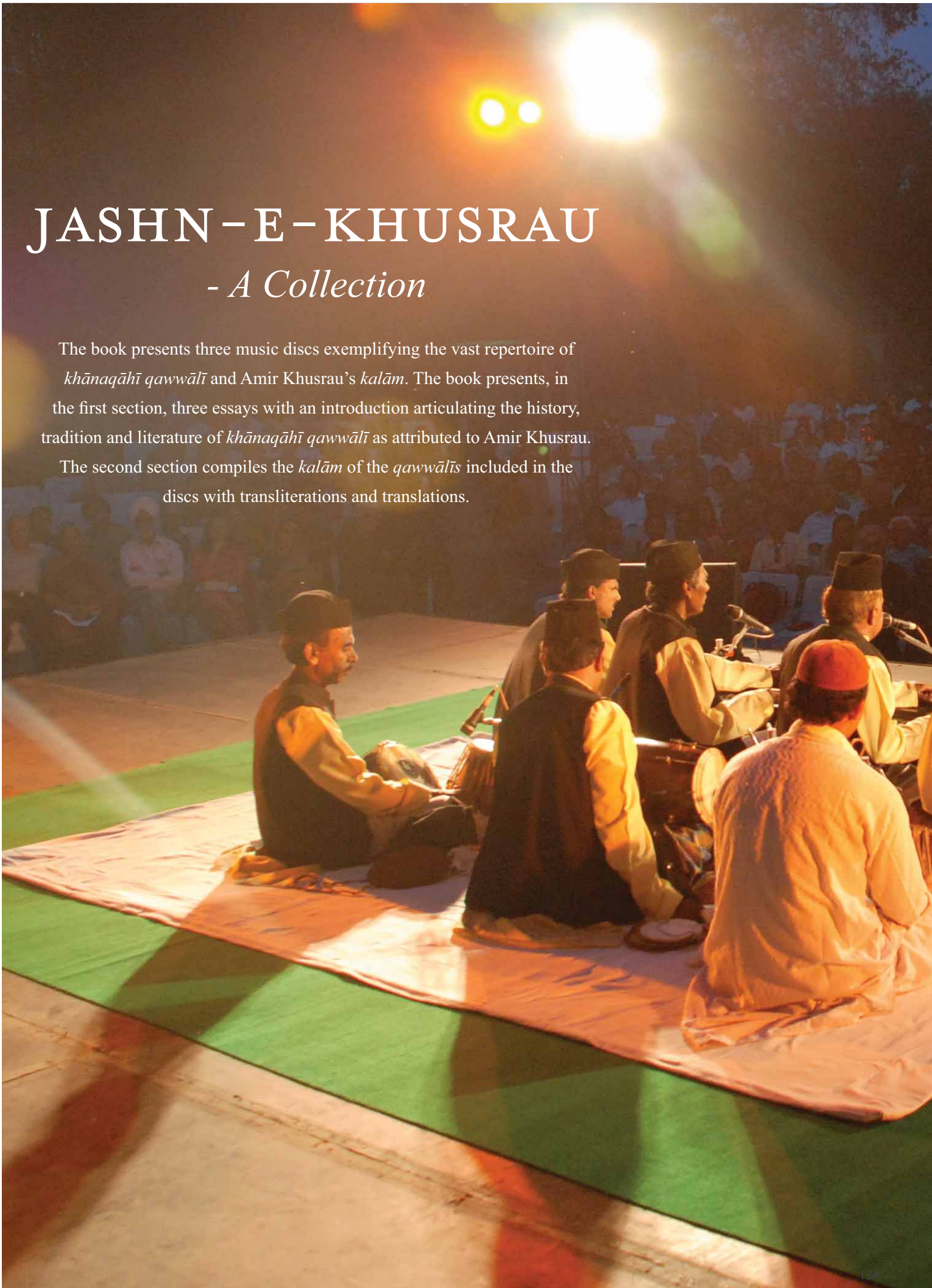
The cultural revival initiative seeks to revitalise the practise of Qawwali to make it both valid and economically viable. Documentation of the oral tradition of Qawwali, including its present status and future, is being done through interviews and discussions with qawwal families associated with the Dargah. Interviews and studio recordings for an audio archive and CD has already begun. ►

JASHN-E-KHUSRAU

- A Collection

The book presents three music discs exemplifying the vast repertoire of *khānaqāhī qawwālī* and Amir Khusrau's *kalām*. The book presents, in the first section, three essays with an introduction articulating the history, tradition and literature of *khānaqāhī qawwālī* as attributed to Amir Khusrau.

The second section compiles the *kalām* of the *qawwālīs* included in the discs with transliterations and translations.



zi hāl-e miskīn makun taghāful,
varā'e nainān banā'e batiyān
ki tāb-e hijrān nadāram ai jān,
na leho kāhe lagā'e chhatiyān
shabān-e hijrān,
darāz chūn zulf o roz-e vaslat chūn umr kotāh
sakhī piyā ko jo main na dekhūn,
to kaise kātun andheri ratiyān
yakāyak az dil do chashm-e jādū,
ba-sad farebam, ba-burd taskīn
kise padi hai jo jā sunāve,
pyāre pī ko hamārī batiyān
chu sham' sozān chu zarra hairān,
hamesha giriyān zi 'ishq-e ān mah
na nīnd nainān, na ang chainān,
na āp ā'en na bhejen patiyān
ba-haqq-e roz-e visāl-e dilbar ki dād mārā
fareb Khusrau
sapī man ke varā'e rākhūn,
jo jā'e pā'ūn piyā ke khatiyān

Don't be heedless of my sorry state,
He rolls his eyes, he makes excuses.
For I cannot bear this separation.
Why won't he take me in his arms?

Nights of separation are as long as tresses,
And the days of union as short as life.
Girl, if I don't see my lover,
how will I get through the dark night?

In a flash, two enchanting eyes seduced
my heart and robbed me of my peace of mind.
Who cares for me enough
to take my message to my love?

Blazing like a candle, flitting like a mote of dust,
in love for that beauty I have reached this point:
Sleepless eyes, restless limbs
he doesn't come, he doesn't send word.

In hopes for the day of union
with my trickster lover, Khusrau,
I will keep myself prepared,
ready to go to his abode.

Mehfil-e-Khusrau

On the occasion of the World Heritage Day, the Aga Khan Trust for Culture honoured the tangible and the intangible heritage of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti through the celebration of the three of the greatest Indo-Persian poets - Amir Khusrau, Amir Hasan Sijzi, and Mirza Ghalib - associated with the revered Chistiya Sheikh Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya and the barkat of his shrine (rauza); Ghazal recital by Begum Muneer Khatoon, who sang compositions of the three poets.



TASK:

Mehfil-e-Khusrau:

Public Performances of musicians who have considerable repertoire of Amir Khusrau's musical and poetic legacy.

PURPOSE:

Cutting across traditionally assumed genre barriers, the mehfil is a platform where classical musicians perform alongside qawwal, folk and other contemporary performers from different parts of the country and abroad.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Begum Muneer Khatoon's ghazal recital was organized as part of the World Heritage Day celebrations at India International Centre.
- Ustad Aslam Khan's ghazal recital was organized as part of the Apni Basti Mela at Chaunsath Khamba in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.

NEXT STAGE:

Jashn-e-Khusrau – a festival of classical and folk music – based on the repertoire of Amir Khusrau's musical and poetic legacy is being planned for October-November 2012. Performances will be coupled with symposiums, film screenings and an exhibition.

TASK:

Nashist-e-Khusrau (Discussions):

Organizing a series of gatherings of scholars, musicians, writers, poets, khuddam and select members of the community to discuss the work and contribution of Amir Khusrau in the aforementioned fields.

PURPOSE:

Through the medium of moderated discussions, the nashist is aimed to produce a body of focused discourse useful from the perspective of both academic and non-academic research.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Noted Urdu poet Dr. (Pt.) Anand Mohan Zutshi Gulzar Dehlavi spoke on the literary aspects of Amir Khusrau's poetry. Following his speech, the moderator and discussants commented on themes such as the imagery and metaphors deployed in Khusrau's poetry and the poetic traditions flowing from his style in the Indian subcontinent.
- Classical vocalist Ustad Aslam Khan presented a moderated lecture-demonstration on the compositions of Amir Khusrau. He presented examples of the genres and sub-genres either created by or attributed to Amir Khusrau such as qawwali, tarana, naqsh, gul and hawa.
- Eminent scholars Prof. Syed Shahid Mahdi, Prof. Purushottam Agrawal, Prof. Mujeeb Rizvi and Sohail Hashmi participated in a panel discussion on Amir Khusrau's role in the making of a composite Hindustani culture. Of special importance among the themes discussed was the role played by Khusrau and bringing Persian and Hindavi together and carving out the linguistic space for Urdu and Hindi.

NEXT STAGE:

- Three more nashists have been proposed for 2012.
- Steps will be taken to collate material emerging from all the nashists and ensure its dissemination to a wide audience.



◀ *Hazrat Amir Khusrau is said to have made a seminal contribution by bringing Persian and Hindavi together to lay the foundations of later day Hindi and Urdu which form the linguistic crux of this phenomenon. A series of Discussions and Lectures have been held for the better understanding the musical legacy of Amir Khusrau, which has been attended by academicians, scholars and music experts.*

"Khanqahs were hospices for Sufi travellers. The quwwals would then sing in these dargahs. The art form is almost dead now as Khanqahi quwwals are not concert artistes in India. The art form is being revived through festivals, discussions, scholarly papers and will prove a big achievement as they do not have any source of livelihood," says Irfan Zuberi, Programme Co-ordinator, Aalam-e-Khusrau

TASK:

Wazifa-e-Khusrau (Fellowship Programme):

Instituting three fellowships to give impetus to research on themes associated with Amir Khusrau's legacy.

PURPOSE:

To create a serious avenue of scholarship in the area of Amir Khusrau studies cutting across traditionally accepted academic boundaries.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Prof. Akhlaq Ahmad 'Ahan' has submitted a thorough listing of Amir Khusrau manuscripts held by prominent museums and archives in India along with select folios of a few.
- Dr. Irshad Naiyyer has submitted an analysis of the contribution of Amir Khusrau in Hindavi poetry along with the primary resource material used for the work.
- Dr. Shahbaz Amil has submitted a critical appraisal of using Amir Khusrau's prose works as historical resource material along with relevant portions of the primary material used for the work.

NEXT STAGE:

- Given the success of the programme, one of the fellowships will be extended for another year.
- The fellows will present their findings in a symposium during Jashn-e-Khusrau in October-November 2012.

"Considering the same, I put forward my proposal to prepare an annotated bibliography of Amir Khusrau's works for Wazifa-e-Khusrau fellowship of Aga Khan Trust for Culture and Ford Foundation, which thankfully accepted and thus I could take to the work.

I have no hesitation to accept that in spite of my understanding of Khusrau's popularity, my estimation was much below than what I really realized after I started my field work and visited libraries. It was such enlightening, stimulating and many a time thrilling to come across many works, material and contents available in these libraries, which had no mention and perhaps I could not come across, if I would not have taken this project. During this work, I have been able to identify some of Amir Khusrau's works which is still unknown to the academic world and thus I feel blessed and fortunate. For this, I indeed feel indebted to this Fellowship, the Aga Khan Trust and Ford Foundation, which provided me the opportunity to take this assignment.

While, browsing through the manuscripts of Amir Khusrau, I also realized that some of the manuscripts are so beautifully calligraphed, arranged and bejeweled with the perfection of contemporary art and scholastic acumen that if these are published in the facsimile form, it would not only be service to the knowledge treasured for centuries by men of wisdom; but this would also serve academic appetite of our scholars and more over the new generation may be able to attach and identify with these great civilizational heritage of ours.

I take this opportunity to express my warm gratefulness to the cultural revival team of the project for their unfailing support, encouragement and warmth."

*Prof. Akhlaque Ahmad 'Ahan', Centre of Persian and Central Asian studies,
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi (India)*

Recipient of the Wazifa-e-Khusrau 139

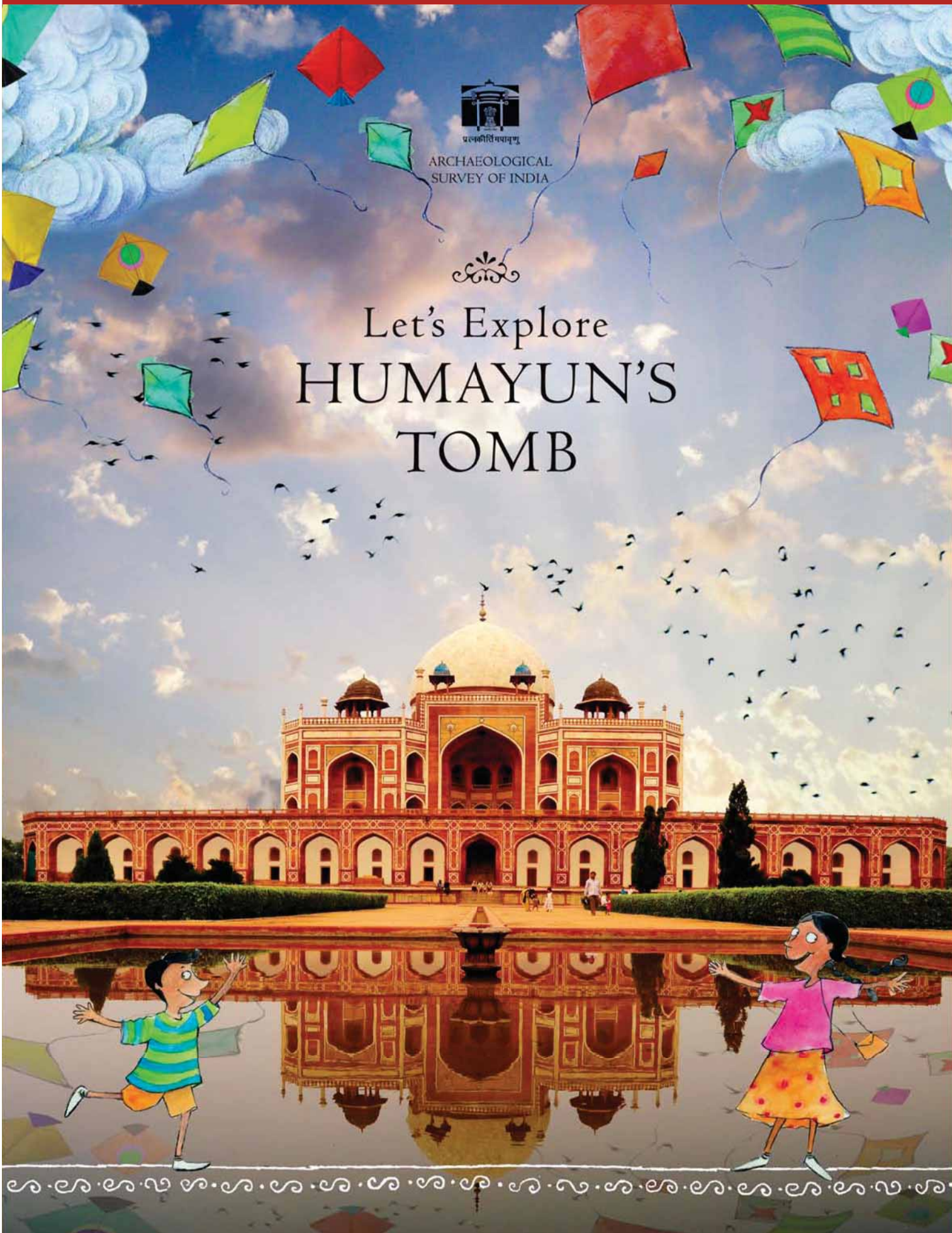


प्राचीन विभागायुक्त

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF INDIA



Let's Explore
**HUMAYUN'S
TOMB**





Let's Explore
**HUMAYUN'S
TOMB**

On this occasion of Children's Day, I am delighted to have just released the first ever site specific guidebook for Children in India. Humayun's Tomb is one of India's 26 World Heritage Sites and is visited by over 300,000 school children every year.

Since 2007 the Archaeological Survey of India in partnership with the Aga Khan Trust for Culture is implementing a major conservation project on this majestic building and I am glad that the conservation works have also been accompanied by such awareness efforts that will no doubt inculcate a sense of pride amongst children for our nation's heritage. The conservation efforts have been supported by Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and the Ford Foundation has supported a cultural awareness programme making this a very successful public-private partnership programme towards the preservation of our shared heritage.

The book, brings to light some very interesting facts about the Mughal kings, the tomb of emperor Humayun and the folklore associated with the greater Nizamuddin area. From the times of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya to the coming of Babur, from the building of Dinpanah by Humayun to the building of his tomb by Emperor Akbar, the book brings to light several interesting facts, beautifully illustrated.

I hope the guidebook will help involve children in the preservation effort from an early age and inspire many of them to become archaeologist, architects, and historians as we need many more people to become involved in protecting and presenting India's built heritage or at least to be concerned about protecting what our ancestors built before us.

I would now urge the ASI to produce such guidebooks for all important sites in India especially the World Heritage Sites or those sites frequented by school groups.

*- Ms. Kumari Shelja,
Hon'ble Minister of Culture, Government of India
on the occasion of releasing the Children's Book 'Lets Explore Humayun's Tomb*

TASK

To prepare and print a guidebook for the 300,000 school children visiting Humayun's Tomb annually.

PURPOSE

The guidebook aims to better inform school children of the Historical, Architectural, Archaeological, Horticultural features of the World Heritage Site. This, it is hoped, will lead to a greater interest in the Humayun's Tomb – Nizamuddin Basti area amongst school-children.

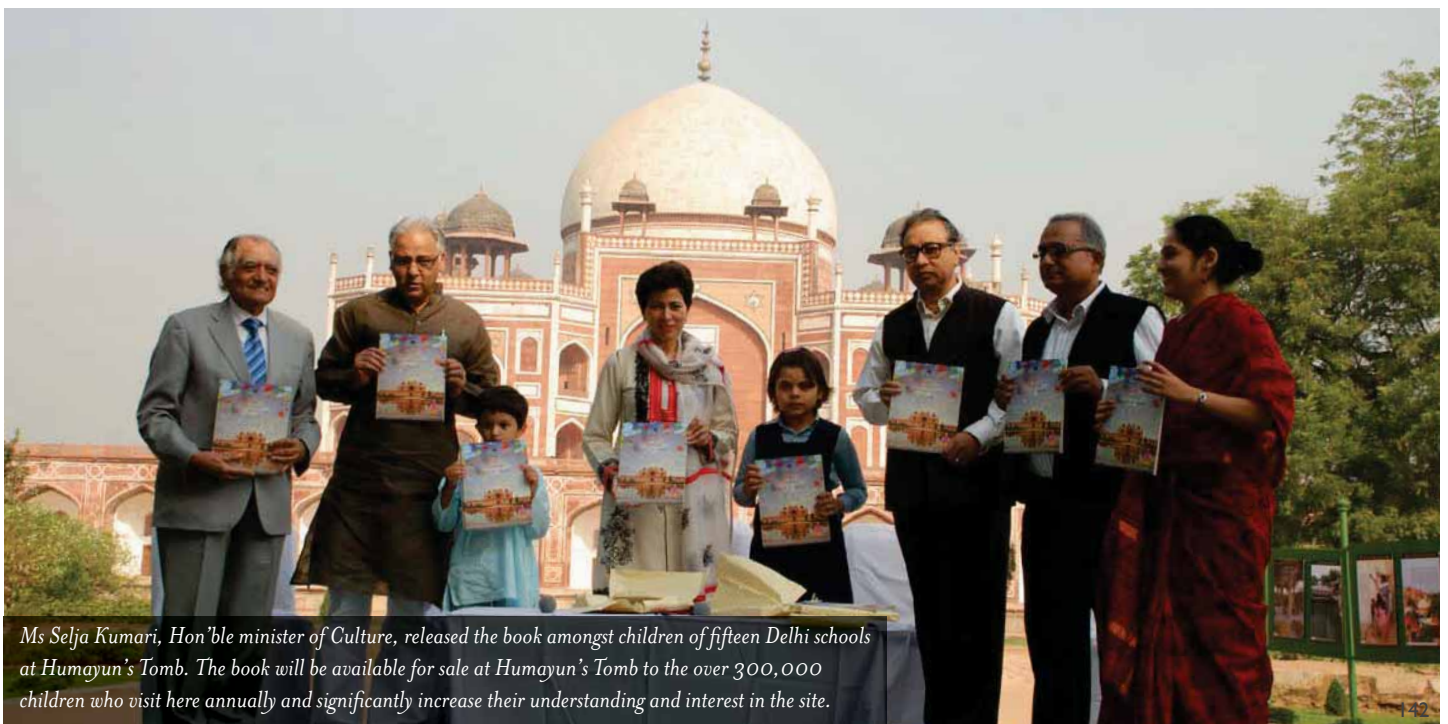
ACTION TAKEN:

- 'Let's Explore Humayun's Tomb' was released by the Hon'ble Minister of Culture, Ms. Kumari Selja on 14 November 2011 at Humayun's Tomb. Mr Farhad Suri, Councillor, Nizamuddin; Dr Gautam Sengupta, DG ASI; Dr Abad Ahmad, Chairman, Aga Khan Foundation India were present on the occasion.
- The 85 page fully illustrated book with simple yet intelligent text brings key interesting stories to the reader.
- The guidebook is the first ever site specific guidebook for Children in India.
- The Archaeological Survey of India has borne printing costs of the book and the first print run has been of 60,000 copies (in Hindi and English). The book is available for sale at ASI publication counters for Rs 50 (US\$ 1).

NEXT STAGE:

- To ensure in coordination with the ASI proper dissemination of the book.
- To collect 1000 copies of the book for distribution at MCD schools in the neighbourhood of Humayun's Tomb.

This is the first ever site specific guidebook for children in India and the ASI is now committed to publish many more in the 'Let's explore...' series. The beautifully illustrated book brings to light some very interesting facts about the Mughal kings, the tomb of emperor Humayun and the folklore associated with the greater Nizamuddin area. From the times of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya to the coming of Babur, from the building of Dinpanah by Humayun to the building of his tomb by Emperor Akbar. ▼



Ms Selja Kumari, Hon'ble minister of Culture, released the book amongst children of fifteen Delhi schools at Humayun's Tomb. The book will be available for sale at Humayun's Tomb to the over 300,000 children who visit here annually and significantly increase their understanding and interest in the site.

Children's Day

connecting future with history







HERITAGE AWARENESS

The purpose of this initiative has been to educate and integrate the future stakeholders - The Children with their cultural and historical heritage. Children oriented activities like competitions, workshops and outings are regularly organised to educate and connect the children to their surroundings.

The present condition of the Basti and the children's vision for their future are highlighted through painting competitions.

The children have been exposed to local history in myriad ways, be it through a heritage quiz on historical characters, contemporary landmarks, monuments and festivals associated with the Basti or street theatre by the children on the history and evolution of the Nizamuddin Baoli. The universal message of peace, tolerance and pluralism is brought home to the children through the poetry of Abdul Rahim Khan- i-Khanan, the well known poet of the Akbari era (16th century) whose grand tomb stands in the neighbourhood.

TASK

Celebrating Children's Day, 14 November 2011

PURPOSE

Together with the launch of the Children's guidebook to Humayun's Tomb, hold awareness programmes for 1000 School children from various Delhi Schools.

ACTION TAKEN:

- 'Let's Explore Humayun's Tomb' was released by the Hon'ble Minister of Culture, Ms. Kumari Selja on 14 November 2011 at Humayun's Tomb.
- Almost a 1000 students from 15 schools and 7 Non- government organisation centres - working with underprivileged children – participated in the Children's Day activities.
- Workshops and activities were organised with the participating students on subjects like Puppetry, Storytelling, Quiz, heritage and environment and painting on themes related to Humayun's life and times.
- Complimentary copies of Let's Explore Humayun's Tomb were given to all the participating schools and children.

NEXT STAGE:

- To celebrate Children's Day at Humayun's Tomb on an annual basis.



◀ *Creating heritage awareness amongst children on the occasion of Children's Day. Painting competitions held at Humayun's Tomb in which more than 500 students from Delhi schools participated.*



▲ Students from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti participated in a month-long theater workshop with the Urdu Academy which ended with a stage performance based on Munshi Premchand's stories on 22-June 2011. The event organised at the Sri Ram Center for Arts and was presided over by Ms. Sheila Dixit, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi.

TASK

Generating awareness on the built and natural heritage of the Humayun's Tomb – Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti area.

PURPOSE

Establish a regular, self-sustainable heritage awareness program for Children.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Fifteen youth from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti have been trained to serve as heritage volunteers.
- The heritage walk conducted by the volunteers are gaining popularity. In 2011 over 1000 students from 25 different schools and colleges and about 450 visitors attended the Nizamuddin Basti walk and Sufi walk.
- Major tie up with travel agencies and educational organisations for the walk include Sita Travels, INTACH, Quest Initiative of Indian Express Group, NIE, times of India initiative Kolam Travels (Chennai), Tushita Travels (Delhi), Discover India Tours, NDMC schools.
- An exposure visit to Agra was organised for the heritage volunteers to understand the functioning of heritage walks in the neighbourhood of Taj Mahal conducted by the community youth. They were also taken for a guided heritage walk at Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri.
- An intense month long theatre workshop with Urdu Academy was organised over the summer holidays which culminated with two plays Mantar and Panchayat based on the stories written by Munshi Premchand, being staged at the prestigious Sri Ram Centre, Delhi. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi Smt Sheila Dixit presided over the function.
- The heritage volunteers were invited to stage their play "Mirza Ghalib: Life and Times" on the occasion of the death anniversary of Mirza Ghalib at Ghalib Academy, Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.
- On the occasion of the World heritage Day, in collaboration with the India International Centre, a series of programme was organised with Mirza Ghalib as the theme. The day started with the opening of an exhibition highlighting the renovation work at Ghalib's Mazar and poets within the Nizamuddin Basti, screening of Sohrab Modi's feature film titled "Mirza Ghalib" followed by the play put up by the heritage volunteers on Mirza Ghalib and the programme culminated with the Ghazal recital by Muneer Khatoon.
- In collaboration with the Nirmal Bhartiya School "Together We Can" – an interschool design competition with an objective to make a difference to the community through their creative endeavor, was organized with participation of six other schools from Delhi. As a part of this creative project, students from different schools were taken through a walk at the Nizamuddin Basti and that helped them to give a definitive perspective to their chosen topic.

NEXT STAGE:

- The guided sufi trail in rickshaw has caught the attention of the people. This could be regularised with further training.
- Further strengthen tie up with schools and institutions to allow a greater number of school children to benefit from this programme.
- Business model to be developed making the group self sustainable.

TASK

Establish a heritage Awareness program with the children and youth of the Basti.

PURPOSE

Better inform youth of the Basti about Delhi's cultural heritage.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Heritage volunteers are conducting regular programmes with the Basti children include heritage and nature walk, quiz, debate and painting competition.
- Summer workshops included guided site visit with around 60 children to Tughlaqabad, Mehrauli Archaeological Park and Gandhi Smriti.
- On International Museum day a dedicated group of children for painting were taken to participate in a painting competition at National Museum.
- Community Film festival Udaan 2011 was organised in association with the Flying birds India. Flying Birds has been quite actively working with the underprivileged children from Okhla and Old Delhi area. Through the film festival the participating children got to interact with each other their creative endeavours.
- As a part of cultural mapping the volunteers completed a documentary on the celebration of Basant at Hazrat Nizamuddin Dargah. The 4 minute film titled " Phool Rahi Sarson" has been uploaded in the project website.
- A three day media workshop was conducted for the heritage volunteers and children to help them write features, reports, columns and letters for professional print publication including a basic understanding of designing the lay out. This workshop proved beneficial since the volunteers have been publishing a quarterly newsletter titled " Anmol Basti" and the newsletter is in its 8th volume.

NEXT STAGE:

- To reach out to a majority of children residing in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti



◀ "Together We Can" : Connecting Children – An interschool design competition with an objective to make a difference to the community through their creative endeavor. Aga Khan Trust for Culture collaborated with the Nirmal Bharita School for this creative project where the children from different schools were taken through a walk at the Nizamuddin Basti and that helped them to give a definitive perspective to their chosen topic.

Ghalib's verses mark heritage fest

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: It is heritage in the form of music, poetry and a way of life. The Aga Khan Trust for Culture chose the poetry of Mirza Ghalib to celebrate a part of Delhi's 'intangible' heritage on World Heritage Day on Monday. A film, an exhibition, a play and a ghazal recital were part of the celebrations at India International Centre (IIC).

Bringing back the culture that was associated with the monuments, is part of the restoration process, argues Ratish Nanda of Aga Khan Trust, who is heading the Humayun's Tomb-Sunder Nursery-Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti Urban Renewal Project. "Ghalib is as much world heritage as Humayun's tomb," he says. A group of youths from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti who, as 'heritage volunteers', conduct heritage walks in the area put up a play. Amir Ahmed, Mohammad Umair, Farhan, Ikramuddin, Nabeel Khan and Musheer Ahmed – all in



Mohammed Ilyas

DILLI REMEMBERS : A play on Mirza Ghalib was staged on Monday

their early twenties – put a play together on the life and works of Ghalib. Ikram did most of the research-- reading, speaking to other poets and consulting a retired professor of Persian. He also played, despite a prominent stubble, Umrao Begum, Ghalib's wife while Amir Ahmed played Ghalib. They also sang a song by a UP-based shayar on the Urdu language.

The group of volunteers

took Urdu classes a few months ago and is currently taking lessons in story-telling. "We didn't know Urdu and could speak only Hindi and English," says Ahmed. Visitors to Nizamuddin Basti's monuments liked what they heard, says Deeti Ray, one of the organizers, and the plan for a full-length play was conceived.

Other poets of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti were featured in an exhibition of art-

work that illustrated the texts of poetry. Original illustrations of the works of Amir Khusrau (1253---1325) and Amir Hasan Sijzi (1254---1337) --- both disciples of Sufi saint Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya --have been brought from the Walters Art Museum, Baltimore, USA. The illustrations date back to the 16th century in case of Khusrau and 17th century for Hasan. The last of the greats to be featured is Mirza Ghalib (1797---1869). Pakistani artist Syed Sadequain Naqvi illustrated Ghalib in 1977; the exhibition also traces the evolution in illustration art.

The celebrations were kicked off with the screening of Sohrab Modi's National Award winning *Mirza Ghalib* (1954) with Bharat Bhushan as Ghalib and Suraiya as his lover. The classic film (the story was Saadat Hasan Manto's) comes with a heavy-duty disclaimer emphasizing its 'historical-fiction' status. A ghazal recital by Begum Muneeer Khatoon was the final touch to the event.

Source : The Times of India , April 19, 2011

In the June of 2008, I introduced to this programme run by the Aga Khan Foundation. At that time, I had just completed my 10th standard, and could not pursue further studies due to various reasons. Along with 4 other boys from the Basti, I was taken on the job of assisting the project team in the cultural listing of the Basti. It is while doing this listing of monuments and historic places in the Basti, that I realized the amount of historical wealth of my own Basti. These were the same monuments around and in which I had played cricket along with my friends all through my childhood.

At the end of the listing project, we were paid handsomely, and that was my life's FIRST SALARY!!!

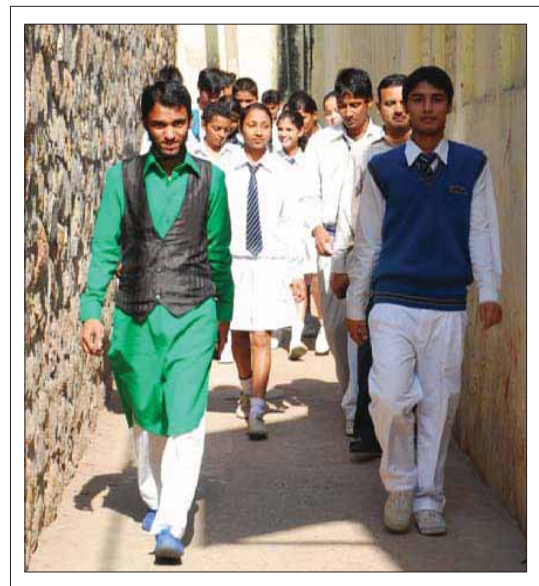
While being associated with the project, I got interested in the other initiatives that were being run --like the ELTT programme. I also enrolled in the 6-months course with the Aga Khan Foundation and the British Council. This course helped me in realizing my long-term wish in learning English...

Now as a co-ordinator of the Sair-e-Nizamuddin self-help group, I have taken more than 250 heritage walks through the Basti for school children, VIP's -- even foreigners.

Now I can not only confidently converse in English and show the rich culture and heritage of my Basti to the outside world, but also have a high aim in my life.

I will soon enrol myself into Bachelor of Social Works and then pursue MSW.

Thank you.



Name: Aamir Ahmad

Age: 21yrs

Current occupation: Co-Ordinator of Sair-E-Nizamuddin Group



Umair, a 24-year-old political science student, is today wearing a T-shirt that reads Apni Basti. He has been working on the project since 2008 and now co-ordinates Insha - a self-help group set up for the women from the Basti to protect the heritage of this ancient locale. Only a week before he, along with 13 other mates, helped organise a basti mela here. The festival, which saw its inception last year and is planned to be held each subsequent year, gives an opportunity to the locals to showcase their indigenous art to the world.

TASKS:

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

PURPOSE

Celebrate and promote the rich and continuing since last 700 years of living culture of the Nizamuddin area through cultural programmes. Besides building awareness about their neighbourhood heritage, the event helps instil a sense of pride and generates economic benefits for the community.

ACTIONS TAKEN

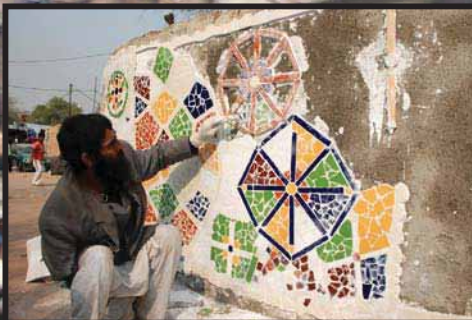
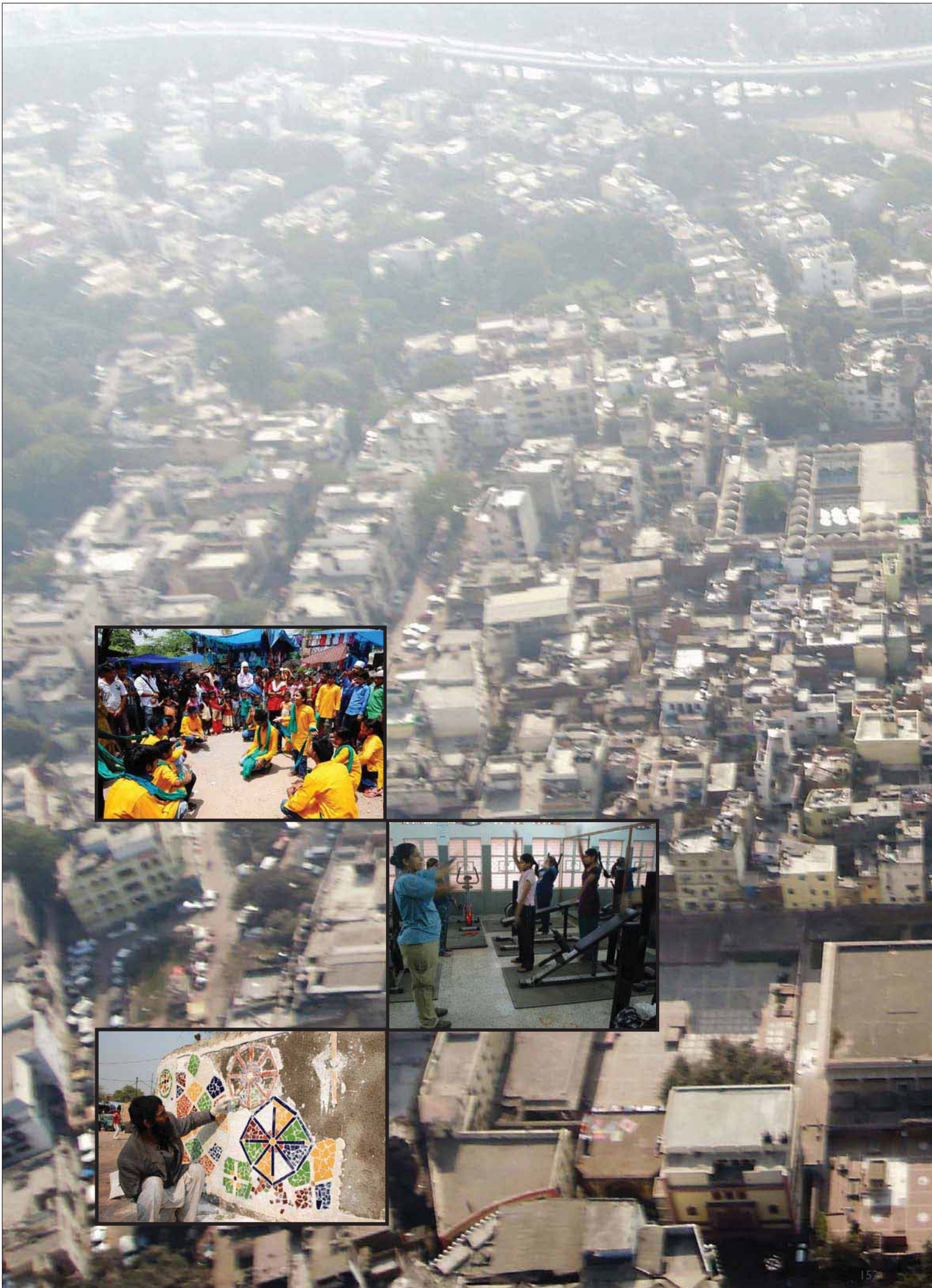
- Success of Apni Basti Mela in 2010 led to the initiation of dialogue for a grant to conduct and regularise the event with the support of Ministry of Culture under the Cultural Functions Grant Scheme. The grant was for Rs.3 lakhs only was received for this year with which part costs of the mela were borne.
- The Mela included a wide range of activities and workshops like games, exhibitions, calligraphy, paintings, theatre, storytelling and performances.
- The famed cuisine of the area was showcased at a separate food court in the recently landscaped 'Mother and Child Park'.
- The two day event was organised in November with 290 students from several Delhi schools participating in the various activities and heritage walk in the Basti.
- More than 75 visitors participated in the Sufi Trail and Nizamuddin Basti walk during the Mela. Many of these were first time visitors to Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.

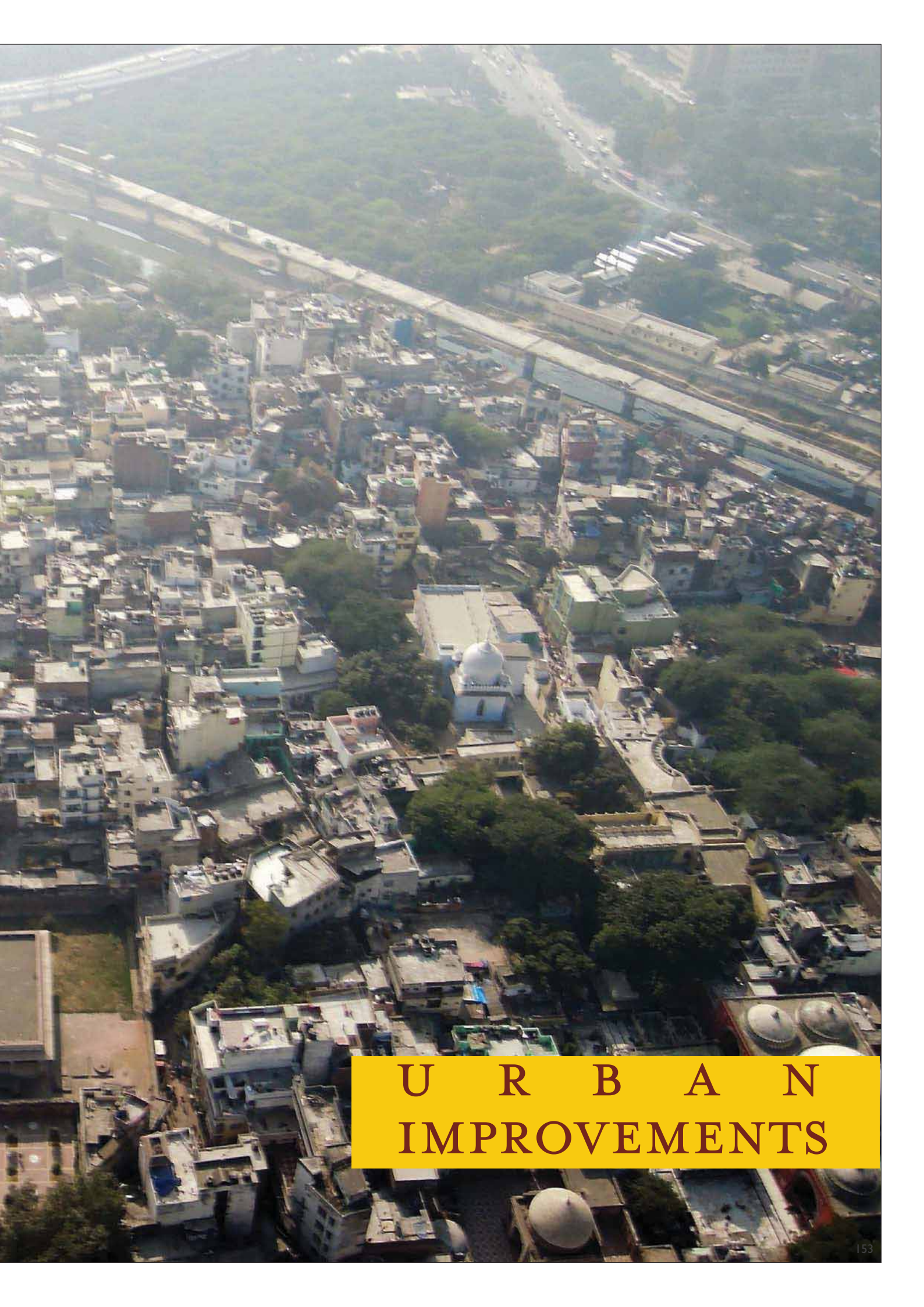
NEXT STAGES

- Apni Basti Mela is proposed to be an annual feature with continuous support from the Ministry of Culture.
- It is proposed that the 2012 Apni Basti Mela becomes the annual important interface between the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti community and other Delhi residents as well as the interface between the project and the community.

◀ AKTC in association with the Ministry of Culture organized a series of events celebrating the culture and history of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti - A Living Heritage. Some of the events as part of the Mela were heritage walks (Meander through Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti's history as it stands woven in the architecture and the culture of the place); Sufi Trail (Guided rickshaw tour to the local serene and unexplored sufi shrines.); Ghazal Recital by Ustad Aslam Khan and and Food Court (With delicious local cuisine) at Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti







U R B A N
IMPROVEMENTS



Watercolour Painting by Himanshu Das

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 and the urban environment of the Basti and provide the local residents a much needed, usable green space.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The Socio-Economic Survey carried out in 2008 revealed that under 2% of the Basti population was found to regularly access parks since the parks in the Basti had become the preserve of anti-social elements and used inappropriately.
- A MoU was signed with the Delhi Development Authority in November 2009 and landscape works were preceded by lengthy consultations with the community to define appropriate uses for the parks.
- It was agreed that three parks would have the following functions:
 - Central Park for community functions
 - One park for exclusive use of women who can enjoy the outdoors in privacy.
 - A park for children attached to the women's park.
 - Cricket playing area
 - Outdoor place for weddings attached to the MCD Community Centre
- Landscaping of the central park, Women's park and the Children's Park were completed in 2011 and these three parks are being extensively used by the residents.
- The parks have been extensively used for community events such as Apni Basti Mela, School Mela, Sports Meet and the summer camp.
- The women have taken up the responsibility of monitoring and overseeing the maintenance of their park.
- Work on the outer park could commence only in 2011 and it was used by the MCD contractors to store building material for construction projects related to the Commonwealth Games 2010. The outer park paving works are nearing completion.
- One park, adjoining the MCD School has been under minor encroachment and as such no landscape works have been undertaken on this park as yet.

NEXT STAGE:

- Put in place a sustainable community based management system for the parks.
- Continue efforts to remove the minor encroachment to enable landscape works on the fifth park.
- Commence landscape works on parks at the eastern end of the Basti.

"This area used to be a dump yard with mounds of waste, unkempt parking and was a haven for gamblers. Today it has transformed into a 'Parda Bagh' [Literally, a veiled garden, or women's park], which all of us women can use while our children are in school. We now have a space where we can breathe fresh air in the open."— Sayeeda Begum, Nizamuddin Basti

Source: www.blogs.wsj.com, Urban

Journal: Putting the 'Public' in Public

Spaces, 22nd March 2011.

OPEN - SPACE DEVELOPMENT

NIZAMUDDIN BASTI - Though over 5 acres of open park spaces existed along the western edge of Nizamuddin Basti, these were encroached, poorly maintained and as a result under 2% of the resident population used park spaces for recreational purposes.

Following sustained community consultation a landscape scheme for these parks was prepared and the parks developed for specific use, such as children's play area, a screened park for the exclusive use of women, a park for community events and a play field for youth related activities. The parks are now managed by the community and landscape works are being initiated on parks on the northern and eastern end of the basti as well.



Mother & Child Park ▼

Sports Day for women and children from the Basti

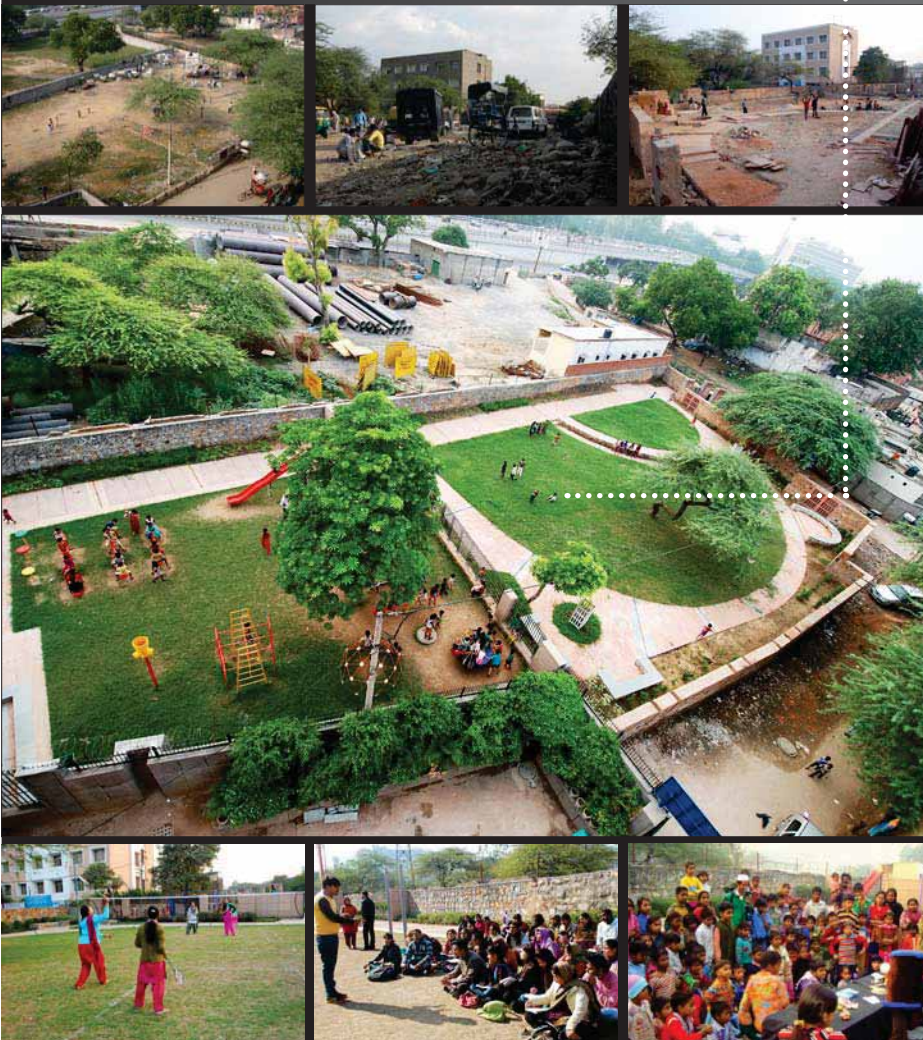
Food Plaza during the Apni Basti Mela

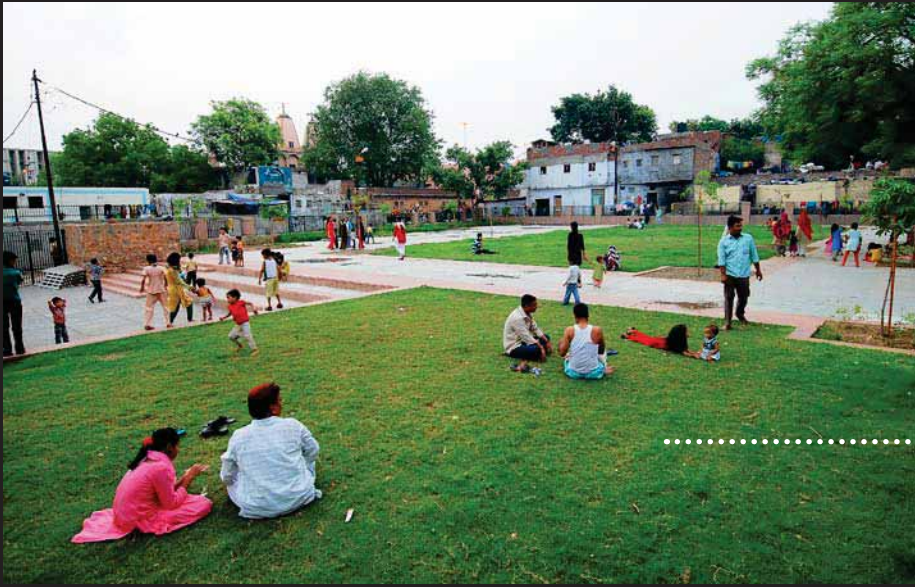
Street-theatres

Story-telling

Community Meetings

Outdoor Exercise equipments for Women





Central Park ▼

Exhibitions

Khel-Tamasha : A community based children's event

Street Theatres

*Environment Awareness campaigns
- Tree plantation by basti children*



Outer Park ▼

Apni Basti Mela - annual fair showcasing traditional the food, crafts, arts, music, built heritage, cultural traditions of the Basti

Used extensively for outdoor games like cricket for the community



Parks

under encroachment

In November 2009, AKTC and DDA signed an agreement that has allowed AKTC to undertake landscaping of Basti Parks. The park adjoining the school however, remains encroached by a local family, who claim their family is buried in parts of the park. This claim is refuted by other residents. AKTC is awaiting DDA to clear these encroachments prior to landscaping the park aimed at providing a clean green space and dignified setting to the few graves here. A Madrasa for girls is also running within the park and this requires to be upgraded with required facilities provided to create an appropriate learning environment for the girls.





TASK:

To improve open spaces – such as water points, Chowks amongst others.

PURPOSE:

Large sections of the community rely on community water points and use small outdoor spaces. Improvements are aimed at improving the urban environment and in turn the Quality of Life.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The water point near the Baoli Gate of the Dargah - at Rafai Khana/ Takia Panjatani has been completed.
- The grave platform at the end of the Musafirkhana Street has been renovated by a local street artist identified by the AKTC team. Om Pal - with a hearing disability and with only one hand, has been involved in enhancing the character of this platform using broken tiles.
- The entrance of the adjoining mosque has been decorated using broken tiles and signage will be developed on the outer walls
- Another open space near the Polyclinic and the gym have been equipped with swings and two computers through the NIIT's 'Hole-In-The-Wall' project. The space is now frequented by children and extensively used by them throughout the day
- The area close to the gymnasium was also opened up for wall art where artists and graphic designers from the city as well as local residents volunteered to paint the wall using appropriate designs and patterns.

NEXT STAGE:

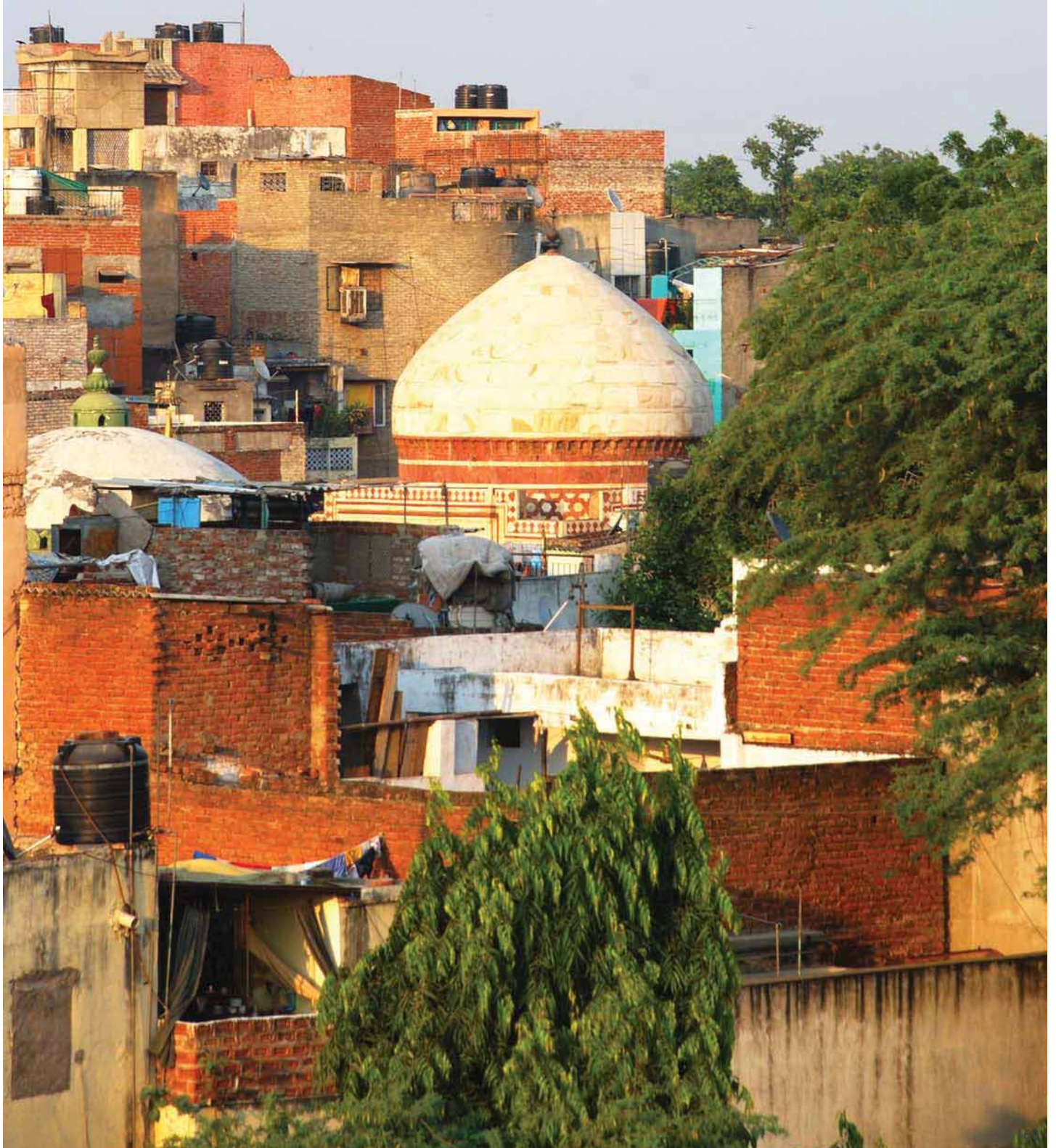
- Carry out improvement of all water points in the Basti.
- Identify other prominent open spaces requiring upgrading.
- Coupled with the street improvement programme implement improvements to the Chowks.
- In consultation with the Police Station, enhance the entrance to the Basti from the Mathura Road.

Rafai Khana – Open space with a water point near baoli rehabilitated and upgraded ▶



Area Development

densest ensemble of medieval Islamic Buildings



TASK:

To study and analyse the urban setting and spatial relationships of the Basti and to develop a local area plan for the area

PURPOSE:

To involve community in planning for their neighbourhood based on exhaustive studies and documentation

ACTION TAKEN:

- Several presentations have been made on the area development plan for the Basti with DDA and the final meeting of the Delhi Urban Heritage Foundation is awaited
- Six specific projects for monument area development have been submitted to DDA and await approval from DDA and DUHF
- Presentations have also been made to HUDCO for housing improvements and to the National Monument Authority and the Ministry of housing and poverty alleviation for facade improvements around monuments.

NEXT STAGE:

- Follow ups with DUHF and initiation of one of the six monument area development plans in consultation with community and DDA

◀ *Nizamuddin Basti is dotted with several monuments of significant historic value. Years of neglect and urban growth around the monuments has taken a toll on the structure and its surrounding settings. As part of the program, plans have been developed to restore the historic structure as well as improve the surrounding areas incorporating the existing setting of traditional houses that are also a significant part of the heritage of the Basti. These plans will be implemented in partnership with DDA and in consultation with the local community.*

Gymnasium

creating a healthy community



The newly upgraded and expanded gymnasium in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti was inaugurated in 5-May 2011 by Councillor Mr Farhad Suri. The gym was upgraded based on the expressed needs of the basti residents, especially the youth. The gym has been equipped with new fitness equipment and will be managed by an enthusiastic group of local youth and a local trainer in partnership with MCD and AKTC. The gym is open from 6 to 9 in the morning and evening for boys and between 3-5 in the evening for girls and women.

"During the need assessment meetings with parents, children, women and all such stakeholders, this (gym) was one demand that had come up persistently from the women themselves. We are happy with the result today. The gym is an opportunity to fulfill a long-standing community need and to positively engage with the youth through sports. We are also developing open spaces. A cricket pitch and parks spread over five acres have been developed," said Shveta Mathur, AKTC programme officer (urban improvements).

Source : Indian Express,

The new buzz in Nizamuddin Basti: A gym they can call their own,

5th May 2011.

TASK:

To upgrade the existing gymnasium and to set up a women's gymnasium in the Basti

PURPOSE:

To provide the community especially women with a fitness centre and guidance for overall improvement in health and quality of life

ACTION TAKEN:

- The MCD gymnasium was upgraded, expanded and equipped with new machinery and opened for use by Basti residents in May 2011.
- A youth group initiated dialogue with interested community members in order to identify a local coach, establish separate timings for men and women and register and manage attendance of gym members. The group established the Avaam Fitness centre as a first step towards formalising fitness and sports facilities in the Basti.
- For three months the gym had an active membership of 130 boys/male and 76 women.
- However the numbers dropped after one of the sections of the gym was also affected by leakage from the upper floor toilets. Repeated requests were made to the Delhi Urban Shelter board for repair of the upper floor toilets however the toilets are yet to be repaired.
- AKTC provided support to DUSB for preparation of estimates for repair however the toilets are yet to be repaired.
- Due to continuous leakage one of the sections of the gym was badly affected and the section used by the boys had to be closed down.
- While the women's gym is functioning well, the boys are unable to use the gym at present.

NEXT STAGE:

- Restore the men's section of the gym once repairs to toilets in the Night Shelter are carried out by Delhi Urban Shelter Board.
- Install gym equipment in the Women's park.





▲ Construction work-in-progress for the second community toilet complex which will benefit both the Basti residents and the pilgrims to the Dargah

TASK:

Construction of a Second Community Toilet Complex

To build a large community toilet complex where dignified use is possible by women, disabled, children.

PURPOSE:

A large section of the local community has no access to private toilets and it is estimated that over a million pilgrims visit Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti annually. This new toilet will fulfil a significant community and pilgrim need.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The existing toilet has been demolished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in December 2011 to allow AKTC to build the toilet as per designs submitted to MCD in 2010.
- The CTC will have 30 WC's including special WC's for disabled access and separate child friendly seats, washing and bathing units separately for men and women.
- The toilet design allows total privacy while ensuring plenty of natural light.
- It will also house a community resource centre on the upper floor.
- A temporary toilet has been constructed in the adjoining area as an interim arrangement for use by the community.

NEXT STAGE:

Completion of the second Community toilet and set up of community management system for the same





▲ 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:

Management of Community Toilet Complex

To manage the community toilets built in 2009-10 on the Musafir Khana street through a community led initiative

PURPOSE:

To empower the community to manage assets for its own use and benefit.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The toilet complex completed in 2010 is being successfully managed by a community group.
- The income of the groups has significantly increased through improved management systems, regular checks by community members and revision of family card fee structure.
- The group has also been operating as a self help group where group members can do monthly savings as well as access loans from the group account.
- The annual income and expenditure statement of the group - given below – demonstrate that the group was able to increase savings by 60% over last year.

NEXT STAGE:

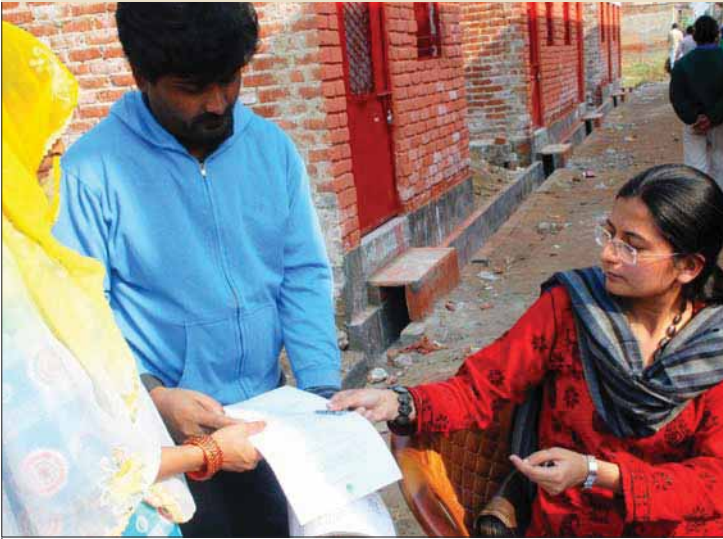
Completion of the second Community toilet and set up of community management system for the same





**Proposed Housing Improvements
at Chausath Khamba**





TASK:

To improve Housing condition – in public areas such as along the Nallah, Baoli and Chausath Khambha in the first instance.

PURPOSE:

Much housing in the basti is in dilapidated condition and many families live in unsafe structures with poor light and ventilation. Along the nallah many houses have toilets with no connections to the sewerage network.

▲ In December 2010, 19 families who led a precarious life atop the Nizamuddin Baoli, were moved to dignified and safer homes built by AKTC .

ACTION TAKEN:

- In order to improve the quality of life of the residents a housing improvement plan was implemented where individual families were supported in improving the condition of their homes through a cost sharing scheme.
- The scheme focuses on improving light and ventilation, improving structural stability, improving kitchen and toilets, waterproofing and facade improvements.
- 16 houses have been improved mainly along the nallah where condition of buildings is exceptionally poor.
- The scheme is aimed only at improving the existing structure and not on any additional construction to the original structure.

NEXT STAGE:

- Scale up housing improvement programme and attempt to implement improvement of 30 houses in 2012.
- Cluster level housing improvement to include development of smaller open spaces around homes to improve neighbourhood environments.

Housing improvement includes:

- Structural repairs & retrofitting
- Household Water & sanitation
- Elevations
- Improving light, ventilation & water proofing

Areas of Intervention:

- Khusrau Nagar
- Chausanth Khamba
- Baoli

No. houses completed:

- 5 houses completed which included structural repairs , rehabilitation of water lines, water proofing
- 7 houses under way





*“We have decided to fight against garbage on our streets...
Together we will show the world how beautiful and clean our
Nizamuddin Basti can become!”*

TASK:

To organise door to door waste collection systems in the basti

PURPOSE:

The streets of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti are littered with waste. In community discussions the large accumulation of waste is seen as the most serious problem in the Basti. As such the project seeks to develop a sustainable system for waste collection and disposal in consultation with the local community and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

ACTION TAKEN:

Door to Door Waste Collection

- The door to door waste collection has been expanded, in 2011, to include two more neighbourhoods in the Basti. As such, waste collection at the door step is now being carried out in four neighbourhoods- Khusro Nagar, Gali Gadariyan, Musafir Khana and Kot Mohalla - covering about 165 households in the Basti.
- The team of waste collectors has also been expanded and initial surveys at the Dargah Chowk have been carried out for waste collection in commercial areas.

Waste Management Plan with MCD

- Regular interaction and equipment support to the MCD has also helped streamline street sweeping in the basti which is now carried out twice a day.
- Meetings have also been held with MCD and the private waste management company SPML in order to address problems of waste disposal.
- Based on the study of waste generation conducted by AKTC, MCD and SPML have agreed to the construction two additional Dhalao's (neighbourhood level waste collection points/bins). The locations of the dustbins have also been proposed by AKTC and submitted to MCD.
- AKTC has also approached DJB, on behalf of MCD, to allot a space on their land for a permanent Dhalao. This request is being considered.

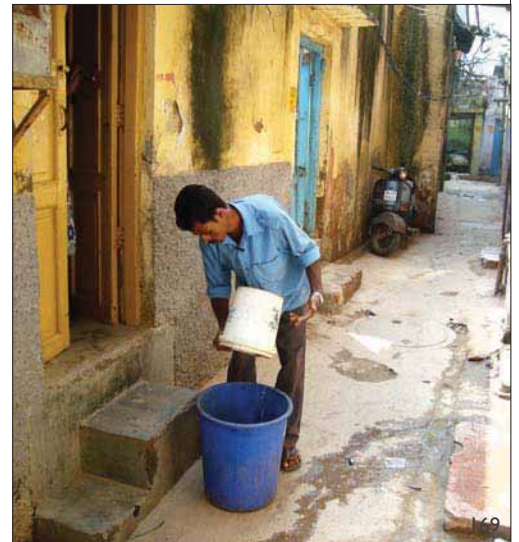
Composting

- Vermi-composting and composting using EM Solutions have been pilot tested at Sunder Nursery using dried leaves and leaf waste. The compost will be used in the nursery as well as in the Basti parks.

The door-to-door waste collection in two neighbourhoods in the basti is now well established and nearly 80% of the families have been engaged ▶

NEXT STAGE:

- Commercial areas starting with the Dargah chowk will be targeted for waste management which will include elements such as reduction in the use of plastics, organised food distribution to reduce waste, development of appropriate and recyclable food packaging, introducing oil traps for restaurants and regular waste collection and disposal.
- A waste management plan will be prepared for Sunder Nursery and Humayun's Tomb Area.





Barapullah Drain - Now ▲

TASK:

To improve the landscape and redevelop the space around the nallah along the Basti edge.

PURPOSE:

The Nallah along the basti is a significant open space that, if appropriately landscaped, could help transform Quality of Life for the large population living alongside the Nallah.

ACTION TAKEN:

Rehabilitation of sewer line at Nallah

- The elevated road construction at the nallah along the southern edge of the Basti is still underway. Prolonged diversion of the water flow and silting of the *nallah* bed has led to stagnation of water making the edge of the houses completely inaccessible.
- Continuous construction work has also completely damaged the sewer line running parallel to the basti causing leakage and overflow from the pipes.
- Discussions were held with the Delhi Jal Board for replacing the complete sewer lines and reconnection the houses to the sewage network in order to rehabilitate the infrastructure in the area.
- The Delhi Jal board has prepared a detailed estimate for replacing 750m of sewage pipe length and for construction of chambers/ sewage connections for 50 plots along the nallah.
- Construction works on the sewage line along the nallah shall commence by early January 2012.
- Landscape works can be undertaken by PWD as per MoU signed in 2010 and design proposals prepared by AKTC.

NEXT STAGE:

- Students of the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture (AKPIA) at the Massachusetts \ Institute of Technology (MIT), USA, will be carrying out a semester project on the Nallah from January 2012 onwards.
- Assist in implementation of the relaying of the Sewer line by Delhi Jal Board.
- Finalise design proposals for the landscaping and implement a landscape scheme in 2012.

Proposed Nallah Facade ▼



TASK:

To organise and conduct environmental awareness activities for children, parents and community at large

PURPOSE:

It is believed that an improved understanding of the environment and an enhanced capacity of the local community to address these issues will lead to a significant improvement in the Quality of Life and urban environment.

ACTION TAKEN:

Several Environment Awareness and capacity building activities have been carried out through 2011.

Women's Groups

- Ten women participated in training on formation and management of Self Help Groups conducted in Ajmer.
- Twenty women from the basti attended a series of lectures on the importance of hygiene and sanitation in the light of Quran and Hadith.
- Five women from 'Rehmat Negrani Samooh' (managing the community toilet complex) have been motivated to attend literacy classes as a part of capacity building. They are actively participating in these classes.

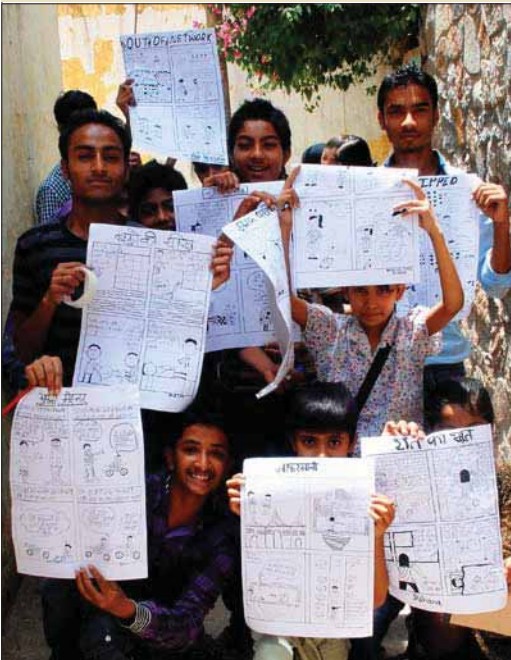
Eco Club Activities

- 65 members of the Eco- club participated in the Summer Camp culmination program, 15 children performed play on the importance of waste management during the event.
- 40 children were taken for six exposure visits to places of environmental significance. These included, Yamuna Bio-diversity Park, Teri Gram, Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary, Dev- Priya Paper Mill, Center for Science and Environment, Vasant Vihar Decentralized Waste Water Treatment Plant.
- Plantation drive was conducted with 20 eco club children in open spaces such as parks, school courtyard etc.



Street Adoption Program

- 'Musafir Khana street' of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti was adopted by eco club children to ensure proper waste management on that street. Various mapping exercises, community mobilization with the help of discussions, street theatre performances, real life drama, forum theatre and puppet show were conducted in and around that street.



▲ A workshop was held in the Basti where young boys and girls learnt to tell their own stories through the medium of comics. A small exhibition was held along the streets of the Basti where children explained their stories to the people of Nizamuddin. Children highlighted several issues around sanitation, health and education that affect the Basti, through their stories.

ACTION TAKEN:

Several Environment Awareness and capacity building activities have been carried out through 2011.

Comics Workshops

- 30 children and 10 youth participated in Grass-root Comics workshop with the aim to impart skills to children and youth of Hazrat Nizamudding Basti to create comics on social issues especially waste management. Street exhibition of grass-root comics developed by children was organized in the community.
- 30 children participated in various waste recycling activities such as best out of waste, dustbin decoration out of waste material etc.
- Various rallies, cleanliness drive, and street theatre performances were conducted by eco club children in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.
- Street exhibition displaying information about various programmes and their beneficiaries was organized in the community with the aim of sensitizing and motivating community members to join AKTC programmes.

- In order to persuade community usage of parks and other open spaces developed near Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti various sports events such as badminton tournament, cricket tournament, races etc. were conducted. 30 children and 20 women participated in these activities.
- Youth trained in Participatory Learning and Action have been involved in conducting various surveys such as household waste management surveys, Humayun's Tomb's visitor survey etc.

Community Video

- 10 youth have been trained into camera handling and making community videos with the aim of developing community videos on social issues especially water and sanitation. They have developed two short films titled 'Humsaya Ei Khuda' and 'Agar bar Ruye Zameen' focusing on the importance of developing synergy between environment and human habitat.
- These youth have been actively involved in video documentation of various organisation's activities.

NEXT STAGE:

To compile specific environmental messages for the basti and ensure awareness amongst all sections of the community.

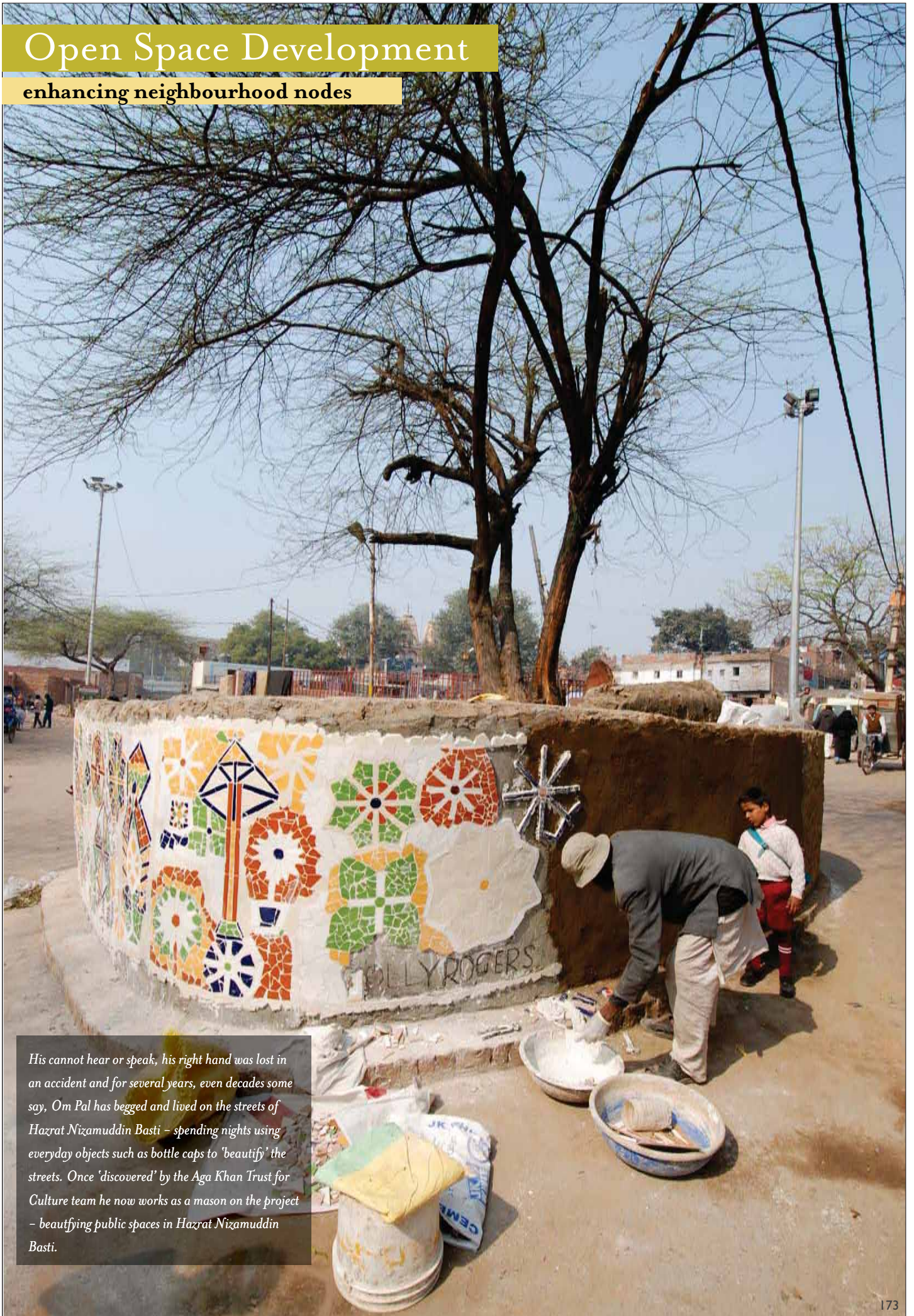


◀ Intensive training was given to the youth volunteers on the following themes:

- Ideating the video
- Script writing
- Shooting the video
- Making first cut
- Editing the final video

Open Space Development

enhancing neighbourhood nodes



His cannot hear or speak, his right hand was lost in an accident and for several years, even decades some say, Om Pal has begged and lived on the streets of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti – spending nights using everyday objects such as bottle caps to ‘beautify’ the streets. Once ‘discovered’ by the Aga Khan Trust for Culture team he now works as a mason on the project – beautifying public spaces in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.

TASK:

To improve street infrastructure in the Basti such as street lights, street furniture, infrastructure amongst others.

PURPOSE:

The streets of the Basti are used by not only the resident community but a large number of pilgrims who visit the Basti and the Dargah. Improvements are aimed at improving the urban infrastructure and also to reflect the heritage of the Basti.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Working drawings of all phase I streets were submitted to the MCD and have also been discussed in detail with the MCD contractors for implementation.
- Underground electric lines have been laid by BSES and the work for Phase I has been completed. Estimates for Phase II have also been prepared by BSES.
- Installation of Street light poles is underway and should be completed within the next two months.
- A manufacturer of street pavers has been identified and the quality of the pavers has been tested by AKTC.
- Works on street paving should begin in the month of January for Phase I
- In parallel the Delhi Water Board has also agreed to rehabilitate and change the sewage lines along the phase I streets and their work shall be completed in the next two months.
- Drawings and estimates for phase II of the streets have been completed
- Phase III estimates being prepared

NEXT STAGE:

- AKTC to commence work on the school street and the Polyclinic Streets as part of street improvements
- Follow ups with MCD, DJB, BSES on progress of works for street improvements

◀ The basti is home to nearly 1500 families and is visited by thousands on a daily basis. Under the program, detailed designs for street lighting, street furniture, paving and street infrastructure have been developed and are now being implemented in partnership with the Municipal corporation of Delhi. Plans for the second phase incorporating all the inner streets of the Basti are now being developed.

Proposed View of open space in Langar khana ▼



Street Improvement works underway ▼



The Silent Artist of Nizamuddin:

Meet Om Pal, for whom the street outside Mirza Ghalib's Tomb is a canvas

IT'S 7 AM and Delhi's historic Nizamuddin *basti* is slowly stirring to life. At this hour, a handful of dry leaves, sapped flowers and a mud-caked dog are the only ones on the street. Wait, there is someone else too—a man in rags sweeping away the remnants of the previous night's devotion. He flashes a dazzling smile as sleepy flower sellers wave out greetings to him. Stories about him have become legends in their own right. There are not many in the *basti* who don't know of 54-year-old Om Pal.

If he could talk, he would probably have brushed off all this fuss over him. But Om Pal was born with a hearing impairment, as a result of which he can't speak either. Now, he communicates through his art. The early morning mist fades away and the dust settles to reveal intricate patterns on the ground right outside Mirza Ghalib's tomb. Mosaic designs studded with materials such as buckles, dice, bottle caps and tiles. All created by Pal.

If you go down the street, you will notice arrows made of similar materials leading right up to the Nizamuddin *dargah* (Sufi tomb), close by. Even people who know him can't fathom Pal's inexplicable genius. "He is illiterate and has never studied art. All these designs come from within him. He is blessed," says Mohammad Ismail, a flower seller and Pal's friend. Piecing his life together is like working on a jigsaw puzzle. Everyone around him narrates a different aspect of his life—some about what his existence was like before he came to Nizamuddin, some about his attachment to the *dargah* and others about his everyday chores.

One of the best authorities on Pal is Shakeel Hossain from the Aga Khan

Trust for Culture (AKTC). Hossain has been working in the area as part of the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti Urban Renewal Project, which aims at improving the quality of life of people in the area and saving its rich culture and heritage. The project integrates conservation, socio-economic development and urban and environmental development objectives in consultation with local communities.

Hossain chanced upon Pal's work while walking around the *basti*. Enquiring about the artist from the local *chaiwallah* and shopkeepers, he heard several versions of Pal's life. One tale suggested that Pal came to Nizamuddin five or six years ago from Bihar. Back home, he used to work as a labourer on a construction site to support his wife and nine children. One afternoon, he fell down a building and lost his right arm. "I think the trauma of no longer being able to provide for his family forced him to run away. He caught the first train and came to Delhi. He felt a certain attachment to the *dargah* and that's what brought him here," says Hossain.

For years, he made a tiny section of the street outside Ghalib's tomb his home. Having no other resources, Pal survived on alms from devotees who came to pray at the *dargah*. For the first time in his life, Pal felt unfettered, unattached to anything. He had no past to reflect on and no future to worry about. He was living in the moment. Slowly, his art began to flower.

"We all think that, for him, creating these patterns was like decorating his home. Daily, he would clean the small space that served as his bedroom, kitchen and living room all rolled into one—and then begin designing the mosaic

arrangement," says Mohammad Ismail.

Having lived on the road for so many years, Pal has managed to touch several lives with his art. "We all get along with him; he appreciates a good sense of humour. *Lag sochta hain ki woh paagal hai* (people used to think he is crazy), but we always knew he was special," says Javed, who owns a tea shop in the area. The only time that the usually cheerful Om Pal turned despondent was when fundamentalists in the area broke his design of a *qila* (fort). "That's the only time I have seen him sob like a baby. He was inconsolable," remembers Ismail.

This unusual set of companions share a great sense of camaraderie. Ismail has instinctively picked up sign language to communicate with Pal. He makes him laugh, acts as a critic and keeps an eye on him like a watchful brother. And when Pal greets him every morning with his toothless grin, it just makes his day. "Woh bhi road pe hai, aur

hum bhi road pe. *Baast isi tarah ho jaati hai* (We're both on the road, we communicate just like that)," grins Ismail.

Hossain shares Ismail's enthusiasm about Pal and his art. "I was on such a high when I met him. Here was a true artist in front of me. He can't speak, can't hear, he is missing one arm and yet his devotion to art is unparalleled. He creates art not to feed his ego. He doesn't want to exhibit his work in a gallery. He creates to answer a call from within," gushes Hossain.

The AKTC has now employed Pal to assure him a chance to express himself as well as earn a livelihood. He will work with the AKTC for as long as he likes and use his art to beautify public spaces such as water points, streets, schools and the polyclinic in the Nizamuddin *basti*. "Mosaic has been an integral part of Indo-Islamic art. You can't develop a *basti* with sandstone; a touch of the vernacular is needed. And who could be better than Om Pal, who

already has a relationship with the area?" says Hossain.

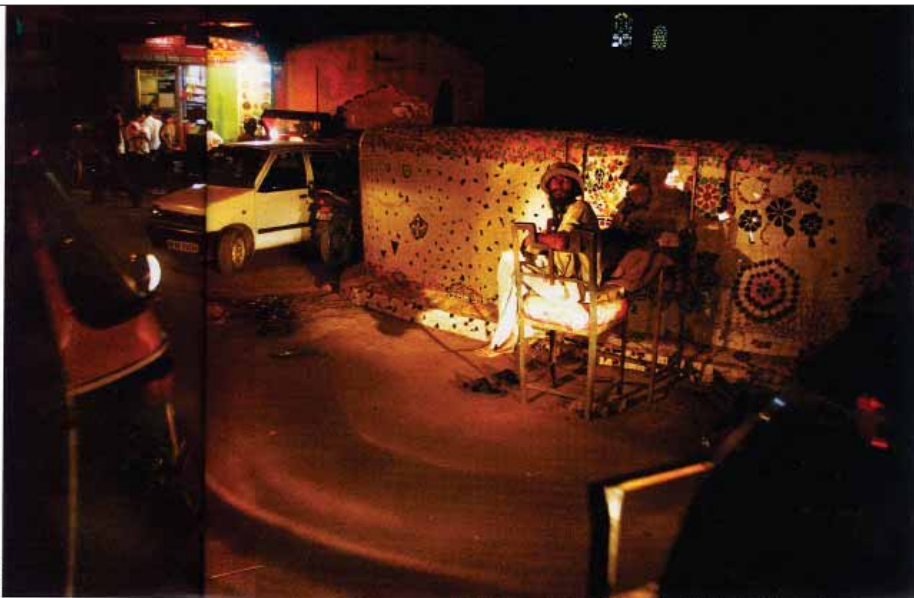
For the last two months, Pal has been creating mosaic designs around a tree that serves as a meeting point for people in the *basti*. He goes about it in a methodical way. The first half of the day is spent sourcing tiles and other materials from AKTC. He then arms himself with gloves, a chisel, hammer and cement, and begins work on the enclosure around the tree. As the shimmering patterns begin to emerge, his face settles into an expression of contentment. "All these compositions are his own. He is self-dependent. A little guy is supposed to help him, but more often than not Om Pal chases him away," chuckles Hossain.

Pal refuses to be distracted by anything. When he is working, it is like he is one with his art. You might thrust a camera into his face or try to ask him questions, but he just carries on with his work as if you don't exist. He works

from 9 am to 6 pm with few breaks. A crowd of kids usually gathers around him, fascinated by the life that Om Pal breathes into his design. It seems as if this was the experience that Pal had been searching for. "Earlier he would not be able to sleep at night. But ever since he started working on this project, he sleeps soundly," says Ismail.

If you walk around, you will see some signature patterns in his designs—wheels and floral arrangements. "Though he is unlettered, he loves going through magazines. He then picks up letters and numbers that he likes and uses them in his designs," says Hossain. As of now, his favourite word seems to match his disposition, and that happens to be "happy".

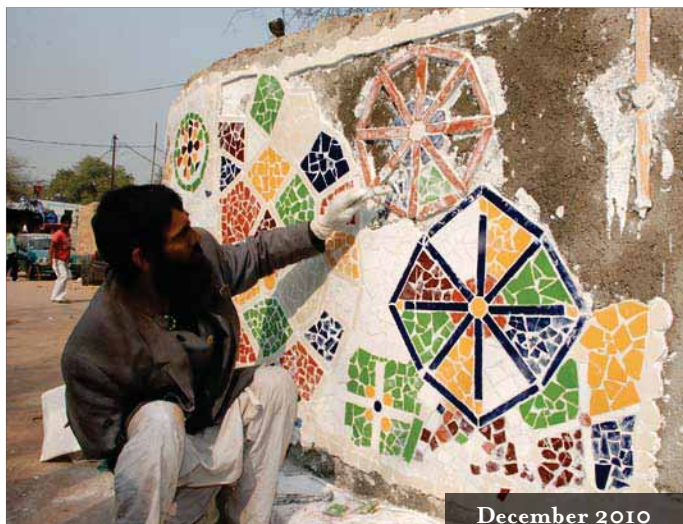
"There is a passion in him that is so inspiring. I just wonder how many other artists like him, hidden behind crowded curtains of the city, are just waiting to be discovered, to be given their place in the sun," adds Hossain.



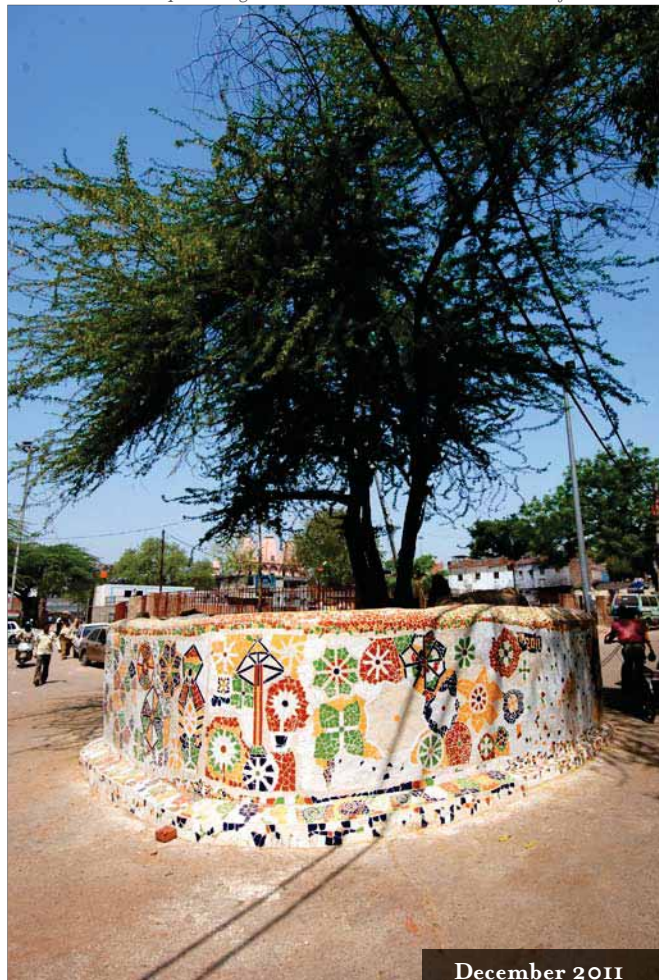
WHO SAYS HE IS HANDICAPPED? Om Pal lost an arm when he fell off a building doing construction work some years ago



December 2008



December 2010



December 2011

Source: www.openthemagazine.com/article/arts/the-silent-artist-of-nizamuddin



Oberoi International
Hotel

70

Acres of City Park

290

Native Tree Species

Annually, there are 600,000 visitors to Humayun's Tomb and Garden, which are also potential visitors to Sunder Nursery.

Additionally, there are an additional 150,000 school children that visit Humayun's Tomb and Garden as part of the educational field trips, which will be potential visitors to Sunder Nursery.

Within 20 minutes walk of Sunder Nursery, resides a population of 200,000.

Within a 40 minute drive of Sunder Nursery, including public transportation, is a population of 6 million.

Humayun's Tomb
Complex



Sunder Nagar

Lakkarwala Burj

Lake

Central Vista

Sunder Burj

Sunderwala Mahal

SUNDER NURSERY

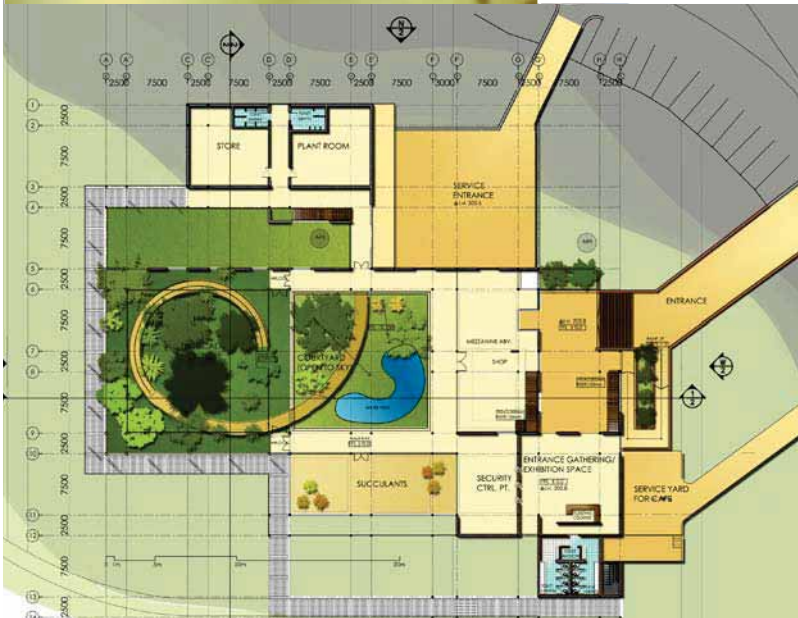
vibrant ecological - heritage zones

Gardenhouse

vista into

Delhi has over 13,000 parks but not a single arboretum where citizens can be engaged in learning about plants and trees.

The objective of the Garden house is to create an experiential facility within Sunder Nursery that extends from the Microhabitat zones which itself hosts over 90 tree species unique to Delhi, in addition to the 200 species in the rest of Sunder Nursery.



The Garden House is envisioned as a specialized structure that will consist of distinct zones featuring flora varying from succulents that thrive under harsh desert conditions to exotic tropical ones displayed under one roof. Also featuring a nursery shop and small café, the Garden house will be a place for learning through the starting point for ecological trails and playful recreation for students, families and nature enthusiasts.

PROPOSED DESIGN OF THE GARDENHOUSE



TASK

Build a Greenhouse at the intersection of the Microhabitat zone and the northern nursery beds.

PURPOSE

- To create an interpretation facility for the Microhabitat 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:

- There are over 13,000 parks in New Delhi but not a single arboretum that showcases the diverse flora available in Delhi. The Garden house aims to supplement the diversity of Sunder Nursery by introducing plants that would ordinarily not survive in the harsh climate of Delhi.
- From August 2010 through 2011, architect Ashok B. Lall developed the concept design for the building that is rooted in sustainable architecture.
- Sitting at the edge of the microhabitat zone, the building is envisioned as a visually light structure with primarily three types of flora: desert succulents, sub-tropical understory and tropical trees.
- By showcasing unique varieties of flora, the Garden House seeks to become a major hub for nature lovers, students and families to learn about plants.
- Estimated to cost USD 1.35 million, the bioclimatic architecture of the Garden House will use natural light and trend-setting earth-tunnel ventilation systems for climate control reducing its reliance on conventional electricity.
- Made from steel, glass and lightweight fabric, the building will have minimum carbon footprint and seek to recycle the wastewater generated at Sunder Nursery.
- When built, the Garden House will become an outstanding example of architecture and landscape in the heart of the national capital, creating environmental awareness for citizens at large.
- Together with the Microhabitat zone, the Garden House at Sunder Nursery has the potential to become a major attraction for the 3,00,000 school children frequenting the Humayun's Tomb – Sunder Nursery zone.

NEXT STAGE:

Funding is being sought to build the garden house in 2012.

The building is designed to host a forest inside while being set within a garden!

The Garden House is designed to sit lightly on walls of rough hewn stone masonry with finely dressed sandstone elements on edges and openings of timber mashrabiyas above to filter angular light, capped by airy, glistening vaults. ▼



TASK

To build a suitable structure to house the internationally acclaimed bonsai collection of Sunder Nursery.

PURPOSE

To store the Bonsai collection in a manner befitting its significance and allowing appropriate display in a pleasant yet secure environment.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Starting with the transfer of part of the collection to the newly built Bonsai houses In 2010, the CPWD transferred the complete bonsai collection in 2011.
- Following this, AKTC carried out a detailed mapping of the entire collection identifying some species, which were found to be around 80 years old
- Well-designed informative nametags were subsequently prepared for visitors to appreciate and learn about the rich collection.
- The collection holds 373 bonsais of 34 distinct varieties.
- These records have been shared with the CPWD and a collection lying in oblivion is now celebrated.

NEXT STAGE:

- Re-potting of the bonsai collection will take place in the monsoon of 2012.
- With the inauguration of the park, the collection will be open to public for viewing.
- The collection will be substantiated by procuring species not presently included.



◀ The staggered platforms were created using salvaged roadside kerbstones being discarded during the Commonwealth Games

TASK

Creation of 6.75 acres of nursery beds in the northern portion of Sunder Nursery.

PURPOSE

To systematize all nursery functions in Sunder Nursery by organizing them in the northern nursery beds.

ACTION TAKEN:

- At present, Sunder Nursery's plant-related sales operations are spread across the site making purchase of a variety of materials cumbersome.
- In order to serve its customers better, the CPWD sought AKTC's help in re-organizing nursery functions to the northern boundary.
- AKTC completed creating the northern nursery beds, spread over 6.75 acres by the end of 2009.
- Each bed has been lined with kerbstones and service pathways to facilitate nursery operations such as: stacking of potted plant material, propagation of annual and perennial plants such as Canna Suckers and for regular maintenance.
- The concrete peripheral road with 195 parking spaces for visitors will service the numerous visitors that will continue to frequent Sunder Nursery for procurement of plant-related material.
- Three service structures have also been created by the AKTC for CPWD staff to serve as sale-points, storage of equipment, restrooms and staff area.
- Rainwater harvesting pits dug in the nursery beds will serve the dual purposes of proper drainage for excess water and groundwater recharge.
- As requested by the CPWD, two beds have also been lined with brick paving in 2011 for the stacking of mother plants.
- Once the CPWD has relocated all its nursery functions to these beds, they will become a central point for purchase of all plant-related material.

8.75 acres of nursery beds have been created towards the northern boundary of Sunder Nursery.

Kerb stone lined beds organize the nursery functions in one place to ease procurement of multiple items for customers and maintenance by management.

NEXT STAGE:

By Dec 2011, the CPWD has started occupying the nursery beds and is expected to transfer its nursery operations to the northern nursery beds by mid-2012 following which AKTC will carry out landscape works in cleared areas.

Nursery beds have been created along the northern edge of the nursery - accessible from the peripheral road ►



TASK

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

PURPOSE

- To augment the diversity of floral species at Sunder Nursery and thus enhance bird habitat.
- To complete sections of the garden in order for plants to be of reasonable size when garden formally opens in 2013.
- Create a significant bird habitat at Sunder Nursery.

ACTION TAKEN:

Planting across site

- Besides the Microhabitat zone planting, an additional 1500 new trees and shrubs were planted in Sunder Nursery this year.
- Majority of this planting was done along the peripheral road where parking areas have been planted with beautiful species such as Harshingar, Cassia biflora and Alstonia scholaris.
- Fruit and flower-bearing Citrus varieties have been planted along the edges of the maidaan to create orchards.
- Detailed planting plans for Central Vista and forecourt garden of Azimganj Sarai were also prepared this year, most of which have now been planted.
- According to the seasons, summer and winter annuals will grace the two gardens, providing perennially blooming gardens for visitors.
- Plants and trees planted last year have also been monitored and maintained.

Bird habitat planting

- Owing to its proximity to the Purana Qila, Delhi Zoo and Humayun's Tomb, Sunder Nursery over the years has become home to variety of avifauna.
- In 2010, zones within the nursery were identified to create nesting habitats for birds such as peacocks, etc.
- Landscape interventions in this zone will ensure negligible disturbance through public activity.
- In the planting seasons of 2011, about 70 trees were planted in this zone to enhance bird activity.

NEXT STAGE:

- Complete planting on Central Vista north and south following completion of civil works.
- Maintenance of areas already planted.
- Additional trees will be planted in the Bird Habitat zones in 2012.
- A comprehensive mapping of the birds frequenting these zones will be coordinated with the GIS mapping exercise planned for the Microhabitat zone in 2012.

Various zones identified across the Sunder Nursery serve as nesting areas for birds - esp. peafowl. AKTC is planting trees and shrubs in these zones that have the following characteristics: high canopies, dense understorey shrubs and fruit-bearing species to make these zones inaccessible to humans enhancing ideal nesting areas for birds.

SUNDER NURSERY

OVERVIEW OF COMPLETED WORKS



Microhabitat

The project will develop native micro habitat areas, arboretum and ornamental gardens to showcase Delhi's diverse ecology for educational and recreational purposes. 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.



In 2009



In 2011



Nearly a hundred years ago, when Sunder Nursery was first founded, its prime purpose was to experiment tree species sourced from Britain's various colonies for New Delhi. In a similar vein, the microhabitat zone attempts to recreate a microcosm of Delhi's original landscape and is restoring Sunder Nursery's significance in Delhi's natural history.

TASK

Create a Microhabitat zone simulating a microcosm of Delhi's original landscape, including *Kohi* (hilly) tracts.

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:

- The 92 species of trees, shrubs and grasses planted in the microhabitat zone in 2010 continue to thrive at Sunder Nursery.
- This year, nearly 600 new trees have been added to the zone.
- Growth of the plants since planting in June 2010 – to date has been recorded and maps have been prepared to correlate their location to the overall planting schemes.
- Native to Delhi, numerous species that dot this zone have been sourced from the outskirts of city– where some of them still survive beyond Delhi's burgeoning urban sprawl.
- Natural trails have been created within the microhabitat zone to allow visitors routes to appreciate the special collections hosted here.
- Numerous peacocks and birds at Sunder Nursery have clearly taken to the zone as ideal extensions to their established habitats.
- A devoted team of trained gardeners looks after the upkeep of this zone which continues to be developed and will become an asset also for the city of Delhi.

NEXT STAGE:

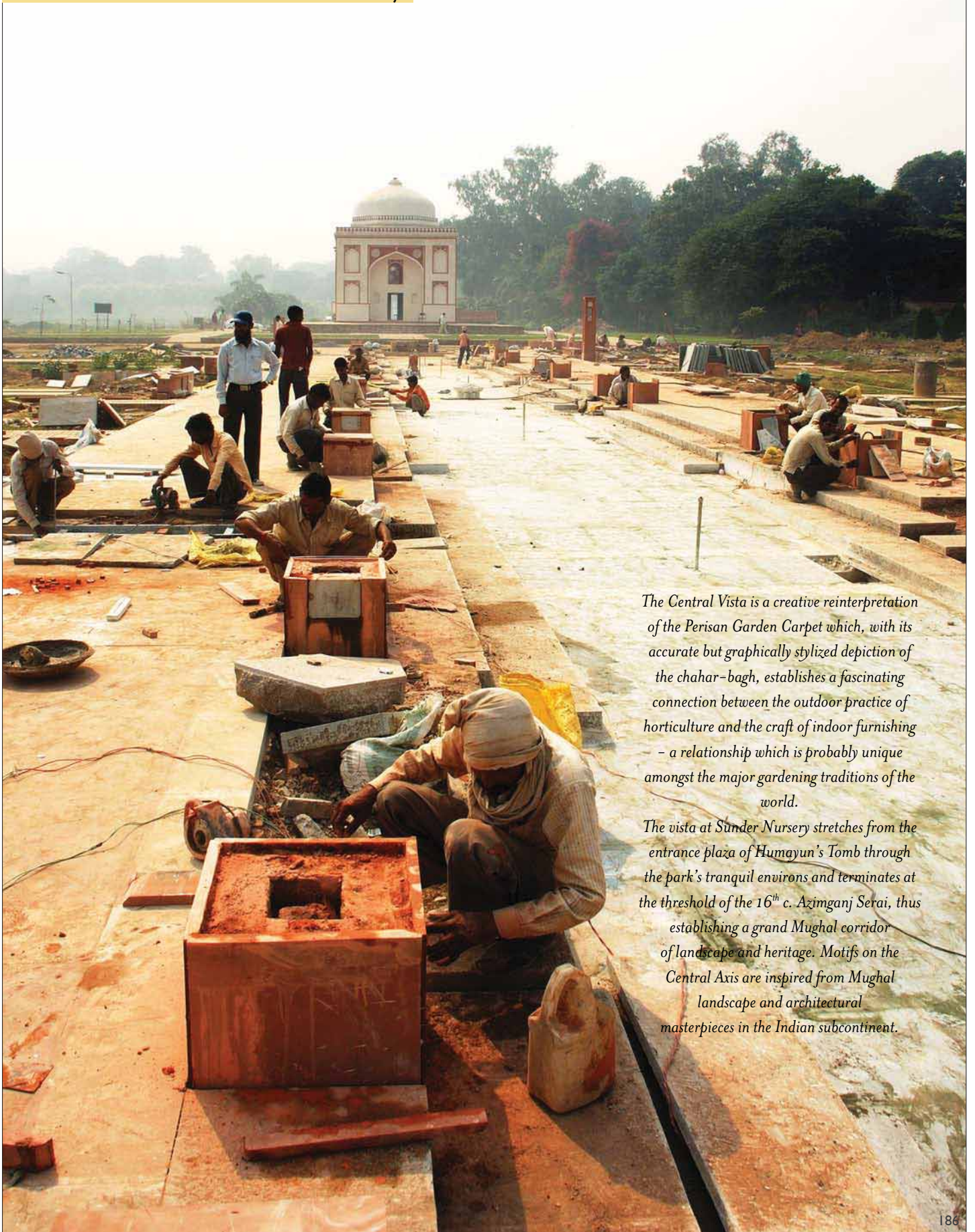
- A detailed mapping of the biodiversity in the zone and Sunder Nursery at large will be carried out to assess the microhabitat zones' significance in the region.
- Prepared AutoCAD plans will be transferred to a GIS database to organize data and monitor growth of the microhabitat zone.
- Once done, this data will be made available online for nature lovers to explore the microhabitats with simple GIS tools such as geo-tagging the species with its source location.
- Following the completion of civil works on the rivulets, a major planting exercise will be carried out along the waterbody to recreate Delhi's Khadar landscape. the sandy zone, planned along the peripheral road, will be laid out in March 2012.

*Some of the native species in the microhabitat zone have been sourced from Mangarbani, a canal near Khatauli, Mandi forest and the ridge. It is unfortunate that some exquisite plant species survive only in these zones away from the city's sprawl. Sunder Nursery's microhabitat zone brings back Trees such as *Schrebera Swietenioides*, *Pterocarpus Marsupium* and *Firmiana Colorata*, Herbs such as *Urgenia Indica* and Grasses such as *Dichanthium Annulatum*, *Cymbopogon* and *Sacchrhum*. ▶*



Central Vista

ceremonial axis to sunder nursery



The Central Vista is a creative reinterpretation of the Perisan Garden Carpet which, with its accurate but graphically stylized depiction of the chahar-bagh, establishes a fascinating connection between the outdoor practice of horticulture and the craft of indoor furnishing – a relationship which is probably unique amongst the major gardening traditions of the world.

The vista at Sunder Nursery stretches from the entrance plaza of Humayun's Tomb through the park's tranquil environs and terminates at the threshold of the 16th c. Azimganj Serai, thus establishing a grand Mughal corridor of landscape and heritage. Motifs on the Central Axis are inspired from Mughal landscape and architectural masterpieces in the Indian subcontinent.

TASK

Landscaping the prominent central vista connecting the pedestrian entrance shared with Humayun's Tomb to the the Azimganj Serai in the north.

PURPOSE

Creating a ceremonial pedestrian access that forms the heart of the new landscape and allows access to other parts of the nursery. .

ACTION TAKEN:

- Envisioned as a modern interpretation of a Persian Garden Carpet, the Central Vista landscape design is intricate and attractive.
- 3-dimensional model studies were carried out to evaluate scale and proportions of the design following which samples of marble fountains, sandstone lights and smaller details were tested at site.
- Detailed design, hydraulic and electrical plans were prepared for the northern section of the Central Vista and implemented this year.
- In 2011, civil works on the Central Vista have focused on completing the stone paving and water bodies in the northern section.
- Various types of stones have been used on the Central Axis for the desired effect: Red and beige sandstone, white marble, Delhi Quartzite and Kota also mimic the various colours and aesthetic elements of a garden carpet.
- In the northern section, Water will rise through the nine marble fountains and flow into the arms culminating in large marble jaali patterns inspired from Mughal architecture.
- This water will be cleaned, filtered and re-circulated.
- Meticulous control on detail has been observed to maintain delicate grades for water flow, stone joints and choice of planting to respect the diligence found in Mughal landscape design.
- The Central Vista is being planted with some of Delhi's most beautiful trees such as the perennially flowering Moulmein Rosewood, Jasmine and Jatropa.
- Details were developed as design thought processes were fine-tuned over the year to remain true to the concept of a Garden Carpet.

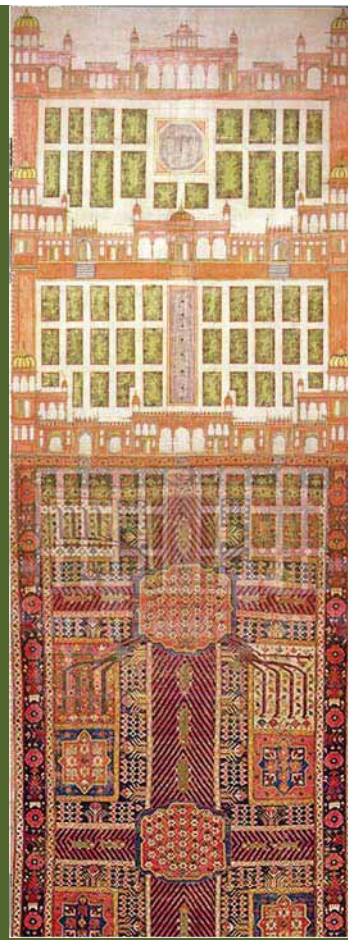
Work in progress on the 550 metres long Central Vista is now witnessing the unison of multiple exquisite details which when complete will invite visitors into a tranquil space to converse, relax and enjoy the garden.

NEXT STAGE:

- All required planting on the Central Vista will be carried out during March - April 2012.
- Installation of light fixtures on the Central Vista include fixing of underwater lights, sandstone lights and tree uplighters.
- Installation of the marble fountains and testing of water flows.
- Construction of the southern half of the Central Vista.

THE GRAND CENTRAL VISTA – aligned on axis with Sunder Burj 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 extraordinary visual delights. Its landscape design attempts a contemporary reimagination 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.

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.



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

Mughal Corridor



Water-in-Garden

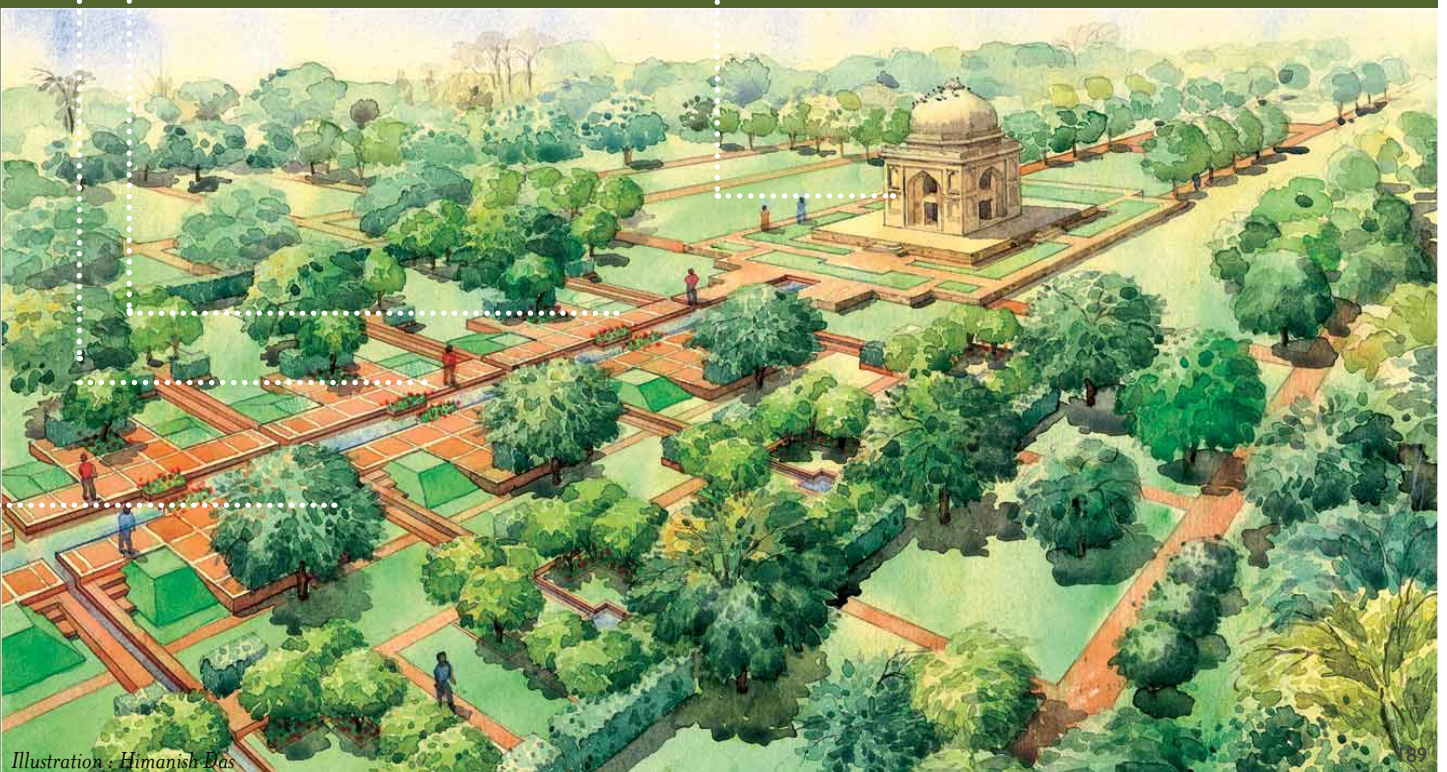


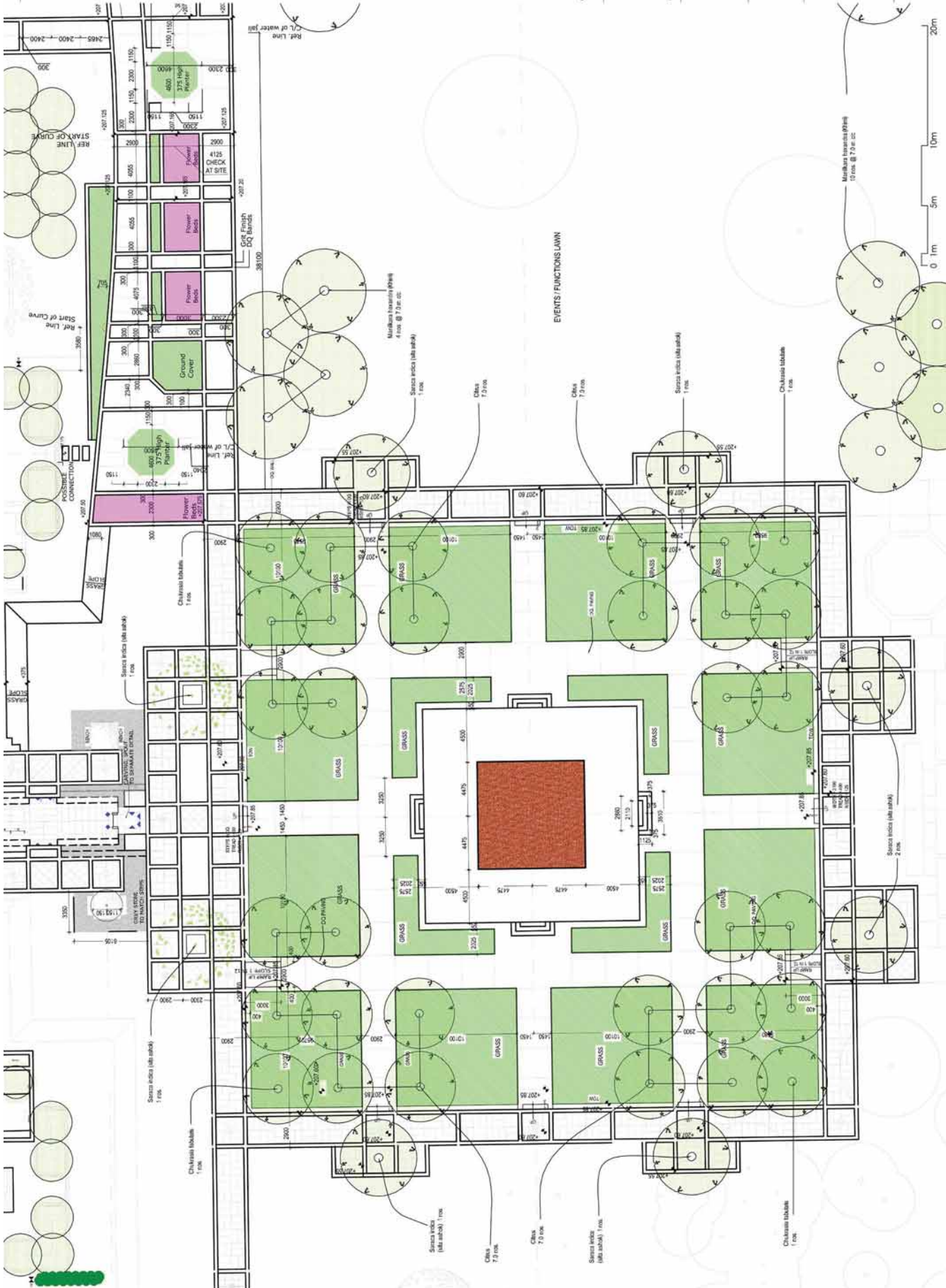
CENTRAL VISTA : SUNDER NURSERY



Illumination &
Stone craftsmanship ▲

Providing a setting to history ▲





TASK

Landscaping the immediate environment of the recently restored Sunderwala Burj, an ASI protected monument.

PURPOSE

- To enhance the historical setting of the Mughal era structure by implementing an appropriate landscape design.
- Create a vantage point that allows visitors to appreciate the majestic monument and Central Axis Gardens.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Archival research revealed photographs of the tomb setting and Ground Penetrating Radar Survey was carried out in the immediate setting to check for any archaeological remains.
- Ficus shrubs encircling the monument and blocking all views to it required to be transplanted. All transplantations along the peripheral road have been successful.
- In 2010, 3-dimensional studies examining the proportions of Sunder Burj and its plinth were carried out before determining its exact original extent. This was required since the height and extent of the plinth was made in the late 1990's by the Archaeological Survey of India to incorrect and inappropriate proportions and with modern materials.
- The attached garden features lawn framed by Delhi Quartzite stone paving with the corners emphasized by Sita Ashok and bound by the flowering Chukrasia Tabularis and fruit-bearing citrus trees that complement the monument and draw visitors into the more intricately landscaped Central Vista.
- The Sunder Burj Garden can now serve as an appropriate setting for the monument but also the Central Vista and proposed flower show area to its east, thus, accentuating its geometric relationship to vital sight lines and surroundings.

NEXT STAGE:

Maintenance of the landscape around the monument.





TASK

Creating an ornamental lake in the northern half of Sunder Nursery.

PURPOSE

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

ACTION TAKEN:**Lake Excavation**

- Excavation of the eastern ornamental lake commenced following the transplantation of over 3000 Canna Suckers to the northern nursery beds in March 2011.
- AKTC continues to assist the CPWD in maintaining these Canna Suckers which are now spread over four of the northern nursery beds.
- The lake is divided into two parts – the western ornamental half and the eastern natural half. The ornamental part of the lake is located near the monuments and the Central Vista.
- The natural part runs from the microhabitats and terminates near the Arched Platform, thus creating a variety of waterbodies.
- Treads of the steps leading to the lake have been planted with grass beds.
- New designs of similar stepped seating areas have also been made for the natural lake area.
- Three feet high plastered brick masonry walls have been completed along the edges of the entire lake. These walls will receive the pond liner in the New Year.

Seating Areas

- New full-scale mockups of lakeside seating were put up and modified to suit the setting.
- The new design uses sandstone and marble with DQ stone to create a delightful platform for appreciating the landscape and sitting along the edge of the lake.
- Stone platforms have been created around large trees near the lake to emphasize their presence and provide visitors with shaded sitting areas.

Bridge Construction

- Two linear bridges, aligned to the Central Vista, were constructed in Feb 2011.
- The bridges join the Central Vista across the lake to the forecourt garden of Azimganj Sarai Garden.
- They also provide new perspectives for viewing the lake with cascading waters and open vistas to monuments set in lush landscape.

NEXT STAGE:

- Excavation of the rivulets which start at the microhabitat zone and end towards the larger ornamental lake.
- Lining of the larger lake extending all the way to the Arched Platform and test for water retention.

The artificial lake covers an expanse of 10,000 sq.m. Once filled with water, it will create an extraordinary micro-climate within Sunder Nursery attracting additional birds and biodiversity.

TASK

To build a systematic network of pathways of a varieties of width and materials dependent on expected visitor movement patterns in all three zones – ecological, nursery and heritage.

PURPOSE

To provide visitors appropriate pathways to explore the built and natural heritage of Sunder Nursery's redeveloped landscape.

ACTION TAKEN:

- In order to minimize the extent of paving, pathway widths have been defined by expected visitor movement patterns. These range from eight feet wide pathways on both sides of the central water body on the central vista to 18 inch pathways in the micro-habitat zone.
- Pathways around monument zones have been built/ edged with Delhi Quartzite stone edging.

Garden Pavilion Environs

- Following the landscaping around the Garden Pavilion in 2010, a formal approach to the monument was essential.
- Bearing the existing landscape, which hosts a historic wall and existing, a pleasing solution was created that brought together these elements with pathways leading from the peripheral road parking to the building.
- The pathways frame the landscape, shaded by trees that will allow families and visitor groups to congregate in.

Arc of Discovery

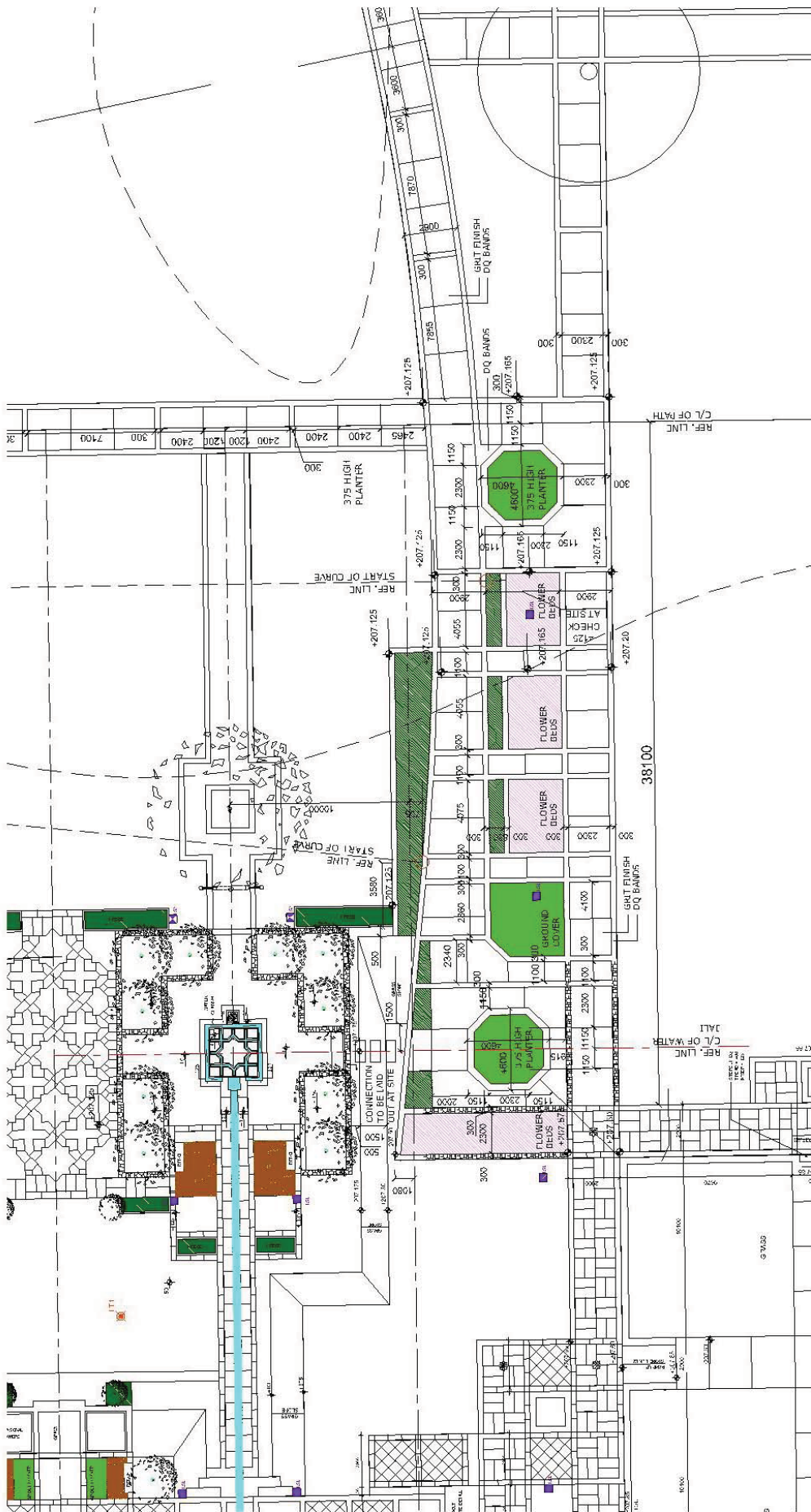
- The arc like trajectory of this pathway begins at the Central Vista and takes visitors through a maidaan and a forest while connecting all monuments of Sunder Nursery.
- A major pathway, special care was taken to ensure its geometry.
- While setting out the Arc of Discovery on site, a number of existing trees required several iterations to ensure that all existing trees are preserved during the construction.
- As with the majority of pathways being made in Sunder Nursery, the Arc of Discovery is being made in 'grit finish' with either Delhi Quartzite edging or Kota stone divisions ensuring durability for heavy usage expected by the millions of footfalls.

'S' Shaped Path


- The 'S'- Shaped path connects the microhabitat zone with the more formal part of the redeveloped park.
- Finished in broom-finished concrete with Kota stone divisions, this pathway exudes a rugged character.
- Like the Arc of Discovery, numerous trees coming in the path were accounted for and the shape of the pathway was modified to accommodate them.
- Plazas will be created under these trees and these spaces will become important punctuations in the garden's landscape.


NEXT STAGE:


- Creation of smaller, informal pathways that connect to the major ones.
- These are being explored in interesting materials and will be trail-like.



Revised Design of Path.
scale 1:200


CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA


AGA KHAN TRUST FOR CULTURE

HUMAYUN'S TOMB
NIZAMUDDIN BASTI
SUNDER NURSERY
DELHI, INDIA

Sunder Nursery
Arc of Discovery
Details

Scale 1:200
Drawing No. 1207.1

 DRAWING 1207.1 | 95

Due to its size and variety of trees, Sunder Nursery annually generates a large amount of leaf waste. In September 2010, AKTC started collecting these discarded leaves in an attempt to convert them to compost which can be used for plants, trees and lawns in Sunder Nursery. By Dec 2010, the vermicomposting pits generated almost 6 truckloads of compost which is now used for the rose garden and other landscaped areas in the park.

TASK

Creation of a flower show area in Sunder Nursery.

PURPOSE

To enhance Sunder Nursery's ecological significance by creating a flower show area in the heart of the city.

ACTION TAKEN:

- In a year, Delhi hosts over 100 flower shows at various sites across the city but the beautiful environs of Sunder Nursery will provide a central location in the heart of the city for such shows.
- To the immediate north of the amphitheatre, a Flower Show Area will be created to host numerous exhibitions that at present happen on other sites.
- The flower show area will be lined with trees such as Manilkara Hexandra (Khirni) - one of Delhi's oldest native trees well-known for its medicinal qualities.
- At present, this area is used by the CPWD to stock annual plants which are scheduled to be relocated to the northern nursery beds by December 2011.

NEXT STAGE:

Complete the landscape and pathways construction for flower show area.

TASK

Creation of an amphitheatre in Sunder Nursery.

PURPOSE

- To create a space for cultural performances within the setting of beautiful monuments and landscape.
- In addition to becoming an ecological and heritage destination Sunder Nursery could also become a hub for cultural events.

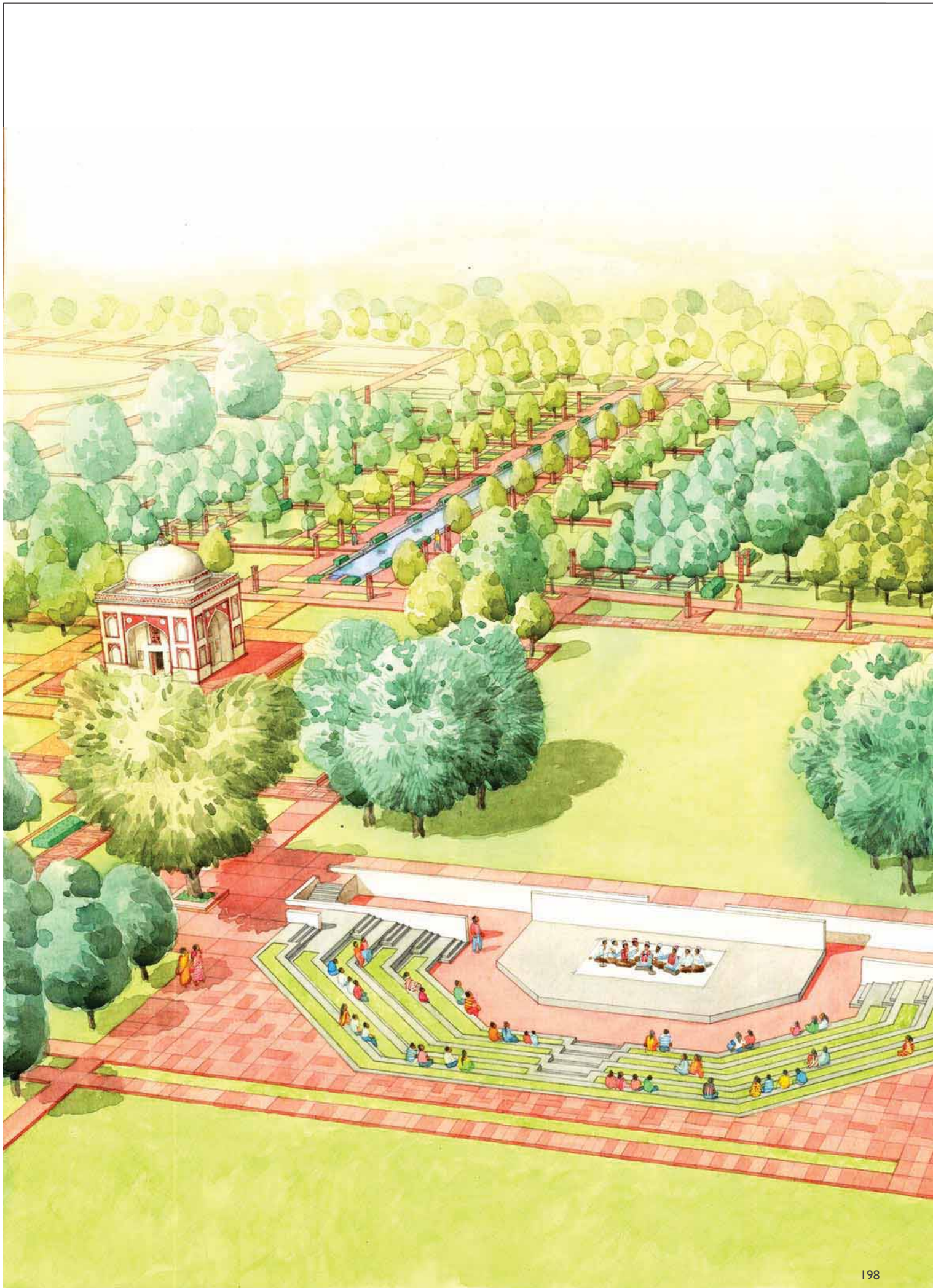
ACTION TAKEN:

- Originally proposed to be built with the Sunderwala Mahal in the backdrop, the amphitheatre has been realigned to now sit between Sunder Burj and Sunderwala Mahal to accommodate the Mughal-era Lotus pond that was discovered here.
- This will allow both monuments to frame the amphitheatre for cultural performances, allowing spectacular views for the audience.
- Shaped as half an octagon, the amphitheatre is designed to seat 700 persons with spillover lawns to the south that can accommodate an additional 1000.
- Lawn on treads of the amphitheatres will have brick tile edging making it comfortable for seating and viewing.
- Seating positions and layouts have been optimized for viewing the stage.
- Revenues generated through cultural shows at the amphitheatre will be directed for the maintenance and upkeep of Sunder Nursery.

NEXT STAGE:

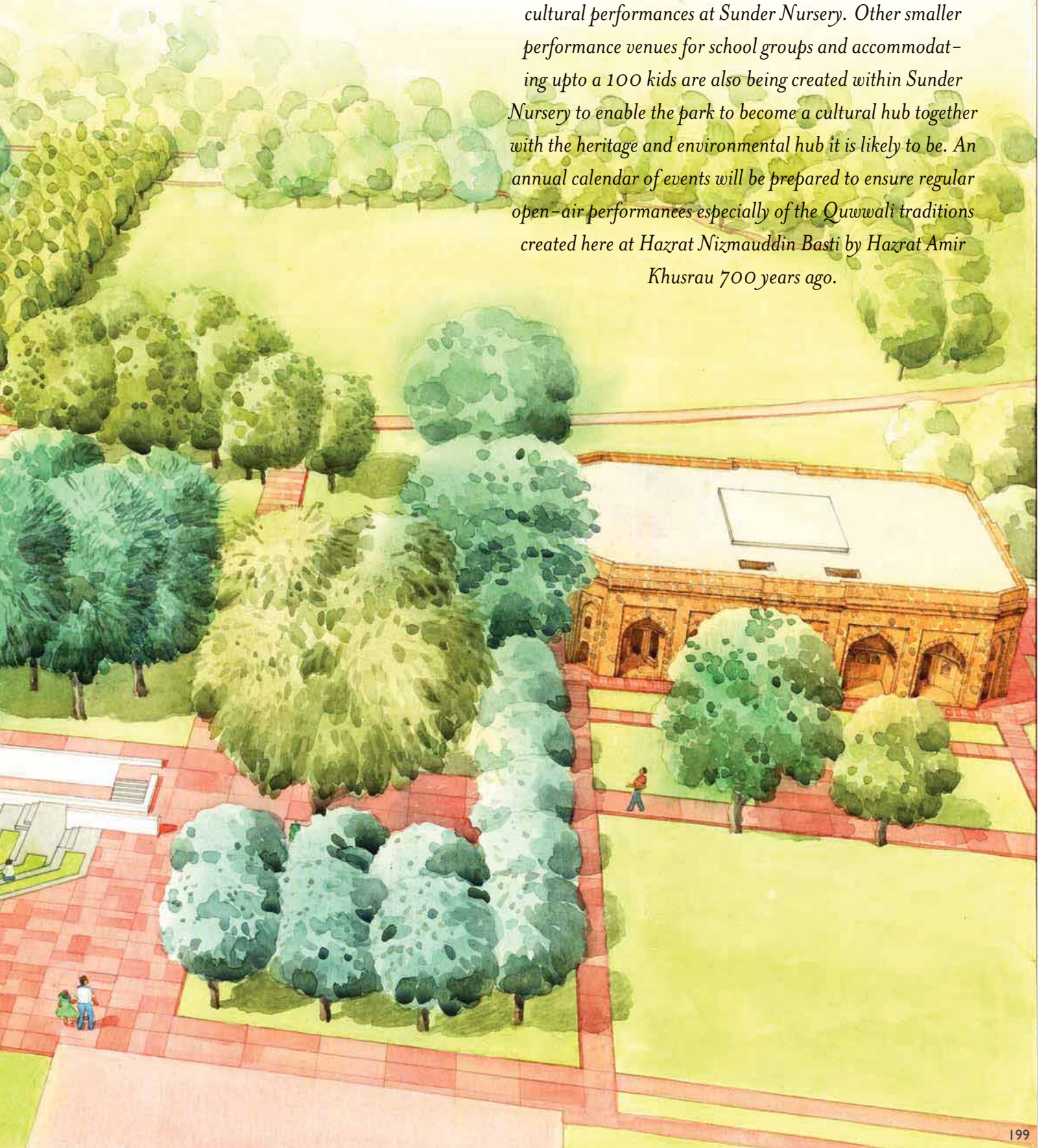
- Complete construction of the amphitheatre by May 2012.
- Design efficient lighting and sound systems for the amphitheatre.
- Planting in the zone as per prepared landscape plans.





Amphitheatre

The construction of an open air amphitheatre is now in full swing in Sunder Nursery. Sited amongst monuments, the amphitheatre will be able to seat 700 people for planned cultural performances at Sunder Nursery. Other smaller performance venues for school groups and accommodating upto a 100 kids are also being created within Sunder Nursery to enable the park to become a cultural hub together with the heritage and environmental hub it is likely to be. An annual calendar of events will be prepared to ensure regular open-air performances especially of the Quwwali traditions created here at Hazrat Nizmauddin Basti by Hazrat Amir Khusrau 700 years ago.



TASK

Create a forecourt garden for the 16th - century Azimganj Sarai that lay on the historic Grand Trunk Road.

PURPOSE

To serve as a majestic setting at the culmination of the Central Vista and to serve as a forecourt to the Azimganj Sarai.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Azimganj Sarai sits abutting the northern boundary of Sunder Nursery, towards the Delhi zoo and the entire southern wall of the sarai can be viewed from Sunder Nursery.
- The garden created as a forecourt to the sarai is also where the 550 m long Central Vista running through Sunder Nursery's landscape culminates.
- The forecourt garden thus provides a unique opportunity to marry two vital relationships and its landscape design represents these principles.
- Designed to host annuals in formally laid out beds, the landscape retains a beautiful old Ficus Racemosa (*Golaar*) tree that is perhaps among Sunder Nursery's oldest trees.
- The tree played a vital part in the design of the forecourt and the landscape celebrates it by placing other elements such as a water fountain and cascade around the tree to make the appreciation more apparent.

NEXT STAGE:

- Construction of pergolas along the edges of the forecourt.
- Complete the marble works for the fountain and cascade.
- Maintenance of the garden.

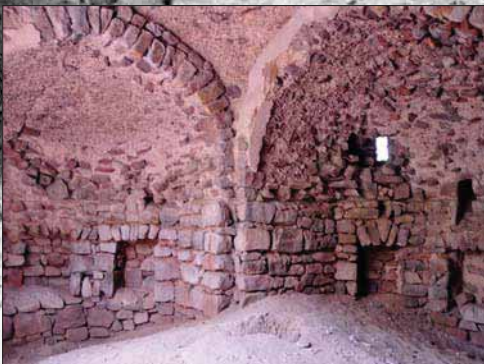
Azimganj Serai Garden

majestic setting to history





Present condition of Azimganj Sarai



Azimganj Serai

Should we include a page-break on Azimganj Sarai - just visual??

Azimganj Sarai currently stands within the boundary of Delhi Zoo and is located in the north of Sunder nursery. It stands in isolation within dense vegetation and is not easily accessible for the visitors. It is clearly visible from Sunder nursery depicting the original context and connectivity of the monument with the surrounding boundary. Azimganj Sarai is just 600 mts away from the boundary of World Heritage Site of Humayun's tomb. Once conserved, physically and visually connected with the surrounding monuments, would have possibility to be included in the World Heritage Site of Humayun's tomb.

Archival image of Azimganj Sarai, 1959 AD

Systems are now being established to ensure that the Revenues generated through the created facilities at Sunder Nursery such as Restaurant, Food Court, Interpretation Centre, Garden House, ticketing and parking will provide for the management of the park and ensuring it is financially self-sustainable. To secure the long-term sustainability of the initiative, the project seeks to establish a Special Purpose Vehicle comprising project partners CPWD, ASI and MCD to oversee the management of the redeveloped park. Surplus from these revenues will be ploughed into continued support of educational, socio-economic, health, sanitation initiatives in Nizamuddin Basti.

SN Management Trust

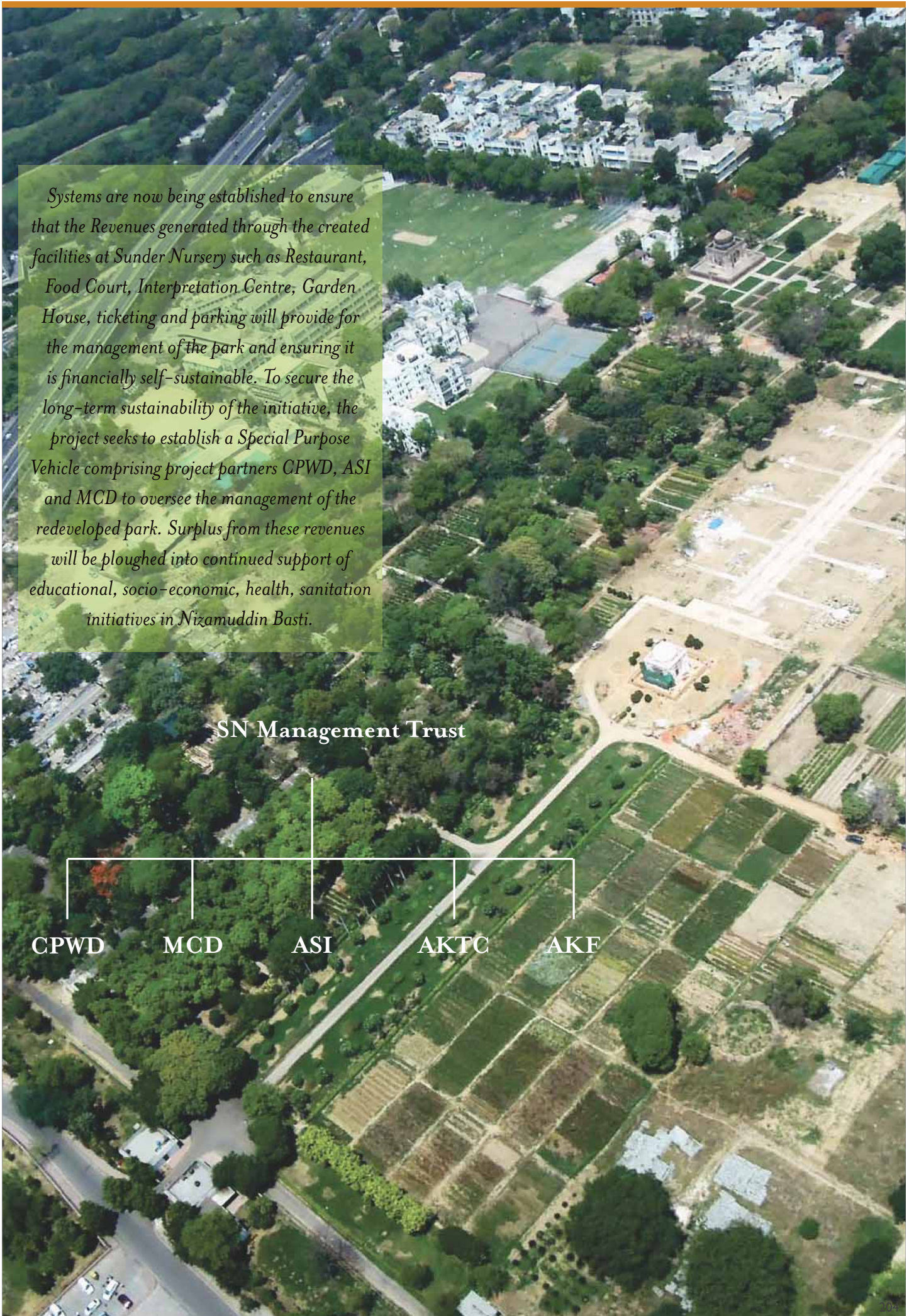
CPWD

MCD

ASI

AKTC

AKF



TASK

Create a Sunder Nursery Management Trust for the long-term sustainability of Sunder Nursery.

PURPOSE

To form a management trust with the government partner agencies for the maintenance and upkeep of Sunder Nursery.

ACTION TAKEN:

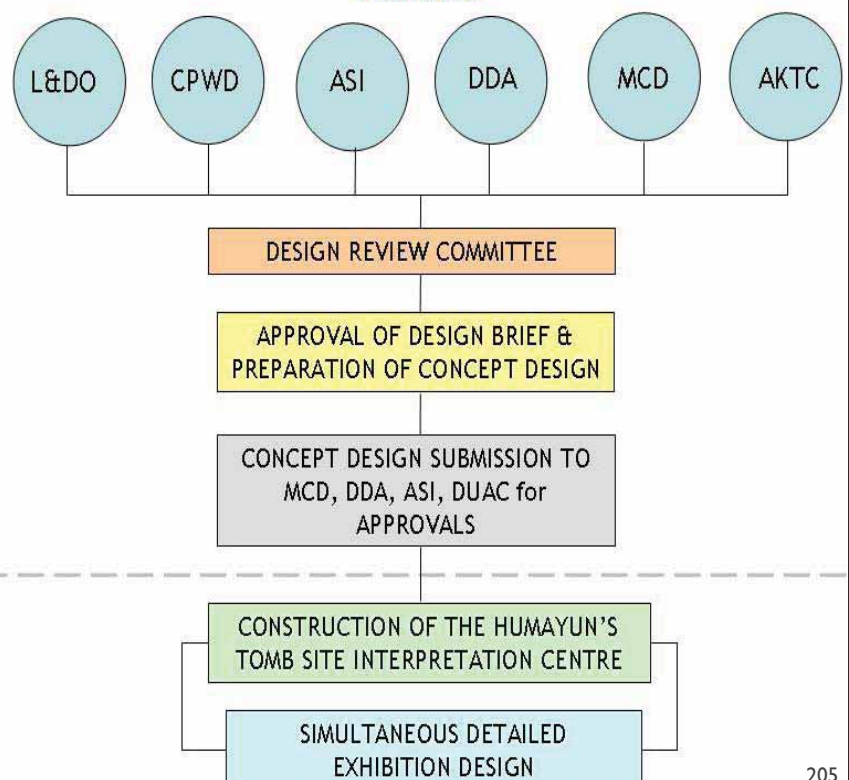
- Comprising all project partners and chaired by the CPWD, the Sunder Nursery Trust will seek to maintain the redeveloped landscape at Sunder Nursery.
- The Management Trust will include activities beyond maintenance and security of the park and include conducting successful cultural and educational programmes on heritage and ecology, flower shows, fund-raising, amongst others.
- AKTC will ensure that any surplus income, in the case revenues exceed operating expenses, in the proportions agreed with the stakeholders, after ensuring that funds are available for Park reinvestments to maintain standards and for funding project components in the larger project area.
- This would include supporting MCD health, education, sanitation programmes in Nizamuddin Basti, providing vocational training to local community and undertaking conservation works on monuments within the expanded Project area.
- Surplus from these revenues will be ploughed into the neighbouring Nizamuddin Basti to support educational, socio-economic, health and other developmental initiatives.

NEXT STAGE:

AKTC is in discussion with the Government of India to explore the possibility of establishing this trust with their cooperation.

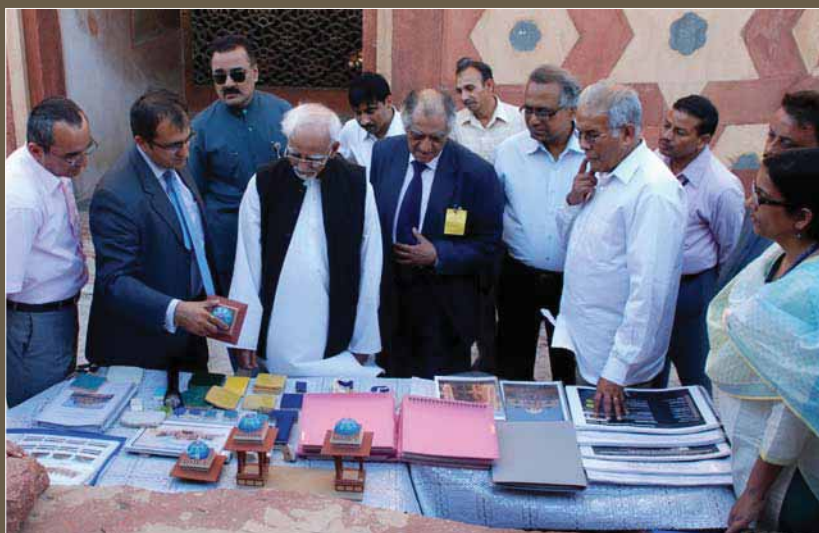
◀ Sunder Nursery was established by the British to experiment with the trees proposed to be grown in the new capital in Delhi. Spread over twenty-eight hectares, owned and operated by the Central Public Works Department, it is being developed as a city park. Sunder Nursery shares a common entrance zone with Humayun's Tomb Complex and stands on the historic Grand Trunk Road. Within the Nursery stand nine Mughal-period tombs, which are being restored by AKTC.

PROCESS



PROJECT TEAM

Dr. Hamid Ansari, Hon'ble Vice-President of India with ASI-AKTC officials during his visit to Humayun's Tomb in 2011



Archaeological Survey of India

Dr. Gautam Sengupta, Director General
Ms. Juthika Patankar, Additional Director General
Dr. B.R. Mani, Additional Director General
Dr. P.B.S. Sengar, Regional Director, North
Mr. A.K. Sinha, Director (Publications)
Mr. Janhwi Sharma, Director (Conservation)
Dr. Muhammed.K.K., S.A., Delhi Circle.
Mr. A.K. Pandey, Dy. S.A., Delhi Circle
Mr. R.K. Jhingan, Conservation Assistant

Central Public Works Department

Mr. C S Prasad, Director General
Mr. Premjit Lal, Director (works)
Mr. P.K. Gupta, Additional Director General (TD)
Mr. Vijay Motwani, Chief Engineer, NDZ I
Mr. R K Kakkar, Chief Architect (NDR)
Mr. Arjun Prasad, Deputy Director General (H)
Mr. A.K. Saksena, Asst Director, Horticulture
Mr. Deshwal, SO, Horticulture



CPWD officials and team from AKTC review the progress of works at Sunder Nursery

*Mr. Farhad Suri, Councillor, MCD,
at the prize distribution ceremony held at the closure of
2-month long Summer camp in the MCD School at
Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti*



Municipal Corporation of Delhi

Mr. K S Mehra, Commissioner

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

Mr. Manish Gupta, Additional Commissioner

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

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

Mr. Ravi Dass, Engineer in Chief

Mr. Feroz Ahmed, Chief Engineer

Mr. Krishan Kumar, Former Deputy Commissioner, City Zone

Mr. Subhash Chandra, 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

AGA KHAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

Mr. Ratish Nanda, Project Director
Mr. Rajpal Singh, Chief Engineer
Ms. Jyotsna Lal, Senior Programme officer
Mr. Guntej Bhushan, Project Manager
Ms. Shveta Mathur, Programme Officer - Urban Improvement
Ms Sangeeta Bias, Programme Officer - Conservation
Ms. Deeti Ray, Programme Officer - Cultural Revival
Ms. Archana S Akhtar, Programme Officer - Design and Outreach
Mr. Aftab Jalia, Programme Officer - Sunder Nursery
Mr. Somak Ghosh, Finance Manager
Mr. Devashish Bhattacharya, Manager Operation **

Mr. N K Agarwal, Engineer-in-Charge, Sunder Nursery
Mr. MP Mishra , Engineer-in-Charge, Nizamuddin Basti
Mr. KP Singh, Horticulture-in Charge
Mr. N C Thapliyal, Engineer-in-Charge Humayun's Tomb

Mr. Ganesh Reddy, Programme Support Officer,
Mr. Shamim Mohammad, Programme Officer – Health **
Mr. Deepak Padhi, Programme Officer-Monitoring & Evaluation
Mr. Kishwar Khan, Programme Officer-Field
Implementation & Vocational Programmet

Mr. Yashwant Purohit, Site Architect, Nizamuddin
Mr. Prashant Banerjee, Site Architect, Humayun's Tomb
Mr. Sourabh Surana, Site Architect, Sunder Nursery
Mr. Neetipal Brar, Conservation Architect, Chausath Khambha

Mr. Hyder Rizvi, Co-ordinator -School Improvement
Ms. Sanyukta Saha, Programme Coordinator - Art in Education
Ms. Vardhana Puri , Programme. Coordinator - ECCD
Mr. Arshad Rizvi, Consultant, Waste Management
Ms. Sakshi Saini, Consultant, Environment Awareness Programme
Ms. Rukhsana, Community Co-ordinator -Health
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Principal Consultants

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Irfan Zuberi, Aalam e Khusrau
Dr. Narayani Gupta, History,

Mr. M.K. Gupta, Hydraulic Engineering
Mr. G.P. Gupta, Electrical Engineering
Mr. Ashok B Lall, Garden House Design

Mr. Ram Rahman, Photography Documentation
Mr. Mayank Mehta, Video Documentation

Dr. Yunus Jaffrey, Persian
Mr. Vijendra Nagar, Aerial Photography



The Project is governed by a Committee comprising all Public - Private Partners: ASI, CPWD, MCD, AKF and AKTC. The Committee met on 7 July 2011 for its six-monthly meeting to discuss progress and define goals

* Completed contract in 2011

** No longer associated with the Project

Mr. Sumit Purakayasthya, Architect and Urban Designer *

Mr. Mohit Dhingra, Architect

Ms. Divya Nandini, Conservation Architect

Ms. Sangeetha KT, Architect

Mr. Imaad Nizami, Architect

Mr. Arun Kumar, Architect

Mr. Iqtedar Alam, Architect **

Ms. Charu Ahluwalia, Consultant, Urban Design

Mr. Saroj Pandey, Art Conservator

Mr. Vishal Kakkar, Site Engineer, Sunder Nursery

Mr. Abhinav Gupta, Site Engineer, Nizamuddin

Mr. Nikul Kumar, Site Engineer, Humayun's Tomb

Mr. Kapil Mangla, Site Engineer, Sunder Nursery

Mr. Ashish Panwar, Site Engineer

Mr. Om Veer, Site Engineer

Mr. M C Gautam, Draughtsman

Ms. Shabana, Draughtsman

Mr. Chuttan Lal Meena, Art Conservator

Mr. Suraj Kumar, Art Conservator

Mr. Rupendra Chahar, Admin & HR officer

Ms. Kavita Kanojia, Executive Assistant to Project Director

Mr. Mohd Amil, IT Administrator

Mr. Narender Swain, Photographer

Mr. Rinkesh Rana, DTP Operator

Mr. Nishant Bajpai, Finance Assistant

Mr. Neeraj Gupta, Finance Assistant

Mr. Avinash Kumar, Finance Assistant **

Mr. Harish Kumar, Site Accountant **

Ms. Priya Lall, Front Office Executive

Ms. Rabia, Library Assistant

Ms. Vibhuti Sharma, Programme Assistant *

Mr. Mukesh Sharma, Archaeologist **

Mr. Ramakrishna, Programme Assistant

Ms. Dr. Meena Metre, Pathologist

Ms. Dr. Upasana Gupta, Gynecologist

Mr. Dr. Rahul Varma, Pediatrician

Mr. Tilak Raj Chauhan, Laboratory Technician

Ms. Seema Bohat, Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

Mr. Bijender Malik, Field Supervisor

Ramesh Singh, Field Supervisor

Vinod Kumar, Field Supervisor

Suhel Akhtar, Field Supervisor

Rakesh Chouhan, Field Supervisor

Ashok Kumar, Field Supervisor

Om Prakash Gupta, Field Supervisor

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Sandeep Kumar, Horticulture Assistant

Kewal Ram, Horticulture Assistant

Ishwar Singh, Horticulture Assistant

Community / Access Teacher

Mr. Azarudin Shah

Mr. Mohsin Qureshi

Mr. Mohd. Zubair

Ms. Aqlima

Ms. Rashmi Tandon

Ms. Kanika Gangwani

Ms. Sandra Rachel Martin

Ms. Saloni Jain

Ms. Anuradha Baraya

Ms. Nazia Praveen

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

Gazala

Md Moinuddin

Nasreen

Anisa

Rafat Parveen

Amir Ahmed

Afreen Haider

Mohd. Umair

Masooma

Md. Danish

Mamta

Iqramuddin

Farhana Khan

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khalid Parvez

Mussarat

Syed Abdul Moeed

Sayra Begum

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Mohd Salman

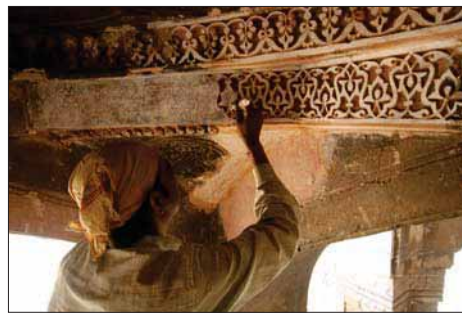
Reshma

Shariquddin

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Nazima Parveen



Socio-Economic Initiatives | Conservation | Environment Development

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All photographs in the report have been taken by the AKTC project team.