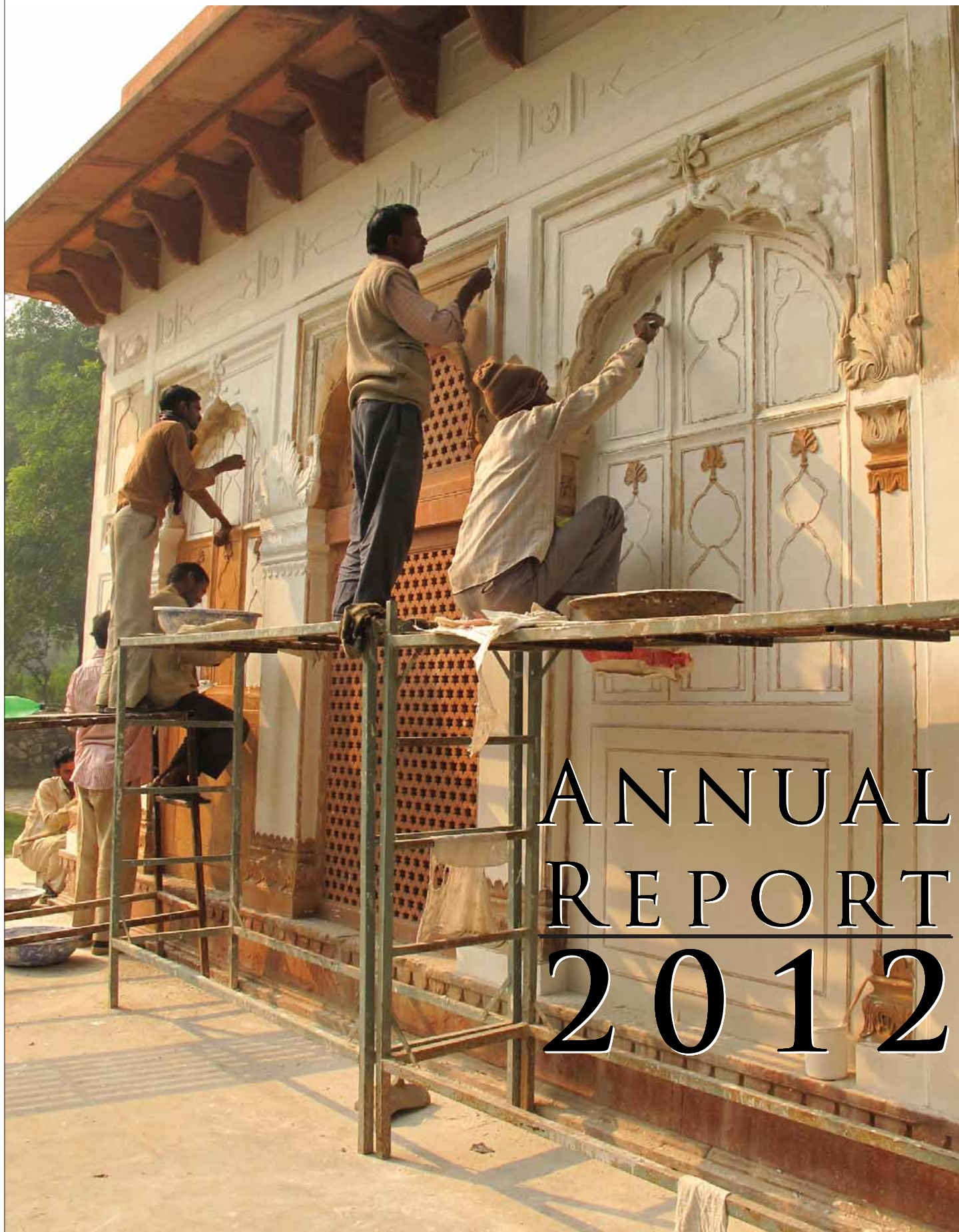


AGA KHAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

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



ANNUAL
REPORT
2012



▲ Members from the donor agencies visit the project regularly

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 Foundation



Aga Khan Trust for Culture

Project Components Co-funded by:

Sir Dorabji Tata Trust

U S Embassy, India

Ford Foundation

World Monuments Fund

Embassy of The Federal Republic of Germany

Housing & Urban Development Corporation

Delhi Urban Heritage Foundation

BACKGROUND

The Nizamuddin area is the densest ensemble of medieval Islamic buildings in India, inhabited by a vibrant local community with 700 years of living culture. The importance of its legacy and the environs are not lost on the people of Delhi or indeed, India. The area is visited by millions of tourists and pilgrims from across the world each year.

Since the 13th century the Hazrat Nizamuddin Area has boasted of a superior living culture that not only led to the construction of grand mausoleums, mosques, stepwells, enclosed garden's here but also the creation of cultural traditions of music, poetry, food, rituals that have defined both Hindustani culture and Sufi traditions.

Located in the heart of New Delhi, the Nizamuddin Conservation Area comprises the World Heritage Site of Humayun's Tomb and its surrounding areas of Sundar Nursery, Batashewala Complex and Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.

Humayun's Tomb and several other grand garden-tombs have been built here for 700 years but especially in the 16th century reign of emperor Akbar as it is considered auspicious to be buried near a saint's dargah.

The Urban Renewal project aims to unify these segregated zones of the conservation area into an urban historic district of considerable cultural significance.

This project area was chosen for the high number of significant buildings in the area, potential of the conservation initiative to be coupled with a socio-economic development programme that would benefit a resident population, the importance of a 'living culture' showcasing exemplary religious tolerance within a prominent location in the capital as well as developing the ecological zone of significance to the city.

The project integrates **Conservation, Socio-Economic Development** and **Environmental Development** objectives, carried out in consultation with local communities and relevant stakeholders. (www.nizamuddinrenewal.org)

In order to meet each of the project objectives, the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative has undertaken multiple sub-projects since its inception in 2007. This report summarizes the activities undertaken in 2012.

CONTENTS

BACKGROUND

HERITAGE CONSERVATION

Tangible Heritage

Chausath Khambha
Humayun's Tomb
Isa Khan's Tomb-Garden
Bu-Halima
Batashewala Tomb - Garden
Nizamuddin Baoli



pp 08-48

An urban conservation approach adopted by the project in keeping with AKDN's initiatives worldwide has led to landscaping over a 100 acres abutting the world heritage site as well as restoring over 30 Mughal era monuments that stand within the project area.

Urban Improvements

Housing Improvement
Urban Infrastructure
Neighbourhood Parks
Community Toilets
Environmental Awareness
Waste Management
Street Improvement
Gymnasium
Vocational Trainings



pp 49-69

The programme has been working towards improving the urban environment and in turn the Quality of Life; considerably enhance visitor experience and, through rehabilitation of critical monuments and civic open spaces, enhance the area's value and significance in terms of history, places of spiritual importance and recreation.

Cultural Revival

Apni Basti Mela
Livelihood Generation
Aalam E Khusrau



pp 70-85

Recognized as the densest ensemble of medieval Islamic buildings in the country, Nizamuddin boasts of a superior living culture that led to the construction of grand mausoleums, mosques, step-wells, enclosed garden's here and creation of cultural traditions of music, poetry, food, rituals that have defined both Hindustani culture and Sufi traditions. The project serves as a model for 'Culture based development' of India's historic city centers.

ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT

Sundar Nursery

Central Vista
Nursery Beds
Flower Show Area
Restoration of Monuments
Lake
Microhabitat Zones
Bird Habitat
GIS Mapping
Bonsai House
Amphitheatre
Gardenhouse
Site Interpretation Centre
Management Trust



pp 86-112

His Highness the Aga Khan's emphasise on environmental concerns and the need to create green spaces in urban areas to significantly improve the quality of the environment and people's living conditions has led to a major undertaking of landscaping the CPWD owned, 70 acre Government Sundar Nursery as a key part of this unique project.

QUALITY OF LIFE

Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti

Faculty Development
School Management
Computer Access for Street Children
Bridge Classes for Students
Subject Enrichment Classes
Art Education
Adult Education
English Access Micro Scholarship Programme
Livelihood Generation
Early Childhood Care
Improved Community Health



pp 113-136

The project has coupled conservation with socio-economic initiatives aimed at improving the quality of life for resident communities through simultaneous action towards providing education, health, sanitation, vocational training facilities.

PROJECT TEAM

ANNEXURE

Project Brief

“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

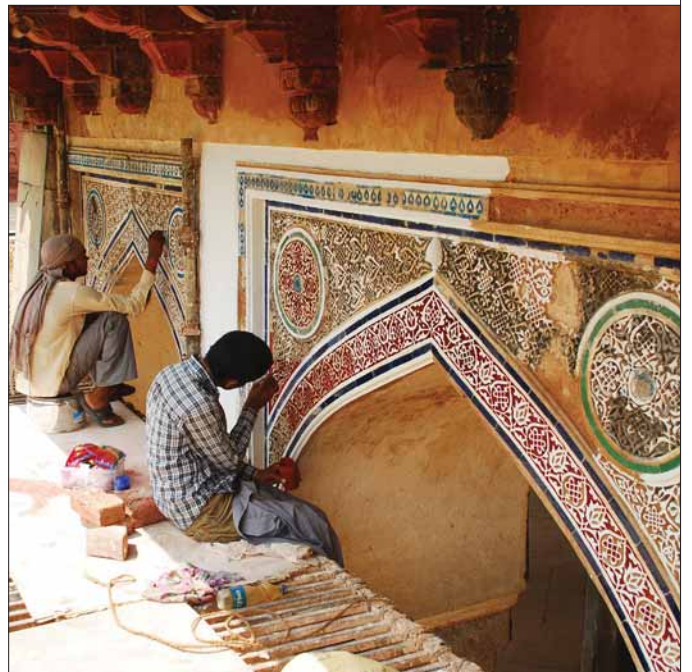
IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE

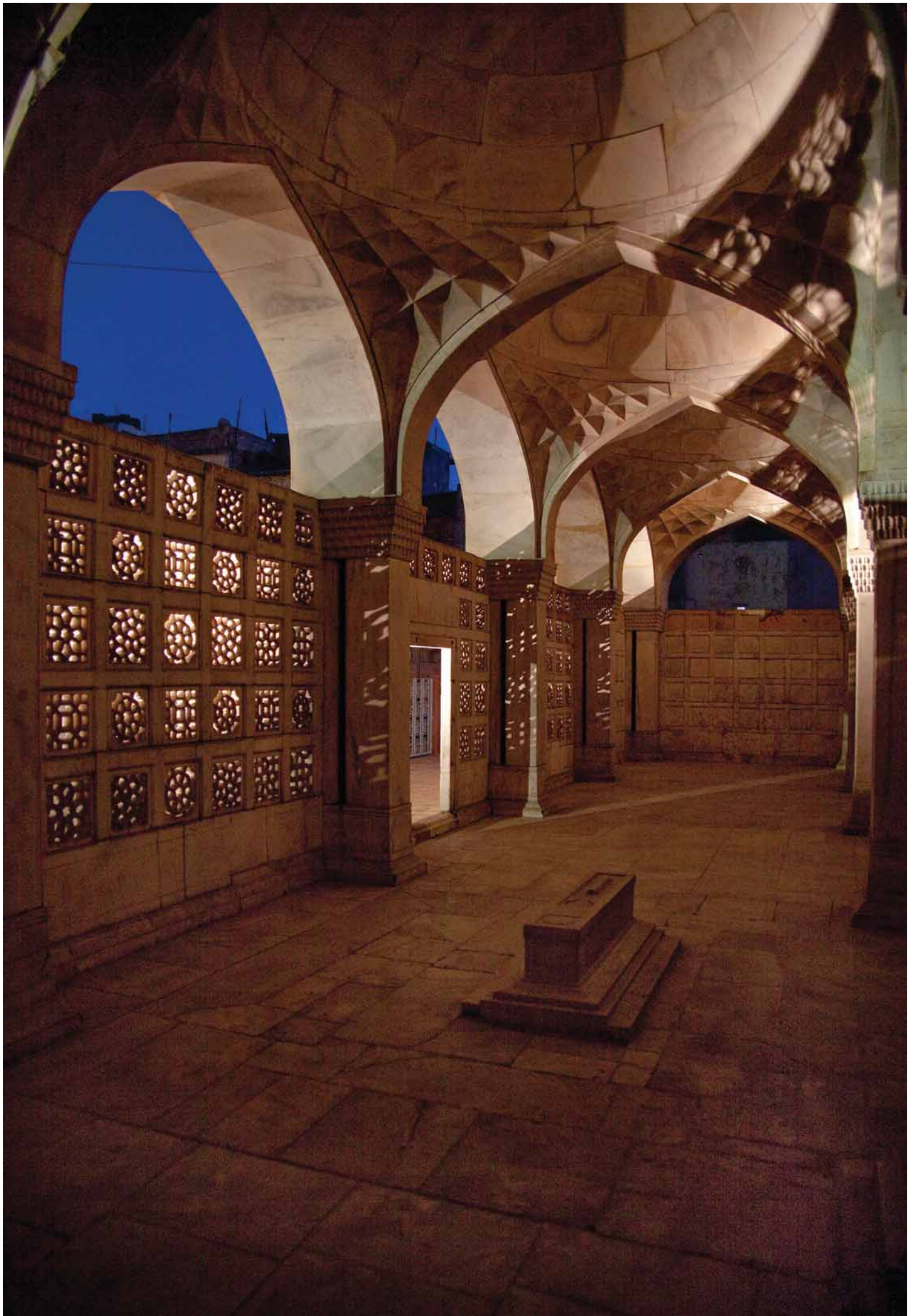
*Introducing innovative methods in
Education Programme ►*

*Reviving the use of traditional materials,
techniques and craftsmanship in
conservation process ►*

*Community mobilization for the creation
of a better urban environment ►*

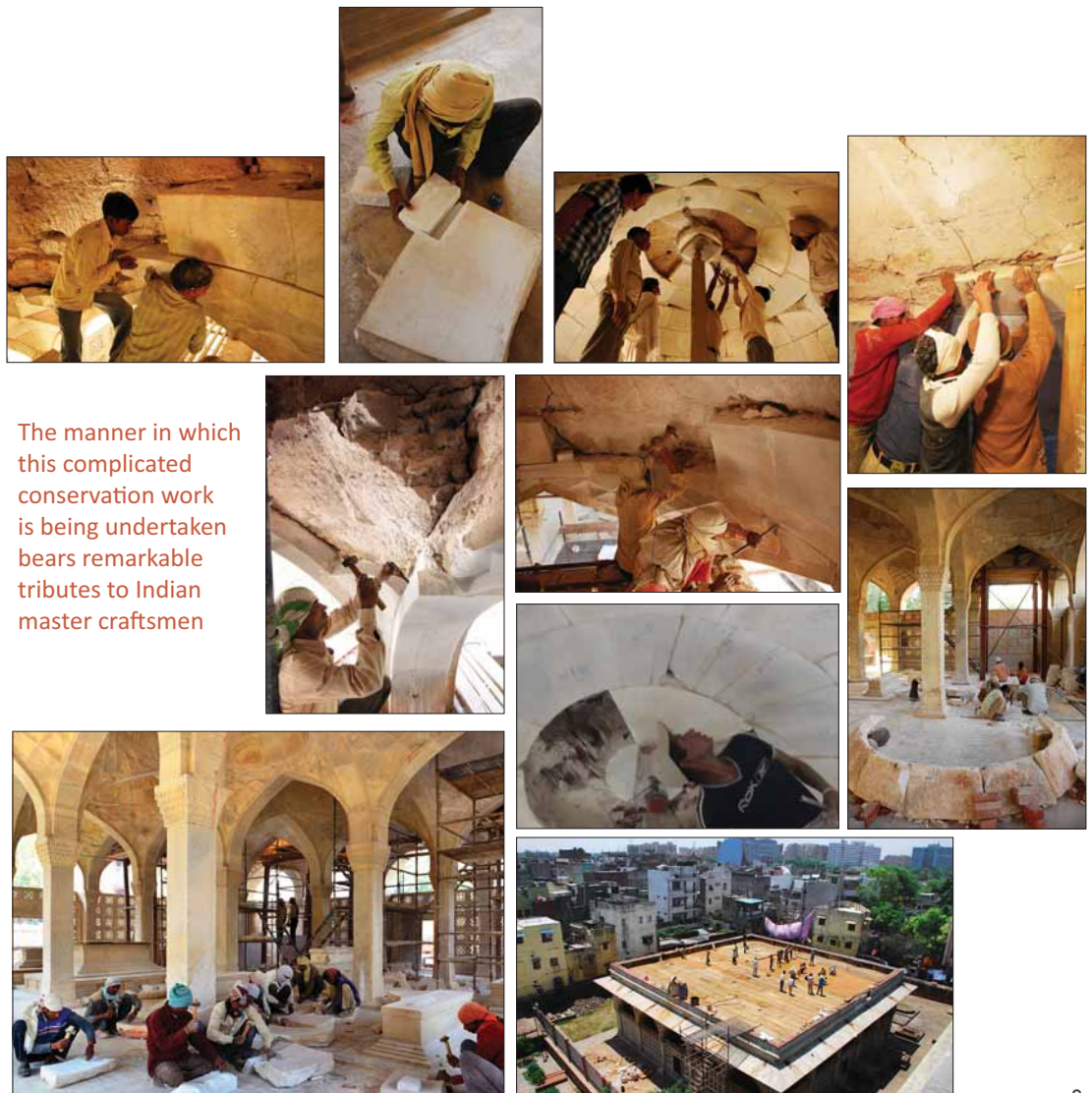
CULTURE AS A CATALYST FOR DEVELOPMENT





CHAUSATH KHAMBA CONSERVATION

The plan of this unique 16th century marble building is inspired from Iranian garden palaces and in turn inspired the Emperor Shah Jahan's Diwan-i-khas of the Red Fort. In one of the most complex conservation efforts ever undertaken, each marble piece, most weighing over a 1000 kilos, from the 25 domed cells, is being dismantled to remove the 16th century iron dowels many of which have rusted and damaged the marble. The iron dowels are being replaced with non-corrosive stainless steel prior to fixing the marble back in its original position. In the process, meter deep cracks in the underlying masonry are being carefully stitched and repairs required to many of the marble pieces carried out.



The manner in which this complicated conservation work is being undertaken bears remarkable tributes to Indian master craftsmen

01 CHAUSATH KHAMBA

Conservation

It is a unique structure built of marble and named so on account of the 64 (Chausath) pillars of marble that hold the 25 domes. The marble pieces of the domes are attached to the masonry with iron dowels that have deteriorated as a result of water ingress from the roof and caused severe damage to marble and masonry. The conservation initiative aims to replace iron dowels with stainless steel dowels thus requiring the marble to be dismantled from each of the domes, repaired and then restored to its original position.



▲ Stone carvers fix the repaired marble elements back to their original location on the structure

ACTION TAKEN:

Documentation & Condition Assessment

- Prior to the conservation works, 3D Laser scanning of the whole complex was done for the monument. Architectural measured drawings were prepared from the 3D Laser scanning data and the on-site measurements that were taken to form a complete set of drawings which lead to an improved understanding of the building leading to informed conservation decisions.
- Stone by Stone condition assessment of the domes, exterior and interior façades of the monument was done manually on the images by visual inspection of each stone its defects and its causes.
- The foundation of the monument was inspected by digging a pit of size 1 metre x 3 metre were excavated at different areas up to the depth of 5 meters to assess the condition of foundation of the tomb.
- Several options for the conservation works for stone replacement and indenting were discussed with the ASI core committee comprising to finalize the process for conservation.
- Prior to the conservation works, matching stones of required sizes was procured.

Dome repair works

- Past, yet recent, repairs at Chausath Khambha have included filling cavities created by broken marble edges with white cement. This needed to be carefully removed.
- Conservation works have now been completed on eight domes. These have required the full-time supervision of a Conservation Architect and Engineer.
- Repairs are now undertaken on three domes simultaneously by team of craftsmen trained on site over the past two years to undertake this work.
- Following the erection of sturdy scaffolding, each stone in the dome was numbered. Since the keystone is not removed, this is held in place with shuttering for the duration of the conservation works.
- The stones are dismantled ring-by-ring under careful supervision. These are also stacked as per their numbers and respective ring.
- Each stone is then closely inspected to list required repairs by indenting or to assess if it is not possible to repair and requires replacement.
- Since the stones are curved both in the horizontal as well as the vertical surface and are thus unique, every effort is made to ensure that the stone can be repaired and restored to its original location.

- Traditional material and manual techniques of stone dressing and indenting are being used to maintain the authentic interior appearance of the domes.
- The corroded Iron dowels are then removed carefully without damaging the stone and then replaced with stainless steel dowels.
- Each stone weighs from 200 to 350 kilograms and requires up to five craftsmen to remove and stack. The stones being structural stones and are interlocked with each other .Proper precision thus needs to follow while removing the stone without damaging the stone.
- Shifting of stones from the scaffolding has to be done with great care with the help of rope and requires 4-5 persons without damaging the edges of the stone.
- Marble stones, decayed partially, are repaired by replacing decayed portion with a new stone indenting prepared by the master craftsmen carefully to match with the original piece.
- The cracks in the masonry above the stones have been found to be as deep as 1 metre and up to 150mm wide. Repair work includes pressure grouting and stitching of crack.
- After indenting repair is done the stones are re-erected at their respective position. The process of re-erecting has to be done with immense precision as the stone can only be fixed at their original position due to their curvature and size.
- Initially eight months were required to complete the conservation of one dome as several discussions and investigation were required on each step. After repairs were completed on the first dome the repair methodology was established for the conservation of other domes. Soon it is expected that the craftsmen will be able to complete conservation works on one dome in under three months.

Arch repair works

- Decayed arch on north western bay have been repaired carefully.
- It was a challenge to carry out restoration work in this dome as the 350mm thick arch stones supporting the structure above had cracks and it was not possible to take stones out and repair.
- Decayed stones replaced completely and indenting stones replaced the partially damage stones
- A team of master- craftsmen working on the dome took one month to complete the indenting repair of arch stones.

Craft based approach is an exact reversal of the 20th century engineer approach and each of the 25 domes is to be dismantled and reset after each individual stone is repaired by master craftsmen using the same tool's building techniques and traditions used by their forefathers in building the monument in the 16th century ►

Dust lifts as Chausath Khamba restoration begins

... The 25 reverse domes of the Chausath Khamba monument in Nizamuddin Basti are being dismantled for conservation treatment - a unique technique that experts claim has no parallel anywhere in the country... Every stone and marble piece was individually documented, after which it was learnt that the marble pieces in the domes were fixed together by iron dowels, and with water penetration the iron had rusted, corroded and expanded, causing severe damage to the marble. "In addition, the cavities caused over the years by broken marble edges were filled with white cement, but the process of deterioration continued unabated," said an official... "We will make the roof water tight using traditional repair methods before the onset of the monsoon. This will require filling the cracks and replacing the top cement layer with a traditional lime concrete layer," explained Neetipal Brar, conservation architect with AKTC.

Source : The Times of India, 29 - April, 2012

More on the web:



Scan here, for more information on the conservation of Chausath Khamba





Terrace repair works

- A layer of cement concrete was found to have been applied on the terrace; since this was causing more damage than being protective, this was removed.
- Lime slurry applied to the roof surface leaked through the almost 2m thick roof to the ground level, demonstrating the level of water ingress that had caused such severe damage to the structure.
- This discovery was followed by a sustained lime grouting effort from above to fill in cracks that had developed in the masonry.
- A layer of lime concrete with additives like Jaggery and Bael fruit pulp (*Belgiri*) was laid maintaining the original slope levels.
- Clogged water spouts on all sides of the structure were re-opened to ensure quick disposal of rain water.

Repairing enclosure wall

- Damaged and decayed red sandstone façade of the enclosure wall towards the tomb of Mirza Ghalib have been documented and measured.
- All the decayed red stone pieces are now replaced with new stones of similar geological characteristics and architectural details.
- All stones are made by the master craftsman as per original pattern and profile and now fixed as per original constructional details.



NEXT STAGE

Conservation work at Chausath Khmabha will continue through 2014.



◀ The 230 mm thick layer of cement concrete from the roof was removed and pressure grouting was done to repair the network of cracks in the roof. New layer of lime concrete with additives like Jaggery and Bael fruit pulp (*Belgiri*) was laid maintaining the original slope levels. Clogged water spouts were opened to avoid rain water from stagnating.

HUMAYUN'S TOMB

Conserving world's heritage

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.



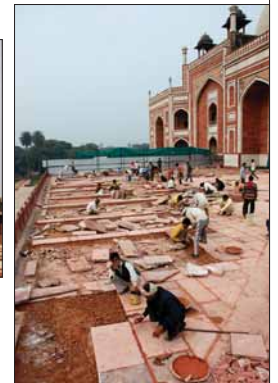
The restoration of the tile-work on the canopies on the roof ►

Cleaning and refilling stone joints of the dome ▼

Cleaning and replastering of the Tomb interiors ▼



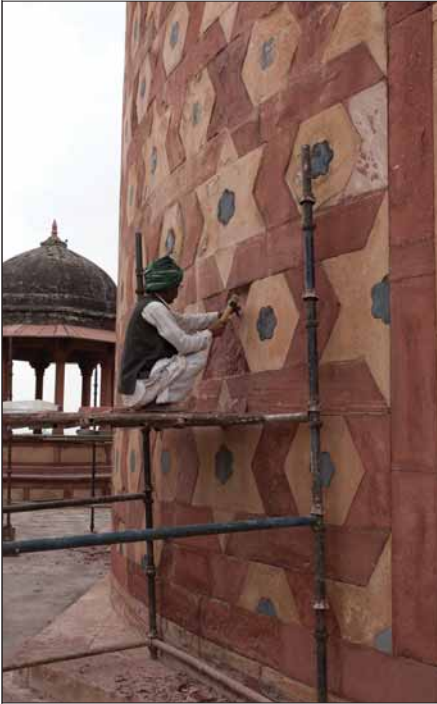
The sandstone paving of the upper floor ►



Stone paving of the lower plinth ▲



▲ Ornamental plasterwork on the lower cells



02 HUMAYUN'S TOMB

Repair and replacement of damaged stones of the façade

To ensure long term preservation without the need for a major conservation effort at Humayun's Tomb as well as remove inappropriate 20th century repairs where stone patterns, considered significant at Humayun's Tomb, have been disturbed.

ACTION TAKEN:

- At the onset an extensive documentation of stonework, including a stone-by-stone condition assessment of the entire façade was carried out.
- This condition assessment and documentation was used to prepare an appropriate conservation strategy with the following parameters:
 - Stone that had severely deteriorated was to be replaced.
 - Where only partial stone deterioration had occurred any indenting should not disturb the stone pattern on the façade. Essentially a stone indent was not to go across two stones.
 - Where past replacements had led to architectural details being altered these were removed and the original detail re-inserted as at the plinth level of the main mausoleum chamber where stones in excess of one foot thickness were required.
 - Any stone that in the view of the craftsmen would require replacement within 10-15 years was repaired/ replaced.
 - Stone that had burst due to the iron dowel holding it to the masonry having rusted and corroded were considered for partial replacement by indenting.
- Each façade stone that was considered for repair/ replacement (partial or complete) was marked as such for a year long period prior to conservation work being undertaken and reviewed by the ASI Core Committee along with other national and international experts.
- A significantly higher percentage of the Stone on the façade of the lower arcade required repairs or replacement owing to water ingress from the roof above and cement pointing of stone joints in the 20th century. Conservation works on this section were completed in 2011.
- All new stone for replacement was prepared by the stone craftsmen using traditional tools and techniques similar to those that would have been used by the original builders of Humayun's Tomb. All stones were hand chiselled to match the original finish as well as ensure that the patina covers the stone in a manner similar to that occurring on original stones.

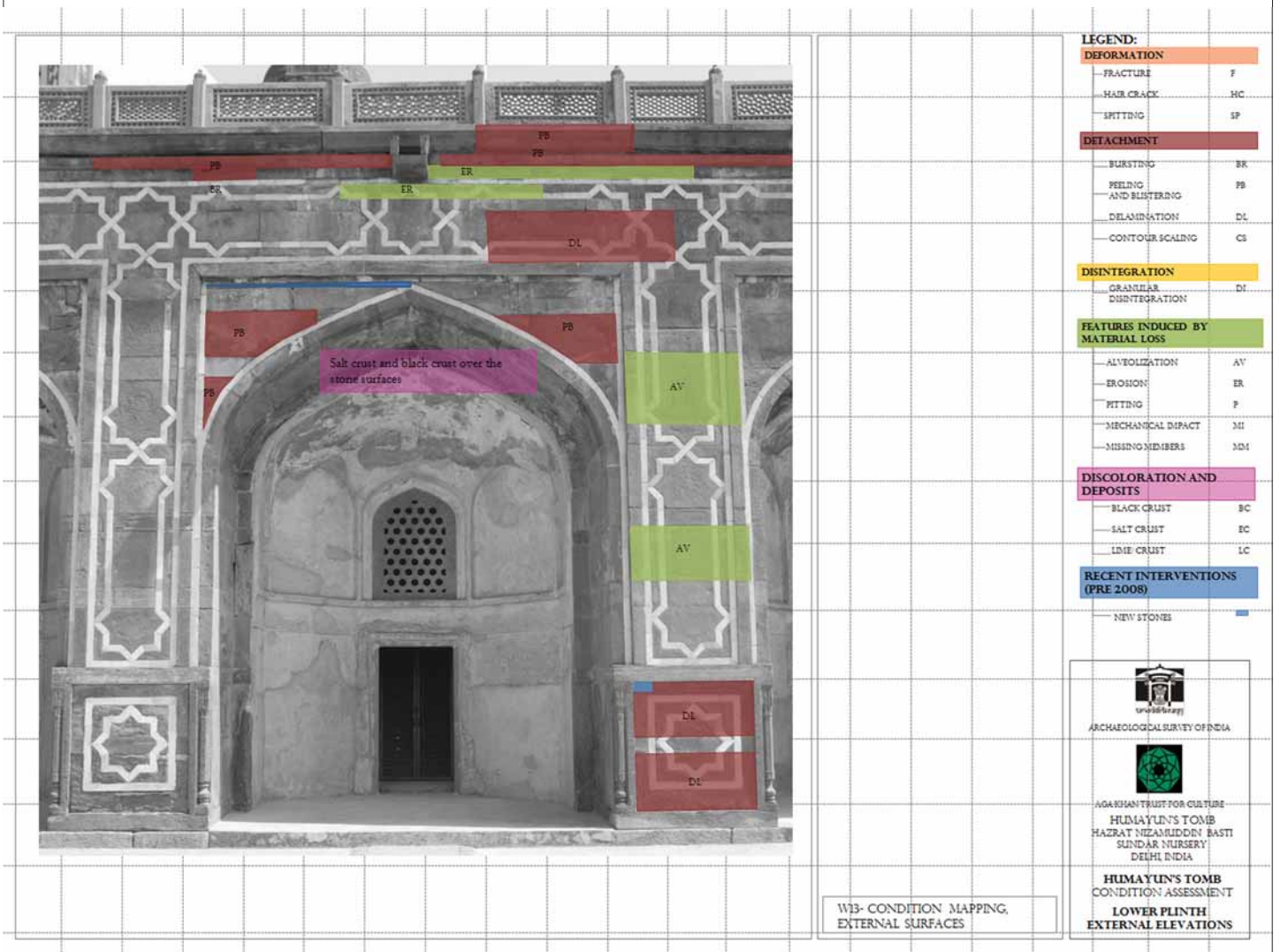


- Decayed stones were removed carefully and replaced with new stones with similar geological specifications with same sectional and construction details.
- Stone replacement work is now completed on all the facades of the upper plinth as well as the neck of the dome. .
- 44 decorative stone pilasters, which were prepared in 2009 and allowed to weather naturally were used to replace damaged stones of exactly the same design, size, geological characteristics.
- Marble stone bands on the lower plinth and the principal façade which were inappropriately replaced and repaired in the 20th century with multiple stone pieces and of incorrect specifications with regard to size/ width/ depth/ colour/ texture have now been replaced with stones matching original specifications.
- For the neck of the dome, seven types of geometrical shaped stone pieces were prepared on site in Dhaulpur sandstone, slate, marble and red sand stone.



▲ The Core Committee reviews stone repairs and replacement undertaken on the neck of the dome at Humayun's Tomb. Master craftsmen have used traditional tools and craft skills to prepare stones for portions that had deteriorated beyond repair.

All conservation works are preceded by an exhaustive architectural documentation, condition research and a thorough conservation process ▼



03 HUMAYUN'S TOMB

Restoring Lime Plaster in the Mausoleum

In 1955, repairs within the mausoleum removed remaining tile work from the wall surfaces. Following this, in more recent years, lime plaster was gradually replaced with cement plaster and the entire wall surfaces covered with coats of lime-wash. In order to ensure long term preservation as well as present the building in a manner it was designed to appear by the Mughal builders; modern cementitious materials have been removed and replaced with traditional lime plaster.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Archival research revealed that the central grave chamber originally had decorative glazed tile work on the walls and gilding on the dome and none of the original decoration exists today this could have been similar to the treatment of Akbar's Tomb in Sikandra. The original works had been replaced in 1955 AD with plain plaster work which was now covered with several layers of lime wash.
- The each layer of the lime wash was carefully investigated and removed to explore the possible remains of the original decorative works underneath if any. After careful cleaning of the layers of lime wash, no remains of the original decorative ceramic tiles were revealed.
- However, traces of red polychromy, were revealed in the netting bordering the arch profiles.
- The layers of lime wash, cement plaster and decayed plaster was carefully removed using sand paper and scalpels from the wall and dome surfaces of the central chamber without harming the underneath original lime works.
- All loose plaster patches as well as cement patches were removed to the masonry levels
- This followed re-plastering with lime mortar where required followed by applying a 1mm coat of lime plaster mixed with marble dust and egg white on the entire wall surface of the principal mausoleum as well as the four corner chambers.
- Red poly-chromy works are now being restored to the netting along the edges of the arch profiles and to the spandrels of the arches and up till dado level where discovered.
- The decorative ceiling of the entrance chamber was cleaned using water based techniques using soft brushes to reveal the original surfaces. Here, the original decayed incised plaster work is consolidated using lime water.

Humayun's Tomb back in form



"Since June 2012, trained craftsmen have been carefully scrapping off whitewash and cement layers in the eighty-foot high dome chamber, which for two months has been covered with a web of scaffolding with craftsmen perched everywhere,"...

Source :The Times of India, 01 - September, 2012

Scan the code to read the full story



▲ Layers of cement plaster and limewash were carefully removed prior to replastering in layers with a final 1mm coat of lime and marble dust to restore the original appearance

04 HUMAYUN'S TOMB

Restoring Lime Plaster on the Roof

As with the principal mausoleum, the upper floors and terrace level masonry surfaces required removal of cement and replacement with lime plaster to ensure preservation and restoring the original appearance.

ACTION TAKEN:

• The conservation of the internal and external wall surfaces is ongoing which mainly includes following areas:

- Dalans on the terrace
- Arch intrados in drum of the central dome
- Parapet wall at the terrace
- Domes of four corner canopies
- Staircases connecting all floors together
- Chambers and corridors at the upper level

• The conservation works carried out included removal of cement plaster layers as well as lime-wash from the external and internal wall surfaces of the *dalan*, upper chambers, parapet and staircase. These were then lime plastered and finished with a final layer of lime punning. All these spaces were meant to be well lit which was due to the pure white colours of the lime punning comprised of matured lime putty, marble dust and traditional organic additives.

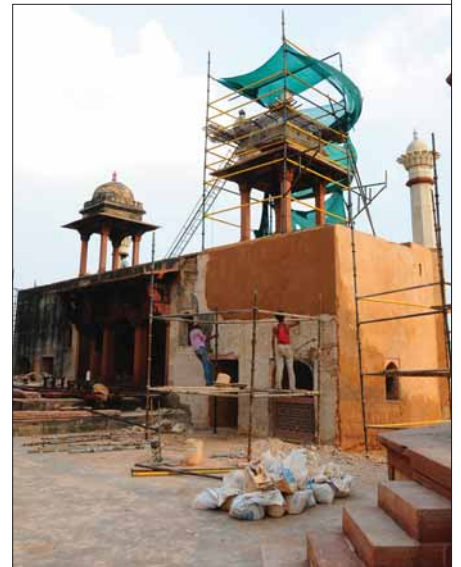
• Lime plastering was done on the wall and dome surfaces after replacing the added layers. Lime plaster mortar prepared by mixing matured lime putty, coarse sand, *surkhi* and traditional organic additives.

• The profile of the niches of the *dalans* and chambers have now been restored as per original profile and designs.

• The remains of the original red polychromy were cleaned carefully using water based techniques. The existing red polychromy was consolidated using similar materials and where missing was restored, carefully matching the original.

• The plasterwork on the domes of the four corner canopies had deteriorated considerably and was allowing water percolation to the underlying masonry. Removal of deteriorated plaster as well as all patches of cement plaster was followed by applying a coat of traditional lime mortar finished with a layer of lime punning. The white colour of the canopy domes has now revived the original intention of the builder of maintaining the red-white balance in overall composition.

All the internal wall surfaces of the chambers of the upper floors of the grave chambers, staircase and corridors have been restored to the original design and the quality of the inner spaces has improved significantly.



▲ As with the interior, layers of cement and limewash required to be replaced with lime plaster on the terrace



05 HUMAYUN'S TOMB

Restoration of the Glazed tile work

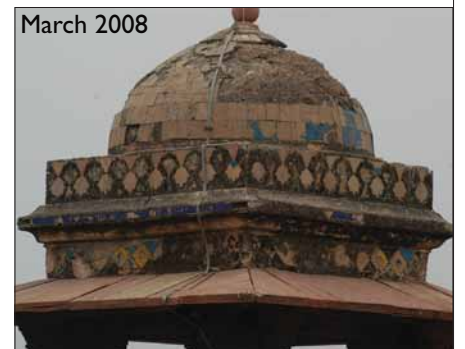
Though the mausoleum is clad with stone, in keeping with Persian traditions, the roof canopies sanding in the centre of each side were covered with glazed tiles. This is considered a significant architectural element the conservation of which required to be undertaken.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Documentation of the remaining tile fragments on the canopies, in 2008, revealed that the original patterns of the canopies could be discerned.
- This followed a four year programme to analyse the Mughal tiles for chemical composition and physical properties and experimentation to reproduce tiles matching the original.
- With the support of traditional craftsmen from Uzbekistan tile production mechanism could be established at Humayun's Tomb.
- A conservation strategy was agreed following intense dialogue, discussion at the international level.
- On this basis, restoration of tiles to the Humayun's Tomb canopies commenced in early 2012. This required removing the cement layers applied to the canopies in 2003-4 when multiple lightning conductors were installed here.
- Care was taken to carefully match the tile sizes to the original as determined from impressions in the plasterwork.
- Five colour glazed tiles; cobalt blue, turquoise blue, green, white and green have been prepared on site using similar composition and process which is now being established after a four years extensive scientific and practical research.
- While all original tiles that have remained are retained, new glazed tiles are used to complete the missing patterns as per the original design details in lieu of the cement patches removed.
- Before conservation works, all the existing tiles and finials of the dome which were loosely fitted were consolidated using lime based mortar
- A team of a conservation architect, architect and art conservator have worked together with the master craftsmen to fixed the tiles on the canopies
- Tile restoration of the six canopies on the northern, southern and eastern sides have now been completed and works are ongoing on the two western canopies.
- A team of 12 youth from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti are being trained in the craft of tile production. *(More info on Page no. 75)*

NEXT STAGE

- The glazed tile work would be completed on the canopies of the west side of Humayun's tomb and two canopies of Barber's tomb.
- After completion of the Humayun's tomb, glazed tile work would commence on Isa Khan's mosque.
- It is expected to take up till end 2014 to complete tile restoration of buildings within the Humayun's Tomb complex.



March 2008

October 2012

September, 2011

06 HUMAYUN'S TOMB

Restoring internal circulation

In the 20th century, doorways linking the principal tomb chamber to the four corner chamber were blocked with sandstone lattice screens thereby altering the intended circulation as well as creating management problems as the northern chambers were accessible only from outside. This inappropriate alteration is now being reversed.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Careful study of the mausoleum revealed that pivot holes meant for wooden doors were occupied by stone jaalies.
- Archival research revealed that these jallies were placed in 1955 after the doors were probably used for firewood when the Humayun's Tomb complex was used as a refugee camp.
- After prolonged consultation it was agreed to remove the 20th century lattice screens and replace these with wooden doors.
- The lattice screens from the northern chambers have now been removed, allowing visitors to access these chambers.

NEXT STAGE

The lattice screens from the two southern chambers will be removed in summer 2013.



September, 2011



March, 2012

The stone jaalies in the mausoleum which were blocked with wooden doors have now been removed ►



07 HUMAYUN'S TOMB GARDEN

Reconstructing the Enclosure wall

The Outstanding Universal Value of the Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site is today understood to be in the complex being an ensemble of 16th century enclosed garden tombs. Thus effort to reconstruct collapsed portions of the enclosure walls of each of these enclosed gardens is being undertaken both to restore the lost architectural integrity as well as provide improved security.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The restoration of the enclosure wall has started in 2011 which was preceded by extensive documentation, condition assessment of the wall.
- The original profile of the west enclosure wall was restored in 2011 by reconstructing missing arches on this stretch.
- In 2012, the southern wall was reconstructed, especially the sections on either end of the southern gateway.
- It was agreed in the Core Committee not to demolish the entire eastern stretch of the Southern section to reconstruct the arcade though it is recorded that prior to collapse in the 19th century this section too was arcaded.
- As with all conservation activities undertaken as part of the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative, the reconstruction was carried out using traditional material, craft skills and building techniques used in the original construction.



▲ Collapsed portions of the enclosure wall were reconstructed using traditional materials and techniques

08 HUMAYUN'S TOMB

Restoring highly ornamental plasterwork

The architectural integrity of Humayun's Tomb had been severely compromised with the star shaped plasterwork of the half domed alcoves of the lower façade replaced with plain cement plaster. The cement plaster was also causing further deterioration of the sandstone. Thus in order to restore the intention of the original builders and ensure long term preservation the star shaped ceilings are being restored.



▲ Though only 1.6% of the facade, the ornamental plasterwork on the lower cells builds upon the red and white contrast as designed by the Mughal builders. Here cement plaster was removed from all 68 cells to restore original patterns and finishes.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Since 2009 onwards the cement plaster has been carefully removed, preserving any patches of original plaster that would have survived the 20th century 'repairs' using cement plaster.
 - All 68 lower cells were plaster with lime mortar with the highly ornamental plasterwork restored to all cells. This covered roughly 1.6% of the façade area yet had a significant impact on the appearance of the building.
 - In 2012 the red poly-chromy pattern in the netting has been restored to most of the cells.
 - Works had to be discontinued as despite resetting the sandstone paving of the upper plinth, the water percolation from the top surface continued. Over one year of continuous grouting was required to halt water percolation and in turn to recommence ornamental plasterwork.
- Also, the masonry of the lower cells has absorbed water percolating from the roof above for decades and much dampness remains trapped in the masonry walls. After replacement of the cement plaster, the water has started evaporating from the newly applied lime plastered surfaces. Therefore, these surfaces are presently suffering from the severe salt deterioration requiring continuous repairs.
- Repair works to plaster damaged due to continued water ingress has been completed.

NEXT STAGE

The lime punning as well as red polychromy will be completed by summer 2013.





09 HUMAYUN'S TOMB GARDEN

Access for all to Humayun's Tomb

The project aims to make access to the complex easier for the differently-abled; wheelchair users, children in prams, amongst others. However, access must be organized in a manner that does not impact the historical character of the World Heritage Site and maintenance costs of systems should be minimal.



▲ To promote wheelchair access across the garden, sandstone 'bridges' have been installed across all channels at either ends

The ASI - AKTC Core Committee review the proposals to create wheelchair access throughout Humayun's Tomb ►

ACTION TAKEN:

- During the Humayun's Tomb garden restoration (1997-2003) steps were taken by the Aga Khan Trust for Culture to make large parts of the garden enclosure accessible for wheelchair users by building a ramp at the west gateway as well sandstone bridges across the water channels.
- In an 'Access Audit' as well as design and research study commissioned by AKTC in 2011-12 requirements to make the complex wheelchair accessible were explored.
- Following the presentation to the ASI Core Committee it was agreed that in the first instance, the gardens in the complex would be made accessible. It was not considered possible to make the Isa Khan enclosure accessible without severely disfiguring the historical character of the entrance zone of the World Heritage Site.
- The steps at the Bu Halima gate have been replaced with a ramp as existed at this location historically.
- Similarly the steps along the central pathways have been replaced by ensuring the path is a singular ramp.
- Within the Humayun's tomb complex ramps have been added to make the south-west quadrant of the garden accessible. Additional bridges across water channels have also been added.

NEXT STAGE

Works towards improving accessibility of the gardens and structures will continue through 2013.





10 HUMAYUN'S TOMB

South Gateway Conservation

This monumental gateway is a significant structure within the Humayun's Tomb complex and as with other structures suffered from inappropriate repairs in the 20th century and severe neglect on account of its being used as a store for excavated archaeological fragments, thus requiring major conservation works.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Structural conservation works were completed in 2011 and included removal of the inappropriate cement plaster followed by lime plastering and lime punning on the internal wall surfaces and restoration of the red polychromy pattern of the external arch alcoves.
- The upper level of the gateway has a courtyard which required extensive replastering and restoring missing sandstone lattice screens.
- The repairs to the interior have allowed the structure to be used a lecture for training programmes held here.

NEXT STAGE

The lower cells on the internal façade require careful removal of lime wash followed by reapplying the lime punning layer.



ISA KHAN'S TOMB-GARDEN

Isa Khan's Tomb is of an architectural style that was used for royal tombs through the 15th century rule of the Sayyid and Lodi dynasty. Marked by deep arcaded verandahs, the significance of the structure lies in the profuse ornamentation and its original setting remaining intact.



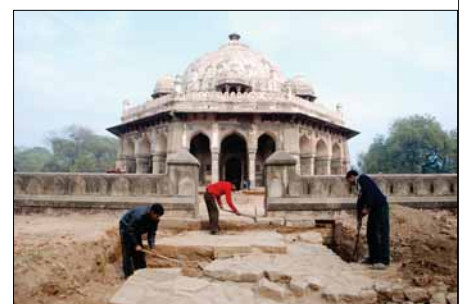
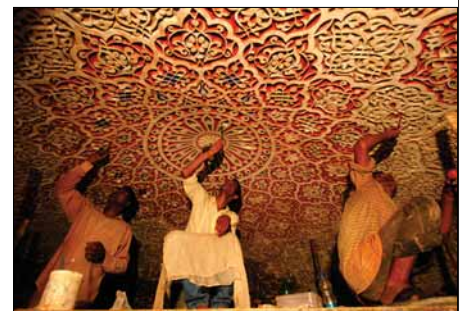
Emperor Humayun's garden-tomb was built by Indian and Persian craftsmen on a scale far grander than any tombs. The monumental scale achieved here was to become the defining feature of Mughal architecture.

Adjoining Humayun's Tomb are several Mughal-era garden-tombs - Nila Gumbad, Isa Khan's enclosure, Bu Halima's tomb, Batashewala Complex, among others. In the larger Nizamuddin area, there are over 100 monuments, dating from the 13th century onwards, making it one of the densest ensembles of medieval Islamic buildings in the world.

Built in the style developed in the early 15th century in Delhi for royal tombs of the Sayyid and Lodi dynasties, Isa Khan's Tomb Garden pre-dates the building of Emperor Humayun's tomb by two decades. The structures are considered significant for the high level of ornamentation – glazed tiles, plasterwork, stone elements such as finials and lattice screens – much of which had sadly been lost, either removed for the antique market in the 20th century or left to deteriorate.



Scan the code to watch an interview by Mr. Mark Weber, World Monument Funds talking about the conservation works at Isa Khan's Tomb - Garden





11 ISA KHAN'S TOMB - GARDEN

Garden Restoration

The enclosed tomb-garden stands at the entrance zone of the Humayun's Tomb complex however inappropriate alterations and unplanned planting in the garden had disfigured the original intention which required to be restored together with the buildings that stand here. The discovery of original levels makes Isa Khan's tomb garden the earliest surviving sunken garden of the Persian tradition.

▲ The discovery that the outer garden was originally four feet below the levels of the garden that surrounds the tomb required 125,000 cubic feet of earth to be manually removed to restore historic levels. This revealed several hundred terracotta objects, in addition to architectural elements, as well as the arcade of the enclosure wall, which is now once again visible as intended

ACTION TAKEN:

Garden Levels

- Though it was known from the onset that the garden was historically lower than found at the commencement of works, the discovery that levels were over 1.2 m lower was surprising.
- The increase in levels is considered to be on account of demolition of a settlement here in the 1920's and regular import of good earth for horticulture purposes.
- In 2011, over 12000 cum of earth was manually removed under the supervision of an archaeologist to restore levels to similar to original levels and allow the intention of the 16th century builders.
- Original levels could not be reached owing to the presence of large trees that would have been threatened with collapse if any further earth removal had taken place.

Conservation of garden retaining wall

- The Isa Khan's tomb garden was discovered to have an inner garden in the immediate setting of the tomb and a lower outer garden, both separated by a masonry retaining wall.
- On original garden levels being restored and cement plaster being removed from the retaining wall, the wall exhibited severe stress and portions began to collapse.

- Structural analysis revealed that large portions of the wall were built in mud mortar and were built of rubble. An archival research that followed revealed that the wall was completely rebuilt in the mid 20th century.
- Large portions of the wall were completely dismantled to ground level and rebuilt on the original foundations. This reconstruction also included rebuilding the corner bastions that were revealed during the earth removal exercise.
- 530 cum of random rubble stone masonry thus required to be reconstructed in lime mortar. It was agreed not to plaster the wall and leave the masonry exposed.

Plinth protection & Pathways

- For visitor access, pathways have been built in the cardinal directions in Delhi Quartzite. Though it was suggested that the pathways have a width of 3 m the narrower width of the staircase at the gateway was considered more appropriate by the ASI Core Committee.
- These pathways meet the plinth protection built for the arcaded outer enclosure wall and the plinth protection on both sides of the inner retaining wall.
- In total, 1120 meter of the plinth protection of up to 2m width has been constructed.

Planting

- In keeping with traditional design for sunken gardens, which were irrigated by flooding and planted with fruit trees, the outer garden has been planted with a citrus grove.
- This will eventually allow visitors standing on the upper levels to be at eye level with tree-tops.
- The inner garden is merely grassed to provide a clear line of visibility.



▲ 11,440 Sq.m of Garden restored - 3,25,000 Cu.Ft. of earth removed - 5000 Man-days of work went into the discovery of this earliest known sunken garden of India

Isa Khan's Tomb - Garden: Now
Restoration of the earliest known/ surviving sunken garden and in turn the original/ historic setting of the mausoleum ▼



12 ISA KHAN'S TOMB - GARDEN

Enclosure Wall Conservation

The tomb-garden is enclosed by an octagonal enclosure wall with circular bastions at each end of the octagon.



ACTION TAKEN:

- The original profile of the arcade of the enclosure wall was visible on the removal of 1.2 m of earth that had substantially covered the arcades
- Following the removal of the earth the floor of the arcade required repair by removing the dead lime-concrete and replacement with a new layer of lime concrete.
- At several points it was considered necessary to grout the masonry with lime mortar using manual pressure.
- The wall surfaces have been repointed in lime mortar, with 6000 sqm of the external wall surfaces requiring this treatment.

▲ The octagonal internal retaining wall allowed the outer garden to serve as a typical Persian sunken garden, irrigated with flooding. The purpose of the wall and its extent was revealed after the removal of earth. Since it was in a poor state, almost 70% of it required to be reconstructed to once again serve as a structural retaining wall.

Restoration works underway on the enclosure wall of the Isa Khan's Tomb - Garden ►



13

ISA KHAN'S TOMB - GARDEN

Conservation of the Mausoleum

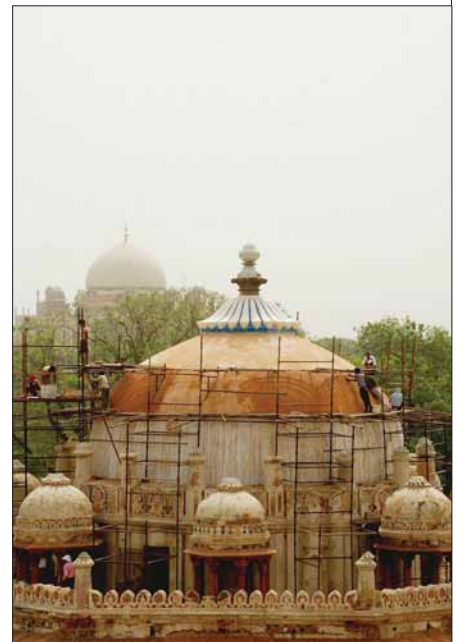
The mausoleum, pre-dating Humayun's Tomb by almost two decades, follows an architectural style used during the Sayyid & Lodi dynasties for royal mausoleum. Following exhaustive documentation, research and analysis, it was realised that the significance of Isa Khan's Tomb lies in the profuse ornamentation that once covered the structure. Conservation works aim at structural repairs as well as restoring much of the ornamentation – plasterwork, stone elements and glazed tiles to the structure.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Major conservation works to the principal tomb chamber have been carried out and included removal of all cement plaster and its replacement with lime plaster.
- The ornamental ceiling of the dome required extensive careful restoration and with the final application of lime punning as well as cleaning of stone surfaces with water and soft brushes the quality of the interior space has improved dramatically.
- Decorative medallions in incised plaster works on the external façade as well on the veranda ceilings have now been carefully conserved with missing portions restored following original patterns and designs. In the one instance where evidence of original pattern was not available, this has been left blank. All the work done based on the existing designs, no conjecture were followed.
- The external surface of the central dome has been restored as per original material and finish. Cement plaster and decayed lime plaster works with multiple cracks have been replaced with new layer of lime plaster along with the finishing layer of lime punning prepared from matured lime putty and the marble dust.
- During the conservation works, original remains of the turquoise blue glazed tiles were discovered around the stone finial of the central dome which was covered underneath the new plaster layers. After removing the added layers, original glazed tile work of the finial have been restored using matching glazed turquoise blue tiles prepared on site.

NEXT STAGE

- The conservation works would be completed in 2013 which includes decorative plaster works on the external wall surfaces and terrace.
- Restoration of the original glaze tile works on the eight canopies as well as their stone finials would be completed in year 2013-2014.



▲ Conservation works on the tomb have included major structural repairs on the dome, restoration of the ceiling and the finial. Restoration of the tilework will carry on through 2013

14 ISA KHAN'S TOMB - GARDEN

Conservation of Isa Khan's Mosque

Within the tomb-garden stands an imposing mosque on a raised plinth. As with the other structures in the complex, the mosque suffered on account of inappropriate repairs as well as loss of architectural elements such as the tile-work on the canopies.



ACTION TAKEN:

- Following extensive documentation in 2010, conservation works carried out in 2012 included re-plastering the central dome after removing cement plaster and deteriorated lime plaster.
- With the dome re-plastered thus removing vegetation growth filling in of cracks on the plaster surfaces and removal of decayed materials the water ingress could be halted and the internal surfaces replastered and the stone surfaces cleaned.
- All the internal and external wall surfaces of the mosque had cement mortar in the joints which needed to be carefully removed. Cement pointing of the internal wall surfaces has now been replaced with lime mortar pointing.

NEXT STAGE

- The external wall surfaces would be conserved including stone replacement, repair of the decorative plaster works, parapet and terrace repair works.
- The glazed tile works of the two canopies and the east external facade would be restored as per original design and patterns. The work would commence in 2013.
- The northern and southern openings in the mosque would be considered to be re-opened by removing the masonry and replacing with sandstone lattice screen.



▲ Major roof repairs and stitching of cracks in the dome were required to halt water penetration from the roof. The internal wall surface had to be re-plastered in lime mortar after the removal of cement plaster.

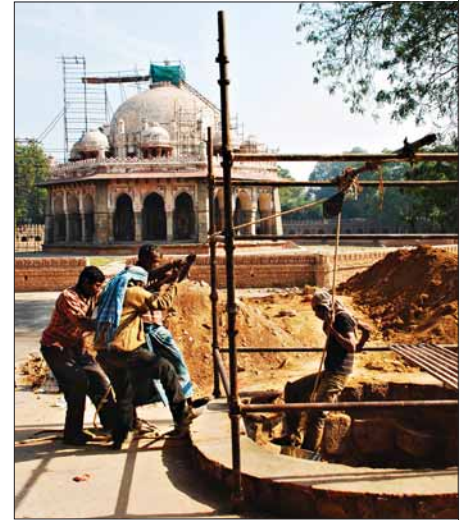
15 ISA KHAN'S TOMB - GARDEN

De-Silting Historic Wells

During ongoing conservation works, a well was discovered within the enclosure. Clearly, having been filled up once the water was not available, the well seemed to be a significant structure of the tomb-garden and required desilting and major conservation works.

ACTION TAKEN:

- During the conservation works of the mosque, a well was discovered on the platform of the mosque which was filled in past century.
- The well has now been excavated. This required a very complicated process wherein two men were taken to the bottom on ropes and excavated material listed up in buckets pulled up to the surface.
- During the excavation works it was realised that major wall portions of the well had caved in and which is what probably led to the well being filled in the first instance.
- Caved in portions were carefully conserved with underpinning with random rubble masonry.



▲ De-silting of historic wells in the project area, and removing decades of rubble and deposits from them

16

ISA KHAN'S TOMB GARDEN

Conservation of the Gateway

On the northern end of the complex is a gateway which allows entry to visitors. The outer façade of the gateway has suffered from inappropriate past repairs to an extent that the original details have been obliterated. The internal portion had mostly collapsed with the western bay still standing. Conservation works aimed at structural repairs and restoring the architectural integrity to the extent possible.



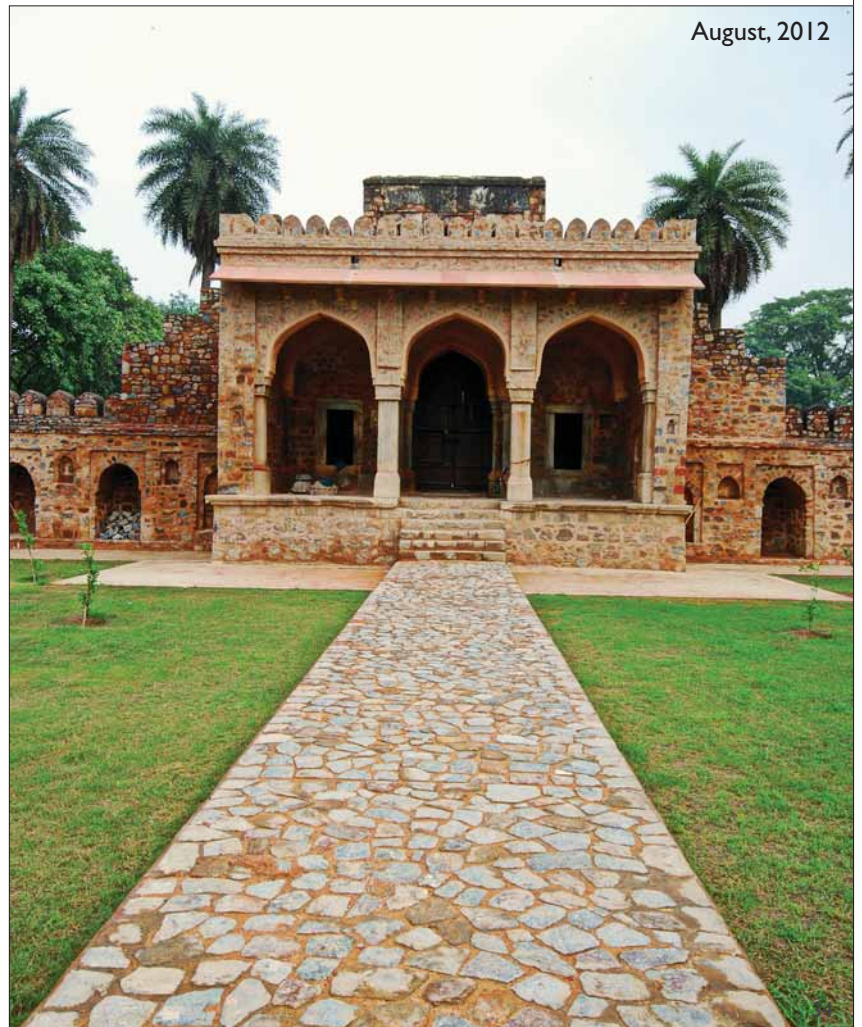
ACTION TAKEN:

Following reconstructing the collapsed central and eastern bay in 2011, the conservation works on the gateway in 2012 included restoring the eaves as well as the battlemented parapet.



The Gateway: Now

The two collapsed internal bays have now been reconstructed on the basis of the surviving western bay. The reconstruction was possible as the missing column was found embedded in the earth. ►



17 BU-HALIMA'S TOMB - GARDEN

Garden Restoration

Bu Halima's tomb garden, also dating from the 16th century, stands abutting Isa Khan's Tomb at the entrance zone of the Humayun's Tomb complex. In the 1920's portions of the enclosure wall were demolished to make a circular roadway thus destroying the character of the enclosure as well as disfiguring the historic character of the site with vast quantities of cement concrete.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Clearance of earth revealed the foundations of the demolished portions of walls to be merely 10-15 cm below existing ground levels.
- Random rubble masonry wall was built on the original foundations matching the height of the standing portions of the enclosure wall.
- A bastion built in the 1920's when the wall was demolished was retained as part of the enclosure.
- Though photographic evidence of an arched gateway in the western stretch existed, the ASI Core Committee was of the opinion that this arched opening not be reconstructed.
- The 10 m wide cement concrete roadway has been dismantled and a central pathway matching the width of the pathway leading from Bu Halima Gateway to West gateway of Humayun's Tomb has been built in sandstone.
- This central pathway allows a gradual slope thus removing the steps and ensuring easy access for those using wheelchairs.
- The new levels have also ensured that 40 cm of Bu Halima gateway buried below concrete is once again revealed to its original character.
- In order to minimise removal of earth from within the enclosure, secondary pathways aligned almost along the British era retaining walls have been built and also serve as a retaining wall, both on the northern and southern sides.

NEXT STAGE:

- The grading and pathway works will be completed in early 2013.
- In spring 2013 a citrus orchard will be planted in this garden enclosure.
- Plinth protection along the enclosure walls is planned.



Bu-Halima Tomb - Garden ▲

Early 20th century British-era carriageway disfigured the historic character of Bu Halima's Tomb - Garden and the entrance zone of the World Heritage Site. Works underway on the landscape and restoration of the enclosure wall

BATASHEWALA ENCLOSURE

Standing north of the Humayun's Tomb-garden stands a 17 acre complex comprising two 16th century tomb-gardens. After persistent efforts of the project, the land was transferred to the Archaeological Survey of India allowing urgently needed conservation works to commence.

Reconstruction of collapsed portions of the enclosure wall as well as restoring the ornamentation - to the extent of available evidence - on the three monuments of national importance that stand here and landscaping the complex are some of the planned works over a three year period following which visitor access from the adjoining Sundar Nursery will be possible.

In keeping with the OUV of the World Heritage Site, within the buffer zone of which this structure stands, the conservation works aim at restoring the structural integrity as well as the original appearance of the structures.

As part of the larger project it is proposed to link the Batashewala Complex - Mughal tomb to the adjoining Humayun's Tomb complex and Sundar Nursery monuments, creating a heritage zone, of unmatched scale, value and visibility in the city of Delhi.

Humayun's Tomb



Batashewala Tomb - Garden : Proposed
Watercolour illustration by Himanish Das ▲

Unknown Mughal Tomb ►



Chota Batashewala Mahal ►



Bara Batashewala Mahal ▲



18 BATASHEWALA TOMB - GARDEN

Securing 17 Acres

The Batashewala tomb-garden enclosure includes the centrally protected monuments of Bara Batashewala Mahal and the Chotta Batashewala Mahal yet the 12 acre complex was itself given in perpetuity to Bharat Scouts and Guides. Though this was on the condition that no commercial use was permitted, over 150 structures were built here, including by demolition of the enclosure walls and rampant misuse included setting up of a club here, building a college, providing space to tent-house owners to store material, etc.

ACTION TAKEN:

- On account of the illegal commercial activity rampant in the Batashewala complex, the Supreme Court Monitoring committee sealed the area.
- This followed by the L&DO re-entering the land and taking it in its possession.
- On the request of the ASI the land was transferred to the Archaeological Survey of India.
- Following court permission all structures built in 1989 for a six month duration were demolished including structures in use illegally.
- The ASI kept one shed like structure – used as a college – to house security personnel employed across Delhi for a period of almost one year. Later alternate structures were built for security guards and this structure converted to a project site office for the Urban Renewal project.
- The entire Batashewala area is now included within the Buffer Zone for the World Heritage Site.
- The ASI is now in the process of notifying as protected the entire 12 acre enclosure as the historic garden setting of the protected monuments.
- In 2008 an acre of land south of the adjoining unknown tomb was given to the Delhi Jal Board as temporary office for two years. This has now been vacated in November 2012 after prolonged persuasion.

NEXT STAGE:

- An LPG store on land transferred to the ASI in 2003 remains to be demolished and around it at least two encroachments have come up of squatters.
- ASI land has also been built upon by the BSF and repeated requests to fence this parcel of land have not been followed up.
- Similarly, the adjoining New Horizon school has encroached upon land transferred to ASI by the L&DO.



▲ A shed built in 1980's has been converted to serve as the project's site office



19 RECONSTRUCTING THE ENCLOSURE WALL

Batashewala Tomb - Garden

On the demolition of the 150+ illegal structures built on this land by the Bharat Scouts & Guides the southern enclosure wall was revealed. The entire stretch of the wall was also visible in early 20th century photographs taken from the roof of Humayun's Tomb. To respect the Outstanding Universal Value of the Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site, which lies in the complex being an ensemble of 16th century garden-tombs, it was agreed to reconstruct missing portions of the enclosure wall.



▲ On the north-east corner of the enclosure walls a historic well was discovered and this has been desilted to its original depth, conserved and enclosed within the enclosure

ACTION TAKEN:

- Following the land being transferred to the ASI, 150+ structures built here since the 1980's were demolished. The ASI auctioned material and except for cement concrete blocks all material was thus removed by contractors.
- On the approval of the Conservation Plan for the Batashewala Complex by the Core Committee and the same being forwarded to the Judiciary works here commenced by removal of debris to reveal 560 m of the foundation of the enclosure wall.
- It was discovered that the walls were not a perfect square/ rectangle as clearly the orientation depended on other, earlier enclosed gardens that were built here, including that of the 'Unknown Mughal tomb' abutting the enclosure to the east.
- Any trees found to be standing over the wall were allowed to remain; this occurred both in the northern section and in the south-eastern corner.
- On the north-west corner, the excavated foundations, found only in parts, had a significant offset and after much deliberation, it was agreed to follow the alignment of the discovery with the priority being to restore a sense of enclosure for the Batashewala complex.
- The northern stretch of the enclosure wall has been rebuilt in Delhi quartzite random rubble masonry in lime mortar by master craftsmen using traditional building techniques.

20 RECONSTRUCTING THE ENCLOSURE WALL

Unknown Mughal Tomb Garden

Abutting the Batashewala complex to its east stands a domed tomb on a raised platform and known simply as 'Unknown Tomb'. Archival photographs and descriptions led us to believe that this was formerly an enclosed garden-tomb and clearance of debris revealed the entire northern, western stretches of the wall as well and a majority of the southern section. In keeping with the OUV of the World Heritage Site, within the buffer zone of which this structure stands and to provide security from encroachments which had occurred to the north, it was agreed to reconstruct the enclosure wall.

ACTION TAKEN:

- It was discovered that the Delhi Development Authority fencing was built almost on top of the western enclosure wall, this was demolished and the extensive vegetation and removal of debris was done to reveal the alignment of the 16th century wall.
- The standing portions clearly revealed the plan of the wall including the depth and profile of the arcade. This was scientifically documented.
- A grand staircase in the centre of the southern side and aligned with the tomb chamber was revealed as well as a gateway in the western wall, again aligned with the tomb.
- It was discovered that the enclosure wall of the Batashewala complex meets the enclosure wall of the unknown tomb, thus establishing that the unknown tomb predates the Batashewala complex.
- The profile of the arch in the elevated platform of the tomb was replicated for the enclosure wall as the profile of the two arches, in plan, were found to be similar.
- The reconstruction of the enclosure wall is now ongoing with the western stretch largely complete. This is carried out on the original foundations which have been strengthened by lime grouting.
- The stretch on the northern side required a retaining wall to be built outside the enclosure as the ground in the area has paved considerably.
- The profile of the arches and coping of the southern section discovered to be standing under the modern buildings was used for the entire wall stretch.

NEXT STAGE

Batashewala Tomb - Garden: The reconstruction would continue to the eastern, western and finally the southern section where a modern brick wall would require to be demolished to rebuilding the stone wall.

Unknown Mughal Tomb - Garden: The wall reconstruction will continue through 2013, especially on the eastern side where the wall needs to be raised from a depth of over 5 m in some sections.



▲ The enclosure wall of the Unknown tomb complex has been reconstructed thus restoring the setting of this 16th century structure.



21 BATASHEWALA TOMB - GARDEN

Conservation of Bara Batashewala Mahal

Though the word 'mahal' is included in the name given to the structure it is a Mughal era tomb of a plan similar to the adjoining Sundarwala Mahal. The structure suffers from significant structural failure with the western side largely collapsed. The southern façade has been inappropriately reconstructed in an earlier 'Conservation' attempt in 2002-4 wherein the half-domed alcoves have been restored by simple arches. Much of the original ornamentation has deteriorated and collapsed though the patterns are still discernible. Conservation works aim at restoring the structural integrity as well as the original appearance of the structure without resorting to conjecture.



▲ Reconstruction of the missing incised plaster pattern on the dome ceiling

ACTION TAKEN:

- The structure has suffered on account of severe water penetration from the roof above and significant collapse and deterioration have resulted from limited access for ASI officials while the adjoining land was with Bharat Scouts & Guides.
- The monument is significant for its decorative plaster works which include incised plaster works in the dome medallions, wall medallions, walls and arch intrados. Significant amount of decorative plaster works have in the past been replaced with cement plaster and sections were hidden under dust and soot deposits.
- At the onset of conservation works, all surviving decorative patterns were traced and documented to be used to make templates for undertaking their conservation and restoration.
- The existing patterns were cleaned using water based techniques and soft brushes to remove the added layers of dust and soot deposits. After cleaning of the decorative surfaces, original colours of the plaster were revealed and included lime white, red polychromy and indigo blue colour.

- Conservation works started with the removal of the inappropriate layers of the cement plaster laid on the wall and ceiling surfaces. These layers were dismantled carefully to ensure original without harming the existing decorative surfaces
- Decayed and cement plaster layers are replaced with lime plaster works which is done in layers, as per original details. Base layers were applied using coarse lime mortar with a finish layer of fine lime mortar.
- The conservation of the internal decorative surfaces is now ongoing which includes medallions on the dome ceiling, medallions on both the arches and niches, arch intrados and bands. Work is undertaken following the guidelines mentioned below:
 - o Construction of the missing portions of the decorative works based on the existing design in the same panel
 - o Construction of the partially missing small portions in between the large areas
 - o Construction of the completely missing patterns based on the existing designs on other symmetrical wall.
 - o All the profiles are under repair using matured lime putty, fine sand and brick dust. After incising the decorative profiles, these are finished with lime punning, red polychromy and blue indigo as per original designs.
- The missing bands running on the walls and the arches, arch profiles, niche profiles have been restored which were distorted due to material deterioration as well as new inappropriate repair works.
- During works, an arched opening into the tomb chamber from the eastern and western sides was reopened after it was discovered to have been inappropriately blocked during past repairs.



▲ Reconstruction of the missing incised plaster pattern on the dome ceiling, arch soffits and internal wall surfaces

NEXT STAGE

Conservation works on the Bara Batashewala Mahal will continue through 2013 and will include restoration of the western façade, demolition of inappropriate repairs of southern façade and reconstruction as per original details. A red sandstone flooring will be introduced.

NIZAMUDDIN URBAN RENEWAL INITIATIVE

Chronology of Project Components In Hazrat. Nizamuddin Basti

2007-08

- Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative commenced on 11-July 2007
- First of its kind Public Private Partnership project between ASI, MCD, CPWD, AKF and AKTC
- Physical Infrastructure improvement works commenced at the MCD School
- Exhaustive socio-economic survey carried out to determine community needs.
- Teacher Training programme and Bridge classes for high school students commence.
- Conservation works commence on the 14th century Hazrat Nizamuddin Baoli, following its partial collapse.
- Cultural Revival programme initiated in December with co-funding from Ford Foundation
- Embroidery and tailoring Center for women of the Basti established to provide training for economic gain.
- Sir Ratan Tata Trust co-funding for education initiatives secured.
- Upgradation of facilities at MCD polyclinic including setting up a Pathology laboratory.
- 200 truckloads of rubbish removed from Nallah.
- Garbage collection system established.
- Over 100 household toilets connected to city sewerage network.

2009

- First ever Topographical survey of the entire Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti conducted after significant community dialogue. Each street and neighborhood was mapped which allowed an effective need assessment for urban improvements
- Landscaping and Conservation of the Chausath Khamba forecourt and Mazaar e Ghalib commenced
- Cultural mapping of heritage buildings and significant cultural elements of the area by Basti youth who then formed Sair e Nizamuddin - a youth group of heritage volunteers.
- Setting up an Early Childhood Care and Development resource centre
- Computer Education programme initiated to train MCD school students and youth.
- Signing of MoU with Delhi Development Authority to allow landscaping of Basti parks in consultation with residents.
- Major conservation works continue on the Hazrat Nizamuddin Baoli; 700 years of deposits removed.

2010

- Physical improvements at MCD School completed; student enrolment triples with continued education support.
- Vice President of India, H.E Hamid Ansari visits the school and Mazaar E Ghalib on 2-February
- Jashn E Khusrau was held at Chausath Khamba; celebrating the legacy of Hazrat Amir Khusrau Dehlvi. Attended by over 10,000 people
- The first Community Toilet Complex built as part of the project becomes functional.
- Family Cards introduced to document impact of the project; 55% of families benefit directly from project components.
- Houses allotted to 18 families whose lives were at risk by the collapse of the baoli.
- First Apni Basti mela organized to celebrate 700 years of living culture.
- First of the DDA parks landscaped for the exclusive use of women and children.
- English Language Teacher Training programmes initiated with British Council

2011

- Complicated conservation works on 16th century Chausath Khambha commence with support from German Embassy.
- Inauguration of Central Park; gymnasium for exclusive use of women.
- Access Microscholarship Programme for english language training to youth launched.
- Waste Management and door-to-door waste collection programme initiated
- Book fairs, Bal Sabhas organized to expand EDUCATION FOR EVERYONE in the basti
- Art - in- education programmes introduced in the MCD School
- First Hole - in - the Wall to provide computer access to street-children installed.
- Organized Nashishts (discussions) and field trips documenting Hazrat Amir Khusrau Dehlvi's music
- MoU with HUDCO to launch Vocational training programmes for women, youth and unemployed.
- 'Let's Explore' - children book on Nizamuddin Area released
- NOOR and INSHA participated in the first dastkaar Haat

2012

- Jashn E Khusrau : A Collection released by Minister of Culture, Government of India.
- 240 youth from Basti trained in various livelihood generation activities
- Community Health Outreach activities initiated with the support of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust.
- Three parks developed and management now being done by community groups.
- Street Improvements start to be undertaken by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi
- Housing improvement of 44 residential units carried out.
- Construction of the second community toilet complex commenced.
- Landscape plans including organic sewage treatment proposals prepared for the nallah on the request of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- Early Childhood Care and Development spreads to eight Aanganwadi centres; additional aanganwadi's created.

2013-17

- The project will build upon the work carried out across sectors and continue focus on empowering local communities to ensure sustainability. Community groups are already involved in management of toilets, parks, primary school, health facilities.
- Conservation works are planned to be undertaken on other important monuments such as Barakhambha, Do Siriyha Gumbad, Atgah Khan's Tomb.
- Housing improvement works to be carried out on other residential structures as per needs expressed.
- The documentation, recordings of musical legacy of Hazrat Amir Khusrau Dehlvi to be housed in a centre and widely disseminated.
- Malnutrition amongst children to be addressed through awareness and training parents and Aanganwadi staff.
- Improved waste management through community involvement and support to waste collection and disposal.
- Emphasis on improved maternal health, primary education and vocational training to ensure a generational shift in economic condition of residents.

NIZAMUDDIN BAOLI

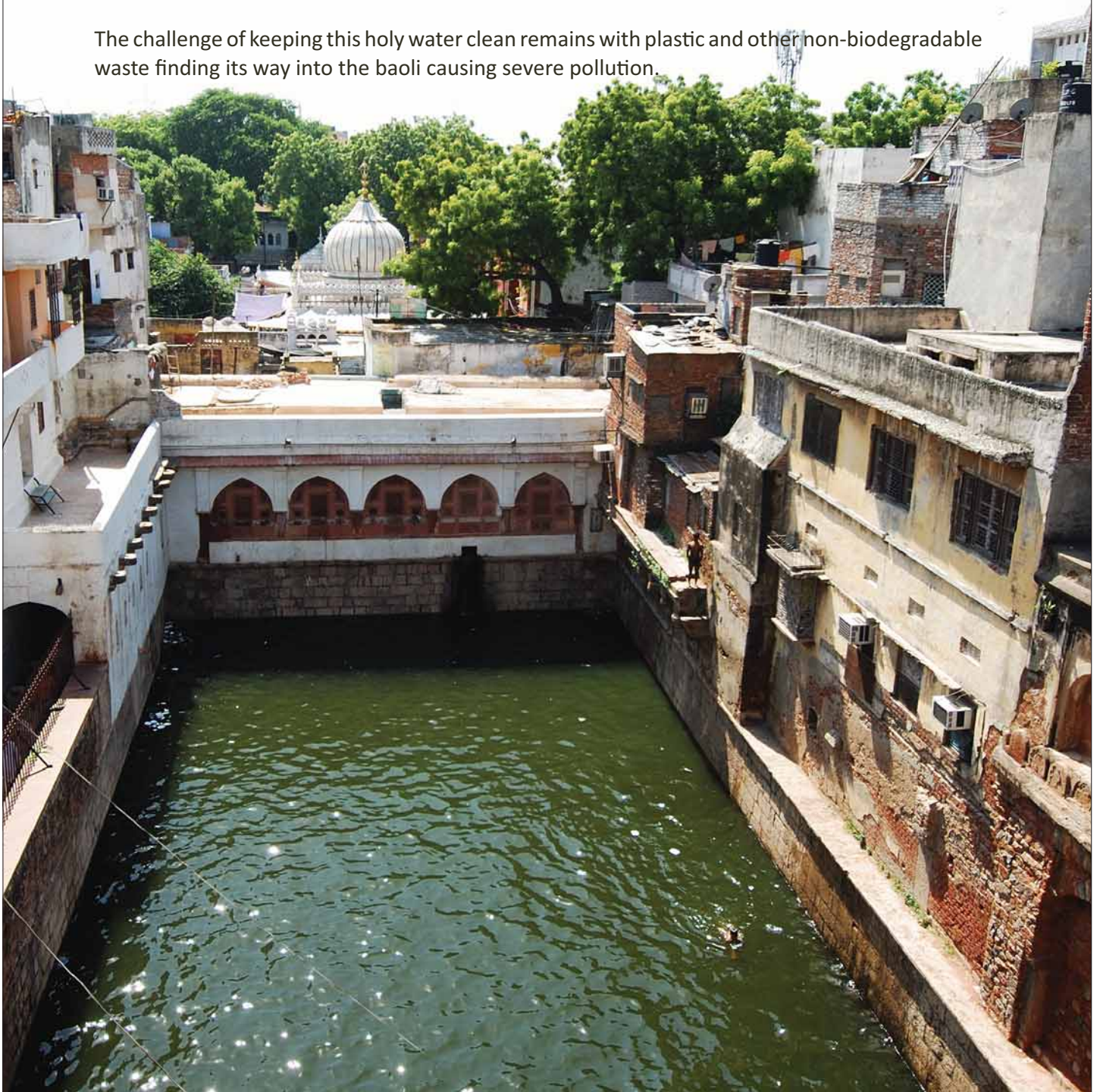
A MODEL OF URBAN CONSERVATION

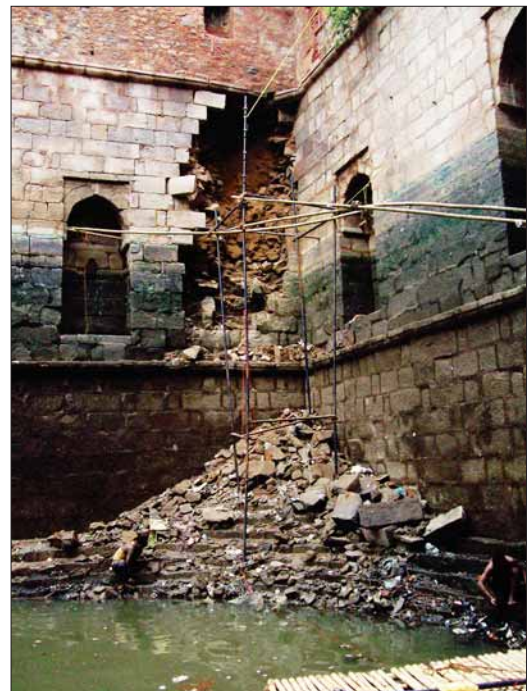
Built in the early 14th century, the water from this step-well is considered holy by millions of pilgrims who visit here annually.

Following its partial collapse in 2008, the Baoli was repaired in a challenging and risky operation. The repairs to the step-well commenced after extensive technical review, discussions with the Dargah committee and on removing seven centuries of deposits requiring 8000 man-days to remove.

The Baoli conservation is an example of a complex urban conservation project with multiple requirements that could only be addressed by a multi- disciplinary team and partnership of several government agencies.

The challenge of keeping this holy water clean remains with plastic and other non-biodegradable waste finding its way into the baoli causing severe pollution.





Since 2010, conservation works are being undertaken on four monuments, standing of the Baoli and at least two, both in private ownership, being contemporary to the Baoli.

CONSERVATION OF A 14TH CENTURY HISTORIC PRECINCT

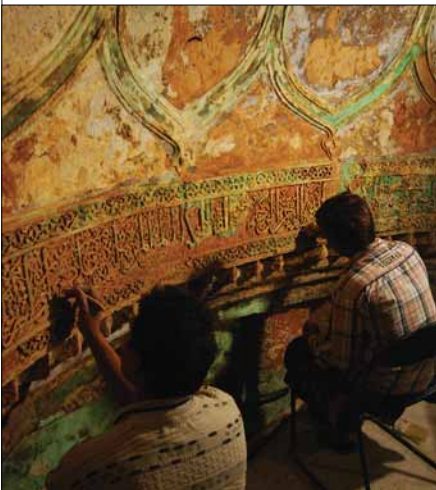


Scan the code to watch *'Nizamuddin Baoli : A model of Urban Conservation'*, a film documenting the works carried out at the Baoli complex - ranging from the conservation of the monuments to the rehabilitation of the families staying atop it.

22 HAZRAT NIZAMUDDIN BAOLI

Conservation of the North-East tomb

All along the Baoli stand historical structures of significance. Along both sides of the Baoli's northern edge stands a domed tomb chamber in private ownership and management. Due to their poor condition, these structures were used only for storage. The families have since approached AKTC to undertake conservation of these tomb structures. The ongoing conservation works will also significantly enhance the urban setting of the Hazrat Nizamuddin Baoli.



ACTION TAKEN:

- The tomb was in a severe state of deterioration with adjacent buildings built atop its walls, raised floor levels as well as almost all the original architectural features buried behind the added layers of masonry and cement plaster.
- The principal domed structure and its 'L' shaped verandah along its western and southern sides are in the ownership of different families.
- Following the removal of concrete flooring the original floor level of the tomb was revealed to be at least 1 m below existing levels – this could be restored on the southern side while on the northern side of the domed chambers there exist graves.
- Exhaustive documentation of the structure including using 3D laser scanning technology was carried out prior to undertaking conservation works.
- Layers of lime wash were removed using appropriate tools without harming the underneath decorative plaster works. It had revealed the extensive decorative incised plaster worked band running all along the wall, medallions on the dome ceiling and the surfaces.
- After cleaning, decayed and weak areas were consolidated using lime based techniques.
- Missing areas of the incised plaster work have now been reconstructed as per existing original pattern and designs. Existing patterns were traced to transfer the actual design patterns for the reconstruction.
- After restoring the original pattern of the ceiling, it is finished with a layer of lime punning prepared from matured lime putty, marble dust and traditional organic additives.
- Red polychromy patterns are now restored on the dome ceiling as per original patterns.
- Existing intricate red sandstone lattice screen are cleaned very carefully to remove the added layers of lime wash and cement plaster.

NEXT STAGE

The Sandstone arcade as seen in the Daniel image will be restored to the verandah and the internal flooring will be redone.

23 HAZRAT NIZAMUDDIN BAOLI

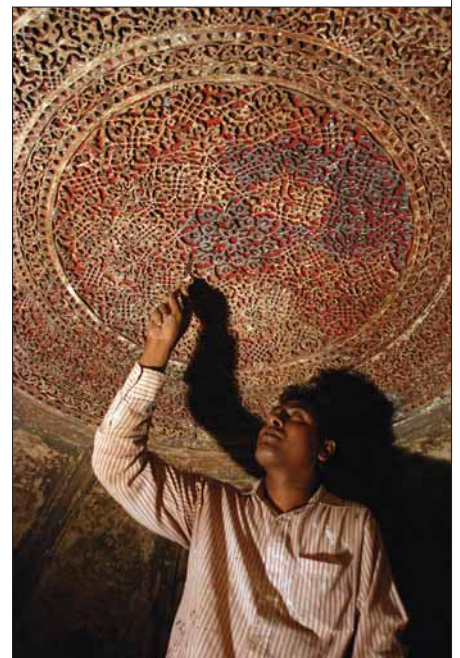
Conservation of the North-West tomb

ACTION TAKEN:

- This 14th century tomb structure was in use as a store and had been altered to a greater extent with new construction all around. Internal wall and ceiling surfaces are highly decorated and completely covered with layers of enamel paints.
- The monument was documented using 3-D laser scanner and on-site measurements. Detailed photo documentation was done prior to conservation works.
- Added layers of enamel paints were removed carefully using scalpels and sharp tools without harming the underneath incised plaster work.
- After removal of the paint layers, a detailed analysis was done required for the restoration of the decorative patterns. All the existing plaster patterns were traced for the restoration works.
- Missing incised plaster work of the medallions have now been reconstructed as per existing original pattern and designs. Existing patterns were traced to transfer the actual design patterns for the reconstruction. Sixteen medallions between the ribs and the central medallions are now restored
- 35 m long incised plaster band comprising Koranic inscription and flowering pattern is being restored to the original glory with a finish layer of lime punning and red poly-chromy.
- After restoring the original pattern of the ceiling, it is finished with a layer of lime punning prepared from matured lime putty, marble dust and traditional organic additives.
- Red poly-chromy patterns are now restored on the dome ceiling as per original patterns using natural earth pigments mixed with natural glue and lime putty.

NEXT STAGE

Conservation works would be completed in 2013 which will include repairing terrace, internal and external wall surfaces.



24 HAZRAT NIZAMUDDIN BAOLI

Conservation of the Chini ka Burj

Structural conservation of this Mughal era structure is being undertaken to prevent further damage or total collapse and restore the urban setting of the Hazrat Nizamuddin Baoli to the extent possible.



ACTION TAKEN:

- The Chini-Ka-Burj is a 16th century two storied structure, large portions of which have collapsed or been demolished making the structure inaccessible. Internal wall surfaces and the kangura pattern parapet walls have extensive glazed tile works.
- The access was provided to Chini-Ka-Burj from the Baoli to carry materials for the conservation works.
- The missing masonry of the arches and columns of the lower floor have now been reconstructed.
- Weak and loose masonry of the lower floor have been consolidated using same stone and lime mortar to provide structural stability to the monument.

NEXT STAGE

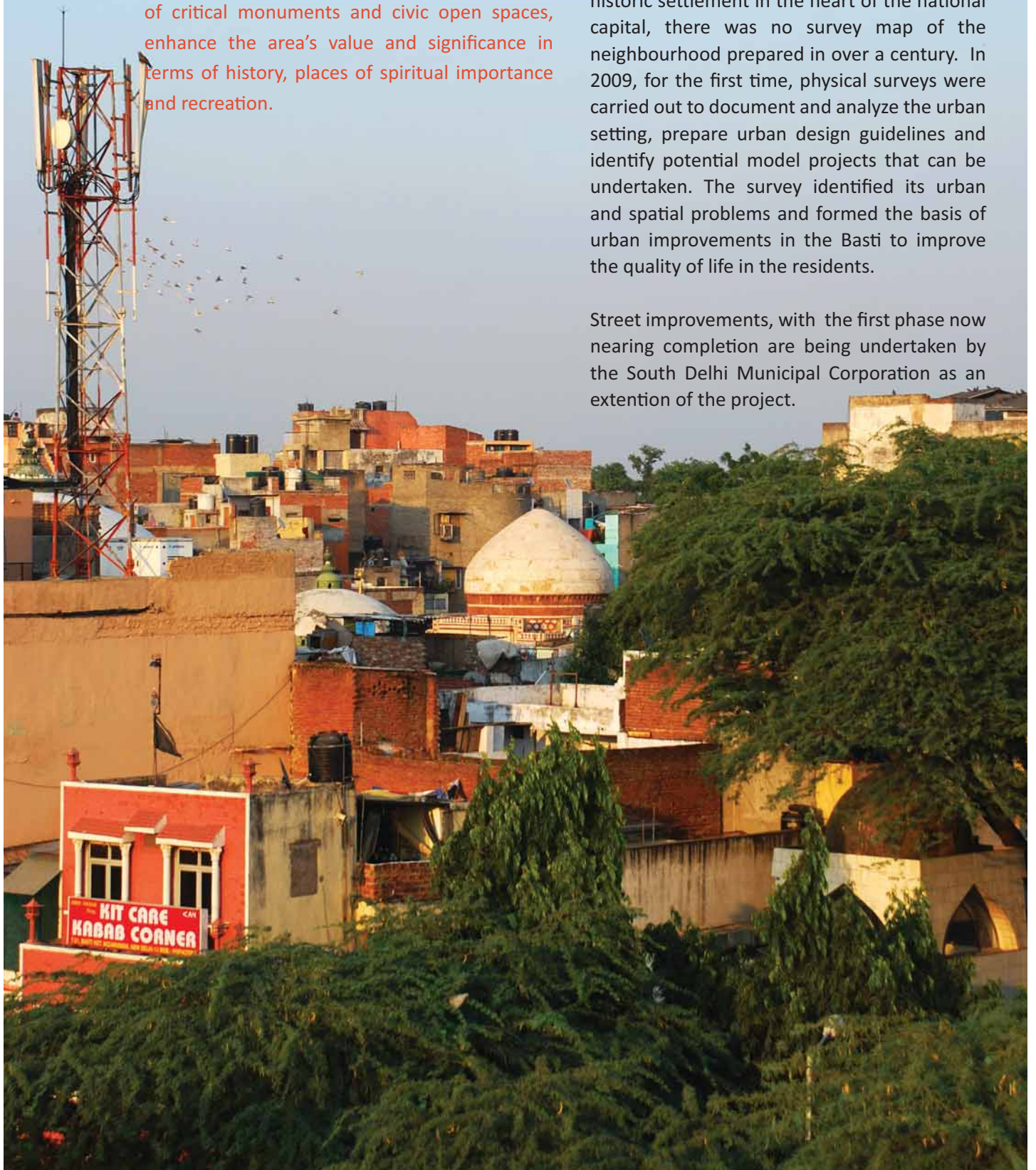
Conservation work would continue in 2013 which will include construction of the partially collapsed dome, construction of missing masonry of the wall, structural repairs of the dome and the walls, lime plaster works, restoration of the glazed tile work and flooring.

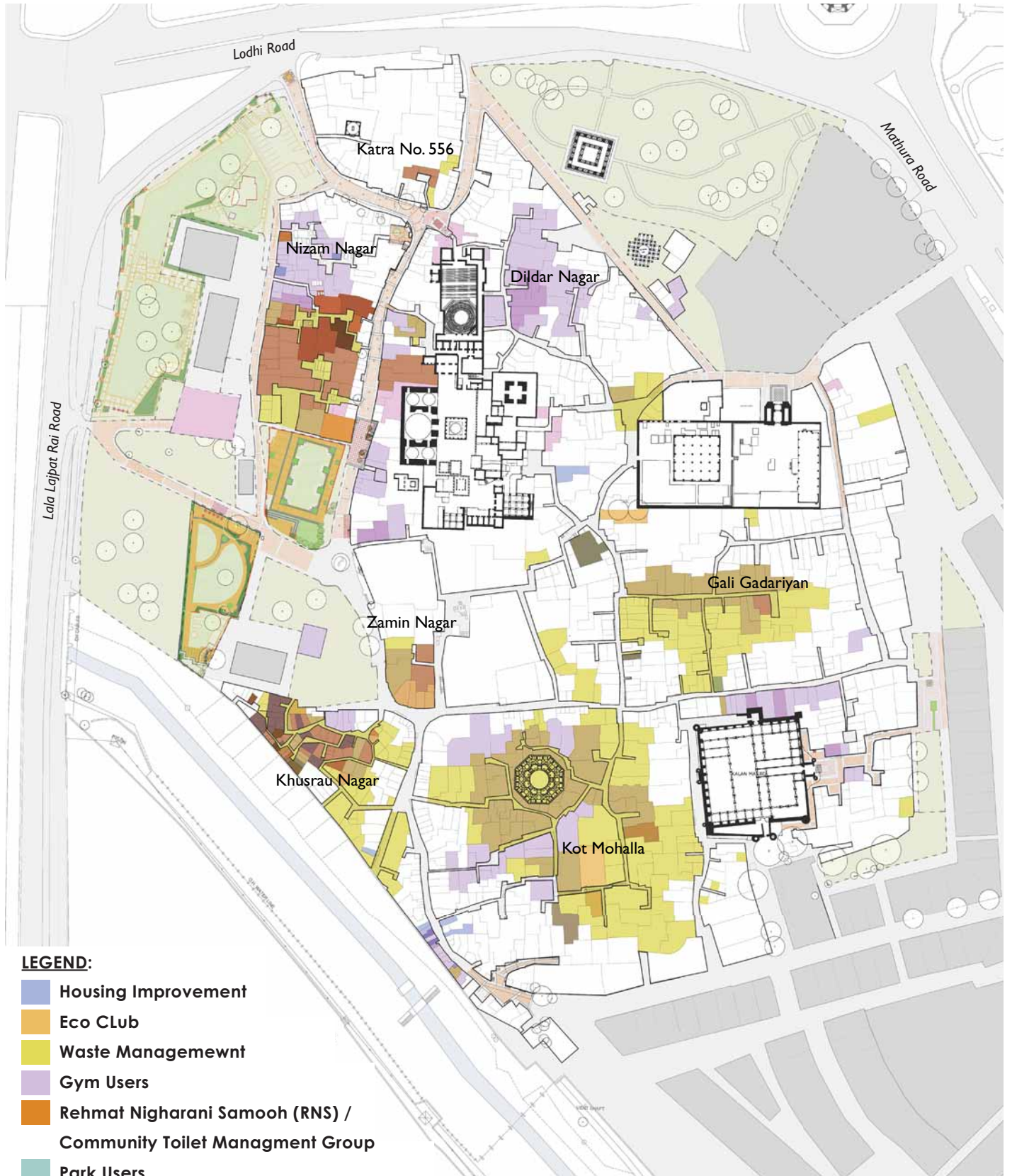
URBAN IMPROVEMENTS IN HAZRAT NIZAMUDDIN BASTI

The project seeks to improve living standards in the Nizamuddin Basti, considerably enhance visitor experience and, through rehabilitation of critical monuments and civic open spaces, enhance the area's value and significance in terms of history, places of spiritual importance and recreation.

The programme has been working towards improving the urban environment and in turn the Quality of Life. Surprisingly, for a historic settlement in the heart of the national capital, there was no survey map of the neighbourhood prepared in over a century. In 2009, for the first time, physical surveys were carried out to document and analyze the urban setting, prepare urban design guidelines and identify potential model projects that can be undertaken. The survey identified its urban and spatial problems and formed the basis of urban improvements in the Basti to improve the quality of life in the residents.

Street improvements, with the first phase now nearing completion are being undertaken by the South Delhi Municipal Corporation as an extension of the project.





LEGEND:

- Housing Improvement
- Eco Club
- Waste Management
- Gym Users
- Rehmat Nigharani Samooh (RNS) /
Community Toilet Management Group
- Park Users
- Park Users + Waste
- Gym + Waste
- Park Users + Gym + Waste
- Gym + Waste
- Gym + Park + Waste + RNS
- Housing Improvement + Waste + Gym
- Park Users + Gym + Waste + Housing Improvement

Map showing the extent of the various urban improvement activities in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti

Developing A Historic Neighbourhood



Streets Improvement

Housing Improvement

Community Toilets

Roundabouts

Discussions with Community

Creating Awareness

Manhole Mapping

Water points

The 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.



A Day in the life of Waste Collector in the Basti:
Scan the code to know more about the programme



25 HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

Structural repairs and providing basic facilities

Several residential structures in the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti have been poorly built. As part of the project AKTC is partnering with home owners to carry out internal structural repairs, provision of facilities such as toilets and ventilation on a cost-sharing basis.



▲ View of the rapid urbanization around historic structures in the Basti

ACTION TAKEN:

- 25 houses underwent repairs and renovations in the year 2012. Of these a majority, 14 houses, stand in Khusro Nagar while others are in the Nallah Pusta area. These houses have been improved in terms of better structural, water & sanitation facilities, improvement in hygienic conditions, amongst other factors.
- Each house was supported through a technical assessment, cost calculation and estimation as well as technical supervision of works.
- Construction material is provided to the resident, while resident bears the cost of craftsmen, labour and material if these exceeds a pre-defined limit of Rs 10,000.00.
- In cases of women headed households, or with differently-abled family members or for Below Poverty Line families or buildings with public use such as Aanganwadi's or in cases of historic structures additional costs are borne by AKTC; these could stretch from Rs 20,000.00 to full costs.
- Some discussions have also been held with the householders along Chausanth Khamba. Many residents have shown interest in upgrading their homes, however approvals from ASI to carry out renovations including façade improvement are awaited.
- Included in the housing improvement programme, an *aanganwadi* at Nizam Nagar has been upgraded. The building was not in use due to poor building condition and structural failure with the roof on the verge of collapse. Through a cost sharing mechanism with the owner, the roof, floor and some of the walls were retrofitted and it is now fully operational as an aanganwadi for the children of the neighbourhood.
- As part of the Apni Basti Mela this year, learnings from the housing improvement programme in terms of correct and cost effective construction practices were explained to the basti residents through posters, pamphlets and models.

NEXT STEPS:

It is planned to expand the housing improvement programme to include façade improvements of buildings standing abutting key monuments.

Similarly it is also planned to develop a simple handbook/ manual for correct practices for safe construction for basti residents

26 URBAN CONSERVATION

Ensure Conservation and Enhance immediate setting of key monuments

To dialogue with Delhi Development Authority (DDA)/ Delhi Urban Heritage Foundation (DUHF) to provide funds for landscaping as well as flats for families presently inhabiting key monuments and seeking to relocate to more suitable and appropriate built environment.

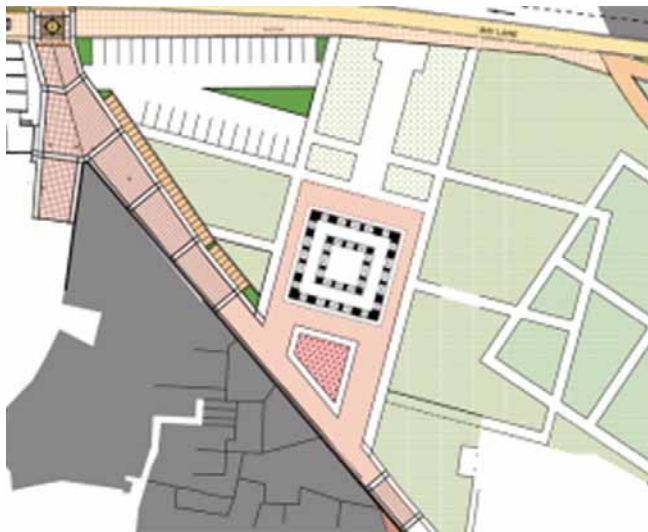
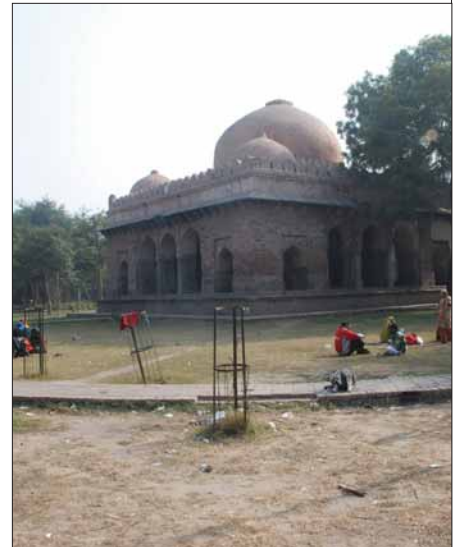
ACTION TAKEN:

- Following the successful relocation of eighteen families originally residing on the Hazrat Nizamuddin Baoli, several families residing in monuments such as Atgah Khan's Tomb and Tilangani's Tomb have approached AKTC to seek support in dialogue with government for better living environments.
- AKTC has presented to the DUHF a proposal that would enable providing improved living conditions as well as allow the conservation of key monuments.
- Follow-up discussions are ongoing with the DDA and include the landscaping of Barakhamba park and façade improvements of buildings standing along Chausath Khambha.

NEXT STEPS:

AKTC will follow up with discussion with DDA and on the assurance of alternate accommodation seek dialogue with resident families.

*The proposed works at Barah Khamba will conserve an important monument and the landscape works will develop the Bara Khamba park into an interactive social gathering area by linking it to basti's cultural activities.
The proposed tourist entry from Lodhi Road shall link Barakhamba to the cultural spine of the city and to the basti. The monument will form the focus of the proposed pedestrian path. ►*



27 URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

Condition Assessment of water & sanitation infrastructure

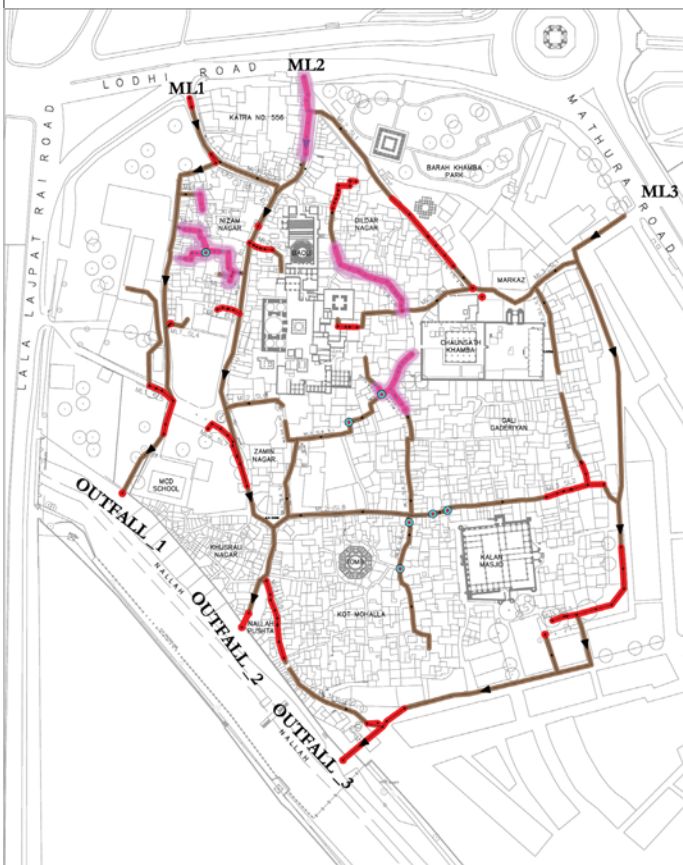
Water and Sewerage infrastructure is the responsibility of the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) and not of the Municipality. However, the poor water supply and frequent choking of sewer lines has caused significant hardship to residents. In order to assist the DJB for future repairs, AKTC has carried out an exhaustive condition assessment of water supply lines as well as the sewerage system.




ACTION TAKEN:

- With permission from the DJB, an invert level survey for all sewer lines/manholes was undertaken for the main streets of the basti over a period of six months in 2013.
- Lines and chambers that require cleaning, repair or complete rehabilitation were identified and a detailed drawing with exiting invert levels was developed for the entire basti.
- A presentation of the findings was made to the CEO of DJB and key areas of infrastructure failure were pointed out along with recommendations for repair and rehabilitation.
- Water quality testing was carried out at select institutional/health care facilities, residences, bore wells, and community water points and the results were shared with the community and DJB.
- The tests revealed that physical properties of the water lay within the permissible limits set by Bureau of Indian Standards; however, the Total Coliform levels were high in two out of three samples.

Summary map 1: Condition Assessment of Manholes ▼

- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with the community to understand the satisfaction of the users and stakeholders.
- It was decided to hold eight stakeholder meetings with residents from the following neighbourhoods – **Kot Mohalla, Nizam Nagar, Khusrau Nagar, Gali Gadariya, Musafir Khana, Dildar Nagar, Kali Masjid, Quresh Masjid.**



-  Constructional Defect
 1. Inadequate slope of sewer line
 2. Bad construction (leads to Gutter rat/'Ghoose' infestation)
-  Blockage due to
 1. solid waste
 2. fats, oil and grease (FOG)
-  Water line passing through waste water manhole

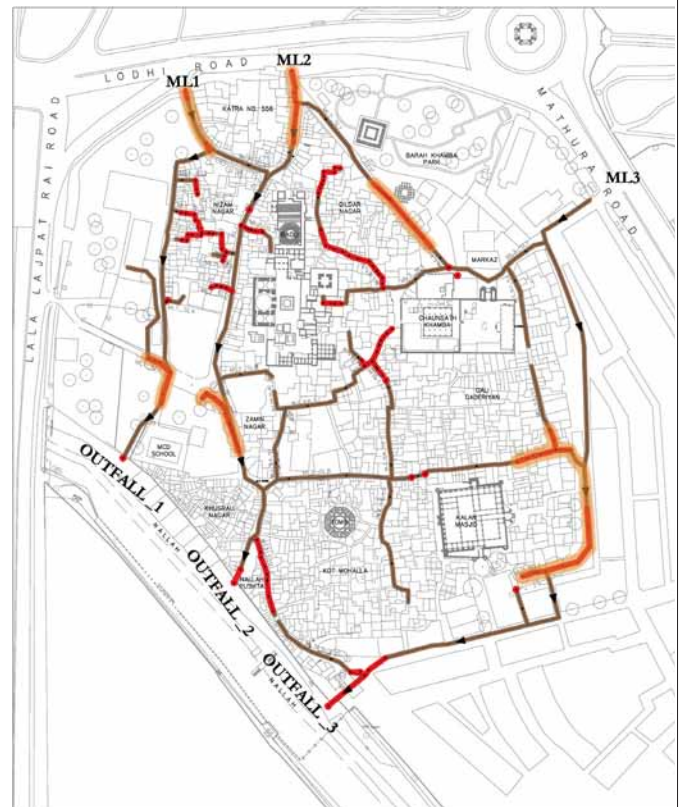


This was done with the intention was to involve neighborhood people directly in the analysis and interpretation of the infrastructure issues. This also helped broaden the vision of the health workers to overall sanitation.

- Furthermore, to get detailed technical information about the system and the involved decision-making processes, interviews were conducted with DJB officials.
- An extensive field visit was carried out with DJB based on which four key areas of rehabilitation were pointed out : **the Nallah, Khusro Nagar, Dildar Nagar and the Dargah Chowk.**
- An annual maintenance plan for all lines was also developed in consultation with the DJB. Based on the recommendations the DJB has begun the rehabilitation of line along the Nallah and in Khusro Nagar
- As part of the Apni Basti Mela, the basti residents and especially children were informed about correct sanitation practices through models, pamphlets and games.
- De-silting of choked manholes and sewage lines in the Basti, that began in December 2012, is 80% complete.
- Mechanical cleaning along the Markazi Market and manual cleaning from Alvi Chiwk to 'phool-wali gali' chowk remains.
- The impact is already visible and very promising. According to the DJB officials, complaints relating to the sewerage system have come down by 90%.

NEXT STEPS:

To continue to provide assistance to the DJB on execution of the annual maintenance plan and to regularly inform community groups on the findings of the survey and to support them in interacting with the DJB.



▲ **Summary map 2: Sewer cleaning action plan**

Legend

- █ Mechanical Cleaning
- █ Manual Cleaning



Year 1 : Quarterly cleaning
Year 2 onwards: Bi annual cleaning

28 NEIGHBOURHOOD PARKS

Creating appropriate spaces for community use

“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



▲ Residents using the Various parks in the Basti

Following this objective, open space development has been one of the key concerns of the project. Although these ‘spaces’ already existed in the Basti, they were encroached, abused and unusable. The project ‘**developed parks**’ out of them which are now used by all walks of life in the Basti, becoming ‘lungs’ providing fresh air to the residents. Five parks along the western edge of the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti in the ownership of the Delhi Development Authority were in a state of misuse and inaccessible to residents. With under 2% of the resident population able to access parks it was agreed that the recovery and landscaping of these parks would contribute significantly to the improved **Quality of Life** in the Basti.

ACTION TAKEN:

- A MoU with DDA was signed in 2009 and was to be extended in 2011 which has not formally happened yet.
- Following the MoU, consultations with the community led to the assigning of functions to each park and brief for the landscape design.
- Two parks were landscaped in 2010-11 including the **Zenana Bagh** for the exclusive use of women, the attached children’s park as well as the **Central Park** designed for community gatherings.
- The landscaping works at the large **Outer Park** in the Basti were completed this year and the park was inaugurated in by the Additional Commissioner of Police in October 2012.
- The Outer Park is designed to be used for football and other sports with a peripheral walkway.
- It can eventually also be used as a spillover for the Community Centre following required renovations at the Community Centre.
- The park is also being used annually for the Apni Basti Mela – organized by AKTC to showcase the cultural heritage of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.

NEXT STEPS:

One of the parks remains encroached and no landscaping work has been undertaken here. Dialogue with DDA needs to continue to ensure this park is vacated off its present encroachments.

The fifth minor park was used to build a temporary toilet and remains to be landscaped.



29 NEIGHBOURHOOD PARKS

Empowering Community Management

Five parks along the western edge of the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti in the ownership of the DDA were in a state of misuse and inaccessible to residents. Following their landscaping for effective and planned community use efforts are underway to build community capacity and empower community groups to manage the parks.

ACTION TAKEN:

- A group of six women has been set up with the primary objective of managing the Zenana Bagh or the Mother-and-Child Park.
- Monthly meetings are conducted with this groups and gardeners/ guards hired by AKTC to maintain parks report to this group and discuss park management related topics at monthly meetings.
- Activities such as installation of exercise equipments, plantation of sapling of different varieties in Zenana Bagh and Outer Park after due consultation with the community groups.
- Five day training was organized in Zenana Bagh to familiarize community with the usage of installed exercise equipments.
- To understand usage pattern and get community feedback of these parks head count survey was conducted in the summer months (three months), clubbed with semi-structured interviews. Out of all the women interviewed nearly 50% stated that they visited the park 5-6 days in a week.

NEXT STEPS:

- To identify and conduct further training for members to facilitate better management of the parks as well as expand and formalize the community group to undertake management of all parks.
- To enable community groups to access government funds for maintenance of neighbourhood parks in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti as well as formalize role with DDA.
- To continue to follow up with DDA for the extension of MoU for park development and management.



▲ The landscape design was based on exhaustive community consultation and following distinct usage being allotted to each of the three major parks. Thus there is now a Women's only Pardah Bagh with an attached Children's Park, a park for Community elders and events and the larger park being inaugurated today for youth sports and an overspill from the Barat Ghar.

30 COMMUNITY TOILET COMPLEX

Building a large community toilet complex

With 26% of the local residents not having in-house toilet facilities as well as a large number of pilgrims visiting the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti community toilets are a required facility.

One Community Toilet Complex (CTC) was built by AKTC near the baoli gate in 2008-09 but was not sufficient to meet demands. As such the existing CTC at the western end required to be demolished to build a more efficient, segregated and secure toilet with bathing facilities included.



August 2010



▲ View of the Toilet in 2008 ;View of the toilet complex in 2012

ACTION TAKEN:

- The construction of the second community toilet commenced in March 2012. The building was designed to cater to the washing and bathing requirements of the pilgrims visiting the Dargah.
- The design of the community toilet has been appreciated and thus shared with the Delhi Urban Shelter Board, which is the agency entrusted to construct toilets in all Delhi slums.
- The construction of the women’s wing has been supported by the German Embassy under the ‘**Small Grants Scheme**’.
- The toilet will use recycled water for flushing and it has been fitted with recycled water tanks and dual piping systems in order to facilitate the same.
- A temporary toilet facility nearby has been provided free of cost while the community toilet is under construction.
- A community resource centre with a separate access has been built on the upper floor of the Community Toilet complex.

NEXT STEPS:

To make toilet operational by May 2013, however, this will require the Municipal Corporation to seek electricity connectivity.



Scan the code to watch interviews of members from **Rehmat Nighrani Samooh**:
Services of the communtiy run by the community - for the community

31 COMMUNITY TOILET COMPLEX

Empowering Community Management

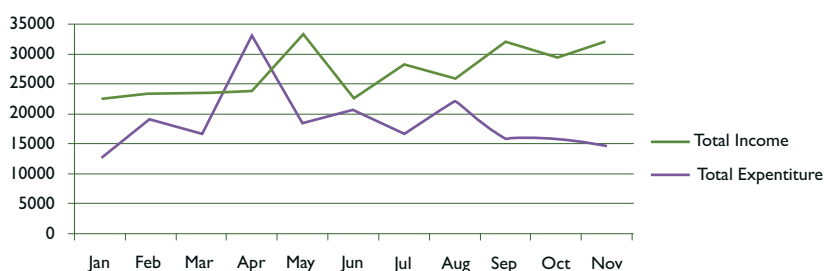
Two community toilet complexes have been built by AKTC in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti as part of the partnership with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD). To ensure continuous access to basic services through effective management of services a community group has been created and is undergoing requisite training.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The community toilet complex built in 2008-9 is now being managed neighbourhood watch group comprising of users and residents from the Basti.
- The community group **Rehmat Nigrani Samooh, (RNS)** managing the community toilet maintains its separate bank account which is updated every month during monthly meetings.
- The group has also undergone a process of re-elections (for the three posts of Treasurer, Secretary and President) and has also been able to add new members to the group to replace members who volunteered in the first instance.
- From a total of 13 members in 2011, 3 members left the group while 2 new members have joined the group. The group now has a total of 12 members.
- Supervision of staff especially during early morning hours and late evening, identifying local plumbers and DJB linemen for minor repair works, verification of resident families for family cards are some of the activities in which the group members are actively involved.
- The group has been managing income and expenditure of the community toilet complex with the facilitation of AKDN. At present, salary of one cleaning staff, overtime payments, electricity bill and cost of purchase of material is borne by RNS.
- Members of RNS have also started inter-loaning in the group. This year a total of Rs. 30,000/- has been given as loan to the members of RNS out of which Rs. 8,000/- has been returned.
- From 2012 onwards two staff members are being paid from the group account, while other salaries continue to be borne by AKTC.

NEXT STEPS:

To conduct extensive accounts training for 3-5 members as well as register and formalize the community group and establish direct links with the MCD. Key objective would be to expand the group to enable management of the larger second toilet.



“Three years back when AKDN developed the Toilet in our Basti, many people were asked to come together for its maintenance.

Today, the Rehmat Nigrani Samooh has taken on the responsibility of the toilet management very well. After joining the group we also save some money from our household expenditure on a monthly basis and deposit it in our group account that becomes a safe deposit for any of the group members at time of need.”

*- Sameena Khatoon, President,
Rehmat Nigrani Samooh*

Now after the construction of the new toilet all the people living around are very happy and it is a great boon for the pilgrims. My entire family also uses the toilet on a regular basis

and we are very happy with the level of cleanliness in this toilet. We have a family card which is very beneficial for poor people like us as our entire family can use the toilet any number of times for a nominal payment of Rs 30 per month.

*- Shamshad Parveen
(Toilet family card User)*



More on the web:

Watch the community taking up the role of creating a healthier and cleaner Basti

◀ Expenditure was comparatively higher in April as bulk material purchases as well as annual honorariums for the RNS members were disbursed. Income in May rose due to the annual Urs festival.

32 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

Developing a green consciousness and social responsibility amongst youth

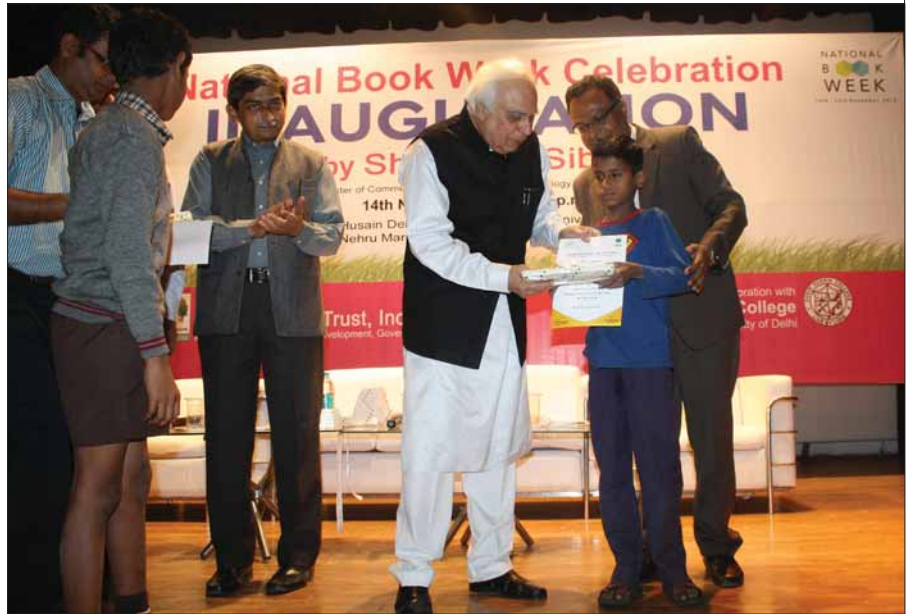
As part of the project, several activities have been planned to address significant environmental concerns and sensitize children and youth on importance of environmental resource management, especially waste management. To impart skills to children and youth of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti to use different media such as theatre to achieve this objective and in turn enable them to become informed and aware citizens capable of playing an active role in the governance of their neighbourhood, has been a significant objective of the project.



▲ During preliminary surveys it was observed that some shopkeepers were disposing the waste inappropriately on the streets and lanes. On the World Environment Day, Eco-Club members distributed Garbage bags to the shopkeepers to instill good waste management in them.

ACTION TAKEN:

- An environmental or **Eco Club** was formed in the Basti in 2009-10.
- In 2012, Eco Club children along with the basti children's theatre group participated in **Ozone Day** and **Rain Water Harvesting Day** celebration organized by Department of Environment, Government of Delhi.
- They attended lectures by resource persons on importance of conservation of environmental resources and performed during cultural evening.
- Children both from Eco-Club and MCD School in groups of 30 each were taken on an eco-walk to Sundar Nursery. They were informed of various plant varieties, their importance and symbiotic relationship with other beings.
- Three day long film screening session was organized as part of the summer camp. Films with environment as a theme were screened for the community and children with a theme on protecting the environment from rapid urbanization and destruction.
- The annual 20 day summer camp was organized for eco-club children focused on spreading awareness on environmental issues.
- **World Environment Day** was celebrated with a forum theater performance, cleanliness drives and talks to raise green and clean consciousness amongst Basti residents.
- Poster making sessions were conducted on the topics of environmental concerns. Children made slogans, poster, collage which were displayed for the community.
- Eco-club children attended one month long sessions to learn storytelling technique, after which they performed story telling on environment during the Annual Basti Mela.
- A ten day '**Best out of Waste**' activity was organized for the children in which children made various interesting objects using waste. Objects such as lamp shades were made using used plastic glasses, empty cold-drink bottles were used as planters to make horizontal garden, amongst others.
- Puppet making workshop was organized for children where they learned to use waste material such as old socks, paper bags, waste plastic bottles etc to make puppets. These puppets were further used during puppet show to talk about waste management issues.



- Waste management cleanliness rally were conducted eight times in this year by Eco-club children, out of which three were part of the Apni Basti Mela.

- Forum theater performance and talks by local leaders were conducted on places of religious importance within the Basti .

- *Nukkad Natak* or Street theatre was performed at various points in Basti such as Alvi Chowk, Central park and Dargah Chowk based on the situation analysis and the severity of the issue of waste disposal.

- ‘*Saccha dost*’- a puppet show was performed on the stage, by the puppeteers from Dramabaaz Co. Puppets proved to be an effective and fun medium of pushing the envelope of awareness forward. The script aimed at ‘throwing the garbage in the dustbin’.

- Story telling sessions were conducted by children in the artificially created forest at the ‘*Basti Mela*’, the stall was named as ‘*Jungle ki Sair*’. It consisted of an enclosed area, which was made-up like a little jungle, with real plants transported from the Sundar Nursery.

NEXT STEPS:

To expand eco-club membership by encouraging more children to join as well as establish a Senior Eco Club with children who have been part of Eco-club for three years or more.

▲ Children from the MCD School of the Basti participated in the ‘Sit-and-Draw’ event organised by the National Centre for Children’s Literature of National Book Trust on the occasion of Children’s Day, 14-November 2012.

Salmaan of class III won the second prize and was awarded a certificate and prize by Mr Kapil Sibbal, Hon’ble Minister for Communications and Information Technology.

Eco-Club has been working tirelessly towards encouraging the Basti residents for moving towards a cleaner and more hygienic way of life. Members of the Eco-Club distribute Paper bags door-to-door, organize street theatre on the topics of waste management, create ecological awareness etc. amongst the residents of the Basti.

33 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

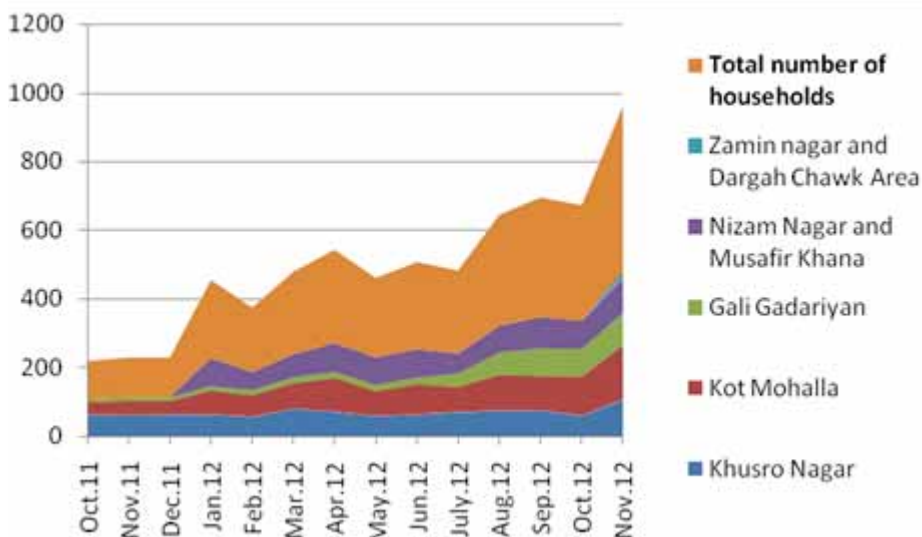
Waste Collection & Disposal in Residential areas



To improve the neighbourhood environment by keeping streets and open spaces clean it is required to increase and regulate door-to-door waste collection. This requires creation, training and involvement of a neighbourhood group in regulating waste.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Building on work carried out in earlier years, efforts in 2012 were undertaken to penetrate further into the existing service areas such as Khusro Nagar, Kot Mohalla, Gali Gadariyan and Musafir Khana.
- The services were further extended to other residential areas in the basti, such as Nizam Nagar and Zamin Nagar.
- Distribution of pamphlets and door-to-door visits, apart from community meetings were employed spread awareness amongst residents of existing services of waste collection and the potential benefits.
- Waste collection is now directly done from almost 35% of basti houses.
- The streets of basti areas where service of door to door waste collection is provided have become visibly clean, with a healthier environment.
- Efforts from community watch groups and volunteers in waste management team have led to an organized system of waste collection.
- Involving informal sector workers (waste pickers) in organized system for waste collection, in the basti, has led to creation of better livelihood opportunity for them.
- The subsidized service of door-to-door waste collection although being a paid one were incentivized and households that were regularly paying for the services were linked to the housing improvement program. This resulted in streamlining the payments of service charges on time, and also brought down the number of defaulters to a great extent



◀ Increase in households for Door-to-Door Collection in One year



34 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Expand Waste Collection & Disposal to Commercial areas

To improve the neighbourhood environment by keeping streets and open spaces clean it is required to expand door-to-door waste collection to major commercial streets. This requires efficient street sweeping, waste collection from restaurants and vendors as well as reduction of use of plastic and food waste at distribution centres such as the Dargah Chowk. In addition it is required to regulate and improve environments around the almost 70 meat shops.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Dargah Street in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti was adopted to carry out pilot for implementing a sound waste management system on commercial streets.
- As an initial step collection of waste and regular street sweeping has been initiated at Dargah Chowk. Five large restaurants, as well as a few shops around the Dargah Chowk have been participating in the waste management program at the Dargah Chowk.
- Restaurant owners of Dargah Chowk have been provided with big dustbins to facilitate proper waste storage by them, and systematic handing over the waste to waste collectors.
- A mapping of all the vendors, restaurant owners and food stall was carried out at the Dargah Chowk.
- Several meeting were held with the restaurant owners, vendors and food stalls to understand their needs with respect to waste management. Through campaigns held during June and July by Eco Club children shopkeepers and food vendors were encourage to reduce their use of plastic and to participate in organizing the food distribution at the Dargah Chowk.
- The system has met the felt demand for waste management by the hotel and shop owners at Dargah Chowk, after successful implementation of cleanliness campaign organized by AKTC waste management team at Dargah street during environment day celebration. The Dargah Chowk looks visibly clean after implementation of proper waste management system.
- Several discussions have also been held with the II of the meat shops along the commercial streets of the Basti. The meat shops have been informed of the safety and hygiene specifications as per government norms
- As most of the shops had open windows, such meat shops in the basti were provided with installation of transparent polymer curtains as a simple measure to maintain hygiene.



▲ Campaigns for waste management in commercial areas of the basti

35 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Empowering Community led waste management

Building capacity and awareness amongst neighborhoods and the community towards better waste management. Capacity building includes awareness of know-how on waste management, support to community members engaging with the government to seek improved waste management services with the eventual aim to establish a sustainable waste management system in the Basti while improving work environment for the waste collectors



▲ Meetings with neighbourhood groups on door-to-door waste management

ACTION TAKEN:

- Constant communication of waste management team with the MCD and contractors engaged by the Municipality for upkeep of municipal bins has led to timely clearance of these bins and clean surroundings near them.
- A signature campaign was organized where the nearly 100 community members signed a letter seeking for a temporary Municipal bin near the Outer Park.
- Continuous watch and several community complaints have led to improved hygiene around this Municipal bin.
- To address the floating population and pilgrims carefully designed signage's quoting Quranic texts on importance of hygiene have been installed at key locations such as entrance to the Dargah, near Chausath Khamba and near Dargah Chowk
- Workers were trained to attend to complaints, increase their client base by communicating to residents and marketing their services. Professional approach to work by waste pickers has helped them expand their work, build confidence in basti residents about the service of door-to-door waste collection service.
- Sessions on formation of Self Help Group were organized for waste collectors wherein the concept of group formation and its benefits were shared with them. The waste collectors are looking forward for getting themselves organized under a Self Help Group.
- The existing waste management efforts were fine tuned for better service provision to households, by implementing systems of complaints redressal, and community involvement through establishing a neighborhood group of seven women.
- The women represent different neighbourhoods in the Basti and are now assisting in regulating door to door waste collection as well as ensuring regular payments

More on the web:



Scan the code to watch interview with Heena, a resident of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti talk about her experience of the change in the cleanliness standards in the area

- A group 10 participants comprising of members from the community, the MCD and AKTC attended and made presentations at a conference on **‘Green Pilgrim Cities’** and the **UN conference on “Cities for Life”** in Hyderabad in November 2012. The conference not only gave an opportunity to the group to present the works carried out at Nizamuddin Basti but also to learn from other pilgrim cities on how large pilgrim areas can be better managed to ensure a cleaner and safer environment.

NEXT STEPS:

- To develop an incentive based system for the neighborhood group for regulating and managing door to door waste collection while taking steps to formalize the setting up of a Self Help Group for waste collectors along with community neighborhood group.
- To expand further the commercial waste management systems and to engage with the Municipality to improve frequency and quality of services to the commercial areas.

Presentation at the ‘Cities for Life’ conference in Hyderabad focussing on pilgrim towns of India ▼



36 STREET IMPROVEMENTS

Repaving/ urban landscape/ improving infrastructure

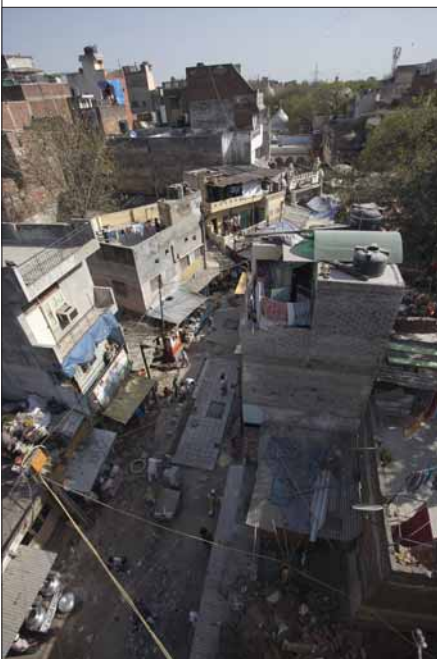
As in any historic settlement, urban streets form a significant component of the urban character. Millions of pilgrims from worldwide locations also use the major streets annually to access the religious complexes in the Basti. The street improvement programme could also be used to provide electrical, water supply as well as sewerage infrastructure.



January, 2009



October, 2012



ACTION TAKEN:

- South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) with the technical assistance of AKTC completed street improvements for seven major streets in 2012.
- On all these streets, BSES has completed all underground electricity cabling on payment of the Municipal Corporation.
- Regular quality checks for construction material were carried out at reputed laboratories, especially for the concrete tiles. This led to several tile batches being rejected.
- Street lighting has been carried out on three major streets. AKTC has put in conduits for other streets (**Musafir Khana, School, Shiv Mandir Street**) so that lights may be installed without further excavation.
- Sewerage lines along the Dargah Street, Ghalib Street and the Baoli street have been replaced.
- Water supply lines along the Baoli street have also been replaced.
- Signage on sanitation and waste management were put up along the Dargah Street during the Environment Day in June.
- The signage carried verses from the Quran, that highlight the importance of a clean and green environment, along with general messages for maintaining cleanliness in the area
- Directional signages have been designed and will be soon installed along the different entry points of the Basti.

NEXT STEPS:

Street improvements to be completed in the remaining parts of the Basti including the parking along the Dargah Street in 2013 as well as installation of light poles by the SDMC along other streets. Signage's are also to be installed in different parts of the Basti.

37 GYMNASIUM

Upgrade & Management

To improve access to health and fitness facilities for residents

ACTION TAKEN:

- A new men's coach/ trainer, also a resident of the Basti, was engaged.
- Damaged equipment was repaired or replaced.
- 70 men and 20 women use the gym regularly.
- Many women also chose to use the equipments in the women's park that are accessible nearly all day while the gym has specific timings.
- An informal group amongst the women gym users meets every month to assess and find solutions for the day to day management issues at the Gym.

NEXT STEPS:

Empower community groups to manage the gymnasium.

Anwari Begum (55), a housewife, walked in with several other middle-aged women. "There are no open spaces here, not even parks, where we can go for walks. Sitting at home, we have all become obese and have several ailments. From tomorrow we will all come sharp at 3 pm, after finishing our household chores," she said.

More on the web:



The new buzz in Nizamuddin Basti: A gym they can call their own
The Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and the Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) planned the facility to fill in the gap of missing open spaces and playgrounds in the area.

Scan the code to read the full story

Source : Indian Express, 05 - May, 2011



GYMNASIUM ▲

Improving the community health by setting up a one-of-its-kinds women's gymnasium in the Basti

38 VOCATIONAL TRAINING

HUDCO supported training for minorities

To improve employability skills among youth and women in the Basti funding from Housing and Urban Development Corporation HUDCO under their programme to fund training of minorities was received and various courses were-tailor made for participants.



ACTION TAKEN:

- 240 students were eventually trained as opposed to the targeted 200 under the training program
- The certification ceremony was held on June 21st 2012 and was followed by an exhibition and experience sharing of trainees on the benefits of the program.
- The trainings covered 10 different skill trades under the following heads:
 - **Computer based Skills**
 - **Hospitality industry**
 - **Traditional Crafts** such as tile making
 - **Construction Crades** such as Electrical Training
 - **Home based Trades** for women livelihood groups on crochet, paper cutting and bag making.
- All trainings were well attended and nearly 40% of the youth trained were able to immediately access employment related to their trainings

NEXT STEPS:

To continue **Vocational Training Programmes** and seek further assistance from HUDCO.



▲ PROMOTING HOME-BASED TRADES : Making Paper Bags; Block Printing; Crochet & Tailoring; Paper-cutting Craft



COMPUTER TRAINING : Data Entry & Web-Designing has supported many youth from the Basti in seeking jobs in the Service Industry ►

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY : Basic Electrical Training to impart knowledge on correct methods, practices and tools was organized for 12 young men ►

REVIVING TRADITIONAL CRAFTS

AKTC has been carrying out conservation works using traditional building and conservation methods in the Humayun's Tomb Complex.

Under this program, 9 craftsmen from the basti were trained in the manufacture of hand crafted tiles used extensively at Humayun's Tomb and several other Mughal structures.

The training of these craftsmen will help revive a rare and forgotten art of tile making.

More on the web:

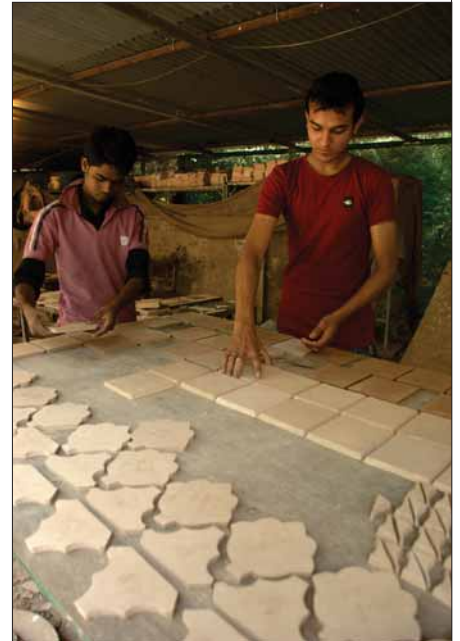


A beacon of hope for youngsters

AKTC in partnership with HUDCO conceptualised and conducted three to nine-month-long vocational training courses for 240 youngsters and women of the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.

Scan the code to read the full story

Source :The Hindu, 22 - June, 2012



NIZAMUDDIN AREA
A historic precinct



Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti is part of a larger religio-cultural region of the sub-continent and has a life beyond the territory of Delhi. The basti is intrinsically linked the way of life and tradition of the sub-continent people.

The objective of the cultural revival programme is to develop it into the historic and cultural center of Delhi by sensitively exploiting the rich cultural assets of the basti, which in turn, will spark its socio-economic development and provide sustainability for the physical upkeep and uplifting of the traditional substance of the basti.

REVIVING 700 YEARS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE



SAIR -E- NIZAMUDDIN youth group lead school children on heritage awareness walk

DASTANGOI : Re-introduce to Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti a lost art form of story telling

EXHIBITION AT VARIOUS FAIRS of products inspired from the design elements from the monuments

APNI BASTI MELA held annually to celebrate history and continuous living culture of Nizamuddin Area

NOOR: Setting up of women's SHG to promote linkages with the heritage monuments in the area while creating economic opportunities for the local community

39 APNI BASTI MELA

Celebrating 700 years of culture

To spread awareness, through an annual Mela (fair) to showcase the rich tangible and intangible heritage of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti seen in the specialized food, handicrafts, arts, musical traditions, built heritage and cultural traditions. Mela provides a significant economic opportunity for the bearers of these arts and craft traditions. The Mela also helps instill a sense of pride amongst residents as well as provide an annual platform to share diverse project components being implemented by AKTC across the three segregated areas.



ACTION TAKEN:

- The third **APNI BASTI MELA** was held at the landscaped Outer Park inaugurated by the Hon' ble Lt. Governor of Delhi, H.E Tejendera Khanna.
- The Mela was held 29 November to 1 December and 10000- 15000 visits were estimated to the Mela grounds of which several were repeat visits.
- A significant proportion of visitors were local residents while the cultural performances, heritage walks, cooking classes were attended by many first time visitors to Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.
- The Mela included training workshops on calligraphy, conservation crafts such as lime and tile making, toy making, paper cutting, crochet and **'best out of waste'** – making usable products from waste.
- Various activities organized focussed on the hundreds of school children visiting the mela from different schools. Special storytelling, heritage walks, puppetry performances, musical events, magic shows, games and juggling were organized for the visiting school children.
- The Mela provided an opportunity to the craft based SHG's created as part of the project to exhibit and sell products directly to customers and thus get firsthand feedback.
- An exhibition on the project with live craft demonstrations was installed put up on all project components and guided walk was given to interested participant for their better understanding of the larger objective of the project.
- In close vicinity to the Basti and within the project area are several significant Dargah's or Sufi shrines. During the Mela, the youth group, "Sair e Nizamuddin", conducted guided heritage walks to six sufi shrines on cycle rickshaw. This very well received and popular walk culminated at the Dargah of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya.
- Cultural events during the Mela were held in the landscaped forecourt of the Chausath Khamba.

APNI BASTI MELA at Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti Outer Park - a celebration of seven centuries of living culture of this basti

- **Sham E Mehfil** was the performance of Persian and *Hindavi Sufi qalams* of Hazrat Amir Khusrau by Niazi brothers of Delhi and Ustad Jameel Ahmed accompanied by Sharoz from Rampur.
- **Dastan E Chouboli**, a Rajasthani folk tale adapted by Dastango Mahmood Farooqui and Danish Hussain for a Dastanic telling, was also staged at Chausath Khamba.
- Both evening performances were attended by an estimated 700 -1000 people, many of whom were first time visitors to Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.

Lost Mughal art comes alive at mela



At the three-day *Apni Basti Mela* organized by AKTC, seven centuries of craft traditions are on display: *sanjhi*, embroidery, calligraphy, traditional preparation of perfumes, making of bangles, and the more recent introduction to the basti — *Mughal tile-making*.

Source :Times of India, 01 - December, 2012

Scan the code to read the full story

NEXT STAGE

Secure funding from the Ministry of Culture/ Delhi Government to make the Mela a sustainable annual event

Sufi trail - a guided rickshaw tour by *Sair E Nizamuddin* to the serene and unexplored Sufi shrines in the area ►

Eco Club children spread the message of cleanliness and healthy environment through the Basti **A**

Conservation workshop - AKTC team people explaining the use of traditional materials and techniques in conservation process **B**



The Hon'ble Lt Governor was the first to pledge towards the city. He said, "We should do our best to live in harmony with nature and the almighty..." ►



Children and women at the various stalls where there were several playful - educational activities ▲



Mr Manish Gupta, Commissioner, South Delhi Municipal Corporation flagged off a cleanliness drive with a group of 50 children ▲

40 LIVELIHOOD GENERATION

Traditional Paper Cutting

To provide women income opportunities within the cultural context and with the flexibility to allow them to 'work' only when free from significant family responsibilities. The products created use motifs from the Mughal era monuments that dot the Basti thus promoting people-monument linkages.



ACTION TAKEN:

- An SHG, **Noor**, comprising women and the girls from the Basti has been set up to create and market paper products.
- In 2012, a fifteen days training workshop was conducted by Sanjhi master craftsman Vijay Verma for 28 women residents of the Basti. *Rangoli* and *bindi* making patterns were introduced besides adding Jaali designs to the existing range of cards and lamps.
- For the second successive year, the SHG successfully completed a large order of notebooks for the World Partnership Walk hosted by Aga Khan Foundation, Canada.
- The SHG has been actively participating with their products in various craft bazaars in the city and winter carnivals organised by various embassies. Such events help them connect to retail stores and online craft portals. The online listing of their products includes craft portals like Eyaas, Foundation for Arts, Exclusive Lane, Feumo and Shopo.
- Selected members of the group got an opportunity to work alongside Fullbright Scholar in paper cutting craft, Master Craftman in Sanjhi and a group of students from Delhi college of Art to experiment the process of increasing their visual vocabulary. The workshop helped the members to look beyond fixed designs of products and initiated them in a process where they were encouraged to think creatively.
- For the first time the group exhibited in a crafts bazaar in Hyderabad. This gave the group an opportunity to understand the nuances of participating in an exhibition outside Delhi and thus was an important learning experience.
- The members of the SHG are successfully conducting training workshops on paper cutting craft at various Delhi schools.

NEXT STAGE

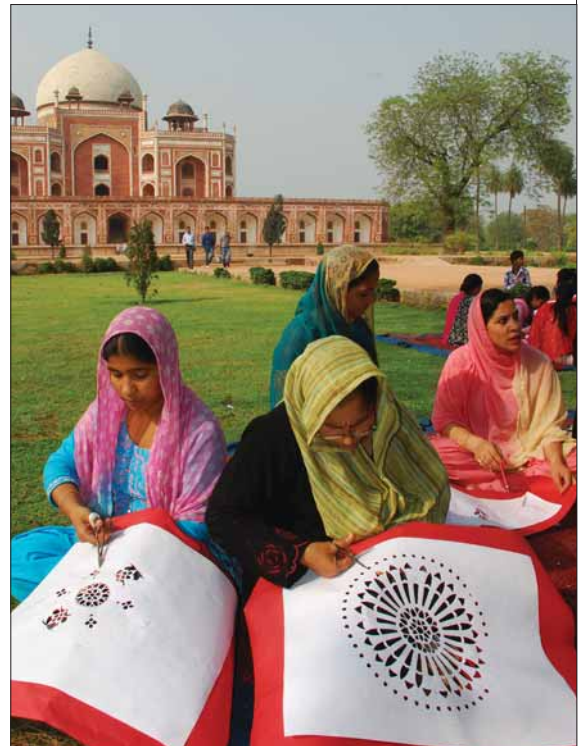
To set up a seasonal counter at the Humayun's Tomb to enable direct sales of products to visitors.

Providing livelihood opportunities and generating employment for the girls and women of the Basti has been one of the key objective of the project since the onset.

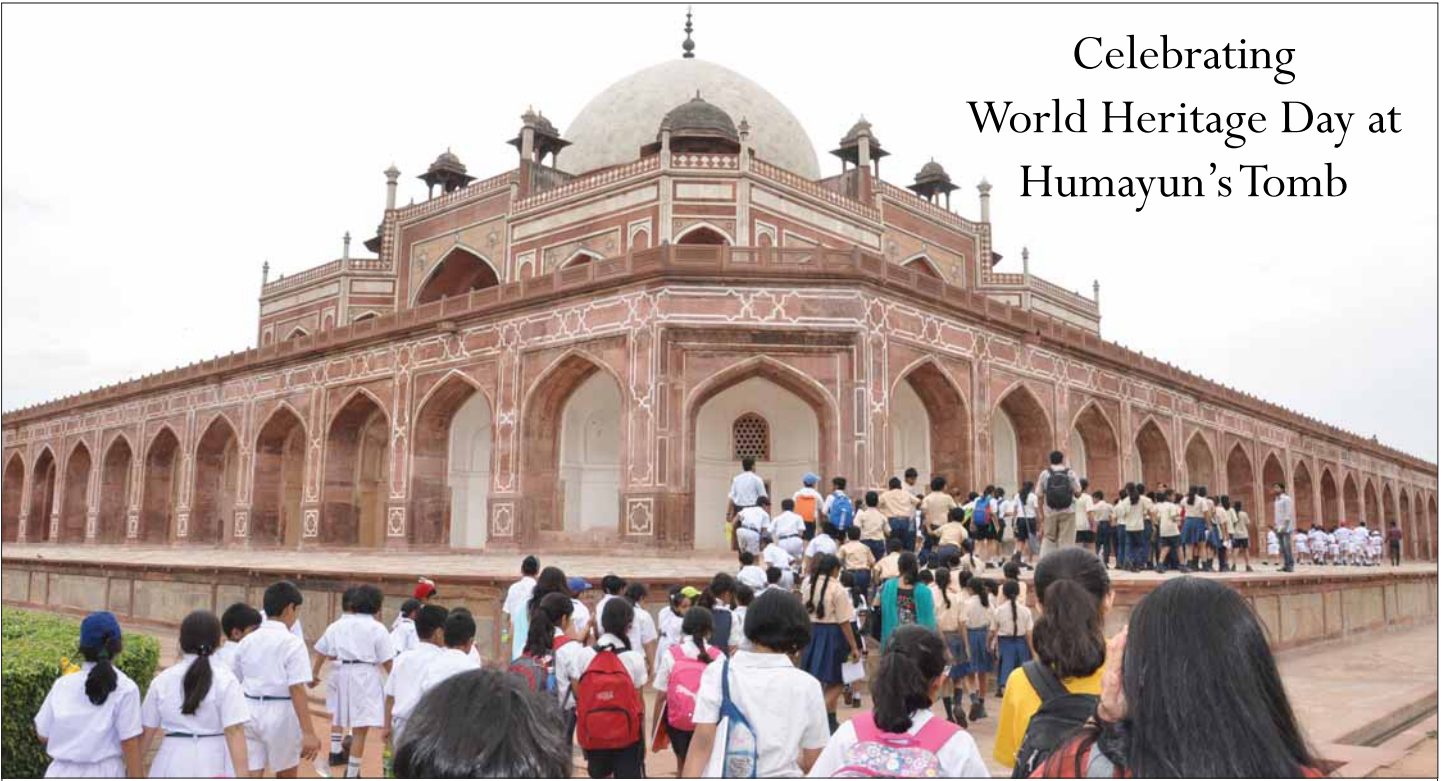
Girls cut historical motifs in paper which are created into products which are then put up for sale at various exhibitions, e-commerce website and shops.



LIVELIHOOD GENERATION



Celebrating World Heritage Day at Humayun's Tomb



41 HERITAGE AWARENESS

Building Awareness of 700 years of heritage

The Humayun's Tomb – Sundar Nursery - Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti project area is the densest ensemble of medieval Islamic buildings. The music, food, culture of this area has had a significant impact on 'Hindustani' Culture over seven centuries. However, there is little awareness amongst citizens of Delhi of this rich heritage.



▲ Life and Works of Mirza Ghalib, a play by the Sair-e-Nizamuddin group at Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.

ACTION TAKEN:

- On the occasion of the **143rd death anniversary of Mirza Ghalib**, a day long programme was organized in collaboration with Ghalib Academy and Ghalib Institute. The highlight of the day was a *mushaira*, an interschool poetry recitation competition with participation from 18 schools, a play on the Mirza Ghalib by the 'Sair-e-Nizamuddin' group and a Ghazal performance by Gulshan Ara.
- 200 students from 24 different schools participated in celebrating the **World Heritage Day** at Humayun's Tomb on 18 April. Guided heritage walk of Humayun's Tomb was followed by a narrative on the construction of the stepped well at Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti enacted by the children from the Basti.
- 160 children from 5 different schools celebrated **International Museum Day** at Sanskriti Kendra Museums. The guided tour of three Museums was followed by the traditional craft workshop conducted by the members of SHG's from the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.
- **Qissa Baoli Ka**: 1000 people attended the performance by children and youth from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti at Chausath Khamba on 7th July. The performance was based on the story of the construction of the 14th century Baoli (stepped well) inside the complex of Dargah Hzarat Nizamuddin Auliya. The play was created by Urdu Academy under whose aegis a summer theatre workshop was held in the basti. Prof Kiran Walia, Hon'ble Minister of Social Welfare, Government of NCT of Delhi was the Chief Guest.

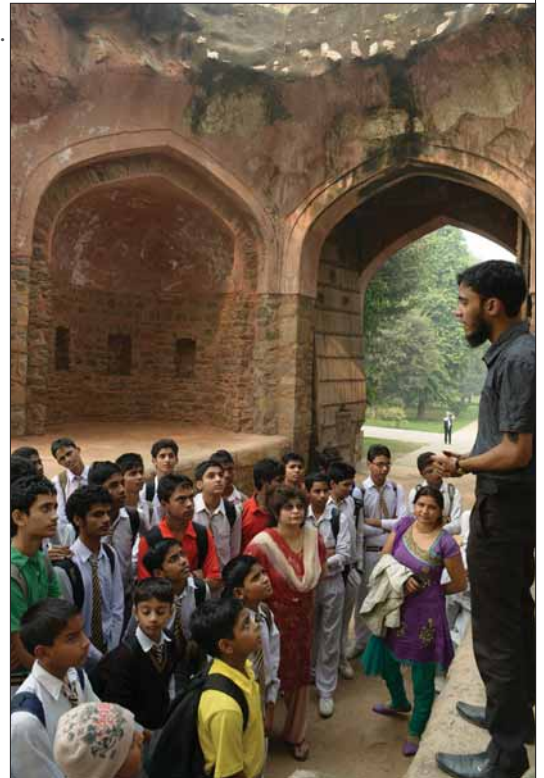
- 430 teachers from 17 different states of India, participating in Orientation course organized by Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), participated in a heritage walk through the project area. The walk was led by the youth group, "Sair e Nizamuddin".
- In collaboration with National Book Trust and Delhi Police a three day book fair was organized at Urs Mahal. Morning slot for all the days included interactive programmes with school children like heritage walk, quizzing, theatre and storytelling. Besides hundreds of visitors around 800 children participated in three days.
- Since March 2010 youth volunteers from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti, Sair e Nizamuddin have been conducting heritage walk in Humayun's Tomb and Nizamuddin Basti. In 2012 a total of 700 visitors and more than 3000 school children have experienced the heritage walk led by the community volunteers.

NEXT STAGE

Further strengthen tie up with schools and institutions to allow greater number of school children to experience the rich heritage of this part of Delhi.

Aamir (top) and Umair (below) , heritage volunteers from Sair E Nizamuddin group taking walks at Humayun's Tomb and Basti. They have been part of the team from the Basti who has been trained as heritage guides ▼

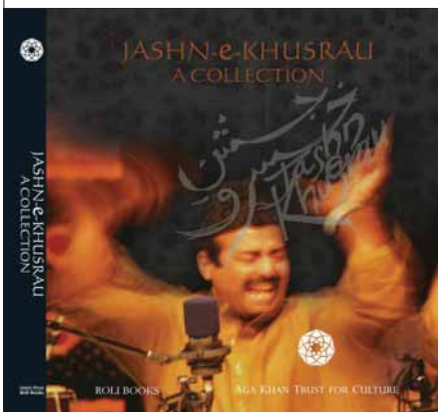
Qissa Baoli Ka - 40 kids from the basti performed in front of a 1000 strong crowd – who were held mesmerized for the 50 minute performance with Hon'ble Minister Prof Kiran Walia being the Chief Guest. For two years running AKTC and Urdu Academy have collaborated to train kids and youth from the Basti in theatre – and a significant increase in confidence and overall development of the children is noticed. ▼





42 AALAM E KHUSRAU Khazana E Khusrau

Research, record and compile performed repertoires on qawwali, classical, folk and other contemporary genres of music of Amir Khusrau through field visits to Uttar Pradesh, Kashmir, Punjab. Studio recordings of select groups followed by wide dissemination of the same through publications and music CD releases compiling significant memorabilia pertaining to the musical and poetic legacy of Amir Khusrau.



▲ The publication was released by the chief guest Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of Culture and Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation in the presence of Shri Jawhar Sircar, Secretary, Ministry of Culture.

ACTION TAKEN:

- **Jashn-e-Khusrau: A Collection** was released by Ms. Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister for Culture, Government of India at Chaunsath Khamba. Wajahat Hussain Badayuni Qawwal & Group performed on the occasion. The publication drawn from the Jashn e Khusrau 2010 consists of four research essays and a set of three Audio CDs featuring 6 performers from India and Pakistan.
- Completed planned fieldwork in western Uttar Pradesh covering the towns of Aligarh, Atrauli, Badaun, Bareilly & Rampur included locating and interviewing Ustad Qamar Mohammed Khan in Atrauli, Shakeel Niazi Qawwal in Bareilly, Ustad Iftekhar Hussain Khan in Badaun and Sakhawat Hussain Khan and Mahapara Begum in Rampur.
- Completed planned fieldwork in Kashmir covering Srinagar and Charar-i-Sharif towns included interviewing Ustad Ghulam Muhammad Saaznawaz, Ustad Muhammad Abdullah Sehtari in Srinagar and Dr. Nabi Gauhar in Charar-i-Sharif.
- Completed planned fieldwork in Punjab covering Chandigarh, Jalandhar, Patiala, Ludhiana and Malerkotla. Field visits here included interviewing Pandit Yashpaul and Pandit B. S. Narang in Chandigarh and Ustad Salim Khan in Malerkotla.

- Qawwali & Ghazal maestro Ustad Jameel Ahmad was recorded for the archive which includes rarely sung ghazals attributed to Hazrat Amir Khusrau Dehlavi along with an interview with the artist.
- Sitar maestro Ustad Saeed Zafar Khan was interviewed and recorded singing rare ragas and compositions attributed to Amir Khusrau Dehlavi.
- Najmuddin-Saifuddin & Group from Pakistan were recorded for the archive while performing a number of kalams attributed to Amir Khusrau Dehlavi.
- Afghan classical vocalist Ustad Eltaf Hussain Sar-a-hang was recorded for the archive thus obtaining a few classical compositions and Afghan folk songs which are attributed to Amir Khusrau Dehlavi's compositions.
- Classical vocalist Ustad Aslam Khan was interviewed and recorded singing a few rare ragas and compositions attributed to Amir Khusrau Dehlavi.
- A listing of musicians performing music attributed to Amir Khusrau Dehlavi has been prepared from the databases of All India Radio and Sangeet Natak Akademi.
- A detailed discography includes a detailed list and complete content of the released & unreleased recordings pertaining to musical pieces cutting across different genres has been prepared.
- A pictography containing paintings, illustrated folios from manuscripts, stamps and other memorabilia pertaining to the legacy of Amir Khusrau has been prepared.

NEXT STAGE

- Studio recordings would be conducted with more classical and folk musicians with a view towards enriching the archive further.
- One field trip would be conducted in Uttar Pradesh in order to locate and document more performers.
- The second volume of Jashn-e-Khusrau: A Collection focusing on Classical and Folk music legacy of Amir Khusrau Dehlavi will be prepared for release in 2014.

*A performance at the book release of **Jashn-e-Khusrau: A Collection** in March 2012.— with Ustad Wajahat Hussain Badayuni Qawwal & Group at Chaunsath Khamba ▼*



43 AALAM E KHUSRAU

Nashisht E Khusrau

The nashist are outreach programmes aimed at producing a body of focused discourse useful for a wide array of users through the medium of moderated discussions/ lecture-demonstrations/ debates of scholars, musicians, writers, poets, khuddam and select members of the Nizamuddin community to discuss the work and contribution of Hazrat Amir Khusrau 'Dehlavi'.



ACTION TAKEN:

- Sitar maestro Ustad Saeed Zafar Khan presented, at the India Habitat Centre, a lecture-demonstration on the theme 'Amir Khusrau Dehlavi and the Sitar'
- A panel discussion on the theme 'Amir Khusrau's contribution to Hindustani Music' was held featuring scholar Prof. Krishna Bisht, performer Vidya Rao and music critic S. Kalidas Iyer.
- Renowned Urdu poet Gulzar Dehlavi s lectured on literary aspects of Amir Khusrau's Persian and Hindavi poetry and it was followed by a discussion featuring scholars Prof. Akhlaq Ahmad, Dr. S. M. Yunus Jaffery and Prof. Syed Shahid Mahdi.
- Classical vocalist Ustad Aslam Khan presented a lecture-demonstration on the Ragas and Compositions of Amir Khusrau.
- Scholars Prof. Syed Shahid Mahdi, Prof. Purushottam Agrawal, Prof. Mujeeb Rizvi and Sohail Hashmi participated in a panel discussion on the Contribution of Amir Khusrau to the making of Hindustani culture.

NEXT STAGE

The proceedings of the nashists held during the course of the programme thus far would be compiled for the Khazana-e-Khusrau archive.

▲ 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.



44 AALAM E KHUSRAU

Shagird E Khusrau

The scholarship programme of the project works towards identifying and supporting young musicians in their quest to acquire various aspects of the performed traditions of Amir Khusrau. It is also intended to encourage cross-genre musical education such as arranging young qawwals to be trained under by senior classical musicians and similarly young classical musicians to be trained by a senior qawwal.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Identified three teacher-disciple pairs to ensure that the disciples get trained in qawwali, folk and classical music traditions pertaining to the performed traditions of Amir Khusrau.
- Light classical vocalist Gulshan Ara has been placed under the tutelage of classical vocalist Pandit Murlidhar Prasad who is training her in ghazals and folk compositions of Amir Khusrau Dehlavi.
- Young qawwals Haider, Hasan & Imran Niazi are learning from classical vocalist Ustad Faiyaz Wasifuddin Dagar in order to improve the musicality of the repertoire of Amir Khusrau Dehlavi in qawwali.
- Young qawwal Shahroz Bharti has been learning from Ustad Jameel Ahmad who is inculcating into the student the art of traditional qawwali and ghazal singing.
- Haider, Hasan & Imran Niazi and Shahroz Bharti performed to acclaim during the Apni Basti Mela at a public event at Chausath Khamba.

NEXT STAGE

Review the progress on the completion of six months of training and accordingly prepare future strategy for this project component.



▲ **Shaam E Mehfil** - Qawwali performance by Niazi brothers as part of the Shagird E Khusrau programme in which the senior Qawaal teaches Qawwali to the younger musician - following the tradition of Qawaal bachche

45 AALAM E KHUSRAU

Wazifa E Khusrau

To institute fellowships for academics working on areas pertaining to the legacy of Amir Khusrau Dehlavi in an attempt to create an avenue of scholarship in the area of Amir Khusrau studies.

ACTION TAKEN:

- After successful completion of fellowship tenure initiated in 2011, three final submissions were made by Wazifa E Khusrau fellows were on as below mentioned themes:
- Dr. Shahbaz Amil – Historical value of Amir Khusrau’s Prose Works
- Dr. Irshad Naiyyer – Characteristics of Hindavi Poetry of Amir Khusrau
- Prof. Akhlaq Ahmad – Manuscripts of Amir Khusrau in Museums and Archives of India

NEXT STAGE

Keeping further scope and potential of the research theme, the fellowship on ‘Manuscripts of Amir Khusrau in Museums and Archives of India’ has been extended for another year. Each of the three wazifa fellows will make presentations of their work during the forthcoming Jashn E Khusrau and the project will culminate with the publication of a book with the compilation of the research papers.



▲ A painting depicting Hazrat Amir Khusrau presenting his Khamsa to Sultan Alau-Din-Khalji
Source: Smithsonian Collection, Washington DC, USA

46 AALAM E KHUSRAU

Numaish E Khusrau

A series of exhibitions are to be presented in various locations focusing on different aspects of Amir Khusrau Dehlavi's legacy to disseminate the knowledge acquired during the course of the Aalam-e-Khusrau programme. The exhibitions are intended to provide an in-depth understanding of his work in the fields of prose, poetry, history, science, music and mysticism.

ACTION TAKEN:

Collaborative projects with National Museum, National Archives include installing exhibitions entitled "the world of Amir Khusrau through manuscripts" at the respective premises of both institutions with manuscripts from their collection related to Amir Khusrau.

NEXT STAGE

The exhibitions would be a part of the February 2013 **Jashn-E-Khusrau** festival. Following the festival it is intended that the exhibition will travel to cities such as Lucknow and Rampur through collaborations with local institutions.

*Kumari Selja, Hon'ble Minister of Culture and Minister of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation visiting the exhibition at the book launch of **Jashn E Khusrau: A Collection** ▼*



47 AALAM E KHUSRAU

Mehfil E Khusrau

The Mehfil E Khusrau component aims to reach out and disseminate different aspects of the musical legacy of Amir Khusrau through performances, enabling the public to be a part of the rich variety of performed traditions of Amir Khusrau. Cutting across traditionally assumed genre barriers, mehfil gives a platform where qawwals, classical, folk and other contemporary musicians from different parts of the country and from Pakistan are invited to perform to expand outreach.

JASHN E KHUSRAU 2013
THE FESTIVAL SCHEDULE - Concerts,
Seminars, Exhibits, Films, Lectures ▼

AGA KHAN TRUST FOR CULTURE

Jashn-e-Khusrau

A multi-venue festival of peerless **Concerts, Exhibitions, Films, Seminars, and Heritage Walks** celebrating the life and works of **Amir Khusrau Dehlvi** in the pluralistic milieu of India's diverse histories, cultures, and arts.

2013
15 FEB -
27 MAR

Concerts & Recitals

<p>Friday, 15 February - 6:30 PM Classical Vocal Ustad Nasiruddin Saami (Pakistan)* Amphitheatre, India Habitat Centre</p>	<p>Thursday, 21 February - 6:30 PM Ghazal Recital Tahira Syed (Pakistan)* Amphitheatre, Sunder Nursery, Opp. Humayun's Tomb</p>
<p>Saturday, 16 February - 7:00 PM Folk & Classical Vocal Rehana & Parween Mirza Saira Begum and Gulshan Ara Stein Auditorium, India Habitat Centre</p>	<p>Friday, 22 February 6:30 PM Sitar Recital Ustad Shahid Pervez Khan Chaunsath Khamba, Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti</p>
<p>Sunday, 17 February - 7:00 PM Classical Vocal Vidushi Kankana Banerjee Stein Auditorium, India Habitat Centre</p>	<p>Saturday, 23 February - 6:30 PM Classical Vocal Ustad Mashkoor Ali Khan Chaunsath Khamba, Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti</p>
<p>Monday, 18 February - 6:30 PM Kashmiri Sufiana Ustad Ghulam Muhammad Saaznawaz Amphitheatre, India Habitat Centre</p>	<p>Sunday, 24 February - 6:30 PM Sitar & Vocal Ustad Shujaat Husain Khan Chaunsath Khamba, Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti</p>
<p>Tuesday, 19 February - 6:30 PM Classical Vocal Ustad Abdul Rashid Khan Amphitheatre, India Habitat Centre</p>	<p>Friday, 8 March - 6:30 PM Masnavi Recital & Qawwali Ustad Jameel Ahmad Auditorium, National Museum, Janpath</p>
<p>Wednesday, 20 February - 6:30 PM Contemporary Fusion Mekaal Hasan Band (Pakistan)* Amphitheatre, Sunder Nursery, Opp. Humayun's Tomb</p>	

* Subject to Change

Further Information:
www.nizamuddinrenewal.org
www.facebook.com/nizamuddinrenewal
Inquiry: nib@nizamuddinrenewal.org

Sponsor: **FORD FOUNDATION**
In Collaboration with ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF CULTURE, INDIA HABITAT CENTRE
CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL MUSEUM, THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Media Partner: **DD BHARATI**
Publicity Partner: **DELHI TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

ACTION TAKEN:

- Months of correspondence and negotiation with number of experts in the field and performers has given the final shape to a major festival planned to be held in February 2013.
- The festival will include a series of lectures and research symposiums by noted experts on various aspects of Hazrat Amir Khusrau's life and works and concerts by twelve groups besides film screening and heritage walk.
- Exhibition entitled "**The World of Khusrau**" would be installed in collaboration with National Museum and National Archives at their premises during the festival. The exhibition will focus on the collection of Manuscripts related to Amir Khusrau, respectively from National Museum and National Archives.

NEXT STAGE

Jashn-E-Khusrau would be held in February 2013 at India Habitat Centre, Sunder Nursery and Chausath Khamba, National Museum and National Archives.

48 AALAM E KHUSRAU

Outreach Programme

Generate awareness amongst the youth of the contributions of Hazrat Amir Khusrau Dehlavi in the field of poetry, science, culture and history.

ACTION TAKEN:

- At the Jamia Milia Islamia University, on the invitation of the Department of History and Culture, a lecture was organised on 'Amir Khusrau as a cultural historian'. The lecture focused on the social and cultural condition of India in 13th century.
- Lecture on Anecdotes of Amir Khusrau was organized for the students of history society at Miranda House, focusing on relationship of Amir Khusrau with his mentor Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya.
- Interactive presentation to orient the children towards the multifaceted personality of Hazrat Amir Khusrau was organized at GD Goenka School, Ghaziabad.
- Research and content development in progress for a dedicated multimedia web portal on Hazrat Amir Khusrau.

NEXT STAGE

Development of an exhaustive web portal and phone Apps based on the acquired knowledge and production of a film relating Amir Khusrau to the sufi heritage of Hazrat Nizamuddin basti. Lectures/ Seminars will also be held during the forthcoming February festival.



▲ **Anecdotes from the life of Hazrat Amir Khusrau** - the talk was organized in collaboration with the History Department of Miranda House in University of Delhi. The presentation narrated the little known incidents from the life of the renowned poet and Sufi.

SUNDAR NURSERY

ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT | NURSERY DEVELOPMENT | CREATING AN ECO



COLOGICAL ASSET | DEVELOPING A CITY PARK | ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION



49 SUNDAR NURSERY CENTRAL VISTA

Civil Works & Planting

Landscaping the prominent central vista connecting the shared pedestrian entrance with Humayun's Tomb with the Azimganj Serai forecourt at the northern end towards creating an attractive setting for the monuments and a starting point for tours of the ecological zones. The central vista is envisioned as a modern interpretation of a Persian garden.



ACTION TAKEN:

- The stone paving works for the northern half of the Central Vista are now complete as are a portion of work on the southern half.
- 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.
- Among special elements completed on the Central Vista this year are the octagonal water pool in marble, a 3m long 'neelkanth' pattern in a single piece of red sandstone and a modern interpretation of the Mughal 'chini-khana'.
- At the Central Vista, additional plantation of tree species such as Jatropha, Miletia Peguensis and Sita Ashok has been completed in portions where civil works are complete.
- Flowing water will be a significant element in the central portion of the central vista as well as at its northern and southern ends, just as it has been in Persian/ Mughal gardens through centuries.
- In order to ensure minimum loss of water, a circulation and filtration system has been built along all sections where water is used.

- The central water body includes nine marble fountains with water channels leading off to the east and west where they culminate in marble basins.
- The above mentioned eastern and western water channels are bound by flower beds bound by sandstone borders inspired by Mughal gardens such as Angoori Bagh at Agra Fort.
- Native varieties of grasses and ground cover such as Aerva have been planted in the Angoori bagh on the Central Vista.
- Landscape works were halted in early 2012 and were permitted once again in November 2012 following which civil works involving understructure and PCC laying for pathways have now commenced on the southern access.
- To implement the landscape design, 47 Bougainvilleas plants planted on both sides of the tarmac road have been transplanted to the central 'maidan'; these Bougainvillea were in a poor health yet with the care taken, 44 have survived transplantation. Though said to serve as 'mother plants' these plants were not used in this manner at least since the onset of the project.

NEXT STAGE:

Landscape works on the Central Vista are planned to be completed by end 2013. These works include the paving on the southern portion, installation of fountains, sandstone and other lighting, completion of planting, amongst other works.

An ecological paradise just off Mathura Road

More on the web:



Scan the code to read the full story of Sundar Nursery and its biodiversity

Source : Hindustan Times, 24 - October, 2012

CENTRAL AXIS - Its landscape design attempts a contemporary reimagination of traditional Mughal garden layouts and Persian garden carpet patterns. The Central Vista features 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.

Aligned on axis with Sundar Burj and culminating at the foot of Azim Ganj Serai, the Central Vista will provide a seamless pedestrian connection between Humayun's tomb and Sundar Nursery while creating extraordinary visual delights. ▼



50 NORTHERN NURSERY BEDS

Creation and Maintenance

To enhance nursery functions and ensure convenience of customers while limiting vehicular traffic creation of nine acres of nursery beds on the northern edge of Sundar Nursery.

April, 2009



AZIMGANJ SARAI GARDEN

The 16th century Azimganj Sarai sits abutting the northern boundary of Sundar Nursery, towards the Delhi zoo and the entire southern wall of the sarai can be viewed from Sundar Nursery.

The forecourt garden in Sundar Nursery, thus provides a unique opportunity to marry two vital relationships and its landscape design represents these principles.

ACTION TAKEN:

- A nursery has existed on this site since the early 20th century when a nursery was created on the site of the **Azim Bagh** to create and experiment with plants for the colonial city of New Delhi.
- The nursery functions, together with the ecological and heritage conservation serve as one of the three pillars for the Sundar Nursery design.
- At the onset of the project, through 2008, the northern nursery beds were created by leveling earth, removing of rubble and creating pathways.
- Since 2009, AKTC has used two beds on the north-west corner to store, grow plants for eventual use at Sundar Nursery and since 2011, AKTC has assisted CPWD to relocate a major part of their nursery functions to the northern nursery beds and these feature vegetable sections, potted annuals, manure, cannas amongst others.
- A large portion of the nursery beds are presently stocked with large concrete pots some with cactus and most with bougainvillea plants.
- Each bed has been lined with kerbstones and service pathways to facilitate nursery operations and maintenance.
- The nursery beds are accessible from the 3 km long concrete peripheral road with 195 parking spaces for customers and visitors.
- Rainwater harvesting pits dug in the nursery beds in 2012 will serve dual purposes of proper drainage for excess water and groundwater recharge.
- As requested by the CPWD, two beds have also been paved with brick paving in 2011 for the stacking of mother plants. These are actively used today to store potted 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.

NEXT STAGE:

Two additional service structures for the CPWD created by the AKTC are nearing completion to serve as sale-points, storage of equipment, restrooms and staff area.

51 FLOWER SHOW AREA

Landscaping and Vehicular access

It is hoped that in the near future Sundar Nursery will once again to serve as a venue for Plant/ Flower shows. Such shows were discontinued when the area south of Sundar Nursery was used to shift the access road.

ACTION TAKEN:

- It was agreed to use the green area being developed between the Sundarwala Burj and Sundarwala Mahal for holding of plant/ flower shows. Planned to be completed in 2012, works on developing the **Flower Show Area** in Sundar Nursery are yet to commence due to required permissions from CPWD not being available.
- 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.
- Although the area where the CPWD stocked annual plants has been relocated, there are defunct store rooms which need to be demolished to provide for the Flower Show Area.
- Vehicular access for the amphitheatre and the flower show area will be provided by a connection with the peripheral road south of Sundarwala Mahal.

NEXT STAGE:

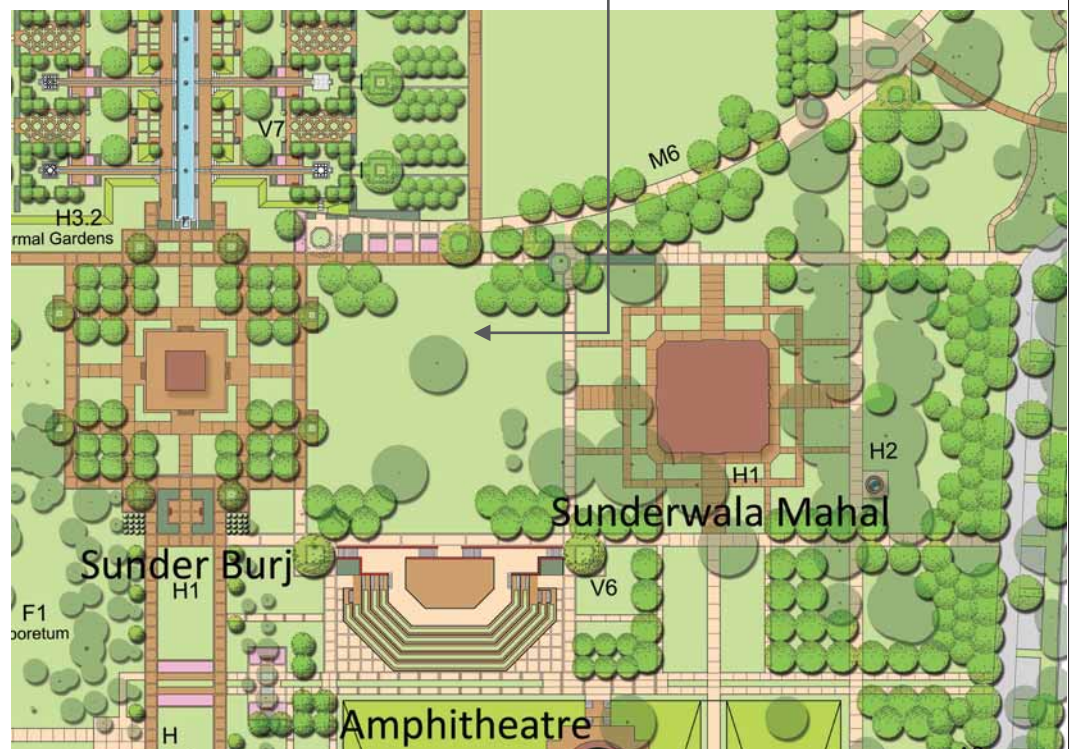
- Complete the landscape and pathways construction for Flower Show Area in 2013.
- Create additional beds for annuals in the southern section of the Central Vista as well as in the area to the east of the southern end of the Central Vista.



FLOWER SHOW AREA : 2008

▶ FLOWER SHOW AREA

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



52 SUNDAR NURSERY MONUMENTS

Landscaping the Setting

Within the Sundar Nursery stand several monuments such as the Lakkarwala Burj, Sundarwala Burj, Sundarwala Mahal, Mughal Garden Pavilion, Arched Platform and the recently discovered Lotus Pond amongst others. In order to enhance the historic character as well as provide a dignified setting to these striking monuments the immediate setting of these is being sensitively landscaped. Delhi Quartzite paving has been used to border the monuments.

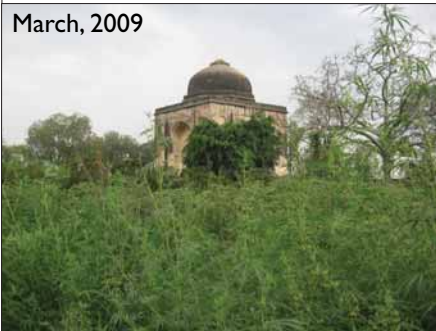
January, 2008



SUNDAR BURJ ▲

Conservation works undertaken on this monument revived its architectural integrity which was lost due to inappropriate repair works and material loss.

March, 2009



LAKKARWALA BURJ ▲

Creating a pleasant garden and enhance the historical setting of the Lakkarwala Burj, a 16th century Mughal monument ►

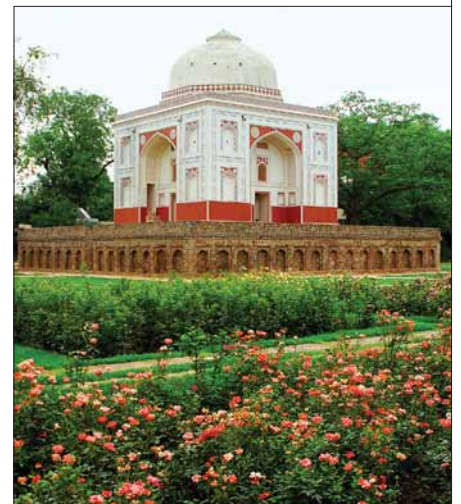
ACTION TAKEN:

Sundarwala Burj & Sundarwala Mahal

- Landscaping works in the immediate setting of the Sundarwala Burj were completed in 2011 and is since being maintained by AKTC.
- Civil and landscape works have been completed in order to connect the **Central Vista** and the **Arc of Discovery** – this is significant as an important starting point for walks to other parts of the Sundar Nursery including the **Micro-habitat Zone**.
- This connection plays a vital role in the landscape scheme of Sundar Nursery as it blends the formal landscape of the Central Vista to the natural planting schemes of the bird habitat and microhabitat zones.
- Conservation works on the adjoining Sundarwala Mahal are now ongoing and a large green court – for use for plant shows and official events – is planned to replace the fenced nursery for potted plants built between the two monuments of national importance.
- A large sandstone paving is planned surrounding the Sundarwala Mahal.

Lakkarwala Burj

- To the east of Lakkarwala Burj, along the access from the Central Vista, a rose garden was created in 2010 when the rose planting along the vehicular roundabout in which Sundarwala Burj stood was removed.
- 31 beds with 19 rose varieties have been planted here and are in healthy condition.



Mughal Garden Pavilion

- The overgrown setting of the pavilion was replaced by a char-bagh similar in scale to this exquisite monument.
- The approach from the parking area towards this Pavilion is now complete. Existing orchards of guava were preserved and integrated within the wider landscaping while forest species have been added where possible to enhance shade and the ecological character of the Sundar Nursery.
- Newly planted trees seek to enhance peafowl and bird habitat west of the Garden Pavilion.
- To the north of the pavilion, pathways linking the grave platforms and across the rivulets will be built in 2013.

Arched Platform

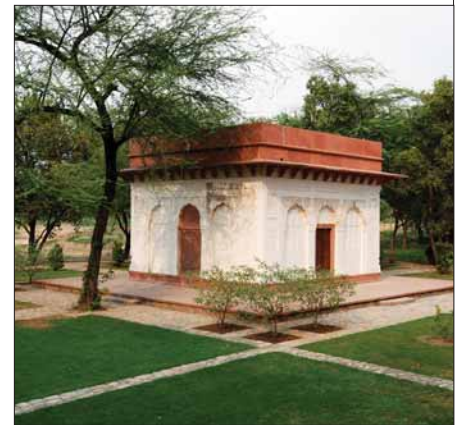
- The immediate setting of this grand platform has been simply treated, bounded by a green patch bordered by major pathways on the south and the east.
- The lake excavation to the distant west will be carried out in 2013.
- A small amphitheater, with a seating of about 40 people is planned to the west of the arched platform

Mughal Lotus Pond

- To the south of the Sundarwala Mahal a foliated Lotus Pond was discovered during the earth moving as part of the ongoing project works.
- The ruins provide indications to what proposed levels in this area could eventually be.
- It is proposed to restore the lotus pond for its original use. In order to ensure structural safety a platform is proposed all around the platform and for human safety to raise the bed of the pond to allow no more than 50 cm of standing water.
- Connections to the Central Vista from the Lotus Pond and the creation of a plaza here are envisioned.

NEXT STAGE:

The landscaped around the Sundarwala Mahal and Lotus Pond will be developed in 2013 and continued maintenance of gardens already created will be carried out.



GARDEN PAVILION ▲

This Mughal pavilion was discovered in a ruinous condition on the proposed route of the 'tunnel road' proposed by Delhi Government for the Commonwealth games.

Together with the urgently needed conservation of the structure a garden setting for the monument was designed. This drew inspiration from the traditional char-bagh pattern.



53 SUNDAR NURSERY LAKE

Excavation, Civil Works, Operations

A shallow water body in the northern section has been excavated; this is to serve ornamental, water storage functions as well as serve as an attraction for migratory birds.

Visitors to Sundar Nursery will also be able to enjoy 'lakeside seating areas' and a restaurant is planned on the lake-edge as a significant revenue generating facility.



ACTION TAKEN:

- Due to Sundar Nursery serving as an active nursery, the lake has had to be excavated in three phases. The final phase of excavation, west of the arched platform was completed in 2012.
- Three feet high brick masonry walls have been built and plastered along the entire edge of the Lake, including the final phase. These retaining walls will eventually receive the synthetic pond liner once the water storage in the lake commences.
- Civil works for lakeside sitting have reached intermediate stages and feature planters and steps leading to the lake.
- Delhi Quartzite platforms have also been created around trees to create seating areas and enhance their presence.
- Permissions are awaited from CPWD to demolish existing defunct pump rooms and allow for the creation of sunken pump rooms for the lake presently under construction.
- Two linear bridges, on the Central Vista, were constructed in 2011. The bridges join the Central Vista across the lake to the forecourt garden of Azimganj Sarai Garden and will provide new perspectives for viewing the lake with cascading waters and wide vistas to monuments.

NEXT STAGE:

In 2013, efforts will be made to complete lakeside seating areas around the lake, especially the final phase. Similarly, the defunct pump rooms and storage rooms will be demolished and replaced by efficient pumping systems.

LAKE ▲

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

54 MICROHABITAT ZONES

Creation & Planting of Kohi (hilly) tracts

Spread across 30 acres, the planned micro-habitat zone includes, ridge, riverine, marshy and alluvial zones for providing a diversity of flora to be planted at Sundar Nursery. Though relatively small area, this zone will allow the visitors, especially school children, to gain an understanding of Delhi's flora. The Kohi (hilly) tracts aim to mimic the Delhi Ridge.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Some plantation on the *kohi* mounds was undertaken in 2012 to enhance plantations here in 2010 and 2011.
- Also, in 2012, a mapping of all plants in the entire microhabitat zone was undertaken and this is presently being transferred to a Geographical Information System (GIS) database for the entire project area.
- A significant increase in number of birds have been recorded in the microhabitat zones.
- As remedial measures to preserve the character of the microhabitat zones, it was decided to relocate *Lantana Camara* from the zone as it is considered a rapidly-spreading plant species, capable of engulfing other, moderate plants.
- At present 92 species of trees, shrubs and grasses have been planted in the microhabitat zone.
- 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:

The GIS and Biodiversity Databases are expanding as results from both studies enrich our understanding of the ecology at Sundar Nursery. Once completed, this data will be made available online/ on phone Apps for nature lovers to explore the microhabitats with simple GIS tools such as geo-tagging the species with its source location.

Purpose of the Micro-Habitat Zones:

- *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-habit*



▲ Since 2008, the team has collected over 100 native species to be planted in the microhabitat zone sourced from the outskirts of Delhi, like Mangarbani forest, Khatauli canal belt, Mandi forest, JNU Campus and the ridge. It is unfortunate that some exquisite plant species survive only in these zones away from the city's sprawl. This zone will provide visitors an interesting and educational experience on Delhi's ecology

RARE VARIETIES: PLANTS AT SUNDER NURSERY



Swietenia Mahagoni



510 Markhamia lutea

Sunder Nursery, known as Azim Bagh in Mughal times, was established in the early 20th century when the Imperial Delhi complex was being planned and constructed. It was here that trees and plants for the new British Capital were propagated and also testing of species brought from other parts of India and from overseas.



Trewia Nudiflora



Brachychiton Australis



Guazuma Ulmifolia



699a Erythroxylum coca



Albizia Lucidior



Terminalia Muelleri



Joannesia Princeps



Atalantia Monophylla



Mesua Ferrea

TREES AT SUNDER NURSERY

At the onset, AKTC carried out an exhaustive tree survey documenting 160 tree species and 1890 mature trees have now been recorded on a GIS system to enable better understanding, care and management for this significant city park.



Celtis tetrandra



Agathis robusta



Bolusanthus speciosus



Guazuma ulmifolia



Bischofia javanica



Trewia Nudiflora



Brachychiton Australis



Markhamia lutea



Filicium Decipiens



Lagerstroemia Microcarpa



Caesalpinia Ferrea

55 MICROHABITAT ZONES

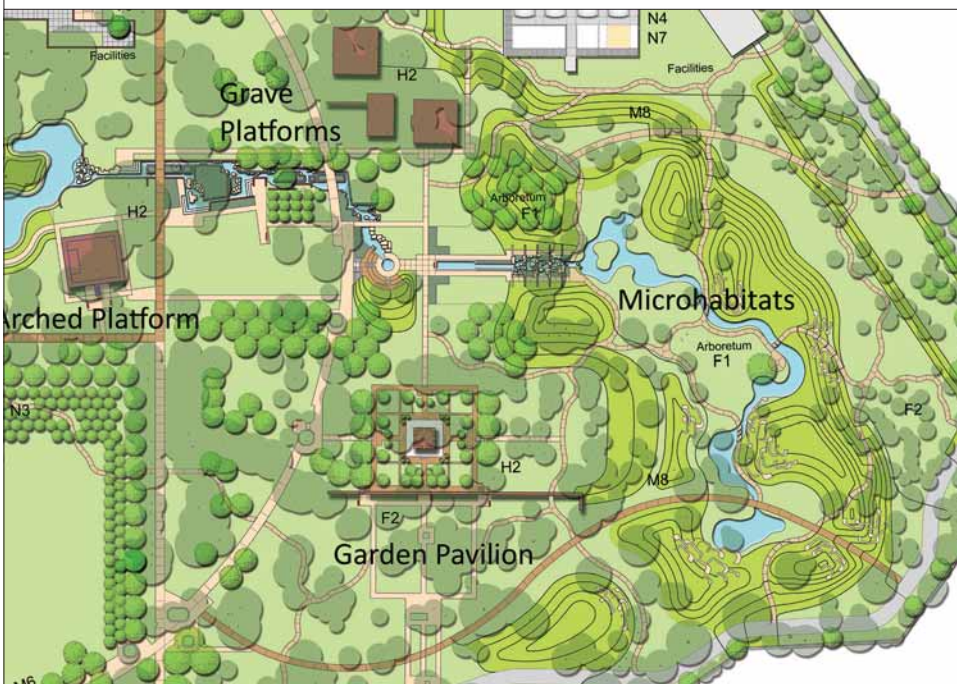
Creation & Planting of Rivulets

Spread across 30 acres, the planned micro-habitat zone includes, ridge, riverine, marshy and alluvial zones for providing a diversity of flora to be planted at Sundar Nursery. Though relatively small area, this zone will allow the visitors, especially school children, to gain an understanding of Delhi's flora.

The Rivulets connecting the Kohi to the lake aim to mimic the landscape of the natural water channels feeding the Yamuna, almost all of which have disappeared in Delhi.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The rivulets form an intrinsic component of the microhabitat zone and represent the 'khadar' belt of Delhi's original landscape.
- After setting out centerline drawings for the rivulets at site, some changes were found to be necessary to reconcile its design to the Arched Platform and the microhabitat zone.
- Revision surveys were conducted and fresh drawings were once again set out to determine the final profile of the rivulets.
- The revised design now respects the formal geometry of the Arched Platform and the free flowing lines of the microhabitat zone and is presently under construction.
- Civil works for rivulets also began in late 2012 which will host special varieties of grasses sourced from *Khatauli's* canals that are being grown in our nursery beds.
- It was agreed that in order to conserve water and protect fragile spaces the bedding for the rivulets would be a mix of impervious concrete bedding and permeable jute bedding.
- Plants and trees that favour water environments will be planted along the rivulets.



NEXT STEPS:

The layout of the rivulets has been finalized and excavations commenced. The civil works will be completed in 2013. Further planting will be carried out in 2014.

◀ Edged by nine 'kohi' mounds, the microhabitat zone aims to replicate Delhi's original landscape for increased environmental awareness of 300,000 school-kids who visit the adjoining Humayun's Tomb annually.

SUNDAR NURSERY

Completed Works in 2012



A MICROCOSM of Delhi's Original Landscape

The landscape master plan aims to create a major landscape space of truly urban scale, deriving inspiration from the traditional Indian concept of congruency between nature, garden and utility coupled with environmental conservation. In addition to the formal landscape in the setting of the monuments, a micro-habitat zone is being created for flora that occupies Delhi's ridge, river edge, plains and other specialised zones such as desert and marshy areas.

Under 10% of Sundar Nursery, was utilized as an active nursery at the onset of the project. To streamline nursery functions over 20 acres remain for

nursery functions operated by CPWD, with nine acres of nursery beds, accessible by the newly laid out peripheral road, have been prepared at the northern edge of the nursery. An effective irrigation system will optimize the use of water and integrate supply with rainwater harvesting.

Standing at the edge of Delhi Zoo, the ecological zones, including secured habitat for ground nesting birds such as peafowl, will encourage migratory birds.

Portions of land used for dumping construction rubble have now been converted into micro-habitat zones to showcase Delhi's diverse ecology for educational and recreational purposes

BIODIVERSITY: BUTTERFLY HABITAT



Blue Pansy



Common Mormon

The Biodiversity studies commissioned by AKTC as part of the project at Sundar Nursery has revealed more than 24 species of butterflies on the site. These included Indian Palm Bob, Zebra Blue, Yellow Pansy and Small Salmon Arab. With this the cumulative number of butterfly species for Sundar Nursery reached 28.



White Orange-tip



Yellow Pansy



Zebra Blue



Rice Swift



Small Salmon Arab



Striped Tiger



Indian Palm Bob



Peacock Pansy



Pioneer

BIRD HABITAT

A thorough assessment of Sundar Nursery was made on 20th July 2012, that revealed more than 54 species of birds. The landscape design incorporates zones to serve as nesting areas for birds - esp. peafowl. In addition to water bodies being created, AKTC is planting trees and shrubs that would attract more birds, with their high canopies, dense understorey shrubs and fruit-bearing species.



Scaly-breasted munia



Shikra



Blyth's Reed Warbler



Yellow-footed Green Pigeon



White-throated Kingfisher



Black Kite



Coppersmith arbet



Rose-ringed Parakeet



Red Avadavat



Purple Sunbird



Indian Peafowl

56 BIRD HABITAT

Creation & Planting

Sundar Nursery is home to a significant black-kite and peafowl bird population. In addition it is noted that up till 1970's Sundar Nursery was a favoured place for bird sighting as is recorded in the first book on Delhi birds authored by Usha Ganguli.

The project endeavours to create suitable habitat to attract a greater number of birds to Sundar Nursery especially as the site is located abutting the Delhi Zoo on the north and Humayun's Tomb to the south and is thus bound by significant green spaces frequented by birds.



Owing to its location between the green environs of Delhi Zoo and Batashewala Complex, the Sundar Nursery witnesses the presence of numerous peafowl and birds.

The hatched area indicates zones proposed to be protected and planted as a reserved area for peafowl and other bird habitat.

The bird habitat will feature densely planted trees and undergrowth to enhance avifauna presence in Sundar Nursery and adjoining Batashewala Complex.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Nature Science Initiative, a Dehradun based group of ecologists was commissioned in early 2012 to study the biodiversity focusing on birds and butterflies at Sundar Nursery.
- A parallel GIS study is also being conducted to map trees and other data that will eventually be synchronized with the Biodiversity Study's findings.
- The purpose of this long-term study is to record and plan the change in biodiversity at Sundar Nursery and the larger project while assessing the efforts to enhance the ecology of the Project Area. Nearly 1200 new trees have been planted in Sundar Nursery in 2012, these in themselves will enhance bird habitat.
- An year long programme to record birds has resulted in recording 54 bird species at Sundar Nursery.
- In the half-year cycle, 22 butterfly species have been recorded.
- Portions of Sundar Nursery have been designated as **Bird Habitat Zones** and a major part of this years planting was carried out in these zones. Fruit and flower-bearing trees have been planted in these zones, spread over 15 acres.
- Since 2010, zones within the nursery have been identified to create nesting habitats for ground nesting peafowl. It is envisioned that these zones become dense habitats for birds for and remain mostly inaccessible to dogs with minimum human activity.
- With the completion of the **Arc of Discovery** offering alternate access, planting of more tree varieties has been made possible in the bird habitat zones.
- Plants and trees planted last year have also been monitored and maintained.
- Portions of the rivulet sections will be deep to allow water borne plants to serve as nesting spaces for birds that nest on water bodies.
- Similarly, earth embankments along the rivulets will allow burrowing birds such as Kingfisher species adequate nesting opportunities.

NEXT STAGE:

Further planting in bird habitat zones will be carried out prior to removal of invasive plant species from these areas.

An area of almost six acres south of Sundar Nursery and north of the Batashewala enclosure walls is planned to be created as an additional bird habitat area after the CPWD desire to retain the enclosure wall that was formerly planned to be demolished from this area. This will especially serve ground nesting and burrowing birds once an estimated 500 truckloads of rubble are removed from here in 2013 and an estimated 2000 trees planted here.

To ensure effective monitoring, it is advised to regularly undertake bio-diversity studies at Sundar Nursery and at least on a quinquennial basis.

Enhancing Bird Habitat at Sundar Nursery

BIRD HABITAT Area - 14 acres



57 MAPPING & MONITORING OF FLORA

Developing a GIS based monitoring system.

To develop a detailed documentation and a monitoring system for all plant and tree varieties found and planted at Sundar Nursery

ACTION TAKEN:

- The existing physical survey of all fully grown trees at Sundar Nursery has been updated.
- An extensive a detailed listing of 1894 trees which includes species, locations and other physical characteristics was completed.
- A GIS using ArcView software with all physical and other characteristics of the trees has been developed.
- A separate listing of rare varieties and their special characters and seasonal variations has also been done
- The GIS will enable viewing and monitoring of all trees, their seasonal variations and their unique characteristics for visitors and nature enthusiasts.

NEXT STAGE:

It is planned to develop the visual interface of the GIS as well as integrate bird and butterfly habitat information to the GIS. Since Sundar Nursery

has seen significant new planting, this will also be included in the updates GIS data.



- Deciduous
- Semi Evergreen
- Evergreen

58 BONSAI HOUSES

Presenting a significant collection

To manage and present to the public, in a secure environment, the significant Bonsai collection in the Sundar Nursery collection

ACTION TAKEN:

- At the request of the CPWD, AKTC constructed Bonsai Houses in 2010 to host Dr. Agnihotri's significant Bonsai collection that was donated to Sundar Nursery several decades ago.
- After mapping the entire collection, special brushed-finish steel tags were prepared for each specimen in 2011 and the inventory of 373 bonsais of 34 varieties was submitted to the CPWD as the first formal record of the collection.
- AKTC maintained the facility until March 2012 when the CPWD took over upkeep operations of Bonsai Houses.

NEXT STAGE:

It would be advisable to build up the Bonsai collection by procuring and preparing plants not presently in the collection or lost over the years since the collection was presented to CPWD by Dr Agnihotri.



BONSAI HOUSE ▲

The Bonsai house displays more than 381 varieties of Bonsai. Earlier the collection was stored in such a manner that visitors were unable to see it; the preset design stores the Bonsai collection in a manner befitting its significance and allowing an appropriate display in a pleasant yet secure environment.

Bonsai House inaugurated in March 2012 ▼





59 AMPHITHEATRE

Construction

Sundar Nursery stands within the Sufi landscape formerly known as Azim Bagh and also home to 700 years of living culture and musical traditions. Hazrat Amir Khusrau Dehlavi created the Quwwali music traditions here in the 14th century.

To provide a platform for local musicians and music traditions within the picturesque setting amidst monuments, thus marrying tangible and intangible heritage an amphitheatre is planned south of Sundarwala Burj – Mahal axis.

The amphitheatre will also serve as an extension of the flower show area as well as a location for holding demonstrations for school groups.

Sundar Nursery could thus become a cultural destination and the amphitheatre play a significant role in attracting significant visitor numbers to Sundar Nursery.



▲ View of the nursery in 2008, before the construction of amphitheatre

ACTION TAKEN:

- The amphitheatre covers 1700 sqm or 1/3 Acre or 1/210 portion of Sundar Nursery.
- The Amphitheatre was originally planned to be excavated immediately south of Sundarwala Mahal to allow the monument to serve as a backdrop to the stage. However the discovery of the large 16th century foliated lotus pond led to the possibility of additional archaeology being present in this locale as well as severely limiting the space available for the amphitheatre.
- The location of the amphitheatre was proposed to be shifted westwards, immediately south of the proposed flower show area.
- Designed as a sunken garden, the amphitheatre has a minimal negative impact on the Sundar Nursery landscape.
- It is designed with a capacity of 700 persons with the potential of an additional 300 seated on the earth banks to the south.
- Civil works on the amphitheatre are nearing completion with the steps, stage and background wall already finished.

- Lawn on treads allow the minimal built up surface for the amphitheatre.
- Waste of sandstone from cutting of large blocks has been used in 'brick-tile pattern' on the wall surfaces of the seating area.
- Additional parking facilities to cater to amphitheatre events is being created in the ASI owned Batashewala Complex adjoining Sundar Nursery.



NEXT STEPS:

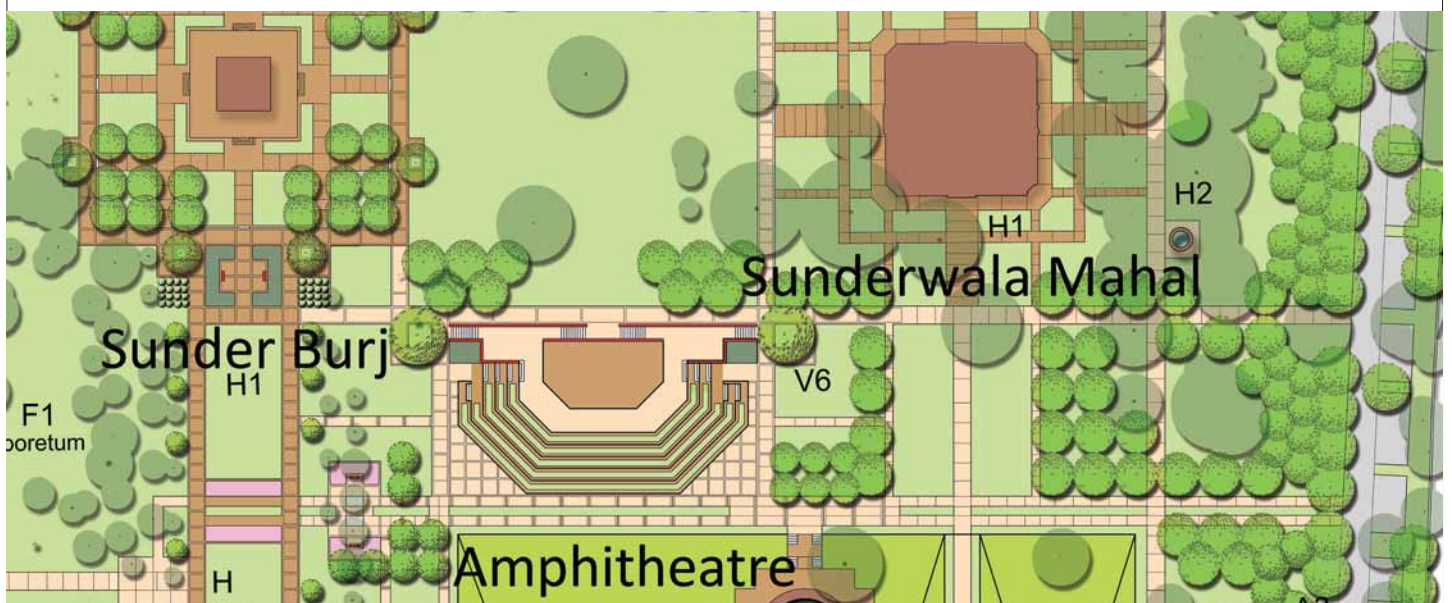
Other works such as the approach wall, lighting fixtures are slated for completion by February 2013. Earth for grading the spill-over area has already been brought to the site and will be levelled in early 2013.

With the expectation of required permissions, the complete construction of amphitheatre is to be completed by Feb 2013.



AMPHITHEATRE ►

The construction of an open air amphitheatre is now in full swing in Sundar Nursery. Sited amongst monuments, the amphitheatre will be able to seat 700 people for planned cultural performances at Sundar Nursery.





60 GARDEN HOUSE

Planning

A garden house to enhance nursery functions, interpretation of the micro-habitat zone, as well as provide an environment for tropical and desert flora is planned for the north-eastern edge of Sundar Nursery.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Sundar Nursery was originally founded nearly a century ago to experiment with plants and trees sourced from afar to test their feasibility for thriving in Delhi.
- Today, 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 Sundar Nursery by introducing plants that would ordinarily not survive in the harsh climate of Delhi. These would serve as an additional attraction for Delhi's school children.
- Concept design for the **Garden House** by architect Ashok B. Lall was completed in 2011 and has again submitted to CPWD in March, June and December 2012.
- 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.
- Made from steel, glass and lightweight fabric, the building will have minimum carbon footprint and seek to recycle the wastewater generated at Sundar 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 Sundar Nursery has the potential to become a major attraction for the 3,00,000 school children frequenting the Humayun's Tomb – Sundar Nursery zone.

NEXT STEPS:

Following approval of design for the Garden House, municipal and DUAC approvals would be sought by CPWD.

BIOCLIMATIC DESIGN

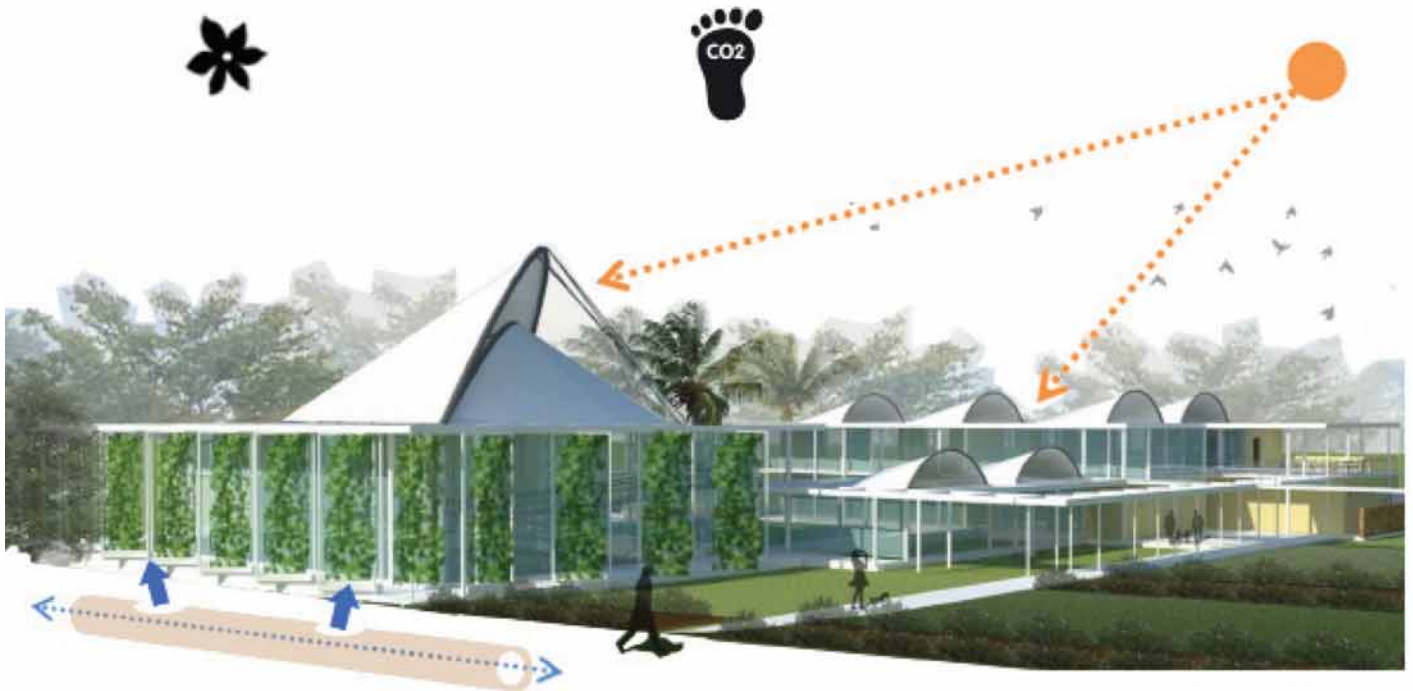
showcasing unique flora



High grade steel structure minimizes carbon footprint



optimum daylighting through tensile fabrics



naturally cooled interiors through earth tunnels



recycled grey water used for landscaping



easy access for pedestrians and vehicles

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 over 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.



61 SITE INTERPRETATION CENTRE

Planning

To create a common visitor facility for the adjoining sites of Humayun's Tomb – Sundar Nursery with potential linkages to Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti with distinct revenue generating facility with the Sundar Nursery area.

The Interpretation Centre is expected to include a permanent exhibit, an auditorium for film screenings, souvenirs shop, facilities, café, amongst others.

The exhibits will allow a more informed visitor experience while also generating increased visitor numbers for both Humayun's Tomb and Sundar Nursery.



▲ The exhibition programme envisioned comprises four main themes, each having a multiplicity of state-of-art display and technologies while always remaining intimate to the visitor.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Following feedback received in meetings under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Culture in November and December 2011 as well as May 2012, the AKTC further prepared the concept design for the Humayun's Tomb Site Interpretation Centre.
- All meetings were attended by representatives of key government of India agencies such as the ASI, DDA, MCD, CPWD, L&DO and NMA.
- Envisioned as an underground facility for the millions of visitors to the World Heritage Site of Humayun's Tomb and Sundar Nursery, the concept design has been developed by Nieto Sobejano Arquitectos, Spain. Rising only 1.5 m – 2 m above ground, the building hosts an auditorium, permanent and temporary exhibition galleries, live crafts demonstration area, a café and souvenir shop, food court and seminar rooms.
- The Archaeological Survey of India, National Monuments Authority, Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Central Public Works Department have already given approvals for the concept design.

- Detailed concepts have subsequently been developed for the Interpretation Centre through 3D visualization exercises in 2012.
- A comprehensive area plan has also been prepared for parking, vehicular and pedestrian circulation.
- A Ground Penetrating Radar Survey for the entire site has been carried out by IIT Kanpur and it is determined that no underground archaeology exists in this area.
- A Heritage Impact Assessment reviewing the impact of the proposed development on the World Heritage Site has similarly been carried out.

NEXT STEPS:

Develop the proposal and seek Municipal and DUAC approval for the construction. Funding of Rs. 50 Crores will be sought for the construction of the facility.



INTERPRETATION CENTRE is located at the juncture of three segregated but historically connected sites of Humayun's Tomb - Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti - Sunder Nursery ▼



62 MANAGEMENT TRUST

Formation

In order to manage Sundar Nursery to the highest standards for the long term, using revenue generated from newly created facilities on site, it is proposed to create a Management Trust.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Draft Trust Deed has been prepared and shared with CPWD in 2011.
- Comprising all project partners and chaired by the CPWD, the Management Trust will seek to maintain the redeveloped landscape at Sundar 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.
- Management Trustee 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.
- Both ASI and CPWD will retain all ownership of their land.

NEXT STEPS:

CPWD approval for Trust Deed is awaited prior to further consultation with the ASI.

NIZAMUDDIN URBAN RENEWAL INITIATIVE

Meeting UN Millenium Development Goals

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



01 **Achieve Universal Primary Education**

Over 500 families, 1000 children, 40 faculties participating in Education Programme



02 **Promote Gender equality and empower women**

Enterprise/women's groups established and market linkages facilitated



05 **Reduce child mortality rate & improve maternal health**

Upgraded MCD Polyclinic including gynaecological consultations



03 **Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

Over 400 youth and adults involved in Vocational Trainings



06 **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Community health outreach activities to combat communicable diseases



04 **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Developing open green spaces to create a healthy environment



07 **Develop a global partnership for development**

Public Private Partnership model of development; no financial benefits for private partners

63 FACULTY DEVELOPMENT

Improving Primary Education

Capacity building of the municipal school teachers as well as of community teachers placed at the school aimed at bringing about change in classroom processes towards a child centric pedagogy school education



▲ Training of teachers in child-centred teaching-learning process

ACTION TAKEN:

- Key issues faced by teachers for English teaching include language and creative expression, listening comprehension, written expression, reading with meaning, expressing an idea through words. For Math teaching issues include operations and measurement.
- Seven teacher training workshops conducted for 26 school and community teachers for a total of 50 days.
- The NCERT has introduced new books according to the National Curriculum Framework which the teachers need to learn to use. The capacity enhancement trainings thus focussed on the NCERT curriculum and textbooks, sharing teaching experiences, different teaching learning methodology, preparation of lesson plans, feedback and problem solving.
- Two exposure visits conducted for school and community teachers at Gramin Shiksha Kendra, Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan. The visits focussed on understanding of classroom processes, teaching learning methodology, multi level teaching, lesson plans, child assessment and record maintenance.

NEXT STEPS:

Continue academic support to teachers through 2013 with a focus on Mathematics, Hindi and English language.



64 SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

Increasing parent involvement in school activities.

To ensure parent involvement in their child's education through setting up and empowering an active Vidyalaya Kalyan Samiti (VKS)

ACTION TAKEN:

- Seven Vidyalaya Kalyan Samiti meetings were held during the year with each meeting attended by 25 VKS members including parents, school teachers, community teachers and project staff.
- The VKS meetings helped in the development of the school, create awareness about the education initiatives in the basti, inform parents about school activities, emphasise need for regular and timely attendance of students.
- An exposure visits for 6 VKS members, 2 MCD school teachers, 3 community teachers was organised to Gramin Shiksha Kendra, Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan. The visit focussed on understanding of parents involvement in school development through 'School Management Committee'
- In addition, five Parents-Teachers Meetings were held during the summer camp. A total no of 125 parents participated in the meetings.
- Over 150 parents attended the Summer Camp closing ceremony where school students performed and shared their learning of the summer camp
- Community teachers make a series of home visits to share the children's performance and ensure the retention.
- At a sports and cultural event was organized during the 'Apni Basti Mela' at Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin a total of 800 children participated in activities such as 100 meter race, sack race, spoon race, skipping rope race and shot-put
- A three day book fair was organized in the school. A range of reading activities i.e. creative writing, storytelling, story illustration and story dramatization were organized during the book fair. A total no of 800 students and 100 parents attended the book fair.

NEXT STEPS:

Focus on capacity building of Vidyalaya Kalyan Samiti to develop a school development plan.



▲ Strengthening / Capacity building activities of the school management committee

65 SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

Strengthen administration and systems

Introduce measures to better manage the school activities to increase learning efficiency and ensure the retention of students.



ACTION TAKEN:

- Daily morning assembly has been introduced and has helped in improving punctuality.
 - Health and hygiene practices are shared during Midday meal distribution.
 - Classroom displays are encouraged to instil creative expression amongst children
 - Introducing extra classes for grades I and II for improved learning.
- Established a classroom library to increase reading habits among the children

NEXT STEPS:

The activities will be continued with a special focus on increasing the involvement of the 'Vidyalaya Kalyan Samiti' in the processes.



Midday Meal Time ▲

The midday meal is a government mandate, and at the MCD School the team emphasizes on distributing a nutritious meal during the summer camp as well. Even as children, wash their hands, take their shoes off, and sit down for a communal meal, eating itself is transformed into a learning activity.



66 COMPUTER ACCESS FOR STREET CHILDREN

'Hole-in-the-wall' kiosks

To expand the computer training provided at the established centre in the Basti to those not to be accessing the centre, especially street children.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Two computers have been installed at the main gate of M.C. Co-ed Pratibha Vidyalaya, Nizamuddin (West) under 'Hole in the Wall' programme of NIIT.
- Another two are installed near the Polyclinic access.
- 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 have accessed the computers and learnt operating the system.
- Open space that was mostly misused has been put to community use.

NEXT STEPS:

To install 'hole-in the-wall kiosks' at two additional locales within the Basti as well as monitor the usage of the computers. To develop basti specific knowledge on the kiosks created.



67 BRIDGE CLASSES FOR STUDENTS

Providing Hindi, English, Mathematics learning opportunities

Direct engagement through bridge classes with school going children to provide required support to students of both primary and secondary classes.



▲ Summer Camp activities for children in the MCD School

ACTION TAKEN:

- A 15 day camp focussing on pedagogical support in Hindi, Mathematics and Art in Education was attended by 144 students
- On-site classroom support has been initiated by the project appointed community teachers during the school hours.
- The community teachers focussing on the basics of Language and Mathematics are working with all the children of grades I and II for two hours daily.
- The project conducted an assessment of academic levels of children in early 2012. Based on this the children who needed the most help were identified and the community teachers provide learning support to these children in Hindi and Math in grades III, IV and V.
- Bridge Classes for out of school children with pedagogical support in Hindi, Mathematics and Environmental Sciences were held.
- Exposure visit to zoological park and science museum, Qutb Minar and rail museum for students of Bridge classes.
- A total number of 12 children, out of 32, have been mainstreamed in the regular school.

NEXT STEPS:

Direct support to continue with increased focus on out-of school children and the alumni group.



68 SUBJECT ENRICHMENT CLASSES

Providing Learning support to secondary school students

To ensure continued support on completion of primary school, organising afternoon classes for students studying in grades VI to X.

Activities:

- Learning support classes for English, Mathematics and Science are held at the Primary School after school hours in the afternoon from 2:30 pm to 5:30 pm
- Recitation, debate and drama competitions for children who otherwise have limited opportunities.
- Organising an annual sports meet as well as heritage awareness walks to important Delhi monument complexes.

NEXT STEPS:

Subject enrichment classes to continue as they are much needed in the basti.



69 ARTS EDUCATION

To mainstream arts integrated learning

As a critical part of the education programme, introduce arts as an alternative vocabulary of expression to develop critical thinking capacity amongst the children. Also establish community based youth groups that are able to initiate a process of change through using theatre and other art mediums to spread awareness.



▲ Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi, Mrs. Sheila Dixit, was the Chief guest for the event along with various distinguished delegates and eminent speakers on ozone and its impacts

ACTION TAKEN:

- In 2012 97 theatre workshops, 75 music workshops and 25 visual arts workshops have been held as part of the project.
- Introducing arts as a subject in the school time table and the MCH centre schedule where once a week classes are held for each class/ aanganwadi centre
- Two arts education teacher training workshops were held in 2012.
- In March a puppetry workshop allowed teachers to learn how to build and use different kind of puppets.
- A December workshop titled, Framing Stories, was theme rather than skill oriented. The community teachers were taken through a series of exercises aimed at enabling them to relate non verbal stories through 'frames' created through the camera lens.
- This puppetry skill is being used by teachers to liven up morning assemblies, in classroom transactions and community based shows on issues related to early stimulation needs of children and the importance of aanganwadi centres.
- A Peer Group of 60 students was set up for intensive training in theatre, music and visual arts. Theatre and music workshops commenced in January and visual arts workshops in August.
- The theatre group carried out a range of performances in 2012. Performances included, devised pieces on the environment and inequitable distribution of resources performed on World Ozone Day as well as World Environment Day, one scripted piece (Tagore's Tota Kaahini) was performed at NCERT campus in January. Several street theatre performances were also held in the basti in collaboration with the ECCD programme.
- The music group has been working in conjunction with the theatre group.
- At the Apni Basti Mela performances of Duniya Sabki, based on Safdar Hashmi's writings were held daily at Ghalib Academy and Mela Ground in November.

NEXT STEPS:

Continue teacher training workshops that focus on the art of finding/creating and telling stories. Continue weekly music and theatre classes in the school for all classes and strengthening the peer group's involvement in developing community based performances.



70 ADULT EDUCATION

Imparting education to adult women

To impart literacy skills and initiate a process through which women are enabled to handle everyday textual communication independently as well as facilitate women with higher learning levels to gain secondary and senior secondary examination certificates.

ACTION TAKEN:

- At the onset of the programme, the 55 women who enrolled in the programme were individually assessed in terms of their pre-existing skill sets. Based on the assessment, three groups were established.
- 47 classes were held in the last quarter of 2012.
- The content for the classes was chosen from available resource material that is meant to teach reading, writing, arithmetic through pertinent issues related to health, gender, class and caste issues.

NEXT STEPS:

Facilitate quarterly assessments to map progress and conduct guided field visits to facilities such as post office, bank, police station, hospital, amongst others.



▲ Learning has NO Age Limit

71 ENGLISH TEACHING

English Access Micro scholarship Program

To provide innovative English Language teaching for 14-16 year olds from the basti and adjoining neighbourhoods through the US Embassy Access Micro-scholarship program. The teaching includes support for developing key language skills such as listening, speaking, reading and writing amongst the students.



▲ English Access Microscholarship Programme helps young adults gain confidence through learning English

ACTION TAKEN:

- Co- funded by US Embassy, 300+ students have undergone English language training since January 2010 onwards. Batch 1 has been completed and certificates awarded to 70 students. Batch 2 was initiated with 120 students and Batch 3 was initiated with 135 students in February 2012
- The programme has allowed curriculum based support to improve performance of students in school.
- Regular review of individual academic achievements of skills to determine areas that need strengthening.
- The programme has required regular review and planning meetings with Access teachers who come from several premier educational institutes.
- Preparatory activities and programme induction third batch of students required meeting all parents and conducting tests.
- 135 students, studying in seventeen different schools were selected. A majority of the selected students had no learning support and very limited exposure to educational resources and facilities.
- Post enrolment activities were emphasized to enable students and families to be oriented towards the programme objectives.
- The programme developed culturally relevant teaching learning material that included themes like Incredible Delhi and Famous Indians, health and hygiene..
- Summer intensive program was organised in June for 100 Access students with the aim of developing English Language proficiency through co curricular activities. This programme involved eminent experts from theatre and music in education, creative writing, public speaking, pottery, life skills and cooking who conducted parallel sessions.
- Special activities organised by and for Access students during visits by special guests and celebrations of special days – both American and Indian to understand the different cultures. These events help the students understand the relevance of the different days/ issues and work towards generating awareness.
- 100 Access alumni successfully completed the Young Leaders Programme in collaboration with Toastmaster International. Students learned public speaking and leadership skills as part of this programme.

- Access programme also includes a component of capacity building of the teachers and staff. One teacher from the Nizamuddin centre undertook a two month Teacher Development Online Program conducted by the department of Linguistic, University of Oregon.
- Teachers interacted with Access student's parents and discussed the performance and progress of students at regular intervals.
- Role of honour was given to 60 Access students with 90% attendance for last quarter.
- Monthly meetings have been held with teachers and assistant teachers to review the progress and plan ahead for the following month's activities.
- Observation of all the Access Teachers and Assistant Teachers was carried out by an external trainer to help enhance effectiveness by providing meaningful feedback.

Student Visitors to the US

- Access alumni, Fazlu Rehman, participated in the Access plus Program - a 4 week exchange program on leadership and community service, in the US.
- Access alumni, Halima, was selected for the Benjamin Franklin Summer Institute in the United States for a 4 week exchange program focussed on global issues, media, project development and community service.

NEXT STEPS:

Ensure smooth functioning of the Access program and to implement co-curricular- cultural enhancement activities and the mid-term intensive with the Access students.

Sayma Siddiqui lives in Tilakwali Gali, Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin. She lives in a joint family. Her uncle and her family lives with them. Her father is an auto driver. Her mother works in D.P.S. Ibtida shiksha Kendra, Mathura road as a child mobilizer. Sayma is studying in 9th class in the same school and registered with National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS). She joined the Access programme when she was 14. She was doing well academically but found it very difficult to speak in English. After 2 years, she is a confident speaker and a good communicator in English.

Her mother says, "May Allah, give this type of opportunity to everyone, to see their child speaking English."



72 LIVELIHOOD GENERATION

Insha Crafts Centre

To train women in creating products for economic gain from within the comfort of their homes, the Insha Crafts Centre became operational in 2011.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Creation of nine Self Help Groups with a membership of .91 women; 3 of these groups have been established in 2013.
- The groups have an accumulated saving of Rs1,03,587 and loans of Rs 47,500.
- These groups have proved to be very useful in meeting the regular small and sometimes large financial needs of women.
- This year a group of 13 women was trained in crochet thus allowing significant expansion of the product range.
- Another group of 23 women was given advanced training in garment construction.
- In 2012, the Insha Crafts Centre expanded and refined its product range. They participated in 5 fairs and bazaars in and outside Delhi. In addition, they procured orders from small and big design studios and retailers like FabIndia.
- The total turnover in 2012 was Rupees 2,79,089.00.

NEXT STEPS:

In 2013, the project will aim to expand vocational training activities .

Afsana is young woman who has been engaged with the Insha programme since its earliest days. Her father works as a driver. She has studied upto class X but circumstances forced her to dropout. She is however extremely independent and very keen to earn despite the constraints she lives with. She is also learning English and computers through the project's other programmes. She learnt aari embroidery and works very hard. In the past 2 months, she has earned Rs 7200. She is very happy with her involvement in the crafts centre as she feels safe and is able to supplement the family income.



▲ Embroidery in historic motifs to develop wall-mounted tiles, serving trays and coasters being developed by women from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti ►



73 EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE

Improving pre-school education at Aanganwadi centres

To improve school readiness of children from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti it is considered necessary to improve service delivery at the government Aanganwadi centres.

ACTION TAKEN:

Support to Aanganwadi centres and nursery class, MCD School

- Continued support to the seven Aanganwadi centres in the basti and the nursery class in the MCD primary school.
- A total of 248 days of pre-school support provided by three community teachers to 200 children in the seven Aanganwadi centres.

Physical Improvements in Aanganwadi Centres

- Two Aanganwadi centres were relocated to new locations which led to increased attendance and the enrolment doubled from 20 to 40 children.

Aanganwadi Centres	Classes conducted by 3 Community Teachers
AWC1	35
AWC3	24
AWC4	37
AWC5	72
AWC6	26
AWC20	54

MCH Centre

- A maternal and child health centre was set up to demonstrate to the community what an ECCD centre should be like. In addition, it is the meeting ground for the mothers groups and other thematic meetings related to health, child care and nutrition.
- The central MCH at the polyclinic was done to reach out children from different areas in the basti. The centre acts as a model early childhood care and development centre for the people residing in the basti as well as a resource centre. At present about 20 children are enrolled in the centre.



▲ Children at the pre-school level begin developing a sense of themselves and the world around them. 'Myself' leading to 'Me and the World' are primary themes in a child's scheme of learning.



The overarching principles of the curriculum are geared towards holistic development of a child. The principles are that a child's natural sense of curiosity is enhanced, she is able to communicate effectively, she is able to adapt to different social contexts and last but not the least she is ready for school.

Aanganwadi helpers are usually the most ignored group. There work is seen as bringing children from their homes to the centre and at the end of the day, drop them back. Their potential often goes unnoticed.

Bahara, one such 'helpers', surprised everyone in one of the workshop sessions with her story telling skills when a rabbit and a tiger came to life in her narration!

Developing a curriculum specific to the aanganwadi centres in the urban context

- A curriculum is being developed by specialised consultants and will be field tested shortly.
- The curriculum is being designed keeping in mind the special needs of urban settings.
- Workshops and several capacity building sessions have been held with the Aanganwadi workers, helpers and community teachers to orient them on how children learn.
- The workshops looked at childhood as a phenomenon and focussed on the creation of low cost learning materials, developing lesson plans and techniques of teaching.

Exposure visits

- The Aanganwadi workers and helpers were taken on exposure visits to the Ministry of Women and Child Development's annual Vatsalya Mela as well as the ICDS HUB centre in Nangloi to develop a more holistic understanding of some aspects of the ICDS programme and learn from other urban areas.

Summer Camp

- The summer camp is the regular activity held in the year with children in the age group of 3 - 5 years. Around 30 children attended the summer camp where activities focused primarily on play based learning of children.

Art classes

- Twelve sessions were held in the MCH centre with teachers from Bal Bhavan.
- These art classes aided not only development of fine motor skills but also enhancement of natural sense of aesthetics.

NEXT STEPS:

Ensure at least 15 pre-school classes at each Aanganwadi centre every month coupled with further enhancement of the physical infrastructure of the centres.

Field testing of curriculum and sharing/ discussing findings with domain experts and using the research to produce a resource book for Aanganwadi workers to enable them to effectively execute the curriculum.

74 EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE

Increasing community involvement in ECCD interventions

To increase awareness amongst the residents of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti on the significance of ECCD and establishing role of parents in the functioning of Aanganwadi centres.



Aanganwadi Centres	Classes conducted by 3 Community Teachers
AWC 1	35
AWC3	24
AWC4	37
AWC5	72
AWC6	26
AWC 20	54

Two and half year old Abdul came in with his mother to the MCH centre. His mother was concerned whether he would be able to come to the centre. She said he was weak and couldn't walk. Though he did not appear to be so. His mother also said that he had not hearing too well. We suggested that she bring him to the paediatrician.

Meanwhile, Abdul fascinated by the colourful MCH centre and the displayed play material wanted to touch things. His sister helped him walk – the next thing we heard was loud laughter!

Abdul had climbed the ladder and was on top of the play house!

He has been enrolled in the MCH centre since then.

ACTION TAKEN:

Orientation to early childhood care and development:

- Community communication through teachers, health contacts and performing arts peer group wherein a total of 10 community teachers, 15 theatre peer group members and 45 members of health team were oriented towards ECCD in the first instance.
- The orientation dealt with the status of women and children in the basti and addressed the need for care during early years of life.

Training on community folk media

- The theatre based peer group and community teachers were trained in conducting two performances, Khilta Bachpan and Bal Kavay, for ten days by facilitators from Mobile Crèches.
- As a part of the training they focused on performance as well as strengthening their own understanding of ECCD.
- A total of fifteen community performances at different venues took place. Venues included the school amphitheatre, polyclinic, basti chowks.

Thematic group meeting on child health

- Twelve thematic group meeting on issues related to child health such as new born care, breast feeding, complementary feeding, childhood illness, early stimulation and immunization were conducted by a pediatrician with expertise in child development and early intervention.

Diploma in ECCD

- In 2012, a second batch of twelve girls was enrolled for a Diploma in Early Childhood Care and Education from Jamia Millia Islamia, a central university.
- Of the girls enrolled in 2011 batch as part of the project, two of our participants topped the diploma among a batch of 150 students.

NEXT STEPS:

To use street theatre performances to spread awareness on health and nutrition as well as linking the parenting programme for women in the reproductive age with the ANC.

75 EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE

Addressing Malnutrition

Provide nutrition support to children in the basti and nutritional counselling to their parents/ caregivers.



▲ Parents often give out Rs 5-10 per child per day to buy snacks or 'cheez' from the street vendors. This has financial implication on the family but the child receives no nutrition.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Nutritional mapping was undertaken in three basti clusters to understand food sources located within the basti. During this exercise, street vendors and shops were mapped to understand the procurement patterns in the basti.
- Capacity building of community health team on issues related to maternal and child nutrition wherein community health team was trained in understanding the nutritional needs of women and children and provide counselling to them.
- Nutritional Counselling for mothers of children whose growth is being monitored at the five aanganwadi centres. This was through focus group discussions on food and eating practices as well as individual counselling through home visits.
- Qualitative Research on food practices is being undertaken to understand the food habits and practices of the families with children under six years of age. A total of 20 caregivers have been interviewed in depth.
- Mothers group on nutrition has been established to prepare nutritious snack food. This group has been trained in preparing items such as Chidwa Namkeen, Til laddoo and Peanut Barfi and these items were sold during the Apni Basti Mela. The products are also being retailed through two local vendors from the basti to counter unhealthy snack food being consumed by children because of its sheer convenience.
- The project ECCD team has been engaging with a group of mothers on nutrition related issues.

NEXT STEPS:

Strengthening of mothers' group to add more nutritious food items to be made and wider reach of these products to be ensured coupled with counselling of parents and general basti population towards healthier eating.

CREATING HEALTHY NEIGHBOURHOODS

Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti is barely 5 km away from the best government medical facility in the country – the All India Institute of Medical Sciences but almost 40 per cent of deliveries still happen at home. Anemia amongst women and malnutrition amongst children is seen in over half the population.

Improving access to health facilities was thus a project priority from the onset. A report from the community health department of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences confirmed that pregnant women and children were the most vulnerable groups.

Also treatment was compromised in the absence of testing facilities in the polyclinic. The project set up a Pathology Laboratory in 2008 at the polyclinic where 32 kinds of tests have been conducted; 55000 tests have been carried out since the lab was established, all free of cost.

1. UPGRADING CLINICAL FACILITIES



Further the project strengthened the polyclinic through providing advanced equipment for the Eye and ENT clinic; improving maternal and child health facilities specifically ante-natal check ups and immunization, and appointing a part-time gynaecologist and paediatrician.

The polyclinic is used not only by residents of the Basti, but also in large numbers by pilgrims and residents of nearby areas.

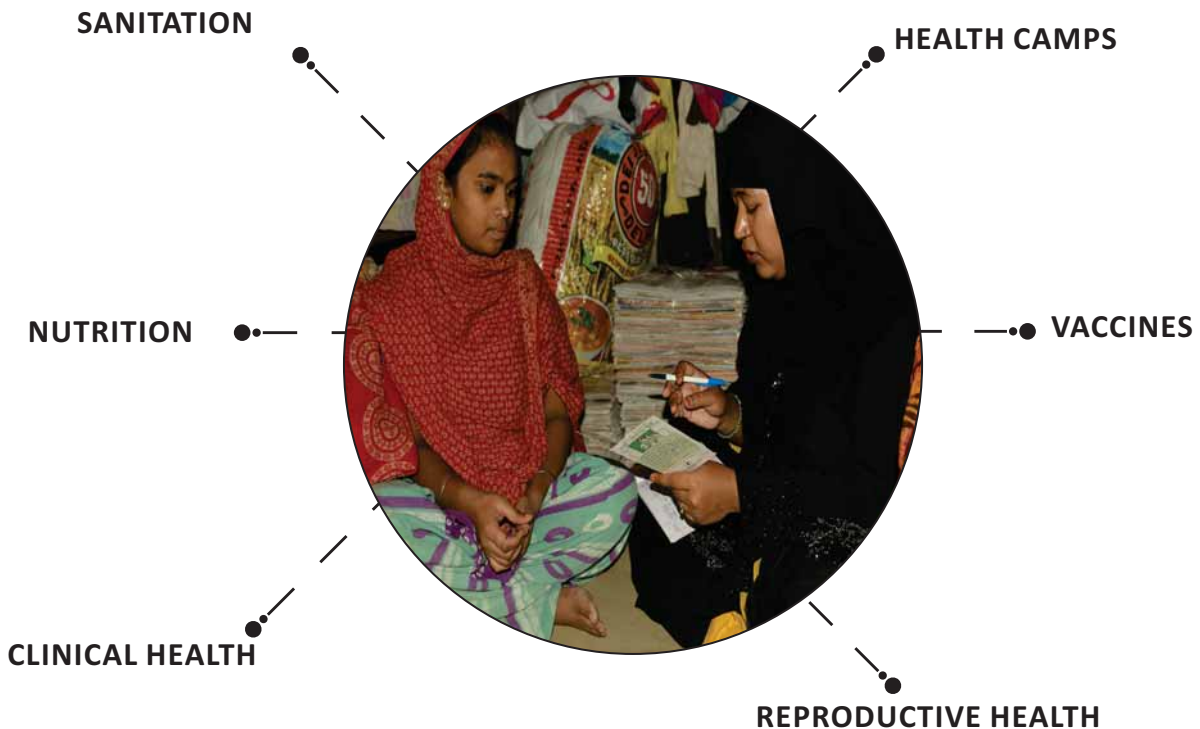
◀ *The project has provided for a gynaecologist to be available for consultation in the MCD Polyclinic; this much needed service is being accessed not only by Basti women, but also by those coming from outside*

Striking a healthy chord!



More on the web:

Community health programme 'Sehat Aapaa' identifies women and children in need of medical intervention
Scan the code for the full story



2. CREATING COMMUNITY HEALTH OUTREACH NETWORK

The community health programme, supported by the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, began in 2012 and has a network of 50 full time and part time community health workers known as Sehat Aapaas and Sehat Sahelis. This team identifies vulnerable families and individuals and ensures that they access the relevant health facilities. Further, they have begun holding meetings within the basti with smaller groups to improve health seeking behaviour.

The impact of the programme has already felt with increased number of women accessing ante natal services, increased patient load in the polyclinic and improved referrals.

Mohalla Health and Sanitation Committees are being set up and they should ultimately take the responsibility of the health of their mohallas.



76 IMPROVED COMMUNITY HEALTH

Upgrading Health Infrastructure

To achieve the objective of improved health services, especially maternal and child health, in Nizamuddin Basti and ensure increased access to the Municipal Polyclinic by the community provide better diagnostic facilities and reduce referrals.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Specialist doctors including a gynecologist have been placed at the Municipal polyclinic.
- Similarly, a pathology laboratory was set up at the onset of the project, and a pathologist placed here.
- Provision of essential equipments for gynecologists and pediatricians has been made by installing necessary equipment.
- Increase visitation in 2012 by specialists i.e. gynecologists and pediatricians to meet the increasing patient load.
- A community health programme has been initiated to better understand and respond to community needs and encourage accessing health facilities provided at the municipal polyclinic,
- Advocacy with Municipal Corporation of Delhi for sanctioning of all the vacant positions at all levels.

1. General OPD

- A 56% increase of patients from 99 patients per day in 2008 to 155 patients per day towards the end of 2012 has been recorded.
- Over 40,000 patients received treatment at the Polyclinic in 2012.

PATIENT INFLOW TO GENERAL OPD

	Jan - Dec 2008	Jan - Dec 2009	Jan - Dec 2010	Jan - Dec 2011	Jan - Dec 2012
Total Patients Visited	29339	30442	33148	36574	43617
No. of OPD's	297	293	297	294	281
Average inflow per OPD	99	104	112	124	155

2. Pathology Laboratory

- Since 2008, over 15000 individuals have benefitted from the pathology laboratory where over 62000 tests have been conducted. From an average number of 21 tests per day in 2008, the average tests conducted in 2012 have increased to 68/ day.



▲ Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti is barely 5 kilometres away from the best government medical facility in the country – the All India Institute of Medical Sciences but almost 40 per cent of deliveries still happen at home. The project has provided for a gynaecologist to be available for consultation.

PATIENT INFLOW TO PATHOLOGY LAB

	Aug - Dec 2008	Jan - Dec 2009	Jan - Dec 2010	Jan - Dec 2011	Jan - Dec 2012
Total Patients Visited	1035	2724	3588	3459	4150
Total Tests conducted	2545	9085	17247	14474	18999
Average tests per day	21	31.01	58.07	49.2	67.61

All data from 1-January to 15-December



3. Eye and ENT OPD

- With the provision of additional Eye and ENT equipments at the Polyclinic, better diagnosis and treatment is now available free of cost at the Municipal Polyclinic at Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.
- Eye Clinic: A total of 3259 patients visited the eye OPD during 2012 with an average inflow of eye patient being 40 per OPD. In 2008 a total of 883 benefitted from eye OPD, there has thus been an increase of almost 300%.
- ENT: A total of 2227 patients visited the ENT OPD during 2012 with the average inflow of ENT patients being 31 per OPD. In 2008 a total of 1274 benefitted from eye OPD, thus the increase is more than 75 % has been recorded.

Maternity and Child Health Services

- The Municipal Corporation has set up a satellite MCH centre at the polyclinic. This functions twice a week with ANC services on one day and immunisation on the next.
- In addition, the project has initiated a gynecology clinic and a pediatric clinic – both functioning twice a week.

Gynaecology OPD

- 4968 adolescents and women have availed of the services of gynecological consultation since the introduction of weekly gynecology OPD in August 2008.
- The average number of patients treated per OPD is 23.
- During 2012, a total of 1542 adolescents and women have received treatment and counselling services thus the average number of patients treated per OPD was 28.

Antenatal Care

- A total of 352 ANC consultations conducted at the MCD Polyclinic during 2012 at MCH services run by the MCD

Child Health Services

- During 2012, 617 immunizations provided to 200 children under the government immunisation schedule.
- About 2500 children in the age group of 0 -12 years also underwent health check by the pediatrician.



77 IMPROVED COMMUNITY HEALTH

Health Outreach programme

Bring about community led sustainable improvements in the health and wellbeing of the resident community in Nizamuddin Basti, especially children, adolescent girls and women. Spread awareness through a community health worker network to improve health practices and health-seeking behaviour as well as establish community based processes for design, implementation and monitoring health programs.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Though the polyclinic facilities are accessed by thousands from several parts of the city, it was considered necessary to couple the infrastructure development with the establishing of a community health workers team.
- Active women from each neighbourhood within the Basti were mobilized and based on qualification, experience and seriousness in preliminary trainings, 10 Community Health workers (Sehat aapas) and 40 Health Contacts (Sehat sahelis) were recruited.
- Several orientation meetings have been conducted with the health workers on the overall objective of the health project
- The women have also been trained to monitor, document and disseminate key programme outcomes and impact through relevant for a such as community meetings.

Capacity building

- A series of workshops have been conducted in 2012 for health workers, key community members, ECCD/ Aanganwadi teachers and associated volunteers/ helpers under the health programme as per table:

▲ The community health team comprises women from the Basti and are being prepared through intensive training on the job to take on their changed role within the community.

Their responsibilities include identifying vulnerable women and children and linking them with required health care.

Community Health Outreach

More on the web:



Scan the Code to watch a clip depicting this unique community health outreach network of women in the Basti

S. No.	Topics covered	Days
1.	Community health	7
2.	Sanitation and hygiene	2
3.	Nutrition	3
4.	Core Life Skills	4
5.	Community communication	4
6.	Early childhood care and development	4
7.	Managing self help groups	6
8.	Orientation on dental health	1
9.	Exposure visit to Jan Swasthya Sahyog to understand an established community health initiative	3
Total number of training days		34 days



▲ Making healthcare accessible to women and children

Creating a community health outreach network of women from the Basti - addressing the health issues of the families within the Basti has proved to be hugely successful

Development of Resource kit and IEC materials

- A resource kit for the health workers and health contacts is under preparation, designed to serve the purpose of both reference book as well as a “Show and Tell Book” during meetings with residents.
- The kit will help the health workers to improve communication with the community as well as ensure that accurate information is shared.
- Reproductive and child health issues will form a major section of the kit.
- Other topics covered include general issues like healthy practices and preventive measures for better health. Facts on some communicable and chronic diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, dengue, typhoid, chickengunia, diarrhoea, obesity, hypertension, and diabetes among others.
- Apart from resource kit, a number of IEC materials on various health issues have been procured from different government and non government organisations to be used by the health workers for awareness generation within the community.

Field level activities

Community Surveys-

- In order to establish rapport with community a household mapping was conducted by health workers to collect demographic details of each household.
- Through the mapping a total of 1439 households were covered
- Nutritional mapping of the basti in three clusters done to map eating practices of the children and the available sources in order to explore the possibilities of marketing healthy snacks through the vendors.
- A water-sanitation survey conducted covering 210 households on drinking water and sewage system to understand the effect of sanitation on public health in the basti.

Thematic group meetings with identified community groups –

- 16 orientation meetings on female reproductive system conducted with pregnant woman and women in the reproductive age group.
 - One week anaemia screening camp conducted for adolescent girls at the Polyclinic.
 - Following the camp, eight meetings on anaemia causes and preventive measures organised for the adolescents girls screened with moderate and severe anaemia.
- #### Mobilisation of community groups -
- Mobilization and monitoring of pregnant women and children for antenatal care and timely immunization.
 - Regular follow-ups with pregnant women.

- Mobilization of parents having children (0 – 6 years) for periodic growth monitoring.

Family Health Cards

- A family health folder is being designed for each and every family in the basti, to act as a comprehensive data collection and documentation tool to be used by the community health worker and to provide summary data on the demographic profile, socio-economic status, and health profile of the family.
- This will be the major instrument of engagement with the family as the health worker will be required to update it at regular intervals and referrals to be made in case of need of medical assistance.

Monthly review meetings

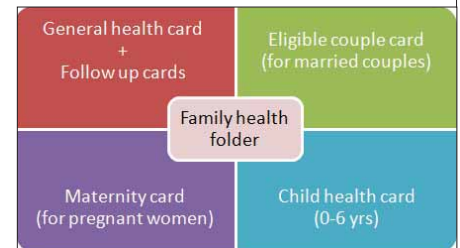
- To provide continuous support and guidance to the community outreach team, monthly meetings are conducted with health workers.
- These meetings serve as a platform for identifying key problem areas and possible solutions for the same.
- Formation of community based organisation
- Mohalla Health Sanitation Committee, a community based organization is being created to address preventive health components in the basti.
- Four such committees will be formed comprising of 10-12 members each.
- Around 60 women from the basti were mobilised and provided training on the need for formation of MHSCs and roles and responsibilities of members.

Research

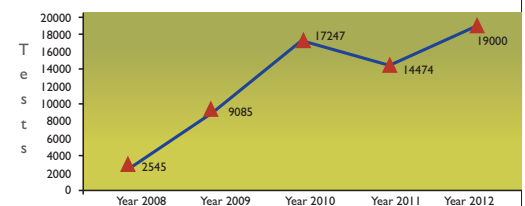
- Situational analysis undertaken to understand health seeking behavior and barriers to seeking health care/referral among Basti residents
- Qualitative method of focus group discussion adopted to explore health realities and health practices in the community involving all life stages.
- Life stages covered in the research include Pregnancy, delivery and lactation, Neonatal and infancy, children between 3-6 yrs, Growing children between 6-10 yrs, Adolescence, Reproductive age and the Elderly.

NEXT STEPS:

- Execution of the family health cards for all the households in the Basti coupled with regular analysis of the data collected through the family health cards.
- Strengthening of follow ups and referrals
- Refresher trainings to continue as well as continuous hand holding to the community health team.
- Conduct of thematic meetings by the health workers in each cluster for identified community groups.
- Activation of the Mohalla Health Sanitation Committees (MHSC).



Number of Tests Conducted in the Path Lab



78 LIVELIHOOD GENERATION

Training for Caregivers

To help women from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti to secure livelihood opportunities as day-carers through appropriate skill development.



▲ Training for Caregivers

Women participating in Government of India approved care-giving programme

ACTION TAKEN:

- 18 women have been trained in care-giving to people with special needs by the Manovikas Kendra, a centre set up under the National Trust of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.
- They have undergone a 25 day training programme which included theory and practical sessions on looking after the elderly, new mothers and children with special needs.
- Six of the 18 women are now employed.

Next Steps:

Assist in placement of those amongst the 12 women who are interested in finding employment opportunities.

PROJECT TEAM

AGA KHAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

Mr. Ratish Nanda, Project Director
Mr. Rajpal Singh, Chief Engineer
Ms. Jyotsna Lall, 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 - Sundar Nursery
Mr. Somak Ghosh, Finance Manager
Mr. N K Agarwal, Engineer-in-Charge, Sundar 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. Mohammed Nayeem – Senior Engineer, Nizamuddin Basti
Mr. Ganesh Reddy, Programme Support Officer,
Mr. Deepak Padhi, Programme Officer (Monitoring & Evaluation)
Mr. Kishwar Khan, Programme Officer
(Field Implementation & Vocational Programme)
Mr. Yashwant Purohit, Project Architect, Nizamuddin
Mr. Sourabh Surana, Project Architect, Sundar 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
Ms. Gursimran Kaur - Programme Coordinator (Health)
Mr. Arshad Rizvi, Programme Coordinator, Waste Management
Ms. Sakshi Saini, Coordinator – Urban Improvements
Ms. Rukhsana, Community Co-ordinator -Health
Mr. Ranjit kumar, Community Co-ordinator (Water and Sanitation)
Ms. Ratna Sahni - Programme Coordinator – Vocational Training
Mr. Mohit Dhingra, Architect
Ms. Divya Nandini, Conservation Architect
Ms. Sangeetha KT, Architect
Mr. Imaad Nizami, Architect
Mr. Arun Kumar, Architect
Mr. Alok Shrivastava ,Architect
Ms. Charu Ahluwalia, Consultant, Urban Design

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Prof. Shaheer, Shaheer Associates, Landscape
Mr. Balbir Singh, Conservation
Mr. Irfan Zuberi, Aalam e Khusrau
Dr. Narayani Gupta, History,
Mr. Ashok B Lall, Garden House Design
Mr. Ram Rahman, Photography Documentation
Mr. Mayank Mehta, Video Documentation
Mr. Vijendra Nagar, Aerial Photography
NIIT Foundation Training Agency conducting courses
Nature Science Initiative Biodiversity Study

Mr. Saroj Pandey, Art Conservator
Mr. Vishal Kakkar, Site Engineer, Sundar Nursery
Mr. Nikul Kumar, Site Engineer, Humayun's Tomb
Mr. Kapil Mangla, Site Engineer, Sundar Nursery
Mr. Ashish Panwar, Site Engineer
Mr. Om Veer, Site Engineer
Mr. M C Gautam, Draughtsman
Mr. Chuttan Lal Meena, Art Conservator
Mr. Suraj Kumar, Art Conservator
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Mr. Mohd Amil, IT Administrator
Mr. Narender Swain, Photographer
Mr. Rinkesh Rana, DTP Officer
Mr. Nishant Bajpai, Finance Officer
Mr. Neeraj Gupta, Finance Officer
Mr. Hardeep Thakur – Admin Assistant
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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
Ganeshilal, Horticulture Assistant
Sandeep Kumar, Horticulture Assistant
Kewal Ram, Horticulture Assistant
Ishwar Singh, Horticulture Assistant
Attar singh Stone craftsmen Supervisor
Amirakh Master Craftsmen
Dhani Ram Field Supervisor
Babu Lal Supervisor cum Storekeeper

TILE TEAM

Rajendra Kumar Sorampal
Md. Asif
Shoaib Abbas
Md. Shadab
Md. Wakil
Md. Imran
Mohd. Shoaib
Salauddin Saifi
Md. Amir
Mr. Khustar Ali





COMMUNITY / ACCESS TEACHER

- Mr. Azarudin Shah*
- Mr. Mohsin Qureshi*
- Mr. Mohd. Zubair*
- Ms. Aqlima*
- Ms. Rashmi Tandon*
- Ms. Kanika Gangwani*
- Ms. Saloni Jain*
- Ms. Anuradha Baraya*
- Ms. Nazia Praveen*

COMMUNITY OUTREACH TEAM (HEALTH / EDUCATION / CULTURE / SANITATION)

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Shaista Parveen</i> | <i>Sauleha Farheen</i> |
| <i>Gazala</i> | <i>Md Moinuddin</i> |
| <i>Nasreen</i> | <i>Anisa</i> |
| <i>Rafat Parveen</i> | <i>Amir Ahmed</i> |
| <i>Afreen Haider</i> | <i>Mohd. Umair</i> |
| <i>Mehvish Parveen</i> | <i>Mohammad Rafi</i> |
| <i>Masooma</i> | <i>Community Coordinator -</i> |
| <i>Farhana Khan</i> | <i>Waste Management</i> |
| <i>Shagufta Naaz</i> | <i>Farhan Nabi</i> |
| <i>Zainab Fatima</i> | <i>Kahkasha</i> |
| <i>Saba Parveen</i> | <i>Mohd Ayaz Khan</i> |
| <i>Kamar Jahan</i> | <i>Abdul Rahim</i> |
| <i>khalid Parvez</i> | <i>Mussarat</i> |
| <i>Sajid Ali</i> | <i>Sayra Begum</i> |
| <i>Shawan Ahmed</i> | <i>Sehnaz</i> |
| <i>Mohd Salman</i> | <i>Reshma</i> |
| <i>Shariquddin</i> | <i>Alka Thakur</i> |
| | <i>Nazima Parveen</i> |





PROJECT TEAM

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Mr. Pravin Srivastava , Director General

Dr. Gautam Sengupta, former Director General

Ms. Juthika Patankar, Additional Director General

Dr. B.R.Mani, Additional Director General

Dr. P.B.S. Sengar, Director(Monuments)

Dr. D N Dimri, SA, Delhi Circle

Dr. Muhammed.K.K., Regional Director ,North

Mr. Janhwij Sharma, Director (Conservation)

Mr. A.K. Pandey, Dy. S.A(Horticulture), Delhi Circle

Mr. R.K. Jhingan, Senior Conservation Assistant

Mr. Deependra, Horticulture, HT



CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

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Mr.Vijay Motwani, Additional Director General (NDR)

Mr. Prabhakar Singh, Chief Engineer, NDZ 1

Mr. P.K. Gupta, Additional Director General (TD)

Mr. Akhilesh Kumar, Deputy Director General(H)

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Ms.Veena Kantute, Deputy Director (H), CPWD

Mr. R K Kaushal, Chief Architect(NDR)

Mr. A.K. Saksena, Asst Director, Horticulture

Mr. Deshwal, SO, Horticulture

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI

Mr. Farhad Suri, Councillor, Nizamuddin and leader of the opposition

Mr. Manish Gupta, Commissioner

Mr. K S Mehra, Former Commissioner

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

Mr. Deepak Hastir Additional Commissioner (Education)

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

Mr. Ravi Dass, Engineer in Chief

Mr. Feroz Ahmed, Chief Engineer

Mr. Krishan Kumar, Deputy Commissioner

Mr. Subhash Chandra, Deputy Commissioner, City Zone

Mr Devender Kumar, Chief Engineer IV

Dr. Brijwal, Additional Director, Health

Mr. Rajesh Pathak, Director (Education)

Ms. Kanta Kumar, former Director (Education)

Ms. Savita Rani, Deputy Education Officer, City Zone

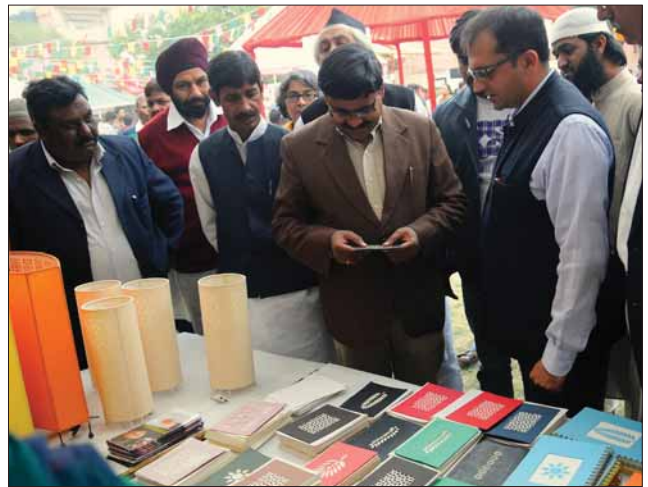
Ms. Vimala Bharti, School Inspector, City Zone

Ms. Neera, School Inspector, City Zone

Mr. R P Kohli, Executive Engineer, City Zone

Mr. Rajeev Sharma, AE, City Zone

Mr C S Mangla, JE, MCD



MCD Pratibha Vidyalaya

*Ms. Hamida Alvi ,Principal and all Teachers of
M. C. Co-ed Pratibha Vidyalaya, Nizamuddin West*

MCD Polyclinic

Dr. S. Basu, Chief Medical Officer

Dr. Nazir Haider, Resident Medical Superintendent,

*Dr. Pramila Srivastava, former Resident Superintendent,
All Doctors and Visiting Specialists at the MCD Polyclinic*

Ms. Shashi, Director, Jan Shikshan Sansthan

(Ministry of Human Resource Development)

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

Ms. Savita, Deputy Director,

Ms. Dipti Jain, Child Development Programme Officer

Ms. Gurmeet, Supervisor



◀ *Shri Ajay Chaudhry, Additional Commissioner of Police, inaugurating the landscaped DDA parks of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti in the presence of Shri Farhad Suri, Councillor & Leader of the Opposition, South Delhi Municipal Corporation.*

ANNEXURE

NIZAMUDDIN URBAN RENEWAL INITIATIVE: **PROJECT BRIEF**



AGA KHAN TRUST FOR CULTURE

Humayun's Tomb - Sundar Nursery - Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti
URBAN RENEWAL INITIATIVE

Delhi, India



REVIVING HISTORY, REBUILDING LIVES

PROJECT BRIEF

March 2013



INTRODUCTION

In 1997, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of India's independence, His Highness the Aga Khan offered to restore the garden of Humayun's Tomb, marking this as the Aga Khan Trust for Culture's first association with the World Heritage Site.

Building on these successes, in 2007 an agreement with the Archaeological Survey of India, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Central Public Works Department enabled the Aga Khan Development Network to return to the historic Nizamuddin area to undertake an Urban Renewal Initiative. The initiative has since led to the conservation of over 30 monuments; work towards creating a 100-acre city park by sensitively landscaping the Sundar Nursery - Batashewala Complex; and significant improvements to the quality of life for the residents of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti - a repository of seven centuries of living culture.



The project aims to serve as a model for civil society engagement in urban development. It also seeks to demonstrate that culture is a significant tool for development and makes the case for a return to a traditional craft-based approach to the conservation of India's monumental buildings.

Project activities have expanded far beyond those envisaged in 2007. The expansion has been made possible by co-funding from new partners, significant amongst which are the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Ford Foundation, World Monuments Fund, the United States Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation, the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Sir Ratan Tata Trust, the Delhi Urban Heritage Foundation, as well as the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.



The project implementation is undertaken by a multidisciplinary team comprising of a wide range of expertise, including architects; civil, structural, hydraulic and electrical engineers; historians; conservation and landscape architects; educators; doctors and public health specialists; monitoring and evaluation experts; horticulturists and ecologists; designers; project managers, administrators and finance specialists. The team is guided by specialised consultants and includes almost a hundred residents of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti who have been trained to take up significant responsibilities.

RE-THINKING CONSERVATION

In the early 14th century, Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya, the revered Sufi saint, who preached Sufi teachings of love, pluralism and tolerance, was buried in the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti. Since it is considered auspicious to be buried near a saint's tomb, seven centuries of tomb building here has made this one of the densest ensemble of medieval Islamic buildings.

Although some important structures have been lost in recent years, many remain, including several garden-tombs contemporary to Humayun's Tomb-garden. The outstanding universal value of the Humayun's Tomb complex therefore lies not

Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti (top), Sundar Nursery (centre) and Isa Khan's Tomb (bottom) stand in close proximity to the Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site. Urban improvements, landscaping, ecological restoration, socio-economic development are coupled with conservation of over 30 monuments that dot the project area.

only in its own intrinsic value, but because it constitutes an ensemble of 16th century garden-tombs, all of which are undergoing much needed conservation work as part of this urban renewal initiative.

At the onset of the project, it became clear that in order to restore the historic character and architectural integrity of the many monuments that dot the project area, 20th century repairs, carried out using inappropriate modern materials such as cement, would have to be removed and replaced with traditional building materials applied as per the original builders' intention and using the traditional craft skills that made these buildings significant.

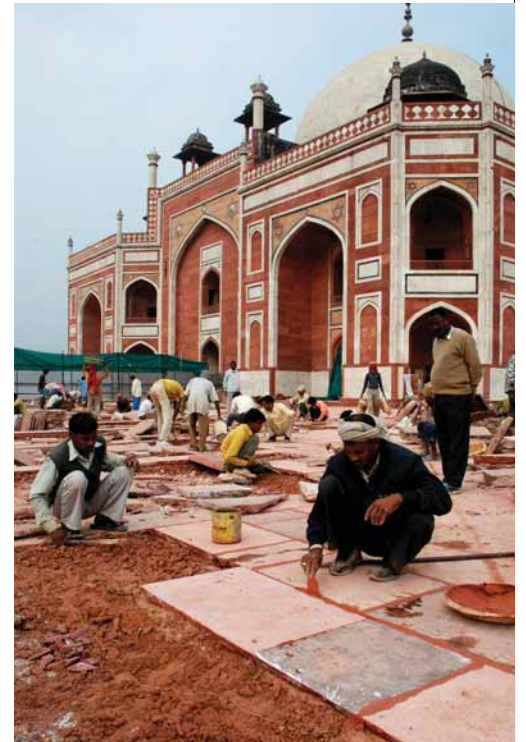
Conservation works have revived a craft-based approach. Stone carvers, masons, plasterers, glazed tile makers, brick layers, art conservators and carpenters work alongside architects and engineers. Craftsmen are encouraged to match the work of their forefathers using traditional tools, building traditions and materials. Over 200,000 man-days of employment have been logged by master craftsmen.

The project aims to establish a model conservation process for the Indian context that, in addition to the emphasis on utilising building craft traditions, is based on exhaustive documentation using state-of-art technology such as 3D laser scanning, archival research spanning centuries of accumulated materials, peer review by independent national and international experts and high levels of supervision.

Humayun's Tomb: The mausoleum and attached structures, such as the gateways, pavilions and enclosure walls, have required major conservation works to restore the architectural integrity of the structures. A million kilos of cement concrete laid here in the 20th century - ostensibly to prevent water ingress - was removed from the roof by craftsmen using hand tools. Similarly, over 200,000 square feet of lime plaster was applied in areas where this had either been lost or replaced in recent times with cement plaster that was accelerating deterioration.

The stone paving of the lower plinth was restored after the removal of over 40,000 square feet of concrete and the manual re-setting of stone blocks, which weighed in excess of 2500 kilos each. The sandstone paving of the upper floor also needed to be restored to its historic pattern while ensuring an adequate slope to drain rainwater.

Ornamental star-shaped ceiling patterns in lime plaster, which cover 1.6 percent of the façade have been painstakingly restored by specially trained craftsmen. The restoration of the tile-work on the canopies on the roof required a four-year phase of experimentation and training in which master craftsmen from Uzbekistan trained youth from the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti in the art of tile making - which had been lost in India. The tile making has since created economic opportunities for the Basti's youth. Though ornamental plasterwork and ceramic tiles cover a miniscule area, the impact on their restoration is significant, allowing visitors to understand the original design intentions of the Mughal builders.



Conservation works at Humayun's Tomb, such as repairing the sandstone platform (top), replacing 20th century cement flooring with original stone paving (centre) and restoring glazed tiles to the canopies (bottom) are carried out by craftsmen using traditional tools, materials and building techniques.



Some of the other major works undertaken at Humayun's Tomb include the reconstruction of collapsed portions of the enclosure walls, restoration of the partially collapsed north-east pavilion and structural repairs to both the western and southern gateways.

Nila Gumbad: Although this earliest Mughal era structure in Delhi stands adjacent to the Humayun's Tomb Garden, in the 1980s a road was built bifurcating Nila Gumbad from the Humayun's Tomb site. Luckily, a solution for this challenge was found: land provided by the Railways has allowed the road to be relocated to the east of Nila Gumbad, thereby restoring historic linkages. Conservation works on the structure will include restoration of the missing tilework and restoration of at least half the garden.

Isa Khan's Garden Tomb: Isa Khan's tomb, which pre-dates the building of Emperor Humayun's tomb, is significant for its profuse ornamentation – glazed tiles, plasterwork, stone elements such as finials and lattice screens.



Conservation works in the Isa Khan's garden tomb enclosure included: reconstruction of the collapsed portions of the gateway; structural repairs to the garden retaining wall; restoration of the 2.5 m high finial on the dome; major structural repairs to the Mosque; de-silting of a well discovered here, amongst others. Stone finials to the canopies as well as the tiles that covered the canopy are to be restored.

The discovery that the outer garden was originally four feet below the levels of the garden that surrounds the tomb required 125,000 cubic feet of earth to be manually removed to restore historic levels. This revealed several hundred terracotta objects, in addition to architectural elements that have been reused.



Batashewala Complex: Standing north of the Humayun's Tomb-garden are two contemporary Mughal tomb-gardens. Following the transfer to the ASI of the 17 acres of land on which the structures stand, conservation works commenced in 2012. Reconstruction of collapsed portions of the enclosure wall, major structural repairs on the three monuments and restoration of the gardens are now planned.

As part of the larger project, linking the Batashewala Complex to the adjoining Humayun's Tomb complex and Sundar Nursery monuments is proposed. The combined sites would create a heritage zone of unmatched scale, value and visibility in the city of Delhi.

Sundar Nursery Monuments: Three of the nine Mughal era structures that stand within the Sundar Nursery are considered to be of national significance. Major conservation works that have included restoration of ornamental patterns at the Sundarwala and Lakkawala Burj; major structural repairs to Sundarwala Mahal and the Mughal Garden pavilion; reconstruction of the collapsed portions of the arcaded platform, amongst others. Using traditional building materials

Proposed works at Nila Gumbad (top) will include restoring the tilework and connectivity to Humayun's Tomb for visitors. At Isa Khan's Tomb significant works included revealing the sunken garden (centre) and restoring the ornamental plasterwork (bottom).

and techniques, master craftsmen have worked towards restoring the design intention of the Mughal builders as well as the architectural integrity of the monuments that had been marred by inappropriate past repairs. The recently discovered foliated Lotus Pond is to be restored to its original function.

Hazrat Nizamuddin Baoli: Built in the early 14th century, the water from this step-well is considered holy by millions of pilgrims who visit here annually. Following its partial collapse in 2008, the Baoli was repaired in an operation that proved to be quite challenging. Structural conservation was coupled with the removal of over 10 metres of accumulated debris and the construction of alternate housing for 18 families that lived on the roof of the Baoli. Since 2010, conservation works are being undertaken on four monuments abutting the Baoli.

Chausath Khamba: The plan of this unique 16th century marble building inspired the Emperor Shah Jahan's Diwan-i-khas in the Red Fort. In one of the most complex conservation efforts ever undertaken, every marble block from each of the 25 domes has been taken down by master craftsmen to remove the iron dowels that have rusted and damaged marble. The dowels are being replaced with stainless steel prior to fixing the repaired marble pieces back in their original position. In the process, metre-deep cracks in the underlying masonry are being carefully stitched and repairs to the marble pieces are being carried out.

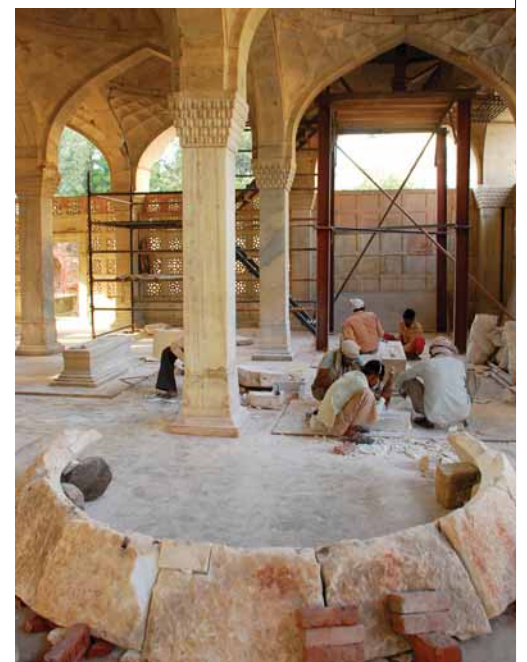
The forecourt has been sensitively landscaped to create a performance venue for traditional music performed here during the annual Urs ceremony of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya and Hazrat Amir Khusrau Dehlavi.

IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE

Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya's teachings of love, pluralism and tolerance are as relevant today as they were in the 13th century. Despite seven centuries of cultural heritage legacy, a socio-economic survey conducted at the onset of the project revealed surprisingly poor development parameters amongst the families resident here. To address these issues, the project has coupled conservation with socio-economic initiatives aimed at improving the quality of life for residents.

Early Childhood Care & Development: The ECCD initiatives being undertaken as part of the project aim to facilitate the holistic development of children and prepare them for their transition to school. With regular monitoring, awareness and care it is hoped that the children's development is ensured. Towards this objective, a maternal and child health centre has been established and regular training programmes held for *anganwadi* workers.

Mughal Pavilion (top) was in a state of collapse prior requiring major conservation works. Conservation works at the baoli (centre) to repair collapsed portions were coupled with a sensitive relocation initiative wherein alternate houses were built for 18 families. Each of the 25 domes at Chausath Khamba (bottom) need to be dismantled for conservation.





Education: The education interventions cover preschool, school going, adolescents and adults. At the Municipal primary school, the programmes aim to provide quality education to the 630 children enrolled. Major renovations of the school building have been coupled with faculty development, the placement of community teachers and improved school management, which has led to increased enrolment and attendance. Computer courses are regular and street computer kiosks have been set up to ensure improved access to computers.

An arts programme featuring regular music and visual arts classes and a community theatre group that conducts performances and initiating discussions on pertinent issues has fulfilled national curriculum objectives.



Health: Over 55000 free-of-cost tests have been carried out at the pathology laboratory set up at the Municipal polyclinic to improve access to health facilities. Advanced equipment for the Eye & ENT clinic and the appointment of a gynaecologist and a paediatrician have improved maternal and child-health diagnoses. A recently established community health programme employs 50 health workers trained from the Basti to identify vulnerable individuals and ensure that the vulnerable access required health facilities in a timely manner.



Landscaping Neighbourhood Parks: The Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti remains one of the most densely populated settlements in Delhi. Although five acres of parks have existed for some time, the spaces were occupied by rag-pickers and drug dealers. Only two percent of the resident population were accessing park spaces. Following sustained community consultation, a landscape scheme for these parks was prepared and implemented. Parks have been developed for specific uses, such as a children's play area, a screened park for the exclusive use of women (in addition to an exclusive gymnasium provided on request of the women), a park for community events and a play field for youth-related activities. The parks are now managed by the community with AKTC support.



Cultural Revival: Nizamuddin has a rich legacy of Sufi traditions, including the music and poetry associated with the 13th century legendary poet-composer Hazrat Amir Khusrau Dehlavi. The project has focused on documenting, interpreting and disseminating the legacy of this cultural icon, whose literature, music and beliefs have been possibly the most influential impact on present day Hindustani culture and music. The programme includes research, archiving, documentation, audio-visual exhibitions, fellowship programmes and performances to celebrate and propagate plurality.

Sanitation: In addition to the millions of annual pilgrims who visit the Dargah, the initial surveys revealed that 19% of resident families did not have in the home toilets. Two community toilets have now been built providing a clean and safe facility, especially for women, separate bathing and washing areas and child-friendly seats. A management group comprising of users has been established.

Education, Health, Urban improvement initiatives aim at improving Quality of Life for local communities.

Housing Improvement: The highly dense and rapid pace of construction in the Basti has led to inappropriate construction methods and poor light, ventilation and sanitation within homes. Through a cost sharing system with residents, AKTC has intervened in several houses to carry out structural and design repairs as well as the retrofitting of homes.

In order to enhance the setting of Chausath Khamba complex, which serves as an event sehan for the basti, a pilot initiative is envisioned that will improve external elevations for structures abutting the monument.

Waste Management: The high population density, presence of a large number of commercial establishments including restaurants and meat shops, as well as the high number of pilgrims visiting the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti, results in a huge quantity of waste generation. As part of the effort to improve the urban environment of the Basti, the project is now undertaking an initiative to facilitate solid waste management. Door-to-door waste collection has led to visible improvements and a healthier environment, though much remains to be done.

Street Improvements: Rehabilitation of civic open spaces seeks to enhance the area's value and significance in terms of history, places of spiritual importance and recreation. In 2009, physical surveys were carried out to document and analyze the urban setting, prepare urban design guidelines and identify possibilities for street improvements and potential model projects. As a result, carefully designed street improvements are being implemented by the South Delhi Municipal Corporation on all Basti streets.

Vocational Training: With only one percent of youth in the Basti able to access vocational training opportunities, this has been seen as a significant need from the onset. A career development centre has now been established to prepares youth for the retail sector and computer related professions. For those with no prior education, courses in the building crafts, hospitality and service industry are organised. Over 600 youth have already been trained; 50 percent have accepted work placements outside the Basti. Over 400 women have been trained in crafts such as aari embroidery, crochet, tailoring, embroidery, paper cutting. Many of them are now collectively preparing a variety of products and generating valuable income for their families.



Cultural events such as Dastangoi and street plays performed by local youth attract many first time visitors and raise awareness on health, environment, sanitation issues. Street improvements will enhance the urban environment and local youth learning traditional crafts such as glazed tile making (bottom) have secured economic opportunities.

ENVIRONMENT

Sundar Nursery Development

Sundar Nursery, earlier known as Azim Bagh (great garden) in Mughal times, was established in the 20th century to propagate plants for the New Delhi. Under 10 percent of what is now Sundar Nursery was utilized as an active nursery at the onset of this Urban Renewal project.

The landscape master-plan now aims to create a major landscaped space of truly urban scale, deriving inspiration from the traditional Indian concept of congruency between nature, garden and utility, coupled with environmental conservation. In addition to the formal landscape in the setting of the Mughal era monuments, a micro-habitat zone is being created for flora that occupies Delhi's ridge, river edge, plains and other specialised zones such as desert and marshy areas.

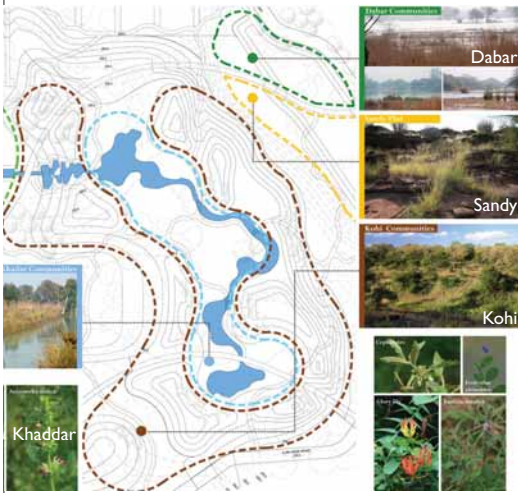
To streamline nursery functions, almost 20 acres remain for exclusive nursery functions operated by the Central Public Works Department, with these nursery beds now accessible by the new peripheral road. Portions of land used for dumping construction rubble have now been converted into micro-habitat zones to showcase Delhi's diverse ecology for educational and recreational purposes

Edged by nine kohi mounds, the microhabitat zone aims to replicate Delhi's original landscape so it can become a tool for increased environmental awareness amongst the 300,000 school-kids who visit the adjoining Humayun's Tomb annually. Planted with saplings collected from rich natural habitat zones has ensured the careful assembly of the several difficult-to-source species which, in Delhi, have been replaced by commercially viable ones. The ridge replicated by the kohi is bounded by khaddar or riverine tracts as well as dabar or flooded marshy areas.

Over 1800 trees now recorded on a Geographic Information System (GIS) include over 200 species. Biodiversity studies carried out at Sundar Nursery in 2012 documented 54 species of resident birds and 24 species of butterflies on the site. To secure bird habitat the landscape design includes spaces such as dense under-growth for ground nesting birds; shallow water ponds for birds that live off the water; sandy banks for birds that burrow to nest and hundreds of high canopy trees, fruit trees and flowering plants now planted here to increase available nesting spaces for birds and improved city environment.

For more information please visit www.akdn.org or contact the Aga Khan Trust for Culture,
P.O. 3253, Hazrat Nizamuddin East, New Delhi 110013 Email: info@nizamuddinrenewal.org
Follow on: www.nizamuddinrenewal.org or Facebook: www.facebook.com/NizamuddinRenewal

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Since 2008, over 20,000 plants including over 200 tree species have been planted at Sundar Nursery. Landscaped portions include designated bird habitat areas and formal gardens (centre) abutting Mughal era monuments. Formally laid nursery beds (bottom) with independent vehicular access have enhanced nursery functions.

For video clippings associated with this annual report, please visit:
www.nizamuddinrenewal.org/docs/Annual-Progress-Report-2012.pdf

Socio-Economic Initiatives | Conservation | Environment Development

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