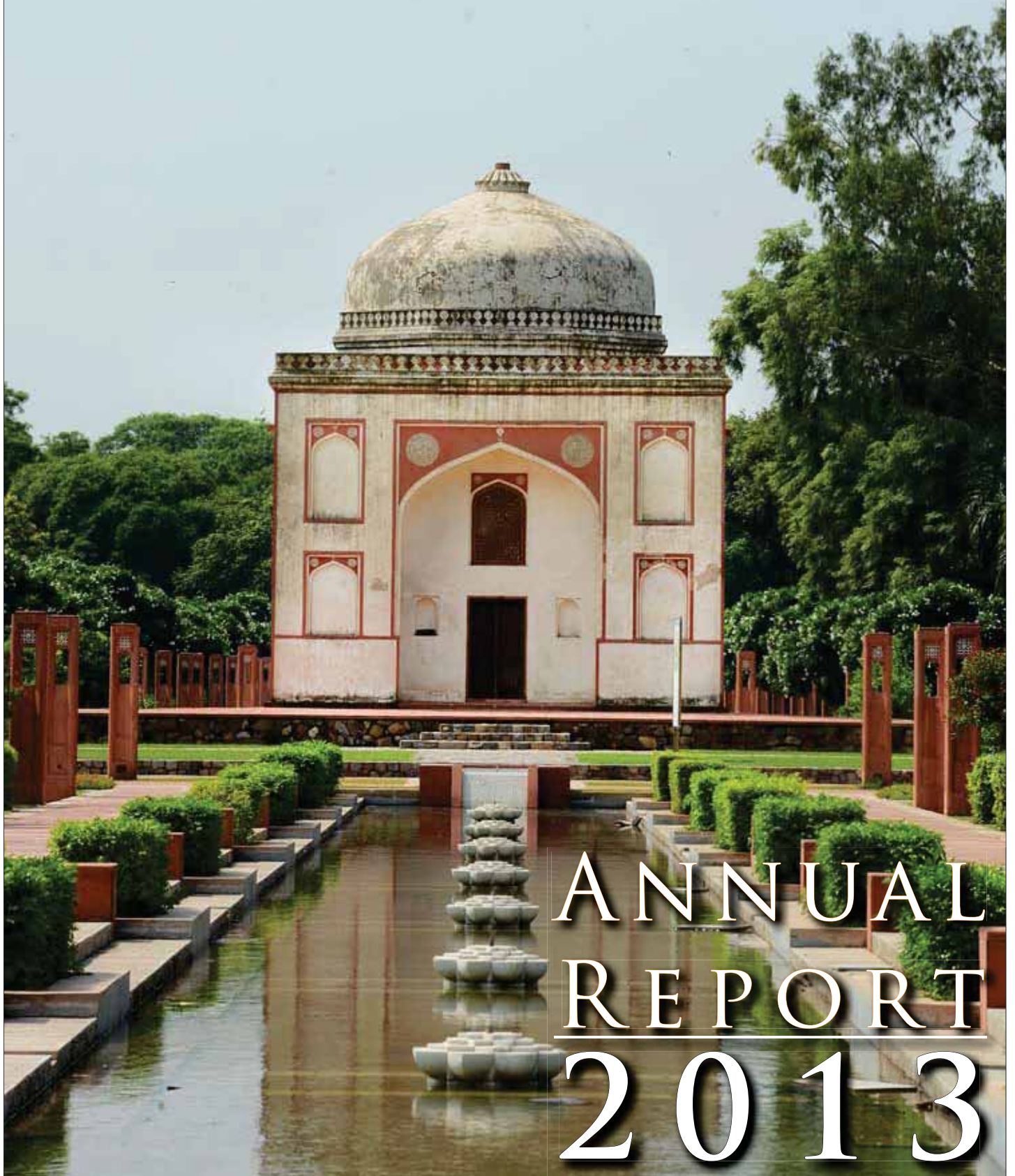


AGA KHAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

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



ANNUAL
REPORT
2013

Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative demonstrates a prototype for urban revitalization with a non-profit People 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 urban 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



This year's annual report includes video interviews with various professionals and members of the project team. To view these, visit: www.nizamuddinrenewal.org/annualreports or Scan the Code

*For more information on the project, please visit: www.nizamuddinrenewal.org
or Like us on www.facebook.com/NizamuddinRenewal*

SUPPORTED BY:

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Delhi Urban Heritage Foundation

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US Embassy, India

Sir Ratan Tata Trust

Housing & Urban Development Corporation

National Culture Fund

JM Kaplan Fund

GSRD Foundation

Ministry of Culture, Govt of India

Delhi Development Authority

National Monuments Authority

Delhi Jal Board



Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative

a People Public - Private Partnership

Archaeological Survey Of India - South Delhi Municipal Corporation - Central Public Works Department

Aga Khan Foundation - Aga Khan Trust For Culture

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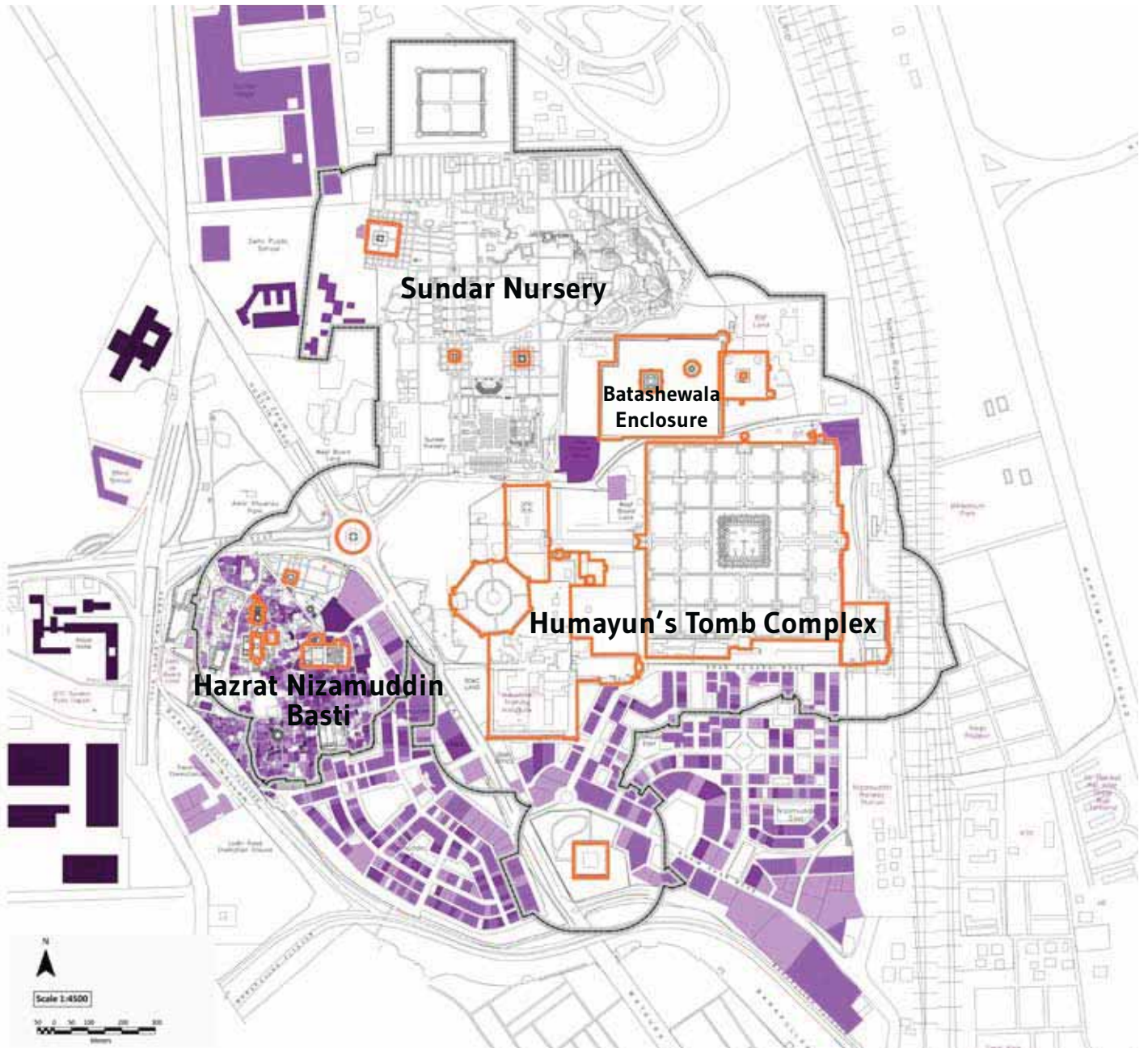
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Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative: Project Area

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

People - Public Private Partnership

Following the success and significant impact of the restoration of Humayun's Tomb garden at its completion in 2003, AKTC was requested by the Government of India to undertake further initiatives in India. In response to this request, as well as to build on the success of the garden restoration and to demonstrate the potential of coupling conservation efforts with socio-economic development and environmental development initiatives, AKTC expressed a desire to return to the Humayun's Tomb – Nizamuddin area to implement an urban renewal initiative that would showcase Indian heritage while improving the quality of life for local communities and significantly enhance tourism potential.

To fulfil the project objectives of heritage conservation, environmental and socio-economic development, a single Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on 11 July 2007 with the Archaeological Survey of India – the Government of India agency mandated for the preservation of national heritage; the Central Public Works Department – owners of the 70 acre Sunder Nursery as well as the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and responsible for primary health, primary education, sanitation, urban improvements and waste management.

Just as the garden restoration of Humayun's Tomb garden was the first such initiative, there was no precedent in India for a private agency undertaking an urban renewal project with diverse components. AKTC was responsible for co-ordination between government agencies. This has remained a significant challenge especially since follow-up MoU's have been signed with several other agencies such as the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Government's Department of Women and Child Development, Public Works Department, Department of Archaeology, amongst others.

The Nizamuddin Urban Renewal initiative has included at least 200 individual projects over the past seven years that include conservation works on almost 50 individual monuments, landscaping of over 200 acres spread across the Humayun's Tomb complex, Sunder Nursery and neighbourhood parks in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti. A major community health programme coupled with pathological facilities provided for over 55,000 persons has also been part of the initiative as have education programmes ranging from primary education to adult education and vocational training, livelihood training, the construction of community toilets, reviving the cultural legacy of the area represented by seven centuries of musical traditions and other intangible heritage efforts that include food, crafts and rituals.

2013

Building on works carried out over the last six years, project activities in the conservation and socio-economic development components expanded significantly in 2013 in response to requests from the local communities to fulfil needs and aspirations in partnership with SDMC and DDA as well as fulfilling requests from the National Monuments Authority, Delhi Governments Department of Archaeology and the ASI with regard to urban conservation effort. However, project components at Sundar Nursery were comparatively slowed down as required permissions from CPWD were not made available on several counts. This report aims to record a summary of the project activities.

In February 2013, an international festival celebrating 14th century poet, Amir Khusrau's legacy was held as part of the project in multiple venues – India Habitat Centre, Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti, Sundar Nursery, National Museum, and National Archives – thus significantly raising awareness on Khusrau's contribution to Hindustani Culture.

Khusrau proudly writes about India. In the courts of Turks, Afghans, and Persians he sings the praise of his country. In his writings, he compares India to Paradise and places Delhi in the centre of the civilized world. He is very proud of his Indian descent, and he glorifies its seasons, its people, its knowledge, its culture, and its animals and birds – especially the Peacock, today our National bird - to prove its superiority over the rest of the world. Khusrau writes, 'Greece has been famous for philosophy, but India is not devoid of that science. If we look carefully, we shall find all branches of philosophic knowledge here such as logic, dogmatic theology, and astrology... Hindus believed in the unity and eternity of God, his power to create from nothingness, and so on. Learned men from all parts of world have come from time to time again to study in India, while no Brahmin has travel out... Indian music, the fire that burn heart and soul, is superior to the music of any other country...'

In September 2013, a ceremony held at Humayun's Tomb to mark the completion of seven years of conservation effort was presided by the Prime Minister of India in the presence of His Highness the Aga Khan and Shri Ratan Tata. The conservation effort on Humayun's Tomb and dozens of other monuments of national importance that stand within the project area have led to revival of Indian building craft traditions and created in excess of 500,000 man days of work for master craftsmen. The restoration of grandeur of the sites has also led to a 1000% increase in tourist numbers.

Simultaneous effort in Health, Education, Sanitation, Waste Management, Vocational training, empowerment of women, addressing malnutrition, street improvement, landscaping neighbourhood parks, housing improvement, Computer education, madrasa modernisation, building community toilets, providing gyms and other sport facilities, as part of a conservation effort has led to the creation of a truly People- Public- Private Partnership model that could be replicated in other Indian historic city centres from Banaras to Baroda. A baseline survey carried out revealed that project activities were directly benefiting almost 70% of the local population and people from afar were accessing upgraded health and urban infrastructure.

AKTC has ensured financial sustainability of large urban developments in countries as diverse as France, Afghanistan, Mali, Egypt, amongst others. As the project deadline of 2017 draws to a close, discussions have been underway with the Public Partners to ensure post project financial sustainability while continuing to meet the highest standards of management of urban areas.

A management trust comprising all five partners to the MoU has been suggested and been in discussion with CPWD since 2009. Studies commissioned by AKTC estimate that the proposed development will take 7-10 years to become managerial and financially sustainable and have thus committed to underwriting expenses as a management trustee. In keeping with the nature of the project, AKTC neither seeks ownership of any assets nor recovery of any funding that the project has incurred, but simply to ensure revenue generated with facilities created is ploughed back into an effective management that goes beyond maintenance to include curating cultural events, heritage and ecology awareness programmes for visiting public, ensured required standards of security to prevent vandalism or defacement of national assets, adequate visitor management, marketing, single window, ensuring effective and adequate manpower, transparency in accounting, cleanliness and sanitation.

HUMAYUN'S TOMB CONSERVATION

Completion Ceremony speech of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India



"It gives me great joy to be here this evening in a spot that is replete with the grandeur of nearly five hundred years of Indian history. The famous architect, Frank Gehry, once said: *"In the end, the character of a civilization is encased in its structures."* This complex is an important marker of our civilization and it is, therefore, a privilege for me to join you at this ceremony marking the completion of almost seven years of painstaking restoration work by the Aga Khan Trust for Culture, in partnership with the Archaeological Survey of India, and with the support of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust.

India has one of the richest repositories of heritage anywhere in the world and it is critical that we find practical and innovative ways to preserve and maintain this heritage. I recall that, in November 2004, speaking at this very spot on the occasion of the presentation of the Aga Khan Award for Architecture, I had expressed the hope that a public private partnership could be created to maintain and restore historic monuments.

More recently, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary celebrations of the Archaeological Survey of India, I had underlined the need for us in India to evolve a more holistic understanding of conservation that combines our preservation efforts with the social and economic needs of the communities that surround these historic monuments. To my mind, this is the only sustainable way for us to accomplish the herculean task of preserving our vast cultural heritage.

Going by what I have seen and heard today, I think we have found a good model in the public-private partnership that has restored this great monument to its earlier glory. The key to the success of this conservation initiative here at Humayun's Tomb has been partnership between like-minded public and private agencies, seized with concern for the protection of the national heritage, and able to work in a transparent and inclusive manner with local communities. I hope this successful partnership demonstrated here will encourage both government and civil society institutions to forge similar alliances at all our World Heritage Sites.

One obvious lesson to take away from this example is the efficacy of integrating conservation efforts with public policies and schemes for urban renewal, including those operating under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission of our Government. I am convinced that the effort to preserve our heritage can be productively dovetailed with local area development through infrastructure improvement, community participation, employment generation, boosting local crafts and arts, environmental conservation and landscaping.

The Humayun's Tomb project, I believe, has provided 200,000 man-days of employment for master craftsmen – demonstrating the potential of conservation works to fulfill a significant government objective.

The increase in visitor numbers to this World Heritage Site will also translate into greater income through tourism.

The resident communities of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti now benefit from improved urban infrastructure in health, education, water and sanitation as a by-product of this initiative.

All these takeaways mean that this effort could very well be a model for sustainable urban development of our historic city centers, using funding from the Urban Renewal Mission. It also achieves the important objective of engaging local communities in conservation and providing them opportunities for vocational training. It is only thus that conservation in India can become truly meaningful.

The Aga Khan Trust has offered continued support for a ten year period to the Municipality, CPWD and the Archaeological Survey of India to ensure post-project financial sustainability of all project components, including the 90 acre city park being created adjacent to Humayun's Tomb. This too will serve as a model for future urban improvements that must plan for future management from the onset of development works.

The responsibility to conserve and restore our nation's heritage cannot simply be the sole preserve of government agencies, especially in a country where the physical manifestations of our past are so numerous, and often appear to be at risk of being overwhelmed by the pace of present development. The involvement of the local communities who form part of the ecosystem of this heritage is, therefore, essential in this effort.

I would like to congratulate the Aga Khan Trust for Culture, the Archaeological Survey of India and the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust on the success of this endeavor, which has spared no resources and no effort to bring our systems at par with the best in the world and provide a model for conservation to the world. I would also like to personally thank His Highness the Aga Khan for his commitment to revitalizing historic centers, here in India and abroad. We are fortunate to count him as a great friend of Indian heritage and I have no doubt that we will be able to continue this rich partnership into the future.

Speech by His Excellency Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India at completion ceremony of the conservation works carried out at Humayun's Tomb during 2007-13.

HUMAYUN'S TOMB CONSERVATION

Completion Ceremony speech of His Highness The Aga Khan



Let me first extend my special thanks to the Prime Minister, whose presence honours all of us.

There is another very important reason for me to salute the Prime Minister today. It was he who first recommended to the Aga Khan Trust for Culture that projects like this, should be built on public private partnerships. We heeded his suggestion. And today, the great majority of the 20 similar projects we have undertaken, are founded on public private agreements.

We are also pleased that so many friends – old and new – are sharing with us in this most significant ceremony – in this truly remarkable place.

Among those whom we welcome with special gratitude are the generous partners who have worked with us over many years. Let me take this moment to offer a special, grateful salute to the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and the Sir Ratan Tata Trust, and its Chairman Sir Ratan Tata.

We are happy that you all are here – even as we have been overjoyed to know of the many millions who now visit this site annually. I understand that there has been a ten-fold increase in visitors to the Tomb Complex since our restoration efforts began here, more than a decade ago.

This inauguration ceremony marks the accomplishment of a great goal; the gardens and now the Mausoleum are fully restored. And we can be confident that the Complex will be able to welcome, on a sustainable basis, a larger number of additional annual visitors in the years ahead.

The fact that so many people want to share this extraordinary experience – as you do today – is a heartening affirmation of the Monument's continuing importance. We all feel its power to fascinate, to teach – and to inspire us – nearly half a millennium after it was originally built.

As you may know, this Mughal monument, which dates back to 1570, was the first garden-tomb complex on the Indian subcontinent. It inspired major architectural innovations, culminating in the construction of the Taj Mahal.

I recall happily how our own efforts began here in 1997, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Indian independence. Our initial objective was to restore the surrounding Gardens – including the fountains and pathways – according to their original plans. That was the first privately funded restoration of a World Heritage Site in India – and it had significant impact, vastly expanding the community's green space, and stimulating an impressive flow of new visitors.

As the Garden project was completed, we were proud to become part of a new Public Private Partnership, dedicated to the restoration of the Mausoleum and other notable buildings on this site. Our partners included the Archaeological Survey of India, the Central Public Works Department, and the Delhi Municipal Corporation. We extend our deepest gratitude to all of them. And we also note gratefully the generous support of the United States Embassy, the German Embassy, the Ford Foundation and the World Monuments Fund.

Over time, the restoration work has drawn not only on these supporting organizations, but also on many hundreds of highly skilled individuals from a vast array of disciplines – all working to recover here a grandeur enjoyed in past centuries and now, once again, a part of public life.

Since 2007, master craftsmen have spent some 200,000 work-days restoring Humayun's Tomb and its associated structures.

I think you will be as fascinated as I have been to hear just a little about this reconstruction work.

It is striking, for example, to learn that some one million kilos of cement concrete had been laid down here during the 20th century – and that it had to be removed from the roof using hand tools. Meanwhile, some 200,000 square feet of lime plaster had to be applied in areas where it had been lost or replaced with cement plaster that was already crumbling.

Similarly, over 40,000 square feet of concrete had to be removed from the lower plinth of the Mausoleum and major, two-ton paving blocks, had to be manually replaced.

In addition, original decorative patterns have been painstakingly recreated – work that required the talents of master ceramic tile makers. Happily, practitioners of this art in Uzbekistan were able to come here to train young residents of the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti, contributing not only to the beauty of this monument, but also opening new economic opportunities for these young people.

But even as we observe the beauty that is evident within the Humayun Complex, it is also important to situate this project within a larger context. We hope to link this monument to the adjacent seventy-acre site of the Sundar Nursery, once a significant Sufi graveyard, and now being transformed into an Archeological Park. We are planning new visitor facilities and an innovative Interpretation Center serving the two sites.

The combined sites will create a heritage zone of unmatched scale, value and visibility – a proud symbol of Indian history – featuring one of the world’s largest concentrations of medieval Islamic buildings. This site is the largest of the 20 major projects developed in nine countries by our Historic Cities program over the past decades.

But cultural history is only one part of this story. A central premise of our work is that cultural enrichment and historic restoration can also be effective springboards for economic and social progress. Rather than being a drain on fragile economies, as some once feared, investment in cultural legacies can be a powerful agent in improving the quality of human life. The impact of such projects can begin by diversifying local economies, expanding employment and teaching new skills. And a continuing stream of visitors, properly guided and welcomed, can provide income streams far into the future, which can be further invested in economic growth.

We have been encouraged by the impact of this project on the lives of some 20,000 inhabitants of the Nizamuddin Basti area. But we cannot assume that such favorable outcomes will emerge automatically from such work; they must be carefully considered and continually monitored. Here in Delhi, as elsewhere in our Network, an intimate part of our program is what we call a “quality of life assessment” concerning the surrounding community -- a measuring process that begins when a project is launched, and continues long beyond its completion.

In Delhi, this concern has led to a variety of initiatives in the core areas of health, education and sanitation, including job training and access to micro finance. All of this is being done in close cooperation with local community groups, close partners in our work.

The word “partnership,” in fact, could be the watchword of this celebration. What we honor today, above all else – is the spirit of partnership in which this work has unfolded.

In my view, an Ethic of Partnership must be at the center of any successful project of this sort. Among other things, an Ethic of Partnership means that traditional separations between public and private domains must be set aside, so that public-private partnerships can thrive as an essential keystone for effective development.

The role of governments – including municipalities – is essential, of course, in providing “an enabling environment” for development. But the public sector cannot do this work alone. A creative mix of participants is needed: corporations and development agencies, foundations and universities, faith communities and local community groups.

This Humayun Tomb project was the first Public-Private Partnership for cultural heritage in Indian history. It has been a model for our new project in Hyderabad – the restoration of the Qutb Shahi Tombs – in cooperation with the local government.

I believe that Public-Private Partnerships can be an increasingly useful approach, here in India and in other settings. India is one of the world’s richest countries in terms of historic heritage, with 30 World Heritage Sites – including 24 cultural sites. They represent a patrimony that cannot be preserved by the public sector alone. Public-private collaboration will be essential.

And so I would conclude as I began, with a heartfelt salute to the partners who have worked with us in making this day possible – and to all who have cared so deeply about this project – and supported it so thoughtfully.

You have helped to make the Humayun Tomb endeavor into a great gift to the people of this neighborhood, to the city of Delhi, to the people of India, and – indeed – the peoples of the world. And you have validated the foundations on which many similar initiatives here in India, and elsewhere, can be built.

Thank you.

Speech by His Highness The Aga Khan at completion ceremony of the conservation works at Humayun’s Tomb, which were carried out at Humayun’s Tomb during 2007-13

NIZAMUDDIN URBAN RENEWAL INITIATIVE

CHRONOLOGY OF CONSERVATION WORKS AT HUMAYUN'S TOMB

2007-08

- Preparing an exhaustive conservation proposal and establishing a model process to be followed for conservation works from inception to implementation
- Commencement of architectural documentation and archival research
- Archival material and conservation notes collected to understand the transformations that have occurred at the site over the past two centuries and documenting areas of loss
- Structural assessment study undertaken to develop a conservation strategy and understanding existing and potential structural issues
- Conducted petrological study to ensure perfect matching sandstone to be procured for conservation works
- 3-D Laser Scanning technology introduced for documentation; 20 ASI officers from all over India received training in the use of Leica scanner
- Works commenced on West Gateway to restore original details, removal and replacement of cement plaster with lime plaster, and cement flooring with sandstone, and installing sandstone lattice screens of original design in openings blocked with masonry.
- Works commenced on removing concrete laid on the terrace
- Initiated the three-year long lime training workshops to help craftsmen and engineers employed with the ASI to understand the appropriate use of lime.
- Documentation and condition mapping of the tile work at Nila Gumbad and Humayun's Tomb commenced - samples of tiles were collected and sent for testing to laboratories in Barcelona and Oxford.
- A sustained process of archival research, documentation, structural analysis was undertaken.

2009

- Documentation and Condition Mapping of individual stones at the lower plinth and neck of the dome which led to the finding that 8.5% of total stones were beyond repair
- All buildings in the Complex were documented using 3D laser scanner; AutoCAD drawings, using the laser scan data, were prepared which demonstrated the true shape of the dome, other features at Humayun's Tomb
- Restoration of the original character of 12,000 sq. m lower plinth – lifting the heavy quartzite paving, reset them in level, and adding a lime concrete layer below the reset stones ensuring no unequal settlement takes place.
- Setting up of the ASI – AKTC Core Committee which meets regularly to supervise the conservation works
- Repair works on the roof included installing lightening conductor on the finial, re-terracing of the roof, repair works on the Inner Dome and re-pointing of the Dome
- Removing over a million kilos of concrete from the terrace, which was laid in the 20th century, allowing easy rain-water and lifting unnecessary dead weight off the building.
- Installation of sandstone door frames and wooden doors in the lower cells
- Desilting and consolidation of the Great North Well
- Organized International workshop sessions on 'Conservation of Humayun's Tomb tilework' along with UNESCO-ASI, to discuss and debate, possible solutions for conservation of tiles on Humayun's Tomb canopies.

2010

- Documentation and Condition assessment of stones of the lower façade
- Re-setting of sandstone on the Upper Platform to proper slope and on original patterns. Approximately 60 % of the total area of 6150 sq.m. was re-laid completely; structural cracks and cavities filled with lime concrete and consolidated.
- Restoration of 68 chambers of lower plinth by dismantling cement and decayed lime plaster on the wall surfaces and flooring, installing wooden doorways
- Restoring the original architectural detailing of the mausoleum edging, which been inappropriately replaced by 3-4 cm thick stones
- Removal of cement plaster of the lower alcoves with lime plaster following the original star patterns discovered - restoring the architectural integrity of the Mausoleum and re-establishing the red-white contrast
- Following exhaustive and meticulous documentation, archival research and scientific investigations and discussions with scholars, the conservation strategy for the tile work conservation was finalized.
- Conservation of the River Pavilion and NE pavilion
- Repairing the Enclosure Wall including completing collapsed/damaged sections
- 18 Lime training workshops were conducted.
- Setting up of a training programme for youth to develop craftsman skills

2011

- Stone-by-stone documentation of the facade identifying decayed stones
- Restoring the ornamental plasterwork on the 68 half-domed alcoves as per original details and reviving the architectural integrity of the monument
- Conservation works carried out on the wall surfaces, flooring and wooden doors installed in the lower chambers which houses almost 160 graves.
- Conservation of the tomb chambers on the upper level which included removal of several layers of lime wash, cement and decayed lime plaster from the walls and the ceiling.
- Restoring the original slopes and replacing damaged stones of the upper platform of Humayun’s Tomb. 4725 sq.m. paving area was required to be completely lifted and re-laid again to provide appropriate slopes and original layout.
- Following three years of sustained research and with help from craftsmen from Uzbekistan authentic conservation of Mughal tilework on canopies commenced
- Conservation of the West Enclosure Wall was completed which includes rebuilding of 40 missing arches, terrace pathway and consolidation of the existing stone masonry.
- Conservation of North pavilion reviving its original architectural character.
- Conservation of the West Gateway and reviving its lost architectural character and making the space to be reused for site exhibition and South Gateway (the historic principal Royal gateway) and making space to be reused for public lectures.

2012

- Replacement of damaged stones on the facade to ensure long term preservation as well as remove inappropriate 20th century repairs
- Layers of cement plaster and limewash were carefully removed from the 80’ high dome chamber of the main hall of the mausoleum and original appearance restored
- Restoring Lime Plaster on the Roof pavilions
- Restoration of the Glazed tile work which is considered a significant architectural element in keeping with Persian traditions.
- A team of twelve young boys from Basti trained in the craft of Mughal tile production.
- Restoring internal circulation of the mausoleum by replacing the wooden doors with stone jaalies linking the principal tomb chamber to the four corner chambers, thereby restoring the intended circulation as well as allow visitors to access these chambers
- Installing ramps and sandstone bridges to create access for all to Humayun’s Tomb Gardens.

01.

HUMAYUN’S TOMB

conserving world’s heritage

COMPLETION CEREMONY OF CONSERVATION WORKS



On 18th September 2014, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Dr Manmohan Singh presided at a ceremony in the presence of His Highness the Aga Khan, Mr Ratan Tata, Chairman Sir Dorabji Tata Trust; Mrs. Chandresh Kumari Katoch, Hon'ble Minister for Culture, Government of India, amongst other dignitaries.

Conservation efforts must involve local communities: PM Manmohan

The Hindu, 19 September 2013

Prime Minister Manmohan Singh on Wednesday noted that one of the richest repositories of heritage in the world and asserted that it was critical to find practical and innovative ways to preserve and maintain its heritage.



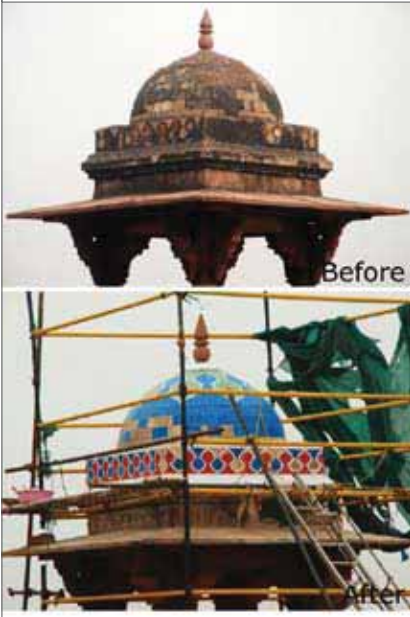
The ceremony marked the completion of six years of conservation works at Humayun's Tomb, undertaken by a multi-disciplinary team requiring 200,000 man-days of work by master craftsmen. While the project established a model conservation philosophy and process for India, the major conservation works executed were :

- a. Removal of a million kilos of concrete from the roof of Humayun's Tomb – laid here in the 20th century. Similarly over 200,000 sq ft of cement plaster from the walls has been removed and replaced with traditional lime plaster. Stone conservation of the façade required 12% of the stone work on the lower façade to be replaced.
- b. The monumental south gateway of the Humayun's Garden Tomb has also undergone conservation including relaying the roof lime concrete, re-plastering all wall surfaces, repair of the stone façade.
- c. The North Pavilion, required major conservation works to restore the architectural integrity by removing past cement based repairs and restoration with lime plaster.
- d. Major structural failure of the north-east pavilion required to be reversed by rebuilding collapsed domes.
- e. This river pavilion of the Humayun's Garden Tomb was in a state of serious disrepair due to vandalism. Amongst one of the first structures to be taken up for Conservation, the roof was re-laid and the entire building re-plastered.
- f. 42 arches of the enclosure wall have been reconstructed as part of the project where these had collapsed in the 20th century.

(Above: From Left to Right) Mr. Ravinder Singh, Secretary Culture, Mrs. Chandresh Kumari Katoch, Hon'ble Minister for Culture, Government of India, Dr Manmohan Singh, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, His Highness the Aga Khan, Mr Ratan Tata, Chairman Sir Dorabji Tata Trust at the completion ceremony of conservation works at Humayun's Tomb

RESTORATION OF THE GLAZED TILEWORK

Glazed tiles were used at Humayun's Tomb by the Mughal builders as a reminder of their Persian ancestry. The principal tomb chamber is recorded to have been ornamented with glazed tiles, those that survived seem to have been removed in a conservation effort in AD 1955. At the onset of the AKTC initiative in 2007, documentation revealed the original patterns of the tiles on the roof canopies, thus leading to a six year research programme aimed at research on the tiles as well as agreeing on an appropriate conservation policy.



ACTION TAKEN:

- Following agreements with the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) on appropriate conservation strategy and the successful production of tiles matching the original in physical and chemical characteristics, restoration of tiles to the canopies commenced in 2012. Conservation works on all eight canopies were completed in 2013 using glazed tiles in five colours - cobalt blue, turquoise blue, green, white and green. While retaining any original tiles, even where these had lost their glaze layer, all cement plaster layers which were applied to the canopies in 2003-4 when multiple lightning conductors were installed here were carefully removed prior to the tile installation.
- Following the successful production of tiles matching the Mughal tiles, the capacity of the production unit established at Humayun's Tomb was significantly enhanced and efficiency from past years increased over 1000%. Since many processes were mechanised the tile quality also showed considerable improvement.
- Ten youth from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti have been trained in the craft of tile production and have thus revived a lost building craft in India.

NEXT STAGE:

While tile production continues for use at other buildings in the complex such as the Nila Gumbad, Isa Khan's Tomb & Mosque, Sundarwala Mahal, Bara Batashewala Mahal amongst others, and work is underway to publish a technical manual describing the process adopted as well as the agreed conservation philosophy for Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site.

(Below) Various stages of tile restoration on the canopies



IMPACT:

Six years of sustained research on the preparation and conservation of tile-work on Humayun's tomb resulted in the revival of craft traditions and a new approach to tile restoration. Several scientific tests were carried out to find out basic composition of the tile bases and the glaze layer. Four craftsmen from Uzbekistan were invited to Delhi in 2011 and several experiments were carried out to produce matching tile bodies and glazing for the six months. As a result of these, a process has been established to produce the Mughal glazed tiles and youth from Basti have been trained to prepare glazed tiles. This established a tile conservation process and philosophy which is of potential interest to the entire Islamic world – where use of ceramic tiles in buildings is prevalent.

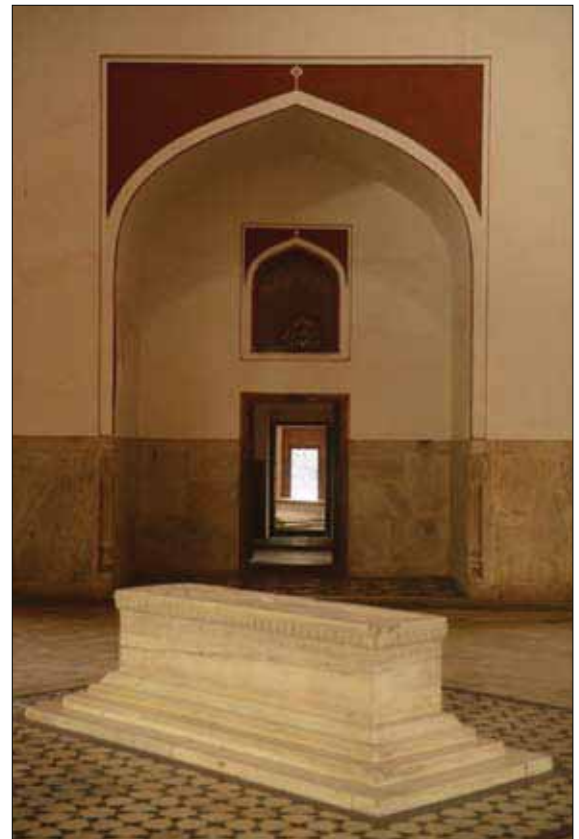
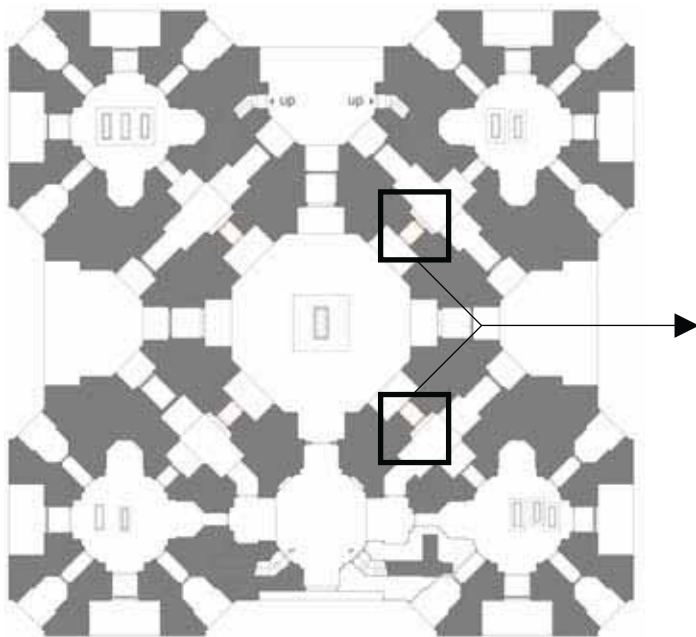
RESTORING INTERNAL CIRCULATION

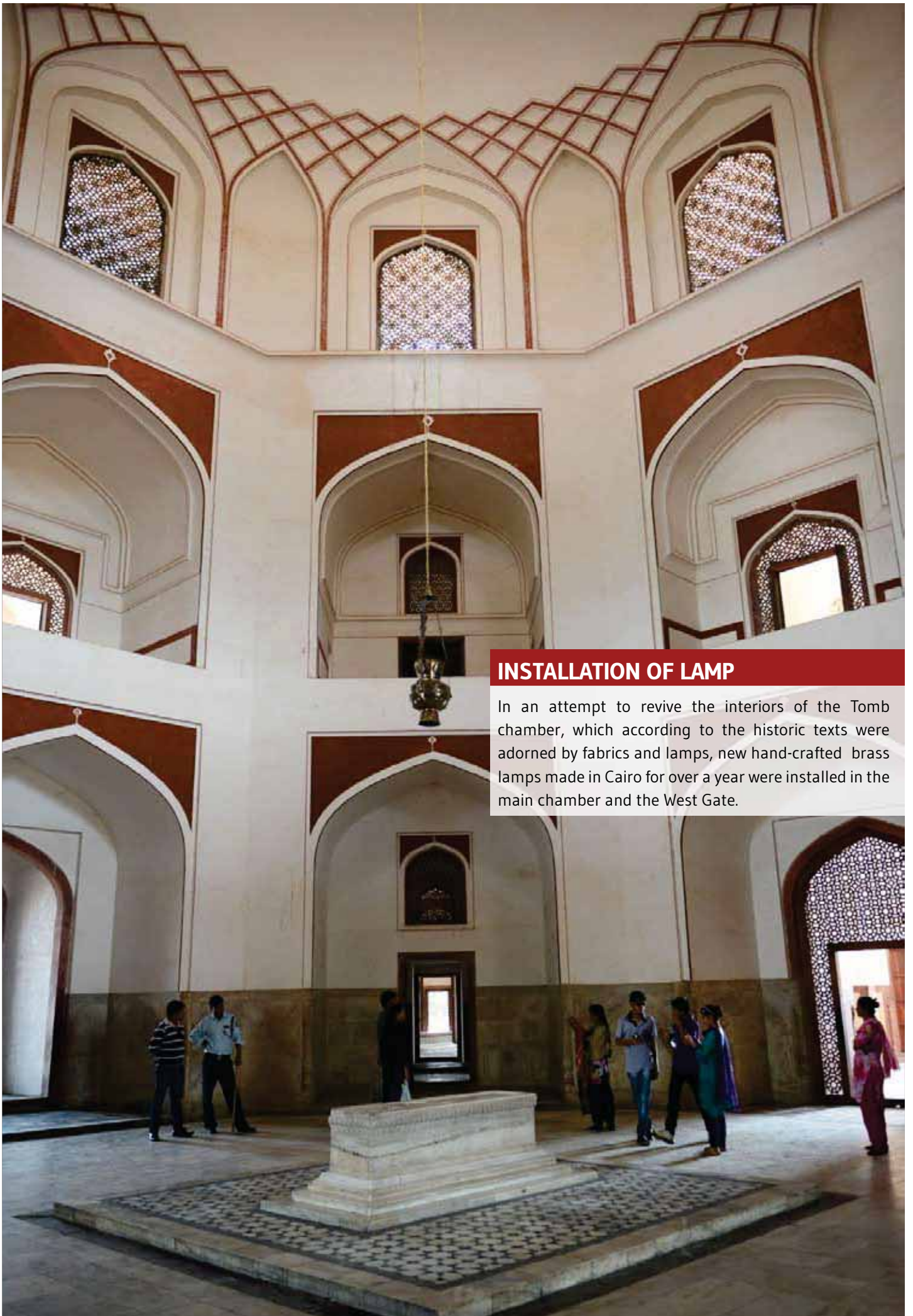
It seems that in the mid 20th century, doorways linking the principal tomb chamber to the four corner chamber were replaced with sandstone lattice screens, possibly to create an artificial symmetry but resulting in altering the intended circulation and access to the four corner chambers from the principal tomb chamber.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Indications of doors such as door frames with pivot holes in the vaulted chambers leading to the four corner chambers were found alongside the red sandstone lattice screens found to be installed in these chambers.
- The red sandstone lattice screens themselves did not match the quality of the Mughal screens and each comprised of several stones.
- ASI annual reports record lattice screens having been installed in the main tomb chamber.
- Following several years of discussion, it was agreed to dismantle the lattice screens and restore wooden doors that are recorded to have been used for firewood in 1947. This allowed circulation to be restored as in Mughal times and access to the two northern chambers from within the mausoleum rather than from outside.
- On removal of the lattice screens the flooring and wall edges confirmed that these installed here in the 20th century.
- All the lattice screens, earlier blocking the visitor movement, have now been replaced with wooden doors allowing visitors to access all these ancillary chambers.

(Right) The lattice screens from the chambers have been removed, allowing visitors to access these chambers from the Main Hall





INSTALLATION OF LAMP

In an attempt to revive the interiors of the Tomb chamber, which according to the historic texts were adorned by fabrics and lamps, new hand-crafted brass lamps made in Cairo for over a year were installed in the main chamber and the West Gate.

*"..... The sepulchre of Hamaraon (Humayun) is in a large room spread with rich carpets, the tomb itself covered with a pure white sheet, a rich shamiana (canopy/tent) overhead, and in front certain books on small tressels, by which stand his sword, tucke and shoes"
Visit to the tomb by William Finch in 1611*

INSTALLATION OF LAMP

Traveller records such as the early 17th century descriptions of William Finch describe the grandeur of the principal tomb chamber where carpets, books and other belongings of the emperor such as his sword were still kept.

The belongings seem to have disappeared by the 18th century and much of the ornamentation – tilework and gilding on the walls and dome respectively was lost in a mid 20th century restoration. As with other Mughal tombs such as the Taj Mahal, Akbar's tomb the lamps also disappeared sometime in the 19th century.

Lord Curzon, when Viceroy of India, visited Cairo to purchase lamps for the Taj Mahal and Akbar's Tomb.

ACTION TAKEN:

- In an attempt to revive the interiors of the main tomb chamber, which according to the historic texts were adorned by fabrics and lamps, new hand-crafted brass lamps made in Cairo were installed in the Main Chamber and West Gate.
- These lamps are similar in design to those bought by Lord Curzon for the Taj Mahal and took master craftsmen one year to craft by hand in the same Cairo workshops.

Like Taj Mahal, Humayun's Tomb gets Egyptian lamps

The Times of India, 8 September 2013

After a gap of nearly two centuries, Humayun's Tomb has got two handcrafted Egyptian lamps with Islamic motifs, on the lines of those seen in the Taj Mahal and Akbar's Tomb in Agra.

(Left) Closeup view of the brass lamp;
(Right) Installing the lamp in the Main Hall which is 21 metres high



RESTORING ORNAMENTAL PLASTERWORK

Water percolation from the red sandstone platform onto the vaulted ground level tomb chambers led to much of the lime plaster deteriorating and, in the late 20th century, being replaced by cement plaster. This modern plaster caused further damage and deterioration of the stonework and significantly altered the character of Humayun's Tomb.

ACTION TAKEN:

- In 2009, careful removal of 20th century cement plaster was commenced and any patches of original plaster that were found to have survived were carefully and scientifically preserved.
- Following the removal of cement plasters, layers of lime plaster were applied to the half-domed cells that account for 1.6% of the facade. The ornamental plasterwork was carved into the penultimate plaster layer.
- The external peer review in 2011 recommended applying the final layer of white plaster – 1 mm thick with marble dust serving as the principal additive – to restore the original Mughal design of red-white contrast with the plaster mimicking marble.
- The restoration work of the ornamental lime plasterwork on all 68 lower cells was completed though water percolation from above continued and grouting with lime mortar continues.



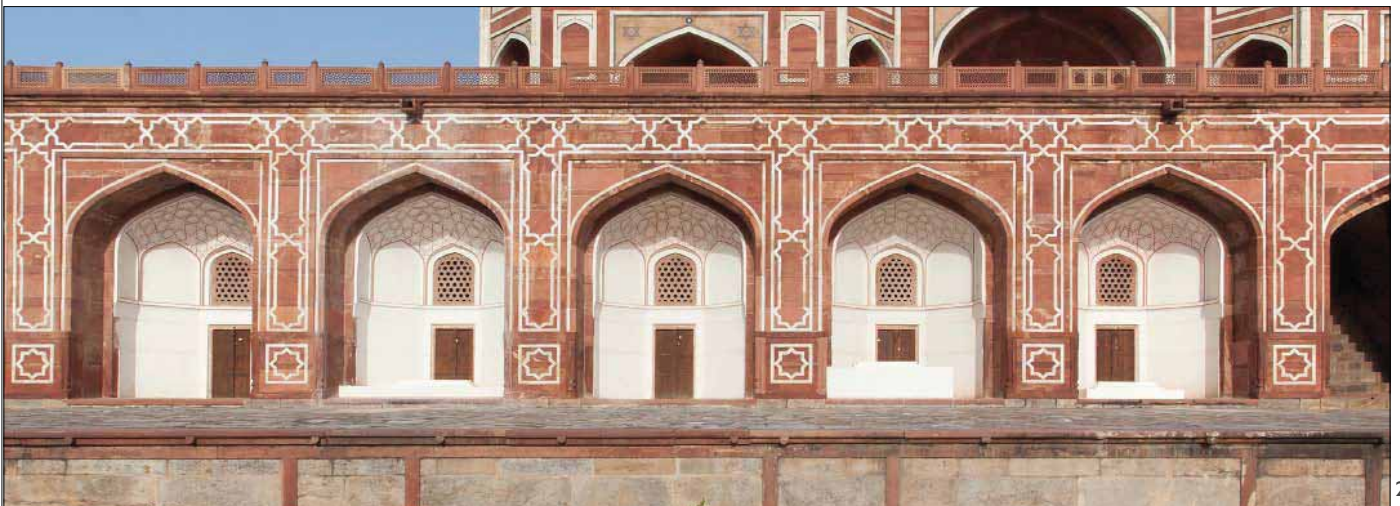
NEXT STAGE:

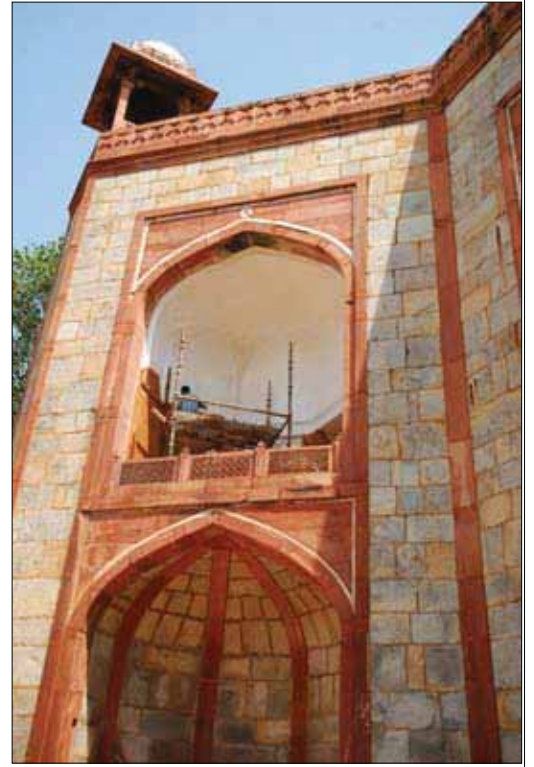
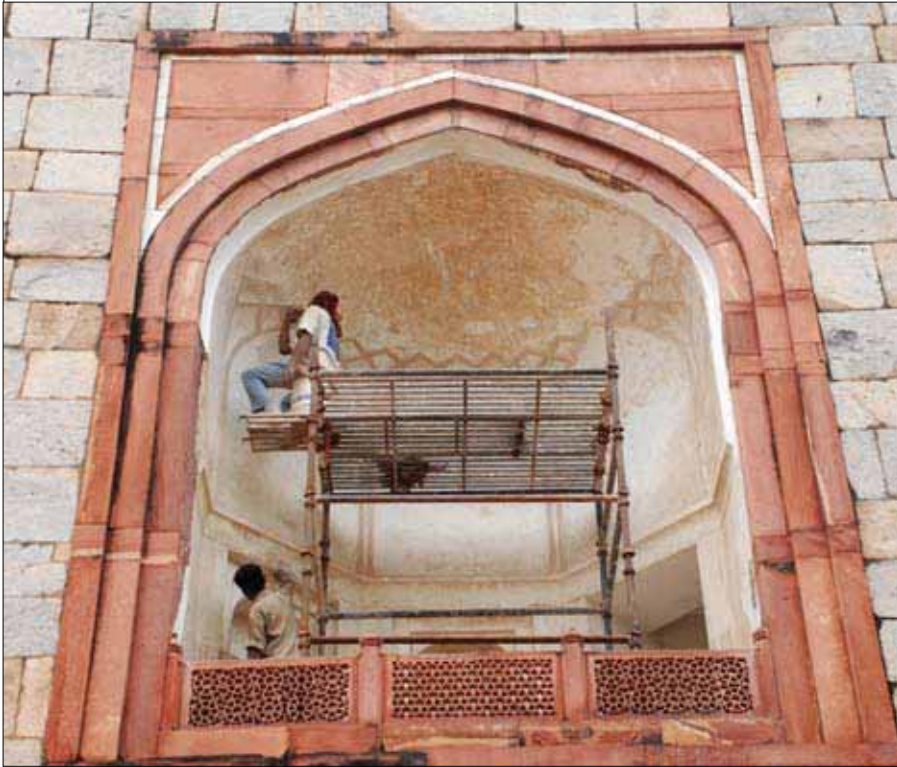
Monitoring of water percolation during monsoon 2014 and subsequent repairs will be carried out.

IMPACT:

The architectural integrity of the external façade of the lower plinth which had been lost due to materials deterioration and inappropriate repair works have been revived. The architectural integrity of the external façade of the lower plinth which had been lost due to materials deterioration and inappropriate repair works have been revived.

(Left and Below): Lime plaster, applied in layers, then incised to bring out the desired patterns transformed the character of the mausoleum, from ruinous to splendour. The final 1 mm thick layer of lime-marble dust plaster not only served as a protective layer for the underlying plaster but the Mughals used it to mimic white marble. The ornamental patterns in incised plasterwork were once again emphasized with red lime plaster obtained by the traditional additive of geru powder.





02 CONSERVATION OF THE WEST GATEWAY

Though the interior chambers of the monumental gateway were earlier conserved to allow reuse as an exhibit space, the repairs on the facade were undertaken in 2013.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The joints in the quartzite ashlar masonry of the gateway were found to be in cement, thus causing significant retention of damp to the extent that this was visible in the quartzite blocks and severe damage to sandstone.
- On the first floor alcoves the original lime plaster had been replaced with cement plaster.
- A simple, non-abrasive technique of raking out cement joints using hand tools was carried out and the joints left open to let the masonry dry out.
- Cement plaster was carefully removed and replaced with traditional lime plaster layers.

(Above) Removal of cement from the masonry joints and restoration of West Gateway, which is now the principal visitor entrance to the Humayun's Tomb (Right)



03 IMPROVING ACCESSIBILITY

As a first task implemented in the year 2000, AKTC installed a ramp to allow wheelchair users and children’s prams to access the garden. Since then efforts have been underway to make the entire complex wheelchair accessible.

ACTION TAKEN:

- A comprehensive study and design exercise was carried out through 2012 to identify measures that are required to ease access for wheelchair users within the Humayun’s Tomb complex.
- It was agreed with the ASI core committee that wherever possible ramps and bridges to overcome obstacles such as channels will be in stone rather than metal or timber.
- Several stone ramps, sandstone bridges were thus installed at multiple locations with the intention of linking the entrance gate to Barber’s Tomb.
- A poorly built minor ramp at the west gate in quartzite masonry was replaced with a part metal part sandstone ramp to a limited portion.
- Works towards improving accessibility of the gardens and structures are now complete in the Humayun’s Garden Tomb complex.

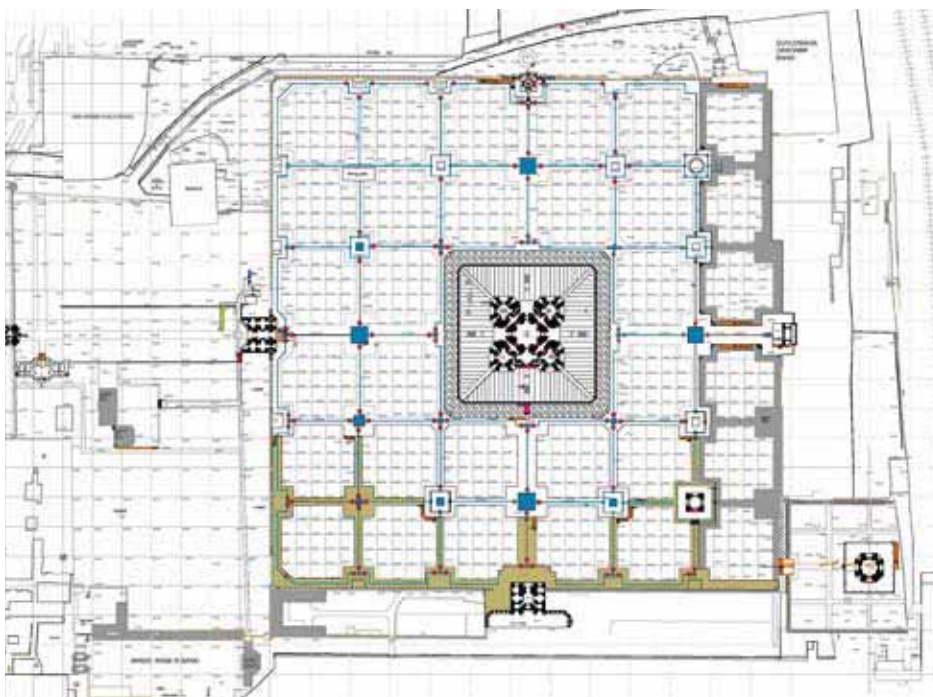
NEXT STAGE:

ASI has been petitioned to allow installation of a chair lift at one of the stairwells at Humayun’s Tomb and to maintain the facility on its installation.










IMPACT:

Accessibility is the right of every individual and providing accessibility plays a huge role in integrating people with disabilities into mainstream society and ensuring their full participation in society.

Humayun’s Tomb being a World Heritage Site receives around a million visitors every year from around the world, of which a considerable 10% are differently able. This effort has made the World Heritage site physically and visually accessible in a manner that is dignified and congenial to the historic fabric of the precinct. The project has created a comfortable wheelchair access to the Humayun’s Tomb Garden, right from the entrance Gate till the Mausoleum to make access easier for the differently-abled and wheelchair users amongst others.



(Left) The scheme connects the char bagh of Humayun’s Tomb uptill the entrance gate to the complex retaining the historical character and providing accessibility in a homogenous manner

Sandstone bridges	
Sandstone pathway	
Platform stair lift	
Ramp	
Signage	
Dressed surface	
Parking	
Tapering	
Rest rooms	

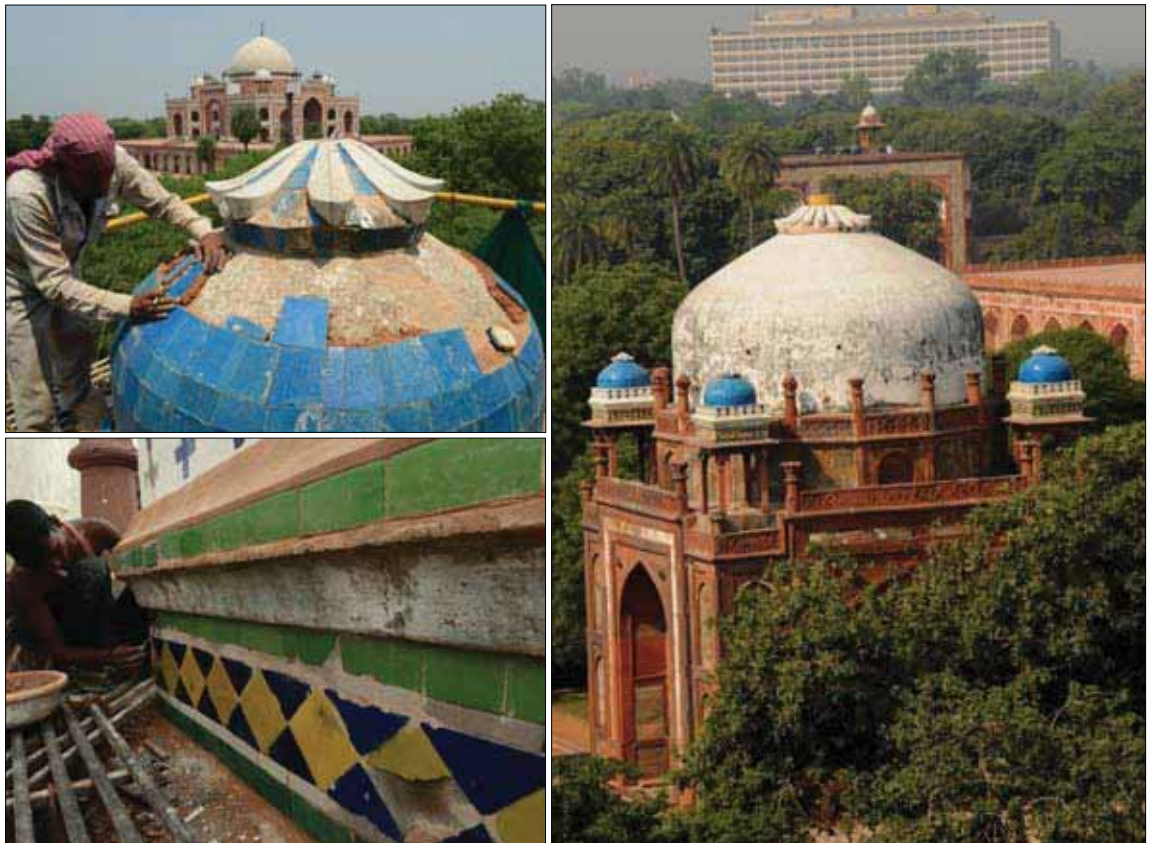
04 BARBER'S TOMB

CONSERVATION

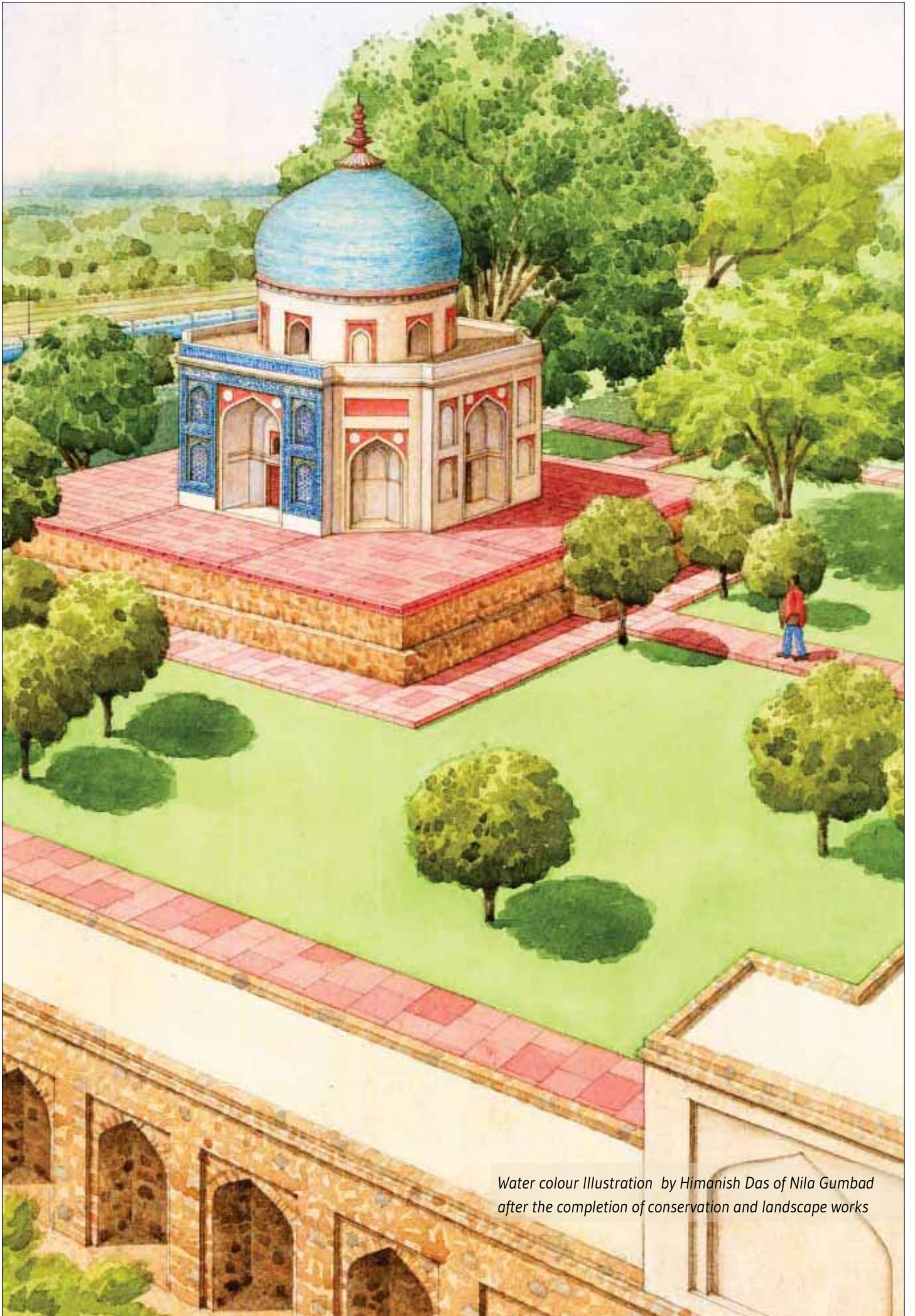
Standing within the Humayun's Garden Tomb, the exhaustive conservation works on Barber's Tomb included relaying the roof, repair works on the dome, fixing of the tiles on the canopies, repairing the sandstone façade, relaying the quartzite flooring on the plinth and restoring the decorative sandstone edging amongst other works in the past.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Based on research and analysis carried out over a five year period, in early 2012 the tile restoration work commenced on the canopies of Barber's tomb.
- The finials of the canopies, existing tiles and original plaster were consolidated before the restoration of the tiles.
- The domed ceiling, on cleaning, revealed painted medallions which were carefully cleaned and exposed.



(Above) Missing glazed tiles of the canopies have been fixed as per original pattern; (Right) Barber's Tomb with tilework restored on its canopies

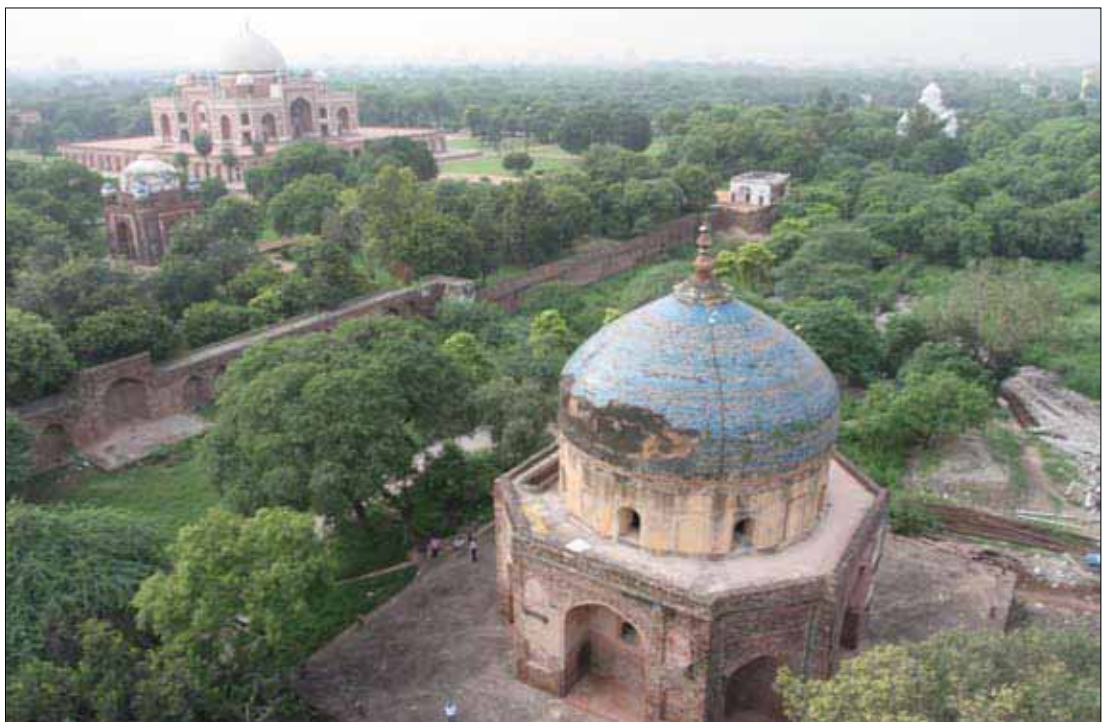


Water colour Illustration by Himanish Das of Nila Gumbad after the completion of conservation and landscape works

05 NILA GUMBAD

Conservation works on the earliest Mughal-era tomb in Delhi and restoring its historic linkages with the World Heritage Site of Humayun's Tomb

1. Conservation works have led to a long-term preservation of Nila Gumbad - a significant monument of national importance, and its environ.
2. This significant site and its attached garden, rooted in history, will soon become available to the over one million annual visitors to the World Heritage Site of Humayun's Tomb. Surprising as it may seem, this space has been segregated and neglected for several decades and as such has been inaccessible to the visiting public.
3. Nila Gumbad was originally surrounded by a walled enclosure and is recorded to have been originally entered through a large gateway on the south - both have now disappeared. The conservation of Nila Gumbad and its enclosure wall will also restore the architectural integrity of the Humayun's Tomb Complex.
4. Conservation works will lead to eventual proposal to UNESCO to expand the World Heritage Site boundaries to include the Nila Gumbad complex.
5. Conservation works carried out using traditional tools and building techniques have generated employment for master craftsmen. It is expected that at least 15,000 man days of works has been generated to implement the conservation and landscape works.
6. The conservation effort will help towards furthering the knowledge on tile preparation and usage gained during the Humayun's Tomb conservation.
7. Conservation works are expected to lead to new discoveries that will enable scholars to better understand the development of tomb forms in Mughal tradition that commenced at Nila Gumbad and reached the zenith at Taj Mahal.
8. Demonstrate a successful model of public-private partnership for conservation. Unlike in the developed world where there is significant civil society engagement with conservation effort, conservation of national monuments has to date been restricted to the government agencies. The ongoing AKTC project is the first such initiative where monuments of national importance are being conserved by a non-governmental group.



THE FINIAL

The ornamental stone finial on Nila Gumbad, which is a prominent architectural element on the tomb structure, was found in a poor state of preservation.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The finial comprises of alternate use of red sandstone and marble.
- On close inspection the stone pieces were found cracked possibly due to water ingress on the iron dowels. The finial was thus out of plumb.
- The restoration of the finial required extensive cleaning of the surface, removing the dust which had deposited in the joints and the severely damaged stones were required to be replaced with new stones carefully matching the original.
- The stone finial rests over an inverted lotus made of lime mortar and finished in lime plaster. The gaps between all the petals are filled by the turquoise tiles. Many of the tiles on the inverted lotus finial were found to have been replaced with rubber sourced from slippers and were removed and replaced with glazed ceramic tiles.
- The collapsed portions of the inverted flower petals were rebuilt and finished using lime plaster.



(Left) Finial of Nila Gumbad- Image generated using 3-D laser scanning Data (Centre) Craftsmen restoring the stone finial which is at the height (Right) Finial restored

Conservation of Nila Gumbad kicks off

Times of India, May 22, 2013

... Like its famous neighboring world heritage site Humayun's Tomb, Nila Gumbad was a garden-tomb portions of which were destroyed in the building of the railways. In the 1970's, a road was built bifurcating Humayun's Tomb and Nila Gumbad and cement has been profusely used in past repair works.

GLAZED TILEWORK ON DOME

The Nila Gumbad, the earliest Mughal era structure in Delhi, is so called on account of the blue (Nila) tiles that cover the dome. The tiles had mostly come loose and a large patch were was missing with fragments falling off due to continued vibrations from the adjoining railway lines and during thunderstorms.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The trapezoidal tiles on Nila Gumbad dome are very different from the tiles used anywhere else in the project area. A large portion of the dome surface was found completely devoid of these trapezoidal shaped turquoise tiles.
- In view of the significant quantities required, it was initially planned to import tiles from Iran however despite communications with workshops in Yazd, no workshop was able to produce matching tiles. As a result

the tile making infrastructure at Humayun's Tomb was considerably enhanced to make the 25000+ tiles required, which were made in 2013.

- Restoration of the tiles on the dome commenced in late 2013 and 50% of works were completed by 31 December 2013, remaining expected to be fixed in early 2014.
- Restoration of tile-work was coupled by carefully pointing the loose joints in the tilework with lime mortar to ensure no further loss of tiles took place.

In keeping with the philosophy adopted during the restoration of tiles at Humayun's Tomb, no existing tile was removed from the dome even where these had lost their glaze.

- Approximately 1000 flat tiles of different shapes and colours were also missing from the entire circumference of the neck of the dome and these were restored as per original patterns..

NEXT STAGE:

After completion of the tile restoration on dome, the tiles of the north Façade and parapet wall will be restored to the original profiles



THE MAIN CHAMBER



RESTORING LIME PLASTER

Several layers of cement plasters had replaced much of the lime plasters on both interior and exterior building surfaces, thereby accelerating the decay process and disfiguring the historic character. The cement-surkhi plaster used on many Delhi monuments in the early 21st century



was found to cover much of the external surface and large portions of the internal surface which were required to be carefully removed and replaced with traditional layers of lime plaster.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The internal and external surfaces of the monument are cleansed carefully using water and soft brushes. After cleaning of the surfaces, careful removal of the decayed lime plaster and modern cement plaster was undertaken.
- All existing lime plaster such as on the neck of the dome and internal wall surfaces were consolidated using properly slaked lime water to strengthen the existing plaster layer.
- After careful removal of the decayed lime plaster and cement plaster, the plastering of the external surface of the neck was undertaken. The plastering layers included coarse lime mortar for the base layer and fine lime mortar for the top layer.
- The plastering works of the dome neck, internal ceiling and the internal walls of the upper level are complete. Plastering works in the internal chamber have been finished with a final coat of 1 mm fine layer of Lime punning.
- Reconstruction of the missing plain red polychromy on the wall surfaces like the spandrels of the arches on upper and lower level in the internal chamber is complete.
- The incised plasterwork on the central decorative medallion on the internal ceiling, medallions on the spandrels of the arches have been carefully cleaned using distilled water and soft brushes. The missing portions were then completed by master craftsmen as per the existing details and specifications using natural colours wherever required.
- Restoration of the paintwork on the dome internal ceiling and internal walls is complete. After cleaning the internal surface of the dome, the missing patterns were completed and the restoration works on all eight painted medallions are complete.

NEXT STAGE:

Plain and ornamental plasterwork on the external surfaces of the monument is presently being undertaken and will be completed by monsoon 2014.

OUTPUT & OUTCOME

- The cleaning of the surfaces have led to the removal of biological colonization, algae, dust, soot etc. which stops further dilapidation of the plasterworks and also leads to long term preservation of the original fabric of the structure.
- It exposes detailed ornamentation which until now was not visible.
- The plastering of the surface led to the filling of cracks, thus preventing any further water penetration leading to permanent dampness in the structure.
- The lime water technique is used so that maximum original fabric of the monument remains intact.
- The restoration of the tiles ensures long term protection and preservation of the tiles on the dome and the neck. The tile, besides restoring the appearance, also ensures preservation as they form a protective layer.

THE MAIN CHAMBER

INSTALLING SANDSTONE LATTICE SCREENS

In the neck of the dome are eight vaulted openings where grooves holding sandstone lattice screens as is typical were still visible. As with Sundarwala Burj, Lakkawala Burj, Sabz Burj, these screens seem to have been removed in the 20th century – possibly for the antique market – thus allowing free access to birds besides altering the original character of the structure. As with other monuments it was agreed to restore hand carved screens to the eight openings.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The drum has 8 arched openings each of size approximately 1250mm X 1890mm and the four recessed arched surfaces on the ground level have four arched openings each measuring approximately 855mm X 1225mm.
- The restoration of these screens revives the intended architectural character of the building and they also prevent entry of bird into the structure thus preventing decay resulting from bird droppings.
- The lattice screens were manually carved out by the master craftsmen over a period of six months using the original techniques.
- All eight sandstone lattice screens on the neck of the dome and the four lattice screens over the four doorways have been installed following the completion of the lime plastering of the Tomb chamber.



(Left) The craftsmen transporting the sandstone jaali weighing over 700kg to the height of over 40 feet (Right) It takes 2-3 months of hardwork by 8 craftsmen to prepare a jaali of this size and complexity. All the 8 sandstone lattice screens on the neck of the dome and 4 lattice screens on the lower level are restored.

06 SECURING THE SETTING

The west wall of Nila Gumbad later served as part of the eastern wall of emperor Humayun's Tomb thus the two mausoleums stood abutting each other. In the 1970-80's a trunk sewerage line was laid in the area between the two tombs – tearing through the masonry arcade. The land thus levelled was later used to build a road thus cementing the bifurcation and leading to over 200 squatters settling around Nila Gumbad. On the ASI relocating the squatters, the land was claimed by the railways and 12 years later efforts continue to secure this land to restore the garden and shift the road.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Conservation works commenced following the written agreement with railways to hand over 42 m of land on the north and south and allow enough land on the east to build an alternate road and thus restore linkages with Humayun's Tomb.
- The restoration of the enclosed Garden around the monument and the connection with the Humayun's tomb Garden will enhance the historic character of the complex. The Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage site is understood, to be an ensemble of 16th century Tomb-Gardens and the restoration of the Garden will increase the prospect of inclusion of the Garden Tomb complex in the World heritage core zone.
- Though the alternate road construction was largely completed in 2013, Railways has not permitted demolishing a 8 feet square toilet and negotiations continue. Railways have also continued to dump sleepers and other material on ASI land causing damage to the monument and disfiguring the setting while not permitting works to commence.

NEXT STAGE:

It is requested that the ASI initiate dialogue with railways to allow implementation of the agreement as well as remove all material stored on ASI land. Following construction of the road as planned and securing the land the garden setting can be developed and linkages for visitors established.



(Above) Landscape proposal of Nila Gumbad environs; (Right) Present-day view of the area around Nila Gumbad with railway sleepers dumped in the vicinity



07 CONSERVATION OF WESTERN ARCADE

ACTION TAKEN:

- The Tomb was originally surrounded by a walled enclosure and is recorded to have been originally entered through a large gateway on the south - both have now disappeared. A further entrance giving access from the Humayun's Garden Tomb exists in the adjacent wall which was blocked in the early 1900's.
- A large portion of the western arcade was in a state of collapse, and the southern wing has been partially rebuilt.

NEXT STAGE:

The Nila Gumbad Garden Tomb enclosure will be made accessible from the Humayun's Garden Tomb complex through the west enclosure wall by opening the blocked entrance doorway.



IMPACT:

The conservation and landscape works at Nila Gumbad have ensured long term preservation of this earliest Mughal-era structure. The conservation activities will lead to an improved understanding of early Mughal architecture to te visitors, students and researchers. It has also revived the lost traditional craftsmanship of tile making and also enabled the youth from the Basti to continue tile making for the other monuments in the country. Conservation works at Nila Gumbad has not only created over 25,000 man-days of work for skilled craftsmen, but also demonstrated the urban approach towards conservation of historic sites.

*(Top) Archival photograph showing the arcade between Humayun's Tomb and Nila Gumbad
(Left & Right) Restoration of the arcade based on historical evidence*



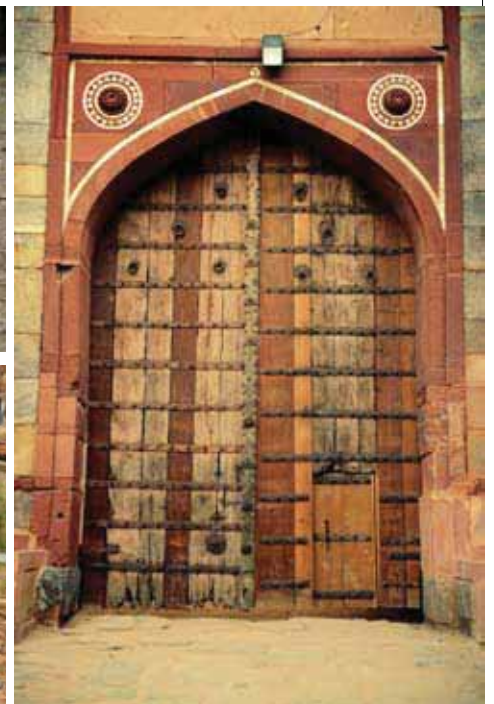
08 ARAB SARAI GATEWAY

THE MAIN DOORWAY

This 48' high (equivalent to a five storied structure) gateway served as the southern entrance of the 'Arab Sarai' – said to have been built in the 16th century to accommodate Persian craftsmen building Humayun's Garden-Tomb. Large portions of the gateway were in a state of collapse and the facade leaning by over two feet. The original wooden door survived though in a friable state and requiring conservation.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The monumental gateway covers an area of 35 m x 9.5 m with a prominent central archway measuring 7.62 m X 6.1 m. The historic doorway stands within the archway and is built of thick wooden planks secured together with iron clamps.
- This original wooden door had suffered structural failure and deterioration due to dampness and inadequate maintenance over the years.
- Since wood is hygroscopic in nature, its unprotected surface tends to absorb moisture and to swell during humid and rainy weather, and to lose moisture and shrink in periods of dry weather. This has led to the change in dimensions which eventually resulted in the gaps between the planks. This significantly disfigured the functionality of the doorway.
- Also portions of the gateway suffered weathering which has changed the colour of the wood into silver grey. However, as the weathering continues, the wood fibers become partially loosened and if weathering is permitted to proceed further, the surface develops larger and deeper gaps, which become visible. This, combined with the abrasive effect of rain, wind-borne particles, etc. caused the wearing of the surface layers and a roughened appearance of the surface.
- The doors were taken down and wooden members were assessed in detail to check the condition. The wooden doors were then repaired by replacing decayed wooden members with new members as per original material, sectional specifications etc.
- All the loosely fitted members were tightened to maintain full bearings.
- All new and old wooden members were then treated with double boiled linseed oil.



(Top) The original wooden door had suffered weathering, dampness and deterioration due to inadequate maintenance over the years;

(Bottom & Right) The doors were taken down and assessed in detail and repaired by replacing decayed wooden members with new members as per original material, sectional specifications etc.





THE STONE FACADE

The outer facade of the gateway largely comprises of ashlar stone blocks with sandstone edging. The sandstone edging at the lower end had deteriorated significantly.

ACTION TAKEN:

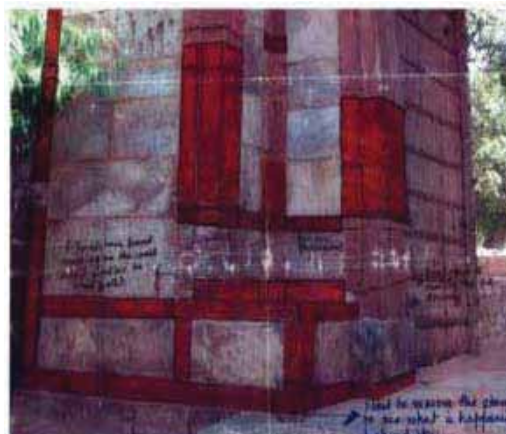
- Documentation of the condition of each stone was done individually, as a precursor to any repair/ replacement as part of this conservation project.
- The condition of the individual stones of the entire façade is marked on the images and the drawings. Following the condition assessment each stone to be replaced has been marked itself for evaluation, discussion and site preparation works.
- The major defects identified are de-lamination, erosion and splitting of the stone members. At other places the stones are replaced to ensure long term preservation by replacing damaged stones or those used inappropriately in 20th century repairs. Stones which are replaced are mainly severely decayed stones which are beyond repair, single stones replaced with multiple stones and inappropriately repaired stones such as wrong sectional specifications and material.
- A minor proportion of stones, under 5% of the total stones are proposed to be replaced with new stone as these stones were considered to be beyond repair. Furthermore most of these stones replaced in the late 20th century by inappropriate sized pieces.
- The 19th century repairs done in *lakhori* brick are kept intact as a layer of history showing the historic repairs.
- The hard cement mortar was raked out and was replaced with lime mortar pointing.
- Rusted iron clamps binding the sandstone to underlying masonry were replaced with new stainless steel clamps.
- Following a stone-by-stone documentation, stones have been replaced on the lower part of the façade.

NEXT STAGE:

Stone replacement would be completed by February 2014.

The conservation works including cleaning, stone replacement, consolidation and lime plastering will be carried out on the projected *jarokhas*.

(Above) Degeneration of stone at various points in the facade (Right) Condition assessment of the facade prior to stone replacement process (Extreme Right) Conservation of the facade by matching stone in all its geological and sectional composition to the original



THE ENTRANCE CHAMBER



Following the collapse of the dome, the southern half of the gateway had largely collapsed and portions required to be reconstructed on the basis of the northern portion that had remained standing.

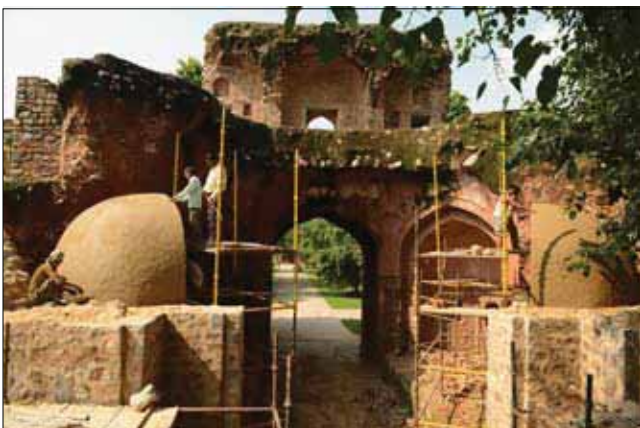
ACTION TAKEN:

- Over the last century the portions of this lofty gateway had collapsed including the domed entrance chamber thus severely compromising the structural stability of the remaining standing structure.
- The existing remains of the walls, dome and the arches were analyzed carefully to work out the original structural details of the partially collapsed chamber.
- The collapsed two arched alcoves are reconstructed as per existing alcove's design and profile using traditional materials and techniques.
- Clearance of earth was carried out to expose the original foundation of the collapsed wall of the south façade. Missing masonry wall was reconstructed over the original foundation using similar materials and construction techniques.
- The missing arch of the south façade is reconstructed to match the northern arch.
- The two missing arched alcoves on the east and west sides are reconstructed as per existing two alcoves on the same façades. Existing profile of the alcoves were traced and transferred to the new construction to maintain the original architectural detail.

NEXT STAGE:

The existing alcoves will be repaired including removal of the cement plaster and other cement works. Layers of cement and inappropriate repair works would-be dismantled carefully. The arches will be lime plaster as per original profiles and shapes.

(Below) Reconstruction of the partially collapsed entrance chamber as per existing alcove's design and profile using traditional materials and techniques



THE VAULTED CHAMBERS

The monumental gateway includes two vaulted chambers on either side of the principal entrance chamber, both of these in an advanced state of deterioration requiring major conservation works.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The arched chambers on both the sides of the entrance chamber were in extremely dilapidated condition posing a great threat to the structure above.
- The external arched chambers had collapsed over the years due to a combination of vegetation damage, neglect, and structural failure.
- The wall surfaces were cleaned to remove later repair-works and other deposits. The cement and dead pointing works were raked out and replaced with lime mortar. The consolidation of the existing masonry was done using the lime based grouting.
- The structural repairs include stitching of the cracks, grouting and anchoring took place.
- The inappropriate past preservation works on the southern façade was carefully dismantled followed by reconstructing the arched profiles on each of the six bays. The wall surfaces were built on the original foundations that required to be strengthened by grouting of lime mortar.
- The red sandstone flooring is now provided in the chambers. The flooring works will be completed by the end of February.

NEXT STAGE:

Repairs including rebuilding of collapsed vaulted portions have been completed.
Lime plastering on the wall and the ceiling surfaces.

16th century tools giving facelift to Mughal gateway

Times of India, September 10, 2013

... Once upon a time, 300 Persian craftsmen travelled to India to build a tomb for the emperor Humayun. According to historians, the craftsmen were housed in a Serai adjoining this tomb—said to be the precursor to the Taj..

(Left) Condition of chambers prior to the conservation works

(Right) Internal chamber during conservation works





THE UPPER CHAMBERS

The structure on the second and third floor levels had almost completely disintegrating thus all supports to the ornamental facade were lost. Conservation works on the upper chambers have aimed at restoring support and structurally tying the facade to the chambers here.

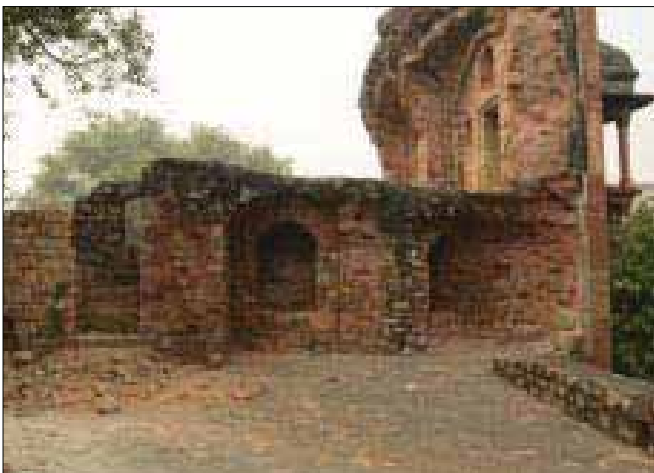
ACTION TAKEN:

- The Arab Sarai gateway consists of two upper levels. The arched openings on both the sides of the entrance chamber have staircases leading to the first level. The central chamber rises till the upper level where the external walls of this chamber is punctured with the arched niches.
- The original profiles of the upper chambers were determined on the basis of the archival images, existing remains of the walls, domes and arches.
- It was found that a vaulted corridor runs around this wall on both the sides where there is a staircase in the end giving access to the second level. Detailed documentation of the first level was carried out. The cement concrete flooring was then removed to expose the remains of the walls that once existed, over which the reconstruction of the vaulted chambers will be undertaken.
- Partially collapsed chambers would be completed to the extent that it provides structural stability to the monument as well as to revive the lost architectural integrity of the monument.
- The existing staircase, arches, walls etc. have been conserved. The construction of parapet is complete.
- The terracing works on both the levels will require complete removal of cement concrete and laying a traditional lime concrete terracing to original slope.

NEXT STAGE:

The existing remains of the central dome will be repaired to the possible extend as per original construction details and profiles to provide the structural stability to the monument. Red sand stone water outlets would be provided at appropriate locations.

(Left) Image showing collapsed vaulted chambers
(Right) Vaulted Chambers after the conservation works



09 BU-HALIMA GARDEN-TOMB

Aligned in axis with the western gateway of Humayun's Tomb Garden enclosure and standing adjacent to the northern gateway of the Arab Sarai, the monumental gateway to the Bu Halima Garden enclosure required major conservation works aimed at restoring the historic architectural character and the original design intention of the Mughal builders.



RESTORING GLAZED TILEWORK

Some portions of the exquisite glazed tile work on the Bu-Halima Gateway were still present on the eastern façade in the form of tiled medallions in the spandrels of the large recessed arch, tile inlay work in the panels of chamfered surfaces and in kangura patterns on the parapet.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The extensive documentation of the tile remains, of the large medallions comprising of small pieces of tiles beautifully put together, were carried out and the shapes and sizes of missing tiles were recorded.
- For missing tiles, new tiles matching the original were then prepared.
- All original tiles were retained, even where these had lost their glaze in continuation of the philosophy agreed upon for the Humayun's Tomb conservation.

(Above) View of Bu Halima Gateway in 2012 prior to conservation works

(Below) Restoration of the exquisite tilework on the medallion, parapet and spandrel of Bu Halima's Gateway





RESTORING LIME PLASTERWORK

The rubble masonry gateway, finished in plaster, is a simple structure when compared to the gateway's it stands amidst. The eastern facade is chamfered at the corners and the centre portion treated with a large arched recess which encloses a slender arched opening in the centre of the facade, with jharokhas and an arched opening of similar size repeated on the upper level.

ACTION TAKEN:

- This monumental gateway first required the cement and other modern plastered portions, on the façade, to be removed.
- The western, southern and northern sides have wider arched openings repeated on both levels in the centre of the façade.
- The plaster on the lower half of the façade was mostly lost and has been re-plastered on at least two occasions since 2001, and plasters using inappropriate modern mixes were used on both occasions thus accelerating the decay process for the lime plaster that remained.
- The new plaster was also found to be peeling off with deterioration caused due to a variety of reasons such as dampness, inappropriate mix, preparation and bonding between adjacent layers.
- After allowing the masonry to dry out the portions where modern plaster layers were removed, the surface was re-plastered in lime mortar.
- The roof has a raised platform over the central dome and the remaining portions have, like most other buildings in the complex, been laid with additional layer/s of concrete. The parapet ornamented with the Kangura motif, which had collapsed in portions and poorly rebuilt, are now reconstructed and tiles are laid where they were missing.

NEXT STAGE:

Interior portions of the gateway require removal of cement plasters and repairs using lime mortar. Re-levelling the floor level to be completed. Works are proposed to commence with the removal of additional concrete layers from the roof and the repair of the parapet in portions where this has been altered in order to match the original sections. This will ensure appropriate water disposal from the roof.

(Above) On the basis of a careful study, the additional concrete layers has been removed, addressing the serious issues of deteriorations. Master craftsmen used traditional materials, tools and building techniques to undertake conservation works and carefully removing all the cement and other modern plastered portions, on the façade and the interior spaces.



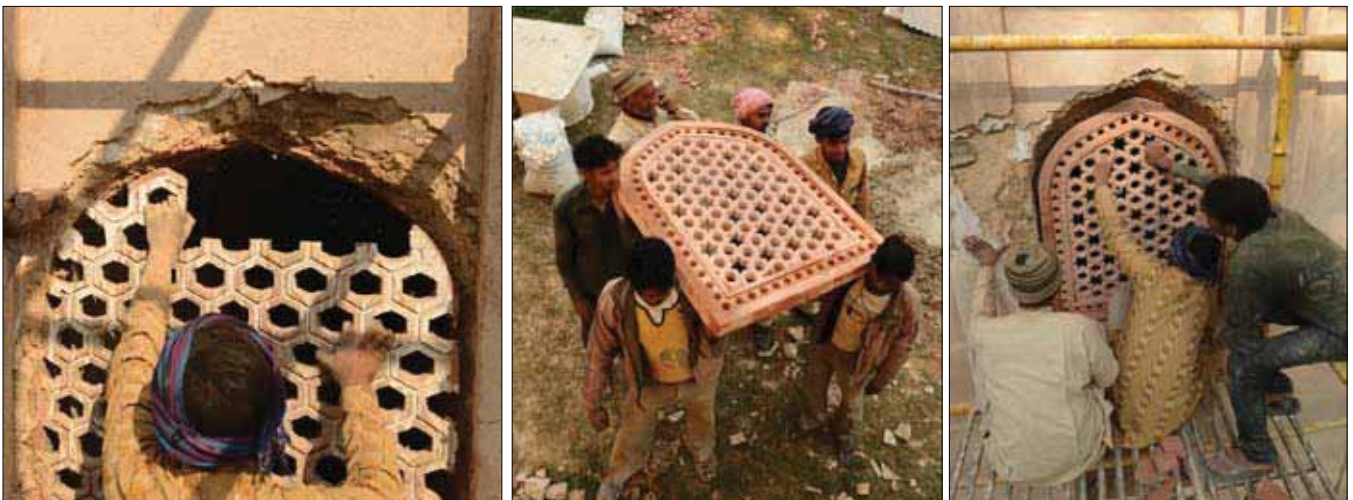
INSTALLING SANDSTONE LATTICE SCREENS

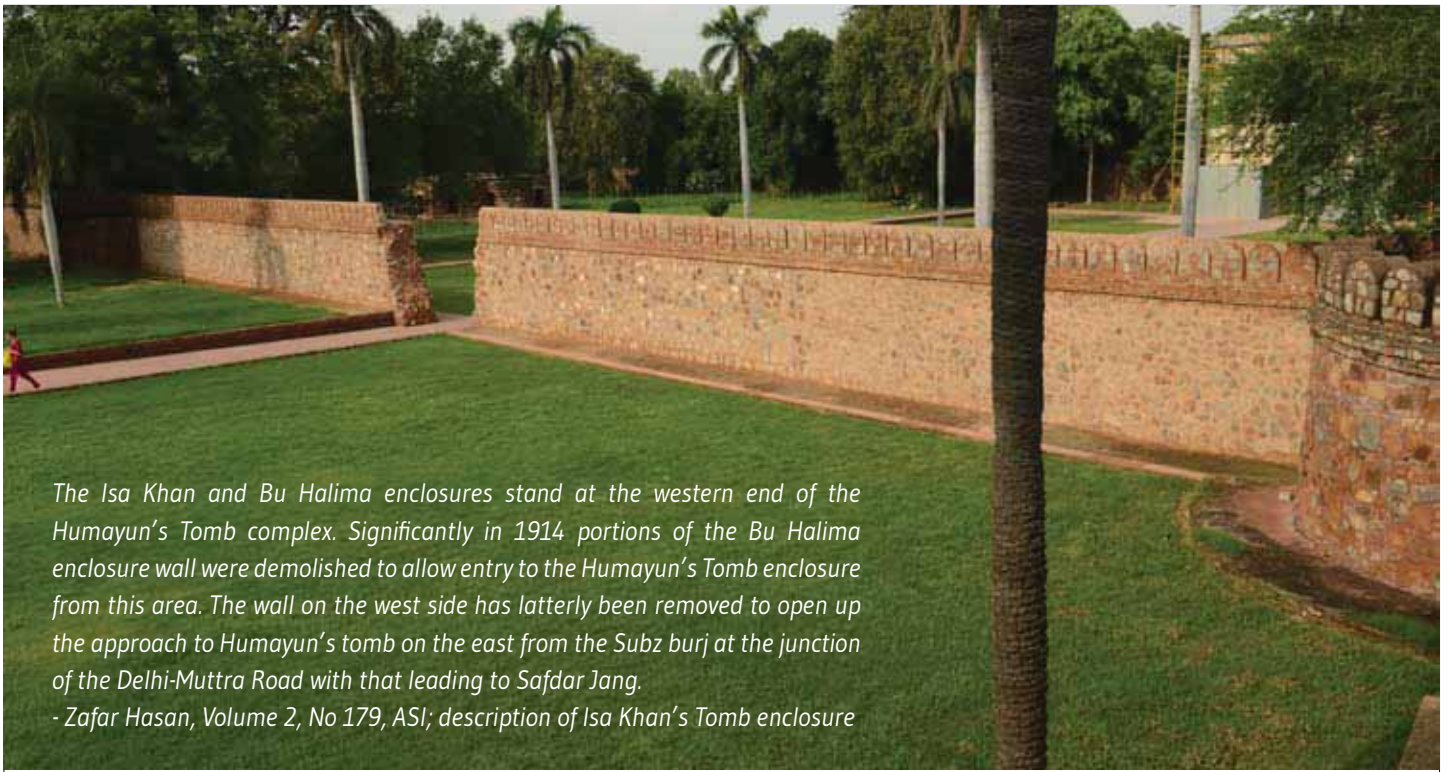
As is visible in archival images, sandstone lattice screens were originally used on the gateway in the arched niches over the doorways and parapets. These screens seem to have been replaced with cement screens (as shown in the image above) on some of the openings and altogether removed from the parapets on the northern and southern sides. The conservation effort aimed at removing cement screens and restoring hand chiselled sandstone screens.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The careful documentation of all the openings was carried out to determine accurate sizes of all screens required.
- Seventeen lattice screens hand crafted by the master craftsmen are being prepared and seven have already been installed in the arched openings on the lower floor.

(Above) View of the Gateway before commencement of conservation works; (Below: Left to Right) Removal of cement jaali/lattice screen and installation of sandstone jaali's by the craftsmen





The Isa Khan and Bu Halima enclosures stand at the western end of the Humayun's Tomb complex. Significantly in 1914 portions of the Bu Halima enclosure wall were demolished to allow entry to the Humayun's Tomb enclosure from this area. The wall on the west side has latterly been removed to open up the approach to Humayun's tomb on the east from the Subz burj at the junction of the Delhi-Muttra Road with that leading to Safdar Jang.

- Zafar Hasan, Volume 2, No 179, ASI; description of Isa Khan's Tomb enclosure

10 GARDEN RESTORATION

As with Emperor Humayun's Tomb, Bu Halima's Tomb also stands within a walled garden. Almost half of the western side of the enclosure walls (comprising almost 15% of the total length of walls) were however demolished in the early 20th century to make a road. Garden levels have since also been considerably altered leading to the gateway flooring being almost 50 cm lower than the garden on its west leading to immense water-logging, besides altering original relationship.

ACTION TAKEN:

- As part of the landscaping works, the levels of the area on the west of the gateway were lowered to ensure the historically appropriate relationship between the gateway and its settings restored. Retaining walls in brick masonry were erected on the either side to minimise earth removal in view of large trees.
- Planting layout was carried out in the Bu-Halima's Garden Tomb, after the complete reconstruction of the missing wall in 2012. Orchards of peach trees are now grown in the complex.
- Sandstone pathways have been laid in the garden and as plinth protection along the entire internal length of the enclosure wall.



(Above) Early 20th century British-era carriageway which disfigured the historic character of Bu Halima's Tomb - Garden and the entrance zone of the World Heritage Site has been demolished and original landscape restored



11 REVIVING CRAFTSMANSHIP

For over 3000 years, stone buildings have been built in India and, consequently, repaired, conserved or renewed. Until the 19th century, enlightened master craftsmen were responsible for building as well as for regular repairs to the monumental palaces, forts, step-wells, tombs, temples, mosques that dot the country's landscape.

In an effort to return to a craft based approach to conservation, at Humayun's Tomb, stone carvers, masons, carpenters, tile makers, plasterers, have used traditional materials, tools and building techniques to restore Mughal splendour. 200,000 man-days of craftsmen's work have led to a revival of building crafts.

Master craftsmen have worked alongside conservation architects, engineers, historians, designers, structural engineers, building surveyors, project managers, and landscape architects thus merging Indian repair traditions with international scientific rigour.



12 ISA KHAN'S GARDEN-TOMB

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. Conservation works at Isa Khan's Tomb commenced in January 2011 following a year long documentation exercise, peer review and approval of the Conservation Plan.

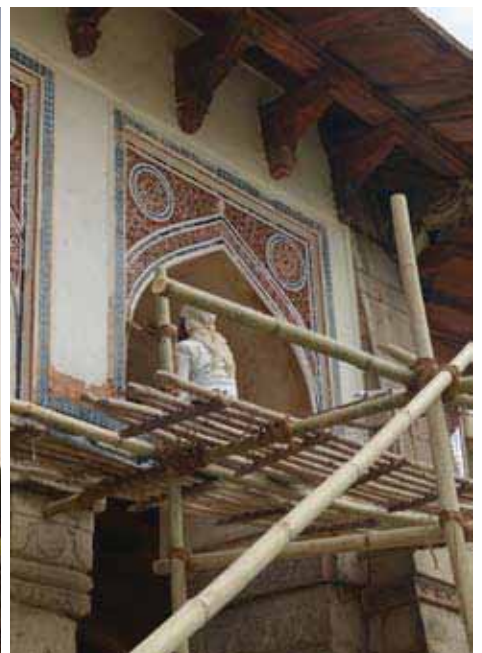
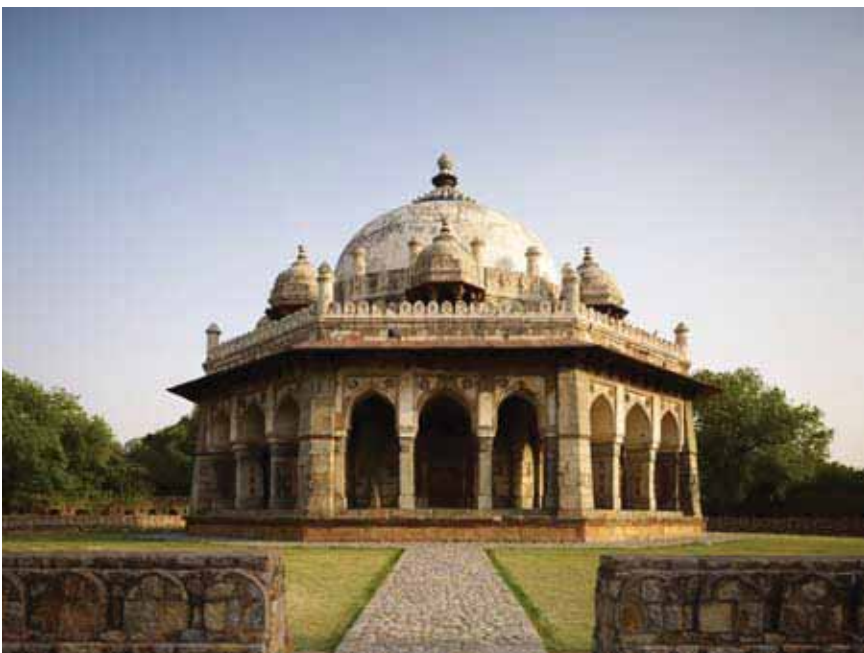
LANDSCAPING ISA KHAN ENCLOSURE FORECOURT

Only a narrow winding pathway led visitors to the Isa Khan's Tomb prior to the recent project. A sensitively designed landscape scheme has now been implemented that has since led to most visitors led towards the Isa Khan Tomb enclosure.

ACTION TAKEN:

- One of the inappropriate 1920 intervention lead to the demolition of the portion of the enclosure wall of Bu- Halima Garden tomb, which was the construction of an oval shaped roadway destroying the character of the enclosure as well as surrounding areas and severely disfiguring the historic character of the site.
- This carriageway also disturbed the forecourt of Isa Khan Enclosure by muddling up the ground levels and pathways leading to the complex.
- This early 20th century British-era carriageway built in cement concrete is now removed and red sandstone pathways are laid.
- Also aesthetically built retaining walls are made to retain the original levels of the forecourt.
- The steps leading to the complex are repaired according to the original levels.
- It was then finished by providing the Plinth protection along the enclosure wall.
- A wide sandstone pathway now leads to Isa Khan's tomb enclosure.

(Below) Isa Khan's Garden - Tomb after the conservation and landscape works





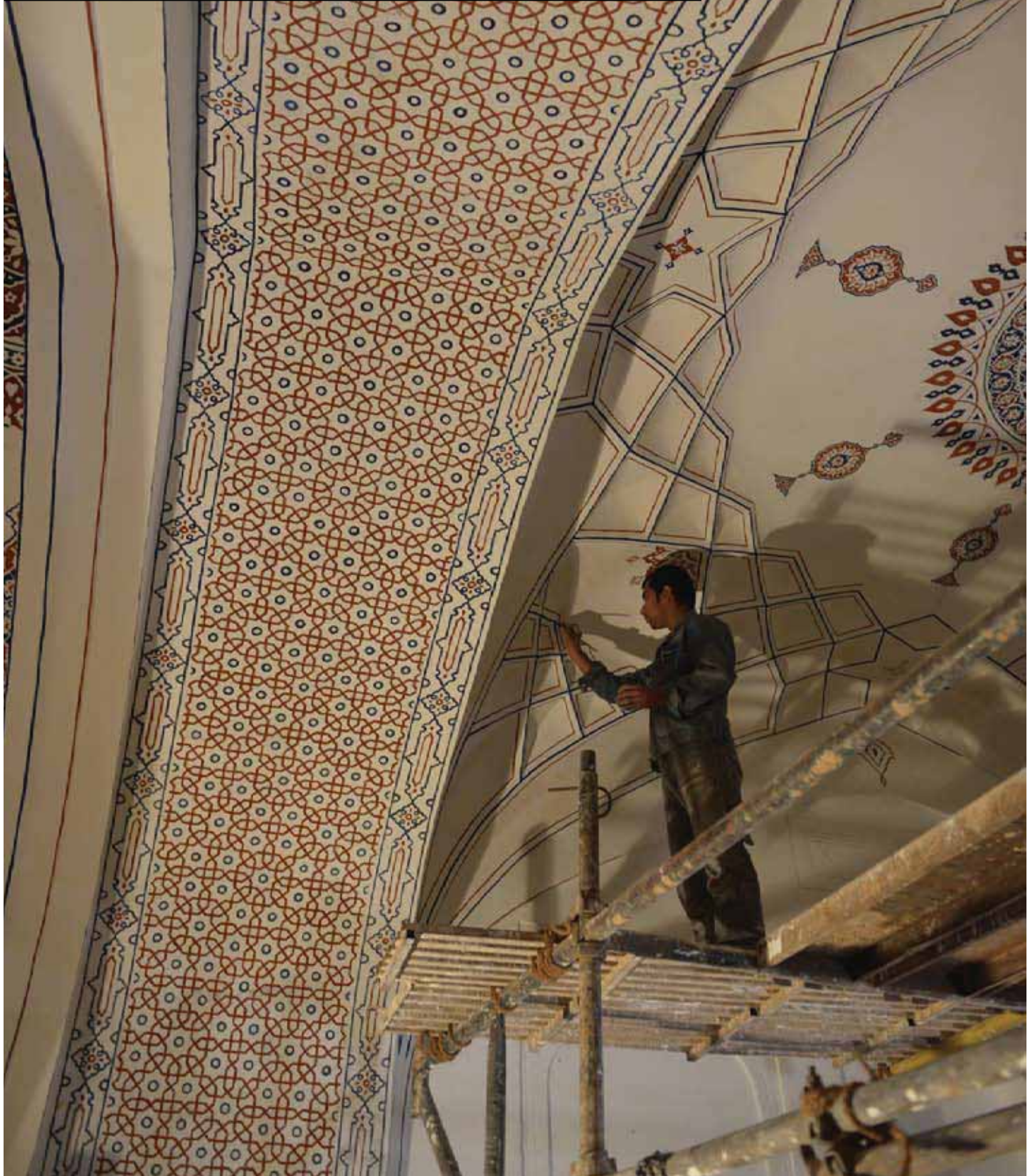
OPENING CEREMONY

ACTION TAKEN:

- After the major conservation works carried out for over two years with the co-funding by the World Monuments Fund, the opening ceremony of the 16th century Garden Tomb Complex of Isa Khan was held on the occasion of World Heritage Day on 18th April 2013.
- The conservation works were preceded by almost a year long highly scientific documentation like 3D Laser Scanning, architectural documentation, condition assessment and archival research. It revealed the exquisite ornamental crafts on the ceiling, facades and canopies of the monument.
- Major conservation works carried out in two years were:
 - a. The entire Tomb chamber was **re-plastered** including restoration of the decorative ceiling. The **retaining wall** of the Tomb required to be largely reconstructed due to structural failure. The **finial** of the Main dome was rebuilt in the basis of the remains found in the excavation and archival research.
 - b. Major **structural repairs** included stitching of cracks in the dome, re-plastering central dome, relaying the roof layer, re-plastering internal wall surface of the mosque. A **well** was discovered on the plinth of the mosque and was de-silted to its original depth.
 - c. Portions of the **Gateway** had collapsed and required to be rebuilt using original stone columns discovered during the Garden restoration.
 - d. The **enclosure walls** were repaired where it was in a deteriorated condition and the entire wall was carefully re-pointed.
 - e. Over 1,25,000 cu. feet of earth was removed from the **Garden** manually to restore original levels. The Garden has now been planted with citrus species favoured by the Mughals.
- More than 2000 school children from 25 schools were present and were given guided tours by the staff of Aga Khan Trust for Culture explaining the conservation works and architecture of the complex.
- **The tomb was unveiled by the Secretary- Culture, President and CEO of World Monument Fund and Director General, Archaeological Survey of India (Above).**

BATASHEWALA GARDEN-TOMB

To the north of the Humayun's Tomb enclosure stands the 16th century Batashewala complex. For several decades the complex was in the control of Bharat Scouts and Guides who had built over 100 structures here – many of which continued to be in illegal and inappropriate use. Following over a decade's effort the land was recovered from Bharat Scouts and returned to the ASI allowing AKTC to undertake major conservation works.





13 CONSERVATION OF ENCLOSURE WALL

Archival photographs from the 20th century clearly show the complete extent of the garden enclosure walls of which only half the southern side had remained standing with most portions having been demolished in the 1980's when Bharat Scouts constructed almost a 100 'temporary' structures roofed with geodesic domes.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The Outstanding Universal Value of the Humayun's Tomb World Heritage site is understood, amongst other factors, to be an ensemble of 16th century Tomb-Gardens. The Batashewala complex stands within the Buffer Zone of the World Heritage Site. Thus the reconstruction of missing portions of the enclosure wall that defined the significance of the complex was considered necessary.
- Protection of the original context and boundaries of the complex along with the open spaces revive the original context of the Batashewala Complex. The protection of the whole complex and restoration of the historic and architectural character will strengthen the case for a potential World Heritage Site extension to include this land.
- Conservation works commenced in November 2011 with scientific clearance of earth to reveal the foundation of missing portions of the enclosure wall.
- Underpinning works were required on the southern enclosure wall of the Batashewala complex and masonry walls required to be built from a depth of 2 m.
- The entire extent of the enclosure wall has been established though foundations in certain sections were missing as new structures were built over these, thus destroying even the foundations – mostly discovered at eight feet depth.
- On the north-east corner of the enclosure wall of Batashewala Complex, a historic well was discovered.
- After proper de-silting to its original depth, the well is now conserved and enclosed within the enclosure.

*(Left) Restoration of decorative ceiling patterns and motifs in Mirza Muzaffar Hussain's Tomb,
(Above) Consolidation of the enclosure wall of the Batashewala Complex*

14 MIRZA MUZAFFAR HUSSAIN'S TOMB

The tomb of Mirza Muzaffar Hussain was built in AD 1605 and was in a poor state of preservation with much of the western facade in a state of collapse and the southern facade reconstructed by the ASI in 2002-4 to an inappropriate design thus requiring to be demolished prior to an accurate reconstruction.

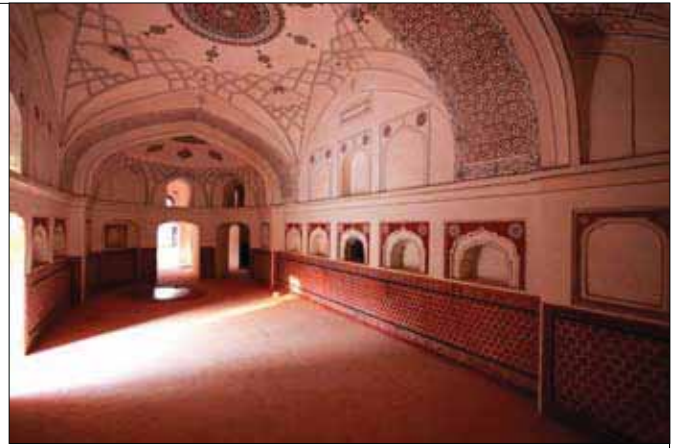
ACTION TAKEN:

- The Tomb of Mirza Muzaffar Hussain is a square structure with each of its four sides being identical. The northern façade was the best preserved.
- Rebuilding of the collapsed western façade, dismantling the inappropriately restored southern façade prior to restoration are the major works carried out to this 16th century Tomb building.
- During ongoing conservation works the inappropriate reconstruction carried out in previous conservation attempts by the Archaeological Survey of India was carefully dismantled followed by reconstructing the half-domed profile on each of the five bays on the southern façade and two bays of the eastern facade. The wall surfaces were built on the original foundations that also required strengthening by grouting of lime mortar.
- The five half-domed bays on the western façade were in an advanced state of collapse and as with the southern façade were reconstructed to the original height of 5.7 m raising the wall levels from the existing 1.4 m level.
- The internal wall and ceiling surfaces were found to be covered with soot, algae, and lime wash thereby disfiguring the historic appearance and accelerating the decay process. Portions of the wall surfaces had also been re-plastered in cement mortar.
- Craftsmen carefully removed the cement patches, exposing blocked openings in four instances. Similarly, using water and soft brushes the wall surfaces have been cleaned off all soot.



(Left) Consolidation of the collapsed portions and (Below) View of South facade of Mirza Muzaffar Hussain's Tomb during conservation



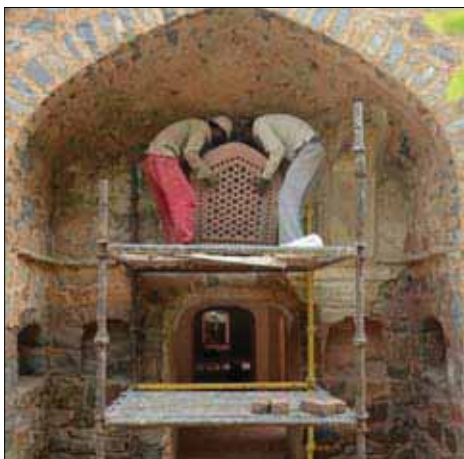
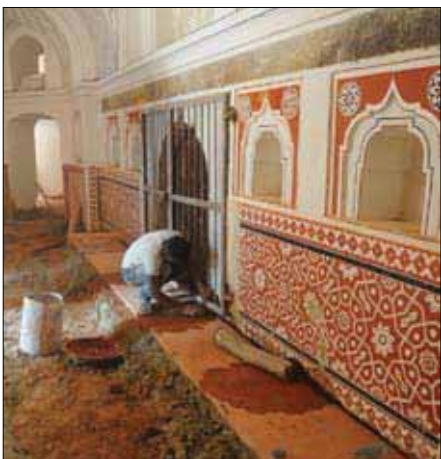


(Above) Before & After Conservation views of the internal chambers of Mirza Muzaffar Hussain's Tomb after the restoration of missing geometric patterns in incised plasterwork on the interior wall and roof surfaces

- The surfaces have now been re-plastered with traditional lime mortar after careful removal of the Cement plaster.
- The plastering layers included coarse lime mortar for the base layer and fine lime mortar for the top layer. Lime Plastering works on the internal wall surfaces including the final 1 mm coat of lime punning which comprises 1:1 ratio of lime and marble dust.
- The geometric patterns done in ornamental plasterwork have been restored where these were missing on the interior wall and roof surfaces. It was finished using fine layer of Lime punning works.
- After careful inspection and documentation of all the arched openings, it was found that the lattice screens installed during the 2002-4 repairs varied considerably in size and were poorly crafted. Furthermore, these had disturbed the opening sizes. New lattice screens using 7.5 cm thick red sand stone prepared individually by the master craftsmen using traditional tools have now been installed in the arched openings.
- The conservation works have included dismantling existing concrete on the flooring and preparing base using lime concrete which helped in revealing the original floor levels. The red sandstone of required quantities for the platform had been procured and the hand dressed red sandstone flooring was provided along the length of the platform and in the internal chambers.
- During the ongoing conservation works the inappropriate past repairs carried out on the terrace like undulating multiple layers of cement concrete were manually removed and surface prepared for providing traditional lime based terrace.
- After completely removing the added cement layers from the terrace, the terracing work had been carried out using the lime concrete comprising lime mortar and brick aggregate.
- Traditional organic additives such as *Bael* fruit pulp, jaggery are added to make the surface water tight and as per original slopes and details.

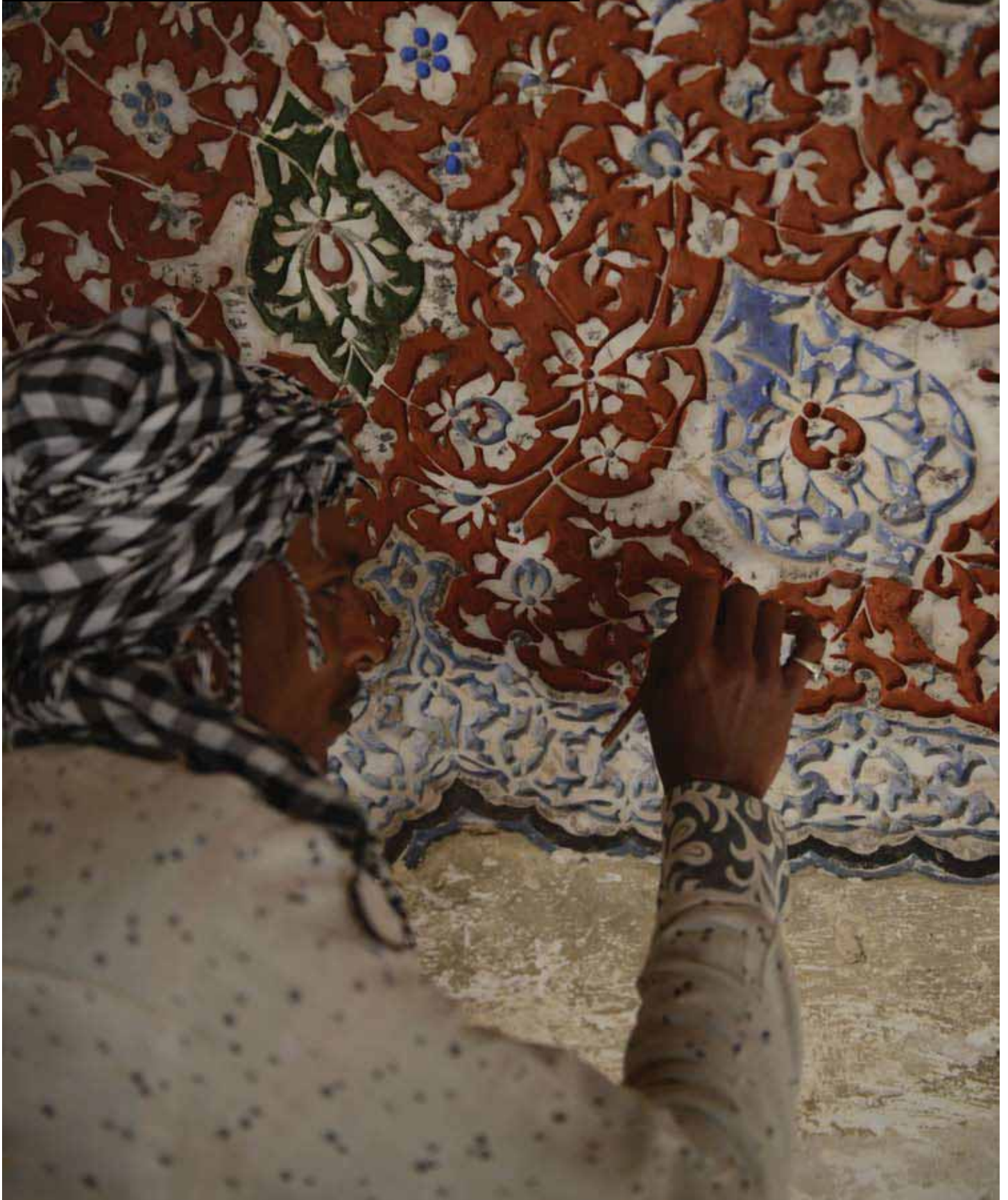
NEXT STAGE:

The plastering of all the external surfaces will be done in lime of the entire monument. Sandstone rain water spouts are also to be added of a design similar to those found on the structure.



UNKNOWN GARDEN-TOMB

Located in the north of Humayun's Tomb, the enclosure wall of this Garden Tomb has been reconstructed and conservation works have just commenced on the Tomb structure itself.



15

- Restoration of Sandstone Lattice Screens
- Reconstruction of Enclosure Wall
- Reconstruction of the Staircase
- Discovery of water tank and channels in Garden

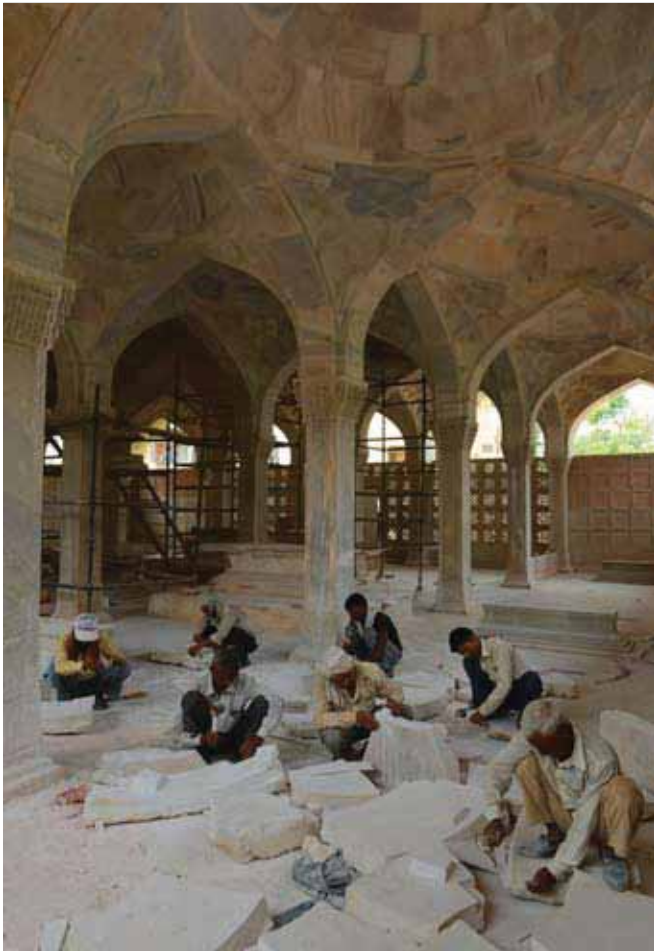
ACTION TAKEN:

- During the scientific clearance of earthwork around the monument to determine original levels, the original foundations of the enclosure wall and a staircase on the southern side were discovered.
- The enclosure wall of the Unknown tomb complex has been reconstructed completely as per the original details thus restoring the setting of this 16th century structure.
- The enclosure wall was then provided with red sandstone of 7.5 cm thick plinth protection along the entire length.
- The remains of the staircase discovered here were documented carefully and it was reconstructed using the Delhi quartzite stone with lime mortar.
- During the scientific clearance of earthwork in the immediate surroundings of the monument, a water tank and channel was discovered in the Unknown Tomb complex, to the east of the tomb structure.
- The remains were then documented prior to consolidation and were carefully incorporated in the on-going garden restoration works.
- The Unknown Mughal Tomb had an ornamented interior though much of the interior ornamentation had been lost due to neglect, water seepage and inappropriate past repairs wherein plain cement plaster was used on wall and ceiling surfaces that were originally decorated.
- After the careful documentation of the existing remains of the original incised plaster and paintwork, the patterns were replicated in the missing portions.
- The plinth of the Tomb had multiple layers of cement concrete as well as filled with construction waste during a repair in 2002-4.
- This existing cement concrete and *malba* (debris) was systematically dismantled and removed thus revealing the original floor levels. Sandstone flooring has been laid on the outer platform.
- The parapet and outer wall though largely reconstructed in 2002-3 has not been dismantled and retained as found.
- The Delhi Quartzite stone has been provided as the plinth protection along the length of the raised platform of the monument to stop the water rise.
- All the four lattice screens originally placed over the door were found removed from here, possibly for the antique market and sometime in the 20th century.
- The openings were documented and the 7.5 cm thick red sandstone decorative lattice screens prepared by the master craftsmen will be restored once the cement plaster is removed from the surface of the walls.

NEXT STAGE:

The plinth and the internal chamber will be paved using red sandstone after providing the base of lime concrete along the length of the platform. Conservation works need to be undertaken on the exterior wall surface.





16 CHAUSATH KHAMBA

This 16th century tomb of the Kokaltash family is of a unique design and plan inspired by the Iranian garden pavilions and later used for the Diwan-i-Khas and Diwan-i-Am at the Red Fort. The structure is set in its own enclosure and comprises of 25 domed chambers supported on 64 marble columns. Repairs commenced in 2011 and eight domes had been repaired by 2012. Each dome required complete dismantling of the marble blocks followed by repairs to marble and masonry prior to restoring blocks to their original position.

Dome Repair Work

ACTION TAKEN:

- Conservation works were completed on twelve domes in 2013 and thus 20 domes have now been conserved.
- Prior to dismantling the marble cladding, almost 25 cms thick, each stone is carefully inspected, recorded and numbered.
- The inspection and recording allows damage to each stone to be assessed and appropriate repairs - indenting or replacement - planned.
- Documentation and numbering of stones is important as each stone is unique with curvature on both the horizontal and vertical and varies in size and thickness. Some of the stones are 1300mm X 650mm in size and 250mm to 280mm thick, thus weighing over 350 kilograms.
- The stones are then carefully dismantled ring by ring without damaging edges of the stones and the 300mm thick brick masonry above the dome.
- Once the stones are stacked and numbered a close inspection of the brick masonry lining is done. Any cracks or imperfection found is repaired by pressure grouting or stitching of cracks if required.
- Following the dismantling of stones, team of skilled craftsman repairs the partially decayed or damaged marble stone carefully to match the original piece. Joinery detail is worked out to keep the indent pieces in place even after the stones are fixed at an angle. The joinery detail varies from stone to stone and thus requires close supervision.
- After the indenting repairs the stones are re-erected in its original position. The process has to be carried out with enormous precision as even a minor variation may require the ring to be dismantled once again.

Key Stone Repair in Arch

- At dome No. 13, the keystone of one of the internal arches had decayed and crushed between the 350mm thick arch stones due to imbalance or settlement.
- It was a challenge to repair the key stone without dismantling the arch stones.
- A team of craftsmen, working under close supervision, required five months to repair the keystone without disturbing the original setting of the Arch.

Stone Repairs On Parapet Wall

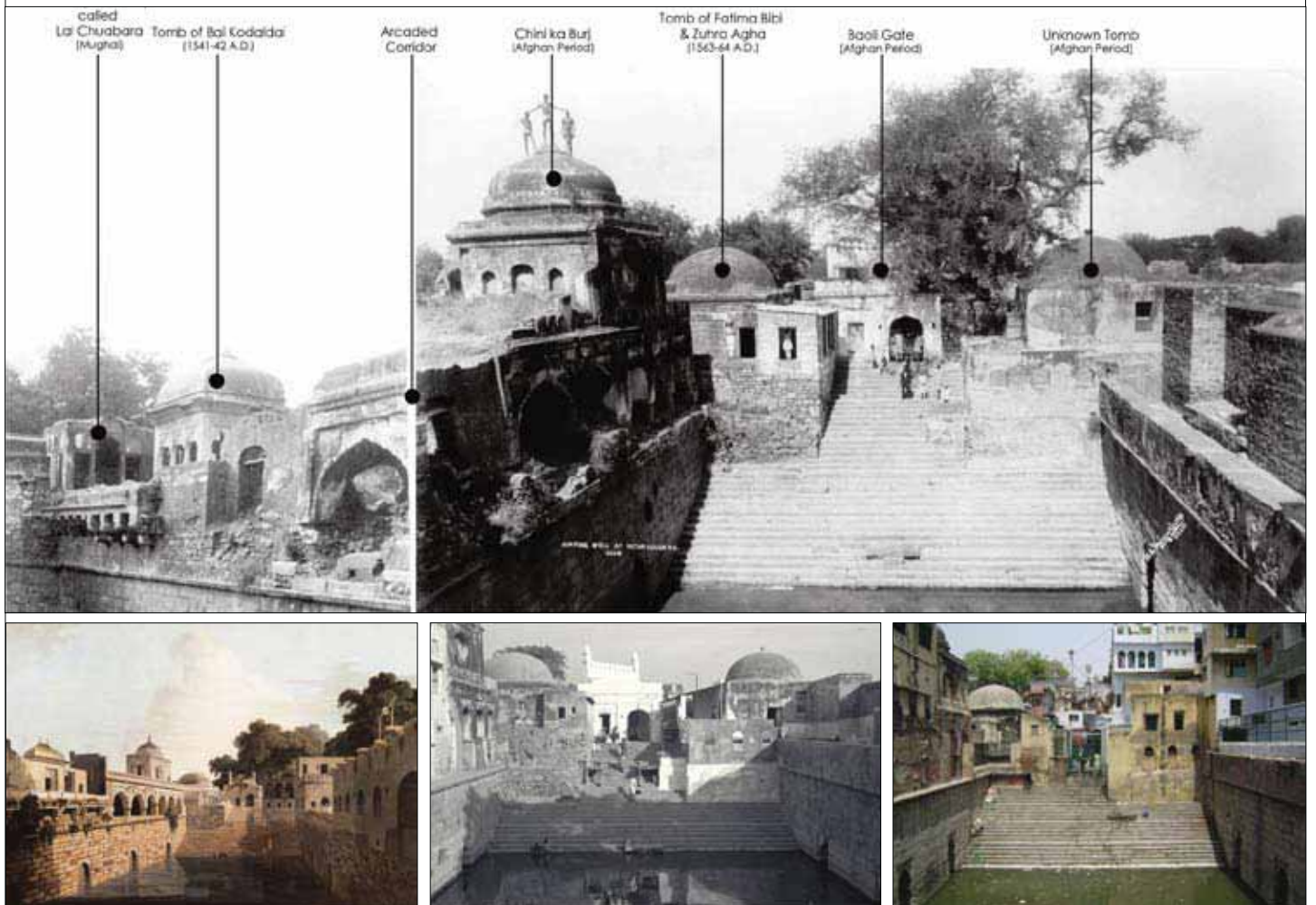
- The red sand stone coping had decayed and cracked due to weathering and .
- Decayed stones which were beyond repair have been replaced with all such stones dismantled from the parapet with immense care.
- Following the dismantling of stones, levels were fixed for re-laying of the stone coping. Joinery detail was worked out for fixing stones to prevent water seepage through the joints. The stones as big as 1500mm X 500mm X 50mm were lifted up to the terrace and fixed in lime mortar.
- All the iron dowels were replaced with non-corrosive 314 grade stainless steel dowel. The decayed cement plaster was removed and new lime plaster was done as per the original detail.

NEXT STAGE:

Conservation will continue in 2014 and will include restoration of remaining 5 domes, Lattice screens, Eave stones, External arches and Urs Mahal Gate.

(Below) Various stages of conservation of one dome - in all 25 domes were restored in Chausath Khamba





Archival Photographs of monuments around the Baoli showing the developments around the site. The photographs date to (Above) Archaeological Survey of India Archives, 1903 -1920, (Below) 1801 view of the Baoli by Thomas William Daniel, Tokyo University, 1954 AD ; and Before Conservation works commenced in 2010

17 TOMB OF BIBI FATIMA & ZOHRA

On each of the northern ends of the Hazrat Nizamuddin Baoli stand two domed chambers. These could have served as entrances when built but have since been used as tombs. Both of these are in ownership of local community and are in use. This structure was dark and dingy with no source of natural ventilation. The Red sand stone lattice screens were embedded in walls with brick and cement and finished with modern tiles. The heritage structure was thus bifurcated from the Baoli.

Thus the objective was to ensure long term preservation, restore the original architectural character and restore the historical relationship of the structure with the Baoli.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The modern tiles were carefully removed from the surface. Multiple layers of cement plaster were removed with enormous care under strict supervision.
- After the revealing of Red Sandstone lattice screens (*jaali*) cleaning was carried out without damaging the 700 year old screens.
- New Red Stone Lattice on the South facade facing the Baoli were fixed in place of the missing lattice screens as per the original design and detail. The process of undoing the cement plaster and revealing the *Jaali's* required 150 man days of work.
- Multiple layers of Acrylic enamel were removed very carefully by skilled stone craftsman under the supervision of conservation architect.

NEXT STAGE:

The conservation work will continue in the year 2014 which will include fixing of missing Red Sand Stone eave stones on the south facade, Repairing of Mouldings and cornices in lime plaster and fixing of the missing finial on the Dome.

(Below) Conservation of the Tomb of Bibi Fatima and Zohra by restoring missing elements of sandstone jaalis/lattice screens (Top) and sandstone chajjas/eaves (Bottom)





KEY TASKS CARRIED OUT:

- Restored red sandstone flooring
- Installed red sandstone *Jaalis*
- Restoring the Delhi quartzite stone pillars
- Conservation Of The Arcade Pillars
- Conservation of the Arcade and *Mihrab*

18 UNKNOWN TOMB

On each of the northern ends of the Hazrat Nizamuddin Baoli stand two domed chambers. These could have served as entrances when built but have since been used as tombs. Both of these are in ownership of local community and are in use.

ACTION TAKEN

- Following the removal of concrete flooring and revealing of original floor levels which were 1m below the existing flooring. The concrete flooring was removed carefully without damaging the red sandstone flooring below.
- The decayed and damaged stones were repaired and the ones beyond repair were replaced with new 50mm thick stone to match the original stone flooring.
- The graves were lime plastered as per original detail.
- The lattice screens (red sandstone *jaalis*) on all the four sides of the tomb which were cement plastered and embedded in the wall. The stone craftsmen very carefully removed cement plaster from the *Jaalis*. The process of undoing the cement plaster and revealing the *Jaalis* took two months.
- The 12 stone pillars had multiple layers of paint and plaster. These layers were removed using the appropriate tools without harming the original surface below.
- The inappropriate alterations to the west and south facade were undone and a sandstone arcade inspired by the 18th century Daniell image of the baoli and to create a usable space for the functions desired by the owner.

- Following the dismantling of flat stone roofing the brick structure was dismantled with enormous care without disturbing the passage below which leads to the main shrine.
- The 230mm thick Brick wall in cement mortar abutting the main structure of the tomb externally was removed with enormous care without damaging the pillars and the *jaalis*.
- After dismantling the structure the original levels were identified. The identification of the original levels was important to stop the water seeping through the terrace of the tomb.
- The red stone pillars were prepared using traditional tools and craft techniques. The team of six skilled stone Craftsmen took 280 man days of work to hand chisel and carve the pillars.
- Red sandstone base stones were hand carved with Betel leaf pattern. The Arches were hand chiselled and dressed as per the design and pattern shown in the 18th century painting. The team had to document several heritage structures from the same period around Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti Precinct to determine the geometry of the stone carving and pattern.
- The pillars were anchored to the masonry with the help of Stainless steel holdfast.
- The Stone arches were fixed carefully as per the alignment of the pillars.
- Flat stone roofing was done with 25mm thick red sandstone.
- 150mm thick layer of lime concrete mixed with other organic additives was laid on top of the flat stone roofing for water proofing as per original levels and traditional techniques.
- New 20mm thick marble flooring was laid keeping in view the traditional patterns, proposed function and heritage essence of the monument.
- Repairing of external facade included removal of multiple layers of old cement plaster and replacing it with new lime plaster followed by a 2mm thick layer of protective lime coat.
- Unauthorized small structure which was causing hazard to the main tomb was removed and replaced with 2m X 2m lattice screen with intricate carving which further enhanced the heritage associative value of the structure.

(Left) Restoration of facade, and (Right) flooring in the internal chamber of the Unknown Tomb





The coloured portion on the map indicate the works completed uptill 2013.

ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

SUNDAR NURSERY

Sundar Nursery is located at the southern edge of Lutyens' New Delhi, in the heart of the city of Delhi. It occupies an area of 25.66 Ha. Immediately to the north-west of Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site, and about half a kilometre east of the dargah of the renowned 13th century sufi saint Hazrat Nizamuddin Aulia. It occurs at the intersection of two historic axes: one aligned north-wards to the Red Fort itself, by way of Purana Qila and Ferozshah Kotla, the southern extent defined by the tomb of Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana; the other axis extends west-wards along the tree-lined Lodhi road to the picturesque late Mughal period garden enclosure of Safdarjung's Tomb.

Nursery as part of Delhi's Urban Heritage

A nursery was originally established here in the early 20th century when the Imperial Delhi was being planned and constructed. It was used as a place for propagating trees and other plants to be used in the new capital city, and also for testing species brought from other parts of India and from overseas, to pick those which successfully thrive in Delhi's harsh climate. A large number of these trees, some of which are only occasionally seen in the city, are still flourishing here, while a few others, are only to be found within the nursery, as rare specimens. Sundar Nursery, as a repository and experimenting ground for trees meant for use in the planning and building of New Delhi is an intrinsic part of the urban heritage.

What should be the design approach to such an urban space?

Should it be conceived as another extension of the somewhat romantic 'Picturesque' aesthetic so widely accepted as the norm in landscape design, evocative of an English pastoral, or as an alternate, hard-edged contemporary vision, a post-modern rendering of the seemingly global aesthetic of landscapes designed as abstract art that we see in vogue now? **There is a distinct possibility here of creating a major landscape space of truly urban scale, deriving inspiration from the traditional Indian concept of congruency, not division, between nature, garden, and utility, and environmental conservation, to provide for public recreation, functions and patterns of urban behaviour characteristic of metropolitan cities, or to be even more specific, to Delhi.**



Nursery



Ecology



Landscape

LANDSCAPE



19 CENTRAL VISTA

The Sundar Nursery landscape master plan includes a ceremonial Central Vista stretching from the shared entrance with Humayun's Tomb in the south and leading to the Mughal era Azimganj Serai in the north. The design of this 560 m vista is inspired by the Persian carpet design and includes a central portion that in future years will form the heart of Sundar Nursery for visitors.

ACTION TAKEN:

- A garden has been laid to adorn the entrance of Central Vista. This area was previously earmarked for fountains but proposal was revised in 2013 to ensure focus on Sundar Burj – a 16th century Mughal period monument. The design will be further developed once the Interpretation Centre has been designed and approved.
- Stone paving was completed on southern half of Central Axis in first quarter of 2013. These paths serve as primary access to the recently completed and inaugurated Garden Amphitheatre and their timely completion was instrumental in successful hosting of Jashn-e-Khusrau at Sundar Nursery in February 2013.
- Stretching between Sundar Burj and proposed lake is an elaborate system of water works which forms heart of the park. The system begins at the foot of Sundar Burj with a pool that cascades into a narrow water channel. This channel is in turn fed by nine lotus shaped hand-crafted marble fountains. This channel then pours itself into various overflow drains on either sides along its length and culminates at a larger octagonal pool on the north. Entire system is powered by two water pumps that re-circulate water and reduce water loss considerably. The fountains were made functional for His Highness the Aga Khan's visit on 17th September 2013.



*(Above) Aerial view of the Central Axis in 2013
(Below) View of the area before and after landscape works commenced in 2010*

(Left) Water features inspired by the intricate geometry of Mughal jaalis - a little water-paterre - around which the water runs and ultimately overflows and is recirculated, which have existed in many famous Mughal and later Rajput gardens like Angoori Bagh in Agra Fort and Amber



- Central Vista Plumbing & electrical works were carried out both in and around the underground pump room and the facility is now operational. A part of this pump room is visible on the ground, which acts as an observation platform at the end of water channel. This portion has received ornamental sandstone cladding that is inspired by Mughal monuments. Physical access to the facility is provided with quartzite paved paths lined by flower beds.
- Several decaying Royal Palms on the central avenue were replaced and a second row of palms was also planted on either sides of the pathway.
- Over 100 sandstone lights have been erected along the Central Vista. These lights not only provide illumination, but also frame the view of the formal garden. The stone lanterns are composite structures with a massive monolith block that serves as the base providing it stability. Lamp and the fixture for these lights have also been finalized after several rounds of sampling and testing.
- A section of the Central Vista bridges over the lake, and stone paving and installation of sandstone lights has been completed for this part as well.
- Plantation of several varieties of annuals like the hollyhock, poppy, cornflower, cosmos, flocks dahlia, matricaria, candytuft, dimorphotheca and pansy has been carried out on the Central Axis. Freshly developed patches of land along southern half of the heritage corridor were planted with grass and shrubs like Golden duranta, chandni. The areas which were previously developed along the Central Axis are being regularly maintained by the project team and growth of plantation in previous years is also being closely monitored.
- Sandstone benches have been installed on Central Vista as per the landscape proposal. These provide significant pause along the walk and act as contemplative spots too.
- Information boards located at two instances on the Central Axis have been updated with detailed project information.

NEXT STAGE

Entire length of the stone paving will be hand-dressed along with installation of stone railing at the bridge. An additional platform to the west of Central Axis will be constructed to mirror the pump room structure. It is also planned to complete fountain, pools, sandstone lights, pavilion and pergola at the forecourt garden of Azimganj Sarai in 2014.

IMPACT:

Stretching from the entrance plaza of Humayun's Tomb through the park's tranquil environs and terminating at the threshold of the 16th c. Azimganj Sarai, the Central Axis establishes a grand Mughal corridor of landscape and heritage. It is envisioned as a modern interpretation of a Persian garden and comprises of water channels, marble fountains, flower beds, sandstone seating, with motifs inspired from Mughal landscape and architectural masterpieces of the subcontinent. It 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.



The inauguration of Garden Amphitheatre in March 2013 was followed by two performances of Jashn E Khusrau

20 GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE

Sundar Nursery is proposed to become not only an ecological hub as part of a world class nursery but also serve as a cultural hub for the people of Delhi especially school children. Towards this objective, a low lying area has been converted into an amphitheatre spread across 1/3 acre.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Cladding and flooring of treads and risers of the amphitheatre was completed in brick tile pattern. These tiles are being cut out of sandstone wastage generated at the AKTC project site area. Several similar initiatives ensure the project generates zero construction waste.
- While the flooring of stage was completed with Kota stone, the Delhi Quartzite steps were added on either side to provide access. Floor of the amphitheatre has been paved with a combination of Kota and buff-coloured sandstone. Catch basins have been strategically located in the floor to carry storm water away which is discharged in a nearby well.
- A network of conduits for electric cables runs under the floor of amphitheatre, which connects the stage and the backstage areas to the main grid.
- Entry to the green room area and other backstage area happens through a combination of baffle walls made in quartzite masonry. Construction of these walls was completed in late January 2013. The rear wall of the amphitheatre is punctuated with niches that also act as source of diffused light, filtering through an intricate stone jaali.
- Grassing of the seating area and other planters along the periphery of the structure was also carried out in February 2013.
- Pathways leading to amphitheatre, other than the Central Axis on south, were completed with a grit-finish paving by mid-2013. A plaza was created along the primary access to amphitheatre incorporating the existing Royal Palms, surrounded by additional planting beds for annuals and sandstone benches.



NEXT STAGE:

A concrete road enabling vehicular access for delivering equipment to the Garden Amphitheatre is scheduled to be completed by mid-2014, which will enable for better organization of events and concerts here. Floor along the seating, nearly 250 sq. m, will be paved in brick tiles, along with electricals like distribution boards and other fittings. An array of lights will also be installed along southern perimeter of amphitheatre.

To provide a platform for local musicians and music traditions within the picturesque setting amidst monuments, thus marrying tangible and intangible heritage an amphitheatre has been created south of Sundar Burj – Mahal axis. This will serve the large school groups and used for cultural performances, thereby becoming a cultural destination and attracting significant visitor numbers.



(Above) Garden Amphitheatre in Sundar Nursery
(Below) View of the area before and after landscape works commenced in 2011

Listen to ghazals at a garden theatre amid Mughal legacy

The Hindu, February 19, 2013

owered into the ground and flanked by monuments on either side, an amphitheatre with hand-chiselled stone steps and lattice work will soon set the stage for a cultural rendezvous within the precincts of Sundar Nursery here. The amphitheatre will host its first recital this Wednesday when Pakistan's Mekaal Hasan Band will perform during the ongoing "Jashne Khusrau", a cultural celebration of Amir Khusrau's poetry.

21 LANDSCAPING THE SOUTHERN SECTION

To the south of the amphitheatre, filling of earth to raise ground level, levelling, building of understructure of pathways through this area, retaining walls, planting & grassing have been carried out.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The said area is located to south of amphitheatre. The sloped area – designed to match the top level of the Mughal era Lotus Pond enables the seating of the amphitheatre to expand for a larger audience.
- To this effect, an entire area exceeding 2500 sq. m has been raised by over a meter. Slopes generated in this manner are estimated to double the amphitheatre’s seating capacity.
- A path measuring nearly 100 meters in length and 2.9 meters in width runs through the width of this raised plain, in the east-west orientation. Purpose of this path is to connect central vista and south-eastern corner of nursery. This pathway allows visitors to reach at the top of spill-over area and is accessed through a ramp in west and series of steps in the east. Under-structure of this path was completed in the final quarter of year and will receive stone paving in the next stage.
- Amphitheatre’s spill-over area shares its eastern periphery with the sunken garden, where earth slopes are replaced by quartzite retaining walls. Transition in ground levels is achieved through a series of terraced platforms held in place by retaining walls.
- The raised platform area also serves as a tree nursery for the avenue trees of New Delhi. Trees like arjun, khirni and imli have been planted here and these trees are envisaged to replace dead or decaying trees on the avenues of the capital in future. Nearly 60 (out of 87) such tree species have been planted in the nursery so far.
- Area along southern half of central vista has been developed with paths, lawns and planting beds. This network of paths measuring over a 100 meters can be imperative in hosting of large concerts at the amphitheatre. Understructure and paving of these paths was completed in 2013.
- Seven beds for planting perennials have also been prepared along the length of Central Avenue. Currently these beds hold plantations of varieties like Delphinium, Salvia and Clarkia

NEXT STAGE:

South eastern extremities of the spillover area have to be raised to match rest of the elevated plane. Process of raising this area had to be delayed due to the presence of 50 Cycas palm ‘mother plants’. Civil work in this area can continue after transplantation which is planned in Feb-Mar 2014. Subsequently, construction of retaining walls along this edge will be carried out. Path along the width of spillover area is expected to be paved by May 2014. Stone edging of 16 planting beds will be carried out by the middle of the year. Locating of garden lights is also planned for last quarter of the year but it is subject to approval of management trust deed.



22 SUNKEN GARDEN & LOTUS POND PLAZA

Integration of lotus pond in the park landscape has been achieved through formation of a raised plaza around it and providing pedestrian linkage with amphitheatre. In close proximity of lotus pond is the sunken garden which is based around three mature trees and is surrounded by an elevated plane on all sides making it a quaint area within the nursery. It will be landscaped with beds for planting perennials and brick tile paved paths.

ACTION TAKEN:

- After restoration of lotus pond, a plaza has been built around it, which comprises of an articulated square volume made out of quartzite and stone benches along the flower-bearing plants on the plaza.
- Entry to the plaza is through a flight of formal steps in north, which connects it to the sunken garden in south.
- The sunken garden forms a quarter of amphitheatre's spill-over area. A path leading to Sundarwala Mahal- a 16th century Mughal monument, divides the garden into western and eastern sections. Civil works, which includes construction of pathways, stone paving and stone retaining walls, has been completed for western part of the garden. Locating pathways along the periphery of the garden facilitated larger spaces for planting beds and courts at the middle of the garden.
- Secondary paths in the sunken garden are paved with stone tiles in herring-bone and basket weave patterns, which are produced out of sandstone waste generated out of conservation and construction activities on the site.
- The soil of western court of the garden has been prepared for grassing in the planting season (February and March) while the adjoining areas have been levelled. The areas along the plaza and all planters have been filled with sweet earth.

NEXT STAGE:

Completion of stone paving of paths in south east corner will be followed by preparing of lawns and planting annuals in beds. Nearly 50 square tiles of Dholpur stone with different motif engravings will be inserted in the stone paving. Construction of eastern section of sunken garden is planned to commence in 2014, along with the installation of landscape lighting, which is scheduled by the end of 2014 subject to signing of management trust deed with CPWD. The foliated lotus pond will be restored and replanted with lotuses.



16th-century Lotus Pond found in Sundar Nursery

Times of India, October 3, 2013

NEW DELHI: A team from the Aga Khan Trust for Culture engaged in conservation work at Sundar Nursery has stumbled upon a lotus pond there which dates back to the 16th century. Concealed by dirt, the pond was earlier believed to be a well. Once the layers of earth were carefully set aside, it was found to be just over a metre in depth. Its edge was crafted in the shape of eight petals," said a senior Trust official.

23 CIVIL WORKS PERIPHERAL ROAD

Introduction of a 3 km long road along periphery of nursery forms core of landscape transformations. It serves the important function of keeping vehicular traffic at the periphery of the site rather than allowing traffic to indiscriminately mingle with pedestrian movement as was occurring.

Action taken:

- Over 60 lights have been installed along the peripheral road. These lights are mounted on four meter high poles to optimize illumination. Four light poles near the future entry to nursery still remain to be installed.
- Keeping visitor safety in view, as customer cars were speeding at break-neck speed on the peripheral road, speed bumps were installed at 11 locations along the peripheral road.

were speeding at break-neck speed on the peripheral road, speed bumps were installed at 11 locations along the peripheral road.

NEXT STAGE:

In the next phase (after the formation of the management trust) it is planned to connect lights to main power grid of Nursery. Also, it is planned to add signage along the road to enhance visitor experience.

(Above) The peripheral road, which has a parking all along the Nursery boundary, has replaced a network of existing roads and help limit traffic to the edges; (Below) View of the Nursery in 2008-09 when there were roads cutting through the various areas, like Sundar Burj (left)



24 PARKING AT THE BATASHEWALA COMPLEX

The proposed master plan for development of this region endeavours integration of Sundar Nursery and Batashewala Complex. Integration is achieved through extension of network of pathways to the tomb complex.

ACTION TAKEN:

- A parking area is being constructed in the west of Batashewala Complex, on land outside the proposed protected area of the Mirza Muzaffar Hussain's Tomb.
- The only approach to parking is planned from Sundar Nursery side which will be closer to the proposed vehicular entrance of the nursery.
- The parking can accommodate 80 cars out of which two parking lots have been reserved for differently-abled people.
- Parking facility has been meticulously designed to incorporate existing trees at site.
- By December 2013, all major under structure for parking lot has been built, which was preceded by compaction of ground and installation of kerbstones on periphery.

NEXT STAGE:

The process of laying of concrete floor in the parking area is scheduled for completion by mid- 2014. Median at the centre of parking will receive grassing and plantation and proper drainage system and lights will be installed for smooth functioning of the facility. All surface water from the parking and the nearby catchment area will be stored in an underground tank under the parking.

(Below) Civil works in progress of creating parking space in Batashewala Complex



25 MISCELLANEOUS WORKS

ACTION TAKEN:

- Understructure for a plaza at Arc of Discovery was carried out in the section which is located at the stretch between the Sundarwala Mahal and the Garden Pavilion. It comprises of quartzite planters and plaza connecting primary and secondary pathways. Completion of entire structure for plaza is subject to construction of path replacing existing tarmac road.
- Stone cladding of façade for the underground water tank located in north – east corner of nursery was completed in 2013. Besides a regular maintenance, adjoining areas were dressed and levelled as per the landscape proposal.

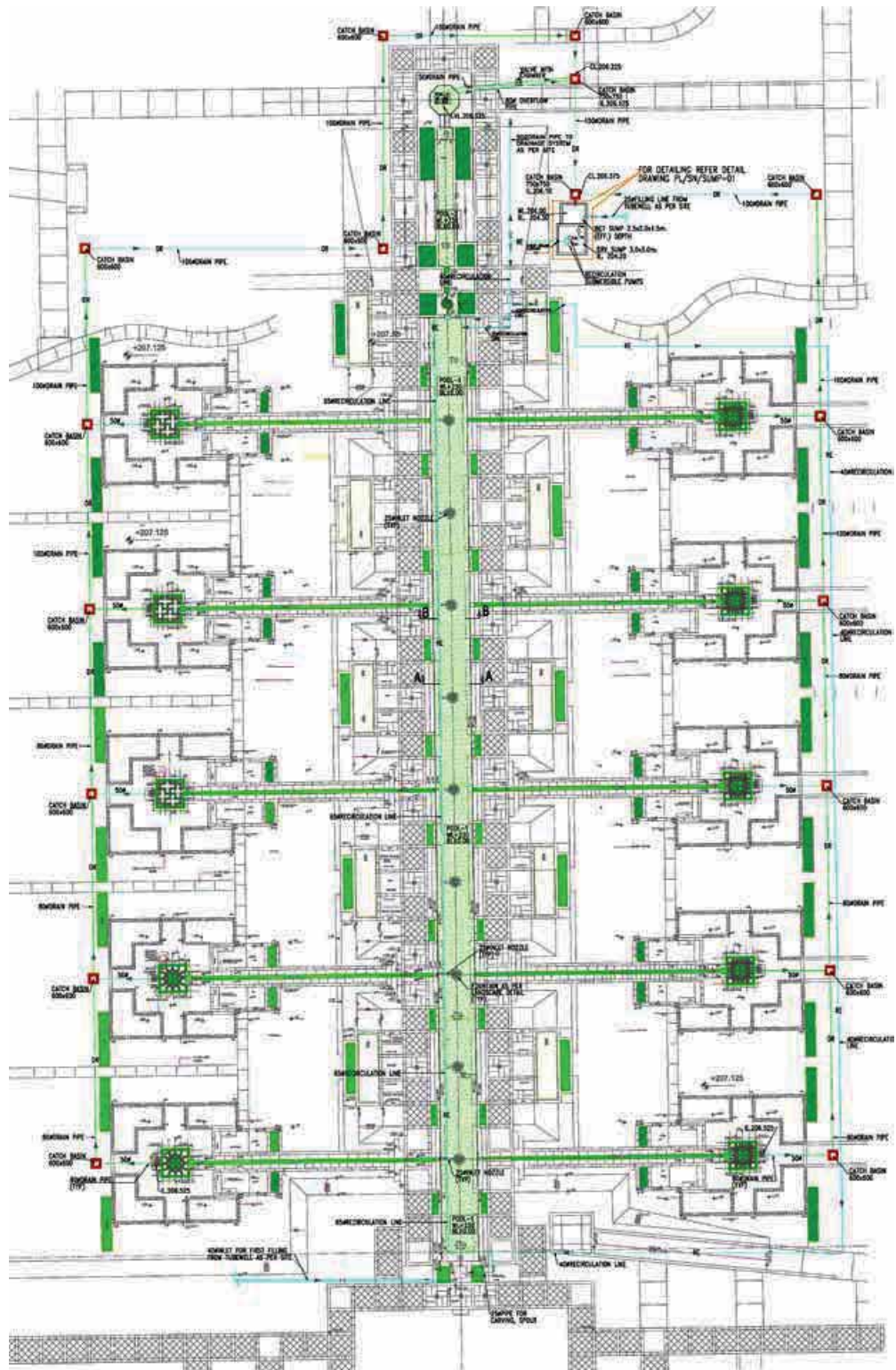
ARC OF DISCOVERY

The purpose of the axis near Sundarwala Mahal gardens is to draw the visitor further into the complex, introducing a glimpse of the proposed lake beyond, and the scattered monuments in the arboretum area to the east. The latter are proposed to be approached by means of a path sweeping in a gentle curve into the forest. This is the 'arc of discovery'. It is a means of expressing, in an interesting way, how differently the group of scattered unprotected monuments are encountered – in comparison to the three other tombs, which are in any case the most prominent objects in the flat landscape of the site – and also how they are viewed in relation to what will be the picturesque forest setting.

(Below) Various stages of pathway construction in the Nursery



ELECTRICAL & PLUMBING SERVICES



Installation of services (hydraulic engineering and electrical works)

26 ECOLOGY

GIS MAPPING

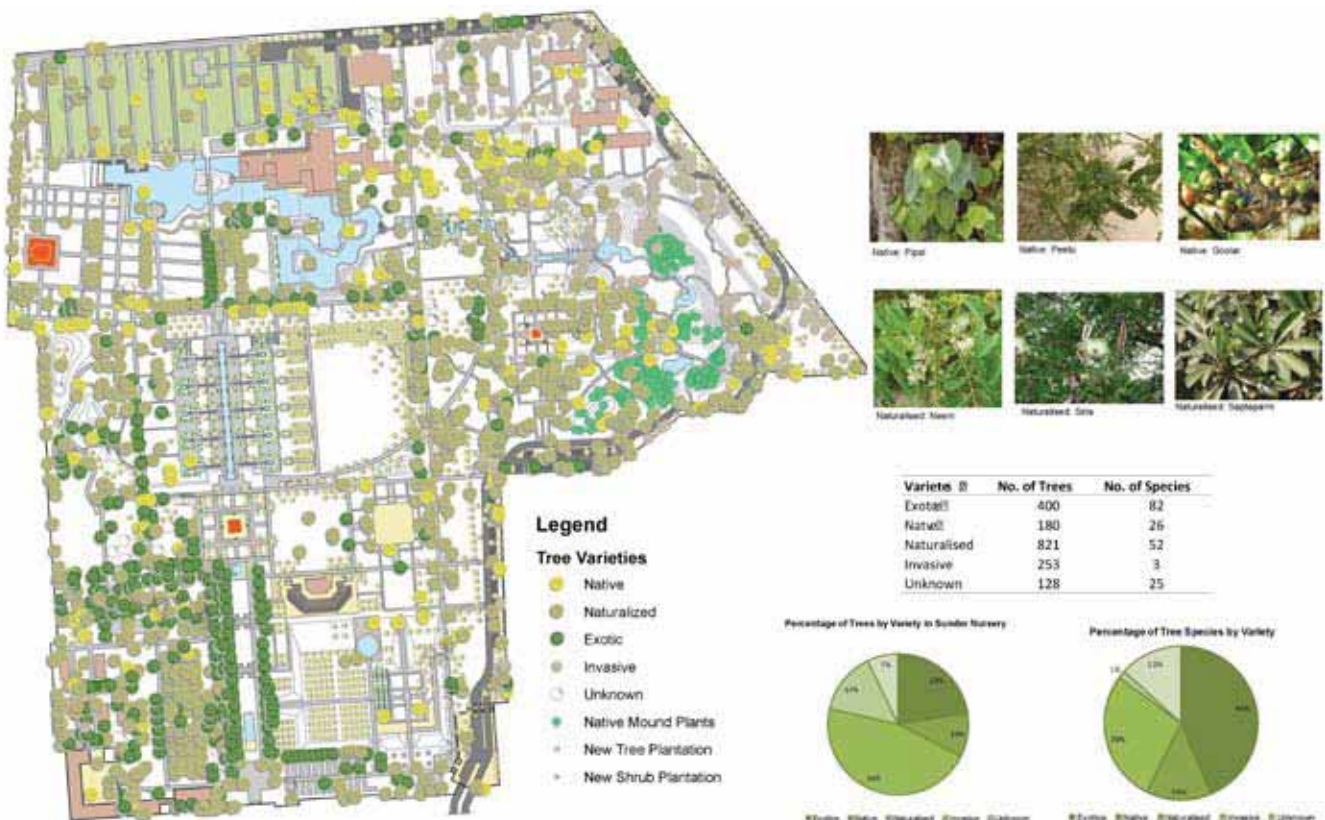
It is envisioned that GIS mapping of Sundar Nursery will enable graphic mapping and monitoring of trees as well as provide valuable insights for planning nature walks and trails.

Action taken:

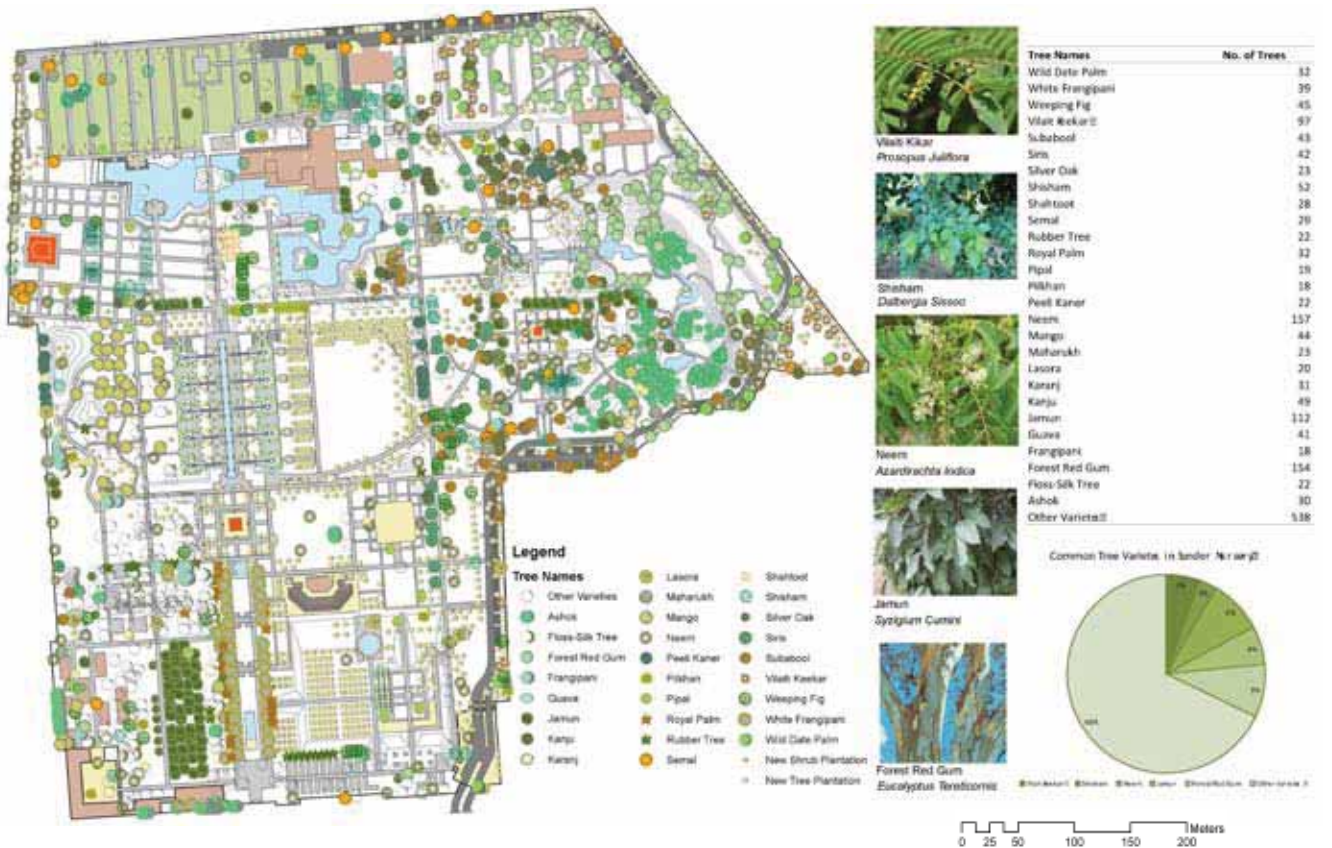
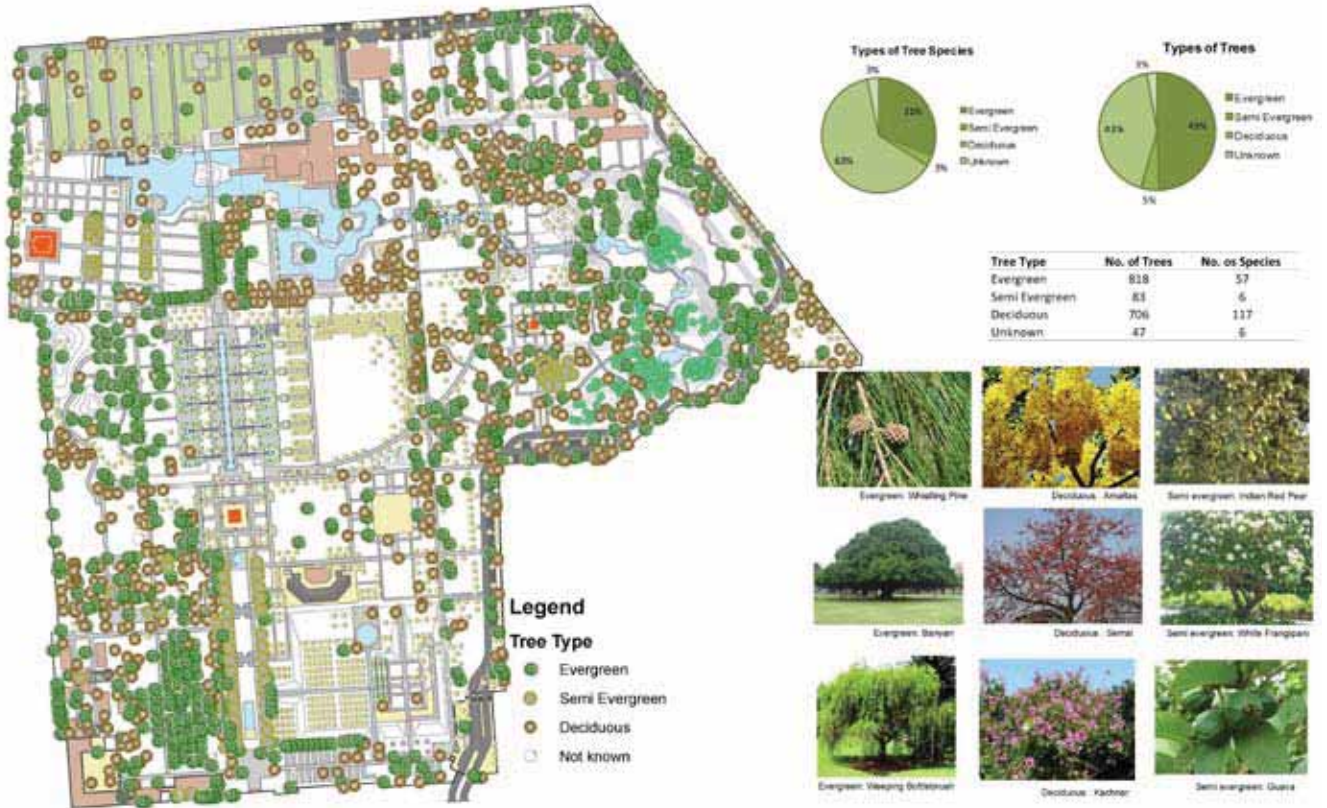
- Following the survey and physical tagging of all trees in the Nursery, the plantations on the mounds were mapped on the GIS.
- The entire GIS database for the nursery was updated and zone-wise identities were developed for the trees. This would enable, continuous updation and addition of trees within the demarcated zones as new trees are planted or mature.
- A number of thematic maps were generated using GIS data. These maps have proven to be powerful tools for easy communication of complex data and analysis. Generation of several maps based on tree families, species, girth, height, flowering season, flower colour etc. have helped the team interpret the variety and volume of natural heritage of Sundar Nursery for visitors.

NEXT STAGE:

- It is planned to develop a geo-referenced virtual model of nursery linked to GIS data. A web-based application is also being discussed in an attempt to make tree data accessible to visitors.
- Incorporation of site infrastructure in GIS to facilitate site management is also planned for 2014.
- Annual updation of tree database to add new trees into the system.



TYPES OF TREES IN SUNDAR NURSERY



NATIVE SPECIES FLOWER CALENDAR

JANUARY

FEBRUARY

MARCH

APRIL

MAY

JUNE

JULY

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

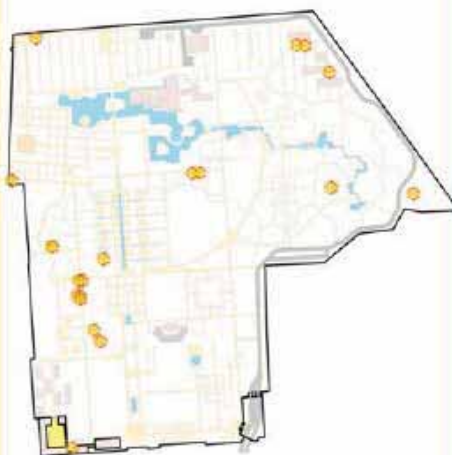
DECEMBER



WHERE TO FIND NATIVE FLOWERING SPECIES IN SUNDAR NURSERY



JANUARY - APRIL



MAY - AUGUST



SEPTEMBER - DECEMBER

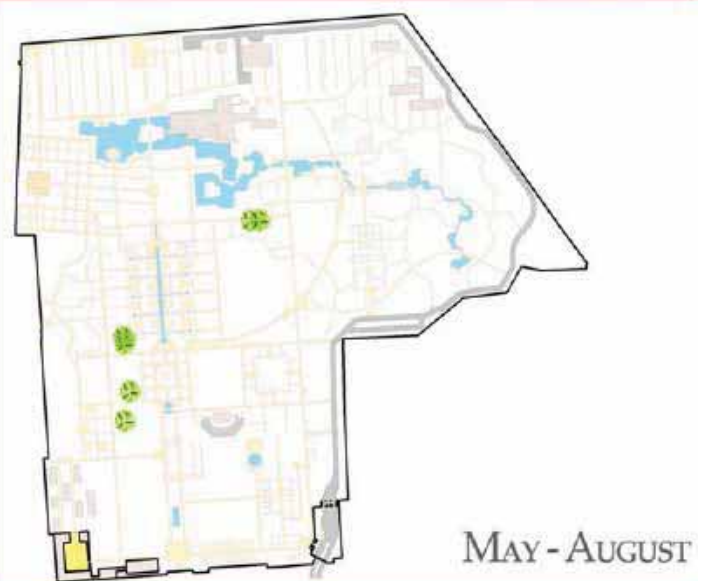
NATIVE SPECIES LEAF CALENDAR

JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER



FALL BARE NEW LEAVES OLD LEAVES

WHERE TO FIND NEW NATIVE SPECIES LEAVES IN SUNDAR NURSERY



28 BIRD HABITAT AREA

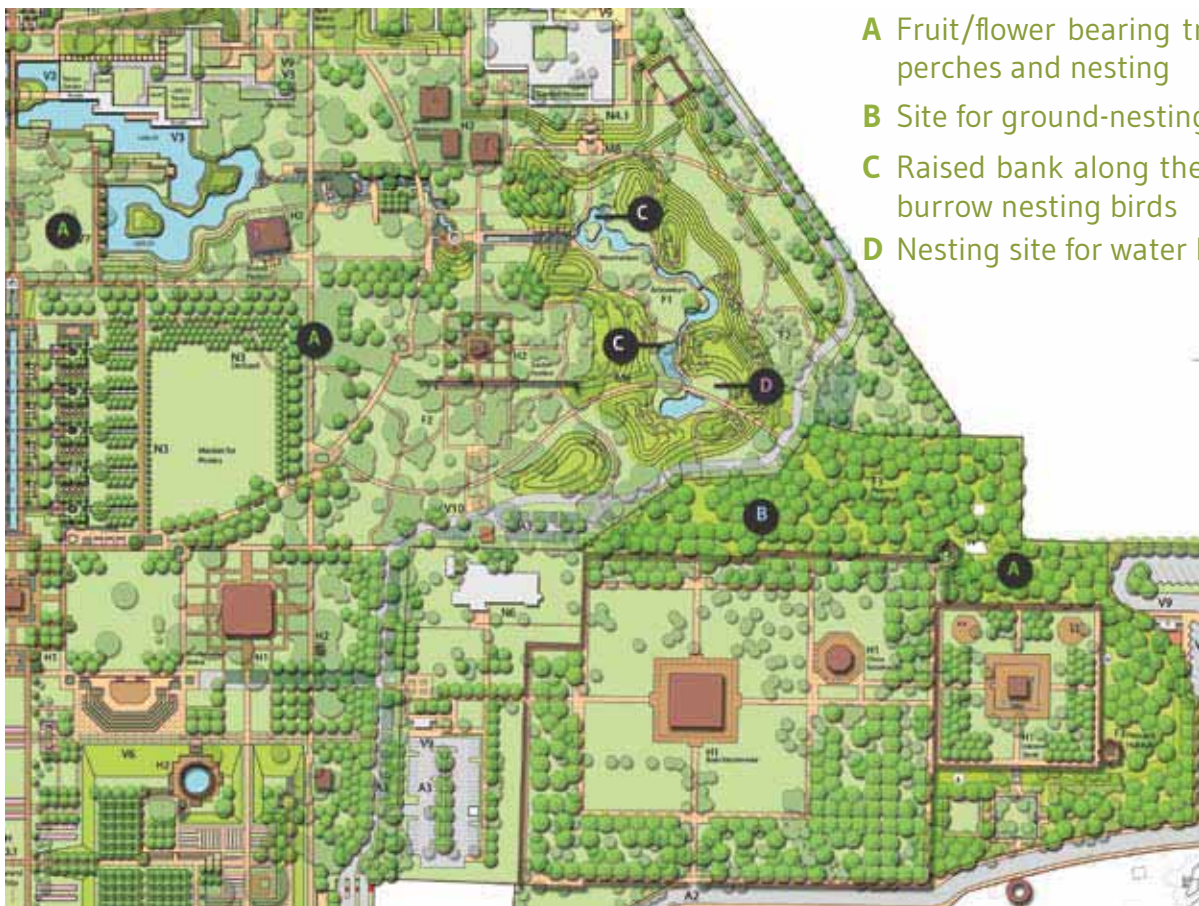
Sundar Nursery, together with Delhi Zoo and Purana Quila, forms a significant belt of green along Mathura Road. The region is a rich repository of avifauna and presents a brilliant opportunity to conserve and exhibit Delhi's biodiversity. Landscape of Sundar Nursery with adjoining Batashewala complex designates areas exceeding 20 acres with dense plantation encouraging bird activity.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Planting at the micro-habitat zone is aimed at providing specific habitats for birds.
- A contiguous region of thick plantation has been created which runs along the width of site.
- Careful planting of native shrubs and trees has been carried out to enhance its carrying capacity.
- Planting of fruit bearing trees and other shrubs in orchards near Garden Pavilion was carried out.
- In addition, edges of rivulets are designed to serve as nesting spaces for birds that burrow in earth banks such as the Kingfisher family of birds.
- An area locked between Sundar Nursery and Batashewala Complex, measuring nearly 6 acres is being cleared of rubble and plantation of over 200 trees has been carried out. This is planned to serve as nesting area for Peafowl and access for dogs is to be limited.
- A seasonal water body has been created at the centre of this zone to attract greater number of birds. Regulated access has been provided to this area in order to foster bird nesting and free movement.

NEXT STAGE:

A large portion of 6 acre bird habitat will receive dense tree plantation following clearing of rubble. New plantations will be duly marked and updated in GIS database.



- A** Fruit/flower bearing tree for perches and nesting
- B** Site for ground-nesting birds
- C** Raised bank along the stream for burrow nesting birds
- D** Nesting site for water birds

29 GARDENHOUSE

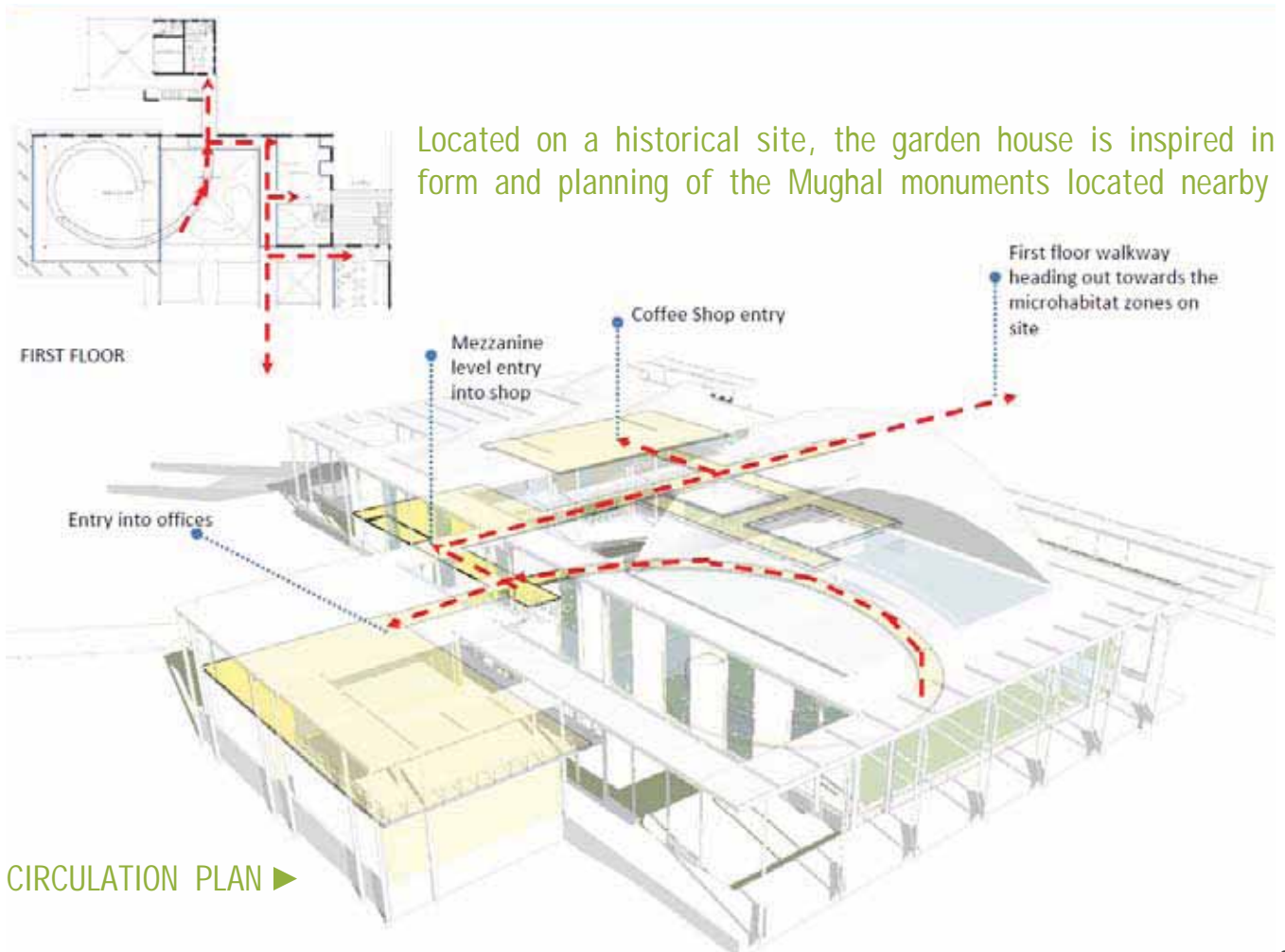
Development of Sundar Nursery is envisaged to act as a model project towards combining heritage and ecological preservation along with serving a greater role of spreading awareness amongst different strata of society. Garden house combines these values and offers interactive spaces conducive to learning.

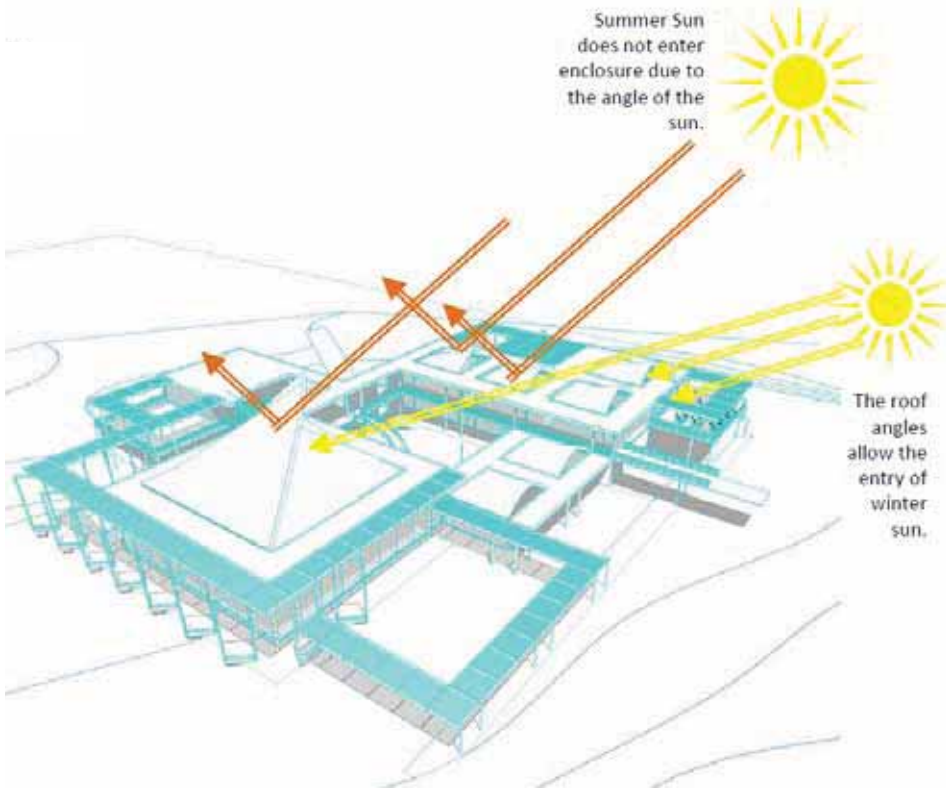
ACTION TAKEN:

- Garden House proposal was discussed in the CPWD core committee to assess various spatial provisions and parking requirements. It was observed that no additional parking will be required and spaces provided in the proposal were found to be ample.
- Blueprint of sanction drawings have been submitted to CPWD for approval.
- Trees that are required to be felled for construction of Garden House have been marked at site and site inspection was carried out by CPWD officials. Plan highlighting these trees with relevant tree data has also been shared with ADG (NDR).

NEXT STAGE:

Sanction drawings will be submitted to municipal authorities following approval from CPWD.





The Pedestrian circulation of Sundar nursery paths is picked up and woven through the garden house as a continuing experience.

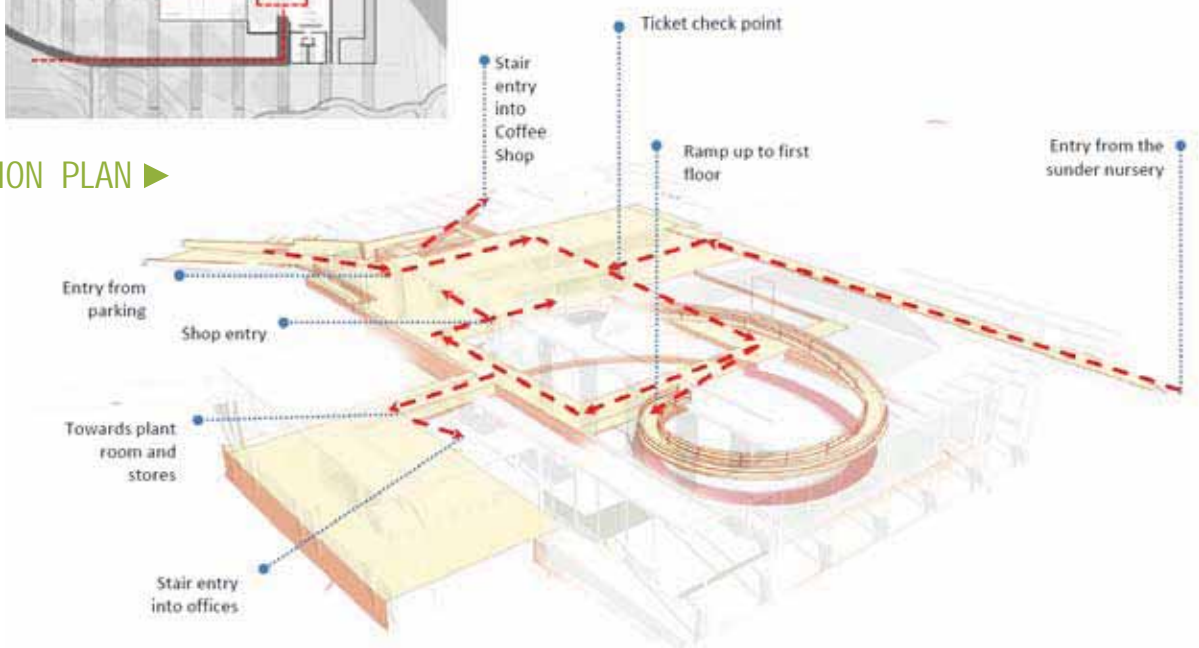
The tropical enclosure of the garden house will house the trees that grow under the shade of tall trees within the order canopy & shrub layers hence these species require partial shading throughout the year.

Humidity, temperature, air movement managed using earth air tunnels with evaporative cooling.

◀ BUILDING ORIENTATION



CIRCULATION PLAN ▶



30 LAKE

Introduction of a water body serves multiple roles in the landscape scheme of nursery. Besides serving as a holding tank for water to be used for irrigation, it provides a substantial habitat for birds that rely heavily on aquatic life. Banks of lake are also punctuated by seating and pavilions that act as lookouts on the water edge.

ACTION TAKEN:

A seating area has been constructed along the edge of Lake - C. This area is formed of a rhythm of steps and planters. Understructure of the path leading to it has been also been completed.

NEXT STAGE:

Paving and planting along the edge will be carried out following installation of pond liner. Two pavilions will be constructed at the edge of water. These gazebos will be approached through stone paved pathways. In area between Lake B and C, it is proposed to build a water storage tank for lake.

A Lake has been created in the low-lying area. This will also serve as a holding tank for water required for irrigation; (Below) View of the area in 2010 and Now



◀ View of the area in 2010



◀ View of the area Now

31 RIVULETS

As part of the development of Microhabitat Zone, native Delhi flora from diverse geological parts of the city is to be planted to showcase biodiversity, a network of rivulets are planned for riverine flora.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The rivulets are located on the eastern side of the nursery nestled in the microhabitat area. A thorough layout of edges of the profile was carried out and after a series of reviews and careful adjustments for site conditions; excavation of rivulets was carried out.
- Based on the nature of construction, the rivulets can be divided into four different sections. A part of rivulets is dug into stable ground where a continuous section of concrete has been laid to act as an impervious vessel for holding water. Second section of rivulets is a composite system using concrete and masonry. This composite section is followed by an area which allows percolation of water through geo-textile lined floor. Final section of rivulets is comprised of a combination of rectilinear and circular pools culminating in larger water body with crisp and jagged edges.
- During review sessions a number of revisions were adopted in order to merge this stream with its immediate surroundings. Edges of the water body have been revised to avoid steep slopes and encourage edge vegetation. Similarly, depth of the channel was increased to ensure deeper soil base for aquatic plantation to prosper.
- Construction of a reinforced concrete basin is underway and the area succeeding this is being prepared for laying of masonry for edge profile and concrete basin. The area will have earth to 3' depth, which will be laid over the concrete.
- A crisscross of pathways has been constructed between the Garden Pavilion, Grave Platforms and the Arched Platform. On completion, rivulets and these paths will create a unique visitor experience.

NEXT STAGE:

Primary focus in the area remains on completion of the entire length of rivulets till the lake. Construction of weirs at regular intervals along course of the stream will also be carried out in order to maintain proposed depth of running water throughout the streams. Few of these weirs will also be used as crossovers and will be connected to larger network of trails spread across the microhabitat area. Basin of the stream will be landscaped with half a meter deep sweet earth and boulders of varying sizes. Aquatic plantation and other water grasses along the edge are planned after completion of entire channel. A series of outlets are planned along the stream to feed rivulets mid-stream.

(Left) Layout and marking of rivulets on site; (Right) Construction of Concrete Beds



32 NURSERY

WESTERN NURSERY

Sundar Nursery is a designated district park as per Delhi masterplan. A portion of the land continues to be dedicated towards nursery functions. AKTC has already completed work on northern beds and has been invited to continue landscape development in western beds which are currently managed by CPWD.



(Top to Bottom) Sheds used for primary storage facility ; Paths area in dire need of maintenance; Paved paths through west nursery require sensitive planning and careful placement

ACTION TAKEN:

- At the request of CPWD core committee, a proposal for development of west nursery has been prepared. Site meeting was organized for appreciation of proposal. Following this dialogue, a comprehensive plan was prepared incorporating vision and requirements of nursery functions.
- Focus of proposed landscape scheme is to strengthen nursery operations. To this effect a series of greenhouse structures have been proposed with a cumulative footprint of over 3000 square meters. Location for these structures had to be carefully planned due to the presence of several mature trees in the area. It is also envisioned to connect these structures with a network of pathways and utility kiosks for visitors and service.

NEXT STAGE:

A detailed layout will be carried out at site in order to comprehend proposal with site conditions. Four types of polyhouses will be built to cater to a wide variety of plants at different stages of their growth. Construction of paths will be carried out to ensure access and optimum use of available space.

Return of the Mughal

Times of India, August 31, 2013

Every Sunday, as the sixteenth-century Humayun's Tomb girds up to receive thousands of noisy visitors, its contemporary, Sundarwala Burj, sleeps undisturbed behind the tall gates of Sundar Nursery just across the road. Few know the nursery as anything more than a seedbed for the trees and flowers in Lutyens' Delhi, but that is set to change soon.



Western Nursery Beds have some the densest tree cover in Sundar Nursery



Nagkesar
Mesua ferrea



Rudrakshi
Guazuma ulmifolia



Senegal Mahogany
Khaya senegalensis

33 NORTHERN BEDS

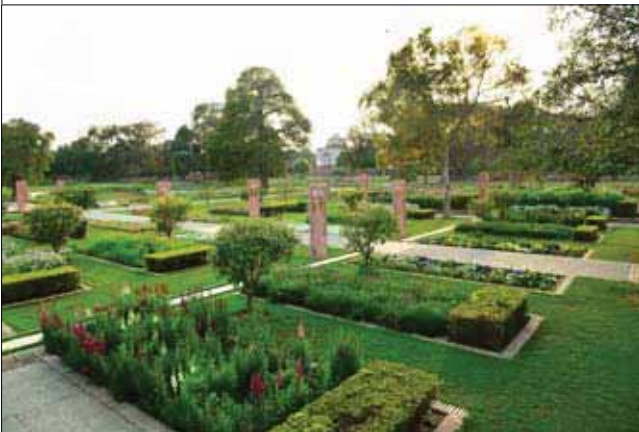
One of the first efforts at the Sundar Nursery under the aegis of the project was to create nine acres of nursery beds after removing several hundred trucks of rubble from what had essentially become wasteland. Since the creation of nursery beds in 2009, the following actions were undertaken during 2013:

ACTION TAKEN:

- A seed processing shed was relocated to northern beds following request by CPWD staff.
- The forecourt garden at the foot of Azimganj Sarai is been maintained by the AKTC horticulture department. Planting beds at the garden have received a fresh set of perennials which are expected to blossom in February and March of 2014.

NEXT STAGE:

As mentioned earlier, water body with fountains, which will form the culmination point of Central Vista will be constructed in 2014. Selected tertiary paths between nursery beds will be finished with paving (as required by the CPWD) to allow easy access of small horticulture machinery and other plant material between beds.



CREATING ADDITIONAL NURSERY BEDS

20 acres of land is in active nursery use, which is much larger than in 2007, also systematizing all nursery functions in Sundar Nursery
(Below) View of the Nursery beds before the commencement of landscape works in 2009





34 FLOWER SHOW AREA / GOVT. FUNCTION AREA

The CPWD Horticulture department traditionally organize Flower Shows on the south of Sundar Nursery – in an area used to build the road in 2003-04. The space between Sundarwala Burj and Sundarwala Mahal has thus been planned to serve as a space for holding annual flower and plant shows. This area was earlier built upon with several unsightly sheds and other nursery structures which were demolished prior to planned improvements. Area bounded by two monuments could also be used for high profile government functions as per the MoU.



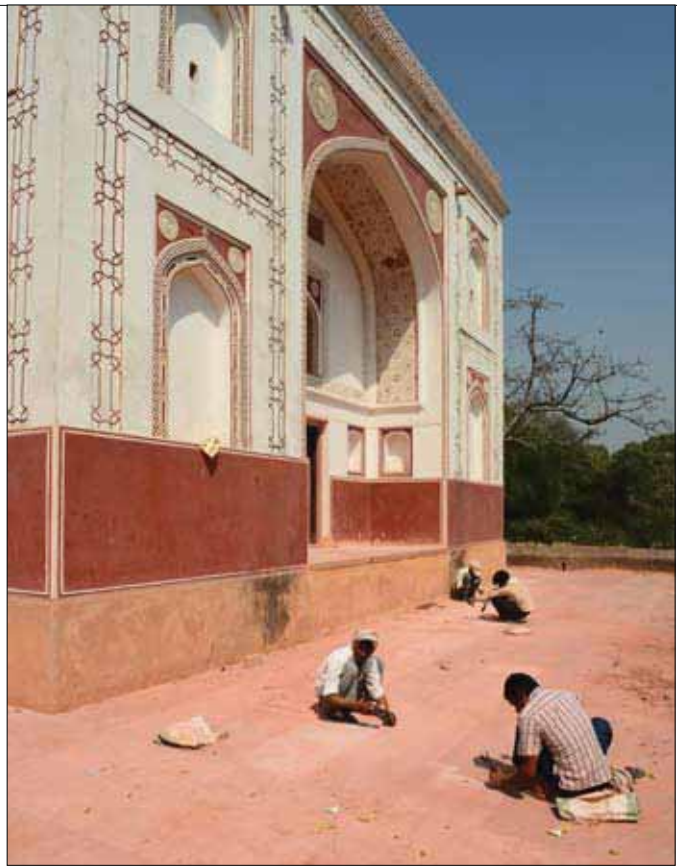
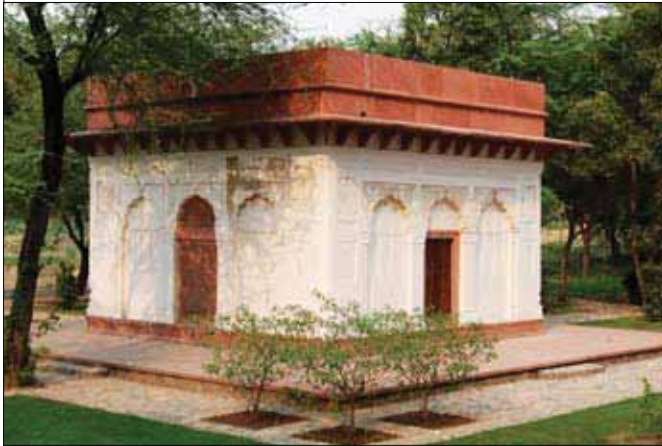
Action taken:

- The area between Sundar Burj and Sundarwala Mahal is being developed as lawns for hosting events and functions sensitive to nature of Sundar Nursery, the annual 'flower show' hosted by CPWD being the most significant of such events.
- This area previously served as annual section of the nursery, with horticulture operations being carried out of two temporary sheds built abutting the protected monument of Sundarwala Mahal.
- The works on lawns for Flower Show Area have been completed after removal of defunct sheds and a thorough cleansing and levelling of the site.
- Additional water hydrants for horticulture operations have also been provided along the eastern periphery.

NEXT STAGE:

Construction of path marking eastern edge of the flower show area is scheduled for completion in 2014, with the plantation of Manilkara Hexandra (15 nos.), a cluster of 5 in 3 corners, to be carried out in the planting season of 2014.

(Above) View of the Flower Show area in 2010 and (Below) in 2013 after the completion of landscape works



35 CONSERVATION OF MONUMENTS

Standing in close proximity of Hazrat Nizamuddin's shrine is number of stunning monuments built in the Mughal era. Three out of nine such monuments located in nursery have been identified of national importance by the ASI. Improving setting of these monuments forms the nucleus of landscape developments underway at the nursery.

ACTION TAKEN:

LOTUS POND

- Lotus pond is located to south of Sundarwala Mahal. The structure was found in a dilapidated state with western quarter of masonry completely collapsed.
- During detailed documentation of the pond it was found that it comprises of two courses of masonry. Bottom course of masonry is formed of 8 petal shaped cusps followed by a 16 sided articulate floral pattern in top course.
- Existing masonry for pond was consolidated and collapsed portions were reconstructed. A plinth protection of red sandstone has been provided along the brim of pond.

NEXT STAGE:

It is planned to line insides of pond with lime concrete. Nine troughs, holding sweet earth and lotuses, will be added in an arrangement echoing fleuron of pond boundary.

LAKKARWALA BURJ

- Upper plinth of Lakkarwala Burj was paved in red sandstone. Paving has been laid in a generous slope for effective drainage ensuring minimum damage to the structure. Entire stone floor surface has been hand dressed by craftsmen.

NEXT STAGE:

Area south of Lakkarwala Burj is being used for stocking and preparing stone. It is planned to clear this area and extend landscape to complete tomb's setting.

(Left) Before and after conservation views of the 17th century Mughal Pavilion and (Right) Restoring Sandstone paving on the upper platform of Lakkarwala Burj

36 POST PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

A key aspect of developments planned at Sundar Nursery is its conception as a self sustaining model. Revenue generating components like amphitheatre, eateries, convention facilities etc. have been planned to ensure upkeep of site to highest standards. It is also proposed to create linkages between different tomb complexes under project area and converge access to the site. Integration of sites across the area will uplift currently neglected complexes while enhancing interpretation at the same time.

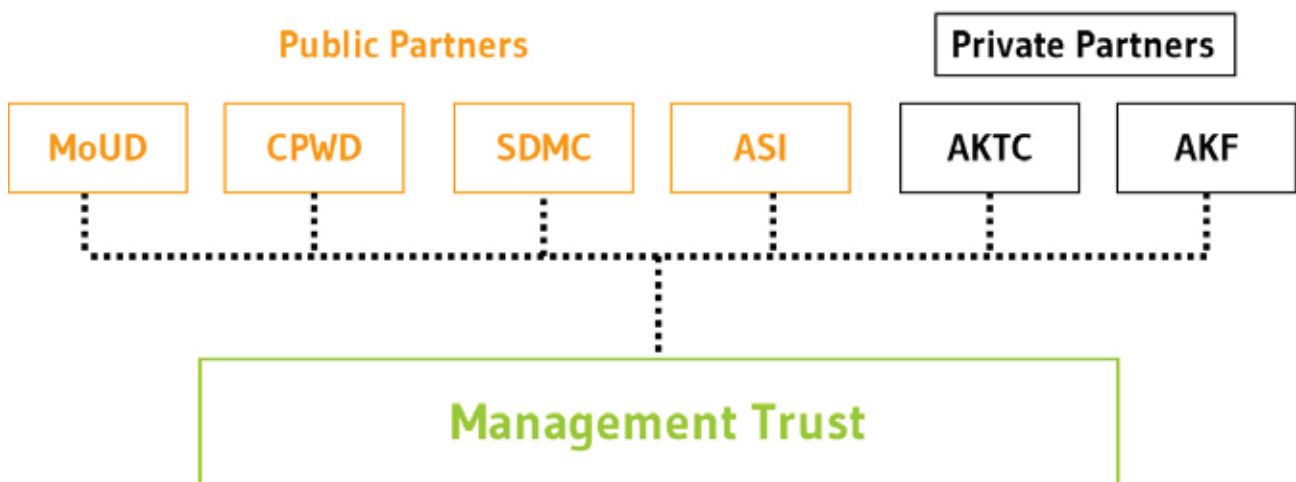
ACTION TAKEN:

- A special purpose vehicle for the management of Sundar Nursery was proposed in 2011. AKTC has been working in congruence with CPWD and ASI to design a special syndicate of public and private parties with the objective of installing a sustainable structure to nursery functioning.
- The proposed trust will be custodian of the park and its assets. It will be entrusted with the task of providing maintenance and security along with organizing entire gamut of cultural & educational programmes forming revenue generating backbone for the park.
- The trust is proposed to be chaired by Secretary, MoUD while representatives of CPWD, ASI, SDMC (public parties) and AKF, AKTC (private partners) will form its core.

NEXT STAGE:

A draft trust deed based on above mentioned principles has been approved by CPWD’s core committee. This document has been internally forwarded by CPWD to other concerned ministries seeking their approval.

SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLE: TRUST Organization



37 MANAGEMENT

SUNDAR NURSERY STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

It is envisioned that once the Sundar Nursery's redevelopment is complete, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) / Trust comprising project partners will be established to oversee the operations of Sundar Nursery. The SPV, with AKTC as its management trustee for the subsequent ten years will ensure that the surplus generated from various activities at Sundar Nursery (ticketing, parking, cultural events, etc) are ploughed back into the operations and maintenance of the redeveloped park and conducting and expanding educational, cultural programmes at the venue. There is also a discussion with the partner agencies to set up a separate institutional mechanism for the use of a fixed percentage of funds for development activities for the Nizamuddin Basti community.

ACTION TAKEN:

It was with this perspective that a comprehensive study for Sundar Nursery was commissioned. Further, it aimed to identify the potential stakeholders to assess their opinions to facilitate decision making as Sundar Nursery is still work in process. There were two parts to the study – the financial modelling and a stakeholder analysis.

Sundar Nursery Stakeholder Analysis

The objective was to give AKTC information on:

- Improvements to make the spaces/ features more appealing and user-friendly
- Developing the product offer to make it relevant to the target audience
- View on Sundar Nursery as a whole: promoting environment, culture / heritage
- Benefit to society: Local, city, national
- To provide an estimate of footfalls, benchmarking of similar monuments was undertaken (through secondary research).

SOME OF THE KEY FINDINGS WERE:

1. The proposed Sundar Nursery was viewed as an enormous boon to Delhi, the 90 acres of lush, green space in the heart of the city and was perceived to be a well-designed and clean park. Consequently, it was also seen as a space meant for families. On all counts, the park is felt to be a rarity in Delhi where public parks are perceived to be both unsafe and unsavoury especially as they are seen to be filled with young couples.
2. Offering an amphitheatre, an art gallery, a permanent exhibition space, an auditorium and large open spaces of lawn, it is seen to be well suited to host art and cultural events / festivals.
3. The concept was well liked across all thirteen groups of stakeholders as the space has something for every type of consumer. However, gardening enthusiasts and history buffs seem relatively more curious and interested in the offerings than other groups.
4. The space was also seen as suitable for families as there are spaces that the entire family can use together as well as individually.
5. It was also felt to draw a relatively arty clientele, interested in visual and performing arts as well as in handicraft.
6. This space will benefit society at both the city and the national level:
 - a. **LOCAL/ CITY:** A space like this is felt to benefit Delhi as it fills the need for a green lung, and also fills a gap in the cultural and artscape of Delhi. Given Delhi's reputation, as an unsafe city, the safety that this park provides makes it an attractive and unique.
 - b. **NATIONAL:** With a green, multi-faceted space attached to Humayun's Tomb, both domestic and international tourists can get a comprehensive tourist experience: history, scenic beauty and importantly food. Also, such a space will help to put the complex on to the tourist itineraries as it will provide tourists with more than just a monument to see and offer them an interesting way to enjoy a day.

38 HUMAYUN'S TOMB INTERPRETATION CENTRE

To create a significant visitor facility that enhances visitor experience to the World Heritage Site of Humayun's Tomb and the adjoining areas of Sundar Nursery and Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.

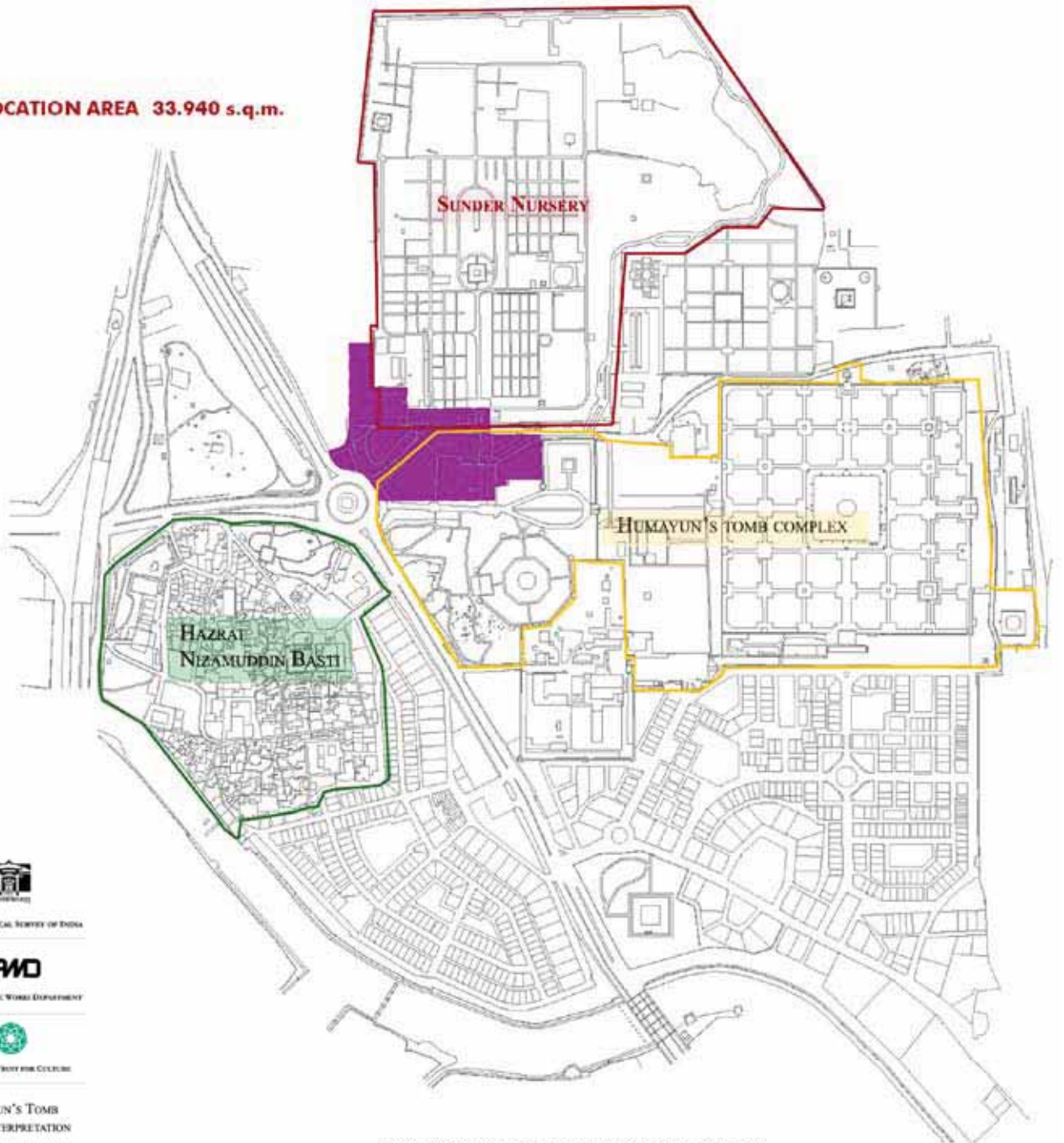
ACTION TAKEN:

- On the request of the DG, ASI, a concept design was prepared by AKTC in 2012. The concept design envisaged the Interpretation Centre to comprise two building blocks – one built on the partial footprint of an abandoned motor workshop in Sundar Nursery and a sunken structure located at the existing parking lot of Humayun's Tomb.
- Expecting over a million visitors a year, the Interpretation Centre includes a permanent exhibit, areas for temporary exhibits, an auditorium for film screenings, souvenirs shop, facilities, and 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.
- Though the formal approval of the Central Public Works Department is still awaited, concept design received the approval of the following agencies:
 - o Archaeological Survey of India
 - o Delhi Development Authority
 - o Municipal Corporation of Delhi
 - o National Monument Authority
- The Ministry of Tourism is considering a grant proposal submitted by the Archaeological Survey of India to provide the funds required to build the facility.
- The design is being further developed and it is hoped construction will commence in 2014.

NEXT STAGE:

Securing required funding and statutory approvals and commence construction of the Interpretation Centre.

HTIC LOCATION AREA 33.940 s.q.m.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA



CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT



ALLA KHAN TRUST FOR CULTURE

HUMAYUN'S TOMB
SITE INTERPRETATION
CENTRE
DELHI, INDIA

SITE CONTEXT AND SURROUNDINGS

CONCEPT DESIGN
JANUARY 2012



Illustration by Himanish Das

DEVELOPING A HISTORIC NEIGHBOURHOOD

- Reclaiming Community Spaces
- Creating Cleaner Neighbourhoods
- Improving Quality Of Education
- Developing Open Spaces
- Improving Health & Sanitation Facilities
- Conservation Of Built-Heritage
- Revival Of Cultural Heritage
- Urban Infrastructure Improvements
- Area Development Around Monuments
- Creating Economic Opportunities

LIFE AROUND THE TOMBS

Indian Express, 29 January 2013

The Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative is an experiment in heritage and urban rejuvenation in the heart of New Delhi, which should make every Delhiite proud. The restoration of Humayun's Tomb and its gardens, as well as the development of Sundar Nursery are well known, but few are aware of the urban rejuvenation in the Nizamuddin Basti that is being carried out without much fanfare by a team of dedicated young professionals led by Ratish Nanda. The Basti is one of Delhi's oldest settlements. It not only has an impressive collection of Indo-Islamic monuments dating back 700 years, but has also been a fountain of performing arts and host to a living culture of festivals and processions.

The master plan of Delhi lists Nizamuddin Basti as Mirza Ghalib Bara Khamba Colony. The colony, I am solemnly told, is not a slum and it is not an urban village, that is, it is not "lal dora". It is not clear whether it is authorized or unauthorized, but for sure, it is a non-regularized colony. I don't know what to make of all this. Like the master plan, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) website also lists this as Mirza Ghalib Bara Khamba Colony. Even though the Basti lacks a "formal" identity, the urban renewal of this inner city area has been done with a great deal of sensitivity, thanks to the public-private partnership and engagement and empowerment of the community.

In 2004, Humayun's Tomb was the venue for hosting a function to give away the Aga Khan Awards for Architecture. Speaking on that occasion, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh had emphasized the importance of local area development as an approach for conservation. It was this call by the prime minister in the presence of the Aga Khan that prompted the Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) to take the restoration forward. It led to the first of its kind public-private partnership project for the renewal of Nizamuddin Basti involving the Archeological Survey of India (ASI), the MCD, the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and the AKTC, in 2007. This partnership has provided a fine example of urban renewal. The setting was perfect for reviving the living culture and historic past of the community, which had been struggling for space, sanitation and opportunity.

The Sufi saint Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya is known as the patron saint of Delhi. He paid little heed to worldly riches and power. On learning that the saint had been disrespectful of him, Sultan Ghiyas ud-Din Tughlaq, while in battle in Bengal, threatened to execute the saint on his return to Delhi. Followers of the saint were worried, but Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya pronounced, "*Hanoz Dilli dur ast*". The sultan died on the east bank of River Yamuna before he could cross over, owing to a sudden flood that swamped his tent.

Hazrat Nizamuddin's dargah occupies the pride of place in the Basti. It also has the tomb of Amir Khusrau, his favorite disciple and the originator of Khari Baoli or Hindustani language. Even today, qawwali sessions are held at the dargah in Khusrau's memory every Friday. The *mazaar* of Mirza Ghalib in the Basti sits next to the tomb of Mirza Aziz Kokaltash, known as Chausath Khamba (now under renovation), and their open courts are being used for holding *mushairas* and *dastangoi* sessions.

In the scheme of urban rejuvenation of the Basti, initiatives on health and education came first. I visited the MCD school, which was clean and cheerfully decorated with artwork. The 15 municipal teachers are being supported by 25 trained members of the community. Enrolment has increased from 120 to 600 in the last five years, and attendance has also improved significantly. A renovated park adjacent to the school acts as the playfield for children. I saw two children playing and learning with a computer in a "Hole in the Wall", a famous initiative of the NIIT. Bridging classes or tuitions are offered to students from class 5 to 8 after school hours.

A career development centre has been set up to provide vocational training programmes for the youth, especially in computers and IT. Some young people have been trained as heritage guides for the area. Women are being trained in *aari* and *zardozi* embroidery, crochet, tailoring and other crafts, while marketing support for their products is provided by the Aga Khan Trust to Noor and Insha, the women self-help groups.

The municipal polyclinic in the Basti has got a new pathology lab, while gynecologists, pediatricians, ENTs and eye specialists are available there at regular hours. About 50 women have been trained as health workers and their job is to identify, monitor and extend support to those in need. Sanitation has been a major focus of the programme. An eco-club with youth from the community works to build awareness on sanitation. Street theatre is also aimed at promoting a clean environment. Dustbins are placed at critical locations to encourage the habit of no littering, and a garbage collection system has been put in place. However, much more needs to be done in the area of solid waste management. Poor state of sewerage and storm-water drains earlier meant that the waters of the sacred Baoli were polluted and the streets would flood at the slightest hint of rain. The MCD School would be worst hit since it is at the lowest location in the Basti. On average, resident families were spending around Rs 400 per month to clear choked drains. Besides laying some sewerage lines and paving the streets, financial and technical support is being provided to individual households for structural improvements, connecting to sewerage lines and even tiling of bathrooms for cleaner environment. Women are getting sensitized to the importance of building right and maintaining the facilities properly.

Community toilets were needed for the large influx of pilgrims and for the 20 per cent of Basti households without private toilets. The two community toilets were in a state of disrepair, and open defecation was common. In 2009, the community toilet at the Baoli gate of the dargah was rebuilt with ground floor facilities for women and first floor facilities for men. A second, much larger toilet complex with additional facilities for bathing and washing clothes was opened in October 2013. Both toilet blocks are being operated and maintained by **Rehmat Nigrani Samooh** (a community-based organization created as an initiative of the project) and the user charges are also set by this organization — Rs 2 for toilet, Rs 5 for bathing and Rs 10 for washing; a monthly pass for Rs 120 can be made for a family of five for residents. Even so, the Aga Khan Trust provides a modest subsidy for meeting operating costs.

The first thing that struck me when I entered the Basti to visit the famous Baoli, Delhi's only surviving step well that still holds water, was the clean look of the access road, the Musafirkhana Street with shops on both sides. It has been paved after laying 100 metres of new sewerage line at a depth of 8 feet to replace the rotting pipes that conveyed the sewage into the sacred Baoli.

Things had come to a head in 2008, when the western wall of the Baoli collapsed. The safety of the 18 families that were occupying the southern terrace and the pilgrims who used the corridor overlooking the Baoli to visit the dargah was endangered. After the ASI issued eviction notices to these families to safeguard the monument, Shveta Mathur and her team from the Aga Khan Development Network played an exemplary role first in persuading the families to relocate and then securing plots from the MCD and building residential units for them. It took more than two years; considerable handholding was provided for their relocation to Savda Ghewra.

In restoring the Baoli, 700 years of accumulated silt (over 20 feet above the wooden foundations) had to be removed. The collapsed portion was restored with traditional materials by master craftsmen working under close supervision of structural engineers and architects with significant community support. The involvement of the community can be seen from the fact that a private homeowner next to the Baoli agreed to move back the façade of his house by 3 feet, with financial and technical support in reconstruction from the AKTC, and another is following the good example. During my visit, I saw a group of four young girls coming to the Baoli to pray, just as I have seen so many pilgrims praying at the sarovar of the Golden Temple in Amritsar. We are so similar, after all! The other dilapidated buildings next to the Baoli, the waste generated by pilgrims as they cross over to the dargah from the passage overlooking the Baoli and new encroachments, however, continue to pose a challenge to keep the sacred waters of the Baoli clean.

Finally, no urban rejuvenation is complete without open public spaces and parks for the community. Prior to the restoration, such dedicated spaces in the Basti were neither safe nor clean, and were typically used by drug peddlers and rag pickers. The transformation in this respect is truly salutary. I was particularly impressed by a screened garden exclusively for women, and an adjacent park for children. I saw a large park which, I was told, had been used for dumping construction material. It has now been reclaimed by the community and put to multiple uses, including the annual "Apni Basti Mela".

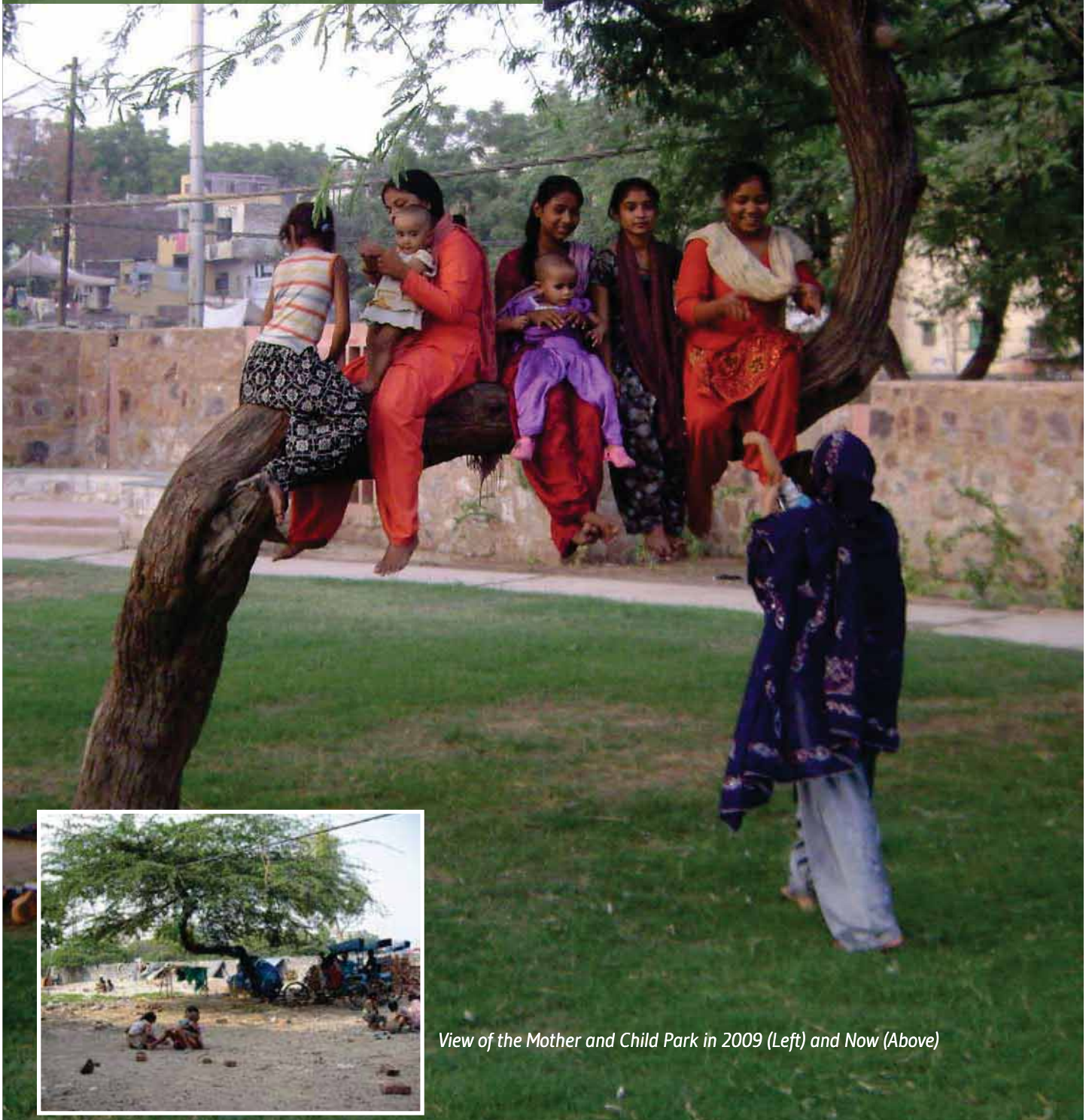
By

Isher Judge Ahluwalia

The writer is chairperson of Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) and former chairperson of the high-powered expert committee on urban infrastructure services.

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.



View of the Mother and Child Park in 2009 (Left) and Now (Above)

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- Upgraded services at the MCD Polyclinic resulting in increased patient load to more than 50,000 per year, better diagnosis including testing for HIV and malaria at the basti polyclinic
- Community health outreach activities focussing on promotive, preventive and curative health care
- Improving environmental and sanitation conditions such as provision of community toilet blocks, connections to sewage networks, landscaping of open spaces, waste management to lower the spread of diseases.

Promote Gender equality and empower women

- School renovation and constructed community toilet in the Basti have separate blocks for girls/women
- Gender sensitisation during all staff capacity building programmes
- A park for exclusive use by women has been developed to encourage leisure activities centred on women
- 44-50% enrolment of girls in ECCD, primary education and learning support
- Increased employment opportunities for women through different approaches – skill training and placement, 563 women trained and 34 % placed, over 200 women are engaged in income generating activities through traditional crafts developed into contemporary products; further 100 women engaged with the project as full time or part time staff.
- 9 womens self help groups formed who are engaged in savings and credit
- Women's groups managing the park and community toilet
- 5 Mohalla Health and Sanitation Committees working actively with a large proportion of women members
- Adult literacy programme for women

Ensure environmental sustainability

- Creating city level park at Sundar Nursery with significant ecological features including microhabitat and biodiversity
- Landscaping the nallah along the Basti to create a green space and healthy environment
- Upgraded Community toilets with providing access to safe and hygienic sanitation facilities for more than 1000 daily users
- Recycling and reuse of water in the community toilets through dual piping and filtration
- Door to door waste collection for over 700 families
- Engaging with waste collectors and rag pickers for waste segregation and recycling
- Environmental awareness program working with youth and children on recycle and reuse technologies and biodiversity mapping

Achieve Universal Primary Education

- Early childhood care and development to lay strong foundations for children from 0 to 8 years, 65 % children access pre school education of some kind with 60 % using government facilities where the project is active
- Enrolment in the basti has increased to almost 98% for children between the ages of 6-11 years through the improved infrastructure and functioning of the MCD school
- The project has so far worked with 1200 primary school children since 2008.
- Learning support to almost 400 children to ensure smooth transition to upper primary and senior school
- Bridge programme to support out of school children

Reduce child mortality rate & Improve maternal health

- Upgraded MCD Polyclinic including gynaecological consultations which have been availed by 2500+ so far
- Community health programme focuses on increasing antenatal care checkups, safe motherhood through institutional deliveries or safe deliveries at home
- Ensuring universal immunisation
- Growth monitoring as per WHO standards at household level for children between the ages of 0-6 years

Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Over 1000 youth and adults involved in skill training and placement
- Linkage with government entitlements like widow and old age pension, schemes for the girl child etc
- Improved urban services (health, education, sanitation, parks) to reduce household expenditure

Develop a global partnership for development

- Public Private Partnership model of urban development with no financial benefits for private partners
- Project has attracted funding and support from other trusts, national and international agencies

39 HERITAGE GUIDELINES

Developing Guidelines For Safeguarding Heritage

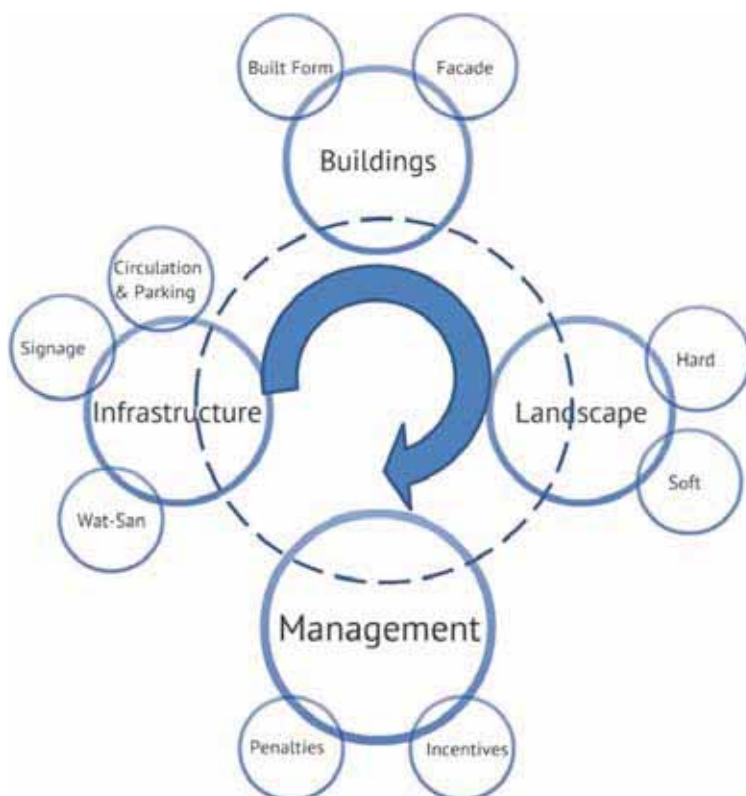
The AMASR Act Amendment 2010 has made it mandatory for all monuments to have site specific bye-laws. The National Monument Authority (NMA) requested AKTC to undertake preparation of the heritage bye-laws for all monuments that stand within the Humayun’s Tomb sub circle. In anticipation of preparing these bye-laws for the NMA, the following studies have been undertaken.

ACTION TAKEN

- An advisory group comprising Mr. E.F.N.Ribeiro, Mr. Ashok Khurana, Dr. Narayani Gupta, Dr. R.C.Agrawal and Prof. M.Shaheer has been constituted and regular consultative meetings are held.
- Extensive documentation and review of existing planning norms have been done for the monuments and their buffer zones within the project area of Nizamuddin.
- A total of 29 ASI protected monuments, 2 State protected monuments and 72 MCD listed monuments have been identified within the project area.
- Detailed drawings showing their boundaries as per gazette notifications and the urban built-up within their buffer zones have been developed.
- A 3D visualization of the Basti showing building heights and view corridors has also been developed to help understand on-ground situations.
- Preliminary presentations of these studies have been made to the NMA.

NEXT STEPS

Complete the required documentation and hold consultative meetings with community representatives prior to any submission to NMA



ESTABLISHING BOUNDARIES
Gazette notifications

REVIEWING REGULATIONS
Master Plan Provisions
MCD, ASI

SITE SURVEYS
Landuse
Building heights

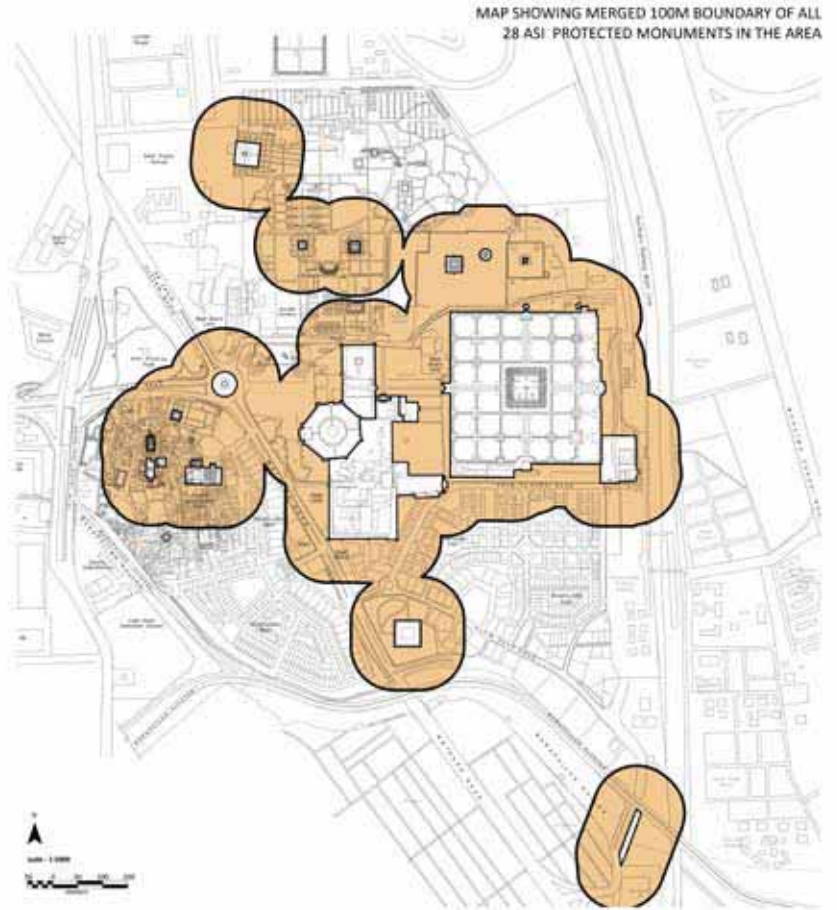
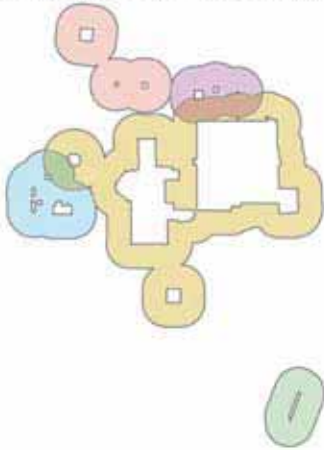
IDENTIFYING
Issues within 300m buffer zones

DRAFT
site specific recommendations for development

LIST OF MONUMENTS CATEGORISED IN 5 GROUPS

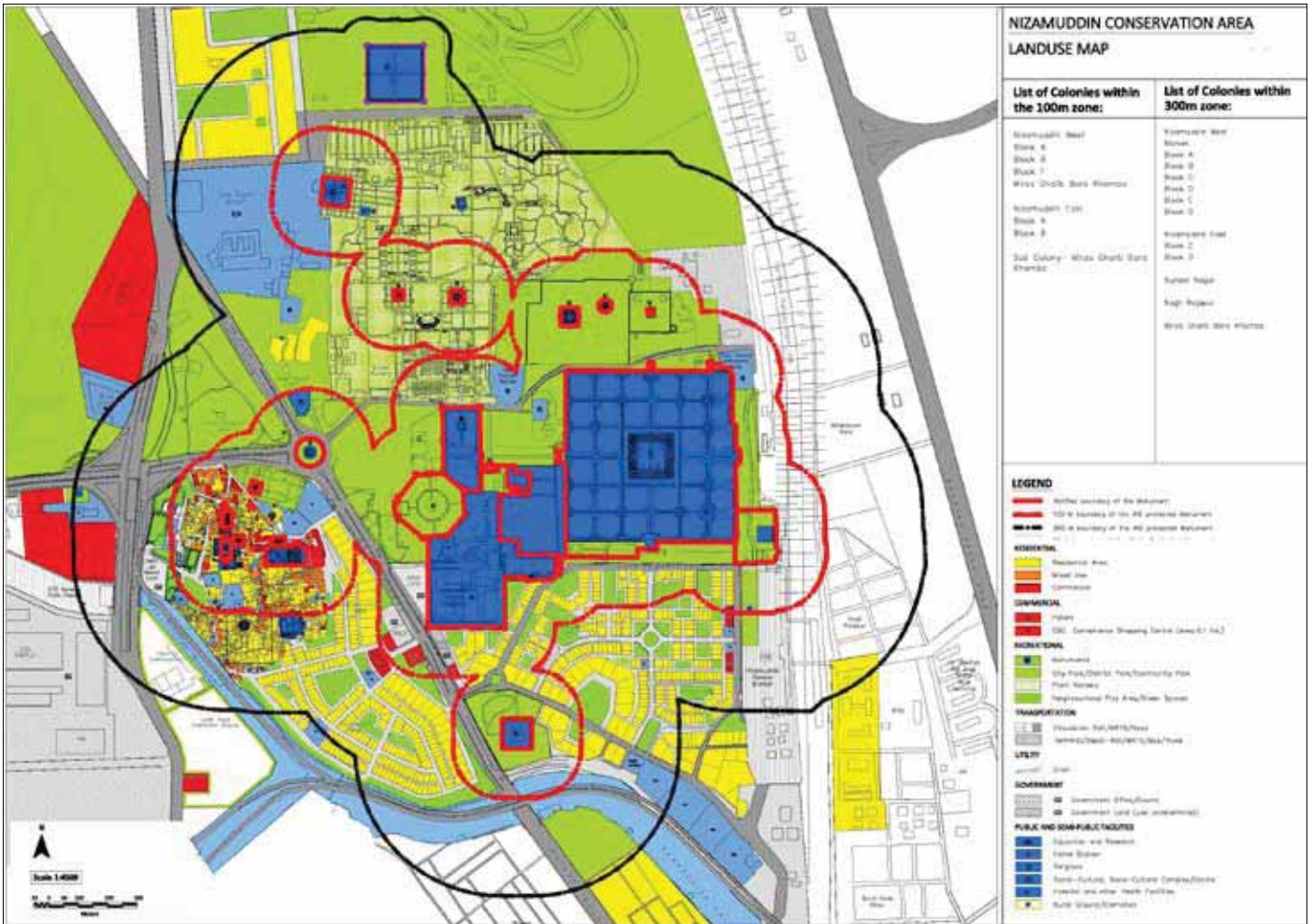
- Group 1**
 - 01 Tomb of Nurjahan
 - 02 Tomb of Amir Shamsa
 - 03 Tomb of Mumtaz Mahal
 - 04 Chhatrapati Shivaji
 - 05 Nana Gumbaz
 - 06 Tomb of Jahangir Begum
 - 07 Tomb of Mirza Asaf Khan
 - 08 Tomb of Shah Jahan
 - 09 Tomb of Shah Jahan
- Group 2**
 - 10 Tomb of Shah Jahan
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 - 100 Tomb of Shah Jahan
- Group 3**
 - 101 Jahangir's Tomb at Nizamuddin Dargah
 - 102 Jahangir's Tomb at Nizamuddin Dargah
 - 103 Jahangir's Tomb at Nizamuddin Dargah
- Group 4**
 - 104 Shah Jahan's Tomb at Nizamuddin Dargah
 - 105 Shah Jahan's Tomb at Nizamuddin Dargah
- Group 5**
 - 106 Nizamuddin Dargah

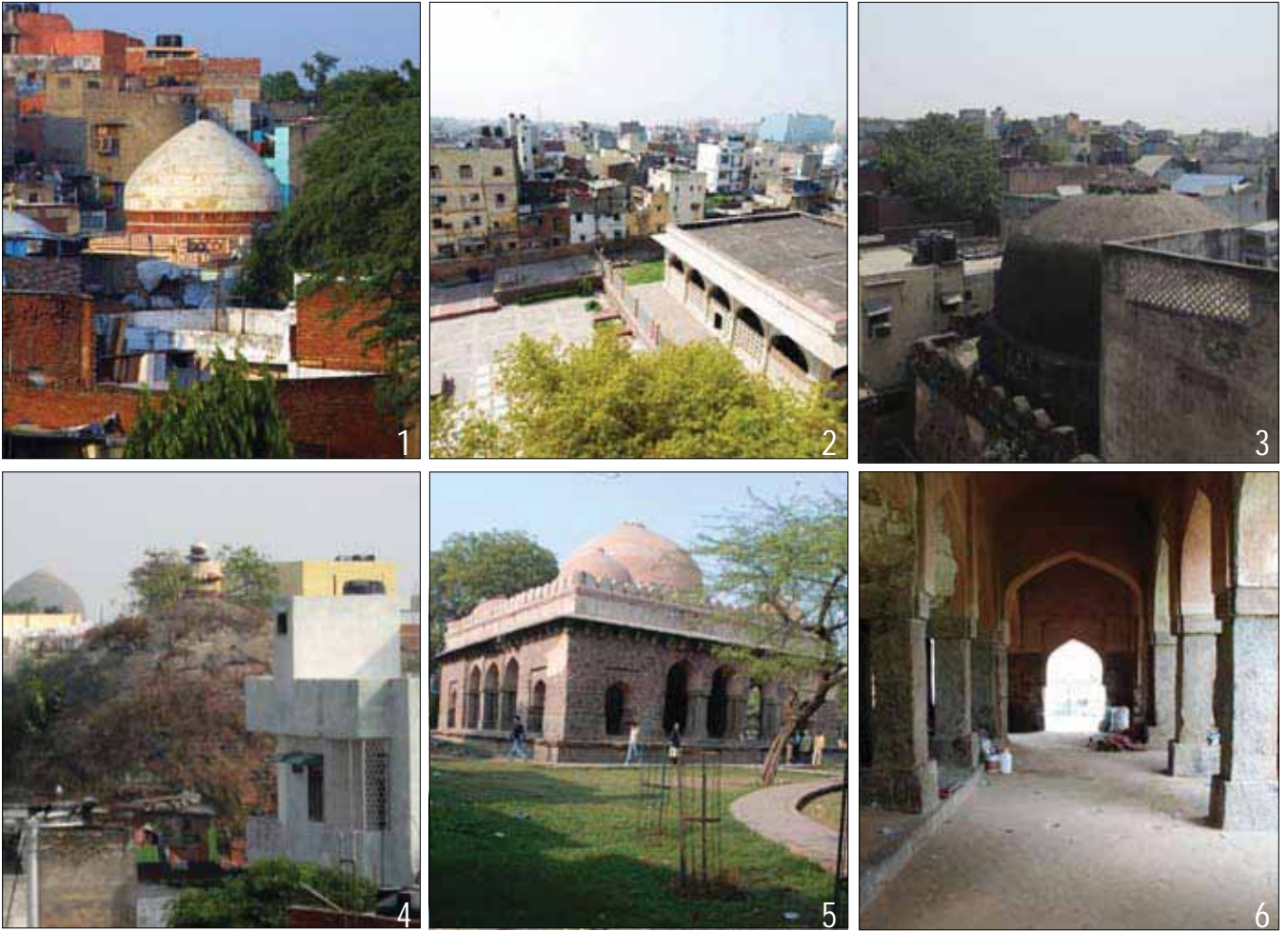
MAP SHOWING SEPERATE 100M BOUNDARIES FOR GROUP 1-5



MAP SHOWING MERGED 100M BOUNDARY OF ALL 28 ASI PROTECTED MONUMENTS IN THE AREA

DEVELOPING HERITAGE BYELAWS: HUMAYUN'S TOMB SUBCIRCLE





40 MONUMENT AREA DEVELOPMENT

Enhancing the setting of significant monuments

Through a combination of landscaping at Bara Khamba, improving access to Atgah Khan's Tomb and housing improvement around Chausath Khamba monuments, the historic character of these structures will be enhanced.

ACTION TAKEN

- The detailed drawings and Bill of Quantities (BoQ) for the Bara Khamba park including estimates for conservation works have been completed
- Similarly BoQ's for housing around Chausath Khamba and minor changes in design have also been completed.
- The designs for the Ghalib Academy, standing adjacent to Chausath Khamba, have been discussed with the management and their response is awaited.
- The detailed drawing of the Bara Khamba Park and the Chausath Khamba housing have been submitted to the DDA and their response is awaited.

NEXT STEPS

- Follow up with the Ghalib Academy on design of the external façade
- Follow up with DDA for a formal approval of drawings

(Above) 1. Atgah Khan's Tomb; 2. Chausath Khamba; 3. Do Sirihya Gumbad; 4. Tilangani's Tomb; 5&6. Bara Khamba: Conservation of monument and development of landscape around it

41 PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

Ensuring Safe Positive Spaces For Community Use

The three parks that were developed for the community are extensively used by all. However ensuring that the parks are appropriately used and maintained requires daily community engagement and involvement.



(Above) Initial survey and levelling works at Triangular Park

ACTION TAKEN

- The Zenana Bagh or Women’s Park is regularly maintained under the supervision of a group that meets each month to discuss its management. Change of park timings as per the needs of the women and planning activities for women and children in the park are done in consultation with the group.
- There have been cases of park misuse and vandalism and the women users of the parks have written applications to the local police station for increased policing around the park.
- The Outer Park is extensively used by youth for sports and the Central Park is used by the community at large
- Several follow-ups have also been done with the DDA for the extension of the MoU and the removal of encroachments from the park adjoining the school. Meetings have also been held with the Hon’ble Lieutenant Governor of Delhi and the permission for the MoU extension has been recorded in the minutes of the meeting. However the extension of signed MoU is still awaited.
- The landscaping work on the Triangular Park in the Basti is underway.

NEXT STEPS

- Follow up on MoU extension with DDA
- Completion of landscaping works on the Triangular Park
- Follow-ups with the Police for regular policing of the parks

Activities in the Park: (Left) Yoga and exercises for women; (Right) Coaching sessions for football



42 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

Inculcating Responsibility Towards Environment

Many of the efforts related to physical improvements in space and sanitation remain incomplete without building awareness on a clean and green environment. The Eco Club of the Basti children was set up to build a consciousness among the resident and visitors to the Basti towards their environments.

ACTION TAKEN

- The Eco Club members developed and created the audio messages used at the Baoli to ensure cleanliness. Many of the visitors / pilgrims to the Dargah are unaware of the waste disposal systems put in place at the Baoli and the audio messages recorded in the voices of the Eco club members has helped build awareness on maintaining cleanliness at the Baoli.
- Similarly audio messages have also been developed for the large community toilet and the eco club members have recorded audio messages for the facility.
- The environment day celebration in the month of June was also celebrated by the Eco Club children through rallies, a play.
- A program organized during the Environment day brought together all the sanitation workers and helped recognize the important work they do.
- The Eco Club members were also engaged in monitoring the growth patterns of selected trees in Sundar Nursery and in the Bird mapping and the data was uploaded on to 'season watch' program that maps trees and plant growth patterns for the entire country.

NEXT STEPS

- To build awareness among visitors and pilgrims and to conduct rallies by Eco Club children during festivals (Eid, Urs)
- To develop audio messages for busy street intersections, other public facilities
- To develop IEC material on water management in the Basti and to focus on issues of water conservation and health with the Eco Club members.

(Right) Eco Club activities that included rallies and stage performances on sanitation as well as honouring and recognizing the work of waste collectors by eminent members of the Basti



43 YOUTH TRAINING ON GOVERNANCE

Empowered Citizenship

To build capacities with local youth to negotiate and dialogue with governments for improved service delivery.

ACTION TAKEN

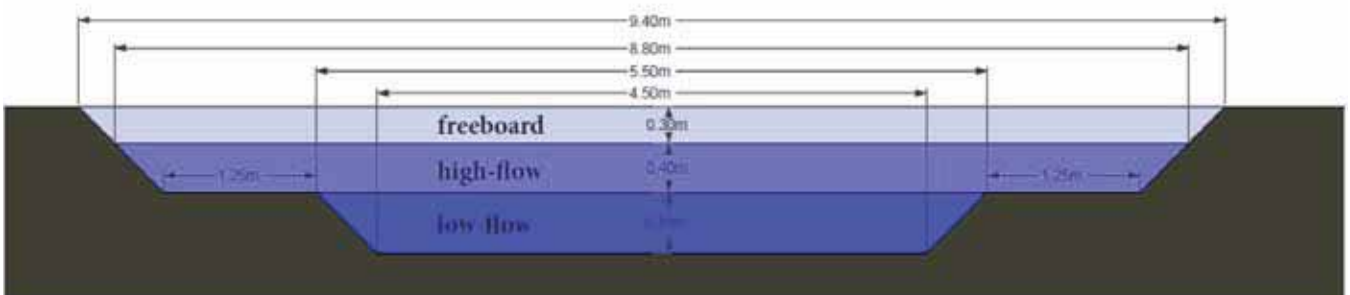
- A series of trainings were held with groups of 30 youth to help build their capacities for better understanding of their rights and responsibilities as citizens. The training programmes were aimed at building an understanding of community development through workshops that focused titled 'FROM ME TO WE'.
- The trainings finally helped identify 10 youth who were sent for an exchange program to two different NGOs – one based in a rural setting and another in Delhi itself to understand how communities can help map and utilize their own resources better for a common good.
- They were trained in understanding government schemes, RTI and community mobilization.
- A group of 10 youth have formed a youth group that meets every week and has organized trainings on RTI within the Basti.

NEXT STEPS

To strengthen the youth group and to support their initiative in the Basti

(Below) Youth leadership trainings on group strengthening and civic awareness





Cross section design of the drain to cater to both low flow and high flow period throughout the year



44 NALLAH DEVELOPMENT

Enhancing Urban Environments

A section of the Barapullah Nallah flows along the southern edge of the Basti. Over time this historic nallah that carried rain water has become a dirty drain with waste water, solid waste and sewage. In the past few years, portions of the nallah have been also used to build an elevated road. The re-development of the nallah will aim to improve the landscape around the nallah and to simple and organic methods of reducing solid waste and sewage in the drain to make it into a positive open space for the surrounding community.

- The nallah was re-surveyed this year following the completion of the Barapullah elevated road. The nallah stretch had been completely damaged after the road construction and original depths, cullet and the levels had to be reassessed for any further work on the nallah.
- The results of the nallah were submitted to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi along with the design of the drain section however, there has been no response from the officials despite several follow ups.
- The nallah landscape is now being revised keeping in mind the changes that have occurred in the nallah over the last 2 years.

NEXT STEPS

- Finalizing the landscape design for the nallah
- Seeking Municipal approval to implement the landscape scheme
- Finalizing the engineering design and drawings of the nallah for construction to commence

45 GIS MAPPING

Spatial representation of planned interventions

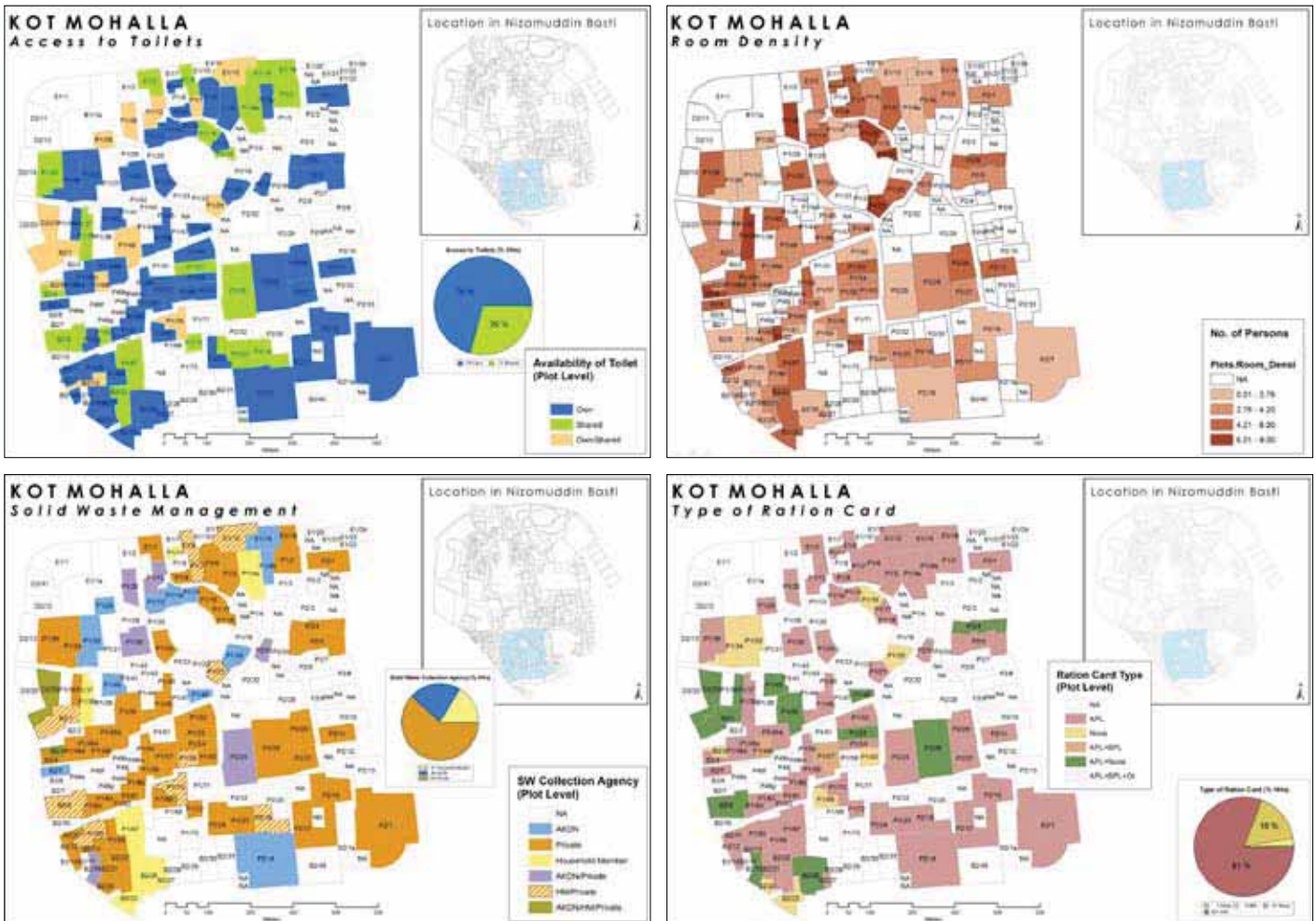
The work being carried out under the aegis of the project in the Basti in terms of health, education and vocational training all have spatial implications which can be best represented through a GIS-based system. The family card data has been translated into a GIS for one of the neighbourhoods of the Basti. This information can be used to plan and monitor progress and impact.

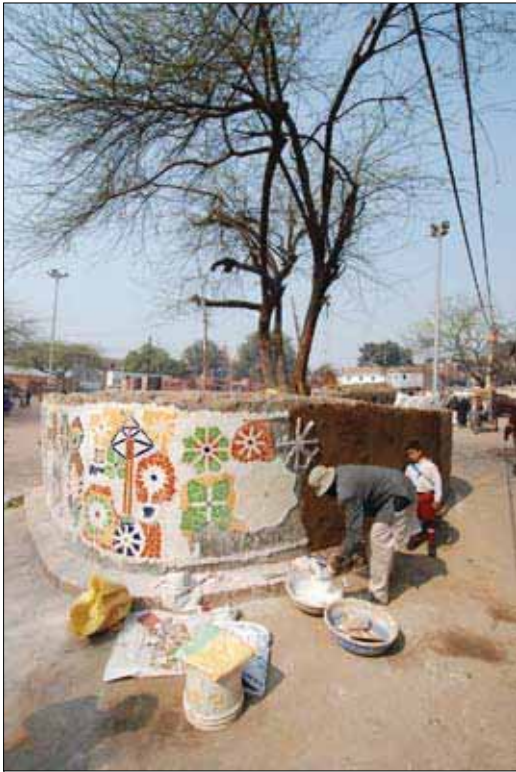
ACTION TAKEN

- The spatial map developed under the program in 2009 was updated in terms of land use, plot demarcations and building heights. The updated map was used to transfer information of the family card data for a total of 210 households of the Kot Mohalla in the Basti.
- The GIS system has helped understand the outreach of the program interventions such as number of youth in vocational training, health outreach and other demographic factors through a spatial method.

NEXT STEPS

To develop thematic plans for Kot Mohalla and to expand the GIS to other parts of the Basti.





46 STREET IMPROVEMENTS

Paving at Musafirkhana Roundabout

Since 2011 major effort to undertake street improvements has been implemented in partnership with the South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC). The Musafir Khana roundabout is the first and the most important intersection on the western entrance to Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti which leads to the main shrine of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya. It is also a mainstay of social activity as the roundabout is surrounded by parks on both the sides which are actively used for social as well religious gatherings and also because of the presence of MCD School, public toilets and number of eateries in the vicinity. The street ways around the Musafir khana Chowk were in very shambolic and unhygienic condition. There was soil water over flowing from the manholes due improper drainage and rain water logging upto 2 feet or 50cms during monsoons causing great difficulty for the people.

The major challenge thus was to rectify the drainage levels and repair the manholes. This required the relaying of new paving as per the right slope and levels without causing any hindrance to the moving vehicular as well as pedestrian traffic.

ACTION TAKEN:

- At the commencement of work, the existing levels of the streets around the Chowk were recorded.
- Manual breaking of 100sq.mt of Cement concrete was done in stages and in portions, so that the traffic does not get affected.
- The damaged drainage pipes and manholes were repaired to the required levels and slope. All the existing levels of the manholes were raised upto the level of the stone paving.
- For the paving 10,000 buff coloured sandstone pieces were cut to a customized size of 230x100x50 cm. These stones were then fixed in a herring bone pattern forming an elliptical shape around the roundabout. This took 800-mandays of work to complete the paving.
- Finally the pointing was done with rich cement and sand mix to withstand the vehicular traffic.

NEXT STAGE

Work will commence on the laying of new stone paving at Dargah Chowk, which will be carried out in 2014.

(Left) Musafir Khana chowk is a prominent roundabout and urban interaction space in the Basti. The structure was first beautified and enhanced by Basti artist Om Pal using broken tiles and then the access and linkages around it (Right) were improved under the street improvement initiative



47 HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

Structural Repairs And Training On Good Construction Practices

ACTION TAKEN

A. Structural Repairs – Housing Improvement

- Extensive structural repairs were carried out in one of the houses in the Basti as a demonstration for retrofitting techniques that can be used in the Basti for strengthening existing buildings.
- The two storied structure had deep cracks along its foundations and corners and after careful examination of the structure the proposed repair works were discussed with the householder, Anwari, also a community health worker
- The repair works carried out in the house included plinth beam reinforcement, corner reinforcements, lintel beams and repair of cracks using wire mesh.
- The house was also used as live demonstration for the ongoing trainings and many of the participants benefitted from seeing and learning from the engineers on site.
- One third of the cost was born by the householder
- A total of nine houses were covered under housing improvement. The improvements were carried out on kitchens, toilets and in some cases plaster works to reduce leakage and seepage in homes.
- The owners contributed nearly 40% of the total cost of construction while AKTC bore 60% of the cost of construction. However, in addition to the basic repairs that were done with the support of AKTC, the households invested nearly 20-25% additional cost in their homes either in additional beautification or additional household assists reflecting an improved quality of life.
- The unknown tomb, used as a residence, located at the north east corner of the Baoli was also conserved and this was an example of using traditional methods for improving old structures in the Basti.

B. Training on good construction practices

- In 2013, the focus of the housing improvement program was training and awareness on good construction practices through demonstration models and training programs.
- Training sessions were held with interested householders, mostly women on housing and building repair
- Over the year 10 training programs were held where common problems related to building repairs such as water proofing, wall cracks, brick work, mortar mix etc were explained through models and actual demonstrations.
- The trainings were targeted towards improving know how of the people and in building awareness on the common mistakes of masons and plumbers that affect the quality of construction in a building.
- The training programmes have been generally attended by 70-80 women from the Basti
- Three dimensional views have been developed for the building repair works on the Unknown tomb using traditional material and methods and on Anwari's house using modern methods and materials.

C. Team Exposure visit to PUNE

- An exposure visit was done by the urban improvement team to Pune to learn from different organizations in the city working on issues of Solid Waste management, Housing (Rajiv Awas Yojana), water and sanitation, with a view to further enhance our work in the Basti. The visit included site visits and meeting with organizations such as Swachh Alliance, Shelter Associates and Architect Prasanna Desai.

NEXT STEPS

To develop IEC material on good construction methods using films, 3 D animations and live models and to Share this material with government agencies such as the DUSIB (Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board) , so that they may be used in other areas of the city. Also, to continue training programs on housing repairs and improvements as well as to support homes in improving basic services, sanitation and ventilation within homes.

1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Engineers and architects from AKTC visited each family to assess the technical needs of their dwelling, and then estimated the cost implied by the required renovation works



2. DISCUSSIONS

An extensive campaign of dialogue and discussion was conducted to clarify all queries and involve community



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. Several homes in the Basti have been built using **poor construction techniques and material**. Following several queries on **repair and retrofitting**, the housing improvement programme this year, focused on demonstrating methods for structural retrofitting and training of residents on good construction practices. 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. Residents were not only considered as beneficiaries of the scheme, they were also involved as active actors of the implementation phase. Not only they all participated financially, but they were also sometimes in charge of ensuring the completion of the works.



3. DEMONSTRATIONS

Displaying real-life examples of retrofitting works helped the residents to understand the technical deficiencies of their own house and thus facilitated their enrollment in the scheme.



4. TRAINING

Trainings on basic construction practices were offered to the community. The idea was to make the scheme sustainable by empowering the residents to supervise construction works taking place in their house.



5. WORK-IN-PROGRESS

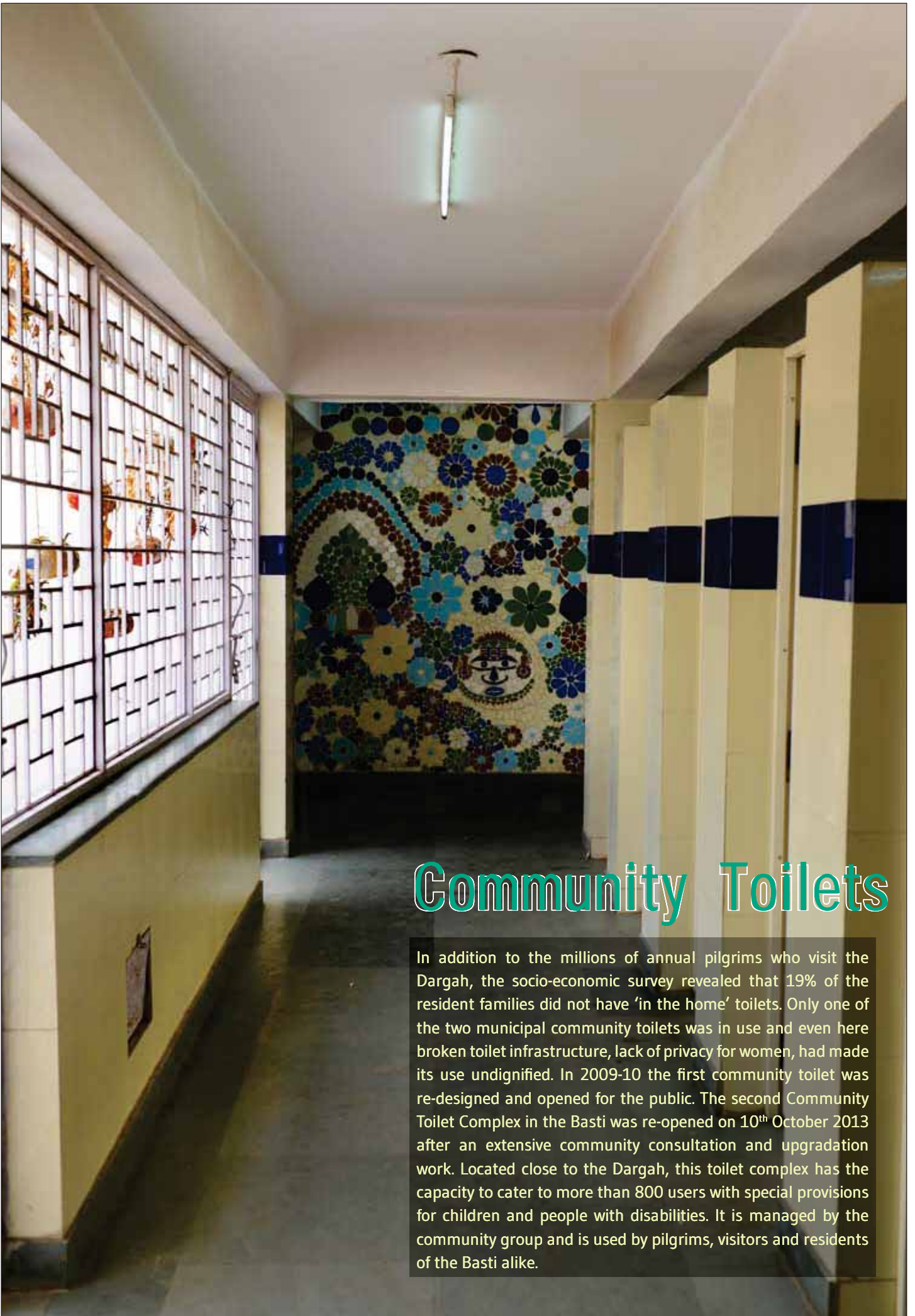
Retrofitting works constitute very delicate technical interventions - indeed, if poorly executed, it can lead to the collapse of the building. For this reason, these works require highly trained workers.



6. FINAL STAGE

9 houses were covered under this programme, with focus on kitchens, toilets and plasterworks to reduce leakage and seepage in homes.





Community Toilets

In addition to the millions of annual pilgrims who visit the Dargah, the socio-economic survey revealed that 19% of the resident families did not have 'in the home' toilets. Only one of the two municipal community toilets was in use and even here broken toilet infrastructure, lack of privacy for women, had made its use undignified. In 2009-10 the first community toilet was re-designed and opened for the public. The second Community Toilet Complex in the Basti was re-opened on 10th October 2013 after an extensive community consultation and upgradation work. Located close to the Dargah, this toilet complex has the capacity to cater to more than 800 users with special provisions for children and people with disabilities. It is managed by the community group and is used by pilgrims, visitors and residents of the Basti alike.

48 SANITATION & WASTE MANAGEMENT

COMMUNITY TOILETS : Providing Safe And Hygienic Toilets

Access to safe toilets has been a challenge in the Basti. With the completion of the second community toilet complex in the Basti, up to 1000 residents and pilgrims are now able to use the built facilities on a daily basis.

ACTION TAKEN

- The second community toilet was re-opened for use in October 2013. During the Urs in November nearly 3000 people were using the facility on a daily basis.
- The community group members have taken up the responsibility of opening the toilet before the early morning prayers for the ease of several pilgrims visiting the Dargah.
- The staffs at the toilet have also undergone preliminary training on the rules and regulation and daily management of the Community Toilet Complex (CTC).
- The new toilet is equipped with child-friendly seats in the women section, along with bathing and washing facilities.
- It is also equipped with a dual piping system that allows the bathing water to be reused for flushing purposes also after undergoing a simple filtration system.
- The toilet also runs an audio announcement and messaging system informing the users of the rules and regulations alongside personal and social hygiene , also encouraging them to keep the toilet areas clean. Signages have also been installed in the facility to ensure a hygienic environment.
- In the last three months both the toilets have been used by 1800 daily users and 800 resident users. The resident users are provided with a family card that allows them to use the toilet through a monthly family card.

NEXT STEPS

- With the new CTC in operation, the focus will now be on spreading information about the CTC and increasing its user base, so that safe access for sanitation can be extended to the floating population of pilgrims, visitors and the homeless in the vicinity.
- An extended training program to support the staff in maintaining a larger facility is planned. This will not only help improve the services in the toilet, but will also help improve the communication skills of the staff members.

Community Toilet Complex in 2009



Community Toilet Complex Now



PROCESS



COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

- 57% of the community expressed the need for better sanitation in the Basti (2008 baseline study)
- Group discussions revealed that out of the two community toilets only one was operational and was poorly maintained limiting access to safe sanitation for a quarter of the resident population and the 3.5 lakh pilgrims to the Dargah
- Women felt unsafe and the toilets lacked adequate privacy especially at night.
- There were no provisions for children and many of them did not want to use the community toilets
- For families with no access to toilets, women were forced to bathe in the open or make temporary arrangements within the home
- Group discussions were carried out with varied user groups (men, women, children) to develop design and management parameters

DESIGN APPROACH

- Community consultations provided a basis for the design of the two community toilets in the Basti
- Privacy and safety for women, availability of water, ventilation and adequate day lighting were issues that were voiced by nearly all.
- Provisions for children and appropriate provisions for pilgrims were also concerns of the community.
- The smaller facility at the Musafir Khana Street was designed with 10 toilet seats. Given the space constraints the toilet facility was split into two floors. This not only provided for better ventilation and lighting but also provided adequate privacy for women.
- The larger facility was designed to address bathing and washing needs of both residents and pilgrims along with 30 toilet seats.
- Courtyards on either sides of the building allowed for adequate light and cross ventilation
- Special provisions were made for children where toilet seats as well as the door heights were designed for children
- Two disabled friendly toilets located at the entrance allowed for easy access
- The upper floor of the larger community toilet facility was designed as a multipurpose hall that may be used for community meetings and a resource centre for the Basti.
- As a means of creating privacy, plantation was done in the form of *bottle garden* along the open courtyard
- Walls along the children section were decorated in the local art form using broken coloured tiles by Basti artist Om Pal



IMPACT

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

- The construction and upgrading of the toilets was done ensuring quality material and workmanship.
- The plumbing was designed to ensure that all toilets are directly connected to the main lines. This was done to ensure that a minor choking or clogging in one of the toilets does not affect the functioning of other toilets.
- The shafts were well ventilated and accessible for easy maintenance.
- The larger toilet facility was equipped with a filtration system supported by dual piping system enable the reuse bath water for flushing purposes.
- Stainless steel toilet seats such as those used by the Indian Railways have been used in order to reduce the risk of vandalism.



MANAGEMENT & MAINTENANCE

- A community based management group- **Rehmat Nigrani Samooh** is responsible for the daily maintenance and upkeep of the toilets
- The toilets are managed through a pay and use system and family cards for residents.
- The income of the toilets is deposited into a bank account solely managed by the group.
- The cost of maintaining the toilets are shared between AKTC and the community group.
- The community group has been trained in banking and accounting and group management and continue to be trained to enhance their skills in managing the facility.
- Daily Users: 3000 and 440 family card users
- More than 8000 people used the two facilities on a daily basis during the Urs
- The Rehmat Nigrani Samooh manages the daily operations and bear 50% of the maintenance costs of the toilet including, electricity costs, staff salaries and material costs.



ACHIEVEMENTS

De- Centralisation & People's Participation

People's Participation: They have become an active drivers of good management and development of urban services rather than mere passive recipients

People's Engagement: Through a pro-active and pro-people approach, the project ensure access to basic services, especially for the weak and marginalised sections of society.

Evolve PPP into PPPP: People- Public- Private Partnership model

- o The project actively involve people in assessing community needs and implementing plans
- o The project has been instrumental in building capacities of communities by setting up community groups focussed on civic services



49 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Creating A Clean Basti Environment

A clean and green Basti is one of the biggest challenges for the neighbourhood. The program on waste management continues to focus on expanding waste collection through a subsidised paid system for not only residents but also commercial establishments involving the community to 'watch and monitor' the quality of services.

ACTION TAKEN

- There was a 100% increase families engaged in door-to-door waste collection this year making a total of 668 households. However, in the month of December the number dropped to 520 due to a major conflict that occurred in the Basti in the run up to elections and three staff members were assaulted.
- A total of 60 commercial establishments were also mobilized to join the waste management program.
- An extensive and regular mapping was carried out on a quarterly basis to map out households engaged in waste management. This mapping helped identify new locations and neighbourhoods that still needed to be mobilized for the program
- A joint effort, essentially through the health and sanitation groups helped improve awareness on how waste may be handled at the household level and its direct linkages with health.
- The groups were also informed about the roles and responsibilities of the government and local bodies for effective waste management in Delhi.
- The Dargah Committee has been actively involved in the waste management of the Baoli complex. The cleaning of the Baoli steps and the water are done through a monthly contribution by the Dargah Committee.
- Signage and audio messages have also been put up at the Baoli ensuring cleanliness in the area.

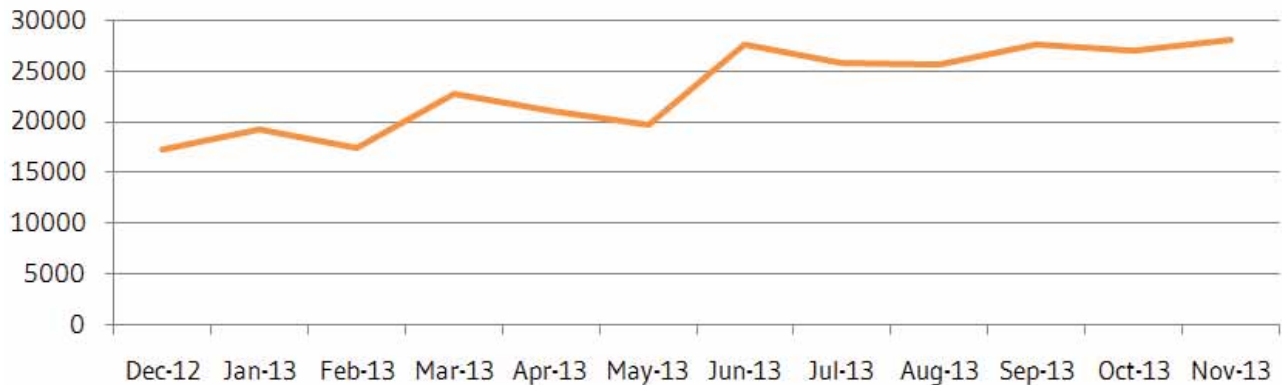
NEXT STEPS

- To expand the waste management program to include informal waste collectors in the area and
- Conduct training programs with waste management staff to form a group
- To link staff to health insurance
- To build capacities of health and sanitation groups to work with the government on improving waste management services
- To help improve government led waste management services during festivals(Eid, Urs) in the Basti
- To set up a system of 'report cards' to help in monitoring the quality of the services by community groups.



(Right) Experience sharing for the neighbourhood groups on community based waste management in other parts of Delhi

Monthly Fee Collection (Rs) for Waste Management from December 2012 to November 2013



IMPACT:

- An organized system of regular door to door waste collection by trained waste collectors has been established in the Basti, ensuring lesser amount of waste being dumped in streets and open spaces
- This system is being run with help from neighborhood group and has led to a visibly cleaner streets, parks and open spaces in the Basti
- Around 650 residential houses out of 1500 and 50 commercial units have become a part of this initiative
- The recyclables from the Basti, which were earlier being diverted to the landfill are now being retrieved by the trained waste collectors and put into the recycling chain
- Waste from municipal bins is being cleared on a more regular basis by the private companies, after the residents as trained have started to file complaints for the same
- A system of street waste audit has come in place wherein the residents of Basti constantly update Municipal Corporation on requirement of street cleaning by the safai karamcharis
- Joining hands for this cause, Hazrat Nizamuddin Dargah committee has come up with a system to collect waste from the water of the Baoli. The Baoli water and its premises look comparatively cleaner.
- There has been less disposal of waste in Baoli water post installation of signages and audio messages urging visitors to keep the Baoli water clean.
- Active interaction between community and the municipal corporation has started on the issues of Solid waste management in the Basti.

Municipal Solid Waste consists of household waste, construction and demolition debris, sanitation residue and waste from streets. This garbage is generated mainly from residential and commercial areas.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Management is **COLLECTION, SEGREGATION, STORAGE, TRANSPORTATION, PROCESSING** and **DISPOSAL** of solid wastes.

SITUATION BEFORE 2010:

- Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti with an area of approximately 13 acres and housing 1500 families on an average generates 8-10 tonnes of waste per day - nearly 0.4kgs from each household
- Discouraging factors for waste pickers: less percentage of recyclables mixed with high percentage of wet waste, narrow streets with insufficient space for waste collectors' rickshaws to move, and lower collection fee from households
- Disorganized system of waste collection from households and commercial units and no regular collection of waste from households. The task of Municipal Corporation was limited to street sweeping and disposal of waste from streets to municipal bins
- Waste was not being collected for weeks from the households. As a result much of the waste was seen lying on streets and open spaces in the Basti choking sewer lines and nallah and being dumped in open spaces
- Increased use of polybags, as these are easily disposable in absence of a proper waste collection system
- Improperly managed municipal bins, which overflowed with waste due to irregularity in cleaning
- **No/very less segregation of waste at the Basti level**

SITUATION NOW:

- Organizing series of community meetings, door-to-door campaigns, and distribution of pamphlets
- Residents were approached and convinced to cooperate with waste collectors through multiple channels such as campaigns, street plays by Eco Club children, moholla health sanitation committee meetings, posters on waste and health, audio announcements etc.
- Waste collection wheeler bins, buckets, masks and gloves etc were provided to the waste collectors
- Waste collectors living in the Basti were identified and approached to start waste collection service
- Several meetings later, a system of 'door-to-door' waste collection started with 20 households in the Basti - **it now caters to 650 households and 50 commercial units**
- Formation of a neighborhood watch-group comprising of active women which assists waste collectors in their task by helping getting additional houses and timely payments, and where residents can address complaints
- Initially waste collectors were reluctant to sort waste as there was less percentage of recyclable present in it. After there was increase in the number of households, **waste audit** was done for each collector's waste. This encouraged them in actively sorting the waste.
- The waste collectors in the basti are being supported by providing them tools and equipments and uniforms to carry out with their work. Frequent campaigns and neighborhood meetings with residents of the basti are carried out to increase clients' base of door to door waste collection services.
- The women's neighborhood group conducts street audits to update the municipal corporation's officials on status of cleanliness of streets in the basti who in-turn direct their cleaning staff to address the problems of street cleanliness in the basti. As a result of this the streets in the basti have started to look visibly clean.

EFFECTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

After a careful analysis of the situation of increasing problem of waste management in Basti, an initiative to implement community based waste management system in the Basti was initiated in 2010.

Door-to-Door Waste Collection

Waste is collected on daily basis from 650 households and 50 commercial units in the Basti by waste collectors



First Level of Segregation

The waste collected from the Basti - residential and commercial, is segregated into recyclables and non-recyclables by the waste collectors



The recyclables are taken and stored by waste collectors in a junk dealers' godowns

The non-recyclables are disposed off in municipal bins and eventually to the landfill

Second Level of Segregation



During the second level of segregation, the collected recyclables are further segregated into different kinds of plastics, paper, metals etc. These are weighed and sold categorically once a week to the junk dealer by waste collector



The non-recyclable waste from the Basti is carried to the **MCD LANDFILL** site in Delhi. To minimize waste being sent to landfill from the Basti AKTC is planning to set up small units to locally compost the wet waste in the Basti.

CULTURAL REVIVAL

The cultural revitalization of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti, undertaken by the Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) as part of its Urban Renewal Initiative, exemplifies the vision and priorities of the Ford Foundation's recent Arts and Culture Programme. Recognizing that the arts play a crucial role in shaping democratic societies, Ford's New Delhi office played a leading role in securing visibility for arts institutions, arts practices, and artists in India.

For more than four decades, it invested resources to research, produce, and transmit diverse forms of cultural expression. Throughout India, we can find a heterogynous mix of cultural genres and practices but there are some sites that stand out as extraordinary because they have managed to nurture creative forms that spread the message of peace, tolerance, and equity. Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti is one such space, pulsating with the energy of pilgrims, devotees, and visitors from different religious communities who come to ask for a boon at the dargah of the Sufi saint, Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya, or simply to listen to *qawwali*. AKTC's efforts in showcasing and strengthening this legacy of cultural pluralism correspond well with Ford's arts initiatives that were committed to promoting the spirit of pluralism in artistic knowledge and practice, as in the visual arts of Shantiniketan, cinema of Bombay, music of the Rajasthani desert, theatre of Preetnagar, the martial arts performances of kalaripayatt, or the poetry of Kabir.

A key approach in our support for the arts in recent years has been to extend governmental and philanthropic efforts in building national archives and museums to new, decentralized community-centred initiatives, with a view to enabling communities to participate in, have access to, and benefit from the documentation and production of artistic forms. In Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti, a handful of people have gained from the exposure of Sufi heritage to middle and upper class audiences and from the popularization of *qawwali* in the music and film industry. But due to socio-economic factors, this heritage remains inaccessible to and unvalued by a majority of the inhabitants. Therefore, in addition to restoring medieval monuments in the area, AKTC has promoted a multi-generational re-engagement with the living culture of the neighborhood by reaching out to young children studying in the municipal school, to youth who have learned to research and gather oral histories which they have turned into theatre and heritage tours, and to elder musicians who had already made a name for themselves outside but lacked spaces to practice and perform within the Basti. Taking cues from dialogues with the community, current activities are concentrated on archiving and building an interpretation centre for the vast body of philosophy, poetry, and music of one of the most famous personalities associated with the neighbourhood, Amir Khusrau. Through all these activities, the project not only draws in the community as a beneficiary of its cultural revitalization work but also acknowledges it as a tremendous source of knowledge.

Besides deepening the community's engagement with its own histories and practices, a common thread in the work supported by Ford's Arts and Culture Programme is an emphasis on linking local forms with innovative technologies and new ideas, rather than merely relying on preserving the past. The separation of the arts into opposing categories of 'traditional' versus 'contemporary' perpetuates the perception that local forms, usually produced by poor and rural communities, are obsolete or irrelevant. Their complex repertoire of creativity becomes neglected or selectively commemorated in exhibits that have limited popular appeal.



Denial of their contemporariness can also fuel retrogressive ideologies that violate the principles of pluralism with which such forms were once associated. Working with the understanding that equity and social justice can only be achieved when the culture of all those who share an inhabited space is considered integral to the overall fabric of society, this project strives to open possibilities for social transformation and aesthetic reinvention in the Basti. For instance, it addresses gender asymmetries by introducing the neighborhood to performances of *qawwali* by women from other national and international contexts and training Basti women in forms such as paper-cutting which have resulted in them designing products inspired by the stone-cut lattices in the Humayun's tomb's complex.

In order to accomplish its objective of urban renewal, AKTC has negotiated partnerships between diverse stakeholders, including artists' factions, residents, the local administration, and government agencies in charge of conservation. Forging and balancing such partnerships is vital to realizing the broad scope and scale of projects entrenched in local realities. Working with communities presents its share of setbacks and challenges, internal as well as external. The urban sprawl of Delhi and its concomitant real estate demands threaten to oppress and dislocate the most vulnerable groups. In such landscapes of fragmentation and alienation, arts and culture interventions can bridge conflicting perspectives and offer new models for urban living. Dedicated and passionate leadership as demonstrated by the AKTC team has the potential for driving cultural and economic change in an inclusive direction; and imaginative and sustained funding for arts institutions and free expression can make a positive difference in achieving the goals of development and justice.

By
 Dr. Ravina Aggarwal, Programme Officer, Ford Foundation, New Delhi
 As published in 'Jashn E Khusrau: A Collection' in 2011

(Above) Jashn E Khusrau: A Collection - 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.

01

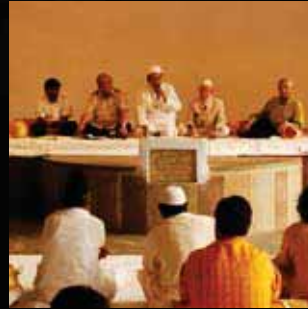
JASHN | Performances



The outreach aspect of the programme, **JASHN** enables the public to be a part of the rich variety of performed traditions of Khusrau. It provides a platform where classical musicians perform alongside qawwali, folk and other contemporary performers from different parts of the sub-continent.

02

NASHISHT | Discussions



A series of scholars, musicians, writers, poets and select members of public came together to **DISCUSS** the works and contributions of Khusrau across various genres. Through the medium of moderated discussions, the nashisht's produced a body of focussed discourse useful for a wide array of users.

05

SHAGIRD | Scholarship



The **SCHOLARSHIP** programme of the project supported young talented musicians in their quest to acquire various aspects of the performed traditions of Khusrau. Taking forward the *guru-shishya* tradition of dissemination of learning, this programme focussed on a young musician learning under the patronage of a senior musician.

06

NUMAISH | Exhibition



A series of audio-visual **EXHIBITIONS** travelling to various parts of the country was curated in major cultural centres, organizations and universities. These exhibitions provide an in-depth understanding of the man and his contribution to the field of music and cultural history of medieval India.

03

KHAZANA | Archives



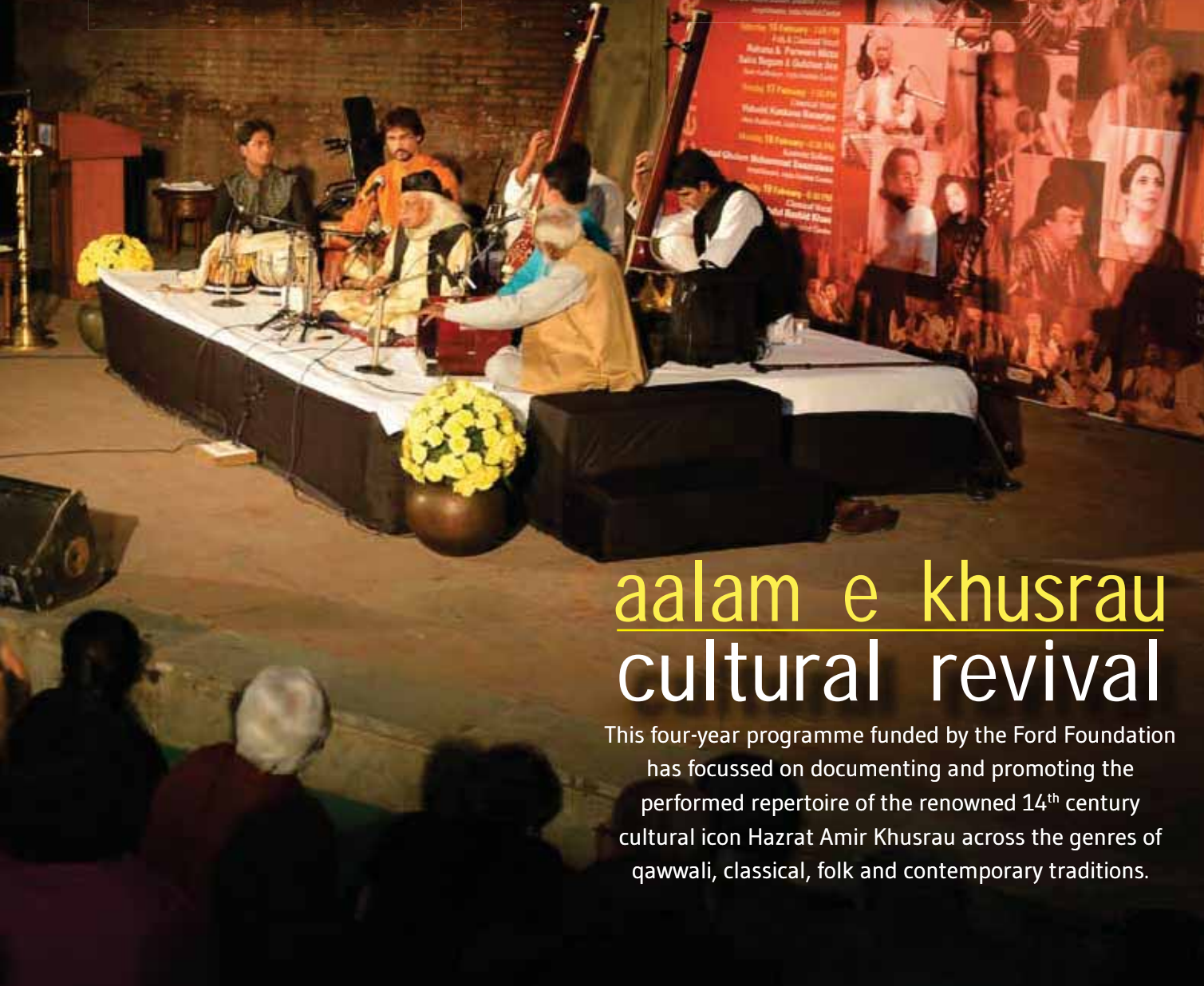
The **DOCUMENTATION** segment of this project recorded the performed repertoires of Khusrau by musicians from different parts of the country. Compilation of selected recordings will be disseminated through a series of audio CD's and worldwide web.

04

WAZIFA | Research



The **SCHOLARSHIP** programme of the project supported researchers in their quest to acquire various aspects of Khusrau. Research fellowship were awarded to young researchers to encourage further interest in Khusrau's works.



aalam e khusrau cultural revival

This four-year programme funded by the Ford Foundation has focussed on documenting and promoting the performed repertoire of the renowned 14th century cultural icon Hazrat Amir Khusrau across the genres of qawwali, classical, folk and contemporary traditions.

50 JASHN E KHUSRAU

Performing and showcasing Khusrau's musical and cultural legacy across genres

TASK

Documenting and promoting the performed repertoire of Hazrat Amir Khusrau across classical, folk and contemporary tradition.

ACTION TAKEN

- The February festival focused on the vernacular and classical Hindustani musical contributions/ attributions of Hazrat Amir Khusrau. The musicians who performed at the festival were identified as true carriers of seven centuries of traditions and the repertoire included in the series of concerts and recitals have stayed in their families from the beginning of their memories. Besides 13 music performances, the festival also included academic discussions, symposiums, exhibitions, films and heritage walks.
- Co-funded by the Ministry of Culture and held in collaboration with the India Habitat Centre, the multi venue festival was spread across Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti, India Habitat Centre and Sundar Nursery. The National Museum and National Archives of India also collaborated to host special exhibitions highlighting the various facets of Hazrat Amir Khusrau's life and his innovations and contributions towards the cultural history of India. These two organizations also showcased various rare objects from their collections as part of the exhibitions.
- The classical performances in the festival included some very rare rendition of ragas which are attributed to Khusrau by Ustad Nasiruddin Saami (Pakistan), Vidushi Kankana Banerjee, Ustad Abdul Rashid Khan, Ustad Mashkoo Ali Khan, Tahira Syed (Pakistan), Ustad Rashid Khan and Ustad Shujaat Husain Khan.
- Amir Khusrau writes that he is well versed in his mother tongue, Hindavi, and that it is his favourite language. He also writes that he has written great many Hindavi verses and has distributed them among his friends, *qawwals* and musicians. But Amir Khusrau never prepared a *diwan* of his Hindavi poetry leading to ongoing debates within communities of scholars about their authenticity. Nonetheless, his vernacular compositions remain in the collective memory of musicians and general populace as part of the oral tradition and they continue to be performed till today in *sama* and household *mehfils*. The folk and vernacular segment of the festival had all women performers - Rehana and Parween Mirza, Gulshan Ara and Saira Begum from different regions across India. Their repertoire included *bidai, sawan, mehendi* songs - all attributed to Hazrat Amir Khusrau.
- The regional flavour to the festival was added with the performance by Ustad Ghulam Muhammad Saaznawaz with unsung Persian *kalaam* of Khusrau in Kashmiri Sufiana style. Ustad Ghulam Muhammad Saaznawaz learnt the classical music of Kashmir from his father Ramzan Joo and uncle Sidh Joo. He is the undisputed master of the Santur as well as Persian *kalaam*. Along with his sons and grandson, he presented hitherto unsung Persian *kalaam* of Amir Khusrau in the style of the region.
- To explore the reach of Amir Khusrau's music in contemporary music scenario, Mekaal Hasan Band (Pakistan) created fusion between the popular rhythm of the West and traditional nuances of the East of some of the renditions of Amir Khusrau. The making of regional identity within the contemporary Western music style has led the young musicians of South Asia to look within their own traditions for inspirations in which Sufiana, and thus Amir Khusrau, has been an important point of reference for many – including the Mekaal Hasan band which was formed in 2001.

- Heritage walks were conducted on different themes like Sufism and Chistiya Dargahs of Delhi by exponents in the field.
- The festival also had screening of films like Lamp in the Niche by Girish Karnard and Heritage of Amir Khusrau by Yousuf Saeed, which presented the vast cultural influences of Hazrat Amir Khusrau on the medieval history of the Indian sub-continent.
- Academic panel discussions on Comparative Perspective of Amir Khusrau, Hasan Sijzi, Nizami Ganjavi and Abdul Qadir Bedil and Cultural Pluralism reflected in the works of Amir Khusrau were also organized during the festival.
- There were symposiums and talks by eminent scholars like Prof. Gopi Chand Narang on Khusrau's Hindavi Kalaam, Prof. Chandra Shekhar on Masnavis of Amir Khusrau and Dr. Dilrom Karomat on Amir Khusrau's experiments with Persian Maqams.

(Below) Various programmes held during the multi-venue Jashn E Khusrau during February - March 2013; 1. Music performances across various genres; 2. Exhibitions; 3. Heritage Walks; 4. Talks & Symposium; 5. Film Screenings; 6. Academic Discussions



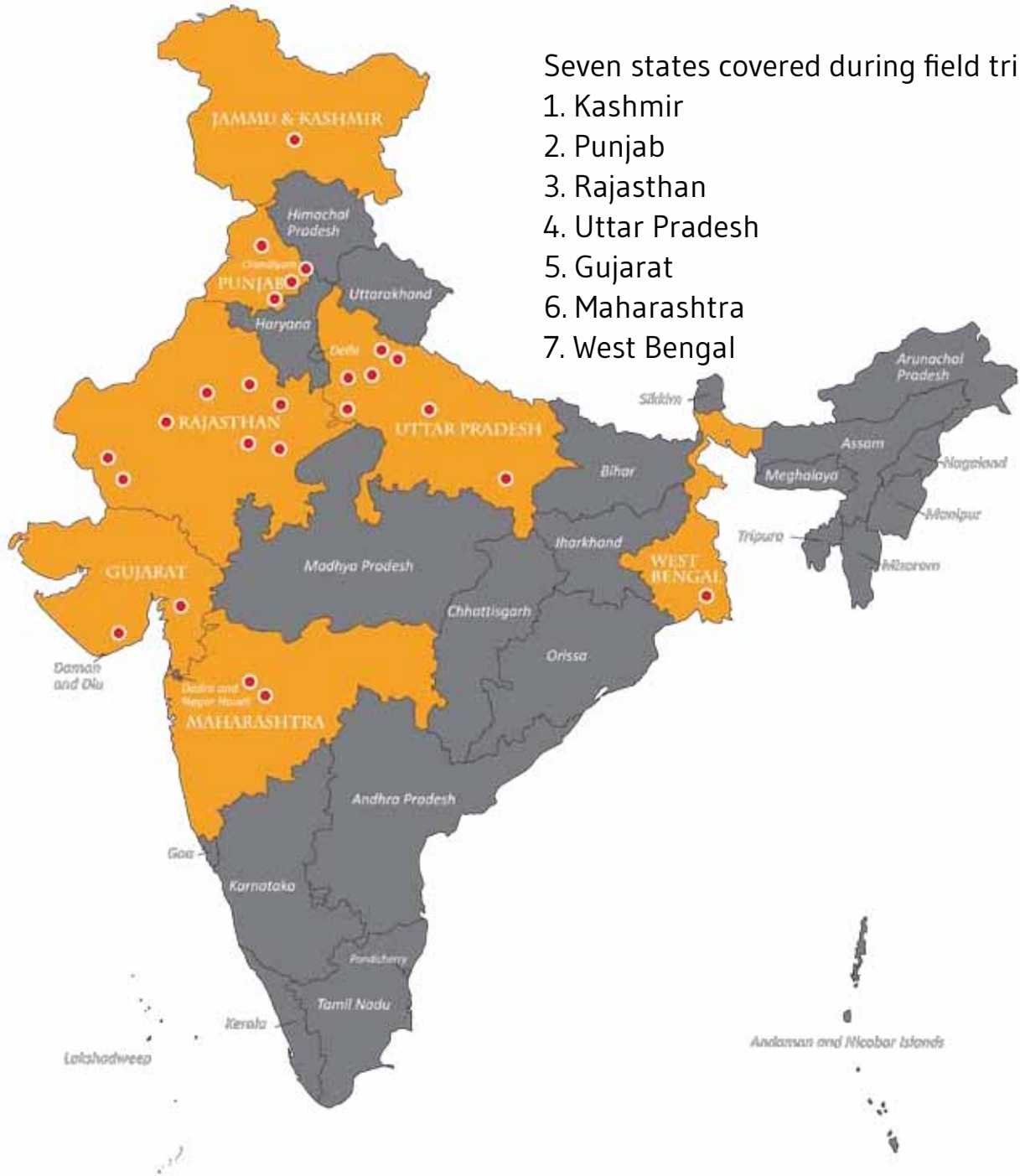
51 KHAZANA E KHUSRAU

Researching, Archiving and Documenting Khusrau

Research, archiving, documentation, field visits and studio recordings by musicians from different parts of the country to identify the performed repertoire of Amir Khusrau across qawwali, classical and folk genres for dissemination through CD's, website, mobile applications and publications.

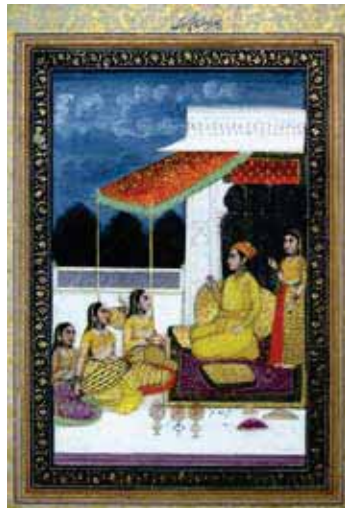
ACTION TAKEN

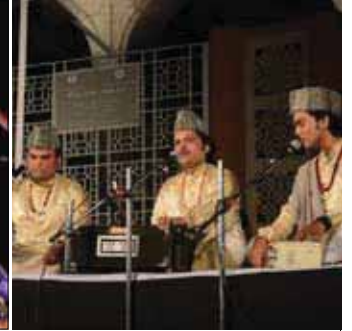
- Fieldwork has been conducted in four states – Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh (UP), Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) as proposed with an addition of West Bengal (WB) and Maharashtra. Eminent musicians like Ustad Banneh Khan, Talat and Tanzim Khan, Qawwal Noorul Hasan, Qawwal Hyder Baksh, Ustad Amir Mohammad Khan and Ustad Nazar Mohammad Khan were interviewed during the field visits to Rampur, Lucknow, Kakori, Jaipur, Tonk, Kolkata Lucknow, and Jaipur, in Tonk, Rajasthan.
- An exhaustive inventory has been prepared sourcing various libraries and museums having manuscripts related to Amir Khusrau from the cities where field visits were undertaken. Notable amongst these were Lucknow University, Nadwatul Ulama, Darul Musannefin Shibli Academy in Azamgarh, Raza Library in Rampur, National Library, Iran Society in Kolkata, Khuda Baksh Library in Patna, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh to name a few.
- Scholars such as Prof.Iqtidar Hussain Siddiqui (Aligarh), Dr.R.K.Das (Mumbai), Dr.Manal Shah Alqadri (Kolkata), Dr.Manssor Alam (Kolkata) and Prof.Khan Mohammad Atif (Lucknow) have been interviewed for their inputs on the various facets and contributions of Hazrat Amir Khusrau.
- The archive was enriched by adding on to the collection of studio recordings by Ustad Jameel Ahmad from Rampur (UP), Ustad Abdul Rashid Khan and Ustad Mashkoo Ali Khan from Kolkata (WB), Classical vocalist Ustad Aslam Khan from Mumbai (Maharashtra) , Muneer Begum from Allahabad (UP), on the rare ragas and compositions attributed to Amir Khusrau.
- Mekaal Hasan band from Pakistan were also studio recorded with their contemporary rendition of traditional kalaams of Khusrau.
- Qawwal Farid Ayaz, Pakistan gave a detailed interview on the musical legacy of Khusrau.
- A comprehensive bibliography of works on Amir Khusrau in English, Hindi, Urdu and Persian has been completed.
- A dastan (narrative) on life and works of Khusrau has been developed and performed at different places. While the research and text were developed by professionals, training was imparted to youth from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti in the traditional art of storytelling and creating dastango's (storytellers).
- A baithak or discussion was organised with Begum Muneer Khatoon, Vocalist Madhumita Ray, Guru Murlidhar Prasad and Prof Akhlaq Ahan.



Seven states covered during field trips:

1. Kashmir
2. Punjab
3. Rajasthan
4. Uttar Pradesh
5. Gujarat
6. Maharashtra
7. West Bengal





52 SHAGIRD E KHUSRAU

Scholarship Programme Promoting Music Of Khusrau

Instituting fellowship and scholarship programme to give impetus to research and training in the legacy associated with the legacy of Hazrat Amir Khusrau to create a serious avenue of scholarship amongst scholars and support continuity of music traditions amongst young musicians to carry further the traditional renditions of Khusrau.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The Indian tradition of 'teacher – disciple' pair continued with Mirasin Talat and Tanzim Khan who were trained by Ustad Banneh Khan in Lucknow. Gulshan Ara took lessons in classical singing from vocalist Madhumita Ray. Their gradual growth was evaluated through public performances.

53 WAZIFA E KHUSRAU

Fellowship Programme Promoting Academic Research On Khusrau

Instituting fellowship and scholarship programme to give impetus to research and training in the legacy associated with the legacy of Hazrat Amir Khusrau to create a serious avenue of scholarship amongst scholars and support continuity of music traditions amongst young musicians to carry further the traditional renditions of Khusrau.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The fellowship was extended to Prof. Akhlaq Ahan from Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) to continue his research on 'Manuscripts of Amir Khusrau in Museums and Archives of India' for another year.
 - The research submissions by other Wazifa fellows were as below.
 - Historical value of Amir Khusrau's works by Dr Shahbaz Amil
 - Hindavi Poetry and its resources of Amir Khusrau by Dr.Irshad Nayyer
 - Annotated catalogue of the manuscripts of Amir Khusrau by Prof Akhlaq Ahmad
- Presentation of all the research papers by the respective researchers was organized on 16th February 2013 at Casurina, India Habitat Centre which was followed by a discussion.

54 OUTREACH PROGRAMME

Generate awareness and reach out globally about the need of art and culture in contemporary social context. This will not only create awareness amongst all age groups about the contributions of Amir Khusrau in the field of poetry, astronomy, history and culture, but also ensure extended outreach to the virtual world through new media.

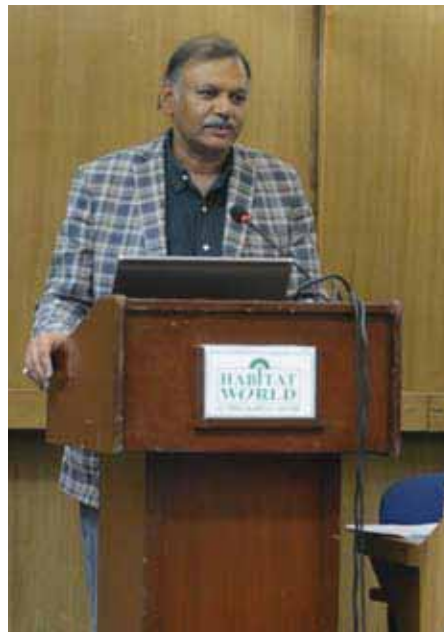
ACTION TAKEN

- Exhibitions have been organized in collaboration with cultural institutions like the National Museum, the National Archives, India Habitat Centre in Delhi, UP State Archives in Lucknow and the Raza Library in Rampur.
- These exhibitions presented the rich and diverse range of Amir Khusrau’s work in the extended context of their content, addressing the many facets of Indian history, culture, science and art.
- The exhibition entitled ‘The World of Hazrat Amir Khusrau Dehlvi’ was displayed for one month at the National Museum in New Delhi showcasing the manuscripts and artefacts related to the period of Hazrat Amir Khusrau from their collection. The second exhibition titled ‘Amir Khusrau: Poet, historian and mystic’ was showcased at the India Habitat Centre, and was on display for two weeks.
- The exhibition on “Life and the Works of Khusrau: from the collection of National Archives, Khuda Baksh Library, Rampur Raza Library and Aligarh Muslim University were exhibited at the National Archives premises for a month.
- Exhibition entitled “World of Khusrau: Innovations and Contributions” with the collection from the Raza Library, Rampur was displayed in the Raza Library premises for a month. The exhibition was inaugurated by Hon’ble Minister of Human Resource and Development Mr. Jitin Prasad, with more than 5000 people visiting the exhibition. There were 23 manuscripts and objects from the rich collection of Raza Library related to Amir Khusrau on display.

5 EXHIBITIONS



5 ACADEMIC LECTURES

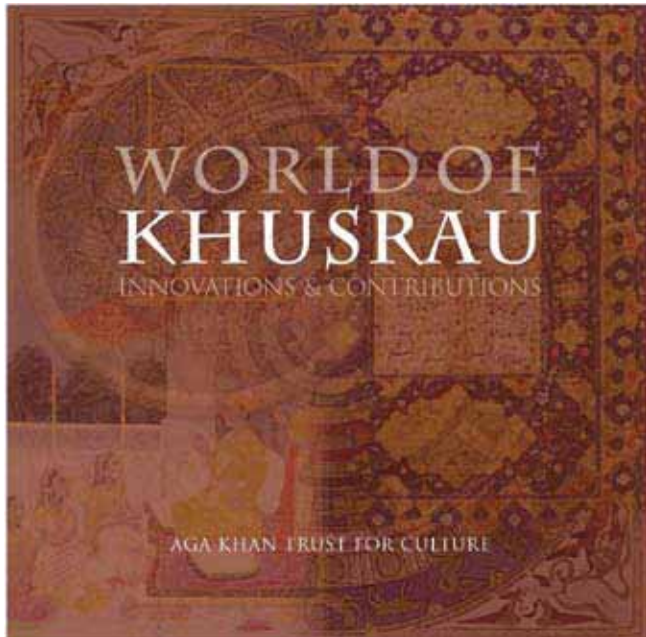


19 PERFORMANCES



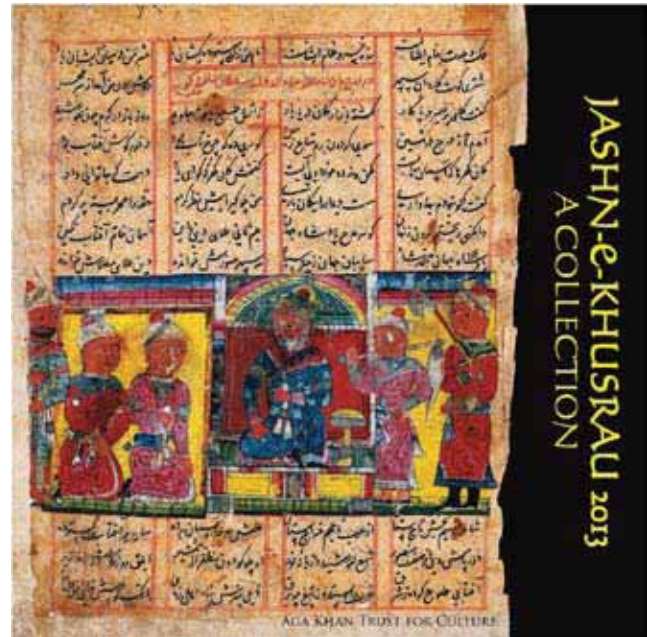
- In collaboration with the UP State Archives the exhibition at the Archives was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister of Culture, Mrs. Arun Kumari Kori. On this occasion an exhibition catalogue, prepared by the AKTC and published by UP State Archives, was released. In addition to the exhibition, cultural programmes highlighting the life and works of Hazrat Amir Khusrau were also organized, which included lectures, performances, film screenings, and poetry readings creating a wider interest for the subject for the general public and a better outreach.
- Work on creating iOS and Android based mobile applications for Hazrat Amir Khusrau is underway with design, layout and content development. It will be the first-of-its kind App which integrates the music, life and works of Khusrau and provides self-guided tours in the historic settlement of Nizamuddin area.
- Interactive multimedia web portal on Amir Khusrau is under construction. The dedicated website on the legacy of Hazrat Amir Khusrau will have biography and chronology of events during his life time. The website will have discography, anecdotes and bibliography, riddles, digitized copies of manuscripts and other resource materials.
- Work is underway on the production of a documentary film on Amir Khusrau that explores the legend of Amir Khusrau in today's time. This 40-minute duration film is told through the eyes of two young characters who are discussing the poetic works of Amir Khusrau through translations and historical sources.

PUBLICATIONS



Exhibition Catalogue of all the five travelling exhibitions on the life & works of Hazrat Amir Khusrau of which 1000 copies are being published by Mapin Publishing House

CATALOGUE



An exhaustive publication which comprises of the academic papers, and DVD compilation of music tracks performed during Jashn E Khusrau 2013 of which 1000 copies being published by Mapin Publishing House

WEBSITE AND APPS



Work underway on the development of an exhaustive web portal on Hazrat Amir Khusrau: www.aalamekhusrau.org and smartphone Apps on the Life, Works and Music of Khusrau and Nizamuddin Area

FILM



Work is underway on the production of a 'Khusrau Darya Prem Ka' - a documentary film on Hazrat Amir Khusrau

RESEARCHING ARCHIVING & DOCUMENTING KHUSRAU

55 AWARENESS PROGRAMME

Generating awareness on the tangible and intangible heritage of the Humayun's Tomb – Nizamuddin Basti area amongst people especially the school children by establishing a regular, self sustainable heritage awareness programme by the youth from the Basti.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Around 4000 school students from different schools in Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) have been regularly coming for the heritage walk at Humayun's Tomb each year.
- In association with the National Book Trust (NBT) the youth volunteers from the Basti performed Mirza Ghalib's play entitled '**LIFE AND TIMES OF MIRZA GHALIB**' in the Youth Pavilion of the World Book Fair in February at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.
- On 18-April around 2000 students from 27 different schools of Delhi and NCR (National capital region) visited Humayun's Tomb to commemorate the **WORLD HERITAGE DAY**. The organized activities included guided walks through the Humayun's Tomb Complex, craft demonstration workshops on tile making, traditional embroidery, and paper cutting by the members of Noor – a women's self-help group from Nizamuddin Basti
- On the occasion of **INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM DAY**, a day-long programme was organized for school children in association with Sanskriti Foundation. This included guided tours for the school children through the Museums and organizing craft based workshops conducted by Self Help Groups (SHG's) from the Nizamuddin Basti. The workshop also gave an opportunity for the children from Nizamuddin Basti to interact with other school children in different activities, and therefore leading to a good learning experience for both the groups.
- A month-long summer theatre workshop was organized in collaboration with the Urdu Academy with over 40 children from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti. This workshop culminated with a theatre performance '**QISSA KHUSRAU KA**' based on the life of Hazrat Amir Khusrau in which children staged the play at Chausath Khamba in front of a strong gathering of over 1000 people. The event was presided by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi, Smt Sheila Dixit and Prof. Kiran Walia, Hon'ble Minister of Social Welfare, WCD, Language & Education, Govt. of Delhi.
- The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) have regularly been sending teachers from across the country who attend orientation workshop at CCRT for an educational tour at Humayun's Tomb. This year too over 400 teachers participated in the guided walk led by Sair E Nizamuddin volunteers from the community.
- The heritage walk has partnered and collaborated with several notable organizations and research institutions, which now regularly send their delegates and trainees for the heritage walks at Humayun's Tomb and Nizamuddin Basti. During 2013 over 370 visitors have walked with the volunteers from organizations like Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) (), Rotary Club, School of Planning and Architecture, Apne Aap Worldwide members and Acara Institute, Yale University, district governors from Afghanistan, Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), the Observer Research Foundation, alumni of the Harvard Business School and Kyoto University.

PLAY ON KHUSRAU



PLAY ON GHALIB



WORLD HERITAGE DAY



INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM DAY

IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE

In response to the need to significantly enhance education infrastructure and delivery, the education programme includes:

- 1. EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT**
- 2. PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE MCD SCHOOL**
- 3. ENGLISH SKILLS FOR EMPLOYABILITY**
- 4. ACADEMIC SUPPORT TO OLDER CHILDREN**
- 5. A BRIDGE PROGRAMME FOR OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN**
- 6. ADULT EDUCATION FOR WOMEN**

The education programmes thus covers all age groups. The programmes for children under 10 years i.e. pre-primary and primary education are in partnership with Government of Delhi and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and strengthen their existing programmes and operate from their facilities. English skills for employability are through the Access English Microscholarship programme supported by the American Centre.

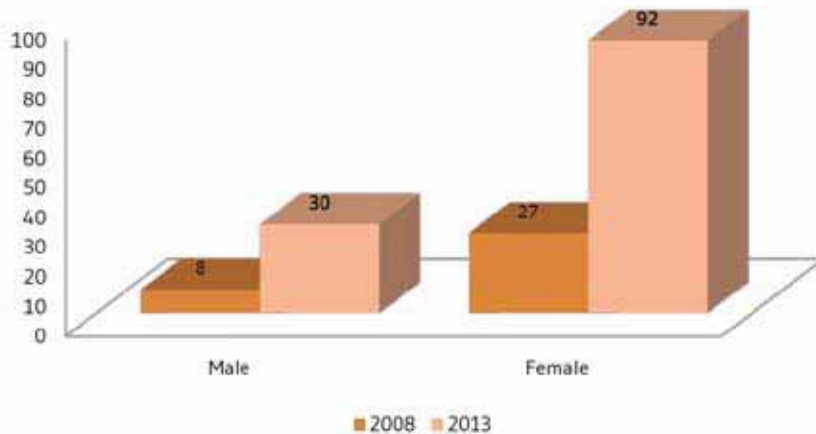
Since 2008, the primary school has seen an increased enrolment from 170 to 660 children. This because of a sea change in terms of physical infrastructure, school management and environment as well as classroom processes. The school has undergone a complete renovation so that it is a well ventilated, well equipped, and clean, child friendly building that incorporates BaLA elements. The project has appointed community teachers and is working towards building their capacities to teach according to the national curriculum framework. The school is better organised and the working hours are according to what has been mandated by the MCD. The project conducts a baseline study of academic achievements of children and this is showing a slow and steady increase in both language and mathematics. There is also a visible change in the confidence levels of children. The arts education component has led to the evolution of a theatre group of children and young adults who are now devising plays on contemporary issues. They have been invited to perform in several forums. In addition, the school has a community based school management committee which is gradually evolving. Academic support to older students has helped to improve their performance in school for most of the students.

The **EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT** programme was initiated in 2010 with a separate MoU with the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Delhi. We began with a baseline survey to identify critical areas for intervention. The survey indicated the following areas for intervention:

- Malnourishment
- Pre-primary education
- Early stimulation

The ECCD programme was guided by these findings. Each of these issues was systematically addressed.

Malnourishment is being addressed through a regular programme on **growth monitoring for children** under six years of age. To address the issue of severely limited **pre-school education**,



the project selected and trained women from the Basti to function as community teachers in the government *aanganwadi* centres. The problem of early stimulation is more complex as it essentially implies changing existing parenting practices. With infants and toddlers being cared for by siblings it becomes even more complicated. To address this issue, the project has initiated a parenting programme and regular interaction with the primary care giver, usually the mother.

Further, to improve the environment for better care of children under six years of age, there are several **awareness raising programmes** through the **children's theatre group** in the Basti, encouraging young women to enrol for a diploma in ECCD and engaging with the community through **large community events like the Apni Basti Mela**. In 2008, there was very low awareness about the *aanganwadis*. The situation has improved considerably, now 88 % resident women are not only aware about the *aanganwadi* but also the programmes available in it. 66 % of the children between the ages of 3 to 5 years are now enrolled in pre primary schools, either government or private.

One of the reasons for children to drop out of school is when they struggle with '*difficult subjects*' like Mathematics, Science and English, especially when there is no support available at home. To address this issue the programme initiated academic support to children in grades six to ten in these difficult subjects.

Our initial interaction with community in 2008 recorded their aspiration of teaching their children English. In response to that the project initiated the **Access English Microscholarship Programme** with support from the American Centre of the US Embassy that works towards teaching **English for employability** to youth between the ages of 16 to 18 years. This has helped them improve their confidence levels and performance in school. So far, 300 students have participated in this programme.

Computer education has been introduced in three ways – in the primary school where every child has access to computers as part of the timetable; children and youth can enrol for employment oriented and non employment oriented programmes in the **Career Development Centre** that the project implements with NIIT and finally, there are six computer kiosks installed on streets in the Basti where children have free access to computers with preloaded education programmes.

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT

In 2008, there was very low awareness about the aanganwadis. The situation has improved considerably, now 88 % women are not only aware about the aanganwadi but also the programmes available in it. 66 % of the children between the ages of 3 to 5 years are enrolled in pre primary schools, either government or private compared to 62 % in 2008. The community is also noticing the impact of the regularity of the aanganwadi centres and have reported that their 3 year olds ask them to wash hands before meals. The mothers also report that the aanganwadis are opening regularly and the children are learning because of regular pre primary classes.

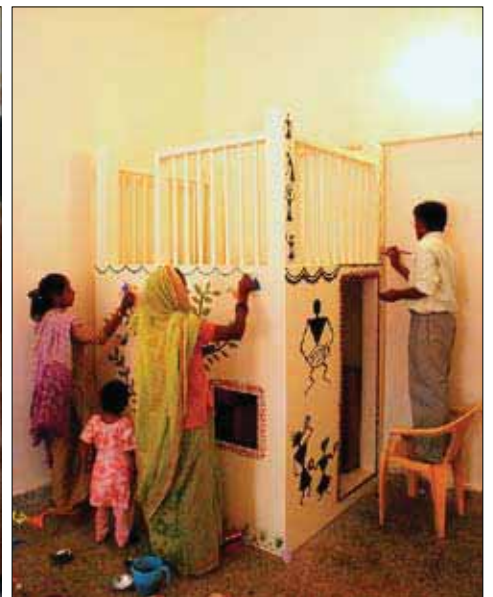
WORKING WITH
CHILDREN



WORKING WITH
TEACHERS



WORKING WITH
PARENTS





56 IMPROVING PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

Improving preschool education and pre primary education in the government aanganwadis to improve school readiness of children

ACTION TAKEN

Continued support was given to the *aanganwadi* centres by the community teachers in the year 2013; seven community teachers were placed in different *aanganwadi* centres. The classes were held daily to provide the continuity to children to arrive at better learning outcomes for children. The attendance of children to the centre has improved significantly though extreme weather and ramzan still cause a sharp dip in the attendance.

A) CURRICULUM FOR PRE PRIMARY EDUCATION DEVELOPED

The curriculum was developed in 2012, taking into account the local context. In 2013, this curriculum was field tested through a process of workshops, development of implementation plans, classroom observations and teacher interactions. In addition, capacity building of the teachers continues.

WORKSHOPS: : A total of 5 workshops on the following themes have been conducted to facilitate the process of curriculum implementation.

- Developing activities for children
- Developing and using teaching aids
- Rhythm and movement
- Strategies on working with children
- Qualitative assessment of children's learning

DEVELOPMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS: 40 activities spread over 10 weekly plans were developed to provide handholding support in the initial phase of implementing the curriculum. Apart from this, other activities were conducted by the teachers in course of this process.

CLASSROOM OBSERVATIONS: 12 formal classroom observations were conducted with several informal observations. During the observation, environment of the classroom; behaviour of teacher; classroom transaction process; implementation of activities for each domain of development was observed. A teacher assessment checklist was developed in the process.

TEACHER INTERACTIONS: Following each observation, interactions were done to discuss the implementation of the curriculum. The strategies to be used in classroom emerged through the process of interactions.

EXPOSURE VISIT: A day long observation of RAK child study centre of Lady Irwin College and interaction with teachers was done to help the community teachers understand some aspects of the process.

COMMUNITY INTERACTION: Through regular home visits, teachers ensured that the parents are aware of the activities happening on a daily basis at the *aanganwadi* centres. The teachers discussed with the mothers the purpose of doing the activities and how it impacts development of children. Apart from the daily visits, 20 cluster meetings have been held with mothers to discuss the implementation of curriculum and importance of early childhood education.

B) SUMMER CAMP

- The summer camp is the regular activity held in the year with children in the age group of 3 - 5 years. Around 20 children from Nursery class and MCH centre attended the summer camp for 15 days which focused primarily on play based learning of children.
- 30 children from different centres in Basti attended art workshop on 4 days with facilitators from Bal Bhavan to create wall murals.

NEXT STEPS

- Strengthening of the curriculum and focus on implementation on the basis of field testing.
- Working with the community to improve the attendance of children in the *aanganwadi* centres.
- Negotiation at community level to ensure better space.

IMPACT:

A total of 1000 preschool classes were conducted in 2013 in the 8 centres (6 AWCs + MCH centre+ Nursery) with an average of 125 classes in each centre.

The average attendance of children varied from 40 to 60 % in different government centres.

The MCH centre established in 2012 to demonstrate to the community a model of good preschool education had 45 children attending it in 2013. The average attendance varied from 60-70% in the MCH centre.

A school readiness test administered to 50 grade 1 children indicated that those children who had attended some form of pre school performed better.



57 BUILDING AWARENESS

Improving awareness on ECCD issues in the Basti to impact child care practices within the community

ACTION TAKEN

Increasing awareness and dialogue with the community is an essential part of the ECCD programme to ensure better child care at home and at the community level through raised levels of awareness.

A) Parenting Programme

The parenting programme was designed and implemented in coordination with the health programme. The programme aimed at improving the level of awareness among young mothers regarding issues related to pregnancy, child health, nutrition, immunization and early stimulation.

B) Workshops With Mothers

- A toy making workshop was organized for mothers of children studying in the *aanganwadi* centres to make toys with waste material. It was attended by 20 mothers.
- Mothers of children studying in the *aanganwadi* centre were engaged on a pilot basis in painting a wall of the Nizam Nagar *aanganwadi* centre. Ten mothers of children from Nizam Nagar participated in conceptualizing and painting the external walls of Nizam Nagar over a period of six sessions.

C) Exposure Visits

- 50 members of community health team and ECCD team were taken for an exposure visit to Vatsalya Mela, an annual festival organized by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The participants received information about various health and child development related issues.
- 10 members of the ECCD team were taken for an exposure visit to Latika Roy Foundation, Dehradun. LRF works on early identification and intervention for childhood disabilities. The learnings from their early intervention centre were extrapolated for the ECCD centres in Nizamuddin Basti.

D) Enrolment In Diploma In ECCE



- Nine girls from the basti were enrolled in Diploma in ECCE from Jamia Millia Islamia University as a part of GSRD programme. This was done to enhance the levels of awareness among young women in Basti about early childhood care as well as improve career prospects.

(Left) Activity workshop for parents of children at the Aanganwadi



58 ADDRESSING MALNUTRITION

Improving understanding on nutrition and increase its understanding in the community to meet the gap in nutrition needs

ACTION TAKEN

Under nutrition is a persistent issue in the Basti which has serious implications on health of children. 47% children were found to be moderately underweight (weight for age) in the ECCD baseline survey of 2010.

FOOD GROUP FORMATION AND STRENGTHENING

A nutrition based group was formulated in last quarter of 2012 which aimed to make low cost nutritious snacks for children in Nizamuddin Basti to cut down the consumption of snack items which are poor in nutritional content.

A total of 50 days of cooking was done in 2013 and the group provided snack items in following manner:

- Part of mid day meal of all children during summer camp
- Snack items for mothers attending the parenting programme
- Placing the items at different local vendors in Nizamuddin Basti.

NEXT STEPS

Improving the repertoire of the snack items cooked and creating provisioning of snacks at the aanganwadi centres.

(Right) Preparation of low-cost nutritious food items being prepared by Basti women



59 EDUCATION

FACULTY DEVELOPMENT

Improving primary education and capacity building of the teachers placed at the school aimed at bringing about change in classroom processes towards child centric pedagogy

ACTION TAKEN:

Four teacher training workshops conducted for 20 community and government teachers for a total of 43 days in language and math through classroom observation. The capacity enhancement trainings focused on the NCERT curriculum and textbooks, sharing teaching experiences, different teaching learning methodology, preparation of lesson plans, feedback and problem solving. These sessions were recorded and analyzed as a group around the key issues of understanding teaching and learning, language and creative expression (in Hindi), as well as maths and logical thinking

- 29 weekly review and planning meeting were held in 2013 with the community teachers and the school principal. At these meetings the learning achievements of the students were reviewed and the teaching plans as well as development of teaching learning material discussed.
- The project has appointed 10 community teachers in the SDMC School to address the increased number of children by providing support to the government appointed teachers.

KEY ISSUES:

- Reviewed the learning achievements of students
 - Lesson plan and development of worksheet and teaching learning material
-
- The project has appointed 10 community teachers in the SDMC school to address the increased number of children by providing support to the government appointed teachers.

NEXT STEPS:

- Continue academic support to teachers through 2014 with a focus on Mathematics Hindi and English language.
- Build the intervention based on the annual academic achievement of children



60 SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

To improve school functioning through empowering the School Management Committee and increasing community involvement in school management

ACTION TAKEN:

- Seven school management committee meetings were held during the year with each meeting attended by 25 SMC members including parents, school teachers, community teachers and project staff. The SMC meetings helped in the development of the school, create awareness about the education initiatives in the Basti, inform parents about school activities, and emphasized need for regular and timely attendance of students. SMC members made home visits to ensure regularity. SMC members also conducted inspection visits to the school.
- A training workshop conducted for 22 participants including School Management Committee (SMC) members, parents, MCD and community teachers. The training focused on understanding the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RtE), role and responsibility as SMC member and school development plan.
 - Four Parents-Teachers meetings organized during the summer camp. On an average 25 parents attended the each meeting and ensured regularity and retention of their child to summer camp.
 - Over 100 parents attended the Summer Camp closing ceremony where school students performed and shared their learning of the summer camp
 - Community teachers made a series of home visits to share the children's performance and ensure the retention.

NEXT STEPS:

- Focus on continuous capacity building of SMC to develop a school development plan and continue the school events.
- Work towards using available SDMC funds through the SMC

(Left) Teacher training in Education pedagogy; (Right) The School Management Committee meeting which comprises of the school principal, school in-charge, members from the parent-teacher group, social worker and a representative from the local councillor



61 MADARSA DEVELOPMENT

Engaging with the local madarasas and maqtabas and strengthen them by improving the quality of education.

ACTION TAKEN:

- A baseline conducted to understand the status and teaching –learning environment in the *madarasas* and *maqtabas* of the Basti.
- A meeting conducted with local *maulvis* and imams. A total no of 25 religious leaders attended the meeting. The agenda of the meeting was to share the programme and understand their concerns.
- Responded to their need of learning English by organising English classes at the Dargah and the school which increases their employability too.
- An exposure visit conducted for the *Madarsa* faculty to Seetapur, Uttar Pradesh to understand the integration of secular education in *madarasas*.

NEXT STEPS:

Initiate the programme to strengthen *madarasas* and *maqtabas* in the Basti in consultation with the religious leaders.



(Right) Meeting with religious leaders to initiate the Madarsa Programme; (Below) Exposure visit with religious leaders to the madarasas in UP



ACADEMIC SUPPORT

62 Bridge Classes And Extra Support To Out Of School Children

Providing learning opportunities to children who are out of the education system and working with children who need extra support.



ACTION TAKEN:

- Bridge classes for out of school children with pedagogical support in Hindi, Mathematics and Environmental Sciences were held. A total number of 12 children, out of 32, have been mainstreamed in the regular MCD school
- An assessment conducted for Language and Mathematics by the project identified those children who would benefit the most from extra academic support. Based on this assessment the community teachers provided academic support after school hours to 70 children of grades 3 to 5 for two hours daily.
- A 15 day summer camp conducted for children from pre primary to grade 7 in the SDMC School. The camp focused on pedagogical support in Hindi, Mathematics and Art in Education. The camp was attended by 184 students.

NEXT STEPS:

Direct support to continue with increased focus on out-of school children.

A post assessment will be conducted to compare learning achievements of the children of grade 1 to 5

63 Academic Support To Nizamddin Primary School Alumni

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

ACTION TAKEN:

- Academic learning support classes for English, Mathematics and Science are held at the SDMC school after school hours in the afternoon from 2:30 pm to 5:30 pm
- Recitation, debate and drama competitions for children to provide opportunities to increase their confidence.

NEXT STEPS:

The subject enrichment classes will be continued to address the issue of school completion.



64 BRIDGING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

'HOLE-IN-THE-WALL' KIOSKS

'Hole-in-the-wall' kiosks installed to make computers accessible to all children in the Basti, especially those who would not have access to computers.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Total three new computers have been installed at two additional locales within the Basti this year.
- Two computers have been installed at in front of Police Chowki in the Basti with electric support of Delhi Police and one computer installed near the Bara Khamba Park.
- Large groups of children have accessed all six computers at different location of the Basti and learnt operating the system.

NEXT STEPS:

To develop Basti specific knowledge on the kiosks created

Six computer kiosks have been installed with subject enriching content explained in engaging game format. These kiosks are used on an average by 60-80 children from the Basti daily



65 ADULT EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

ACTION TAKEN

The programme was initiated in the last quarter of 2012 to help women attain basic skills of reading and writing. The batch of women attending classes in 2012 continued till February 2013. New batches began in March 2013.

- A total of 60 women enrolled for adult education classes since March 2013 who attended the classes with varying degrees of regularity.
- A total of 139 classes were held since March 2013.
- 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

- Focus on improving reading comprehension of participants
- Forum for discussing child care related issues





66 ARTS EDUCATION

MAINSTREAM ARTS INTEGRATED LEARNING

The programme mainstreams arts integrated learning and introduces arts as an alternative vocabulary of expression to develop critical thinking capacity amongst the children. Establish community based youth groups that are able to initiate a process of change through using theatre and other art mediums to spread awareness.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Regular music classes facilitated by a project appointed music teacher in the school. Children learnt songs, poems and play the music instruments like bongo, electrical keyboards etc.
- Regular visual art classes taken by a project appointed community teachers.
- A five days training conducted for community teachers in the school. The training focused on theatre in classroom.
- 10 days visual arts workshop conducted with children focused on paper & cardboard- paper folding, cutting and quelling, stencils and standees, masks and flower making with stocking, paper, tissue, ribbon.
- 25 days visual arts workshop conducted with children in SDMC School and Anganwadi centres focused on wall paintings of the textbook/curriculum related concepts.
- 137 day sessions conducted with peer group during the year. The peer group performed two devised pieces 'Duniya Sabki' and 'Kho' at different places in Delhi.

NEXT STEPS:

- Continue music classes, visual art classes in the school.
- Strengthening the peer group's involvement in developing community based performances through theatre training workshops.

A story-teller from across the border

The Hindu, January 19, 2013

With his play on legendary Urdu writer Saadat Hasan Manto, Pakistani theatre artiste Fawad Khan on Friday made the most of the lost opportunity by conducting a story-telling session for children of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti here.



67 ENGLISH TEACHING

ENGLISH ACCESS MICROSCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

– Supported by the American Centre of the US Embassy

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

ACTION TAKEN

- Increased the outreach of the programme to include two neighbouring schools where children from the Basti and other disadvantaged children study.
- Initiated curriculum based support to improved performance of students in school.
- Module on World Famous Personalities has been developed as part of program. This has been shared with other Access programmes running elsewhere in the country.
- The summer intensive programme was organised for 120 Access students. This enriched the English learning experience through music, creative writing, public speaking, pottery, life skills and cooking. In addition a cultural week was celebrated where children learned puppetry and performed a play on Mahatma Gandhi.
- The Access programme celebrates days of significance. In 2013, the team celebrated Republic Day, Martin Luther King Day, Women's Day, World Heritage Day, World Environment Day, Indian and American Independence Day, Teachers Day, Ramzan and Id, Halloween, Thanksgiving and Children's Day. The objective of celebrating days is that this breaks the monotony of regular classes and gives an opportunity to the students to improve their organisational skills.

STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

- Fours Access alumni - Afzaur, Farha, Khalida and Nazia were selected for one year Youth Exchange Program (YES) and Community College Initiative (CCI) programme to USA and Italy.
- 40 Afghan Access students visited the Nizamuddin Access centre.
- The Chicago Children's Choir performed at the India Islamic Cultural Centre where the Access students interacted with them.

YOUTH LEADERSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM:

- 30 Access alumni and teachers attended six months Toastmaster youth leadership programme.
- Life skills programme was conducted for all the Access students.

FACULTY DEVELOPMENT (SKILLS ENHANCEMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING):

- Ten Access teachers, ATs and staff have attended workshop on 'Activities related to 'Reading' and 'Meaningful Library Activities'.
- 10 Access teachers, ATs and staff have attended 3 days of training on Listening skills and six thinking hats of Edward De Bono.
- Regional English Language Office (RELO) of the American Centre conducted a three day annual TOT Program for Access trainers where the Access teachers participated.
- The Access team shared their approach at a RELO organized workshop for Access Coordinators to share best practices for managing the Access programme.



EDUCATIONAL EXPOSURE VISITS

In 2013, the Access students went for five educational tours to the American Centre Library for Story Telling session, Access Centre Aligarh, National Science Centre and Nehru Planetarium, Parliament Museum and a bio-educational tour. These activities fill the gap for events and activities that do not normally happen in their own schools.

NEXT STAGE

- Complete the third batch of the programme.
- Initiative a fourth batch of students.
- Strengthen the youth exchange programme

68 LIVELIHOOD GENERATION

The 2008 socio economic survey revealed that only 1 % of the youth had access to any kind of vocational training and only 11 % of the women had an income of their own.

The vocational education/livelihood programme therefore focused on improving capacities of youth and women so that their capacities to earn their livelihoods would improve. The project commenced with paper cutting, stitching and tailoring programmes for women. This was a popular training programme and helped the project demonstrate its intentions and way of working. Through this programme, the project was able to benefit almost 200 women with the objective being to help women supplement family incomes by working from home as women's mobility was an issue with the community.

The project then initiated a training programme for youth that included young men and women and this was through computer based training programmes. 800 young men and women have been trained so far, of which 458 have been employed, largely in the formal sector.

The latest entrants into this programme has been a programme for women to train them as caregivers who could work outside the house. Programmes for youth who for some reason or the other were unable to complete their schooling have also been added – these include skill development programmes like plumbing, masonry, handmade tiles (used in the conservation work), electrician to name a few.

The impact of these programmes has been that of the 200 + women trained, most of them are linked to a savings programme through self help groups and this has had a positive impact on the household economy; 60 of them are organised as the Insha Crafts Centre as well as XY in the Noor Crafts centre. They have begun retailing their products since 2011. The turnover of the Insha centre since the onset has been over Rs 20,00,000. In 2013 alone, they did business worth Rs 14,00,000.

The skill training and placement programme invests a maximum of Rs 10,000 for a student. This investment is seen to enhance the annual family income by Rs 84,000 which is the minimum expected salary. This translates into an at least 40 % increase in the family incomes of these 458 households.



69 VOCATIONAL TRAINING

To work with youth and women to equip them with skills to address their livelihood challenges.

ACTION TAKEN

COMPUTER BASED PROGRAMMES

- Two kinds of computer programmes are run in the Career Development Centre – career oriented and non career oriented as there is a significant demand for learning computers.
- 301 students (126 girls and 175 boys) enrolled in career and non career courses.
- In 2013, 182 young women and men were trained and 109 (70 young men and 33 young women) i.e. 60 % were placed in the Retail / BPO / Food and Beverage sector (Big Apple, Lite Bite Foods, 24*7 Foods Pvt Ltd, Pantaloons, Westside Mall, V Mart Ltd, and Midland Books). This includes 6 students of the STAR Scheme of the National Skill Development Corporation batch for Retail Associates.

- All training has a component of orientation and counselling for potential trainees and their parents -145 students and 125 parents participated in this for understanding different placement opportunities.
- 10 job fairs and campus placement were organized (Westside, Pantaloons, V-Mart Ltd., Corporate Services Insurance Broker Ltd., 24*7 Foods Ltd., Lite Bite Foods Ltd. Reliance Fresh, Midland Book Store, Tata Teleservices Pvt. Ltd.) for career course students.

• Training and preparing for Interviews

- o Life skills and guidance workshops were conducted for all 175 students.
- o 175 students attended resume writing skills sessions for better understanding of correct way to write a professional resume.
- o 10 interviews scheduled and mock Interview sessions for students of career oriented courses
- o Telephone etiquette workshops for 175 students of career oriented courses. 75 students of Certificate Course for IT for Professionals gave presentation on different industries.

NON - COMPUTER RELATED PROGRAMMES

- A certificate course for accounting was conducted for 32 youth of which 16 i.e. 50 % have been placed.
- 10 girls have been enrolled in the certificate programme in early childhood care and education in Jamia.

70 INSHA CRAFTS CENTRE

PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN: Create livelihood opportunities for women within the Basti

ACTION TAKEN:

- Set up a garment fabrication unit where 20 women are working on a regular basis working on orders for a popular retail brand.
- Improved market linkages so that the turnover in 2014 was Rs 14,00,000. Market linkages include small international design houses, large retail brands, and small retailers in India.
- Women earn depending on the amount they work and the orders received; their earnings have ranged from Rs 500 to Rs 10,500 per production cycle of approximately 2-3 months.
- The membership of regular Insha crafts centre has increased from 45 to 60.
- The group made the souvenirs for the completion ceremony of Humayun's Tomb conservation works in September 2013.
- Participated in three craft bazaars where the Insha members played a major role in the business transaction.
- Worked towards popularising the crafts by acting as resource persons in Sanskriti, in Humayun's Tomb on the occasion of World Heritage Day, Dastakar Bazar and international visitors to the basti.

NEXT STAGE

- New batches for non computer and computer related trades
- Strengthening soft skills for the participants of the training programmes
- Strengthening of the walk in resource centre for people seeking employment assistance
- Improved market linkages for the Insha Crafts Centre
- Improving placement and post placement support

(Below) Women at the INSHA Crafts Centre in the Basti



71 NOOR CRAFTS CENTRE

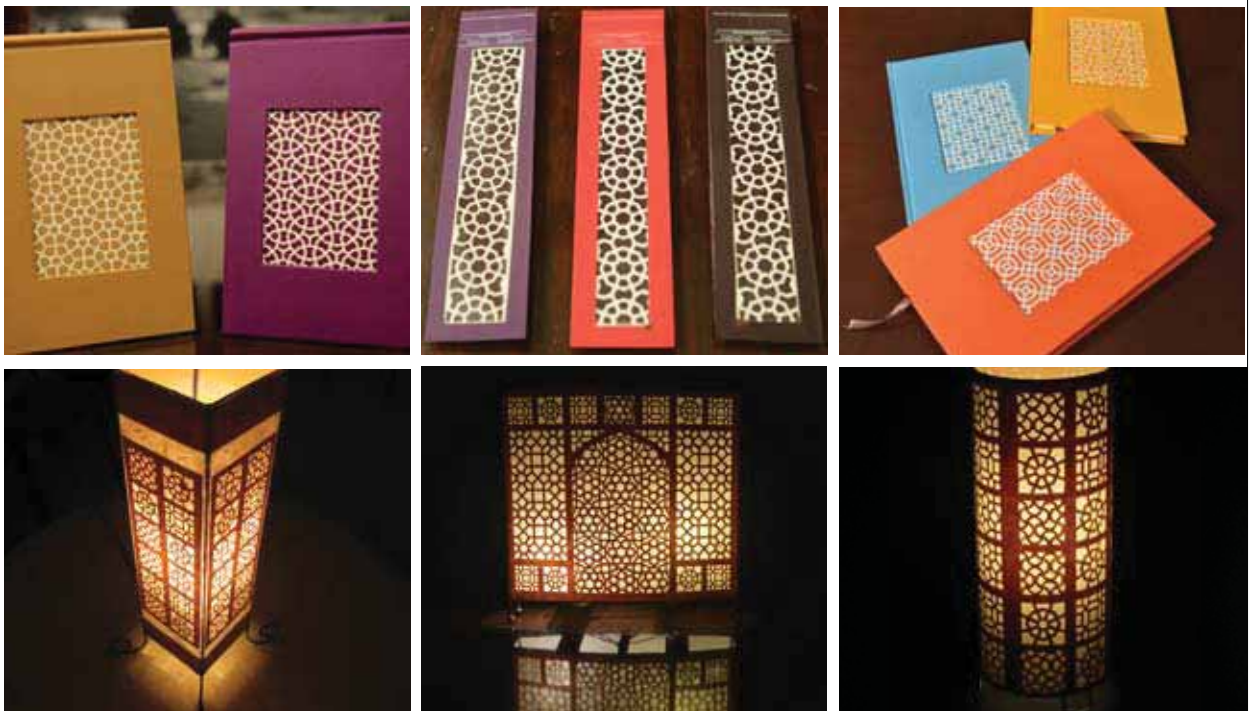
LIVELIHOOD GENERATION: Traditional Paper Cutting

To provide women groups from community, opportunities for economic growth while allowing them to work in their spare time and in comfort of their home. Using motifs from monuments also helps promote linkages with monuments in the area for women of the local community.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Thirteen women of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti are members of the NOOR Self-help group (SHG), which has been active since 2010.
- A three day design workshop for the members of NOOR - paper cutting group was conducted by Fulbright Scholar Tanya Gill, which focused on stimulating the women to develop their ideas to create their own designs and introducing 2-3 layers in paper cutting art.
- Some of the members of NOOR group are also successfully conducting training workshops regularly for other interested groups and students. For the second consecutive year, the group members were invited by Sardar Patel School, New Delhi to conduct training workshops in paper-cutting craft for their students.
- For third consecutive year, the group also participated in a 10-day long Crafts Mela at Dastkar Nature Bazaar in New Delhi.

(Below) Products made by women from NOOR self help group



HEALTH PROGRAMME

The health programme was initiated based on the 2008 quality of life baseline survey and the needs assessment carried out at the MCD polyclinic located in the Basti. The health initiatives initially aimed at strengthening the services. As a result a pathology laboratory was established for conducting routine tests (blood, urine and stool), along with placing a pathologist and a laboratory technician. The eye and ENT specialists were provided with advanced equipment for ensuring better diagnosis and treatment.

For ensuring better health for the women, a gyane OPD was initiated with the placement of a gynaecologist and appointment of support staff. A maternity and child health satellite centre started in latter part of 2011 for conducting antenatal check ups and immunization for the children. A paediatrician was placed in 2011 for providing quality health care to the children.

Despite all these efforts to strengthen the MCD polyclinic, we felt that there was a need to deepen the reach of the health programme. Keeping this in mind, with the support of the Sir Dorabaji Tata Trust and Allied Trusts, we initiated a community health outreach programme in February 2012. A team of 10 health workers and 40 health contacts were recruited from the community and were trained and supported on various health issues. The health workers and health contacts are instrumental in providing information on the services available, raising awareness of the community especially women on reproductive health, rendering a helping hand in referrals and identifying patients those required health advice and treatments.

This community health team is the link between the community and the health services (public and project initiated) and through systematic and regular follow up ensures that pregnant women receive routine antenatal check ups and other care that are required during pregnancy and work with the parents of children for immunization.

The strengthening of the clinical and initiation of the community health outreach services has resulted in positive health seeking behavior among the residing population. Apart from the increased awareness; the project has also contributed towards reducing out-of-pocket expenses for the community. Putting a cost to the 86000 pathology tests carried out in the path lab initiated by the project, it works out to be Rs. 120,00,000/- (Rs. 12 million) which indicates a clear reduction in the out of pocket expenses of the community; further the increase in the per day patient load from 99 in 2008 to 171 in 2013, also indicates a shift from either reducing out of pocket expenses and/ or better health and health seeking behaviour. The four fold increase in Antenatal check ups (ANCs) (79 in 2011 to 407 in 2012, and 175 by June 2013) has led to early detection of problems in pregnancy and hence reduction in complications and hence costs. There has also been six fold increase in child immunization (152 in 2011 to 638 in 2012 and by June 2013 it is about 455).

From the quality of life survey 2013 it is evident that the incidence of chronic diseases reported by more people in comparison to 2008, this may be due to more reporting of cases due to increased awareness created by the health workers. For treatment people are shifting to government facilities and most of them visiting the MCD polyclinic situated in the Basti. From the qualitative study it is also evident that most of the participants stated that they visit MCD polyclinic for treatment and for further complications they prefer government hospitals like All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), Pant Hospital and Lok Nayak hospital, etc. They visit the MCD polyclinic due to its close proximity, availability of services, free availability of pathology tests and medicines. The creation of the parks and gym have also contributed significantly to increased awareness on health. The usage of both these facilities is steadily increasing. The gym is popular with young men and older women who are overweight – the young men are more interested in 'body building' but the women are seeking to improve their fitness levels.

72 CLINICAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

Meeting the gap in the SDMC polyclinic through the provision of essential health services.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Continued support provided to the Basti residents for gynaecology and paediatric care.
- A total of 90 OPDs were held during 2013 by the gynaecologist and 97 OPDs were conducted by the paediatrician.
- Provision of essential equipments for gynaecologists and paediatricians.
- Continued support to the pathology laboratory at the MCD polyclinic where 23,798 tests conducted this year benefiting 5335 patients.
- Advocacy with Municipal Corporation of Delhi for sanctioning of all the vacant positions at all levels.

GENERAL OPD

- A 75 % increase of patients from 99 patients per day in 2008 to 173 patients per day towards the end of 2013 has been recorded.
- Over 50,000 patients received treatment at the Polyclinic in 2013.

Patient inflow to General OPD

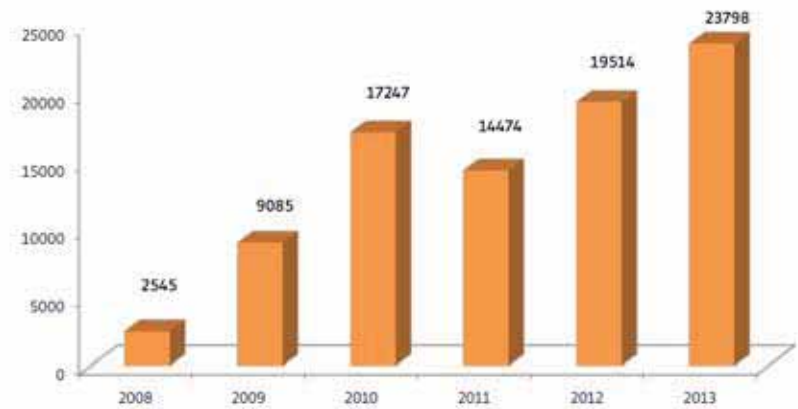
	Before Intervention 2008	During strengthening of clinical services (2009 to 2011)	Since the inception of Community Health Programme 2012	2013
Total patients visited	29,339	100,164	45588	51084
No of OPDs	297	884	293	296
Average inflow per OPD	99	113	156	173

PATHOLOGY LABORATORY

- Since 2008, over 20,000 individuals have benefited from the pathology laboratory where over 86000 tests have been conducted.
- From an average number of 21 tests per day in 2008, the average tests conducted in 2013 have increased to 84 per day.

(Left) Immunization by Paedeatrician in the MCD Polyclinic; (Right) Screening camp for non-communicable diseases organized in the MCD Polyclinic





Year wise number of tests conducted

EYE/ENT OPD

- Eye Clinic: A total of 3770 patients visited the eye OPD during 2013 with an average inflow of eye patient being 42 per OPD. In 2008 only 883 accessed the eye OPD, there has thus been an increase of almost 325 %.
- ENT: A total of 2300 patients visited the ENT OPD during 2013 with the average inflow of ENT patients being 29 per OPD. In 2008 a total of 1274 benefitted from eye OPD, thus the increase is more than 80 % has been recorded.

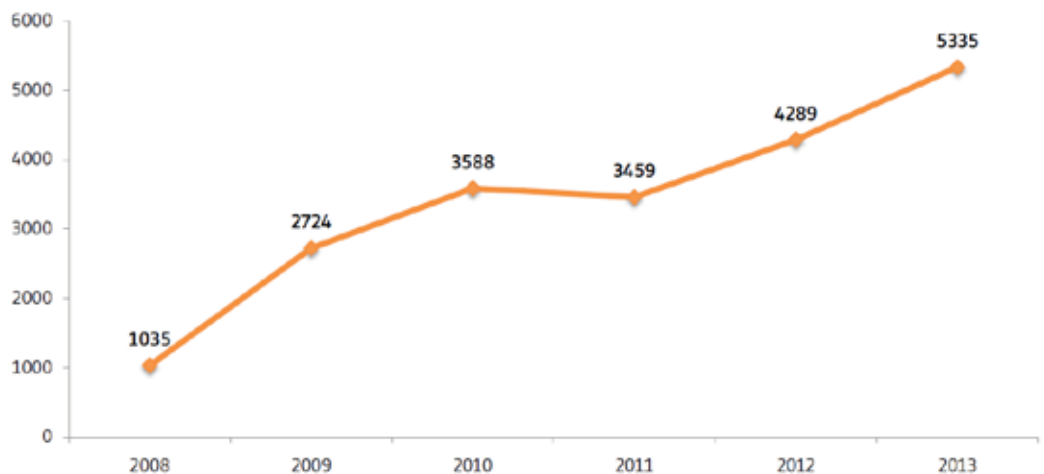
MCH SERVICES

Since 2011, MCH services have been provided through MCD established satellite Maternal and Child health (MCH) centre. Antenatal care for pregnant women and immunisation services for the children are provided by MCD. In addition to this, the project supports provision of bi-weekly gynaecology and paediatric services.

ANTENATAL AND IMMUNIZATION SERVICES

- A total of 309 ANC consultations conducted at the MCD Polyclinic during 2013 benefiting 100 pregnant women from the Basti.
- During 2013, 627 immunizations were provided to 200 children under the government immunization schedule.

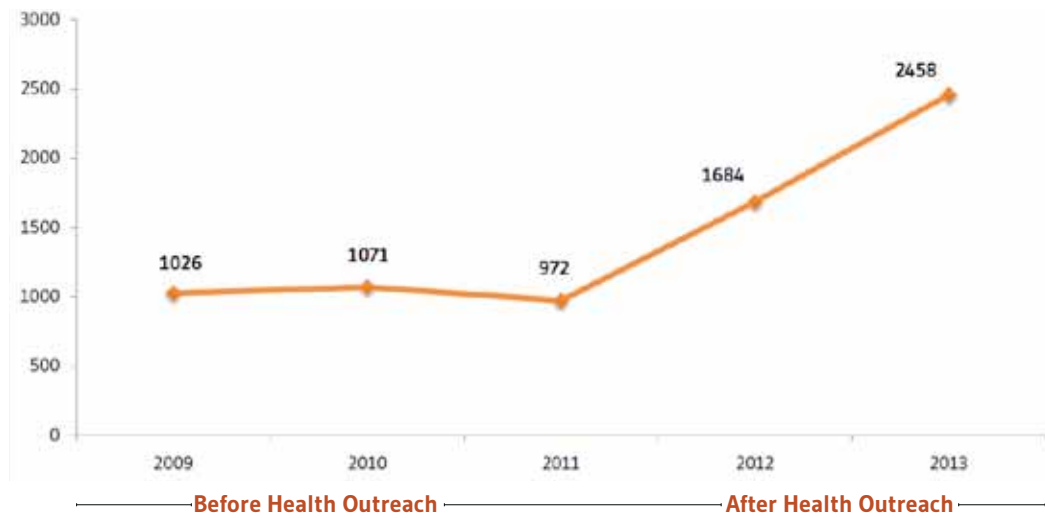
Year wise total patients benefitted from the pathology lab



GYNAECOLOGY OPD

- During 2013, a total of 2458 adolescents and women have received treatment and counselling services in 90 OPDs.
- The average number of patients treated per OPD was 27.

Patient Inflow to Gynaecology OPD



PAEDIATRIC OPD

- During 2013, a total of 3333 children were provided with treatment showing an increase by 24 % compared to 2012.
- The average inflow per day was 34.

Children visited for pediatric services

	Jan to Dec 2011	Jan to Dec 2012	Jan to Dec 2013
Total patients visited	599	2678	3333
No. of OPDs	14	62	97
Average Inflow per OPD	43	44	34

73 COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAMME

ACTION TAKEN:

- Establishment of the **FAMILY HEALTH MONITORING SYSTEM (FHMS)** – this includes the implementation of the family health folder to facilitate collection of health information at the household level and morbidity mapping and development of a software to manage this data. We have covered 1450 of the 1600 households in the Basti. Data is entered on a daily basis to generate reports to develop the field action plan.
- Development of the **HEALTH RESOURCE MANUAL – SEHAT NAAMA**
- Capacity building of the community health continued building their knowledge base on key thematic areas related to health and other socio economic issues along with bringing about change in their attitudes. The specific focus was on communication and counselling skills, understanding non communicable diseases, pelvic floor exercises, community development and growing into their roles. They also went to an NGO to understand their school and community health programme.
- Organisation of community awareness meetings with 100 Basti women on maternal and child health issues (Parenting programme)
- Strengthening of five **Mohalla Health and Sanitation Committees (MHSCs)**, established as a project initiative, through regularisation of monthly meetings and capacity building of the members
- Capacity building of the community health team in thematic areas like non communicable diseases, pelvic floor exercises, community development and communication and counselling skills. The community health team was engaged in capacity building for a total of 21 days.
- Raising awareness on sewerage systems and governance system for sewerage in the Basti for health and sanitation committees. Regular interaction with health and sanitation committees on issues related to water supply and sanitation in the Basti are being organized.

Roles and Impacts of Mohalla Health and Sanitation Committees

EKTA

**Nizam Nagar and
Musafir khana**

As a result of official complaint lodged with the MCD about delayed response to requests made by the residents for cleaning of the gutters, the cleaning happens easily when requested.

Members facilitated making of 20 Aadhar cards and 3 birth certificates. Irregular visits of MCD sweeper got regularized after the complaint made to MCD.

JANNAT

Kot Mohalla

The aanganwadi helper comes daily to the aanganwadi centre after repeated follow ups by the group members.

MCD sweeper comes twice daily to clean the roads after discussion with him.

MEHAK

**Dildar Nagar and
Gali Gadariyan**

The group members facilitated in obtaining a birth certificate for one of the parents and filling up Ladli form for another parent.

The DJB officials visited Dildar Nagar after receiving a complaint regarding bad quality of water. Since then quality has improved.

MUSKAN

Khusro Nagar

Private contractor employed by the MCD comes regularly to collect waste and clean the khatta. Every 15 days, follow up is done by the group members for the same.

The group members facilitated in obtaining birth certificates for two parents and filling up Ladli form for another parent.

GULDASTA

**Kali Masjid and
Quresh Masjid**

The group members facilitated in obtaining a birth certificate for 3 of the parents.

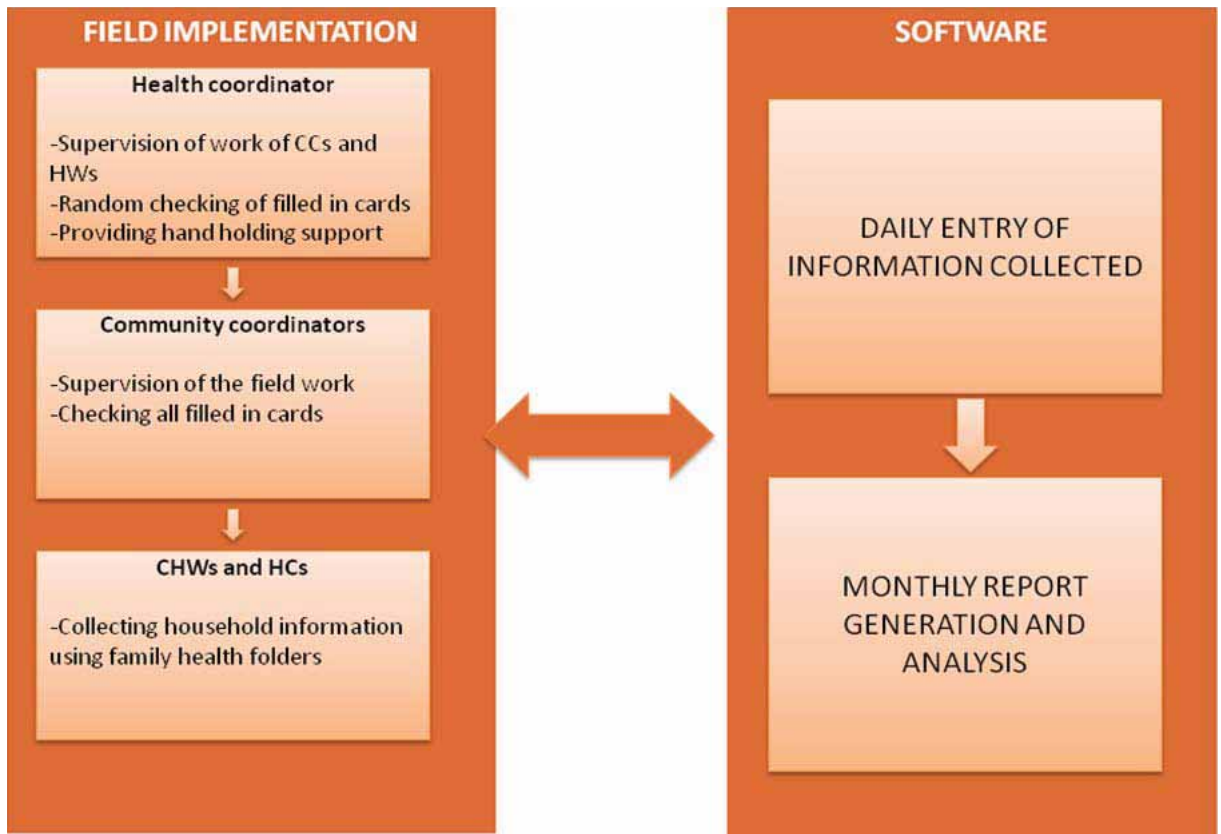
74 FAMILY HEALTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Family Health folder was implemented during the month of April 2013, which is now extensively used by the Community Health team to collect household health information and provide counselling and referrals as per the needs of the community.

The kit comprises of five different cards - each filled at a different frequency. This folder is the basic tool of engagement between the health team and the community.

The cards are:

- a. GENERAL HEALTH CARD** records the disease profile of all members in the age group of 6 years and above, and the data is updated once every 4 months.
- b. ELIGIBLE COUPLE CARD** records the details of married women in the Basti who are in a reproductive age group. Community Health team visit the women on monthly basis to obtain information on their reproductive health issues, and connect them to either the MCD polyclinic or health facilities in the vicinity for appropriate advice/linkage, if needed.
- c. MATERNITY CARD** is useful in monitoring the health status of pregnant women.
- d. CHILD HEALTH CARD** is used to keep a track on the health, growth and immunization status of children in the age group of 0-6 years, and the data in the card is updated monthly.
- e. FOLLOW UP CARD** are for resident families of the Basti in which members who have been identified with illnesses are regularly followed up till recovery. The frequency of this follow-up varies as per the severity of their disease.





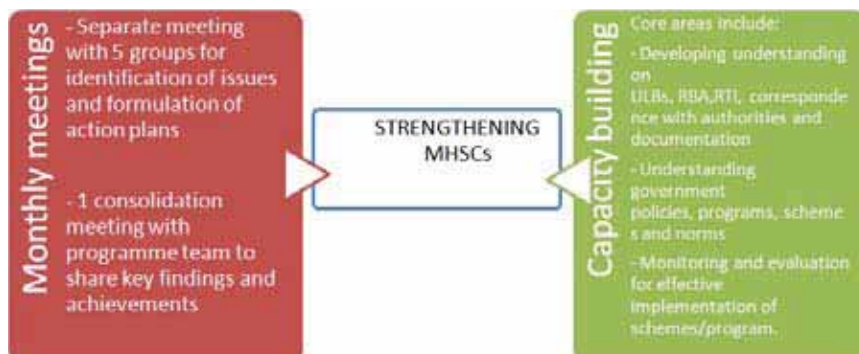
Strengthening Mohalla Health and Sanitation Committees (MHSCs)

- A total of five MHSCs have been formulated covering all the eight clusters; each committee comprises 10 to 12 members including health workers, sanitation team members and community members.
- These MHSCs meet every month to discuss key issues affecting the resident population in their respective mohallas and method of resolving the same.
- During 2013, a total of 25 meetings, 5 meetings per MHSCs were conducted.
- A two-days training-cum-workshop was conducted for all the members on Right to Information act, Ladli Scheme (government scheme providing financial assistance to girls from underprivileged families) and structure of Delhi Jal Board and MCD
- In the 6-months of working as a community-based group, the MHSCs have been successful in helping the community in getting government entitlements like birth certificates, adhar cards among others, regularising anganwadis and ensuring cleanliness of the Basti through the MCD staff.

PARENTING PROGRAMME:

- Thematic meetings were conducted with pregnant women, lactating mothers and mothers of children below 2 yrs of age covering all eight Basti clusters.
- Themes were taken up in the form of a three month long parenting programme in two batches covering a total of 100 women.
- Topics covered were on menstruation, pregnancy, post natal and new born care, nutrition, childhood illnesses, immunization and early stimulation.
- A total of 46 meetings were held during 2013.

(Above) Monthly meeting of MHSC; (Below) Parenting programme in session which as conducted as part of Thematic meetings with mothers of children under 2 years



शादीशुदा जोड़ा कार्ड




पति/पत्नी का नाम: _____

पति/पत्नी का पता: _____

पति/पत्नी का जन्म तिथि: _____

पति/पत्नी का पेशा: _____

पति/पत्नी का धर्म: _____

पति/पत्नी का रक्त समूह: _____

पति/पत्नी का मोबाइल नंबर: _____

ELIGIBLE COUPLE CARD

This card records the details of married women in the reproductive age group, problems related to reproductive health if any and family planning methods adopted by the woman. The card is useful in keeping track of all the pregnancies that happen in the basti and is also helping in understanding awareness levels, attitudes and practices observed by basti residents with respect to family planning.

मातृत्व कार्ड

नाम: _____

पता: _____

जन्म तिथि: _____

पति का नाम: _____

पति का पता: _____

पति का जन्म तिथि: _____

पति का पेशा: _____

पति का धर्म: _____

पति का रक्त समूह: _____

पति का मोबाइल नंबर: _____

मातृत्व कार्ड का उपयोग: _____

मातृत्व कार्ड का उपयोग: _____

मातृत्व कार्ड का उपयोग: _____

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मातृत्व कार्ड का उपयोग: _____

मातृत्व कार्ड का उपयोग: _____

MATERNAL CARD

The pregnancy and post delivery record for each woman has been maintained through this card. Health workers have been able to ensure that the identified pregnant women receives complete ante natal care which includes check-ups, immunization, intake of iron folic acid tablets, registration of pregnancy. High risk cases need more care and regular follow ups which was possible with the help of maternal card.

फॉलो-अप कार्ड

रोग	उपचार 1	उपचार 2	उपचार 3	उपचार 4	उपचार 5	उपचार 6	उपचार 7	उपचार 8
उपचार 1								
उपचार 2								
उपचार 3								
उपचार 4								
उपचार 5								
उपचार 6								
उपचार 7								
उपचार 8								

FOLLOW-UP CARD

A follow up card is maintained for all the family members identified to be suffering from illnesses (acute or chronic) through the general health card, eligible couple card or children identified with illnesses through child health card. The frequency of follow-ups done for a particular disease varies according to the severity of the disease.

HEALTH RESOURCE MANUAL – SEHAT NAAMA

• A resource book has been developed for the community health team which serve as a reference book, and is being used as a “Show and Tell Book” – a manual to create awareness among the community on different health issues.

• The book is divided into 4 parts

PART 1 provides introduction and general information about the Basti and working and functioning of the Community Health workers’ team – Sehat Apa’s and Sehat Saheli’s

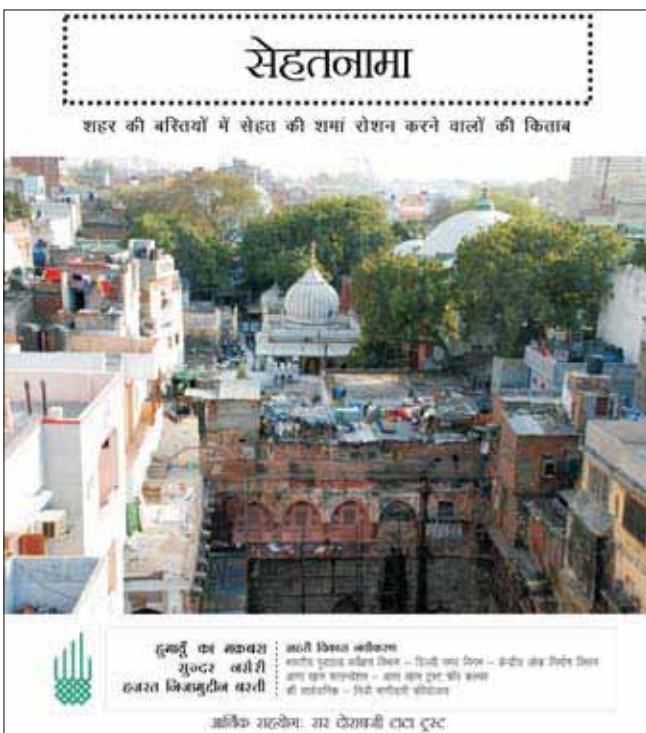
PART 2 consists of chapters which provides information on communicable and non communicable diseases, and remedial measures for them

PART 3 covers reproductive and child health issues

PART 4 focuses on developing communication skills among the health worker, which helps the group to convey their messages to the Basti residents effectively.

NEXT STEPS:

- Maintaining and strengthening of Family Health Management System
- Formulation of action plans on the basis of FHMS reports.
- Continue capacity building process of the community health team.
- Community health team to conduct thematic meetings in each cluster for identified community groups.
- Strengthening of the Mohalla Health Sanitation Committees (MHSC).
- Advocacy with MCD.



75 QUALITY OF LIFE MIDLINE ASSESSMENT

To assess the impact of the project on the quality of lives of people living in Nizamuddin Basti an exhaustive survey was carried out through 2013. The first round of the Quality of Life survey in 2008 indicated that the community felt that the physical and social environment as well as the urban services of the Basti were a cause for concern and needed to be seriously improved. The state of the streets, general cleanliness, poor quality of open spaces, and poor quality of education and infrastructure of the MCD School, limited services in the MCD polyclinic, few employment options for the youth and for women as well as the environment of substance abuse in the Basti all contributed towards this poor environment.

These were the broad guidelines that led to the development of the specific project components taken up under this initiative. Following this large and exhaustive exercise, the AKDN initiated specific needs assessment exercises with the community and other stakeholders in the major components.

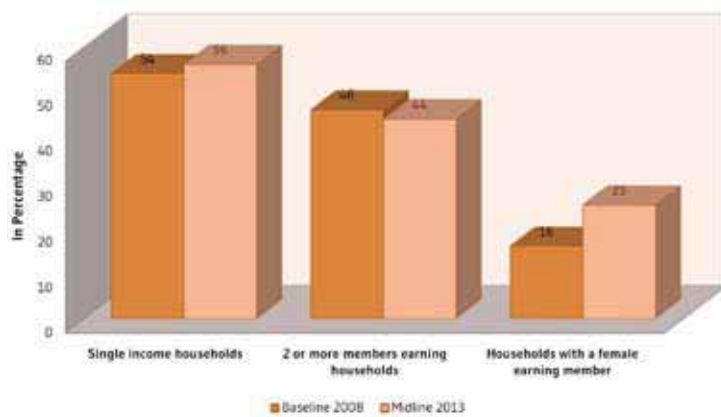
ACTION TAKEN:

- A representative household survey of 518 households was completed in 2013 to assess the impact of the programmes and the changes on the AKDN quality of life indicators during the last 5 years.
- The summary of results is as follows:

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

	Baseline 2008	Midline 2013
Average family size	5.75	5.6
Sex ratio	925	973
Dependency Ratio	54	55

Gender-wise number of earning members in the households (2008 vs 2013)

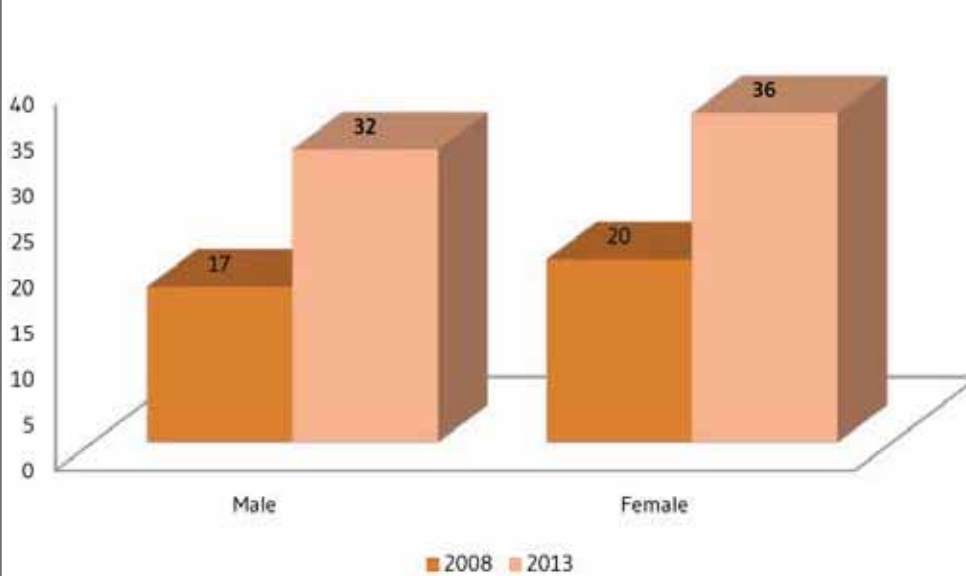


ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	BASELINE 2008	MIDLINE 2013
Reported annual mean income in INR	1,19,460	1,53,107
Percentage of household expenditure on food	54	44
Percentage of males reported taking of loan	17	30
Percentage of females reported taking of loan	11	31
Percentage of males reported having any savings	23	42
Percentage of females reported having any savings	17	43

- The possession of household assets like satellite dish / cable, mobile phones, computers, two wheelers, and air conditioners, LPG stoves and washing machines has also increased in comparison to 2008.

Percentage of respondents stating their quality of life is either good or very good ▼



NEEDS THAT EMERGED IN 2008

- 1 Streets, cleanliness and sanitation 57%
- 2 Open Spaces 40 %
- 3 Quality of education 19 %
- 4 Vocational Education/Livelihoods 11 %
- 5 Substance Abuse 8 %
- 6 Health services 5 %

EDUCATION INDICATORS (POPULATION)

- Children (3 – 5 years), 46 % enrolled in Aanganwadis in 2008, this increased to 52 % in 2013

	Baseline 2008	Midline 2013
In Aanganwadi / Crèche	46%	52%

- Among 6 to 14 years children there was almost 100%enrollment

Youth (15-25 year)

	Baseline 2008	Midline 2013
Continuing as students	34 %	43 %

- Among the students the enrollment in the government institutions increased from 62 % in 2008 to 72 % in 2013.

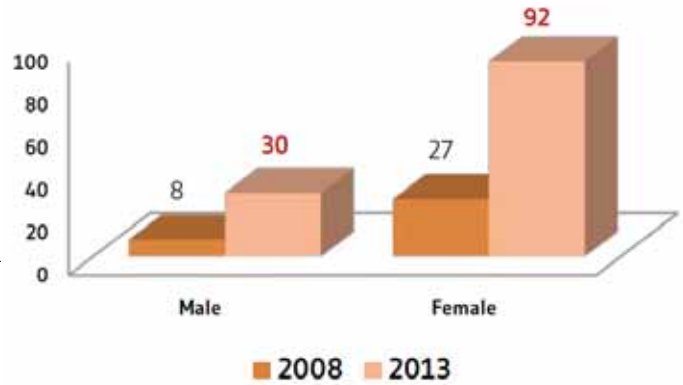
PRIMARY COMPLETION RATE

	Baseline 2008	Midline 2013
Male	77	79
Female	64	65

SECONDARY COMPLETION RATE

Male	40	42
Female	34	37

Gender-wise contact with community health workers at the household/neighbourhood level (2008 vs 2013) ►



HEALTH

- Marginal increase in Institutional births 76.5 % (2013)

Reporting of chronic illness	Baseline 2008	Midline 2013
Male	18 %	33 %
Female	36 %	52%

Reporting of chronic illness increased mainly due to better awareness and communication made by the community health team

- Hypertension, diabetes, arthritis and respiratory problems (Asthma) are the common chronic diseases
- Increased in percentage of households accessing government health services (women 35 % access MCD polyclinic in 2008; in 2013 = 44 %)
- Contact with health workers at home increased from 27 % to 92 % (women)
- Television was one of best sources of receiving health messages in 2008. AKDN’s health workers are the best sources of getting health messages.

COMMUNITY AND ASSOCIATION LIFE

- People’s association with community based local organization was absent or negligible in 2008.
- In 2013, among the men 4 % reported to be members of sports clubs, 10 % in religious committees, among women 24 % were members of SHGs.

KEY INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE

Perceive living a very good/good quality of life

	Baseline 2008	Midline 2013
Male	17	32
Female	20	36

Very satisfied/satisfied with government health services

Male	63	84
Female	66	86

Very satisfied/satisfied with education facilities availed by their children

Male	90	96
Female	92	94

Improvement in economic status of the household

Male	26	33
Female	25	35

BUILT ENVIRONMENT (HOUSEHOLDS)

Living Condition	Baseline 2008	Midline 2013
Semi Pucca / Kutcha Houses	19	20
Households with one living room	46	61
Households with no separate kitchen	40	37

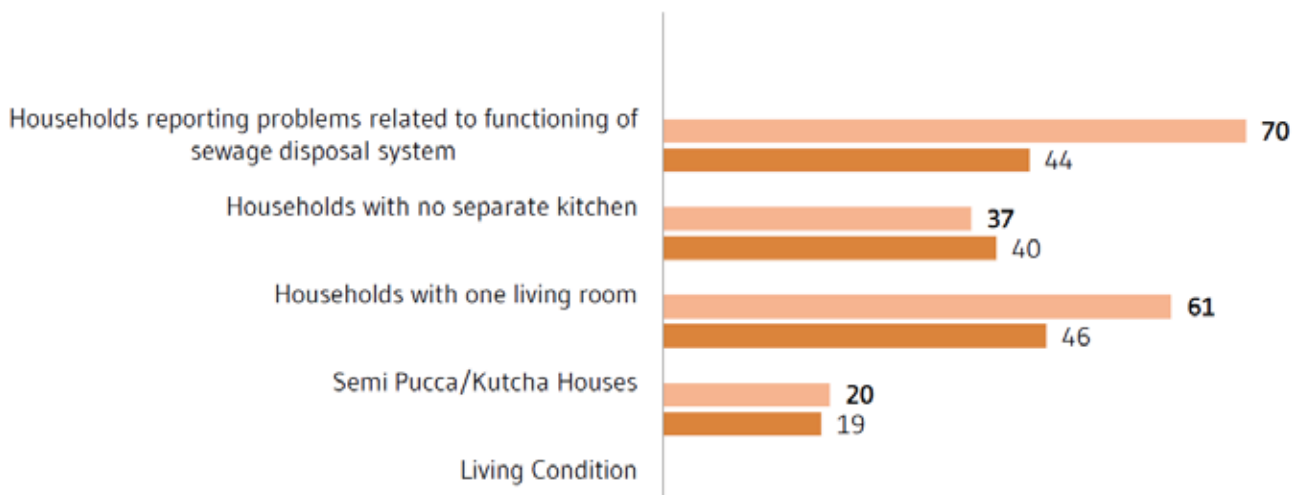
Access to basic services in Nizamuddin Basti

Living condition	Baseline 2008	Midline 2013
Electric connection	95	99
Households relying on LPG as a major source of fuel	77	97
Households with direct access to water (drinking purpose)	79	77

- Household waste collected from two third of the households and AKDN covers about one third in 2013. What has changed is that 74 % of the households who are disposing the waste themselves are doing so at the designated spaces. This is an increase from 64% in 2008.
- Access to open green space within the Basti increased from mere 10 % to 90 % for both men and women.

Living conditions and access to basic services

■ 2013 ■ 2008



PARTNERSHIPS —

A NEW WATCHWORD FOR DEVELOPMENT

In 2005 - 06, at the request of the Prime Minister of India, heritage conservation work was renewed. This time the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) used heritage conservation as a spring board for socio- economic development in the neighbouring community.

In the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative, a public private partnership was worked out between the the public partners Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) and Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) as private partners. The project runs in two phases — from 2007 to 2012 and 2012 to 2017. However, in this case the private partners are not for profit organisations and have invested a significant amount of their own money as well as funds leveraged from Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Ford Foundation, World Monument Fund and the American Centre of the US Embassy. For the first time the private, not-for-profit agency has worked in partnership with a government agency like ASI for restoration of a world heritage site (Humayun's tomb) and other monuments in Sundar Nursery. In the Nizamuddin Basti, AKF partners with the MCD, to work in the school and the polyclinic to strengthen services and the street improvement programme. It also works with the DDA to restore public spaces like parks.

The project management committee has representatives of all the five partners and an advisory committee of ASI ratifies the work done in Humayun's tomb. Though PPP is the way forward, there are no precedents of this in the field of heritage conservation. Partners have to figure out what works best and what the limitations are. It works well in infrastructure development but to ensure that development is maintained, institutional arrangements have to be put in place. Working in partnership with the community needs to be given greater space in the governance environment.

By

Usha Rai

The writer is a well-established environment and development journalist

The Tribune, 10 October 2013

PARTNER AGENCIES



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA (ASI)

The ASI, under the Ministry of Culture, is the premier organization for the protection of the cultural heritage of India. Maintenance of ancient monuments and archaeological sites, considered to be of national significance is the prime concern of the ASI.

The ASI is the nodal public agency for the project and conservation works on at least 30 protected monuments and another 100 heritage buildings which stand within the project area are being undertaken or are proposed. All conservation works are guided by prevalent International and Indian Charters/Philosophy and be carried out with prior consultation with the ASI. In addition to regular independent peer-reviews, an ASI Core Committee reviews conservation components of the project on a monthly basis.



SOUTH DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (SDMC)

Within the jurisdiction of the SDMC are some of the most densely populated areas in the anywhere in the world, such as Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti. Social development initiatives, in consultation with municipality, are being implemented in the Basti through a synergistic, community centred and collaborative approach adopted to strengthen urban basic services. A major street improvement programme has been undertaken by the municipality and significant project interventions are ongoing at the Municipal Primary School, the Municipal Polyclinic, in addition to building community toilet blocks. Mr Farhad Suri, Leader of the Opposition, SDMC and Councillor for Nizamuddin Basti is actively involved and provides leadership to the ongoing project components for Basti.



CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (CPWD)

CPWD is the principal agency of the Government of India for creation and maintenance of most Central Government assets. Sundar Nursery, designated as 'District Park' under Master plan 2021, is owned and operated by the CPWD. The master-plan for Sundar Nursery aims to create significant ecological zones with educational value of the Sundar Nursery while restoring the Mughal era structures that stand here and transform Sundar Nursery into a World Class nursery. Future self-sustainability and effective management of Sundar Nursery as a district park with is planned with the creation of a Management Trust while nursery functions remain with CPWD.



AGA KHAN TRUST FOR CULTURE (AKTC)

AKTC focuses on the physical, social, cultural and economic revitalisation of communities at heritage areas where they undertake projects in partnership with government agencies. The Aga Khan Historic Cities Programme, of which AKTC is a part of, was established in 1992 to undertake the restoration of historic structures, the improvement of public spaces and the rehabilitation of urban areas in ways that spark social, economic and cultural development within communities. Through this integrated approach, the Programme seeks to demonstrate that strengthening cultural identity can go hand-in-hand with socio-economic progress.



AGA KHAN FOUNDATION (AKF)

AKF is a non-denominational, international development agency established in 1967 by His Highness the Aga Khan. Its mission is to develop and promote creative solutions to problems that impede social development, primarily in Asia and East Africa. Created as a private, non-profit foundation, it has branches and independent affiliates in 19 countries. With a host of cooperating agencies and thousands of volunteers, the Foundation reaches out to vulnerable populations on four continents, irrespective of their race, religion, political persuasion or gender.

SUPPORTED BY

SIR DORABJI TATA TRUST (SDTT)

It is one of the oldest, non-sectarian philanthropic organisations in India, and was established in 1932 by Sir Dorabji Tata with the prime purpose of encouraging learning and research in the country, of meeting costs of relief during crises and calamities and of carrying out worthwhile charitable activities.

At the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative, SDTT co-funded the conservation works undertaken on the Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site and other buildings within the Garden enclosure, including the Nila Gumbad and disseminating the learnings from the project in the form of documentaries and publications. SDTT is also supporting the Community Health Outreach Programme in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.

www.dorabjitatatrust.org



US AMBASSADOR'S FUND FOR CULTURAL PRESERVATION (AFCP)

This supports the preservation of cultural sites, cultural objects, and forms of traditional cultural expression in over 100 countries. With the belief that cultural heritage endures as a reminder of the contributions and historical experiences of humanity.

AFCP grants have led to the conservation of Sundar Burj and the ongoing conservation works at the Batashewala complex. At the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal project, the U.S. Embassy is also funding the implementation of a two year English Access Micro-scholarship programme for 200 students from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti, in the age group of 14-16; the programme includes leadership skills.



FORD FOUNDATION

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

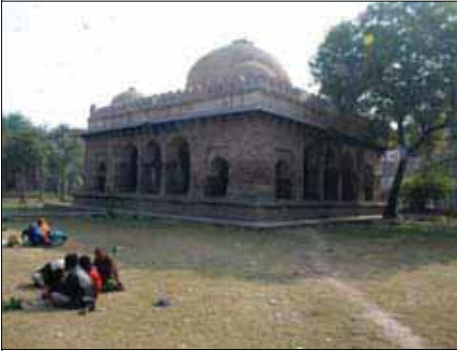
The Foundation is supporting the cultural revival component and Aalam E Khusrau music programme in the Basti, which aims at revitalizing the historic neighbourhood through cultural activities centred around the tangible and intangible heritage elements in the Basti. The project aims to demonstrate that culture is an effective tool for the development of our historic city centres.



GERMAN EMBASSY

The Grant supports the complex project of conservation of the 16th century Chausath Khamba, a Mughal-era tomb in the Basti. In one of the most complex conservation efforts ever undertaken, each marble piece, most weighing over 1000 kilos, from the 25 domed cells, is being dismantled to remove the iron dowels many of which had rusted and thus caused immense damage to the marble. The German embassy has also co-funded the construction of a women toilet block and sports equipment at the Zenana Bagh created as part of the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative.





DELHI URBAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION (DUHF)

DUHF has been set up by DDA with objectives to provide assistance to individuals, institutions and NGO's in their effort to save components of urban heritage, to permit major alterations to heritage buildings or areas excluding those which are under ASI. At the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative, this grant supports the ongoing monuments' area development and conservation works of AKTC in the dense historic settlement of the Basti. The projects being supported as part of this is the conservation and restoration of historic structures & surrounding areas of Tilangani Tomb, Barakhamba, Chausath Khamba Housing, Do Sirhya Gumbad and Atgha Khan's Tomb and the surrounding areas and green spaces around them.

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (DDA)

The DDA entered into a MoU for the development of the DDA parks in the Basti. Landscape designs and plans were shared and finalized with DDA.



STATE ARCHAEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Department of Archaeology, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, is responsible for protection, conservation and maintenance of lesser known monuments in Delhi duly deriving its authority and jurisdiction under the provisions of the Delhi Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 2004. These are the monuments which are beyond the purview of Archaeological Survey of India, Government of India, and hence Department of Archaeology is entrusted with the maintenance, conservation and protection of these historical monuments in accordance.

The Tomb of Sayyid Yasin standing adjoining Isa Khan's Tomb is one such building and was restored in 2011 as part of the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal project.

The grant will be utilized for the conservation and refurbishment of the historic and earliest Mughal period Serai in Delhi - the 16th century Azimganj Sarai, located within the premises of Zoological Park and conservation works will revive the lost cultural significance and architectural integrity of this historic *serai*.



MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Ministry of Culture under Govt of India has the mission to preserve, promote and disseminate all forms of art and culture. The grant was utilized to support and promote the revival of Nizamuddin's rich cultural wealth especially the work and life of legendary poet Hazrat Amir Khusrau. Under their scheme for financial assistance for seminars, festivals and exhibitions on cultural subjects by not-for-profit organisations, the ministry provided financial support for seminars/symposia and research conducted in the Aalam E Khusrau Programme – a cultural initiative of Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Project.



WORLD MONUMENT'S FUND (WMF)

WMF is a leading independent organization dedicated to saving the world's most treasured places. Since 1965, WMF has supported the preservation of important architectural and cultural heritage sites in more than ninety countries.

Since 2010, the conservation works on the Isa Khan's Tomb - Garden and Bu Halima Tomb - Garden within the Humayun's Tomb complex have been co-funded by WMF.

NORWAY FOREIGN AFFAIRS (NORFA)

The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is the largest ministry in the government administration, yearly distribute more than 30 billion NOK as grants to Norwegian and foreign recipients. A large share of the grants is reserved for development aid, but grants are also given to support projects within central foreign policy areas, cultural cooperation and public diplomacy.

At the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative, NORFA is supporting the cultural activities and landscape and development of the *nallah* in the Basti and setting up of a Garden House at Sundar Nursery.



HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. (HUDCO)

HUDCO/HSMI supported vocational training for 240 youth and women in the Basti in 2011-12 in the fields of hospitality, computer training, basic electrical training and traditional crafts. Nearly 40% of the youth and women were able to find jobs soon after the training. Under the aegis of National Culture Fund (NCF), HUDCO is now supporting the conservation works on the Sundarwala Mahal – a 16th century Mughal-period monument in Sundar Nursery, which stands within the Buffer Zone of the boundary of World Heritage Site of Humayun’s tomb. Conservation works on the monument will revive the lost cultural significance and architectural integrity of the monument.



GSRD FOUNDATION

In 2007, the Foundation was set up by with the aim to make a positive impact on communities by providing knowledge and business opportunities to economic independence and for development.

In the project, since 2013 GSRD has co-funded on ‘Increasing employability and employment options in the Basti. As part of this grant 175 youth have been trained in the field of vocational trainings and certificate courses in programmes like computers, accounting, data entry, customer service associated training amongst others. Basti women have also been trained in the area of providing early childhood care. In the year 2014-15, this programme will address apprenticeship training to over 100 youth from the Basti in the area of mason, plumbing, electrical and video editing field.



DELHI JAL BOARD

The repair and rehabilitation of sewerage and water supply pipelines have been carried out by the Delhi Jal Board based on the infrastructure mapping and assessment shared with them.



PROJECT TEAM

AGA KHAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

CORE TEAM

Mr. Ratish Nanda, Project Director
Mr. Rajpal Singh, Chief Engineer
Ms. Jyotsna Lall, Senior Programme officer
Ms. Guntej Bhushan, Project Manager
Ms. Deeti R Ray, Programme Officer, Cultural Revival
Ms. Shveta Mathur, Programme Officer, Urban Improvements
Ms. Archana Saad Akhtar, Programme Officer, Design & Outreach
Ms. Sangeeta Bais, Programme Officer, Conservation
Mr. Aftab A Jalia, Project Architect, Sundar Nursery *
Ms. Somak Ghosh, Finance Manager
Mr. Yoshowant Purohit, Project Architect, Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti

CONSERVATION

Mr. Balbir Singh, Conservation Advisor
Mr. N.C.Thapliyal, Engineer In-charge
Mr. Neetipal Brar, Project Architect
Ms. Divya Nandini, Project Architect
Mr. Nikul Kumar, Engineer
Mr. Suraj Kumar, Art Conservator
Mr. Saroj Pandey, Conservation Assistant (Art)
Mr. Chuttan Lal Meena, Art Conservator
Mr. M C Gautam, Senior Archeological Assistant
Mr. Salauddin Saifi, Co-ordinator, Tile Centre
Mr. Izhar Ahmad Site Supervisor
Mr. Om Parkash, Field Supervisor
Mr. Om Veer, Engineer

PRINCIPAL CONSULTANTS

Prof. Shaheer, Shaheer Associates, Landscape
Mr. Shakeel Hossain, Aalam E Khusrau
Mr. Ashok B Lall, Garden House Design
Mr. Ram Rahman, Photography Documentation
Mr. Mayank Mehta, Video Documentation
Mr. Vijendra Nagar, Aerial Photography
Mr. Shubham Mishra, GIS Consultant
NIIT Foundation Training Agency conducting courses

TILE CENTRE

Rahimuddin ; Asif Ahmad Ansari; Abdul Hafiz;
Rajendra Kumar Sorampal; Md. Asif; Shoaib
Abbas; Md. Wakil; Md. Imran

SOCIO ECONOMIC PROGRAMMES

Mr. Kishwar Khan, Programme Officer, Vocational Programme & Field Implementation

Mr. Deepak Padhi, Programme Officer, Monitoring & Evaluation

Mr. Hyder Rizvi, Programme Coordinator, Education & School Improvement

Dr. Gursimran Kaur, Programme Coordinator, Health

Ms. Vardana Puri, Programme Coordinator, Early Childhood Care and Development

Ms. Sanyukta Saha, Coordinator (Art in Education)

Ms. Ratna Sahni, Programme Coordinator, Vocational Education

Mr. Syed Faisal Mahmood, Programme Coordinator, Vocational Programme

Ms. Rukhsana Khan, Coordinator, Health Outreach

Ms. Musarrat, Coordinator, Health Outreach

Ms. Seema Bohat, Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

Mr. Tilak Raj Chauhan, Pathology Lab Technician

Mohd. Ayaz Khan, Assistant Monitoring & Evaluation

URBAN IMPROVEMENTS

Mr.M.P.Mishra, Engineer-in-Charge

Mohd. Nayeem, Senior Engineer

Ms. Charu Ahluwalia, Project Coordinator - Urban Improvements *

Mr. Arshad Rizvi, Prog. Coordinator-Waste Management

Ms. Sakshi Saini, Coordinator – Urban Improvements

Mr. Arun Kumar, Architect

Mr. Ranjit Kumar, Coordinator – Water & Sanitation

Mr. Hugo Ribadeau Dumas, Volunteer, Urban Improvements

* Former Employees

SUNDAR NURSERY ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT

Mr. N. K. Agarwal, Engineer-In-Charge
Mr. Kiran Pal Singh, Horticulture-in-Charge
Mr. Saurabh Surana, Project Architect*
Mr. Alok Shrivastava, Project Architect
Mr. Vishal Kakkar, Project Engineer
Mr. Ashish Panwar, Engineer
Mr. Kapil Mangla, Engineer
Mr. Bijender Mailk, Site Supervisor
Mr. Sandeep Kumar, Horticulture assistant
Mr. Chhote Lal, Horticulture Supervisor
Mr. Kewal Ram, Field Supervisor
Mr. Ganeshi Lal, Field Supervisor
Mr. Ramesh Singh, Field Supervisor
Mr. Suhel Akhtar, Field Supervisor
Mr. Ishwar Singh, Field Supervisor

DESIGN & OUTREACH

Mr. Himanshu Dhanda, Video Consultant
Mr. Narendra Swain, Photo Officer
Ms. Ruchika Arora, Research Consultant
Mr. Rinkesh Rana, DTP Officer
Mr. Sagar Suri, DTP Operator
Mr. Faisal Fahim, DTP Assistant

MASTER-CRAFTSMEN

Attar Singh, Stone craftsmen Supervisor
Babu Lal Supervisor cum Storekeeper
Amirak, Master Craftsmen
Dhani Ram, Field Supervisor
Mohd. Shoaib Trainee
Md. Amir
Mr. Khustar Ali
Md. Kamal Hussain
Abdul Rehman
Asif Ali

CULTURAL REVIVAL

Pradeep Khusro, Research Associate, Aalam E Khusrau
Sharid Jamal, Research Assistant, Aalam E Khusrau
Priya Iyer, Programme Coordinator
Amir Ahmed, Coordinator, Sair E Nizamuddin Group
Mohd Umair, Coordinator, NOOR Group
Prof Iqtidar Husain Siddiqui, External Consultant
Prof. Yunus Jaffery, External Consultant

ADMINISTRATIVE

Mr. Rupendra Chahar, HR officer
Mr. Hardeep Thakur, Admin Officer
Mr. Kavita Kanojia, E.A to Project Director
Md.Amil Saifi, IT Officer
Mr. Nishant Bajpai, Finance Officer
Mr. Neeraj Gupta, Finance Officer
Mr. Ankit Agarwal, Accounts Assistant
Mr. Rakesh Kumar, Admin Assistant - Site work
Ms. Rabia, Office Clerk
Mr. Balveer Singh, Office Clerk
Mohd Bilal, Electrician
Pappu Arwar, Plumber

COMMUNITY TEAM

COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER – SEHAT APA

Farhat Khan, Hamida Khan, Heena Nejam Zadi, Mehru Nisha,
Nazima Begum, Razia, Safina, Saira, Shabnam Roohi,
Shahjahan, Faiza Kanwal
Ms. Shivani, Data Entry Operator

COMMUNITY HEALTH CONTACTS – SEHAT SAHELI

Afroz Begam, Akbari Begum, Anisa Begum, Anjum Begum, Anwari,
Anwari Begum, Badar Jahan, Farhana
Farida Begum, Farjana Prveen, Fatma Begum, Gulshan, Kahkasha
Praveen, Najma Shafi, Nazma Begum,
Nighat, Nikhat, Noor Bano, Nuzhat Sultana, Qamrunisha, Razia
Perveen, Rehana Khatoon, Rubana,
Rumana Khatoon, Saira, Saira Ali, Saira Bano, Salma, Shahana
Begum, Shaheen Parveen, Shahjahan,
Shaista, Shaista Parveen, Shirin, Shobarani, Suvaleha, Zaheda, Zeenat
Begam, Shaheen Begum, Nishaira,
Parveen, Afroz Jamala, Salma Begum

COMMUNITY, ACCESS, SUBJECT ENRICHMENT AND ECCD TEACHERS

Gazala, Faiza, Masooma, Mehvish Parveen, Nazima Parveen, Saba
Parveen, Shaista Parveen, Zainab Fatima, Farhana Khan, Husna,
Kamar Jahan, Farhat Naaz, Azarudin Shah, Mohsin Quereshi, Arti
Idora, Zeba Zubair, Subby,
Nazmeen, Shaheen Parveen Quereshi, Sana Arshad, Saima Malik,
Kahkasha, Farheen Iqbal, Mohd. Rafiq, Hemlata, Anita,

CAREER DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Nazia Khan, Abdul Rahim, Nasreen, Sayra Begum, Sehnaz

INSHA CRAFTS CENTRE

Reshma, Instructor-Embroidery
Alka Thakur, Instructor- Stitching
Mohd. Islam, Consultant- Stitching Master

COMMUNITY BASED WASTE MANAGEMENT

Sayyad Sajid Ali, Anisa, Mohd. Rafiq
Mobin, Munisha Begum, Saida,
Rahima Khatoon, Shahida

COMMUNITY BASED TOILET MANAGEMENT

Moinuddin , Mohd. Shariquddin
Surinder, Anil Jha, Sameena , Sajrul Nisa

COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING ON URBAN SERVICES AND ENVIRONMENT

Nighat Parveen, Mohd. Salman,
Mohd. Shawan

PUBLIC AGENCIES - 2013

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

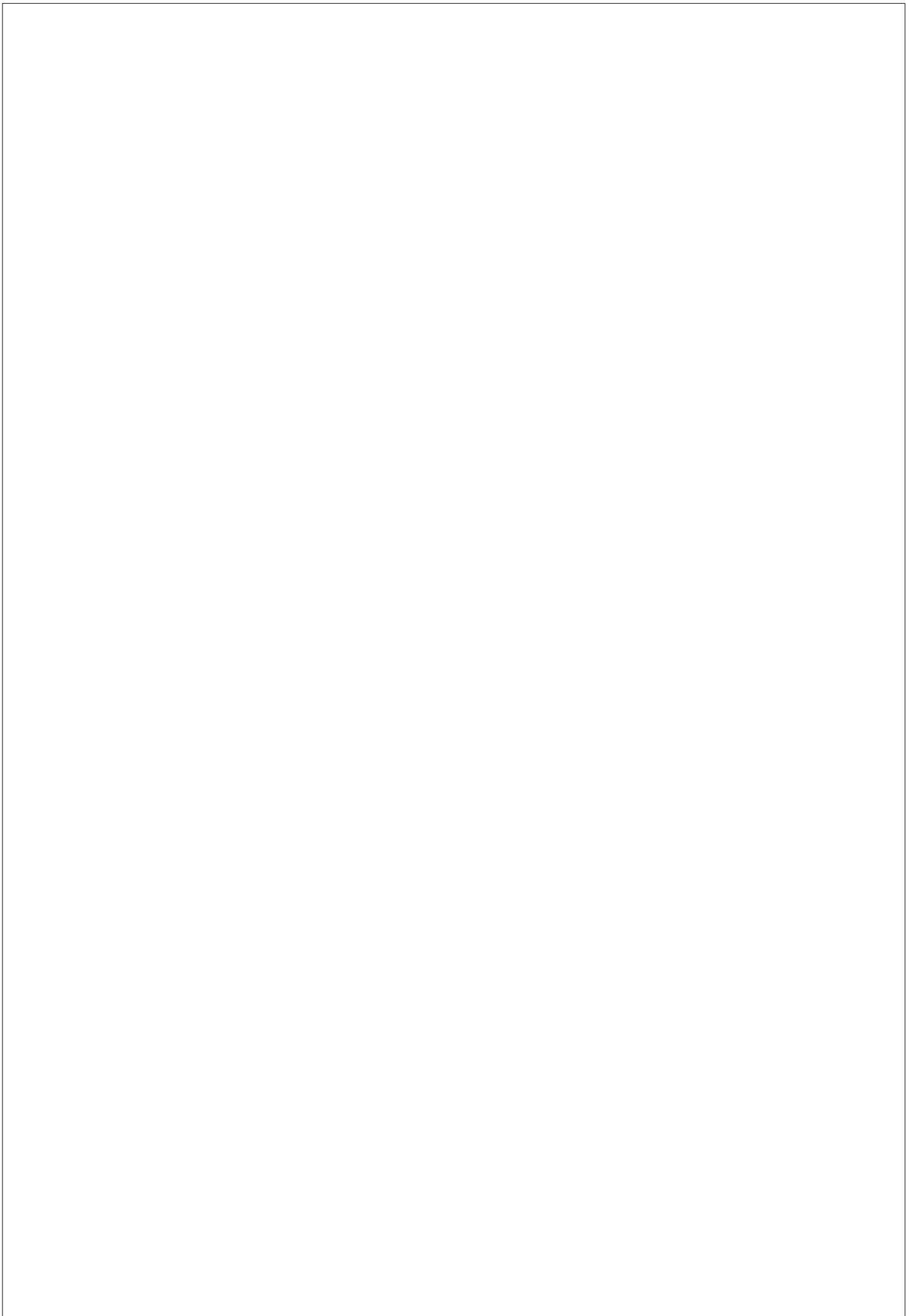
Mr. Pravin Srivastava, Director General
Dr. Gautam Sengupta, former Director General
Mr. Shharat Sharma, Additional Director General
Ms. Juthika Patankar, former Additional Director General
Dr. B.R.Mani, Additional Director General
Mr. Janhwij Sharma, Director (Conservation)
Dr. D Dayalan, Director Monuments
Mr. T R Sharma, Regional Director (North)
Mr. Vasant Kumar Swarnkar, SA, Delhi Circle
Mr. A.K. Pandey, Dy. S.A (Horticulture), Delhi Circle
Dr. D N Dimri, Former SA, Delhi Circle
Mr. R.K. Jhingan, Senior Conservation Assistant
Mr. Deependra, Horticulture, Humayun's Tomb

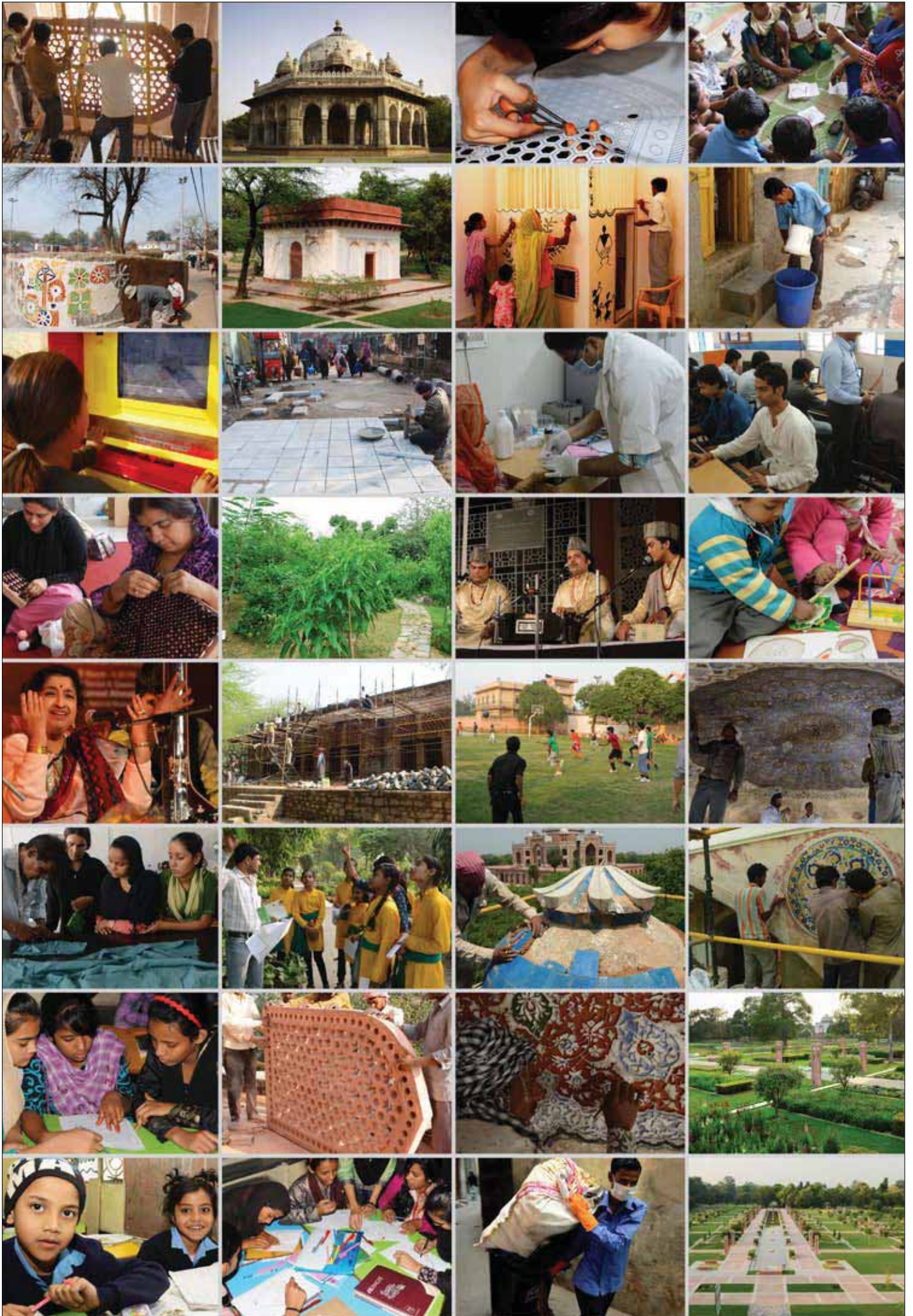
CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Mr. V K Gupta, Director General
Mr.S.K.Mittal, Former Director General
Mr. Vijay Motwani, Special Director General (NDR)
Mr. Prabhakar Singh, Chief Engineer, NDZ 1
Shri Rajesh Kumar Kaushal, Chief Architect NDR
Mr. P.K. Gupta, Additional Director General (TD)
Dr. B C Katiyar, Deputy Director General (Horticulture)
Mr. M P Nim, Director (H) DR,
Mr. B N Srivastava, Former Director Horticulture (NDR)
Mr. Ashwani Kumar, Director (Works)
Shri N K Sharma, Deputy Director (H), HQ
Ms. Veena Kantute, Former Deputy Director Horticulture
Mr. Satyavir Singh, Asst. Director, Horticulture
Mr. A.K. Saksena, Former Asst Director, Horticulture
Mr. Deshwal, SO, Horticulture

SOUTH DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Mr. Farhad Suri, Councillor,
Nizamuddin and leader of the opposition
Mr. Manish Gupta, Commissioner
Mr. K S Mehra, Former Commissioner
Mr. D.N. Singh, Additional Commissioner, Health.
Mr. A.J. Kurian, Former Additional Commissioner, Health
Ms. Kiran Dabral, Additional Commissioner, Education
Mr. Deepak Hastir, Former Additional Commissioner (Education)
Mr. Ravi Dass, Engineer in Chief
Mr. Feroz Ahmed, Chief Engineer
Mr. Rupesh Kumar Thakur, Deputy Commissioner, Central Zone
Dr. Brij Mohan Mishra, Former Deputy Commissioner
Mr Devender Kumar, Chief Engineer IV
Dr. M.M.S. Brijwal, Additional Director Hospital Administration (Med), Health Department
Mr. C. Uday Kumar, Director (Education)
Mr. Rajesh Pathak, Former Director (Education)
Ms. Savita Rani, Former Deputy Education Officer, Central Zone
Mr. N. K. Ghai, Additional Director (Education)
Dr. Rita Sharma, Assistant Director (Education)
Ms. Manju Khatri Additional Deputy Education Officer, Central Zone
Mr. Mashaqat Hussain, Former School Inspector, Central Zone
Mr. Babu Lal Meena, School Inspector, Central Zone
Mr. Hans Raj Bharadwaj, School Inspector, Central Zone







Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative

a *People Public - Private Partnership*

Archaeological Survey Of India - South Delhi Municipal Corporation - Central Public Works Department

Aga Khan Foundation - Aga Khan Trust For Culture

Creating An Indian Urban Conservation Model

People's Engagement

Empowered Women And Youth

Inclusive And Sustainable Development

Improving Quality Of Life

Upgrading Infrastructure To Provide Basic Amenities To All

Vocational Training To Ensure Productive Youth

Improving Physical And Social Infrastructure

Technologically Driven Innovations

Creating Employment Opportunities

Boosting Tourism

Building Heritage Awareness

Environmental Development

Community Led Urban Health

Showcasing Delhi's Ecology

Restoring World Heritage

Craft Based Conservation

Conservation-Led Development

AND MORE...

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