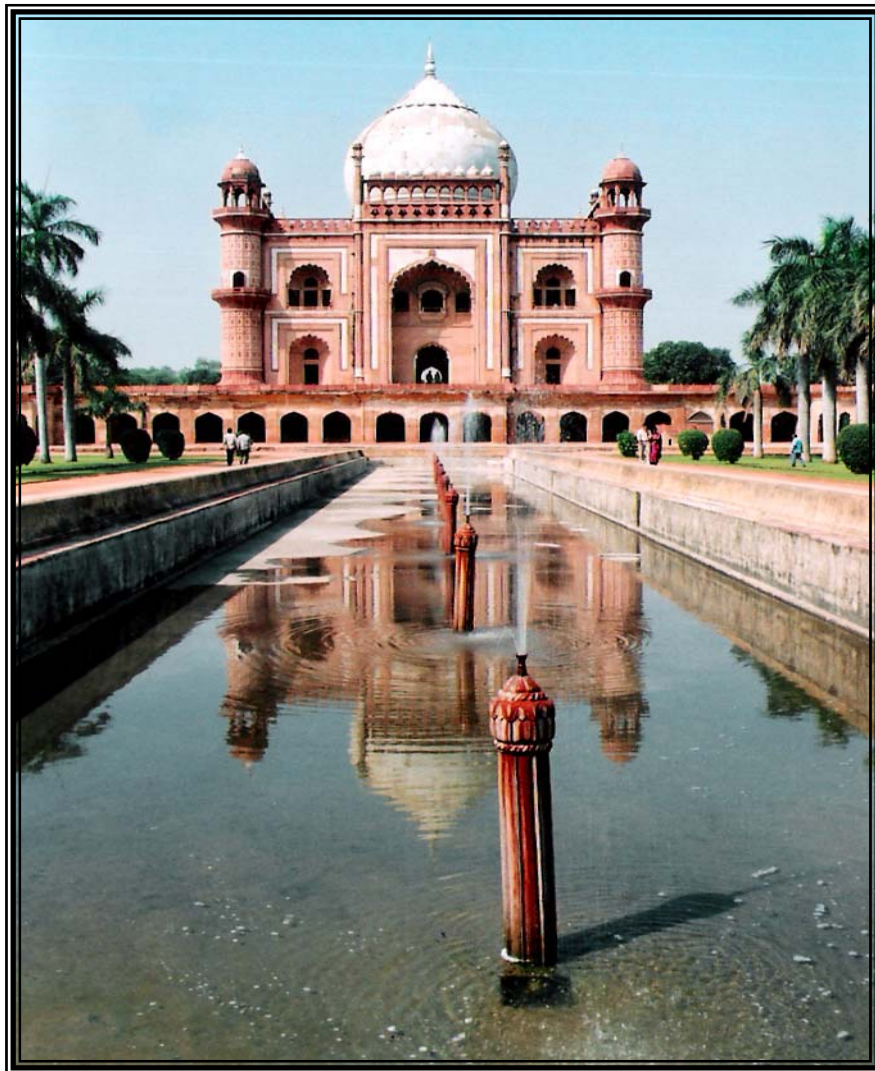


COMMONWEALTH GAMES-2010

**CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND
UPGRADATION OF PUBLIC AMENITIES AT
PROTECTED MONUMENTS**

PROPOSAL



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

DELHI CIRCLE

2006

INTRODUCTION

The Archaeological Survey of India has under its protection 172 monuments in Delhi. These monuments are looked after by Delhi Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India through ten Sub-Circles i.e. Qutb, Tughluqabad, Hauz Khas, Humayun's Tomb, Purana Qila, Safdarjung Tomb, Jantar Mantar, Kotla Feroz Shah, Kashmiri Gate and Red Fort. It may be appreciated that while the total number of monuments in Delhi is only 172, there are a good number of huge complexes, like Red Fort, Humayun's Tomb, Purana Qila, Kotla Feroz Shah, Tughluqabad, Adilabad, Safdarjung Tomb, etc. which increases the responsibility of the Archaeological Survey of India substantially. But despite odds, the ASI has kept the protected monuments in presentable condition. Some of the monuments in Delhi are very popular and attract a large number of visitors every day.

Since the Commonwealth Games-2010 are going to be organized in Delhi, a large number of domestic as well as foreign visitors are expected in Delhi. Furthermore, the Commonwealth Secretariat has adopted a slogan/key-word '**Welcome to Historical City of Delhi**'. Keeping in view the importance being accorded to the historicity of Delhi, it is all the more important that the important monuments in Delhi are spruced up specially for the occasion to make them attractive from tourist point of view.

Here, an attempt has been made to identify those monument which are either popular from tourism point of view or are located on main truck routes. It is further stated that the items of work have also been identified laying emphasis on sprucing up of the monuments for the event. A tentative estimation of the cost has also been done, which mainly comprises following major areas-

- (a) Conservation/ repairs at the monuments.
- (b) Sprucing up of the monuments by way of improving the pathways, repairs and painting to the railings/ boundary wall, upgradation of toilets, drinking water, publication counters, signage, etc.
- (c) Chemical treatment of certain monuments.
- (d) Environmental development
- (e) Illumination / floor lighting of the monuments.

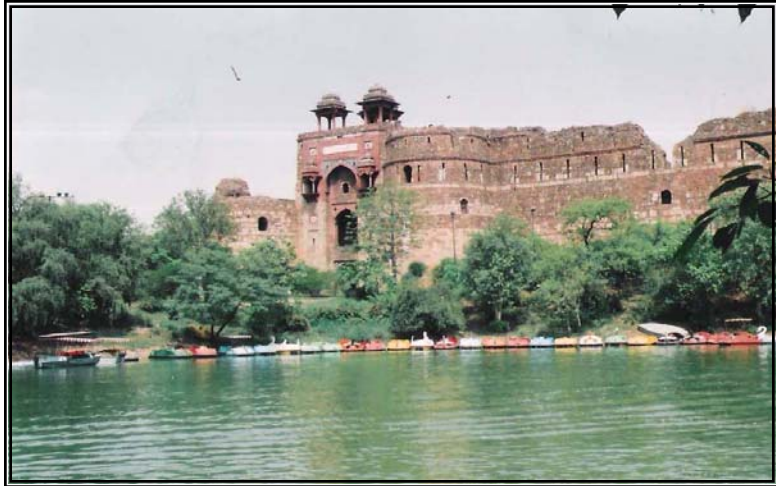
The works under the categories (a) and (b) could be looked after by the Circle, (c) by the Science Branch, (d) by the Horticulture Branch and (e) by the ITDC or Department of Tourism, Government of India. The Department of Tourism/ ITDC could also be involved in upgradation of visitors facilities at the monuments to ease the additional work pressure on the ASI.

It may not be inappropriate to mention that the execution of work relating specially to Commonwealth Games-2010 in addition to routine work may not be possible with the existing work-force of not only Delhi Circle but also of the Horticulture and Science Branch. It is thus essential that additional executive and supervisory staff/ officials are provided to share the added responsibility. An attempt has been made here to project the additional fund as well as man-power requirements in tabular form as appendices (Appendix II and III).

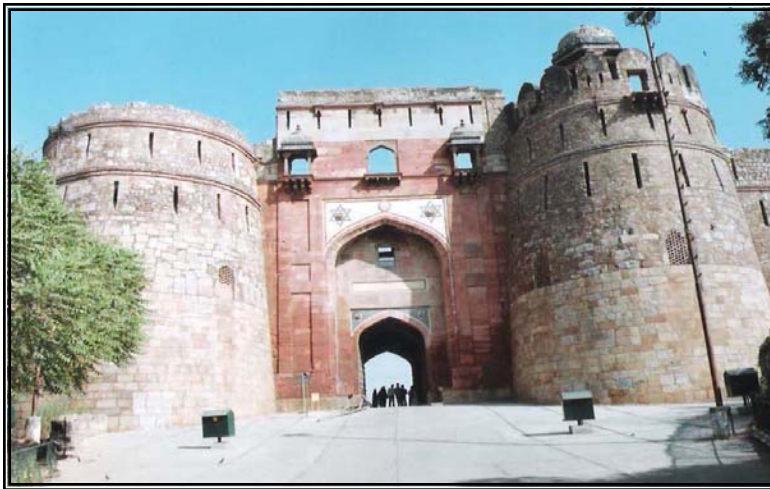
It is proposed to accomplish the task in three consecutive years starting from 2007-2008 giving priority on conservation and repair works in the first two financial years. The environmental improvement and scientific preservation of the monuments could also be carried out in the first two years. However, the works relating to sprucing up of the monuments and illumination/flood lighting could be carried out during 2009-2010. But, it would be absolutely essential to accord clearance to the proposal well in advance so that work commences positively by 2007-2008. In the meantime all related codal formalities to execute the work at site could be completed to avoid any delay and complication at a later date.

1. Purana Qila Complex

The Purana-Qila (Purana-Qal'a) occupies the ancient mound which conceals perhaps the ruins of the city of Indraprastha of *Mahabharata* story. Sher Shah Sur (1538-45) demolished the city of Dinpanah built by Humayun and on the same site raised this citadel. It is irregularly oblong on plan, with bastions on the corners and in the western wall.



Its ramparts cover a perimeter of nearly 2km. It has three main gates on the north, south and west, the last one functioning as the entrance now. The gates are double-storeyed, built with red sandstone and surmounted by *chhatris*. On the inside, against the enclosure wall run cells in two-bay depth.



Among the three main gates, the northern one is called the Talaqi-Darwaza ('forbidden gate'). Why and when the entrance through it was forbidden is not known. Above the oriel windows on its front are carved marble leogryphs engaged in combat

with a man. The exterior of the gate was originally decorated with coloured tiles, and the rooms with incised plaster-work. It is believed that Sher Shah left the Purana-Qila unfinished, and it was completed by Humayun. Among the scribblings in ink that existed in a recess of the gate, there was a mention of Humayun, and it is possible, therefore, that if the gate was not constructed by Humayun, it was at least repaired by him. In the southern gate, which is

called the Humayun-Darwaza, there existed a similar inscription in ink mentioning Sher Shah and the date 950 A.H. (1543-44).

Purana-Qila originally lay on the bank of the Yamuna. The general depression on the northern and western sides of the fortress suggests that a wide moat connected with the river existed on these sides, which were approached through a causeway connecting the fortress with the main land.

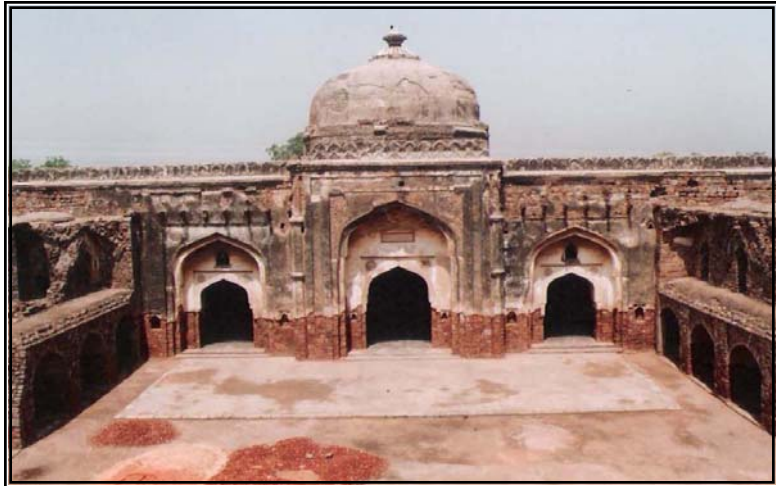
Although the monument is well kept and in presentable condition following works are required to be carried out-

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1.	Repairs to Qila-i-Kuhna Mosque	10.00
2.	Conservation of Sher Mandfal	5.00
3.	Repairs to the Baoli	2.00
4	Repairs to Talaqi Gate	20.00
5	Reconditioning of toilets, booking office, office publication sales counter, guest house, etc.	20.00
6.	Signage	5.00
7	Brochures	1.00
8	Drinking water facility	1.00
9	Illumination of fortification and other monuments	ITDC
10	Re-turfing, grassing and landscaping inside Purana Qila	40.00
11	Landscaping outside	20.00
12	Low-height boundary wall and railing including primer coating and painting outside Purana Qila (near moat)	25.00
13	Re-carpeting of approach road	20.00
14	Repairs to the peripheral CC approach road along the cells.	25.00
15	Upgradation of museum	20.00
16	Scientific cleaning and preservation of the monuments	20.00
	Total	239.00

2 Khairul-Manazi'l- Mosque

In front of the Purana-Qila on the other side of Mathura road stands the Khairu'l-Manazil-Mosque ('the most auspicious of houses'), a rubble-built structure with five arched openings in its prayer-hall, double-storeyed cloisters and an imposing gateway of red sand stone on the east. The central bay of the prayer-hall is provided with a dome, the other bays being roofed with vaults. Originally the façade of the prayer-chamber was profusely decorated with enameled tiles. The double-storeyed corridors were used as a *madrsa*.

Over the central arch of the prayer-chamber is an inscription, from which we learn that it was built by Maham Anga, with the assistance of Shiha-bu'd-Din Ahmad Khan during the reign of Akbar.



The mosque was built in 1561. Maham Anga was one of the wet-nurses of Akbar and held considerable influence over him. Her son, Adham Khan was a noble man and a general in Akbar's army, whose tomb is described elsewhere. Shiha-bu'd-Din Ahmad Khan was a relation and friend of Maham Anga and a powerful courtier, who held the position of the governor of Delhi at one time.

Following works have been identified-

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1.	Essential repairs to the monument	20.00
2.	Upgradation of landscaping/ horticultural operation	5.00
3.	Signage, tourist facilities, etc.	2.00
4.	Illumination	10.00
	Total	27.00

3 Sher Shah Gate

By the side of Khairu'l-Manazil-Masjid to its north lies one of the gates believed to be an entrance to the extensive city of Delhi built by Sher Shah sprawling in front of his citadel of Purana-Qila. The gate is largely built with red sandstone with some use of local grey quartzite in its upper storey, and is, therefore, also known as Lal-Darwaza. Later the arcades from this gate into the city



appear to have been provided with series of apartments fronted by a verandah, which were possibly used as shops. Another gate on the periphery of Sher Shah's extensive city is said to be the Kabuli or Khuni-Darwaza.

Following works have been identified-

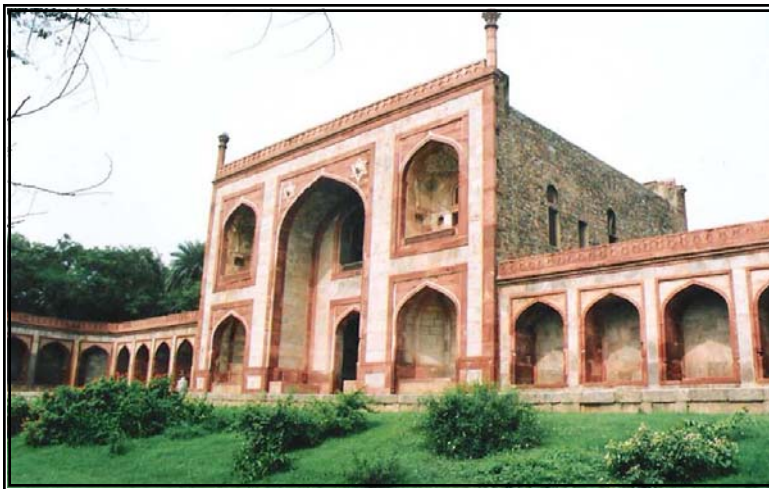
Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1.	Repair to the ruins	10.00
2.	Repairs to the Main Gate, adjoining wall and the bastions and the series of cells on either side of the approach road on the east.	10.00
3.	Horticultural operation	15.00
4.	Increasing the height of MS railing and other necessary repairs to RR masonry boundary wall.	15.00
5.	Flood-lighting of the monument.	20.00
6.	Signage, approach road, kiosk, etc.	5.00
	Total	75.00

4 Humayun's Tomb Complex

Humayun's Tomb lies on the Mathura road near its crossing with the Lodi Road. High rubble-built walls enclose here a square garden divided initially into four large squares separated by causeways and channels, each square divided again into smaller squares by pathways (*chaharbagh*) as in a typical Mughal garden. The lofty



mausoleum is located in the centre of the enclosure and rises from a podium faced with series of cells with arches openings. The central octagonal chamber containing the cenotaph is encompassed by octagonal chambers at the diagonals and arched lobbies on the sides, their openings closed with perforated screens. Each side is dominated by three emphatic arches, the central one being the highest. This plan is repeated on the second storey, and the roof is remounted by a 42.5m high double dome of marble with pillared kiosks (*chhatris*) placed around it. The structure is built with red sandstone, but white and black marble has been used to relieve the monotony, the latter largely in to borders.

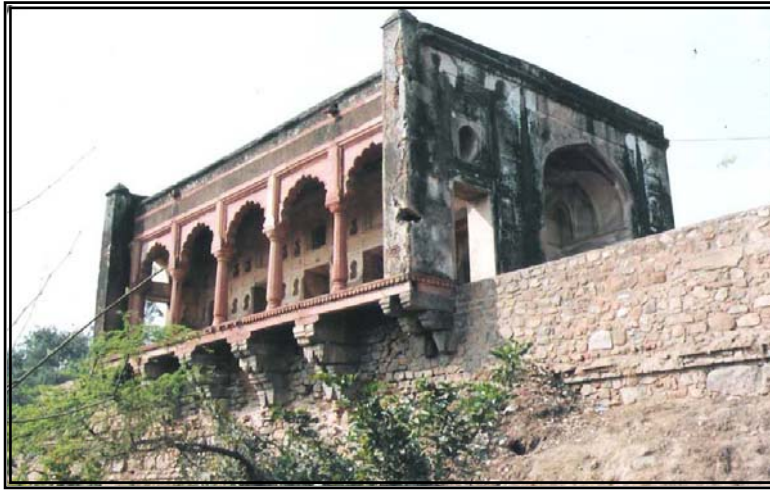


The tomb was built by Humayun's senior widow Bega Begam, popularly known as Haji Begam, nine years after his death in 1565 according to some, but fourteen years according to the manuscript of an eighteenth century text.

It is the first substantial example of the Mughal architecture, with high arches and double dome, which occurs here for the first time in India. Although some tombs had

already been sited within gardens, it is also the first mature example of the idea of garden-tomb, which culminated in the Taj-Mahal at Agra.

The enclosure is entered through two lofty double storeyed gateways, one of the west and the other on the south, the latter now remaining closed. A *baradari*(pavilion) occupies the center of the eastern wall of the enclosure and a bath-chamber that of the northern wall.



Several rulers of the Mughal dynasty lie buried in the mausoleum, although it is not possible to identify their graves. Among those lying buried here are Bega Begam, Hamida Banu Begam, Humayun's junior wife, Dara Shikoh,

Shah Jahan's son, and the later Mughals, Jahandar Shah, Farrukhsiyar, Rafi'u'd-Darajat, Rafi'-u'd-Daula and Alamgir II, Bahadur Shah II, the last Mughal emperor of Delhi, had taken shelter in this tomb with the three princes during the Mutiny and was captured here in 1857 by Lieutenant Hodson.

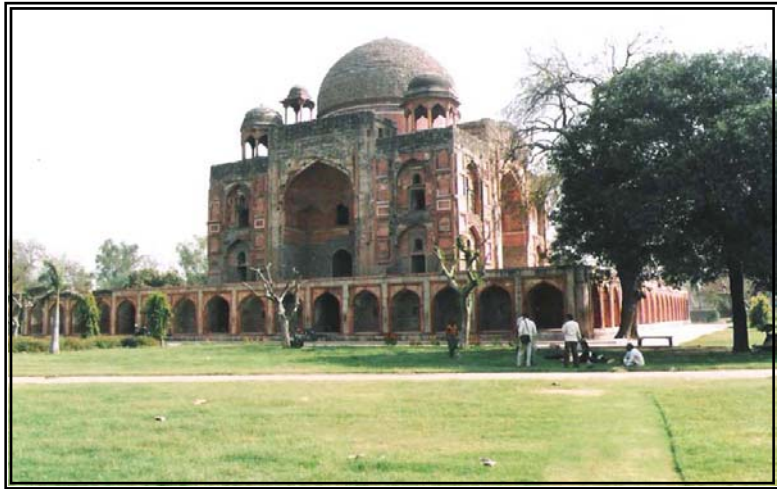
It is inscribed in the World Heritage List. Following are the main items of work -

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Repairs to the enclosure wall by way of underpinning, pointing, edging, etc.	15.00
2	Repairs to the Baradari on the east.	5.00
3	Repairs to the water channels and tanks of the Charbagh including the pathways.	15.00
4	General repairs of the main tomb as per requirement including the western gate, Hamman and southern gate.	10.00
5	Repairs / restoration of red sandstone cement	10.00

	concrete and murram pathways within the complex	
6	Reconditioning / upgradation of toilets (2 nos)	10.00
7	Upgradation of booking office, CA's office, drinking water, etc.	5.00
8	Re-carpeting of black-top road and the repairs to the footpath	25.00
9	Reconditioning and upgradation of car parking with modern facilities.	15.00
10	Upgradation of park, road and lighting including the repairs to the boundary wall, railings and footpath.	50.00
	Total	160.00

5 Khan-i-Khana's Tomb

The tomb of 'Abdu'r-Rahim Khan, who had the title of Khan-i-Khanan, lies on the east of Mathura road opposite Nizamuddin. It is a massive square edifice rising from a high platform faced by arched cells. Double-storied, with a high deeply recessed central arch on each side and several shallow arches on the 'flanks in each storey, it follows the pattern of Humayun's tomb. The interior of the tomb is decorated with incised and painted plaster with beautiful designs, specially on the ceiling. Around the central double dome are disposed *chhatris* at the corners and *dalans* (open halls) in the middle of the sides.



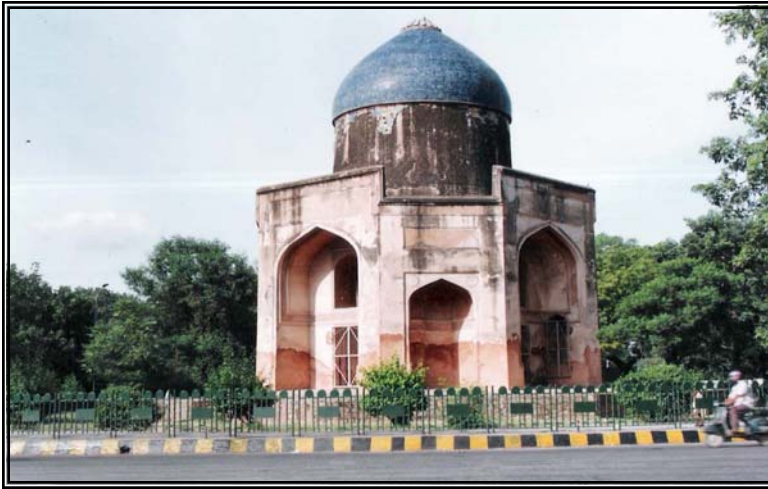
The red sandstone, marble and other stones which faced it originally were later removed and used in Safadar-Jang's tomb.

'Abdu'r Rahim Khan Khan-i-Khanan was the son of Bairam Khan, regent of Akbar, and served both Akbar and Jahangir. He knew several languages and composed couplets in Hindi under the familiar name of Rahim. He died in 1626.27. Keeping in view the Commonwealth Games-2010 , following works are necessary at the monument-

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Structural conservation of the main tomb	10.00
2	Maintenance of the boundary wall, railing and the approach pathways.	10.00
3	Re-turfing, re-grassing and plantation of the open area around the monument.	15.00
4	Maintenance and upgradation of illumination fixtures.	10.00
	Total	45.00

6. Subz Burj

This octagonal tomb with four wide and four narrow sides (*muthamman-i-Baghdadi*), stand son the roundabout of the junction of Mathura road and Lodi road to the west of Humayun’s tomb. It has high recessed arches on all its sides and a high-drummed double dome covered with coloured tiles, which has given it is present name, meaning the ‘green dome’.



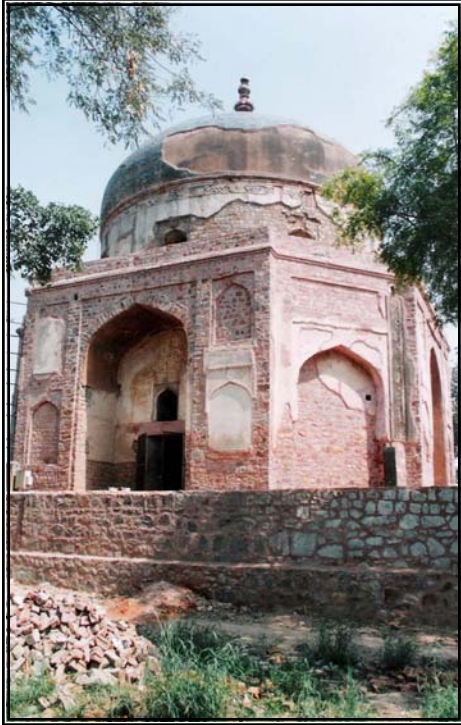
Lacking such pre-Mughal features as *guldastas*, *chajjas* and *chhatris*, architecturally, the building is in Central Asian tradition and can be placed in the early Mughal period. With traces of cross-walls on wheel-shaped plan and wooden beams

preserved inn the upper dome, it retains some clues of the methods of its construction. It is proposed to take up following items of work -

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (In lacs)
1	Structural conservation of the monument	5.00
2	Maintenance of the low-height boundary wall and the railing	5.00
3	Re-turfing , re-grassing and plantation of the open area around the monument.	2.00
4	Upgradation and general maintenance of illumination fixtures.	5.00
	Total	17.00

7. Nila Gumbad

Outside the Humayun's Tomb enclosure on the south-eastern side stands an impressive tomb of plastered stone covered with a dome of blue tiles. Octagonal externally but square within, its ceiling is profusely decorated with painted and incised plaster. With its high neck and absence of a double dome which would be usual for this period, it is a unique construction. Conforming to its general colourful appearance around its drum are traces of tiles of other colours. Known as Nila-Gumbad ('blue dome'), it is believed to have been built in 1625 by 'Abdu'r-Rahim Khan Khan-i-Khanan, and is said to contain the remains of Fahim Khan, one of his faithful attendants. There is some indication, however, that the tomb may have existed even before the construction of Humayun's tomb and may, therefore, contain the remains of some other person. It is proposed to take up following



items of work –

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Overall conservation of the monument comprising underpinning, pointing, edging, providing apron, patch plastering, etc.	5.00
2	Maintenance of pathway, boundary wall, railings and illumination fixtures.	10.00
3	Re-carpeting of approach road.	10.00
4	Re-turfing , re-grassing and plantation of open area around the monument.	15.00
	Total	40.00

8. Bu -Halima Tomb

As the visitor approached Humayun's tomb from Mathura road, he passes through a rectangular enclosure with a tomb in its northern half and a gateway on its east, which is in the same alignment as the main entrance of Humayun's tomb. Since the northern wall of the Arab-Sarai abuts on the plastered exterior of the eastern enclosure of this garden, it may have existed before the Arab-Sarai, built by Humayun's senior widow. The garden is known as Bu-Halima's garden, and an unidentified lady is believed to have been interred in the above-mentioned tomb. The coloured tiles, traces of which still exist on the entrance facing the Humayun's Tomb, combined with the use of sandstone, both set in plaster, lend it a picturesque charm. It is doubtful, however, if the garden was originally laid for this tomb, as the latter is not in former's centre, as usual in garden-tombs.



Following works have been identified-

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	General rapairs to the enclosure wall, tomb of Bu -Halima and the entrance gateway on the east.	15.00
	Total	15.00

9. Arab- ki-Sarai

The Arab-Sarai consists of a large enclosure adjoining the south-western corner of Humayun's tomb. It is divided into two quadrangles by series of cells provided with a gateway in the centre. The western enclosure has now been occupied by the Industrial Training Institute. Immediately outside its lofty eastern entrance approached by a gateway from the east, with traces of paintings on its underside, is the second quadrangle, originally bounded by arched cells, which is known as the *mandi* (market) and was added by Mihr Banu Agha, chief eunuch of Jahangir. The northern gate of the Arab-Sarai lies immediately to the right of the eastern gate of Bu-Halima's garden.



It is said that the Arab-Sarai was built by Bega Begam or Haji Begam for three hundred Arab *mullas* (priests) whom she had brought from Mecca. It is, however, suspected by some that the 'Arab-Sarai might possibly be a misnomer, and the enclosure probably housed Persain (not Arab) workers and craftsmen who were engaged in building Humayun's tomb.

Following works have been identified-

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Repairs to the enclosure wall which includes underpinning, pointing, re-terracing of roof providing apron to protect the foundation.	20.00
2	Illumination of the enclosure wall from Mathura Road side.	10.00
3	Repairs to the boundary wall with MS railing enclosing the landscaped area on the west of Arab-ki- Sarai and Isa Khan's Tomb.	5.00
4	Horticultural upgradation of the open land adjacent to Isa Khan's Tomb and Arab -ki - Sarai.	10.00
5	General repairs to Afsarwala Tomb and Mosque.	5.00
6	Repairs to the main gate of Arab -ki - Sarai facing north	5.00
7	Illumination of Bu- Halima Complex	10.00
	Total	65.00

10 Bara Khambha, Nizamuddin

North of the village of Nizamuddin stands a large square structure consisting of a central chamber with three arches on each side and supported on twelve sets of pillars, from which it has derived its present name meaning 'twelve pillars'. Around the central chamber on all the sides runs a varandah. Originally it appears to have been a tomb, the identity of the person buried in it being unknown.

It is proposed to take up following items of work –

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Structural conservation of the monument	5.00
2	Upgradation of public amenities and illumination of the monument.	5.00
3	Scientific cleaning and treatment of the interiors of the monument	3.00
	Total	13.00

11 Group of monuments Hazrat Nizamuddin Complex

A. Hazrat Nizamuddin's Dargah

Shaikh Nizamuddin was born at Budaun in 1236. He lost his father at the age of five and came to Delhi with his mother. Later he became the disciple of the famous saint Shaikh Farid Shakarganj, who appointed him as his successor. Both 'Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316) and Muhammad Tughluq (1325-51) were devoted to him. He prophesied that Ghiyathuddin Tughluq, who was then in Bengal, would never see Delhi again and his prophecy came true, as the Sultan died in a temporary structure some 6km south of Delhi.

Hazrat Nizamuddin died in 1325. His original tomb does not exist any longer. It was repaired and decorated by Firuz Shah Tughluq (1351-88), but even the repaired building has disappeared. The present structure was built in 970 A.H. (1562-88) by Faridun Khan, a nobleman with a high rank, and has been added to or repaired later by several persons. It consists of a square chamber surrounded by verandahs, which are pierced by arched openings, while its roof is surmounted by a dome springing from an octagonal drum. The dome is ornamented by vertical stripes of black marble and is crowned by vertical strips of black marble and is crowned by a lotus cresting. The area around the tomb is regarded as sacred, with the result that a large number of persons, including those from the royalty, lie buried here. Twice during the year, i.e. on the death anniversaries of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya and Amir Khusraw, a fair ('urs) is held here, when the entire area comes to life with pilgrims congregating from all over India.

B. Other monuments in the Dargah

To the west of Hazrat Nizamuddin's tomb lies the rectangular Jama'at-Khana-Masjid, veneered with red sandstone. Consisting of three bays, each surmounted by a low dome, the central one higher, its arches are fringed with the 'lotus-bud' decoration, recalling the features of the 'Ala'Idarwaza. The mosque was built in 1325 by Khizr Khan, son of 'Alauddin Khalji, and is the oldest building in this area. Khizr Khan was the hero of one of Amir Khusraw's love poems.

At the northern gate of the enclosure of the *dargah* is a large *baoli* (stepped well) which is considered sacred by the followers of the saint. It is said that the *baoli* was under construction at the same time when Ghiyathuddin Tughluq was engaged in building Tughluqabad, and the latter had prohibited workmen to work elsewhere. They, however, worked for the saint at night and when the emperor forbade the sale of oil also, so that they could not work during the nights, they used the water of the *baoli* for oil, and it served the purpose equally well.

On the western wall of the *baoli*, a mosque called Chini-ka-Burj, consists of three compartments, each with an arched opening. An inscription incise din plaster in a domed chamber on its roof is too fragmentary to be made out. The building was, however, apparently built in the Lodi times. The profuse decoration with coloured tiles and incised plaster on the interior of its upper chamber has given it its present name of Chini-ka-Burj, meaning a ‘tower of tiles’. On the same side of the *baoli* stands a small marble pavilion with a vaulted roof and three arched entrances. It is known as Bai-Kodalai’s tomb, but who this lady was is not known.

To the south of Shaikh Nizamu’d-Din’s tomb is situated the unroofed enclosure with perforated marble screens containing the graves of Jahanara, Shah Jahanh’s elder daughter. The hollow receptacle on the grave is filled with grass in accordance with the touching inscription on it, meaning ‘Let naught cover my grave save the green grass: for grass well suffices as a covering for the grave of the lowly’. The tomb of Muhammad Shah (1719-48) also lies within a small enclosure similar to Jahanara’s tomb. Mirza Jahangir, the eldes son of Akbar II (1806-37), also lies buried in an enclosure here.

South of the above-mentioned tombs is Amir Khusraw’s tomb, which bears inscriptions of several dates. Amir Khusraw, the chief disciple of shaikh Nizamu’d-Din Auliya, enjoyed the patronage of several rulers and was a celebrated saint and poet.

Following works have been identified-

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Structural conservation of the monuments including cleaning of Baoli	10.00
	Chemical cleaning and treatment of the monuments	5.00
	Horticultural upgradation in Chausath Khambha Complex	2.00
	Signage, boundary wall, railings, pathways, etc.	5.00
	Total	22.00

12 Safdarjung Tomb Complex

The tomb of Mirza Muqim Abu'l Mansur Khan, entitle Safdar-Jang (1739-54), viceroy of Oudh under Muhammad Shah (1719-48) and later his prime minister is the last example of the garden-tomb layout, which began with Humayun's Tomb. It was built in 1167A.H. (1753-54), according to an



inscription over the eastern entrance to the mausoleum, by Nawab Shuja'u'd-Daula, Safdar-Jang's son. Its extensive garden enclosure, over 300 m sq. it divided into four squares by wide pathways and tanks, which are again divided into smaller

squares by passages on the pattern of Mughal gardens (*chaharbagh*). The high rubble walls of the enclosure, with channerls over them to carry water to different pavilions, contain series of recessed arches on the interior and octagonal towers (*chhatris*) on the four corners. In the center of the eastern side is the double-storeyed impressive gateway to the enclosure with several apartments, a courtyard and a mosque, while the same position on the other sides is occupied by multi-chambered spacious pavilions, known originally as Moti-Mahal ('pearl palace'), Badshah-Pasand ('king's favourite'), Jangli-Mahal ('sylvan palace'), on the north, south and west respectively. The mosque, built with red sandstone on the second storey, was obviously added later.

The double-storeyed mausoleum, 18.28m sq. built with red and buffstone relieved marble, stands in the center of the garden and rises from a high platform faced by a verandah broken by arched openings, leading to a series of cells on the inside. The central chamber of the mausoleum is square with eight apartments around it, the corner apartment being octagonal and the others rectangular. There is one cenotaph in the central chamber, but two graves are located in the underground chamber in the centre of the platform presumably one of Safdar-Jang and the other of his wife. The ceilings of different apartments are ornamented with incised and painted plaster-work. The large dome with its bulbous outline rises from a sixteen-sided drum. The corners of the mausoleum are occupied by polygonal towers pickes with inlaid marble designs, and covered by *chhatris*. The arched entrances to the

tomb-chamber from all the four sides are located within high recessed engrailed arches.sss

The marble and red sandstone for this building was removed from the tomb of 'Abdu'r Rahim Khan Khan-i-Khanan. With its large garden enclosure, Safdar Jang's tomb is laid out on the pattern of its prototype, viz., Humayun's tomb, but



the weakness of its proportions and its pronouncedly vertical elevation, lacking a pyramidal feeling, rob it of a balanced character. With all its weaknesses, the tomb is, however, rightly described as 'the last flicker in the lamp of Mughal architecture at Delhi'.

The Archaeological Survey of India has already identified the following major works which are likely to be completed within maximum two years from now –

- (i) Comprehensive Conservation of the main tomb and the double-storeyed gateway complex.
- (ii) Conservation of the enclosure wall
- (iii) Environmental improvement of the well-laid Char-bagh garden complex including re-vitalization of fountains, water channels and tanks
- (iv) Illumination of the monument.
- (v) Development of area in front of the monument

Besides above, the Archaeological Survey of India may have to take up conservation of Baradaris on the north, south and west, mosque complex and the corner *chhatries* which required expenditure of about **25.00 lacs**.

13 Lodi Garden Monuments (5 nos)

(i) Muhammad Shah's Tomb

There exist several monuments of the Sayyid and Lodi periods in the old Lady Willingdon Park, now popularly known as the Lodi Gardens. The tomb of Muhammad Shah (1434-44), the third ruler of Sayyid dynasty, follows the typical octagonal pattern, with a central octagonal chamber, surrounded by

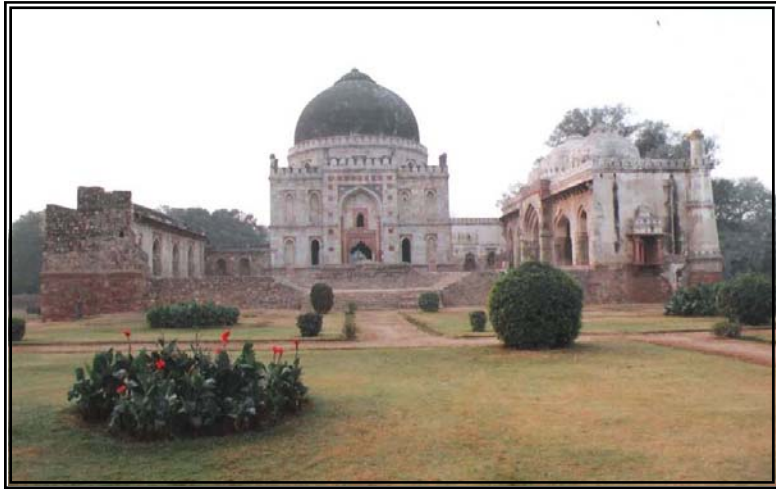


verandhas, each side pierced by three arched openings, with a running *chhajja* above them. A sloping butters occupies each angle of the structure. On the roof the centre of each side is a *chhatri*, with its dome repeating the outline of the large central dome rising majestically from a sixteen-sided drum, with a turret at each corner. From the drum of the dome rises another series of turrets behind the corner-turrets. The domes are crowned by a sprawling lotus, the other members above them now missing. The ceiling of the dome is decorated.

Each side of the chamber has a beam-and-lintel doorway, although the main entrance is on the south. The openings of the doorways, as also of the outer verandah, were originally closed by perforated screens. The chamber opening on the west was later fully walled, so that it could serve as a mosque. There are eight graves inside, the central one among which is believed to be that to Muhammad Shah. The general features of this tomb correspond with its precursor, Mubarak Shah's tomb, but with its compactness on plan, high dome and matching *chhatris*, in short, with its better proportions it is more pleasing.

(ii) Bara Gumbad Masjid

About 300 m north-east of Muhammad Shah's tomb described above lies the Bara-Gumbad, a square tomb with an imposing dome, turrets on corners and facades possessing a semblance of being double storeyed. Arches and bracket-and-lintel beams are both used as spans here. On the interior, it is ornamented with



stucco work and painting, while on the outside the monotony of grey stone is relieved by the use of red and black stones. The person lying buried in it is not identified, but obviously he must have been an officer of high rank during Sikandar Lodi's reign (1489-1517).

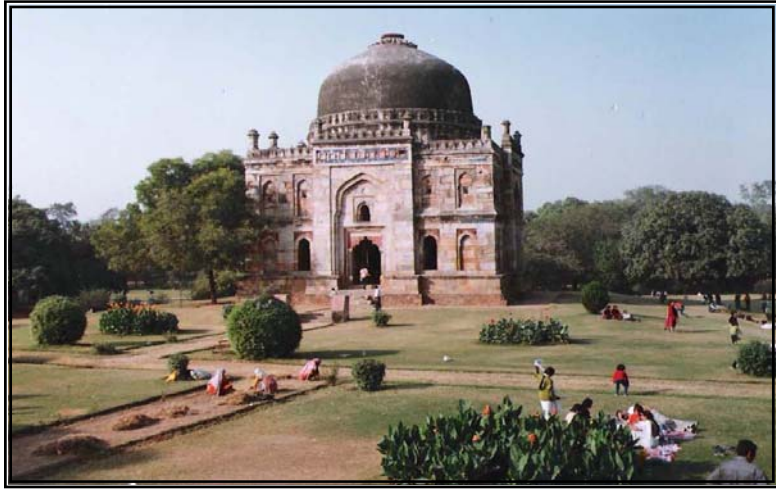
Adjoining the Bara-Gumbad on the west is the mosque, known as the Bara-Gumbad mosque, which appears to have been erected an adjunct to the tomb. Built with ashlar stone, the front of its rectangular prayer-hall is faced by five arched openings, the central one sited in a projecting frame. Over the arches runs a chhajja. The three central bays of the hall are surmounted by low domes, the end-bays being covered by flat roofs. Oriel windows projecting on its north, south and on the west from the back of the *mihrab* bay, are features which distinguish the early Mughal mosques. The rear-corners and the sides of the mihrab-projection are occupied by tapering minarets in the Tughluq style but seem to anticipate the octagonal towers of the early Mughal and Sur periods. The mosque is profusely ornamented with coloured tiles and with foliage and Quranic inscriptions wrought in incised and painted plaster. The raised platform in the centre of its courtyard is believed to have contained the grave of its builder, but is more likely to be a small tank for ablution of those offering prayers.

The mosque was built in 900 A.H. (1494) during the reign of Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517), as seen from the inscription over the southern *mihrab*. It occupied an important place in the development of the Mughal mosque. The dominating position of the Bara-gumbad and the present absence of a grave inside it have misled some scholars to believe that it was raised as a gateway to the mosque. The long hall in front of the prayer-hall appears to have been raised at a later date as a *mihman-khana* or guest house.

(iii) Shish-Gumbad

Shish-Gumbad lies about 50m north of the Bara Gumbad-Masjid.

Architecturally it follows the usual pattern of square Lodi tombs with a ‘double-storeyed’ appearance, and is not much different from the Bara-Gumbad describe above. Its western wall contains a *mihrab*, which served as a mosque, but the other



sides have a central entrance set in projecting frame. The *mihrab*-projection at the rear and the portion of walls below the string-course are built with alternating narrow and wide courses of stone. Panels of recessed niches run above and below the string-course, the upper ones being pierced by small the string-course, the upper ones being pierced by small openings. Inside, the ceiling is decorated with incised plaster-work containing floral patterns and Quranic inscriptions. Originally the tomb was richly decorated with blue tiles, forming friezes below the cornice and the string-course and a border around the horizontal panel above the central entrance on the facades. This decoration, now surviving in traces, gave it its Persian name meaning a ‘glazed dome’.

It is not known who lies buried in this tomb, although there exist several graves inside it. It was, however, obviously built during the Lodi period, perhaps during Sikandar Lodi’s reign (1489-1517).

(iv) Sikandar Lodi's Tomb

This tomb lies about 250 m north of the Shish Gumbad on the north-western corner of the Lodi Gardens. It is an octagonal tomb, like those of Mubarak Shah and Muhammad Shah, with a central octagonal chamber, surrounded by verandah, with each side pierced by three arches, and the angles occupied by sloping buttresses. The *chhatris*



over its roof have disappeared. The mausoleum is surrounded by a square garden, enclosed within high walls, with a wall-mosque on the west, and a gateway with outwork on the south, which impart it a dignified setting.

(v) Athpula

A little of the east of Sikandar Lodi's tomb lies a bridge with seven arches, their span decreasing from the centre to the bank of the streamlet over which it was built the word *pula* obviously does not refer to the 'openings', but to piers, of which there are eight (ath) in this bridge.

Several such bridges were built during the Mughal times, and at least two others are known in and around Delhi. The Athpula is believed to have been built during Akbar's reign (1556-1605) by one Nawab Bahadur.

The garden comprises five centrally protected monuments and the conservation aspects are going to be taken care of through an arrangement with Steel Authority of India Limited (Steel Authority of India Ltd.).

But some amount of work may have to be done prior to the Commonwealth Games-2010 to spruce up the monuments and their close vicinity. Following items of work are identified-

SI	Name of works	Funds required (In lacs)
1	General conservation and sprucing up of the monuments and the close surroundings.	10.00
2	Upgradation of the facilities.	5.00
3	Horticultural improvements	5.00
4	Scientific preservation and cleaning.	5.00
	Total	25.00

14 Najaf Khan Tomb

Opposite Safdarjang Airport (earlier known as Willingdon Aerodrome) on the east of the Delhi- Mehrauli road is Najaf Khan's tomb, with walls of its large garden enclosure and a gateway on the east now in ruins. The mausoleum stand in the center of the enclosure and consists of a raised platform, originally faced with red sandstone, with two inscribed marble cenotaphs on its top, one belonging to Najaf Khan, and the other to his daughter Fatima. The real graves are in one of the two chambers in the core of the platform. A newly laid garden now covers the enclosure.



Najaf Khan was related to the Safvi kings of Persia and came with his sister to the court of Muhammad Shah (1719-48) and later entered the service of Shah Alam III (1759-1806). He died in 1782 and his daughter earlier in 1820. It is proposed to take up following items of work –

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Conservation of the enclosure wall and general conservation of the tomb and the gateway.	15.00
2	Overall treatment to the pathways	10.00
3	Environmental improvement of the area within the complex.	10.00
4	Illumination of the monument during night hours since the complex is visible from the Safdarjung Flyover.	20.00
	Total	55.00

15. City Wall, Kashmiri Gate

Shahjahan transferred his capital from Agra to Delhi in A.D. 1638 and laid the foundation of Shahjahanabad, City was engirdled by rubble built walls strengthened by bastions, circular as well as square, and pierced by several gates. Kashmiri Gate, one of the original fourteen gates, is square on plan and has lateral double openings, one for entrance and other for the exit.



Following works have been identified-

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	General conservation of the stretch of City Wall from Water gate (near ISBT) to the Mori Gate.	10.00
2	Environmental improvement of the protected area on the outer-side.	20.00
3	Providing and fixing MS railing over low height masonry boundary wall.	25.00
4	Illumination of the City Wall.	20.00
	Total	95.00

16 Wazirabad Bridge, Tomb and Mosque.

The village of Wazirabad lies on the bank of the Yamuna a little beyond Timarpur, which is reached by a road branching off north from the Mall, about 6km from Delhi.

Timur encamped near Wazirabad on his return journey from Delhi and crossed the Yamuna near it.



About one km south of the village at the crossing of a *mullah* which falls into the Yamuna lie some rubble-built monuments, erected by Firuz Shah Tughluq (1351-88). The principal monument is a mosque, with its two-bay deep prayer-chamber, pierced by five arches. The rear bay is surmounted by three domes, while a small chamber supported on pillars and screened with perforated slabs has been raised as an intermediate storey for the use of ladies.

In the centre of the courtyard of the mosque enclosed by walls is a square tomb, said to be of Shah Alam, a saint of Firuz Tughluq's time. Its domed roof rests on twelve pillars, and its sides were originally closed by perforated screens, some of them still surviving.

The *mullah* is spanned by a rubble-built bridge of nine arched openings, with a solid causeway running in continuation to its north. There are three small bays at its northern end, with a sluice chamber, which has sometimes been taken as a fish-trap.

Following works have been identified-

SI	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	General conservation comprising underpinning, pointing, relaying of terrace concrete, patch plastering, etc.	5.00
2	Environmental improvement of the fenced area	5.00
3	Illumination of the monument	5.00
	Total	15.00

17 Kotla Feroz Shah

According to contemporary historians Firuzabad, the fifth city of Delhi built by Firuz Shah Tughluq (1351-88), extended from Hauz-Khas to Pir-Ghaib in the north, although no remain of any large city-wall to answer to such a size have been traced. Kotla Firoz shah, then lying along the banks of the Yamuna, and now situated on the Mathura



road outside the Delhi Gate of Shahjahanabad, served as its citadel and was called Kushk-i-Firuz, i.e. Firuz's palace. It consists of three rubble-built walled rectangular enclosures, with their eastern wall in one alignment. The



central enclosure is larger than the other two, one on the north and the other on the south, which have a set-back on the west. The northern enclosure can be traced only in part, having been largely covered by modern structures. The southern enclosure, with an extant

independent gateway, now encloses the Vikramnagar colony.

The main gateway to the central enclosure from the west is flanked by a bastion on either side and was fronted by a barbican. There are also the remains of a gateway from the northern enclosure, a similar gateway from the southern enclosure having been later closed. In addition, several flights of steps from the terrace above the eastern wall lead down to the old river bank. The ramparts, provided with bastions in the corners, are pierced by loop-holes, without, however, a platform on which the arrow-dischargers could stand. Such a platform, if it existed, may have been removed later.

The Archaeological Survey of India is presently in the process of preparing a comprehensive estimate for undertaking repairs at the complex which shall take care of major requirements of the monuments. The work being planned shall be completed in the next two years.

However, following works are projected which need to be taken care of for the Commonwealth Games –2010 –

Following works have been identified-

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Over-all conservation works at the ruins of the complex	20.00
2	Re-conditioning of the pathways	20.00
3	Environmental development of the open areas.	25.00
4	Illumination of the structural remains	30.00
5	Sprucing up of the complex	10.00
	Total	105.00

18 Delhi Gate, Daria Ganj

Shah Jahan transferred his capital from Agra to Delhi in 1638 and laid the foundation of Shahjahanbad, the seventh city of Delhi, which was completed in 1649. The city, polygonal in plan, was provided with houses in blocks, wide roads, mosques and bazaars, among which Chandni-Chowk, with a tree-shaded channel flowing in its center, was one of the most enchanting markets in the contemporary East. With the Red Fort at its north-eastern base, the city was engirdled by rubble-built high walls strengthened by bastions, circular as well as square, and pierced by several gates. Large portions of the city-walls suffered damage later during the Mutiny and were rebuilt. Over some of its parts the wall has disappeared only in recent years, but substantial stretches of it still survive.

Of its main fourteen gates, apart from wicket entrances, only some have escaped demolition. Among these are Ajmeri Gate on the south-west, Turkman Gate on the south (approached from the Jawahar Lal Nehru Road, old Circular Road), Kashmiri Gate on the north, Nigambodh Gate on the north-east and Delhi Gate on the south-east. These gates, square on plan, are pierced by high arched openings, except the Nigambodh gate, which is low, and the Kashmiri Gate, which has lateral double openings, one for the entrance and the other for exit.

Following works have been identified-

SI	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Overall conservation/ repairs of the monument and sprucing up of the fenced area.	5.00
2	Environmental improvement	1.00
3	Upgradation of illumination fixtures	5.00
	Total	11.00

19 City Wall, Daria Ganj

Shahjahan's original city wall built of stone and mud mortar in A.D. 1650, was destroyed by heavy rains. Construction of new solid masonry wall took seven years to complete at a cost of four lakhs. It was interspersed by twenty-seven towers, each about 9.14m high. At various points of the city wall have massive gates and smaller posterns. In A.D. 1803, after the occupation of Delhi by the British troops, the city walls were considerably improved and strengthened. The original round towers were enlarged and altered into angular bastions, guns were mounted on them for security of the city. All round the city wall, except towards the river side, a 6m wide ditch was constructed. New all on the river side was added in A.D. 1811 by Emperor Akbar Shah. Large portion of the wall and some gates suffered much damage during the First War of Independence in A.D. Out of fourteen gates of the city, only five have survived. Some portion of the city wall can be seen in Kashmiri Gate area and south of Daryaganj.

Following works have been identified-

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Petty repairs and sprucing up of the stretch of City Wall along Ansari Road.	10.00
2	Illumination of the wall from Samta Sthal side	25.00
3	Sprucing up of the area just adjacent to the wall from both the sides of the wall	15.00
	Total	50.00

20 Khuni Darwaza

Right on the Mathura road near Maulana Azad Medical College stands a double-storeyed imposing gate, built largely with grey stone, red stone having been used in the frames of its windows. It is believed to be one of the gates of Sher Shah's city of Delhi, although no remains of a city-wall have been traced in continuation with it. Another surviving gate of the city has been described earlier.



IT IS ALSO KNOWN AS LAL-DARWAZA. IT DERIVES THE NAME KHUNI-DARWAZA ('BLOODY GATE'), FROM THE TRADITION THAT TWO OF BAHADUR SHAH'S SONS WERE HANGED HERE.

Following works have been identified-

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Petty repairs and sprucing up of the monument.	5.00
2	Illumination of the monument	10.00
	Total	15.00

21 Jantar Mantar Complex

The Jantar-Mantar, an observatory consisting of masonry-built astronomical instruments, lies on the Parliament Street, about 250m south of Connaught Circus. These instruments were erected by Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur (1699-1734), who was keenly interested in astronomical observations and studied all systems, Western and Eastern, before embarking on his constructions. Initially he built metal instruments, some of which are still preserved in Jaipur, but later discarded them.



The observatory at Delhi was the first to be built, and it was followed by construction of similar observatories at Jaipur, Ujjain, Varanasi and Mathura, the last of which no longer survives. According to tradition Jai Singh built the Delhi observatory in 1710, while Sayyid Ahmad khan, author of *Athar-us-Sanadid*, takes 1724 to be the date of its construction. Since Jai Singh himself mentions that he built the instruments by the order of the emperor (Muhammad Shah), who ascended the throne only in 1719 and granted a governorship to him, Sayyid Ahmad Khan's date would appear to be nearer the truth.

Built brick rubble and plastered with lime, the instruments have been repaired and restored repeatedly, but without any large scale alteration. Among them, the Samrat-Yantra ('supreme instrument') is 'an equinoctial dial, consisting of a triangular gnomon with the hypotenuse parallel to the earth's axis, and on either side of the gnomon is a quadrant of a circle parallel to the plane of the equator.' The Jai-Prakash to its south consists of two concave hemispherical structures to ascertain the position of the Sun and other heavenly bodies. Two circular buildings to the south of the Jai-Prakash, with a pillar at the centre, constitute the Ram-Yantra, the walls and floor of which 'are graduated for reading horizontal (azimuth) and vertical (altitude) angles'. The Misra-Yantra ('mixed instrument') to its north-west combines four instruments in one, and hence its name. These are Niyata-

Chakra which indicates the meridian at four places, two in Europe and one each in Japan and the Pacific Ocean; half on an equinoctial dial; Dakshinottara-bhitti-Yantra, used for obtaining meridian altitudes and Karka-rasi-valaya, which indicates the entry of the sun in the Cancer.

While the monument has been identified under the National Culture Fund project the Archaeological Survey of India may have to fund conservation of the Yantras and other developmental works out of its own financial resources. Followings items of work are identified:

Following works have been identified-

SI	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Patch repairs to the instruments like Samrat Yantra, Ram Yantra and Jai Prakash Yantra.	15.00
2	Re-vitalization of the garden within the complex as per the conservation plan prepared by the Apeejay Surrendra Group of Hotels.	25.00
3	Creating the Interpretation Centre	10.00
4	Sprucing up of the Complex	15.00
5	Illumination of Samrat Yantra, Ram Yantra and Jai Prakash Yantra (work is being attended under NCF project)	-
	Total	65.00

22. Lal Bangla

Near the entrance to the Delhi Golf Club on the Dr. Zakhir Husain Road (old Wellesley Road) lie two tombs of red sandstone. They consist of a square room in the centre, smaller square rooms at the diagonals and oblong halls between them. One of the tombs contains two graves believed to that of Lal Kunwar, mother of Shah Alam II (1759-1806) and Begam Jan, his daughter. Originally there existed another tomb, later converted to its use by the Golf Club, and all the three tombs were enclosed within a compound wall. It is not quite certain whether the name of Lal Kunwar or the use of red (*lal*) sandstone in the buildings has given it the name of Lal Bangla ('red bungalow').

The monuments need petty repairs and sprucing up of the complex.

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Repairs and sprucing up of the monuments	5.00
	Total	5.00

23. Ugrasen-ki-Baoli

A narrow lane off Atul Grove Road (old Hailey Road) cutting across Kasturba Gandhi Road (Old Curzon Road) and Sikandra Road, leads the visitor to and 15m wide at ground level, and built with rubble and dressed stones it is one of the finest baolis in Delhi. A long flight of steps flanked by a thick wall with two series of arched niches, the lower ones deep and remaining partly under water, and the upper ones merely recessed from the



surface, makes it an impressive sight. There is a circular well at the northern extremity, but between the flight of steps and the well is a covered landing with a terrace of platform at ground level. Between the flanking walls steps lead down to the water level.

Above the flight of steps on the west is a small mosque faced by three openings. With a 'whale-back' roof, but its undersides meeting at an angular apex, four pillared columns of red sandstone carved with *chaitya*-motif and stucco medallions in spandrels, it is a unique structure. The mosque is raised on a solid filling with underground *dalans* on the sides. Perhaps parts of the entrance complex of the *baoli* have disappeared. The architectural features of the *baoli* bespeak a late Tughluq or Lodi age, although traditionally it is said to have been built by Raja Ugrasen, believed to be the progenitor of the Agrawal community.

Following works have been identified-

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	De-silting of the baoli including the tank and the well upto a depth of two mts.	10.00
2	Underpinning, pointing and other repairs to the monument to further improve.	15.00
3	Overall sprucing up of the monument.	5.00
	Total	30.00

24 Red Fort Complex

After transferring his capital to Delhi from Agra in 1638 Shah Jahan commenced the construction of Shahjahanabad, and a little later, on the 16th April, 1639, he also laid the foundation of his citadel, Lal-Qila (Lal-Qal'a) or Red Fort, known also by other names in contemporary accounts. It was completed after nine years on the 16th April 1648. The entire fort is said to have cost about one crore of rupees, half of it on the palaces.



The Red Fort, so called because of the red colour of the stone largely used in it, is octagonal on plan, with two longer sides on the east and west. On the north the fort is connected by a bridge with Salimgarh. It measures about 900m by 550m, with its rampart walls covering a perimeter of 2.41km and rising to a height of 33.5m on the town side and 18m along the river. Outside the ramparts runs a moat, originally connected with the river.



The palaces lie along the eastern side of the fort, while two imposing three-storeyed main gateways flanked by semi-octagonal towers and consisting of several apartments are located in the centre of the western and

southern sides and pre known as the Lahori and Delhi Gates respectively. On the outside, the Delhi gate is flanked by the statues of two elephants renewed in 1903 by Lord Curzon in place of the ones which had been demolished long ago by Aurangzeb. The main entrance to the fort lies through the Lahori Gate and the palaces are reached through a roofed passage, flanked by arcaded apartments called Chhatta Chowk and now used as shops. The

other portions were originally occupied by the residences of the courtiers and the retinue. Both the gates were provided later by barbicans by Aurangzeb. There exist three other entrances on other sides, now largely closed.

The master-builders of the Red Fort were Hamid and Ahmad while the construction was supervised by other officers, who were amply rewarded by the emperor by appointing them to high positions.

Most of the buildings in the fort were once occupied by the British army and bear scars of vandalistic acts inflicted on them. Quite a number of the structures were in bad state and were removed after the Mutiny.

It is too early to prioritize the items of work at Red Fort since the Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan (CCMP) would be ready by March, 2007 which will have proper projections identifying the works to be taken up on priority.

But it would be essential for the Archaeological Survey of India to undertake petty/ urgent repairs of the monuments located within the complex and sprucing up of the complex as far as possible. Following items of work have been identified-

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	General repairs to the monuments with a view to make them presentable	50.00
2	Repairs to the approach pathways laid within the palace complex	15.00
3	Repairs to the tank in front of Rangmahal.	5.00
4	Repairs to the Hayat Baksh Complex and Zafar Mahal	5.00
5	Re-carpeting the black top approach road within and outside the Red Fort under the control of the Archaeological Survey of India.	30.00
6	Repairs to the pathways and railings of parks in front and rear of the Red Fort.	20.00
7	Upgradation of illumination fixtures in the moat, parks and other structures within the complex.	25.00
8	Repairs to Meena Bazar and Lahori Gate	25.00

	complex to make them presentable.	
9	Reconditioning and upgradation of Booking Office.	10.00
10	Upgradation of tourist amenities including car parking at Red Fort	20.00
11	Environmental development within and outside the Red Fort complex.	50.00
12	Chemical cleaning/ treatment of the monument.	20.00
	Total	275.00

25 Ajmeri Gate :

Located in the south-western side of Shahjahanabad, dating from the Mughal period, it was a site of fierce battle during the First War of Indian Independence in 1857. it is one of the five gates of Shahjahanabad which have survived out of original fourteen gates.

Following items of work have been identified-

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	General repairs to the monument	5.00
2	Chemical cleaning of the monument both externally and internally.	5.00
3	Environmental improvement.	10.00
4	Upgradation of the illumination fixtures.	3.00
	Total	23.00

26 Salim Garh Fort

Salimgarh, with its thick rubble-built ramparts and circular bastions, which have undergone considerable repairs, is roughly triangular on plan and stands to the north-east of the Red Fort on the bank of the Yamuna. It is believed to have been built by Islam Shah Sur (1545-54), also known as Salim Shah, son and successor of Sher Shah Sur.



Following items of work have been identified-

SI	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Overall repairs to the fortification wall by way of pointing , underpinning, water-tightening, etc.	20.00
2	Environmental upgradation within the fort.	10.00
3	Illumination of the fortification wall. (ASI may pursue Delhi Development Authority to fund illumination since the land around the fort is controlled by the Delhi Development Authority)	50.00
	Total	80.00

27 Ashokan Rock Edict

This important record of the Maurya emperor Asoka (273-36B.C.), discovered in 1966, is engraved on a tilted rock-face in one of the outcrops near Srinivaspuri and may be approached from the Ring Road past Lajpatnagar. Consisting of ten lines in Brahmi script and Parkrit language, the epigraph constitutes one of the versions of the emperor's Minor Rock Edicts and states that as a result of his exertions in the cause of *dhamma*, he had been able to bring the people of India (Jambu-dvipa) closer to the goods. He appeals to his subjects, irrespective of whether they be men of importance or of low stations, to exert, so that they may attain heaven; for ever-enduring exertion would increase the quantum of attainment correspondingly and even more.



The situation of the epigraph, overlooking the Yamuna and not far from the ancient site of Purana Qila, has clearly brought out the fact that not only was ancient Delhi an important town, it lay also on a trunk route connecting commercial centres and provincial capitals.

It is proposed to take up following items of work -

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Re-conditioning of pathways	5.00
2	Redoing the shade over the edict	5.00
3	Environmental improvement	5.00
4	Security light/ illumination	15.00
	Total	30.00

28 Biran ka Gumbad

There are several other tombs of different sizes within the Green Park and its neighborhood, with popular names like Biran-ka-Gumbad ('brother's dome') Chhoti Gumti ('small dome'), Sakri Gumti ('narrow dome') etc., but there is no indication of the persons lying buried in them.

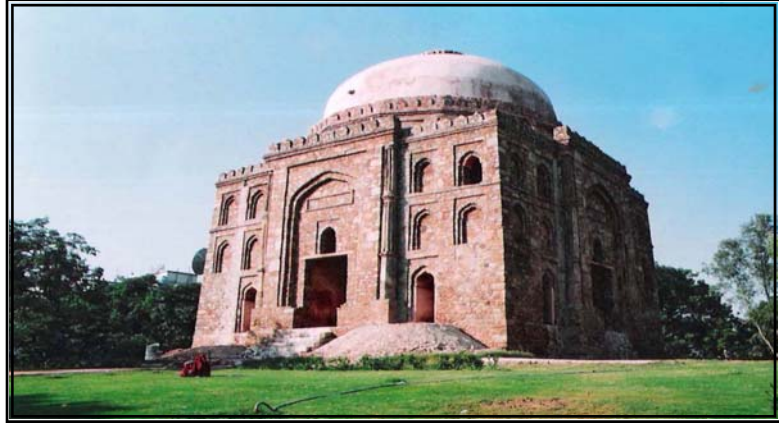
Although the monument is in good condition some repairs would be required to make the monument presentable. Following items of work are proposed:

Following items of works have been identified :

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	General repairs of the monument and over-all sprucing up of the complex.	5.00
2	Environmental improvement of the complex	5.00
3	Illumination of the monument.	10.00
	Total	20.00

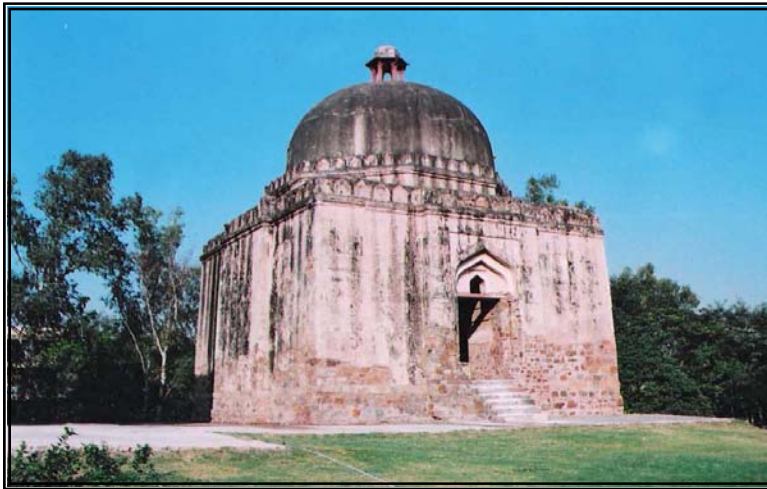
29 Dadi Poti

As one takes the road to Hauz-Khas, from its junction with the Delhi-Mehrauli road, one notices on the north two tombs on an elevated ground, one larger and the other smaller. The tombs, built of rubble and plastered, follow the square pattern of Lodi tombs, with openings on the east, north and



south and with the facades broken into semblance of 'storeys'. It is not known who lie buried in them. But the larger one is known as the tomb of Biwi ('mistress') or Dadi ('grand-mother'), and the smaller one that of Bandi ('maid-servant'), or Poti ('grand-daughter').

A medieval Sanskrit inscription, much obliterated, was recovered here some years back, and the site may represent the location of some Hindu establishment.



There are several other tombs of different sizes within the Green Park and its neighborhood, with popular names like

Biran-ka-Gumbad ('brother's dome'), Chhoti Gumti ('small dome'), Sakri Gumti ('narrow dome') etc.,

but there is no indication of the persons lying buried in them.

Following items of works have been identified :

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Petty repairs to the monument and over-all sprucing up of the complex.	10.00
2	Environmental improvement of the open area.	5.00
3	Illumination of the monument.	5.00
	Total	20.00

30 Sakri Gumti

There are several other tombs of different sizes within the Green Park and its neighborhood, with popular names like Biran-ka-Gumbad ('brother's dome'), Chhoti Gumti ('small dome'), Sakri Gumti ('narrow dome') etc., but there is no indication of the persons lying buried in them.



Following items of works have been identified :

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	General repairs to the monument and sprucing up of the complex.	5.00
2	Environmental improvement of the complex.	5.00
3	Chemical cleaning and treating of the monument from inside.	2.00
4	Illumination of the monument.	3.00
	Total	15.00

31 Bara Khambha

North of the village of Nizamuddin stands a large square structure consisting of a central chamber with three arches on each side and supported on twelve sets of pillars, from which it has derived its present name meaning 'twelve pillars'. Around the central chamber on all the sides runs a verndah. Originally it appears to have been a tomb, the identify of the person buried in it being unknown.

It is proposed to take up following items of work –

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	General repairs to the monument and sprucing up of the complex to make it presentable.	5.00
2	Environmental improvement of the area under the control of the Archaeological Survey of India.	5.00
3	Illumination of the monument.	10.00
4	Chemical cleaning.	2.00
	Total	22.00

32 Mohamadiwali Mosque

No remains of palaces have come to light here. There are, however, some derelict structures in the village of Shahpur-Jat situated inside it on the west. Within or outside the city are, however, the remains of several mosques and tombs, among which the mosque known as Tohfewala-Gumbad of the Khalji period, survived only by its domed central compartment, and Muhammadwali and Makhdum-Sahib's mosques, both of the Lodi period, are well-known.



Following items of works have been identified :

SI	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Over-all conservation of the monument gateway and the enclosure wall besides sprucing up of the complex.	10.00
2	Environmental development of the area under the control of the Archaeological Survey of India.	5.00
3	Chemical treatment of the interiors of the monument.	5.00
	Total	20.00

33 Lal Gumbad (Malviya Nagar)

Immediately before reaching Malviyanagar by the road forking south-east from Delhi-Mehrauli road, one sees on the south of the road Shaikh Kabiru'd-Din Auliya's tomb, also known as Lal-Gumbad or Rakabwala-Gumbad. It consists of a square chamber with bettered wall faced with red sandstone and the roof surmounted by a plastered conical dome, resembling thus Ghiyath-u'd-Din Tughluq's tomb. Its entrance is on the east through a pointed arch, decorated with marble bands. The iron rings (called *rakab* here) on its western wall are believed to have been fixed for scaling up the walls by thieves, who are said to have removed its golden finial, from which it has acquired its popular name of Rakabwala Gumbad.



The tomb is believed to have been built in about 1397. Shaikh Kabiru'd-Dim Auliya, who is buried here, was a disciple of Shaikh Raushan Chiragh-i-Delhi, whose tomb is described elsewhere.

Following items of works have been identified :

SI	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Overall conservation of the main tomb and other remains within the complex.	10.00
2	Sprucing up of the area including the boundary wall, railing, gate , pathway, etc.	10.00
3	Environmental improvement of the area.	5.00
4	Illumination of the monument.	10.00
	Total	35.00

34 Teen Burji

Among the important monuments in the area are the three-dome tomb, called Tin-Burji, to the east of the village of Muhammadpur, Malik-Munirka mosque in the village of Munirka, Wazirpur-ka-Gumbad, about one km to its north, the domeless Munda-Gumbad, within Ramarkrishnapuram, another domeless but more massive Munda-Gumbad with an octagonal chamber to the south-west of the colony, a little less massive Bara-Lao-ka-Gumbad to its east, Bajre-ka-Gumbad to its east, Bajre-ka-Gumbad, about 500m north-west of it and another nameless tomb to its north-west bearing an inscription of Sikandar Lodi's reign on its western arch.

Following items of works have been identified :

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Conservation of the monument and sprucing up of the complex.	5.00
2	Illumination of the monument.	5.00
	Total	10.00

35 Siri Fort Wall

Three stretches of the fortification wall are under central protection. While the stretch close to the Asiad Village is in good state of preservation the other two stretches are in urgent need of repairs. Besides, the area adjoining the wall need environmental upgradation.



(1) Stretch adjoining Panchsheel Park

SI	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Repairs to the wall as per the evidence available at site (an estimate amounting to Rs. 38,82,200/- under SR (Plan) has already been approved and the work is likely to start.	--
2	Environmental improvement of the area adjoining the wall.	25.00
3	Illumination of the wall.	25.00
	Total	50.00

(2) Stretch adjoining Asiad Village

SI	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	The extant remains are properly conserved. But, it would require sprucing up.	5.00
2	Environmental development/ upgradation by the Delhi Development Authority since the area in front and rear falls under the control of the Delhi Development Authority.	--
3	Delhi Development Authority may also be approached to illuminate the wall.	--
	Total	5.00

(3) Stretch of the Wall from Asiad tower to Siri Fort Sports Complex

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	This stretch has two parts- one from Asiad Village Road to Siri Fort Sports Complex Road and the another from Siri Fort Sports Complex to Greater Kailash Red Light. While the stretch adjacent to Asiad Tower is heavily damaged as revealed from the excavations, the stretch further beyond has been exposed on plan recently, which needs to be conserved properly. The work of exposition of the wall is presently in progress.	-
2	Conservation of the extant remains of the wall and the bastion.	30.00
3	Environmental improvement of the adjacent area involving Delhi Development Authority and PWD.	--
	Total	30.00

36. Hauz Khas Complex

A road branching off the Delhi-Mehrauli road (named now Sri Aurobindo Road) south of the Green Park, terminates at Hauz-Khas (Hauz-Khas). 'Alau'd-Din Khalji (1296-1316) excavated a large tank here for the use of the inhabitants of Siri, the second city of Delhi founded by him. It was then known as Hauz-i-Ala'i. Firuz Shah Tughluq (1351-88) desilted it and put it in repairs, and built several buildings on its southern and eastern banks, which are now known as Hauz-Khas, and are enclosed partly within modern walls.



Firuz Shah's tomb, a rubble-built but plastered square chamber with high but slightly battered walls and a lofty dome, is the most prominent among these buildings. The monotonous austere look of its exterior is broken by a string-course of red sandstone and marble and by carved battlements. The tomb is entered through a door on the south, with a courtyard enclosed within stone railings outside it. The intrados and ceiling of the dome and squinch-pendentives are decorated with plaster-work, including incised Quranic inscriptions in Naskh characters and painting. The inscription over the southern doorway was incised in 1913 A.H. (1507) during Sikandar Lodi's reign, when he undertook some repairs to the tomb. The doorway spanned by a lintel and the stone-railings outside it are features of early Indian construction, which have been pleasantly mingled with characteristics of Islamic architecture. Among the four graves inside the chamber, the central one is believed to be that of Firuz Shah and two others of his son and grandson.

Contiguous with the tomb to its west and north rise from the bank of the tank in two storeys a series of halls and chambers, which were built by Firuz Shah in about 1352 as a *madrasa* or college for religious training. At their northern extremity is a mosque. These buildings are sited on an L-shaped plan. With their latticed windows, medallions in stucco, lotusmotif, paintings on ceilings, balconied windows and deep niches, possibly for keeping books, these wings stand out as a unique complex in their class. The independent building on the south-western corner could have served possibly as the principal's residence.

One of the old entrances to the area is from the west, now closed. There are several staircases leading down to the tank from the upper storeys of the *madrasa*. Dispersed all over the area, including the neighborhood of the tank, are several tombs of different designs, but the persons buried in them are not known, although some of these could be the teachers of the college.

In 1398, after defeating Mahmud Tughluq, Timur Lane encamped at the tank and his historian sharfu'd-Din Yazdi was highly impressed by its large size. He, however, wrongly ascribed the construction of the tank of Firuz Shah Tughluq.

It is proposed to take up following items of work –

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Overall conservation of the monuments and ruins within the complex.	25.00
2	Sprucing up of the complex including reconditioning of the pathways, railings, etc.	15.00
3	Illumination of the monument.	20.00
4	Upgradation of the landscaping.	10.00
	Total	70.00

37 Jahanpanah Wall

Jahanpanah is the name of the fourth city of Delhi, built by Muhammad bin Tughluq (1325-51) by enclosing the then inhabited area between Qila Rai Pithora and Siri, the first two cities of Delhi. The stone-built walls of the city have now been removed over long stretches by the needs of the expanding suburban town ships of Delhi. The walls cross the Delhi-Mehrauli road about 14.5km from Delhi and can be



seen at several points, such as to the north of the Indian Institute of Technology, to the north of Begampuri and south of Khirki Mosques, to the north of Chirag-Delhi, at Satpula, and close to the Hauz-Rani gate of Qila Rai Pithora.

In a small scale excavation carried out in 1964-65 a portion of the walls of Jahanpanah near its junction with the eastern wall of Qila Rai Pithora was exposed. The excavation revealed three stages of construction and additions, with rough and small stones in the foundations and a neat ashlar face on the exterior in the wall above the ground.

Following items of works have been identified :

SI	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Over-all conservation and water-tightening of the stretch of the protected portion of the wall including leveling and dressing of the adjacent area.	20.00
2	Environmental upgradation	10.00
3	Upgradation of the illumination fixtures.	10.00
4	Repairs and reconditioning of the pathways, boundary wall and the railings.	15.00
	Total	55.00

38 Qila Rai Pithora Wall

Vigraharaja IV, the Chauhan prince of Sakam-bhari, captured Delhi from the Tomars in the later half of the twelfth century and his grandson Prithviraja III, popularly known by the name of Rai Pithora, extended the Lal-Kot by throwing up massive ramparts around it. This enlarged city, with the Lal-Kot at its south-western base, is known as Qila Rai Pithora and is the first of the so-called seven cities of Delhi. Qutbu'd-Din captured it in 1192 and made it as his capital. Like Lal-Kot, its ramparts are cut through by the Delhi Qutb and Badarpur-Qutb roads. The road-pierced ramparts of Qila Rai Pithora can be seen by the visitor on both sides of the road just past Adhchini village, as he approaches them from Delhi side. The extents of ramparts are, however best viewed from the Qutb-Minar.

The rubble-built ramparts are largely covered by debris, and their entire circuit is not traceable. They are 5 to 6m in thickness, and as high as 18m on some sides, with a wide moat outside them. They were pierced by thirteen gates, according to Timur. Among the gates that still exist are Hauz-Rani, Barka and Budaun gates, the last of which is mentioned by Ibn-Battuta and was probably the main entrance to the city.

Following items of works have been identified :

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	General repairs to the wall comprising underpinning, etc.	20.00
2	Repairs and reconditioning of the pathways, boundary wall and railings.	25.00
3	Reconditioning and repairs of the Conservation Centre.	15.00
4	Environmental development of the area.	20.00
5	Upgradation of the illumination of the wall and the Conservation Centre.	25.00
	Total	105.00

39 Satpula

Lying about 800m east of the Khirki-Masjid and forming part of the enclosure-wall of Jahanpanah, Satpula is a weir, built by Muhammad Shah Tughluq, to regulated the impounded waters for purposes of irrigation.



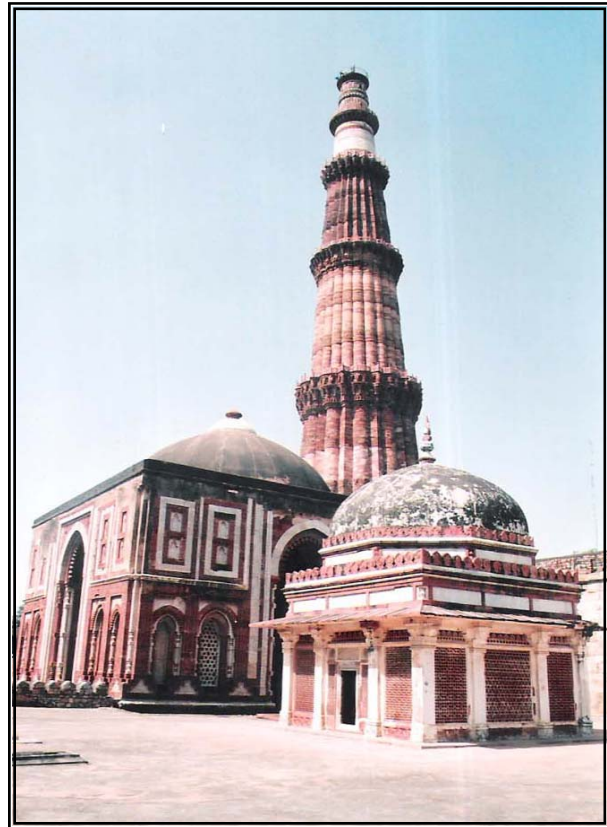
It is an unique structure, with eleven openings, two at each end being of a subsidiary nature, and the remaining ones giving it its present name (meaning ‘seven bridges’, or ‘bridge with seven openings’). The sides of the openings are provided with grooves for sliding the shutters. At each end is a tower, with an octagonal chamber within, once utilized for a school, from which the monument derives its alternate name of *madrasa*.

Following items of works have been identified :

SI	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Overall conservation of the monument to make it presentable.	10.00
2	Environmental development around the monument.	5.00
3	Illumination of the monument.	5.00
	Total	20.00

40. Qutb Minar Complex

Qutbu'd-Din Aibak laid the foundation of the now world-famous Qutb-Minar, intended possibly mainly as a tower of victory but also as a *minar* attached to the Quwwatu'I-Islam mosque for the use of the *mu'adhdhin* ('crier') to call the people to prayer, Sur-prisingly, a later Nagai inscription on the *minar* calls it 'Alau'd-Din's victory-column (*vijaya-stambha*). Qutbu'd-Din had perhaps only succeeded in raising the first storey, the remaining storeys being eventually completed by his successor Iltumish. From the Nagari and Persian inscriptions on the *minar*, it appears that it was damaged twice by lightning, in 1326 and 1368. The first damage occurred during Muhammed tughluq's reign (1325-51), and was repaired by him apparently in 1332. The second damage was attended by Firuz Tughluq (1325-51), and was repaired by him apparently in 1332. The second damage was attended by Firuz Tughluq (1351-88). Late in 1503, Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517) also carried out some restoration in the upper storeys. Originally the *minar* had only four storeys, faced with red and buff sandstone. The uppermost storey which was damaged in 1368 during Firuz Tughluq's reign, was replaced by him by two storeys, making free use of marble but leaving the lower portion of the fourth storey built with sandstone in its original condition.



The original three storeys each laid on a different plan, the lowest with alternate angular and circular flutings, the second with round ones and the third with angular ones only, with the same alignment of flutings, however, being carried through them all. Its projecting balconies with stalactite pendentive type of brackets and inscriptional decorative bands on different storeys heighten its decorative effect. It has a diameter of 14.32m at the base and about 2.75m on the top. With a height of 72.5m and 379 steps,

it is the highest stone tower in India and a perfect example of *minar* known to exist anywhere.

There exists a tradition that the Qutb-Minar was built by Prthviraja, the last Chauhan king of Delhi, for enabling his daughter to behold the sacred river Yamuna from its top as part of her daily worship. Its entire architecture, however, bespeaks an Islamic origin, with two of its proto-types in brick still existing at Ghazni, although Hindu



craftsmen were certainly employed for its construction, as is evident also from certain Devanagari inscriptions on its surface sometimes sculptured stones from temples have been found utilized in it.

Originally it was surmounted by a cupola, which fell down during an earthquake and was replaced early in the nineteenth century by a new cupola in the late Mughal style by one Major Smith. It looked, however, so incongruous that it was brought down in 1848, and may now be seen on the lawns to the south-east of the *minar*.

It is proposed to take up following items of work -

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	General conservation of the monuments and overall sprucing up of the entire complex including the enclosure wall, railings, pathways, car-parking, toilets, cloak-room, booking office, publication sales counter.	30.00
2	Environmental improvement of the open areas.	20.00
3	Upgradation of the illumination fixtures and the security lights.	30.00
4	Scientific cleaning and treatment of the monuments.	15.00
	Total	95.00

41 Jamali Kamali Tomb and Mosque

Jamali was the *nom de plume* of Shaikh Fazlu'llah, also known as Jalal Khan, a saint and poet who lived from Sikandar Lodi's reign to that of Humayun. The mosque associated with his name lies about 300m south of Balban's tomb and was commenced in about 1528-29 during Babur's reign and completed during that of Humayun. His tomb, lying adjacently, was built also perhaps in about 1528-29, before his death in 1535-36. Since there are two graves in the tomb, one believed to be that of Jamali, and the other that of Kamali, an unknown person, the monuments go under a 'double-barrelled' name.



The original gate to the mosque, still surviving, lies on the south. Its prayer-hall is pierced by five arches, inclining towards a four-centered form and ornamented with carved bands and medallions in the spandrels. The central arch, higher than the others, is more profusely decorated and flanked by fluted pilasters. The niches in the western wall are also decorated, the central and northern ones with Quranic inscriptions. Two staircases at either end of the prayer hall lead to a narrow gallery running right round the mosque on the second storey with three oriel windows at the rear, one on the south and a small window above the central arch. The rear corners are occupied by octagonal towers. Below the parapet in front are pendant lotus-buds. A single dome covers the central bay.

Architecturally this elegant mosque marks the transition from the Moth-Masjid to Sher Shah's mosque, with both of which it shares certain features.

The tomb of Jamali-Kamali lies immediately to the north of the mosque within an enclosure. Its small chamber is flat-roofed, and its ceiling and walls are highly ornamented with coloured tiles and patterns in inscribed verses composed by Jamali.

Following items of works have been identified :

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	General conservation of the monuments within the complex and sprucing up of the area.	10.00
2	Environmental upgradation of the open area.	5.00
	Total	15.00

42 Ajim Khan's Tomb

This tomb said to be that of Azim Khan was built in the early seventeenth century A.D. It is a plain square domed-structure coated with plaster and decorated with incised work. The grave stone has disappeared. Further south lies an ornamental stone gateway, probably built by Sir Cheries Theophilus Metcalfe.

Following items of works have been identified :

SI	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Overall repairs and sprucing of the monument including proving proper approach through the Delhi Development Authority land. The Delhi Development Authority may, however, be approached to develop the open area under their control including illumination. It would be desirable to approach the Delhi Development Authority to prepare a development plan and execute the same in consultation with the Archaeological Survey of India.	15.00
	Total	15.00

43 Balban's Tomb and Ruins

On the western side of the Mehrauli bypass to Gurgaon there are extensive ruins of old Mehrauli, now deserted. Among these, as the visitor proceeds from the Qutb-Minar, he first encounters a domeless and extremely dilapidated rubble-built square chamber with arched openings in all its four sides, believed to be Ghiyathu'd-Din Balban's tomb. It occupies an important place in the development of Indo-Islamic architecture, as we find here for the first time the use of a true arch.

A ruined rectangular chamber on its east is believed to have contained the grave of Balban's son, Muhammad, who was popularly known as Khan Shahid (i.e., the Khan who became a martyr), after he died fighting in a battle against the Mongols near Multan in 1285. There exists also another tomb not very far away to the south, which is also popularly known as that of Khan Shahid.

Following items of works have been identified :

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Overall conservation of the tomb and ruins within the protected area.	20.00
2	Environmental improvement.	15.00
3	Illumination of the tomb and the ruins.	10.00
	Total	45.00

44 Tughluqabad Fort

The fortress of Tughluqabad (Tughluqabad) stands on a rocky hill, about 8km from the Qutb-Minar on the Qutb-Badarpur road. Built by Ghiyathu'd-Din

Tughluq (1321-25), it constitutes the third city of Delhi. Roughly octagonal on plan with a perimeter of 6.5km, its 10 to 15m high rubble-built walls are provided with bastions and gates at intervals. On its south was a vast reservoir created by



erecting bunds between hills to its east. A causeway connected it with Ghiyathu'd-Din's tomb, standing amidst waters, while a wide embankment near its south-eastern corner gave access to the fortress of Adilabad, built a little later opposite it on another hill.

Tughluqabad was divided mainly into three portions. To the east of the present entrance from the Qutb-Badarpur road, a rectangular area with high walls and bastions served as the citadel. A wider area immediately to its west, similarly bounded by rubble walls and bastions, housed the palaces. Beyond this to the north lay the city, now marked by ruins of houses. Streets in the city, some of which can be traced even now, ran in grid-pattern from gates on one side to those on the opposite side. Inside the citadel-enclosure are a tower known as Bijai-Mandal and remains of several halls, including a long underground passage.

Near the embankment connecting it with Adilabad are sluice gates through which water was controlled for irrigating the fields below.

The Delhi Development Authority may be approached to take up integrated development of the land located between Tughluqabad Fort, Adilabad Fort, Nai-ka- Kot and Ghiasuddin Tughluq's tomb including the causeways. The development plan prepared by the Delhi Development Authority earlier could be updated in consultation with the ASI and other agencies and executed.

It is proposed to take up following items of work -

Sl	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Overall sprucing up and patch repairs wherever absolutely essential.	15.00
2	Upgradation of illumination of the fortification wall by the Delhi Development Authority .	----
3	Environmental upgradation within the complex.	15.00
	Total	30.00

45 Ghiasuddin Tughluq's Tomb

Ghiyathu'd-din's self-built tomb, with a mausoleum enclosed within high battered pentagonal stone walls, strengthened with bastions, looks like a small fortress. Originally it stood within a vast reservoir and was connected with the fortress of Tughluqabad by a causeway, which has been pierced now by the Qutb Badarpur road. The entrance to the tomb enclosure is through a high and massive gateway of red sandstone, approached by a flight of steps. The mausoleum, about 8m sq, with sloping walls of red sandstone crowned with battlements is surmounted by a white marble dome raised on an octagonal drum. A string-course, inscribed panels, arch borders and perforated screens in typanall in marble-together with its 'lotus-bud' fringes break the monotony of the red sandstone and lend it a decorative effect. There are three graves inside, the central one of Ghiyathu'd-Din Tughluq and the other two believed to be those of his wife and his son and successor, Muhammad bin Tughluq (1325-51).



Against the enclosure-walls are cells or pillared corridors with bracket-and-lintel openings. In the north western bastion there is an octagonal tomb with an inscribed slab over its southern door, according to which one Zafar Khan lies buried in it. It seems that this tomb was the first to be raised here and while engaged on its construction, Ghiyathu'd-Din had the idea of putting up an enclosure and siting his own tomb also inside it. The place is referred to as *Daru'l-aman* ('abode of peace') in the inscription mentioned above and also in the contemporary accounts of Ghiyathu'd-Din's tomb.

Following items of works have been identified :

SI	Name of works	Funds required (in lacs)
1	Petty repairs to the complex and the causeway.	5.00
2	Illumination of the complex by the Delhi Development Authority .	--
3	Environmental upgradation.	15.00
	Total	20.00

46 Adilabad Fort

The subsidiary fort of Adilabad, south of Tughluqabad, was built by Ghiyathu'd-Din's son and successor, Muhammad bin Tughluq (1325-51).

Architecturally it is not much different from Tughluqabad. The walls of the embankment connecting it with Tughluqabad are carried over the hills as the outer walls of the city, and provided with two gates, one with barbicans



between two bastions on the south-east and another on the south-west. Inside, it, separated by a bailey, is a citadel consisting of walls, bastions and gates within which lay the palaces.

The fortress is also known as Muhammadabad and was perhaps built after Jahanpanah.

Following items of works have been identified:

SI	Name of works	Funds required (In lacs)
1	General repairs to the Fort complex including the causeway.	25.00
2	Environmental improvement of the complex.	15.00
3	Illumination of the fortification wall by the Delhi Development Authority.	---
	Total	40.00

APPENDIX -I

Monuments identified for Commonwealth Games - 2010

Sl no.	Name of the monument, locality
1.	Purana Qila Complex, Indrapath, Mathura Road
2	Khairul-Manazi'l- Mosque, Indrapath, Mathura Road
3	Sher Shah Gate, Indrapath, Mathura Road
4	Humayun's Tomb Complex, Nizamuddin East
5	Khan-i-Khana's Tomb, Nizamuddin East
6.	Subz Burj, Nizamuddin
7.	Nila Gumbad, Nizamuddin East near Nizamuddin Railway Station
8.	Bu -Halima Tomb, near Humayun's Tomb, Nizamuddin
9.	Arab- ki-Sarai, Nizamuddin East
10	Bara Khambha, Nizamuddin West
11	Group of monuments Hazarat Nizamuddin Complex
12	Safdarjung Tomb Complex, Jorbagh
13	Lodi Garden Monuments (5 nos) (i) Muhammad Shah's Tomb (ii) Bara Gumbad Masjid (iii) Shish-Gumbad (iv) Sikandar Lodi's Tomb (v) Athpula
14	Najaf Khan Tomb, Aliganj, Kidwai Nagar
15.	City Wall, Kashmiri Gate, near ISBT
16	Wazirabad Bridge, Tomb and Mosque.
17	Kotla Feroz Shah, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
18	Delhi Gate, Daria Ganj, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
19	City Wall, Daria Ganj Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
20	Khuni Darwaza, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg near Kotla Feroz Shah
21	Jantar Mantar Complex, Parliament street
22.	Lal Bangla, Golf Course, Golf link
23.	Ugrasen-ki-Baoli, Hailey Road
24	Red Fort Complex, Old Delhi
25	Ajmeri Gate, Asaf Ali Road
26	Salim Garh Fort, Red Fort
27	Ashokan Rock Edict, East of Kailash
28	Biran ka Gumbad, Green Park
29	Dadi Poti, Hauz Khas
30	Sakri Gumti, Hauz Khas

31	Bara Khambha, Hauz Khas
32	Mohamadiwali Mosque, Mayfair Garden
33	Lal Gumbad, Malviya Nagar
34	Teen Burji, Mohammad pur Village
35	Siri Fort Wall (i) Stretch adjoining Panchsheel Park (ii) Stretch adjoining Asiad Village (iii) Stretch of the Wall from Asiad tower to Siri Fort Sports Complex
36.	Hauz Khas Complex, Hauz Khas
37	Jahanpanah Wall, Adchini and Hauz Rani
38	Qila Rai Pithora Wall, Ladoo Sarai
39	Satpula, Khirki Village
40.	Qutb Minar Complex, Mehrauli
41	Jamali Kamali Tomb and Mosque, Mehrauli
42	Ajim Khan's Tomb, Anuvrat Marg, Delhi Gurgaon Road
43	Balban's Tomb and Ruins, Anuvrat Marg, Delhi Gurgaon Road
44	Tughluqabad Fort, M.B. Road
45	Ghiasuddin Tughluq's Tomb, M.B. Road
46	Adilabad Fort, M.B. Road

APPENDIX II

The projected expenditure for the monuments identified for Commonwealth Games - 2010

Sl no.	Name of the monument	Fund Required (In lacs)
1.	Purana Qila Complex	229.00
2	Khairul-Manazi'l- Mosque	37.00
3	Sher Shah Gate	75.00
4	Humayun's Tomb Complex	160.00
5	Khan-i-Khana's Tomb	45.00
6.	Subz Burj	17.00
7.	Nila Gumbad	40.00
8.	Bu –Halima Tomb	15.00
9.	Arab- ki-Sarai	65.00
10	Bara Khambha	13.00
11	Group of monuments Hazarat Nizamuddin Complex	22.00
12	Safdarjung Tomb Complex	25.00
13	Lodi Garden Monuments (5 nos) (vi) Muhammad Shah's Tomb (vii) Bara Gumbad Masjid (viii) Shish-Gumbad (ix) Sikandar Lodi's Tomb (x) Athpula	
	Total	25.00
14	Najaf Khan Tomb	55.00
15.	City Wall, Kashmiri Gate	75.00
16	Wazirabad Bridge, Tomb and Mosque.	15.00
17	Kotla Feroz Shah	105.00
18	Delhi Gate, Daria Ganj	11.00
19	City Wall, Daria Ganj	50.00
20	Khuni Darwaza	15.00
21	Jantar Mantar Complex	65.00
22.	Lal Bangla	5.00
23.	Ugrasen-ki-Baoli	30.00
24	Red Fort Complex	275.00
25	Ajmeri Gate :	23.00
26	Salim Garh Fort	80.00
27	Ashokan Rock Edict	30.00

28	Biran ka Gumbad	20.00
29	Dadi Poti	20.00
30	Sakri Gumti	15.00
31	Bara Khambha	22.00
32	Mohamadiwali Mosque	20.00
33	Lal Gumbad (Malviya Nagar)	35.00
34	Teen Burji	10.00
35	Siri Fort Wall	
	(iv) Stretch adjoining Panchsheel Park	50.00
	(v) Stretch adjoining Asiad Village	5.00
	(vi) Stretch of the Wall from Asiad tower to Siri Fort Sports Complex	30.00
	Total	85.00
36.	Hauz Khas Complex	70.00
37	Jahanpanah Wall	55.00
38	Qila Rai Pithora Wall	105.00
39	Satpula	20.00
40.	Qutb Minar Complex	95.00
41	Jamali Kamali Tomb and Mosque	15.00
42	Ajim Khan's Tomb	15.00
43	Balban's Tomb and Ruins	45.00
44	Tughluqabad Fort	30.00
45	Ghiasuddin Tughluq's Tomb	20.00
46	Adilabad Fort	40.00
	Total	2339.00
	Contingencies and unforeseen expenses @ 10 % of the total cost	233.90
	Grand total	2572.90
	Say	2573.00

APPENDIX -III

Projected expenditure against broad-categories of work so identified for Commonwealth Games – 2010

Sl no.	Name of category	Funds required (in lacs) including 10% unforeseen charges / contingencies
1	Conservation/ repairs at the monuments.	849.20
2	Sprucing up of the monuments by way of improving the pathways, repairs and painting to the railings/ boundary wall, upgradation of toilets, drinking water, publication counters, signage, etc.	631.40
3	Chemical treatment of certain monuments.	90.20
4	Environmental development	517.00
5	Illumination / flood lighting of the monuments.	485.10
	Total	2572.90
	Say	2573.00

APPENDIX IV

Additional manpower requirement in Delhi Circle for the execution of Proposal

S.N	Name of post	No. of persons in Position	Additional strength required
1.	Superintending Archaeologist	1	
2.	Deputy Superintending Archaeologist	3	
3	Deputy Superintending Archaeological Engineer	1
4	Assistant Superintending Archaeological Engineer	---	4
5.	Senior Conservation Assistant	4	4
6.	Conservation Assistant Gr.I	2	8
7	Conservation Assistant Gr II	8	12
8.	Foreman(Works)	9	11
9.	Caretaker	5	15