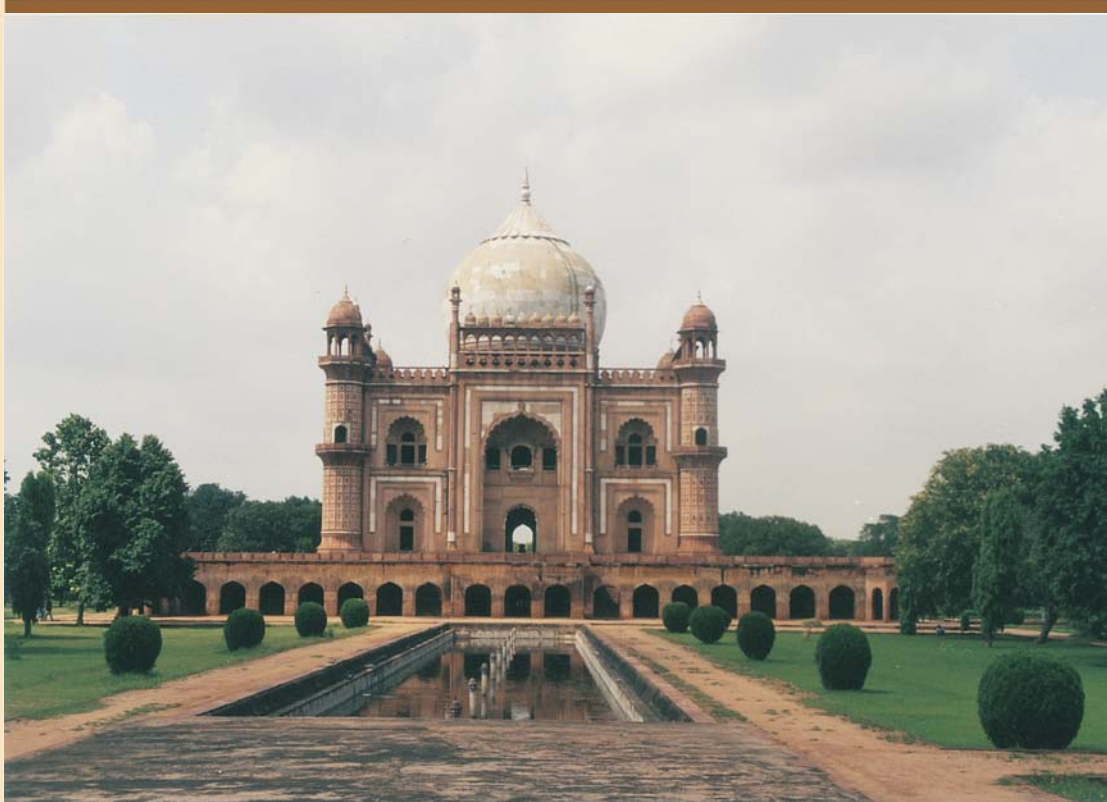
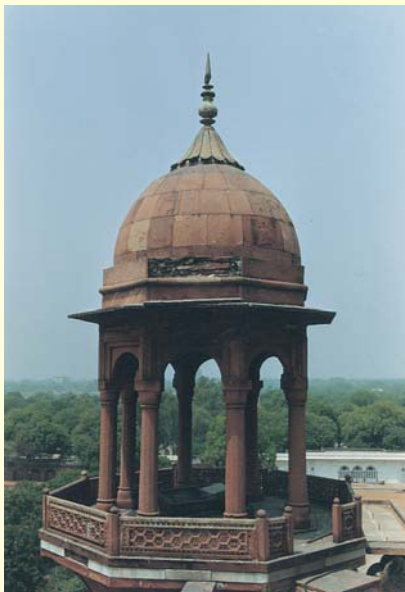
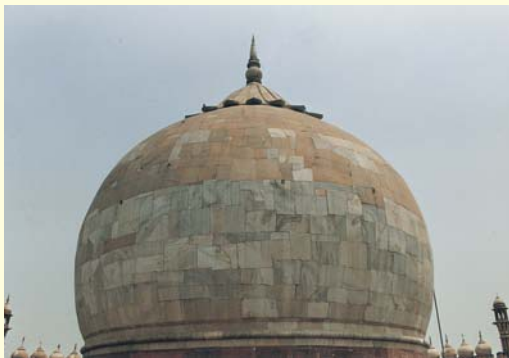


Safdarjung Tomb, Delhi



New Delhi



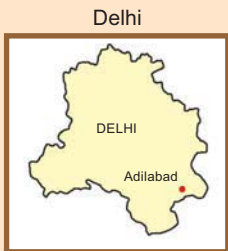
The Tomb of Mirza Muqim, titled Safdarjung, was built in the year 1754 by his son Shuja-ud-daula. The garden tomb is the last flicker in the lamp of Mughal architecture at Delhi. It holds a special status in the evolution of tomb - garden architecture in India. Its grandeur presents a soothing vision to the viewer. The double storeyed mausoleum 18.28 sq.m. built with red and buff stone relieved by marble, stands in the center of a charbagh garden.

Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 100 - 200 Lakhs for following activities:

1. Conservation of main tomb along with subsidiary structures.
2. Environmental development.
3. Upgradation of tourist amenities.



Fort, Adilabad



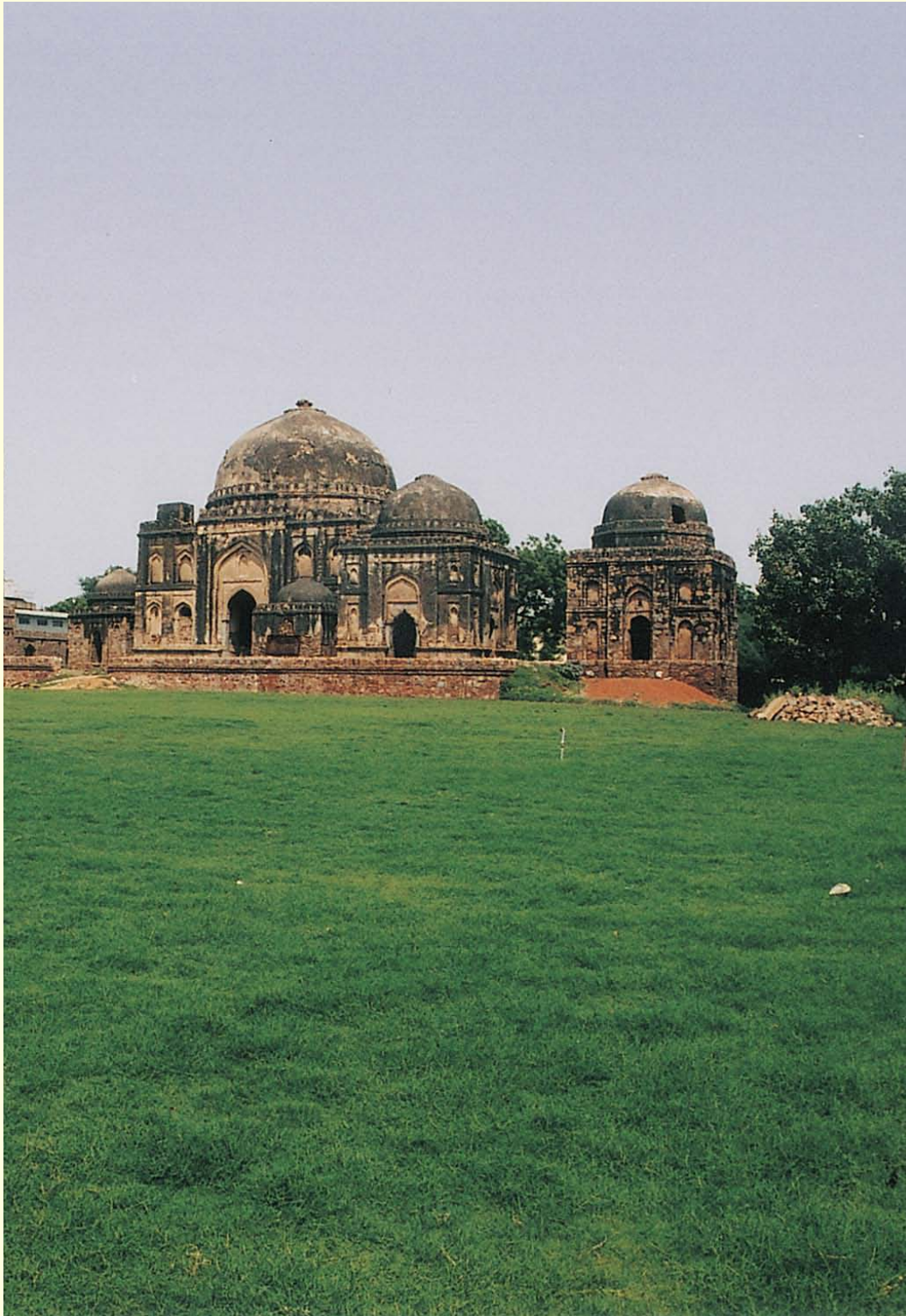
Adilabad Fort is situated on a rocky outcrop of Aravalli range on the south eastern side of the Tughlaqabad Fort. This small fortress was constructed by Muhammad bin Tughlaq in the third quarter of the 14th century AD.

Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 100 - 150 Lakhs for following activities:

1. Structural conservation of the fort.
2. Environmental development.
3. Tourist amenities.



Wazirpur-ka-Gumbad, Munirka



This rubble masonry structure, which was originally plastered, has triple arched openings on three sides. The *mihrab* recess occupies the central archway on the western side. There lies a stone grave under the dome. It belongs to the Lodi period (AD 1451-1526).

Delhi



Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 20 - 30 Lakhs for following activities:

1. Conservation of monuments.
2. Environmental development.
3. Providing tourist facilities



Tughlaqabad Fort, Tughlaqabad



Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 150 - 200 Lakhs for following activities:

1. Conservation of monuments.
2. Environmental development.
3. Providing tourist facilities

Tughlaqabad, the third City of Delhi, was constructed by Tughlaq Shah, the founder of the *Tughlaq* dynasty. According to Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan, it was founded in A.H. 721 (AD 1321) and was finished in two years. It was divided mainly into three portions. The rectangular area with high walls and bastions served as the citadel and is situated to the east of the present entrance from the Qutb-Badarpur road. The palace area lies to its west. To the north of the palace, lay the city - now marked by the ruins of houses and streets, etc. At places, ruins of old walls enclosing the city can be traced. The fortress stands high on a scarpd rocky outcrop. Roughly octagonal in plan, with a perimeter of 6.5 km, its 10 to 15 m high rubble built walls are provided with bastions and gates at regular intervals.

