

**PROJECT WORK
VII TH CLASS-FIII**

2021-2022



ఇది కేవలం నమూనాగా మాత్రమే తయారు చేయడం జరిగింది. ప్రాజెక్ట్ ఇలాగే తయారు చేయవలసిన అవసరం లేదు. మీ స్థానిక అవసరాల దృష్ట్యా మార్పు చేసుకోగలరు. ఈ ప్రాజెక్ట్ ఆంగ్ల మాధ్యమం విద్యార్థులను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకుని చేసింది.



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PROJECT WORK
FORMATIVE TEST - III
VII TH CLASS

Priliminary information .

Name of the student : K.V.KRISHNA REDDY
Class : VII
Roll no : 16
Name of the unit : DELHI SULTANATE

Title of the project : QUTUB MINAR

Project number : 03
Type of project : INDIVIDUAL
Date of project assigned : 11.02.2022
Date of project submission : 20.02.2022



TITLE OF THE PROJECT

QUTUB MINAR

INTRODUCTION

The architectural aspects of the construction of Qutub Minar will be introduced in this project.

OBJECTIVE /AIM

We have chosen this project with the intention of fully understanding the greatness of Qutub Minar.

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

We have collected this information from our social text book, news papers , And the internet .

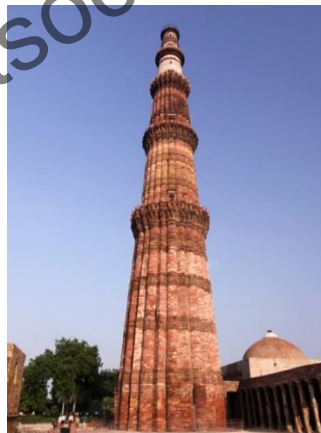
RECORDING OF INFORMATION

The **Qutub Minar**, also spelled as **Qutb Minar** and **Qutab Minar**, is a **minaret** and "victory tower" that forms part of the **Qutb complex**. It is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** in the **Mehrauli** area of **South Delhi, India**. It is one of most visited tourist spots in the city due to it being one of the earliest that survives in the Indian subcontinent.

It can be compared to the 62-metre all-brick **Minaret of Jam** in Afghanistan, of c. 1190, which was constructed a decade or so before the probable start of the Delhi tower. The surfaces of both are elaborately decorated with inscriptions and geometric patterns. The Qutb Minar has a shaft that is **fluted** with "superb **stalactite** bracketing under the balconies" at the top of each stage. In general, **minarets** were slow to be used in India and are often detached from the main mosque where they exist.

History

The Qutb Minar was built over the ruins of the **Lal Kot**, the citadel of **Dhillika**. Qutub Minar was begun after the **Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque**, which was started around 1192 by **Qutb-ud-din Aibak**, first ruler of the **Delhi Sultanate**.



The Patrons and Architects

Qutb-ud-din Aibak, a deputy of **Muhammad of Ghor**, who founded the **Delhi Sultanate** after Muhammad of Ghor's death, started construction of the Qutub Minar's first story in 1199. Aibak's successor and son-in-law **Shamsuddin Iltutmish** completed a further three stories. After a lightning strike in 1369 damaged the then top story, the ruler at the time, **Firuz Shah Tughlaq**, replaced the damaged story and added one more. **Sher Shah Suri** also added an entrance while he was ruling and the Mughal emperor **Humayun** was in exile.



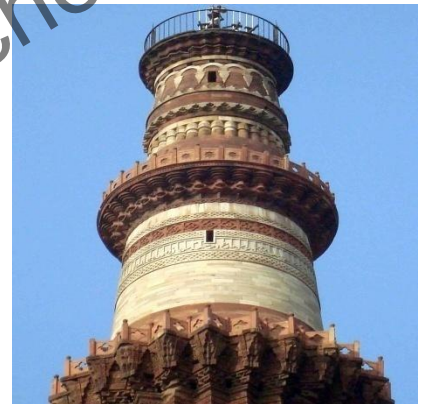
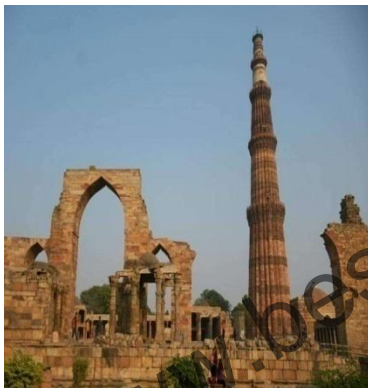
Architecture

Persian–Arabic and Nagari in different sections of the Qutb Minar reveal the history of its construction and the later restorations and repairs by [Firoz Shah Tughluq](#) and Sikandar Lodi. The height of Qutb Minar is 72.5 meters, making it the tallest minaret in the world built of bricks.

The tower tapers, and has a 14.3 metres base diameter, reducing to 2.7 metres at the top of the peak. It contains a spiral staircase of 379 steps.

The whole tower contains a spiral staircase of 379 steps. At the foot of the tower is the Quwat Ul Islam [Mosque](#). The Minar tilts just over 65 cm from the vertical, which is considered to be within safe limits.

Qutb Minar was an inspiration and prototype for many minarets and towers built. The [Chand Minar](#) and [Mini Qutub Minar](#) bear resemblance to the Qutb Minar and inspired from it.



CONCLUSION

We are very much thankful to our social studies teacher and also the Headmaster of our school for their cooperation and guidance Throughout the project work .

