Mehrauli Archaeological Park

Why in News?

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has told the Supreme Court that two structures inside the Mehrauli Archaeological Park bear religious significance.

- **Mehrauli Archaeological Park** - It is an archaeological area spread over 200 acre in the Mehrauli neighbourhood of the South Delhi district of Delhi.
- It is Located adjacent to the Qutub Minar (a World Heritage Site) and the Qutb complex.
- It houses over 50 historically significant monuments built by different rulers of Delhi.
- **Uniqueness** – It's the *only area in Delhi that has seen 1,000 years of continuous occupation*.
- From the Tomar Rajputs to the Khaljis, Tughlaqs, Lodhis, Mughals, and even the British Raj.

Architectural landmarks of Mehrauli Archaeological Park	
Monuments	**Significance/Uniqueness**
Lal Kot (1060 AD)	Oldest surviving fort in Delhi.
Tomb of Balban (1287 AD)	Country's first true arch and dome.
Jamali Kamali Mosque and Tomb (1526-1535 AD)	Blend of Indo-Islamic architecture.
Rajon Ki Baoli	16th century stepwell of the Masons.
Dargah of Qutab Sahib	A serene white marble shrine.
Hijron ka Khanqah	A Sufi hospice, shelter and spiritual solace to the transgender community.
Jahaz Mahal / Ship Palace	Boat-like shape and arched openings.
Ashiq Allah Dargah	Tomb of Shaikh Shahibuddin
Chillagah of Baba Farid	Baba Farid was the revered 13th century Sufi saint.

References

1. The Hindu| Structures inside Mehrauli Archaeological Park
2. Incredible India| Mehrauli Archaeological Park