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**Kutb Minar**Minar in Delhi, IndiaCoordinatesCoordinates: 28°31′28″N 77°11′07″E﻿ / ﻿28.524355°N 77.185248°E﻿ / 28.524355; 77.185248Height72.5 meters (238 feet) UN World Heritage SiteTypeCulturalCriteria4 Appointed1993 (17th session)Help No. 233Country IndiaContinentAConstructionOn 1199 Kutb-ud-din Aibak / completed in 1220 by his son-in-law Iltutmish 1 2 Location Kutb Minar in India Kutb Minar, also spelled as Kutub Minar and Kutab Minar, the minaret and the victory tower which is part of the Kutb complex, is a UN World Heritage Site in the Mehrauli area of New Delhi, India. Kutb Minar is 72.5 metres tall, making it the tallest minaret in the world, built of brick. The tower has cones, and has a 14.3 meters (47 feet) base diameter, reducing to 2.7 meters (9 feet) at the top of the peak. It contains a spiral staircase of 379 steps. Its closest comparator is the 62-meter all-brick Minaret Jam in Afghanistan, about 1,190, a decade or so before the likely start of the Delhi tower. The surfaces of both are carefully decorated with inscriptions and geometric patterns; The Delhi shaft is fluted with superb stalactite braces under the balconies at the top of each stage. In general, minarets were slowly used in India and often separated from the main mosque where they exist. The story was built over the ruins of Lal Cote, the citadel of Dhillika. Kutb-ud-din Aibak, deputy of Muhammad Gorsk, who founded the Delhi Sultanate after the death of Mohammad Gorsk, began construction of the first floor of Kutb Minar in 1199. At this level there are inscriptions praising Muhammad Gore. Ibaka's successor and Shamsuddin's son-in-law, Iltutmish, completed three more floors. After the lightation of the Shrike in 1369 damaged the then upper floor, the ruler at the time, Firuz Shah Tuglak, replaced the damaged floor and added another. Sher Shah Suri also added an entrance when he ruled and mughal emperor Humayun was in exile. It is generally believed that the tower is named after Kutb-ud-din Aibak, who started it, but it is also possible that it is named after the Sufi saint Hwaji Kutbuddin Bakhtiar Kakai of the 13th century; Shamsuddin Iltutmish was his devotee. Minar is surrounded by several historical monuments of the Kutb complex. The Kuvvat-ul-Islam Mosque, northeast of Minar, was built by Kutub-ud-Din Aibak in 1198. This is the earliest of them - a mosque built by the sultans of Delhi. It consists of a rectangular courtyard enclosed by monasteries erected with carved columns and architectural members of 27 Hindu and Jain temples that were demolished by Kutub-ud-Din Aibak, as recorded in its inscription on the main eastern entrance. Later, a high arched screen was installed and the Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish Mosque was enlarged 1210-35) and Ala-ud-Din Halji. In the courtyard, an iron pillar has an inscription on Sanskrit in the Brahmi font of the fourth century of our lives, according to which the pillar was installed as Vishnudhwaja (standard of the god Vishnu) on a hill known as Vishnupad in memory of the mighty king named Chandra. Kutub Minar was founded after the Kuvvat-ul-Islam Mosque, which was founded around 1192 by Kutb-ud-Din Aibak, the first ruler of Delhi-Sultanata. The mosque complex is one of the first to survive in the Indian subcontinent. The nearby column dome, known as Smith's Stupidity, is the remnant of the 19th century tower restoration, which included an neo-orthodox attempt to add several more floors. Kuttullah Small, Delhi. Kutb Minar, 1805 Kutb Minar in Mehrauli, Delhi. Clifton and Co., circa 1890 Kutb Minar's upper floor of the minar was damaged by lightning in 1369 and was restored by Firuz Shah Tughlaq, who added another floor. In 1505, an earthquake damaged Kutub Minar; it has been renovated by Sikander Lodi. On September 1, 1803, a strong earthquake caused serious damage. Major Robert Smith of the British Indian Army repaired the tower in 1828 and installed a dome with columns above the fifth floor, thus creating a sixth. The dome was shot down in 1848 at the direction of Viscount Harding, then Governor General of India. It was reinstalled at ground level east of Kutb Minar, where it remains. It's known as Smith's Stupidity. The architecture of Parso-Arab and Nagari in various sections of Kutb Minar reveal the history of its construction, as well as later restoration and repair of Firoz Shah Tuglyuk (1351-88) and Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517). It has five superstitious floors. The top three are fluted cylindrical ramparts or columns of pale red sandstone, separated by flanks and storied balconies carried on Mukarnas. The fourth column is made of marble, and is relatively simple. The fifth is of marble and sandstone. The flanks have darker red sandstone throughout, and are engraved with Koranic texts and decorative elements. The entire tower contains a spiral staircase of 379 steps. At the foot of the tower is the Kuwat-ul-Islam Mosque. Minar bends just over 65 cm from the vertical, which is considered within safe limits. Kutb Minar was an inspiration and prototype for many minarets and towers built. Chand Minar and Mini Kutub Minar bear a resemblance to Minaro Kutba and were inspired by him. Access to the summit was halted after 2000 due to suicide. On December 4, 1981, the lighting of the stairs failed. 400 to 500 visitors stampede to the exit. Forty-seven people were killed and some were injured. Most of them were schoolchildren. Since then, the tower closed to the public. After the incident, the rules of entry were strict. In the literature, Wikisource has the original text associated with this article: Kutub Mina, Delhi, a poem by L. E. L. Letitia Elizabeth Landon in a poem by Kutb Minar, Delhi is a reflection of an engraving in Fisher's book Drawing Room Scrap Book, 1833. In popular Bollywood culture, actor and director Dev Anand wanted to shoot the song Dil Ka Bhanwar Kare Pukar from his film Tere Gar Ke Samn inside Minar. However, the cameras in that era were too big to fit in the narrow aisle of the tower, and so the song was filmed inside The Cootb Minar's replica site served as the pit stop second part of the second series of Amazing Race Australia. The image of the minaret is depicted on travel maps and tokens issued by the Delhi Metro Corporation. The recently launched start-up, in collaboration with the Archaeological Service of India, has made available the 360o step-by-step guide Kutb Minar. The Ministry of Tourism recently provided seven companies with Letters of Intent for fourteen monuments as part of the Accept Heritage Scheme. These companies will be the future Mitrasu Monument. Kutb Minar was selected to participate in this list. The Kutb Minar Gallery From Left to Right: Alay Darwaza, Kutb Minar, Imam zamin's Tomb Entrance to Minar Calligraphy on the top base of the section Decorative Motifs on the Upper Levels of the Close-Up Balcony Plaque in Minar View through the Arch Kutb Minar Way of Vision See also Red Fort Agra Fort Firoz Minora Qutubminardelhi.com the archive of the original June 22015. Received on June 15, 2015. b History and Citizenship - Page 40. ISBN 9788131763193. WHC list. who.unesco.org 2009. Archive from the original on November 27, 2018. Received on October 27, 2011. Singh (2010). Longman's story - Civics ICSE 7. Pearson Education India. page 42. ISBN 978-81-317-2887-1. Archive from the original on May 28, 2013. Received on October 27, 2011. The tallest buildings in the world, monuments and other structures. The rise of Kutb Minar. qutubminardelhi.com archive from the original dated June 29, 2015. 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