Our Family, Our Story

Insha-e-Noor is a group of women’s self help groups from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti, New Delhi. They create beautiful, hand crafted textile and paper products that draw inspiration from the rich cultural and architectural heritage of Humayun’s Tomb.

The Insha-e-Noor is a family built by strong women who want to make a difference not only to their own lives but also to their community. They have taken a huge step towards economic and social independence by choosing to be part of this initiative.

The aim of the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal project is to improve the quality of life of the people living in the Basti through the project’s work in the areas of women’s livelihoods, health, education. The Insha-e-Noor Programme is a part of this holistic strategy to strengthen and give direction to the women of the community.

How and What we make

We make beautiful hand-crafted textile and paper products such as notebooks, lampshades, gift boxes, coasters, wall hangings, children’s clothes, crocheted pouches, toys, fashion accessories, bags, scarves, baby’s blankets and much more...

Our products draw their design cues and motifs from the beauty and vibrance of the Humayun’s Tomb Monument, using techniques like paper cutting craft of Sanjhi, crochet, embroidery.

We would love to hear from you! Do connect with us on www.facebook.com/Insha.e.Noor OR Write in to us at insha.e.noor@gmail.com

Insha-e-Noor, meaning “the creation of light” defines the spirit of this programme. It is a celebration of ideas, people, cultures and a rich heritage. It represents a constant drive to create, innovate and evolve.
Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti, adjoining the breath-taking Humayun's Tomb, a more than 700 year old living heritage, is perhaps one of the oldest inhabited areas of Delhi that evolved around the dargah of the 14th century Sufi saint, Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya, who promoted universal peace and tolerance among people of different faiths.

The Dargah of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya is the birthplace of many renowned cultural and theological concepts and traditions. Amir Khusrau and Mirza Ghalib are just two of the illustrious poets and musicians who lived and wrote at Nizamuddin. The musical traditions of Qawaali and Ghazal were first introduced here. This kind of cultural innovation and desire for evolution is in the very fabric of the community, and even today makes the dargah and the basti a uniquely fascinating cultural and sociological study.

The monument is particularly noteworthy for its beautiful stone inlays in geometric and arabesque motifs and the intricate lattice work in red sandstone. Another beautiful architectural feature is the use of distinctive blue glazed tiles which ornament the buildings in this complex.

The Humayun’s Tomb Complex

The Humayun’s Tomb is one of the finest examples of Persian architecture in India. It represents a leap in Mughal architecture, and its beautiful Charbagh garden, typical of Persian gardens, had never been seen before in India. The complex is known for its tranquil and serene experience. It created a precedent for future Mughal architecture of royal mausolea, which reached its zenith with the Taj Mahal.

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