

## **Mir Osman Ali Khan Construction of major public buildings**

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Hyderabad shows one of the most interesting patterns of development of any of India's largest cities. It is located in the Deccan plateau region of south central India along the river Musi. It is one of the largest cities in India. Mir **Osman Ali Khan, Asaf Jah VII** was the last Nizam of the Princely State of Hyderabad, the largest princely state in British India. He ascended the throne on 29 August 1911, at the age of 25 and ruled the Kingdom of Hyderabad between 1911 and 1948. He was styled as His Exalted Highness-(H.E.H) the Nizam of Hyderabad, and was widely considered as one of the world's wealthiest person of all time. During his 37-year rule, electricity was introduced, and railways, roads and airports were developed. He was known as the "**Architect of modern Hyderabad**" and is credited with establishing many public institutions in the city of Hyderabad,

Mir Osman Ali Khan Nizam VII was a progressive ruler and enthusiastic patron of architecture. His reign ushered in a new era of construction of public buildings and he had adorned the city of Hyderabad with a large number of beautiful buildings as monuments of his wise administration, and A distinct Indo-Islamic architecture style with local contribution is reflected in the historical buildings of Hyderabad, making it the first and "Best Heritage City of India" as of March 2012.

**Telangana High Court :** Founded by 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam H.E.H Mir Osman Ali Khan, initially the High Court was set up as High Court of Hyderabad for the then princely State of Hyderabad Deccan in the year 1919 with six Judges, the number then rose to 12 after Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1956. The High Court was later renamed to High Court of Andhra Pradesh, as it was setup on 5<sup>th</sup> November, 1956 under the State Reorganization Act 1956. During the Nizam era, a regular and efficient judicial system was introduced in Hyderabad State by Sir Salar Jung, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad State (1853 /83) Before that, the chief Judicial power in civil matter vested in the Subhedar, While the Kotwal was the head of Criminal justice administration. In the districts, administration of justice in civil and criminal cases relating to Muslims was left to the MriAdls or Darul /Quaza courts, who were assisted by Qazis. Cases involving Hindus were usually decided by Govndrao courts for Christians, there were Adalat Beroon Bolds and for Arabss Makums Qazawat E Arab. A separate Court was established for Europeans in the Residency in 1864.

Apart from introducing regular courts of Justice at Hyderabad, Sir Salar Jung also introduced a legal department for framing laws, but he did not demarcate the three wings of governance, the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. It was Salar Jung II his successor and the next Prime Minister, who tried to determine the boundaries of the three wings.

The language of the High Court was Persian till the end of 1883 . In January 1884 , Urdu replaced Persian . A Circular was issued prohibiting the use of English language. The judges of the High Court were appointed by a Firman or Hukum of the Nizam upon the recommendation of the Governments. All the members of the Judiciary , including the Judges of the High Court, were governed by the Hyderabad Civil Services Rules . During the 19<sup>th</sup> century , Several Laws and statutes , on the lines of those in British India , Came to be enacted in Hyderabad State also .In 1893 , the Dastru Al Amal was promulgated regulating the procedure of the High Court .

The Dastru Al Amal remained in force with minor modification , until 1926 when a Royal Charter I was conferred By the Nizam by the High Court ,whih was to be the final court of Justice . The Royal Charter was superseded by the High Court Act , 1928 which dealt with the nature of cases to be heard by the High Court akin to the Privy Council. Almost all the laws administered in British India were adopted by the Legislative Council of Hyderabad at that point of time. This was specifically recorded by Mirza Yar Jung the Chief Justice of Hyderabad High Court in his book titled His Exalted Highness and Justice .

A clear separation of powers between the Executive and the Judiciary came about only due to the efforts of Chief Justice Mirza Yar Jung in 1921 such separation of powers acquired constitutional status after independence , but it was achieved and was already in practice in Hyderabad state nearly thirty years prior thereto. The oldest Court building in the present State of Teangana is the Principal District and Sessions Judge's Court at Mahabubnagar , which was constructed in 1833 .

**Jubilee Hall :** Is a royal palace built in 1913 during the reign of Mir Osman Ali Khan of erst while Hyderabad state in India. It is considered one of the architectural masterpieces of Hyderabad. It is located in the green lawns of Public Gardens earlier known as *Bagh-e-Aam*. In 1937, the silver jubilee coronation of the H.E.H Nizam VII was held here, hence the name. A special gold plated chair was made on this occasion with his crest inscribed. The chair is now exhibited at Purani Haveli. The Nizam, On the occasion, received gifts and mementos. The Royal works and paintings from the Durbar still adorn the building. At the time the world was yet to see another Indian spectacle of pomp and power as that of the Jubilee Durbar, with warlike display of 10,000 Hyderabad troops.

**Mozam Jahi Market :** is very famous for the fruit market which is located in the heart of the city , Hyderabad . During the ruling of last Nizam , Mir Osman Ali Khan in 1935 ,



**Mozam Jahi Market**

It was constructed and was named after his second son Moazzam Jah. In the 1980s the fruit market was shifted to kothapet Fruit Market . the structure is triangular . In 1935 ,a clock was installed on the minar facing the main market crossing Granite Stone was used for this historic structure and jack arches style was done on the roof . For more than 80 years the market is in use . The terrace of it is accessible y the spiral staircases on two sides of the structure .

### **Kachiguda Railway Station :**



**Kachiguda Railway Station Nizam Osman Ali Khan to create wider connectivity for the state to Western cities.**

Hyderabad the Magnificent edifice in Gothic architecture is sure a cool place for travelling youngsters of Hyderabad as Kachiguda Railway Station boasts of Wi Fi facility around the clock Café Caffee Day and many other posh amenities . But the fact is the A1 category station ( Station that earn above Rs 60 Corer per annum ) is the pride of the south central Railway they turns 100 Years this year .

It is a railway station that could well be mistaken for a palace with its unique structural design . Any new visitor coming to the city for the first time is sure to be enchanted by the grandeur of the structure . Constructed in 1916 by the nizam , it was then part of the Nizam State Guaranteed Railway .

Today Kacheguda Station is bustling with activity but there was a time when wooden carriages as big as living room with an open space for ice to be kept in the center to make the carriage cool .It not took people to Aurangabad but also played an important part in giving a fillip to the economy . Cotton was the staple crop in Nanded and the adjoining districts of Aurangabad Visualizing the importance of rail transport, the erstwhile Hyderabad state undertook the laying of Hyderabad Manmad railway line , which later came to be called the Godavari Valley Railway which again was renamed Kacheguda Manmad Railway .

### **Asafiya Library (State Central Library, Hyderabad):**

The State Central Library Hyderabad, known as the State Central Library (SCL) earlier known as Asafia Library, is a public library in Hyderabad, Telangana. The building was constructed in 1891. It is one of the most imposing structures in the city and was granted heritage status in 1998 by INTACH,( Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage) Hyderabad. The library is located at Afzal Gunj on the bank of the River Musi. It houses 500,000 books and magazines including some rare Palm-leaf manuscripts. This library is the apex of the state's library system . The State Central Library began in 1891 due to the efforts of Syed Hussain Bilgrami, whose personal library formed the institution's initial core.





**Asafiya Library (State Central Library, Hyderabad)**

The library building has an area of 72,247 square yards and was built under the supervision of the architect, Aziz Ali. The foundation was laid in January 1932 by Prince Mir Osman Ali Khan. At the construction's completion, the Asafia Library shifted to the new building in 1936 to mark Nizam VII's Silver jubilee. In 1941, the *Asafia State Library* celebrated its Golden Jubilee. When the Hyderabad Public Libraries Act became law in 1955, Asafia State Library was declared as the State Central library for the Hyderabad State.

**Town Hall (Assembly Hall) :** Telangana State Assembly building was originally the Hyderabad State Town hall which is housed in white domed buildings. Telangana State Assembly architecture is a synthesis of Rajasthani and Persian styles. This structure was originally built in 1913 with annexes added in recent years. The citizens of Hyderabad raised money to build it to mark the 40th birthday of Nizam Mahboob Ali Khan in 1905. Situated on the left of the road leading to Lakdi-Ka-Pul from the Public Garden . The Nizam was so impressed by the palaces in Pink City that he commissioned architects all the way from Rajasthan to build this beauty , The architectural design of the building is a blend of Rajasthani and Persian styles, fit for a king . A 1 anna postal stamp was issued in 1947 bearing the picture of State Assembly Building.



### **HYDERABAD TOWN HALL**

In 1980 New Assembly Building was constructed adjoining the Old Assembly, in order to accommodate the legislative offices and was made to have the same architecture as the original one and it so resembled the old building and The 22-Foot tall bronze Statue of Mahatma Gandhi, in a posture of meditation, was erected in its Premises, is billed the tallest in India , The words “My Life is My Message” are inscribed on the pedestal of the Statue, reminding the leaders of the State to live and govern by Gandhi’s philosophy . A 1 anna postal stamp was issued in 1947 bearing the picture of State Assembly Building.

**State Museum** : The State Museum located in Public Gardens, Hyderabad, is one of the richest repositories of antiquities and art objects in the country. The present Museum building reflects the Indo-Islamic architecture with subtle domes, high arches, stylistic windows and projected eaves.

Archeologist Henry Cousens was the first person to explore the site during the beginning of the 19th century, and later the mound was excavated which was done under the supervision of Nizam of Hyderabad. The excavated items were placed in a museum built on the ancient site in 1920s by Mir Osman Ali Khan, VII Nizam. The Museum was formally inaugurated in the year 1931. The Nizam had contributed his personnel collection of art objects along with the antiquities recovered from his dominion for display. The Hyderabad Museum was subsequently renamed, as the State Museum under the Department of Heritage Telangana.



### **State Museum**

The Museum showcases Hindu, Jain & Buddhist sculptures and bronzes, decorative art objects, paintings (copies of Ajanta, Chughtai, Miniature and Modern) and 18th-19th century objects in a Period Room. The museum's main attraction is its 2,353-year old Egyptian mummy, reportedly brought to Hyderabad by the son-in-law of VI Nizam Mahbub Ali Khan, who had then donated it to the last Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan. He reportedly acquired this for a sum of 1000 pounds. There is also a huge gallery on Buddha and it has a wide variety of archaeological artifacts gathered from the Nizam era and Kakatiya dynasty.

Interpretation centre will help the State Museum located in Public Gardens, Hyderabad, in connecting with the tech savvy era and project its attributes as one of the richest repositories of antiquities and art objects in the country. It contributes for viewing all the information, exhibits, artifacts and galleries through digital format, which enhances the user experience. In advanced information age, this can enhance the scope and activities of the state museum as well as in reaching out to more visitors. The multi touch interface imparts a sense of feel among the visitors who would not only view these exhibits but also feel the rich legacy where they become part of the wonderful experience. LED televisions usher an impressive viewer experience which is a value add for a museum of repute like State Museum, Hyderabad. The museum with some of the impressive and famous exhibits such as Egyptian Mummy, important Buddhist and Jain relics, Buddhist gallery, Coins of the Satavahana period, Brahmanical and Jain gallery, Arms and armour gallery, sculptures, Numismatics gallery, Ajanta gallery, Bronze figures from the Vijayanagar and Chola periods, Roman era coins, etc offers a visually delightful experience for the visitors. The applications in the Interactive Interpretation center will usher a new identity for the museum in the social media generation and appeals to one and all through the use of such



effective visual mediums . The collection is spread across two floors of the heritage building, two floors of semi circular galleries, in a separate contemporary art pavilion building and in an annex building located behind. The Sculpture Garden Gallery displays 93 sculptures and architectural items dating from Satavahana to the Post Vijayanagara period in different stone media. In the Garden, two four pillar mandapas belonging to Kakatiya and Vijayanagara times, a number of Veergals , Panchaloha, Iron Cannons and a Wooden Chariot shifted from Jetprole village have been displayed. The Museum Shop and its counter are located in the entrance complex.

**Government Nizamia General Hospital** : popularly known as Government Unani Hospital is a public hospital located in Hyderabad, It is a hospital for general medicine and Unani medicine. It was established during the reign of Nizams. It is located near the historic Charminar . Nizamia General Hospital was built in 1345 Hijri which is Gregorian 1926 by the last Nizam of Hyderabad - HEH Mir Osman Ali Khan .



**Laying of the foundation stone of the Unani Hospital. Standing: The Nizam Asaf Jah VII and Finance Minister Akbar Hydari (right)**

The departments at the hospital include Gynaecology, Surgery, Dentistry, Ophthalmology, Pathology and many others. A medical college, Government Nizamia Tibbi College is located on the campus.

### **Hyderabad House :**

Is a building in New Delhi, India, used by the Government of India for banquets, as a state guest house, and as a venue for meetings with visiting foreign dignitaries. It was designed by British architect Edwin Lutyens as a residence for Mir Osman Ali Khan, the last Nizam of Hyderabad . Hyderabad House was built for Mir Osman Ali Khan, the last Nizam of Hyderabad. It is situated next to the Baroda House, the erstwhile royal residence of the Maharaja of



Baroda and currently the zonal headquarters office of Northern Railways. After Indian independence in 1947, the palace was taken over by the Indian Government from the Nizam.



**Hyderabad House New Delhi**

It is currently used by the Government of India for banquets and meetings for visiting foreign dignitaries. It has also been a venue for joint press conferences and major government events. Spread over 8.77 acres, and built in the shape of a butterfly, in Indo-Saracenic architecture. The entrance hall of the palace, a dome with an entrance hall beneath with symmetrical wings at fifty-five degree angle, is the outstanding feature. It has 36 rooms including a zenana, four of which have now been converted into dining rooms. It is located to the northwest of the India Gate.

With the exception of the Viceroy's House, it was the largest and grandest of all palaces built in Delhi by Edwin Lutyens during 1921-1931. The Nizam's sons disliked the building, finding it too western in style for their taste and was seldom used. The style of architecture adopted may be termed "osman shahi" Osmania a style moderns in conception and planning yet retaining traditional details based on the Islamic architecture of Hyderabad. All Buildings are very imposing .elegant with ornamental arches and palatial and are able to meet the public needs even several decades after their construction.

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