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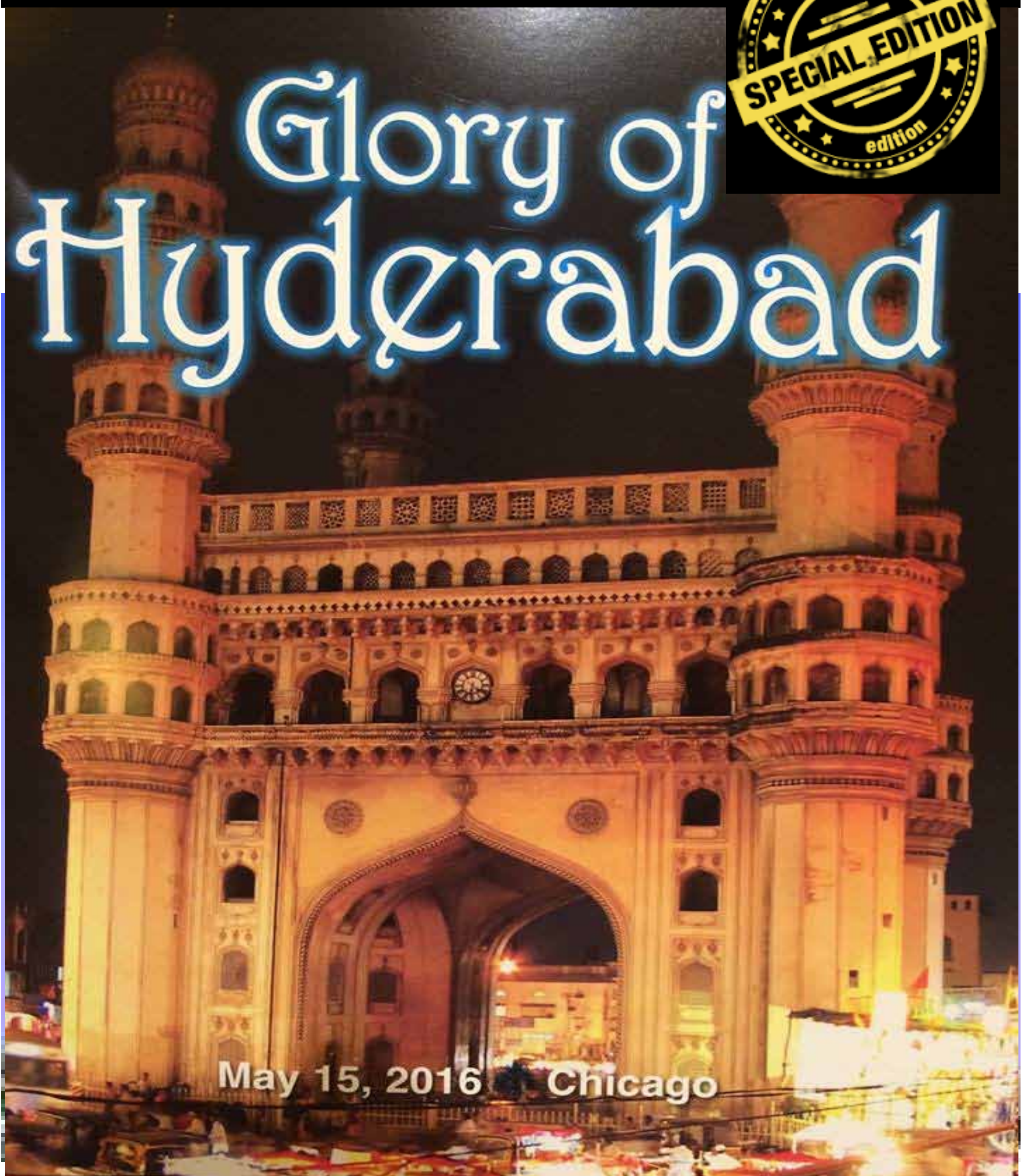
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Glory of Hyderabad



May 15, 2016 Chicago

Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah

Founder of City of Hyderabad

Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah was the fifth sultan of the Qutub Shahi dynasty of Golkonda in south India. He was the son of Ibrahim Qutub Shah and he founded the city of Hyderabad and built its architectural centerpiece, the Charminar. He was an able administrator and a patron and promoter of the fine arts of poetry, music and architecture. Muhammed Quli Qutub Shah was a scholar of Arabic and Persian. He wrote poetry in Urdu and Persian under the nom de plume 'qutub'. He authored 50,000 couplets comprising ghazals, masnavis, qasidas, rabais and qitas and these have been compiled into a diwan entitled "Kulliyat-e-Quli Qutub Shah". Muhammed Quli Qutub Shah had the distinction of being the first Saheb-e-diwan Urdu poet and is credited with introducing a new sensibility into prevailing genres of Persian/Urdu poetry. It is said that the Urdu language acquired the status of a literary language due to his contributions. It is now argued that Quli Qutub Shah rather than Wali was the founder of Urdu poetry. He may truly be called a poet of the people, who has written poems to celebrate the popular Indian festivals like Holi, Divali, Eid, Basant or New year day. But, he was basically a poet of love.

In 1463, disturbances broke out in the Telangana area of the Bahamani kingdom of Deccan. Sultan Quli Qutub Mulk, a Turk who was a high ranking military officer under Muhammad Shah Bahamani, was sent to quell the trouble. He was successful and was rewarded by being made the Subedar of Telangana in 1495, with Golconda as his head-quarters. Subsequently, with the disintegration of the Bahamani Kingdom in the early 16th century, Sultan Quli assumed virtual independence. Thus he founded the Qutub Shahi dynasty that lasted from 1518 right up to 1687 when Aurangzeb's armies swept the Deccan.

This dynasty spanned 171 years in the history of South India. The eight kings of this royal line have left a firm impression of their strong personalities upon the land and its people. The Qutub Shahi rulers were great builders and patrons of learning. They not only patronized the Persian culture but also the regional culture of the Deccan, symbolized by the Telugu language and the newly developed Deccani idiom.

Qutub Shah 1 : SULTAN QULI QUTBUL MULK: The founder of the Qutub Shahi kingdom did much to strengthen and improve the capital Golconda. He beautified his fortress capital with mosques, palaces and gardens. On the foundations of the old mud fort Sultan Quli built a massive citadel. This city called Muhammad Nagar, soon grew rapidly and earned fame as one of the leading cities of the east, well known for its trade in diamonds and precious stones. Sultan Quli's subjects thought highly of him and he governed kindly and well. But at the age of 99, the king died at the hands of his own son Jamsheed Quli.

Qutub Shah 2 : JAMSHEED QULI QUTUB SHAH: Jamsheed, the third son, took over the reins of gov-



ernment with blood stained hands. His seven years reign was marked by the people's resentment over his patricide. However, Jamsheed Quli was educated and loved poetry. He died in 1550 of an incurable disease.

Qutub Shah 3 : SUBHAN QULI QUTUB SHAH: was 7 year old, when he became Sultan of Golconda, after death of his father Jamsheed Quli Qutub Shah in 1550 AD. Saif Khan also known as "Ainul Mulk" was sent from Ahmednagar for the performance of duties of regent during the boy's development. Subhan died same year and his father's brother Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah ascended the throne.

Qutub Shah 4 : IBRAHIM QULI QUTUB SHAH: The youngest son of Sultan Quli Qutub Shah, Ibrahim, lived in exile as an honored guest of the Raja of Vijayanagar. It was during this sojourn that he learnt to love Telugu and speak it almost as his second mother tongue. When he ascended the throne, Ibrahim patronized and encouraged the learning and writing of Telugu as few Muslim or non-Muslim rulers had done before him. Poets from all over the Deccan converged at Ibrahim's court. During his reign, Golconda was further strengthened. Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah invited his nobles to construct buildings within its walls, Mosques, Schools, Alms houses, and the Dam at Hussain Sagar, Budwel and Ibrahimpatnam were all to his credit. Besides, Ibrahim was noted for his able administration.

Qutub Shah 5 : MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH: It was in the long, peaceful and prosperous reign of the fifth king Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah

that the Qutub Shahi dynasty reached its zenith. Muhammad Quli was crowned king when only 15 years of age. He is best remembered as the great planner and founder of the city of Hyderabad. According to popular legend, the king was enamored of a dancer called Bhagmati, belonging to a small village of Chichelam where the famous Charminar now stands. He found Bhagnagar to perpetuate his love for her, the name of the city was accordingly changed by the king to HYDERABAD. Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah, like Ibrahim, patronized and encouraged the Telugu language as much as he did Arabic and Persian. He was himself an accomplished poet in Telugu and fostered local traditions and rituals. He was also the creator of the first Deccani poetry. Muhammad Quli was hardly 48 when he died in 1612 after a fairly long reign of 32 years. He was a humane and just king, besides being a great builder and man of letters. Hayath Bakshi Begum was his only daughter who was married to his nephew and successor, Sultan Muhammad Qutub Shah.

Qutub Shah 4 : SULTAN MUHAMMAD QUTUB SHAH: The nephew and son-in-law of Muhammad Quli, Sultan Muhammad ascended the throne as the sixth Qutub Shah. A well versed scholar, he had a deeply religious temperament and was a connoisseur of good books. The Qutub Shahi chronicles were completed during his reign. He further

contributed to the architectural achievements of the Qutub Shahi dynasty. The foundation of the principal mosque Mecca Masjid was laid during his reign in 1617. He also began the construction of the building of Sultan Nagar. These projects were however not completed in his lifetime.

Qutub Shah 7 : ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH: Son of Sultan Muhammad, Abdullah ascended the throne at the age of 12, his mother administering the kingdom till he attained maturity. He lived a life of pleasure and ease. Though the Kingdom was extended during his rule, it came under Mughal pressure in 1636. Golconda was attacked in 1656 and as a result, heavy indemnity had to be paid. He died on 1st May, 1672.

Qutub Shah 8 : ABUL HASAN TANA SHAH: Abul Hasan, also known as Tana Shah, was Abdullah Qutub Shah's son-in-law. He proved an able ruler and a staunch defender in the face of the Mughal might. He is remembered as a benign and tolerant king who placed his people's prosperity and well-being above everything else.

Tana Shah was the last king of Golconda. During his rule, the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb seized the fortress of Golconda for a period of 8 continuous months. In 1687, the Mughals finally stormed the fortress after the gates were opened by a traitor. Abul Hasan was taken prisoner. He was held captive first at Bidar and then at Daulatabad (Aurangabad) where he died in prison after 12 years of captivity.

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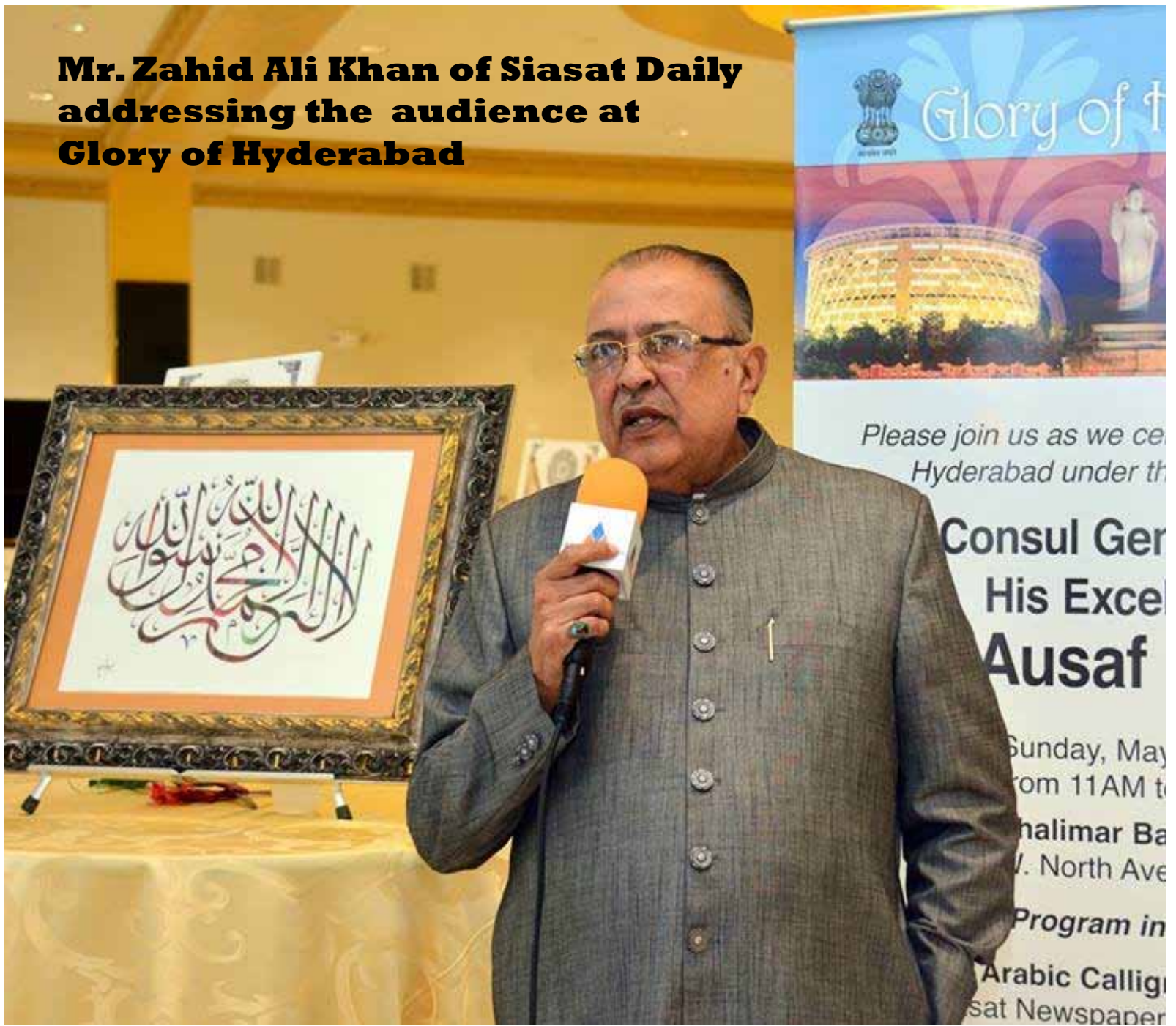
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Mr. Zahid Ali Khan of Siasat Daily addressing the audience at Glory of Hyderabad



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The “Celebration of the Glory of Hyderabad”, under the Patronage of Hon. Dr Ausaf Sayeed, Consul General of India in Chicago

“Hyderabad has always remained as a point of convergence of many different cultures, traditions, festivals, and religions that gave it its distinct cosmopolitan character. Hyderabad’s lingua franca, ‘Dakhini’, is a unique blend of several languages, typifying the true plural character of the city, where people belonging to different castes, creed, and religions live in peace and harmony and participate in each other’s festivals with enthusiasm”, said Dr. Ausaf Sayeed, Consul General of India in Chicago in his inaugural address of the “Celebration of the Glory of Hyderabad” held under the patronage of Consulate General of India in Chicago, on Sunday, May 15th, 2016 from 11:00 AM to 11:00 PM, at Shalimar Banquets, 280 W. North Ave. Addison, IL.

Continuing his address, Dr. Sayeed said that the event is aimed at celebrating the famed ‘Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb’ and portraying the “Hyderabadiyat”, rather than merely glorifying Hyderabad’s historical achievements. “The Hyderabad Tehzeeb is the traditional mix of civility, hospitality, courtesy, and grace in social interaction, the hallmark of which is respect and consideration”, added Dr. Sayeed.

“While Hyderabad has been protecting and preserving its age-old culture and traditions, it has been proactive in welcoming and embracing the contemporary socio-economic changes. It has emerged as the ‘Best liveable city’ in India and gained reputation as a home for such global giants as Microsoft, Apple, Amazon, Google, Facebook”, added Dr. Sayeed.

The Mesmerizing Plays:

Qadir Ali Baig Theatre Foundation, Hyderabad presented two internationally-acclaimed plays, namely, “Spaces: Story of Hyderabad Haveli” and “Quli: Dilon ka Shahzaada”. With a blend of fine and performing arts, embellished with Indian classical and shadow dances, period sets and costumes, the play takes audience back in time to the 17th century Indian kingdom of Golconda through a philosophical tale of true love. ‘Spaces: Story of Hyderabad Haveli confronts a question that most people in any urban society globally: do we define our space or does our space define us?’

The male lead actor, Padmashri Mohammed Ali Baig, and the female lead actress, Noor Baig, stole the thunder by their explosive performances. The audience gave them standing ovation, again and again, throughout the duration of the show.

Mohammad Ali Baig and Noor Baig, along with their troop, were especially flown from Hyderabad to present the phenomenal plays.

Calligraphy Exhibition generates significant interest

The Siasat Urdu Daily, Hyderabad, show-cased hundreds of art pieces of the calligraphy made by artists from India, as a part of the Urdu and Arabic Calligraphy Exhibition. The calligraphy exhibits of Nayeem Saberi and Faheem Saberi, paintings of Lateef Farooqui, embroidery of Naseer Sultan, and wood work of Mohammed Mazharuddin were displayed at the Exhibition. The Calligraphy Exhibition was jointly inaugurated by Dr. Ausaf Sayeed and Zahid Ali Khan, Editor-in-Chief, The Siasat Daily. The visit of Zahid Ali Khan, Editor Urdu daily to Chicago, exclusively to grace the event, was a pleasant experience for the Urdu lovers.

The crowning glory of the event was a qawwali program considering the fact that it has been a powerful part of the rich culture of Hyderabad. Riaz Qawwal and his party, who came from Houston exclusively for the event, delighted audience, beyond tier expectations, by presenting popular qawwalis.

Mir Z Khan, in his inaugural address, said that a part of the proceeds of the event will benefit “Feed the Hungry” in Hyderabad and youth education programs in India. He stated that the Steering Committee of the Event, Ashfaq Hussain Syed (Secretary), Iqbal Ali M. Baig (Treasurer), Dr. Prem Rupani, Dr. Muzaffar Mirza, Sami Siddiqi, Tasneem Osmani, Iftekhar Shareef, Gazala Rahman, Syed Sharafat Hussain, Anis Khan, Syed Hussain, Khalid Osmani, and Ali Jaffer worked tirelessly, day in day out for over two months, to ensure that the event turns out to be a high watermark of success.

Dr. Prem Rupani, a prominent member of the Hyderabad community in Chicagoland, said that with the establishment of such world class educa-

tional institutions as Indian School of Business, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Technology, and a string of professional, technical, and vocational educational institutions, Hyderabad is emerging as the most preferred destination for students from a number of countries. Similarly, he added, the mind boggling growth in Industry, Services, and Business, India has become a mighty force to reckon with at the global plane.

“Awards of Excellence” were presented to Azher Quader, Dr. Vidyasagar, Ali Niazee, Dr. Chitturi, Kaiseruddin, Nazneen, and Sadiq Naqvi for their landmark contributions in different domains of work.

The Steering Committee presented a special award to Dr. Sayeed for his exceptionally good contribution for the overall welfare of the Indian-Americans in Chicago.

The event was attended by over 1100 eminent persons from different walks of life. The Prominent among the dignitaries who attended the event including Dr. Gopal Lal Malani, Mayor of Oak Brook, Hardik Bhatt, Chief Information Officer, Office of the Governor of IL, Raja Krishnamoorthy, Democratic Party nominee for the 8th Congressional District of Chicago, Krishna Bansal among others graced the event.

The event kick started with the singing of the National Anthems of the United States and India. The authentic Hyderabad dinner served to the guests was relished by one and all. Azam Nizamuddin, the MC of the event, anchored the proceedings of the event in a professional fashion manner.

Later speaking to **Asia Times US** Iftekhar Shareef said the event went very well with the support of all Committee members especially hard work of Ashfaq Hussain was commendable. Though some commotion was there in assignment of VIP tables as few people who paid for VIP table where almost by exit doors. Mr. Shareef said next year onwards similar event will be held under a new Hyderabad Organization name as no such organization existed for Glory of Hyderabad celebration. Consul General has hand picked few of friends to conduct the affairs of the event said Mr. Shareef.



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Iftekhar Shareef
CEO

Glory of Hyderabad



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**Congratulations
to the
complete team
who worked
tirelessly
towards the
grand success
of this unique
event in Chicago**

Azeem A. Quadeer, P.E. Publisher Asia Times US
and Hon. Dr. Ausaf Sayeed,
Consul General Chicago



Glory of Hyderabad



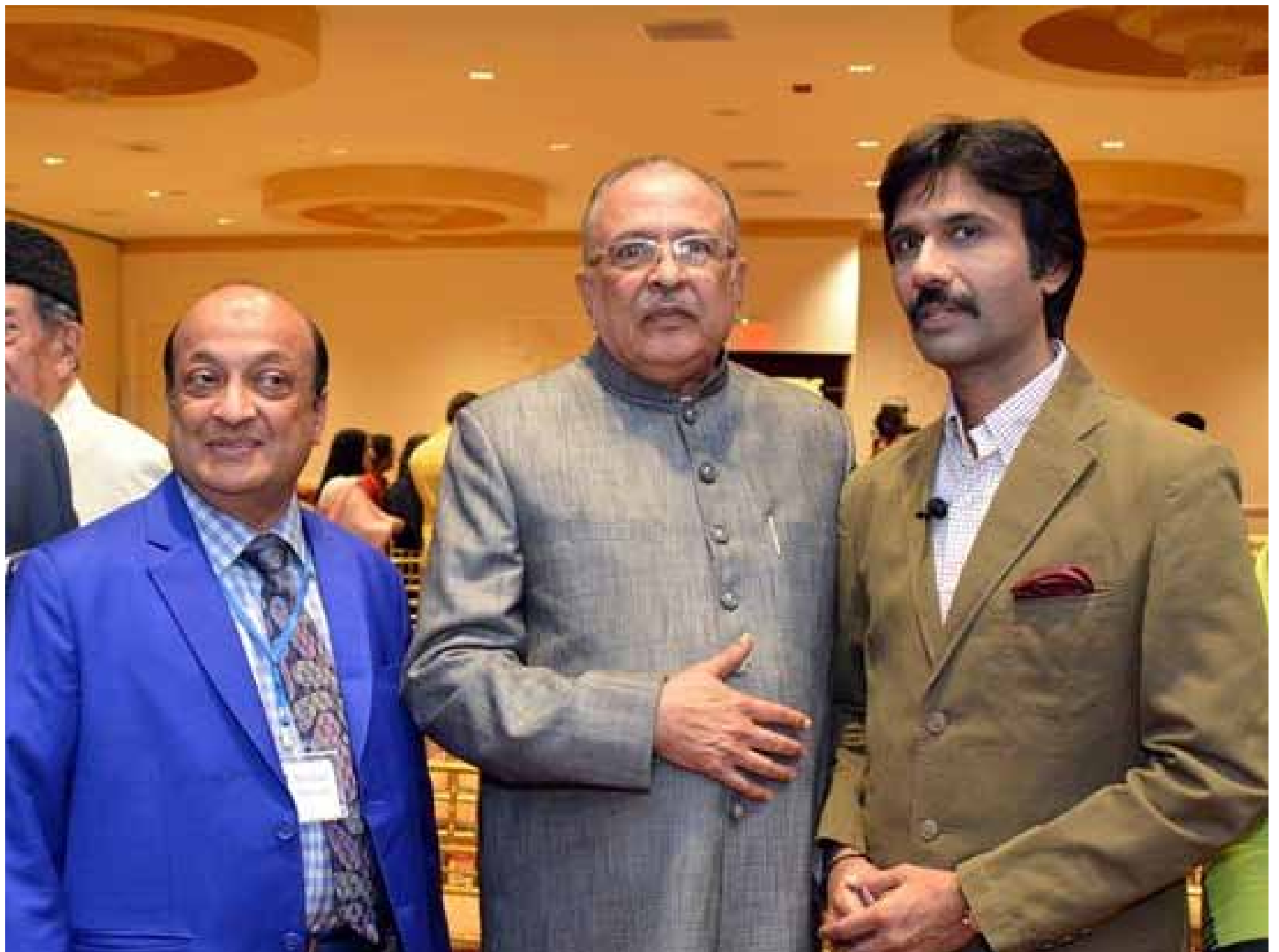
Glory of Hyderabad

For the first time Siasat Art Gallery projected their artifacts in the United States during Glory of Hyderabad celebrations in Chicago on Sunday. Editor, Siasat Mr. Zahid Ali Khan received a grand welcome by Hyderabadi community in the US. Under the patronage of Council General Of India, Dr. Ausaf Sayeed the celebration took place. Dignitaries from Hyderabad participated in the event. The exhibition showcases 150 pieces of artifacts which includes the artwork of renowned artists Mr. Nayeem Saberi, Mr. Faheem Saberi, canvas painting of Mr. Lateef Farooqui, Embroidery work of Mr. Naseer Sultan, Wooden art of Mr. Md Mazheruddin.

The art of calligraphy is among the trough struck arts dying out at double the pace of evolution of multi-media.

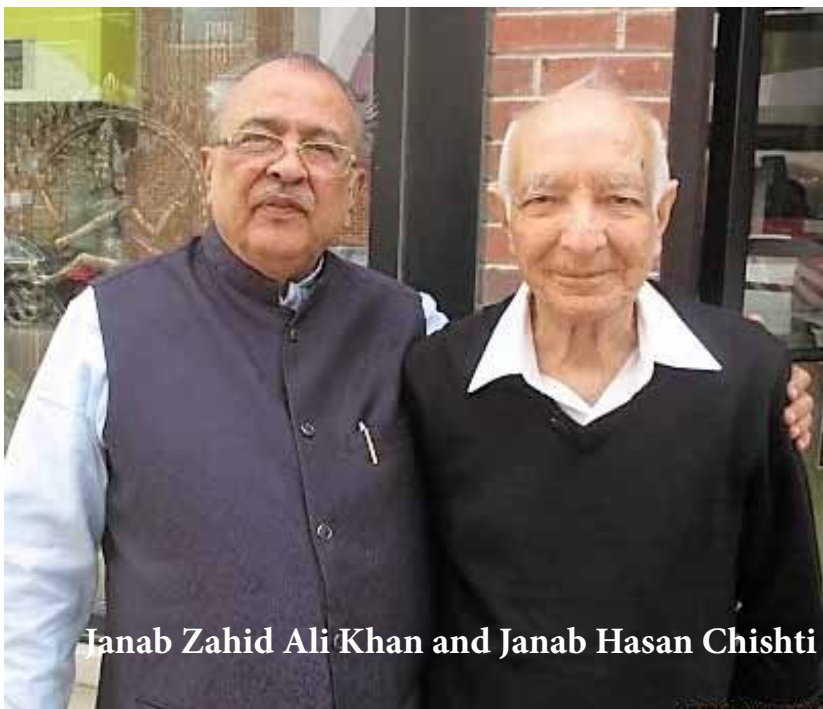
The idea is to bring calligraphy back to life and simultaneously generate employment. The slum dwelling ladies are being guided and given opportunity of coming up with innovative ways of calligraphy with their wit and will and thus the skill has made the Art take a fresh gasp.

-Saisat



Congratulations to the whole team behind the grand success of "Glory of Hyderabad" under the leadership of Hon. Dr Ausaf Sayeed, Consul General of India, Chicago

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Janab Zahid Ali Khan and Janab Hasan Chishti



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**Thanks to
Mr. Suresh Bodiwala of
Asian Media USA
for excellent pictures**

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Evolution of Hyderabad City Design and Planning

-by Zahyr Siddiqui



Ever since the stone-age, all physical forms built in space with human intervention is called architecture, the mother of all arts and sciences. The humans always endeavor to make it functional, comfortable and secured, aesthetically pleasing to reflect personal lifestyle befitting the environment they live in.

The regional environmental factors were tackled by human ingenuities to produce the variable architectural shapes based on the functions it evolves in form of housing, hamlets, and neighborhoods to urban and regional centers.

The human obsession for improvements fosters indigenous science and technology leading to contentment in form of social contacts and trading among the societies. The trade outreach brings communities closer to share ideas and knowledge for mutual benefits.

Due to the favorable environmental conditions and natural resources the trading in the Deccan plateau flourished from inside and outside of the peninsula. Especially across the seas (east/west) apart from material commodities faith based ideologies and architectures exchanged places.

The Arabs and Persians traders transcended from the western shores to trade with native Indians so does the Indians influenced the lands across the seas. Thus the Deccan became the trading hub of multi-dimensional activities inside and outside of Peninsula similar to the cross-migration of north-west and eastern frontiers further into India.

The aforesaid enunciation evolved fully in shaping the Hyderabad Deccan architectures and its urban planning. The Deccan plateau predominance in the peninsula has all the homogenous ecofriendly natural resources in terms of weather, water bodies, mountains, fertile soils, floras and faunas.

The conceptualization of design and planning of the medieval Hyderabad urban layout in the region was a conscious and serious attempt by the Quli rulers to address the urgent need to conurbation for the ever expanding Golconda city. There was also a need for the flourishing Quli dynasty to have its own distinct identity among the polity of rulers governing the south Indian landscape. The Quli rulers considering the heterogeneous community structure of its domain tasked its special teams of community scholars and technical experts to search for a resourceful virgin land including appropriate design for the new city.

The supreme among the main criteria's was to have land which should be free and untouched by any human settlements or historical monuments whatsoever. This unique aspect of Hyderabad city design and planning criteria was reminiscences only to Roman and Greek civilizational cities which were planned and designed from scratch on untouched virgin lands which are still flourishing in all their living glories.

The hectic search by the Quli experts' brought in a short

list of probable sites for the Quli ruler's selection. The nearest location fulfilling the criteria was the densely forested elevated land sloping not very far from the banks of the river Musi only 5 miles east of Golconda.

In the regional context the surrounding hills, valleys and forestations of the selected new site have had the composition of perineal and seasonal water bodies like lakes, ponds and streams creating eco-balance to facilitate the micro-climatic natural conditions across the region. The architectural design and planning concept has integration of theories brought in by the foreign experts in coordination with local scholars of the Islamic and Vedic principles. The foreign experts integrated the plan to derive through the influence of ancient Mesopotamia and the Babylonian cult concept of divine architect of universe.

The design evolution and concept under the influence of mathematicians and geometers were kept in order by the operation of calculable laws. Astronomy and astrology were closely followed in the system of thought process of favorable conjunction to become politically influential field as planning tools.

Many of the philosophers and rulers of that time took interest in astronomy, and Quli rulers were also no exception. They had all the calculations for the proposed new site, the course of the stars and dimensions of the earth, weathers forecast and the state of regional water prediction including the topographical site conditions considering the diverse housing and structuring of community facilities were expounded into the service ethos.

The juxtaposition of theories and thoughts for the city concept ended up with grid-iron pattern layout plan reflective of well related precincts with an iconic monument as the main foci. During the year 1589 a bridge (Purana Pull) was laid spanning the river Musi to facilitate mobilization and commencement of the city construction.

Initially the new city site was named Baghnager or garden city due to abundance of natural greenery amid fertile lands. Later the name was changed to Hyderabad or 'City of Braves' citing Quli dynasty's successful expeditions against the hostile neighborhood regions.

While the city was in development progress the Quli rulers ordered the construction of the Char Minar in 1591 a tall multistoried structure of Bukhara and Isfahan styling to oversee the urban development and to keep visual watch against the river banks flooding the waterfront areas.

The Charminar architectural form was the statement of unique Deccan cultural identity; it was a clear contrast to the great Moghul gateways and its tradition of urban planning.

After good amount of time the Quli dynasty was over-run by the Moghuls and the Hyderabad city went into hibernation without any activities. The Moghul rule did not last for long. The regional power struggles brought in Asifjahi dynastic rulers which later to emerge as a state in-

dependent of the decaying Moghul Empire.

By 1734 the Moghul general Nizam Ul-Mulk

Asifjah was in full control of the region with Hyderabad effectively as autonomous capital. Thus, emergence of essential continuity in the cultural and artistic evolution of Deccan got underway.

The development of Hyderabad city under the Asifjahi rulers in the 19th century characterized by an international source of inspiration throughout the subcontinent from Europe to far east. The integration of Moghul architecture with that of Vedic and the European forms gave birth to a distinct Asifjahi Architecture or Deccan Architecture reflecting secular nature of coexistence among the variable communities led by the just rulers.

Evolutionary forces are never static; Hyderabad yet again has had change of governance after centuries of sustained Asifjahi rule. The last of the dynastic ruler Nizam VII OAK, under whose stewardship the city flourished much faster with all modern facilities and infrastructures finally abdicated in favor of democratic constitution in the Indian subcontinent after the British left.

Many decades of so-called democratic process ruled the Hyderabad city in a new political setup. But due to lack of state craft and vision the political masters did not rise well to the expectation and the city urban development grew haphazard with corruption continued unchallenged! Though the population increased many fold including industrialization, but still the urban infrastructures laid during the Asifjahi's reign continued to serve at enormous cost and strains.

Although Hyderabad natural and existential potentials seems to keep pace well ahead of time, however, the ruling democratic vagrants failed miserably and falter to misunderstand that living metropolises also has their own organism to live and prosper like any other living being! Further, Hyderabad the great metropolis retained its organic dynamism to be yet again the world center of urban prosperity as it was during its medieval period of formation. It seems, any John can come and go, but Hyderabad with its well thought medieval architectural design and planning visions integral to its survival will outlast eventualities till eternity.

There is an unwritten prophecy as well about Hyderabad, that, whoever visits the city and taste its waters once will not feel of going back rather all will decide to stay back and make it a home hereafter.

Long live Hyderabad Deccan – TS.

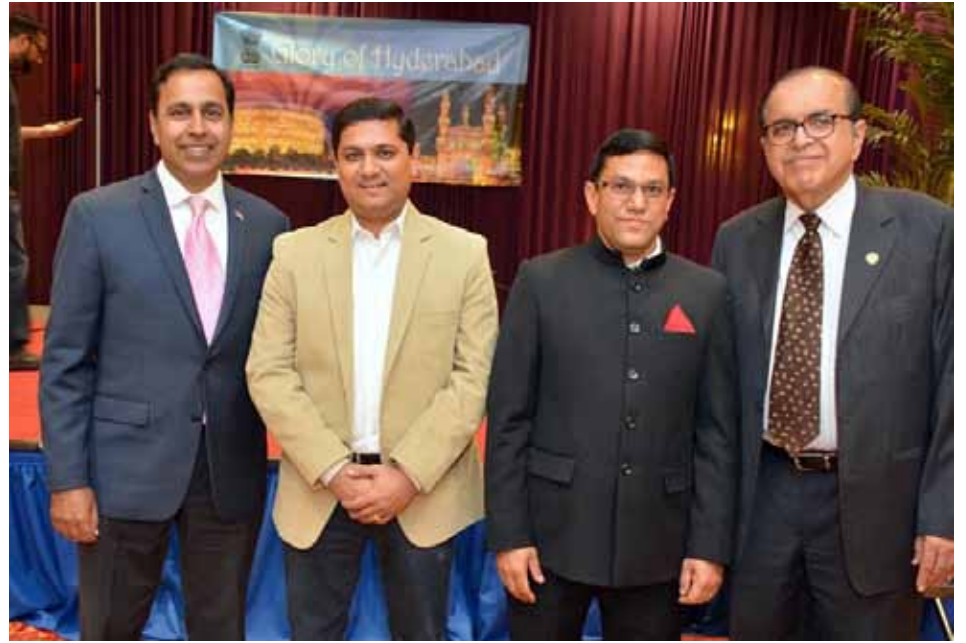
Zahyr Siddiqui, architect/urban planner

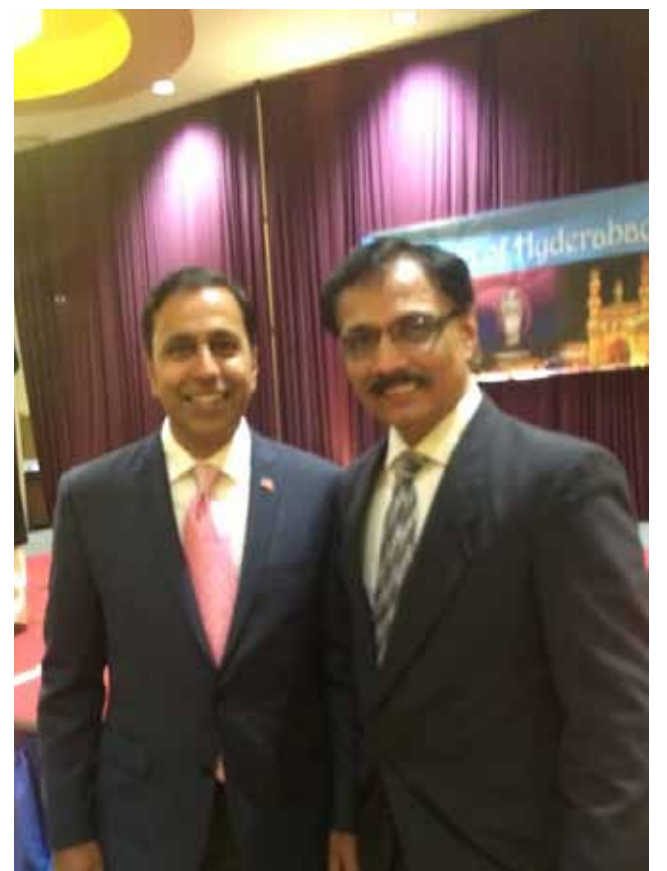
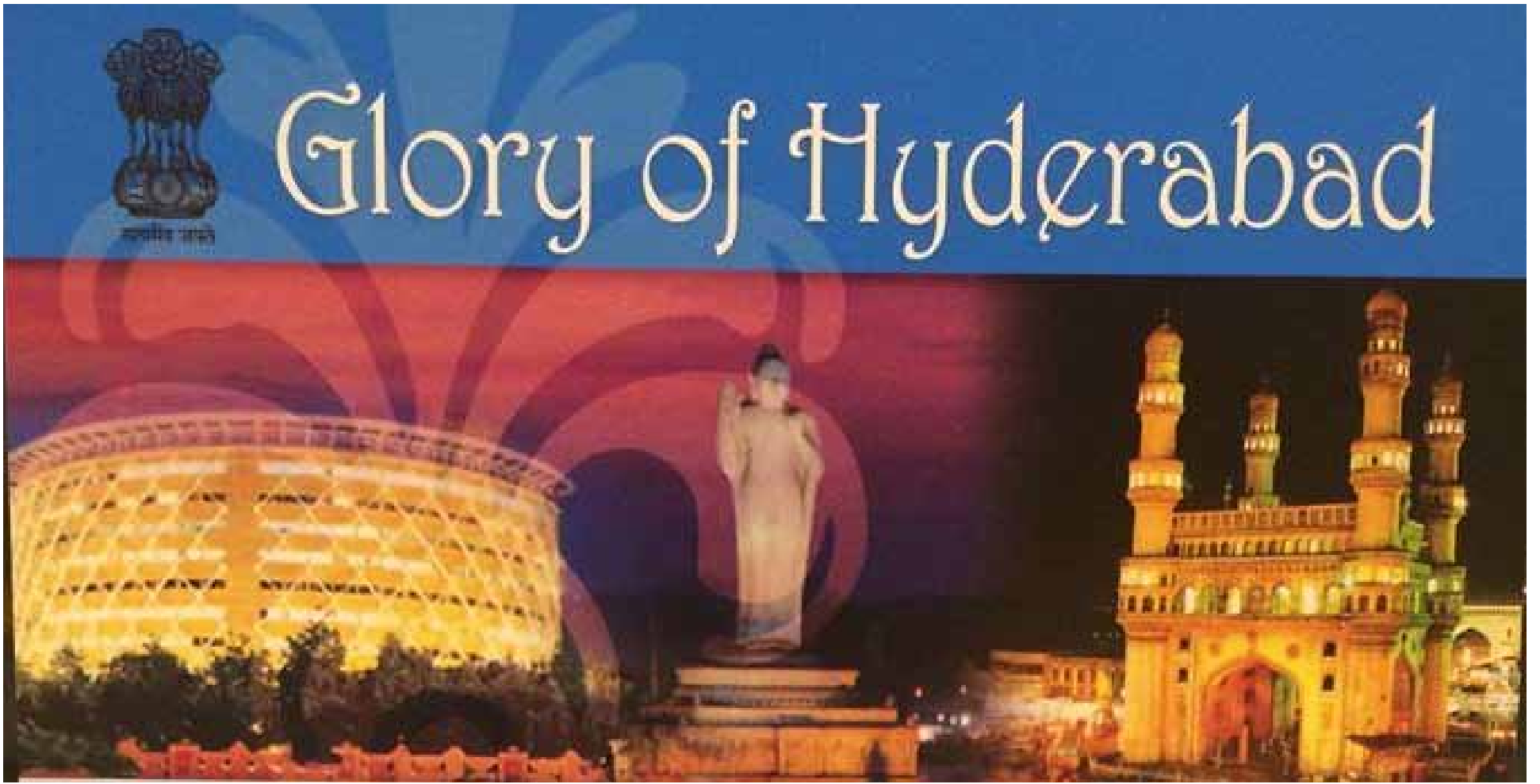
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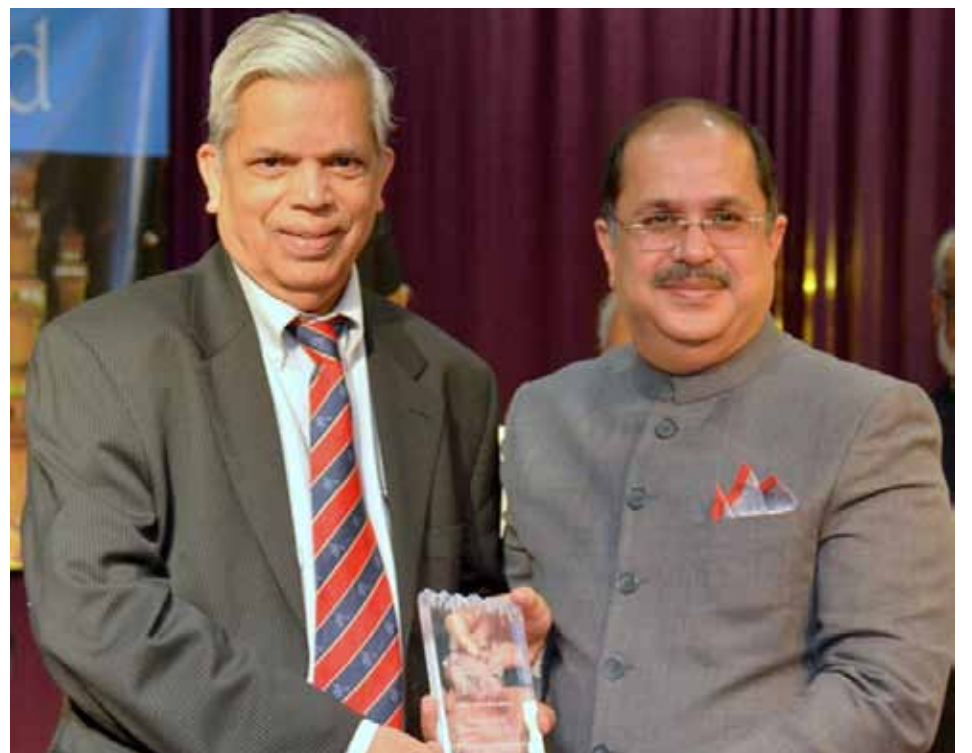
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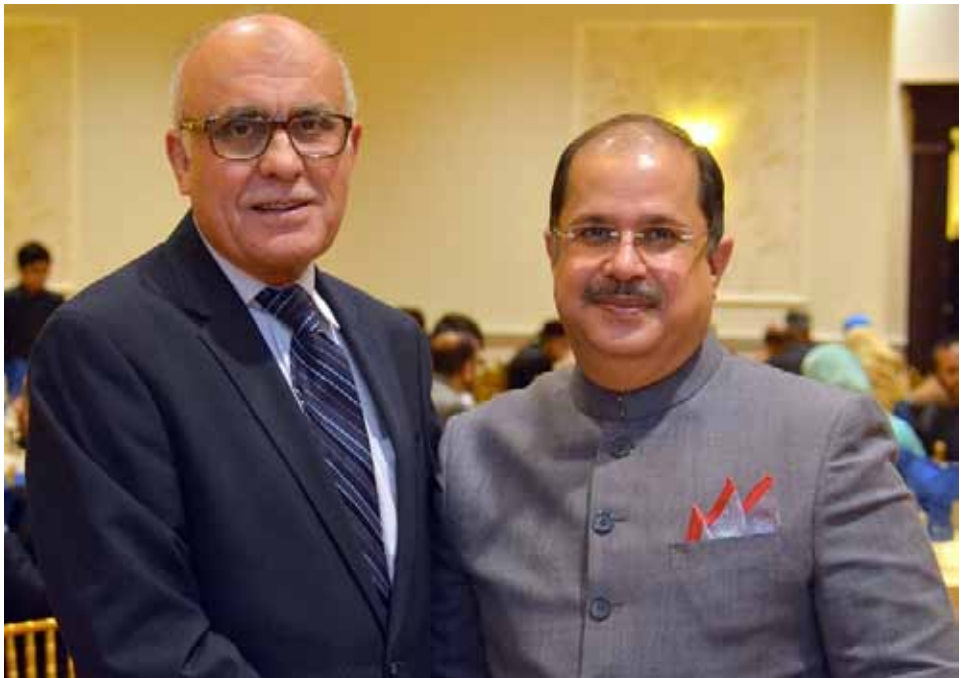
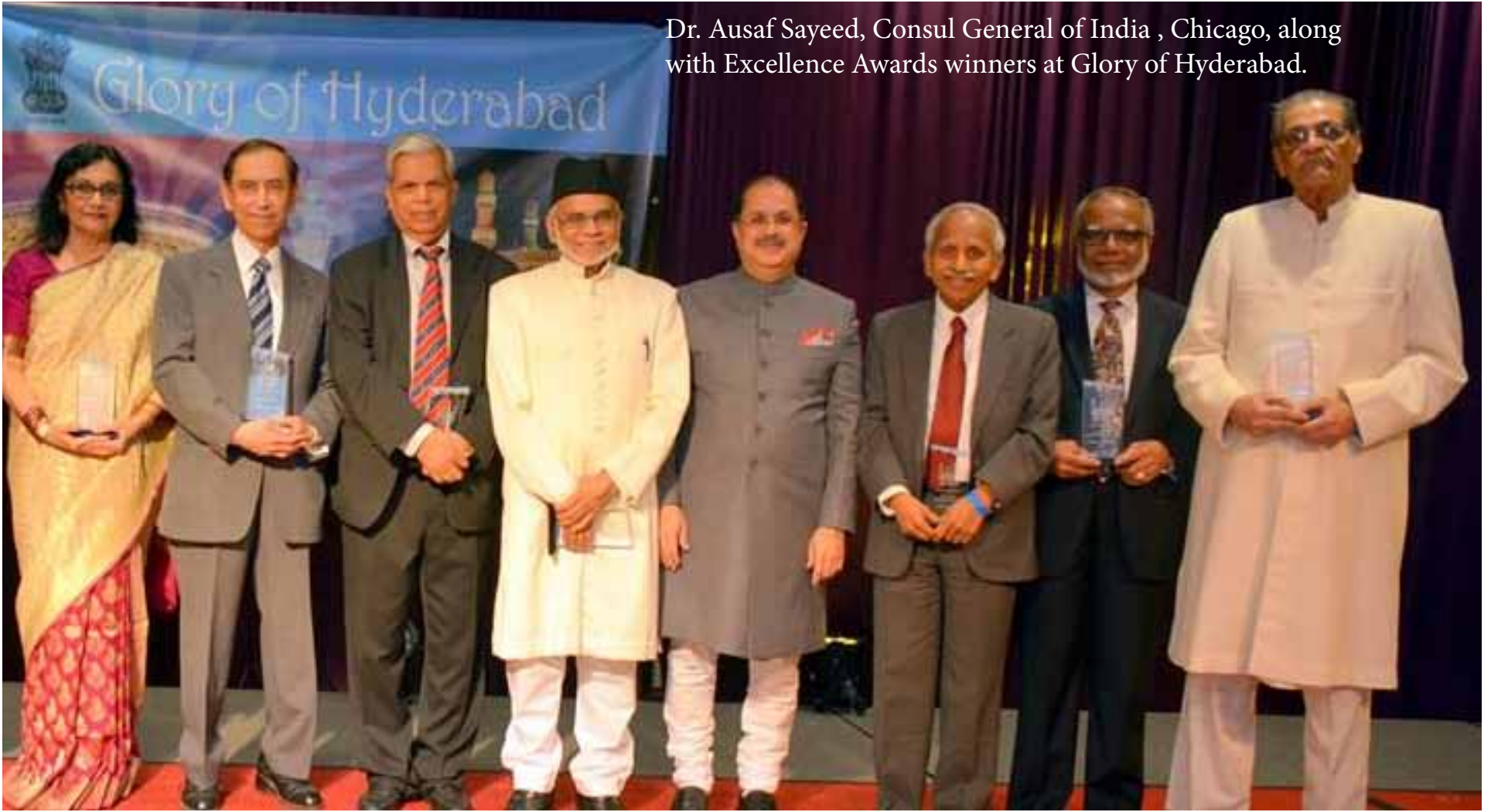
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Dr. Ausaf Sayeed, Consul General of India , Chicago, along with Excellence Awards winners at Glory of Hyderabad.



Dr. Ausaf Sayeed, Consul General of India, Chicago, Mrs. Farha Sayeed, Iftkhar Shareef and Mr. Zahid Ali Khan, Editor, Siasat Daily inspecting the Calligraphy by Siasat Daily in Chicago.



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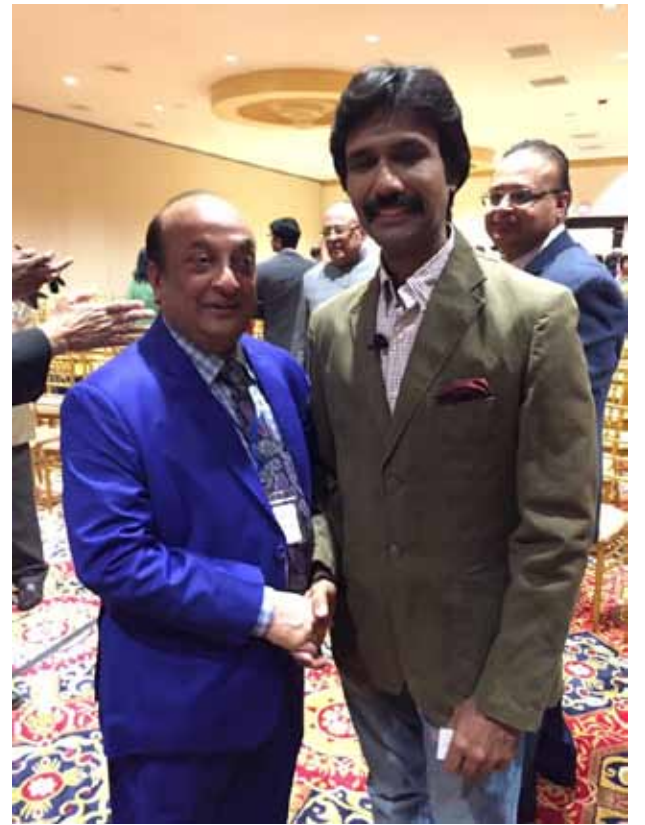
**Shahid
Lateef**

Sound Engineer Shahid Lateef with Pakistani actors Fawad Khan and Alman Nusrat





Dr. Ausaf Sayeed, Consul General of India, Chicago and Mr. Zahid Ali Khan, Editor, Siasat Daily Inaugurated Siasat Calligraphy exhibition in Chicago on 15th May 2016. Mrs. Farha Sayeed, Mr. Mir Khan, Mr. Sami Siddiqi, Mr. Iqbal Baig, Mr. Ashfaq Syed and Anis Khan can be seen in the picture.

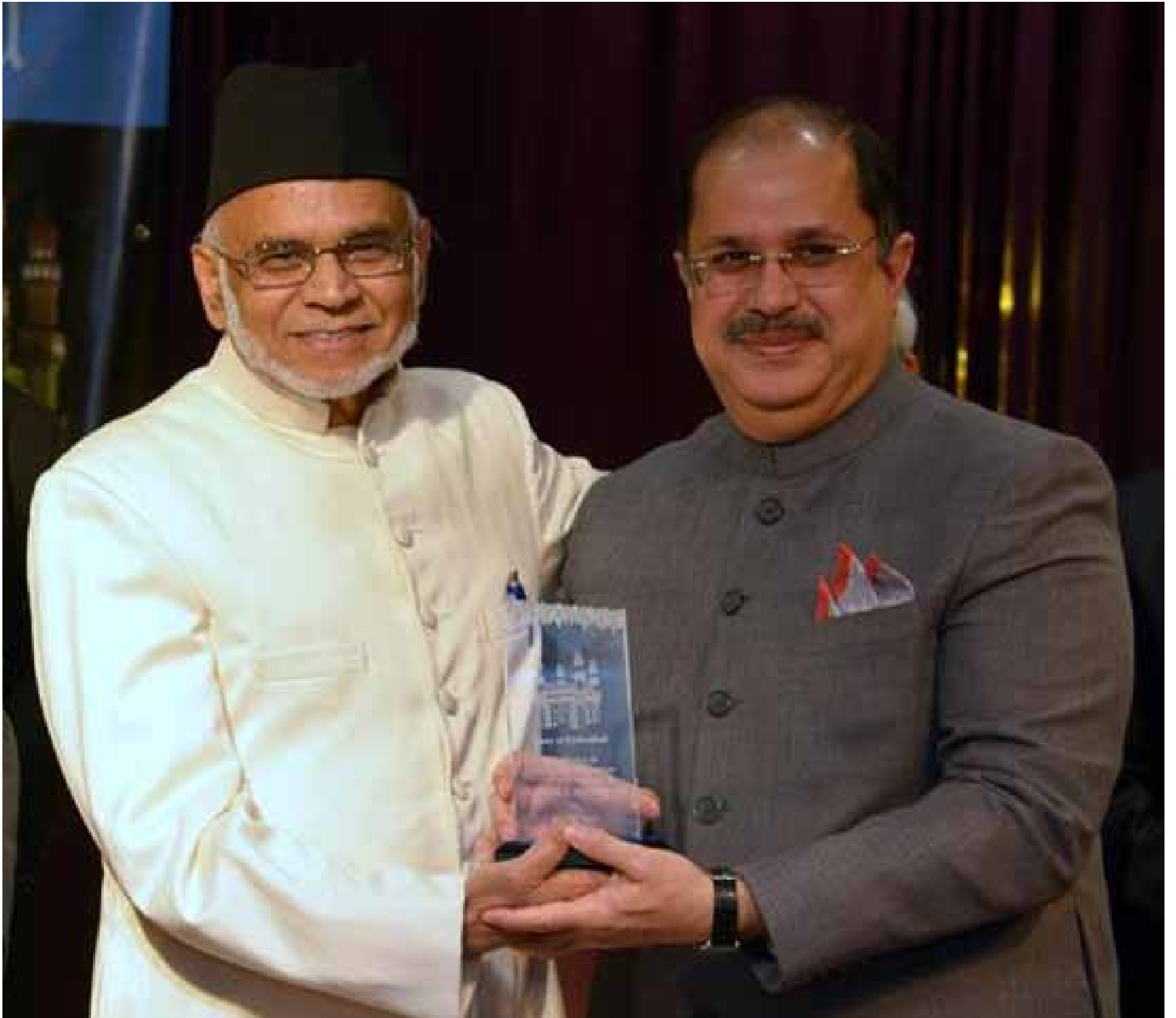


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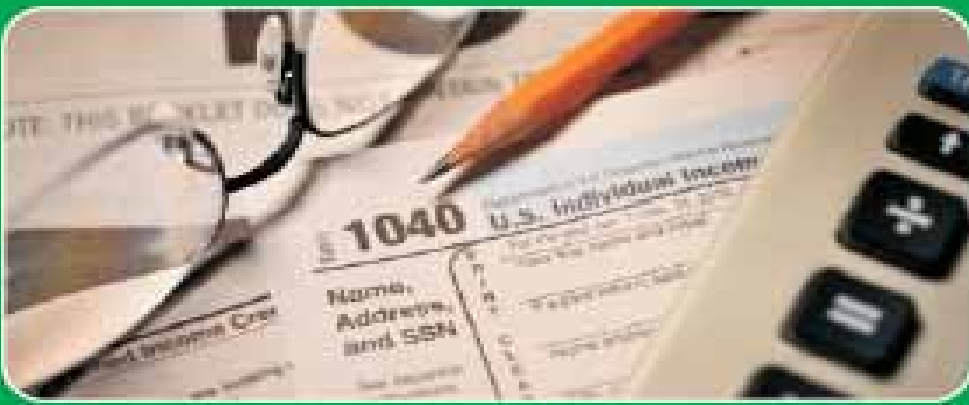








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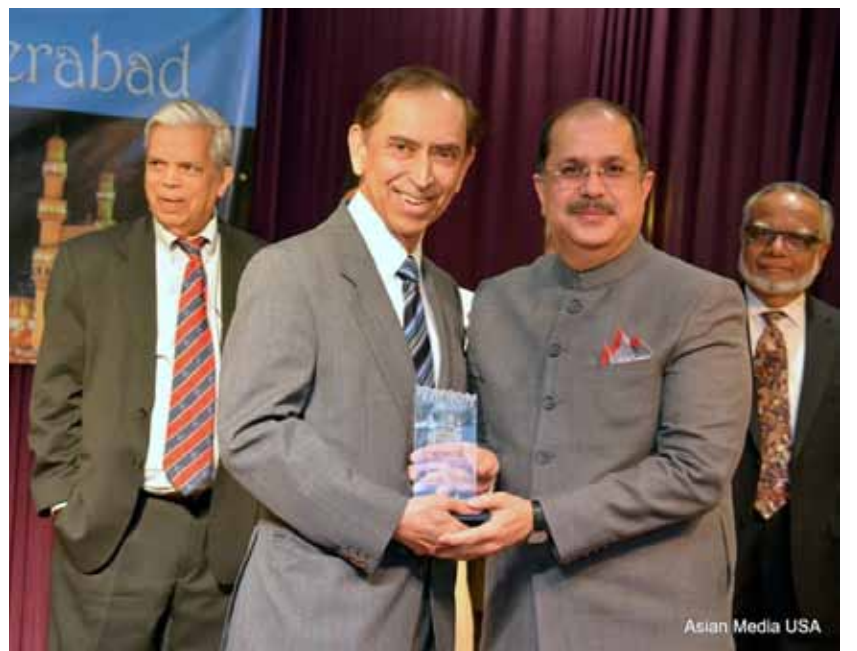
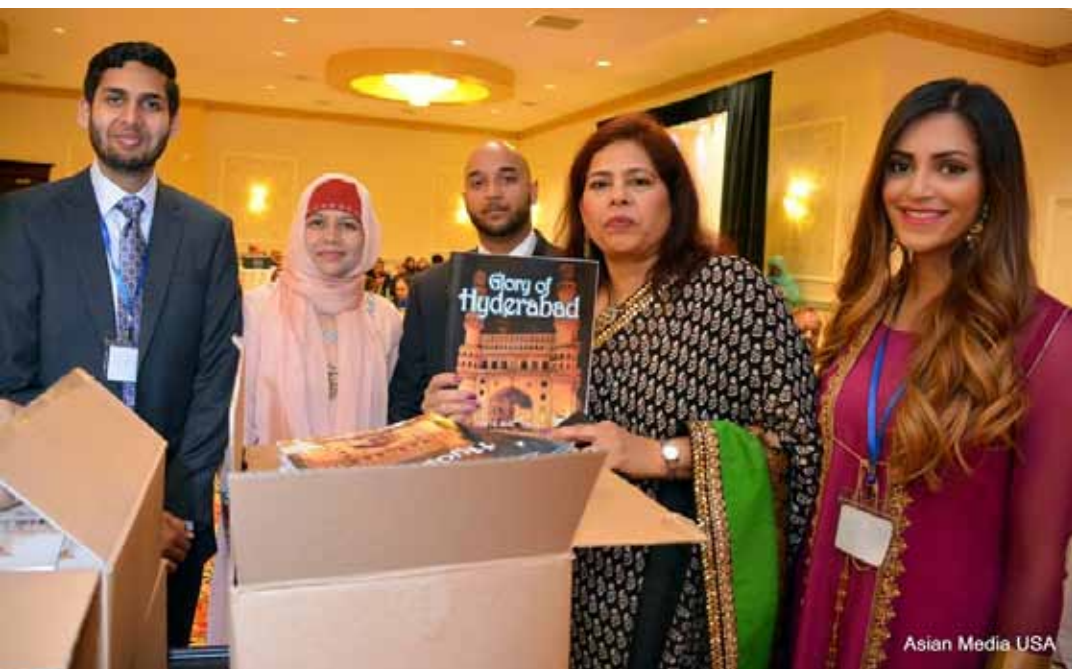
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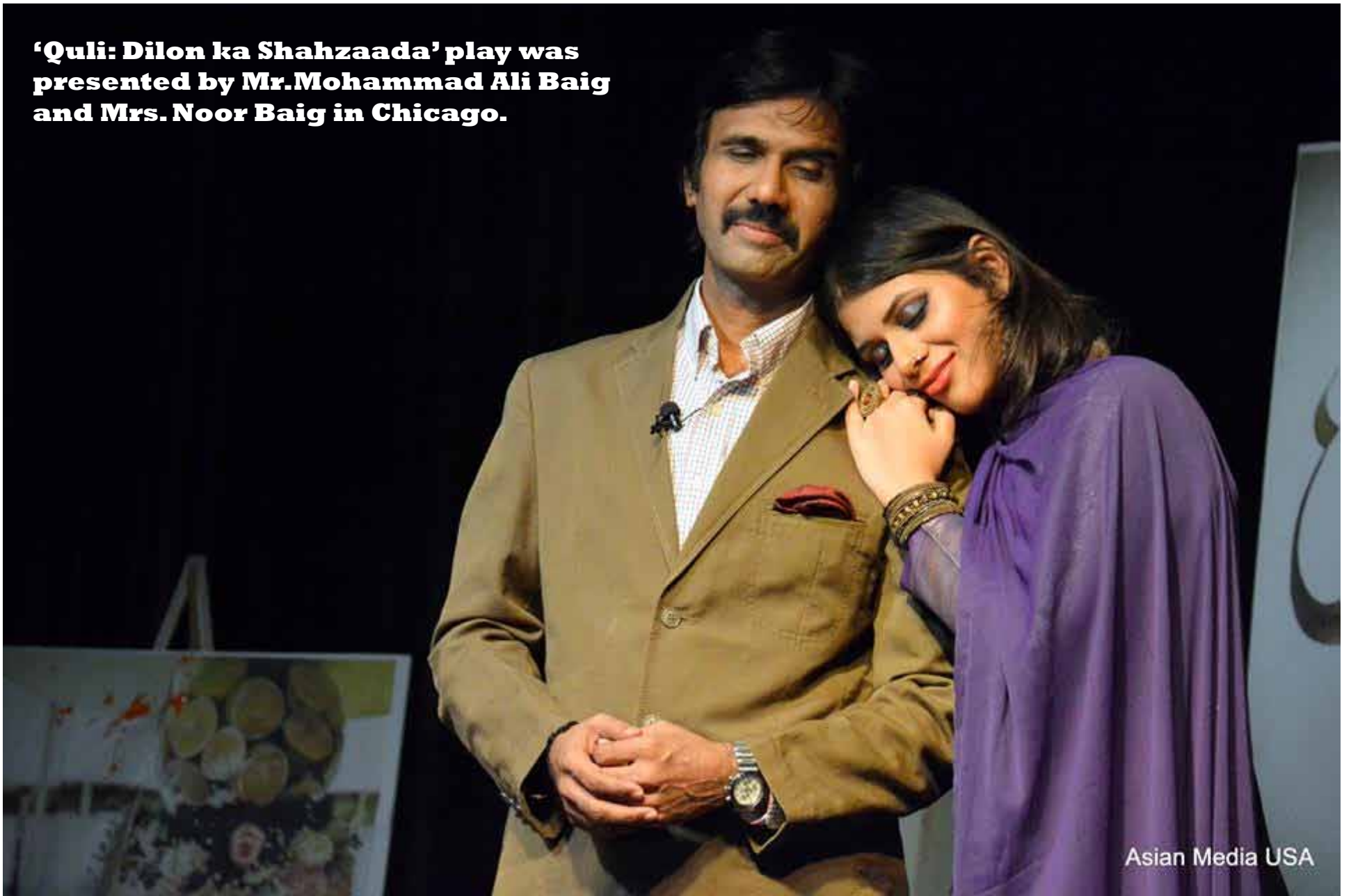
Tel: (773) 973-9945 / Fax: (773) 856-0195

Email: detailaccounting@sbcglobal.net





'Quli: Dilon ka Shahzaada' play was presented by Mr. Mohammad Ali Baig and Mrs. Noor Baig in Chicago.



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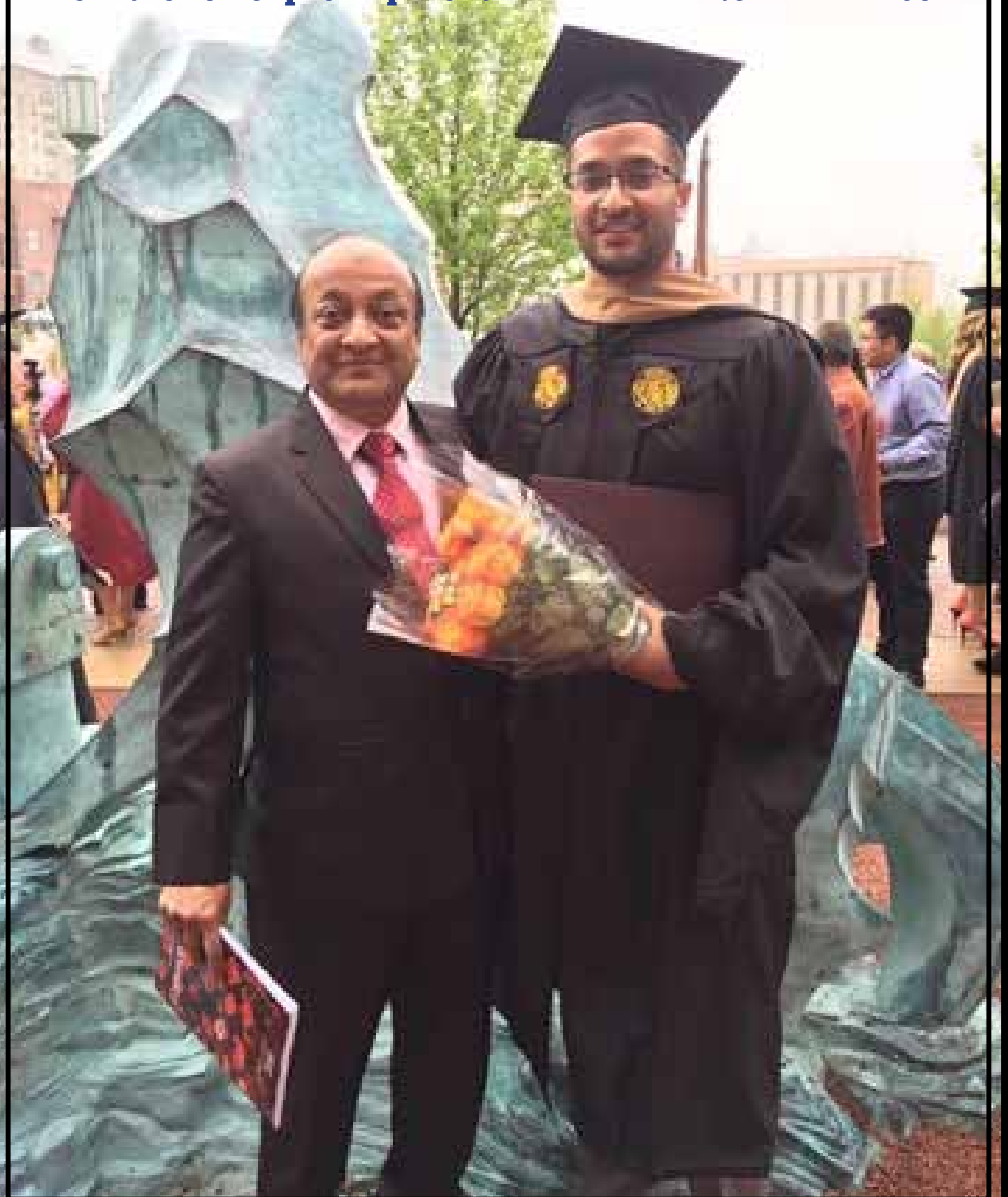
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CONGRATULATIONS

Azfar Shareef just finished MBA from one of the most prestigious university in America

Loyola University Chicago

He is the son of proud parents Mr and Mrs Iftekhhar Shareef





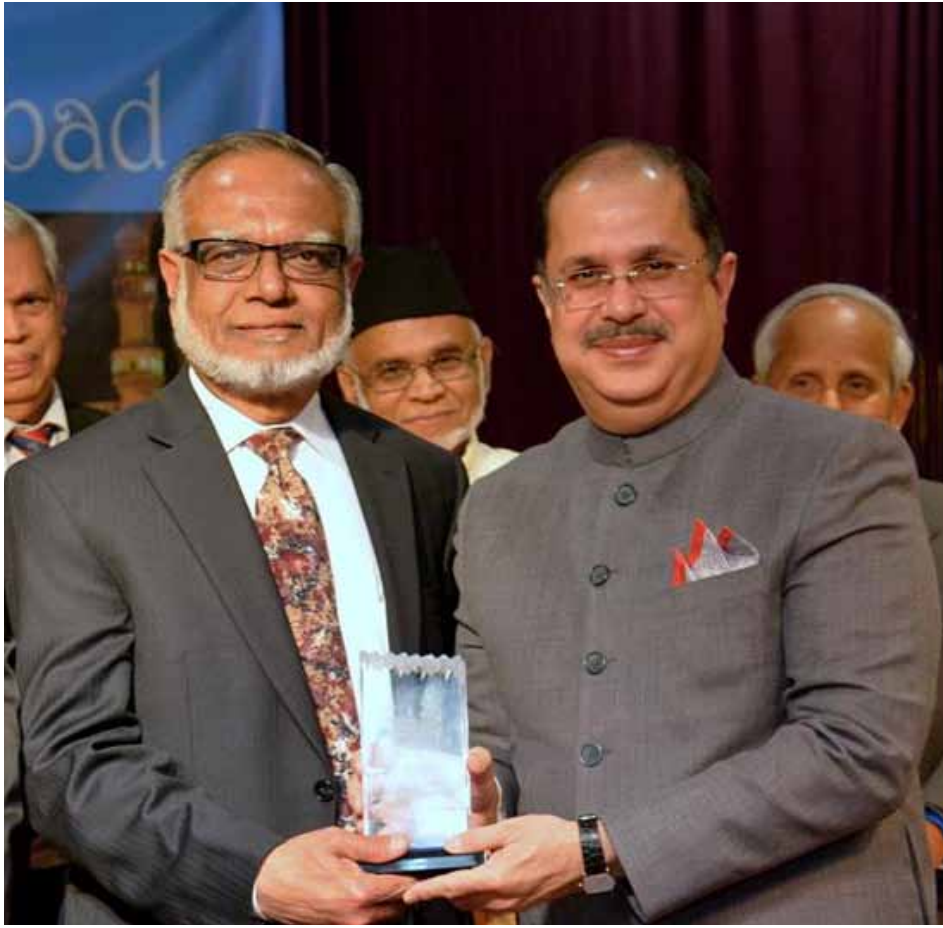
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