

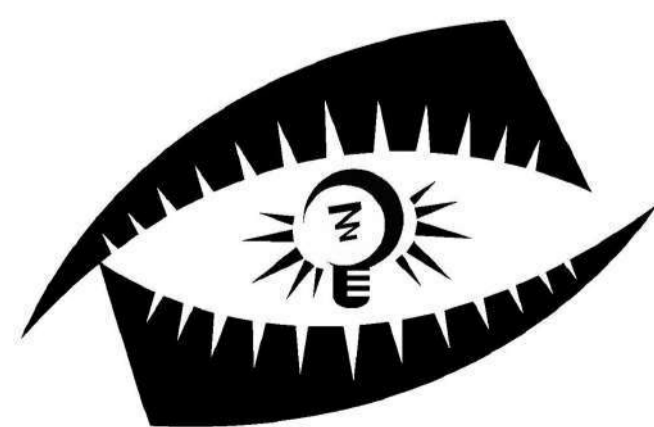
# Cultural history of Hyderabad

## An illustrated storybook for Children

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## II. INTRODUCTION

In every corner of the country, India is a land of varied cultures and religions, as well as a rich cultural past. Hyderabad, also known as the 'city of pearls' or 'city of gardens' which was originally ruled by the Nawabs, is a heritage site with more than a 400-year history including many stories about architecture, culture, festivals, traditions and people.

In order to preserve the literature and teach future generations about their legacy, it is necessary to relay these stories and cultural history to future generations. I identified that the reality of these stories of the city Hyderabad or its history and cultural traditions not reaching the younger generation, through my initial observations and informal interactions with current generation children about the topic related to the Hyderabad and its cultural history.

After conducting an extensive online search and review for an existing documentation (documentaries, movies, and literature) on the history of Hyderabad and its culture, nothing noteworthy was discovered that was either easier to read and understand by the younger children or that was published in the form of a simple detailed novel about a specific topic which is suitable for children's learning. I also failed to find any videographic documentation in the form of movies, short film and documentary which is focused on the Hyderabad city and its cultural history.

As a result, children's direct access to the knowledge and information about Hyderabad's culture, traditions and history is limited, making it more difficult for them to learn. Therefore, I came to the conclusion that

there is a clear need to communicate and introduce the cultural past of Hyderabad to the younger generations as part of their early learning phase in order to educate the further generations and also preserve the known cultural history of the city.

This can also serve as a benchmarking platform for many other artists, writers, poets, and directors to use the topic of Hyderabad's cultural tradition and history as an inspiration and encouragement for creating new paintings, short stories, novels, poems, songs, movies, short films, and documentaries in the coming months and years.



### **III. PROJECT BRIEF**

#### **III.A PROBLEM STATEMENT**

The gradual fading of said teaching about the city Hyderabad's cultural history and heritage is affecting the communication of past stories with the current generation especially in the young children, resulting in the progressive obsolescence of the historical knowledge of the city.

Children in the city have little to no knowledge or awareness of the important historical events of the city (state) or the cultural significance of the Hyderabad. Children are not introduced to historical stories of the city due to a lack of appropriate material and the fact that the currently available knowledge is accessible in the form of elaborate novels, which are difficult for young children to comprehend the concept and baseline historical facts and stories. As a result, these narratives do not reach the children.

#### **III.B OUTCOME - CHOICE OF MEDIUM**

##### **Illustrated Story Book**

Stories about the city's cultural heritage, traditions, and notable architectural monuments are told in the form of Illustrated short stories to present the cultural history of Hyderabad. Story books are essential for the development of a child's reading and language skills, as well as their ability to think and imagine. Picture books, graphics, comics, and illustrations that depict the narrative assist the youngster in visualising the story while reading and aid comprehension. These provide the scene's unspoken context as well as details that enhance the overall reading and learning experience.

Reading wonderful stories that spark children's imaginations makes their brains work by engaging their thoughts and allowing them to envision and imagine the story as real events. This aids the development of the children's cognitive senses in response to what they can imagine. Apart from self-reading, children listening to storybooks read by their parents or guardians is very beneficial and plays a significant role in their early childhood education.

Starting with picture books for the very young (5 to 10yr) and going up to a bit more complicated novels for older children (11-16yr), stories are an excellent way to introduce new words and ideas into a child's vocabulary. These young children can benefit from illustrated stories to learn about complex ideas and concepts such as space, science, history, geographic significance, culture and heritage, and so on with more ease and comprehension of the concept. Storybooks also teach children about values, morals and good behaviour, along with things such as discipline, good vs evil, aiding the needy etc.

It's also crucial for kids to understand that books are a valuable source of information and that good reading skills are essential for future success. Reading also aids children's confidence, emotional regulation, language development, and learning. One of the advantages of learning through stories is that it is a natural process. There is no formal instruction and no forced teaching; kids learn on their own by just reading, understanding and interpreting the story.

### **III.C TARGET AUDIENCE**

#### **Children aged 8 to 10 years old.**

Children of this age (8 to 10yr) are already familiar with basic reading, writing, comprehension, and reasoning skills, which will enable them to comprehend information about Hyderabad's cultural heritage as well as the story's perspective. These stories about Hyderabad will aid in the learning of history as well as the development of rational thinking skills by learning about the human experience across time and how that experience has impacted the world we live in today.

Learning to read is a significant step in a child's mental development. It is vital to encourage them and provide positive reinforcement in order to activate mental activities and develop brain connections. These connections strengthen over time, forming networks that allow them to think and learn. Self reading also helps establish the child's liking to read and learn more things on their own. There are numerous more advantages that youngsters gain from this exercise, including the development of listening abilities, which improves a child's attention span and capacity to concentrate. It also benefits children by allowing them to express themselves in a creative manner while employing their imaginations. Reading to children on a daily basis also aids in their language development, whether written or spoken. Children tend to learn more when they use their senses to grasp knowledge by employing the idea of reading and learning as a fun and interesting activity.

When children become engaged in what they've heard, they ask questions, they wonder, and their brains become more active. In response to a child's experience in their environment, synapses in children's brain activity increase at a rapid rate during their early years. This is why reading illustrated children's storybooks is an excellent strategy to encourage young minds in absorbing information and to help them improve their reasoning skills. The most crucial stage of learning is during childhood, when the mind is susceptible to learning all information based on their environment and experiences.

### **III.D STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED**

#### **Children [8 to 10 years]**

Regular observation and basic engagement (subject and topic focused) with children in the target age range may provide a clear picture of the regular activities carried out, such as reading / learning, interest in stories / storytelling, self-learning activities, and so on. Textbooks given by the school, as well as other publications featured in the curriculum, are used to clearly map out the level of syllabus and topics covered by the students.

#### **Parents, Siblings & any Guardians**

In terms of daily routine, parents are the closest to their children and are regarded to have the most effect over them in terms of learning, cognitive growth, physical activities, moral learning, social development, and so on. A regular participation of either reading stories to the child or conversing about the stories with the child by a parent, sibling, or even a close relative (grandparents, etc.) has a significant impact on the child's mental and cognitive development in the early stages and improves the way the child develops the habit of thinking and decision making.

#### **Teachers, Mentors & Educational Institutions**

Educational institutions are places of knowledge and learning. Teachers and instructors are the primary source of providing all of the necessary curriculum to the students (children). Storytelling is used in the early stages of education to teach moral values, good vs evil, smart thinking, honesty, and good acts, among other things. Also complex topics like History, old narratives, ancient wars, and early civilisations are all taught to children as part of their education. As part of their reading and storytelling activities, several schools include picture books and illustrated story books for the children.

## **IV. INITIAL RESEARCH**

For decades, storytelling has been an important element of Indian culture, with each region having its own style of narration and sometimes with involved performance. Traditional forms of storytelling are more important and valuable than ever before. With increasing urbanisation and new methods of rapid communication technology, the old Indian ritual of handing down epics and local folklore from one generation to the next through storytelling is slowly fading, which is the case for the city of Hyderabad. Famous mythological stories of India like Ramayana and Mahabharata have been preserved and shared in many forms of medium like movies and daily serials in televisions, many novels and storybooks with short stories etc however for smaller reach stories like Hyderabad's history and culture is not widely shared, thus getting more difficult for the next generation to learn more the topic.

### **IV.A LITERATURE REVIEW**

During the extensive online search for books and articles related to the topics in hand. There were quite a few which were found to be accurate in information. So, most of the data collected and checked is from the online articles and books which involve the city of hyderabad in the past. However, these books only contain very small quantity of useful and relevant data.

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#### **IV.B FIELD VISIT - EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

For the data collection and observation of the target audience, I've selected three different types of schools in the city of Hyderabad, that are Mandal Parishad Upper Primary School (MPUPS), Noor Concept School, and Little Flower High School. The three schools were chosen based on their differing curricular preferences. MPUPS is a government school that followed the state government education department's standard curriculum. Noor concept school emphasises Islamic teachings in addition to the state-mandated curriculum. Little Flower High School is a private school with a common curriculum and a strong emphasis on science. Despite having various syllabuses and teaching methods, none of the three schools have a book or a course that teaches the city's cultural heritage. The sole subject taught at these schools that is related to the city's history and culture is 'Monuments of Hyderabad', which only names the city's current monuments.

The questionnaire began with a few open-ended questions regarding the topic after obtaining permission to speak with the primary teachers of classes educating 8 to 10 year old students. These questions were presented to the professors of these institutions in order to determine the learning capacity of their students, the current curriculum, and the extent of cultural study in these schools.

- What do children know about Hyderabad's history?
- Is national and global history of significant events sufficient for children's education?
- What comprehension or knowledge do Hyderabad's children have of the city's cultural history?
- Should Hyderabad's history and the city's Nawabi legacy be included in the school curriculum or any other type of external learning?
- What makes the culture of Hyderabad different, and how can it be properly taught to children?
- How frequently are stories involved in children's education, and how frequently are traditional lessons taught through storytelling?
- What is a better method to teach a historical event to children while keeping them engaged and interested?

These are the main anchor questions in the conversation with the teachers, along with a lot of connecting questions during the discussion which later led to an analysed insights of the instructor's perspective -

- Language disciplines like Telugu, Hindi, English, and Urdu (at Noor concept school) are given less

emphasis than the mainstream subjects like Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies because of the focus on getting more score in the non-language subjects.

- To keep the students primarily interested, teachers of language topics such as hindi, telugu, urdu, and english provide the lessons, poems, biographies, and history in the form of a story and encourage storytelling.
- During a class, teachers prefer to have several students read little sections of the textbook in turn in order to engage them in the narrative process and storytelling.
- Another reason for involving students in storytelling is to teach them through the use of "a recognisable voice" from their classmates (readers) for better familiarity and ease of comprehension.
- When speaking unfamiliar and sophisticated vocabulary, teachers have observed that students become easily bored or confused.
- English includes supplemental courses in a few higher standards that focus on developing skills such as that of storytelling, reading, grammar, and so on.
- Regular lectures are much less effective for grabbing the students attention and so having students partially self-learn / read the subject helps enforce better interaction and encourage better learning.
- Because it is not part of the curriculum, cultural history of Hyderabad and the Charminar is not taught. Telugu's Cultural History, on the other hand, is taught as part of the government's standard curriculum.
- The curriculum that concentrates on the language Telugu, there are writings and poems by telugu writers such as Sri Sri, Kodavatiganti Kutumbarao, Satyanarayana, Nannayya, Pothanna, C. Narayana Reddy, and others.



- The formation of the telugu state of Andhra Pradesh is also part of the telugu language's cultural history.
- Reading, speaking, and writing abilities, particularly grammar and pronunciation, are emphasised in language classes.

#### **IV.C FIELD VISIT - CHILDREN**

Meeting children for interview, observation, and discussion sessions was difficult at the time due to ongoing social distancing and online schooling, but with the help of a teacher at Pebble Creek Life School, an online meet was arranged to interact with a group of 16 children aged 8 to 10 years, and a short session with the school children of MPUPS was also arranged during a visit to school while maintaining social distancing protocol. In both sessions, a group discussion of open-ended questions with individual responses was established, followed by connecting questions, in order to observe and understand the ground reality of these children's learning and their current knowledge of historical events in the city as well as it's cultural significance. The anchor questions are as follows -

- What are some of your favourite subjects at school and home?
- What are some of the things that are enjoyable to learn in school?
- What methods do teachers use in class to explain things?
- What is simple to learn and understand? why?
- What are some fun activities that you do in school or that you enjoy doing at home?
- Is there a story or a history regarding them or their family?

- Level of history or significant events known by children from their education or learning?
- Have you heard of Golconda fort and Charminar?
- What distinguishes Hyderabad's culture from that of the rest of the country?
- What kind of understanding or knowledge do you (Hyderabad's children) have of the city you are living in ?
- What all did you learn about Hyderabad and it's history?
- What do you know about Hyderabad or Telangana in general?

After two long sessions with two groups of children, the observation led to a thorough analysis on the situation of children and their knowledge of the city and it's cultural history, along with the basic information about the school learning and syllabus taught.

- Children when directly questioned about Charminar, they failed to answer and their responses were either empty or incorrect. None of them knew about the charminar except that it is located in the city
- Majority of the history lessons are taught to children starting in 6th grade (~12 years old) using NCERT issued textbooks, however short stories about famous historical events are incorporated in early education standards, like events of the Indian independence and also about the life of Mahatma Gandhi before independence etc.
- The history of Hyderabad, as well as the story of Charminar, has never been told in a modern story book or film.

- When children are involved in little activities and game show-style questioning, they are more likely to participate and are more willing to ask questions and learn about new topics.
- Narrating the story of Charminar to the children as a brief activity greatly captured their attention, implying that storytelling and listening to fresh stories tend to catch children's attention.

## **V. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT**

In today's technology-driven environment, traditional techniques and practices such as storytelling, narrative performances and reading storybooks are rapidly being overshadowed by all available online platform and the internet. Everything is now available on your smart phones and other devices. As a result, children miss out on the benefits of storytelling and reading books. Even at school, kids have been witnessed reading their textbooks with a lack of focus and interest in the subject. Illustrated Storybooks are created with the intention of allowing children to read, look at, and enjoy knowledge in the form of stories. This can be a direct or indirect approach of teaching through self reading or listening to someone's reading. The effective learning can be achieved by the use of illustration in storybooks for children. Children prefer books with pictures as they are more understandable and fun than a regular book with only text. So a storybook can be an excellent way to introduce ancient history to the younger generation and carry on this knowledge for future generations.

Stories are one of the most effective ways to teach children from a young age about any subject and to help them remember it for the future. Therefore, Storybooks can be one of an excellent medium for passing down knowledge to the younger generations, The story of Hyderabad and its cultural history, can be depicted in the form of an Illustrated children's storybook in order to preserve ancient history of the city and also educate the children simultaneously. The current project can serve as an initiative model for developing a series of books featuring short stories from Hyderabad and even India, all of which can be distributed in a set of several volumes to the children as part of their early education in order to educate and share cultural history of the country with the future generations.

## **VI. TOPICS FOR NARRATIVE**

Hyderabad is a city with a rich legacy and cultural history that is difficult to completely depict, thus after a rigorous assessment of the potential topics for integration in the Narrative, After reading some of the story books, such as Tinkle, Fabulous Indian Mythology, Chandamama, it occurred that the book contains very little information; overcrowding of knowledge may intimidate children, and the basic aim of introducing cultural history to children might well be lost. As a result, the topics were further refined and primarily focused on history of the Charminar and also other monuments connected with each other to establish a narrative, in order to reduce information overload while also allowing children to focus on learning the cultural history of Hyderabad through short stories. The storybook will tentatively comprise four short stories, each focusing on a different aspect of Hyderabad's history and/or culture -

The four topics for the narrative of the story book are -

- **The Charminar.**
- **The Golconda Fort.**
- **The Mozamjahi Market.**
- **The Ritual of Bonalu.**

The Charminar and the Golconda fort are important monuments in the city of Hyderabad; stories based on these structures will give the historical narrative for the book since they were built more than 400 years ago, and these topics will help provide a platform for narrative to help establish the cultural heritage's base. The mozamjahi market is a monumental structure created by the last nizam, which is relatively new in comparison to other old monuments such as the Charminar and the Golconda fort, and thus provides some insight into the lifestyle of the citizens of that era. The Bonalu ritual is the official festival of the state of Telangana, and it will offer the storybook with a cultural narrative while also balancing the other topics in the narrative. The combination of these four topics can be arranged into a narrative that will serve as the first book to present and learn about Hyderabad's cultural past.

Short story structure focuses on the flow of a narrative direction as well as the aspect of connection between the topics/stories, but it also plays an important role narration and storytelling. Consideration of the time period of the events of the stories comes as the priority for arranging the topics for narrative.

## **VII. DATA COLLECTION**

### **Hyderabad and Nizams**

The sultan Quli Qutub Shah of the Qutub Shahi Dynasty founded the state of Hyderabad. The Sultans were second only to the Mughal empire in the north in terms of strength and influence. Golconda was the hub of activities and was the capital of the sultanate before the Hyderabad was formed. Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah established Hyderabad as the new capital in 1591 on the banks of the Musi River, near to Golconda. During this time, the city's centre, Charminar, was also constructed, and it later became the focal point of the city's planning as it grew. Bhagyanagar was the name given to the city after the royal princess Bhagyavati. After her marriage to Sultan Quli Qutub Shah, she was given the title of Queen and she changed her name to Hyder Mahal. Impressed by this act, Sultan changed the name of the city Bhagyanagar to 'Hyderabad' in her honour.

Hyderabad became one of the world's major marketplaces for pearls, diamonds, and printed cloth during the time of the Qutub Shahi Dynasty, which is why it is known as the 'City of Pearls.' However, in 1687, the Mughal monarch Aurangzeb defeated the last king of Hyderabad, Abul Hasan Tana Shah. The empire crumbled after Aurangzeb's death in 1707, and then-governor Mir Quamaruddin declared independence, establishing the Asif Jahi Dynasty and becoming the first Nizam monarch. Later, in 1769, Nizam Ali Khan Asif Jah II relocated the Mughal monarchs' original capital from Aurangabad to Hyderabad. Hyderabad was controlled by seven Nizams of the Asif Jahi Dynasty for about 224 years before becoming a part of Andhra Pradesh, India, in 1948. The capital Hyderabad was later officially titled the capital of the state of Andhra Pradesh. In 2014, north part of Andhra Pradesh was divided as a new state Telangana with capital Hyderabad.

### **The Charminar.**

The Charminar was built in 1591 by Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah, the fifth Sultan of the Qutb Shahi dynasty, when the capital was relocated from Golconda fort to the newly founded city of Hyderabad. This 430-year-old monument is actually a huge mosque and prayer hall that was constructed in the city's heart following the end of the epidemic that killed thousands of people. The plague outbreak soon expanded throughout Hyderabad, killing a large number of people while also causing problems owing to a scarcity of water and food in the city. Then Sultan Quli Qutub Shah appealed to Allah to end the disease and save his people's lives, and he promised to build a beautiful mosque in Allah's name if the city's sufferings ceased.

Charminar is an Indo-Islamic architectural style monument made of limestone, granite, marble, and mortar with four magnificent minarets affixed to the four arches in the city centre. On the top level (floor), there is an open mosque, and on the primary level, there are several prayer chambers. The word 'Charminar' literally translates to 'Four Pillars/Towers' in Urdu. Each minar appears to be the same from afar, but closer inspection reveals that the architecture, carvings, and pattern designs are all unique, giving each minar its own identity and character.

### **The Golconda Fort**

The Golconda fort was originally built in 1143 called Mankal (Mudfort) and was under the command of the Rajah of Warangal at the time. The bhamani sultans seized over in the 14th century and fortified the mudfort

Later the name was changed to Golconda fort. The name of the fort has been derived from the Telugu words 'Golla' and 'Konda', which together mean 'Shepherd's Hill'. The Qutub Shahi Dynasty used this high-rise fort with a view of the entire city and beyond as the capital of the state until Quli Qutub Shah transferred the capital to Hyderabad, later during the epidemic due to water and food shortages and other factors.

Golconda was also recognised for being an impenetrable prison that housed brilliant poets, royalty, and other notables. There were rumours about a hidden tunnel connecting the fort and the Charminar for Quli Qutub Shah's entrance and the transportation of the valuables in the event of a battle. The fort's remarkable architecture also included a variety of 'out of this world' elements, such as a small hollow corridor carved into the walls that allowed the sultan to plainly hear the people at the fort's entrance while sitting on his throne on the other side of the fort which was widely used to notify the courtroom of any urgent message without the need to climbing the entire hill to reach the sultan's court.

### **Bonalu - The Ritual of Offerings**

Nearly 300 years after the plague of Hyderabad, which prompted the construction of the Charminar, the city was struck by another horrific plague in 1813, killing thousands of people and sickening tens of thousands more. When a military unit from this region of Regimental bazar (now Troop bazar) came into touch with the plague and became concerned about the disease and death of people, the residents of the city were in desperate need of food, shelter, and medications. They travelled and visited the Mahakali temple in Ujjain



during the battalion's deployment and prayed to the mother goddess to stop the people's suffering by killing the disease, and they swore to erect an idol of the goddess in the city of Hyderabad to protect the city's inhabitants.

After the pandemic passed and people resumed their lives, it is believed that the mother goddess Mahakali, exterminated the plague to protect her people. When the battalion returned to the city, they set up an idol and began to worship the mother goddess. People who were grateful to the goddess for saving their lives visited the idol with offerings, and this began a practise of appreciation to the mother goddess. It is also believed that the mother goddess comes to earth every year during the ceremony to see and protect her devotees. This offering ritual has been performed every year for the past 200 years and has become the official cultural festival of Telangana. Every year, the rite begins at the fort of Golconda and continues throughout the month at every mahakali temple.

### **The Mozamjahi Market**

Mozamjahi market, named after the Nizam's second son Moazzam Jah was constructed by the last Nizam Osman Ali Khan in 1935, is a notable market area of the Nizam period that is still operational today. The Mozamjahi market began as a marketplace for common people's flowers, meat, fruits, and vegetables, as well as ammunition, ammo, and body armour for soldiers. Fruits, dry fruits, vegetables, ice cream, attar (perfume), and meat are also sold in this market. Ice cream was first sold in the Mozamjahi market in 1951 under the name 'Famous Ice Cream,' which is now run by the heirs of the shop's founders.

Soldiers and combat equipment were then relocated to a neighbouring area which was later came to be known as Troop bazaar, which is now a big market with hundreds of stores selling electronics, handlooms, hardware, and construction equipment. Later, the flower market was also split off from the mozamjahi market and extended into a large market area adjacent to the troop bazar.

The data gathered from many sources serves as the story's pillars, and then a plot based on these pillar points is produced in such a way that there is a blend of historical facts about the city and the magic of narrative storytelling, making it more interesting to read while also teaching children about the history of the city.

Salar Jung museum and Nizam museum are two well-known museums in the city; both sites maintain the city's major history and relevant data, which can be studied to get insight into the dependability of data collected on heritage sites and other topics. Salar Jung Museum in Hyderabad was built in 1951 by Nawab Mir Yousuf Ali Khan (Salar Jung III), the then-Prime Minister of Hyderabad, to store artifacts and furnishings used by royalty and to conserve historical relics that convey the history to future generations. The Nizam museum houses Nizam artefacts as well as valuable souvenirs, gifts, and mementos given to the last Nizam by dignitaries, as well as a larger collection of jewellery and garment collection of the last nizam himself.

## **VIII. BOOK DESIGN - IDEATION**

The art of combining information, content, formatting, and visual components into a single unified output that enhances a narrative, and also the use of cover design to stand out and convey the meaning of the book in total, is Book design. A well-designed book cover must integrate form and function by:

- Primarily to communicate the tone and genre of the book, so that the reader may get a sense of the adventure they will experience while reading it.
- Standing out in a crowded bookstore among other books or stand out as a thumbnail for an ebook on the internet.
- Importantly to include the necessary details like the title, author, publishing company, and other information on the cover without sacrificing the aesthetics of the book.

### **VIII.A STRUCTURING NARRATIVE**

structuring the narrative if the book based on the collected data is challenging, especially to cater the target audience of age 8 to 10 years. A well planned structure should be implemented with necessary precautions in order to get the best possible outcome from structuring the narrative into four short stories.

When structuring a narrative for an illustrated story book for children aged 8 to 10, the following factors were taken into account -

- Illustrations should express the message from the relevant writing; adding additional features to the illustration will aid in expanding their creativity and imagination.

- keeping the content simple and short, as it is easier for the children to understand and recall the events from the story.
- Writing the story's content without tampering with historical events.
- Since children have not yet been exposed to these facts, they may accept what they read, which will influence their learning.
- It is best to avoid using words or visuals that depict extreme violence.
- The story's flow should be simple and easy to follow. This will encourage them to continue reading and also to like learning new things.
- To get the kids used to learning more about the site. Addition of fun activities, text sections with facts and myths, and interesting and unique aspects of the site as a stand-alone narrative for learning and educational purposes can be helpful.

## **VIII.B PLANNING ILLUSTRATIONS**

The importance of illustrations in a fully illustrated storybook is equivalent to that of the story's narration. To avoid any complications later in the process, carefully and completely understand the story's narration before proceeding with the illustration. When planning the layout of the illustration, it's important to remember that there should be adequate space for the text as well as breathing area. In a children's book, this is referred to as white space. The reader's interest is maintained with adequate breathing space. Most individuals become uncomfortable when there are too many things on one page, which discourages them

from reading. Coloring starts with the most significant objects to colour first, and so on. Important pieces should be coloured and placed in such a way that they are apparent and consistent with the book's concept and visual style.

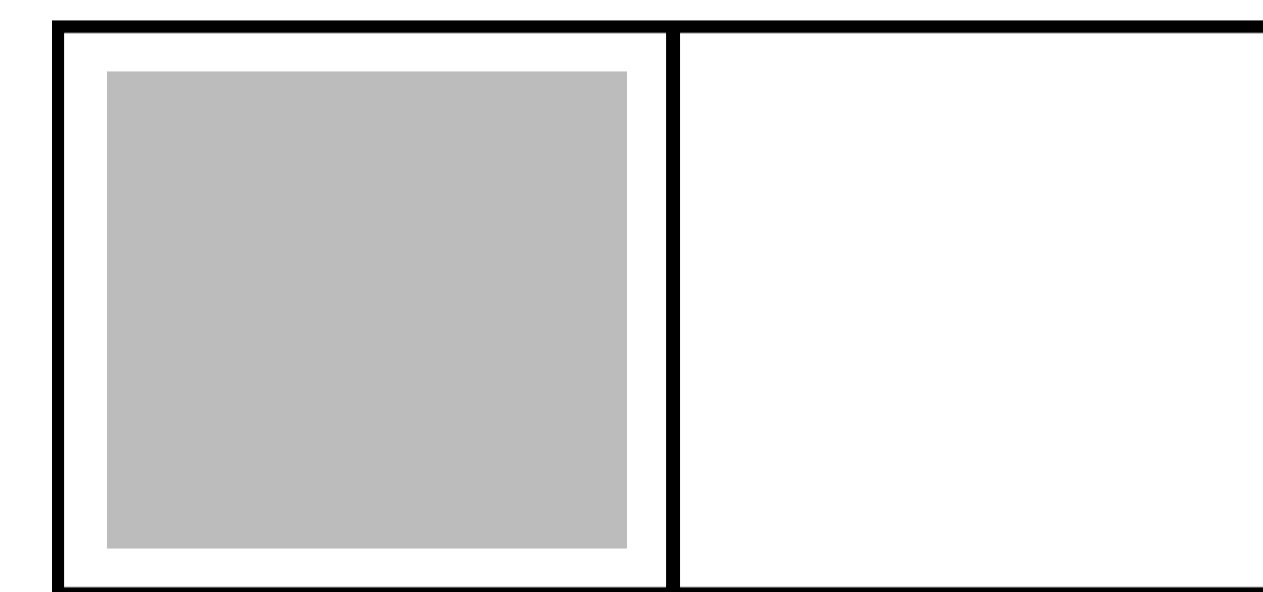
In a book, illustrations can be done in a variety of ways. While creating the illustration, you can use a whole page, a half page, a complete spread (two connecting pages or double pages), a framed illustration in a page, collage of illustrations, a fading off illustration, or any combination of the above. On the page, the illustrations also might be in a landscape or portrait format for any of the above types.



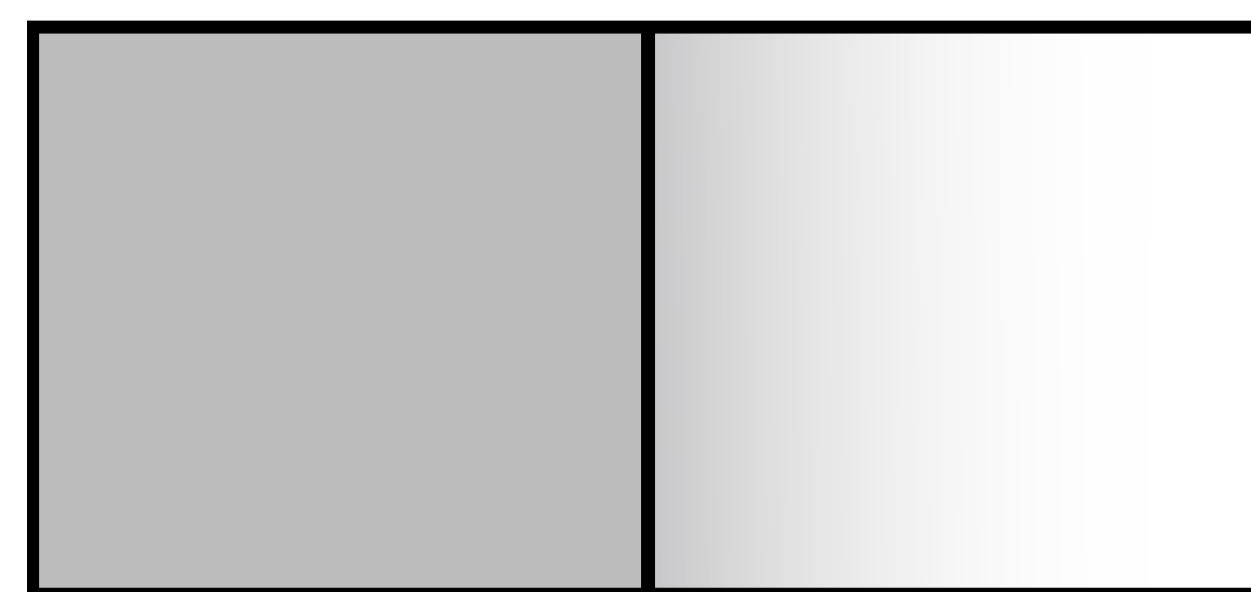
Full Page



Half Page Vertical



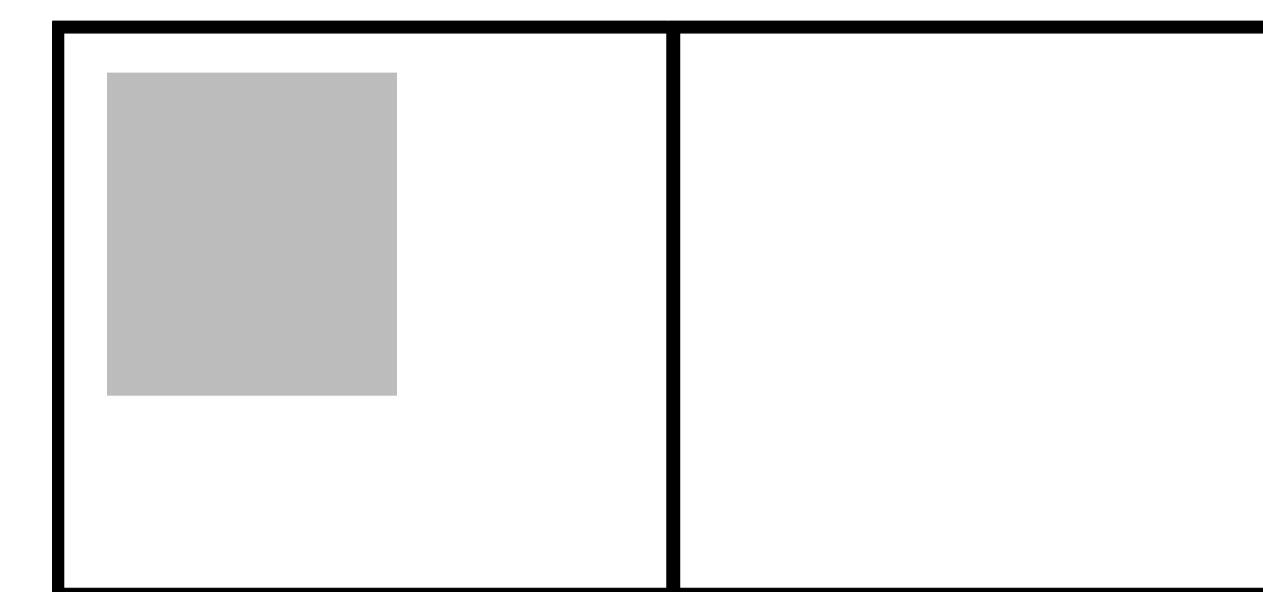
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Fading off



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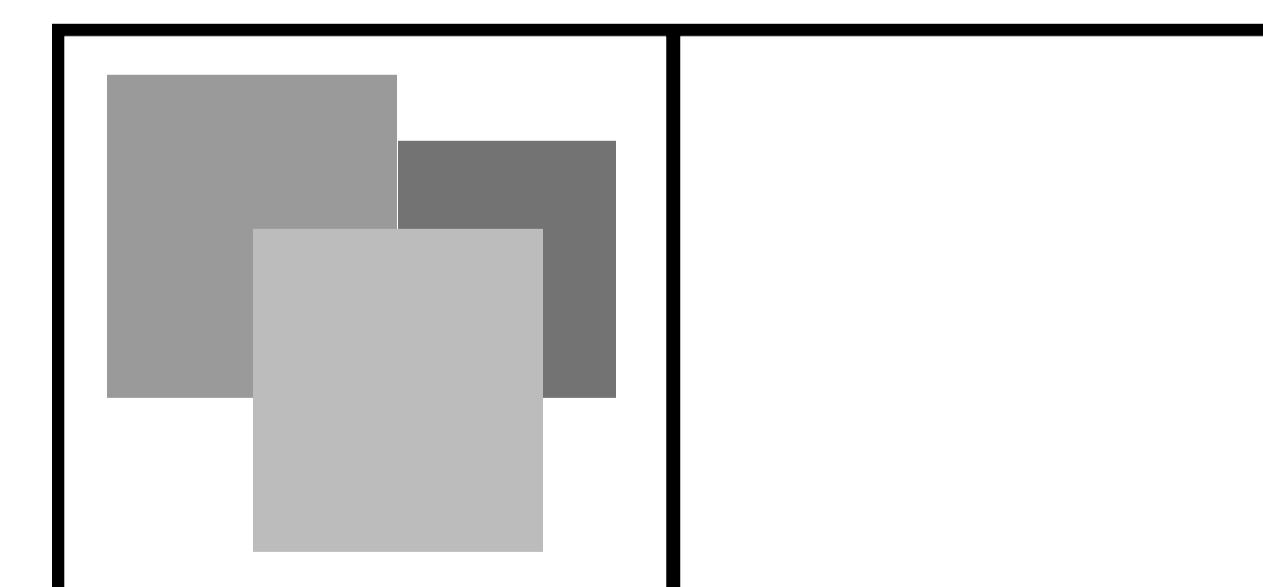
Window Frame



Full Spread



Half Spread



Collage

## **VIII.C PLANNING TEXT WITH ILLUSTRATIONS**

Illustrations and typography should complement each other. Both should be combined in such a way that even a child in our target age group can read them. A simple layout is more likely to capture the eye than a cluttered one. This supports the principle of "less is more." However, for a children's illustrated storybook, too simple isn't always the best option, as it is important to have many elements which help encourage a child's imagination while reading. Text can overrun the artwork, but the placement on the drawing should not appear forced or clunky. This implies that children should be able to comprehend the content and meaning of the artwork. Multiple storylines running in the background in the same frame will divert the reader's attention away from the main subject.

Reading in our country is typically left to right in many languages, particularly English, the direction of eye movement is also typically left to right. While we read, our eyes move from left to right, which is something to have in mind when creating compositions, to compliment the movement and follow the art along. The minimal amount of words each page should not exceed 50 in order to keep the target audience's attention for a longer period of time. We don't have to stick to the number count because the amount of words can vary. There may be no words to describe some of the pages. Only the visual may be used to tell the story.

Words from the narrative can be arranged in a variety of ways.

- At the bottom of the illustration
- On the illustration
- Next to the illustration in the same page
- Separate page next to the illustration

## **VIII.D DESIGNING THE BOOK**

After extensive brainstorming with the project mentor and multiple brainstorming sessions along the period, the book's design is preferred to include full spread illustrations with text on top of the illustration, in order to create a more inclusive and immersive feeling for the readers. Other types of illustration patterns appear to be very similar to textbook style templates, so full spread illustrations with text on top are chosen to reduce it and also increase the book's magical feel to the reader.

The book's cover page and blank pages will take up the first four pages. Apart from the cover page, the storybook should have a minimum of 8 pages in order to convey the needed quantity of information about the city. This does not include any pages that aren't part of the story. That are The title page, The page with the credits and also The page with the conclusion / 'The End' (if required for the narrative). Following more research into existing storybooks on the market and on the internet, it was decided to design the book in the shape of an 8inch × 8inch (single) square book. Square books are commonly used as storybooks, coffee table books, and even brand-exclusive publications to distinguish them from more commonly accessible rectangle books.

For this time-consuming and challenging project, it is necessary to keep track of the time so that the illustrations and other aspects of the book may be improvised within the set time frame and clear the completion. This project will be preserved as well for the longest time in the library, and it may well become a full-time real-life application in the near future. As a result, it is vital to value the advise of others and our guide while working on the project. Their ideas and perspectives, combined with their field expertise, will assist in producing a better designed book, as well as accomplishing the project's goal.

## **IX. METHODOLOGY**

### **IX.A NARRATIVE**

#### **The Charminar**

In 16th century A.D., the Qutb Shahi Dynasty in the Deccan of South Central India was ruled by the Great Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah. He was the Fifth Sultan of the Qutb Shahi Dynasty. He was considered the bravest and cleverest Sultan of them all. One day, while walking around in the garden of the Golconda fort, the capital of the Deccan, the Sultan thought of making a huge palace for himself in the centre of the city and announcing that as the new capital. After much time and a thorough search, they found a suitable place to build the palace. The Sultan was very happy and ordered his men to start the task of constructing the palace immediately.

Within a few weeks, the people of the kingdom started falling sick, and many were dying due to this mystery disease. The Sultan was devastated by the condition of the city and his people, he ordered all the doctors in the kingdom to find a solution for the sickness that troubled the people of his kingdom, even after numerous attempts, the doctors failed to find a cure. This illness was identified as plague many years later by modern doctors. This plague epidemic continued for months, leaving thousands of people sick and many dead. Unable to bear the suffering and pain of his people, the Sultan



prayed to the God almighty to end this disease and promised to build a mosque in the name of the almighty. The Sultan ordered his men to use the land he had identified for the palace to construct a mosque in its place, he wanted that mosque to be the tallest building in the kingdom. He also used the surrounding area of the palace land to set up medical and food distribution camps for the people in the city.

After the construction, the building was called the "Charminar" because of the four minarets on each corner. Each of the four towers contain four floors, the height of each tower is 160 feet. The building was made with a square base, with each side measuring 66 feet and includes a pointed arch 66 feet in height. Above the arch are two large floors that house the Grand Mosque, which can be reached through its 149 steps. These steps also lead to the Charminar, which has 45 smaller prayer areas. The Charminar predominant architectural style and design is Islamic in tradition, supported by the Hindu-style of architecture in its ornamentation and other details. Beautifully embellished with lotus, roses, vines, carved rings, and geometric openings for windows in the Islamic style which are extremely beautiful, can be seen all across the monument, and are well preserved.

#### **Facts, Stories and Myths about the Charminar:**

- The Charminar is constructed such that its four sides face the four cardinal directions accurately. The four minarets on each corner look identical from the exterior but are very uniquely constructed.
- The area around the Charminar has a 24-hour local market that is famous for bangles, clothing, food, and cosmetics. The Night Bazar is one of the most visited tourist attractions in the city.

- A cat's head is carved on one of the arches to symbolise the devastation caused by the plague spread by rats and its eradication.
- The four clocks on each face of the monument were brought from London and installed in 1889. These four clocks face the four royal streets of the city.
- When the Charminar was built, it was the first multi-storied building in the kingdom.
- Due to its fine craftsmanship and construction, the Charminar has been standing strong for more than 450 years.
- The Charminar was built exactly at the centre of the city, and the city planning was done in an iron grid pattern with the Charminar as the centre.
- It is believed that the palace site selected by the Sultan where the Charminar was built was actually the place where he first laid eyes on his love, Bhagyamati, who later became his wife.
- Taken after the name of the hindu princess Bhagyamati City was initially called as Bhagyanagar, after her wedding with the Sultan Quli Qutb shah she converted her religion into islam and changed her name to Hyder Mahal, to honor his wife Sultan then renamed the city as Hyderabad.
- It is rumoured that there is a secret passage connecting the Charminar with the Fort of Golconda. One end of the passage can still be seen in the fort and is also open to visitors.
- Hidden underground steps were newly found during an archaeological excavation near the Charminar in the year 2021-2022.
- Many people have witnessed ghosts around the Charminar, and it is also rumoured that a ghost left its handprint on one of the walls of the monument.

## **The Golconda Fort**

A long time ago, during the early 12th century, a shepherd boy was walking with his cattle and came upon a hill. The boy decided to explore the hill while the cattle were grazing, he came across an idol of a God. He prayed for good health for his sick father. Later in the evening, the boy reached home to find his father had recovered from his sickness. Soon, the story about the miracle experienced by the shepherd and his discovery reached the ruler of the Kakatiya Dynasty. The King decided to visit the hill himself and check out the idol of God. After visiting the idol, out of utmost devotion he decided to build a fort on the hill with a temple for the idol. This fort then came to be known as Golconda (Shepherd's Hill) Fort.

Nearly 200 years later, after the Kakatiya Dynasty (1364 AD) the fort came under the Bahmani rulers. Later, "Sultan Quli Qutb-ul-Mulk" took over control of the fort in the early 16th century and established the Qutub Shahi Dynasty. The fort was heavily fortified and expanded during this reign. The rule of the Qutub Shahi Dynasty lasted from 1512 till 1687 and was ruled by eight sultans during this period. In 1687, this fort came under the rule of the Mughal emperor, Aurangzeb.

The Golconda Fort comprises a complex layout of palaces, mosques, and pavilions, all of which are in ruin. With a perimeter of around 11 kilometres, the fort has walls ranging in height from 15 to 18 feet. The Golconda fort has been built on a granite rock with a height of 12 metres. It has many massive gates with pointed iron spikes on them. The iron spiked studs protected the fort from elephants of the enemy's army, during a war or an attack.

**Facts and Stories about the Golconda fort:**

- The Golconda fort consists of an 89-foot tree called "Hatiyan Ka Jhad", which is estimated to be more than 500 years old.
- The fort also consists of many mounted cannons and drawbridges along the walls, which technically still work.
- Clapping or shouting at the entrance of the fort can be heard at the top point of Golconda fort named "Bala Hissar". This tactic was used to communicate any incoming attack or emergency alert.
- The Bala Hissar is located nearly a kilometre from the entrance of the Golconda is the highest accessible point of the fort.
- The Golconda fort is one of the earliest structures in India to have a working water supply and drainage system running throughout the fort. The system even works towards the top of the hill to reach the royal chambers.
- The prison contains the famous "Ramdas cell", which was then used to imprison the royal revenue collector Ramdas for unauthorised distribution of funds towards a temple construction.
- It is believed that the fort has many secret tunnels connecting the Durbar Hall, which is situated at the rear of the fort. These tunnels were used as escape routes by the royal family during any attack.
- Golconda was known as the "Diamond capital" of India. 23 out of 38 diamond mines in India are located in Golconda.
- In the past, India was the only place known in the world to contain diamond mines and it was the only exporter of diamonds in the world.

- The world-famous Koh-I-Noor diamond was obtained from the Golconda fort and currently it is in the possession of the British Crown
- The Golconda fort produced many world-famous diamonds, including
- The Blue Hope (USA), The White Regent (France), The Dresden Green (Germany), Daria-i-Noor (Russia), Nizam and Jacob (India), Colourless Orlov (Russia), and the top four pink diamonds in the world.
- Golconda Fort has also produced some untraceable diamonds like the Great Mogul, Akbar Shah, and Florentine Yellow.
- "Golconda" was a generic name by English speakers to refer to any particularly rich mine or source of great wealth. The name "Golconda" became a symbol of wealth, and many places in the west have adopted the name "Golconda" for their towns.

### **Bonalu-The Ritual of Offerings**

For nearly 300 years since the plague, the people in the city of Hyderabad had been happy and prosperous. The city had expanded to a large extent and was known for its trade across India. But during this period, around 1813 plague once again started spreading rapidly throughout the city. In addition there were severe shortages of food and water, the people of the city were suffering.

A military battalion from the region of Regimental Bazaar, led by Sri Suriti Appaiah, became concerned about the condition of the people. A battalion was deployed to Ujjain, they visited the temple of the Goddess Mahakali and prayed to her for a cure. They vowed to build a temple in the city of Hyderabad for the goddess

and install her idol in order to protect the city after the end of its suffering. It is believed that the Mother Goddess Mahakali visited the city and cured them of the plague to alleviate their suffering. People's health and quality of life began to improve in the city. The epidemic ended after the sickness was eradicated.

When the battalion came back to the city from their camp, they installed a wooden idol of the Goddess and started worshipping her. The people of the city, who were thankful to the goddess, visited the idol with offerings and thanked her for saving their lives. Each year and year after year, people made special offerings and prayed to the mother goddess, which now has become a tradition. People named this ritual as Bonalu. The devotees believe around the time of the ritual, the mother goddess visits earth to see her devotees and protect them.

In the year 1964, a stone idol of Goddess Mahakali was installed in Hyderabad. This ritual offering has been performed each year since the last 200 years and has now become the cultural festival of Telangana. Every year, the Bonalu ritual and festivities start at the fort of Golconda, then moves to the Mahakali Temple, and then these rituals and festivities spread across to all Mahakali temples in the state

**Facts:**

- The word "bonam" is a shortened version of the word "bhojanam," a loanword in Sanskrit that means "a meal or a feast" in Telugu. It is an offering to the Mother Goddess. Bonalu is the plural of Bonam.

- Bonalu is celebrated in the month of "Ashada Masam," which is around July and/or August. Ashada Masam is usually considered an auspicious month for any family celebrations.
- Offerings vary in size and scale depending on the devotees, their prayers and their intentions. The decoration of the bonalu is taken up as a point of pride and joy by families and villages.
- The ritual is performed every year, the offerings, or the bonalu, each one expects to make a greater offering than the previous year in order to appease the goddess, and it is usually considered disrespectful towards the goddess if the offering is less than the offerings of the previous year.
- Devotees even attend as a group, most commonly as a group from a village to offer bonalu to the Goddess and to ask her to answer their prayers which could vary from providing the entire village with fortune or for a great agricultural yield or any could relate to any other kind of problem.
- When devotees attend as a group, they are expected to wear the same type of attire, often made by the same person, this also extends to the offerings, they too need to be identical and are expected to be decorated by a single person, usually a woman.
- All devotees, irrespective of caste, status, or gender, are allowed to attend without any discrimination, and it is believed that all are equal in front of the Great Mother Goddess.
- There is no restriction on who prepares and adorns and carries the bonalu. The local members also encourage and assist outsiders when needed.

### **The Ritual**

- During Bonalu, women prepare rice cooked with milk and jaggery in a new brass or earthen pot adorned

with neem leaves, turmeric, vermilion, and a lit lamp on top of the pot.

- Animal sacrifices are performed during the ritual by the devotees. A feast prepared by everyone is distributed to all who attend the ritual.
- On the day of Rangam, it is seen that the mother goddess herself possesses the body of the lady-Jogini swarnalatha for a period of time and she talks to the devotees about the future, what they are going to face and addresses the mistakes made by human beings in the past.
- The Ghatam is the procession that moves towards the Nayanul for the immersion of the copper pot, which is decorated as Mahakali.
- On the last day during the Ghatam, immersion of the pot indicates the end of the festival.

### **The Mozamjahi Market**

The Mozamjahi Market is a famous market. It is located in the heart of the city of Hyderabad. The triangular market structure has been functional for 87 years, and during this period, the market has traded a variety of goods.

Historically the state of Hyderabad has been one of the most important centres for conducting trade in India. It acted as a connecting link between north and south India with many trade routes passing through the city. Under the rule of the Nizam between the 18th and early 20th centuries, the state of Hyderabad developed and established the necessary resources for its commercial trade practices. Foreign relations between Hyderabad state and other countries were also strengthened during the Nizam's rule.



Hyderabad boasted that it had one of the biggest open markets in the state during the Nizam's rule, and, as a part of city's development, the last Nizam, Osman Ali Khan, planned to construct a market building at the centre of the market. This market building was to accommodate many different shops and was to act as the official market for the area. In 1935, the construction of the market building was completed and was opened to the public. This market was named after Nizam Osman Ali Khan's second son, Moazzam Jah, and the market came to be known as the Mozamjahi market.

The Mozamjahi market started as a marketplace for flowers, fruits, and vegetables for the common people, along with weaponry, ammunition, and body gear for the soldiers. Later, during the expansion of the market, the war equipment was shifted to an adjacent area, which was later known as Troop Bazaar. In 1951, ice cream became a new addition to the Mozamjahi market. The ice cream shop was under the name "Famous Ice Cream." This shop gathered attention and crowds from various places and was popular for its seasonal and non-seasonal flavours of hand-made ice cream, which is still in business run by the descendants of its founders.

Mozamjahi market was structured and built to make it accessible for people from all around the city. Its triangular structure spreads across 1.77 acres of land. The building hosts a large clock tower at the entrance and consists of a total of 120 shops. The market was also known for its architectural style and unique features such as spiral staircases, a central pavilion, and magnificent doorways. The market has been functional for nearly nine decades since its grand opening in 1935.

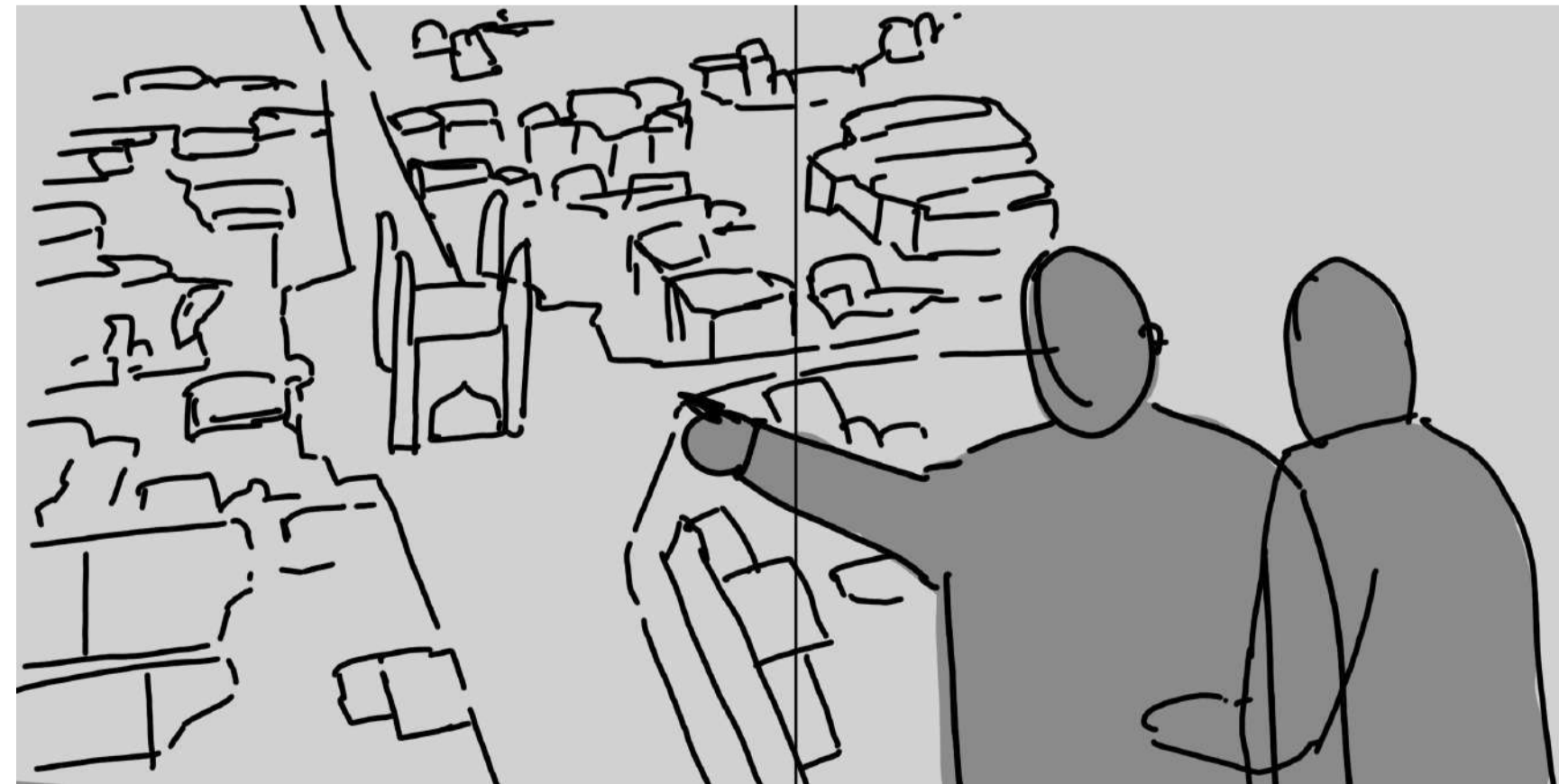
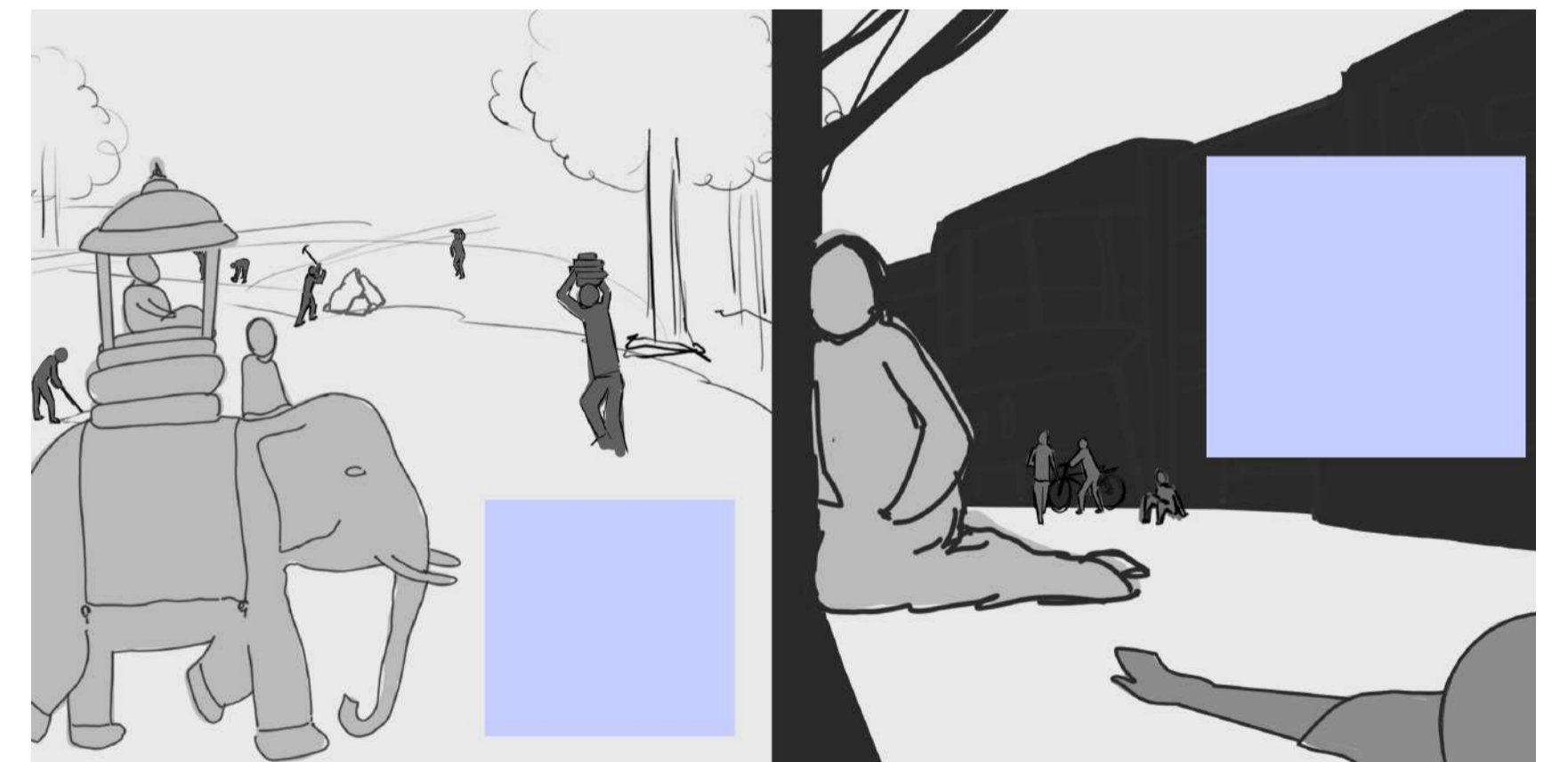
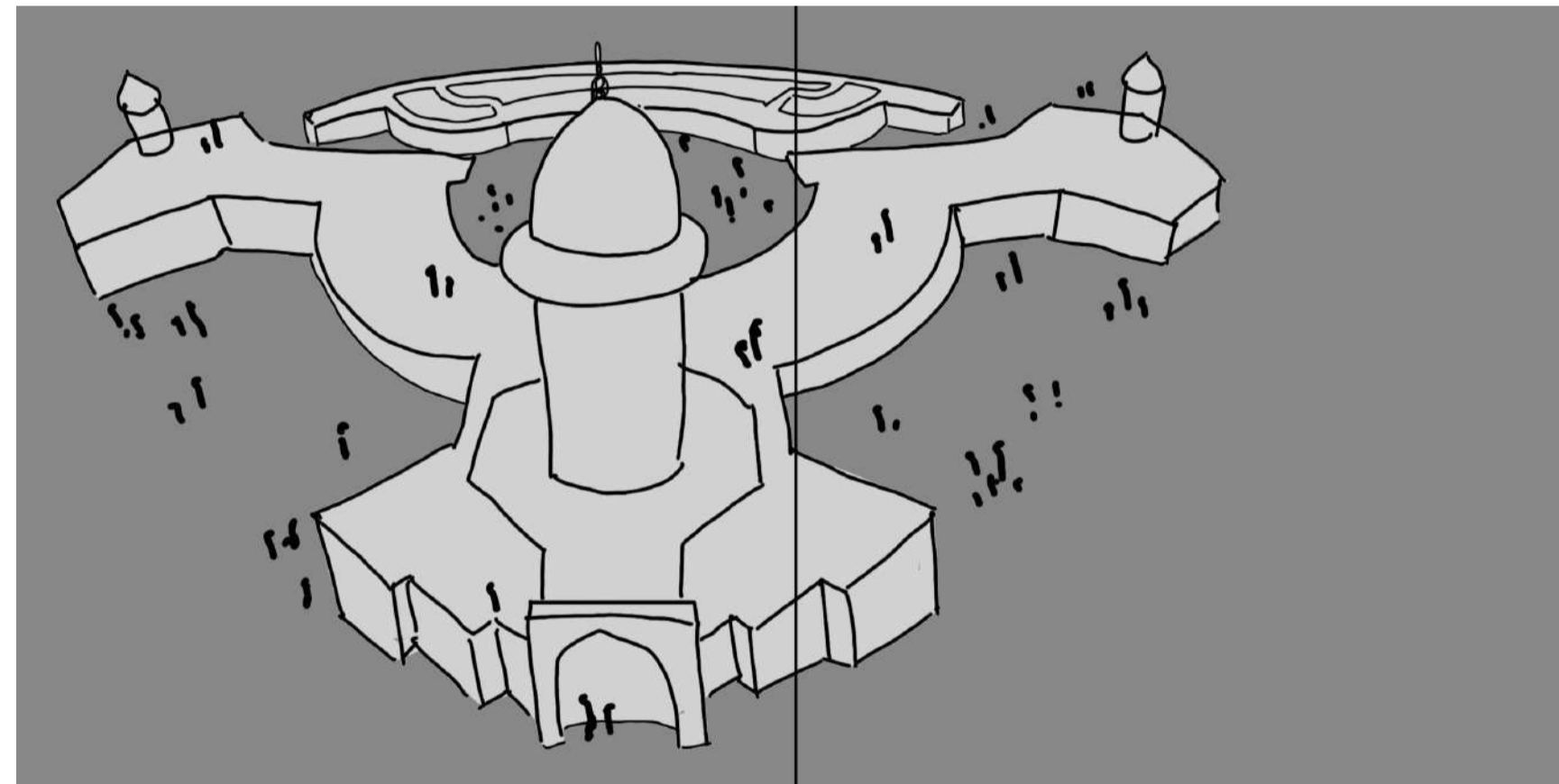
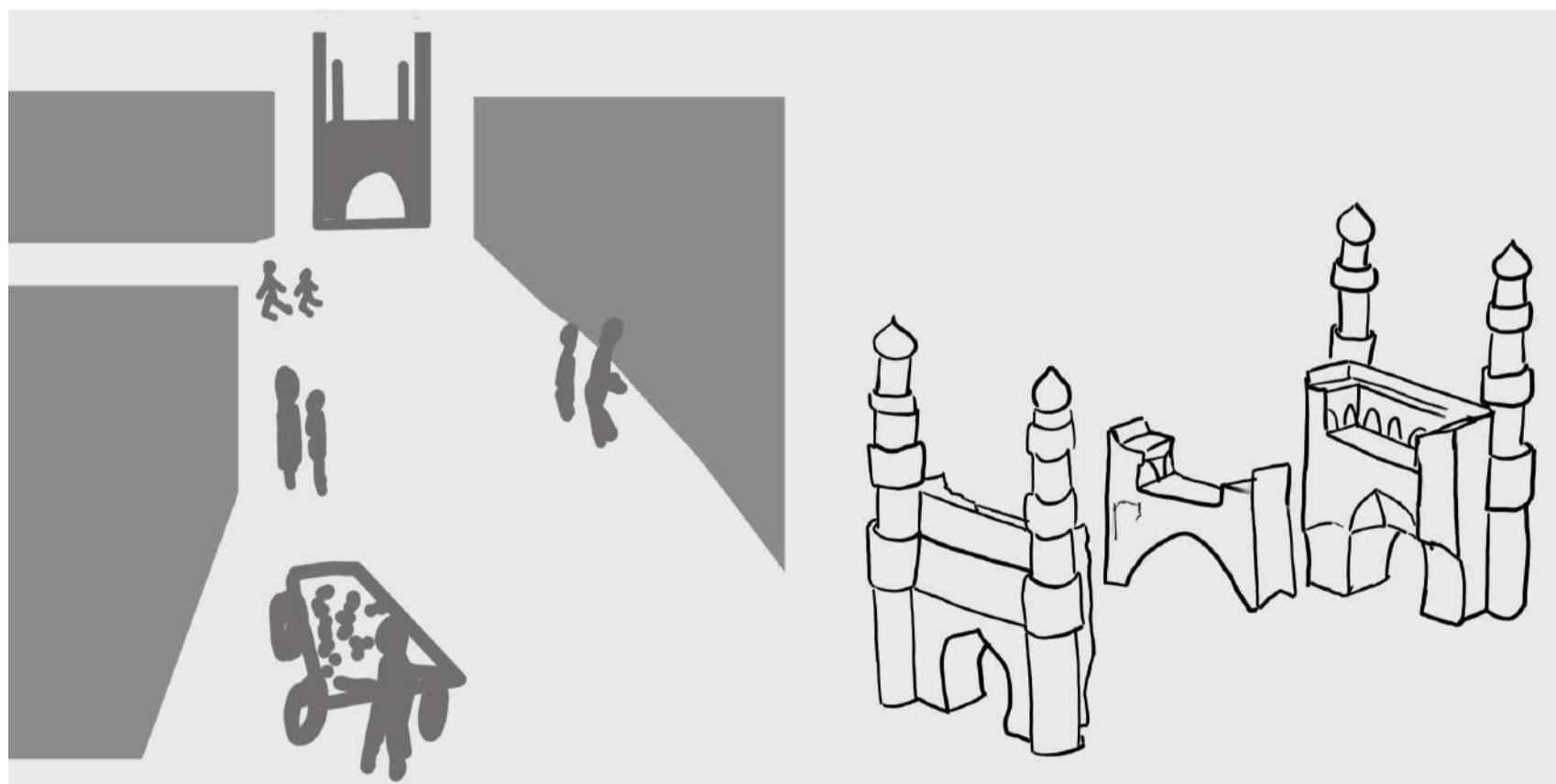
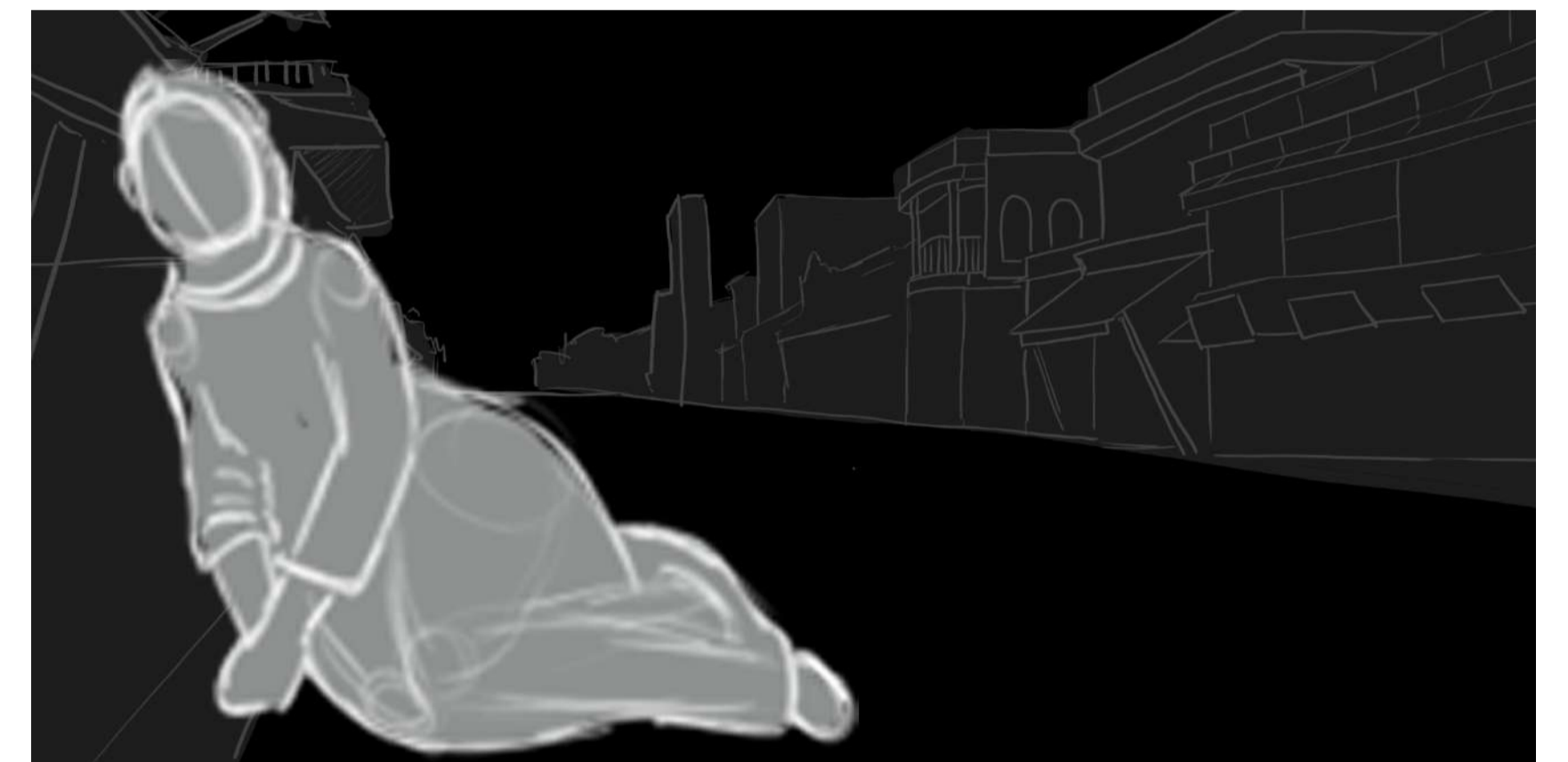
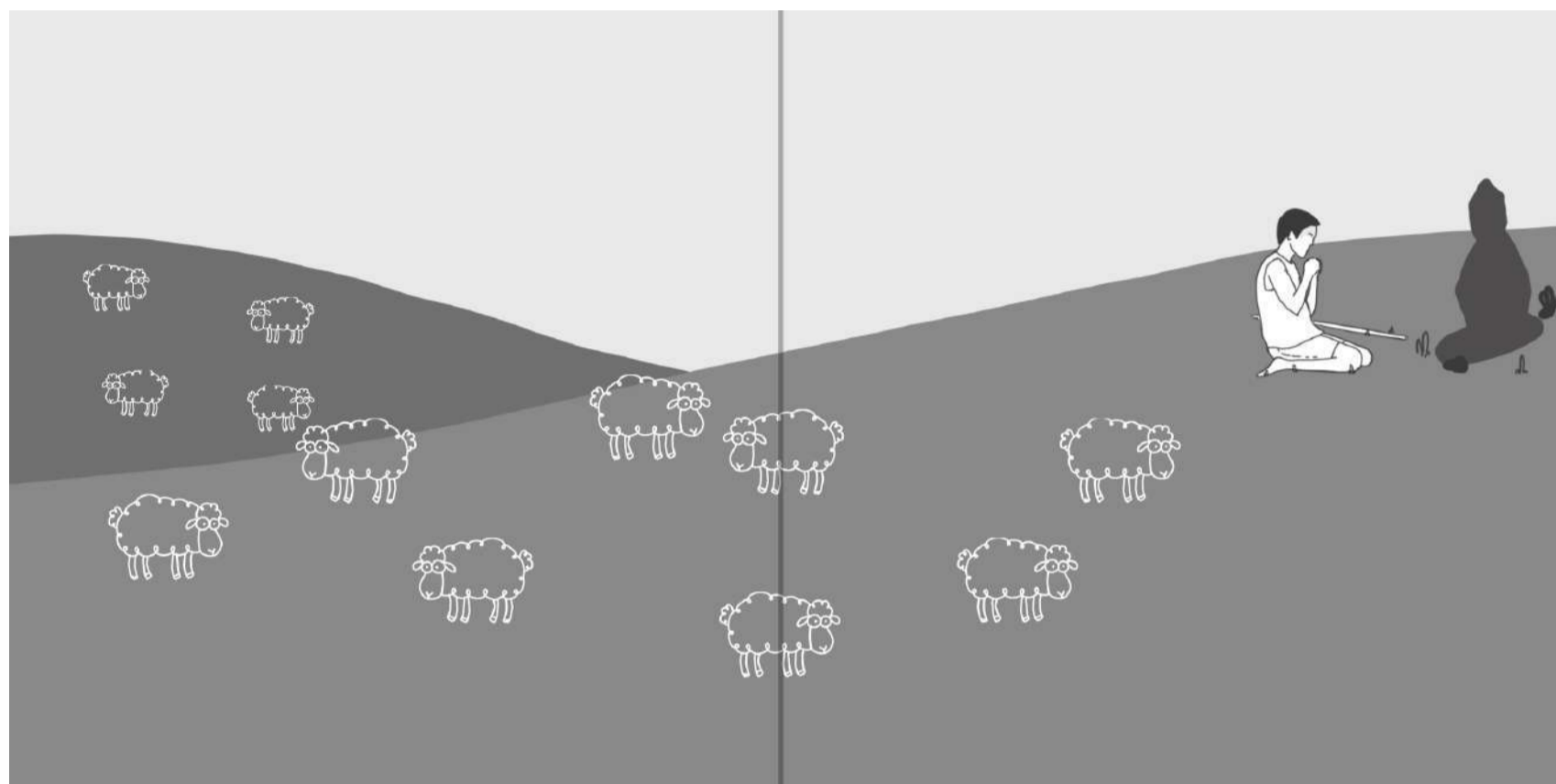
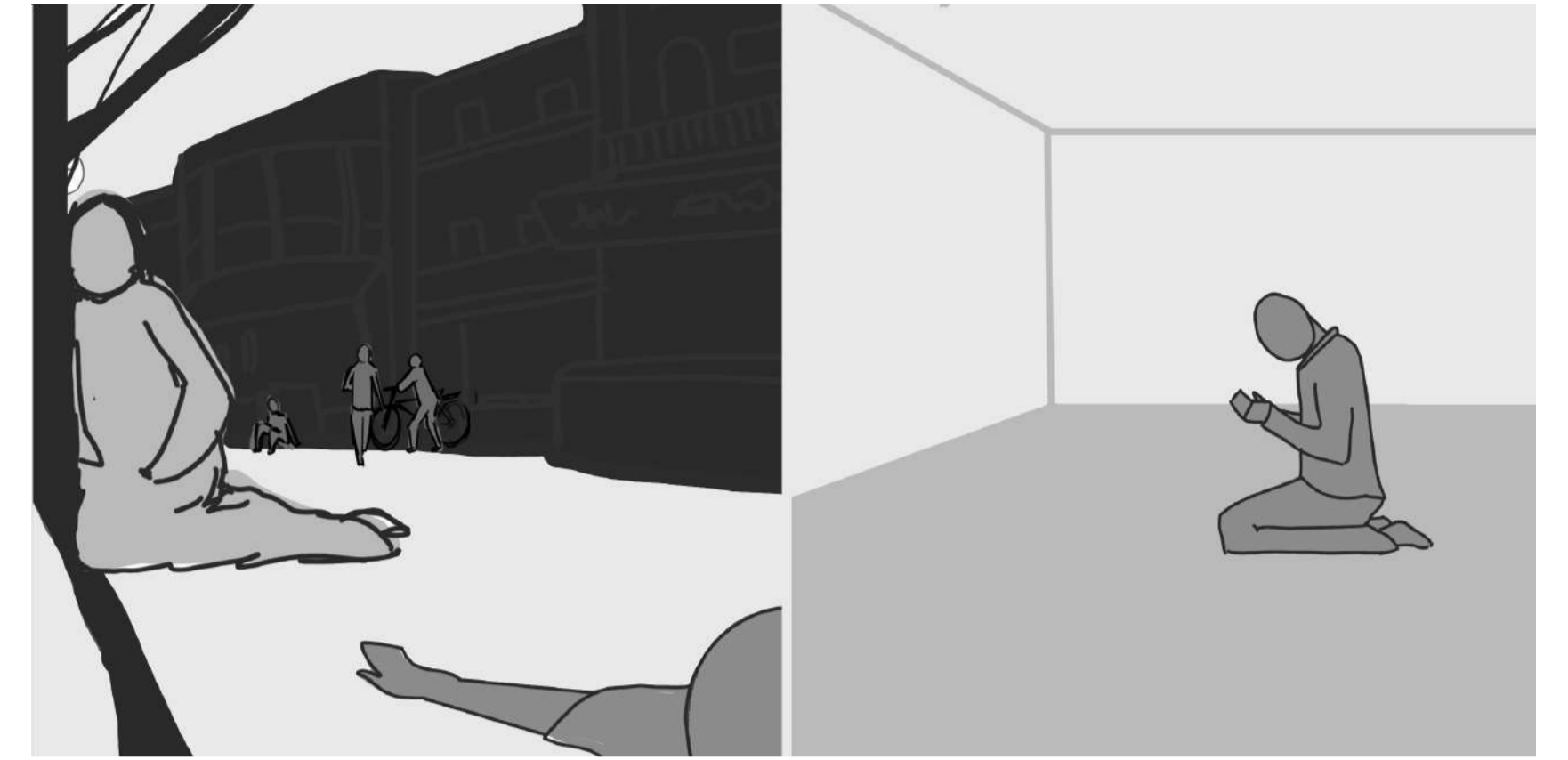
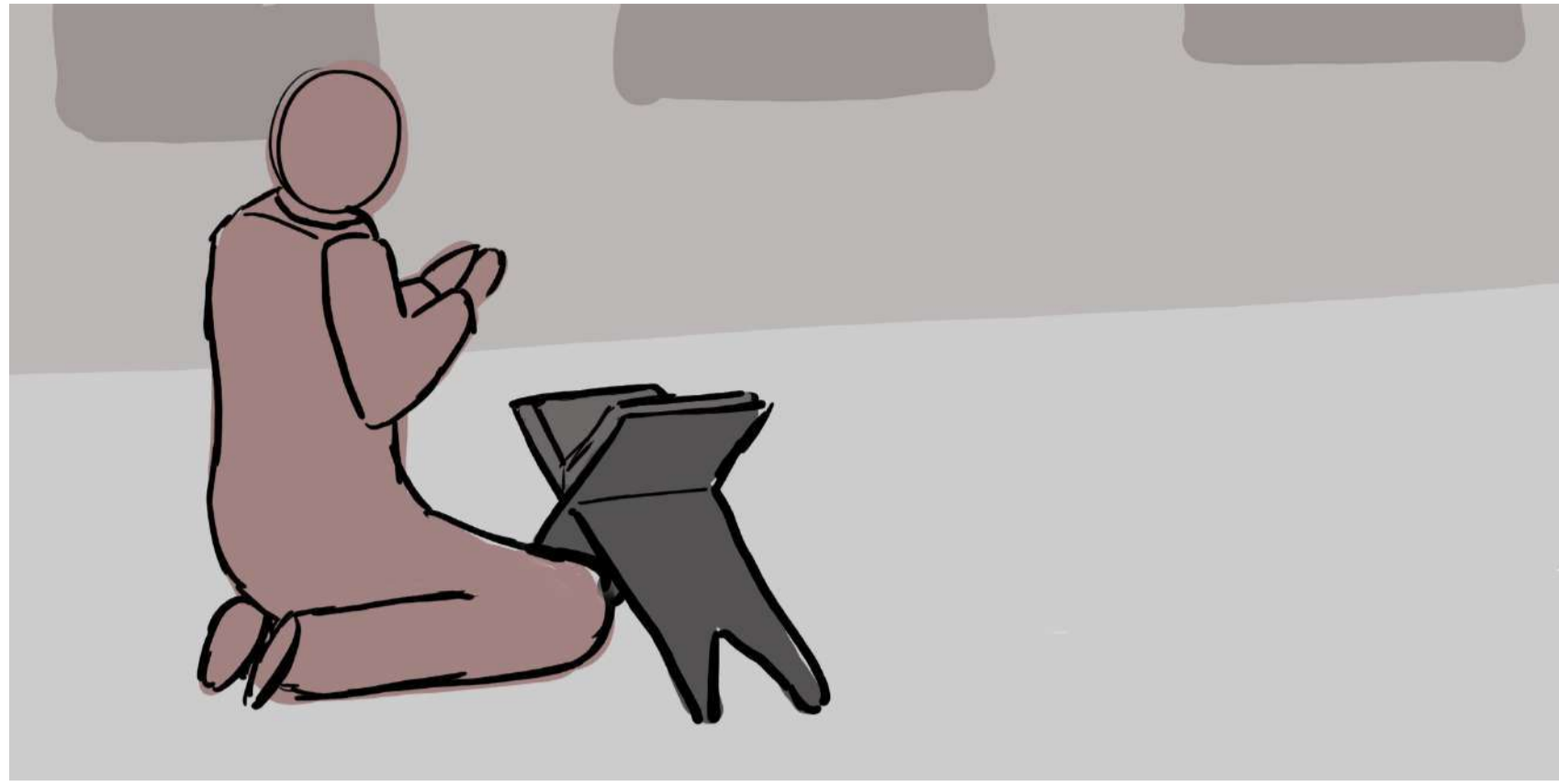
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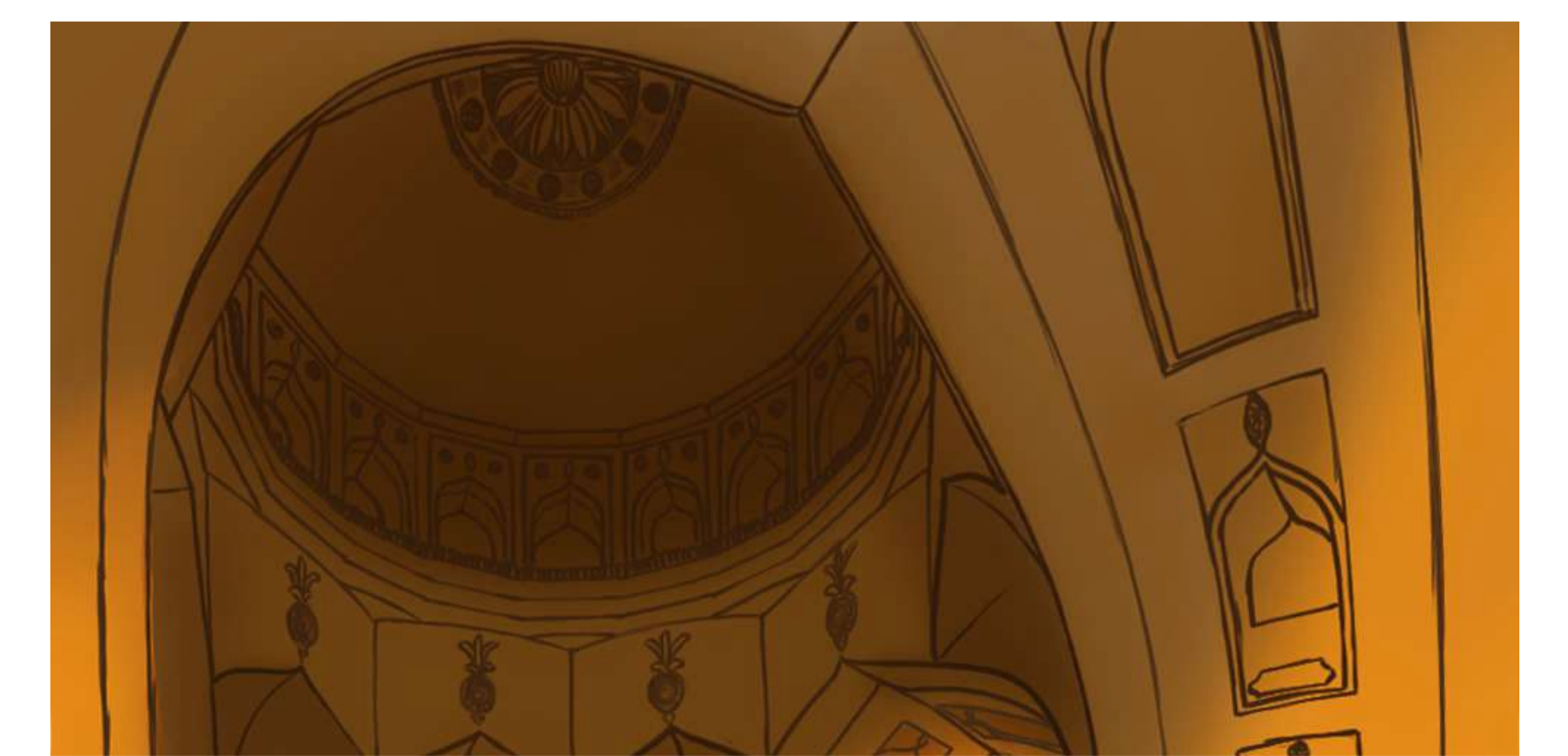
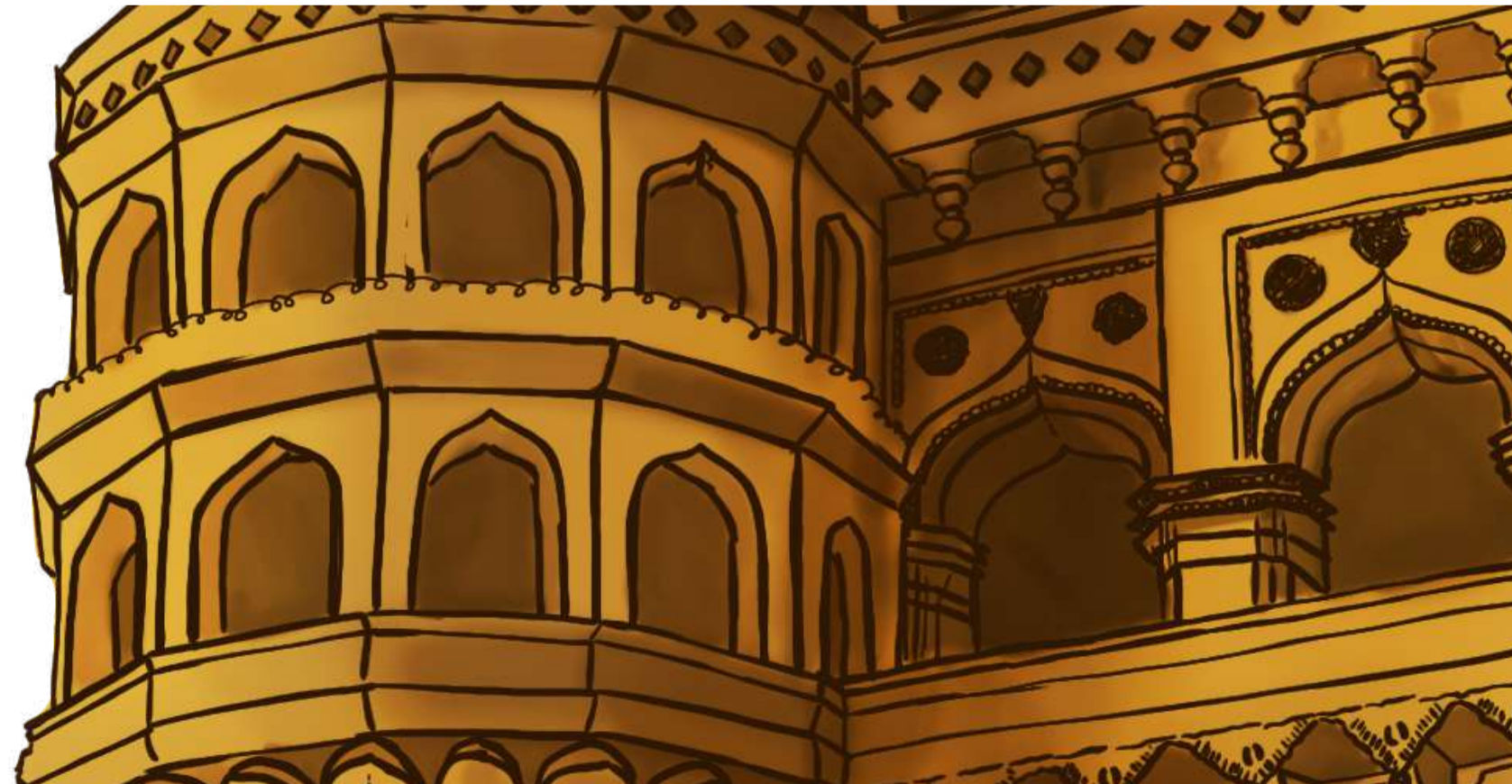
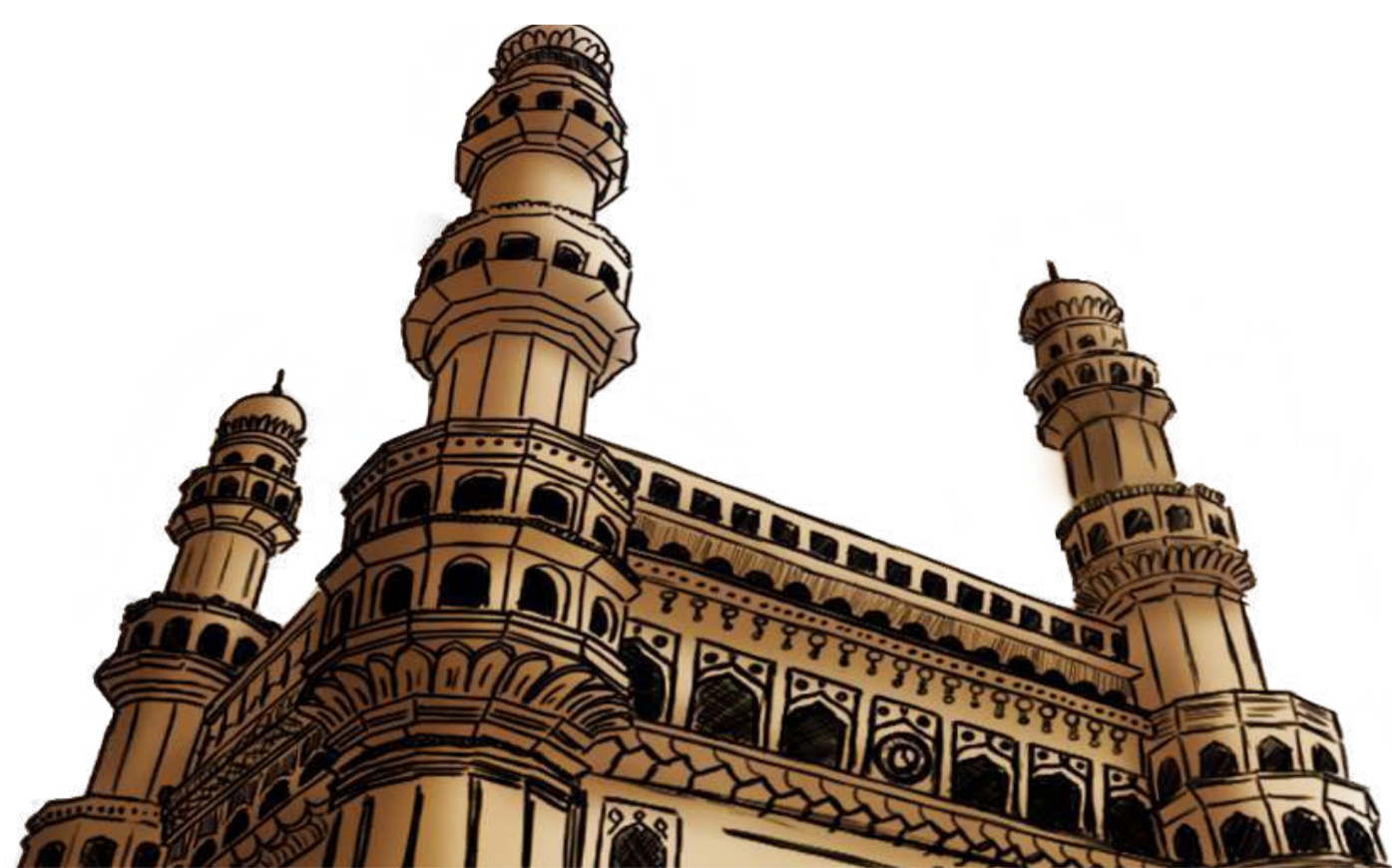
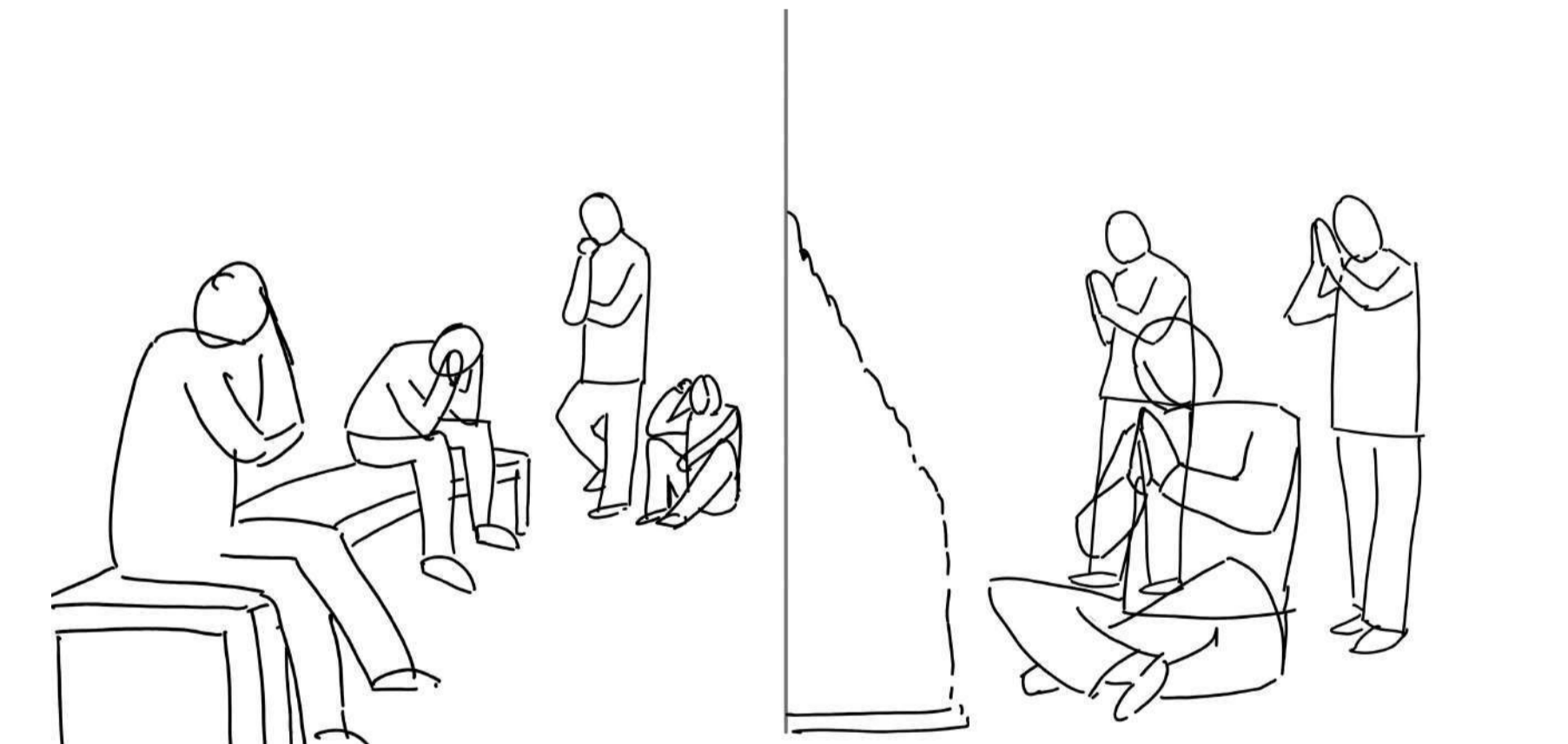
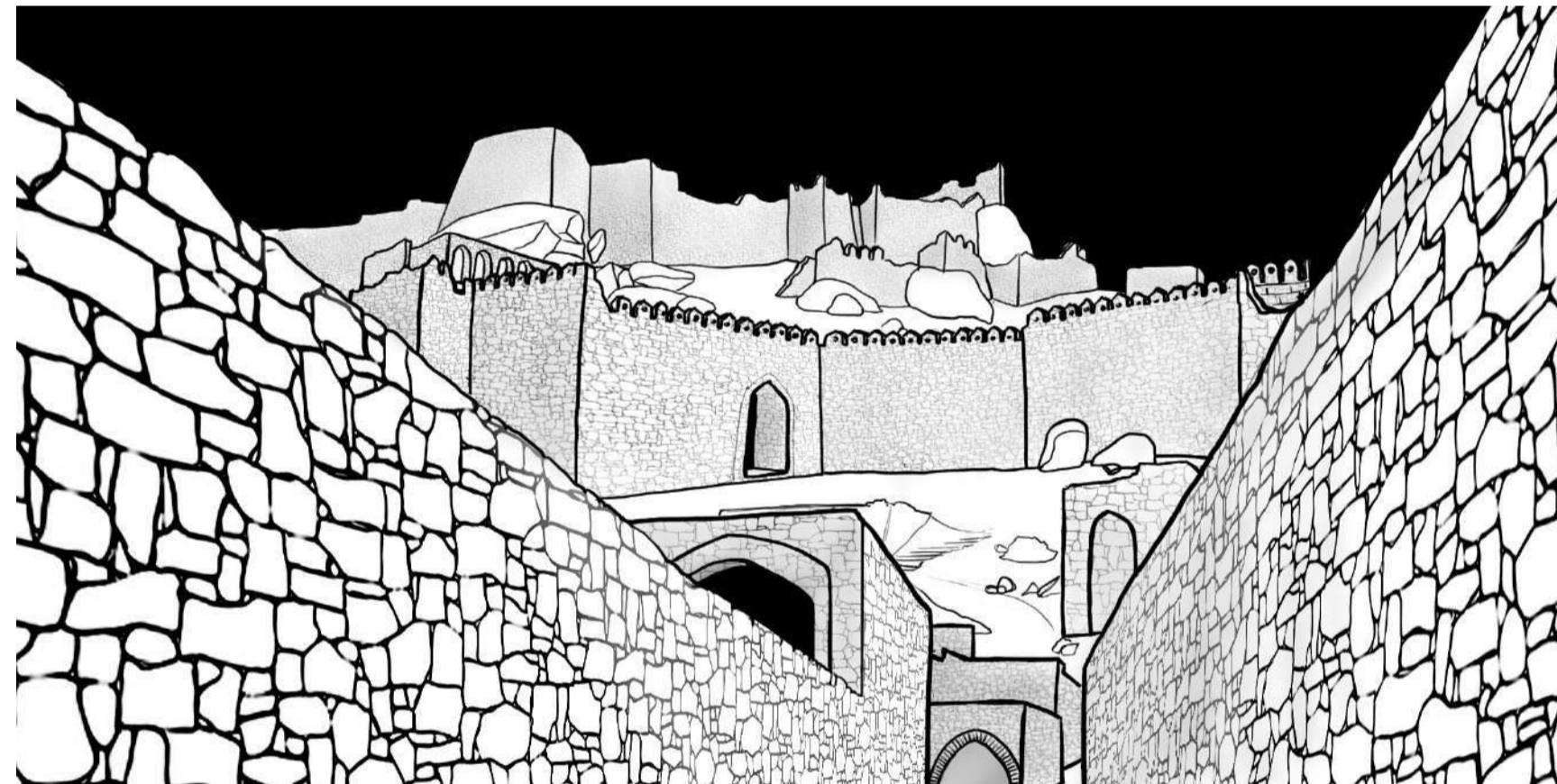
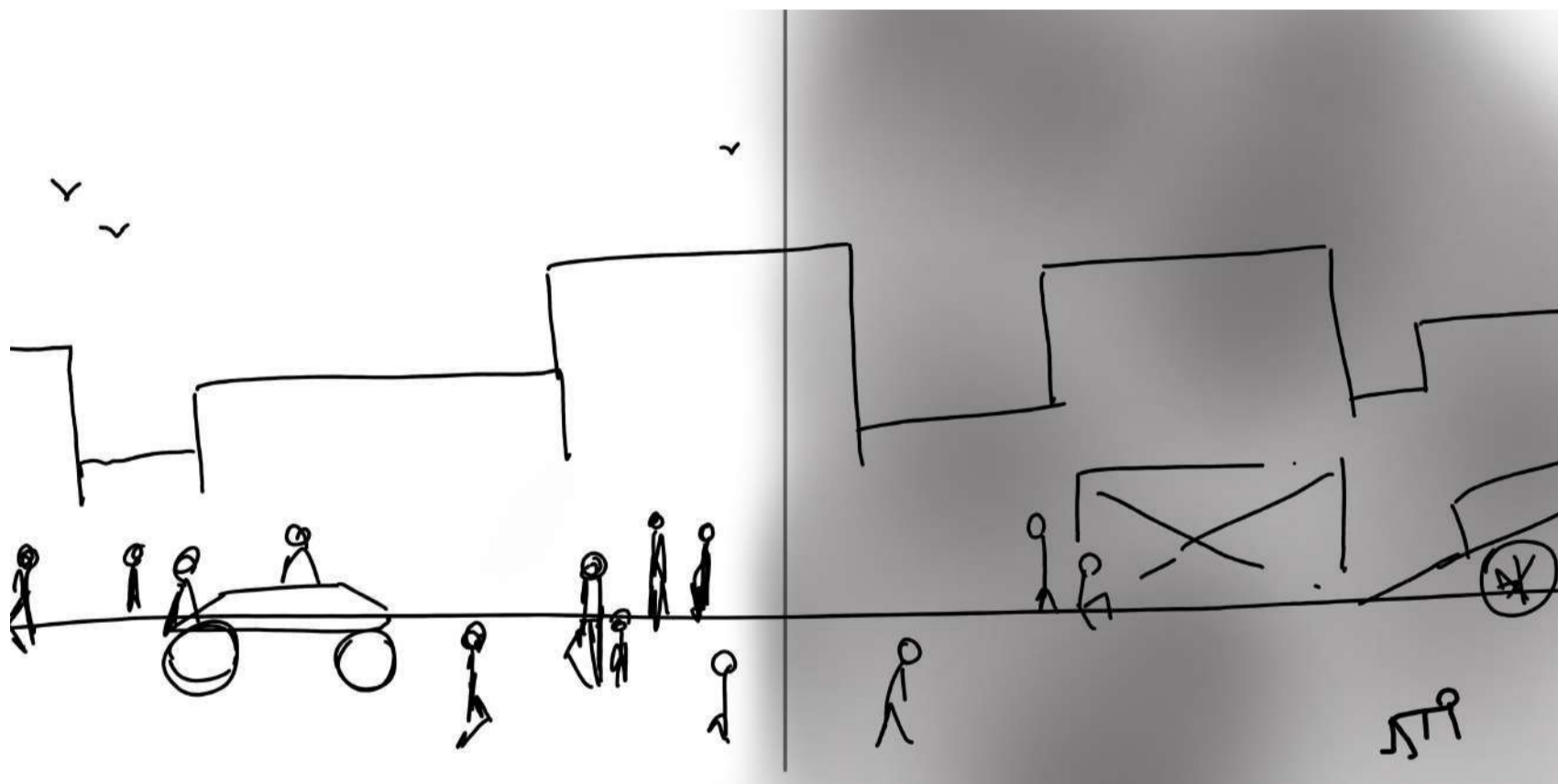
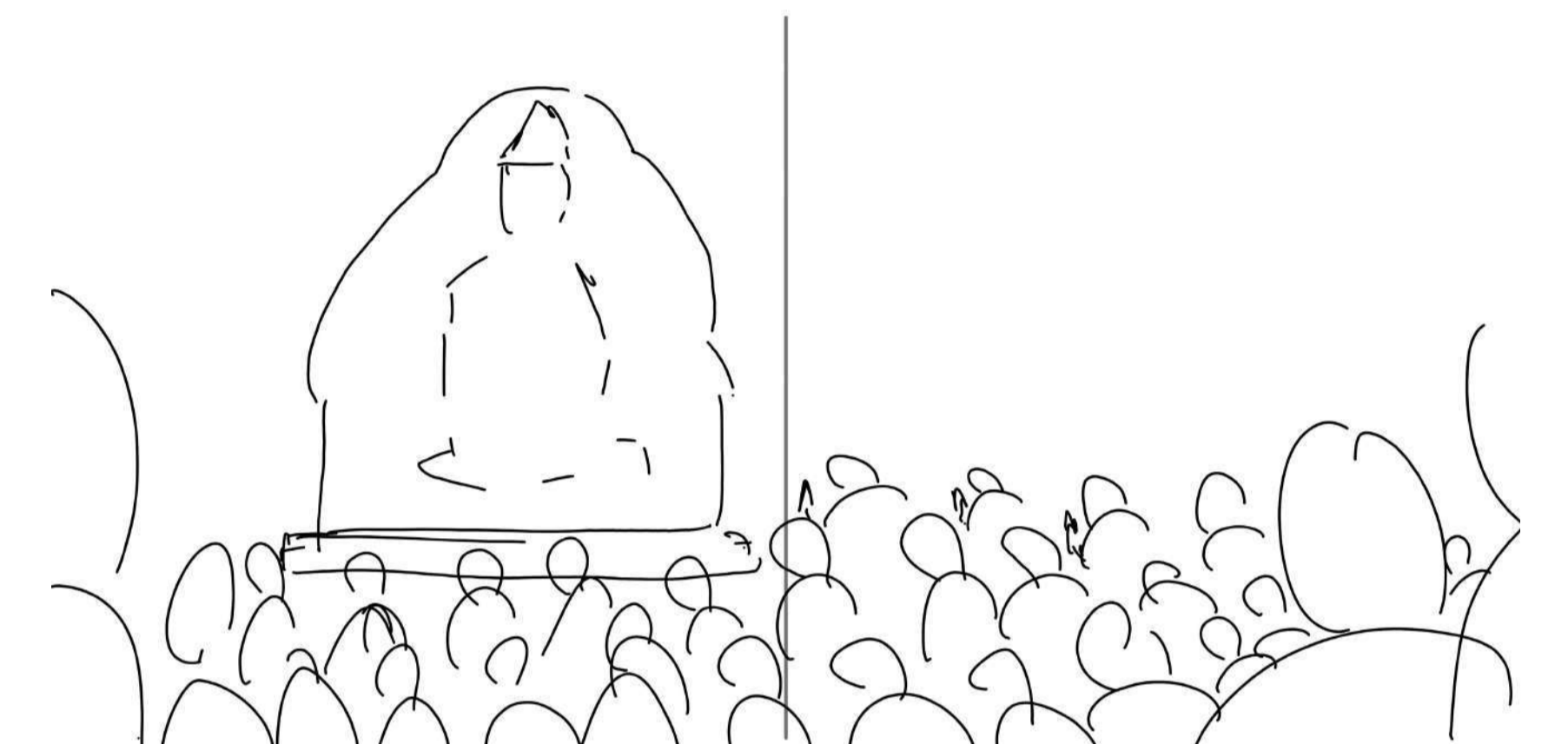
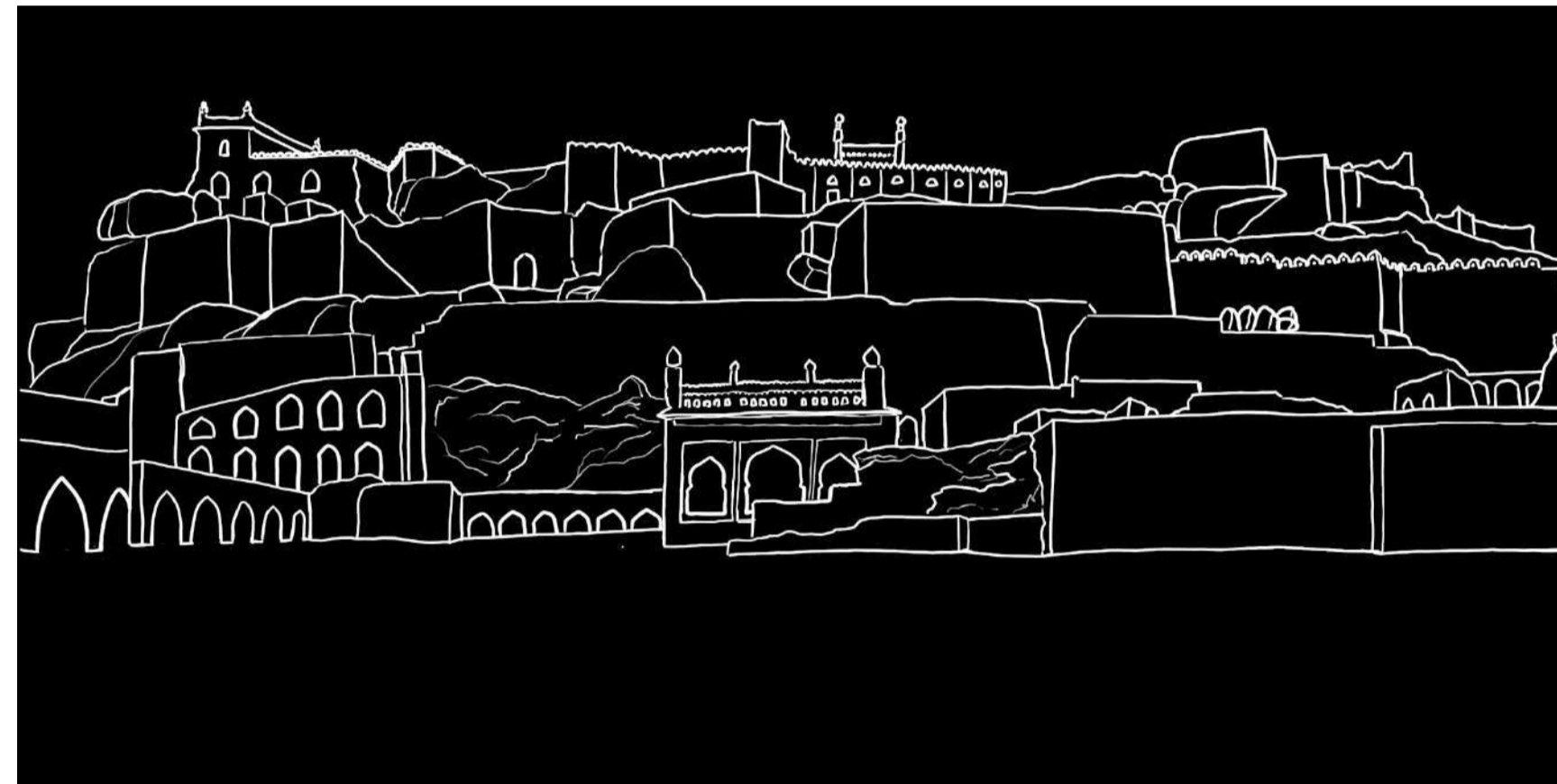
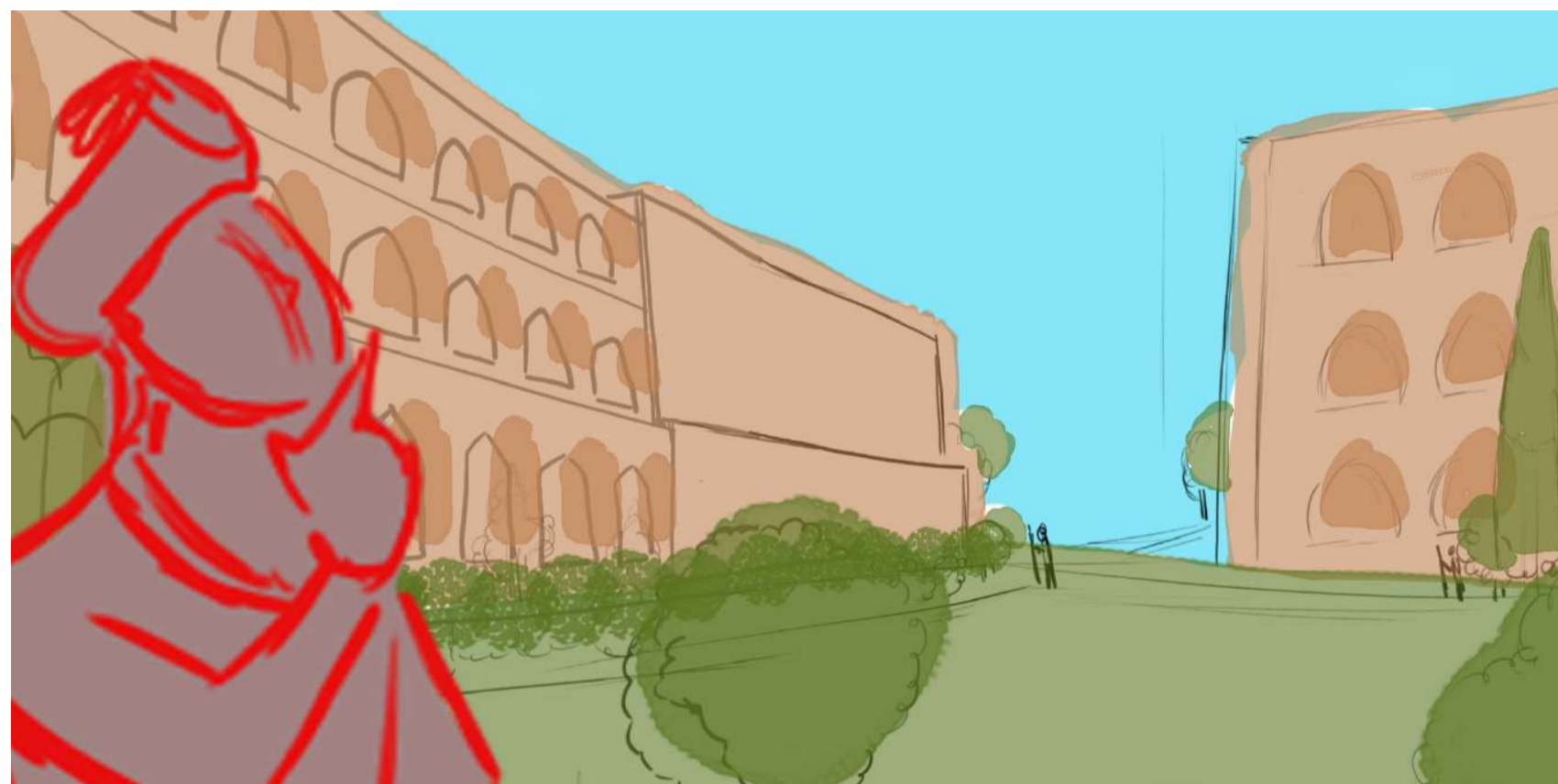
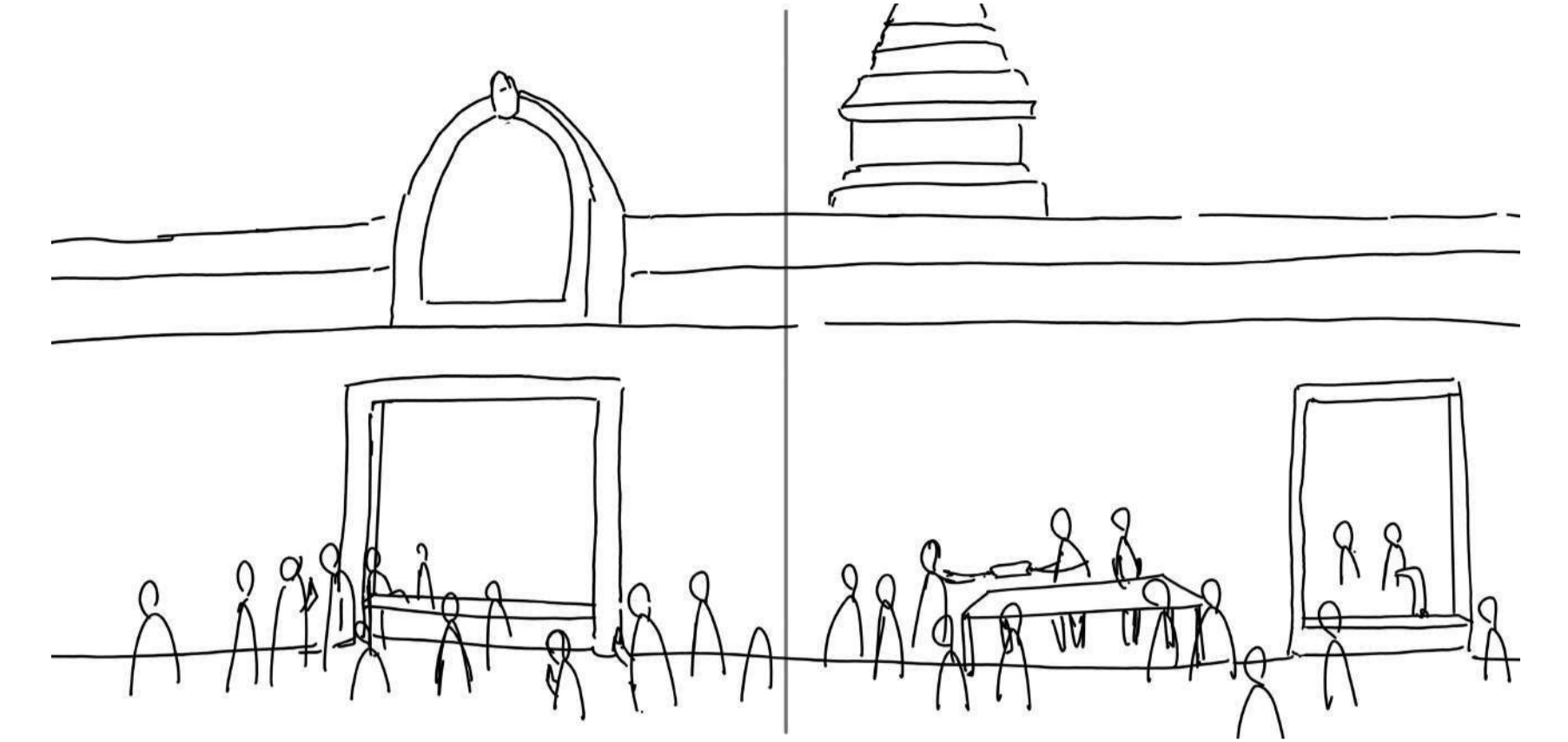
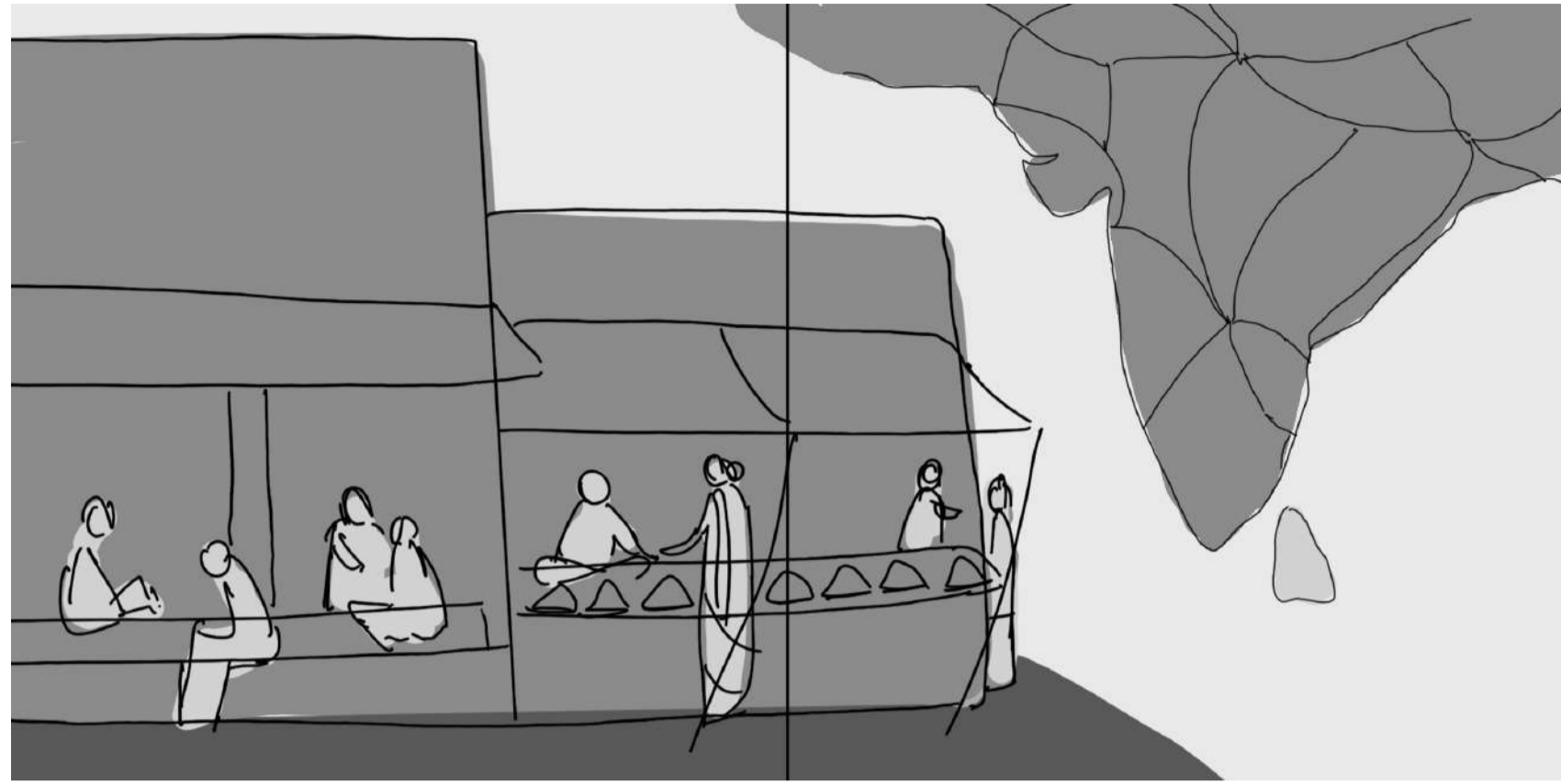
- The Mozamjahi market was built by the City Improvement Board (CIB), which was established by Osman Ali Khan. CIB focused on improving the lives of the people and reshaping the market suitably for the convenience of its people.
- Since 1935, the Mozamjahi Market has been a well-known market place in the Deccan region, aimed at building relationships and bonds between the Hindus and the Muslims throughout that period.
- The market building has had 120 shops since the time of its construction in 1935 AD and is maintained to this day by the same families and has done so for generations.
- After the British left India in 1947, the princely state of Hyderabad did not join either of the new dominions of India or Pakistan. The Nizam's rule ended on September 17, 1948, when his soldiers surrendered to Indian soldiers.
- The Nizams liked the European style of architecture and created a fusion of European traditions with Hindu and Islamic forms and structures.
- Many famous landmarks like the State High Court, Jubilee Hall, Asafia Library, the State Assembly Building, the Osmania Arts College, and the Osmania Medical College are some of what were their important palace buildings. Mozamjahi market also follows a similar style of architecture.
- The total cost of construction for the Mozamjahi market building was four lakh rupees in 1935, which is equivalent to nearly three and a half crore rupees in 2020.
- Mozamjahi market is now famous for selling fruits, dry fruits, vegetables, ice cream, attar (perfume) and meat along with entertaining the locals with street performers, light shows, Hyderabad street food etc.

- The Troop Bazar has also expanded a lot and is currently a vast market with hundreds of shops selling electronics, handlooms, apparel, household items, hardware, and construction equipment.
- The Jambagh flower market was separated from the Mozamjahi market and expanded to a vast market area next to the troop bazar, which currently hosts hundreds of flower shops and is famous for its imported non-regional flowers.
- Due to the worsening condition of the building, the market had to accommodate heavy restoration to bring it back to its original glory and to strengthen the structure.
- The Mozamjahi market is still a crowd attraction that attracts crowds on a daily basis, especially on weekends, it is filled with people who visit it to shop for their basic necessities.

## **IX.B STORYBOARDING**

Developing a storyboard of the illustrations for our own interpretation of the visual and text composition in order to establish a plot line rhythm for the narrative. Storyboards are typically thumbnail sketches that are done quickly and roughly to define a composition and a concept. They don't have to be perfect because they're merely a rough version of our storybook to help you comprehend it better. This assists in the pre-planning of compositions before beginning the actual illustrations. This also serves as a blueprint and framework for all of the book's full spreads. A full spread, often known as double pages, is a pair of pages that are next to each other, when the book is in open. This storyboarding of the book, could be created on paper or on any digital medium based on the preferences.

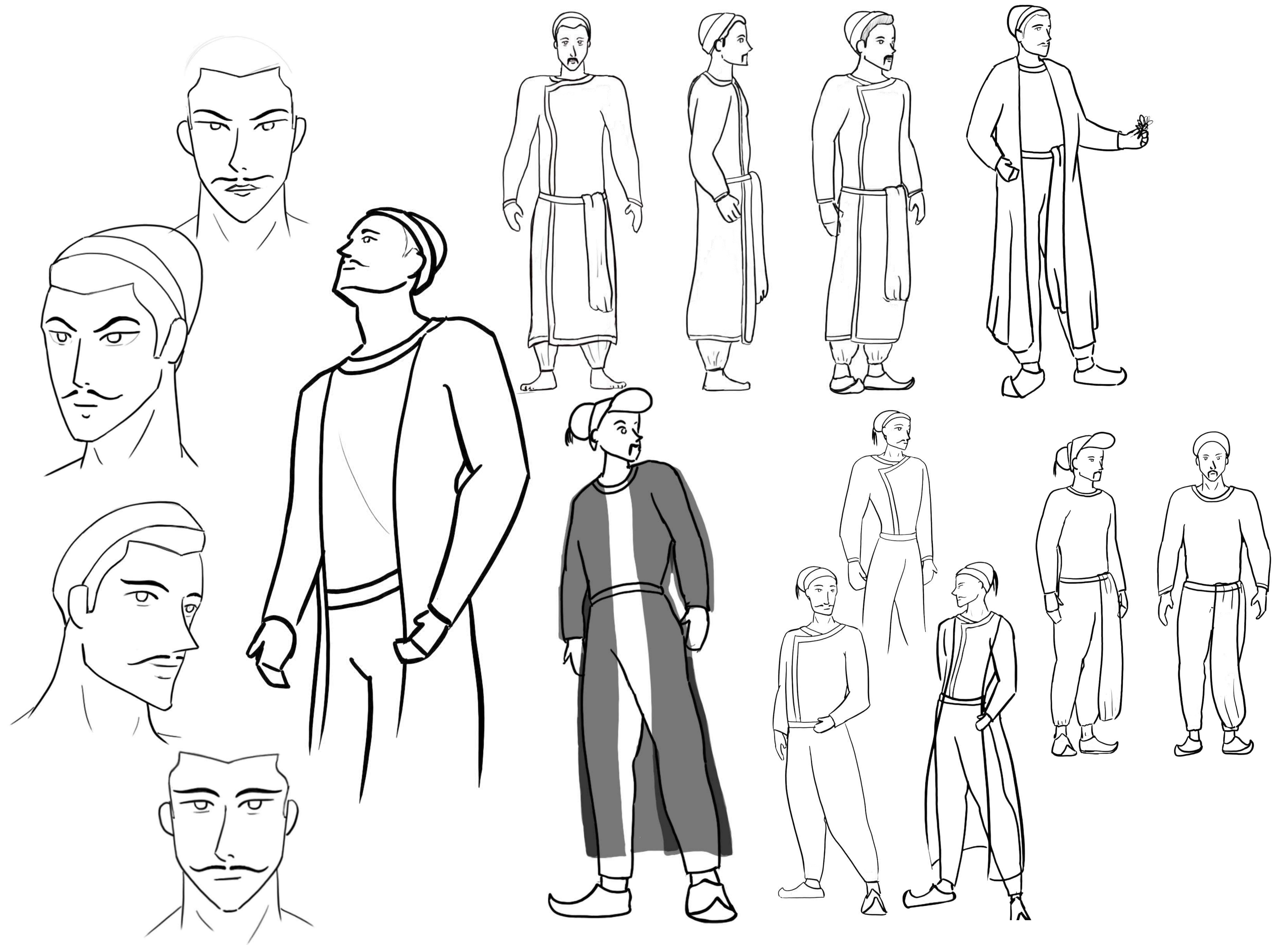




## IX.C CHARACTER IDEATION

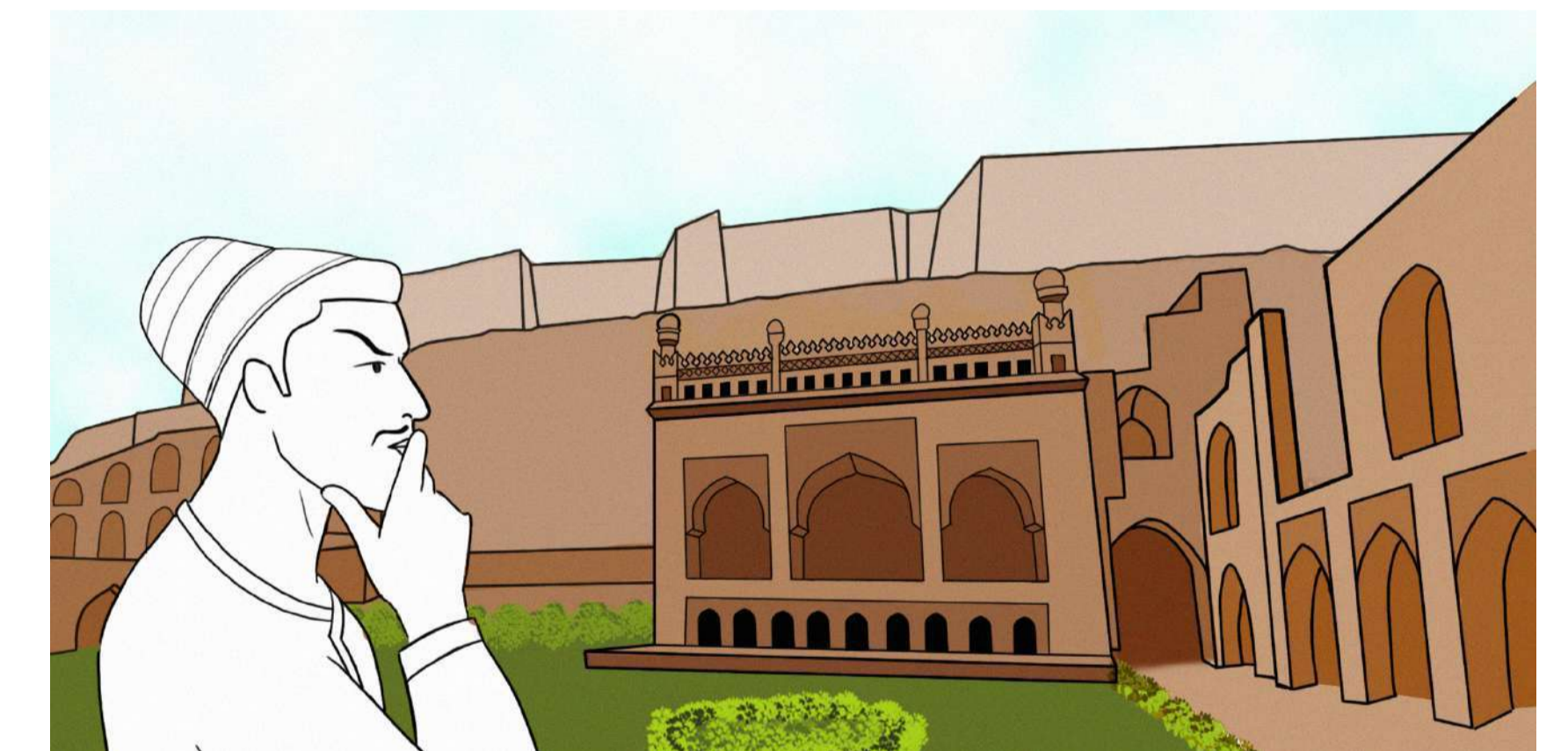
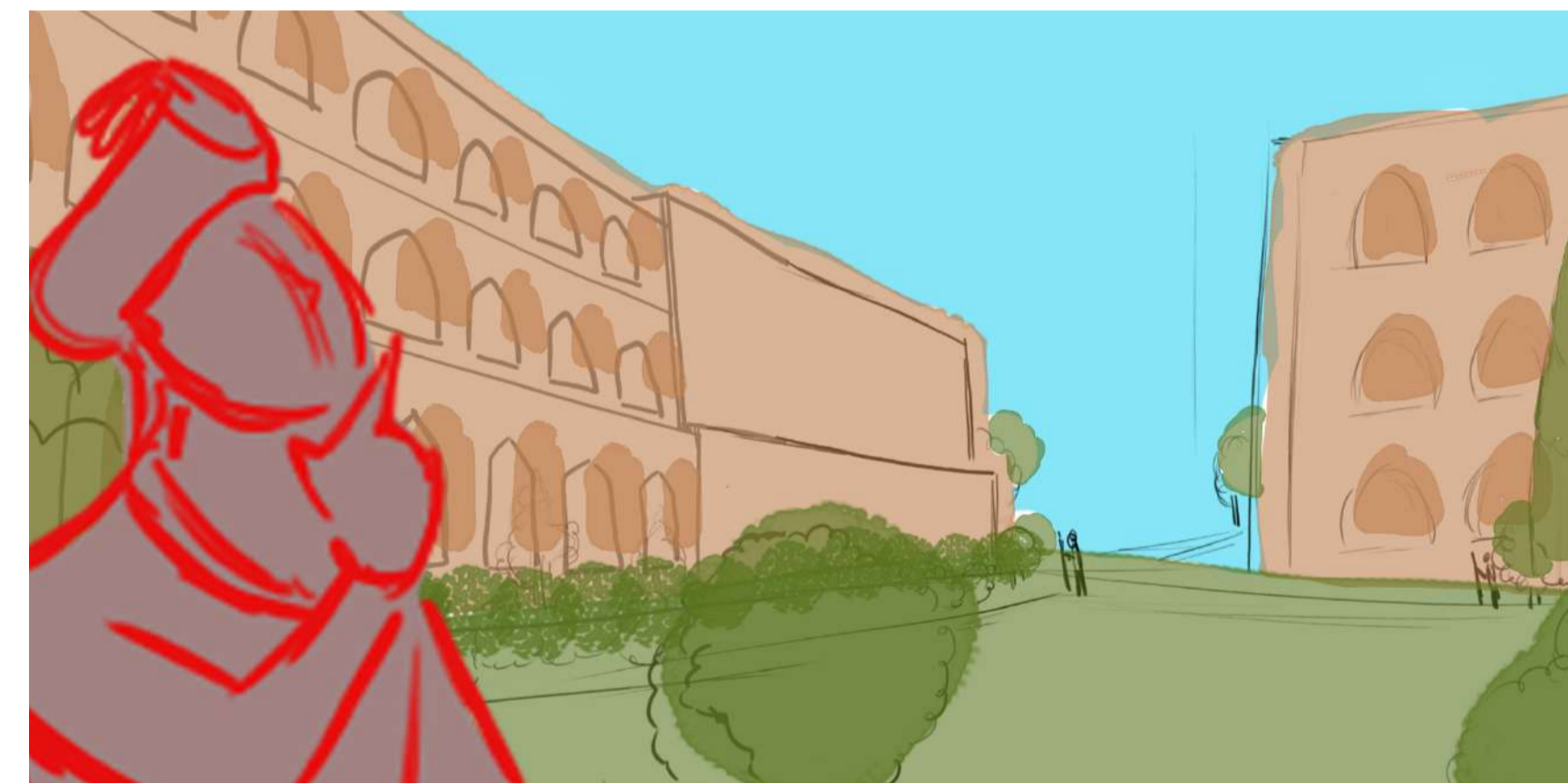
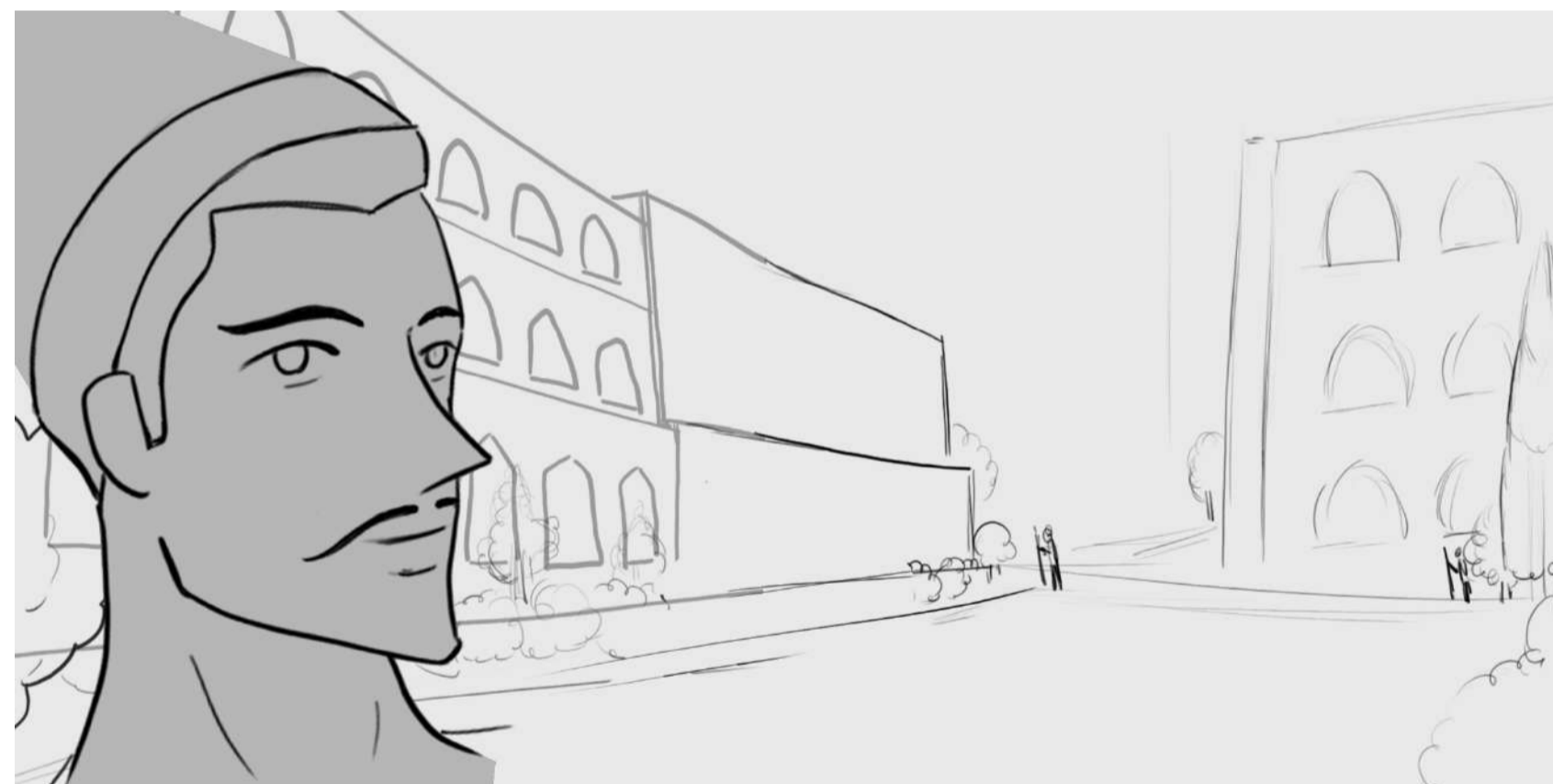
The Great Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah ruled the Qutb Shahi Dynasty in the Deccan in South Central India. He was the Qutb Shahi Dynasty's fifth Sultan and was known for his bravery and tactical knowledge. It's critical to develop his character appropriately based on the existing paintings and drawings while still preserving the art style used in this book illustration. The first sketching of the figure was done to get a sense of his posture and demeanour, which was essential to creating the composition while illustrating the scene. Despite the fact that the purpose of this character design was to study the sultan's posture and comprehend his body language, actual drawing of the character was done while illustrating the scene to ensure that the scene's art style and the character's art style were in harmony.





## IX.D ILLUSTRATION IDEATION

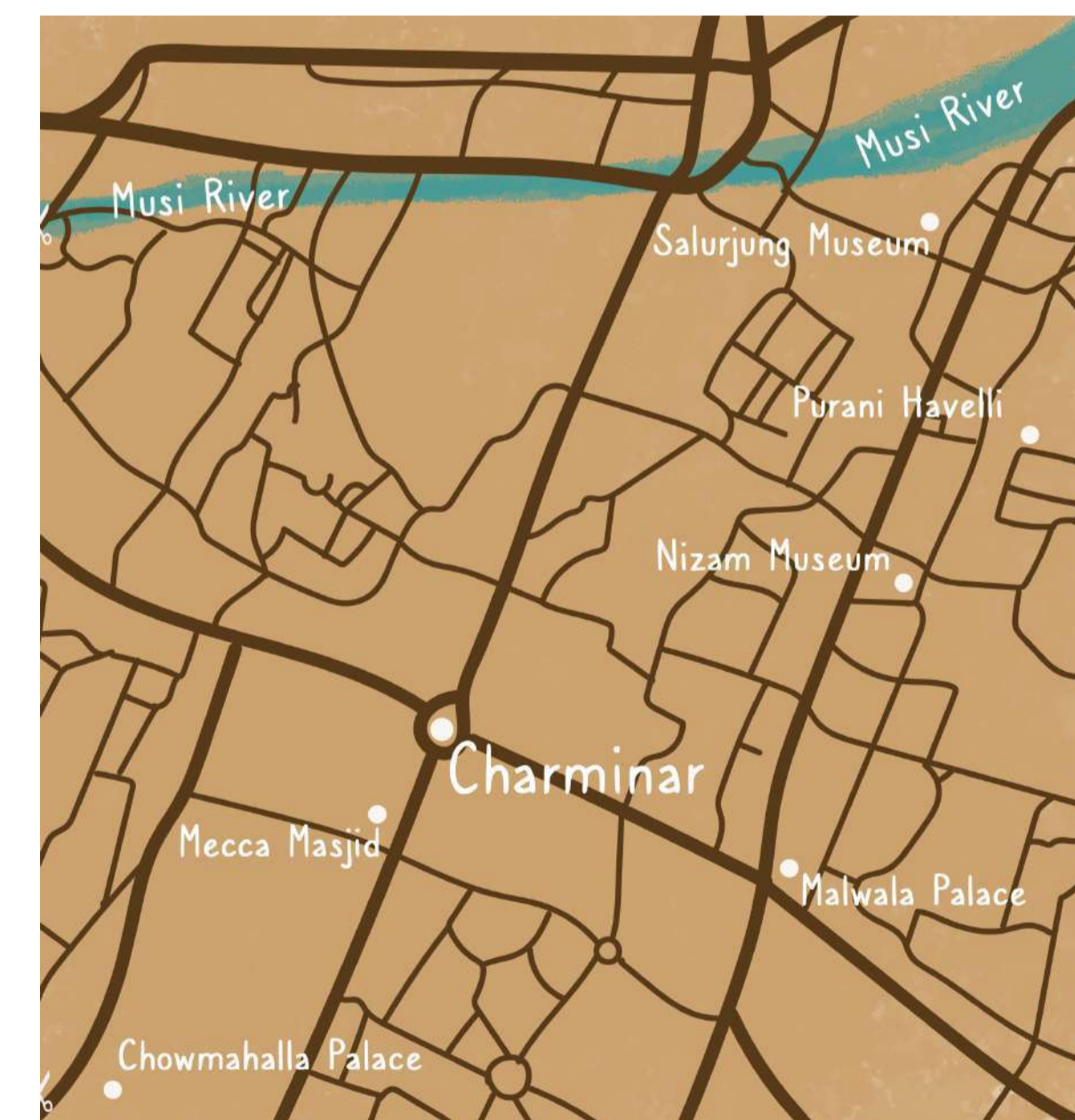
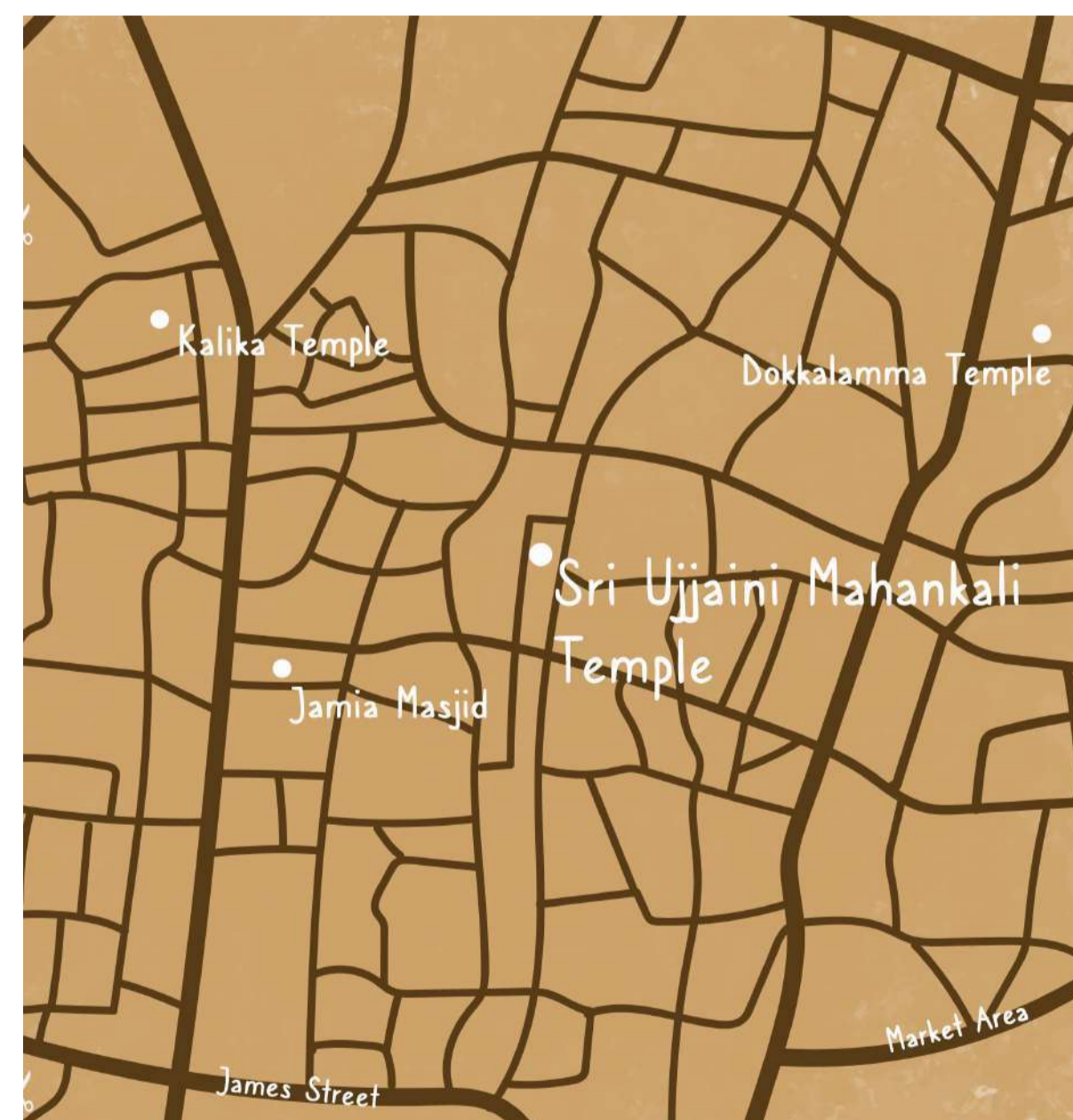
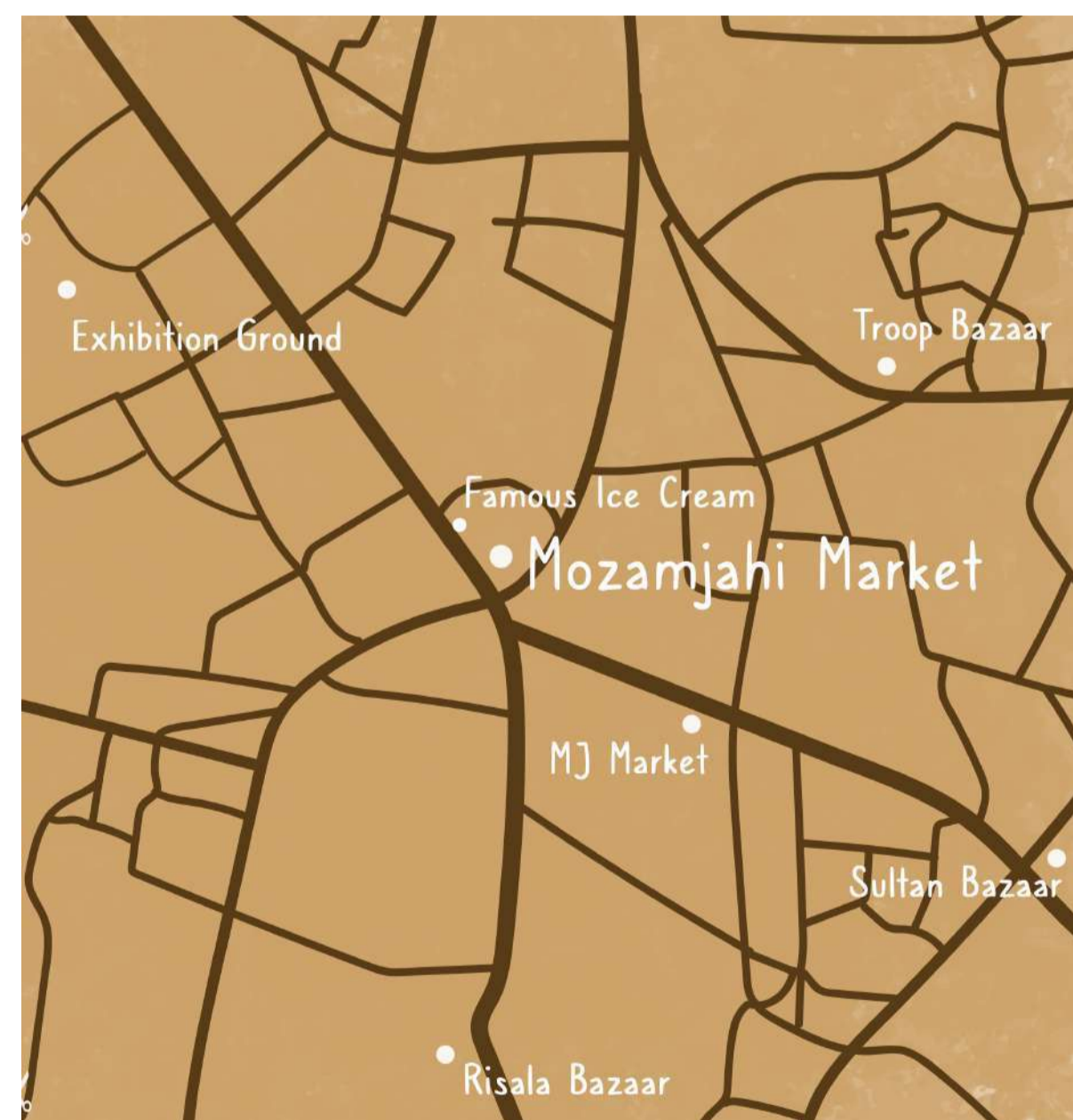
There was a lot of back and forth with the composition for each full spread illustration, especially for the first illustration, in order to establish the specific visual style for the rest of the book. Almost every illustration had multiple variations with different art styles, colours, and compositions to choose from, with the best one fitting the book design. The pictures below are some of the many versions of the initial illustration, which helped set the tone for the entire book's art style. The water colour style was chosen as the artwork's art style since it was fresh and didn't represent a standard storybook's illustration style.



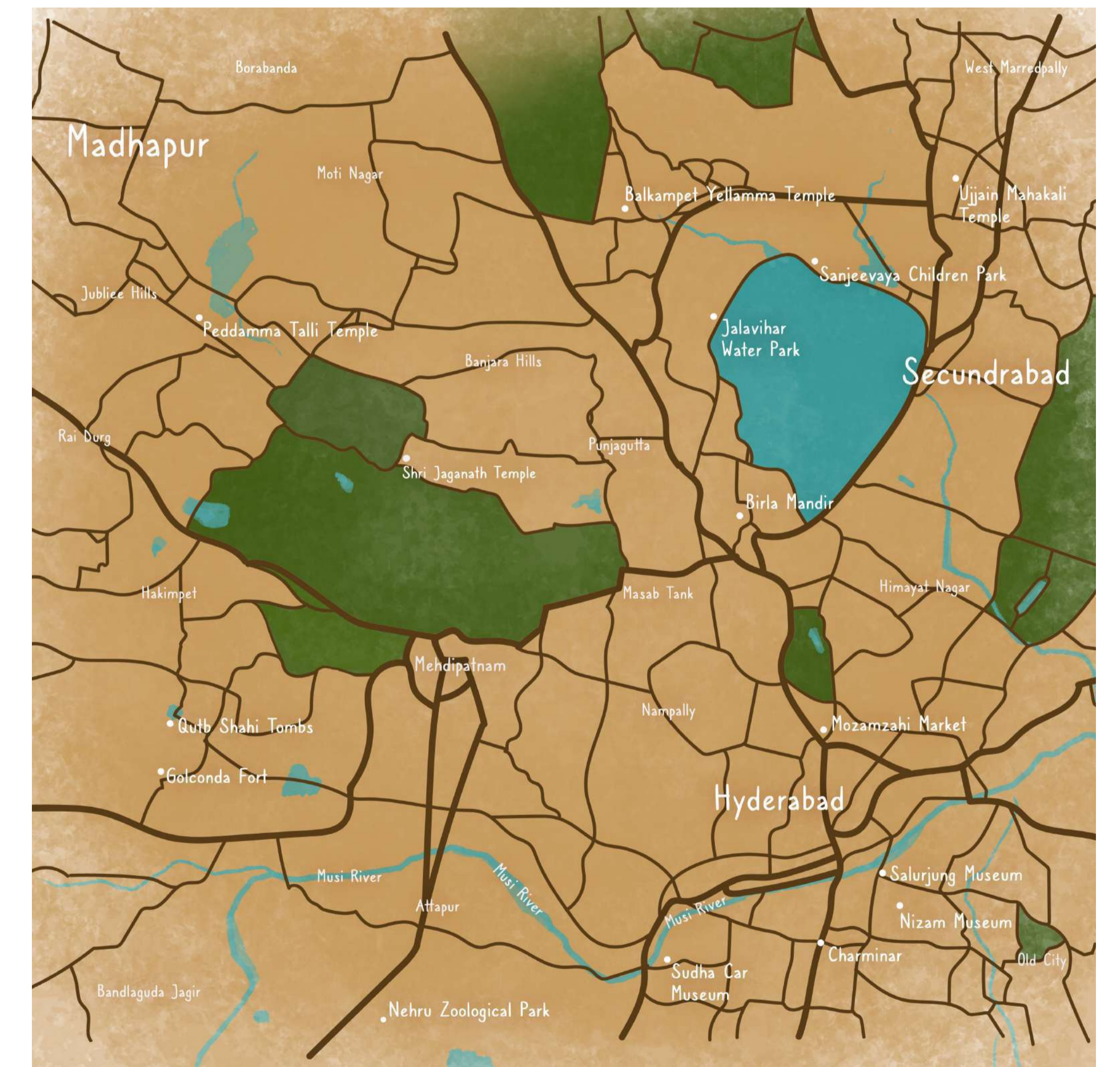
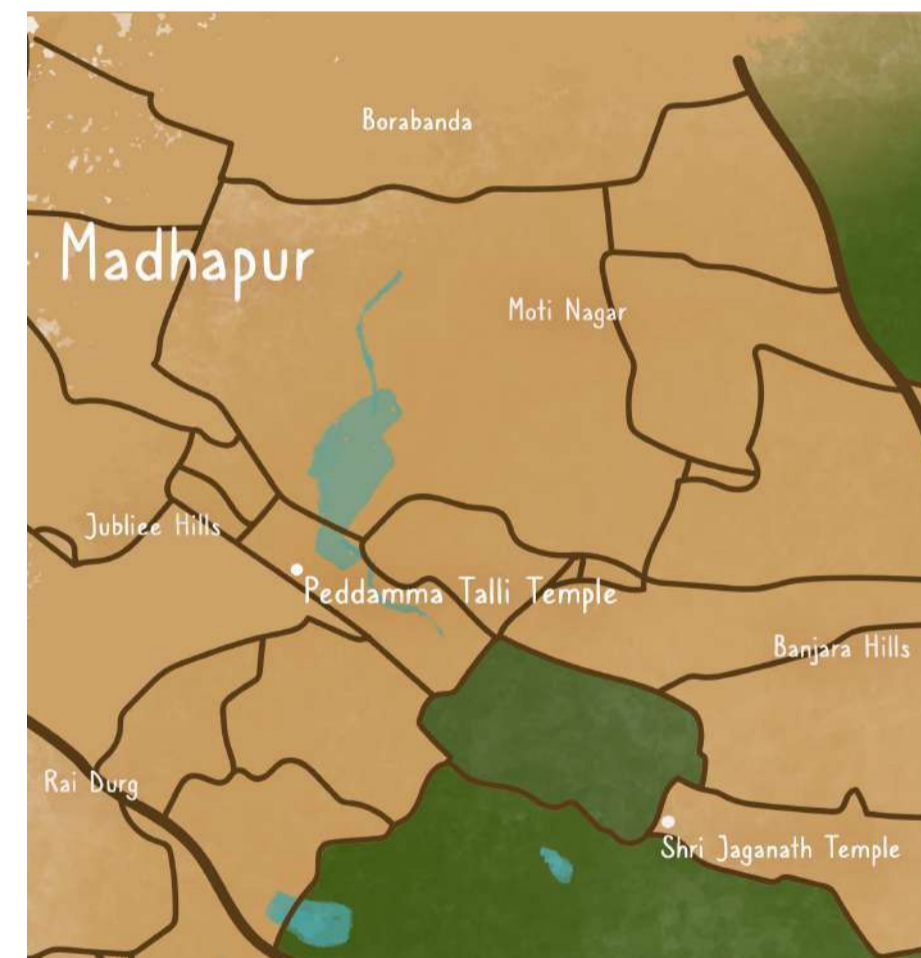
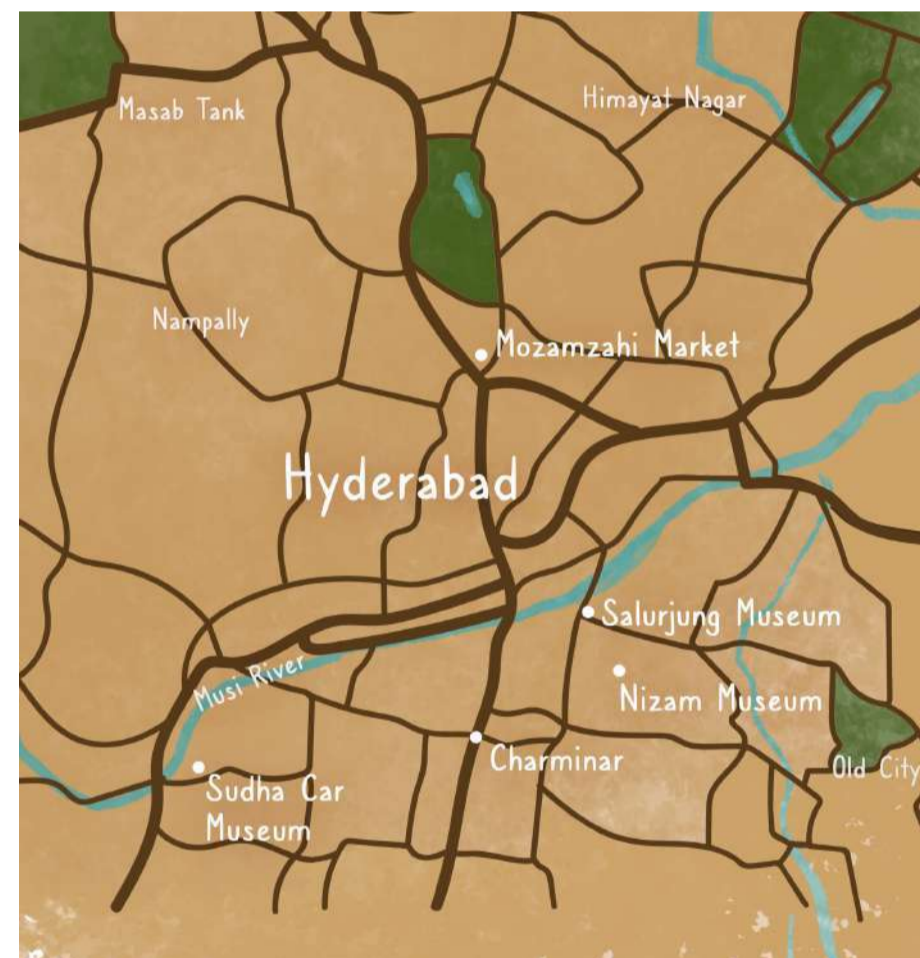


## IX.E MAP IDEATION

Apart from merely teaching the children about cultural heritage, developing a way of engagement for them to read, understand, and be inspired to visit the site in person was a necessary but necessary step in their fun learning. Children will learn about the actual facts of the places and their culture in the narrative's Facts and Stories segment. It would also create a more immersive experience for the children than an average storybook by providing maps of the location with nearby places to visit as well as brief activities for every story.



On the backside page of each chapter's map is a portion of a larger map, which when torn along the perforated lines and joined together will form the whole map of Hyderabad. This bonus puzzle activity, which is to be completed after the children have finished all of the chapters, is a good method for them to explore the map and learn about other places on the map, thereby encouraging self-learning and interest in new topics.



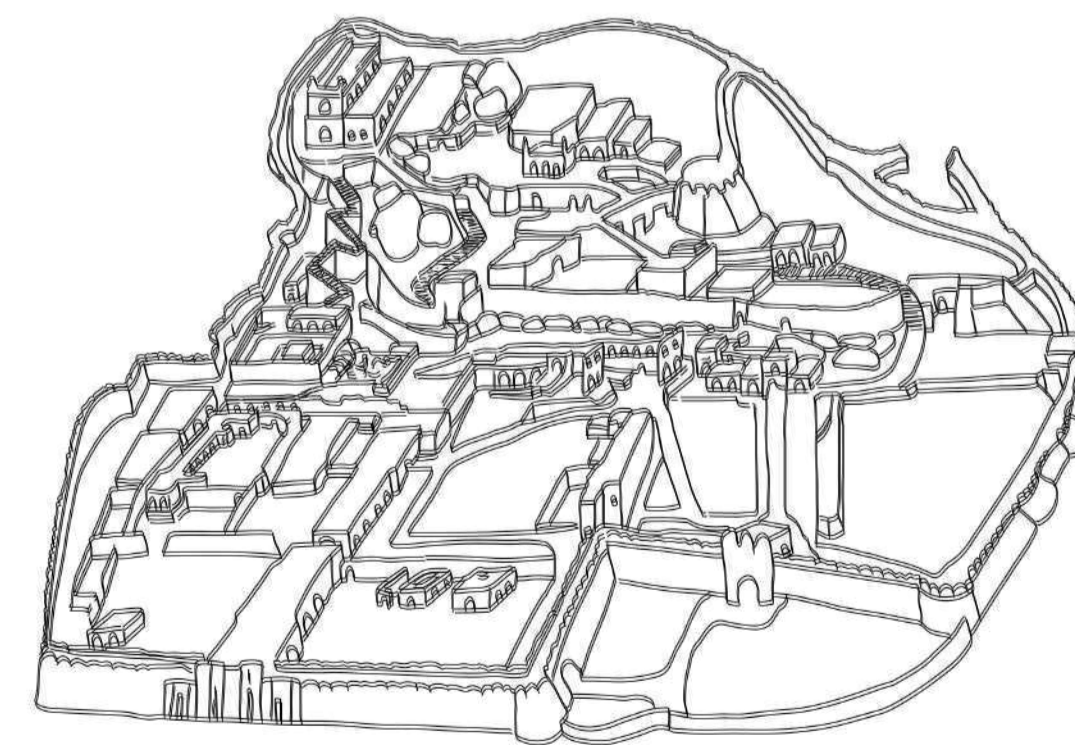
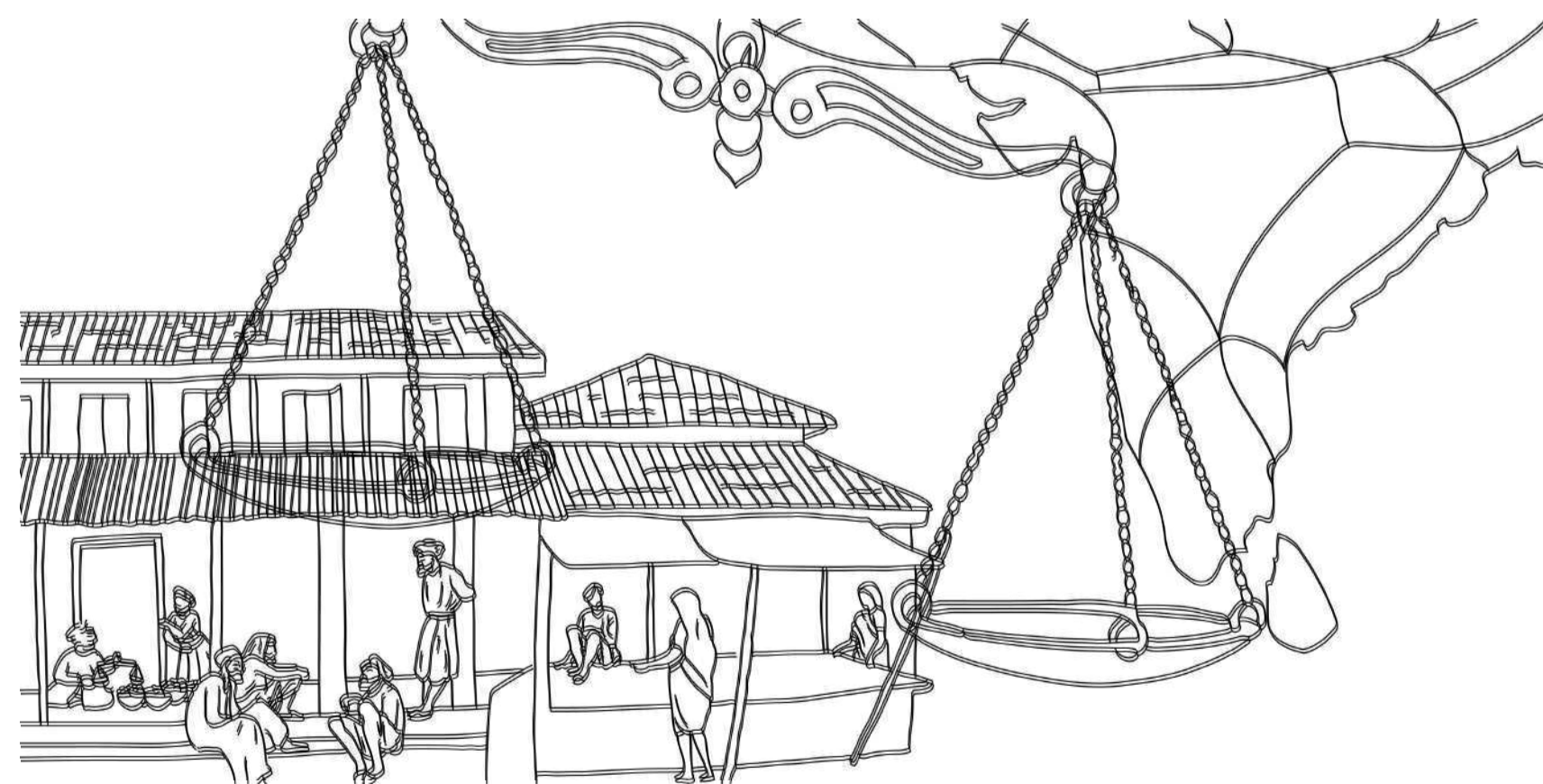
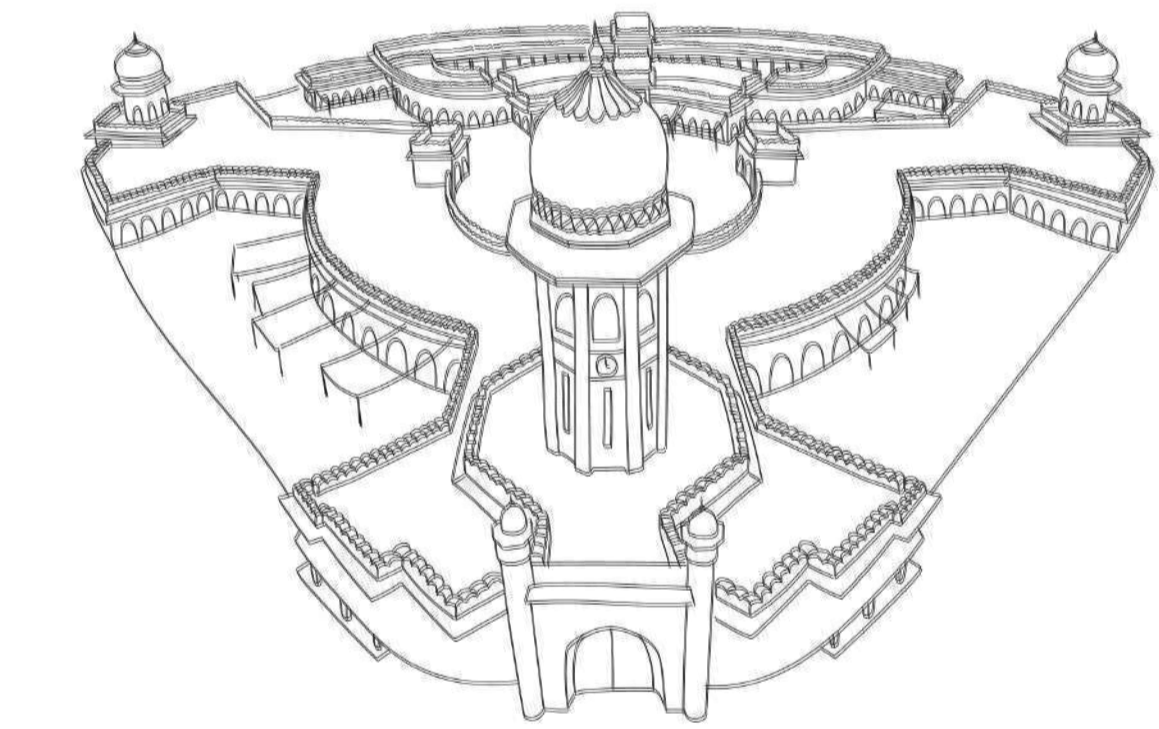
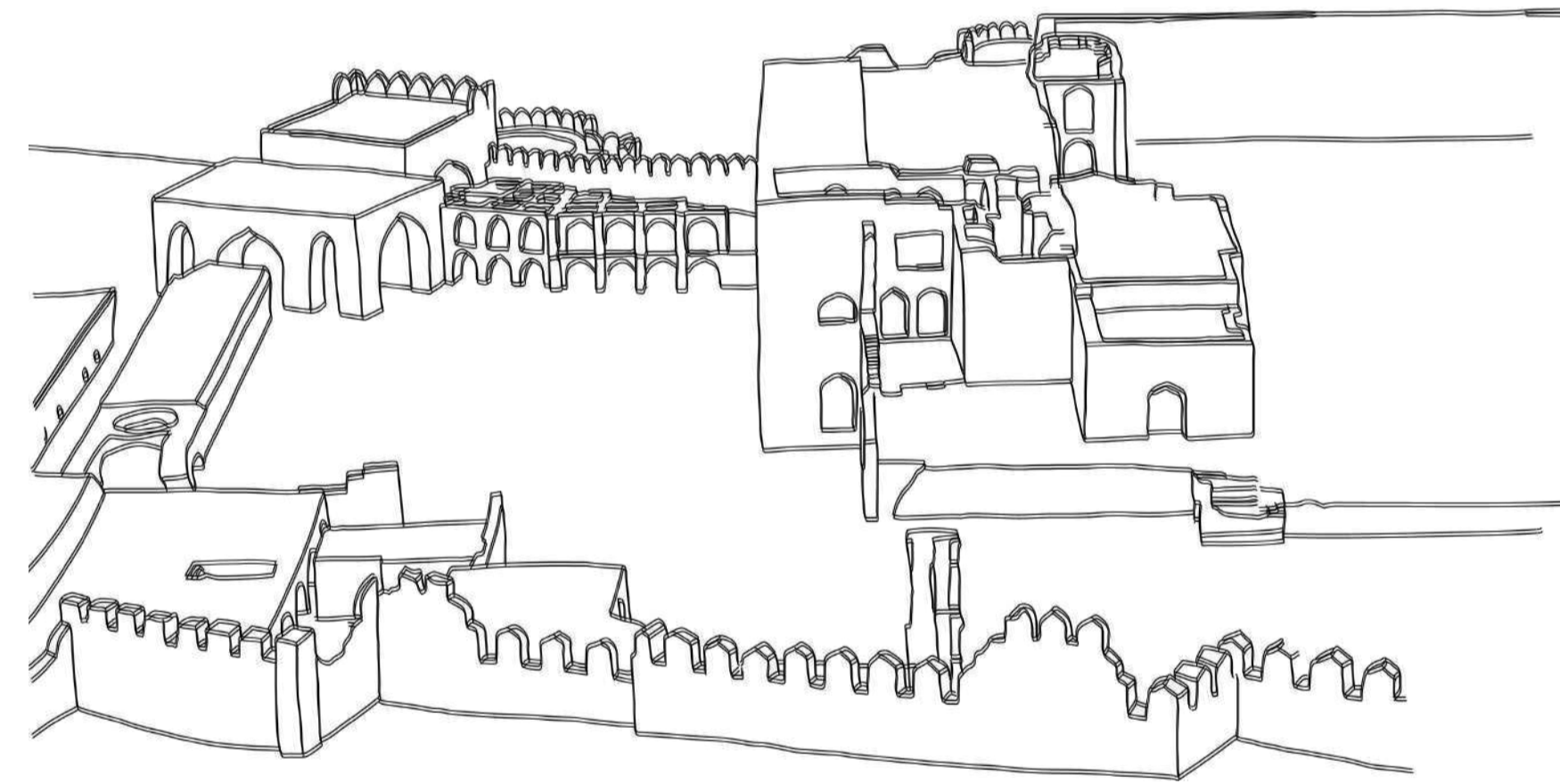
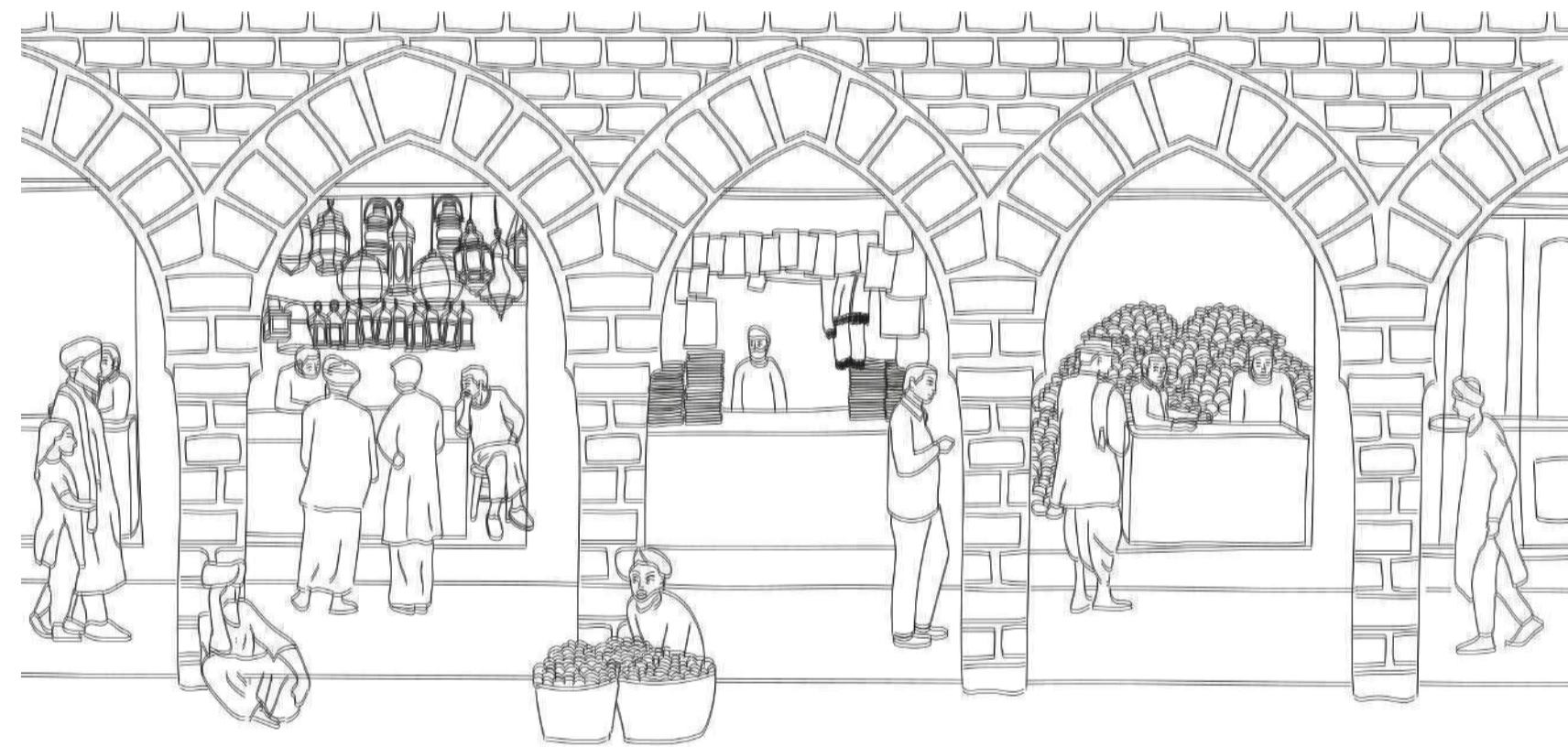
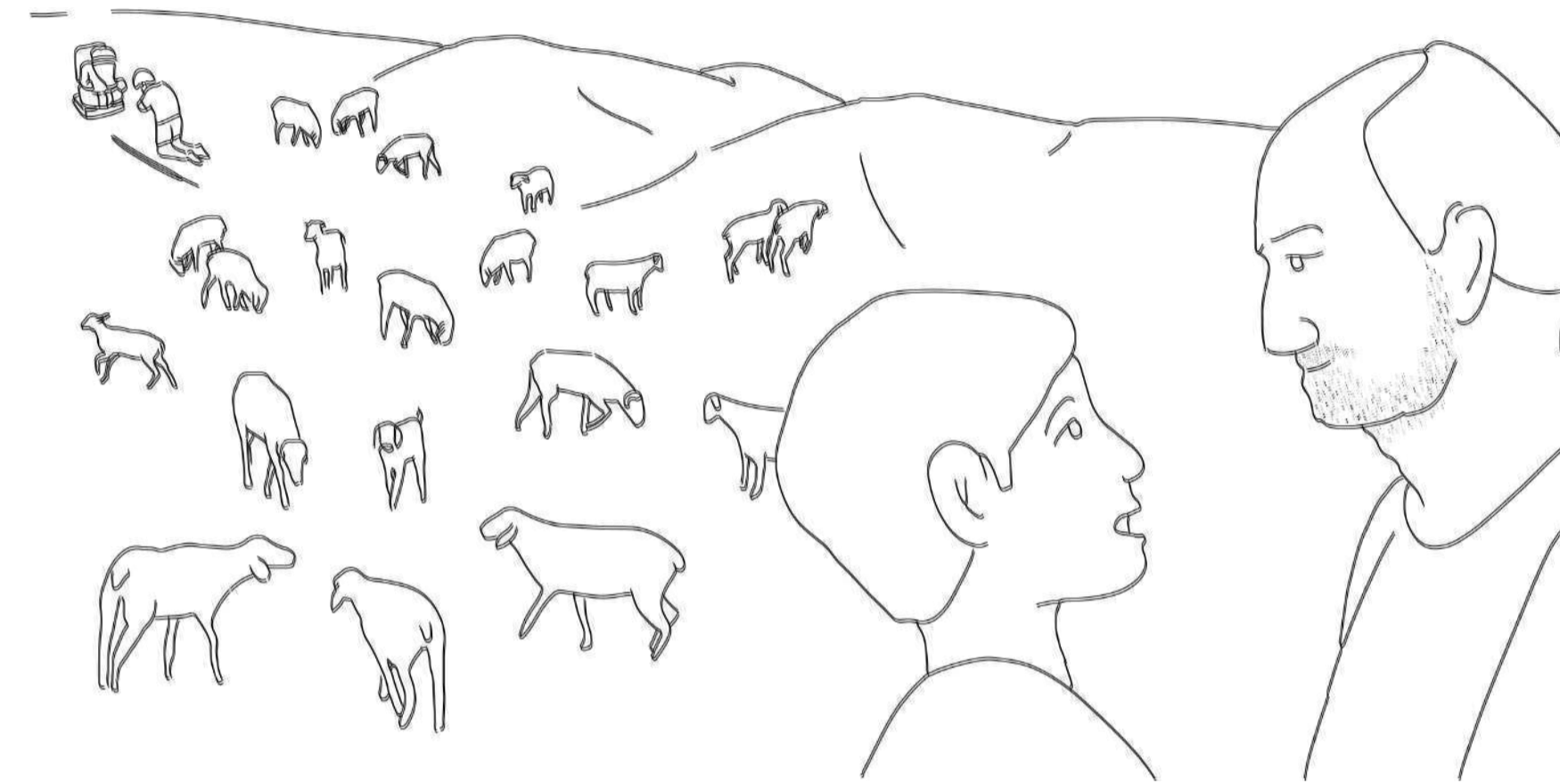
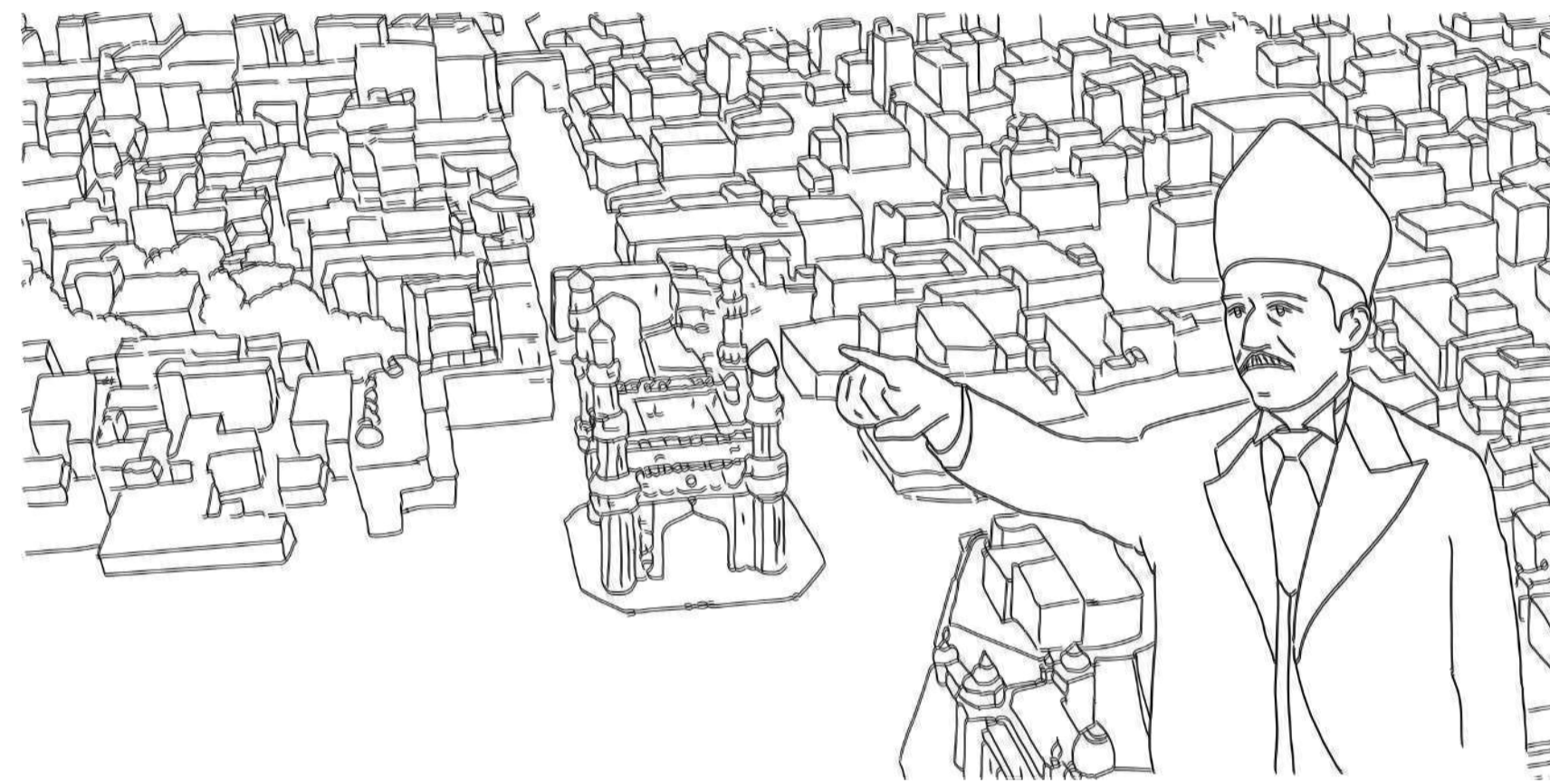
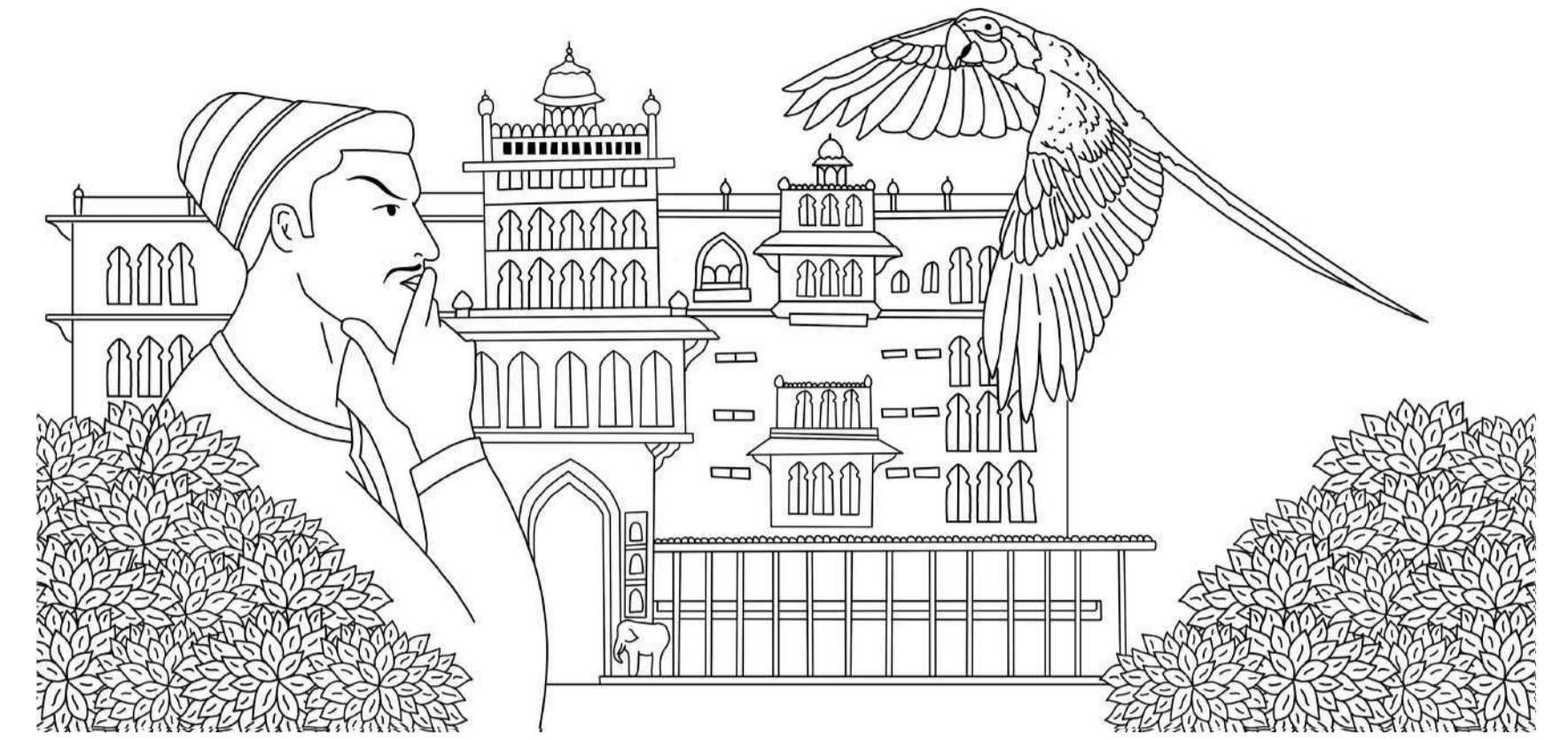
## **X. FINAL ILLUSTRATIONS**

### **X.A LINE ART**

Through practise, it was determined that line art using a rough edged grain brush (non variable line weight) was preferable to any other brush in complimenting the water colour painting art style. The application and integration of line art with colouring was effective and aesthetically pleasant due to the brush's similarity to the water colour art style.

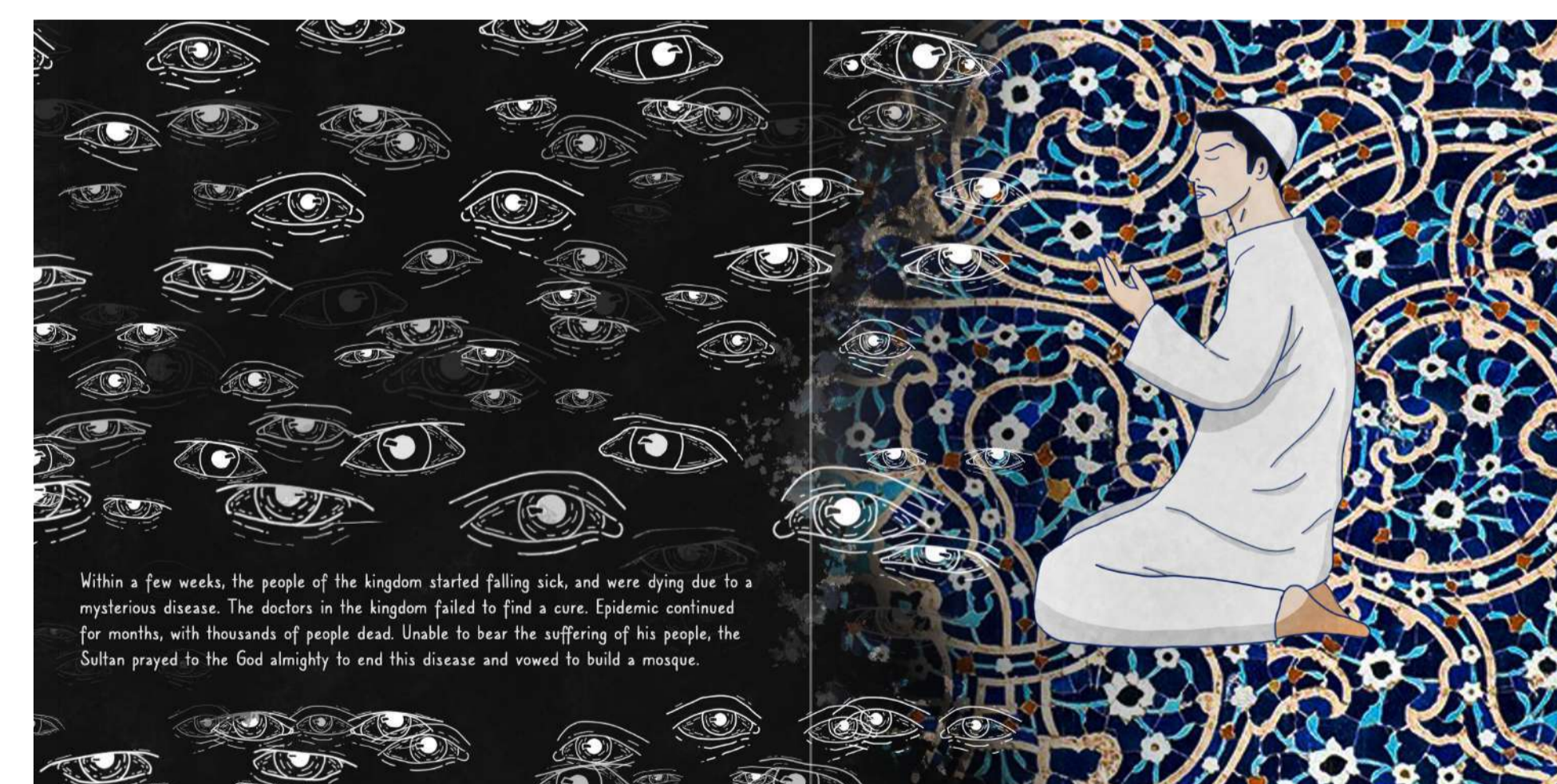
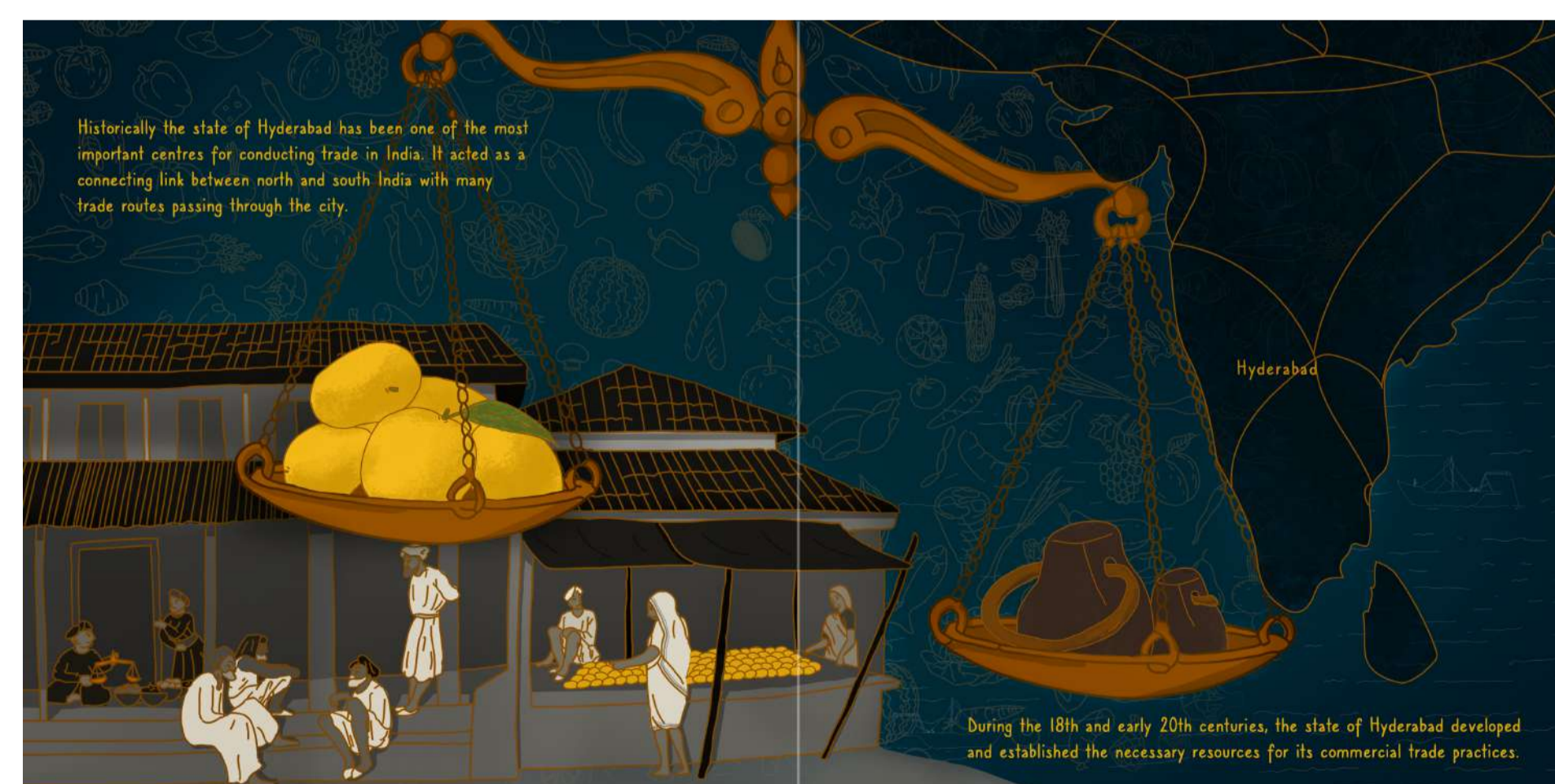
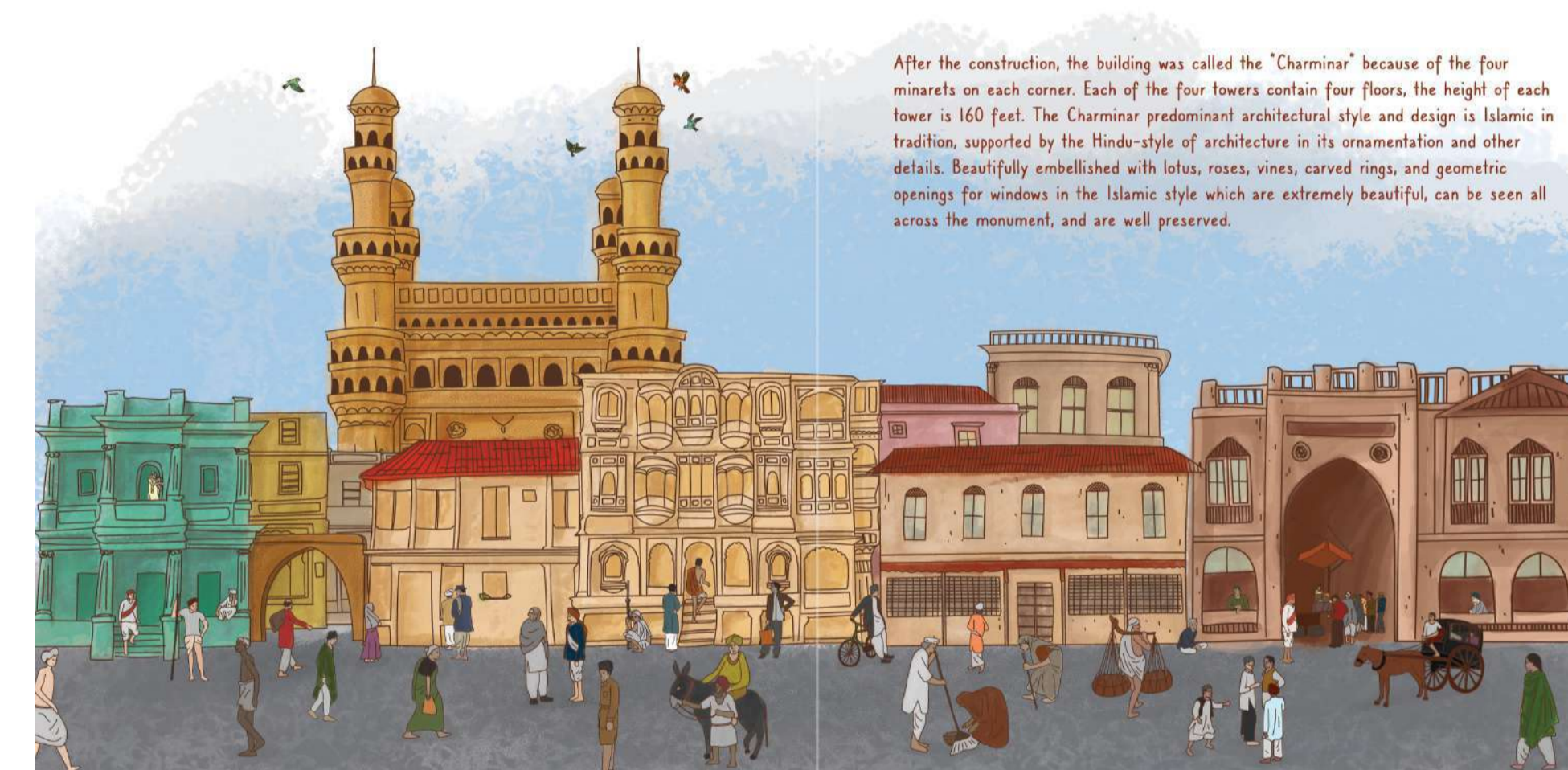
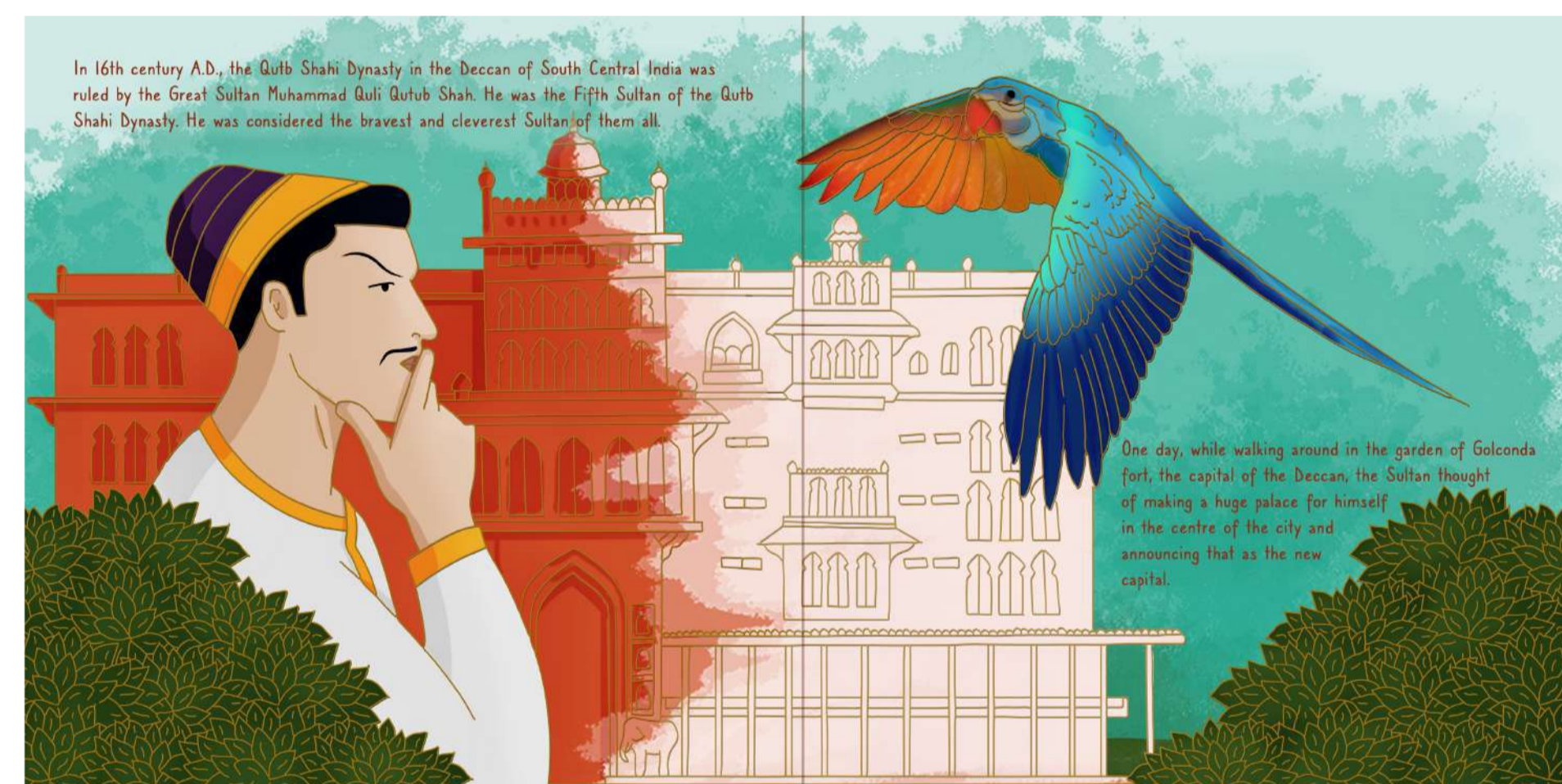
Similarly use of a complimenting font for the text is necessary to maintain the harmony between these elements in an illustration across the entire book. 'Caroni' is a handwritten font which is used for the narratives in the book. As the text was on top of the illustration, selecting and further modifying a font was needed. Caroni font worked well with the illustrations and was also similar to the line art of the illustrations, which worked well in the final product of the project.

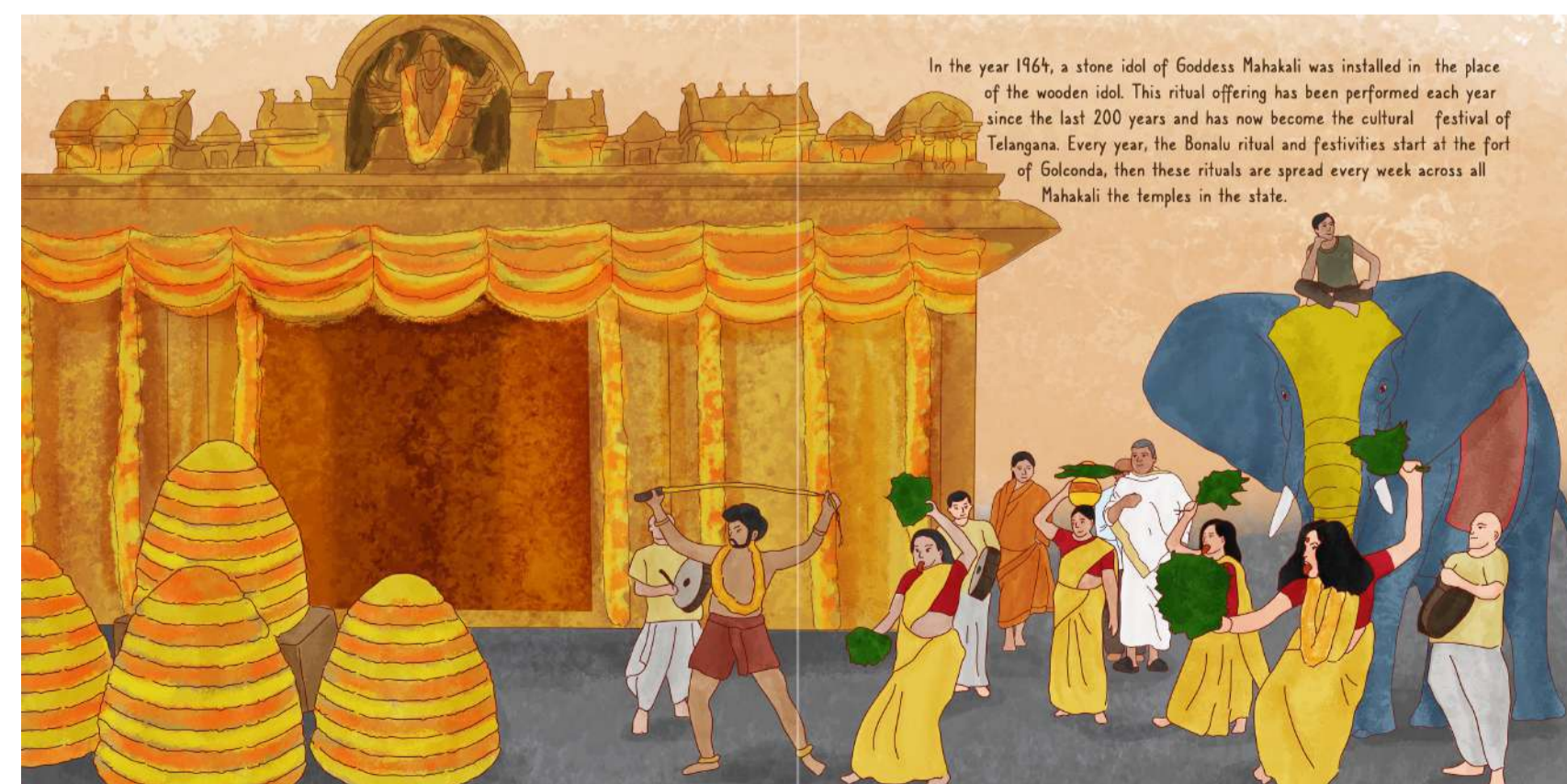
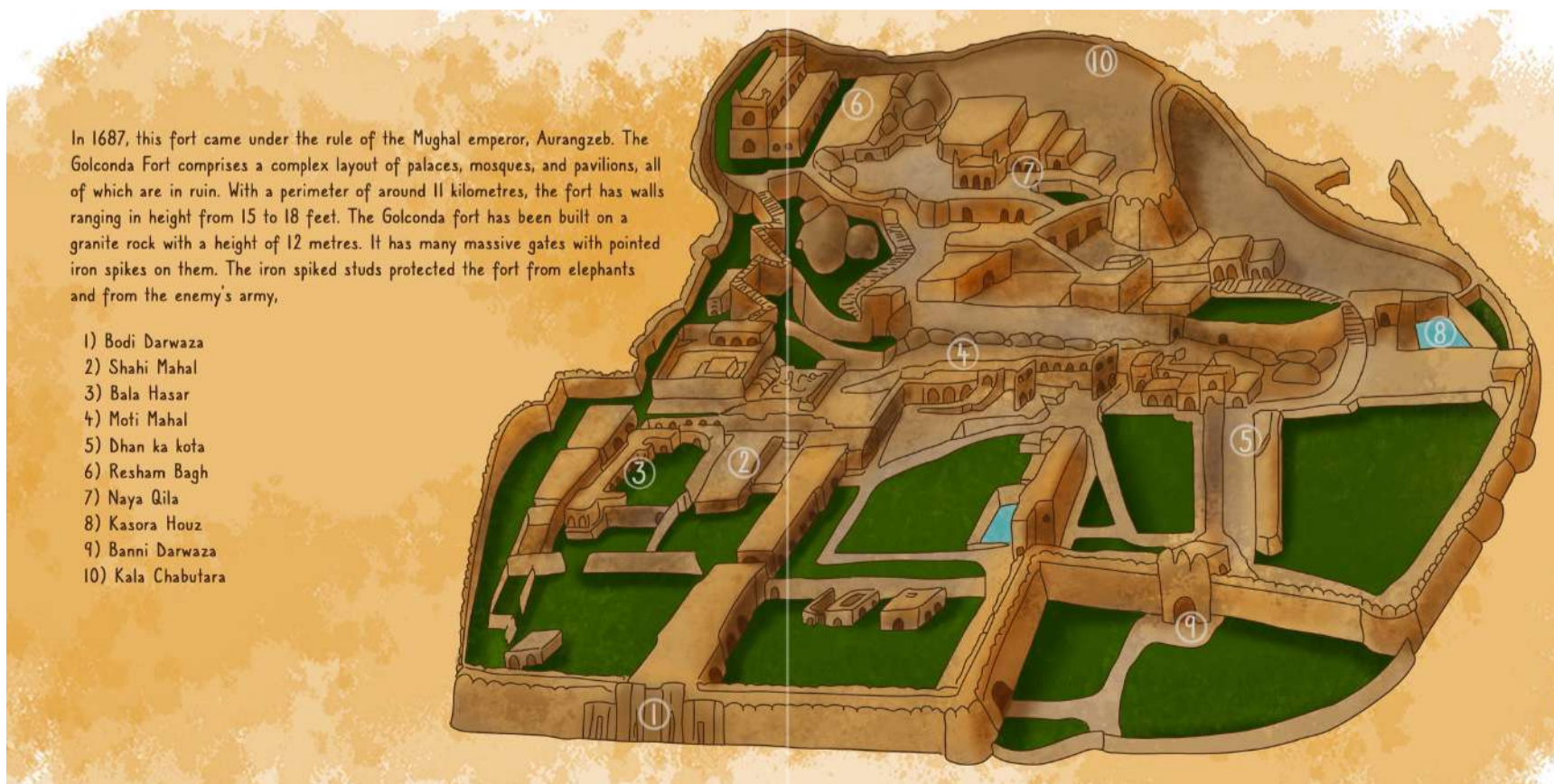
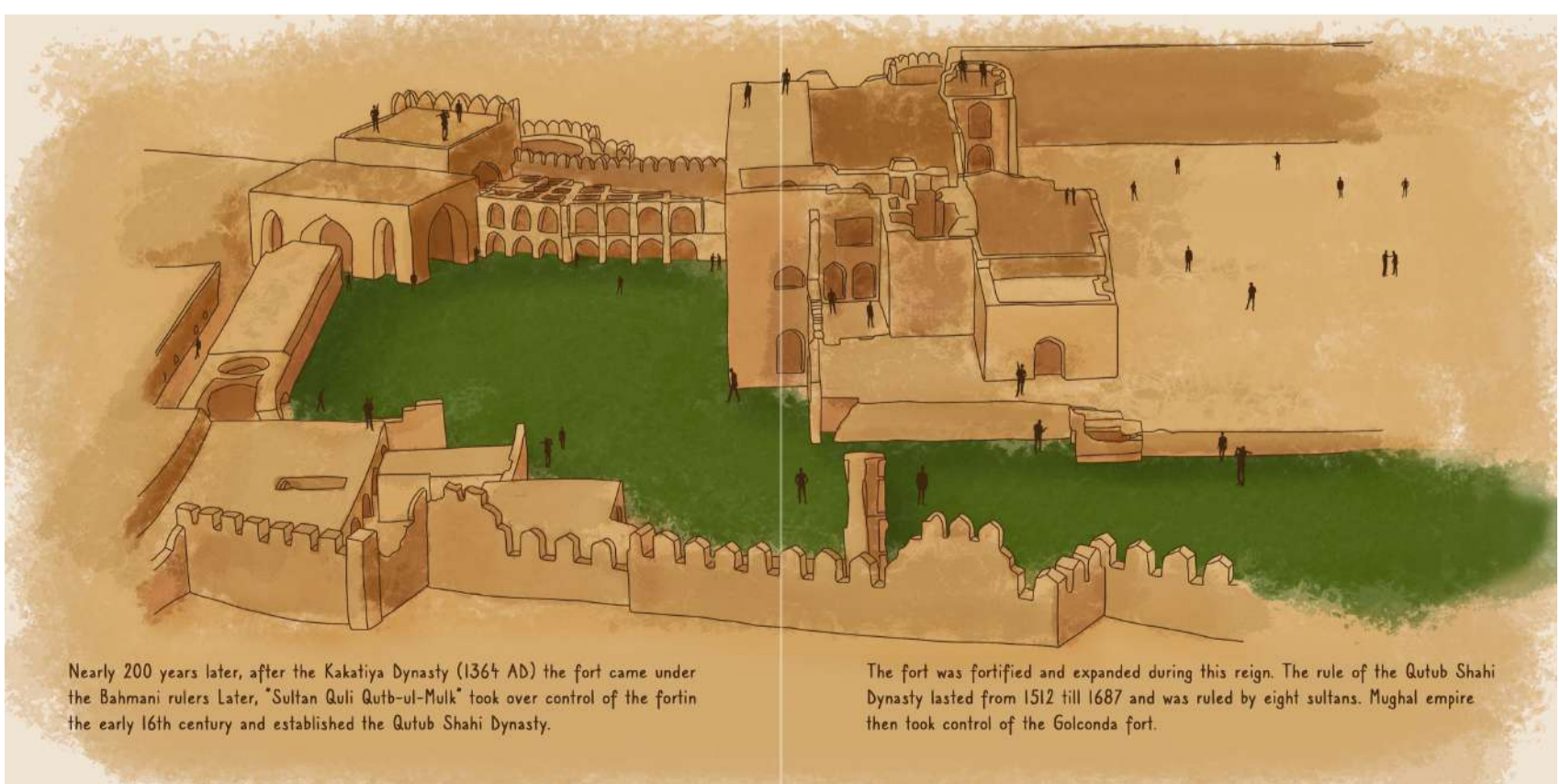
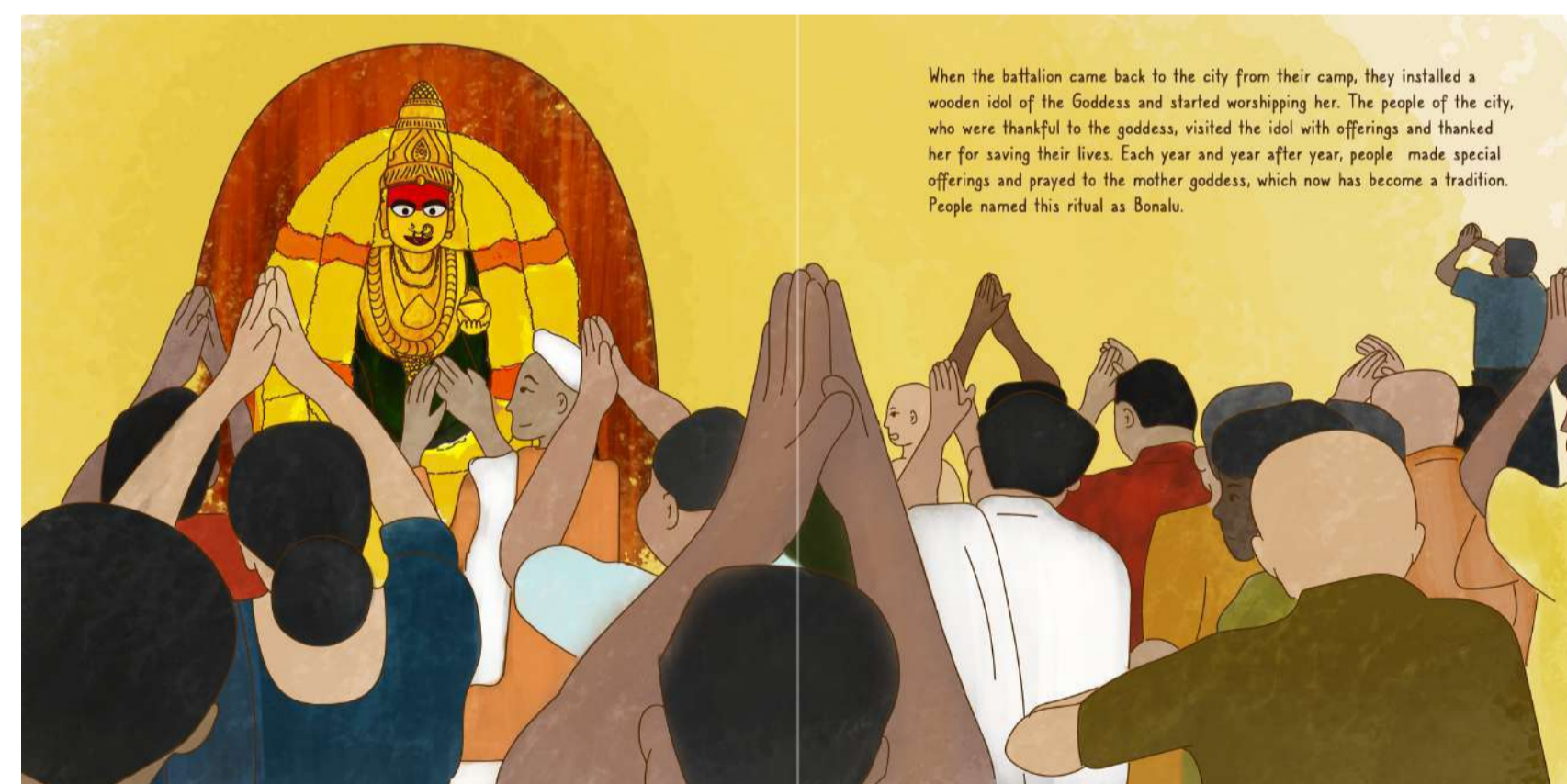
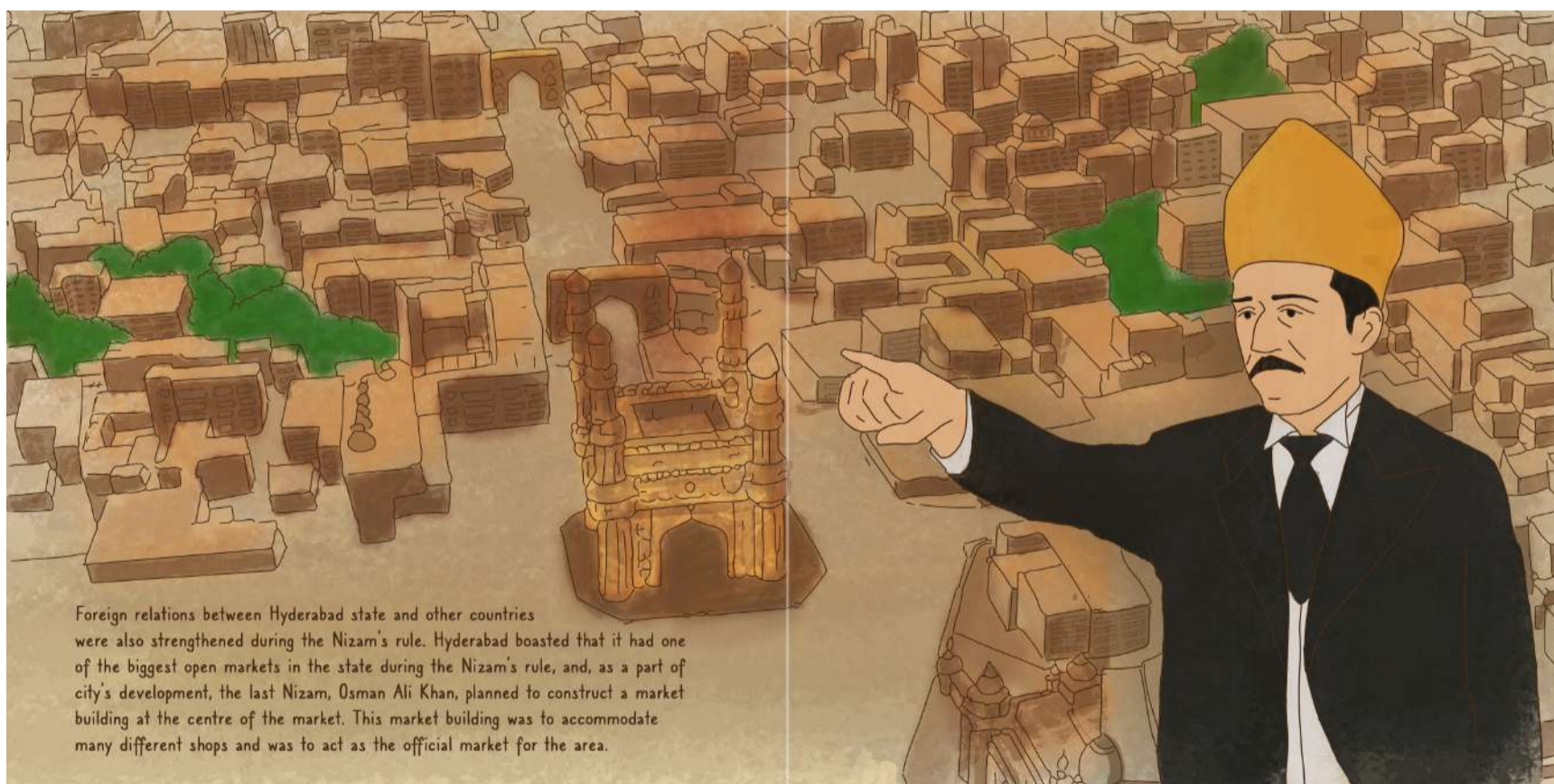
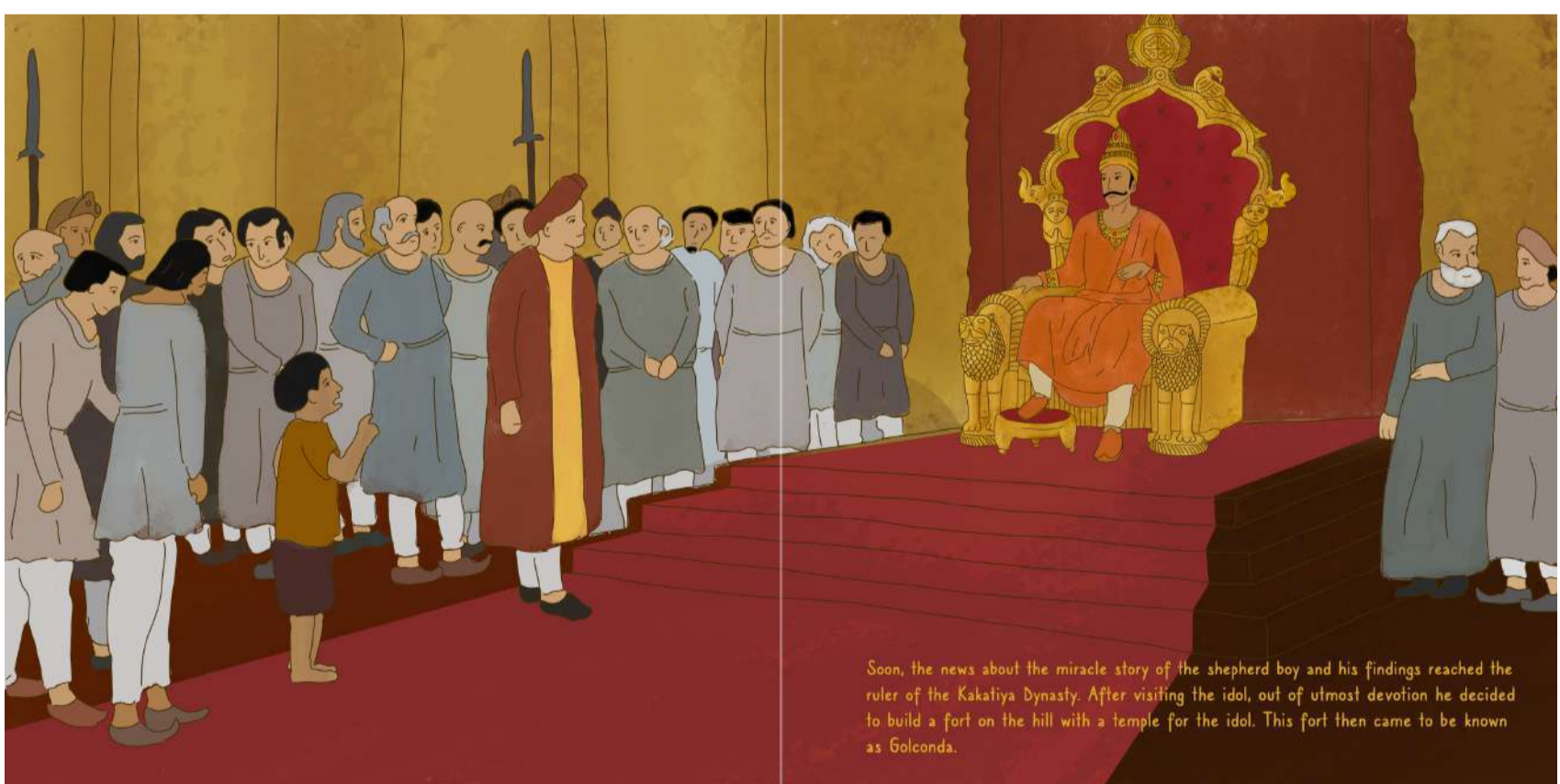
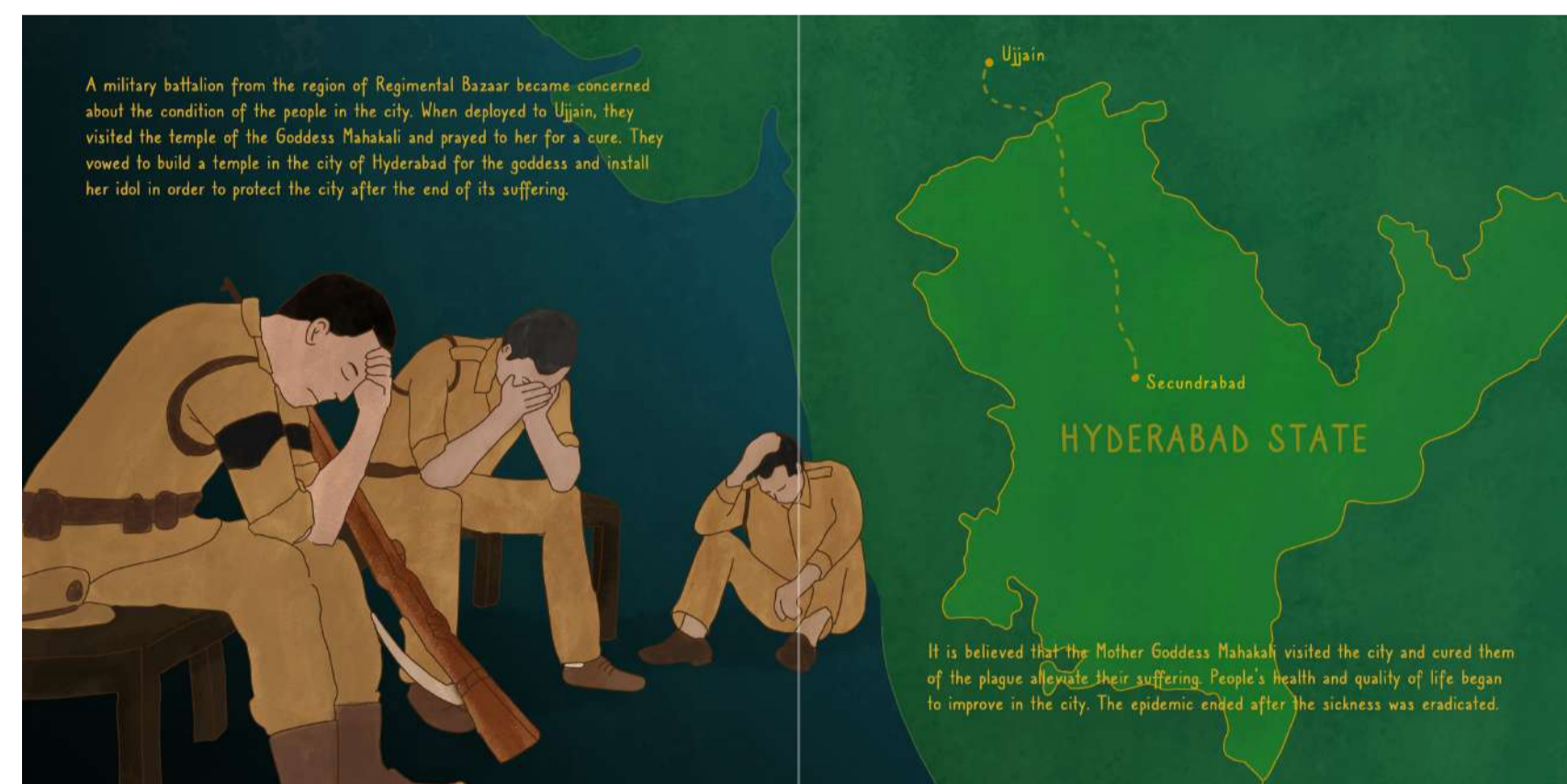
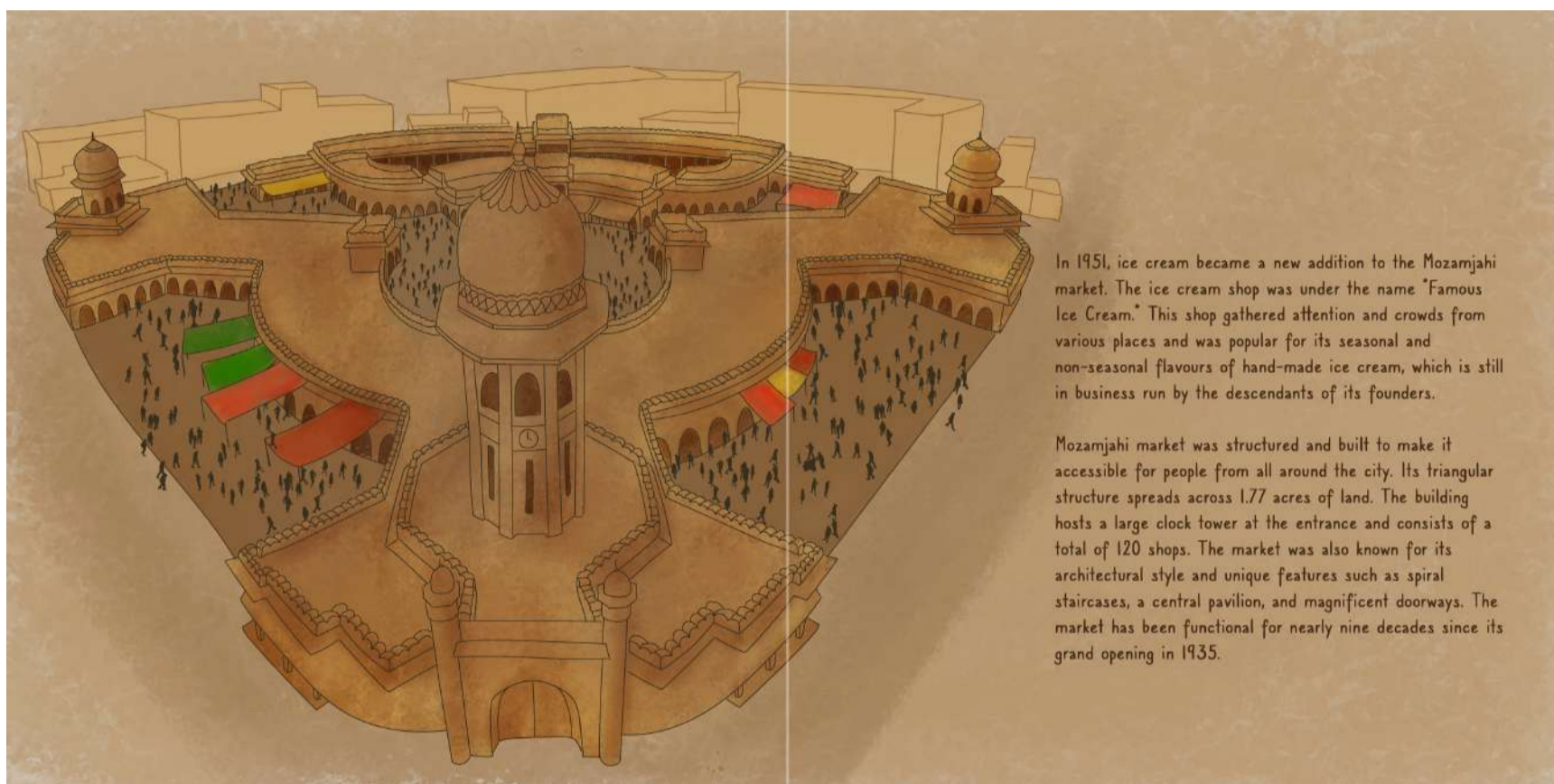
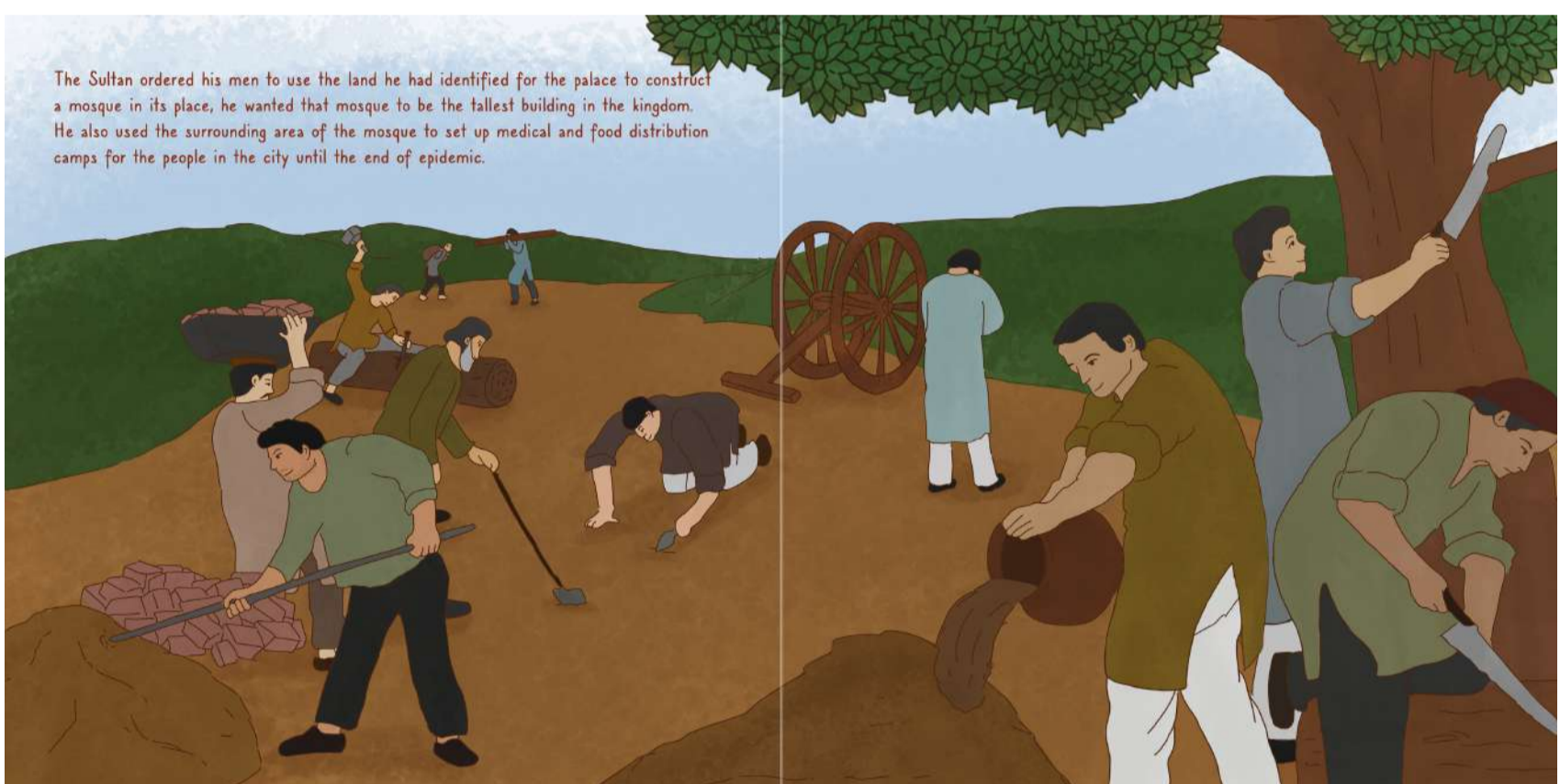
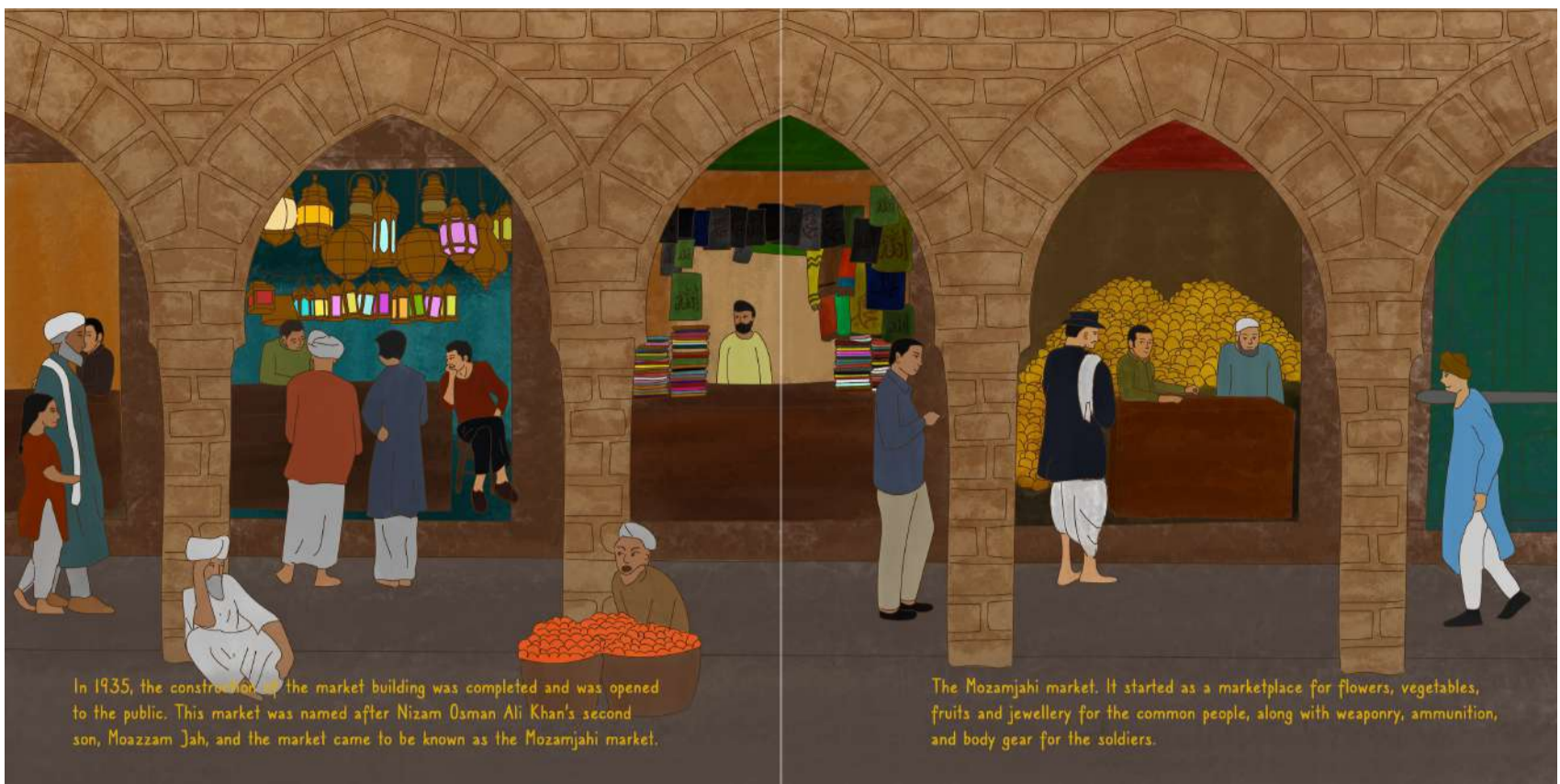
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## X.B WATER COLOR ART STYLE

To provide a realistic and accurate representation of the water colour painting style, multiple layers of colours were used for each aspect of each artwork. The colour palette was chosen to balance all of the pictures and create a consistent style. However, in a couple of the illustrations, minor colour tonal modifications were required, owing to the storyline, context, and composition of the illustration.





# X.C MAPS

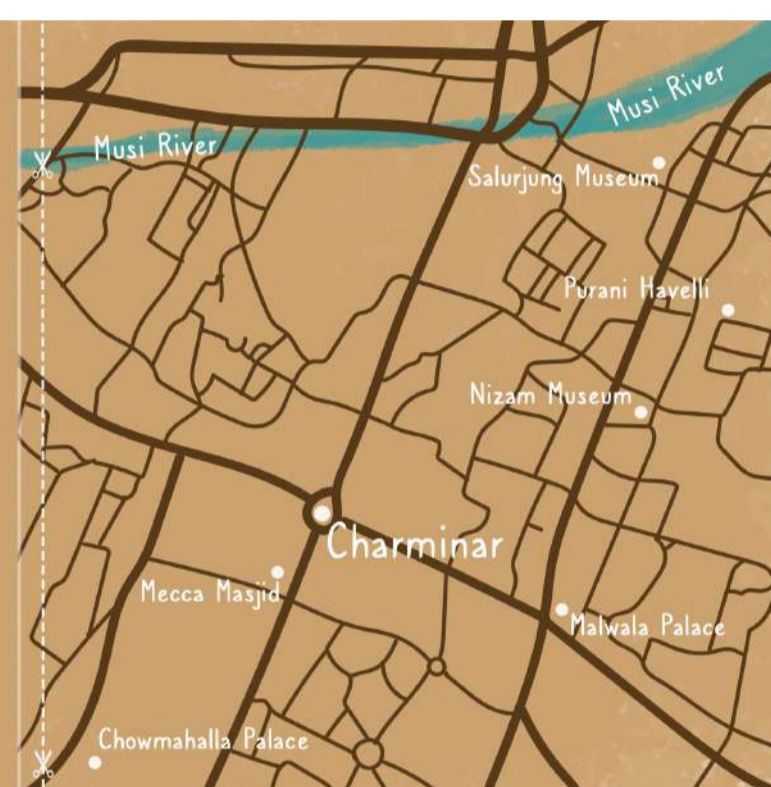
Concluding pages of every chapter contain Maps, Activity and Facts and Stories narrative. The map pages are perforated and are marked for the children to tear up maps and use it while they visit that particular site. Also when they finish the entire book, they can use the four pages of the maps to complete the full map of the city Hyderabad.

**Facts about Charminar:**

- 1) The Charminar is constructed such that its four sides face the four cardinal directions.
- 2) The four minarets on each corner look identical from the exterior but are very uniquely constructed on the inside.
- 3) The area around the Charminar has a 24-hour local market that is famous for halwa, shikring, food and cosmetics.
- 4) The Night Bazaar is one of the most visited tourist attractions in the city.
- 5) A lion's head is carved on one of the arches to symbolise the devastation caused by the plague spread by rats and its eradication.
- 6) The four arches on each face of the monument were brought from London and installed in 1881. These four arches face the four royal streets of the city.
- 7) When the Charminar was built, it was the first multi-storied building in the kingdom.
- 8) Due to its four craftsmanship and construction, the Charminar has been standing strong for more than 500 years.
- 9) The Charminar was built exactly at the centre of the city, and the city planning was done in an iron grid pattern with the Charminar as the centre.

Visit the places and complete the checklist:

- The Charminar
- Mecca Masjid
- Nizam Palace
- Choudmahalla Palace
- Nizam Museum
- Nizam (Basti)
- Salurgum museum

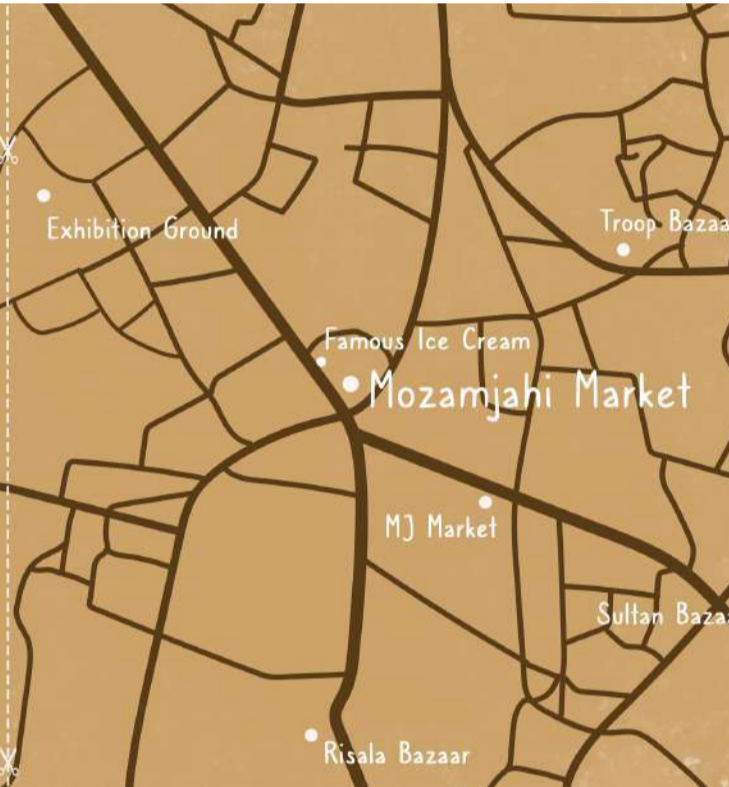


**Facts about Mozamjahi Market:**

- 1) The Mozamjahi market was built by the City Improvement Board (CIB), which was established by Osman Ali Khan. CIB focused on improving the lives of the people and reshaping the market suitably for the convenience of its people.
- 2) Since 1935, the Mozamjahi Market has been a well-known market place in the Deccan region aimed at building relationships and bonds between the Hindus and the Muslims throughout that period.
- 3) The market building has had 120 shops since the time of its construction in 1935 AD and is still maintained to this day by the same families and has done so for generations.
- 4) After the British left India in 1947, the princely state of Hyderabad did not join either of the new dominions of India or Pakistan. The Nizam's rule ended on September 17, 1948, when his soldiers surrendered to Indian soldiers.
- 5) The Nizams liked the European style of architecture and created a fusion of European traditions with Hindu and Islamic forms and structures.
- 6) Many famous landmarks like the State High Court, Zakir Husain Library, the State Assembly Building, the Osmania Arts College, and the Osmania Medical College are some of what were their important palace buildings. Mozamjahi market also follows a similar style of architecture.
- 7) The total cost of construction for the Mozamjahi market building was four lakh rupees in 1935, which is equivalent to nearly three and a half crore rupees in 2020.

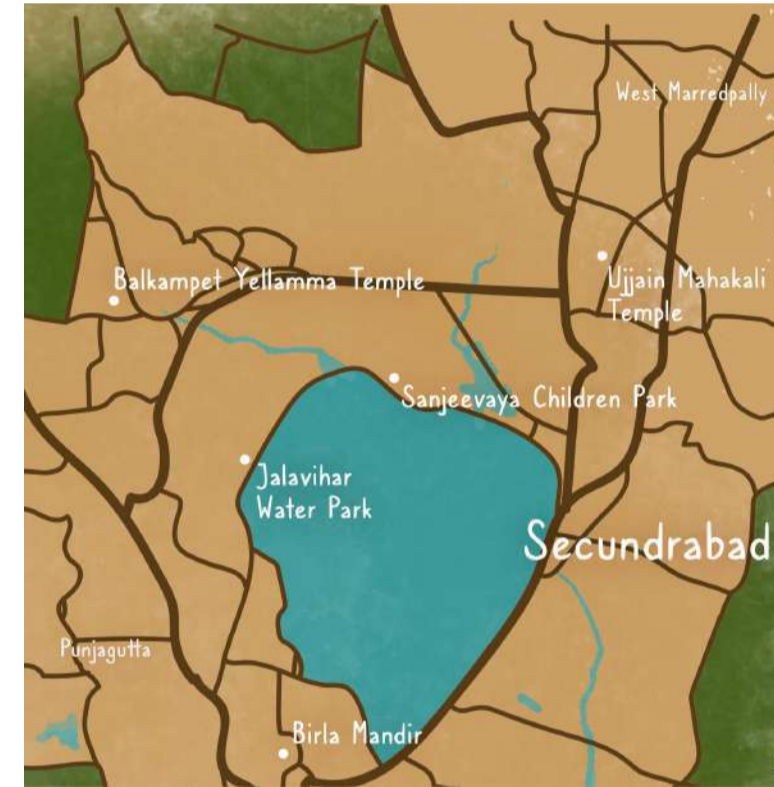
While visiting Mozamjahi Market, Try -

- 1) Famous ice cream shop
- 2) Exploring exhibition ground for fun rides
- 3) Shopping from Sultan bazaar and Troop bazaar



**The Ritual of Bonalu:**

- 1) During Bonalu, women prepare rice cooked with milk and pappam in a new brass or copper pot adorned with green leaves, flowers, vermilion, and a lit lamp on top of the pot. Prayers to the mother goddess start on the first day and carry on until the end of the ritual.
- 2) Animal sacrifices are performed during the ritual by the devotees. A feast prepared by everyone is distributed to all who attend the ritual. The steps of offerings and the animal sacrifices carry on for the initial days of the ritual.
- 3) On the third or fourth day of the ritual called Rangam, it is seen and believed that the mother goddess herself possesses the body of the lady Jagan swamimalle for a period of time and then directly talk to the devotees.
- 4) The goddess in the possessed lady talks about the future prediction, what they are going to face and addresses the mistakes made by human beings in the past along with answering the individual questions from the devotees.
- 5) The last day of the ritual is called Ghatam. It is the procession that moves towards the 'Nayudu' meaning 'New bridge' for the immersion of the copper pot.
- 6) During Ghatam, the copper pot is decorated as Mahakali, using flowers and color papers which also varies in sizes depending on the devotees.
- 7) After the procession, immersion of the decorated pots in the Musi river or a nearby lake indicates the end of the ritual. Devotees get back to the temple and have a feast, thus ending the festival of Bonalu ritual.




**Facts about Golconda Fort:**

- 1) The Golconda fort consists of an 89-foot high called 'Malfiya Ka Jhal', which is estimated to be more than 200 years old.
- 2) The fort also consists of many mounted cannons and drawbridges along the walls, which historically still work.
- 3) Clapping or shouting at the entrance of the fort can be heard at the top point of Golconda fort named 'Babu Hissar'. This tactic was used to communicate any incoming attack or emergency alert.
- 4) The Babu Hissar is located nearly a kilometre from the entrance of the Golconda is the highest accessible point of the fort.
- 5) The Golconda fort is one of the earliest structures in India to have a working water supply and drainage system running throughout the fort. The system even works today and the water is used to reach the royal chambers.
- 6) The prison contains the famous 'Ramdas cell', which was here used to imprison the royal revenue collector Ramdas for unauthorized distribution of funds towards a temple construction.
- 7) It is believed that the fort has many secret tunnels connecting the Darbar Hall, which is situated at the rear of the fort. These tunnels were used as escape routes by the royal family during any attack.

While visiting Golconda Fort, don't miss -

- 1) Babu Hissar Darwaza
- 2) Qutb Shahi Tombs
- 3) Ramdas Cell
- 4) Golconda sound & light show

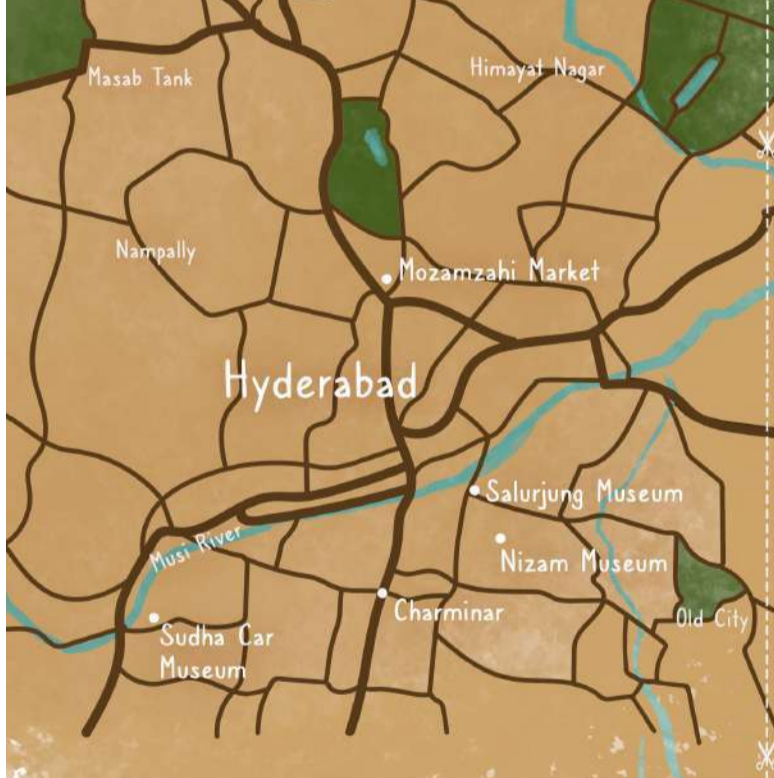


**Stories and Myths:**

- 1) It is believed that the palace site selected by the Sultan, where the Charminar was built was actually the place where he first laid eyes on his love, Bhagmati, who later married the sultan and became his wife.
- 2) Taken after the name of the Hindu princess Bhagmati! City was initially called as Bhagyanagar, after her wedding with the Sultan Qutb Qutub Shah she converted her religion into Islam and changed her name to Hyder Mahal, to honor his wife Sultan then renamed the city as 'Hyderabad'.
- 3) It is rumored that there is a secret passage connecting the Charminar with the Fort of Golconda. One end of the passage can still be seen in the fort and it also opens to visitors.
- 4) Hidden underground steps were newly found during an archaeological excavation near the Charminar in the year 2020-2022, which is believed to be the hidden tunnel connecting Golconda fort.
- 5) Many people have witnessed ghosts around the Charminar, and it is also rumored that a ghost left its handprint on one of the walls of the monument. This story is quite popular and is believed by many to be a true story.

Fun Activity - Search these co-ordinates and Write the correct location -


1) 17° 21' 41.634" N, 78° 28' 28.7868" E	
2) 17° 23' 43.304" N, 78° 28' 30.1584" E	
3) 17° 22' 17.022" N, 78° 28' 48.5164" E	



**Mozamjahi Market Expansion:**


- 1) Mozamjahi market is now famous for selling fruits, dry fruits, vegetables, ice cream, after (perfumes) and meat.
- 2) The Troop Bazaar has also expanded a lot and is currently a vast market with hundreds of shops selling electronics, handbags, apparel, household items, hardware, and construction equipment.
- 3) The Jambagh flower market was separated from the Mozamjahi market and expanded to a vast market area next to the troop bazaar, which currently hosts hundreds of flower shops and is famous for its imported non-regional flowers.
- 4) Due to the worsening condition of the building, the market had to accommodate heavy machinery to bring it back to its original glory and to strengthen the structure.
- 5) Due to its vast area, Mozamjahi market also allow street performers to attract customers and earn their daily bread. Over the years, these street performances have increased in number and are spread around the market.
- 6) The Mozamjahi market is still a famous crowd attraction spot on a daily basis, especially on weekends it is filled with people who visit it for shopping, family retreat, exclusive food stalls, Famous Icecream, Street shows etc.

Fun Activity - Carefully tear all the maps at the dotted line and Stick them to get the City map of Hyderabad.



**Facts about Bonalu:**

- 1) The word 'bonalu' is a shortened version of the word 'bhagmati' a hinduism in Sanskrit that means 'a meal or a feast' in Telugu. It is an offering to the Mother Goddess. Bonalu is the ritual of Bonam.
- 2) Bonalu is celebrated in the month of 'Ashada Massam', which is around July and/or August. Ashada Massam is usually considered an auspicious month for any family celebrations.
- 3) Offerings vary in size and scale depending on the devotees, their prayers and their intentions. The devotion of the bonalu is taken up as a point of pride and joy by families and villages.
- 4) The ritual is performed every year, the offerings, or the bonalu, each one expects to make a greater offering than the previous year in order to appease the goddess, and it is usually considered disrespectful towards the goddess if the offering is less than the offerings of the previous year.
- 5) Devotees even attend as a group, most commonly as a group from a village to offer bonalu to the Goddess and to ask her to answer their prayers which could vary from providing the entire village with fortune or for a great agricultural yield or any could relate to any other village level of problem.
- 6) When devotees attend as a group, they are expected to wear the same type of attire, often made by the same person. This also extends to the offerings. They too need to be identical and are expected to be decorated by a single person, usually a woman.
- 7) All devotees, irrespective of caste, status, or gender, are allowed to attend without any discrimination, and it is believed that all are equal in front of the Mother Goddess.
- 8) There is no restriction on who prepares and carries the bonalu. The local members also encourage and assist outsiders when needed.




**Diamonds of Golconda:**

- 1) Golconda was known as the "Diamond capital" of India. 23 out of 38 diamond mines in India are located in Golconda.
- 2) In the past, India was the only place known in the world to contain diamond mines and it was the only supplier of diamonds in the world.
- 3) The world-famous Koh-i-Noor diamond was obtained from the Golconda fort and currently it is in the possession of the British Crown.
- 4) The Golconda fort produced many world-famous diamonds, including
- 5) The Blue Hope (USA), The White Regent (France), The Dresden Green (Germany), Darya-i-Noor (Russia), Nizam and Jacob (India), Colourless Orlov (Russia), and the top four pink diamonds in the world.
- 6) Golconda Fort has also produced some untraceable diamonds like the Great Regal, Akbar Shah, and Florence Yellow.
- 7) 'Golconda' was a generic name by English speakers to refer to any particularly rich mine or source of great wealth. The name 'Golconda' became a symbol of wealth, and many places in the west have adopted the name 'Golconda' for their towns.

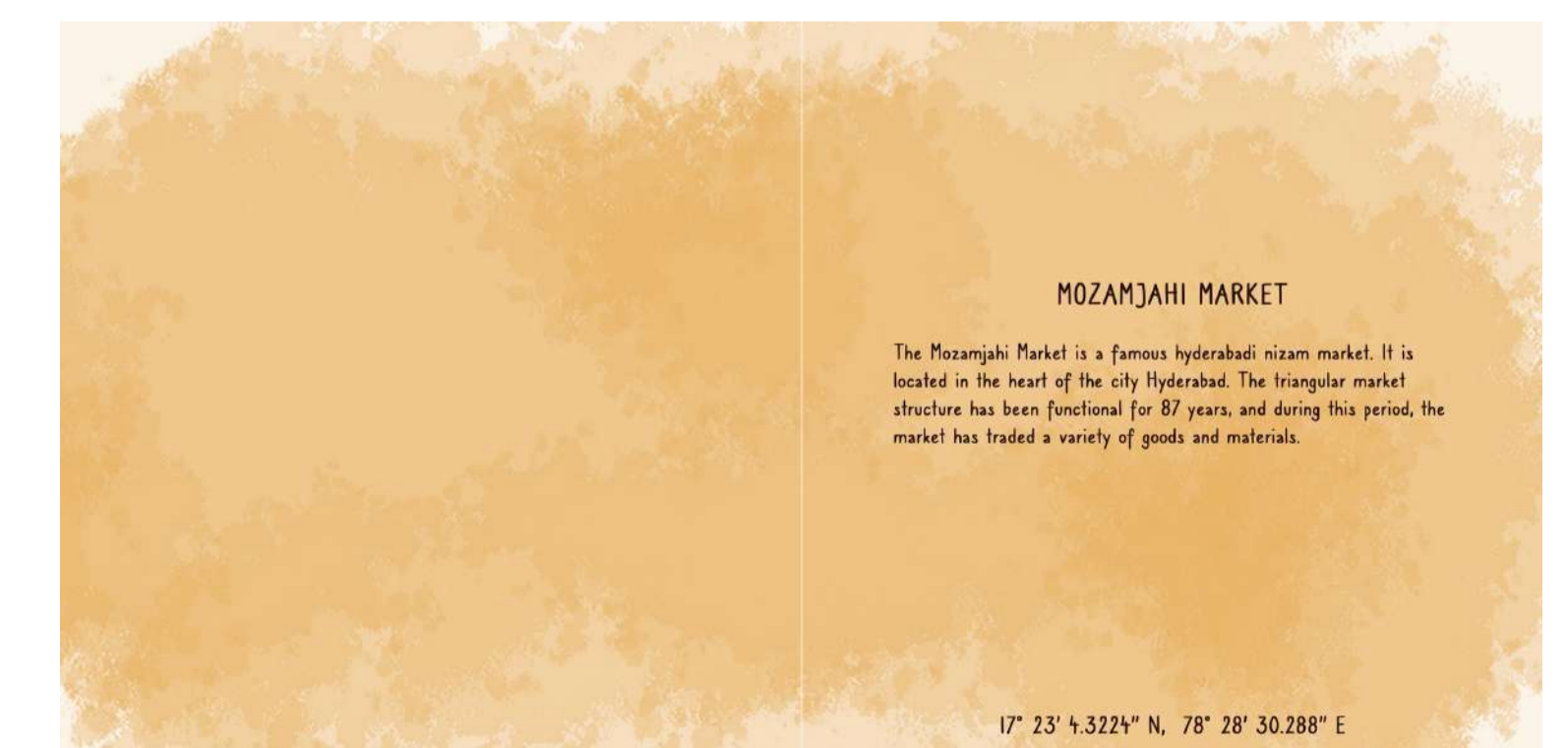
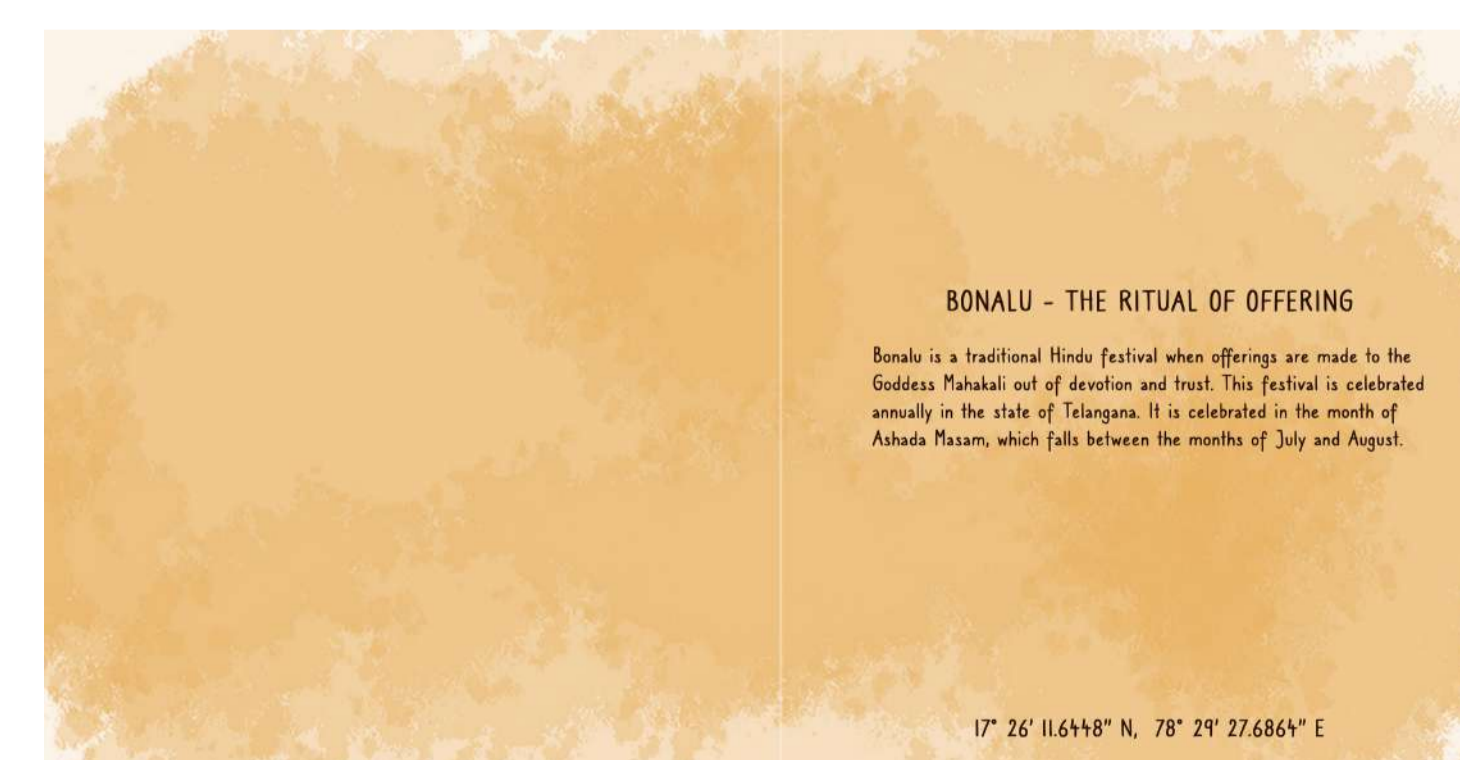
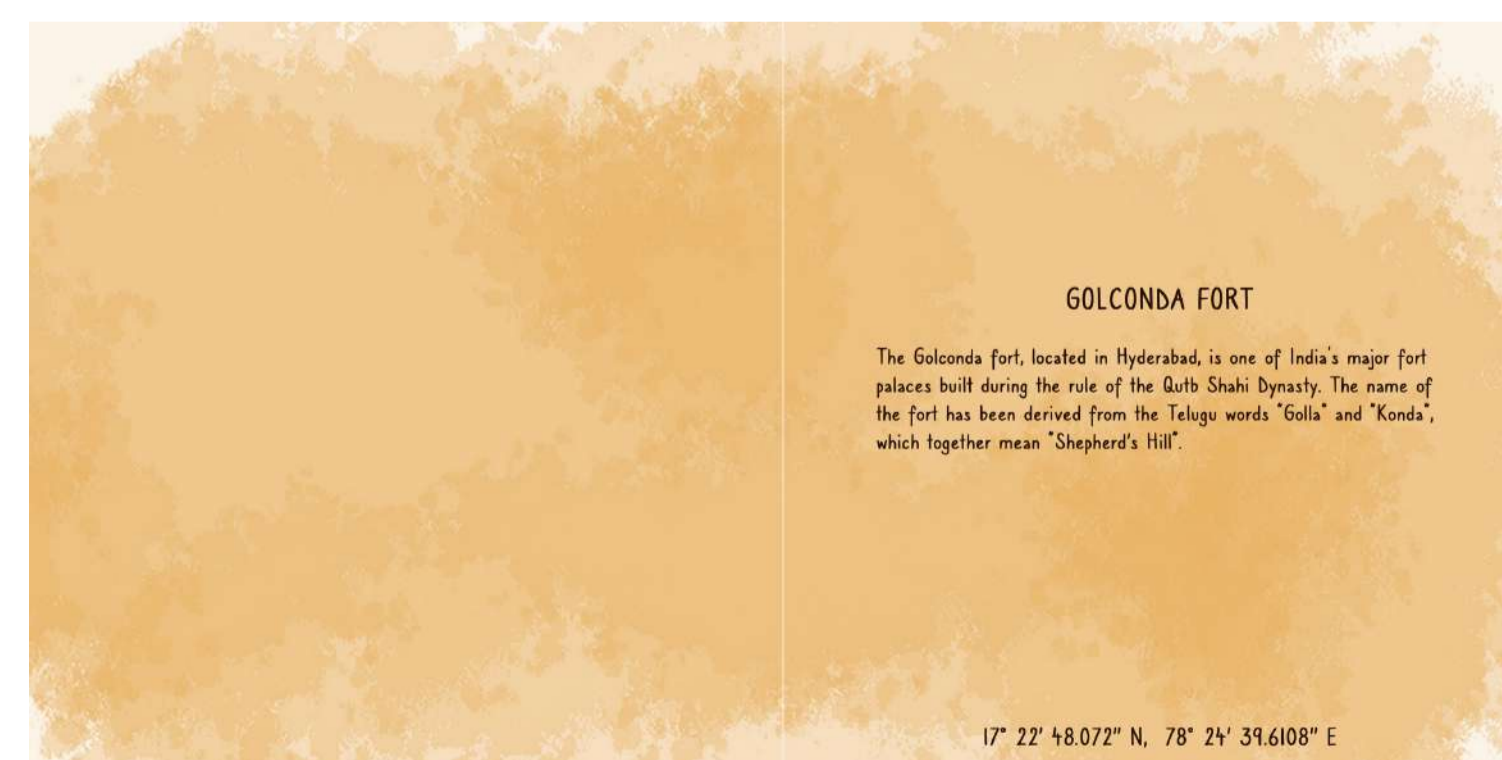
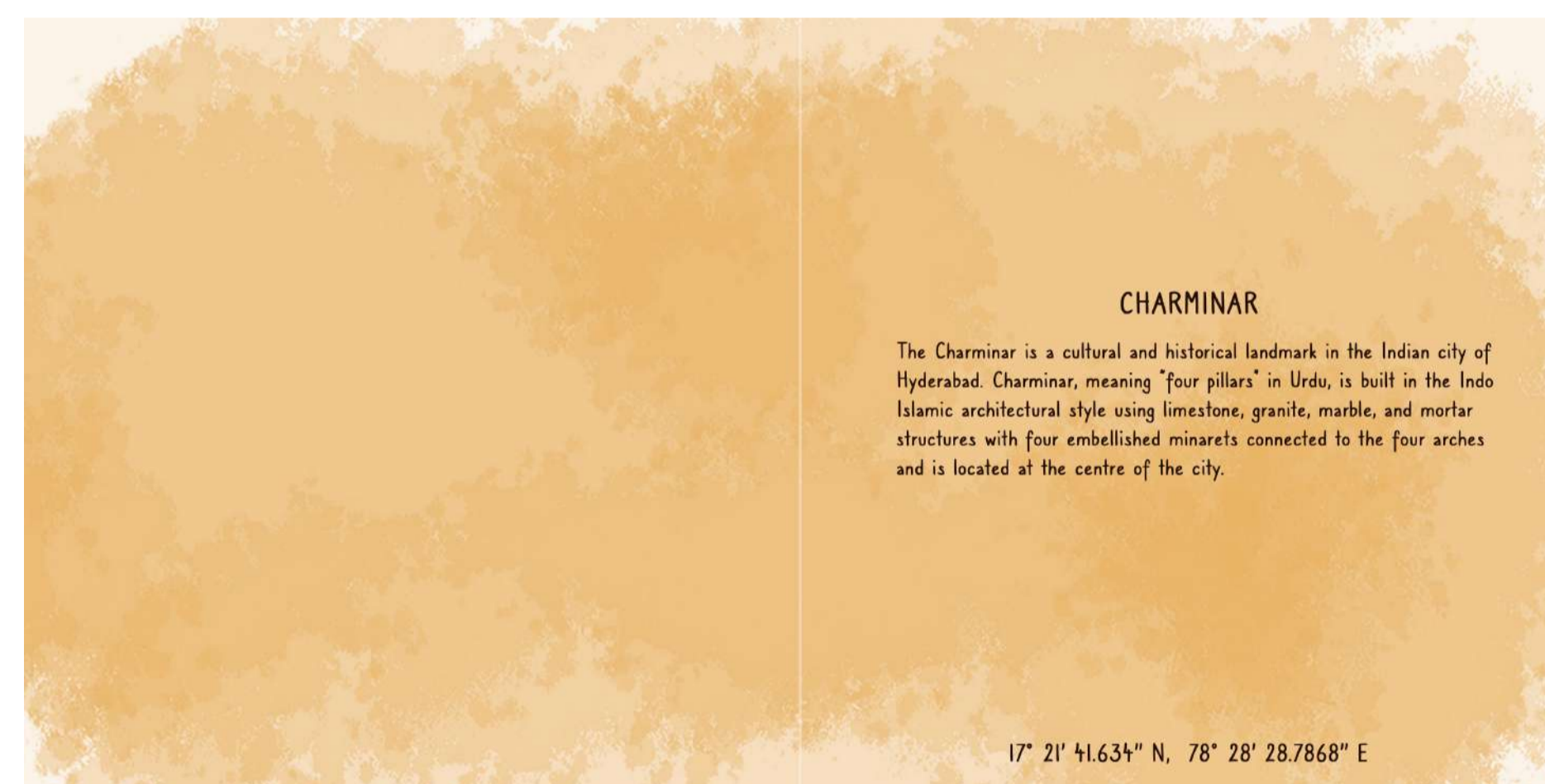
Fun Activity - Visit the Golconda fort and complete the checklist -

- Shout at the Babu Hissar and later hear echoes in the king's chamber.
- Take a selfie at the Ramdas Bugh
- Count the total number of doors in Nays Qila
- Participate in the sound and light show



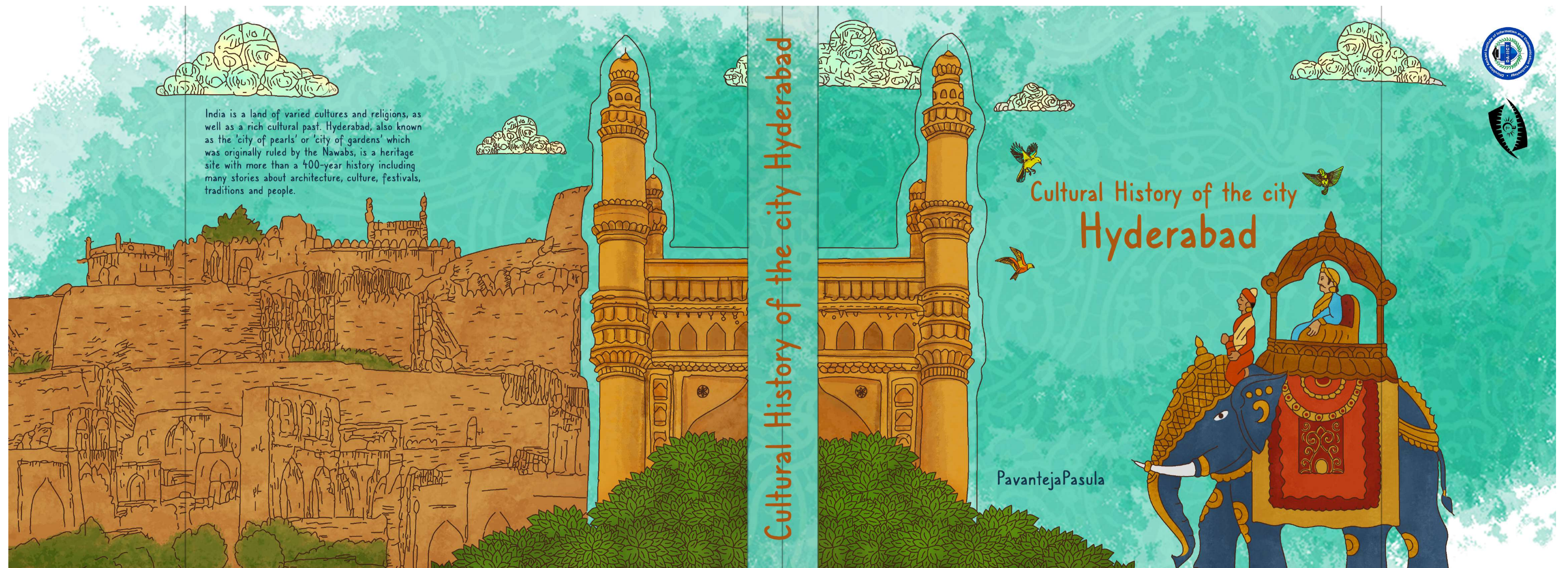
## X.C COVER AND TITLE PAGES

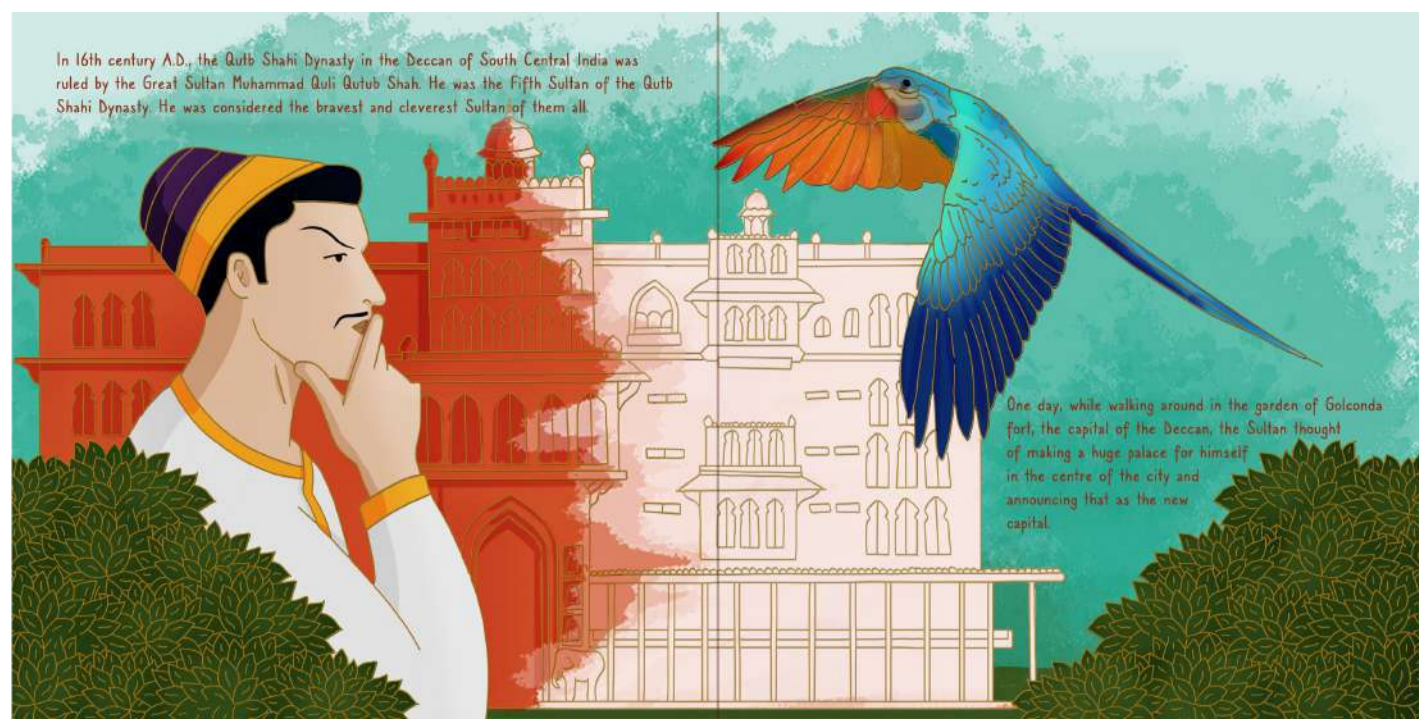
Cover of the book used a similar art style with elements from the book integrated as a whole to depict the stories and also create an excitement for the reader. also story chapter features a title page with a simple watercolour background and a brief description of what the chapter is about. This will stimulate their curiosity while also providing a general overview of the chapter before they begin reading. Also geographical co-ordinates of the location of the monuments and sites are present without any contextual text, curious children will tend to search and will find the surprise of figuring out the coordinate system. For other children one of the activity in a chapter requires finding out different locations through coordinates. So, this will help the children learn about maps and coordinate system.





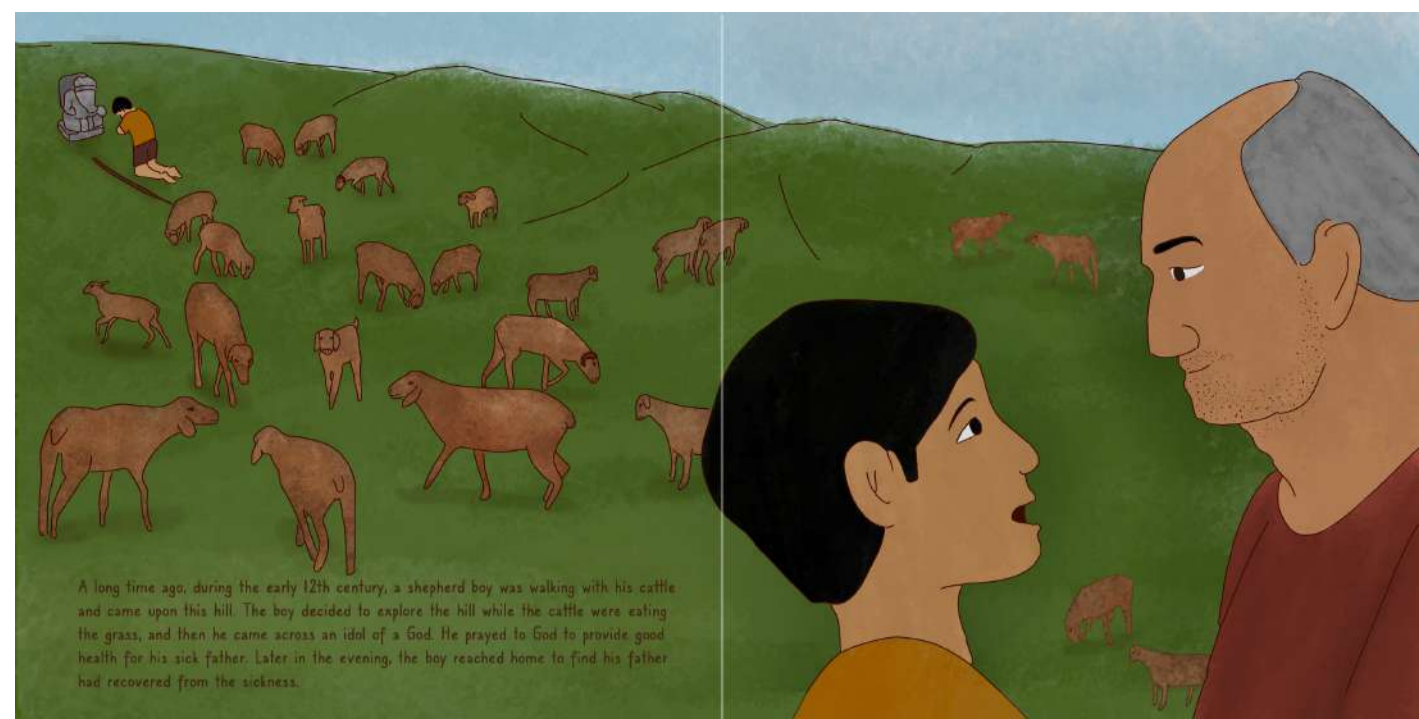
# XI. BOOK DESIGN - PRODUCT





In 16th century AD, the Qutb Shahi Dynasty in the Deccan of South Central India was ruled by the Great Sultan Muhammad Qutb Shah. He was the Fifth Sultan of the Qutb Shahi Dynasty. He considered the town and named 'Sikandra' from 16.

The city which was built in the garden of Golkonda Fort, the capital of the Deccan, the Sultan thought of making a huge capital for himself in the centre of the city, very conveniently that as the new capital.



A long time ago during the early 15th century, a shepherd boy was working with his cattle and came upon this hill. The boy decided to explore the hill while the cattle were grazing the grass, and that he came across an old well in 1502. The people in the village were paying much for the fresh water. Later in the evening, the boy returned home to find the father had returned from the well.

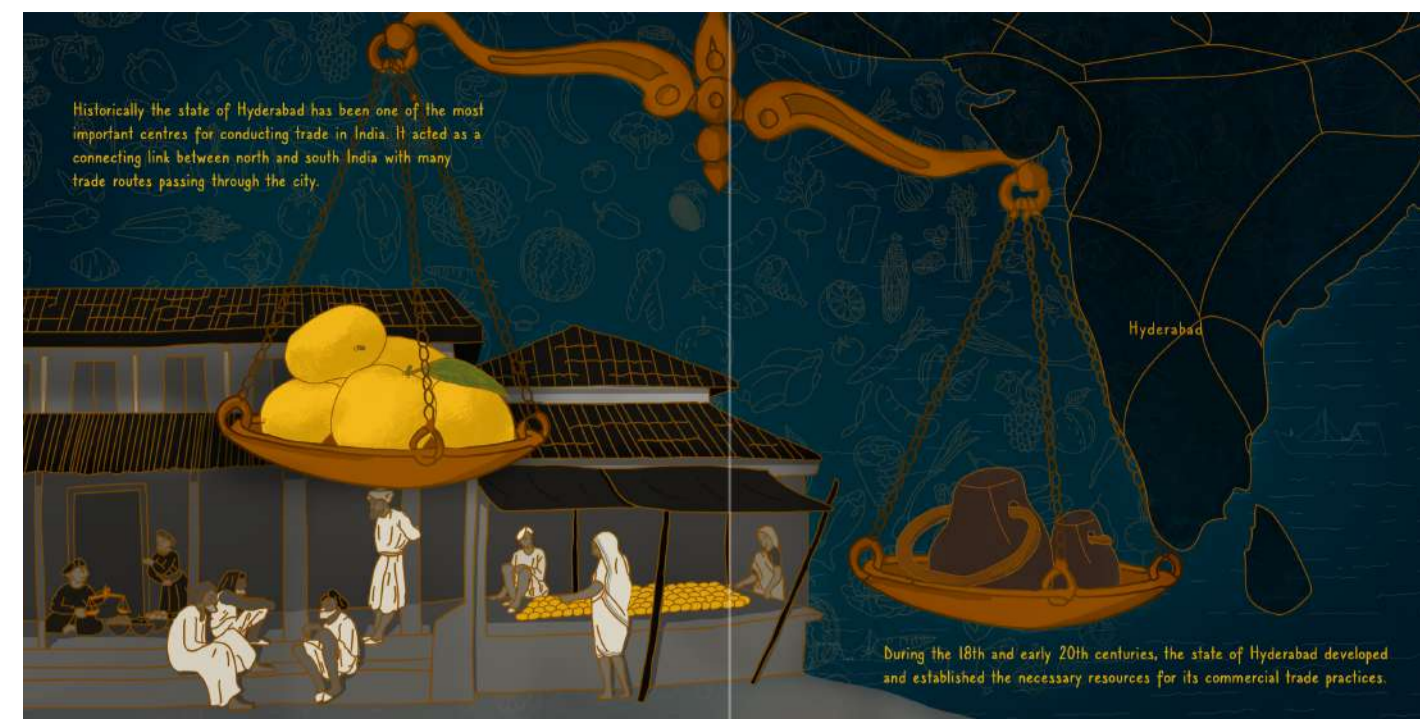
Some time about the miracle story of the shepherd boy and his findings reached the ears of the Sultan. After some time, the king ordered a decision to be made to build a fort on the hill with a temple for the deity. This fort then came to be known as Golkonda.



For nearly 500 years since the plague, the people in the city of Hyderabad had been happy and prosperous. The city had expanded to a large extent and was known for its fresh across India.

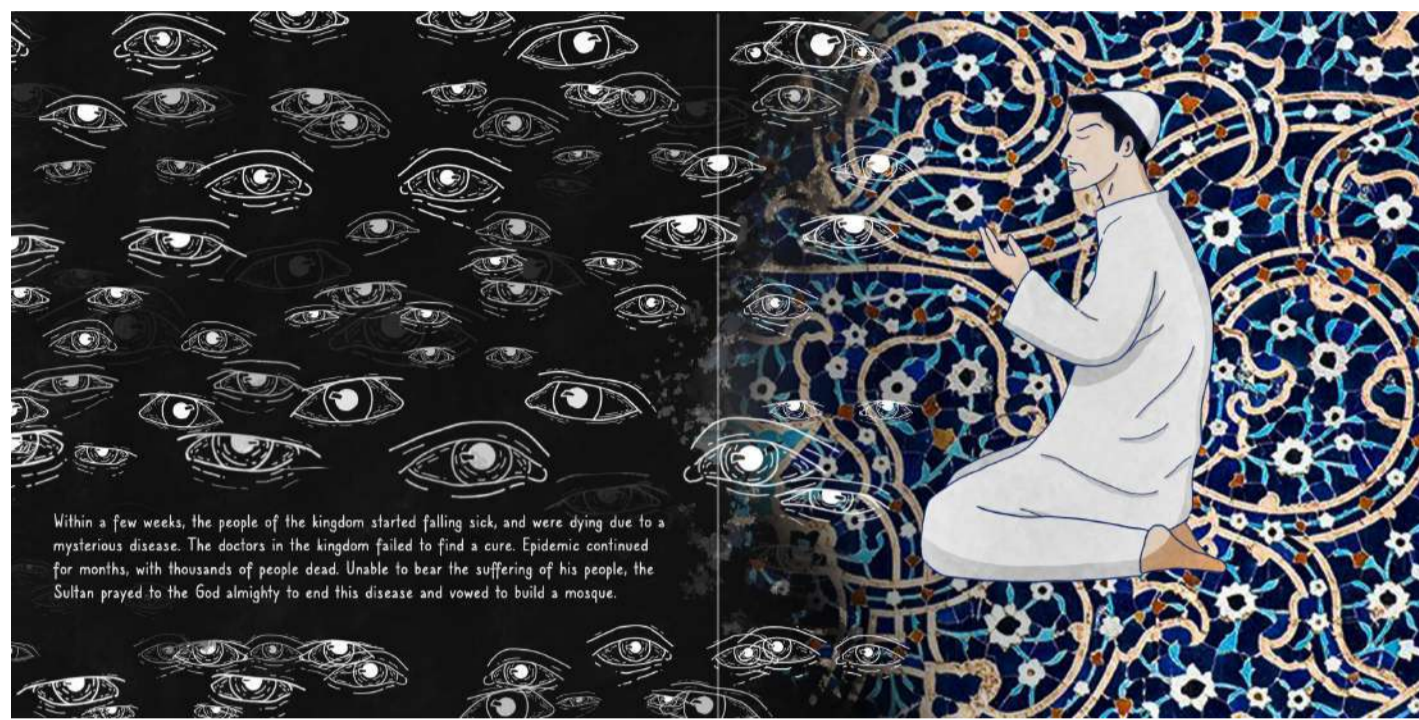
But during this period, around 1813 plague once again started spreading rapidly throughout the city. In addition there were severe shortages of food and water, the people of the city were suffering.

It is believed that the Mother Goddess, Mahalakshmi visited the city and cured them of the plague. People's health and quality of life began to improve in the city. The epidemic ended after the victims were eradicated.

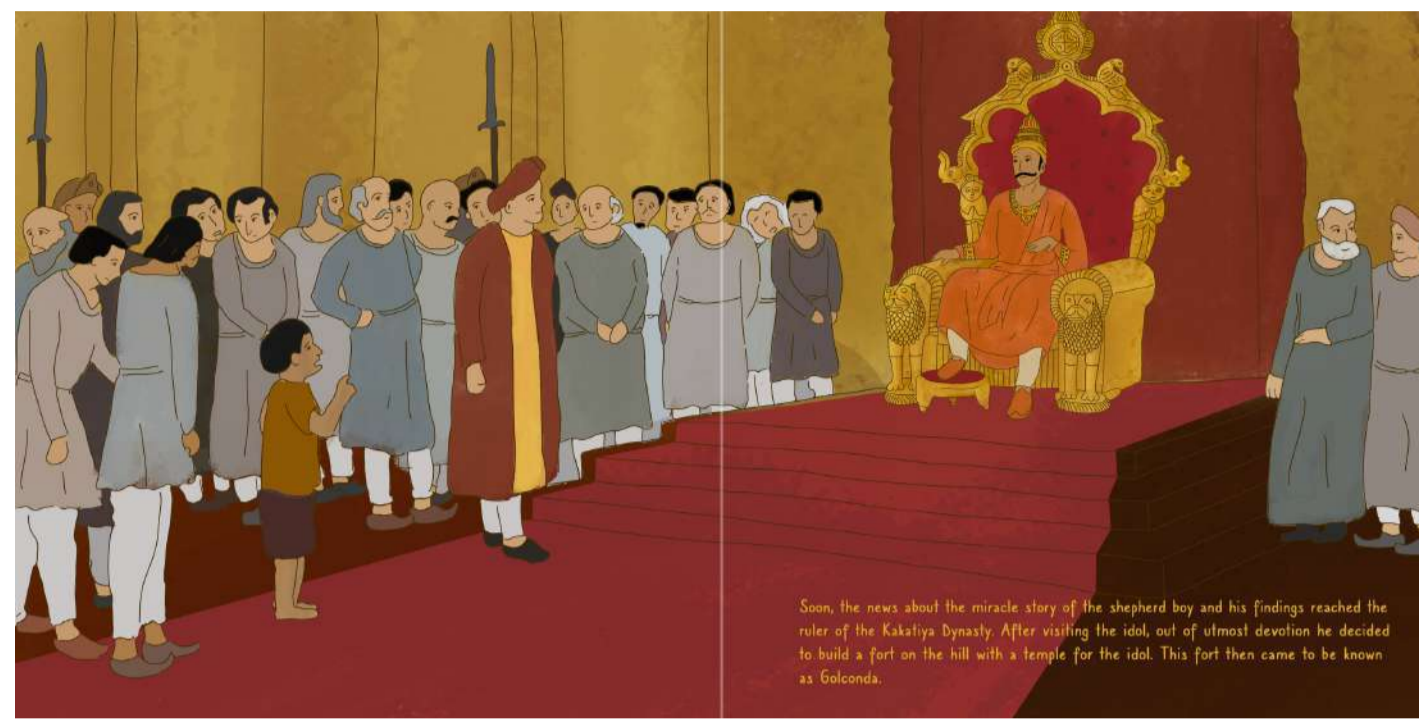


Historically, the state of Hyderabad has been one of the most important centres for connecting trade in South India. It acted as a connecting link between north and south India with many trade routes passing through the city.

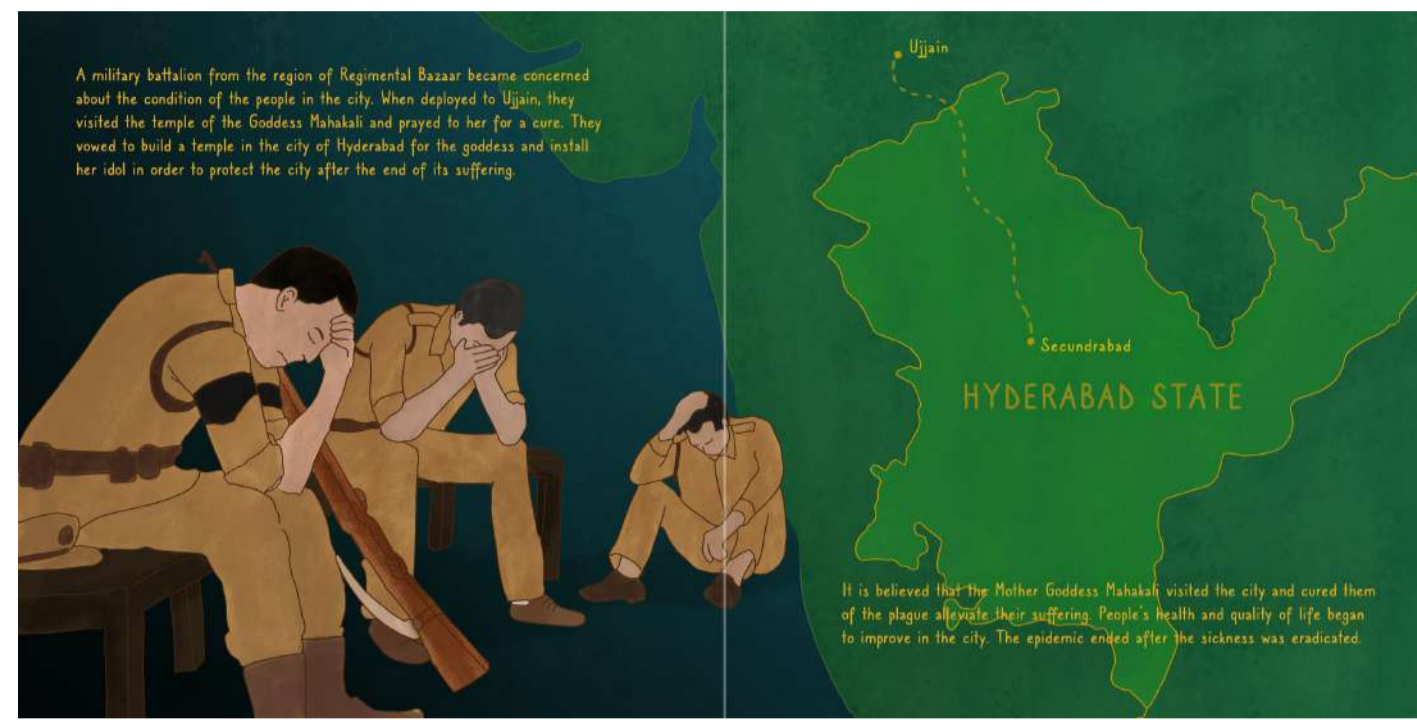
During the 18th and early 20th centuries, the state of Hyderabad developed and established the necessary resources for its commercial trade practices.



Within a few weeks, the people of the kingdom started falling sick and were dying due to a mysterious disease. The doctors in the kingdom failed to find a cure. Epidemics continued for months, with thousands of people dead. Unable to bear suffering of his people, the Sultan prayed to the God angrily by fast and devotion and vowed to build a mosque.

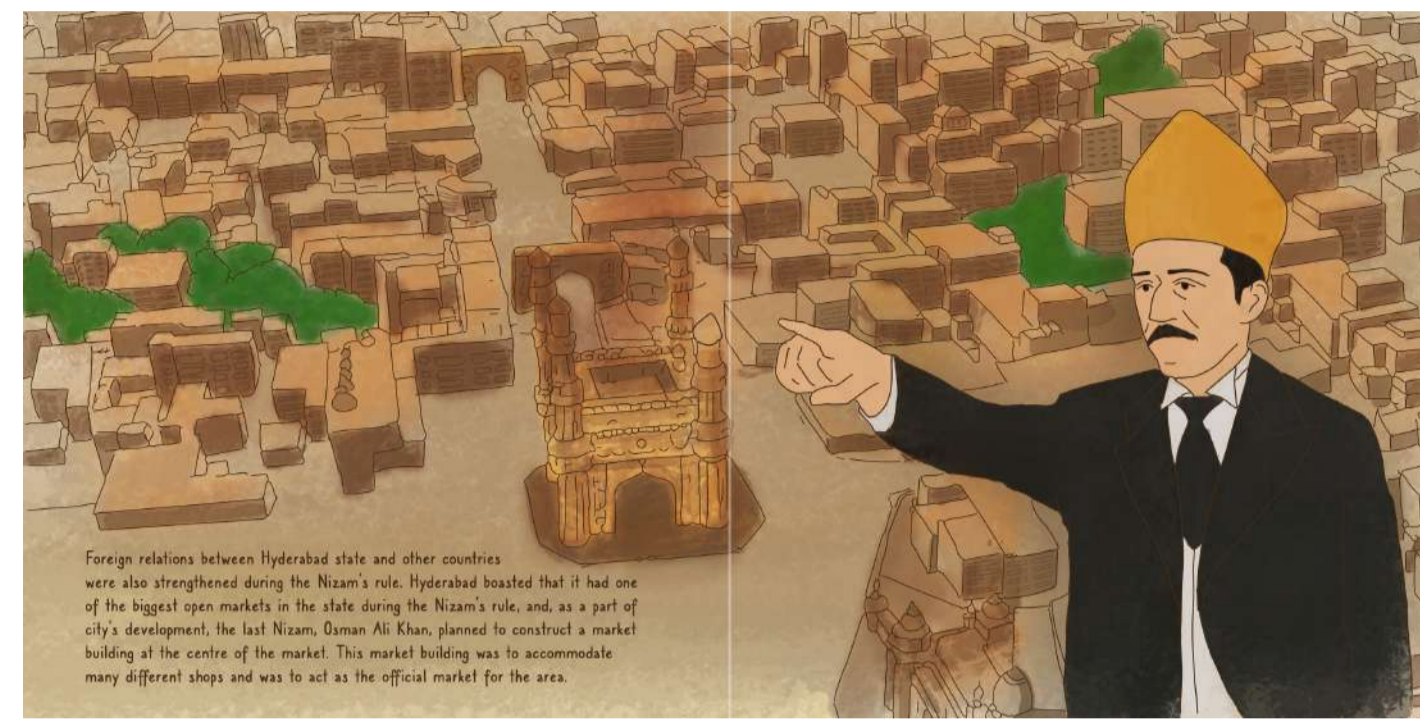


Some time about the miracle story of the shepherd boy and his findings reached the ears of the Sultan. After some time, the king ordered a decision to be made to build a fort on the hill with a temple for the deity. This fort then came to be known as Golkonda.

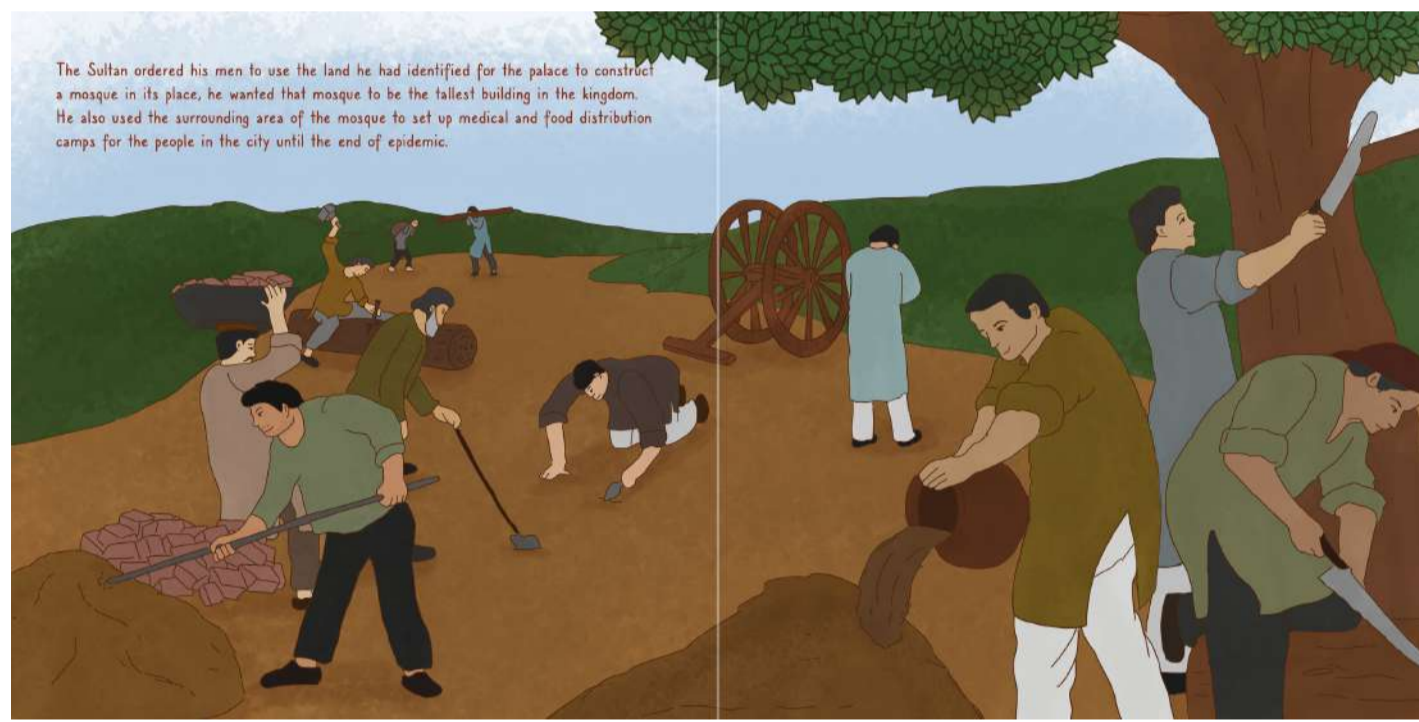


A military rebellion from the region of Rajasrghar Bazaar occurred about the condition of the people in the city. When deposed to Ujain, they visited the temple of the Mother Goddess, Mahalakshmi and prayed to her for a cure. They vowed to build a temple in the city of Hyderabad for the goddess and establish her idol in order to protect the city after the end of its suffering.

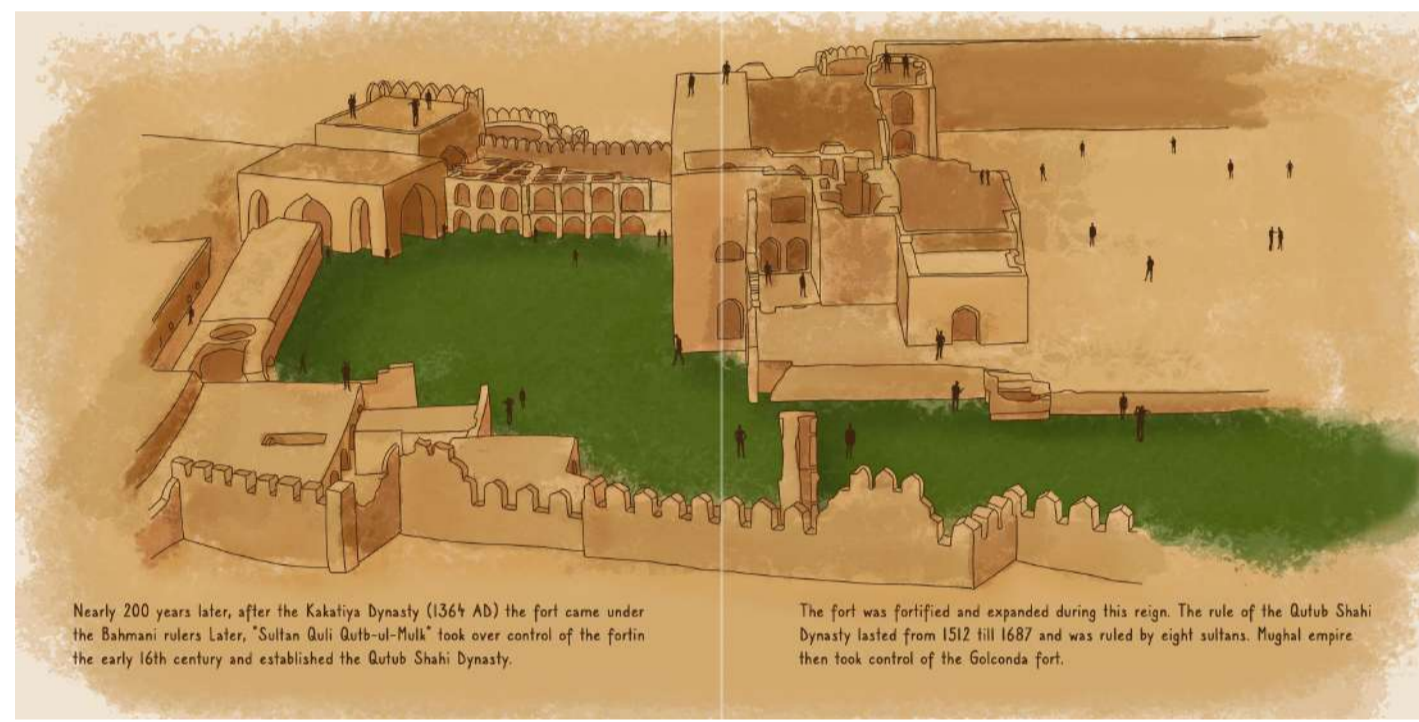
It is believed that the Mother Goddess, Mahalakshmi visited the city and cured them of the plague. People's health and quality of life began to improve in the city. The epidemic ended after the victims were eradicated.



Foreign relations between Hyderabad state and other countries were also strengthened during the Nizam's rule. Hyderabad realised that it had one of the biggest sugar markets in the state during the Nizam's rule, and as a part of its development, the last Nizam, Osman Ali Khan, planned to construct a market building at the centre of the market. This market building was to accommodate many different shops and was to act as the official market for the area.

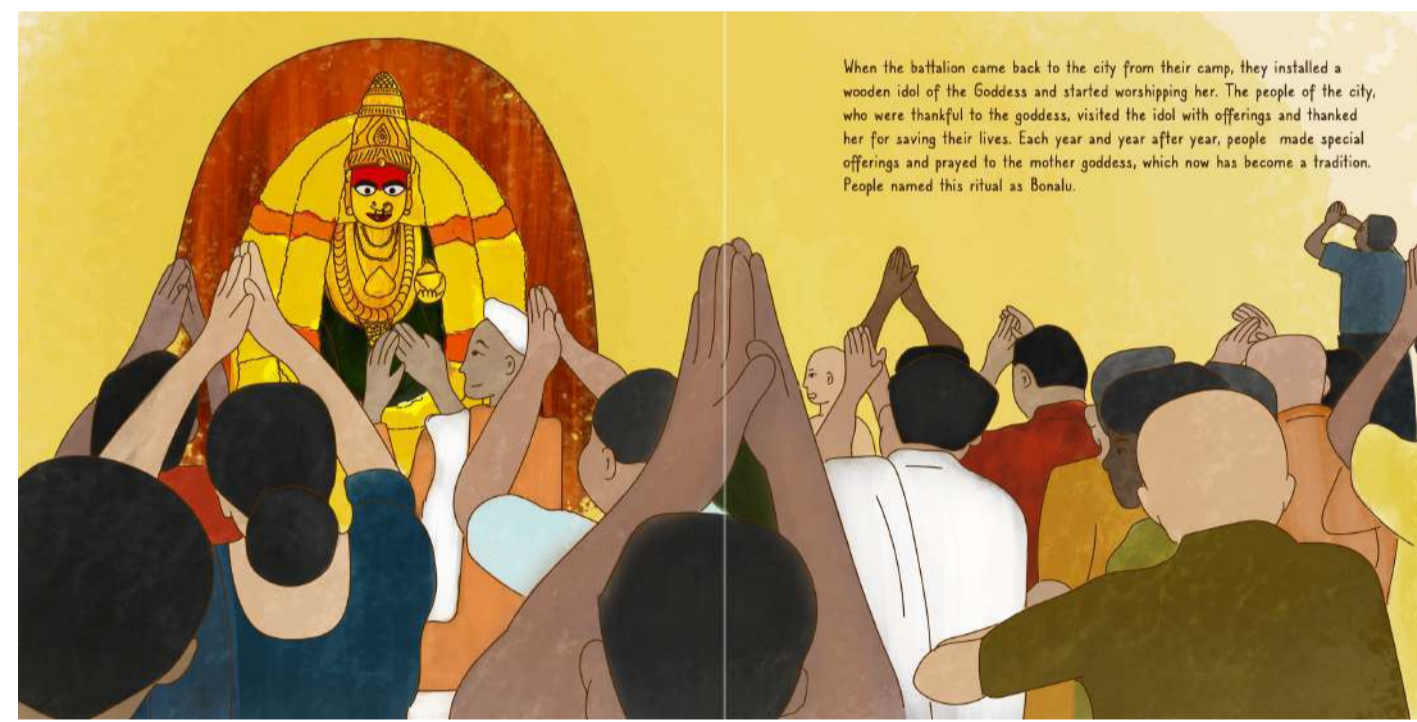


The Sultan ordered his men to use the land he had identified for the palace to construct a mosque in its place. He wanted that mosque to be the tallest building in the kingdom. He also used the surrounding area of the mosque for all medical and food distribution camps for the people in the city until the end of epidemic.



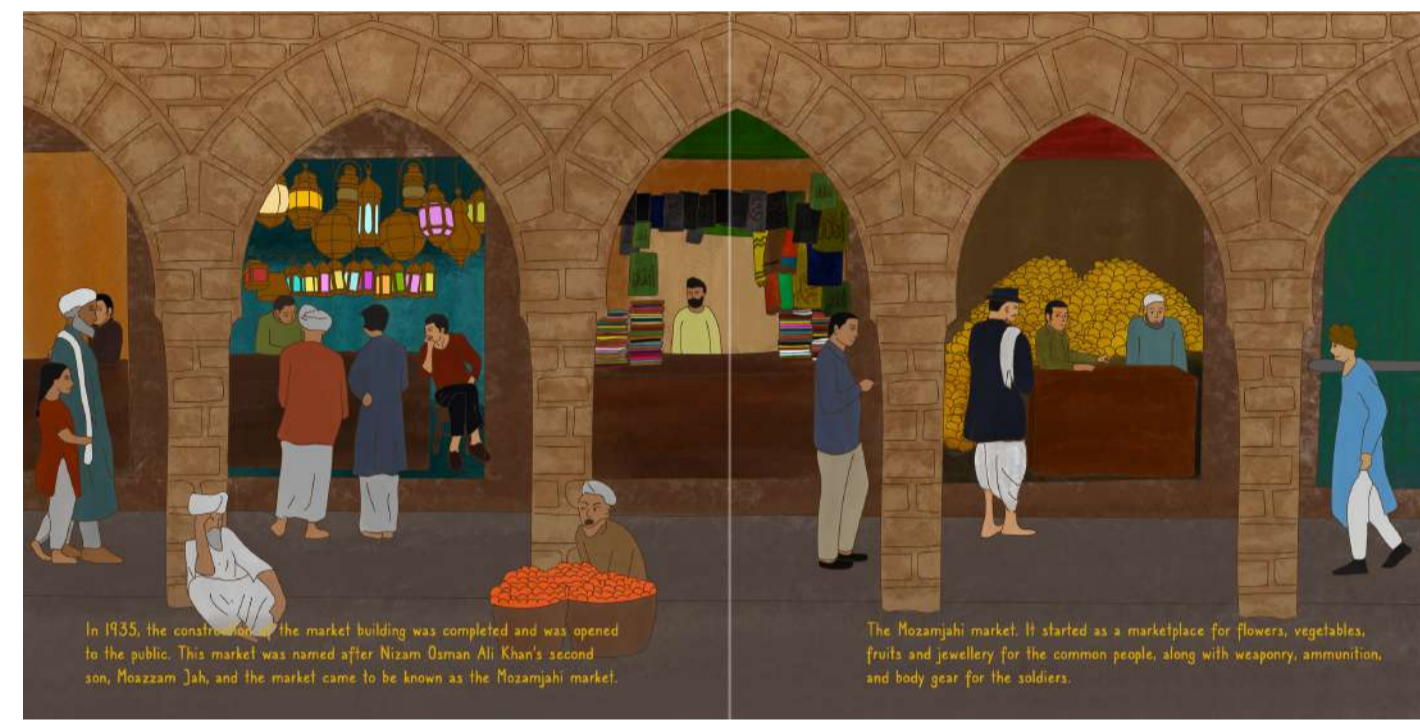
Nearly 200 years later, after the Kakatiya Dynasty (1025-1157) the fort came under the Bahamani rulers. Later, Sultan Qutb Shahi built the fort in 1502 and ruled by eight sultans. Mughal empire then took control of the Golkonda Fort.

The fort was fortified and expanded during this reign. The rule of the Qutb Shahi Dynasty lasted from 1512 to 1687 and was ruled by eight sultans. Mughal empire then took control of the Golkonda Fort.



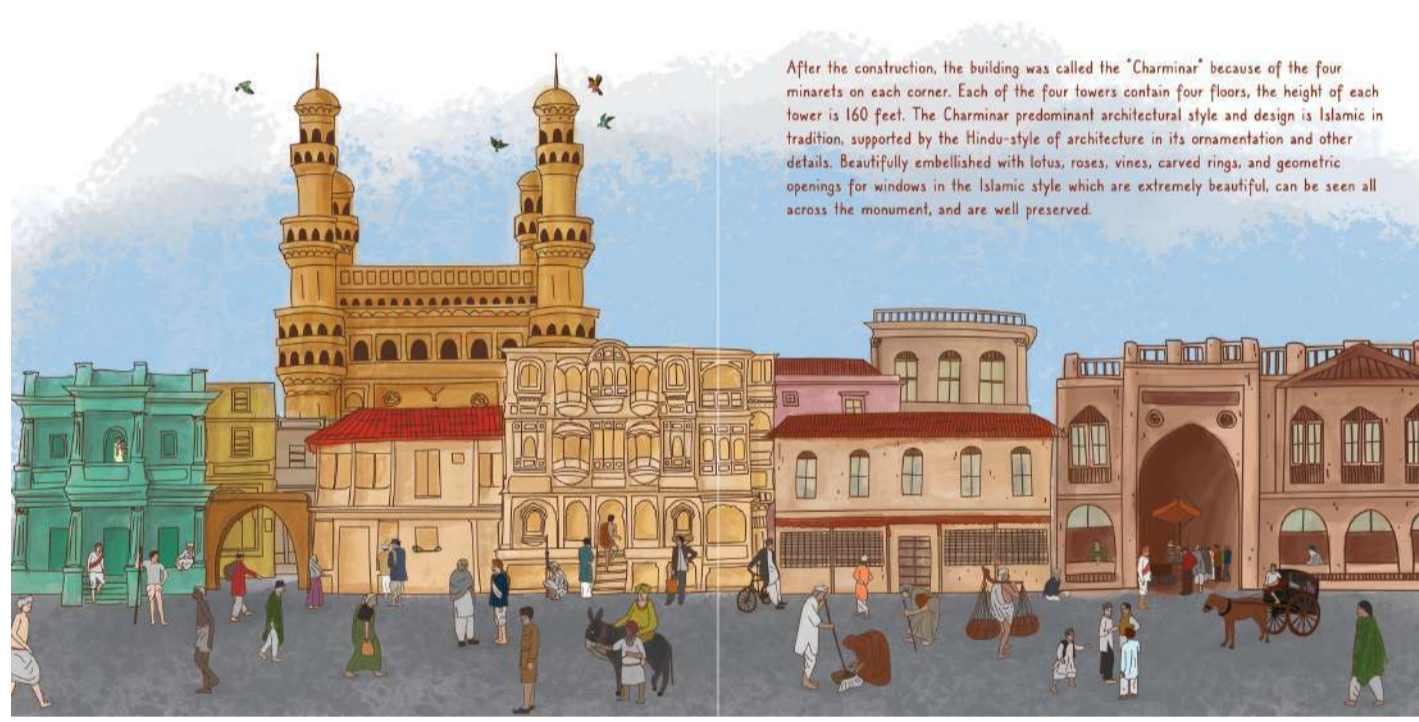
When the rebellion came back to the city from their camp, they installed a wooden idol of the Goddess and started worshipping her. The people of the city, who were thankful to the goddess, visited the idol with offerings and thanked her for saving their lives. Each year and year after year, people made special offerings and prayed to the mother goddess, which now has become a tradition. People named this ritual as Bonalu.

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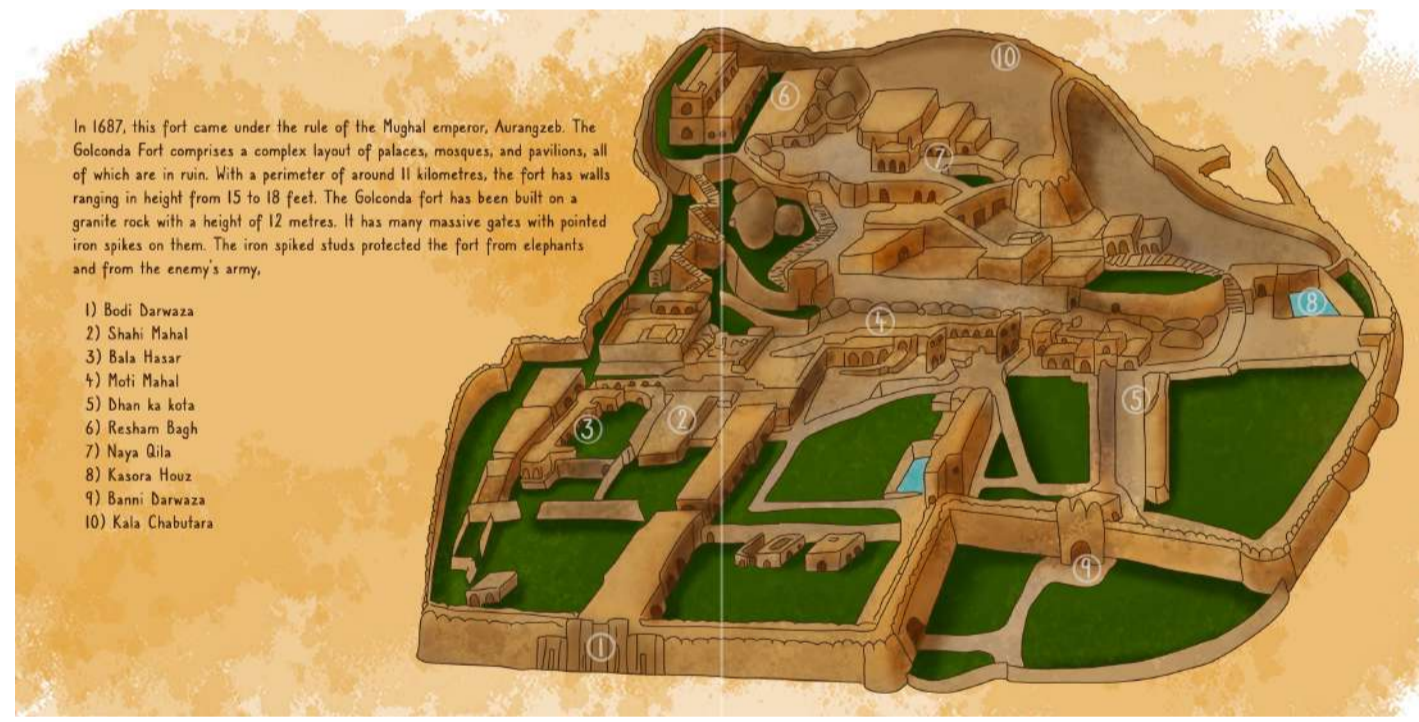
In 1935, the construction of the market building was completed and was opened to the public. This market was named after Nizam Osman Ali Khan's second son, Osman Ali, and the market came to be known as the Mozamjahi market.

The Mozamjahi market. It started as a marketplace for flowers, vegetables, fruits and poultry for the common people, along with woody, ammunition, and holy gear for the religious.



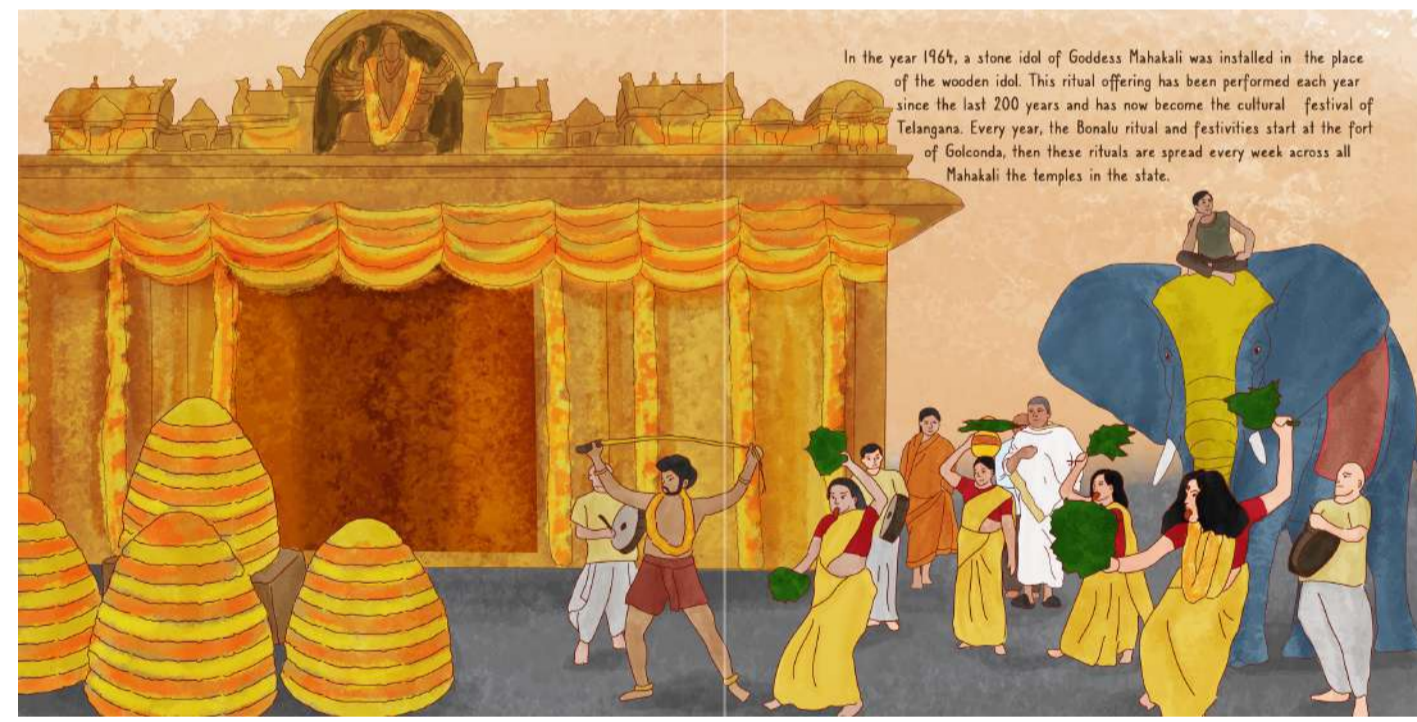
After the construction, the building was called the 'Charminar' because of the four minarets on each corner. Each of the four towers contain four floors, the height of each tower is 100 feet. The Charminar represents architectural style and design in Islamic tradition, supported by the Hindu style of architecture in its ornamentation and other details. Beautifully embellished with Islamic, Persian, and Mughal architectural styles, the Charminar is a masterpiece of Islamic architecture. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

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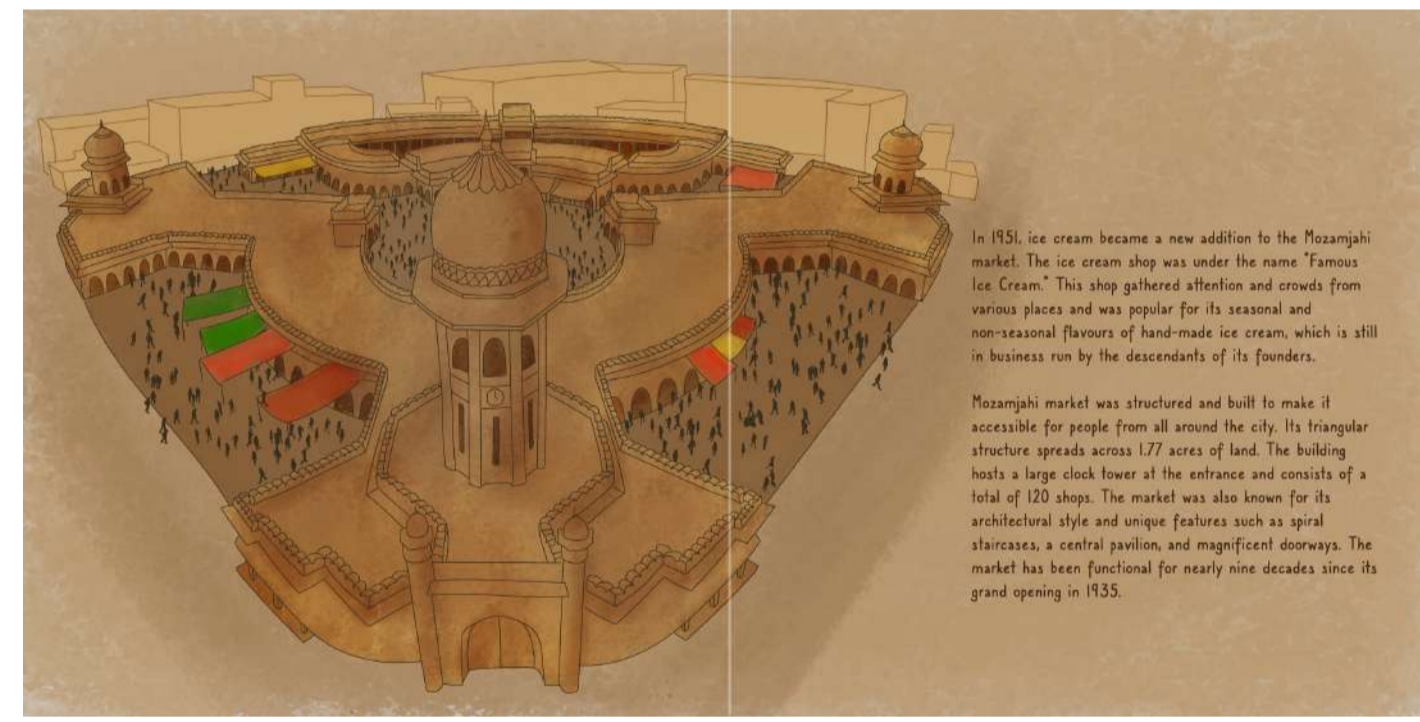
In 1687, the fort came under the rule of the Mughal emperor, Aurangzeb. The Golkonda Fort comprises a complex layout of palaces, mosques, and gardens, all of which are in ruins. With a perimeter of around 11 kilometers, the fort has walls ranging in height from 15 to 30 feet. The Golkonda Fort has been built on a granite rock with a height of 12 metres. It has many massive gates with splendid iron spikes on them. The iron spikes protect the fort from earthquakes and from the enemy's army.

The Golkonda Fort is one of the earliest structures in India to have a water supply and drainage system running throughout the fort. The system even works today. The fort contains the famous 'Dargah-e-Ali', which was then used to imprison the royal revenue collector Baramda for unauthorized distribution of funds from a temple construction.



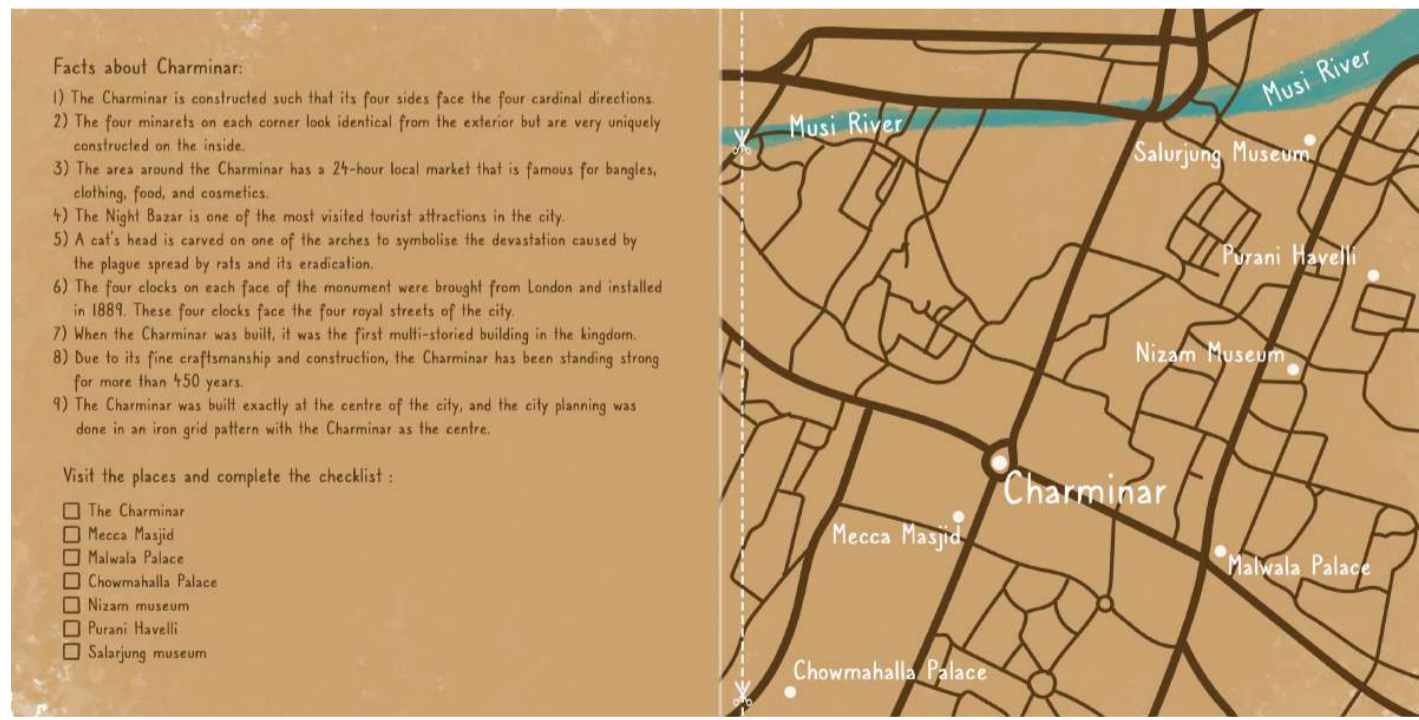
In the year 1948, a stone idol of Goddess Mahalakshmi was installed in the place of the wooden idol. This ritual offering has been performed every year since the last 200 years and has now become the cultural festival of Telangana. Every year, the Bonalu ritual and festival start at the Fort of Golkonda, these these rituals are spread every week across all Mahalakshmi temples in the state.

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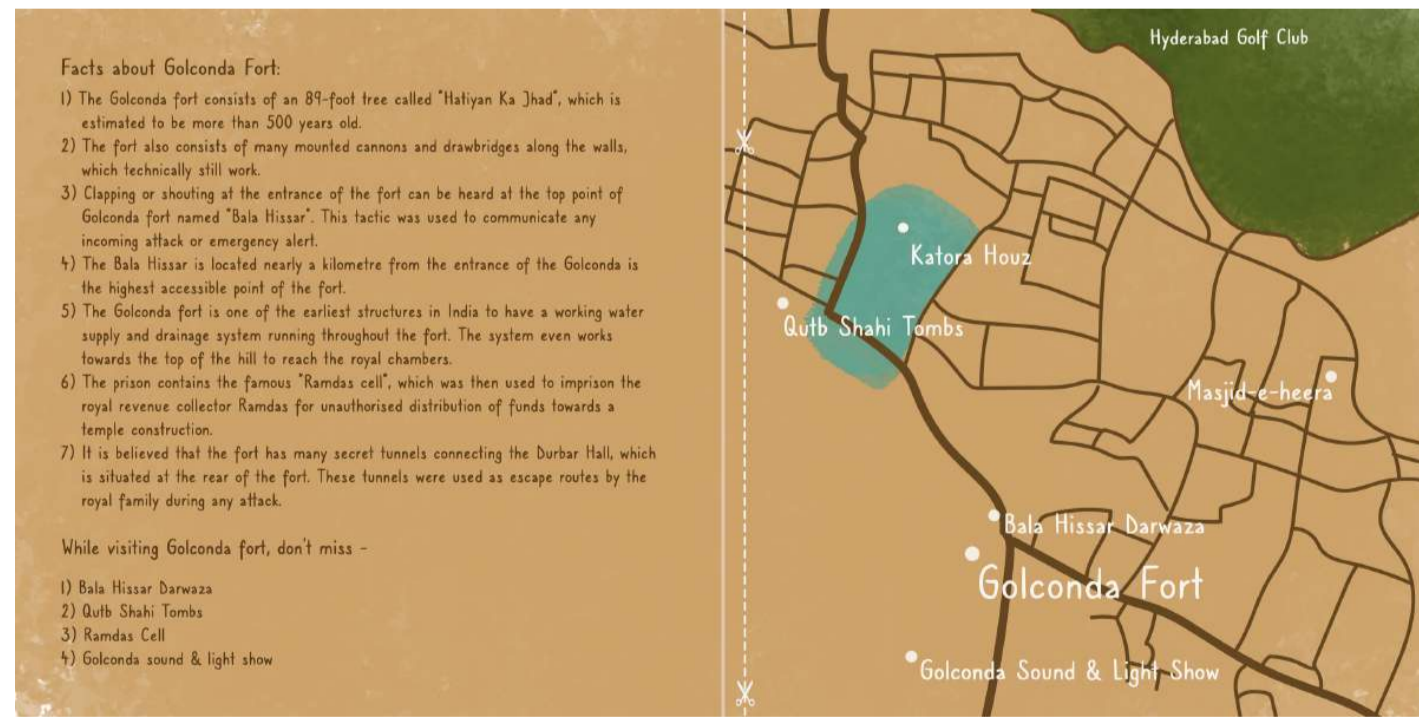
In 1935, ice cream became a new addition to the Mozamjahi market. The ice cream shop was under the name 'Famous Ice Cream'. This shop gathered attention and crowds from various places and was popular for its seasonal and non-seasonal flavors of hand-made ice cream, which is still in business run by the descendants of its founders.

Mozamjahi market was structured and built to make it accessible for people from all around the city. Its triangular structure spreads across 177 acres of land. The building has a large clock tower at the entrance and consists of a total of 100 shops. The market was also known for its architectural style and unique features such as spiral staircases, a central pavilion, and magnificent stairways. The market has been functional for nearly seven decades since its grand opening in 1935.



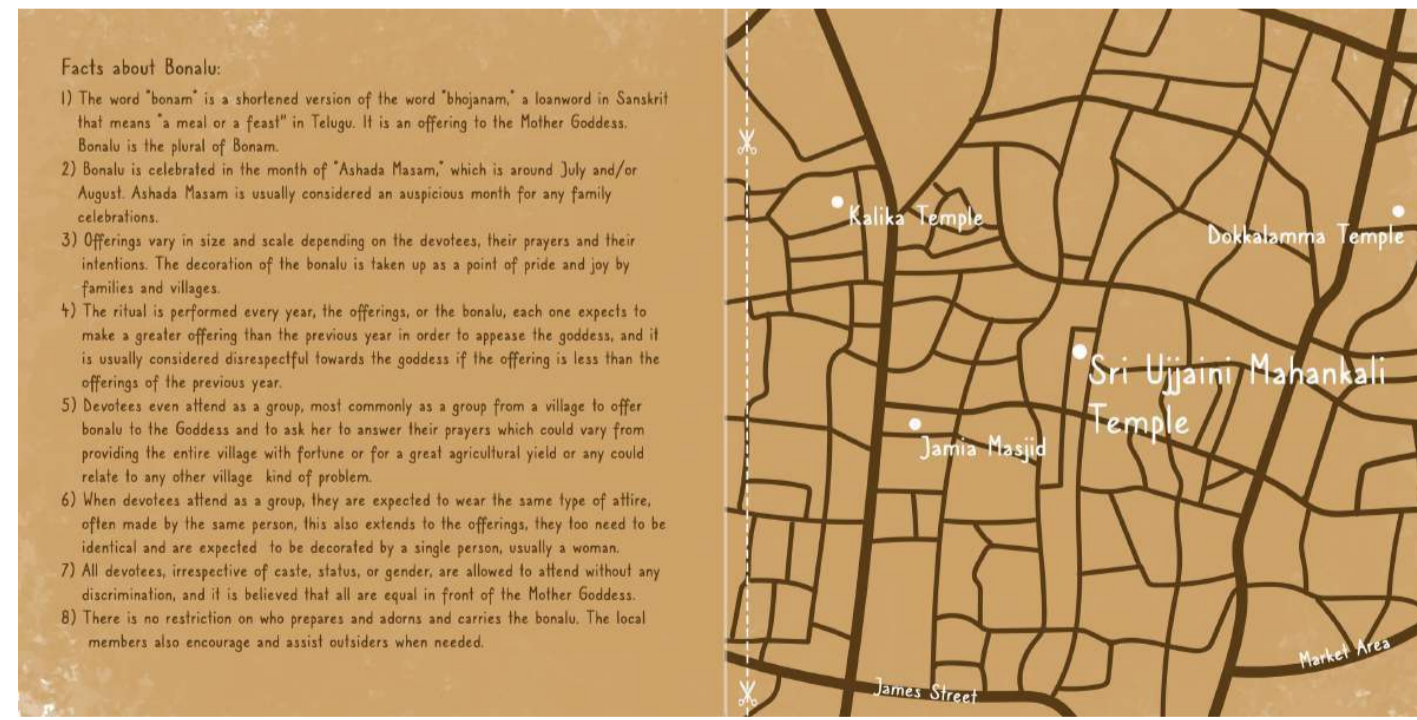
Facts about Charminar:  
1) The Charminar is considered such that its four sides face the four cardinal directions.  
2) The four minarets on each corner look identical from the exterior but are very uniquely constructed on the inside.  
3) The area around the Charminar has a 24-hour local market that is famous for fragrances, clothing, food, and specialties.  
4) The Night Bazaar is one of the most visited tourist attractions in the city.  
5) A car's head is covered in one of the minarets to symbolize the devastation caused by the plague spread by rats and its eradication.  
6) The four clocks on each face of the monument were brought from London and installed in 1897. These four clocks face the four royal shrines of the city.  
7) When the Charminar was built, it was the first multi-colored building in the kingdom.  
8) Due to its fine craftsmanship and construction, the Charminar has been standing strong for more than 500 years.  
9) The Charminar was built exactly at the centre of the city and the city planning was done in an iron pattern with the Charminar as the centre.

Visit the places and complete the checklist:  
 The Charminar  
 Mecca Masjid  
 Nizam's Palace  
 Charminar  
 Nizam's Museum  
 Charminar  
 Nizam's Museum



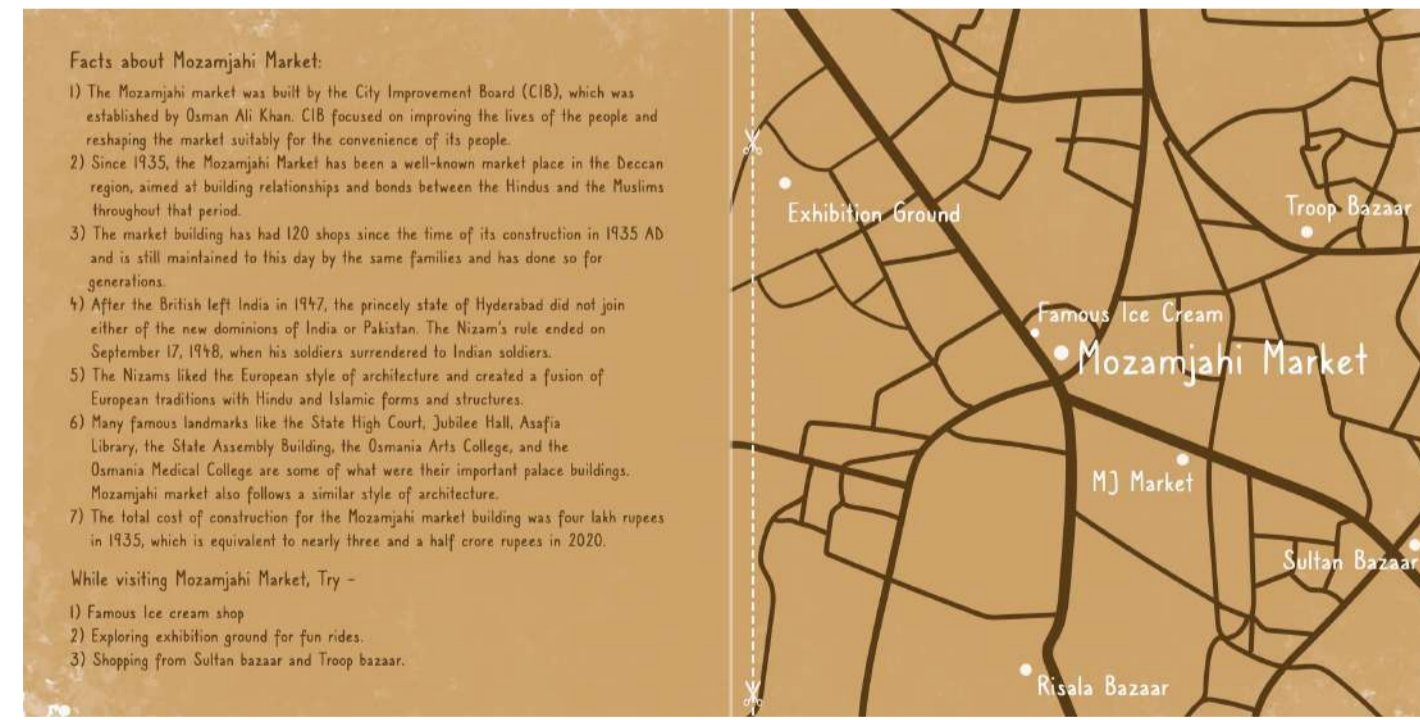
Facts about Golkonda Fort:  
1) The Golkonda Fort consists of an 89-foot high wall called 'Mudiyar Ka Jhal', which is estimated to be more than 200 years old.  
2) The fort also consists of many beautiful courtyards and shrines along the walls, which are still visible.  
3) Clipping or shaving of the entrance of the fort can be heard at the top of the Golkonda Fort named 'Bala Hissar'. This tactic was used to communicate any incoming attack or emergency alert.  
4) The Bala Hissar is located nearly a kilometre from the entrance of the Golkonda to the highest accessible point of the fort.  
5) The Golkonda Fort is one of the earliest structures in India to have a water supply and drainage system running throughout the fort. The system even works today.  
6) The prison contains the famous 'Dargah-e-Ali', which was then used to imprison the royal revenue collector Baramda for unauthorized distribution of funds from a temple construction.  
7) It is believed that the fort has many secret tunnels connecting the Dargah-e-Ali, which is situated at the rear of the fort. These tunnels were used as escape routes by the royal family during any attack.

While visiting Golkonda Fort, don't miss -  
1) Bala Hissar  
2) Bala Shikhar  
3) Ramdas Cell  
4) Golkonda sound & light show



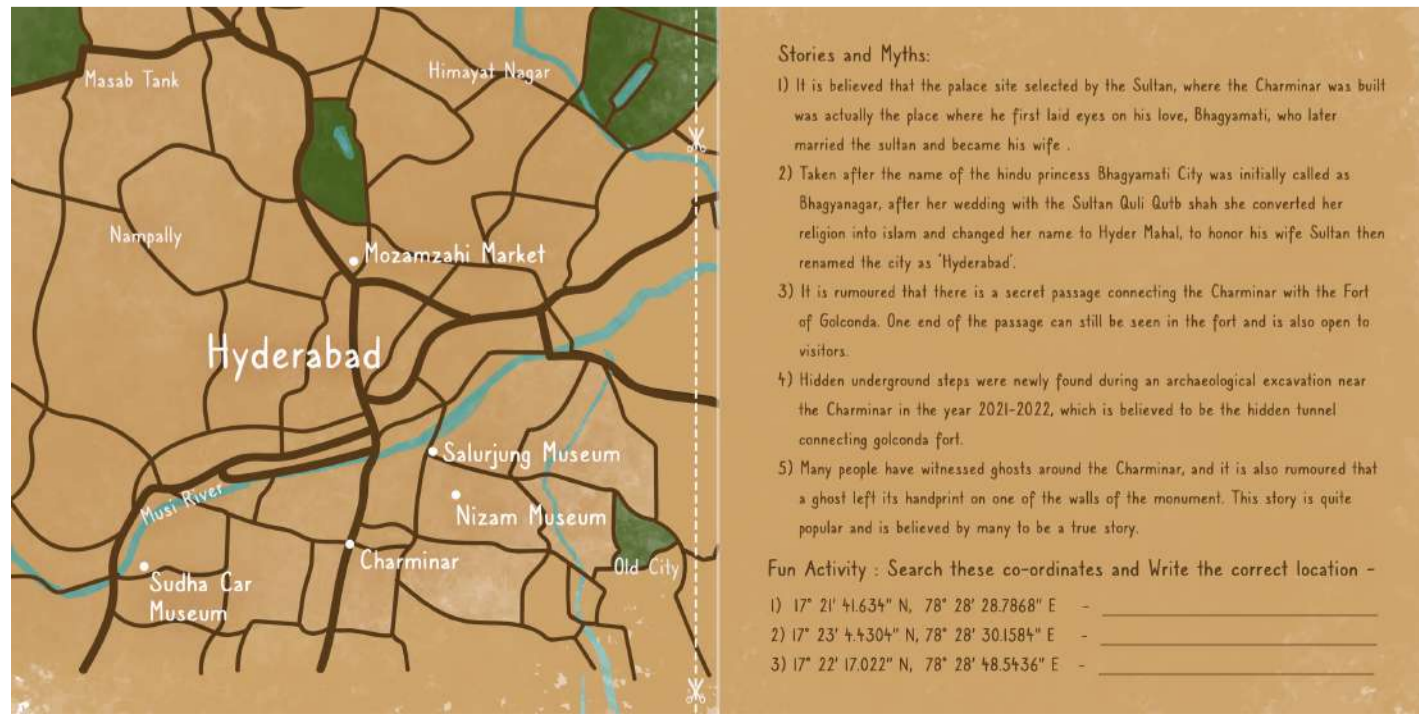
Facts about Bonalu:  
1) The word 'bonalu' is a shortened version of the word 'Bhogavali', is known in Sanskrit that means 'a meal or a feast'. 'Bhog' is an offering to the Mother Goddess. Bonalu is the plural of Bhog.  
2) Bonalu is celebrated in the month of 'Ashadh' (Monsoon), which is around July and/or August. Ashadh is usually considered an auspicious month for any family celebration.  
3) Offerings vary in size and value depending on the devotees, their progress, and their intentions. The decoration of the bonalu is taken up as a point of pride and joy by families and villages.  
4) The ritual is performed every year, the offerings, or the bonalu, each one expects to make a greater offering than the previous year in order to please the goddess, and it is usually considered disadvantageous towards the goddess if the offering is less than the offering of the previous year.  
5) Devotees even offer a group, most commonly as a group from a village or offering bonalu to the Goddess and to ask her to answer their prayers, which could vary from providing the entire village with fertilizer or for a great agricultural yield or any could relate to any other village kind of problem.  
6) When devotees attend as a group, they are expected to wear the same type of attire, often made by the same person. This also extends to the offerings, they too need to be identical and are expected to be identical by a single person, usually a woman.  
7) All devotees, irrespective of caste, class, or gender, are allowed to attend without any discrimination, and it is believed that all are equal in front of the Mother Goddess.  
8) There is an exhibition on who prepares and carries the bonalu. The local numbers also encourage and assist relatives when needed.

While visiting Mozamjahi Market, try -  
1) Famous ice cream shop  
2) Exploring exhibition ground for five rupees  
3) Shopping from Sultan Bazaar and Tronj Bazaar



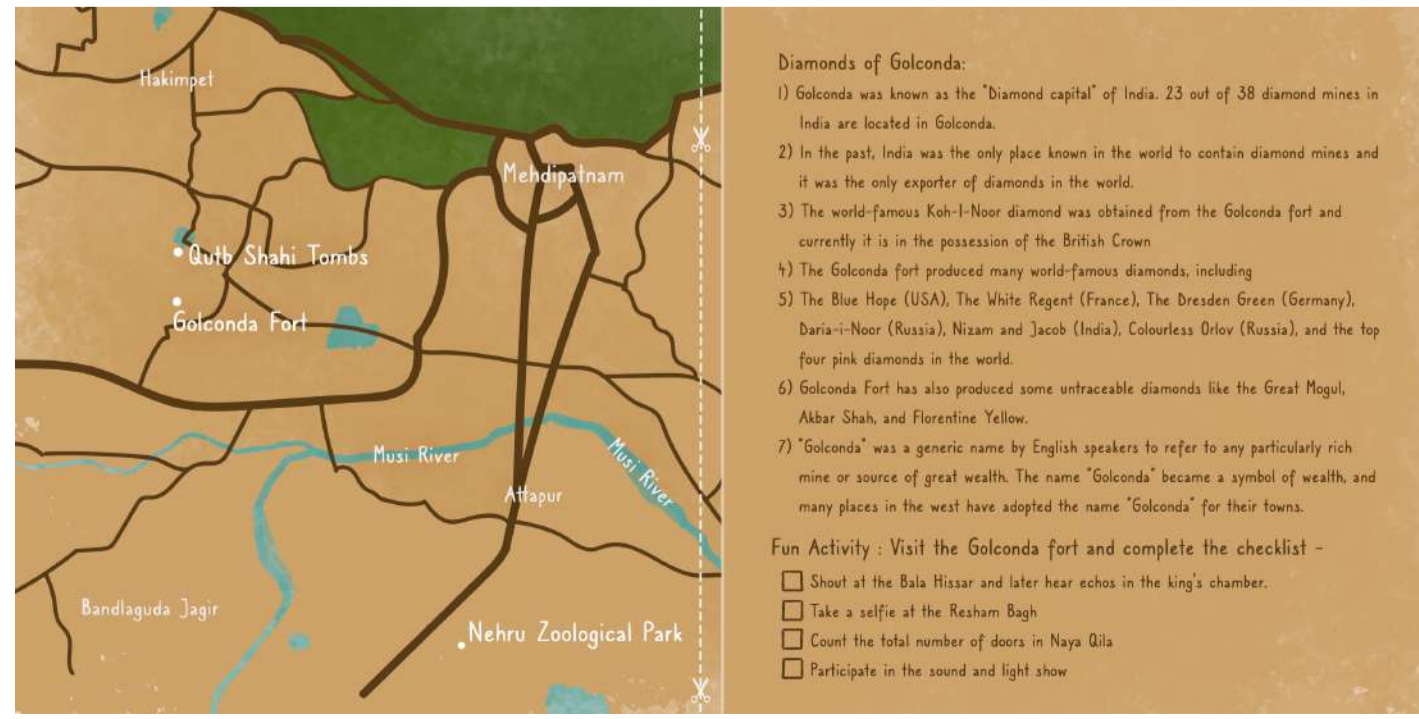
Facts about Mozamjahi Market:  
1) The Mozamjahi market was built by the City Improvement Board (CIB), which was established by Osman Ali Khan. CIB focused on improving the lives of the people and restoring the market's vitality for the convenience of its people.  
2) The market building has been a well-known market place in the Deccan region, noted for building relationships and bonds between the Hindus and the Muslims and is still maintained to this day by the same families and has done so for generations.  
3) After the British left India in 1947, the princely state of Hyderabad did not join either of the new dominions of India or Pakistan. The Nizam's rule ended on September 17, 1948, when his address surrendered to Indian soldiers.  
4) The Nizam's rule of the Deccan region was a blend of European and Islamic architectural styles and structures.  
5) Many famous buildings like the State High Court, Jubbah Shahi Masjid, the State Library, the State Assembly Building, the State Museum, and the State Medical College are some of the important buildings in Hyderabad.  
6) The Mozamjahi market was built in a similar style of architecture.  
7) The total cost of construction for the Mozamjahi market building was four lakh rupees in 1935, which is equivalent to nearly three and a half crore rupees in 2020.

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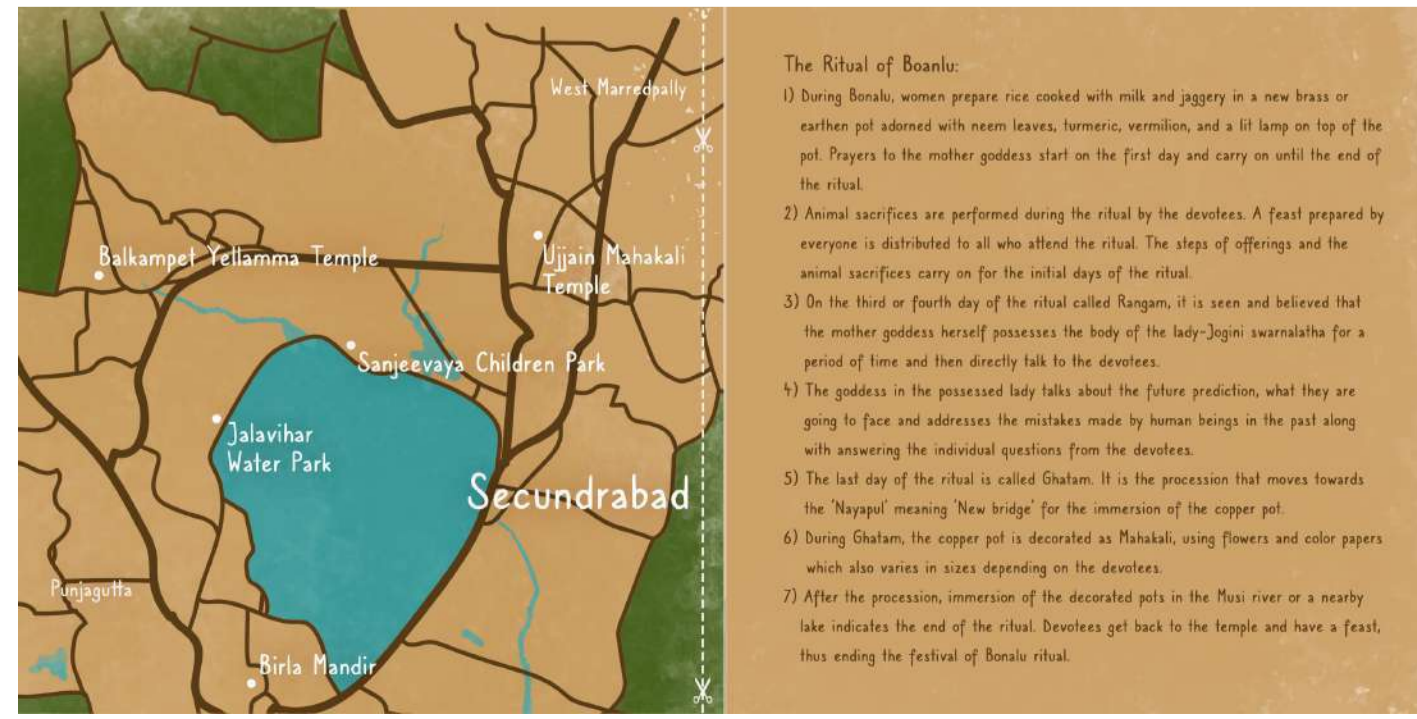
Stories and Myths:  
1) It is believed that the palace site selected by the Sultan, where the Charminar was built was actually the place where he first laid eyes on his love, Begummati, who later married the Sultan and became his wife.  
2) Taken after the name of the bride's progress (Begummati) City was initially called as Begummatipet. After her wedding with the Sultan Qutb Shah she converted her religion into Islam and changed her name to Hyder Mahal, to honor his wife. Sultan then renamed the city as 'Hyderabad'.  
3) It is rumored that there is a secret passage connecting the Charminar with the Fort of Golkonda. One end of the passage can still be seen at the Fort and is also open to visitors.  
4) Hidden underground steps were found during an archaeological excavation near the Charminar in the year 2021-2022, which is believed to be the hidden tunnel connecting Golkonda Fort.  
5) Many people have witnessed ghosts around the Charminar, and it is also rumored that a ghost left its handprint on one of the walls of the monument. This story is quite popular and is believed by many to be a true story.

Fun Activity - Search these coordinates and write the correct location -  
1) 17° 23' 41.634" N, 78° 28' 28.768" E - \_\_\_\_\_  
2) 17° 23' 43.530" N, 78° 28' 20.158" E - \_\_\_\_\_  
3) 17° 22' 02.021" N, 78° 28' 48.943" E - \_\_\_\_\_

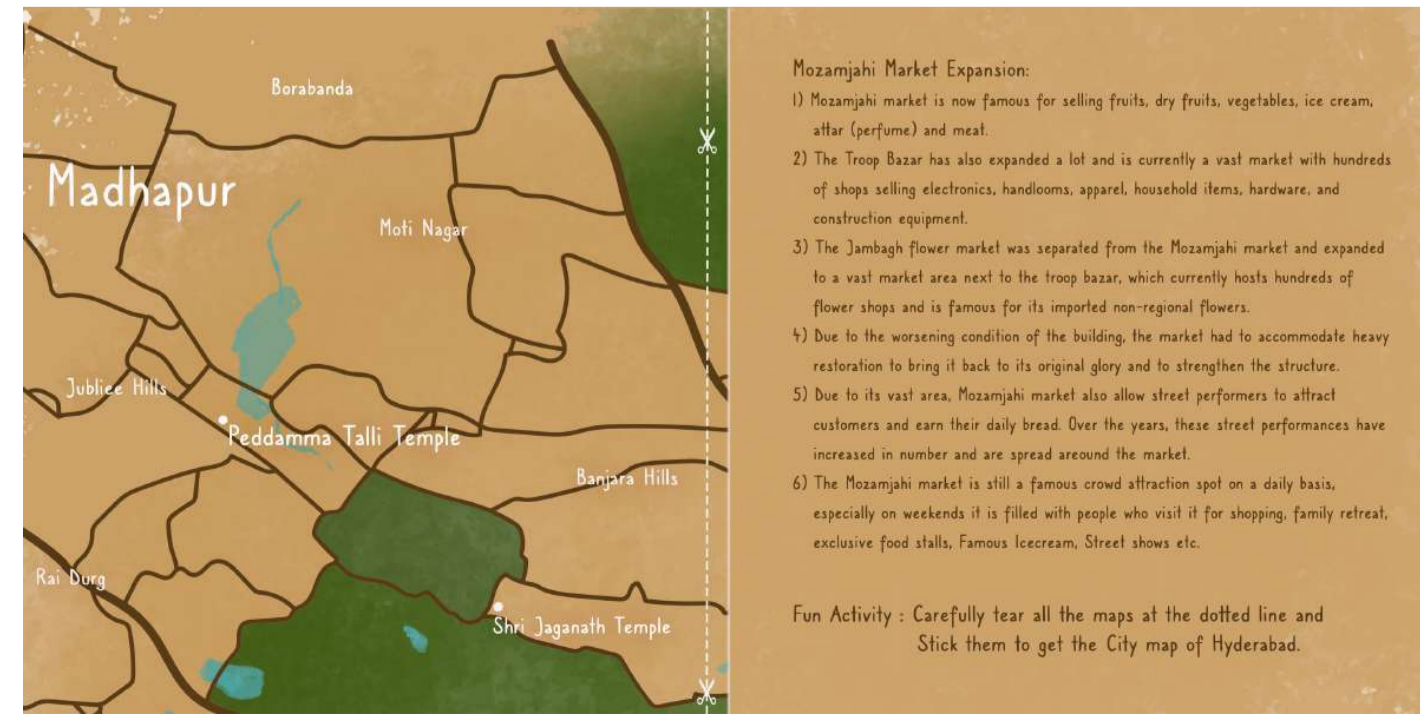


Diamonds of Golkonda:  
1) Golkonda is known as the 'diamond capital' of India. 23 out of 38 diamond mines in India are located in Golkonda.  
2) In the past, India was the only place known to the world to contain diamonds and it was the only exporter of diamonds in the world.  
3) The world-famous 'Bala Hissar' diamond was obtained from the Golkonda Fort and currently it is in the possession of the British Crown.  
4) The Golkonda Fort produced many world-famous diamonds, including:  
5) The Blue Hope (USA), The White Regent (France), The Dresden Green (Germany), Burma -Star (Russia), Nizam and Jagan (India), Colossus Gior (Russia), and the top four pink diamonds in the world.  
6) Golkonda Fort has also produced some uncuttable diamonds like the Great Mogul, Akbar Shah, and Florentine Yellow.  
7) 'Golkonda' was a generic name by English speakers to refer to any particularly rich mine or source of great wealth. The name 'Golkonda' became a symbol of wealth and many places in the world have adopted the name 'Golkonda' for their towns.

Fun Activity - Visit the Golkonda Fort and complete the checklist -  
 Visit the Bala Hissar and also hear stories in the king's chamber.  
 Take a walk at the Raahon Bagh.  
 Count the total number of doors in Naya Gila.  
 Participate in the sound and light show.



The Ritual of Bonalu:  
1) During Bonalu, women prepare a meal with milk and ghee and a new brass or earthen pot adorned with saffron, flowers, incense, vermilion, and a 31 long on top of the pot. Prayers for the mother goddess start on the first day and carry on until the end of the ritual.  
2) Annual sacrifices are performed during the ritual by the devotees. A feast prepared by everyone is distributed to all who attend the ritual. The steps of offerings and the annual sacrifices carry on for the initial days of the ritual.  
3) On the third or fourth day of the ritual called 'Rangam', it is seen and believed that the mother goddess herself possesses the body of the lady-Jagan varanahalli for a period of time and then directly talk to the devotees.  
4) The goddess in the moonlight tells about the future practices, what they are going to face and address the mistakes made by human beings in the past along with answering the individual questions from the devotees.  
5) The last day of the ritual is called 'Gadim'. It is the procession that moves towards the 'Nizam' meaning 'New bridge' for the construction of the copper pot.  
6) During Gadim, the copper pot is decorated as 'Makhalakshmi' using flowers and other papers which also varies in sizes depending on the devotees.  
7) After the procession, immersion of the decorated pots in the Musi river or a nearby tank indicates the end of the ritual. Devotees get back to the temple and have a feast, thus ending the festival of Bonalu ritual.



Mozamjahi Market Expansion:  
1) Mozamjahi market is now famous for selling fruits, dry fruits, vegetables, ice cream, and (perfumes) and more.  
2) The Tronj Bazaar has also expanded to include a variety of shops with hundreds of shops selling electronics, handbags, apparel, household items, hardware, and construction equipment.  
3) Due to the changing conditions of the building the market had to accommodate heavy restoration to bring it back to its original glory and to strengthen the structure.  
4) Due to its vast area, Mozamjahi market also shows street performances by talented comedians and earns their daily bread. Over the years, these street performances have increased in number and are spread around the market.  
5) The Mozamjahi market is still a famous crowd attraction spot on a daily basis, especially on weekends it is filled with people who visit it for shopping, family retreat, exclusive food stalls, famous bakers, street shows etc.

Fun Activity - Carefully tear all the maps at the dotted line and Stick them to get the City map of Hyderabad.

## **XII. CONCLUSION**

Education is a major necessity for personal and professional development; studying from a young age allows us to develop stronger thinking abilities and better life opportunities. By understanding the past and exploring the traditional values, we develop as people with required knowledge of our history and culture. A first step towards this aim is to educate children and introduce them to Hyderabad's cultural history through an illustrated storybook.

The major reason for taking on such a project was to break out of my comfort zone and face my weaknesses in order to grow as a designer, but after starting it and going through the process, I've learned a lot and was eventually able to face my concerns and turn them into a valuable talent. One of the most important lessons I've learnt is that people design solutions; all a designer has to do to find a solution is talk and observe. Although one individual might initiate a thought, it must be accepted and propagated by the larger audience. This was made possible by my mentor and other faculty who encouraged and nudged me along the road while also allowing me enough flexibility to create my own story. I will be eternally grateful to them and this project.

### **XIII. REFERENCE ARTICLES**

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