



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Holistic Vision Of The Monument Charminar

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Abstract

This paper explains the and demonstrates the study of the holistic vision of the monument CHARMINAR

The monument is so beautiful but it's visibility towards is taken of by the unusual development which does not take into consideration of the visibility of the monument.

The study was made to understand the monument visibility by the method Kriging

.Kriging is one of several methods that use a limited set of sampled data points to estimate the value of a variable over a continuous spatial field. It differs from simpler methods, such as Inverse Distance Weighted Interpolation, Linear Regression, or Gaussian decays in that it uses the spatial correlation between sampled points to interpolate the values in the spatial field: the interpolation is based on the spatial arrangement of the empirical observations, rather than on a presumed model of spatial distribution. Kriging also generates estimates of the uncertainty surrounding each interpolated value.

Keywords: List at least four keywords related to **Charminar** holistic vision, centrepiece paper identity .

1 INTRODUCTION

The **Charminar** is a monument in Hyderabad, India. The structure was built in 1591 AD. It is the most famous building of Hyderabad and also one of the most famous buildings in India. It was built by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shahi to celebrate the end of a deadly plague.

Administration: Quli Qutub Shah

Location: Hyderabad, Telangana, India 17°21...

Branch/tradition: Shia Muslim

Style: Indo Iranian Islamic architecture

Charminar is a monument and a mosque, considered synonymous with the history of Hyderabad city. The majestic structure was completed in 1591 AD and it is believed that Mohammed Quli Qutb Shahi, the fifth sultan of the Qutub Shahi dynasty had built the monument to commemorate the end of a deadly plague menace that had gripped the city then. Charminar is derived from two distinct words Char and Minar, which means four

towers. Historians believe that this structure is an example for Indo-Islamic architecture combined with Persian elements.

The monument is located in the heart of old city and it is believed that Hyderabad was measured in four directions from Charminar for administrative purposes. A visit to Hyderabad is incomplete without visiting this grand centrepiece. Some of the historians say that it was built in honor of his wife, Bhagmathi. Each of the sides measure 20 meters while the minarets are located at a height of 48.7 meters from the ground level.

Each side of Charminar opens into a plaza like structure where the giant arches overlook the major thoroughfares. It is a clear square structure that measures 31.95 mts. on each side while imposing arches span a distance of 11 mts. The four minarets rise to a height of 56 mts.

The ornamental arches on the minarets enhance the aesthetic value. There are 149 circular steps inside each minaret and one of them is open for tourists to climb and enjoy a breathtaking view of the city. It also houses the oldest mosque in Hyderabad with prayer spaces for the devout to worship. It is known that the Islamic architecture of those times is marked by arches, minarets, and domes. Charminar is famous for its profuse stucco decorations and arrangement of impressive balustrades and balconies.

The floral design is executed delicately and stands as a masterpiece to the combination of Mughal and Hindu architecture. The four clocks in four cardinal directions were added in the year 1889. The base of Charminar has a water cistern located at center which consists of a small fountain

Art and Architecture

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Though it is the perfect epitome of Shahi architecture, there are clear elements of Hindu architecture visible on this monument. In the arches and domes, Islamic architecture is explicit and the ornamentation is primarily Hindu style. Constructed using granite and lime-mortar, the floral designs and water screens enhance the monument's beauty and elegance. It also offers excellent view of the Golconda Fort which reiterates the glorious times of Hyderabad when it was under the reign of Qutub Shahi and the Golconda rulers.

The balcony in the first floor provides an excellent view of the surrounding areas and on the top floor, there is a small mosque which is on the Western side of the monument, which faces Mecca. This mosque is the oldest surviving mosque in the city. In the Charminar, there are forty five prayer spaces with a huge space in the front

to accommodate more people for Friday prayers. There is a verandah at the eastern portion of this space with a huge open arch.

Evolution of Charminar

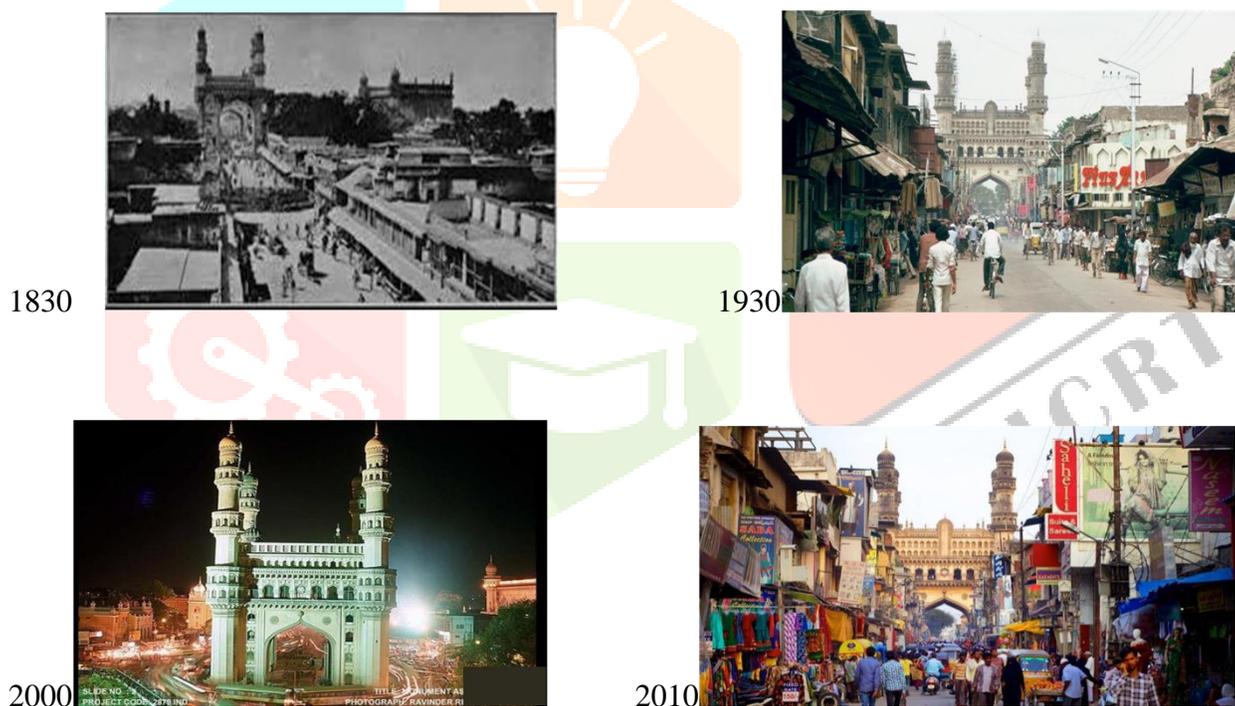
The buffer zone on all four sides of Charminar has been completed with cobble stones and granite as part of Charminar Pedestrian Project in 2020.

After conserving Laad Bazar and Phattergati, theme lighting has been more accessible to pedestrians, shoppers and heritage lovers.

As per archaeological survey of

India, **Charminar** was built at the center of the city, to commemorate and eradication of cholera, a deadly disease which was wide spread at that time

The **Charminar** was constructed at the intersection of the historical trade route that connects the markets of Golkonda with the port city of Machilipatnam





2020 Images from Google images of Charminar

Development of Charminar

Built in the year 1591 AD, Charminar is the beating heart of Hyderabadis. The landmark of the city was built by the fifth ruler of Qutb Shahi dynasty, Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah. Charminar, a monument and mosque, is an imposing model that celebrates the influence of the Muslim Turkomans in India.

Charminar is a square-shaped structure built out of granite and lime mortar. The monument predominantly has an Islamic-style design, but influences of Hindu architecture can also be seen in its ornamentation. It is flanked by four minarets on every corner which are 48.7 meters high. It is believed that the four minarets are symbolic of Islam's first four Khalifas

The reason behind building such an architectural marvel remains unclear, though it is widely accepted that the Charminar was built to commemorate the eradication of the plague which was widespread during that period in the city. According to Jean de Thévenot, a French traveler of the 17th century whose narration was complemented with the available Persian texts, the construction was done to celebrate the beginning of the second Islamic millennium year. Others have come to believe that the king erected the structure at the very spot where he first laid his eyes on his future begum (wife), Bhagmati.

LAAD BAZAARS

A market exists around Charminar. Lad Bazaar is known for its jewelry, especially bangles, and the Pathar Gatti, which is known for its pearls. In its heyday, the Charminar market had some 14,000 shops. The Bazaars surrounding Charminar were described in the poem "In the Bazaars of Hyderabad" by Sarojini Naidu.

CHAR KAMAN AND GULZAR HOUZ

Four arches to the north of Charminar are known as Char Kaman. These were built along with the Charminar in the 16th century. These are the Kali Kaman, Machli Kaman, Seher-e- Batil ki Kaman and Charminar Kaman.

At the center of these arches is a fountain called the Gulzar Houz. The Char Kaman are in need of restoration, and protection from encroachments.

MAKKAH MASJID

The monument overlooks another grand mosque called the Makkah Masjid. Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, the 5th ruler of the Qutb Shahi dynasty, commissioned bricks to be made from the soil brought from Mecca, the holiest site of Islam, and used them in the construction of the central arch of the mosque, hence its name.

Social Sustainability

We often think of sustainable architecture as buildings that are designed to have a minimal negative environmental impact. But in reality architecture needs to consider more than just the environment in order to be sustainable. It should have a positive cultural, social and economic impact and an understanding of place. It is a holistic vision for sustainable building that takes technology and performance into account, as well as the relationship between architecture, landscape and identity.



Image 1.2 from Google map

Building Typologies

In urban planning and architecture, **typology** is the taxonomic classification of (usually physical) characteristics commonly found in buildings and urban places, according to their association with different categories, such as intensity of development (from natural or rural to highly urban), degrees of formality, and school of thought. Individual characteristics form patterns. Patterns relate elements hierarchically across physical scales (from small details to large systems).

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY IN ARCHITECTURE

Buildings contribute to social sustainability by providing environments that support communities in meeting their social needs. It's generally easy to understand how the design, construction, and operation of buildings affect the environment. A building's energy use or carbon cost, for example, are objective and quantifiable. But the building's impact on social value is often less immediately obvious and harder to measure.

social value derives from outcomes that have a positive effect on collective quality of life and relates to those things that impact liveability—like health and wellness, security and resilience, equity and accessibility. Just as project teams make design decisions based on the impact on energy use or carbon cost, they can also factor

impacts on social value into their decisions. At a minimum, a project should strive to do no harm to the existing community. Ideally, the project creates additional positive outcomes for the community.

KRIGGING

Kriging is a method of spatial interpolation that originated in the field of mining geology as is named after South African mining engineer Danie Krige.

Kriging is one of several methods that use a limited set of sampled data points to estimate the value of a variable over a continuous spatial field. It differs from simpler methods, such as Inverse Distance Weighted Interpolation, Linear Regression, or Gaussian decays in that it uses the spatial correlation between sampled points to interpolate the values in the spatial field: the interpolation is based on the spatial arrangement of the empirical observations, rather than on a presumed model of spatial distribution. Kriging also generates estimates of the uncertainty surrounding each interpolated value.

Kriging can be understood as a two-step process: first, the spatial covariance structure of the sampled and second, weights derived from points or blocks across the spatial field.

They are divided into Commercial, Recreational, Health Care, Religious, Public Transport, Landscape, Water bodies and Educational

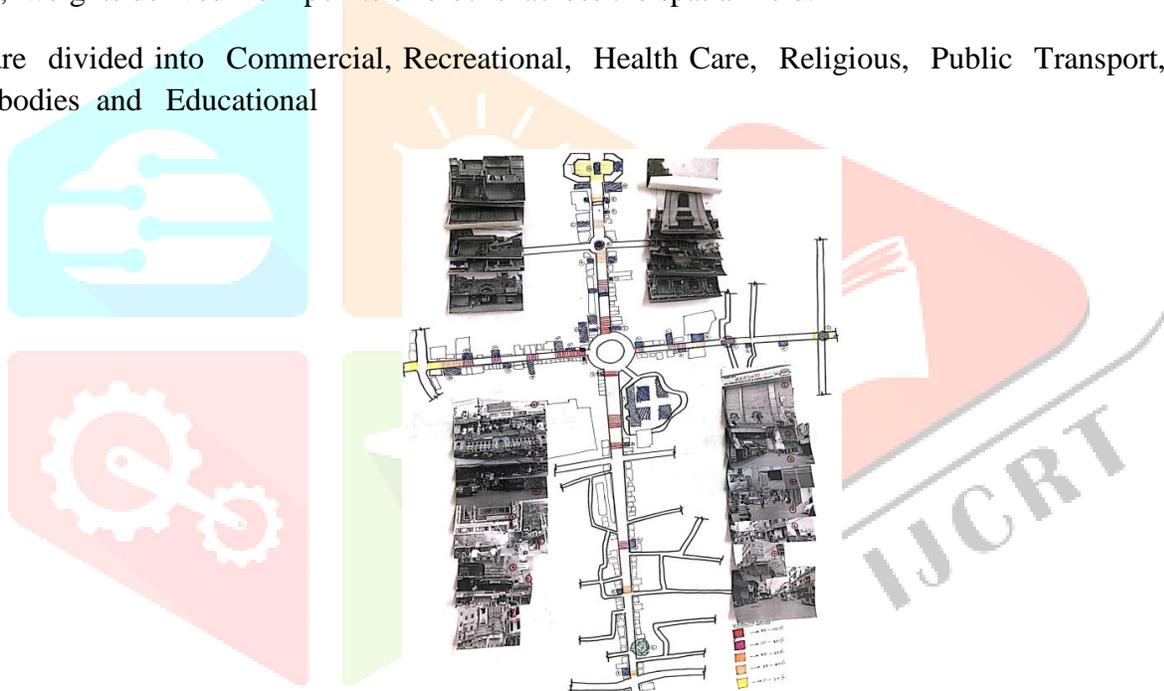


Image take by us

Building types are critical to architects because they are a starting point for designing. When studying a city, a designer identifies the common tissue patterns in place and may decide to link to them, imitate them, or otherwise recognize them as an historical artifact

Building Visibility

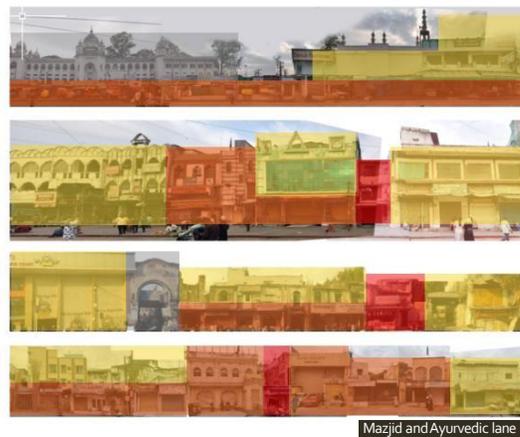
The four main roads of the Charminar are the main and only focal point of the monument. It is not visible from any other sub lanes of the main four lanes. The main four lanes are namely:

- Pathargatti ----- Offers view to 0.6 km
- Masjid road/ Charminar road- Offers view to 1.2 km
- Rathkhana street----- Offers view to 0.7 km
- Laad bazaar-----Offers view to 0.7 km

Visibility - Mazjid lane



Visibility – Pattargatti lane



Street Elements

The elements that make up city streets, from sidewalks to travel lanes to transit stops, all vie for space within a limited right-of-way. Transportation planners and engineers can use this toolbox to optimize the benefits the community receives from its streets.

Street Elements

CHARMINAR ROAD :42.85%

CHARKAMAN ROAD :55.85%

RATHKHANA STREET :33.33%

LAAD BAZAR ROAD:10.70%

BUILDING VISIBILITY

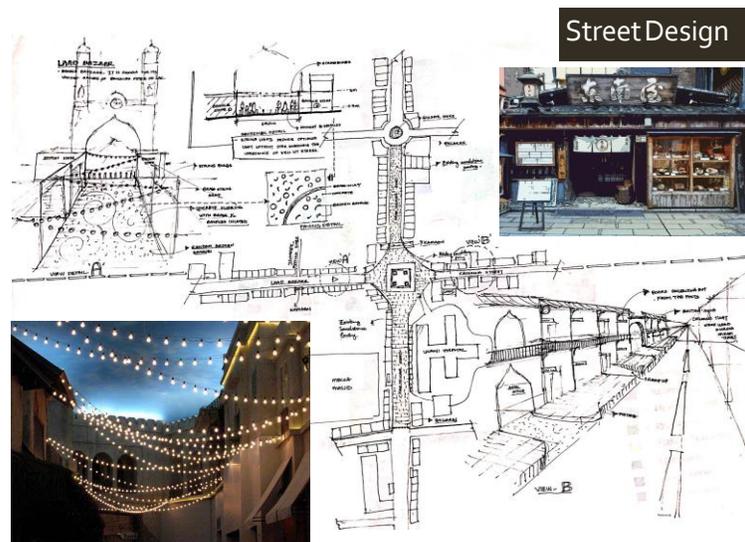
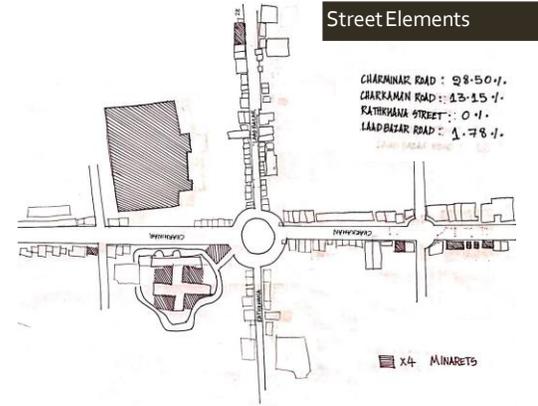
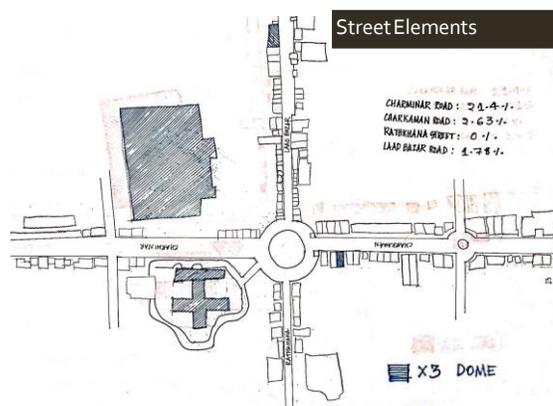
The visibility of Charminar from the surroundings is categorized.

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- along the four lanes till 1k

STREET VIEWS



CONCLUSION

We feel the The Heritage monuments and places should be studies properly and the surroundings that building or monuments should be considered before other developments or re- designed of that region

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work supported by the M. Arch(IIID) students it was a study for a workshop subject.

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