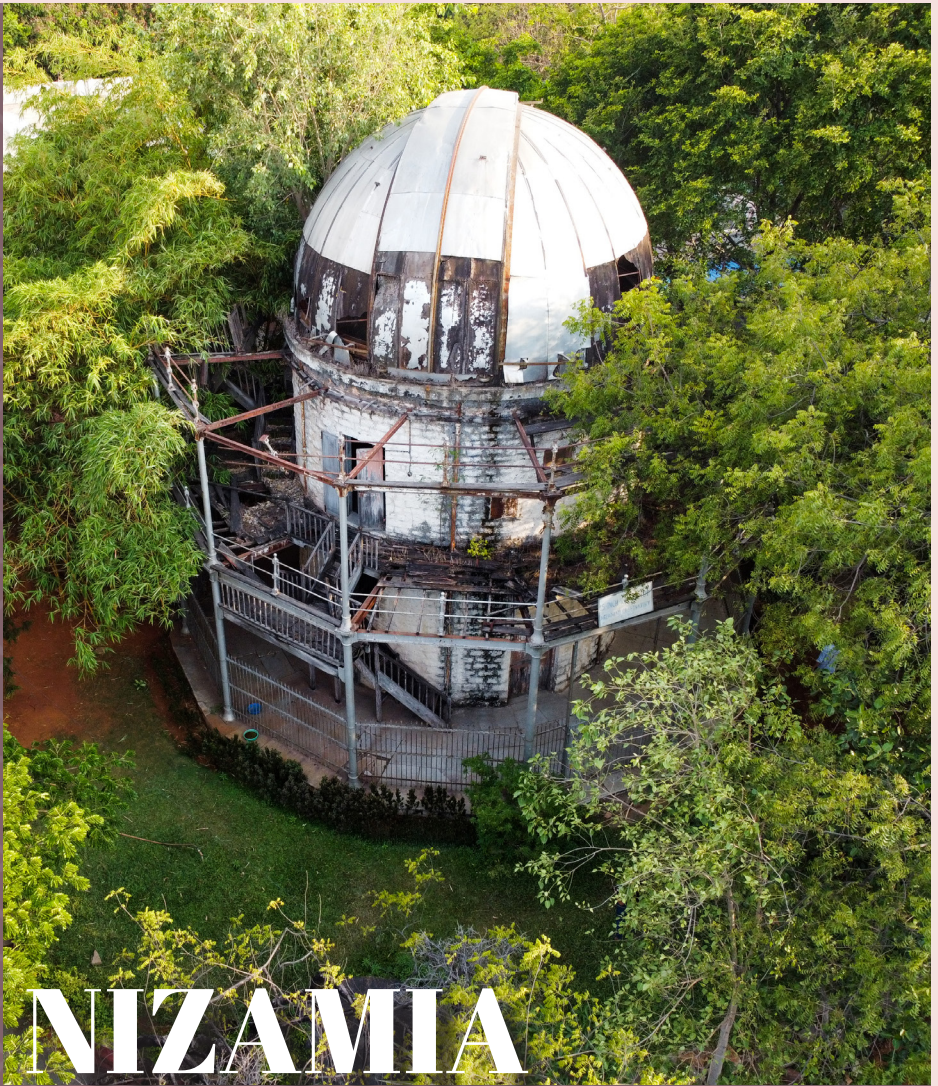




NIZAMIA

OBSERVATORY
AMEERPET

HERITAGE PARTNER SCHEME

The Nizamia Observatory was established in 1901–1908 in Hyderabad by Nawab Zafar Yar Jung Bahadur, a nobleman of the Paigah family and an amateur astronomer who brought telescopes from England and founded the observatory, naming it in honour of Nizam VI, Mir Mahboob Ali Khan.

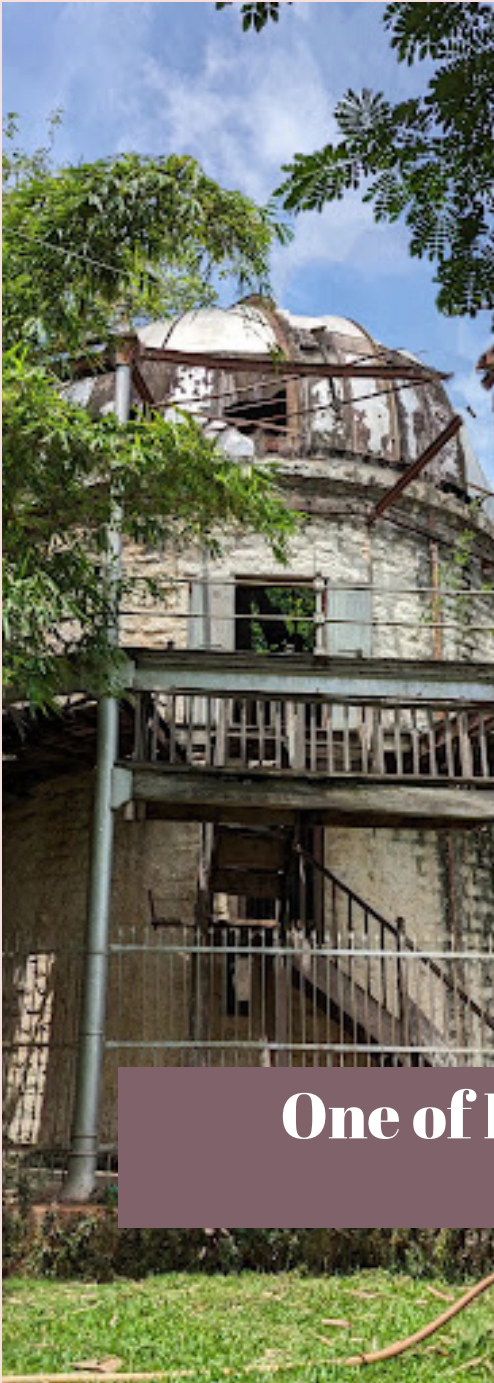
Over the first half of the 20th century, it became one of India's earliest astronomical research centres and played a significant role in the international Carte du Ciel project, contributing to the mapping of the sky.



About the Structures

Today the structure is largely dormant and in need of restoration, with initiatives underway by heritage groups and authorities to rehabilitate both the building and its equipment, potentially turning it into a heritage and educational site that showcases its scientific and architectural legacy.

The surroundings include open lawn spaces and ancillary structures that supported staff and research functions. Its location was chosen for historically clear skies and minimal light interference, although urban expansion eventually limited its astronomical utility.



**One of India's premier
observatories**

The NIZAMIA OBSERVATORY



Nizamia Observatory contains distinctive dome-shaped structures that reflect its scientific purpose, with the domes built to shelter large astronomical instruments and telescopes. The complex contains two granite domes supported by cast-iron pillars imported from England, designed to accommodate telescopes and allow the roof to rotate for sky observations. These curved dome structures are the most prominent architectural elements, visibly different from typical civic buildings of the period and tailored specifically for astronomical research.

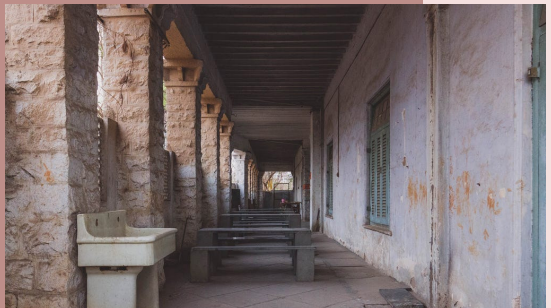
The domes accommodated major instruments such as the 15-inch Grubb refractor telescope and the 8-inch Cooke astrograph which were used for precise star mapping.



The structures were designed in a flexible manner to facilitate extensive viewing, a fundamental requirement for astronomical instruments, and are among the rare early examples of such specialised scientific structures in India.



The interior spaces of Nizamia were designed around research and observation functions.



Reimagining a Historic Site: Future possibilities



The vision for the Nizamia Observatory is to revive this historic scientific landmark as a living center for astronomy education, research, and public engagement. By reactivating the observatory domes for interpretation, dedicating spaces for research, training, and citizen science programs, and establishing an interactive astronomy museum, the complex will bridge historic astronomical legacy with contemporary learning technologies.

Interactive Space Learning Centre



Research and Training Center: Dedicated spaces for space and earth research and workshops. Runs school, college, and citizen science programs encouraging hands-on learning and engagement with space science.



Interactive Astronomy Museum: Display historical findings of the observatory with interactive panels. experience star mapping, and the Astrographic Sky Survey history.

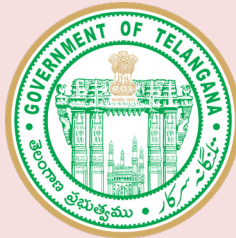


Digital Observatory & Stargazing Center: Create digital models for night sky viewing, solar observations, and guided stargazing sessions.



Astronomy Camps and Festivals: Annual astronomy festivals or weekend camps combining stargazing, planetarium shows, interactive science exhibits, and science-themed games for broader community engagement.

** Ideas and AI-generated images are for conceptual reference only, Partners are encouraged to share alternate proposals and their vision for the site.*



Scan for
details

The **Heritage Partner Scheme** seeks to form long-term partnerships to transform historic structures into active cultural spaces, and inspire a statewide culture of preservation, ensuring that our heritage sites are safeguarded for the next generations.