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1.	Role of Advertising in Corporate Image Building *Ms. Ijaswini Devakumar	1-18
2.	Banking Industry and Agricultural Finance in India *Dr. Radhakrishna **Dr. D. Govindappa	19-27
3.	Role of NABARD in Agriculture and Rural Development *Dr. Radhakrishna **Dr. D. Govindappa	28-39
4.	Reservation Benefits for the Women in India Dr. Maya Devi * Dr. Madhu	40-48
5.	Empowerment of Women in India *Dr. Maya Devi * Dr. Madhu	49-60
6.	Devara Dasimayya's Contributions Of Vachana Sahitya (Literature) * JAYASHEELA	61-69
7.	Temples and Idol Sculptures of Hireguntanooru * Dr. Padma B.S. * Mr. Nagaraja V.	70-82
8.	Role of Women in Agriculture: Issues and Challenges * Dr. Puttaswamy, M.R.	83-89
9.	Sociological Analysis of Child Sexual Abuse and Pcoso 2012 in Bangalore City. * Sarika S	90-97
10.	The Concept of Trinity in Christianity *Dr. M. Daniel	98-104
11.	Traces of Sustainable Development in History *Elango Stanislaus	105-115
12.	Entertainment Programmes on OTT Platforms In India Manjunath T.A	116-124
13.	Gardens Of Adil Shahi's Of Bijapur Special Reference to Bijapur *Dr. M.N. Bennur	125-136

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ABSTRACT

The Sultans of Bijapur ruled the Deccan India from 1489AD to 1686AD by nine rulers. The Bijapur was the capital city of Sultans. These Bijapur Sultans and their Wazirs, Amirs and Commanders were given more importance to the Gardens and Water Work at Bijapur. These gardens were situated at fort and fortification, Palaces, Royal tombs, Queen Tombs, Administrative officer's tombs, Summer Water Palaces, Administrative buildings and ponds. Stucco work, Paintings and Persian literatures evidenced that these gardens were enhanced the beauty of the Bijapur. These gardens were constructed in the Indo-Islamic style of Architecture.

Key Words:

Stucco work – Decorated work on stucco wall, Arakille – Inner Defence Wall to the Royal Family, Saatmanzil – Seven floored Royal Palace, Culinary school - Paak Shale, Nagar Khan – Drum Beating Building.

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Introduction:

The gardens of Bijapur were the one of the secular architectures of Adil Shahi's Of Bijapur. Bijapur was the capital city of Adil shahi's. To enhance the beauty of the city, Sultans and Wazirs had built gardens, horticultures in the premises of Arakille, Forts, Palaces, Tombs, Mosque, Darga and administrative offices. They have supply water to these gardens and horticultures through wells, lakes and cannels. Ibrahim Adil Shahi I, Ali Adil Shahi I, Ibrahim Adil Shahi II, Mohamad Adil Shahi and Ali Adil Shahi II had given special attention to the constructon of these Gardens and Horticultures. We can know about these gardens with the help of foreign travellers, Persian literature, inscriptions and monuments.

Gardens Of Bijapur

Sultan's and their family were enjoying the beauty of gardens by sittings at the Palace. They had grown wide variety of flowers and fruits in the gardens. these gardens were attracting the foreigners. The fountains were enhancing the beauty of the gardens. Parsian pouters were recorded about these gardens in their literatures namely Tariq-E-Perista, Basatine-E-Salatin, Guladasteye- Bijapur, Ibrahim Naam etc.. Gardens of Bijapur were called in the Persian Language as Baag, Guleshan, Gulzar and Guldestaha . They had drawn regarding flowers, flower vine, fruit frees and Sypris trees in

the Stucco work of the bildings, in the roof Paintings, in the windows, doors of the wooden work'. These paintings were painted and stucco work were carved in the buildings namely Aasar Mahal, Kumatagi Mahal, Ibrahim Roza, Mehatar Mahal, Malik- E-Jahan.² , etc.. Gardens of Bijapur were narrated as under

1. Fort And Fortification Of Gardens

Bijapur city was surrounded by two rounded three defence walls. the Parsian literatures evidenced regarding the existence of these gardens in the defence walls. James Bird, Medas Tailor and James Ferguson had written in their literatures about the existence of these gardens. Ibrahim Adil Shahi was constructed these garden between the forts and cannels³.

The fort was surrounded by 8 milis and in this fort , the one garden was constructed by 60 yard which could be found in the records of Basatine Salatin literature⁴. The Rafi uddin Shiraji id the poet of Ibrahim Adil Shah- I told in his poetry³ that Ibrahim Adil Shahi I was constructed two gardens namely- Hissara in the fort having 60/60 garden and 20/20 garden in the Araqilla. Later on I Ali Adil Shahi had cultivated several variety of fruit trees in these gardens like grape, orange, apple, anjur, date (Kharjur) trees⁵ and etc..In the premises of Areqill, there were 100 feet wide gardens near by the Bastion and mosque. According to Imarat Wale Gani, the gardens were situated in the main entrance door of the eastern,




corner of north eastern doors and southern doors of forts which were constructed by I Adil Shahi⁶.

Before Ibrahim Adil Shahi II, there were 12 small garden in the fort. In the period Ibrahim Adil Shahi II, he merged all 12 small gardens into one huge garden which was named as Bharahimam Bhag. later on , This Bharahimam Bhagdivided into 3 gardens namely Ibrahim Garden, Alabhi and Ali Bhag. The water was supplied from the wells and ponds for these gardens⁷.

2. Palace Gardens

Bijapur had several Palaces and Wades. The gardens were situated in front and back side of the Royal Palaces and Wades. For examples- Aasar Mahal, Mehatar Mahal, Gagan Mahal, Anand Mahal, Jaahaz Mahal, Adalith Mahal, Sangeet Mahal, Navarasapur Mahal, Jahaan Begam Mahal, Husheni Mahal etc.. The Wazir, Amir and commanders of Sultans were built the gardens and fountains around their Palaces. These were The Wazir, Amir and commanders of Sultans were namely shah Nawaz Khan, Nawab Mustaf Khan, Afzal Khan, Khavas Khan⁸ etc.. Anand Mahal was the own residence of Ibrahim Adil Shahi II. This residential Mahal was surrounded by 60 types flowers and fruits. Ibrahim Juberi and Ibrahim Naam literature mentioned that even the heaven also ashamed by seeing this garden⁹. Ibrahim Adil Shahi II was constructed the new city called Navarapur near to the Bijapur. In this city,



he had built Navaras Mahal which was surrounded by beautiful gardens. the goddesses were forgotten their heads by seeing this gardens and also reconstructed their heads. These wide gardens were creating peaceful environment¹¹. Market of Navaraspur was called as Manik Chowk. There were The four paths to enter into the Manik Chowk and these paths were surrounded by Gardens and beside this Market, Wazirs, Amirs and trades had constructed their residences. These residences were also surrounded by gardens. the water had been supplied to these gardens through the Cannels and Water houses. Shahanavaz Khan had constructed a Wade for his residence purpose which was very huge by its measurement and height. The gardens surrounded to this Wade was shining like Stars. The Iran touristic people and Musafirs of Rome and Arabstan had been described in their the Basatin Salatine literature¹² that they had never seen in world the beauty of this of gardens and city¹⁰. Now a day's also, we can find these gardens but with the help of present survey we can say that these gardens were lost their aptitude and beautifulness. Mohamd Adil Shaha had constructed a flowering in front of the mousque located near to the Asar Mahal¹³. This flowering was filled with water at all the seasons. He had also constructed another flowering infront of the Darbar through which he supplied the water to the gardens nearby it¹⁴. In this way,



Sultans, Wazirs and Nobel's were getting peaceful environment through these gardens.

3. Tomb And Mousque Gardens

Sultans of Bijapur were built tombs and mousques in the city of Bijapur. To decorate these tombs and mousques, they had built gardens. The tombs of the early rulers of Bijapur Sultans namely- Yusuf Adil Khan, Ismile Adil Shahi, Mallu Khan and Ibrahim Adil shahi I were built at Gogi in Shahapur taluka¹⁵. Remaining tombs 5 Sultans namely- Ali Adil Shahi I, Ibrahim Adil Shahi II, Mohamad Adil Shahi, Ali Adil Shahi II and Shikander Adil Shahi were built at Bijapur¹⁶. To enhance the beauty of their tombs they had constructed wells, ponds and Fountains near to the tombs and also constructed gardens. These gardens were constructed by using technology through experienced engineers. These tombs were as follows- Ali Roza, Ibrahim Roza, Golgumbaz, BaraKaman and Shikandar tomb. Ibrahim Zuberi and Rafi uddin Shiraji said in their records that these gardens were covered with full of fruits, flowers vines and trees. The tombs of Queens, Wazirs and their Sufi Cults were also covered with beautiful gardens¹⁷.

Ali Adil Shahi-I had given more important to the gardens as compared to his tombs and he had called the garden as Ali-Baag because Ali Adil Shah had the faith on Hazarat Ali who was the son-in-law of Mohammad Paigambar. This Ali -Baag

was in the rectangular form having fruits tees only¹⁸. Ibrahim Adil Shahi-II Had constructed garden in front of the Ibrahim Roza with the help of sculptor-Malik Sandal by using technology. This garden was in the square form having 140 mtr circumferences and was extended from northern main entrance of the tomb to the stage of Ibrahim Roza. The water was supplies to these gardens by using pipe lines from wells and ponds¹⁹. According to the Henry Cozens opinion, this garden was belongs to Royal Family garden²⁰.

The Golgumbaz Garden is one of the biggest gardens in the Bijapur. The garden, situated at the southern part of Nagar Khan (Musium), was bigger in width at east-west part and smaller in length at north-south part. The another beautiful garden was situated between Golgumbaz and Nagar Khan which was in the square shape. We could find fountains and water ponds at northern part garden of Golgumbaz. The east-west part gardens of Golgumbaz were smaller in size and also assemble with north-west part Gardens of Golgumbaz. The gardens were surrounded by the defence walls which were built by using black stones. The tourist guest houses were constructed at back side of defence walls of Golgumbaz. These guest houses also decorated with beautiful gardens. There were two huge wells at the west-north part of Golgumbaz namely- Khan-dabh and Maasab-ki-Boudi. There were many wells and cannels found at the south-west part.

With help the help of these wells and cannels, the water was supplies to gardens of Golgumbaz²¹.

The unknown tombs had been constructed at the lower part of Golgumbaz stage which were made of stucco work and this stucco work decorated with Sypris trees. The incomplete tomb of Ali Adil Shahi-II was called as Bara-Kaman by the local people. This tomb was surrounded with planned gardens. the huge well was situated at the eastern part of the tomb which was helping to provide water to the gardens with the help of pipe lines. The tomb of Sikandar Adil Shahi was built at the market region of Bijapur and the incomplete tomb of Jahan Begam was also built at Ainapur which is situated few KM from the Bijapur. These tombs also covered with Beautiful Gardens²².

The mosques were constructed between Arekille and outer defence fort and thses were also decorated with gardens. The water ponds were also built in front of the mosques to provide water facility to praying people. This water was used to the gardens. Defence wall of Jumma mosque, Bukhari mosque, Ibrahim Adil Shahi Jumma mosque, Malik Sandal Mosque were surrounded by gardens²³.

4. *Fruits Gardens Of Culinary School (Paak-Shale)*

The Sultans and Wazirs were created fruits gardens all around their culinary school in the capital city of Bijapur. The commander Noor-Mahamamd had recorded in the Persian and



Marathi inscription about the fruit gardens of Bijapur. The inscription of Bijapur were recorded in the translated Marathi inscription as Baghats namely- Alibag, kalabag, Ibrahim muraribag, Noubag, Alvibag, Burahnabag, Noorbag, Nahginbag, Khavas Khan Bag, Taksalbag²⁴ etc.. The fruit gardens also created around the water towers. The illustrations and pictures of bananas, Mangoes, Anjoors and Karjur were engraved on the left and right side of eastern wall of Pani-Mahal. These engraved pictures evidenced that the fruits were grown in the gardens of Bijapur²⁵.

The every shops of the bijapur had the green plants at the front part of the shop which was written in the writings of Mijra Asad Bega. The fruits namely almonds, watermelon, mangoes, grapes, apples, pineapple, Kharjoor, Papaya etc, were grown at the gardens of the bijapur and were sold at the market place of bijapur²⁶.

5. *Water Sport Gardens*

Bijapur was getting high temperature in summer season. So to get relaxed from this high temperature, the Sultans of Bijapur were created water facility gardens having fruits and flowers and Sultans and their family spent their time through water sport in the gardens. In these entertained gardens, the cannels, pond and fountains were built. These kind of water sport gardens were found in summer palaces in Kumatagi, Sath Manjil, Jalamanjil, Mubarakhan Palace etc.. The water towers

related to water sport were built at the east-west part of Kumatagi ponds and also gardens were created besides these ponds²⁷.

Ali Adil Shahi-I had constructed entertained garden in the village Aliyabag which was 8 KM away from Bijapur. The small water fall had been constructed near to this entertained garden to facilitate the water facility. The marvellous water palace was built at northern part of Saatamanzil which was used by the queens of royal family for water sport game, getting rest and making breakfast²⁸.

Conclusion

Finally to enhance the beauty of the Palaces, forts and fortification, administrative buildings, tombs and ponds the Sultans of Bijapur, Wazirs, commander had built the well planned gardens. They had supplied the water to these gardens with the help of pipe lines from wells, ponds, canals and water towers. The paintings and stucco work which were carved on the walls and ceilings of the buildings evidenced that the wide variety of fruits and flower were grown at the time Sultanate of Bijapur.

Foot Notes

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2. Ibid - 13
3. Ibid - 12
4. Zuberi Mahamad Ibrahim Dissolved vol - 5 -translator

- Kulakami Krishna kolhar ; Basatine Salatin P-49
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8. Imaratwale Abdul Gani-Rafiq Ahmad Killedar, Foreword - Neeraj Salunki: *Studies in Medieval Bijapur* P-15

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10. Dehalvi Abdul's Dissolved vol-6 - Translator Sighbath Ullha Mahammad; Ibrahim naam P -76

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12. Zuberi Mahamad Ibrahim Dissolved vol - 5 -Translator -Kulakami Krishna kolhar ; basatine salaatin P-241

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16. Nayeem M.A : *The Heritage of the Adilshahis of Bijapur* P.No-182
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18. Imaratwale Abdul Gani-Rafiq Ahmad Killedar, Foreword - Neeraj Salunki: *Studies in Medieval Bijapur* P -16



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20. Cousins Henry: *Bijapur old capital of the Adilshahi Kings* -1889, P -42 21. Imaratawale Abdul Gani-Rafiq Ahmad Killedar, Foreword -NeerajSalunki: *Studies in Medieval Bijapur*-P-16 22. Ibid -17
23. Ibid -18
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26. Dehalvi Abdul's- *Dissolved vol-6* - Translator - Sighbath Ullah Mahammad ; Ibrahim naam. P -24
27. Annigeri A.M, Bijaapurada shilpakala vaibhava, P -68-69
28. Imaratawale Abdul Gani-Rafiq Ahmad Killedar, Foreword - Neeraj Salunki: *Studies in Medieval Bijapur*-P-21

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