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## GUMBAZ DARWAZA OF BIDA FORT



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### ABSTRACT :

Bidar town situated on the brink of plateau and this commanding lovely views of the lowland towards the north and the east. Its latitude is 17°05'N., its longitude 77°03'E and the height above sea-level 2,330 feet. These physical phenomena have provided Bidar with some charming sites. The surfaces of the plateau present wide stretches of red plains. It is a head quarters of the district.

**KEY WORDS:** Hindu literature, modern research , physical phenomena .

### INTRODUCTION:

Its legend has associated with the ancient kingdom of vidarbha. Mentioned in early Hindu literature. But the situation of the latter kingdom has been determined by modern research and it is

now considered that vidaebha occupied the country which is call Berar. In the excavation carved out recently by the archaeological-1 Department, Hyderabad, some sculptures and broken tablets bearing inscriptions have been found in the Bidar fort; but they do not carry back the history of the place earlier than the 10th C.A.D. it was apparently in clouded in the kingdom of the later chalukyes. (947 – 1190 A.D). whose capital, kalyani is only thirty six miles west of Bidar, later the this was occupied by the yadavas of devagiri, Kakatiyas of Warangal. In 1322 A.D Bidar was conquered by prince Ulugh Khan (mahammad bin Tughluq). From 1322 to 1347 it was ruled by the muslim Governors of Doulatabad. In 1347 A.D. Zalar khan assumed the title of Ala-ud-din Hasan Bahaman shah and Established the Bahaman dynasty in kalaburagi. From 1347 to 1422 kalaburagi was the capital of the nine sultans of this dynasty. In 1422 the capital was transferred to Bidar for several reasons.

Bidar was made the capital of the Bahmani kingdom (1422 to 1528). In this fairly long period the traditions and craftsmanship of the Tugaluq architecture had been consider by modified by person forms and ideals one the adept in the art of caroing, on the other. As a result of these influences the architecture of the deccan at this period was relieved of the heaviness of the Tughluq style and developed a certain beauty of outline and elegance of detail. Ahmad shah wali immediately after the transfer of the capital the building of the fort and his own palace. which also contained an audience hall. But the defenses except the triple moat. Very tittles remains now since the fortifications were entirely rebuilt under the Superintendence of Turkish engineers towards the end of the fifteenth century. When gunpowdev came into use in the deccan and the military architecture of the country underwent a complete change.

Bidar fotr is an irregular rhomboid in shape. Built on the brink of the plateau with steep sides to wards the north and the east. On the other sides, where the ground level was not higher thau the adjoining lands, a moat has been excavated in the form of a triple channel with. Portion walls hewn out of the solid rock. These rock partitions are a special feature of the Bidar fort. The rock is dark brown colour. Bidar fort had 37 Bastions ands seven Darwazas, my particular observation is on Gumbad Darwaza.

### **GUMBAD DARWAZA:-**

From the entrance of Bidar fort. On the left side a line of ramparts, interspersed with bastions and having a passage along the bafflements for the use of the garrison firing at, and hurling missiles on. The enemy at the time of a siege. To the north-west stands the Gumad darwaza which is a most massive structure. The distance between sharza darwaza and the Gumbad Darwaza is considerable, but they are connected by a broad passage which is defended on both sides by low curtains of massive constructions. Nearly three thousand solders could be posted between these two gate ways for the purposes of defiance in time of siege on fort.

Gumbaz Darwaz is an important defensive architecture in Bidar. As well as in Deccan. Its battering walls, low arch shaped parpel. Fluted corner guldastas, and a Hemi spherical dome are all reminiscent of the contemporary architecture of north. But the shape of its outer arch is significant still and the proportions of its span and its altitude disclose that person influence which gradually became move and move prominent in the buildings of the Deccan. The span of this arch is 29 feet and the hight up to the apex 39.5 feet. The thickness of the walls, combining the depth of the both arches. Is 22 feet, they rise to a hight of 45tar above which the dome is built. The interval diameter of the dome is 38 feet, the external 48 feet. Thus showing a thickness of 10feet in the masonry of the dome. From the architectural point of view gate way seems to be of the earliest period.

The root of the gate way is on Excellent view of the southern ram parts of the fort be had. As they

have been built in front of the triple rock hewn they are apparently of a later date, after artillery had come into use. The triple moat has been filled up with earth and there are traces of a garden, in the middle of the arc a de is a massive arch, the proportions of which are almost the same as the of the outer arch of the Gumbad Darwaza.

Towards the north of Gumbad Darwaza there is a vast enclosure with two gates Opening upon the road. On of there gates is close to the Gumbad Darwaza and the other in the middle of the enclosure wall to wards the west. The are traces of several rooms with in the enclosure and also remains of a rectangular cistern with jets. The remains of a room adjoining the ram parts show tile work in which blue pieces are stil intact. The main part of the building seems to have been on a platform, below which there was a court. And it had large dimensions and it attached to the Gumbad Darwaza, the main entrance to the fort. This was ment for the residence of the commandant of the fort.

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