



“MONUMENTS OF SUFI SAINTS”

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ABSTRACT :

The contemporary sources materials comprising of Persian literary works epigraphs previous works the record like farmans and verities of monuments are important source to know the Indian Islamic Architecture. In South India the rulers of the Bahamani's Kingdom encouraged architecture by founding cities, buildings like Sufi Dargas, Tombs, Khankhas, Masques and other like fortress are noble specimens of the Deccan-monuments.

The building walls of Muslim monuments were found of Persian simplicity and the representation of natural form and human figure were prohibited by Islam and the Muslim used color and line or flat surface curving and ingenious geometric patterns of ornaments advent of Islam new type of Indian architecture came into existence.



KEYWORDS : contemporary sources materials , Muslim monuments.

MONUMENTS OF SUFI SAINTS :-

Hazarath Shaik Sirajuddin Junaidi – 14th Century A.D

Muhammad Ruknuddin Alias Sirajuddin Junaidi was born at Peshawar and his father was a resident of Baghdad and moved in 1328 A.D to Daulatabad. Later moved to Kodchi Hasan Bahman the future founder of the Bahamani Kingdom and his mother became his disciples. Later Allauddin Hasan assuming Kingship bestowed Jagir of Kodci to Sanit. The Saint moved to Gulbarga the Bahamani Capital during the region of Muhammad Shah-1 1358-1375 A.D and died there in 1380 A.D. His mausoleum which now Stand on the Gulbarga – Aland State Highway is known as Rowda-e-Shaikh and number of people visit to Darga.

The Darga of **Hazarath Shaik Sirajuddin Junaidi** is surrounded by a Prakara wall in the Darga is a mosque, a well, a tomb, and some graves. The Darga of Hazarath Shaik Sirajuddin Junaidi consists of a Square hall and is located on the plinth the Darga has an arched door facing South the wall the Darga has a row of three arches on each side except the eastern facade. The interior wall of Darga is adorned with arches, three in a row in each wall. The central arch of the western wall is meant for prayer and inside the Darga at the center are the two graves of Hazarath Shaik Sirajuddin Junaidi and his son Shaik Allauddin Khandkhoonmir Junaidi. The graves are parallesto each other and are in North – South direction. A dom is built over the top of the arches and the Squinches, the ceiling of the dome has lotus decoration and circular medallions which are also seen at the sides of the arches of the exterior and interior walls.

The parapet is built over a wall on the top of the arches. It has arched heads and minarets at the four corners. The minarets and the dome are capped by a bronze kalasa with a crescent at the top. The gateway of the Darga has two doors one on the south and other one on the west, the former gate has a Chejja. The

facade of the western gate way of the Darga has two round minarets at the sides. These minarets resemble those of the madarasa of Gawan Bidar. The height of each minarets is 18.4 meters. These minarets are massive inside to the east of the Darga of Hazarath Shaik Sirajuddin is the massive structure of the gate. It was built by Yusuf Adil of Bijapur. Since he was the disciple of the saint the span of the building is 38 meters north to south and about 1 meter east to west, the Jiljkli of the passage of the building i.e., gateway of the Darga is about 8 meters high and 5 meters is span. The arch has races, the height of the doorway is 2 meters. The passage measures 10 meters each way, the building has two storeys and their roofs are valuated. Two doors are built over the upper storey the minarets of each door of the upper storey are at the four corners. The building in each storey has 8 arched openings of uniform size in the interior and is facing east, it measures 3 meters in height and 2 meters in span.

Hazrath Khaja Banda Nawaz 1321-1422 A.D

Syed Muhammad Husayni Gezudaraz at Gulbarga. He was disciple and Khalifah of Shaik Nasiruddin Chiragh of Delhi. He was a saint of high spiritual attainments and scholar of great repute who was popular among the masses. He after spending twenty one years in the service of his Pir in Delhi and after holding the Sajjadagi for forty four years left Delhi for the Deccan in 1398 A.D on his arrival at Khuldabad he was invited by the Bahmani rulers to move to Gulbarga and blessed it by settling down there.

The Shrine of Gezudaraz is a simple and lofty building. Its walls decorated with guranic texts in gilt letters. It was built during the time Sultan Ahmed Shaswali and Darga of Gezudaraz itself has a large South addition consisting of a court, a mosque on the West and a splendid monumental arch on the South. These additions were built and added to the Darga by the great Bijapur minister **Afzal Khan** in the mid 17th Century A.D.

The tomb has 3 arched doors on three sides on the east, the north and South of walls. The wall has adorned with two rows of three arches each one above the other. But it looks like a two Storey building. Inside the tomb, there are three graves. The middle one is **Khaja Banda Nawaz**, the two others at the sides are those of his sons **Akbar Hussaini** and **Asghar Hussaini** as the top part of the graves have a small arch projections is noteworthy. These graves are to north-sout orientation the interior walls was adorned with three arches on each side but the middle one has arched door or arch of uniform dimension. The side arches of the lower wall have decorated toranas flanked by circular medallion. Besides each of them have niches.

The arches of the center western wall have concave fluting. The upper row of the wall inside has arches of the uniform size on four sides of the tomb wall. The corner side of the arches have hemispherical arches which form an octagonal form. It may be note that the corner arches called the Squinches on the upper wall have also deep concave fluting. At the middle of the Squinches have a leaf medallions the dome is capped on the top of the arches of the upper wall decorations designs.

The door frames of the arches of the passages have pot to pot designs. Besides they have the decorations of medallions of Persian writing of verses from the holy Quran on the Southern door, has Shakar the upper wall has the rows of three arches on all sides.

Hazrath Shah Abul Faid 1418-1474 A.D

Hazrath Syed Shah Abul Faid son of Syed Asghar Hussaini Sultan Alauddin Ahmed Shah II Bahmani held Shah Yadulla in high esteem and invited him to settle down at the second Capital Bidar, which refused and instead sent his brother Syed Shah Aminuddin Abul Faid Hussain. This shrine is situated at a distance of about a mile from the Mangalpet Darwaza towards Soyuth tomb of the side built by Alauddin Ahmed Shah II Bahmani. It is a massive structure comprising a square hall with high thickness on each side. Plaster work of the medallions arranged in Spandrels of the arches. Side walls of the each are decorated with tile work representing chiefly floral designs, the carving above the door of the shrine shows Hindu workmanship and Darga having big court yard.

The Saint who was born in 1408 A.D and passed away on Thursday 26th July 1474 A.D and contemporary of the Saint Ahmad Shah Alwali, Alauddin Ahmed Shah II, Humayun and Nizam Shah Bahmani,

these kings have great respect for the Saint. This shrine is situated at the distance of about a mile from the Mangalpet Darwaza towards South. The tomb is situated within a large enclosure measuring 279 feet east to west and 243 feet north to south. The height of the enclosure wall being 11 feet 6 inches. Inside the area is divided into several courts by means of neat murrum paths and evergreen leafy trees are planted at appropriate places to long living maalsari being prominent among them.

The tomb architecturally has all the characteristics of a Bahamani's building. It is a massive structure comprising a square hall with walls nearly 6 feet in thickness on each side and crowned with a majestic dome. The walls at their base measures 51 feet 6.1 inches above the floor and at their top are surmounted by a parapet which rises 5 feet 2 inches above the roof level. The dome rises from a circular base above the roof. The circumference of the base being 142 feet 3 inches.

The access to the interior of the shrine of the is through an arch which as a door in the past and lintel style at its back. The spandrels and the side walls of the arch are decorated with tile work representing chiefly floral designs, the work has been spoiled by careless white washing for the corrosive effect of lime has not only destroyed the glaze but made the surface of the tiles rough. Thus running their artistic beauty the arch along its margin has a black stone frame comprising two neatly coved columns and a border with a spiral design at the top. This motif is frequently noticed an Bahamani monuments. The carving above the door of the shrine shows Hindu workmanship.

The inner wall is square in the plan at the floor level and measures 39 feet on each side. There are three graves, the middle one of the Saint himself. The right side grave is **Sayyid Shah Kali Ullah Hussaini** who was the second son of the saint.

Hazrath Multani Badshah (1458-1529 A.D)

The full name of saint is Abul Fath Shamshuddin Muhammad-Al-Qudari and he was born in 1458 and died 8th June 1529 A.D. he is one of the most popular saints of Bidar and who belong to Quadri Silsila and was a great lover of a Sama (Musical audience). Muhammad Shamshuddin initiated a large number of men including his four sons into the Quadri order. His eldest son Ibrahim Mukhdumji Qudari who became his Khalifa-e-Khas or Sajjada Nashin. The name Multani, he evidently got from his father hHazarath Shaik Ibrahim who was a native of Multan and migrated Bidar.

The tomb has a large enclosure and is situated on Fort road. The gateway has an arch at each end and towards the north and south and also a pair of rooms built on either side of the passage. The later are occupied by the watchman and drummers in the service of the shrine and also by Dravesh visiting the tomb. Beyond the gateway a paved walk first passes through a large cemetery containing graves of the followers of the saint.

The tomb of the saint is built on a platform which has a plinth of 3 feet 2 inches high. The tomb has been repaired on an extensive scale several times. The result of which much of its original character has been lost. The latest repairs were carried out in 1923 and the visitors will notice tiles and marble decorations in front of the building. Which have marred the simple dignity of the original tomb. The sculptural chamber measures 18 feet square inside and 25 feet 4 inches externally. There is a corridor 6 feet 6 inches deep all round the sculptural chamber inscribed tablet is fixed which contains the chronograms of Shah Ishaq's death who was one of the fire sons.

The Tomb of Hazrath Makhdum Quadri

The full name of the said is Shaikh Ibrahim Muhiuddin-A-Qudari and he was the eldest son of Hazrath Multani Badshah. The tomb is situated on the old chhidri road, the shrine has a double enclosure. The outer having a large gateway facing the south the covered the passage of the gateway measures 27 feet 5 inches in length and 8 feet 6 inches in width and has a vaulted ceiling, which is decorated with stucco work on either side of the passage there is a room for guards, the floor of the latter being 2 feet in inches above the passage. The gateway has a hall in its upper storey with three arched opening towards the north.

The tomb of the saint is built on a platform which is approached by a four steps and has a plinth 3 feet high about the ground. The platform extends both towards the front and the back of the tomb and its dimension in the front are length 110 feet 6 inches width 78 feet. The general design of the tomb is of the Bahamani style but the facade and the cusped design of the panel over the entrance arch all seem to be cater additions and they have disturbed the simple dignity of the building to a considerable extent. The plant of the tomb at its base is square both externally and internally, measuring 42 feet 2 inches on each side outwardly and 28 feet 3 inches inwardly. The wall rise to a high crowned with orbs the height of the parapet is 3 feet 6 inches above the walls. The base of the dome is decorated with circumference of the dome above the roof level 110 feet 6 inches.

The sepulchral hall is entered by only one door which is arch shaped and has a width 5 feet with a height of 8 feet 6 inches inside the hall. There are five graves are of the saint himself , which has a wooden canopy over it and four of his family – two of there have the takhti design which is the symbol on the grave of a woman, the wall of the hall are decorated with plaster work representing various designs. While the corners of the building have pairs of Squinches which convert the square plan of the hall first into an octagon and afterwards into a sixteen sided figure. Higher up on the walls a band of inches may also be noticed which have made the plan twenty four sided in order to adopt in to the circular base of the dome.

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