

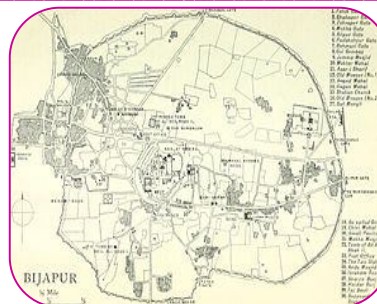


## EMERGENCE OF MUSLIM DYNASTY IN BIJAPUR DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

Present paper is the effort to know the origin and emergence of Muslim dynasty in south India. Paper particularly looks in to the various historical events association with the expansion of Muslim Administration in South India. Bijapur was one among them, which was ruled by Muslims. Researcher adopted historical analytical design for the analysis of the historical events with scientific approach. Paper is based on analysis of secondary sources of Literature, and study ignites future researchers for further studies.

**KEYWORDS:** Hindus, Buddhism, Jain, Islam and Dynasty.

### INTRODUCTION

Bijapur district (Presently known as a Vijayapur) is a home of all religions; it is the home for Hindus, Buddhism, Jain, Hindu and Islam. Allaudin Khilji, the son-in-law of Delhi's great-grandfather Sultan Khilji Dynasty Jalalududil Khilji, sought to invade the rich Indian states of South India prior to wealthy acquisition of the throne of Delhi. The first person to attack the rich Indian states of southern India was AD 1296. When the United States invaded Lasur, the first state of the country to attack all the wealthiest states in the state, it was ready to exterminate all of them with the Communist Army, and the news of the attack was cleared by Rajadana. As the king was not there, he was very quick to return to the kingdom and returned to the aid of his army, but Alludin Khilji was defeated by a strong army of military forces.

### METHODOLOGY

#### Objectives

1. Historical Analysis of Muslims Administration in South India
2. To know the History of Bijapur AdilShahis

#### Research Design

Historical Analysis Research Adopted for this purpose. The study was conducted by secondary sources of existing literature through historical, analytic approaches. Method consists, analyse concepts and arguments, synthesise ideas and evidence drawn from different sources, construct consistent and well-supported arguments, discuss an issue in a balanced way, evaluate the ideas and arguments of others, make judgments and express informed opinion.

#### Defeat of Ramachandra Deva and Administration of Malikafar:

The contract was sent by two-three-year-olds, but when it was subsequently stopped, it was appointed as the throne of Delhi and appointed his loyal slave Malikafar to attack another goddess, who had been forced to pay for his replacement and ramachandradeva's anniversary. So, when the army was

overthrown by the invasion of the Army on 24 March 1307, the army led by Caparah, the family of Ramachandra Deva surrendered to Malikafar.

Ramchandradeva helped Allauddin to attack on the south- India. Ramchandradeva died in 1311-12, so his son Singhuna came to the throne as he was a freelance friend, who had been in the forefront of Khilji's subordination, and he was once again trying to defeat Mallikafar, Synghana, who stopped the demons from Devegiri. In 1313 he attacked and defeated Syngan. Thus, the Devagiricame into existence .Malakafar (1313-1315) was the first principal of Devgiri.

### **Destroy the Mallinath Basadi:**

In 1320 ADBijapur was the only place in the history of the legislature that issued a statute in the Marathi language. MallinathBasadiwas destroyed and uses the same materials to build mosque. The inscription mentioned that the mosque was constructed by Sultan of Delhi.Vijayanagara fort became the southwest of the Muslim sultanate states .Bijapur was the turbulent expansion of Muslim politics in the beginning of the fourteenth century, as the river Krishna crossed the boundaries of the Vijayapur south of the new yoga states, which continued until 1347 when Bijapur was a dawn - The Qulji dynasty came to power in Delhi after the Khilji dynasty, the dynasty of Mahmand bin Tughlak, who came to power in 1325 AD who was known for his strange origin in history, he was a philosopher, and great empire, during his period Tughlaq dynasty partially occupied by India. At that time the uprisings began in many parts of the empire, so that the rebellions caused the rise of independent states. Thus the Udayavata Khan kingdoms were the Vijayanagara on the banks of the Thangadabada River in 1336 and the Bahamani kingdom (03-08-1347) in Daulatabad in 1347.

The state, originally started in Daulatabad, was transferred to Gulbarga in a few months. From 1347 to 1523, Karnataka had ruled as the capital of Gulbarga and the Bidar about 225 years. Hassan Gangu, who ruled the throne on 3rd 1347, expanded the kingdom of Mundaragi, Akkalkot, Miraj, Bindapur, Jamakhandi, Bagalkot. Bijapur. The Python and Kolhapur were not expanded by the state of Jayasi. This extensive state was divided into four tarfs in 1457 AD. They were Daulatabad, Beerar, Bidar and Bijapur This group, divided into four provinces, Gulaburga, including In the 18th century, Shiabuddin was in height at the height of the reign of Mahmud, the northern Sultanate and the Hindu Empire in the south, fighting for Vijayanagar in two centuries, with two centuries of dissatisfaction and the language of the arts, culture and culture.

### **Gulbarga and Bijapur as divisional capitals:**

This land also led to the origin of Dakhani Urdu, which was divided into Anukulam for the administration of the state of erstwhile Junnar, Daulatabad. Mahur, Warangal. Rajmahendra, Elichipura, Gulbarga and Bijapur were divisional capitals, so that Bijapur was just beginning to go to the Muslim community. The second one, Mohammed, was the Bijapur region in support of VijayanagarArasadevaraya against Allaah, who refused to hear the half-state to quarrel with the alien junior but Allawoodin retrieved this Bijapur area from them. In 1444, VijayanagaraArasadevaraya attacked the Bijapur area, which all four times tried to get back from God. The Bahmani Sultan, who had to recapture this part of Bijapur, took Bijapur to the throne in the time of Narasimha Raya. The Bijapur area was far from Bahamani until 1490.

Prime Minister Mohamed gavananu rule aphaki '(foreigners) and dakhanisni mietyto ease the four taraphga (administrative area) divided equally shared among apakione among, amirappointed as governor of Daulatabad. He(the great) prime ministerial bijapurawith this discontent turn against third Mahamadgavanana. The contemporary historian, Baba Gaba, has been intrigued by the Pakistani government and has accused the Pakistani government of intimidating anti-foreigners, writing a clear letter against him and writing a written letter to him against the Sultan. The Sultan ordered the head of the Gawans without inquiry, and the head of the cave was dated on 15-04-1481. The third mahmad was expired on 12-03-14, when the dead was almost a year old, and the Bahamani was subsequently abandoned by the successors of Muhammad, ending with the rule of Kalimullah by 1538 AD. The Bahamaniempire was shattered into five shahi states.

**AdilShahi of Bijapur:**

Bahmani empire was divided into five independent states. Bijapur AdilShahia Muslim was one among them in this environment, therefore Islam emerged during his period in deccan India many muslims from various parts of world turn towards Bijapur, especially Muslims of Arab, Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey, where settled in Bijapur. Along with they have converted large number of people from Hindu to Muslim, majority of muslims from this area, originally Hindus.

**CONCLUSION:**

In the Bijapur environment, entering Muslim culture since the beginning of the fourteenth century, the kidnapping of the real states, the destruction of the temples and the conversion of people resulted in to social unrest, social tension was very common during this period said by Dr. M M Kalburgi. Presently it is noticed that, the economic condition of Muslims is not in well manner but population as concern they are more in number but not in the condition of decision making in major transitions of the society.

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