



BIDAR THE CROWN OF KARNATAKA





Love Dale Central School BELAGAVI

PROJECT ON BIDAR HERITAGE



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Bidar Project was a combination of knowledge, discovery, adventure and a wonderful experience.

This project was successful under the guidance of **Vinay Malge, Convenor, @ Team YUVVA NGO; Bidar.** Sir was always there with us throughout our journey and helped us to gain knowledge about the tour. We also came through many conservation methods to protect our heritage under his guidance and highly impressed of his teachings and imparting knowledge.

I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to our Principal **Mrs. Laxmi Inchal** for giving us the golden opportunity to visit Bidar and explore the heritage sites. I am also thankful for my colleagues **(Sunita K and Mahesh D)** who accompanied us.

This project was successful and possible only because of the curiosity to explore, understanding and cooperating behavior of the students.

SUMITRA G. DAWALE
(Social Science Teacher)
BA, B.Ed, M.Ed.

OBJECTIVES

- We plan to create awareness to protect heritage sites and be a responsible citizen of the society.
- We aim to develop interest, love and sense curiosity in social science.
- We aim to provide equal opportunity of learning different levels of achievers in the classroom through the slogan 'Right to Participate'.
- We aim to develop speaking skills by interacting with other people in different places.
- To inculcate good moral values, we will motivate the children to actively participate in social activities and study tours.

Evolution of human consciousness is a continuous process. Hence History here serves as a laboratory and the past serves as a demarcation to understand the regional laws and social structures.

This understanding helps us in our progress towards an ideal society. We are not born capable of judging fairly and wisely, however, learning about various cultures helps us be a good global citizen and improve our critical and analytical thinking.

Every historical site has an important story to tell and these stories have inspired many people to strengthen their convictions and commitment to fight injustice and oppression. Bidar in northeast Karnataka was one of the best Deccan courts. The city was the vibrant capital of later Bahmani rulers and subsequently the Barid Shahi rulers in early 15th and 16th centuries AD. The city's Islamic buildings show a great degree of fusion of local and Persian styles.

Bidar is an important historical town. This small town was once the capital of the erstwhile Bahamani Kingdom (1347-1526) in the medieval period. A number of historical monuments dating back to 15th century can be found here. These monuments reflect the glory of the Bahamani rulers. Apart from history, the refreshing environment of Bidar attracts travellers.

Bidar is the hilltop city in the north-eastern part of Karnataka state in India. It is rapidly urbanising city. The city is well known for its many sites of architectural, historical and religious importance. Even though it has been neglected by the government for a long time the city has a prominent place on the Archaeological Map of India. Due to the number of monuments and tombs present in and around Bidar has got its nickname as **“The City Of Wispering Monuments”**.

The heritage sites in and around Bidar have become the major attraction for film shooting in recent years with kannada film industry along with bollywood. Bidar is home for the second biggest Indian Air Force training centre in our country. Bidar city is known for its bidri handicraft products and rich heritage. Bidar is also considered as the holiest place for Sikh pilgrimage. Bidar is one of the best tourist place.

બિંદર તિરત



રાંગીન લાહલી



તારકાણે લાહલી



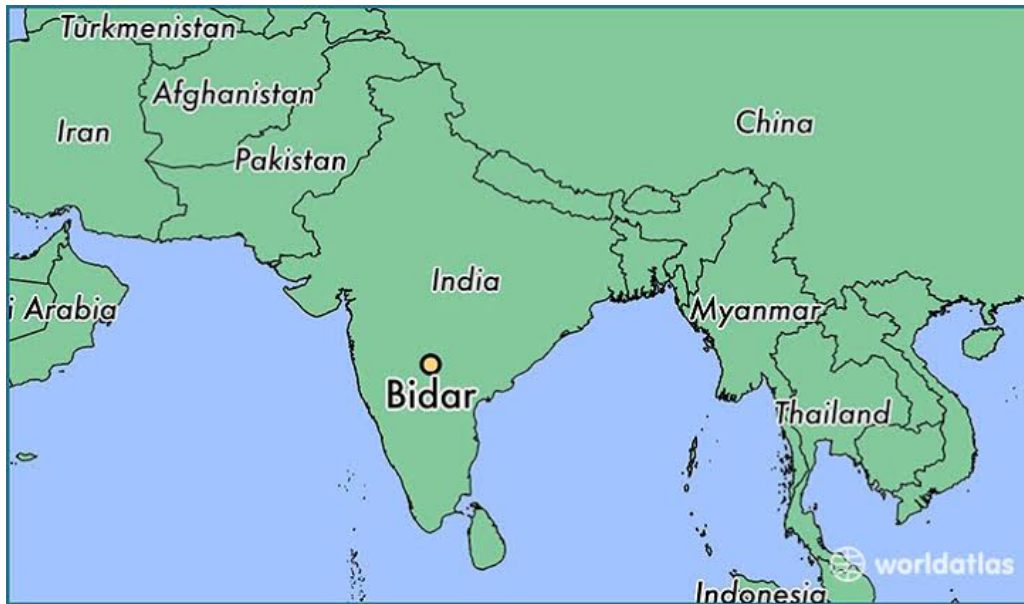
શુપરપદેવારાત



બાહાલાની તોલોડ



BIDAR FORT



The construction of the Bidar Fort was the first project undertaken by Ahmed Shah Wali. The irregular rhomboid shaped fort was built in between 1429 and 1432 AD by engineers and architects of various countries. The massive walls of the fort were defended by a triple moat, a special feature of Bidar Fort.

The fort was approached through a series of gates; out of which the two prominent were the Sharaza Darwaza and Gumbad Darwaza. The Gumbad Darwaza is an important landmark in the history of Deccan architecture. Persian influence is noticeable in the pointed outer arch.



TARKASH MAHAL



The name Tarkash probably is given because the monument was built for the Turkish wife of the king, but a general conventionality is observed in giving names to the royal buildings.

The names Tarkash Mahal and Gagan Mahal are mentioned in records of kingdoms like Bijapur and Golkonda as well. The rulers of the contemporary dynasties vied with one another in the glory of the architectural works and chose to have the same names for their palaces.

The Tarkash Mahal at Bidar may have originally built by the Bahmanis but the upper parts are definitely built during the Baridi rule (the decorative emblem of the Baridi Kingdom is to be seen in the upper levels of the building). There are smaller rooms on either side of the middle hall which was once decorated with encaustic tiles of which, we can still find some traces.

RANGIN MAHAL

The Rangin Mahal positioned near the Gumbad Gate, is one of the best-preserved sites in Bidar Fort.



Rangin Mahal was constructed during the reign of King Ali Barid Shah of Baridshahi dynasty (1542 - 1580). Ali Barid Shah was a great patron of Persian poetry and art. Rangin Mahal literally means 'Colored Palace' and this name was apparently given to it on account of its walls being originally decorated with tiles of different hues, traces of which still exist.

The design of the Rangin Mahal represents the blend of the both Hindu and Muslim architectures. The palace has two floors consisting of a hall with rooms. The Mahal features five-bay hall that comprises of carved wood columns in rectangular form. The columns have elaborate capitals and intricately carved brackets. Inside the Mahal, there is an entrance to the inner rooms that has a frame of multi-colored tile work. Above the entrance arch, verses from Quran have been inscribed. The inner chambers have more tile work and mother-of-pearl inlay work, mainly around the entrances and on a panel along the base of the walls. In the basement of the Rangin Mahal there is a series of rooms, which were apparently occupied by guards and the servants of the palace.

LARGEST CANON OF KARNATAKA

The cannon were originally mounted on a swivel mechanism which allowed the gunners to adjust its direction and trajectory. The massive turret on which it's positioned has lock walls which prevent the cannon to be turned towards the fort itself.

The gun was operated by trained crew, may a dozen or more crew to handle ammunition. Gunpowder and cannon balls, fix the wick. Pounders to fill in gunpowder and bal Experts to position the gun to its target and finally the fireman. Once the cannon is ready to fire, the crew would clear off the turret only the fireman would remain. The fireman would light the wick and lower himself into a water tank and remain submerged several seconds after the firing. Reason to remain submerged in water is to escape heat, noise and shock was generated during firing. It was a tough job!



TAKHT MAHAL

The Takht Mahal constructed by Ahmed Shah Wali as his royal palace was known for its majestic audience hall. It is now in a total ruin. Once the palace had housed the splendid turquoise throne of Bahmani kings.



Throne of the king



The monuments would perish within weeks or months and would soon turn into a playground for people to play and enjoy.

Persian influence, art, architecture and the beauty of the monuments were preserved and protected in the right way. Tourists and locals have to be informed about the causes or damage about the monuments in the past. They should be informed and taught about the preservation of the monuments.

We the students of love Dale Central School are happy to know the huge history of Bidar and appreciate the most beautiful work of art we have ever seen!

MAHMUD GAWAN MADRASA



Bidar is the hilltop city in the north-eastern part of Karnataka state in India. It is rapidly urbanizing city. The city is well known for its many sites of architectural, historical and religious importance. Even though it has been neglected by the government for a long time the city has a prominent place on the Archaeological Map of India. Due to the number of monuments and tombs present in and around Bidar has got its nickname as “The City Of Whispering Monuments”.

Ala-ud-Din Bahaman Shah was the first Bahamani sultanate of the Bahamani dynasty. He shifted his capital from Gulbarga to Bidar because of its better climatic conditions. Bidar was under the rule of Bahamani kings until the conquest of Bijapur sultanate.

Mahumud Gawan was the prime minister in the Bahamani sultanate of Deccan. He had come to Bidar as a horse trader. But as he was well-versed in Islamic technology, Persian language and mathematics and was a poet, he was able to gain the confidence and trust of rulers as well as locals.

Mahumud Gawan built the great Islamic university in Bidar which is known as **Mahumud Gawan Madrasa**. It was built in 1470s. This Madrasa had a 242 ft length, 222ft width and 56ft three-storied building with a monumental minaret, a mosque, labs, lecture halls and students cells overlooks an immense courtyard with arches on every side giving it a graceful facade. This Madrasa was once a major centre for learning, with free accommodation for about 1000 students many whom came here from abroad to study theology, philosophy, astronomy, mathematics Arabic or Persian. It housed a library with 3000 books. Its architectural style is Persian.

In 1635, during the wars of Aurangzeb, Bidar was ravaged by Khan Dauran. In the end of 1656, it was invested by Aurangzeb himself. After this capture, the Madrasa was principally appropriated as barrack for a body of cavalry, while the room near the left minar was used to store gun powder which exploded in an accident. It blew up fully of one-fourth of the edifice, destroying the tower entrance. It is also recorded in the history that the structure suffered and significant damage following a lightning struck in 1696. Since the damage that has been caused to Madrasa are very huge, further damages needs to be avoided.

The people nowadays are careless about the heritage sites present around them. We could see the names written on the walls of Madrasa which spoils its beauty. The goats also graze among the majestic ruins.

Mahumud Gawan Madrasa is among those monuments in Bidar which require round-the-clock watch.

The further damage to the monuments of the Bidar would be prevented if we as citizens would organise rallies and create awareness among the people. If We:

- 1] Prevent others from scribbling on the walls.
- 2] Not throwing wastes in the premises of the monuments like plastics, papers etc
- 3] Educate others about the importance of these sites.
- 4] Government should take strict actions and implement the laws.
- 5] A special team should be appointed to prevent people from damaging and educating them to protect these sites.
- 6] We should take active part in all the rallies organized by government related to environmental issues.
- 7] We should be responsible citizens of our country. The problem of the destruction of the monuments has arisen due to the carelessness of the people as they are unaware of the importance of the historical heritage sites.

The information that we have gathered is relevant as we the students of love Dale Central School visited Madrasa to know its history as we would like to create awareness about the heritage of Bidar

CHAWKHANDI AND ASTHUR TOMBS

Bidar in northeast Karnataka was one of the best Deccani courts. The city was the vibrant capital of later Bahmani rulers and subsequently the Baridshahi rulers in early 15th and 16th century AD. The city's Islamic buildings show a great degree of fusion of local and Persian

CHAWKHANDI:-IMPORATNCE, FACTS AND HISTORY

Chaukhandi of Hazrat Khalil Ullah is a tomb built in honour of Hazrat Khalil Ullah. He was the spiritual adviser of Sultan Ahmed Shah; a Mughal emperor. This two-storeyed structure is an octagonal shaped tomb, which is located 4 km away from Bidar.

The tomb is known for its beautiful architecture, which features calligraphy and stone work above the arched doorways. Tourists visiting the tomb can also see the carved granite pillars and adorned walls of the structure can also be seen. The tomb is a two story octagon with a freestanding square domed tomb chamber within, entered through a large gateway with pointed arches. The outer octagonal curtain wall has arched recesses flanked by panels with diagonal squares; all outlined in black carved stone bands and covered in colored tile work. Inscriptions of Koranic verses adorn the doorway. The walls are decorated with stucco work both inside and outside. The calligraphy on the basalt lintel of the entrance is of exceptional quality. The Chaukhandi has three graves in the main vault and several others in the corridor.

ASTOOR:-IMPORTANCE, FACTS AND HISTORY

Astoor village near Bidar is the place where the tombs of the later Bahmani Sultans are present, it is situated around 4 Km outside the Bidar city. We need to pass through the Dulhan Darwaza outside the city. There are eight tombs of the kings of the Bahmani family in this area few are mentioned below.



Tomb of Ahmed Shah Wali: Ahmed Shah Bahmani was a religious ruler. He was devoted to Khwaja Bande Nawaz of Gulbarga and later to the order of Shah Nimat-Ullah of Kirman whom he invited the founder to Bidar. It is said, that this saint gave the title “Wali” to Ahmed Shah. The title Wali was used by order of the king in the religious address from the pulpit (khutba).

Tomb of Ala-Ud-Din-Shah: The tomb of Ala-Ud-Din-Shah [the son of Ahmed Shah Wali], the next ruler of Bidar, is magnificent. The tile work on the exterior has suffered much wear through the climatic conditions, but what has remained offers a pleasing sight. The designs comprises of floral scrolls, geometric patterns and calligraphic motif. They were work of Persian artisans, who had been brought by Mahmud Gawan, the Prime Minister.

Tomb of Muhammad Shah IV: The last impressive Bahmani Tomb is the tomb of Muhammad Shah IV [1492-1518 AD]. His rule was however marked the period by which the Bahmani rule was already weakening. The last two rulers from this dynasty were Wali Allah and Kalim Ullah. Their tombs are rather small, identical having pyramidal roofs.

Tomb of Humayun Zalim Shah: The tomb of Humayun Zalim Shah, the third ruler of Bidar, is located at Asthur, next to his father Ala-Ud-Din's tomb. His tomb was lofty, but got damaged due to lightening. To the south of Humayun's Tomb is located the tomb of his wife Malika-E-Jahan Nargis Begum.



Humayun Zalim Shah who reigned between 1457 and 1461. The damaged part offers a cross section of the dome. The dome could be 5 to 6 feet thick. King Humayun was the cruel king. He had one wife, but he had bad eye on other women. He was cursed that when he dies his grave could be covered with the sunlight and the rainfall. Where his grave is buried i.e.; the tomb, the lightning broke its tomb, they rebuilt it. This thing repeated three times, but this time they didn't build it because this was happening of the curse given to king humayun. This is the reason why the Tomb is half damaged.



The tomb of Sultan Humayun Zalim Shah could be the largest building here. On the left is a smaller building, view partly obstructed by a Neem tree. That building is supposed to be the tomb of Humayun Zalim Shah's wife Malika-E-Jahan.



GURUDWARA

“they invigorate us with exotic vision of Middle East, a fantastic Arabian night atmosphere.”



The Deccan Plateau in south – central India is one of India’s well known historical corridors. The forts, royal tombs, mosques and palaces of the Deccan are amongst the finest in the Sub – Continent. Some of the Deccani Sultans had their ancestral routes in Iran or Turkey. They adopted the artistic heritage of their ancestral land.

Bidar in the northeast Karnataka was one of the best Deccani courts. The city was the vibrant capital of later Bahmani rulers and subsequently the Barid shahi rulers in early 15th and 16th centuries AD. The city’s Islamic buildings show a great degree of fusion of local and Persian styles.

We the students of Love Dale Central School had a great opportunity to visit and explore a beautiful place like Bidar. Our stay was in the Gurudwara guest house. It was a calm and soothing experience for us. The guest house was built around the Gurudwara. At the time of Allauddin Shah Bidar suffered from water scarcity. The people started digging wells to solve the problem. All efforts of the people to dig wells were of no avail. Even when wells produced water the water was found to be unfit for drinking. Bauli Sahib the Guru was greatly moved by the miserable condition of the people. With divine name on his lips and

mercy in his heart he touched the hill side with his toe and removes some rubble from the place. To the utter surprise of all, a fountain of sweet, cool water gushed out of the hill side.

The place soon came to be known as 'Nanak – Jhira.' A beautiful Gurudwara has now been constructed by the side of the fountain. The water of the fountain is collected in a small 'AMRIT - KUND' built in the white marble.

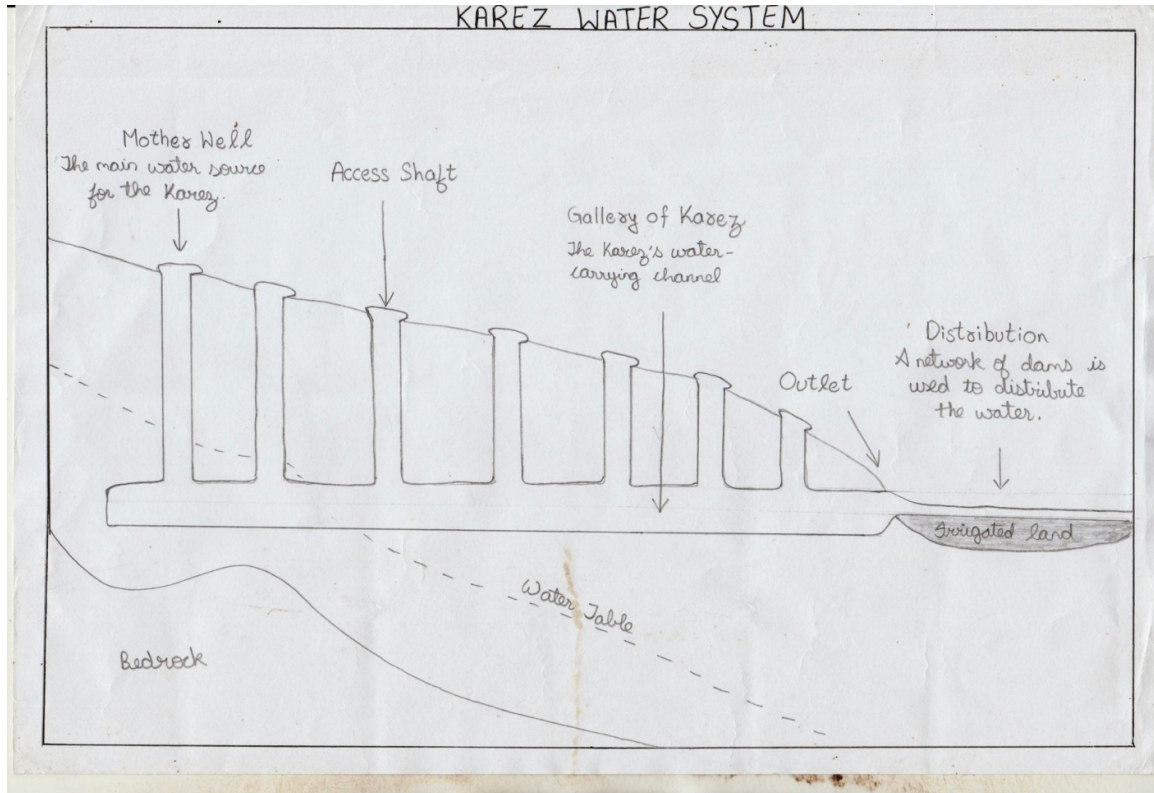
As we entered the gurudwara premises on the left we saw a large immense beautiful garden and as we moved forward we came closer to the main gurudwara .It was completely made up of marble, the interior of the gurudwara is grand, rich decorations befitting a holy shrine. The floor is covered with thick carpets, the columns; walls and ceiling are richly decorated in colorful murals. There were bhajans being sung .It was nice to just sit here, doing nothing but listening to sweet music. There was peace and calmness. There was a langar where we had some food .We met some very humble people who inspired us. We also made our contribution in seva. Just left to the main temple there is Amrit kund.We were narrated the story behind it. We had the prasad and came out. Outside there is a huge emblem of Sikh called mantap. It was very nice visiting the gurudwara and staying in the campus.

We intend to please the locals of Bidar .We want them to know how precious their culture and heritage is. We want to show our respect and gratitude towards them.

Main Entrance of Gurudwara



THE KAREZ WATER SYSTEM!



The Karez Water System also known as Qanat is located in the Naubad area of Bidar. After a period of time, the city started to get saturated and the kings decided to have a new settlement. This is how the area got its name **“New Settlement- Nayabad/Naubad”**. The Kings were intelligent enough as they introduced the water system before they shifted the people in Naubad and this was the reason the Karez system was made. It starts in Naubad and ends in Aliabad. Locally, it is known as ‘Surang Bavi’. What is unbelievable is that the engineers of those days discovered the fault lines in the rocks below the ground and traced the aquifer, just by identifying the particular kind of trees that grow on the ground.

This system is basically designed like a flute; (**sketch shown above**) hollow tunnel, with a base and holes/ air vents on top. This system is stretched at a distance of 3.1 km with 21 air vents each separated at a distance of 50 meters. The Karez gallery and tunnels carved 40ft below the ground had been entirely created by hand. Picturesquely perched on the ridge of Deccan plateau, Bidar has rich laterite formations, a porous rock that allows for optimal groundwater recharge while also serving as a purifier. The karez system is built along a geological fracture. Such fractures are formed at the intersection of laterite and basalt rocks and form lineaments. The system of excavation in the laterite rock that had ensured that the ceiling had not fallen off or the walls had not crumbled for over 600 years was worthy of a detailed academic study.



Why restore Karez?

Ground water has become the most vulnerable resource because it has few higher qualities compared to surface water as it is protected from the direct pollution and most importantly the seasonal and perineal fluctuations hardly matter and ground water is much more uniformly spread and conserving ground water is cost effective and reliable and is suitable for any kind of land.

Water has always been a major concern in Deccan as it receives low rainfall and soaring temperature in the summer with a high rate of evaporation depletes surface water quickly.

Hence, the karez system was well accepted. With rainfall patterns going awry and polluted surface water, groundwater is our answer to water woes. Their levels are not affected by rains or drought for a few years making it the most reliable source of potable water in arid and semi-arid regions. However, it is neglected and encroached upon. In 2012, the local government took the long awaited decision to clean and excavate the aqua duct with the help of a team of experts from Indian Heritage Cities Network, Deccan Heritage Foundation, UNESCO, and Kerala University. The collaborative effort between the local government and the experts produced fruitful results, according to a report published in The Hindu on 16th September 2015, 'water began flowing out of the mouth of the cave that leads to the duct from Tuesday afternoon, attracting residents of Naubad and the surrounding areas who were thrilled to see the stream. Water that gushed out of the Karez gallery got collected in the Kalyani of nearby Sangameshwar Temple before running into the fields and the Manjra River below. 'Since it is a water related issue, it needs more support for the conservation as it needs not only to be conserved to use in the present but also leave it for the future generations. It is the duty of all the citizens as responsible ones to take care of the heritage and also respect the term 'Sustainable Development'. Moreover, there is a lot to learn from our history and heritage and yes! We should never forget to protect them.

PAPNASH LAKE



The Papnash lake is an oldest lake of Bidar, Kamataka state. It is very calm and we can find cool breeze of air. It is situated at 77 degrees-32 longitude and 17 degrees-55 latitude, located 551 m above mean sea level. Many species of birds like kingfisher, duck, parrots, etc. Different species of snakes, crocodiles and other aquatic animals are been found. Langurs are also found nearby. It has been used daily for bathing and washing of clothes by large number of pilgrims. People come here to catch fishes. The samples were collected fortnightly during October 1999 to September 2000 to analyze physico-chemical and biological status of water, such as temperature, pH, total alkalinity, total hardness, dissolved oxygen, free carbon dioxide, chloride, organic matter, nitrite, phosphate, sulphate and algal flora. Variations in physico-chemical parameters were noted. The results also revealed that the lake water was hard, alkaline and polluted. Even today sometimes garbage is been found like – plastic wrappers, bottles, pooja items deposited like flowers, ashes, etc. These leads to a great damage to the lake.

The problem or opportunity arose for the destruction of the lake because it needs more awareness about the importance of lake. Many garbage items like Plastic bottles, plastic bags, foodstuffs, pooja items (ashes of insence stick, flower,etc.) are found here which leads a great damage for the lives of aquatic animals present here.

We are trying to please the people who visit here / Precautions...

- Need more awareness about pollution control.
- Avoid throwing plastics to the lake which may be harmful to aquatic animals.
- Avoid throwing flowers and other pooja items into the lake.
- Avoid mixing of drainage water.
- Avoid washing of clothes and animals.
- If these precautions are followed by everyone then there will be no problem like water pollution and aquatic animals as well as other animals and birds that drink water will be safe.

NARSIMHA JHARNI TEMPLE



Narsimha Jarni is a small temple located in Bidar .It is associated with lord Narasimha; avatar of Hindu god Vishnu. Lord Narasimha has a lion head and a human body. The temple has several names such as Jarni Narasimha Swamy; Narasimha Zarani cave temple etc.The ancient temple is excavated in a 300m tunnel under the Manichoola hill range situated at around 4.8km away from the city.

The speciality of the temple is that the statue of god is inside the cave and the cave temple is filled with water stream at all times. The deity of Narasimha is at end of the cave and the devotees have to walk in the water filled cave to reach the statue. The mythological story says that after killing Hiranyakashipu, lord Narasimha comes to the cave to kill Jalasura who is a demon .When Jalasura was killed by the lord the demon is believed to have been transformed into water .That is the reason why the cave is full of water all the time.

If there were no any measures taken to preserve the ancient temples then the upcoming generations would never come to know that such temples with great historic as well as mythological importance are existing. The temples would be destroyed for the sake of development .The temple would be ruined and would have been destructed completely. We would have never known the importance of the religious temples.

The destruction might have raised for any religious matter or there might be any strong reason for or for the sake of developmental factors. Being a responsible citizen or as the student I would like to request the devotees to follow certain rules and regulations of the temple, like not to throw the wastes in the surroundings of the temple. To maintain some silence and cleanliness around the temple. Being a student would like to request the administrators of Bidar to take some very important measures in preserving the temple. These ancient temples need to be respected and given some special importance in the Indian history .These temples need to be preserved for the upcoming generations because it is very important for them to know the mythological things happened in the past and have to be given some importance.

BIDRI ART



The rich art of Bidar, bidri, is a legacy that has been carried forward for more than 400 years. It was developed during the 14th century C.E.during the rule of the Bahamani Sultans. Bidriware techniques and style is influenced by Persian Art. It was first brought to India by noted Sufi Khwaja Moinuddin Hasan Chisti in the form of utensils. Abdullah bin Kaiser, a craftsman from Iran was invited by the Sultan Ahmed Shah Bahamani to work on decorating the royal palaces and courts. Kaiser joined the hands with the local craftsmen and gave birth to Bidriware under the rule of Ahmed Shah and his son Alauddin Bahamani.

On behalf of Karnataka Tableau Shah Rasheed Ahmed Quadri represented a live demonstration of Bidri art in the year 2011 on the occasion of Republic day at Rajpath in New Delhi. The government of India awarded him with “Shilpguru Award” in 2015. The Bidriware undergoes an eight stage process. The eight stages are moulding, smoothening by file, designing by chisels, engraving by chisel and hammer, pure silver inlaying, smoothening again, buffing and finally oxidising by the soil and ammonium chloride. Bidriware is manufactured from an alloy of copper and zinc [in a ratio of 1:16] by casting. The zinc content gives the alloy a deep black colour.



There has been no change in the manufacturing process of bidri art since inception. The innovation in this art lies in the way the metal was formed. Initially, when Persians introduced this art to India, it was made by inlaying a part of gold/silver. Bidri ware is considered to be an important source of income for the people of India as it is the most exported items in the form of handicraft, and this is the very reason why it symbolizes the wealth and heritage of India.

The bidri metal work can be broadly classified into four types; Teh Nashin, Aftabi, Tarkashi and Zar Buland. Bidar being the epicentre for the production of bidri, the art has travelled to places and was produced not only in Deccan but in various parts of India.

Today, Bidri art is produced only in two centres in India; Bidar and Hyderabad. Bidri Art remains a beautiful legacy of the past which tied various cultures to the land of Bidar.

BARID SHAHI PARK



BARID SHAHI PARK is one of the government build up park in Bidar, Karnataka, India. It is the park where the Baridi Sultans of the Bidar Sultanate have their final rest. Bidar Government has properly maintained this historical monument in the centre of the city. At a distance of 3 km from Bidar Railway Station, The Barid Shahi Tombs are historical monuments situated in Deccan Park and Barid Shahi Park near Bidar Bus Station. The Archaeological Survey of India has declared the groups of tombs as national monuments.

The Barid Shahis gained control of the territory around the Bidar in the beginning of the 15th century. The tombs of Ali Barid and his son Qasim Barid are Located in the sprawling gardens of Deccan Park. The 55 acre garden has hundreds of plants spread across. The main entrance has the gateway on the south, decorated with architectural motifs with star-shaped panels and beautiful patterns. Ali Barid Shah was the most prominent among Barid Shahi rulers. He was interested in architecture and built his own tomb three years before his death in 1577. The tomb of Ali Barid Shah is one of the finest examples of Islamic architecture and beauty. There is a two storied gate way which leads to this tomb. The 70 feet high tomb has a big dome supported by 4 pillars. It has a grand pavilion based on a high platform built by green granite and laterite rock. It has rich floral designs carved on stone. It also has painted tiles inside of the dome. The paintings have hand designs along with calligraphic patterns. The structure has the tombs of Ali Barid and his wives. As a small mosque is also built near the tomb which has rich decoration walls. The tomb of Ibrahim Barid Shah is situated right in front of Ali Barid's tomb.

This tomb is almost similar to the one of Ali Barid but smaller in size. Some of the flowers designs are very intact and beautiful. It was built on high platform with number of graves spread all around. There are 67 graves belonged to royal line of Ali Barid Shah that is well maintained with walkways and lush greenery. Just beyond the park gateway is Qasim Barid Shah II Tomb. This tomb has similar size and architecture of Ali Barid Shah Tomb. The square tomb has walls with 3 arches each and the entrance on the southern wall. To the west of Qasim Barid II tomb, there is a tomb of Qasim Barid but smaller in size. He was the founder of Barid Shahi kingdom. There are several other smaller tombs with no details. The tombs are believed to belong to the clan of Qasim Barid Shah II. One notable tomb in the cluster is the one that belongs to Chand Sultana. Cultural heritage and natural history of a nation has a very high value and is unique. Cultural and its heritage reflect and shape, values, beliefs, and aspirations, thereby defining a people's national identity. It is important to preserve our cultural heritage, because it keeps our integrity as a people. If no decisions were made or solutions were found to preserve the monuments then, no historical places were found.

Historical places are important because they give us many details such as:

1. The style and designs prevalent at that time.
2. The building techniques.
3. The historical events surrounding the monument.etc.

If did not preserve the monuments then we cannot explore the above mentioned points.

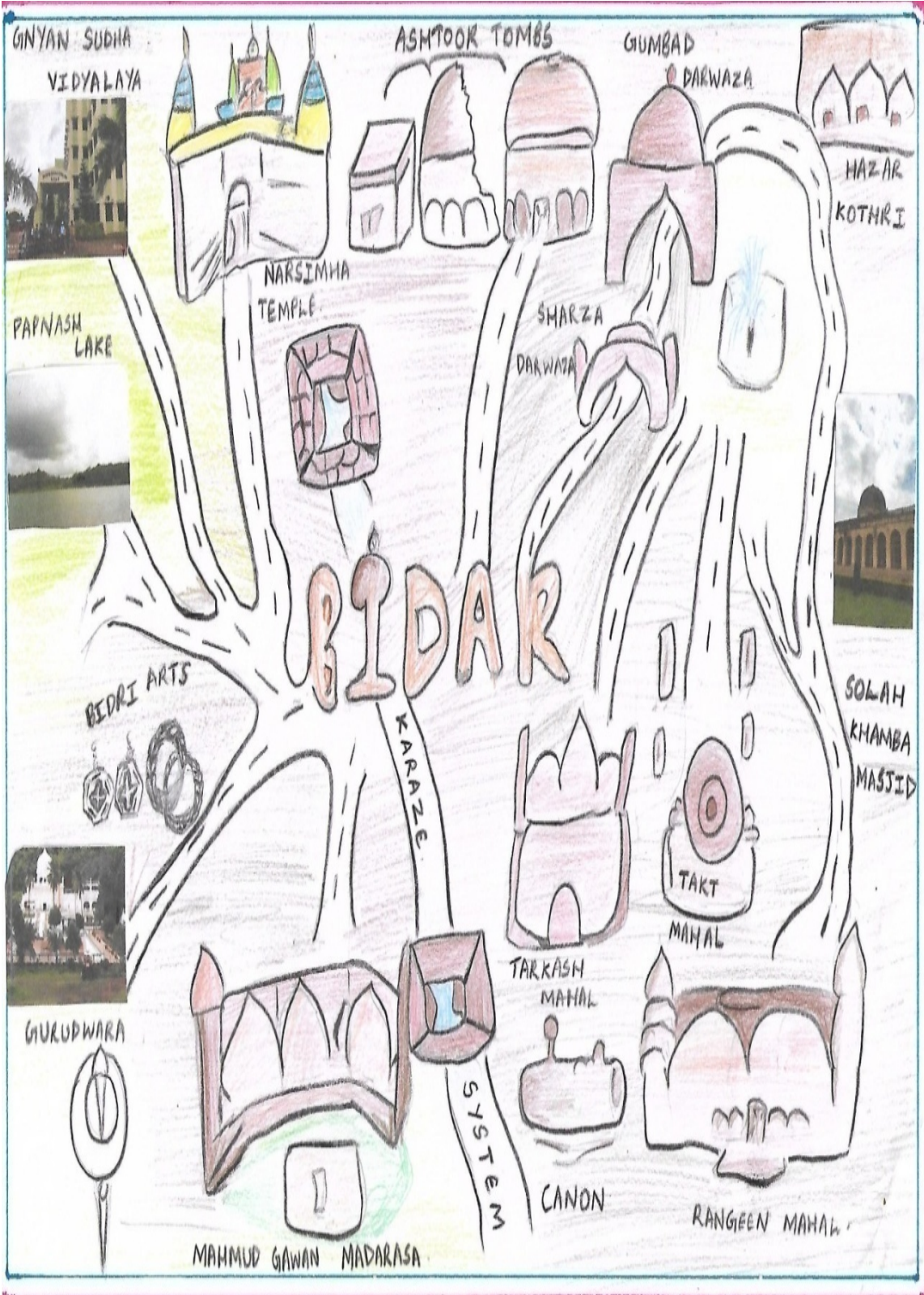
The destructions and causes affecting the monuments are

1. Lack of management policy.
2. Lack of public awareness.
3. Construction of new buildings.

After acquiring detailed information we would conclude that the monuments have made a deep impression on us and there is nothing to match the beauty of those structures. But the monuments must be looked after by the locals and the government. So, that they stand as a symbol of dignity and proud for centuries ahead.

**“SAVE OUR MONUMENTS,
SAVE OUR NATION’S PRIDE.”**

SUCCESS CRITERIA



Bidar- A world in itself

I entered a place
Of which I had only heard about
Its beauty, its grace
Of which I'd only read about

As I entered the gate
I heard a humble voice
A voice explaining to me
How it really was!!

The voice started to faint, slowly, slowly and then stopped
I watched the past run through my eyes
The Sultans walking
The Queens talking

The stories I didn't know
How they worked as a royal crew
As I walked forward
Their grace, intelligence and their thoughts

Touched my heart
Their system, their plans
Better than the best
All you have to do is look for it in your quest

I intend to see the world
But now feel like settling here
An album of memories to cherish
Which will never perish?

-Yusra and Fatima

LOVE DALE CENTRAL SCHOOL, BELAGAVI, KARNATAKA

LIST OF STUDENTS VISITED TO BIDAR (2019-20)

STD - X

Sl.No	Names of the Students
1	Vijay S. Gudli
2	Skand R. Shanbhag
3	Sankash P. Rao
4	Varun S. Hallolli
5	Praneet G. Swadi
6	Sambhav P. Kocheri
7	Venkatesh B. Badiger
8	Abhinandan R. Hansi
9	Sakshi R. Pattanashetti
10	Rutuja V. Sanadi
11	Fatima M. Kazi
12	Ansha R. Mulla
13	Sanobar A. Attar
14	YusraNaaz B. Tallur
15	Amna A. Bijapuri
16	Samruddhi B. Nanikar
17	Afraa A. Khan Pathan
18	Adiba M. Pathan
19	Umme Salina N. Sayyad
20	Nidhi V. Navani
21	Ravish H.

MENTOR TEACHER- SUMITRA G. DAWALE
(SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHER)

STUDENTS CONTRIBUTIONS (2019-20)

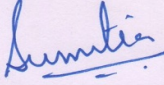
Heritage Sites	Students Names (Report Writing)
Bidar Fort	Vijay S Gudli, Venkatesh B. Badiger, Skand R. Sanbhag and Abhinandan R.Hansi.
Muhammad Gawan Madrasa	Nidhi V. Navani.
Chaukhandi and Astoor Tomb	Fatima M.Kazi, Ansha R.Mulla and Sanobar A. Attar.
Barid Shahi Park Complex	Adiba M.Pathan and Umme Salina N. Sayyad.
Gurudwara	YusraNaaz B. Tallur and Amna A. Bijapuri
Karez System	Samruddhi B. Nanikar and Afraa A. Khan Pathan.
Papanash Lake	Varun S. Hallolli
Narsimha Cave Temple	Rutuja V. Sanadi
Bidri Art	Sakshi R. Pattanashetti
Poem	YusraNaaz B.Tallur and Fatima M.Kazi
Photography	Sankash P Rao, Praneet G Swadi, Sambhav P kocheri and Ravish H.
Cover Page Design	Vijay S. Gudli
Success Criteria Concept Map	Amna A. Bijapuri, Yusranaaz B. Tallur and Fatima M.Kazi
Support and Guidance	Ms.Sumitra G. Dawale (Mentor Teacher)

TRANSCRIPT RECORD (2019-20)

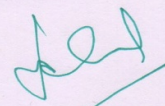
LOVE DALE CENTRAL SCHOOL, BELAGAVI.

STD - X

Sl.No	Names of the Students	Signature
1	Vijay S. Gudli	
2	Skand R. Shanbhag	
3	Sankash P. Rao	
4	Varun S. Halloli	
5	Praneet G. Swadi	
6	Sambhav P. Kocheri	
7	Venkatesh B. Badiger	
8	Abhinandan R. Hansi	
9	Sakshi R. Pattanshetti	
10	Rutuja V. Sanadi	
11	Fatima M. Kazi	
12	Ansha R. Mulla	
13	Sanobar A. Attar	
14	YusraNaaz B. Tallur	
15	Amna A. Bijapuri	
16	Samruddhi B. Nanikar	
17	Afraa A. Khan Pathan	
18	Adiba M. Pathan	
19	Umme Salina N. Sayyad	
20	Nidhi V. Navani	
21	Ravish H.	


MENTOR TEACHER- SUMITRA DAWALE
(SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHER)

Principal
Love Dale Central School,
M.M.Extn, Belagavi



The study tour was overall successful as we learnt many new things from there which we never knew.

As responsible citizens of India we should be aware of the things happening around us. We should preserve our heritage sites as they are very important for us. We should not only count upon the government to do something, we should take part actively in whichever way we can. Every monument has its own story to tell, we have to just be calm, listen to it and feel it.

We the students of Love Dale Central School would like to thank our principal ma'am Mrs Lakshmi Inchal for encouraging and giving us an opportunity to visit Bidar and we also thank our teacher Ms.Sumitra G.Dawale (mentor teacher) for guiding us throughout the project and making it successful. A special thanks to Mrs. Sunita Kukreja and Mr. Mahesh D for their support.

**LOVE DALE CENTRAL SCHOOL, BELAGAVI
KARNATAKA
2019-2020**

Miscellany

Footprints of Lord Panduranga inside the Bidar Fort.



Cannon Balls



Hazari Kothari



SOLAH KHAMBA



Top View of Solah Khamba



Takht Mahal (Throne of the king)



Canon



Narasimha Cave Temple



Karez System

Vents



Vents



Vents



View inside the vent



View inside the vent



Mother Vent



Muhammad Gawan Madarsa



REDMI NOTE 7 PRO
AI DUAL CAMERA

2019/8/31 13:13

Top view inside Muhammad Gawan Madarsa



BIDRI ART



Papanash Lake



Thank
you!



Love Dale Central School BELAGAVI

PROJECT ON BIDAR HERITAGE

