

A study project on Bhongir Fort



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The Bhuvanagiri Fort



The Bhuvanagiri Fort stands as a testimony to the history of Telangana state, which is the epitome of many battles. This magnificent fort, which dates back nearly 3000 years, is home to many astonishing structures. Telangana is a separate state after the partition of Andhra Pradesh. Tourists visiting Telangana will be interested in visiting places like Hussain Sagar and Birla Mandir in Hyderabad as well as historical sites like Charminar and Golconda Fort. Not just in the city of Hyderabad, but in many parts of Telangana. Bhuvanagiri Fort is one of the most prominent places in the Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district.

History of Bhuvanagiri Fort

In folklore, there are many stories about the cities of Bhuvanagiri Durgam and Bhuvanagiri. A king of the Chalukya dynasty, Rajagiri, was looking for a fort on the Mollanna Gutta. Impressed by the beauty of the mountain, King Rajagiri built a Khilla at the fort. When the king Inamuliku gave Bonaiyah, who had shown such a wonderful place, he gently rejected them and requested that his name and the

Bhubanagiri Fort Features:

Bhubanagiri Fort is an ancient monument built on a monolithic rock fortress, about 47 km from the city of Hyderabad. The hill is 610 meters high and is the tallest mountain in Telangana. The mountain is an oval monolithic mountain and from the south it looks like a tortoise and a sleeping elephant from the west. This is one of the Anantagiri lines in the Balaghat lines. Bhubanagiri fort is said to have been built during the reign of muqta vikramaditya, the 6th Triangwar dynasty of the Western Chalukya dynasty. It is named after him as the Bhubanagiri fort, which historians say was popular during the Kakatiyas.



The hills has southbound and southeastern passages. The current gate starts from the southwest. Bhubanagiri Fort is the first steel gateway. It is said that the Nizam built it at his own expense. The entrance resembles that of Fateh Darwaza, the first gate of Bahadur in Golkonda Fort. Tall walls and spacious rooms are visible in the architecture of Islamic culture.

name of his wife Giramma be built together. Legend has it that the city that the king built on their names is today cultured in Bhuvanagiri. However, there is no historical basis for this folklore.



Historians say that Bhuvanagiri Durgam was built more than 3 thousand years ago, and that Bhuvanagiri region was ruled by everyone who ruled Telangana. However, archaeologists say that there are human settlements in the area before the Bhuvanagiri Fort. Here the medieval era burrows, arrows stone axes, swords and tombs were uncovered. Traces of medieval human habitation, as well as human settlements of the Neolithic age, were discovered.

Bhuvanagiri Fort was a long time ruled by Qutub Shahi. Later, when the Mughals invaded Golconda in 1687, they came to power. Sarvaj Pandu who was born in Telangana to a common Kotu Greetha family won the durgam in 1708 and later took over Bhuvanagiri. Prior to his conquest of Golconda he had hid his vast treasures here at the Kalika mata temple in the interiors of the hill. There are many caves and tunnels that have not yet been discovered in the hill. Historians claim that the coins of the Vishnu Kundi period were found here.

The inner courtyards of the fort include horseshoes, granaries and military houses. There are many intriguing secret passageways in the fossil under the Rajaprabada. It is said that no one has yet been able to find where these tunnels go. In addition to this, there are many stone sculptures in the vicinity of the Palace, Palaces, floral decorations, and Kakatiya style sculptures depicting the Chalukyas. There is a Shiva temple on the hills of Bhuvanagiri, a statue of the black Nandi, Someshwara, Bammadevara temple and a monastery under the hill. Over time we have seen some temples on the hill in ruins and in the guttural valleys.



The town of Bhuvanagiri/Bhongir in fact derives its name from the fort. spread across 50 acres at a height of around 500 feet, the fort is one of the examples of how the rulers of ~~Yore~~ made it sure that they could not be taken by surprise by enemies, with the Bhongir Fort counting among one of the most impregnable structures. There is a moat around it while there are stories galore of an underground chamber that connects it to the Golconda Fort, though there are no signs of it when you visit the place now.

starting off slowly, the winding steps take you through a maze of rock structures, mostly in ruins, but still beautiful and magnificent with folklore about the fort adding to the excitement. old cannons, trap doors, rock chambers, beautiful structures resembling 'mandapams' etc., can be seen along the climb to the top. The ascent gets steeper as you go higher, and thankfully, there are railings to hold on to. It is a great test of one's stamina, but in the end, the breathtaking view from the top, and the stroll through the remnants of history, makes it worth the exercise.



The place also has a famous rock climbing school, which is where Malavath Purna trained before scaling Mt Everest. At the beginning of the climb, we can also see a statue of Sardar Sarvai Panna, a hero of the Goud community.

For those not used to rock climbing, the steps aren't that much of a concern. Most people can do it, only thing is to take it step by step, with plenty of breaks thrown in.

The journey can also be made a little spiritual, with the Yadadri Temple, the upcoming spiritual capital of Telangana, about Bhongir.

Bhuvanagiri Fort is one of the isolated monolithic rocks carved by the western Chalukya ruler Tribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya VI and was thus named after him as Tribhuvanagiri. This name gradually became Bhuvanagiri and subsequently Bhongir.

The Fort is associated with the rule of the Kakatiya queen Rudramadevi and her grandson Prataparudra.

The town was constituted as a city municipality in the year 1910 (4th oldest in Telangana). Subsequently, constituted as municipality in the year of 1952 and recently as per the Government orders 3 nos. Gram Panchayats namely Raigiri (North East), Padidipally (West) & Bommai Pally (South) Areas have been merged in Bhuvanagiri municipality and town having spread over 76.537 km². The famous pilgrim of Lord Yadaogi Lakshmi Narasimha swamy temple is located nearby 13 Km.

