

Dr.BRR Government Degree College Jadcherla
Mahabubnagar (DIST), Telanagana State, India-509301
(Accredited by NAAC with "B⁺⁺" Grade,
An ISO 9001-2015 Institution
Affiliated to Palamuru University)

Department of History

STUDENT STUDY PROJECT
ON
"Historical view of Golconda fort"

VI Semester
Academic Year 2022-23

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Submitted to

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project work entitled “**Historical view of Golconda fort**” is a bonafide work done by Naini Poojitha, Ayesha, B.Sruthi, A.Mallesha and Aishwarya the students of VI semester BA under my supervision in History at the Department of History Dr.BRR Government College Jadcherla during 2022-23 and the work has not been submitted in any other college or University either part or full for the award of any degree.

Place: *Jadcherla*

Date: *24/05/2023*

RA
C.Beeraiah

Assistant Professor of History

RA
Signature of External examiner

RA
Signature of Internal examiner

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the project work entitled with “Historical view of Golconda fort” is a genuine work done by us under the supervision of Sri C Beeraiah, Assistant .Professor, Department of History,Dr.BRR Govt.degree College,and it has not been under the submission to any other Institute /University either in part or in full, for the award of any degree.

NAME OF THE STUDENT	CLASS	H.T.NUMBER	SIGNATURE
Naini Poojitha	III -BA	20033006129018	N. Poojitha
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Introduction of Golconda

Golconda Fort, also known as Golconda (lit. round hill") is a fortified citadel and early capital city of the Qutub Shahi dynasty (c. 1512-1687), located in Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

Golconda Fort is listed as an archaeological treasure in the official List of Monuments Prepared by the Archaeological Survey of India under The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites

Golconda was originally known as Mankal. Golconda Fort was first built as part of their western defenses by the Kakatiyas along the

Lines of the Kondapalli Fort. The city and the fortress were built 120 meters high on a surrounded battlements. The fort on granite hill of by massive rebuild was Rudrama Devi strengthened by her successor Queen and her prolaparudra. Later, the fort came under the control of the Kamma Nayakas, who defeated the Tughlaq army occupying Warangal. It was ceded by Kamma King Musunuri to the Bahmani Sultanate as part of a treaty in 1364.

Under the Bahmani Dynasty, Golconda slowly rose to prominence. Sultan Ala-ud-Din Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khalji (1487-1543) sent as a governor the city around as by the Bahmanids at Golconda, established the seat of his government in 1501. Bahmani rule gradually weakened

During this period, and sultan auli formally became independent in 1588, establishing the Qutub Shahi dynasty over a period of 62 years based in Golconda. The mud fort was expanded by the first three Qutub Shahi sultans into the present structure, a massive fortification of around 5 km in granite extending circumference.

It remained the capital of the Qutub Shahi dynasty until 1590 when to Hyderabad, the capital was shifted. The Qutub Shahis expanded the fort, whose 7km outer wall enclosed the city.

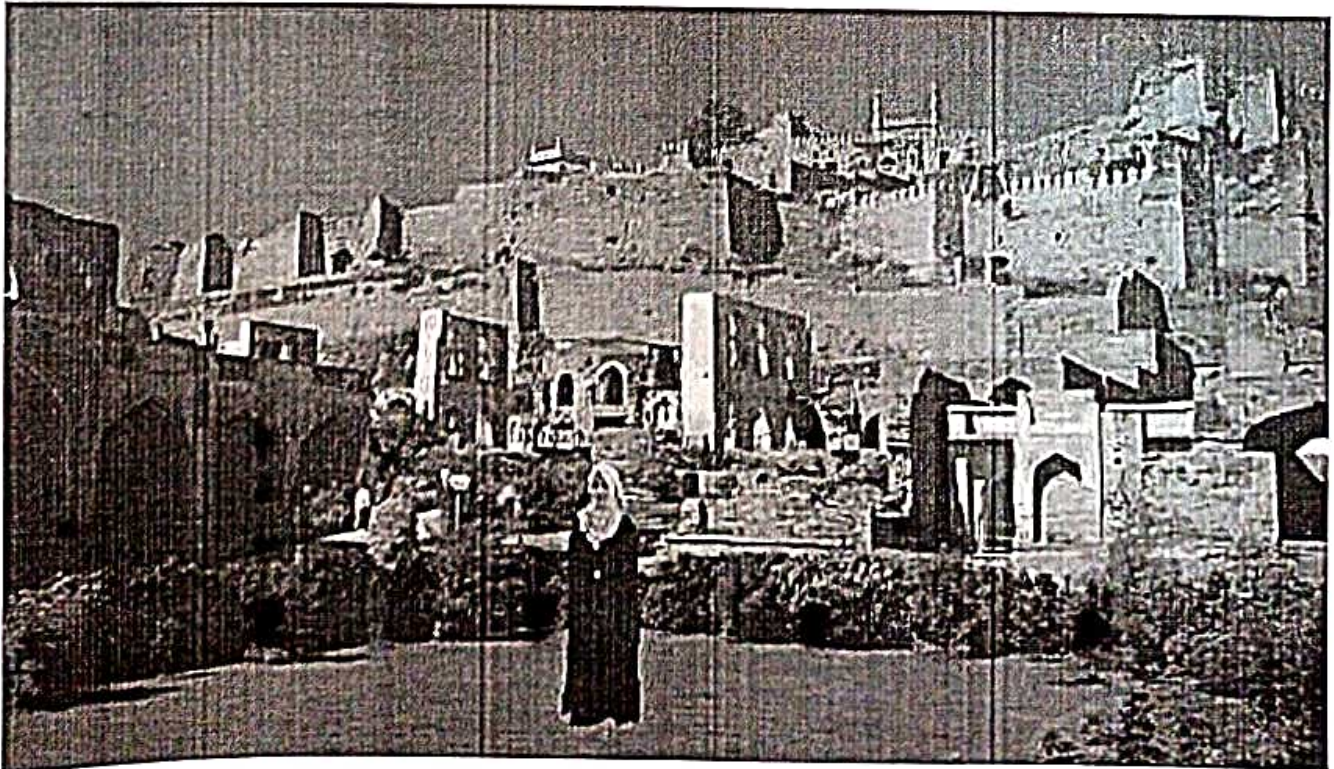
The fort finally fell into ruin in 1687, after eight-month-long siege

led to its fall at the hands of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb.



2.OBJECTIVES

- 1.To examine the historical background of Golconda.
2. To know the detail structure of the, Golconda.
3. To discuss about patronisation of Golconda sultans:
4. To discuss about development of architecture under different rulers of Golconda.
5. To find out Architecture style of Golconda.



3. Historical Background

The early foundations of Golconda fort: Golconda was initially known as manual. Golconda stronghold was worked by the Kakatiya tradition as a component of their western protections as per the Kaanapali fortress. The city and the stronghold were based on a high rock slope, encompassed by huge bulwarks, 120 meters (480 ft). Rani Rudrama Devi and her replacement Pratap Rudra modified and reinforced the fortification. Afterwards, the post went under the control of the murumuru Nayaks, who crushed the Tughlaq armed force involving Warangal. It was surrendered by the murumuru papaya Naidu to the Bahmani sultanate as a feature of an arrangement in 1364.

Under the Bahmani sultanate, Golconda gradually rose to conspicuousness. King Qulin-Qutb-ul-Mulk (1487-1543), sent as a legislative leader of Telangana, laid it out as the seat of his administration around 1501. Bahmani rule was continuously debilitated during this period, and King Quli officially became free in 1538, laying out the Qutb-shahi administration situated in Golconda. North of 62 years, the initial three Quth-shahi kings extended the mud post into the current design. a huge fortress of rock reaching out around 5km in this situation. It remained the capital of the Qutb-shahi dynasty until 1590 when the capital was shifted to Hyderabad.

The Qutb-shahis expanded the fort, whose 7km outer wall enclosed the city. The fort fell into ruins in 1687, after an eight-year siege leading to its fall at the hands of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. Golconda consists of three connected but separate fortified areas known as the Bala Hissar (lofty litadel). The outer fort, and the Naya Qila (new fort).

Clustered within the walls of the Bala Hissar are several courtly buildings, while the outer fort contains mosques, shops, and residences. In the Naya Qila are two mosques and the remains of the garden and its pavilions, and just north of the fort is a group of domed tombs belonging to the Qutb-shahi family.

Golconda fort under the Kakatiya and musunuri dynasties: The Kakatiya line constructed the Golconda stronghold to shield the western piece of their realm. The fortress is based on top of a stone slope. Rani Rudrama Devi and her replacement Pratap Rudra reinforced the stronghold further. After this, the musunuri line assumed control over the stronghold by overcoming the Tughlaq armed forces. Later the fortress was given to the leaders of Bahmani sultanate by Musunuri Kapaya Nayaka. **circumstance Rise of the Bahmani kingdom:** The Musunuris, a federation of local leaders based in

Warangal, who had driven the Tughlaqs out of this portion of the Deccan, remained to rule the area around Golconda. Bahman Shah was able to subdue Bahman Shah to some extent. Many of these chiefs were forced to pay tribute to the Bahmanis, but he was never fully compensated. The Tughluqs once occupied the Telangana region, which the Tughluqs now control. He organized the forts he did have in 1357, including Bidar, Bhongir, Indore, and others. Azim moved the Kaulas into the province of Tilang, and placed them under his supervision. Humayun is the illustrious son of a high-ranking courtier. Golconda, on the other hand, remained just outside.

out of the grasp of the Bahmanis. When Bahman Shah's successor Muhammad (r. 1358-75) discovered that the Musunuris' leader had sought to ally with two of his greatest rivals, the kings of Delhi and Vijayanagara, Muhammad "decided on the full conquest of Telingana." He sent the governor, Azim Humayun, on a march to Golconda, with warriors from the Sultan's army accompanying him. Bear, the northern province, has marched on Warangal. Eventually, the Musunuri chief emerged victorious was forced to file a peace suit. The fort, which constituted the Bahmani kingdom's eastern frontier, was given to Azim Humayun. For the next 150 years, Golconda was crucial in securing this border as control of the eastern shore moved from the Portuguese to the British.

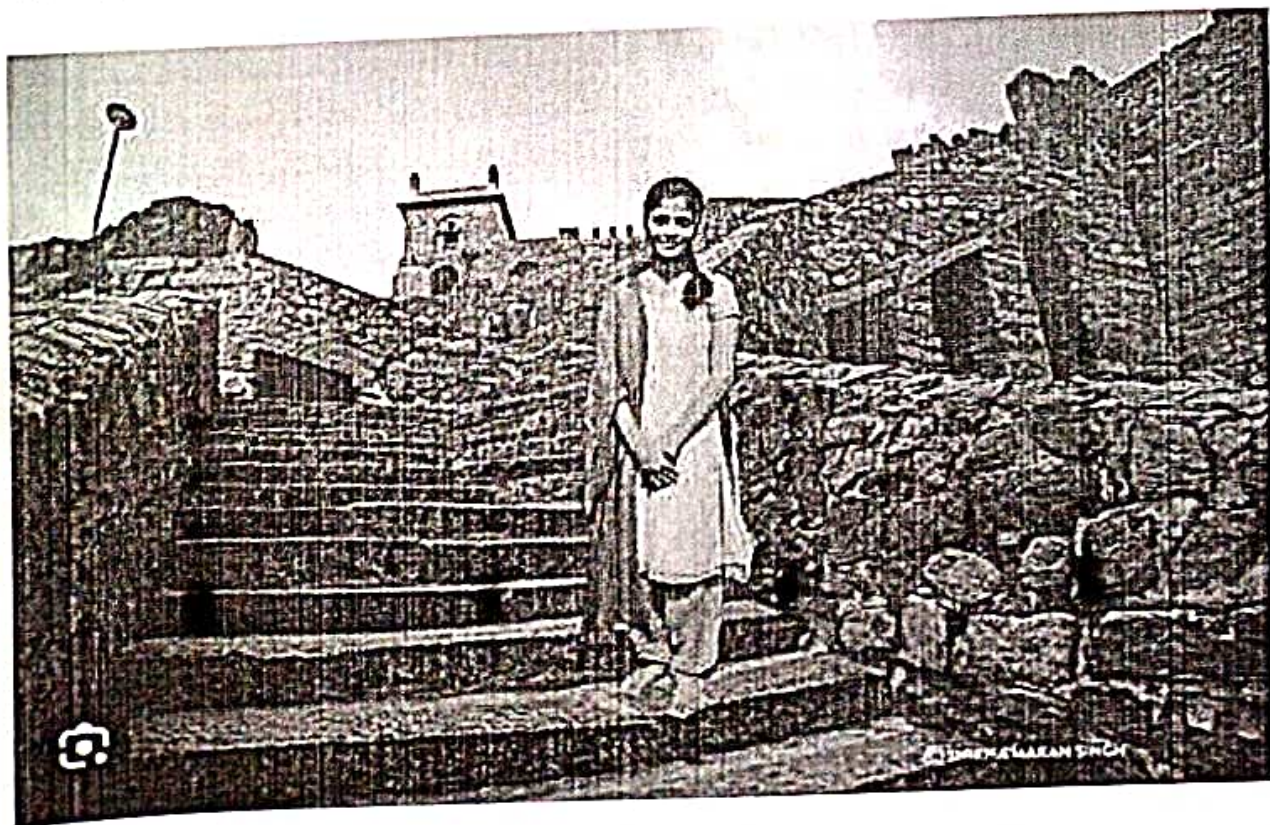
Musunuru to several other local dynasties, all of which have managed to survive. From the west, it is independent of Bahmani control. It appears logical that the fort would have changed over time (ca. 1363-1495), especially given that references in contemporaneous histories show that it was a key place for organizing and deploying military forces. public relations campaigns (as will be discussed below). However, there is currently no scholarship on the subject. Even though, as is true for the period of the Bahmani, there is no discussion of the Bahmani period at Golconda.

There is a great deal of physical evidence for this period of the site's history. The summit of the Bala Hisar has three features that appear to date from the mid-fourteenth to late-fifteenth century when the Bahmanis controlled the fort. (As shown on Plate 61's plan.) As well as revealing insight into an up until recently obscure part of history, These developments are like Bahmani-period relics of Golconda's development.

The arched portion on the inside is divided into two planes and rests on two rectangular pillars that stand on a square base. The ledge that runs horizontally has animals and rosettes and stucco lotus bud moulding, spandrels. A tiny arched niche sits directly above the lintel. Previous scholarship on the site doesn't address this gate at all, and most works don't mention it. Sherwani was perhaps the first to bring this up.

He describes the stucco animals as yalis (mythical leonine beasts also known as lionesses), swans with snakes in their beaks, lion cubs, peacocks, and parrots), vyalas or sardulas); swans with snakes in their beaks, lion cubs, peacocks, and parrots the presence of these symbols here and on a gate entering the palace area, he believes, is due to "the Kutb Shahi period's synthesised Indo- Muslim civilization." Michell also.

gives a brief description of the gate and mentions the striking artwork; subsequent survey Books that include the gate directly copy his description. None of these authors has written a book. Speculates on the gate's age or tries to comprehend its symbolism.



4. Art and Architecture of Golconda Fort

Golconda Fort:

The original name of the Golconda fort is Mankal, according to the Maathire-Alamgiri." The Kakatiyas of Warangal built the fort in the 13th century. The walls were erected with mud by Deo Rai, Rajah of Warangal's predecessors. Local chieftain Kishan Rao built the initial fort out of mud and brick in the 13th century. The Qutb Shahi Sultans renovated the Golconda Fort, which served as the Qutb Shahis' capital for a time. It was a 9-kilometre drive west of Hyderabad.

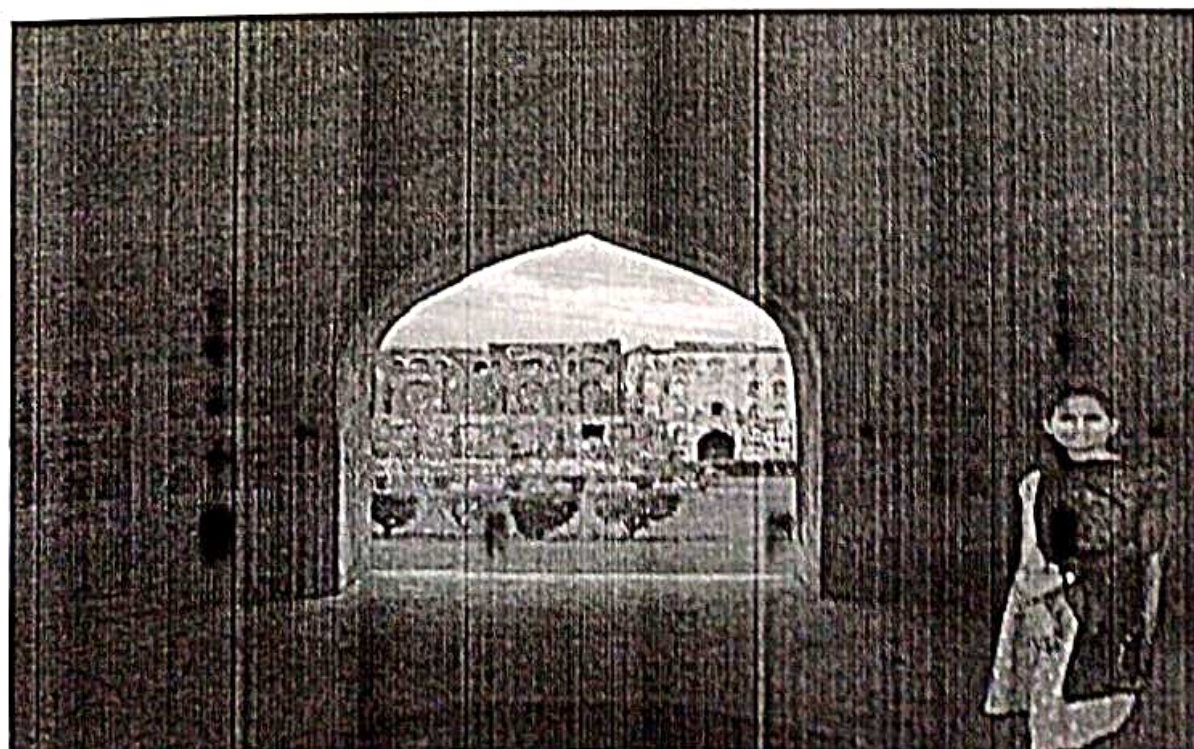
Sultan Quli, the fort's first monarch, is said to have built the fort border wall of the fort. He has also constructed the Safa Mosque in the fort for the Sultan, the royal family, and his ministers to pray. An inscription carved on the Mosque's gateway explains Sultan Quli's role in the Mosque's construction. Abdul Karim hand wrote the inscription.

In the fort, Sultan Quli built the Royal Palace "Dawlatkhana." Golconda has been called Muhammadnagar by him. Ibrahim Qutb Shah improved the fortifications and expanded the territory.

On the instruction of his Peshwa Mustafa Khan, he fortified the defensive walls by constructing a splendid wall of more than 7000 running metres. The Mecca Darwaza on the wall's south-

western part, which faces Mecca, was built in 1559-60. The fort was built during 62 years beginning in 1518 A.D. The fort's elevation is roughly 400 feet, and its perimeter is 4 miles long, with 87 semicircular bastions ranging in height from 50 to 60 feet. Sultan Abdullah Qutb Shah strengthened the fort during the Mughal Prince Muhammad Azam's siege. Musa Khan Burj was built at the fort by Dharma Char, a Hindu architect, and Qutb Shahi General - Musa Khan Burj in the fort along with Qutb Shahi General - Musa Khan.

Along the wall, the Qutb Shahi Sultans built 87 bastions, some of which are octagonal and have battlement parapets on top. The bastions, known locally as Burj's, reinforce the outer wall at regular and short intervals all around its circle. Intima Burj, Bola Burj, Badhe Raksha Burj, Atishi Burj, Sample Burj, Nizam Burj, Husaini Burj, Masha Burj, Kaghzi Burj, Musa Burj, Paikar Burj, Washi Burj, Mastan Burj, Zafar Burj, Fauladi Burj, Kokha Burj, Saf-Shikan Burj are some of the noteworthy bastions Hira Burj, Firozi Burj, Madina Burj, Athara Sidhi Burj, Malik Shahi Burj, Dhaba Burj, Qutb Burj, Masjid Burj, Kalna Masjid Burj, Khuni Burj, Nagan Burj, Petla Burj, Azdah Burj, Ibrahim Burj Pochamma Burj, Mahbub Burj, Mahbub Burj. Tawwakkal.



The Sultans built eight gates around the fort. Fatah Darwaza, Bahamani Darwaza, Mecca Darwaza, Bodli Darwaza, Patancheru Darwaza, Banjara Darwaza, Jamali Darwaza, and Moti Darwaza are all 15 to 18 metres high. The gates are large and lofty, with sinuous approaches, outer and inner entrances, and enough recesses for the guards to stay between them. In India's history, Fatah Darwaza is one of the most important Darwaza. The Mughal armies entered the fort through this Darwaza, according to legend. Aurangzeb had bestowed the title. The principal architect of the Qutb Shahi dynasty was Dharma Char.

The Qutb Shahi Sultans built a temple for Hindu ministers and army officers in the fort. Madonna temple is the name of the sanctuary. It exemplifies Qutb Shahi's tolerance to the fullest. The Bala Hisar and the Baradari are major structures in the Golconda fort. Various symbols can be seen etched on the fort's walls and gates. There are figures of dogs, elephants, horses, fish, peacocks, sparrows, and flowers in the relevant architecture. Ashlars, bricks, and mortar were used to construct the structure. The construction of Golconda and other structures in Hyderabad used lime masonry with a thick covering of fine plaster. The Sultans possessed some of the best engineers in the world. They delivered water to Bala Hisar and Baradari in the fort without charging them. modern machinery and technology

supplied water from the lower section to the upper section of the fort. In one of the corners of Baradari, there is a secret subterranean passage that goes to Gosha Mahal, a distance of around 4-5 miles, which the Qutb Shahis used on the junctures of emergency and danger.

Major attractions:

The acoustics arrangement of the. The incredible Bollywood entertainer, Amitabh Bachchan loaned his voice to the shows held here. The show which incorporates sound and enhanced visualizations can be watched in English, Hindi and Telugu dialects. The fortification makes it remarkable. The sounds of the claps at the fort's entrance may be heard plainly from the top of the hill. There are two rock-built pavilions outside the fort, Taramathi Gana Mandir and Premamathi Nritya Mandir, where the famous sisters Taramathi and Premamathi lived. The two sisters are reported to have performed on a circular dais at the top of the Kala Mandir edifice. This could be seen from the king's court from the top of the fort

Another feature is a light and sound display that attracts a large crowd

Significance: A country's art and architecture are its cultural identity concerning other countries, so a country with great art and architecture is always prestigious to other countries. India's architecture is influenced by its history, culture, and religion. The opposing Hindu temple architecture and Indo Islamic architecture are the most well-known historical styles among various architectural styles and traditions. Both of them, especially the former, contain a variety of regional styles. After the Mughal Empire fell apart, regional nawabs in cities like Lucknow, Hyderabad, and Mysore continued to commission and promote the development of Mughal-style architecture in princely territories. **Significance:** A nation's art and architecture represent the country's cultural character to other countries, which is why a country with great art and architecture is always regarded as distinguished by other nations.

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The fort:

The authority 'Rundown of Monuments' ready by the Archeological Survey of India under the "Antiquated Monuments and Archeological Sites and Remains Act" records the Golconda Fort (seen in figure 1) as an archaeological fortune. Inside, there are numerous illustrious rooms and corridors, sanctuaries, mosques, magazines, corrals, and different designs, as well as a 10 km long external divider with 87 semi-roundabout strongholds (some actually equipped with cannons), eight passages, and four drawbridges. The most reduced of these is the peripheral fenced-in area, which we enter by the "Fateh Darwaja" (Victory Gate, so named on the grounds that Aurangzeb's victorious armed force walked in through this entryway) on the southeastern corner, which is studded with goliath iron spikes (to keep elephants from slamming it down).

Fateh Drazan has a sound impact suggestive of Golconda's designing wonders. Hand applause at the entry's arch resounds and can be heard at the 'Bala Hisar' structure, the most noteworthy point just about a kilometre away. In case of an assault, this is filled in as an advance notice note to the Royals. Post Golconda is known for its mysterious acoustic framework. The most elevated place of the fortification is the 'Bala

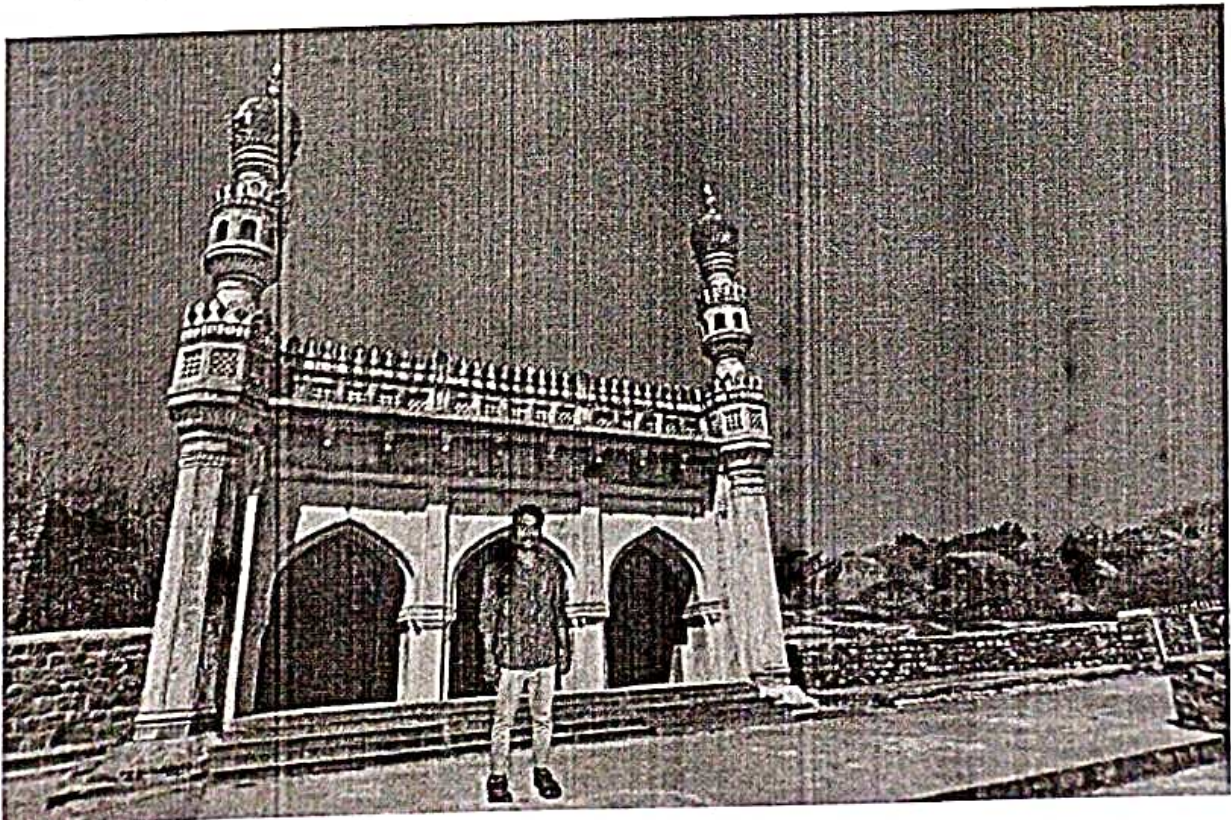
Hissar", which is found a kilometre away. There are castles,

processing plants, a water supply framework, and the celebrated

Rahman' cannon inside the post, in addition to other things. It is believed that a mystery burrow runs from the "Durbar Hall" to one of the royal residences at the lower part of the slope. The burial chambers of the Qutub Shahi rulers can likewise be found in the fortress. These graves, which display Islamic development, are about 1 kilometre north of Golconda's external divider. Delightful nurseries encompass them, as well

as different masterfully cut stones. There was additionally talk that Charminar had a mystery burrow. The fort is also home to the "Kala Mandir." It can be seen from the top of the Golconda from the king's durbar (king's court). This magnificent construction features lovely palaces and a clever water supply system. Regrettably, the fort's unusual construction is beginning to lose its allure. The fort's ventilation is incredibly stunning, with unusual designs. They were so well-crafted that a cool wind could reach the fort's inside, relieving the summer heat.

The fort's massive gates are adorned with enormous sharp iron spikes. Elephants could not damage the fort because of the spikes. An outer wall of 11 kilometres (6.8 miles) encircles the fort of Golconda. This was constructed to strengthen the fort.



5. Review of literature

Good place for those who loves history... absolutely scenic and must go

whenever a visit Hyderabad not expensive at all..

An icon, crumbling into oblivion >

A must visit place if you are at Hyderabad. A Walk up the fort is

recommended if you are reasonably healthy, can get a good view of the city. The Fort is crumbling at many places. The authorities seem to be doing a lot of work, but time is taking a toll. The toilets are a big mess so be wary of

That.

There is a one hour light and sound show Starting at 6:30 in the evening. Explains The history of the Fort really very well. But you will be accompanied by a large swarm of mosquitos. Authorities provide mosquito repellent free cost.

High potential poorly managed:-

Attended the Sound and light show here, was a crowd of more than 200 people Though there

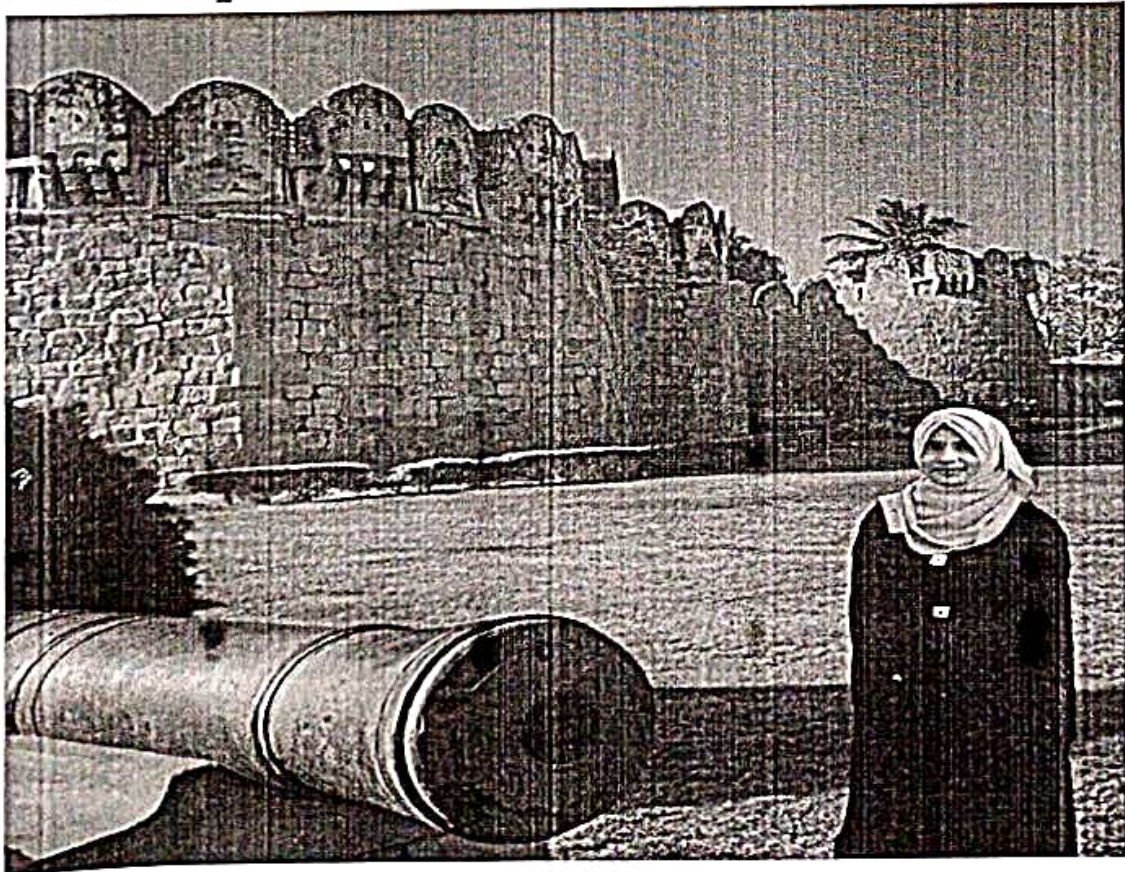
When the 6 pm show started, more than 40% of the audience Started walking away midway in the

Show has good content but has to be made more interesting and visually appealing to viewers. change premium but ensure this is a show that lives to the potential of the place and it's historic signiicance.

impressive:-

we visited this Post our visit to the Qutub Tombs. we took a guide. In case, you do not take a guide then it is better to watch the sound and light Show as it will cover a lot there. The amazing part is how the sound system worked in the olden days. 24 is a good place to hike up. you need to keep appra 2-3 hours to see the place at leisure and taking Pics. it closes at 5:30 so keep ample fine at it is difficult to climb it in a rush visit to the Golconda Fort- Amazing ancient heritage wall preserved,

with an excellent view of Hyderabad the Nizam Estate. Huge area to explove uphill climb expen spaces as gardens was an excellent to explore.



6. Data analysis

Golconda fort is situated at called Golconda which is 11 km
The rulers of oulb shahi dynasty their capital. Their 1687
Golconda has diamonds ruling many like Kohinoor Hope
Diamond were Produced, and from a place away Hyderabad.
made the city period was from 1518 to mines where many
Nassak Diamond, many other diamonds were produced

Golconda Fort is a very large foot consisting of temples,
mosques, palaces, halls apartments and other structures. The
fort is spread in around 11 km area architecture The food and
has beautiful is divided into four fets each having apartments,
worship places, halls. etc.

Golcondo wah the principal capital of the audub shahi kings.
The inner fest

contains Buins of places, mosques Pavillion which rises high
and gives a

and about birds a hill lop 130 meders view of eye other
buildings. Golconda

fort is undoubtedly one of most magnificent feedress complexes
in India.

The history of Golconda Fort goes back to evely 13th century.

when it was ruled the region The fortress rests, meders
Surround high while in 16th and 17th on a gramite hill century.
120 huge crenellated ramparts this structure. The food gains an
impressive place among the architectural marvels and and is a
heritage structures of India Lestimony to Hyderabad's glorious
post.

7. Findings of the study

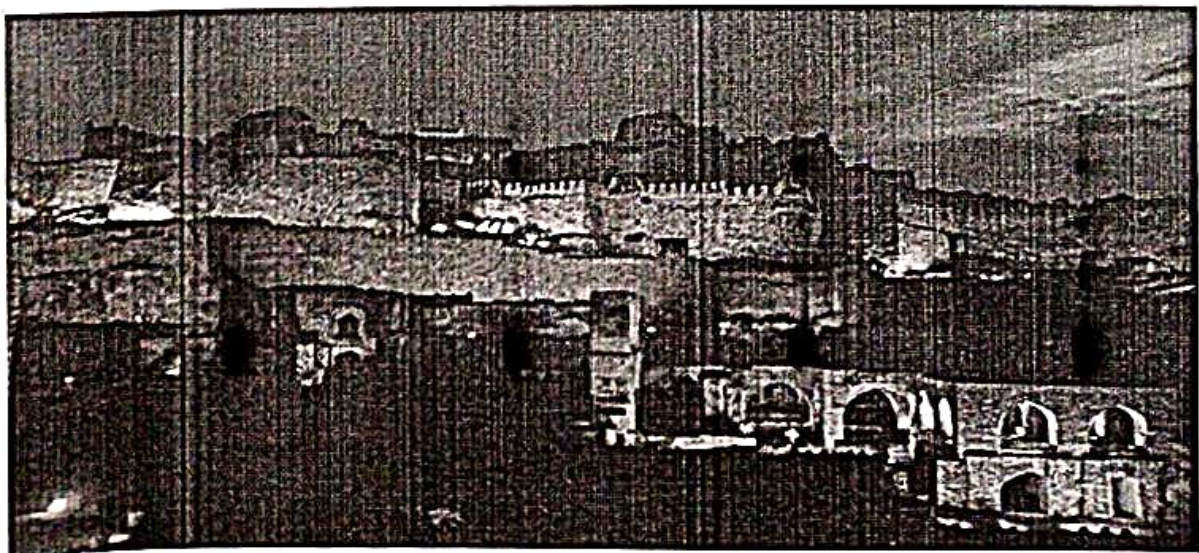
Forts are amongst all-time favorite visiting places of people, as they depict history. There are monuments in India and if amongst the many famous we talk about the place of royals, Hyderabad, it is a must-visit. It is beauty that known for its heritage that includes tombs monuments, and minarets Golconda fort is amongst 11 majestic forts in Hyderabad that redefines the

heritage and delight to learn Hyderabad royalty. And it is more a about Golconda fort hyderabad

In earlier times the Golconda fort was popular for its diamond production. Also, the Golconda is renowned as it is the biggest fort on the Deccan plateau which is

Built over a food under the soft high hill which includes

No doubt, the Golconda fort is one of the most magnificent fortresses of India fort has a is considered The great history of several ages and mutie witness to the historic events of all time rulers. the region where the located was world famous diamond Produced diamonds Koh-I-Noor and many other popular diamonds



The fort was constructed in the Indo-Islamic architectural style which includes four different forts within it. And sadly the fort is left with the ruins of all its historic structures but the best part is, you can any times visit the fort to explore the history.

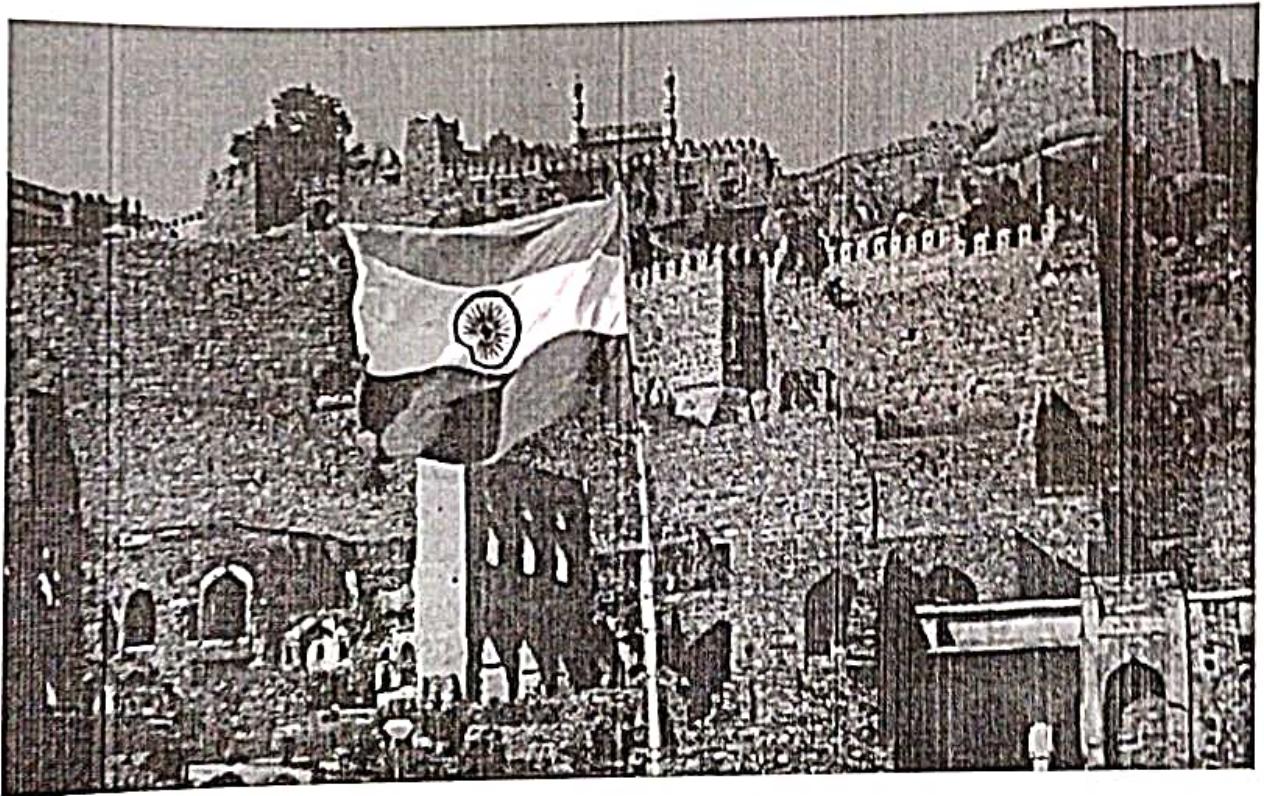


fig: Golconda flog

8.conclusion

The Development of the Golconda fort between the thirteenth and seventeenth centuries has been chronicled in this dissertation, which includes many details not found in survey books in the classic narrative of its growth. Possibly the first phase of development at Golconda, a city in India, yielded noteworthy findings. Scholars of the fort have long contested this period. Furthermore, the first foundation at Golconda was fairly big, according to this study. Two contiguous enclosures near the summit of the Bala Hisar citadel and a third enclosure appear to have been part of the fort's initial phase.

There are a variety of gates, bastions, and other features that can be added This occupation phase is related with. All subsequent extensions to Golconda were erected inside the footprint of this foundation throughout the next 150 years. When the Bahmanis (1347-1538) took control of Golconda in the mid-fourteenth century, the fort became a vital link in the trade network. Three additional features were built in the eastern boundary defences of this kingdom at the site.

This time, a gate was added to the inner fort's eastern flank, as well as a mosque and a cemetery Within the second enclosure, a hall was constructed. The layout of Golconda did not change significantly until Sultan Quli's youngest son Ibrahim's reign (1550-80). It became a royal capital for the first time, as evidenced by the shape of its new outside walls and the size of its palace area, and its funerary zone designated as a dynasty necropolis with an official designation, the entrance is stunning. The later Qutb Shahi sultans (until 1687) made no additions, Ibrahim's boundaries have been determined.

First and foremost, the fort's construction reflects the region's militarization in the 1550. The Yadavas, Hoysalas, and Kakatiyas, who ruled the Deccan at the period, were Suddenly a new opponent from the north, Delhi's sultans eventually

when they were initially introduced to the Deccan and the Deccan architecture of Sultanates who came after the Bahmani dynasty. Their arrival in Golconda could be explained as a series of events. Rather than as a continuation of a tradition that had become commonplace in the Deccan by that time, a new Iranian invention. The structural changes in Qutb Shahi architecture are also likely to explain ties to Iran. Between the time the fourteenth-century mosque on the Golconda citadel was built and the Golconda citadel was built, vaulting methods evolved.

Sultan Quli built a congregational mosque in 1518, which he later remodeled during Ibrahim's reign (1550-80). It's only natural that Iran would be a source of inspiration for Deccan arts. Iran was seen as the country of the Qutb Shahis, the birthplace of Sultan Quli, and a source of fine culture. However, while Iran has long been recognized as a significant influence in Qutb Shahi art and architecture (particularly by Golconda painting specialists), this dissertation also highlights the significance of Telangana's local traditions in the arts of Qutb Shahi.

This dynasty has existed for a long time; the sultans of Qutb Shahi were cognizant of their region's history, not only because of its aesthetic appeal but also because of its utility as a source of indications of life. The power of government During the reign of Frederick William III, architecture and movable artefacts were created.

Ibrahim Qutb Shah, in particular, exemplifies the blending of many traditions to which the country is home Access was granted to Qutb Shahis. Images of hamzas and yales mixed with peacocks and lions in Qutb Shahi imagery. Acts carried out Repairs to public works in Kakatiya, for example provide further indication that this is the case, the link was cultivated on purpose.

This paper finally positioned Golconda in history by examining each of these aspects of the fort and its growth. It is now feasible to distinguish between different stages of

development, comprehend each sultan's contribution to the site, and place Golconda in a regional perspective. Above all, this work is important. provides new scholarly opportunities based on the premise that understanding the Deccan and Telangana's unique socio-political background is crucial. Understanding the architecture of this place and time is crucial.

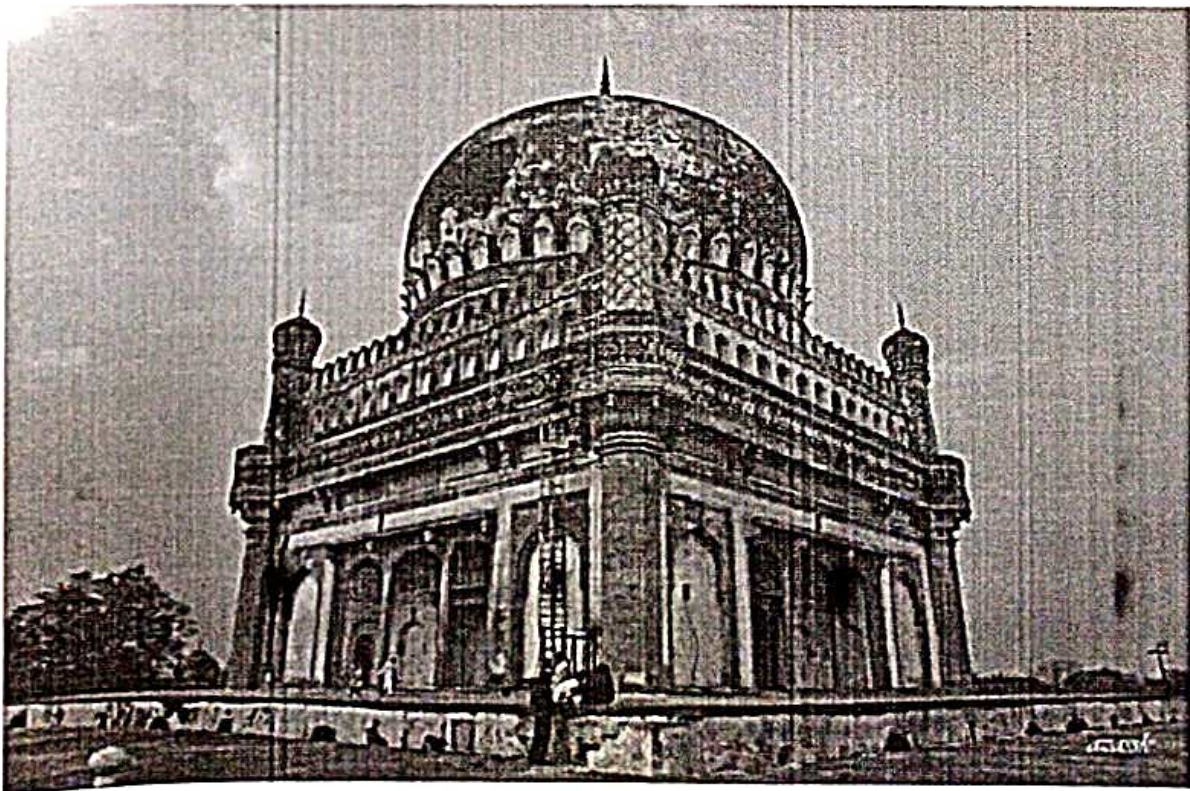


fig:Qutub shahi tombs

Golconda fort

