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## CONTENTS

No.	Paper Title	Page No.
1.	Cricket Celebrated As the only Sports In India: Analysis <span style="float: right;">Manjunath Sajjan</span>	1-5
2	Modern Technology in Agriculture <span style="float: right;">Dr. Thippeswamy. G</span>	6-9
3	An Empirical Study on Production and Marketing of Handloom Products- With Special Reference to Tumkur District <span style="float: right;">Sri.Thyagaraju S. J., Dr. Pallavi S.Kusugal</span>	10-13
4	A Study on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) In Public Sector Banks And Private Sector Banks – Comparative Analysis <span style="float: right;">Dr. Waghmare Shivaji Bharati M Bhusare</span>	14-16
5	Education and Rural Development <span style="float: right;">Dr. Nagabhushana T. G.</span>	17-19
6	Eating Disorders among Male Individual and Team Game Players: A Study <span style="float: right;">Sri. H.G. Patil</span>	20-22
7	Evaluation of Height Status With Age: A Special Reference To Okkaliga Boys <span style="float: right;">Shri. Basavaraj. Patil</span>	23-25
8	A Study on Agricultural Credit in Karnataka <span style="float: right;">Jayashree Patil</span>	26-29
9	Role of Judiciary in Protection of Forests In India-An Overview <span style="float: right;">Padma. J</span>	30-33
10	Artificial Intelligence in Financial Services <span style="float: right;">Shri. S. L. Patil Shri. Santosh Basingi</span>	34-36
11	Artificial Intelligence for Social Good <span style="float: right;">Dr.B.M.Hiremath Smt.S.A.Deshpande</span>	37-38
12	A Study of Fountains of Adil Shahi's of Bijapur <span style="float: right;">Dr. M N. Bennur</span>	39-40
13	A Comparative Study of Earning Quality of PKGB and KVGB in Karnataka <span style="float: right;">Lavakumar.E, Dr. Waghmare Shivaji</span>	41-43
14	Assess the Health Status of People (Above 25) Working from Home <span style="float: right;">Dr. Vinay K.U</span>	44-47
15	Women Entrepreneurship in India: A Review <span style="float: right;">Dr.Marulasiddappa. L</span>	48-51
16	A Study on Agricultural Credit in Karnataka <span style="float: right;">Megharaja B.L</span>	52-54
17	Work force Management in Cotton mills <span style="float: right;">Prakash. H.B</span>	55-58
18	High School Students' Views, Learning Experiences and Academic Performance In Mathematics <span style="float: right;">Imtiyaz M. Teredhahalli</span>	59-61
19	Employee Perception toward Human Resources Practices In Selected Private Sector Banks in Mysore <span style="float: right;">Shailaja R Dr Jagadeesha K M</span>	62-65
20	Role of Artificial Intelligence in Everyday Life <span style="float: right;">Mrs. Roopali Patil, Dr. B.M.Hiremath</span>	66-67
21	Impact of Economics Reforms on Indian Agricultural Sector <span style="float: right;">Dr. Dhananjaya M. S.</span>	68-71
22	Higher Educational Programs and Schemes for Abled People: Indian Scenario. <span style="float: right;">Dr. Dineshappa Singapur</span>	72-74
23	A decade's concentric role of NABARD in promoting agriculture sector in India <span style="float: right;">Dr. Venkatanarayana Miriyam</span>	75-77
24	Jayaprakash Narayan's Concept of Total Revolution And Its Impact on India <span style="float: right;">Mr. Mahadevappa, Dr. Chandrakant Yatnoor</span>	78-85
25	Awareness of Tax Planning With Special Reference to College Teachers <span style="float: right;">Dr Digambar D Kulkarni</span>	86-89
26	Problems Faced By Private Sector Teachers During Covid 19 – A Study <span style="float: right;">Ramesh M,</span>	90-94
27	A Study on Consumer's Perception Towards Organic Food Products In Karnataka <span style="float: right;">Vijayakumar</span>	95-97
28	Impact of T.V Programmes on Modern Lifestyle of Women in Urban Areas of Karanatak State <span style="float: right;">Nagaraj.H. Ronad, Dr J.M Chandunavar</span>	98-101





## A Study of Fountains of Adil Shahi's of Bijapur

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### Abstract

The Bijapur Adil Shahi's were built the fountains in Karnataka by using Tarki and Persian style of architecture. Based on the survey, literatures and inscription, we could say that, the water was being supplied to these fountains from the wells, lakes and brooks and couloirs by using pipe lines which were installed technologically. The Sultan of Bijapur and their Wazirs and Commanders were built these fountains in their empire which was included following cities- Bijapur, Kumatagi, Afzalpur, Shahapur, Bidar, Basavakalyan and Hukkeri etc.. This Article is important in the views of research.

**Key Words** Brook, couloirs, cadence, mortar, reciprocal, perish, jigsaw

### Introduction

Fountains were the one of the important secular architectures of Adil Shahi's Of Bijapur. Ali Adil Shahi-I, Ibrahim Adil Shahi-II, Mohammad Adil Shahi and Ali Adil Shahi-II were given more importance to the construction of fountains and water work in the era of Bijapur Sultans who ruled the Deccan India from 1489AD to 1686AD. These Bijapur Sultans were built the Fountains in front of the Palace, tomb, Administrative hall, Mosque, Inner Fort (Araklle) and Public Places at the road side in the style Islamic Architecture. The water had been supplied to these fountains through wells, ponds, water tower, brook and couloirs by using pipe lines. The fountains were installed to enhance the beauty of the capitals, cities and palaces.

### The Fountains of Adil Shahi's Of Bijapur:

#### 1. Fountains of Kumatagi.

The fountains of Kumatagi water sport were attracting the touristic people. Ruined fountains of Kumatagi were showing the glories of the Adil Shahi I. In the era of Sultans, even though the kumatagi was the small town it had wide roads and cadence which were constructed in the planned project. The water had been supplied to the Buildings, gardens and fountains through the pipe lines which was appreciated the technology of the Adil Shahi. The pipe lines accompanying with the fountains assembled to the tanks and flowerings were found at the north-east part<sup>2</sup>

#### 2. Ibrahim Roza Fountains

The Ibrahim Roza and Mosque were stood each other at opposite site on the 137.2 Mtr square shaped stage of Ibrahim Roza building<sup>3</sup>. The tank having square shaped steps and beautiful fountains were located between these two buildings. The pipe lines were installed to flow the fountain water to the gardens situated in front of the stage<sup>4</sup>.

#### 3. Golgumbz Fountains

There were 3 tankat the east, west and south part of the Golgumbaz and we could find perished fossil fountains therein<sup>5</sup>. According to Ibrahim Juberi, Mahammad Adil Shahi had built the Asarmahal building, and also built a beautiful flowering at the centre of the building which would be filled with water at all the time. This water would be used by the people as and when they wish<sup>6</sup>. The existence of the pipe lines and fountains was evidenced by the survey.

#### 4. Navarapur Fountains

The Navarapur city had been developed by the Ibrahim Adil Shahi-II and Shahanavas khan from the year 1599AD to 1628AD. The beautiful Navarasmahal was built in this city and also built a square shaped flowering at the northern part of the Mahal. The water was supplying to this flowering through pipe lines<sup>7</sup>. The holes were made to this flowering at the northeast and southwest part to facilitate the flow the water. The existence of the another hole in this flowering had been found though survey. These holes were attached to the fountains. But now a days, we could not find any these fountains. This 4 feet height flowering had been built by using stones, mortar. Ibrahim Juberi said that, The Nouras Mahal looked like a heaven with the help of these beautiful Fountains<sup>8</sup>.

#### 5. Naari Mahal Fountains

The Naari Mahal building could be found besides the defence wall of Navaras Mahal situated at left side road of the Navaras Mahal. Naari Mahal had been accompanying with southern part of defence wall. There were flowering along with the fountains were existed at the northern part of Naari Mahal but now a days they have completely perished. These fountains were found at the central part of the flowering and we could see the pipe lines and hole attached to this fountains. The existence of gardens all around the fountains and of the pipelines were found through the survey. Miyanusrati who was the poet of the Ali





Adilshahi-II had been written two literatures in the Deccani Urdu language namely- Gulshan-ishka and Ali  
 These literatures described about the fountains<sup>9</sup>. One day Ibrahim AdilShahi-II sat at his own palace  
 and see the flushing of water from the fountains and he felt that the water drops were falling like pearls  
 was falling from the trees. At the same time he wrote a poet as follows,  
 " Udata Se EeFhaveraKaPaaniBhi Kya Nazara Hai"<sup>10</sup>,

#### 6. Mustaf Khan palace fountains

There was a Mustaf Khan Palace which was always 500 yard from the Citadel wall. Mustaf Khan  
 was the Wazir of AdilShahi. The huge tankwas built in front of the palace which was surrounded by green  
 gardens. there was a lengthy having no depth canal bed having teeth like jigsaw could be found. Henry  
 Cozens opinion that water of this tankwas flowing like thousand of waves<sup>11</sup>. The existence of fountains  
 fossil and holes were evidenced through the survey.

#### 7. Basavakalyan fountains

Basavakalyan is the taluka place at the Bidar District, Karnataka. Raj Mahal building came after  
 the seven entrance doors of Basavakalyan and fountain gardens were built in the premises of this building.  
 the fort was surrounded by deep canal. There were two wells and two silos near to the deep canal<sup>12</sup>.  
 They were made a pipe line system to supply the water to the different buildings and from there, they  
 supply water to the fountains. These fountains were made with mortar and bricks.

#### 8. Afzalpur Fountain

Afzalpur is the taluka place at the Gulabarga District, Karnataka. The fountains similar to the  
 fountains at Ibrahim Roza of Bijapur were built on the plate form of Mazalish-E-Mahal having 180 feet  
 length and 63 feet width situated between the mosques and tombs. There was a rectangular flowering  
 having 30 feet length and 20 feet width. The fountains made with iron pipes were built at these flowering.  
 The water was supplied to this flowering with the help of pipe lines attached to right and left side of  
 northern part of the flowering and these pipe lines were also connected to the near lake. To provide water  
 facility to the palaces and gardens, they installed the pipe lines at north-eastern side of the flowering. They  
 were built a small canal on the plate form to the flow of over flow water which is connected to the  
 southern part of garden. This was found through survey.

#### 9. Hukkeri Fountains :

Hukkeri is the taluka place in Belagavi District. In the era AdilShahi's this place was called as  
 Hoovin-Keri. There were 5 fountains and 5 tanks. The water was supplies to these fountains with the help  
 of the pipe lines which were installed at the 5 to 6 feet deeper into the land and connected to the Ele-  
 Munnoli brook. These pipe lines were installed with 5 feet height and 4 feet width. The same pipe line was  
 also installed at northeast part. The water was supplying to the wells and fountains from these pipe lines.  
 The survey said that, the water was supplying to the market fountain from another huge brook.

#### 10. Darga Fountain:

There was the existence of the square shaped fountain near to the bus-stand. The water was  
 supplied to this fountain from the lake. We could find a well at the north east part of the fountain which  
 had steps and arch. There were another fountains at the western part of the city and a crocodile picture had  
 been drawn by the side of this fountain. The local senior people opinion that, the hot and cold water was  
 coming in this fountain.

#### Conclusion:

The Tarik-E-Perista, Ibrahim Naam, BasatinSalatin and several literature, inscriptions and survey said  
 that the BijapurAdilShahi's, Wazirs and Commanders were built these fountains in front of the palaces,  
 administrative buildings, tombs and Darga in the Mecca and Madina style by using technology in the  
 several places of their city also to lead their luxury life.

#### Foot Notes

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