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ABSTRACT

The Delhi Sultans were ruled India from 1206AD to 1526AD. Especially, this Delhi Sultans were included Slave, Khilji, Tughlaq, Saiyyed and Loodi dynasties. These dynasties were built Mosques, tombs, forts, Palaces and gardens in the Indo-Islamic, Turkey and Persin styles in their Kingdom. The Arches, having columns setting up in the Polygonal and octagonal style, were built in their buildings.

Key Words:

Wreck, Polygonal , Doctrines , Preaching , Chapel, Habra, Makbar, Vicinity , , Astonishing, Oblique , Peppermint , Stucco , Octagonal , Ancestry.

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### Introduction

India was the richest country in the world and the north India was ruled by Rajaputs. The Arab's, Tarki's, Persin, Pathan's and Afghan's not only rob the wealth of the India but also ruled the India. Especially, Muhammand-Bin- Qasim, Muhammad Ghazni and Muhammad Ghori were not only attacked the india and destroyed the Hindu temple but also constructed the Mosque in the style of Mekka and Madinn. Upcoming Slave, Khilji, Tughlaq, Saiyyed and Loodi dynasties were established their kingdom in India and constructed Mosques, tombs, forts, Palaces, water works and gardens in the Indo-Islamic style and the Arches, having columns setting up in the polygonal andoctagonal style, were built in their buildings. Thses dynasties were given more importance to the Domes and Minars in their buildings and through which, they evolve Islamic Architecture in India.

### The Evolution of Islamic Architecture In India:

The 12<sup>th</sup> century is the turning point in the history of India. The legacy of the Muslims, India was greatly affected when they invaded. For this reason culture clashes began between Hindus and Muslims. Afterwards, Islamic architecture began to take root in India<sup>1</sup>. After the Arab's invasion began in the lower part of the Sindhu River at the beginning of the 8<sup>th</sup> century, then Bagdad Khalif's influenced was increased. They

... the same heritage

was also practised in their buildings. They called craftsmen from Byabiloniya's culture into the open plain and they used colour tiles in the buildings of Multan and the surrounding regios. Then Mahmad Ghajini and Mahamad Ghori invaded on Lahore and Panjab and wrecked the palace as well administrative offices then they adopted the architectures such as woodworking, arches, knifiting and polygonal arches from West Asia. This is what caused the Indo-Islamic come out. The founder of Slave Dynasty Qutubuddin Aibak began ruling in Delhi as his new capital city. Very first he built Qutub Mosque in 1195 AD. It has been converted into a mosque and is in the process of destroying many Hindu temples. In that case the architecture was built in the mixer of Indo-Islamic style. This is because the pillars in the temples showed the Hindu style. To remedy for this, they built their buildings with a wide gate on the Mecca side in 1199 AD. By this, the architecture of Islam raised in India. From AD 1195 to 1205 the shade of Islamic architecture began in India with Arahai-din-ki-Jompra of Ajmir, Mosque of Delhi and Qutub Minar<sup>2</sup>.

There are conflicting qualities in religious matters and doctrines among Hindu and Muslim religions. It is noteworthy that their respective religious centres, temples and mosques have grown up virtually to the principles and practises of the respective religion. The architecture of both religions is different. Hindus built their buildings by using rods across the

roof in the structure of their temples. Arches and towers can be seen in Jain and Buddhist sites. Similarly, Muslims have been using the arch style because of its Roman influence. Before it came to India it had been a practical effort in different countries. Mosques built mainly in the places Bagdad, Kairo, Damaskas testify to this. It is for this reason that the Muslim Sultanate has helped to reach the practical stage of Islamic architecture in India, it can be said that the skillful workmen in Indian contributed to the proficiency of their buildings<sup>3</sup>.

Mosques and Tombs are the most prominent of the buildings of the Muslims sultans. The idea that the mosque is extension of the house the founders of Islam lived in, which were situated at Madina in Arabia<sup>4</sup>. The main part of the mosque is the vast yard surrounded by pillars. The building of the mosque is the first step, with a large courtyard in the center of the building, surrounded by pillars and Balcony. There was a cottage in the courtyard for washing hands<sup>5</sup> before Namaz. And then extended the limbs towards Mecca to indicate a central target in the building, which was turned into a pavilion which included the pillar. Mihrab is called to indicate the direction of the Namaz. On the right side of the Mihrab, there was a preaching platform named Mimber. A little bit part of the pavilion was opened to Muslim women for Namaz. In front of

..... a high platform which stands on it to call

Minars. For the purpose of the bringing glory to such a chapel attractive gateways and massive domes were built.

Another type of Islamic architecture was Tombs. Tombs were the buried monuments of Soofis, Saints, Kings, Queens, Vajirs, and Generals etc. The development of such tombs influenced to built Tajmahal, Bibi-ka-Makbar and Humayun Tomb etc in India. In the centre of the tomb lies a ceiling containing an empty tomb. It is called as Habra. It is covered by a large dome roof. In the basement of this room the similar room is built where the actual burial tombs are. It is called as Makbar. Mihras are built in the mosque on the west wall of the tomb. In some cases, the mosque was built either in the vicinity of the building or on its premises. The Mosque and the tomb are two buildings called the Roja. Such examples have evolved in many places in India such as Bijapur and South India<sup>6</sup>.

The evolution of the Islamic style would be divided into three categories.

1. Architecture of Delhi Sultanate.
2. The style of Regional Sultans and
3. The designs of Mughal, Badashah. The first of these, the Delhi Sultanate, initially began to build their buildings from the Pathan style and later changed the previous style<sup>7</sup>.

#### Slave Dynasty:

The evolution of Architecture can be seen in the Gulam,



**Khilji:**

Allauddin Khilji built Alaidarvaja in the complex of Delhi Kutub Minar in 1211 AD. Alaidrwaj and its tomb decorated with red sandstone and white marbles. Khilji hired artisans from Turkey to build his buildings and adopted Islamic architecture. Kutubuddin Ibak began composite style to build Tombs and Arches. Thus, the first Islamic style domes and Darwaja were produced in India. Importantly the tiles and bud lotus which came in the Kuwait-Ul-Islam gateway were symbols of the Islamic architecture. In Delhi, Siri leads the way of the tomb by directing it from the two small chambers of the Allauddin Khilji Madarasa and their tombs. According to a statement of Ferguson, the building of the tomb was built in the shape of **I**. According to him the building has seven rooms, dome and windows on the west side. There was a wide courtyard in front of the west and south gates of the buildings. He noted that this was the first time such a madarsa and tomb were built in India<sup>10</sup>.

**Tughlaq Dynasty (Lineage):**

During the Tughlaq dynasty the Islamic style evolved again in Delhi. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq the founder of this dynasty and established a new capital called Tughalakabad and built his tomb there. Before this he was built his tomb in Multan but it was converted the tomb of his sufi master Rukh-Pi-Alam. His Tomb was adopted different style whereas in his

Sultanate. The Gulam Dynasty was the first kingdom to rule Delhi. Even though they were not members of the royal family but originally they were Muslims who came from a good Gulam. Thus they built their buildings according to their own policy. Qutubuddin Ibak and Altam shah were followed their own attitude<sup>8</sup>.

The Delhi Sultans built their buildings in the architecture of Iran and the Middle East. They hired Indian craftsmen to construct buildings without following any of the architectural designs of India. These workers built their buildings in accordance with Muslim religion, using their own ideas. They built buildings that would make the world astonishing. The Indo-Islamic style was come out unknowingly by the Sultans. Gulam Dynasty destroyed the Hindu Temples and built mosques using temple materials.

Hindu carved sculptures of Hindu deities on their temple pillars and walls but Muslims have forbidden sculptures of living things. They have given permit to built only non-living things. Thus, Indian craftsmen painted flowers and herbs on the walls of the mosques, burial temple, palace and arches. Also, the polygonal decorations were implemented and according to Quran, people started putting up squares in the place to make the buildings look neat. Similarly the sultans used stones and mortar to build buildings, built mainly of

<sup>8</sup>...red stone, yellow and white marbles



master's. Thus Multani architectural features were found in Delhi. Tiles and wooden work were started these were called as Punjab style. After him, Mohammed bin Tugalak made Daulatabad as his second Capital city. Originally Devagiri was the capital of Yadavas still Yadavas temples were found in the fort<sup>11</sup>.

Tugalak ruled here for 5 years and then he returned to Delhi. Thus, his building projects were incomplete. He brought labourers from Delhi to build the buildings here and started to build architectural buildings from them. He used substandard materials to complete the buildings quickly such as mortar, stones<sup>12</sup>. Hindu Temple was converted into mosque in Daulatabad. He built a huge dome on the top of it. It is 30 meters high and made of brick. It is divided into four phases in the oblique column. It has circular balconies on three levels, this type of minars began during the Tughlaq Dynasty<sup>13</sup>.

The upcoming sultan Firoz-Shah-Tughlaq avoided his own ideas to build buildings, he proceeded to build the building which was made of Arches setting up with high columns. For these building they were used peppermint instead of red sand stone and white marbles. The legacy of stucco decoration for buildings continues to this day. Most of the buildings were constructed of marked sticky soil and neatly arranged on top. Firoz Shah also hired Hindu craftsmen to build his buildings, so he used rod across the roof as Hindu style in the entrance and



outfit. Also the Jewellery designed having stucco work carved on the wall<sup>14</sup>.

After Firoz Shah inaded Khanapur and seized the place he built a tomb there. The peculiarity of this building is that the massive dome at the top of the centre of the tomb it was built by Khan-E-Jahan. Firoz built his dome on a square dome. The rest of the buildings look like this one but the dome of Janpur is different. Inside it is an octagonal wall that has evolved. There are three main arched entrances on the corridor and the each arch of each door had 8 lines and which was the a marvellous task. The process of building a protective wall around the tomb began here. Similarly, in the places like Firozabad, Hissar, Fathebad etc were having Hindu Temples, these were destroyed by them and used the temple objects to build tombs mosques and Forts from this, Indo- Islamic style was emerged<sup>15</sup>.

#### Saiyad:

After the Tughlaq ancestry, the Saiyad clan came into power in Delhi. They continued their predominantly octagonal style. They built dome which had long and bouncy shape of drum called it as Tilangini tomb. The building has octagonal arches on top of small pillars. Art school were opened to restore such buildings. This led to the construction of model buildings during the Lodi and Mughal times.



#### Lodi Dyanasty:

Polygonal style was continued to be alive during the Lodi lineage. The tijara tomb which was 'Ala' Al-din-Alam having polygonal arches made with pillar lines were attractive. A similar Sikandar Lodi tomb was built at near Kharyapur, Delhi and then a defence wall was built around the building. Upcoming Moghals began the art of building gardens in front of the tomb. Lodi proceeded to jewellery style designs at the entrance and they also built Mihrab on the walls.<sup>16</sup>

#### Conclusion:

The awesome buildings which were outperform with each other and planned buildings were constructed in the History of India. The buildings namely – mosques, tombs and forts were constructed by Slave, Khilji, Tughlaq, Saiyyed and Loodi dynasty which were ruled in the era of Delhi Sultan. Some of these dynasties were converted Hindu Temple into Mosques. These dynasties were constructed their buildings in the Indo-Islamic Architecture Style. The buildings were constructed by using red sand stone, black stone and peppermint. Most of the buildings were built in the era of Tughlaq.

#### Foot Notes :

1. Tipperudraswami. H. Karnataka Samskruti Samikshhec1015 P-606
2. Percy Brown: *Indian Architecture (The Islamic Period)* – 1942, P-6

3. Tipperudraswami. H. Karnataka Samskruti Samikshhec1015 P-607
4. Percy Brown: *Indian Architecture (The Islamic Period)* – 1942, P-6
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6. Ibid –608
7. Percy Brown: *Indian Architecture (The Islamic Period)* – 1942, P-5
8. Ibid –9
9. Article [www. History discussion.net](http://www.historydiscussion.net)>characteristic....
10. [http:// en. Wikipedia .org /wiki / Qutub complex](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qutub_complex)
11. Johan Burton page Geroge Michel: *Hdo Indian Islamic Architecture*, P-6
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13. George Michell and Mark Zebrowski: *Architecture and Art of the Deccan Sultanates* – P-64
14. Johan Burton page Geroge Michel: *Hdo Indian Islamic Architecture*, P-7
15. Ibid –8
16. Ibid –9





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