INTRODUCTION

- Unlike other Muslim rulers who made full use of indigenous art and architecture in their domains, rulers in the Deccan largely ignore the local art and produced an independent style of their own.

Influences in this style come from two main sources:

a) **Delhi Style**: Due to forced migration of Muhammad Tughlag from Delhi to Daulatabad, many influences of Tughlaquian Delhi were bought to the south.

b) **Persian Style**: Due to the migration of Persians to southern India via sea.

Deccan style can be divided into three main phases:

1. **Gulbarga Phase** (Bahmani Dynasty) – Laying foundation of the style.
2. **Bidar Phase** (Bahmani & Barid Dynasty) – After moving the capital of the Deccan Sultanate from Gulbarga to Bidar, the style developed
THE BAHMANI AND LATER THE BARID DYNASTIES.


- DECCAN ARCHITECTURE IS AN AMALGAMATION OF INDO ISLAMIC AND DRAVIDIAN ARCHITECTURE.
JAMI MASJID AT BIJAPUR

- Built in Bijapur during the reign of Ali Adil Shah, the Jami Masjid at Bijapur clearly shows the connection with the Bahmani style of the previous century.
- It built between 1558-1580 AD.
- The structure was never completed, as it lacks the two minarets which were supposed to flank the exterior of its eastern entrance, the whole part being left unfinished.
- An entrance gateway was added later by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb.
- Other features such as the ornamental merlons above the parapets of the courtyard are also missing.
PLAN OF JAMI MASJID
- The structure covers a rectangle of 450’x225’.
- The courtyard is a square of 155’ side, contained on three sides by seven arches on each side. On the west, the arcade shows a central opening emphasized by foliations, forming the façade of the sanctuary.
- A wide and deep cornice supported on brackets projects above this arcade.
- Above the middle of the sanctuary the archaded square clearstory rises which supports the dome which is no stilted but hemispherical in shape with a metal finial crowned by the crescent symbol.
INTERIOR OF JAMI MASJID
• THE INTERIOR OF THE SANCTUARY IS A LARGE HALL 208’ X 107’, DIVIDED INTO FIVE AISLES BY ARCHES ON LARGE MASONARY PIERS.

• THE NAVE IS A SQUARE OF 75’ DIAMETER CONTAINED WITHIN 12 ARCHES.

• THE ARCHES INTERSECT AT THE TOP TO FORM AN OCTAGONAL CORNICE FOR SUPPORTING THE BASE OF THE DOME.

• AROUND THE NAVE ARE THE SQUARE BAYS OF THE AISLES, WHOSE CEILINGS ARE BUILT ON THE SAME PRINCIPLE AS THE NAVE, BUT MODIFIED TO SUIT THEIR SMALLER SIZE.

• ORNAMENTATION HAD BEEN KEPT TO A MINIMUM.

• AN INCONGRUOUS ORNAMENT, IN THE FORM OF A MURAL DESIGN IN RELIEF WAS ADDED AT A LATER DATE BUT IS CONFINED TO THE MIHRAB ARCH.
ELEVATION OF JAMI MASJID
TOMB OF ALI BARID

- INSTEAD OF BEING A CLOSED STRUCTURE LIKE OTHER TOMB BUILDINGS, IT IS AN OPEN STRUCTURE, WITH A LARGE ARCHWAYS IN EACH ITS FOUR SIDES.
- THE CENOTAPH, CARVED IN BLACK BASALT IS VISIBLE THROUGH THE ARCHWAYS.
- THE ARCHITECTURAL COMPOSITION IS SIMPLE, EXCEPT FOR THE ELABORATE TREATMENT OF THE DOME, WHICH IS BEGINNING TO SHOW THE BULBOUS FORM WHICH WOULD BECOME COMMON IN LATER YEAR.
The builders, reverting back to the Persian principles, treat the building as a base for surface treatment like coloured tiling.

The decoration includes long bands of inscriptions containing couplets, personal eulogies and sacred extracts in Kufic, Tughra or Nashki scripts.
• TWO STORIED GATEWAYS WHICH LEADS TO THE TOMB.
• THERE SHOULD BE SOME KIND OF PATHWAYS BUT NON EXISTS TODAY AND NOW WE CAN SEE BUSHES TOWARDS IT.
• TOMB IS BUILT IN THE MIDDLE OF 30 ACRE PLOT OF DECCAN GARDEN.
• 70 FEET HIGH.
• BIG DOME SUPPORTED BY FOUR PILLARS.
• GRAND PAVILION MADE BY GREEN GRANITE AND LATERITE ROCK.
• SHIKHARA MADE OF AN ALLOY OF GOLD.
VIEWS OF TOMB OF ALI BARID
INTERESTING FACT ABOUT ALI BARID

- Son of Amir Barid.
- Ruled between 1542-1580.
- Had keen interest in architecture.
- Built his own tomb, three years before his death.
- Reserved spaces for his wives inside the tomb main pavilion.
- Also built some empty tombs for members of his harem outside the pavilion which is in the south-west corner of the platform.
BULBOUS FORM DOME
INTERIOR OF TOMB OF ALI BARID
CHARMINAR
GENERAL INTRODUCTION

- Charminar got its name from its four minarets.
- Its architectural style is Islamic architecture and it was completed in 1954.
- Its minaret’s height is 48.7 metres or 160 feet.
- The Charminar built in 1591 CE, is a monument and mosque located in Hyderabad, Telangana, India.
- The landmark has become a global icon of Hyderabad, listed among the most recognized structures in India.
- The Charminar is located on the east bank of Musi River.
- The English name is a translation and combination of the Urdu words Char and Minar.
SOME OTHER POINTS

- The eponymous towers are ornate minarets attached and supported by four grand arches.
- The Charminar was constructed in the intersection of the historical trade route that connects the markets of Golconda with the port city of Masulipatnam.
- The old city of Hyderabad was designed with Charminar as its centrepiece.
- The city was spread around the Charminar in four different quadrants and chambers, segregated according to the established settlements.
- Towards the north of Charminar is the Char Kaman, or four gateways constructed in the cardinal directions.
- Mir Momin Astarabadi, Qutb Shah’s prime minister, played a leading role in preparing the layout plan for the Charminar along with that of the new capital city, Hyderabad.
VIEW OF CHAR MINAR
THANK YOU.....
QUERIES ??????? ....