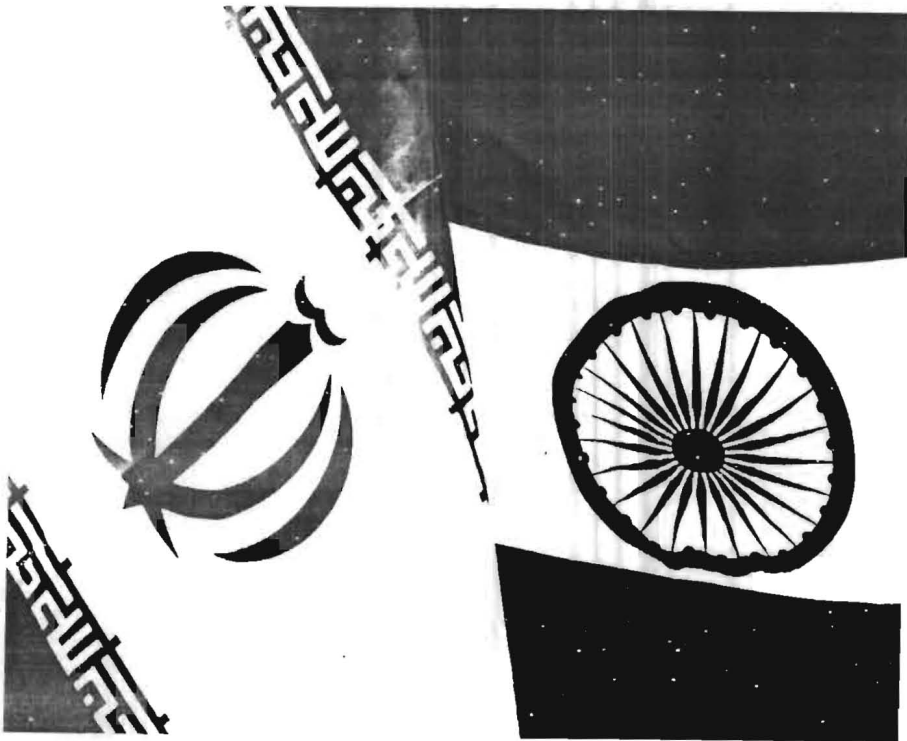


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## A Marvel of Indo-Parsian Architecture-Panmangrul

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While studying the historical monuments of the medieval period .. it is always better to study the muslim monuments of those period. As in medieval period the politics of muslimi ruler were in air. Many monuments are built on the names of the invaders of Sultan, Bahamani, Mughals and Nizams. Here the word invader is used for the Muslim ruler as all the rulers for the Muslim rulers from Sultan to Nizam's of Hyderabad have ruled Solapur in either of the ways. . In the medieval period, Muslims considered Solapur and the surrounding place as an important trade market and an important militarist station. Due to the Muslim rule, there were Masjid, Dargaah, Edgaah built around. Muslim monuments of Bahamani dynasty are found in large number. As Adilshah and Solapur district are closely related we can find maximum monuments built by them. .

Masjid and Kabeeri's acquires an important place in Muslim. In Muslim architecture, dome and mohareb are the specialty. Muslims have given more importance to the art and architecture than the military and defense. The art and architecture also includes forts but also of Masjid and Kabeeri are found in Solapur district. Solapur city and the district have a very important place in the history of Southern India of medieval period Gulbarga city is situated very near to Solapur, hence the Bahamani culture traces can be seen .After Bahamani Kingdom Adilshahi also made Vijaypur as its trading centre which is nearby Solapur hence Solapur district once again more important as a trading center and it came in contact with Islamic culture. Later followed by the rulers, Solapur kept on gaining importance.

### **Best Indo Persian Architecture =Pan mangrul (Akkalkot)**

Mangrul is a village in south Solapur Taluka. This village has a historical background. In this village the product of leaves is produced on large scale. Hence this village is known as Panmangrul .In ancient time chalukya satvahan power in this area. After the participation of power was here. After the partition of Bahamani power the rule adilshahi of Bijapur was in this area. Pan mangrul was an administrative base of Adilshahi. After this Mughala and peshava were power in this area. At this time Akkalkot's Fattehsingh Bhosale was in the devotee of sheikh Baba at

panmangrul. So the importance of this village was increased. In this way there are many historical monuments in the village of pan mangrul which have many existing power.

### **A Village Entrance Gate**

The panmangrul was the administrative and military base of Adilshahi. Adilshah built the gate and fortification for the protection of the village. Today the wall of village is destroyed but the entrance gate to the village is still in good condition. The height of this entrance is 9.6 meters, in width 12.12 meters.

### **Hajrat Sayyad Jalal Bukhari Or Shaikh Baba Dargah**

Gramdeo of this village was Shaikh Baba. The dera of sheikh baba is famous. Shaikh baba was a Sufi Saint. The objects used for them are kept here. The king of Akkalkot is considered to the entrance to this dera. The height of this entrance is 6.9 meters and width is 12.4 meters. There are many floral sculpture on this entrance gate. Here a vibrant tiger sculpture.

### **An Unpublished Fossil Inscription**

There is a building north of Shaikh Baba Dargah. There is a Persian inscription on the wall of this building. This inscription is in 1606. This inscription is carved in an eternal rock. Its height is .60 meters and width is .91 meters. The article on this is in 4 lines and it is in Persian Language. As follows

- १) साले इअतमाम इं-बिना ए ब जहाँ दुनिया कि खूबसूरत इमारत तामिळ होणे का साल
- २) अलफ निसाऊँ व ईश्वरुन जे हिजरत द एक हजार उन्नीस हिजरी
- ३) हरकी इसब निकष सवाल कुनंद जो शाखास ईएसके बनाने वालेके बारे में पूछे.
- ४) गो गुलाम अली खैरात खान काह दो उसका नाम अली खैरात खां है

These lines are written in Sher and Shayari.

### **Maqbara or Tomb**

There is a Maqbara, masterpiece of Indo Persian Architecture in this Panmangrul Village. The length and width of the maqbara is 4.57 meter and height is 10.66 meters. The base of this Maqbara is 4.70 meters, It has a mausoleum of 6.9 meters height. It has a Guband and four small minarates on the (minar) four side. This is the tomb in the basement of the Maqbara. Beautiful meshwork carving is in this maqbara. Hanging Tower is a part a part of this tom building. The Swinging Tower is very beautiful and excellent. This Swinging Tower is wonder in Architecture Science. Maqbars eastern side has two tower (minar). Its height is 9.14 meters. Hard

Swinging tower is made entirely in stone. standing on a tomb. moving on the tomb. it moves for a few seconds. The swinging tower is a matter of research.

### **Shahi Masjid**

There is a royal Mosque on the east side of Shaikh Dargah. This mosque is very simple. It is seen that the use of big stone to the build a mosque is used. The length and breadth of this mosque is 12.19 meters. There is a well built on the stone floor in front of this royal mosque.

So Solapur district has many building with Indo Persian Architectural pattern. But they are ignored. It is my aim to bring it to the society through thos research paper.

### **Conclusion**

During the study of the historical monuments of Solapur. District. The study of muslim monuments is important. As in medieval period, in Solapur district was ruled by many muslim emperors. All the rulers of Sultan to Hyderabad's nijam have visited Solapur and ruled Solapur. Solapur never had an political importance any time . but still Solapur and its surrounding place was an important trading centre and a miltrious centre. Due to this muslim invaders there were many masjid, dargha a and idgaha belts. And under the names of Bahamani, Adilshahi many more construction was done. During Aurangzeb raid in South, he used to reside in solapur. Hence many buildings were constructed by him. During Sultans period the construction was done by the Indian people. The muslims destroyed the Hindu tempels and used them for the construction of masjids. The speciality of these muslim monument was Moharab and Dome. The muslims soldiers have not only constructed the defence department, fort but also beautiful encraved buildings. The forts are also the part of the muslim architecture, but masjid and kabaries are found in Solapu district. During the Adilshahi regime medieval period Solapur had great importance. Jama masjid was constructed in Adilshahi regime in Solapur has a historical importance. From the Arabic and Parshi shilalekh we can conclude that the masjids were constructed in Adilshahi regime in the medieval period.

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