

## FORTS IN BIDAR DISTRICT

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### BRIEF HISTORY OF BIDAR:

The traditional tales refer this as Viduranagara of Mahabharata times and also as the place where Nala and Damayanthi were meeting. Historically, the district had a glorious past. It was ruled by the Mauryas, Satavahanas, Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas, Kalachuris, Kakatiyas, Khiljis, Bahamanis, Baridshahis, Mughals and the Hyderabad Nizam. The treasure of culture, fine arts and architecture nurtured by successive rulers has contributed to its richness. As such, there are more Hindus and Muslims in Bidar district with their rich culture. Similarly, social and religious reformers such as Basaveshwara and Guru Nanak also played significant role in social reformation based on equality. The great revolution by Shivasharanas in the 12th century, encompassing social, literacy and religious fields emerged on this land.

In the early 15th century, a young prince ascended the throne of a century-old dynasty in the Deccan. Possibly prompted by the intrigues of a treacherous clutch of royals and commoners in his existing capital, the scion immediately began hunting for a suitable place in which he could set up a new capital city. And so, it was in the 1420s, when Ahmad Shah Wali Bahmani shifted the capital of the Bahmani empire from Gulbarga to Bidar.

Bidar district is popular for different religions, castes and cultures due to its historical developments through the ages. The first Rashtrakuta capital was Mayurkhandi (Morkhandi) in the present day Bidar district. The regal capital was later moved to Manyakheta (Malkhed) in the present day Kalaburagi district by Amoghavarsha I. Kalyani (today called Basavakalyan after Basaveshwara) in Bidar district was the capital of Western Chalukyas, who were also called Kalyani Chalukyas after their capital. The Kalachuris continued with Kalyani as their capital. Later, Bidar was ruled in succession by the vassals to Sevuna Yadavas of Devagiri, Kakatiyas of Warangal, Allauddin Khilji and Muhammad bin Tughluq. The generals of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq who were nominated as viceroys of the newly conquered Deccan region broke up and formed the Bahmani Sultanate under Allauddin Hasan Gangu Bahman Shah.

The Bahmani capital was shifted from Kalburgi or Kalubaruge (pronounced as Gulbarga and subsequently renamed Ahsanabad by the Muslim newcomers) to Bidar (renamed Muhammadabad by the Bahmanis) in 1425. Bidar remained the capital until the Sultanate's breakup after 1518. It then became the center of the Barid Shahis, one of the five independent sultanates known as the Deccan sultanates. These were the successor states to the Bahmani kingdom.

The Bidar Sultanate was absorbed by the Bijapur Sultanate to the west in 1619, which was in turn included into their Deccan province by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb during his viceroyship of Deccan in 1656. After the death of Aurangzeb, Asaf Jah I, the Mughal Subehdar of the Deccan province, became independent and assumed the title Nizam-ul-mulk, with the whole of the province under the Nizam's sovereign control.

The district was a part of the Hyderabad state before it was liberated on 17 September 1948 during Operation Polo by Indian Armed Forces under the leadership of Vallabhbhai Patel. With the reorganization of states in 1956 along linguistic lines, Bidar was deemed a Kannada speaking area, and became a part of unified Mysore state which later was renamed Karnataka. Initially it had only four talukas, Basavakalyan taluka was brought into existence in 1965.

History of Bidar district, Mayurkhandi in the present day Basavakalyan Taluk in Bidar district was the first Rashtrakuta capital later on Western Chalukyas, Kalachuris continued with Kalyani as their capital. Later, Bidar was ruled in succession by the vassals to Sevuna, Yadavas of Devagiri, Kakatiyas of Warangal, Bahmanis and Barid Shahis. The Bidar Sultanate was absorbed by the Bijapur Sultanate in 1619, which was in turn included into their Deccan province by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb during his viceroyalty of Deccan in 1656. After the death of Aurangzeb, Asaf Jah I, the Mughal Subehdar of the Deccan province, became independent and assumed the title Nizam-ul-mulk, with the whole of the province under the Nizam's sovereign control. As such, Bidar District has strategic forts at Bidar, Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Bhatambra Hanakuni and Morkhandi.

## **BIDAR FORT:**

Bidar already had a fort dating possibly from Kakatiya times. But Ahmed Shah rebuilt it when he moved his capital here and had both the city and citadel fortified. Itinerant Persian historian Ferishta, writing in the 1500s, says that the building and rebuilding of the fort took the better part of three years.

The first thing that strikes you about Bidar fort today is its solidity. In some places, the walls are about 15 mts thick! This should come as no surprise since the Deccan sultanates including Bidar were often locked in interminable wars and raids with neighbours, which explains the need for strong defences.

In describing the monuments of Bidar, the fort is dealt with first, as it contains some buildings which were the earliest to be erected when Ahmad Shah Wali Bahmani transferred the seat of government from Gulbarga to Bidar in C.E. 1429. The next group of monuments comprises the buildings of the town including the fortifications, a large number of which are coeval with the buildings of the fort. The third group embraces the tombs and shrines at Ashtur, which were erected by the Bahmani kings from C.E. 1436 to 1535. The Barid Shahi tombs and the mausoleums in their vicinity constitute the fourth group, while the fifth, or last, group includes all monuments of historical, religious, or architectural significance situated within a distance of six miles from Bidar. This order is chronological to a certain extent. But in describing the monuments individually of each group, it has been considered expedient to follow the order of their location along the road or the foot path, so that the visitor may see the monuments continuously without going to and forth, as would have been necessary, if a strictly chronological plan had been followed. Then followed alphabetically with place name of taluks where the forts exist in Bidar district.

It is known that there was a fort at Bidar with a double line of defenses when Prince Ulugh Khan conquered the place. What the form or the extent of this was, it is difficult to determine exactly now. Tradition,

however, says that it occupied the western area of the present fort, from the Kalmadgi Gate to the Takht Mahal site, including the projection on which Virasangayya's temple is now built. The large tank would thus have stood at the front of the old fort, which would have been also defended on three sides by natural precipices. Fragmentary inscriptions, carved blocks of masonry and architectural parts, such as pillars, capitals, and brackets, have been found in abundance in clearing the above area. The tradition is further confirmed by a statement made by Firishta that Ahmad Shah Wali built the Government House (Dar-ul-Imara) at a site where the old fort of Bidar stood in ancient times. The Dar-ul-Imara is now called the Takht Mahall or the Throne Palace.

The building of the city and fort of Bidar commenced some time in 1429 C.E, and completed in 1432 C.E. It was built of stone and mortar and engineers and architects of various countries were employed on its design and construction. The form of the fort apparently consisted of long stretches of massive walls defended by a moat, which was excavated from the rock on which the fort stood. The moat was apparently the work of Hindu masons, while the massive walls constructed of stone and mortar were designed and built by Persian and Turkish architects employed by Ahmad Shah Wali. The fortifications of Bidar were rebuilt during the reign of Nizam Shah Bahmani (1461-63 C.E.), but perhaps no great change was made in their original character until the time of Muhammad Shah Bahmani.

Although in contemporary records, there is no direct reference to the rebuilding of the defenses of Bidar fort during the reign of Muhammad Shah. There is no doubt that this king, who was anxious to rebuild even minor forts in his territory, must have planned afresh and remodeled the fortifications of his capital. There is both historical and epigraphic evidence to show that some additions to the defenses of the fort were made by Mahmud Shah Bahmani, but they were apparently of a minor character. Improvements on a large scale, however, may have been made during the reign of Ali Barid (1642-80 C.E), who mounted guns, made under his express command at various vulnerable points of the fort. In 1628 C.E Malik Marjan the Adil Shahi governor repaired the walls and bastions of the fort and later on, Mughal commandant Mukhtar Khan al-Husaini re-erected, plated and bossed in iron, almost all the gates of Bidar. Thus, after 1656 C.E, when Aurangzeb annexed Bidar to the Mughal empire, no substantial changes were been made in its fortifications though repaired and slight additions made during the occupation of the fort by rulers of other dynasties in subsequent years.

Bidar fort is an irregular rhomboid in shape, built on the brink of the plateau with steep sides towards the north and east. On other sides, where the ground level was lower than the adjoining lands, a moat has been excavated in the form of a triple channel with partition walls hewn out of the solid rock. These rock partitions are a special feature of the Bidar fort and their long stretches present a grim appearance. The width of the moat between the glacis and the first partition wall is 32 feet 6 inches, between the first and second partition-walls 36 feet 4 inches, and between the second partition-wall and the scarp 41 feet 9 inches. The depth of the moat is 30 feet, and the height of the scarp above the rock-base on which it is built varies from 32 feet 8 inches to 43 feet.

The moat and the glacis encircle the fort on all sides, but the rock partitioned triple channel exists towards the city side only that is towards the southeast, the south, and the south-west. The external circumference of the defenses of the fort is two and a half miles. There are thirty seven bastions and seven gates, besides the main entrance from the city side. The names of the gates from east to west are as follows:

1. The Mandu Darwaza,
2. The Kalmadgi Darwaza,
3. Anonymous
4. The Delhi Darwaza,

5. The Kalyani Darwaza, and
6. The Carnatic Darwaza.

Some of the bastions are most massively built and they are generally round or octagonal in shape. A few bastions are, however, square in design. The parapets are honeycombed with machicoulis providing facilities for firing muskets as well as cannon, both at close and long range. The walls near the main entrance appear to have been breached and rebuilt at various periods; the old portions consist of large blocks of stone laid in lime, but the joints are so fine that the lime is not visible. The later portions are built of smaller blocks, but the joints in the masonry are not so fine and the line of mortar is conspicuous between the courses. The stone used is trap, which is not found locally, and must have been brought from quarries in the Gulbarga district. The transport of trap stone sufficient for the construction of the entire fort must have been an undertaking involving both special organization and enormous expense.

There was originally a drawbridge over the moat in front of the first gate of the main approach, but it does not exist now and the moat at this point has been filled up for the construction of the road. The first gateway is somewhat weak in appearance; if the inscription carved on the door is to be interpreted literally, it was built by Mukhtar Khan-al-Husaini, the Mughal governor, in C.E. 1683. The height of the gateway up to the top of the parapet is 36 feet, while the entrance arch is 19 feet high and has a span of 12 feet 4 inches. The two small turrets built in front of the parapet over this gateway are incongruous and appear to be later additions. The door of the gateway is fitted with spikes and knobs of iron for protection against attack by elephants. The passage through the gateway measures 24 feet 9 inches in length and the roof is vaulted. It is divided into two compartments by an arch which is built in the middle of the passage.

## **BASAVAKALYANA FORT**

Basavakalyan, was until recently known as Basavakalyan Kalyani and Kalyan and has been also called Qasba Kalyanabad in some Bahamani records. Situated about 80 kms south-west of Bidar town, it is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. This place came to prominence towards the close of the tenth century C.E., when the capital of the later Western Chalukyas was shifted here from Malkhed.

Basavakalyana fort, earlier known as Kalyana fort, is located in Bidar district in the Indian state of Karnataka. Its historic importance is dated to the 10<sup>th</sup> century. The capital of Chalukyas was also shifted from Manyakheta to Kalyana in the 10<sup>th</sup> century. The fort, integral to the Basavakalyana town, is also famous as Karmabhoomi of Basavanna and hundreds of other Sharanas (saints of Virashaiva community).

The later Chalukyas or Chalukyas of Kalyana under Tailapa II (973- 997C.E) defeated the Rashtrakutas. They established their capital at Kalyana, now as Basavakalyana in Bidar district. The fort was constructed in 973 C.E by Nalaraja during the reign of Taila II itself. Inscriptions at the fort ascribe to this fact.

Basavakalyana, with its fort as its headquarters, was the royal capital of the Western Chalukya (Chalukya of Kalyan) dynasty from 1050 to 1195 CE. Somesvara I (1041-1068 CE) made Kalyana as his capital, recognized as Kalyani Chalukyas to differentiate with Badami Chalukyas. Later it was ruled by Somesvara II, Vikramaditya VI, Somesvara III, Jagadeka Malia III and Tailapa III. Subsequent rulers such as Kalachuri dynasty, Yadavas, Gaysuddin Khilji, Muhammad bin Tughlaq, Bahmani Sultans of Bidar, Bijapur Sultans, Sultan of Ahmadnagar, the Vijayanagar Empire, the Mughals, and the Nizams controlled the fort and refurbished it.

The fort is strategically built as a defense structure in a camouflaged setting, which is not discernible until the enemy is at close quarters of the fort. This gives advantage for the defense forces holed up in the fort to repulse enemy attacks. This strategy of locating the fort in naturally camouflaged locations was popular in the forts built in the Deccan.

In the Kalyan or Basvakalyan fort, as an economy measure, the defenses of the fort were built by inter-connecting large boulders scattered on the hills with strong fort walls. The fort was made defensively complex with guard rooms and barbicans, which was a novelty at that time. The fort consisted of three concentric irregular fort walls.

The fort has seven gates, out of which five are in good shape. At the entrance to the fort, there is solid arch with balconies on the flanks accessed by series of steps on either side. The fort walls encircling the central courtyard have guard rooms, which are also combined with many bastions and mounted by cannons (some of the cannons are also ornamented). Cannons are also lined along the approach path to the citadel. The fort walls are engraved with mages of Yalis. At the top of gateways, openings are seen, which were likely used to douse the enemy with boiling oil. Another defence measure is the deep moat that surrounds the fort. The citadel is centrally located within the fort, on a high ground. The fort is surrounded by a deep moat in three lines of 30 ft depth.

The fort has seven gates, out of which five are in good shape. At the entrance to the fort, there is large gate built in black stone with solid arch and balconies on the flanks accessed by series of steps on either side. On either side of the gate there are smaller arches of 6 feet in and 4 feet in width the upper portion of these arches appear like domes. Above them are balconies of smaller dimensions and arched balconies 10 feet above them. On the top of the arched doorway of the gate there are three arched balconies of uniform size. The has two large minarets in the middle exactly on the top of the arched doorway and two of slim and smaller size on at the corner of the gateway. There are also guard rooms attached to the gate on either side with arches.

On entering from the outer gate there is a wooden platform and a fountain in its front. This platform it is said was the court of justice during the Muslim period. After passing through the second gate is approached which also of Muslim period with arched door and arched balconies identical to that of the outer gate. Entering from this second gate there is another gate of Muslim period. After passing from this gate on the walled passage upon the moat, which is in double line the ancient gate of Hindu period is approached which gives access to the fort inside.

There is an empty pond with pillar of a fountain at the centre of 15 fts by 15 fts. and 10 fts. depth. There is a platform made of 18 wooden carved pillars of Islamic style, used during Muharram prayers. To the left is another gate with 3 balconies in the identical style to the main gate discussed above but smaller in size. Passing through this gate the ancient gate of the fort can be approached. Passing through steps there is a small entrance called the Akhand Darwaza.

### **The Akhand Darwaza**

The main door to the citadel is known as the 'Akhand Darwaza' built with four red stone slabs. From the doorway, up a flight of steps is the passage to the Rajmahal palace.

### **Rajmahal palace**

In the centre of the fort is Rajmahal palace which is now mostly in ruins has three arched doors on four side mostly Hindu but during renovated into Muslim architecture during their period by Nizamuddin-Din Khan in 1592-93 C.E. However, the ceiling in the palace hall displays colourful designs. The central wall in the hall has patterns of vases and urns.

### **The Temple**

Adjoining the palace at its right side there is a temple that does not have any deity. However, at its entrance the vertical stone columns depict well carved sculpture. On the upper side of the door, there is an idol of Ganesha carved on it. There is a square pond of 10ft by 10ft in front of the temple.

### **The Rani Mahal**

Behind the temple to the west is the Rani Mahal (queen's palace), which has a platform of 4 ft by 5 ft. It has which has six pillars that are plastered with mortar and lime but the plasters are falling. From there is an exclusive approach to the temple.

### **The Mosque and other buildings**

To the right side of the Raj Mahal there is a Mosque which has minarets at the four corners. In the centre to the roof, there is a dome of 10 ft in length and 10 ft in circumference. To the right side of this Mosque, there are Birds room and revenue office of the Muslim period.

### **Darbar Hall and other buildings**

To the left of the Raj mahal is a big Darbar Hall of approximately 30 by 40fts and 40 ft height. Opposite there is a gallery of same dimensions with gunpowder magazine. In front of this hall, there is an empty pond of 40 fts length, 5 ft breadth and 4 ft depth. There is a large cannon on the Darbar hall complex which is 22.7 ft in length and 2 fts in diameter and 12 inch in inner circumference, this cannon is popularly called *Navgaz* placed on a circular battlement on the southern wall. At lower portion below the *navgaz* cannon there are 5 cannons of same type but smaller in size.

Also seen within the fort precincts are; Haidar mahal and Rangeen Mahal, two deep wells on the northeast and western sides with inclined ramps for drawing water by the oxen or horses, secret narrow passages to underground chambers for emergency escape during enemy attacks, the Talim Khana (wrestling training hall) a chamber used as a gymnasium and a cannon popularly called the 'Khadak Bijli Thopu' (literal meaning 'sharp lightning cannon') on the second bastion. There is a wheel called *Charaka mota* with the help of which buffaloes were used to draw water from a well. On the walls of the fort, some Hindu and Jaina icons can be seen.

### **MANTALA FORT:**

Matala or mantala is about 15 kms south-west of Basavakalyan town on the National Highway 9. The village has remains of an old fort located on the left side of a road entering into the old village. There is a huge arched gateway to the north on the road mentioned above, which is about 20 ft high and 12 ft in breadth. The arch is about 15 ft high and 10 ft in breadth. The fortification wall is about 30 ft high and 1 ft thick. The gateway has two massive bastions on either sides and two rooms that might have served as check posts or guard posts for people entering into the fort. There is another room in the inner side of the gate. No fortification wall exists around this old village as either the walls are destroyed or houses are built to the walls that seem to be that of the fort. Even there is no moat around the fort.

Entering the gate some 200-300 mts away there is another gate to the fort with arched door on the eastern direction. The height of the gate is about 15 ft high and 10 ft in width and the height and thickness of the wall are about 20 ft and 1 ft respectively. When entered from this gate there is a modern Hanuman temple around which relics of old temple can be seen. To the right side of this eastern gate inside there is a residential quarter about 40 by 40 feet with arched main door of about 10 feet in length and 5 ft in width. In the middle of this quarter is an open verandah surrounded by arched passages of about 10 by 4 ft, the verandah is about 20 by 20 ft and about 3 ft

deeper than the basement of the arched passages. This quarter seems to be of Muslim period and might have held as provincial headquarter by *Danda nayakas*, *Samantas* or Mahasamantas during Hindu rulers or as headquarters of Parigah during later Muslim rulers.

### **MORKHANDI FORT:**

Morkhandi which lies at a distance of about 16 kms west of Basavakalyan town, has remnants of an old fort and temples. While entering the village there is an old gateway built in black stone about 30 ft high and 15 ft in length with two arched doors facing each other. The arches are about 15 ft high and 10ft in width, there are two more arches of same size inside to the right and left side of the doors. This remnant seems to be that of 17-18<sup>th</sup> century C.E.

Passing through the village by the tar road towards the Siddheshvara temple on the left side of the road there are remnants of an old fortification of pre-Muslim period, which consists of gate built in black stone about 30 ft high and 15 ft in length with an arched door of about 15 ft high and 10ft in width. There are other two small doors 6 ft in length and 2 ft in width on either side of the main door, the upper portion of which looks like dome. The smaller door or passage on the left side is closed with stones now. Entering the gate there are platforms of about 5 ft with small room like passages about 4 ft by 2 ft in size on either side that might have served as rooms. To the right side of the gate there was another arched passage of the same size as that of the main door of this gate, which is closed now by a wall. The appearance of the gate and the walls adjoining the gate certainly proves that there was a small and old fort even since the pre-Muslim period that might have held as provincial headquarter by *Oanda nayakas*, *Samantas* or Mahasamantas during Hindu rulers or as headquarters of Parigah during later Muslim rulers.

### **BHALKI FORT**

Bhalki an important town situated is about 40 kms northwest of Bidar town. It is the headquarters of a taluk of the same name. The place has been called Bhallunke, Bhaliki and Bhalikki in inscriptions of 981, 1099 and 1105 C.E., which mention about Rajarasa a subordinate of Tailahadeva, Permadi or Permardideva a Mahamandaleshvara .as ruling from Bhalki during the reign of Tribhuvanamalla of Kalyana respectively.

A chieftain named Ramachandra Jadhav built a fort here. It was the headquarters of a *Parigah* taluk held by a family of nobleman known as Khursheed Jah under the Nizam of Hyderabad.

The fort built in black stone is irregular rectangle in shape the walls of the fort on all sides about 35-40 feet in height and about 200-250 fts except on north and western side of the fort where the main gate is located some 50 fts away adjoining the northern and western walls. The gate on the western portion of the fort is about 35 ft with an arched door of 20 ft by 30 ft and has a big bastion of about 50 ft in height adjoining its left side. The shape of the bastion is hexagonal and goes on diminishes on upper level until the apex making it to look like a conical shape, this is the only bastion to this fort. There is another small gate on the eastern wall in the center measuring about 20 ft by 14 ft and an arched door of 12 ft by 5 ft. Inside the fort entered from the main gate on west, there is a Gadi (frontier) Ganesh Mandir (temple). There is small room adjoining which is a basement of a fallen edifice. Apart from the above buildings there are ruins of spacious rooms towards the small gate. A private school is being run in the building adjoining the Mahal.

## BHATAMBRA FORT

Bhatambra is about 8 kms north-west of Bhalki town. It has an old, large and strong fort. The place has a temple of Veerabhadra, which holds an annual *jatras* for two days during April-May and a Gurubasaveshvara *Matha*. The Hyderabad-Karnataka Sahitya Sammelana was held here in 1955.

The fort is built in black stone and is in square shape with seven bastions, four bastions at each corner of the fort and one in the centre at east west and southern wall. The lengths of the fort wall being about 120 ft on all sides and the thickness of the wall is about 4-5 ft. The entrance to the fort being to the east is a very small arched passage. There is a square shaped building to the northern wall with two parallel domed rooms with arched openings, the dome being 4 ft. Inside there is a pavilion with two storey built in black rock stone. Besides, there are dilapidated rooms adjacent to the pavilion. There is open space in the fort. From the architectural appearance the massiveness of the fort, it can be said that, the fort might have been a frontier outpost or garrison held by some provincial governor and seems to be a 12<sup>th</sup> century edifice.

## HUMNABAD FORT:

Humnabad, previously called Jayasingapura, situated at a distance of 52 kms southwest of Bidar town, is the taluka headquarters town of the same name and a trade centre. It is said to have been built by Chalukya (of Kalyana) king Jayasimha in 1040 C.E. It was formerly in the Paiga Taluk of Chincholi and has a ruined fort.

The fort, which encircles the Veerabhadreshvara temple square in shape with wall of 80 ft long and 30 ft with a round bastion of 40 ft above ground level on all four corners, the thickness of the wall being 4 ft. The main gate of the fort is on the east from where the Veerabhadreshvara temple is entered. Unfortunately, the fortification walls are now being under demolition for construction of shopping complex and projected guest house or lodging for devotees.

## HANKUNI FORT:

Some 10 kilometers away from Humnabad is the village Hankuni, which can be reached by taking right turn from National Highway 9 while coming from Basavakalyan near the junction of the roads from Veerabhadreshwara chariot ground and the National Highway. Though does not find mention in any historical records, this village has a minor but massive fort on the left side of the road built in black stone.

. There is a dilapidated residential quarter in the middle of the fort, which is attached to another small bastion. The inner buildings are built in red sandstone, which is abundant in Humnabad taluka. There is a minor moat of about 15 ft length by 20 ft deep surrounding the fort.

## HALLIKHED (B) FORT:

Hallikhed (B) a large important village, situated about 22 kms northeast of Humnabad town, was formerly the headquarters of *Paigah* of Ikbat-ud-Dowla. The village does not find mention in any historical records so far. But, it has a small fort in rectangular shape on East and west is about 300 ft in length and on north and south is about 200 ft. The height of the fortification on all sides is about 40 ft and railings of 4 ft above it. The thickness of the fort wall is about 3 feet and has battlement of about 2 ft at the railings. There are four bastions to the fort,

one each at the four corners of the walls. All the bastions except the one on the northeastern corner are fallen from outside. There are two entrances to the fort, one on the east which is large seems to be of Muslim period when it was held as headquarters of *Paigah* by Ikbud-dowla. The entrance is in double storey has an arched doorway of about 10 by 15 ft. and there are four arches of smaller dimensions on one another on either side of the arched door. The second storey has three arches of equal dimensions. This upper storey has large rooms with arched open doors. There are unfinished modern residential rooms in the middle of the fort that are built on basements of ruined walls of old buildings. The inner buildings are built in red sandstone, which is abundant in Humnabad taluka.

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