

THE GOLCONDA SULTANATE AND THE QUTB SHAH DYNASTY ESTABLISHED BY THE QARA-QOYUNLU IN INDIA

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Abstract. The paper deals with the Golconda Sultanate that founded by the Qara-Qoyunlu, the Azerbaijani Turks and the Qutb Shah dynasty that created this state occupy a unique place in the history of India. The official language of the Golconda Sultanate was Azerbaijani Turkish and Persian. The Golconda Sultanate, founded by the Qara-Qoyunlu in India, existed from 1518 to 1687. It is stated that the Qara-Qoyunlu tribes of Azerbaijani Turks and the Baharli dynasty created the Qara-Qoyunlu Empire, the Qutb Shahs' Golconda Sultanate and the Nawabship of Aud. The history of the Qutbshah dynasty and the Qutb Shahs' State is analyzed and consequence conclusions are made.

Keywords: Qara-Qoyunlu, Qutb shah, India, religion, Safavid, Islam, diamond, culture.

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1. Introduction

Diamond Castle: this legendary home building like this magnificent nickname Golconda, Telangana state Hyderabad city from the center in the west, Hindustan of the peninsula. It is located in the center of the complex. Its history dates back to the early 16th century. Golconda castle is actually 120 meters high one in height. It is located on a hill. Four bridges and eight gates lead to the territory. In Golconda, only one castle not, but from the song one It is the tomb of Qutb Shah of the many rulers of the dynasty. The remains were buried on its territory. Graves decorated with bas - reliefs and surrounded by gardens (Sherwani, 1974).

Qutb Shahs ruled from 1496 to 1687 until sovereignty who Muslim dynasty. The Qutb Shahi Empire emerged from the collapse of the Bahmani Empire. Its founder was Sultan-Quli Qutb al-Mulk (1496-1543), a former Bahmani governor of the Telangana state. It was famous for its statecraft and diamond mining. The Qutb Shahs, who remained loyal to Shiism, turned their state into a center of literature and culture. The Qara-Qoyunlu tribes of the Azerbaijani Turks and the Baharli dynasty created the Qara-Qoyunlu Empire, the Qutb Shahi Sultanate of Golconda and the Nawabship of Aud.

In 1722, the emperor of the Great Mughal Empire, Sultan Muhammad, decided to use the power of the Qara Qoyunlu. He appointed Saadatali Khan as the governor of Aud. Aud was a province in northern India. Saadatali Khan I declared the independence of Aud and created the Nawabate of Aud. This Nawabate existed as a vassal state in the 18th-19th centuries. The historical state of Aud was located in the modern state of Uttar

Pradesh, located in northern India. The area of the state is 240,928 square kilometers (Minorsky, 1954).

Saadatali Khan initially held the title of “nazim”. Later he adopted the title of “navvab”. He moved the capital to Feyaba. The Nawvabs of Aud were the next state to be established in India after the Golconda Sultanate of the Qara-Qoyunlu of the Azerbaijani Turks and the Qutb Shah dynasty. The Nawvab of Aud was established in 1722 and lasted until 1893.

2. History of the Qutbshah dynasty

The founder of the dynasty, Sultangulu bey Baranli, was born in Hamadan province. He was a Turkmen of the Qara Qoyunlu dynasty and descended from Qara Yusuf (Chingizoglu, 2008).

After the fall of the Qara-Qoyunlu Empire, most of the Qara-Qoyunlu migrated to Khorasan, refusing to submit to the Ag Qoyunlu. With the liberation of Eastern Anatolia from the Qara-Qoyunlu, Kurdish tribes began to settle in Eastern Anatolia instead. Most of the Qara-Qoyunlu migrated from Khorasan to India, settling in the lands of the Bahmani dynasty in India. The main striking and controlling force of the Qara-Qoyunlu tribes was the Baharli tribe.

In the 16th century, he emigrated to Delhi with his uncle Allahgulu, some friends and family. He began to serve in the court of Mahmud Shah Bahmani I. He rose quickly thanks to his military talent. In 1487, he saved the Shah from death during a revolt of local nobles. The Shah promoted him to the post of second vizier. In 1496, he was appointed governor of the Telangana province and also of the Golkonda fort. After the death of Mahmud II in 1518, the emirs rebelled: Ahmad Nizam Shah founded the Ahmadnagar Sultanate, Yusuf Adil Shah founded the Bijapur Kingdom, Fathullah Ibadulmulk founded the Berar Sultanate and Qasim Barid founded the Bidar Sultanate. Sultangulu, in turn, declared the independence of Golkonda and founded the Qutb Shah state (Minorsky, 1955).

3. The Qutb Shahs' State

The capital of the state was the Golconda fort until 1591 and from 1591 the city of Hyderabad. The official language was Persian, but Turkish was also spoken at the palace. From the beginning of the 17th century, the local Telugu language became the official language (Mitchell, 2002).

The long-standing conflict between the two great states in South India, the Bahmani dynasty (Persian-Tajik) and the Vijayanagara (Indian) empire, led to their collapse. The Bahmani sultanate was divided into small emirates. The loyal ruler of Warangal, Sultangulu Bey, took advantage of this. Sultangulu Bey Baharli, nicknamed Qutbulmulk, united the divided emirates and created a large kingdom. His sultanate covered the entire Indian subcontinent, stretching from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. The state created by Sultangulu Bey Qutbulmulk was the second largest Muslim state in the Deccan Valley after Bijapur.

This Baharli Shah, who carried out the policy of Shah Ismail I, considered the Shiite sect of Islam to be the state religion. There are very interesting facts that in Qutb Shah's sermons, the name of the Safavid ruler was recited before the name of the Qutb Shahi ruler.

When the Qutb Shahi Sultanate was established, the Qara Qoyunlu prince Sultangulu bey Baranli declared his allegiance to Shah Ismail and had a sermon read in Shah Ismail's name before his own. The Qutb Shahi rulers who came after Sultangulu also followed this and declared their allegiance to the Safavids. Not only the Qutb Shahis, but also the Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Bidar and other Islamic Deccan states in India declared their allegiance to the Safavids. Although not officially, these Islamic states were vassals of the Safavids and were dependent on the Safavid state for some time (Marcinkowski, 2003).

The Islamic Deccan states, whose names we mentioned above, were 12-Imam Jafari in terms of sect (fiqh) and the Safavids also patronized the Jafari fiqh of that period.

Golconda quickly became a wealthy country, maritime trade developed. Ships from foreign countries willingly stopped in this country. Crafts, especially weaving, developed. Golconda became known throughout India for the production of steel products. Swords, arrowheads and spearheads were transported from here to all nearby countries. The fields yielded abundant crops due to the ditches dug.

Golconda is famous for its diamond deposits. Until diamond deposits were discovered in Africa, America, Australia and Russia, Golconda was the main source of diamonds. A number of famous diamonds were found here. This allowed the Qutb Shahs to maintain a large army and wage successful wars with their neighbors.

The Qutb Shahs built strong fortresses on the tops of the mountains, which they used when the cities at their foot came under attack. All members of the dynasty maintained their ancient customs and traditions. They appointed rulers from well-known Turkmen families and treated the local population with respect. Indian merchants and speculators had influence in this state. The pagan Indians living in Golconda were not persecuted as in other countries of the Deccan (Marcinkowski, 2014).

During the Qutb Shah dynasty, oral folk literature and book culture flourished. One of the sultans of Golconda, Muhammad Qutb Shah, was a great man of letters. During his reign (1580-1619), culture reached its peak. He respected the customs of the local peoples and there was written literature in Persian, Urdu and Telugu. By order of Muhammad Qutb Shah, Hindi festivals were regularly held in the Deccan. The Shah's poems were read with enthusiasm on these festivals.

The Qutb Shahs initially tried to spread Shiite culture in their states. This policy was followed for the first 90 years of their rule (1510-1600). This policy began to change with Sultan Muhammadgulu Qutb Shah at the beginning of the 17th century (Marcinkowski, 2010).

He began to promote the Telugu language and culture in the state. State edicts were issued in both Persian and Telugu. Towards the end of the dynasty, although the last part of the state edicts was issued in Persian, the main part was issued in Telugu. According to the Indologist Richard Eaton, after adopting the Telugu language, they saw their territory as predominantly Telugu-speaking and their elites considered themselves Telugu sultans.

4. Conclusion

The Golconda Sultanate (Qutb Shah state) officially became part of the Mughal Empire in 1687. Members of the Baharli dynasty were known as the Nawabs of Aud in the Mughal Empire. The Qara Qoyunlu dynasty of Aud, a province in northern India, was appointed as a successor to the Sultanate of Golconda. In 1722, the emperor of the Great

Mughal Empire, Sultan Muhammad Shah, appointed Saadatali Khan as the governor of Aud. He accepted the title of “Nawab”. He moved the capital of Aud to the city of Faizabad. The Nawabs of Aud often rose to the position of prime minister. The Nawabs of Aud, a province in northern India, are the continuing representatives of the Qara Qoyunlu dynasty. The last Nawab of Aud was Birjis Qadir Khan. In addition, there are organizations in India that unite members of the Qara Qoyunlu dynasty, such as the “Aud Shahliq Family”. The contributions of Azerbaijani Turks and Karakoyunlu people to the building of the Indian state, the building of the army and the material and cultural rise of India are unparalleled. The Golconda Sultanate and the Nawabate of Aud are states founded by Azerbaijani Turks who ruled India.

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