

IMPORTANCE OF MUGHAL ARCHITECTURE IN TOURISM

Dr. Beena

Assistant Professor

IIMT University Meerut (U.P.)

Email: beenabansla1283@gmail.com

Prof. Dr. Devesh Chandra Sharma

HOD & Supervisor

NAS College

Abstract

The objective of this research is the broaden of tourism and the remuneration, and proceeds that acquire from this industry in our country and increase the economic growth of our country.

As we know that tourism is the biggest industry in our country .There is the biggest contribution of tourism is the economy of our country. There is a great contribution of tourism to the cultural and historical heritage of our country. If we talk about the historical heritage there is a great contribution of Mughal architecture.

Keywords

Yearly Income, Potential Tourism, Mughal Buildings, Agra, Delhi, Revenue.

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Dr. Beena,
Prof. Dr. Devesh Chandra
Sharma

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In 1995 a high power committee was established according to the request of the Jha Committee. According to this committee three corporations were established –

- 1 Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.
- 2 India Tourism Corporation Ltd.
3. India Tourism Transport Undertaking Ltd.

All were established for tourists and the facility of their food stay and transport. A new corporation IDTC (India Tourism Development Corporation) was also established. There is an abundance of architecture in our country. Many tourists come to visit these places from different countries every year. The purpose of this research is to study the places and buildings of Mughal architecture and to reflect the religious and social features of these places and to increase the perspective of tourism. To find out the relation of the Mughal buildings with the ways of roads routes of trains and air routes. Environment of that place dresses, art and crafts, food, ornaments of the places-

- Restaurants, hotels, shelters
- Packages tours, routes of tourism

To find out the statistical data of yearly income of the tourists from the Offices of UP Tourism and India Tourism. And to find out the efforts to increase this yearly income.

Every building has been observed deeply by the philosopher herself. As which art has been used in buildings? which stone has been used? So that the economic condition of our country may increase and strong and the tourism industry may develop like other industries. Tourism provides employment. and the number of tourists may increase.

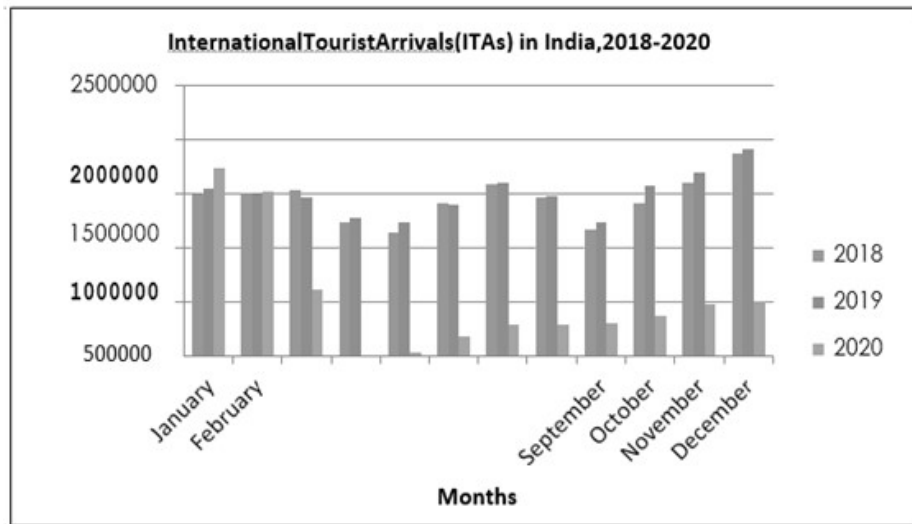
Suggestions

Historical sites located in desolate forests should be identified. The facility for transport and hotels, and restaurants must be developed. The system of electricity should be there. Tourism Industry has been announced the Export house. Mughal's buildings should be made more useful for the income of tourism.

Some places of Mughal Architecture

Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Delhi, Meerut, Muradabad, Panipat, Bihar, Lahore, Allahabad, Ajmer, Aurangabad, Banaras, Mathura, Kashmir.

India Tourism Statistics 2021-22



The country-wise details of FTA in India during 2018 to 2020 are given in Table. Due to Covid 19 It was a bad effect on tourism.

Mughals have been developed such a beautiful and effective work in pre-prevailing Indo-Muslim architecture and the architecture a used in central Asia .They had made such a mixture that is not only famous in the field of Indian Architecture but also in all over the world.

It is difficult to say that how many elements are used in Mughals Architecture.2
 Versatile culture had been developed in the Mughal period and they had an interest in architecture with literature and different arts.3

Mughals made Royal Palaces, and Forts Royal Gates. Greek and Indian elements are also used more in this Architecture.4

Models of the buildings had been made in the time of Akbar and Shahjahan. They focused on the small points.5

Vertical minarets had been used slighter in in Mughal period. Minarets had been built in the form of tubes. Grids are also used.6

This style is known as Indo-Islamic Style.

Shershah Suri and Architecture

Shershah had built about 1700 shelters and 4 big roads as a great builder that are known as GT roads—

1. From Agra to Mandu.

2. From Agra to Jodhpur and Chittod.
3. From Lahore to Multan.7

Babar

Babar planted many gardens -Baag -e-Gulafsan (now it is called Raam Baag.8 Mughal architecture at the time of Babar was just the beginning of architecture. His mostly mosques were taken by desecrated Hindu temples. He was fond of gardens .Babar had made many pavillions, public buildings ,wells and ponds and had made a development of these buildings. 9 Some of Babar’s buildings are-

- Hast Bahist garden in Agra
- Jama Masjid at Sambhal
- Babri mosque in Ayodhya-By destroying the Temple of Ayodhya.
- Panipat Mosque

Architecture at the Time of Himayun

There was not a special contribution of Himayun in the field of Architecture. He had not been made any famous building in his time period. He build Deen-Panah but Sher Shah Suri had destroyed this building.

Tomb Of Humayun-This was made by the wife of Humayun Hazi Begum (Hamida Begum) in 1559.It had been made under the direction of Architecture specialist Mirza Gyas. It had been covered around with a garden.10

Tomb OF Shershah

The Tomb of Shershah in Sahsaram Bihar is a live example of Hindu-Muslim miscellaneous architecture.11 Its out portion has been made of Muslim Style and inner portion has been made of Hindu style.12

Architecture at the time of Akbar

The time of was a time of miscellaneous and coordination.This reflects in architecture clearly.13 Persy Brown said about the architecture of Akbar “ The style upgraded in the time of Akbar that is in fact confluence of Hindu-Muslim Style.14

The Fort of Agra

The Fort of Agra built by the great Akbar is a very famous building in Indian history. 15 In 1556 it was built in the direction of Kasim Khan the royal artesian of Akbar.In the fort of Agra about four thousand artesian and workers worked continuously for about fifteen years.Thirty-five lacks rupees spent on making this building. There were gates in this building .two gates were made closed.According to Percy Brown Delhi Gate which was made in 1556 was very dominant. 16 walls were made of red stone with battlements and steepness for guns and tanks. According

to Abul Fazal there were more than 500 buildings of red stone in the fort. Later Shahjahan destroyed these and made them again with white marble.¹⁷

The Fort of Lahore—In this fort red stone has been used. There is the sight of animals, birds battle of elephants the game Polo in this fort.¹⁸

The Fort of Allahabad—Most of the fort made at the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna has been destroyed. Baradari and Jamana Mahal are the beautiful gardens of this fort. There is a splendid throne with forty pillars.



Buland Darwaza



Shape of temple and church in mosque



Akbar Splendid Throne there was Kohinoor it

Fort of Ajmer

Akbar built an unembellished fort in Ajmer. It was mostly used in military campaign.¹⁹ **Fatehpuri sikri**-Akabar ordered to set up Fatehpur Sikri after the birth of Saleem (Jahanjir) in the consideration of Shekh Saleem Chisti in 1571. In 1570 after the conquest of Gujrat Akbar gave the name Fatehpur Sikri to this palace. This area has been amply about seven miles on the hills. There are nine gates in it.²⁰

Buildings in Fatehpuri

Deevan-E Aam -This has been made of red stone.

Deevan-E-Khas- This with plane roof and elevated dome-shaped pavilions.

Panch mahal-

Turki Sultan ki Kothhi-

Khas mahal-

Jodhabai Ka Mahal

This is the largest building of Fatehpuri with 320 feet in length 215 feet in width and 32 feet in height. Its decoration is inspired by the temples of the South. Artesian of Gujrat had come to build it. Winter luxury rooms and summer luxury rooms were built in it. There are bells like the Hindu religion in this building.

Mariam ki Kothhi

It is a small building near the palace of Jodhabai. There are the paintings of Persian subjects in it.²¹

Birbal Ka Mahal-

Jama Masjid

It had been made by the inspiration of the mosque of Makka. The length of this building is 542 feet and the width is 438 feet.

Buland Darwaja

It has been made into the wall of the Mosque of Fatehpur Sikri. Mughal emperor Akbar built it in 1575 to commemorate his victory over Gujrat. Buland Darwaza is the highest gateway in the world and is an example of Mughal architecture. It is called the “Door of Victory” It is the main entrance to the Jamia masjid at Fatehpur Sikri which is 43 km from Agra, India.²² Percy Brown said about this “When it is seen from the ground it does not look like artificial and man-made.”²³

Tomb Of Shekh Saleem Chisti-

Tomb Of Islam Khan-

Tomb of Akbar in Sikandra

The tomb of Akbar the Great located in Sikandra in the suburbs of Agra is an important Mughal architectural masterpiece that was built between 1605-1613. Akbar himself commenced the construction of this tomb. According to Tartary tradition, which stated to commence the construction of one's tomb during one's life. There was a beautiful garden in this building.²⁴

Jahangir and Architecture-

Tomb of Jahangir-

Tomb of Etmad -Ud-Daula –

Tomb of Mariam _Uj-jamani-

Tom of Abdur Rahim khan Khana –²⁵

Architecture at the time of Shahjahan

The Mughal art sculpture and architecture reached its peak during the rule of Shah Jahan was a great builder and he built many splendid buildings. So the many philosophers called him the “Engineer King” Shahjahan's reign has been described by many historians as the “Golden Era of the Mughal Empire.”²⁶ He used white marble in most of his buildings. It was the time of White Marble in his rule. He used Foliated arches, Bengali style²⁷

During his period architecture reached its highest water mark in India. Percy Brown said about his architecture.

“As it was the proud statements of Augustus that he found Rome

Built of bricks and left it of Marble, similarly Shahjahan had

Found the Mughal cities of stones, He left them of marble.”

- His buildings have no parallel in symmetry of design .
- Shahjahan’s buildings are unsurpassed in grandeur.
- His buildings have great strength.
- He used foliate archs in his buildings in his buildings.
- His buildings have great variety-cities, forts, gardens, mosques and palaces.
- His buildings are located in different places like Agra, Ahmadabad, Ajmer, Delhi, Lahore, Kabul and Kashmir etc.

Taj Mahal

Shahjahan started to build the most beautiful building in the world, the Taj Mahal in 1631 AD. It had been completed in 1653.. he built this beautiful building in the memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal or Arjumand Banu Begum.²⁷ There is the work of precious stones in it. About 20 thousand people were deployed to make this building. He brought the material from other country to set up this building. The famous architect Ustad Isaha Khan was assigned to build it with a mixture of Turkish Indian and Islamic architecture. About 29 precious stones were used in the ornamentation with their best combination. Ustad Ahmad Lahori made its draft .²⁸ Some stones and materials were brought from Bagdad, Siraj ,Afganistan ,Punjab China Tibet Arabia Sikri Dholpur. For making domes artists came from Kustuntunia for making the design of leaves and flowers artists came from Bukhara. It is called pietra dura. This creation took Mughal architecture at the peak of architecture.²⁹ Some other buildings of Shahjahan-In the fort of Agra-

Deevane Aam

In the Fort of Agra It was built by Shahjahan in 1627 with white marble. The world’s most precious stone Kohinoor was put on it .³⁰

Deevane e khas –

Moti Masjid –

Musamman Burj-

Jama Masjid-

Nagina Masjid- It was built for the women of Haram.³¹

Shahjahanabad (Delhi)

In 1638 it was built on the bank of the river Yamuna in New Delhi. He had shifted his capital from Agra to Delhi and established this city.

Deevane Khas

Deevane aam-

Rangmahal-

Nahar e Bahist-Firdosi said about its beauty-

“ Agar Firdos Var Rue Jami ast

Hami asto hamo asto hamo ast”

This means if there is the happiness of haven in this world that is here.³²

Shish Mahal-

Anguri Baag-

Jama Mosque of Delhi-

Aurangzeb and Architecture

He had no interest in architecture. There are a few examples of his buildings as-³³

Badshahi Masjid

It is in Lahore ,Pakistan. It was built between 1671 and 1673.It is Pakistan’s third-biggest mosque . and the world’s seventh-largest mosque.It is made of red stone. Its courtyard is so large that one hundred thousand attendees may be housed in it. It was damaged during the time of Maharaja Ranjeet singh. It was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1993 by the Pakistan. It is a famous mosque.

BIBI Ka Maqbara

Aurangzeb built this building in Aurangabad Maharashtra in the late 1700 as a loving monument for his first wife Dilras Bano Begum.

Mosque of Mathura

It is said about this building that it was built after breaking the temple made by Veer Singh Bundela.³⁴

Mosque of Banaras- It is in Banaras.

During the research of this paper I found some new technology in Mughals buildings-

Wash Basin in the fort of Agra-

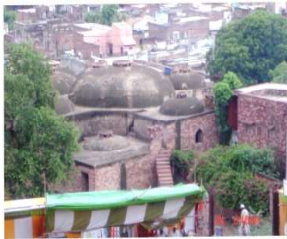
AC in the fort of Agra-

Example of Din -E- Ilahi of Akbar in the mosque of Fatehpur Sikri- one side is the shape of a Temple one side is the shape of a Church and the other is the mosque- Bathtub before Jahangir Mahal



Old Technology Wash Basin
In the fort of Agra

Bathtub in front of
Jahangir Mahal



Water Tank

I Infron of Sikandra Tomb
of Akbar

Example of Din E Ilahi
In the Mosque of
Fatehpur Sikri

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