



A Historical significance of Nawabs Monuments in Faizabad

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Introduction:

The history of Faizabad begins at the time when the Mughal rule of India took place (Lucknow, Rai Bareilly, Pratap Garh, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Barabanki, Gonda, Behraich, khiri, Sitapur, Hardoi and Unnao) in the area of Awadh & Saadat Khan's title to his veteran, capable, intelligent and skilled warrior, military, Sayyid Muhammad Amin Musavi, to eradicate the terror and tyranny of the princes appointed the Subedar of Awadh by giving him the title Burhan Ul - Mulk .

Sayyid Muhammad Amin Mousavi was in the twenty-fifth generation of Hazrat Musa, the seventh Imam of the Shia sect. He was born in 1680 in Nishapur district of Khuraran state of Iran. Hence the Nawabs of Awadh are called Nishapur Nawab in after the rule of Aurangzeb, the decline of Mughal rule had begun. In Awadh too, the landlord started raising their voice against the central rule The princes of Lucknow in particular had a lot of terror. So Emperor Muhammad Shah, versed in his intelligent and military art, used Sayyid Muhammad Amin to crush the revolt of the landlord in Awadh.Appointed the title of Saadat Khan and appointed the Subedar of Awadh. (P-24, Mirza Mohammed Imran. 2015).Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk took over the office of Awadh on 9 September 1722 A. D and first made Ayodhya his capital.It is said that when Sayyid Mohammad Amin reached Faizabad with his army, it was evening Ordered to stay in the forest near Laxman Ghat and when he went to get water to cook army food near Saryu river So two fish with water in her pot also came in that pot. Just then a scholar standing on the same place said that this place is auspicious. Speak to your chief, stay here. Sayyid Muhammad Amin set up an army camp at the same place, named as" Qila Mubarak" after a few days an enclosure of mud walls was built in the large area.Houses with thatch and mud walls were built, and a small town was established called "Bangla" .Therefore, in the royal buildings of Awadh, fishes appear to be built and When it came to the symbol of Uttar Pradesh, because of Ayodhya, the bow of

Purushottam Ram Chandra and the good sign of the Nawabs of Awadh were given to two fish a government symbol of the Uttar Pradesh government has been made about which is the mirror of "Ganga Jamuna Tehzeeb" of Awadh. Saadat Ali Khan took control first defeated the Landlord of Lucknow followed by the kings of Pratap Gadh, Gonda, Balrampur and Unnao. In this way, by establishing peace and peace in the whole of Awadh, the work of improving the well-being and economic condition of the people started. Saadat Khan died on 19 March 1739 in Delhi. After his death, the Mughal princely state of India gave Saadat's nephew and son-in-law Miza Mohammed Mukim "Abul Mansoor" Appointed the second Subedar of Awadh and King Mohabbat Shah also conferred Mirza Muhammad Mukim with the title of "Safdar Jung." Safdarjung, after taking the reign of Awadh, strengthened the military power and for the betterment of the subjects, attention paid towards actions. Poets, writers, and scholars had all kinds of facilities in his court Safdarjung changed the name of his capital from "Bagla" to "Faizabad". The political and military prowess of Nawab Safdarjung can be gauged from this because at the time of death Allahabad and Agra provinces also merged in Awadh and the Awadh state was spread to Bihar in the east, Agra in the west and Madhya Pradesh in the south. Bahu Begum Sadrun Nisa gave birth to a son on 19th January 1732 A.D whose name was Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, After the death of Nawab Safdarjung on 5 October 1754 A.D his son Shuja-Ud-Daula built a beautiful mausoleum on his grave which is still in Delhi Is famous as "Tomb of Safdarjung". The Mughal Emperor Mohammad Shah was highly influenced by the time of Shuja-ud-Daula. So he married his daughter Ummatuz Zehra with Shuja-Ud-Daula in 1745 A.D with great pomp from the palace of Dara Shikoh. On coming to Faizabad Bahu Ummtuz Zahra got the title of "Bahu Begum". In 1748, Shuja-Ud-Daula had a son from Bahu Begum, who was named Mirza Amaani. The Prince's son (Nawabzaade) was later awarded the title of Nawab "Asifuddula." After being appointed as the Subedar of Awadh. Shuja-Ud-Daula concentrated his entire attention on making Awadh a prosperous and powerful state of Nawab Shuja-Ud-Daula has many historical buildings in Faizabad like Gulab Baari, Imam Bada, Clock Tower, (Ghanta Ghar) Moti Mahal, Dilkusha Kothi, Afeem Kothi, Vasiqa School and Mosque. Moti Mosque was built by Shuja-Ud-Daula's mother, Sadrin Nisa Begum, for the virtue of her own son after the death of his son Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula was done in the year 1779. The Transgender (Khwaja Sarah) Jawahar Ali Khan of Nawab Shuja-Ud-Daula built Imam Bada which is still famous as the Imam Bada of Jawahar Ali Khan. His second Nawab Mirza Hasan Raza Khan built a grand mosque in the Chowk in 1790 which is now famous as Mosque Hassan Raza Khan .

On January 26, 1775 A.D after 16 years of rule, Nawab Shuja-Ud-Daula died, whose tomb is still in the tomb of Gulab Baari. After the death of Nawab Shuja-Ud-Daula, his son Nawab Asifuddula was appointed to the post of fourth Subedar of Awadh and And in 1775 AD, after transferring the capital of Awadh to Lucknow, he himself went to Lucknow. But Bahu Begum and Nawab Shuja-Ud-Daula's mother did not go to Lucknow even on the plea of Asifuddula and stay in Faizabad and work for the welfare of the subject doing good work, Faizabad's story will be incomplete without the name of Bahu Begum. After the death of her husband Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula Begum Sahiba with her mother-in-law Sadrun

Nisa, the whole life lived in Faizabad and worked for the welfare of the subjects. Bahu Begum Sahiba was very intelligent her husband devotee, patriot and woman of religious instinct. Begum Sahiba was forced to hand over all her assets to the East India Company, fed up with the Lucknow settlements of son Asifuddula and the plunder of the British rule. On 30 July 1813 AD a contract had to be established, which was known as the Dead of Deposit. The main two arrangements were made in this deed along with other restrictions. One was the pension for relatives and employees of Bahu Begum Sahiba and the second was the construction of her tomb building after her death for which three lakh rupees were arranged. Bahu Begum died in Faizabad on 15 December 1815 and was buried in Jawahar Bagh. It is at this place that his confidant Darrab Ali Khan built his tomb which is famous today as Bahu Begum Sahiba. After the death of Begum Sahiba, Nawab Ghaziuddin Haider deposited a sum of Rs. 1,66,666 = 66 in the fund of company in the year 1816, Pargana Paschim of West signed an agreement in its favor with the condition that the company deposited a 6% annual interest on the deposited amount, that is, Rs. 10,000 annually. The tomb will continue to be maintained and maintained for religious purposes. The most beautiful mausoleum in Faizabad's mausoleum is that of Bahu Begum, followed by the mausoleum of Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, after this comes Bunny Khan's tomb at number three. Haji Iqbal's tomb built in a special style, according to us, comes in fourth place. Faizabad's mausoleum has a clear imprint of Iranian art. Faizabad has a clear glimpse of Parsi Tehzeeb as the Nawabs are Iranian based on the study of the mausoleum, it can be said that Mughal and Nawabs architecture can be seen from the architectural point of view of the Begum's tomb for its grandeur in the tombs of North India, it is placed in the second place after the Taj Mahal. A clear impression of Mughal architecture and architecture can be seen in all the monuments and buildings built in Nawab era Faizabad. History testifies that many kings, emperors and nawabs have periodically visited their residence built many types of palaces and forts. Different types of architecture developed in these ages, which also influenced the style of palace construction. Different materials from different regions were used in architecture use of stone in hill areas like forts, palaces, temples made in the construction of hawelies, mosques, tombs and imam badhas enclosures. In the plain areas, the above mentioned architecture was built using brick, clay, wood. This is the reason that very few ancient monuments are received in the central areas of the Ganges valley. Therefore, their remains are largely visible in the form of mounds in different areas, which require separate research. All the Nawab era's built in Faizabad are all made of lakhouri, brick, in which special types made from clay, lime headlines, Khaand Rabis etc are used. Around 1 inch thick plaster was applied on the Nawab era monuments, due to which the walls of the monuments appear to be made of plaster.

Sadly, today the first capital of Awadh, the historical buildings of Faizabad Gulab Bari, Banni Khan's Tomb, Moti Mahal, Dilkusha Kothi, Archaeological Department, Administration, Government and due to the negligence of the responsive people of these buildings, they are shedding tears on their plight. These buildings would have been helpful in the economic development of Faizabad, attracting tourists and Faizabad would also have an important place in the map of the world.

Conclusion:

Above discussions bring this reality before readers that Faizabad history played a vital role in shaping our present Ganges Yamuna region's culture. Right now every student of Indian culture is considering Lucknow's cultural contributions. But it is noteworthy that Lucknow is nothing but only an extension of Awadh culture. Therefore Faizabad is historically very important in a cultural perspective. Preserving the history and our historic glamour is our basic duty as a citizen of this great nation. If the study of Faizabad is to be done from its initial stage to its climax, it gives us how this culture shows the way of peaceful coexistence amongst the communities and also this time we learn from this history how we maintain harmony amongst us despite being different in linguistic, religious, cultural, and racial background. We should follow the path which was made by our forefathers; otherwise, the nation would be broken and its majesty would be lost. Evaluation is needed before a great loss.

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