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FAMOUS HISTORICAL TOMBS IN INDIA

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In India tombs are generally assigned to the Muslim rulers who ruled in India for centuries. The tombs were actually made to give honor to the deceased and remembering them. The architecture of this tombs reflects the talent of all artisans of the Mughal Era and the ages that followed. Indian monuments are the witnesses of India's past. The historical monuments of India are the pillars of the cultural heritage of India that as become an inspiration for the future generations.

The Mughal dynasty has gifted India with the premium and the most extravagant architecture and works of art in the overall history of Muslim dynasties. The whole Mughal Architecture is a fine combination of so many local and foreign characteristics, which associates it universally with many distinct forms of architecture.

FAMOUS TOMBS IN INDIA

- Humayun's tomb
- Sher shah suri tomb
- Sheik Noor-ud-Din
- Tomb of Sher Afghan
- Taj mahal
- Alluri Sitarama Raju tomb
- Akbars tomb
- Jama masjid
- Bibi ka maqbara
- Iimad-ud Daulah
- Hazira maqbara
- Sheikh chilli's tomb
- Buland darwaza
- Salim chistis tomb
- Tomb of safdar jung
- Gol Gumbaz
- Tomb of Tansen
- Gulab Bari
- Lal Khan tomb
- Qutb shahi tombs
- Chor Gumbaz
- Mahabat Maqbara
- Chini ka Rauza
- Sikander Lodhi's tomb
- Mausamman Burj
- Jamali Kamali mosque tomb

AKBAR'S TOMB

Akbar's tomb is the tomb of the mughal emperor, Akbar and an important mughal architectural masterpiece. It was built in 1605-1613 and is situated in 119 acres of grounds in sikandara, a suburb of Agra, Uttar Pradesh India. The tomb includes three-story minarets on four corners which is possibly a unique feature of Islamic architecture.

HUMAYUN'S TOMB

Luckily the first great mughal construction, Humayun's tomb near Nizam-ud-din in Delhi, as come down to us mostly intact, through this too suffers from neglect due to the pitiful funds allocated to the Archaeological survey of India. This was the first mosque built on the lines of the charbagh. Gardens with fountains built on Islamic concept of paradise being "gardens in which flow torrents of water" Designed by Mirak Mirza Ghiyas. This tomb was the first garden tomb of India. In its arches, gateways, mihrab, courtyards and garden, the decline of mughal Dynasty and rise of initially, at the time of its establishment.

HAZIRA MAQBARA

This tomb is dedicated to qutubuddin Muhammad khan, who was the tutor of king akbar's children salim and Naurang khan. Built around 1586 under king Akbar's rule, the Hazira Maqbara resembles Humayun's tomb of Delhi is some ways.

TOMB OF SAFDAR JANG

Tomb of safdar jang was built in memorial of statesman safdar jung of the Mughal Empire. The sandstone and marble mausoleum is the last monumental tomb garden of the mughals.

GOL GUMBAZ

Gol Gumbaz in Bijapur is a famous Historical tomb in India. Gol Gumbaz of Bijapur is the mausoleum of Mohammed Adil shah in the year 1656. The circular structure is capped by a dome and as biggest single shamber spaces in India. It follows the style of Deccan architecture. The structure is composed of a cube, 47.5 m(156ft) on each side, capped by a roof 44m(144ft) in external diameter. Eight intersecting arches create by two rotated squares that create interlocking pendentives support the dome.

At each of the four corner of the cube, is a dome capped octagonal tower seven stories high with a staircase inside with an area of 1700m (18000sq ft) the mausoleum has one of the biggest single chamber spaces in the world. Gol Gumbaz is an architectural wonder as it stands unsupported by pillars. The most remarkable feature of Gol Gumbaz is its acoustical system.

TOMB OF I'TIMAD-UD-DAULAH

When taking about the marvelous examples of Mughal architecture in India, the tomb of I'timad-ud-daulah deserves to be mentioned. The remarkable structure lies in Agra. The tomb is surrounded by many out buildings and lush ornamented gardens. It was built between the years 1622-28 and was made under the orders of Jahangir's wife Noor Jahan. It was built For Noor Jahan's father Mirza Ghiyaz Beg after his death.

BULAND DARWAZA

Buland Darwaza, also known as the Gate of magnificence, was built by Akbar in 1576 to commemorate his victory over Gujarat and the Deccan. It is 40 meters high and 50 meters from the ground. The total height of the structure is about 45 meters from ground level. This is highest gateway in the world and is an example of Mughal architecture. The Buland Darwaza is made red sandstone, decorated by white and black marble and is higher than courtyard of the mosque. It also has at the top center, terrance edge galley-kiosks on the roof, stylized buckler- battlements, small minar- spires, and inlay work with white and black marble. On the out side a long flight of steps sweeps down the hill giving the gateway additional height.

BIBI KA MAGBARA

The Bibi ka Magbara is a tomb located in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India. it was built by mughal emperor Aurangzeb's son Azam shah in memory of his mother. Probably due to its unjustified comparison with the more celebrated Taj Mahal, it began to be referred to by some historians, travel writers and scholars as 'Deccan ka Taj' the 'poor man's taj' 'Mini Taj Mahal', etc. it was simulated the Taj Mahal's style, pattern and design as it was conceived by attaullah rashidi, one of three son's Of Ustad Ahmed Lahori the chief architect of the Taj Mahal, Attaullah Rashidi expert In metal designing and also knew Sankrit and Persian.

JAMA MASJID DELHI

Reckoned to be the largest mosque in India and most famous Dargah in Delhi. This masjid was built between 1644 and 1656 by the Mughal emperor shah Jahan. This Mughal monuments is a typical structure with hundred domes 4 Pillars and built in yellow sandstone. The carving made in the mosque is that none of the domes are of similar height, each dome is different from the other.

QUTB SHAHI TOMBS

One of the most important tombs at the qutb shahi tombs is the one that belongs to the qutb shahi dynasty founder, Sultan quli qutub-ul-mulk. He built his tomb himself and was the longest overseer of the architecture project. He also decided to build tombs that belonged to the non-ruling members of the royal families.

The qutb shahi tombs are located in the Ibrahim Bagh, close to the famous Golconda fort in Hyderabad, India. They contain the tombs and mosques built by the various kings of the qutb shahi dynasty. In the centre of each tomb is a sarcophagus which overlies the actual burial vault in a crypt below. During the qutb shahi period, these tombs were held in great the gardens of Bibi - Ka - Maqbara too are set out on the char bagh design. In the Maqbara the specified land area is divided in to four equal parts with the main building in the central portion of the garden. The complex is divided into four gardens in to four building are equidistant from each other. The complete area within which the Maqbara is built is 15000 square feet with each bagh measuring 500 yards by 300 yards. The entire area is fortified with high walls. Besides architraves, these ornamental devices were used to add to the beauty and elegance of the mughal structures. Even if at the maqbara very rich elements like mosaic, inlay, glass mosaic, inlaid marbe screens and pietra dura were not used, a five simpler and some highly ornamental decorative devices were used. Here we find that stucco painting, stucco lustro and dado were used, besides glazed tiles and lattice work.

MAUSAMMARN BURJ

There are several examples of Shah Jahan's love for his beautiful wife Mumtaz Mahal, made eternal in the grand architecture of Agra. Mausamman Burj is a part of this tradition of love, built in the same white marble as Taj Mahal. Located inside the Agra Fort, this is a tower made for the Agra Fort. This a tower made for the women of the Royal family. So they could look outside without being spotted by the male gaze. The architecture of the tower consists of marble domes and pietra duras, complete with the trademark inlay work with precious and semi-precious stones.

SIKANDAR LODI TOMB

Tomb of Sikandar lodi is the tomb of the second ruler of the lodi Dynasty, Sikandar lodi tomb situated in new Delhi, India. It was built in 1517-1518 CE by is son Ibrahim lodi. It has octagonal design and the architectural style is Indo-Islamic the tomb is enclosed within a fortified complex with the main entrance having to umbrella shaped domes, (Pavilions) which was designed to preserve the symmetry and relative proportions of the body of the building. Both pavilions on the square plate form in the front have remains of blue files. The tomb is situated in the middle of a large garden and tall boundary walls. Tombs chamber is surrounded by a wide veranda with carved pillars. Tomb walls have mughal architectural designs and many foreign languages have been inscribed on the walls. The tomb is decorated with enameled tiles of various colors.

Many Historical Tombs in India to inspiration to many other forms of architecture with different cultural background. Tombs architecture has place India on a global podium making identifiable to people far and wide.

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22nd February 2019

C e r t i f i c a t e

This is to certify that

Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms. Dr. Suma S. Nirni

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has actively participated /presented a Paper entitled

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*at the International Multidisciplinary Conference held at Sanskruti Bhavan, Patto,
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