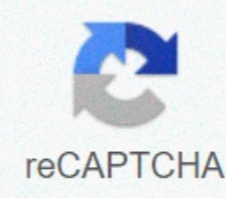


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## Bibi ka maqbara video

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The domes and other marble parts of the mausoleum will undergo scientific protection, an Archaeological Survey India (ASI) official said. The work costs an estimated 45 lakh. The structure, known as the Taj of Deccan because of its striking resemblance to the Taj Mahal, was commissioned by Emperor Aurangzeb in 1660 in memory of his wife Dilras Banu Begum.Deputy Superintending Archaeologists Shrikant Mishra said their domes and minarets, which are built in marble, as well as marble screens inside would undergo scientific protection. The work, which lasts six months, involves cleaning and chemotherapy to give her a new glow, she said. Paintings inside the entrance to the mausoleum, too, undergo cleaning. Dear reader, we have kept you informed about information about developments in India and the world that affect our health and well-being, our lives and livelihoods, in these difficult times. 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As a customer, you are not only the beneficiary of our work, but also as well as repeat here the promise that our team of reporters, copy editors, fact-checkers, designers and photographers will provide high-quality journalism that stays away from legitimate interest and political propaganda. Suresh Nambath This is one of the world's best-known monuments and a magnet for the countless tourists from all over the world who visit it every year. Built about 400 years ago, this is the milestone in the architectural history of India. It is great and wonderful (think poetry frozen over time), a great symbol of love built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. We're talking about the Taj Mahal, of course. And there's no Taj Mahal but the Taj Mahal! Or is it? Well... Surprise, surprise! There's a mini Taj Mahal in Aurangabad in Maharashtra - quite a distance from its world-famous, widely celebrated cousin Agra. It may be known as the Taj clone, but there's a lot, much more to this monument. Tucked between the lofty Sihyachal ranges of the Deccan plateau, Bibi Ka Maqbara or Tomb of the Lady, stands gracefully on the road between Daulatabad and Aurangabad. Just like the Taj Mahal, it was also built in memory of the Mughal queen. Do you want to know who? Read on to find out! Who was BIBI? Commissioned in 1660 by mughal emperor Aurangzeb, Bibi Ka Maqbara was erected in memory of her husband, Dilras Banu Begum, known as Bibi, or wife of nobility, his son Azam Shah. After his death, Dilras Banu Begum was awarded the marutaudi-ud-Durran (Rabies era) title after rabia Basri, an Iraqi noblewoman known for her benevolence. The story of Dilras Banu is almost like a fairy tale. She was born into the Iranian royal family and was the daughter of Shahnawaz Khan, a viceroy of the state of Gujarat. He married Aurangzeb in 1637. History says that Aurangzeb and Dilras Banu's wedding was one of the most extravagant and amazing wedding time. Read also: Chandipur Beach - Hide-and-Seek Beach They had five children and after delivering their fifth child, Dilras died-uncannily enough, like her mother-in-law and Aurangzeb's mother, Mumtaz Mahal. Both Aurangzeb and his eldest son Azam Shah were grief-stricken and went into mourning. For months, they didn't appear in public or manage state matters. It was a great effort to get them out of the loss. It was in 1660, three years after his death, that Aurangzeb decided to build a mausoleum for his wife, the lines of the Taj Mahal-large monument that Aurangzeb's father had built. A spitting image of the TAJ Who shrunk the Taj Mahal? This is the first thought to be remembered for spotting Bibi Ka Maqbara, which is almost half the size of the Taj Mahal Agra. It draws inspiration from the famous Agra Taj Mahal and was designed by Attaulah Rashidi, one of three sons of Ustad Ahmad Lahor, chief architect and chief ideologue Taj Mahal, who had been awarded the title Nadir-ul-Asar (Rare Gem of the Period) by Shah Jahan himself. Attaulah was under his father in an apprenticeship when he worked on the Taj Mahal, and had gained valuable experience. Can the monument be relocated? The story goes that in 1803 Nizam Sikander Yes added Aurangabad to his kingdom and was so fascinated by Bibi Ka Maqbara that he wanted to place a mausoleum in the capital of his kingdom, Hyderabad. He even ordered his men to dismantle the structure, a slab of cult. But then he had a hunch that if he change his structure, he could be a disaster. He stopped work and, as a penitent, a mosque was built, still west of the main structure. He was an expert in metal design and also knew Sanskrit and Persian. In fact, he translated bhaskaracharya (a great Indian mathematician and astronomer) from mathematics from Sanskrit to Persia. Attaulahi was helped by Hanspat Rai, an expert on construction material and its use. Both Attaulah and Hanspat monitored the construction of the entire building. But unlike his father Ahmad Lahori, Attaulah had to work on the structure of the shoestring budget given to him by Aurangzeb. According to the inscriptions on the southern gate structure, the project cost was 665,283 and 7 annas (a currency unit previously used in India and Pakistan, which is the equivalent of one sixteen rupees), while the Taj Mahal was built with a lavish budget of 32 million at that time. This clearly shows that Bibi Ka Maqbara was more of a budget exercise than the Taj Mahal. And probably so... because Prince Azam was not Shah Jahan, neither in power nor in wealth. Shah Jahan's reign was prosperous. Emeralds, sapphires, rubies, diamonds and all kinds of precious stones were extracted from Indian soil during his time, and his coffers were tainted by wealth, allowing him to order the most notable examples of Mughal architecture. Azam Shah, however, lacked the Treasury his grandfather had access to, as well as the skilled workforce that big money could buy. He had to make whatever money was doled out to him reluctantly by his penny-pinching father Aurangzeb, who was known for his tough lifestyle and tense, quite unlike the ant that characterized his predecessors. Aurangzeb had little interest in architecture and was not at all in favor of building a monument as lavish as the Taj. But Aurangzeb's son Azam had decided to have a monument to his mother's name that could vie with the Taj. Somehow Azam Shah chased his father, who eventually relented. And maqbara, or mausoleum, completed about ten years of Begum's death (unlike the twenty bizarre years that the Taj Mahal took). The same but different Bibi Ka Maqbara stands in the middle of a closed space 458 meters and 275 meters away. It has ponds, fountains, water channels and wide It is built on a raised square platform with four minarets on its corners and stairs on three sides that lead to the tomb, just like the Taj Mahal. Mughal architects attributed the great importance of river or stream passing through their erected monuments, and Bibi Ka Maqbara is no different. Just as the free-flowing Yamuna River was an integral part of the design of the Taj Mahal, the Kham River, which originates in the Lakenvara Hills Satara mountain range in Maharashtra, flows behind Bibi Ka Maqbara. There is also a charbagh-style garden and pavilion with twelve doors that allow for free air flow - both of which are common features of Mughal architecture. The tracks are decorated with trees on both sides. It features a water pool and the centre of the runway consists of fountains and wide reservoirs. The western mausoleum is a mosque and facing east is Aina Khana, or mirror chamber, which has mirrors attached to its doorway. The Taj is built entirely of marble; even its entrance structure, made of red sandstone, is interspersed with marble. But Bibi Ka Maqbara-except a small central part of the main mausoleum and dome-is built with red sandstone, lime and plaster-reason why the walls of Maqbara are a little boring compared to the Taj. The tomb of Dilras Banu Begumsees Bibi Ka Maqbara, Aurangabad Bibi Ka Maqbara also has an onion dome, like the crowning au Taj Mahal, but the dome of the maqbara is smaller than the dome of the Taj. The white dome maqbara has panels decorated with intricate designs of flowers. However, these drawings are quite different from the taj mahal. In the middle of the mausoleum is a modest tomb surrounded by octagonal white marble. But the mausoleum doesn't boast semi-precious stones inlaid design, or gold pl plated-riches that once attracted raiders to the Taj. Whatever the differences and similarities between the Taj and Bibi Ka Maqbara, each of the two monuments has its own grace and charm. Although Bibi Ka Maqbara looks strikingly like the Taj, it is a pleasant construction itself. Surrounded by a colorful garden with long cypress trees, large mango trees and colorful rose bushes and seasonal flowers, it gives a beautiful view of the city. And what adds to its glory is that it is the only monument erected by the Mughals deccan and thus is also called the Taj of Deccan. INSPIRATION BEHIND TAJ Now we know that taj is inspired by a bevy of structures. But do you know what structure inspired the Taj? Humayun's tomb in Delhi! Commissioned by Mughal Emperor Humayun's wife, Hamida Banu, in 1565, in memory of her husband, it was the first garden-tomb in India. Although it was built of red sandstone, the structure looks similar to the Taj Mahal and is believed to have inspired a number of major architectural innovations taj mahal design. Taj and MINI TAJ While separated by time, magnitude and distance, the Taj and Mini Taj (aka Bibi Ka Maqbara) are related to each other in more ways than one. Both the Taj Mahal and Bibi Ka Maqbara are great symbols of love and loss. While the first memorial, the Taj Mahal, was built by Shah Jahan, his beloved wife and Aurangzeb's mother, Mumtaz Mahal; the second, Bibi Ka Maqbara, was built by Aurangzeb and his son Azam Shah in memory of Aurangzeb's wife and Azam's mother. Dilras Banu-two gracious ladies, who were known for their generosity, kindness and charitable nature, immortalized these chapters of history ... - Excerpted from Dozen and Half Stories - Strange and Mysterious Places in the World Lost Ari Muthanna Singh and Mamta Nainy , with the permission of Rupa Publications Also Read: Temple with the Musical Columns of Khooni Darwaza - the gateway to the blood-stained history of the Drowning Church relic of St. Philomena in Italy? Phugal Monastery: Honeycomb Monastery hanging from Veerabhadra Temple Ionar Crater Lake - a lake that casts the moon as a magic tree or monument? India's Great Wall Pillarless Monument