

THE CONTRIBUTION OF FARUQUEE SULTANS IN THE MEDIEVAL INDIAN ARCHITECTURE



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Abstract:-

The Period from AD 1100 to AD 1850 is known as “Medieval Period”. The name is given by the Historians. During the medieval period Gulam, Tughlaq, Khilji, Sayyid and Lodhi etc. Sultans established their kingdoms in India. Then after sultans, Mughals established their kingdoms. The Medieval Architecture has largest contribution in Indian Medieval Architecture. Monuments of Sultans and Mughals are main two types of architectural construction, found during the medieval period of Sultans.

Keywords:

Contribution , Faruquee Sultans , Medieval Indian Architecture.



INTRODUCTION

Period of Sultan Shahi :-

“The period of Gulam, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyed and Lodhi Empire” is known as Sultan Shahi. After the ending of the Gulam empire, Khilji's Sardar Malik Kafur attacked on region of southern India, which was known as “Dakhan” and he won it in 1312 A.D.. Since the relation was begun between Khandesh and Sultan. After empire Khilji, Mohd. Tughlaq established his Capital at Devgiri, (Daulatabad M.S.) But his existence was no more and Left the Devgiri. While destroying the power of Tughlaq empire, it was divided in to five Independent states, which were known as Barar, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Govalkonda and Bidar.

Declaration of Independent In Southern India :-

Many small kings challenged the powerful empire of Northern India and struggle for own independent states. Their contribution was remarkable in the existence of Indian culture. One of them denied accepting the power of Delhi Sultans He was known as Faruquee. After Tughlaq, his knights were ruling over various parts of Khandesh. When there was revolt against Tughlaq in southern India, Imad-ul-Mulk was the governor of Khandesh, Imad-ul-Mulk was the representative of Delhi. Empire ruling over Khandesh.

Geographical Region of Khandesh :-

The region between the Tapi River and the Narmada River, some region of the Northern and the southern sides. It means the Satpuda range of the Northern Khandesh and Gavilgrahd from southern. The Mountains of Ajanta, the regions of Narbada and the Tapi River etc. Constitute the Khandesh.



Nomenclature of “Khandesh” :-

Khandesh was called as “Seundesh during the Yadava's Period.” And Tan-Desh (Water Shortage region) or Kantadesh (desert region of thorn trees) were known as Khandesh. Traditionally the region was called Khandesh. During the Medieval period, the Raja Malik established his kingdom. The kings were known as Khan. In addition, their region is known as Khandesh.

Establishment of Faruquee's Empire :-

The Sultan of Delhi had given Jahaguries to Raja Malik Thalner and Karvand. Raja Malik arrived in Khandesh in 1381 A.D. The Faruquee Sultan Raja Malik given the services Bhill and Koli etc. It was an ideal example of national integration.

While arriving from Delhi to Khandesh, Malik Raja Faruquee concentrated his mind over Baglan and conquered it after his victory, Baglans king gifted him uncounted diamonds and ornaments with five big and ten smaller elephants and camels but Malik Raja diverted along with victory, all these precious gifts

to his Sultan at Delhi.

Faruquee empires :-

The generation of Malik Raja was related with the generation of second Khalifa Hazrat Umar (Rz.) so that Malik Raja was called as Faruquee.

Ancestry of Sultan Faruquee :-

Mohammad Qasim Farishta arrived at Burhanpur in 1604. He had written the book “ Tarikh-E-Farishta ” He described the ancestry of Sultan as under,

Umar-Ul-Mominin Hazrat Umar Faruque (Rz.) – Abdulla – Mohammad – Mohammad Ahmad – Asgar – Aazam Shah – Mohammad Shah – Ahmed Shah – Mahemood Shah – Ahmed Shah – Burhanul Afrin Ibrahim Shah Balkhi – Sultanul Tarkin – Armiyan Shah – Asht Shah – Daniyal Shah – Talha Shah – Sikandar Shah – Ashasha Sahah – Shamun Shah – Usman Shah – Ali Khan – Khan Jahan – Malik Raja.

Faruquee Sultan From Khandesh :-

Faruquee ruled over Khandesh near about 225 years. Malik Ahmed was known as the founder of Faruquee Empire. The Historian and writer Mohammad Qasim Hind Shah wrote in his book “ Gulshan-E-Ibrahimi ” or “ Tarikh-E-Farishta ” in 1606 A.D. details of Faruquee Sultans in Khandesh .

Faruquee empire ruled over Khandesh :-

1- Malik Ahemad Raja Faruquee.	1370 to 1399 A.D. Death- Thalner
2- Malik Nasir Faruquee.	1399 to 1437 A.D. Death- Thalner
3- Miran Aadil Khan Faruquee.	1437 to 1441 A.D. Death- Thalner
4- Miran Mubarak Khan Faruquee.	1441 to 1457 A.D. Death- Thalner
5- Miran Aadil Khan II	1457 to 1501 A.D. Death- Burhanpur
6- Daud Khan Faruquee.	1501 to 1508 A.D. Death- Burhanpur
7- Gaznine Khan Faruquee.	1508 A.D. Murder- Burhanpur
8- Aazame Humayun Aadil Khan III	1508 to 1520 A.D. Death- Burhanpur
9- Miran Mohd. Khan Faruquee. I	1520 to 1535 A.D. Death- Burhanpur
10- Miran Mubarak Khan Faruquee.	1535 to 1566 A.D. Death- Burhanpur
11- Miran Mohd. Khan Faruquee.	1566 to 1576 A.D. Death- Burhanpur
12- Raja Ali Khan Faruquee.	1576 to 1597 A.D. Death-Ashti(Ahdngr)
13- Bahadur Khan Faruquee.	1597 to 1601 A.D. Death- Gwaliyar Fort

(Sherwani H.K. and P.M. Joshi (Both Editors) “History of Medieval Deccan”, 1974, Haidrabad, All the above Period related with the first edition the same book)

Medieval Indian Architecture :-

Sultan's kingdom was established during the beginning of the Medieval Period of Indian History. It was existed up to the first Battle of Panipat. Babar attacked over Ibrahim Lodhi, won the Battle, and established the base of Mughal Empires.

India has the traditional heritage of Arts, Sculpture and Architecture since Ancient Period. The Arts, Sculpture and Architecture during Medieval Period enriched this heritage.

Architecture of Sultans :-

Cities, Forts, Rajprasadas, Dams, Mosques and Tombs were variously built during the period of Sultans in the Northern India. Kuvvat-Ul-Islam Mosque, Qutubminar, Tomb of Sultan Altamash, Sultan Gadhi, Jamat Khana Mosque, Ilahai Darwaza, Tomb of Giyasuddin Tughlaq, Hauz-E-Khas, Monuments at Delhi as well as Jama Mosque, Rukn-E-Alam and Tomb of Shadna Shahid at Multan. Ek lakhi tomb, Seven Gumbad, Dakhil Darwaza, Lotan Mosque at Bangal. Jama Mosque, Rani Sipri Mosque at Ahemdabad (Gujrat). Dargaha of Dilawarkhan Ghorī, Hindola Mahal, Jahaz Mahal at Malva etc. are the architectural examples of Sultans. Many architectural evidences are found at Jonpur, Kashmir, Vijayanagar, Mevad etc.

Architecture During the Period of Mughals :-

In 1526 A.D. after Sultan Shahi, the Mughal Empire Babar established Mughal regime. They being fond of architecture also added more impetus to Indian architecture. The Mughal Empire Akbar constructed a town and named Fatepur sikri, where he built the Place of Jodhabai, Naubat Khana, Tansen

Baradari, Anupthalao, Pnach Mahal, Mariyam House, Birbal House, Haram Saraye, Salim Chishti Dargah, Buland Darwaza etc. there are Unique Architectural Monuments.

Diwan-E-Aam, Hawamahal, Mubarak Mahal, Rambag etc. from Jaipur, Dhaidin ka Zhopda, Buland Darwaza, Anasagar, Moinuddin Chishti Dargah etc. at Ajmer. Akbar's Maqbara at Sikandara, Agra Fort, Jahangir Mahal, Huz-e-Khas, Anguri Bag, Diwan-e-Khas, Diwan-e-Aam, Shahi Mahal, Jama Mosque, Shish Mahal, tomb of Ahetemaddud daula and World Fame Taj Mahal etc. at Agra etc. were known as the Indian Architecture Monuments. Taj Mahal is the Seventh Wonders of World.

Monuments Made By Faruquee In Khandesh :-

Monuments were made in Khandesh like the monuments from all over India. The Faruquee Sultans made forts, Darwaze, Madarsa, Mosque, Saraye,



Photo: Farooquees Tomb Thalner

Mahal, Temples, Idgah, Tombs, Wells, Minars, and Graves etc. during their periods for their administration, defenses as well as public and private uses.

Strengthen Forts of Faruquee Sultans :-

Forts were the most importance Monuments in medieval India. Faruquee Sultan concentrated their concentration towards the architecture of Forts. Malik Raja Ahmad Faruquee built the fort near the bank of the river Tapi at Thalner. Parsi Brown described the fort as Badshahi Killa.

Nasir Khan Faruquee declared his capital at Laling Fort. The fort was remote but strengthens and won the fort Asirghad from the king Aasa Ahir and built a defence wall around the fort as well as so many buildings. The same fort could not be found in Iran, Turkastan, and Rom, even in Europe too. The Historian Faizi described such information. There is a fort near the bank of the river Tapi at Burhanpur. The famous monuments during the period of Faruquee Sultans. This fort is counted Miran Ena Adil Shah Faruquee built the fort. Shahi fort at Burhanpur, Bhamer or Bambhagiri fort, the fort at Songir, Yawal fort, Rajdeher fort etc. were constructed by Faruquee Sultans.

Tombs Architecture :-

Faruquee Sultans (ruling over Khandesh) constructed their ancestors's tombs in Khandesh. Malik Raja Ahmad Faruquee's tomb is at thalner. Tombs of Malik Faruquee, Malik Nasir Faruquee, Miran Adil Khan Faruquee and Miran Mubarak Khan Faruquee etc. are excellent examples of Architecture. After Thalner, Burhanpur was known as a capital of Faruquee Sultans. Adil Shah Tomb and Mohammad Shah

tomb are excellent example of architecture in Medieval Indian History.

Tombs of Hazrat Shaikh Mohd.Bin Fazlullah, Hazrat Shah Bhikari Chishti (Ra), Hazrat Sayyed Mohd. Dulha, Hazrat Bahuddin Bajan (Ra), Hazrat Shah Isa Jindallah (Ra) tombs etc. are referred as examples of Faruquee architecture.



Photo: Jama Masjid, Burhanpur

Tombs foundation style of Faruquees consist of three tier cubical constriction, one the biggest base cube, on that the second little small cube and the third the smallest cube on which the main skeleton erected. The whole roof covered by semi global Gumbad and projecting galleries from all sides. Sculpture drawing is the feature of Faruquee architecture.

Mosque Architecture :-

Mosque was constructed for devoting centers during the Faruquee period. Bibi's Mosque was built by Faruquee Sultan Aajam-e- Humayun during the period of Aadil Shah Faruquee as following the order of Begum Rukaiya.

Bibi Rukaiya the daughter of Muzaffar Shah Sultan (Gujrat). The Muzaffar Shah was the son of Mahemud Begda. Begum Rukaiya married with Aadil Shah Humayun. This Mosque was built in Hijri 936 in 1540 A.D.

Artists and workers built the mosque from Gujrat. This Mosque is built like the Mosque of Ahemadabad. This Mosque is an ideal architectural example of Indian and Islamic Architecture.

Aadil Shah Bin Mubark Shah Faruquee Sultan, in 1590-95 A.D., constructed Aadil Shahi Mosque at Burhanpur. Jama Mosque constructed was at Chopada by Miran Mohammad Shah in 1520-1535 A.D. Kali Mosque from Burhanpur, Utavali Saraye Mosque as well as Jama Mosque Asirgrahd etc. are excellence Monuments during Medieval Indian Architecture.

Other Monuments :-

Many Monuments were made for private and public uses. Mahal Satkhanda , Ali Muttaquee Madarsa, Faruquee Idgah at Burhanpur, Vihir at Asirgrahd and Kala Dovh during the period of Faruquee Sultans etc. All those monuments are the symbols of the Contribution of Faruquee Sultans.

Faruquee's Contribution in Architectures :-

Faruquee Sultans constructed many beautiful huge, forts and monuments in capital cities.e.g. a) Tomba at Thalner and Burhanpur. b) Kali Mosque was constructed with beautiful design in Mahirabs. c) Jama Mosque at Asirgrahd. d) Adilshahi Mosque e) Bibi's Mosque. f) Buildings at Asirgrahd. g) beautiful



Photo: Tomb at Thalner

monuments constructed in different place of Khandesh. All those were constructed by Faruquee Sultans. Those monuments are the evidences of Indo – Muslim Architecture.

Excellent designs are seen on the various monuments.e.g. Different types of leaves flowers are drawn as design to decorating the monuments. The Native Soil, Water, Cements etc. were used to build the monuments. Muslim and Hindu artists were used to build the monuments.

Faruquee Sultan was fond of Architecture. Raja Ali had honored the artistic workers from Gujrat, Rajasthan, Malva, Daulatabad and Ahmadnagar etc..Mustafa Nur Mohd & Mohd. Masum the eminent Calligrapher, They had written the Aayat of holly Quran on the walls increasing the beauty of the mosques.

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Field Visits To Historical Sites

01)	30/10/2006	Mandu	(M.P.)
02)	31/10/2006	Burhanpur	(M.P.)
03)	19/12/2006	Fathpur Sikri	(U.P.)
04)	20/12/2006	Jaipur	(Rajasthan)
05)	21/12/2006	Ajmer	(Rajasthan)
06)	24/12/2006	Agra	(U.P.)
07)	11/02/2007	Asir Fort	(M.P.)
08)	01/04/2007	Thalner	(M.S.)
09)	12/06/2007	Songir	(M.S.)
10)	15/08/2007	Laling	(M.S.)