

Tajmahal Construction

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Abstract: The Taj Mahal is a splendid mausoleum in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India, built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. It is the best known and famous example of the Mughal architecture, which combines elements from Islamic and Indian architectural styles.



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INTRODUCTION

The Taj Mahal is an ivory white marble mausoleum on the south bank of the Yamuna River in the Indian city of Agra. The eternal beauty of the monument lies in its location, architecture and the feeling that went behind its construction. For times immemorial the Taj will stand as a symbol of eternal love. The Taj Mahal in India is a must visit for everyone at least once in a lifetime. It was commissioned in 1631 by the Mughal Emperor, Shah Jahan, to house the tomb of his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The tomb is the centerpiece of 17-hectare complex, which includes a Mosque and a guest house, and is set in formal gardens bounded on three sides by a crenellated wall. The architectural wonder of the Taj Mahal is a monument of love, purity and beauty that Shah Jahan had built in the loving memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. Thus, the Taj Mahal is essentially the mausoleum of the mughal Empress Mumtaz Mahal.

HISTORY OF TAJ MAHAL

It was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal with construction starting in 1631 AD and completed in 1648 AD, with the mosque, the guest house and the main gateway on the south, the outer courtyard and its cloisters were added subsequently and completed in 1653 AD. Rauza-i-Munawwara which means of Unique building. It is renamed as Taj Mahal by Shah Jahan. Today it is listed as one of the new Seven Wonders of the World. It's the history of Taj Mahal that adds a soul to its magnificence, a soul that is filled with love, loss, remorse, and love again. An example of how deeply a man loved his wife, that even after she remained but a memory, he made sure that this memory would never fade away. This man was the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, who was head-over-heels in love with Mumtaz Mahal, his dear wife. She was a Muslim Persian princess (her name Arjumand Banu Begum before marriage) and he was the son of the Mughal Emperor grandson of the Akbar the great



DESIGN

It was designed by Ustad Ahmad Lahouri, and is generally regarded as the best example of Mughal architecture, which is a blend of Indian, Persian and Islamic styles. The construction process involved 22,000 workers and artisans from all over central Asia and beyond. It is thought that over 1,000 elephants were used to transport building materials. Precious and semi-precious stones inlaid into the white marble include jade and crystal from China, turquoise from Tibet, Lapis lazuli from Afghanistan, sapphire from Sri Lanka, and carnelian from Arabia. The complex of Taj Mahal majorly consists of five structures - Darwaza (main gateway), Bageecha (gardens), Masjid (mosque), Rauza (main mausoleum) and Naqqarkhana (rest house). The Taj Mahal complex consists of the tomb at its center (58 feet in diameter and 81 feet high). It is the main attraction



CONCLUSION

India's most famous architectural wonder, in a land where magnificent temples and edifices abound to remind visitors about the rich civilization of a country that is slowly but surely lifting itself into an industrialized society. Taj Mahal means "Crown Palace" and is in fact the most well preserved and architecturally beautiful tomb in the world. It is best described by the English poet, Sir Edwin Arnold, as "Not a piece of architecture, as other buildings are, but the proud passions of an emperor's love wrought in living stones." It is a celebration of woman built in marble and that's the way to appreciate it. It is a "symbol of eternal love."