

Chapter 1 : PakistanPaedia - Landmarks of Pakistan

Nur Jahan (born Mehr-un-Nissa) (31 May - 17 December) was the twentieth (and last) wife of the Mughal emperor Jahangir.. Nur Jahan was born Mehr-un-Nissa, the daughter of a Grand Vizier (Minister) who served under Akbar.

She was earlier known as Mehr-un-nisa. Mihr-un-nisa got married to Jahangir in the year A. When Jahangir ascended the throne, he appointed Sher Afghan as the Jagirdar of Burdwan in Bengal but he was eventually killed in a combat with Qutub-ud-din, the governor of Bengal. Mehr-un-nisa was appointed in the service of Salima Begum, the widow of Akbar , and it was there that Jahangir fell in love with her and eventually married her. Influence of Nur Jahan on Mughal Politics Nur Jahan increased her influence right from the time of her marriage with the emperor. Her relatives were also promoted to higher ranks. She started appearing with the emperor in Jharokha Darshan; her name was engraved on some of the coins. Thus, practically the administration was taken over by Nur Jahan and no important decision concerning the state could be taken without her consent. Jahangir, who was gradually becoming accustomed to her owing to age and indifferent health, was also not reluctant to delegate his authority to his intelligent and hardworking queen. The first, from to A. The second period was that of A. That resulted in her ambition of capturing the power of the throne in her hands even in case of death of her husband and consequently came in conflict with Shah Jahan. Each member of this clique was capable and occupied high offices in the state. Nur Jahan remained supreme in administration till A. Nur Jahan desired to keep the power of the state in her hands even after the death of her husband. Therefore, Nur Jahan planned to put Shahryar on the throne after the death of Jahangir. This resulted in the revolt of Shah Jahan and resulted in the weakening of the empire in his later years of reign. Mahabat Khan also revolted in A. Mahabat Khan was loyal to the throne but was among those nobles who did not like the increasing influence of Nur Jahan in the state. Nur Jahan knew it and therefore, she put a check on his promotions though he was one of the ablest commanders of Jahangir. It resulted in the revolt of Mahabat Khan and he succeeded in capturing the person of the emperor. Thus, the interference of Nur Jahan in the politics of the state resulted in two major rebellions during the last years of the reign of Jahangir which weakened the empire and harmed its prestige. If Nur Jahan would not have been interested in accession of her son-in-law, Shahryar to the throne, the revolt of Shah Jahan would not have occurred and there was no question of the revolt of Mahabat Khan. Thus the interference of Nur Jahan proved harmful to the empire. When Nur Jahan married Jahangir, she was thirty-four years of age. She was extremely beautiful even at that age. Besides, she was an educated, intelligent and cultured lady and was fond of poetry, music and painting. She wrote verses in Persian. She had an inventive brain and devised new dresses, ornaments and styles of fashion and decoration. She was interested in administration and had the capacity to tackle the relevant problems. She was courageous, patient, social, generous, religious and friend of the poor and oppressed. Nur Jahan was highly ambitious as well. She participated in administration, interfered in the politics of her time, increased her influence and tried to keep the power of the state in her hands. Therefore, she influenced the history and politics of her time.

Chapter 2 : Nur Jahan | Revolv

Nur Jahan led one of the units by riding a war elephant and charged towards Mahabat Khan's camp. Unfortunately, she too, was captured by Mahabat Khan, who had failed to notice Nur Jahan's astute intelligence, which later came to the fore.

In , she committed suicide due to some reasons. You can read an outline of the story [Here](#). With the exception of khutba prayer for the reigning monarch , she possessed all privileges of a monarch. In a way Nur Jahan can be compared with Raziyya Sultan of Slave dynasty the first female monarch of Hindustan , but Nur Jahan gain power only after her marriage with the Emperor. Nur Jahan, a Symbol of Beauty and Wisdom: Jahangir gave the title of Itimad-ud-daula to Ghias Beg in Jahangir was the second husband of Nur Jahan. When Jahangir marries her in , she was in the thirty-four years of her age and also had a daughter. She had no children by Jahangir. According to historical records it is impossible to describe the beauty and wisdom of the queen. She had arranged marriages of many orphan girls and also gave them a wedding portion. She also had great problem solving skills. She was liberal to all who begged her support. She designed beautiful gowns, veils and ornaments and also possessed much skills in adorning apartments and arranging feasts and entertainments. She was also a poetess. Another time "she shot two tigers with one shot each and knocked over the two others with four shots. In the twinkling of an eye she deprived of life the bodies of these four tigers. Being a loving wife, she cared her husband very much. As we know, Jahangir was addicted to wine and in , he fell seriously ill. Although I had before discarded the doctors and their advice, I now had faith in her attention. She gradually reduced the quantity of wine I took, and guarded me against unsuitable food and improper things". As soon as all the men have left, the Queen comes with the female slaves, and they undress him, chafing and fondling him as if he were a little child. Once Nur Jahan fell ill and she soon recovered with the help of the physician Hakim. For this service, Jahangir bestowed on the physician three villages and rewarded him a good amount of silver as much as his weight. Conflict between Nur Jahan and Shah Jahan: Thus she came into conflict with Prince Shah Jahan. This was followed by an unsuccessful rebellion of Shah Jahan. As an attempt to part them Mahabat Khan was appointed as the governor of Bengal. This resulted in the revolt of Mahabat Khan in Jahangir was on his way to Kabul and was encamped on the banks of the River Behat also known as Jhelum while Asaf Khan along with the army had crossed the bridge and moved to the other side of the river. Sire, if I deserve to be killed and punished, kill and punish me in your Imperial presence". He then asked Jahangir to mount an elephant and go out for hunting. In the meantime Nur Jahan thinking that Jahangir had gone out for hunting, crossed the river to visit her brother. Nur Jahan Saves Jahangir: When she learned that Jahangir was under the custody of Mahabat Khan, she thought means to free him. Nur Jahan along with some men passed the river by a ford. Nur Jahan had in her litter the daughter of Shahryar and the elephant on which she was riding received two sword-cuts on the trunk. After crossing the river, she joined Jahangir. As she suggested, Jahangir showed Mahabat Khan great favor and won over him to his side by telling him that Nur Jahan had some plots against him. As a result, the guard of Rajputs was diminished. Meanwhile Prince Parvez died at Burhanpur due to alcoholism in Oct Mahabat Khan was pardoned and sent to Thatta, where he joined hands with Shah Jahan. Death of Jahangir and Events Thereafter: Jahangir died on October 28, at Kashmir on his way to Lahore at the age of 58 years. When Jahangir died, Shah Jahan was away in the Deccan. Asaf Khan betrayed his sister and sided with his son-in-law Shah Jahan to ascend the throne. Mahabat Khan was appointed as governor of Ajmer and was granted the title of Khan-i-Khanan Sipasalar. What Happened to Nur Jahan: Shah Jahan, upon his accession to the throne, allowed her a pension of two lacs per annum. She died at Lahore at the age of 72, in , and lies buried in a tomb at Shahdara Bagh in Lahore, close to that of her husband. Nur Jahan built a beautiful tomb for her father Itimad-ud-daula in Agra, which is the first Mughal structure to be built of white marbles. Built on the banks of River Yamuna Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India , the tomb of Itimad-ud-daulah resembles a silver jewel box in the midst of a garden. It is believed that this building had inspired Shah Jahan to build the magnificent Taj Mahal. Itimad-ud-daula was the Wazir of Jahangir. He died in Jan After his death Jahangir transferred all his belongings to Nur Jahan. Asaf Khan was made the Wazir in

Chapter 3 : The darkness behind the Noor - The Hindu

Mahabat Khan and his forces attacked the royal encampment, and successfully took the emperor hostage; Nur Jahan, however, managed to escape. Mahabat Khan declared himself emperor of India at Kabul, however his success was short-lived.

April 22, Working under the inspiring creative leadership of Joy Michael, the doyenne of Indian theatre, many of its members including those who were once associates with it have won national fame in the world of the theatre and films. Over the years, Yatrik has distinguished itself as a leading national theatre group to produce bilingual plays both contemporary and classics in Hindi and English with artistic brilliance. But the course of history has its own dialectical inevitability. Written and directed by Avijit Dutt, a talented creative personality, in the field of the theatre and cinema, who has produced some memorable plays for Yatrik in the past. We watch these events through the eyes of Noor Jehan. Eschewing exaggerated physicality and loud delivery of the dialogue, Avijit tries to introduce a subtle cinematic device. Instead of dividing his script into acts; he uses brief scenes to achieve cause and effect to quicken the pace. The production is neat and no attempt is made to provide a spectacular scene to capture the opulence of the Mughal court. With austere design, Oroon Das has created the backdrop with paintings that impart the production a sense of Mughal grandeur which is further enriched with elegant costumes designed by Kritti Sharma. What is strikingly innovative about the production is the offstage sounds effect which provides the backdrop of war of succession, suggesting a canvas of relentless struggle to capture the crown. For the director, the inner struggle of the characters is more important. A playwright has written about Taj Mahal to comment on the rampant corruption prevailing in social and political lives of the country. After becoming the 20th wife of Emperor Jahangir she keeps on ascending to the ladder of political power, a world in which the very entry of women is strictly prohibited, it is a world preserved for men of valour ready to die in the struggle for political power. She is an instrument in the furtherance of the fortunes of her family members, who acquired powerful positions in the ruling hierarchy. She even gave audience at her palace, and her name was placed on the coinage. Those who conspired for her downfall includes Mahabat Khan who is responsible for hatching a conspiracy resulting in the fall of pregnant Noor Jehan, causing miscarriage. Despite the best efforts of the director and the cast, the dialogues delivered by most of the members of the cast are partially audible. May be there is flaw in the acoustic device of the auditorium. Lighting flaw is also discernible at places. The performer playing the role of Noor Jehan, who narrates her own story, mostly remains upstage. If she had come downstage, she would have been able to establish a lively rapport with the audience. But despite these flagging patches, the production reveals the tyranny of royal court, intrigues and betrayals leading to a tragic end. The scene where a widow who rings the bell of justice with crowd raising the slogans for justice for the widow whose son is killed by the arrow shot by Noor Jehan is enacted with finesse. Avijit Dutt as Mahabat Khan gives a brilliant performance. His Mahabat is bold enough to express his intense bitterness at the rise of Noor Jehan before the emperor. Vani Vyas lives her role of Noor Jehan. In the end her Noor Jehan comes to terms with her destiny while she is kept in confinement in Lahore.

Chapter 4 : Noor-Jahan Khan () - Find A Grave Memorial

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However, three more years were to pass before a grieving Nur Jahan consented to marry the Emperor Jahangir. Although Jahangir was deeply in love with Nur Jahan, their actual story bears no resemblance to the entirely fictional legend of Anarkali, a low-born dancing girl who, according to popular folklore and film-lore, had a tragic and doomed love affair with Jahangir. In fact, the relationship between Jahangir and Nur Jahan was even more scandalous in its time than the legend of Anarkali, for Nur Jahan was a married woman when the Emperor fell in love with her. After the wedding, Nur Jehan quickly gained ascendancy over her husband. A strong, charismatic and well-educated woman who dominated a relatively weak-minded husband, Nur Jahan was the most powerful and influential woman at court during a period when the Mughal Empire was at the peak of its power and glory. More decisive and pro-active than her husband, she is considered by historians to have been the real power behind the throne for more than fifteen years. Nur Jehan was granted certain honours and privileges which were never enjoyed by any Mughal Empress before or afterwards in history. She was the only Mughal Empress to have coinage struck in her name. She was given charge of his imperial seal, implying that her perusal and consent were necessary before any document or order received legal validity. The Emperor sought her views on most matters before issuing orders. However, Mumtaz Mahal took no interest at all in affairs of state, and her husband, who loved her to distraction, is not known to have consulted her on any important matter. Nur Jehan is therefore unique in the annals of the Mughal Empire for the political influence she wielded. She was also favorite grandmother of the future Emperor Aurangzeb, to whom Princess Arzani Begum was married. When the family arrived in Kandahar, Asmat Begum gave birth to their second daughter. The family was so impoverished they feared they would be unable to take care of the newborn baby. Fortunately, the family was taken in by a caravan led by the merchant noble Malik Masud, who would later assist Ghias Beg in finding a position in the service of Emperor Akbar. Due to his astute skills at conducting business he quickly rose through the ranks of the high administrative officials. She became well versed in Arabic and Persian languages, art, literature, music and dance. A popular explanation is that Sher Afgan saved Salim from an angry tigress. The word "afghan" in Persian means a thrower or tosser. The validity of this rumour is uncertain as Jahangir only married Mehr-un-Nissa in , four years after she came to his court. Sher Afgan Khan was probably the appointed faujdar in Burdwan. It definitely does not go with the fact that Sher Afghan was murdered in the year Nur Jahan and Jahangir have been the subject of much interest over the centuries and there are innumerable legends and stories about their relationship. However more modern scholarship has led to doubts about the existence of a prior relationship between Nur Jahan and Jahangir. After her husband Sher Afgan was killed in , Nur Jahan and her step daughter Ladli were summoned to court by Jahangir to act as ladies-in-waiting to his stepmother, Empress Ruqaiya Sultan Begum. Dutch merchant and travel writer Pieter van den Broecke described their relationship in his Hindustan Chronicle, "This Begum conceived a great affection for Mehr-un-Nissa; she loved her more than others and always kept her in her company. According to some accounts they were blessed with two children, while others report the couple remained childless. For many years, she effectively wielded imperial power and was recognized as the real force behind the Mughal throne. She sat alongside her husband on the jharoka to receive audiences, issued orders, oversaw the administration of several jagir land parcels , and consulted with ministers. She even decreed Nishan which was a privilege reserved only for male members of the royal family. Her father was at that time, a diwan to an amir-ul-umra, decidedly not a very high post. In addition both her father and one of her brothers were surrounded by scandal as the former was accused of embezzlement and the latter of treason[2] Her fortunes took a turn for the better when she married Jahangir. The Mughal state gave absolute power to the emperor, and those who exercised influence over the emperor gained immense influence and prestige. Nur Jahan was able to convince her husband to pardon her father and appoint him Prime Minister. To consolidate her position and power within the Empire, Nur Jahan placed various members of her family in

high positions throughout the court and administrative offices. Nur Jahan possessed great physical strength and courage. She often went on hunting tours with her husband, and was known for her marksmanship and boldness in hunting ferocious tigers. She is reported to have taken down four tigers with six bullets during one hunt. Prince Khurram resented the influence Nur Jahan held over his father and was angered at having to play second fiddle to her favourite Shahryar, his half-brother and her son-in-law. When the Persians besieged Kandahar, Nur Jahan was at the helm of the affairs. She ordered Prince Khurram to march for Kandahar, but he refused. This fear brought Prince Khurram to rebel against his father rather than fight against the Persians. Although he was forgiven for his errors in , tensions between Nur Jahan and her stepson would continue to grow underneath the surface. In , the Emperor Jahangir was captured by rebels while on his way to Kashmir. The rebel leader Mahabat Khan had hoped to stage a coup against Jahangir. Nur Jahan intervened to get her husband released. Nur Jahan ordered the ministers to organize an attack on the enemy in order to rescue the Emperor; she herself would lead one of the units by administering commands from on top of a war elephant. Realizing her plan had failed Nur Jahan surrendered to Mahabat Khan and was placed in captivity with her husband. Unfortunately for the rebels, Mahabat Khan failed to recognise the creativity and intellect of Nur Jahan as she soon was able to organize an escape and raise an army right under his very nose. He was later killed during an uprising in Deccan. Afraid that if Shah Jahan was made emperor she would lose her influence in court, Nur Jahan chose to side with Shahryar who she believed could be manipulated much more easily. In , Shah Jahan became the new Mughal emperor. Nur Jahan died on 17 December at age She is buried at her tomb in Shahdara Bagh in Lahore, which she had built herself. Upon her tomb is inscribed the epitaph "On the grave of this poor stranger, let there be neither lamp nor rose. The tomb attracts many visitors, both Pakistani and foreign, who come to enjoy pleasant walks in its gardens. Many poems have also been written on her life. Noor Jehan was an Indian historical film directed by Mohammed Sadiq which dramatised the love story of Noor Jehan and her husband Emperor Jahangir. Actress Meena Kumari played the lead role of Nur Jahan.

Chapter 5 : Nur Jahan: Empress of Mughal India - Ellison Banks Findly - Google Books

Mahabat Khan's Revolt (): Nur Jahan and her brother Asaf Khan were worried about the rising power of Mahabat Khan (Zamana Beg) and Prince Parveiz, who successfully suppressed Shah Jahan's revolt. As an attempt to part them Mahabat Khan was appointed as the governor of Bengal.

Mirza Ghias Beg Siblings: Sher Afgan Khan and Jahangir Daughter: She was the most prominent and powerful empress in the history of the Mughal Empire. Strong, witty, well-educated, and charismatic, Nur Jahan was also beautiful, and hence held the attention of Jahangir in spite of being married to another man, Sher Afgan Khan. After her second wedding with Jahangir, Nur Jahan started controlling the affairs of the state and got involved in everything pertaining to the empire. She became the most prominent empress of the empire, and the only Mughal empress to have a coin struck in her name. She was also the only empress to have commanded such honour from the emperor. Nur Jahan is also known for her bravery and weapon-wielding skills. During her reign, poets would praise her for her marksmanship and willingness to hunt down ferocious tigers. As a patron of arts and architecture, Nur Jahan commissioned many famous structures and edifices. Upon reaching Kandahar, Asmat Begam, who was pregnant with her third child, gave birth to her daughter whom they named Mehr-un-Nissa Nur Jahan. He made sure Mehr-un-Nissa received the best of education, which was reciprocated beautifully by her as she quickly learned art, literature, dance, and music. She also learnt Persian and Arabic languages and eventually became fluent in both the languages. In fact, Akbar himself had arranged his wedding with Mehr-un-Nissa as a reward of his loyalty and bravery. In , two years after Jahangir had ascended the Mughal throne, Sher Afgan was killed amid several rumors. The speculation was that Emperor Jahangir had fallen in love with Mehr-un-Nissa and thus wanted to marry her no matter what. Hence, their safety was cited as one of the primary reasons for appointing them as ladies-in-waiting in the royal court. Meanwhile, she had built a cordial relationship with Ruqaiya Sultan Begum. Jahangir managed to convince Mehr-un-Nissa, post which their wedding was arranged. Mughal Empress After her wedding with Jahangir, Nur Jahan quickly became a powerful empress as she possessed complete control over the Mughal emperor. Nur Jahan was a witty, strong, beautiful, and charismatic woman, who had complete attention of her husband. She had great influence on Jahangir and thereby had a direct influence on the affairs of the state. Unlike her niece Mumtaz Mahal, who too had similar command over her husband, Nur Jahan was actively involved in the development of the empire and displayed aspirations to political power. She sat alongside Emperor Jahangir while discussing state politics and military affairs and even held independent courts whenever required. She played a crucial role whenever Jahangir issued new orders as the emperor would always consult her before making any major decisions. Nur Jahan also had the power to issue orders. Nur Jahan also possessed great administrative skills and bravery. She was also known for her ability to lead armed forces whenever required. In , Jahangir was captured by a rebellious group led by Mahabat Khan, who wanted to take control of a region, which was part of the Mughal Empire. However, she could not save her husband from death as he died on October 28, , shortly after being rescued. However, she faced opposition from Shah Jahan, who eventually became successful in ascending the Mughal throne. Nur Jahan spent the rest of her life in a luxurious mansion in Lahore. An annual allowance of two lakh rupees was paid to her by Shah Jahan. Nur Jahan passed away in Lahore on December 17, , when she was 68 years old. Her mortal remains were buried at Shahdara Bagh in Lahore. Interestingly, her tomb, which now attracts many visitors, was built by herself during her reign. Over the years, Nur Jahan has been the central character of literature and other art works. Some of them are mentioned below: In , director M.

Chapter 6 : IONOSPHERE: The Rise and Fall of Light - Empress Noor Jahan

Mujhse pehli si muhabat mere mehboob na maang - original (Noor Jahan).

Education had developed the gifts of nature in no common degree.. She was a woman And in the prejudice of the age, women had no public role and ambition was the prerogative of men.. Fleeing from Persia, Ghiaas Baig and his wife Asmat had lost everything they possessed. Starving themselves, they could not afford to feed another child. It was a sad decision no doubt, to leave the new born baby, born in a makeshift tent during a devastating storm, in the middle of the hot desert. But they had no choice. The other children were grown up enough to follow their parents back if they were left somewhere. Hence, the only person fit to be discarded was Mehr-un-Nisaa, the new born with eyes as blue as the cloudless summer sky. What happened next is still hazy. Some opine that in the struggle between affection and affliction, affection won and Ghiaas and Asmat retraced their steps and rescued their baby daughter and decided to take her along for better or for worse. The other, more interesting legend is that another caravan found the discarded baby. They followed the party that had just left Along with a bag of gold coins to provide for her and a sound advice to never discard her again. And this baby, once left alone to die in the desert by her own parents, would grow up to become the mightiest Empress India had ever seen. I will not bother you with dates. Dates make history boring and troublesome. At this point, let us discard prose. I am not going to write the major part of this article in prose. Noor Jahan was an accomplished poetess and thus, it will only be suitable to write about her life in poetry. And I must admit here, writing prose has never given so much pleasure to me as composing verses. It is, I agree, a tad bit difficult to portray all incidents in such an eventful life completely in rhyming verse In the end, prose will again come to my aid to fill in the blanks of my poem with important extracts from books of note on Empress Noor Jahan. And I have a special treat for you in the end So sad and yet so exquisitely bright? That porcelain face, those tender arms Who was this mistress of divine charms?

Chapter 7 : NAKARAJAN: NUR JAHAN ,QUEEN OF JAHANGIR DIED ON DECEMBER 17,

PESHAWAR: A cousin of Bollywood superstar Shah Rukh Khan will be contesting the upcoming general elections from a Peshawar constituency. Noor Jehan, who has collected her nomination forms from the.

When the family arrived in Kandahar, Asmat Begum gave birth to their first daughter. The family was so impoverished they feared they would be unable to take care of the newborn baby. Fortunately, the family was taken in by a caravan led by the merchant noble Malik Masud, who would later assist Ghias Beg in finding a position in the service of Emperor Akbar. Thereafter he was appointed diwan treasurer for the province of Kabul. She became well versed in Arabic and Persian languages, art, literature, music and dance. A popular explanation is that Sher Afgan saved Salim from an angry tigress. In , Sher Afgan was killed after it was rumoured he had refused to obey summons from the Governor of Bengal, took part in anti-state activities and attacked the governor when he came to escort Sher Afgan to court. The validity of this rumour is uncertain as Jahangir only married Nur Jahan in , four years after she came to his court. Sher Afgan Khan was probably the appointed faujdar in Burdwan. It definitely does not go with the fact that Sher Afgan was murdered in the year Lady-in-waiting to Empress Ruqaiya " [edit] In , the Emperor Akbar died and was succeeded by his eldest son Prince Salim, who took the regal name Jahangir. For her own protection, then, Nur Jahan needed to be at the Mughal court in Agra. The Dutch merchant and travel writer Pieter van den Broecke , described their relationship in his Hindustan Chronicle, "This Begum [Ruqaiya] conceived a great affection for Mehr-un-Nissa [Nur Jahan]; she loved her more than others and always kept her in her company. This scene is probably set in the Aram Bagh, Agra , which the empress Nur Jahan, a great patron of gardens, had re-modeled in Nur Jahan and Jahangir have been the subject of much interest over the centuries and there are innumerable legends and stories about their relationship. One variation recounts that they were in love when Nur Jahan was seventeen years old, but their relationship was blocked by Emperor Akbar. However more modern scholarship has led to doubts about the existence of a prior relationship between Nur Jahan and Jahangir. For many years, she effectively wielded imperial power and was recognized as the real force behind the Mughal throne. She sat alongside her husband on the jharoka to receive audiences, issued orders, oversaw the administration of several jagir land parcels , and consulted with ministers. She even decreed Nishan which was a privilege reserved only for male members of the royal family. It was also an honour for the empress as Shuja was a special favourite of his grandfather. Her father was at that time, a diwan to an amir-ul-umra, decidedly not a very high post. In addition both her father and one of her brothers were surrounded by scandal as the former was accused of embezzlement and the latter of treason. The Mughal state gave absolute power to the emperor, and those who exercised influence over the emperor gained immense influence and prestige. Nur Jahan was able to convince her husband to pardon her father and appoint him Prime Minister. To consolidate her position and power within the Empire, Nur Jahan placed various members of her family in high positions throughout the court and administrative offices. Nur Jahan with her servants Nur Jahan possessed great physical strength and courage. She often went on hunting tours with her husband, and was known for her marksmanship and boldness in hunting ferocious tigers. She is reported to have slain four tigers with six bullets during one hunt. Prince Khurram resented the influence Nur Jahan held over his father and was angered at having to play second fiddle to her favourite Shahryar, his half-brother and her son-in-law. When the Persians besieged Kandahar, Nur Jahan was at the helm of the affairs. She ordered Prince Khurram to march for Kandahar, but he refused. This fear brought Prince Khurram to rebel against his father rather than fight against the Persians. Although he was forgiven for his errors in , tensions between Nur Jahan and her stepson would continue to grow underneath the surface. In , the Emperor Jahangir was captured by rebels while on his way to Kashmir. The rebel leader Mahabat Khan had hoped to stage a coup against Jahangir. Nur Jahan intervened to get her husband released. She ordered the ministers to organize an attack on the enemy in order to rescue the Emperor; she herself would lead one of the units by administering commands from on top of a war elephant. Realizing her plan had failed Nur Jahan surrendered to Mahabat Khan and was placed in captivity with her husband. Unfortunately for the rebels, Mahabat Khan failed to recognise the creativity and

intellect of Nur Jahan as she soon was able to organize an escape and raise an army right under his very nose. He was later killed during an uprising in Deccan. Afraid that if Shah Jahan was made emperor she would lose her influence in court, Nur Jahan chose to side with Shahryar who she believed could be manipulated much more easily. In 1657, Shah Jahan became the new Mughal emperor. She was granted an annual amount of 2 Lac rupees by Shah Jahan. The tomb served as the inspiration for Taj Mahal, unarguably the zenith of Mughal architecture, the construction of which begun in 1632 and which Nur Jahan lived long enough to must have heard about. Nur Jahan died on 17 December at age 55. She is buried at her tomb in Shahdara Bagh in Lahore, which she had built herself. Upon her tomb is inscribed the epitaph "On the grave of this poor stranger, let there be neither lamp nor rose. The tomb attracts many visitors, both Pakistani and foreign, who come to enjoy pleasant walks in its gardens. In 1667, Nur Jahan commissioned a large "sarai" in Jalandhar district twenty-five miles southeast of Sultanpur. The building is square measuring sixty nine feet on each side, with four octagonal towers rising up one at each corner. The walls in the central chamber are decorated with paintings set in deep niches. According to legend, Nur Jahan is purported to have made contributions to almost every type of fine and practical art. Nur Jahan in popular culture[edit] Literature Novelist Indu Sundaresan has written three books revolving around the life of Nur Jahan. Nur Jahan is a major character in *The Jewel of Fate*. Many poems have also been written on her life. An Eternal Love story.

Chapter 8 : NOOR JAHAN SUPER HIT OLD URDU FILM SONG (2) - Video Dailymotion

Queen of Melody Malika Taranum Noor Jehan Live! at the BBC Studio in Birmingham (England) "Muj Se Pehli Si Mohabat Merey Mehboob Na Mang".

Short Biography of Nur Jahan Article shared by: At the outset it must be admitted that Nur Jahan emerged as the most powerful figure in contemporary history on account of her personality and influence on Jahangir. In fact probably Nur Jahan was the only queen in the entire history of medieval India who exercised such a tremendous influence on an emperor Jahangir, her husband and consequently on the affairs of the state. Early life of Nur Jahan: Nur Jahan whose original name was Mihr-un-Nisa, was the daughter of Mirza Ghiyas Beg who belonged to a noble family of Persia. Evil days fell upon him and he had to leave his native place and in search of fortune he moved towards India. When he reached Qandhar, his wife gave birth to a daughter who later on became the most beloved queen of emperor Jahangir. On account of his talents, he gained importance in the court. Marriage of Nur Jahan with Jahangir: Divergent views have been expressed regarding the marriage of Nur Jahan with Jahangir. According to one version Jahangir earlier known as prince Salim chanced to see Mihr-un-Nisa when she used to come to the palace of emperor Akbar with her mother and fell in love with her. But Akbar got her married to an Afghan chief named Sher Afghan. However, according to the other version, there was no such romance. Without going into details, here we quote only two historians. Beni Prasad has rejected the story of romance between Mihr-un-Nisa and prince Salim and that Jahangir was involved in the incident of death of Sher Afghan. Sharma have on the other hand also supported the contention of Dr. But Salim never forgot his love towards her. Nur Jahan was a cultured educated, intelligent and dominating lady. She was fond of music, painting and poetry. She composed verses in Persian. She designed new varieties of cotton and silk fabrics. She suggested models of jewellery. Thus she set the fashions of the age. Under the influence of Nur Jahan, Jahangir effected reduction in his consumption of wine. A kind and compassionate lady, she greatly helped the poor, the orphan and the widows. Development of art and literature: Herself a cultured lady, Nur Jahan patronized art and literature. She brought about a revolutionary change in dresses and designs of ornaments. Negative and damaging effects: Undue favours to her relatives. Efforts to eliminate the influence of prince Khurram later emperor Shah Jahan resulting in his revolt. Revolt of Mahabat Khan, a trusted officer of Jahangir. Two phases of the influence of Nur Jahan on Jahangir: First of all, Nur Jahan gave powerful posts to this group. Her father managed to occupy the position of the Prime Minister and her brother as Finance Minister. She listened to the complaints of her subjects. The highest nobles and dignitaries of the state presented themselves before her and listened to her dictates. All important appointments, promotions, postings, transfers and dismissals were done at her behest and consent. It was impossible to get any work done without the help of her brother Asaf Khan and his son-in-law Prince Khurram. Her influence had increased so much that even powerful Amirs like Mahabat Khan feared her. Jahangir himself was in pleasure day and night, resigning the entire administration to her. During this period, Nur Jahan became all the more powerful. Several factors contributed to this. Therefore, she was deprived of the sober and beneficial influence of her parents. She, therefore desired- that Shahryar and not prince Khurram Shah Jahan may become the emperor. So this marriage brought about a change in power-politics. Shahryar was not as capable as Khurram. The fort of Qandhar was captured by Persia in Prince Khurram was asked to reconquer Qandhar. Khurram apprehended that his absence from the capital would be utilised by Nur Jahan to prejudice his claim to the throne and to strengthen her son-in-law Shahryar. He, therefore, refused to move. Not only this he rose in revolt. Mahabat Khan was sent to crush the revolt. Nur Jahan who at that time wanted to check the increasing power of Mahabat Khan, got prince Khurram pardoned by Jahangir. Revolt of Mahabat Khan Mahabat Khan was one of the most capable commanders of Jahangir. He was liked by Jahangir very much. Nur Jahan decided to break the power of Mahabat Khan. Mahabat Khan was humiliated in several ways. Mahabat Khan had an upper hand in the beginning. Nur Jahan even had to surrender but very diplomatically, she sowed dissensions in the camp of Mahabat Khan and he was forced to seek pardon of Jahangir. Jahangir, keeping in view his past services, pardoned him. Thereafter, Mahabat Khan fled away to

Sind. Thereafter he sanctioned sufficient pension for Nur Jahan. She spent the remaining 18 years of her life peacefully without interfering with politics. She died in and was buried at Lahore, near the tomb of Jahangir.

Chapter 9 : Taj Mahal: An Eternal Love Story - Wikipedia

Taj Mahal: An Eternal Love Story is a Bollywood historical drama film directed by Akbar Khan. The movie starred Kabir Bedi, Sonya Jehan, Manisha Koirala, Arbaaz Khan, Vaquar Shaikh and Pooja Batra in the title roles.

However, three more years were to pass before a grieving Nur Jahan consented to marry the Emperor Jahangir. Although Jahangir was deeply in love with Nur Jahan, their actual story bears no resemblance to the entirely fictional legend of Anarkali, a low-born dancing girl who, according to popular folklore and film-lore, had a tragic and doomed love affair with Jahangir. In fact, the relationship between Jahangir and Nur Jahan was even more scandalous in its time than the legend of Anarkali, for Nur Jahan was a widowed woman when the Emperor fell in love with her. A school of historians still believe, though without credible evidences, that Jahangir then Salim was already in love with Nur Jahan then Mehrunissa when she was initially married to Sher Afghan. Thwarted by Akbar in his attempts to marry her then, Jahangir plotted to get Sher Afghan killed on the pretext of treachery to finally marry Nur Jahan. However, this theory lacks sound evidences and seems far-fetched. A strong, charismatic, and well-educated woman who enjoyed the absolute confidence of her husband, Nur Jahan was the most powerful and influential woman at court during a period when the Mughal Empire was at the peak of its power and glory. More decisive and proactive than her husband, she is considered by historians to have been the real power behind the throne for more than fifteen years. Nur Jahan was granted certain honours and privileges which were never enjoyed by any Mughal empress before or afterwards. She was the only Mughal empress to have coinage struck in her name. She was given charge of his imperial seal, implying that her perusal and consent were necessary before any document or order received legal validity. The Emperor sought her views on most matters before issuing orders. However, she took no interest in affairs of state and Nur Jahan is therefore unique in the annals of the Mughal Empire for the political influence she wielded. When the family arrived in Kandahar, Asmat Begum gave birth to their first daughter. The family was so impoverished they feared they would be unable to take care of the newborn baby. Fortunately, the family was taken in by a caravan led by the merchant noble Malik Masud, who would later assist Ghias Beg in finding a position in the service of Emperor Akbar. Thereafter he was appointed diwan treasurer for the province of Kabul. She became well versed in Arabic and Persian languages, art, literature, music and dance. A popular explanation is that Sher Afgan saved Salim from an angry tigress. In, Sher Afgan was killed after it was rumoured he had refused to obey summons from the Governor of Bengal, took part in anti-state activities and attacked the governor when he came to escort Sher Afgan to court. The validity of this rumour is uncertain as Jahangir only married Nur Jahan in, four years after she came to his court. Sher Afgan Khan was probably the appointed faujdar in Burdwan. It definitely does not go with the fact that Sher Afgan was murdered in the year "Lady-in-waiting to Empress Ruqaiya" In, the Emperor Akbar died and was succeeded by his eldest son Prince Salim, who took the regal name Jahangir. For her own protection, then, Nur Jahan needed to be at the Mughal court in Agra. The Dutch merchant and travel writer Pieter van den Broecke, described their relationship in his Hindustan Chronicle, "This Begum [Ruqaiya] conceived a great affection for Mehr-un-Nissa [Nur Jahan]; she loved her more than others and always kept her in her company. This scene is probably set in the Aram Bagh, Agra, which the empress Nur Jahan, a great patron of gardens, had re-modeled in Nur Jahan and Jahangir have been the subject of much interest over the centuries and there are innumerable legends and stories about their relationship. One variation recounts that they were in love when Nur Jahan was seventeen years old, but their relationship was blocked by Emperor Akbar. However more modern scholarship has led to doubts about the existence of a prior relationship between Nur Jahan and Jahangir. For many years, she effectively wielded imperial power and was recognized as the real force behind the Mughal throne. She sat alongside her husband on the jharoka to receive audiences, issued orders, oversaw the administration of several jagir land parcels, and consulted with ministers. She even decreed Nishan which was a privilege reserved only for male members of the royal family. It was also an honour for the empress as Shuja was a special favourite of his grandfather. Her father was at that time, a diwan to an amir-ul-umra, decidedly not a very high post. In addition both her father and one of her brothers were

surrounded by scandal as the former was accused of embezzlement and the latter of treason. The Mughal state gave absolute power to the emperor, and those who exercised influence over the emperor gained immense influence and prestige. Nur Jahan was able to convince her husband to pardon her father and appoint him Prime Minister. To consolidate her position and power within the Empire, Nur Jahan placed various members of her family in high positions throughout the court and administrative offices. Nur Jahan with her servants Nur Jahan possessed great physical strength and courage. She often went on hunting tours with her husband, and was known for her marksmanship and boldness in hunting ferocious tigers. She is reported to have slain four tigers with six bullets during one hunt. Prince Khurram resented the influence Nur Jahan held over his father and was angered at having to play second fiddle to her favourite Shahryar, his half-brother and her son-in-law. When the Persians besieged Kandahar, Nur Jahan was at the helm of the affairs. She ordered Prince Khurram to march for Kandahar, but he refused. This fear brought Prince Khurram to rebel against his father rather than fight against the Persians. Although he was forgiven for his errors in , tensions between Nur Jahan and her stepson would continue to grow underneath the surface. In , the Emperor Jahangir was captured by rebels while on his way to Kashmir. The rebel leader Mahabat Khan had hoped to stage a coup against Jahangir. Nur Jahan intervened to get her husband released. She ordered the ministers to organize an attack on the enemy in order to rescue the Emperor; she herself would lead one of the units by administering commands from on top of a war elephant. Realizing her plan had failed Nur Jahan surrendered to Mahabat Khan and was placed in captivity with her husband. Unfortunately for the rebels, Mahabat Khan failed to recognise the creativity and intellect of Nur Jahan as she soon was able to organize an escape and raise an army right under his very nose. He was later killed during an uprising in Deccan. Afraid that if Shah Jahan was made emperor she would lose her influence in court, Nur Jahan chose to side with Shahryar who she believed could be manipulated much more easily. In , Shah Jahan became the new Mughal emperor. She was granted an annual amount of 2 Lac rupees by Shah Jahan. The tomb served as the inspiration for Taj Mahal, unarguably the zenith of Mughal architecture, the construction of which begun in and which Nur Jahan lived long enough to must have heard about. Nur Jahan died on 17 December at age She is buried at her tomb in Shahdara Bagh in Lahore , which she had built herself. Upon her tomb is inscribed the epitaph "On the grave of this poor stranger, let there be neither lamp nor rose. The tomb attracts many visitors, both Pakistani and foreign, who come to enjoy pleasant walks in its gardens. Nur Jahan as a Patron of the Arts and Architecture According to the Dutch traveller Pelsaert her patronage of architecture was extensive, as he notes, "She erects very expensive buildings in all directions- "sarais", or halting places for travellers and merchants, and pleasure gardens and palaces such that no one has seen before" Pelsaert, pp 50 [39]. In , Nur Jahan commissioned a large "sarai" in Jalandhar district twenty-five miles southeast of Sultanpur. The building is square measuring sixty nine feet on each side, with four octagonal towers rising up one at each corner. The walls in the central chamber are decorated with paintings set in deep niches. According to legend, Nur Jahan is purported to have made contributions to almost every type of fine and practical art. Nur Jahan is a major character in Many poems have also been written on her life. An Eternal Love story.