

Faizabad

Faizabad is a city in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, which forms a municipal corporation with Ayodhya. It is the headquarters of Faizabad district and Faizabad division. On 6 November 2018 the Chief Minister of UP, Yogi Adityanath, announced that the district will be renamed to Ayodhya, but no date was given.^[2] Faizabad is situated on the banks of river Ghaghra (locally known as Saryu) about 130 km east of state capital Lucknow. It was the first capital of the Nawabs of Awadh and has monuments built by the Nawabs, like the Tomb of Bahu Begum Gulab Bari.

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History



Fort Calcutta

The earliest reference made to Ayodhya is said to be in the Ramayana, in which the city is referred to as Saket, the mythical private estate of [,king devashish] father of Lord Ram but the other sources indicate that Saket, which means Heaven in Sanskrit, is the ancient name of holy city of Ayodhya not Faizabad. However, more accurately, the reference is found in Medieval and Modern history, when Nawab Saadat Ali Khan, Burhan-ul-Mulk was given the charge of the Subah of Awadh around 1722 by the Mughal Court. Nawab

Faizabad	
City	
<div><div><div><div></div></div></div></div>	
Municipal Corporation Ayodhya Office	
<div><div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div>Location in Uttar Pradesh, India</div></div></div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	
Coordinates: 26.773°N 82.146°E﻿ / ﻿	
Country	 India
State	Uttar Pradesh
District	Faizabad
Government 	
 • Type	Municipal corporation
 • Body	Ayodhya Municipal Corporation
Area 	
 • Total	80 km ² (30 sq mi)
Elevation 	97 m (318 ft)
Population (2015)	
 • Total	557,845
 • Rank	10
 • Density	7,000/km ² (18,000/sq mi)
Official language 	
 • Official language	Hindi ^[1]
 • Additional official language	Urdu ^[1]
Time zone	UTC+5:30 (IST)
PIN	224001,224201,224002
Telephone code	05278

Sa'adat Khan made the first settlements along the banks of Ghaghra with a cantonment consisting of a fortress and mud barracks. Due to these temporary dwellings, Faizabad was first known as 'Bangla' (implied meaning- hutment).

Vehicle registration	UP-42
Sex ratio	998/1000 ♂/♀
Website	faizabad.nic.in



Saadat Ali Khan I, the first and very powerful Nawab and progenitor of Nawabs of Awadh, who laid the foundation of Faizabad and made it the capital city



Safdarjung, the second Nawab of Awadh, who made Faizabad a military headquarters.

Establishment of Princely state of Awadh

Awadh, a princely state of India, was established around 1722 AD with Faizabad as its capital and Saadat Ali Khan I as its first Nawab and progenitor of Nawabs of Awadh. He laid the foundation for his own palace at Saket on the outskirts of ancient city of Ayodhya, and renamed that city to Faizabad, which became the capital of the new government. Due to his management policy state's income rose from Rs.7 to 20 million^[3].

Faizabad further developed as a township during the reign of Safdar Jang, the second nawab of Awadh (1739–54), who made it his military headquarters while his successor Shuja-ud-daula made it full-fledged capital city

It was developed by Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula the third Nawab of Awadh into a full-fledged capital city, with gardens, palaces, markets, roads and other infrastructure. He settled at Faizabad after 1764 and built a fort known as Chhota Calcutta, now in ruins. He built it on the banks of Saryu after he lost the battle of Buxar in 1764. In 1765 he built the Chowk and Tirpaulia and subsequently laid out the Anguribagh and Motibagh to the south of it, Asafbagh and Bulandbagh to the west of the city. Under Shuja-ud-Daula's reign Faizabad achieved its culmination as an important centre of trade and commerce in northern India and attracted travellers, writers, merchants, artists and courtesans from all over Europe and Asia.

During the reign of Shuja-Ud-Daula Faizabad attained such a prosperity which it never saw again. The Nawabs graced Faizabad with several significant buildings, notable among them being the Gulab Bari, Moti Mahal and the tomb of Bahu Begum. Gulab Bari stands in a garden surrounded by a wall, approachable through two large gateways. These buildings are particularly interesting for their assimilative architectural styles. Shuja-ud-daula's wife was the well known Bahu Begum, who married the Nawab in 1743 and continued to reside in Faizabad, her residence being the Moti-Mahal. Close by at Jawaharbagh lies her Maqbara, where she was buried after her death in 1816. It is considered to be one of the finest buildings of its kind in Awadh, which was built at the cost of three lakh rupees by her chief advisor Darab Ali Khan. A fine view of the city is obtainable from top of the begum's tomb. Bahu Begum was a woman of great distinction and rank, bearing dignity. Most of the Muslim buildings of Faizabad are attributed to her. From the date of Bahu Begum's death in 1815 till the annexation of Awadh, the city of Faizabad gradually fell into decay. The glory of Faizabad finally eclipsed with the shifting of capital from Faizabad to Lucknow by Nawab Asaf-ud-daula^[4]

Faizabad was also a centre of one of many battles of the Mutiny of 1857. A detailed history of Faizabad can be read in 'Tareekh-e-Farahbaksh', written by Munshi Mohd. Faiz Baksh, (after whom Faizabad is named) a courtier in the Shuja-ud-Daula's court. This book has been translated into English by Hamid Afaq Qureshi as 'Memoirs of Faizabad'. Faizabad also finds a prominent and detailed mention in 'Guzishta Lakhnau' written by Maulvi Abdul Halim 'Sharar'. The fourth nawab of Awadh, Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula, shifted the Capital of Awadh to Lucknow in 1775 after his terms with his mother became sour^[5]

Connection of freedom fighters with Faizabad

Ashfaqulla Khan was detained in the Faizabad jail, as a consequence of the Kakori conspiracy, and a case filed against him. His brother, Riyasat Ulla Khan employed Kripa Shankar Hajela, a senior advocate to plead his case in court, but was unsuccessful. Death sentences were awarded to four defendants (i.e. Pandit Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri and Thakur Roshan Singh). The other sixteen defendants were sentenced to imprisonment from four years to life.

Demographics

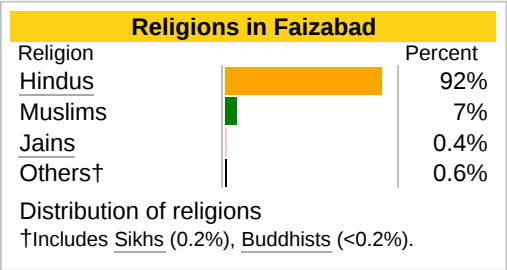
As per provisional reports of Census India, population of Faizabad in 2011 is 167,544; of which male and female are 87,279 and 80,265 respectively. The sex ratio of Faizabad city is 920 per 1000 males. In education section, total literates in Faizabad city are 130,700 of which 70,243 are males while 60,457 are females. Average literacy rate of Faizabad city is 86.52 percent of which male and female literacy was 89.34 and 83.45 percent. Total children (0–6) in Faizabad city are 16,479 as per figure from Census India report on 2011. There were 8,658 boys while 7,821 are girls. Child sex ratio of girls is 903 per 1000 boys.

Geography

Climate



Ashfaqulla Khan memorial at Faizabad Jail.



Climate data for Faizabad													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	28 (82)	32 (90)	41 (106)	44 (111)	46 (115)	48 (118)	41 (106)	38 (100)	38 (100)	37 (99)	33 (91)	28 (82)	48 (118)
Average high °C (°F)	18 (64)	26 (79)	32 (90)	36 (97)	40 (104)	41 (106)	36 (97)	34 (93)	35 (95)	32 (90)	26 (79)	20 (68)	33 (91)
Average low °C (°F)	6 (43)	12 (54)	16 (61)	22 (72)	27 (81)	29 (84)	27 (81)	26 (79)	25 (77)	20 (68)	12 (54)	7 (45)	15 (59)
Record low °C (°F)	−3 (27)	7 (45)	11 (52)	15 (59)	20 (68)	22 (72)	20 (68)	18 (64)	21 (70)	15 (59)	9 (48)	0.5 (32.9)	−3 (27)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	23 (0.91)	16 (0.63)	9 (0.35)	5 (0.2)	6 (0.24)	68 (2.68)	201 (7.91)	286 (11.26)	202 (7.95)	43 (1.69)	7 (0.28)	8 (0.31)	881 (34.69)
Source: ^[6]													

Summer (March to July) temperatures can range from 35 to 45 degrees Celsius. Winters (November to February) temperatures can range from 6 to 25 degrees Celsius. Rains during monsoon season (July to September).

By Road

Faizabad is situated on National Highway 28 and has good connectivity with Kanpur(213 km), Lucknow (127 km), Varanasi (202 km), Allahabad (161 km) and Gorakhpur (165 km). The state government's Road Transport Service runs regular and frequent buses to and from these cities. NH27 connects Lucknow to Barauni via Faizabad and Gorakhpur whilst NH330 connects Faizabad to Allahabad via Sultanpur. Nawab Yusuf Road connects Faizabad to Varanasi via Jaunpur, NH330A connects Faizabad to Raibareli via Kumarganj and Jagdishpur and NH 330 connected by Bharich via Gonda Faizabad, NH 330C is Connected Azamgarh to Faizabad via Ambedkar Nagar and Balrampur is connected by Faizabad Via NH334 and Utrula and Mankapur connected by SH14 by Faizabad.

By Train

Faizabad Railway Station: The Indian Railways network connects Faizabad directly with Kanpur (4 hours) Lucknow (3 hours.), Varanasi (4 hours.) and Allahabad (5 hours).

Faizabad Superfast Express is a train which runs weekly connecting Faizabad Junction railway station to Lokmanya Tilak Terminus, Mumbai. Its one of the two trains which runs between Faizabad to Mumbai the other one is Saket Express which runs twice a week. It is numbered as 22103/22104.A few mail express trains also connect Faizabad to Kolkata, New Delhi and Mumbai. Faizabad Delhi express runs daily from Faizabad to Delhi and Delhi to Faizabad New railway line proposeLalganj to Faizabad viaRaibareli Akberganj

Ayodhya Junction: Ayodhya Junction is the second major railway station within the Faizabad city which is situated at south end of the city

Acharya Narendra Dev Nagar station It is another option to reach faizabad. This small station lies in the heart of the city "near to chowk".

By Air

Nearest airports are Lucknow International Airport (128 km), Allahabad Airport (144 km) and Varanasi International Airport (200 km)

Faizabad Airport

Faizabad has an old airport and flying school at naka along national highway (NH28). The airport has been neglected since a long time due to the lack of leadership and support. Recently, efforts are there to convert this airport into full-fledged domestic airport by Union government. Former union aviation minister Ajit Singh is constantly demanding this airport to be handed over to Airports Authority of India so that the airport could be developed further and scheduled domestic flights could be operable from this airport. But the lack of will and interest by state government is hindering and delaying the development of this airport. The city road and condition is not good.

Sports

Faizabad Sports Complex

Faizabad Sports Complex Loc: 26°43'47"N 82°08'17"E is an international standard sports complex being built on NH 96 (**Faizabad** To Sultanpur Road). The new sports complex would have astro turf, synthetic track, olympic size swimming pool, cricket field, hostels and other required facilities. After an ultra-modern sports complex in Greater Noida, meerut and at Saifai in Etawah, this is one of the sports facilities in Uttar Pradesh.

Faizabad International Sports Stadium

Known as Bhim Rao Ambedkar International Sports Stadium is the part of multi crore Rs. project for sports complex by state government. The Lokayukta office has received a complaint from one Bhanu Pratap Singh of Faizabad who has accused the minister of corruption in the construction of Faizabd international stadium. According to the complainant, the sports minister had a nexus with former sports director Hari Om and former project manager R.D. Prasad and had deliberately delayed the construction of the ₹ 86 crore Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar stadium, paving the way for an escalation of costs to ₹ 1.50 billion.^{[7][8]}

Cityscape

Places to see

Gulab Bari: Literally meaning 'Garden of Roses', the tomb of Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula (third Nawab of Awadh), this place has a good collection of roses of various varieties set by the sides of water fountains. Gulab Bari also houses a maqbara (Mausoleum) of Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula in the campus.

Bahu Begum ka Maqbara: (The Mausoleum of the Queen Bride) the memorial built for queen of Nawab Shujah-ud-Daulah, Unmatuzzohra Bano Begum. Its one of the tallest buildings in Faizabad and is an example of non-mughal Muslim architecture. The monument is a victim of neglect and is crumbling.

Military Temple: (The Dogra Regimental Centre/ Corps of Military Police CMP Temple) Located in cantonment area.

Guptar Ghat: the Ghat (Jetty) where Lord Rama is believed to have taken 'jal samadhi' (leaving the earth for 'Baikuntha', the divine abode of Lord Vishnu, by drowning himself). It has picturesque view of the saryu river and its green banks and has several ancient temples.



Faizabad Junction in Faizabad



Ayodhya Junction in Faizabad.



The airstrip of Faizabad Airport



Faizabad Stadium under construction



Gulab Bari is the tomb of the third Nawab of Awadh Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula in Faizabad

Company Gardens : Adjoining Guptar Ghat, on the banks of River Saryu, is Company Gardens, a botanical garden built during British Rule. It has a well maintained, sprawling garden set amidst lush greenery, far away from the hustle and bustle of the town. It also has an orchard spread over acres. Plants and Trees can also be bought here. The remains of the fort built by Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula after the battle of Buxar is also within walking distance.

Ghanta Ghar: The heart of Faizabad city, houses a clock tower (Ghanta means 'clock' in Hindi and Ghar is the Hindi word for 'house') in the middle of the city center. All distances within the city are measured from this location. The place is also known as Chowk, which houses the main vegetable and spice market in the town.

Shringi Rishi Ashram: 35 km from Faizabad in Goshainganj is ashram of Sage (Rishi in Sanskrit/Hindi) Shringi. Shringi Rishi performed 'Putrakameshti Yajya' for King Dashrath of Ayodhya, after that Lord Rama and his three brothers were born. There is an ashram of Shringi Rishi situated at Sherwaghat near Mehbubganj 11 km from Goshainganj on the banks of Sarayu river at Sherwa Ghat. Legend has it that Shringi Rishi cursed King Parikshit for his sinful conduct against rishi Lomash. The boons and curse uttered by him were proved to be absolutely true. Rishi Shringi was a distinguished expert of the super science of mantras. A temple of Shringi Rishi, is also located at Sherwaghat, and a fair is held every year in May in his honour. A cave is also located in district Faizabad near Mehbubganj Near Goshainganj where he is supposed to have stayed. It is a long cave where he is supposed to do 'yagna' (Ritual) and is worth seeing. A place called Dilasiganj. This is amazing place as located on Ghaghra bank River.

Maharshi Balmiki Ashram Babuapur: This place in Faizabad is named on the great saint #Maharishi #Balmilki who wrote Ramayan in Sanskrit language in the time of Lord Rama. It is located 28 km from Faizabad city in Babuapur village directly connected with dilasiganj.



Bahu Begum ka Maqbara (Bahu Begum's Mausoluem) in Faizabad

Shopping places

Faizabad Chowk: Next to Ghanta Ghar, is the central market of Faizabad town. One can find vegetables, fruits and spices, jewellery shops, clothing and other retail.

Rekabgunj: About a kilometer away from Chowk (towards Lucknow) lies the Rekabgunj market which has a multitude of pharmacies. The market also has some seed shops which cater to the farmers of the adjoining regions. Many Restaurants and Hotels are there when going towards Lucknow. This is one of the Tourist's spot.

Bajaja: (now known as Subhas Nagar) A place adjacent to Chowk towards Sultanpur Road holds a market for Clothes and garments. In Urdu Bajaja means cloth market. This area also holds major banks viz Union Bank of India, SBI and Allahabad Bank. Abha hotel in the centre of bajaja and in the main city

Fatehganj: This is a market mainly for wholesale grocery and other house hold items. This area is on the same road on which Bajaja falls. Hotel Krishna Palace is adjacent to the fountain near Faizabad jail. This is the place which is near to Bus Station as well as Railway Station. This is one of the Tourist's spot.



Faizabad Chowk, is the heart of the city.

Education

Universities

- Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University
- Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology

College

- Saket College

Brij Kishore Homoeopathy Medical College, Shyam Sundar Saraswati Vidyalaya Intermediate College (known as SSV), M.P.L.L.ADARSH INTER COOLEGE Faizabad has an array of English and Hindi medium schools which include jawahar navodaya vidyalaya, N.D.D.A.V Public school kumarganj, Sunbeam School, Kendriya Vidyalaya Faizabad Army Public School, Anil Saraswati Vidya Mandir, The Cambrian School, JBA, Tiny tots school, Udaya Public School, Faizabad Public School, Rajkaran vedic Pathshala, Government Inter College(G.I.C.), Grammar Inter College, Grammar Academy, Canossa Convent Girls' Inter College, D.G.I Inter College, M.L.M.L Inter College., M.P.L.L.ADARSH INTER COOLEGE, Gyan Dep Inter College Krishna nagar Achhora Faizabad, etc.



Avadh University

Namesakes

The Town of Fyzabad in Trinidad and Tobago is named after Faizabad, when indentured labourers from Faizabad and other districts in Uttar Pradesh were taken to the islands. There are towns with same name in Afghanistan (Fayzabad, Badakhshan) and Tajikistan (Faizobod) as well. Fayzabad in Afghanistan is the administrative headquarters of the Badakhshan Province M M Luskhary Academy Barun Bazar, Faizabad

Notable people

- Brij Narayan Chakbast nineteenth-century Urdu poet. Chakbast is credited to have translated the Ramayana into Urdu for the first time.



- Mangal Pandey Father of India's first war of Independence 1857, Born in faizabad tehsil, village of dugwa rahimpur

Akhil Kumar

- Mirza Rafi Sauda was born in Faizabad.



- Acharya Narendra Deva

Barry Hay

- Akhil Kumar boxer Olympiun and Arjuna Award winner Boxer Akhil Kumar and Rocstar pop singer Barry Hay were born in Faizabad.

- Francis Quinton, an English cricketer, was born Faizabad.

- Barry Hay a pop singer was born in Faizabad.

- Indu Jain Owner of Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd, Times of India Group, Forbes India's top 20 richest person

- Vinay Katiyar Politician

- Mir Babar Ali Anisa Urdu poet

- Brij Narayan Chakbast Poet writer of URDU Ramayana

- Umrao Jaan fictional character from the novel Umrao Jaan Ada

- Akhtari Bai Faizabadi or Begum Akhtar

- Akhil Kumar Indian Boxer, Olympian

- Abhishek Chaubey Bollywood Film Director - Ishqiya, de ishqiya

- Kathleen Crofton, an English dancer, was born is Faizabad

- Nivedita Tiwari, actress

- Pooja Batra, actress

- Mitrasen Yadav Politician

- Ravindranath Tewari Former Minister

- Anushka Sharma- Bollywood actress

Faizabadi cuisine

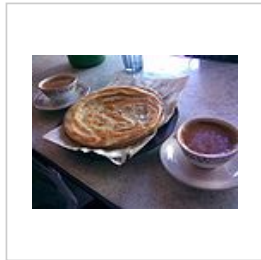
Traditionally being an unintegrated part of Awadh; Awadhi cuisine is the cuisine popular in Faizabad.



Awadhi thali (platter) with Naan bread, Daal, Raita, Shahi paneer, and Salad.



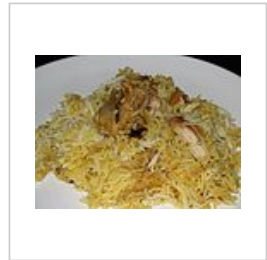
Some assorted halva including sooji, chana, and *gajar halva*



Paratha served with tea.



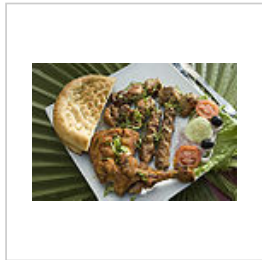
puri with accompaniments



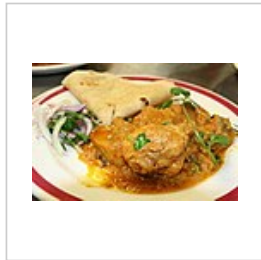
Chicken Dum Biryani is one of the delicacy of Awadh.



Navratan Korma



Persian dishes introduced in Awadh region.

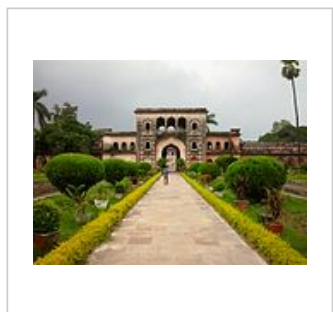
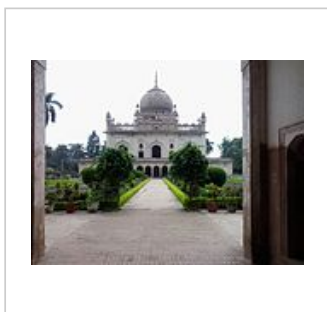
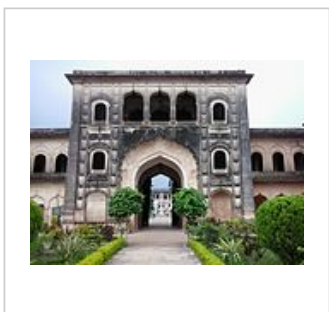


Chicken Curry with Chapati.

Cooking style

Dum dena: This is a frequently method used in Awadh cooking. 'Dum' literally means 'breath' and the process involves placing the semi-cooked ingredients in a pot or deg, sealing the utensil with flour dough and applying very slow charcoal fire from top, by placing some live charcoal on the lid, and some below. The Persian influence is most evident in this method though in Awadh it has acquired its own distinct character. The magic of dum' is the excellent aroma, flavor and texture which results from slow cooking. This method is followed for a number of delicacies such as the Shabdeg, Pulao and Biryani. Any dish cooked by this method is 'Dum Pukht' or 'Dum Bakht'

Gallery





This temple is situated in the centre of Ayodhya, Faizabad and is visited by a number of travellers.



Bollywood actress Pooja Batra was born in Faizabad.



Depiction of The fort, now ruined, was built by Shujaudaula of Faizabad Hodges, William (1744–1797).



Depiction of Faizabad Fort by William Hodges, 1787.



Gate of the Loll-Baug at Fyzabad; by Thomas and William Daniell, 1801* (BL).



Rose Garden at Gulab Bari



Inside view of the Tomb



Hammam at the Gulab Bari



Entrance to Bahu Begum ka Maqbara.



"Gateway, Faizabad," a photo, c.1880's.



another view of Maqbara



Ramparts of Maqbara



The main entrance way of Maqbara is lined with palm trees.



The majestic architecture



Arched entrance to halls inside Maqbara.



A hall inside maqbara of bahu begum



Gulab Bari, The Mausoleum of Nawab Shuja ud Daulah,



The temple at Guptar Ghat



Guptar Ghat during the dry winter season



Gulab Bari



Shuja-ud-Daula



Gothic style church at the Mission School



Faizabad Chowk, the city centre with its clock tower



Acharya Narendra Dev's family mansion in Faizabad.



Ayodhya Ghaat on the bank of Ghaghara river.



Acharya Narendra Deva's Family Mansion in Faizabad



Ghaghra river, locally known as Saryu, at Faizabad.



Ghaghara river Faizabd.



Famous Hanuman Garih temple. A Young Priest is operating the Darshan system.



This river is of ancient significance, finding mentions in the Vedas and the Ramayana. On Ram Navami, the festival that celebrates the birthday of Lord Rama, thousands of people take a dip in the Sarayu River at Ayodhya.

Surrounding districts

See also

- Awadh
- History of Uttar Pradesh
- Bikapur
- Radauli

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- Peep into Jainism

External links

- Official district web site

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