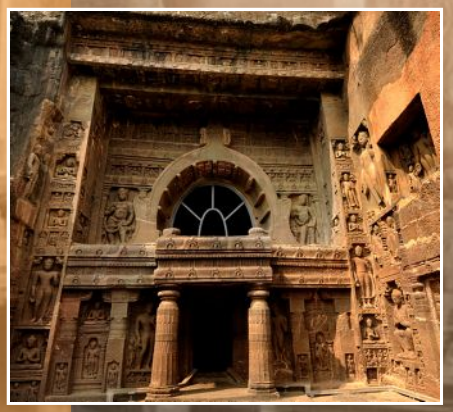
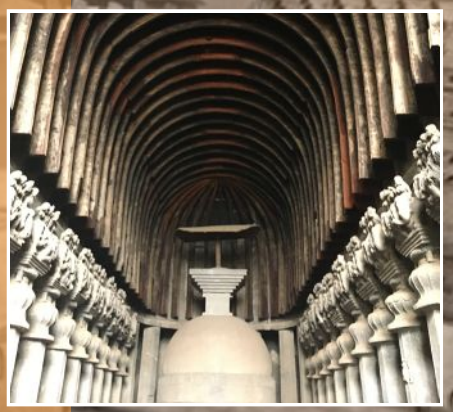
VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

Quick Revision Module 2021

- Art and Culture - UPSC Prelims





'Architecture & Sculpture - Ancient, Medieval and Modern'

Harappan Civilization or Indus Valley Civilization Art

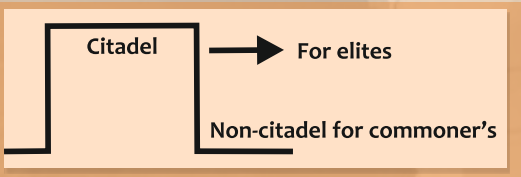
It was a Bronze Age Civilization that flourished in the basins of the Indus and the Ghaggar river.

The cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro showcase one of the earliest examples of civil planning.

Important sites in India are Lothal and Dholavira (Gujrat), Rakhigarhi (Haryana), Ropar (Punjab), Kalibangan and Balathal (Rajasthan), etc.

Extensive Town Planning

- Individual homes or groups of homes obtained the **water from wells.**
- **Sewerage and drainage were far more advanced** than any found in contemporary urban sites.
- Roads used to cut at **right angles.**
- Houses were built of **baked bricks of fixed sizes.** The concept of **two-storied houses** was also present.
- Use of **stone and wood** in buildings has also been found.
- **Citadels** were supposed to be the habitation of elites. **Granaries** used to be located in citadel.
- **Public bath** was a common feature, e.g. Great bath at Mohenjo-Daro.
- Most city dwellers appear to have been **traders or artisans.**
- **Spinning of cotton and wool** was common among the Harappan people.



The Great Bath, at Mohenjo-Daro

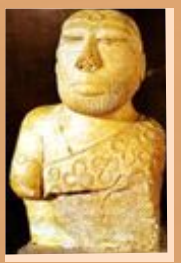
Seals

- **Square, rectangular or circular or triangular** piece of material.
- They are a square plaque (2×2 sq. in.) made from **steatite.** Some seals are also in **gold** and **ivory.**
- Script written is **right to left** "and is still to be deciphered."
- Animals like **bull, elephant, tiger, goat and monsters** are used in depiction. **Trees or human figures** were also depicted.
- Example - **Pashupati Seal** and **Unicorn Seal.**

Sculptures

- **Stone sculptures:**
- A torso in red sandstone.
- A bust of a **bearded man** in steatite.
- **Bronze Sculptures:**
- Statue of **'Dancing Girl'.**
- The **buffalo** with its uplifted head, back and sweeping horns and the goat are of artistic merit.

Bearded Man



Dancing Girl

Lost wax technique - First wax figures are covered with a coating of clay and allowed to dry. Then it is heated and the molten wax is allowed to drain out through a tiny hole at the bottom. The hollow mould is then filled with bronze or any other metal. Once the metal is cooled, the clay is removed.

Terracotta

- Terracotta is a **fire baked clay** and is handmade using **pinching method.**
- The terracotta representations of human form are **crude.**
- Examples: Mother Goddess, Toy carts with wheels, whistles, birds and animals, etc.

Mother Goddess

Toy carts with wheels

Pottery

- It is mainly of **very fine wheel-made wares,** very few being hand-made.
- Potteries were **mainly plain, red and black painted.**
  - **Plain pottery –** It is more common. It is of red clay, with or without a fine red or grey slip.
  - **Black painted ware -** It has a fine coating of red slip on which geometric and animal designs are executed in glossy black paint.

Perforated Pot

Pottery

Use of Pottery: Storage of water, food grains, etc. Miniature vessels were used for **decoration.** Perforated pottery was probably used for straining liquor.

Beads and Ornaments

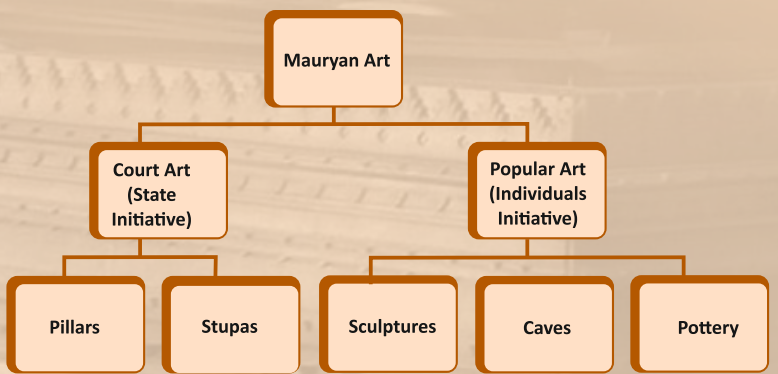
- **Precious metals, gemstones, bone to even baked clay,** are found.
- **Necklaces, armlets and finger rings** were common and worn by both males and females. Women wore girdles, earrings and anklets.
- **Bead industry** flourished at Chanhudaro and Lothal. Bead were made of cornelian, amethyst, steatite, tourquise etc. and are in varying shapes – disc-shaped, cylindrical, spherical, barrel shaped and segmented.
- Harappans were also **conscious of fashion** (as different hair styles, wearing of a beard etc. have been found).
- **Cinnabar** was used as cosmetic. **Lipstick, face-paint and even eyeliner** were known to them.

Beadwork and jewellery items

IVC Sites	Important Archaeological findings
Harappa (Pakistan) -on bank of Ravi	• 2 row of six granaries with big platform. • Stone symbol of lingam and yoni. Mother goddess figure. • Wheat and barley in wooden mortar, dice, copper scale and mirror. • Sculpture: Dog chasing a deer in bronze and a red sand stone male torso.
Mohenjodaro (Pakistan) - on bank of Indus	• The citadel, the great bath, the great granary, and post cremation burial. • Sculpture: Bearded priest and the famous bronze statue of the Dancing Girl • Pashupati seal.

Dholavira (Gujarat)	• Giant water reservoir, unique water harnessing system and dams & embankments. • Stadium, inscription comprising 10 large sized signs (advertisement board).
Lothal (Gujarat) ***Manchester of IVC***	• Important site for naval trade and had a Dockyard. • Practice of burial of cremated remains, rice husk, fire altars, painted jar, modern day chess, and terracotta figure of horse and ship. • Instruments for measuring 45, 90 and 180 degree angles.
Rakhigarhi (Haryana)	• It is the largest site of Indus Valley civilization. • Granary, cemetery, drains, terracotta bricks.
Ropar (Punjab)	• Located on the banks of Sutlej.Dog buried with human oval pit burials, copper axe.
Balathal and Kalibangan (RJ)	• Bangle factory, toy, carts, bones of camel, decorated bricks, citadel and lower town, Fire altar.
Surkotada (Guj.)	• First actual remains of the horse bones.
Banawali (Haryana)	• On the dried-up Saraswati river. Toy plough, barley grains, lapis lazuli, fire altars, oval shaped settlement, only city with radial streets.
Alamgirpur (UP)	• On the banks of Yamuna, eastern most site of IVC. • Broken blade of copper, ceramic items and impression of a cloth on a trough.

Mauryan Art and Architecture



Pillars

- They are an example of **court art** made in the white-grey sandstone columns erected by Ashoka.
- They are **sacred site** associated with Buddha's life or to commemorate a great event.

- They have an average height of about 40 feet.
- They are **tall, tapering monoliths with sculptured capitals.**
- Two types of stone used: **spotted red and white sandstone** (Mathura) and **buff colored fine grained sandstone** (Chunar).
- They have **uniformity of style** and have **highly polished surface.**
- Examples: Lion capital of Sarnath, bull capital of Rampurva and lion capital of Laurya Nandangarh.

National Emblem of India

The capital without the crowning wheel and the lotus base has been adopted as the National Emblem of the independent India.

Dhammachakrapravartana

Built by Ashoka to commemorate the first sermon by Buddha at Sarnath. The motif of the chakra represents Dhammachkra.

The abacus has the depiction of **a chakra (wheel) having twenty four spokes.** In all four directions and **a bull, a horse, an elephant and a lion** is finely carved.

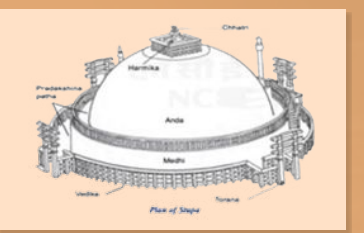
Originally consisted of five component parts

The shaft, a lotus bell base, a drum on the bell base with four animals, the figures of four majestic addorsed lions, and the crowning element, Dharamchakra.

Ashokan pillars	Achaemenian pillars
• **Monolithic:** Inscribed from a single piece of stone, mainly chunar sandstones. • **Independently erected** by royal diction.	• Made up of various pieces of sandstone cemented together. • Generally **attached to state buildings.**

Stupas

- The stupa was not unknown in India before the time of Ashoka.
- Originally 9 stupas were built after the death of Buddha –
  - 8 of them over the relics and 9th over the vessel in which the relics were deposited.
  - Example: **Rajagraha, Vaishali, Kapilvastu, Allakapa, Ramagrama, Vethadipa, Pava, Kushinagar and Pippalvina.**



Plan of Stupa

Use of Pottery: Storage of water, food grains, etc. Miniature vessels were used for decoration. Perforated pottery was probably used for straining liquor.

Important features:

- It consists of a circular anda with a harmika and chhatra on the top.
- Core is made up of unburnt brick and the outer face of burnt brick, covered with thick layer of plaster.

- It is surrounded by wooden fence enclosing a path for **pradaskshina** (circumambulatory path).
- 3 chhatra represent **"triratnas"** i.e. Buddha (The enlightened), Dhamma (doctrine) and Sangh (order).
- Later on, gateways or **Toranas** were also added.

Examples: Stupa of Bairat in Rajasthan and Sanchi Stupa.

In early phase, Buddha is depicted symbolically	Gradually narrative was used to represent Buddha
• **Examples:** footprints, stupas, lotus throne, chakra, etc.	• **Events from the life of the Buddha** (birth, renunciation, etc), **Jataka stories** were depicted on the railings and torans of the stupas.

Caves

- **Rock cut caves** were constructed during these phase.
- **Two important features:** Polishing inside cave and Development of artistic gateway.

Examples: Sudama and **Lomus Rishi cave** are notable rock-cut caves at **Barabar** and **Nagarjuni hills near Gaya (Bihar).**

Lomas Rishi cave - entrance detail

Sculpture

Popular Art

- They were not commissioned by the Emperor rather were patronised by the local governors.
- Mostly in the standing position, Polished surface finish and depiction of faces is in full round with pronounced cheeks and physiognomic detail.
- Example: Life-size standing image of a Yakshini holding a chauri (flywhisk) from Didargunj near modern Patna.

Didargunj Yakshini

Pottery

- The most highly developed technique is seen in **Northern Black polished ware (NBPW).**
- The NBPW is made of finely levigated alluvial clay.
- It can be distinguished from other polished or graphite coated red wares by its peculiar luster and brilliance.
- It was largely used for dishes and small bowls.

Post – Mauryan Art

Caves

- Buddhist caves dating back to the **2nd century BCE** onwards have been excavated.
- In all the **chaitya** caves a stupa at the back is common. **Viharas** were also there in the caves.
    - **Chaitya:** Prayer Halls of the monks.
    - **Viharas:** Place of residence/rest for the monks.

Lomas Rishi cave - entrance detail

Three architectural types:

Apsidal Vault	Apsidal Vault	Flat- Roofed
Roof Chaitya halls (Ajanta, Pithalkhora, Bhaja)	Roof pillarless hall (Thana – Nadsur)	Quadrangular hall with a circular chamber at back (Kondivite).

Stupas

- Stupa built during Ashoka's time was **enclosed by wooden fence and later by the stone balustrade.**
- The four gateways were now carved with beautiful sculptures.
- **For Example:** Stupa – 1 at Sanchi, Bahrut Stupa (MP).

Sculpture

Gandhara | Mathura | Amravati

Basis	Gandhara	Mathura	Vengi (Amravati)
Influence	Greek or Hellenistic influence also called Indo-Greek	No outside influence; Indigenous	Indigenous
Type of Sandstone	Grey/Bluish grey sandstone	Spotted red sandstone	White marbles
Religious influence	Mainly Buddhist	All 3 religions - Jainism, Buddhism, Hinduism	Mainly Buddhist
'Patron'	Kushana dynasty	Kushana Dynasty	Satavahans and Icchavakus
Areas	North West frontier	Mathura, Sonkh, Kankalitila (Mostly Jaina)	Krishna-Godavari lower valley
Features of Sculptures	• Spiritual Buddha (Sad	• Delighted Buddha i.e	• Reflects narratives

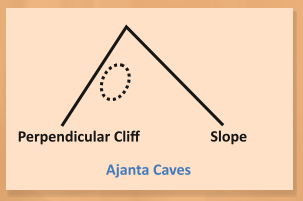
	Buddha) represents calmness, Bearded, Moustache • wearing less ornaments • wavy hair (Greek) • large forehead (Greek) • Buddha is seated in position of yogi • Having large ears (Greek) • Eyes half closed • Protuberance on his head (signifies that Buddha knows all)	not spiritual • head and face Shaven • dress is tight; energetic body • face reflects grace • seated in Padmasana. • Right hand in Abhay-Mudra (Indicate reassurance) raised above shoulder, Left hand on left thigh (reflect muscularity). • Protuberance on head.	theme based on life of Buddha and Jataka stories. • Stories of previous births of Buddha-both in human as well as animal form. • Sculptural composition is more complex and characterized by intense emotions, bodies are shown with three bents (i.e. *tribhanga)*

Gupta Age: "The Golden Age of Indian Architecture"

- ◊ **Bramhanical** with special devotion to Vishnu. Showed **exemplary tolerance** for both Buddhism and Jainism.
- ◊ Puranic Hinduism with its three deities – **Vishnu, Shiva and Shakti** came to forefront.

Rock Cut Cave

Ajanta Caves



Ajanta Caves

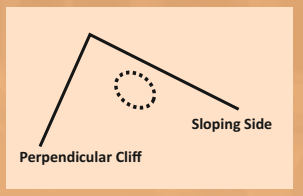
- Located in **Aurangabad district** of Maharashtra state.
- Ajanta has **twenty nine caves** (4 Chaitya caves) belonging to Buddhism.
- They are **carved on a perpendicular cliff** and thus have **no courtyards.**
- **All three art forms** are combined here: Architecture, Sculpture, and Paintings.

Padampani

Mural Paintings of Ajanta

Flying Apsara

Ellora Caves



- It is also located in **Aurangabad district** is Ellora.
- **Thirty-two caves:** Buddhist (12), Bramhanical and Jain caves.
- **Stylistic eclecticism:** Confluence of many styles at one place.
- The caves are big in size and are of **single, double and triple storey.**
- These were carved out on **sloping side of hill.** Hence, they **have courtyards**
- **Sculptures** are monumental, and have protruding.
- **Kailash leni:** It has been carved out of a single rock.

Padampani

Elephanta Caves

- The Elephanta caves located **near Mumbai** and are contemporary of Ellora.
- Originally a **Buddhist site** which was later dominated by the **Shaivite faith.**
- **Sculptures** show slenderness in the body, with stark light and dark effects.

Bagh Caves

- It is located **near Indore** in Madhya Pradesh.
- **9 sandstone Buddhist Caves** with beautiful Frescos and sculptured work.

Junagarh Caves (Uparkot)

- It is ancient fortress. Its entrance, in the form of an archway is a fine specimen of Hindu torana.
- Uparkot has many interesting Buddhist caves and was evidently the site of a Buddhist monastery in ancient times.

Nashik Caves

- It is located to **South West of Nashik, in Trimbak range** of hills.
- **23 Buddhist caves** belonging to Hinayana Period.
- These are called as **Pandu leni** meaning group of caves.

Montepzir Cave

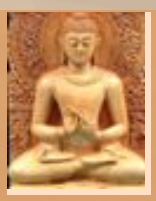
- The **only Bramhanical caves** to be **converted into a Christian shrine.**
- It is also known as **Mandapeshwar cave.**

Fresco is a technique of mural painting executed upon freshly laid lime plaster. Water is used as the vehicle for the pigment and with the setting of the plaster, the painting becomes an integral part of the wall.

Sculpture

Sarnath school of sculpture

- Plain transparent **drapery** covering both shoulders.
- **Halo** around the head has very little ornamentation.
- **Example:** Sultanganj Buddha (7.5ft in height).



Seated Buddha, Sarnath

Temple Architecture

- Beginning of Indian temple architecture.
- The Gupta temples were of **five main types:**

Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Type V
Nachnakuthara	Lad Khan Temple	Dasavatara temple	Kapoteswara temple	Maniyar Math
Square building with flat roof shallow pillared porch. The nucleus of a temple – the sanctum or cella (garbhagriha) – with a single entrance and a porch (Mandapa) appears for the first time here. **Example:** Kankali Devi temple (Tigawa) and Vishnu Varaha temple (Eran).	Addition of an **ambulatory (paradakshina)** around sanctum. Sometimes a second Storey is also found. **Example:** Shiva temple-Bhumara (M.P.), Lad-Khan - Aihole, and Parbati temple – Nachnakuthara (M.P.).	Square temple with **low and squat tower (shikhara) above.** Pillared approach, a high platform at the base. Success of 3rd stage led to "Nagara Style " temple making. **Examples:** Dasavatara temple (Deogarh) and brick temple - Bhitargaon.	**Rectangular temple** with an apsidal back and barrel-vaulted roof above. **Example:** Kapoteswara temple – Cezarla (Andhra Pradesh).	**Circular temples** with shallow rectangular projection at the four cardinal faces. **Example:** Maniyar Math shrine at Rajgir, Bihar.

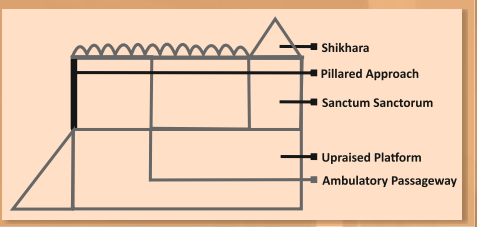
Styles of Temple Architecture

- Nagara Style
- Dravidian Style
- Nayaka Style
- Vesara Style
- Hoysala Stlye
- Vijayanagar Style
- Pala and Sena School

Nagara School of Architecture

- **This type is popular in northern India.**
- Built on a **stone platform with steps leading up to it.**
- Panchayatan style: **Subsidiary shrines are laid out in a crucified ground plan.**
- **Temples are made** of sandstone
- **There were** no water tanks or reservoirs

- **Two major characteristics of this style:**
- **Crucified ground plan:** Square temple with number of graduated projections, **rathakas** in the middle of each face.
- **Curvilinear tower:** A tower **(sikhara)** gradually curving inwards and capped by a spheroid slab with ribs round the edge **(Amalaka)** give the elevation.

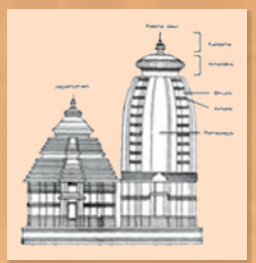


Types of Sikhara

Rekha Prasad or Latina	Phamsana	Valabhi type
• Square at the base. • Walls curve inward to a point on the top.	• Broader base and shorter height than Latina. • Slope upward on a straight line	• Rectangular base. Roof rising into a vaulted chamber. • Also called wagon vaulted roofs.

Sub-schools under Nagara

Odisha School



- **Architectural features classified in three orders, i.e.** rekhapida, pidhadeul and khakra.
- **Deul:** Shikhara is vertical until the top when it suddenly curves sharply inwards.
- Mandapas are called **jagamohana.**
- **Base is always square.**
- **In upper reaches the superstructure becomes circular.**
- **Exterior are lavishly carved and interiors are quite bare.**
- They have **boundary walls.**
- **Example:** Konark Temple, Jagannath temple, Lingaraj temple, etc.

Khajuraho / Chandel school

- Both the **interior and exterior walls were lavishly decorated.**
- **Erotic in their themes** and drew inspiration from Vatsyayana's Kamasutra.
- The temples were **made of sandstone.**
- **Three chambers:** garbhagriha, mandapa and ardha-mandapa.
- **Antarala:** A vestibular entrance to the garbhagriha.
- Generally **north or east facing.**

Kandariya Mahadev

- **Panchayatan style** of temple making was followed.
- Even the **subsidiary shrines** had **rekha prasad shikharas.**
- Built on relatively **high platform.**
- Belong to **Hindu as well as Jain religion.**
- **Example:** Kandariya Mahadeva temple, Lakshman temple at Khajuraho, etc.

Solanki / Maru-Gurjara style

Modhera Sun Temple

- Walls were **devoid of any carvings.**
- Garbhagriha is connected with the mandapa both internally as well as externally.
- The porticos have decorative arched gateways known as **torans.**
- **Presence of step-tank,** known as surya-kund in the proximity of the temple. The steps of the tank are full of small temples.
- **Materials used:** Sandstone, black basalt and soft-marble.
- **Example:** Modhera Sun temple, Gujarat (built in 1026–27 by Bhima-I).

Temple Architecture in South India

Shore Temple

Kailash Nath

- Temple architecture in South India **began under the Pallava ruler Mahendravarman.**
- The temples developed during the Pallava dynasty can be classified into **four stages chronologically:**

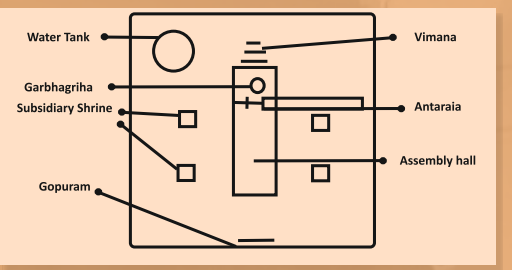
Mahendravarman group	Narasimhavarman group	Rajsimhavarman group	Nandivarman group
• **1st stage** of Pallava temple architecture. • The temples built were rock-cut temples. • Temples were known as mandapas. **NOTE:** In the Nagara style mandapas meant only the assembly hall.	• **2nd stage.** • Rock-cut temples were decorated by **intricate sculptures.** • Mandapas were now divided into **separate rathas.** Biggest one: Dharmaraja ratha and smallest one: Draupadi ratha. **NOTE:** Design of Dravidian style of architecture is a successor of Dharmaraja ratha.	• **3rd stage.** • Development of real **structural temples** was started in the place of rock-cut temples. **Example:** Shore temple at Mahabalipuram, Kailashnath temple at Kanchipuram, etc.	• **4th stage.** • The temples were smaller in size. • Features were similar to Dravidian style.

Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram

- It is an **UNESCO World Heritage Site.**
- **Monuments include:** Pancha Rathas, Varaha Cave Temple, Krishna Cave Temple, Panchapandava Cave Temple, and the Mahishasuramardini Mandapa, Descent of the Ganges, Shore Temple complex, etc.

Dravidian Style of Temple Architecture

- Developed under the **patronage of the Chola rulers** and was a continuation of the Pallava architecture.
- They were surrounded by **high boundary walls.**
- **Gopuram:** A high entrance gateway on the front wall.
- **Panchayatan style** with a principal temple and four subsidiary shrines.
- **Vimana:** The spire in the form of a stepped pyramid that rises up linearly rather than curved. There is only one vimana on top of the main temple. The subsidiary shrines do not have vimanas.
- **Shikhara:** The crowning element shaped in the form of an octagon.
- **Antarala:** The assembly hall connected with the garbhagriha by a vestibular tunnel.
- The entrance of the garbhagriha had sculptures of **Dwaarpal, mithun and yakshas.**
- The presence of a **water tank** inside the temple enclosure.
- **Example:** Brihadeswara temple at Tanjore (built by Raja Raja I in 1011 A.D.), Gangaikondacholapuram temple (built by Rajendra I to commemorate his victory in the Gangetic delta), etc.



Chola Sculpture: NATRAJ

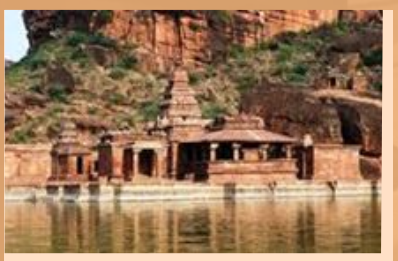
- Sculpture of Nataraja in the **Tandava dance posture.**
- **Shiva** is balancing on right leg and suppressing **Apasmara,** demon of ignorance.
- Left leg is raised in **bhujangtrasita** stance, it represents kicking away the veil of maya or illusion from the devotee's mind.
- Upper right hand hold **Damaru,** to keep on the beat tala.
- Upper left hand is held in **dola hasta** and connects with the **Abhaya hasta** of the right hand.
- Hair flocks fly on both the sides touching the **garland of flame,** which surrounds the entire dancing figuration.

Nayaka Style	Vijaynagar Style
Meenakashi	Lotus Mahal

- All the features of Dravidian style are present.
- **'Parakram's:** Huge corridor along with roofed ambulatory passageways.
- **Intricate carvings** seen all across temple walls.
- **Large tank** set slightly off the axis to main temple.
- Surrounded by steps and a pillared portico, the tank was used for ritual bathing.
- **Example:** Meenakshi- Sundareswara temple at Madurai.
- Introduced concept of **enlarged high enclosure walls and more decoration** on these walls and Gopuram's.
- Sculpture or motif of **supernatural horses** was used very frequently.
- Introduced concept of **secular buildings.** Example: Lotus Mahal.
- Temples are **Amman Shrine** (male deity of temple) and **Kalyan Mandapam** for exhibition and worship.

Vesara /Chalukya /Karnataka School

- This style has **features of both Nagara and Dravidian style.**
- Patronised by: **Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas and Hoysalas.**
- **Nagara style:** Curvilinear Shikhara and square base.
- **Dravida style:** Intricate carvings and sculptures, design of Vimana and terraced Shikara.
- And departing from Dravidian style it **does not have covered ambulatory around sanctum.**
- **Example:** Lad Khan temple at aihole, Temples at Badami, Virupaksha temple at Pattadakal.



Virupaksha Temple

Miscellaneous

Hoysala Art

Fig. 1.35: Chennakesava temple, Somanthapura

- Prominent seats: **Belur, Halebid and Sringeri.**
- Multiple shrines were built around a central pillared hall.
- **Stellate plan:** Shrines led out in the shape of an intricately designed star.
- **Soft soapstone** was the main building material. Both interior and exterior walls have intricate carvings.
- All the chambers had Shikharas, interconnected by an arrangement of horizontal lines and mouldings.
- **Jagati:** The temples were built on an upraised platform of about 1 metre hight.
- **Zigzag pattern** of the walls and stairs.
- **Example:** Hoyasaleswara temple at Halebid, Vijayanarayana temple at Belur.

Pala and Sena School

- **Pala Kings** built Viharas, Chaityas and Stupas. Examples: Universities of Nalanda, Jagaddala, Odantapuri and Vikramshila.
- **Senas were Hindus** and built temples of Hindu gods, and also sustained Buddhist architectures. Example: Dhakeshwari temple in Bangladesh.
- **Features:**
- The buildings had a **curve or sloping roof,** as in bamboo huts.
- **Terracotta bricks** was the principal building material.
- The temples had a **tall, curving shikhara** crowned by a **large amalaka.**
- **Sculptures:** Both stone as well as metal was used. The figures were unique in their highly lustrous finish.

IMPORTANT INSCRIPTIONS AND EDICTS

Sohgaura Copper Plate	Pre-Ashokan Brahmi inscription that mentions famine relief efforts.
Rummindei Pillar Edicts (Lumbini)	• Minor Pillar Inscriptions, mentions Ashoka's visit to Lumbini (Rummindei), Rupandehi district, Nepal, the birthplace of Lord Buddha. • Ashoka exempted Lumbini from paying tax, and fixed its contribution of grain at one – eighth.
Allahabad Pillar Inscription	• It is an Ashokan Stambh but has **4 different inscriptions:** o **Ashokan inscriptions** in Brahmi script as in all pillars. o **Queen's edict:** Mentions charitable deeds of Ashoka's wife Kaurwaki. o **Samudragupta's inscriptions** written by Harisena (Prayag Prashsti) in Sanskrit language and Brahmi script. o **Jahangir's inscriptions** in Persian.
Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription - in Qutub Minar complex	• Established by **Chandragupta-II** (Gupta dynasty) as **Vishnupada** in the honor of Lord Vishnu. Credits Chandragupta with conquest of the Vanga and Vakatakas. • **NOTE:** Rust-resistant composition of the metals used in its construction.
Kalsi Inscription	• It is Prakrit language and the script is Brahmi. • It reflects **Asoka's human approach-** commitment to nonviolence and restriction of war.
Maski Inscription (Karnataka)	• Maski river is a tributary of the Tungabhadra. • It is a minor rock edict of Emperor Ashoka. • It contained the name Ashoka in it instead of 'Devanampriya' or 'Piyadassi'.
Kalinga Edicts (Odisha)	• The language is **Magadhi Prakrita** and the script is Brahmi. • They are peace-making in nature and meant for the pacification of the newly conquered people of Kalinga.
Aihole Inscription (Karnataka)	• Written in **Sanskrit (Kannada script) by Ravikirti,** court poet of Pulakeshi II. • It mentions about the **defeat of Harshavardhana by Pulakeshin II** and the victory of Chalukyas over Pallavas. It also mentions about the shifting of the capital from Aihole to Badami.
Hathigumpha Inscription	• It is from **Udayagiri-Khandagiri Caves in Odisha.** • It is written in Prakrit language and in Brahmi script. It mentions the history of **Kharavela** as a king, a conqueror, a patron of culture and a champion of Jainism.

Indo- Islamic Style

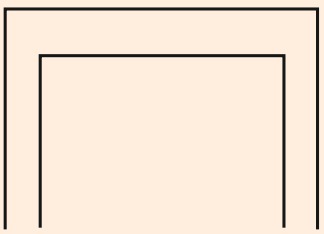
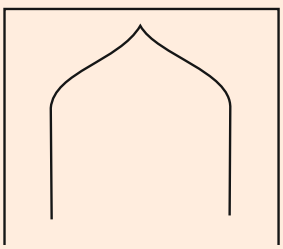
Basic Features of Indo-Islamic Style:

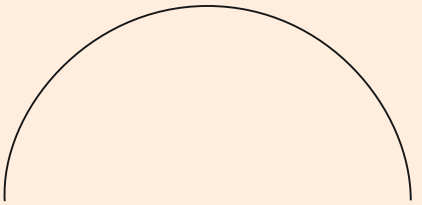
- The main elements in the Islamic architecture is the **introduction of arches and beams.**
- It is the **arcuate style of construction** while the **traditional Indian building style is trabeate,** using pillars and beams and lintels.
- The Islamic style also **incorporated many elements from the traditional Indian style** and a compound style emanated. The introduction of **decorative brackets, balconies, pendentive decorations,** etc in the architecture is an example in this regard.
- The other distinguishing features of Indo-Islamic architecture are the **utilisation of kiosks (chhatris), tall towers (minars) and half-domed double portals.**
- As human worship and its representation are not allowed in Islam, the buildings and other **edifices are generally decorated richly in geometrical and arabesque designs.**
- The **use of lime as mortar** was also a major element distinct from the traditional building style.
- The **tomb architecture** is also another feature of the Islamic architecture as the practice of the burial of the dead is adopted.
- The Mughal tombs are generally placed at the centre of a **huge garden complex,** the latter being sub-divided into square compartments, the style is known as **char-bagh.**

Arabesque Method: It is a method of decoration. Arabesque means geoetricized vegetal ornament. It is characterized by continuous stem which splits regulary prducing a series of counter poised, leafy secondary stems which can itern split again or return to be reintegrated into the main stem.

Arabeseque

Trabeate vs Arcuate Style

S.N.	Components	Trabeate	Arcuate
1.	Entrance	Lintel 	Arch 

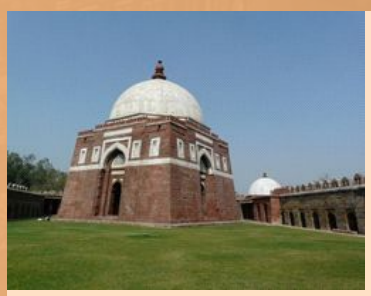
2.	Top	Shikhara	Dome 
3.	Minar's (Persian Influence)	Absent	Present for 'Azan'
4.	Material's used	Stone	Brick, lime and Mortar

Imperial Style

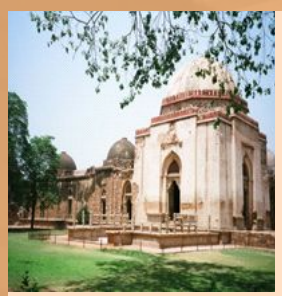
Dynasty	Major Features
Slave Dynasty	▪ The Style developed by them is called as **Mamluk Style.** ▪ They starte11d converting existing structures into the Mosques. **Examples:** Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque; Quila-Rai Pithora; Qutub Minar of Mehrauli; Adhai-din-ka-Jhonpra at Ajmer Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra Qutab Minar
Khilji Dynasty	▪ The Style developed by them is called as **Seljuk style.** ▪ Major features: The **use of true arch** in the form of a pointed horseshoe, broad dome, recessed arches, etc. Alai Darwaza

Tughlaqs

- Arch of this period is heavy, massive, rugged and simple.
- They used grey sandstone and employed minimum decoration. This period was called as **'crisis period of architecture'**
- Hence, they introduced the concept of slopping walls known as "Battar", combining the principles of arch and the lintel.



Mausoleum of Ghayaz al Din Tughlaq



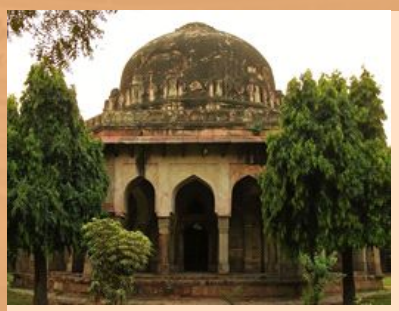
Feroze Sha's Tomb

Sayyid Period

- The octagonal tombs of the time posses a distinct architectural character.
- The decorative features of these tombs consists of the use of blue enameled tiles enhancing the color effect.
- The Lotus motif crowning the tomb and free use of Guldasta's considerably influenced the style of subsequent period.

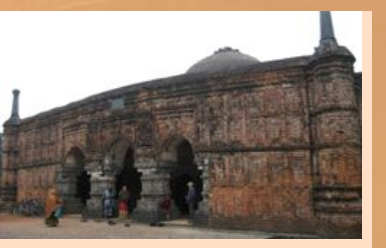
Lodi's style

- In the Lodi period there is indication of a certain amount of imagination and a bold diversity of design.
- Enamel tile decoration tended to be richer and more lavish. The tomb architecture of this period is of two types, though both have grey granite walls.
- One is octagonal in design having a verandah, the other is squre in plan, having no verandah.
- A spacious somewhat ornamental walled garden encloses the tombs, which gives the whole ensemble an elegance.

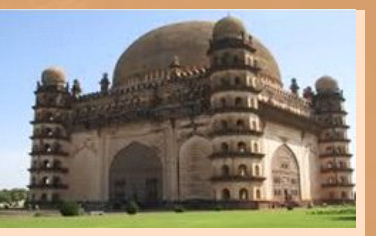


Sikander Lodi's tomb

Provincial Style

Provincial style	Major Features
Bengal School of Architecture	▪ the use of a different building material and the execution of details inspired by local traditions have made them quite distinct ▪ The pillars in Bengal are generally short and square and the opening is usually accurate ▪ Covered brick and glazed tiles were usually pressed into service for decoration.  Adhuna Masjid
Malwa School of Architecture	▪ It is essentially Arcuate. Some of its original features were the skillful and elegant use of arch with pillar and beam, lofty terraces approached by well proportioned stairways, impressive and dignified size of buildings, use of various colored stones and marbles and partly by bright coloured glazed tiles. The minaret is absent in this style. Notable Examples are Rani Rupamati pavilion, Ashrafi Mahal, Jahaj Mahal, Mandu fort. Jahaj Mahal Rani Rupamati Pavillion
Jaunpur School of Architecture	▪ It was influenced by the buildings of Tughlaq period but its typical feature was its bold and forceful character expressed in the huge imposing pro-pylon screens filling the central and side bays of prayer hall. It was Developed by Sharqui Dynasty hence also called as sharqui style. Notable Example is Atalla Masjid. Atalla Masjid

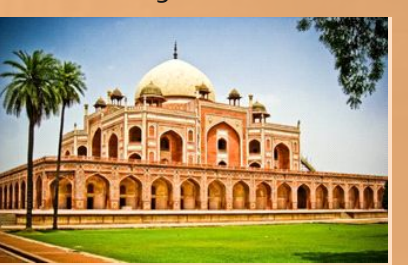
Bijapur School	It developed during the reign of Adilshahi. And the most important example is Gol Gumbaz.



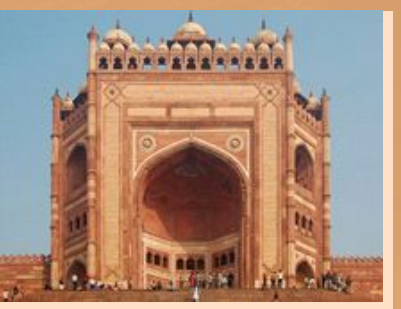
Gol Gumbaz

Mughal Period

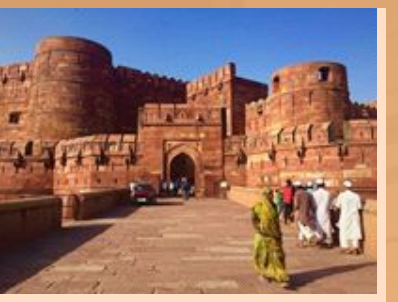
	Major Features
Babur	Babar, the founder of the Mughal empire, was a man of culture and exceptional aesthetic taste. For 4 years he ruled in India most of his time was spent in war. However, he was fond of formal gardens and a couple of gardens are ascribed to him. No architecture worthy of note was made during his times except perhaps a couple of mosques.
Humayun	The first distinct example of proper Mughal architecture inspired by Persian architecture, is the tomb of Humayun, in Delhi, built by his widow, Begha Begum. This tomb is important for a proper study of the development of later Mughal architecture
Akbar	Akbar was keenly interested in art and architecture and his architecture is a happy blend of the Hindu and Islamic modes of construction ornamentation. The Agra fort built with red sandstone is an example where Rajput architectural styles were also used. The new capital city of Akbar, Fatehpur Sikri enclosed within its walls several inspiring buildings.



Adhuna Masjid



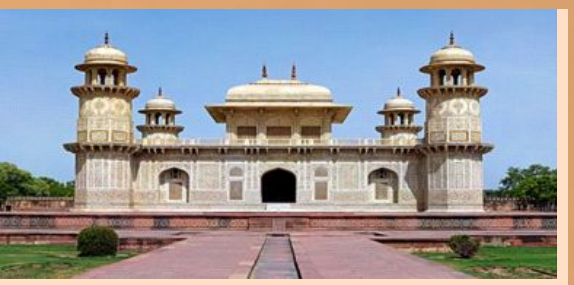
Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri



Amar Singh Gate, Agra Fort

Jahangir

- The mausoleum of Akbar at Sikandra near Agra started by Akbar was completed by Jahangir. It includes some Buddhist architectural elements.
  The tomb of Itimad-ud-daula, father of Nurjahan, built by Jahangir was the first Mughal building built completely with white marble.



Shah Jahan

- Besides constructing a number of elegant, lavishly decorated buildings, such as Khas Mahal, Diwan-i-Khas, Moti Masjid, as well as the Jama Masjid in Delhi, Shahjahan erected the most romantic and fabulous building, the Taj Mahal.
  - The Taj is a square tomb built on a raised terrace, with graceful tall minarets at its four comers.

Taj Mahal, Agra

Jali work, khas Mahal, Red Fort, Delhi

Aurangzeb

- Aurangzeb's reign witnessed the construction of Badshahi mosque in Lahore and the marble tomb of Rabia-ud-daurani, known as Bibi-ka-maqbara (Tomb of the Lady) at Aurangabad.

Badshahi Mosque

Modern India and European Influence

- The Europeans who came to India for trade established their settlements at various places.
- The **Portuguese at Goa** established impressive churches in the style of **Iberian architecture,** and the English, though in a less ambitious manner, built churches resembling the English village churches.
- The **Victorian architects** in India made a mistake by attempting to copy oriental styles while trying to construct public buildings.
- The **Palladian Style of architecture** was sought to be introduced in India by some other British officers in the 18th century.

In the **second-half of the 19th century,** some of the European builders in India tried their best to combine elements and features from Indian and Western architecture. The pioneer of this movement was a civil servant, **F. S. Growse.**

- The Museum at Jaipur and the Moor Market in Madras (now, Chennai) are examples of this type of architecture.
- Sardar Ram Singh designed the Central Museum and the Senate House at Lahore (in Pakistan).
- G. Wittet designed the Gateway of India in Mumbai, borrowing several elements of Mughal style.
- The Victoria Terminus Station (now known as the Chhatrapati Shivaji station), in Mumbai, is an outstanding example of Victorian Gothic Revival architecture in India, blended with themes deriving from Indian traditional architecture.
- The building, designed by the British architect F. W. Stevens, became the symbol of Bombay (now, Mumbai) as the 'Gothic City'.

Era of national awakening

- At the end of the Victorian era India entered the era of national awakening and movement.
- The architecture represented the character of the time, a combination of the imperial needs and the national urges.
- The British wanted to perpetuate the memory of Queen Victoria in India by erecting a Memorial Hall in her name.
- The architects of the Victoria Memorial Hall, designed by **William Emerson** could not make it a striking piece of Indo-British style. Indian characteristics superimposed on the edifice.

The Indo-Saracenic Revival

- It was also known as Indo-Gothic, Mughal-Gothic, Neo-Mughal, or Hindu- Gothic style
- It was an architectural style movement by British architects in the late 19th century in British India.
- It **drew elements from the indigenous and Indo-Islamic architecture and combined it with the Gothic revival and Neo-Classical styles** favoured in Victorian England.
- Structures of this design, particularly those built in India and England, were built in conformance to advanced British structural engineering standards of the 1800s.
- Some of the **characteristics of this style** are: onion (bulbous) domes, overhanging eaves, pointed arches, cusped arches, or scalloped arches, vaulted roofs, domed kiosks, many miniature domes, domed chhatris, pinnacles, towers and minarets, open pavilions, and pierced arcades.

Plan for Delhi

- The chief architect **Sir Edwin Lutyens,** and his colleague, **Sir Edward Baker,** at first prepared designs in the **neo-Roman style.** But these designs appeared inappropriate to the Indian background.
- The British architects set themselves to study the Buddhist, Hindu and Islamic features while redrawing their plan for Delhi.
- When finally the capital emerged with its majestic buildings, the Viceregal palace appeared with a huge dome on the lines of a Buddhist stupa, and most of the buildings represented some elements of Hindu ornamentation or Islamic symmetry.

Jamia Milia Islamia

- The Jamia Milia Islamia at Delhi represents an age of revolutionary ideas, when the aegis of colonial imperialism was being questioned and the national movement was getting stronger by the day.
- **Karl Heinz,** a German architect, was commissioned for this project with instructions that he should stay clear of elements of British or Mughal architecture, in keeping with the anti- imperialistic stand that the founders of Jamia stood for.

Rashtrapati Bhawan

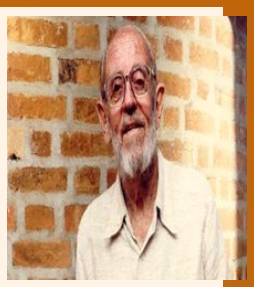
Parliament

Difference between Portuguese and British Style

	Iberian (Portuguese)	Gothic (British)
Material used	Brick as main material wooden roofs and stair's	Red sandstone and coarse limestone.

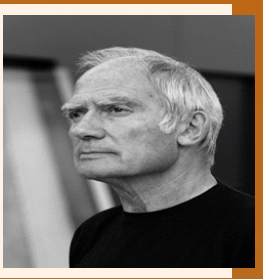
Structure variation	No creation of new shapes or structure's Re-interpreted western style	Involved creation of new shapes and structure's
Plaster Carvings	Prominent feature **Ex-** old Goa Church's	Absent

Some Famous Architects of Modern India



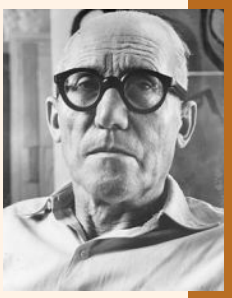
Laurie Baker

He was called as the **architect of the poor** and the **conscience keeper of India.** He merged the buildings with the environment and utilized locally available materials. To reduce the consumption of steel and cement, he **introduced filler slab construction.** While designing he kept the eye on concerns related to ventilation and thermal comfort. He **revolutionized mass housing in Kerala.**



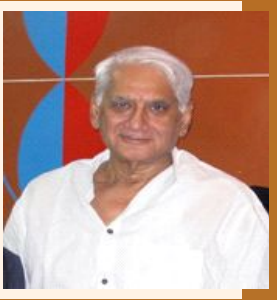
Karl Heinz

He was a German Architect and was commissioned with instructions that he should stay clear of elements of British or Mughal Architecture in keeping with anti-imperialistic stand of nationalists and **Jamia millia Islamia** Delhi. Heinz used local materials like **red sand stone and lime** which were easily available. **Red sand stone buildings with white domes, with big courtyards and windows** was the major feature. It can be called as modern style of architecture.



Le-Corbusier

He was a French Architect. He designed **the city of Chandigarh** on the pattern of well ordered matrix. He conceived the Idea of sector as **self sufficient green belt.** Regular grid for fast traffic was taken care of.



Charles-Correa

He was a Goan Architect and played pivotal role past independence. He placed special emphasis on prevailing resources, energy and climate as major determinants in the ordering of space. He did **pioneer work in urban issues and low cost shelter in the third world.**
Example: Planning of Navi Mumbai, Kanchenjunga apartment, Mumbai, British Council building, New Delhi, etc.