

OBJECTIVES:

To understand Islamic architecture as evolving within specific cultural contexts including aspects of society, religion, politics and climate

To gain knowledge of the development of architectural form with reference to technology, style and character in the Indian context through the evolution of the mosque and tomb in the various phases of Islamic rule in the country.

To gain knowledge of the expertise of the Mughal rulers in city building and garden design.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE 8

History of Islam: birth, spread and principles - Islamic architecture as rising from Islam as a socio-cultural and political phenomenon- evolution of building types in terms of forms and functions: mosque, tomb, minaret, madarasa, palace, caravanserai, market - character of Islamic architecture: principles, structure, materials and methods of construction, elements of decoration, colour, geometry, light

UNIT II ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA & ARCHITECTURE OF THE DELHI SULTANATE 12

Advent of Islam into the Indian subcontinent and its impact including the change in the architectural scene- overview of development based on political history and the corresponding classification of architecture - Islamic architecture in India: sources and influences

Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate- evolution of architecture under the Slave, Khalji, Tughlaq, Sayyid and Lodhi Dynasties – tombs in Punjab- important examples for each period

UNIT III ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE IN THE PROVINCES 8

Shift of power to the provinces and evolution of regional architecture with their own unique influences: geographic, cultural, political, etc., - Bengal, Gujarat, Jaunpur, Malwa, Kashmir, Deccan (Gulbarga, Bidar, Golconda and Bijapur) - important examples for each region

UNIT IV MUGHAL ARCHITECTURE 9

Mughals in India- political and cultural history- synthesis of Hindu-Muslim culture, Sufi movement - evolution of architecture and outline of Mughal cities and gardens under the Mughal rulers: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb- important examples- decline of the Mughal empire.

UNIT V CROSS-CULTURAL INFLUENCES 8

Cross cultural influences across India and secular architecture of the princely states: Oudh, Rajput, Sikh, Vijayanagara, Mysore, Madurai- important examples

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

Various criticisms against modernism

The conditions associated with post modernity in terms of cultural, political conditions etc.

An understanding of various postmodern directions in architecture

Architectural responses as reactions to changing cultural

paradigms An understanding of post independent Indian

architecture

REQUIRED READINGS:

George Mitchell, "Architecture of the Islamic World - Its History and Social meaning", Thames and Hudson, London 1978.

Robert Hillenbrand, "Islamic Architecture- Form, Function and Meaning", Edinburgh University Press 1994.

Brown Percy, "Indian Architecture (Islamic Period)", Taraporevala and Sons, Bombay, 1983.

Satish Grover, "Islamic Architecture in India", CBS Pub, New Delhi, 2002

REFERENCES:

Christopher Tadgell, "The History of Architecture in India", Penguin Books (India) Ltd, New Delhi, 1990.

R.Nath, "History of Mughal Architecture", Vols I to III - Abhinav Publications, New Delhi, 1985.

Catherine Asher, "Architecture of Mughal India", Cambridge University Press, 2001

Monica Juneja, "Architecture in Medieval India: Forms, Contexts, Histories", New Delhi, Permanent Black, 2001