

OBJECTIVES:

To understand Indian 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 Indus valley Civilization, Vedic period and manifestation of Buddhist and Hindu architecture in various parts of the country.

UNIT I ANCIENT INDIA 6

Indus Valley Civilization: culture and pattern of settlement. - Aryan civilization – theories and debates of origin- origins of early Hinduism - Vedic culture - Vedic village and rudimentary forms of bamboo and wooden construction - origins of Buddhism and Jainism.

UNIT II BUDDHIST ARCHITECTURE 10

Evolution of Buddhism, Buddhist thought, art and culture - Hinayana and Mahayana Buddhism - interaction of Hellenic & Indian Ideas in Northern India - evolution of building typologies- the stupa, vihara and the chaitya hall - symbolism of the stupa - architectural production during Ashoka's rule Ashokan Pillar, Sarnath - rock cut caves at Barabar - Sanchi Stupa- rock cut architecture in Ajanta and Ellora - Karli - viharas at Nasik - Rani gumphas, Udaigiri - Takti Bahai, Gandhara.

UNIT III EVOLUTION OF HINDU TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE 10

Hindu forms of worship – evolution of temple form - meaning, symbolism, ritual and social importance of temple - categories of temple - elements of temple architecture - early shrines of the Gupta and Chalukyan periods

Tigawa temple - Ladh Khan and Durga temple, Aihole - Papanatha, Virupaksha temples, Pattadakal - Kailasanatha temple, Ellora.

UNIT IV TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE - SOUTHERN INDIA 12

Brief history of South India - relation between Bhakti period and temple architecture - of temple towns - Dravidian Order - evolution and form of gopuram

Rock cut productions under Pallavas: Shore temple, Mahabalipuram and Kailasanatha temple, Kanchipuram - Chola Architecture: Nartamalai, Brihadeeswara, Gangaikonda Cholapuram and Darasuram temples — temple gateways of Madurai and Chidambaram - temple towns: Madurai, Srirangam and Kanchipuram Hoysala architecture: Belur and Halebid.

UNIT V TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE -NORTHERN INDIA 7

Temple architecture of Gujarat, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan - their salient features Lingaraja Temple, Bhuvaneshwar - Sun temple, Konarak. - Somnatha temple, Gujarat, Surya kund, Modhera Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh - Dilwara temple, Mt. Abu

**TOTAL: 45
PERIODS**

OUTCOMES

The students understood Indian architecture as a response to the political and socio cultural conditions present in India at different points of time.

The architectural responses were understood with respect to technology style and character

REQUIRED READINGS:

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

Satish Grover, "The Architecture of India (Buddhist and Hindu Period)", Vikas Publishing Housing Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2003.

Christopher Tadgell, "The History of Architecture in India from the Dawn of civilization to the End of the Raj", Longman Group U.K.Ltd., London, 1990.

REFERENCES:

George Michell, "The Hindu Temple", BI Pub., Bombay, 1977.

Stella Kramrisch, "The Hindu Temple", Motilal Banarsidass, 1976.

Parameswaranpillai V.R., "Temple culture of south India", Inter India Publications,

George Michell Ed, "Temple Towns of Tamil Nadu", Marg Pubs, 1995.

Raphael D., "Temples of Tamil Nadu Works of Art", Fast Print Service Pvt Ltd., 1996.