※ <u>Indo - Islamic Architecture</u> (... continued from previous lecture)

④ In the Indo-Islamic Arch. we find a synthesis of traditional devices like lotus, Swastika, Chains & bells and the new devices/motifs like <u>geometrical patterns</u> (lines, circles, etc.), <u>floral pot designs</u> (like flowers) and <u>Arabesque</u>. The Arabesque involves use of Arabic script for decoration. We also find use of marble as a decorative device or in making some imp. parts of building like Mehrab of a mosque or Dome of a tomb.

∟ The 1st use of marble as a part of Indo-Islamic Arch. can be seen in Adhai-Din-ka-Jhopra, a mosque at Ajmer built by Qutub-ud-din-Aibak. With time we also find use of glazed tiles.

Towards the end of the sultanate during Lodhi's we find use of Chattris (Cupolas & Kiosks)

as decorative devices.

The mughals continued the same tendencies, but we also noticed some new developments which are mentioned below :-

(i) Use of sculptural art & painting by Akbar (Fatehpur Sikri - Sultana Palance)

In this context, use of Elephantine & Serpentine brackets by Akbar depicting use of Buddhist & Jaina influence respectively.

Q.// "The mughal architecture broadly continued with the general tendencies of the Sultanate architecture." Critically examine the statement.

(ii) Use of perforated screens (Jalis)

(iii) Use of Persian devices like Jars, plates, mugs, etc. under Jahangir.

(iv) Use of pietra - dura for the 1st time. under Jahangir in the tomb of Aitmaduddaula Pietra - dura is an Italian tech. involving use of precious stones in inlay work for making floral designs. Its use reached its climax under Shah Jahan which can be seen in Taj Mahal.

(v) Use of caligraphy on an extensive scale under Shah Jahan.

(vi) Use of precious metals like gold & silver under Shah Jahan.

☆ Colonial Architecture

The modern arch. developed under the Colonial rule & like any other aspect of Colonial modernization, it acquired a Colonial Character. Colonial rulers failed in developing a distinct style of arch. in modern age & their failure is largely explained on the basis of a tendency on their part to have a highly irregular synthesis of various arch. styles both indegenous & foreign.

Some imp. arch. elements synthesized in the modern arch. are mentioned below:—

① **Greeko-Roman / Classical / Renaissance Elements**

1. Predominance of horizontal effect.

2. Use of semi-circular arches.

3. Use of domes instead of spires.

4. Colonnaded structures - series of pillars.

    (Connaught Place, Parliament)

② ## Gothic Elements

The Gothic school of arch. developed in the medieval Europe beginning with France. It was used mainly in building religious structures like Churches & ~~Cathed~~ Cathedrals. So the Gothic style came to be percieved as a religious style & religious school of arch.

The style was also used for constructing the feudal castles & so it also came to include some defensive elements. They are generally characterized by following features :-

(i) Extra-worldly orientation

(ii) Pre-dominance of vertical effect

(iii) · Narrow facades - so Gothic structures are known for their depth perception.

(iv) Use of lofty spires.

(v) Use of extremely pointed arches.

(vi) Use of ribbed vaults.

(vii) Use of flying buttressess

(viii) Use · of stained glasses.

(ix) Extremely decorated facades.

(x) Use of mythical creatures.

In India, ~~from~~ Mumbai is particularly known for its Gothic structures & is also famous as Gothic city of India. The most impressive Gothic structure in city is Victoria Terminus.

But the Gothic qualities of the building are heavily compromised when we notice use of a dome instead of a spire.

Some other general features of colonial arch. are mentioned below :—
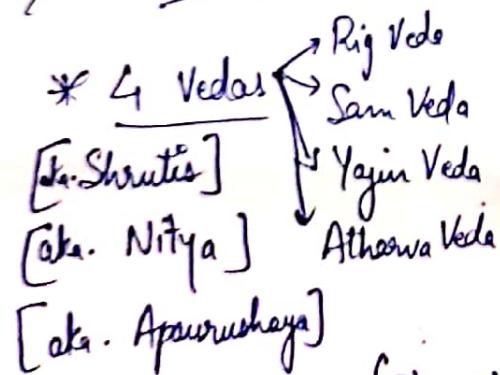
(i) division of cities in military or civil zones. This became particularly visible after the revolt of 1857.

(ii) Use of avenues with trees planted on both sides.

(iii) Single - storeyed houses with horizontal effect and sprawling lawns.

(iv) Separate markets - mall roads.

(v) Single roomed structures (County - houses) surrounded by wide verandas.

(VI) Pitched roofs in the hilly areas.

(VII) Extremely high ceilings.

⧓ Literature [Given in Sir's notes]

① Vedic literature / Hindu literature.

② Literature of the · Heterodox Sects ⟶ Imp Topics

③ Tamil Lit. (from exam point of view)

④ Classical Lit.

⚹ Vedic Lit

⚹ **4 Vedas** → Rig Veda
[aka. Shrutis] → Sam Veda
[aka. Nitya] → Yajur Veda
[aka. Apaurusheya] → Atharva Veda

⚹ **Brahmanas** (Ritualistic text)
⚹ **Aranyakas** (forest books)
⚹ **Upnishads** – Philosophical texts
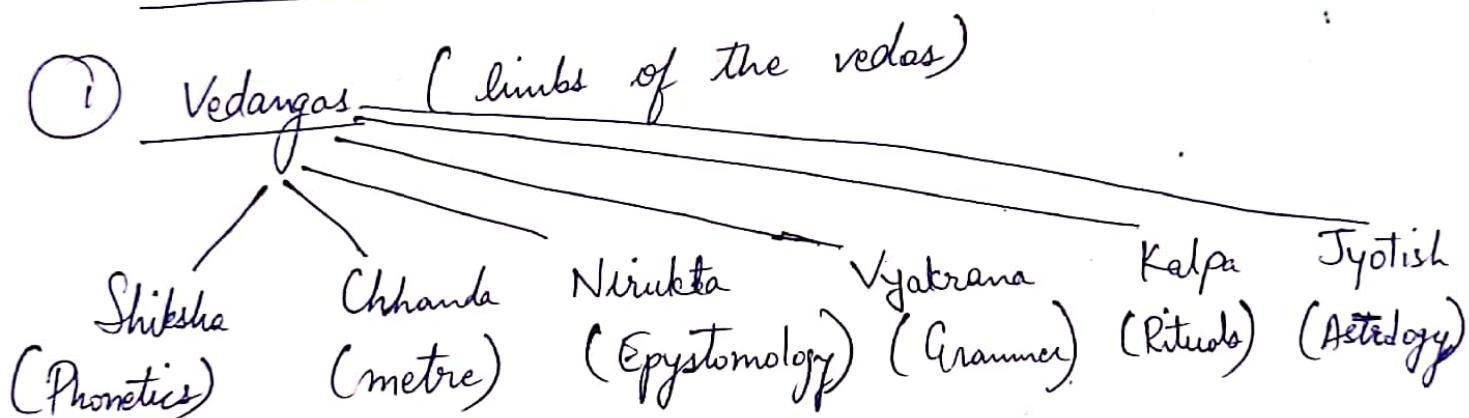
⚹Vedic Lit throws light on:- (Advantages)

① Arrival of & spread of Aryans
② Subsistence pattern of Aryans.
③ Processes related to social differentiation
   & Stratification.
④ State formation.

⚹ **Limitations :-**

① Secular aspects not well known
② Chronology is always disputed
③ Prob. of interpolation

⊗ Vedic literature

Q.11 Throw light on the utility of the vedic literature as a source of historical reconstruction.

✳ *Post - Vedic* (600 BC - 300 BC)

① Vedangas (limbs of the vedas)

Shiksha   Chhanda   Nirukta   Vyakrana   Kalpa   Jyotish
(Phonetics)   (metre)   (Epystomology) (Grammer) (Rituals) (Astrology)

② Upvedas

Gandhar Veda — music
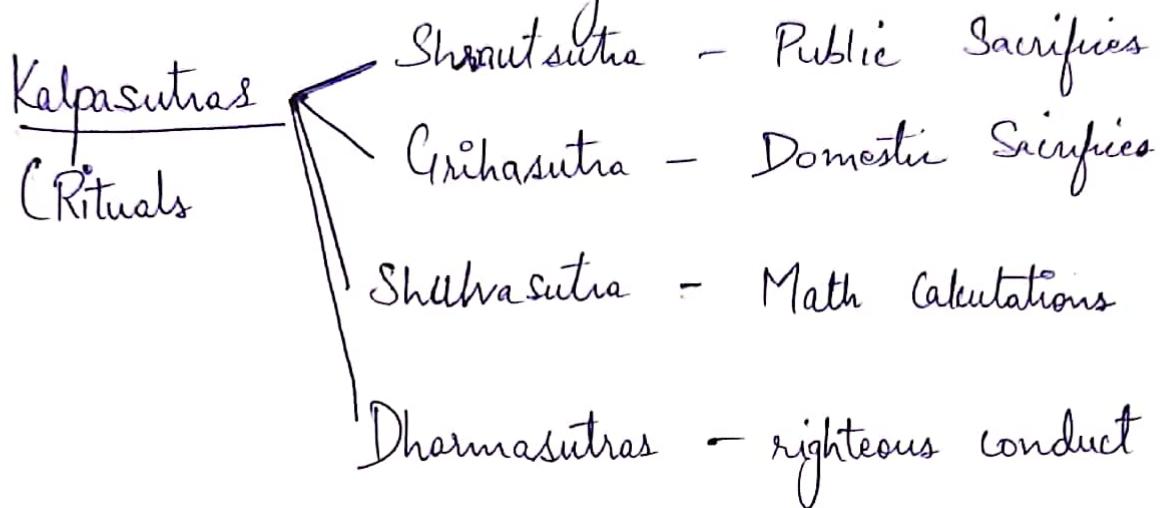
Shilpa Veda — architecture

Dhanur Veda — Warfare

Ayurveda — Medicine

③ Sutra literature
⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯

↳ Some verses containing wisdom

Kalpasutras ⎯⎯⎯ ⟨ Shraut sutra — Public Sacrifices
(Rituals

Grihasutra — Domestic Sacrifices

Shulvasutra — Math Calculations

Dharmasutras — righteous conduct

* [600 BC − 900 A·D].

Dharmashastra Literature
⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯

ⓐ Dharmasutras

ⓑ Smirtis
(200 BC − 900 AD)
Ex:- Manusmriti , Valkaya smriti , Narada smriti, etc·
⟶ related to laws (law books)

ⓒ Tika / Bhasyas / Nibandhas

* <u>Epics</u> – <u>Ramayana</u> & <u>Mahabharata</u>
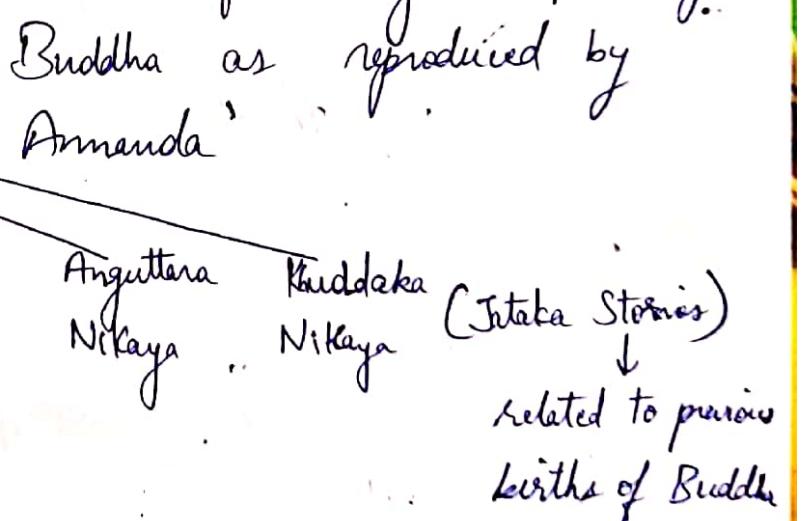
* <u>Puranas</u>

✶ <u>Literature of the Heterodox Sects</u>

    * <u>Buddhist</u>

      ↳ <u>Tripitakas</u> (Pali)

        ① Sutta Pitaka → Collection of teachings or preachings
                              Buddha as reproduced by
                              Annanda

                | parts

Digh–Nikaya   Majjhim   Samyuka   Anguttara   Khuddaka (Jataka Stories)
(Dirgha)   Nikaya   Nikaya   Nikaya   Nikaya   ↓
                                              related to previous
                                            births of Buddha

        ② Vinay Pitaka (Discpline)

        ③ Abhidhamma Pitaka – Psychological & Philosophical
                                 aspects

↳ <u>Dipvamsa</u> and <u>Mahavamsa</u> [both in Pali from Srilanka]

↳ <u>Milinda-Panho</u>

A <u>Sangam Literature</u>

Sangam Literature is known for the following reasons :-

① It throws light on the growing contact between North India & South India particularly in context of process of Aryanization. From the V. beginning were find mention of Brahmanas like Agasthya & Talkappiyar, brahmanical institutions like marriage based on Saptpadi and brahmanical ideals like Varna System

(2) In the Sangam literature we find reflection of the Primary State formation in the extreme south. We find mention of some of the earliest political powers like Cholas, Cheras, Pandyas. It seems that the area was witnessing a transition from Chiefdom to kingdoms but the territorial identities / boundaries were not rigidly fixed & the political fortunes were quite fluctuating.

The institutions of the state like army, bureaucracy, revenue & judicial system still appear to be in their rudimentary form.