

B. Arch Part II Final Semester Examination, Session – 2011-12

Bengal Engineering and Science University, Shibpur

Subject: Evolution of Architecture II (AR – 301)

Time : 3 hours

Full Marks : 70

Answer all questions in same answer-script.

1. Match 'X' with 'Y' & 'Z'

10 x 1 = 10

X	Y	Z
(X ₁) Chaumukh	(Y ₁) Somnathpuram	(Z ₁) Meenakshi Temple
(X ₂) Hall of Thousand Columns	(Y ₂) Delhi	(Z ₂) Tomb of Mumtazmahal
(X ₃) Stalactite Balcony	(Y ₃) Hampi	(Z ₃) Kharatara Vasahi Temple
(X ₄) Navaranga	(Y ₄) Bishnupur	(Z ₄) Vitthala Temple
(X ₅) Latina	(Y ₅) Madurai	(Z ₅) Lingaraja Temple
(X ₆) Terracotta	(Y ₆) Bhubaneswar	(Z ₆) Tomb of Itmad-Ul-Daula
(X ₇) Pietra-Dura	(Y ₇) Khajuraho	(Z ₇) Virupaksha Temple
(X ₈) Bhamati	(Y ₈) Tanjore	(Z ₈) Qutb Minar
(X ₉) Kalyan Mandapa	(Y ₉) Agra	(Z ₉) Duladeo Temple
(X ₁₀) Chahr-Bag	(Y ₁₀) Mount Girnar	(Z ₁₀) Kesava Temple
	(Y ₁₁) Mahabalipuram	(Z ₁₁) Shyamaraya Temple
	(Y ₁₂) Mount Abu	(Z ₁₂) Rajarani Temple

Example: [(X_m) Valabhi – (Y_n) Bhubaneswar – (Z_p) Vaital Deul]. There may be common answer sets for Y or Z. No marks will be given for the answers those are partially true.

2. Explain the following terms with line diagrams and appropriate annotations 6 x 2 = 12 (attempt any SIX):

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Squinch | (ii) Tudor Arch | (iii) Pancha-Ratha | (iv) Onion Dome |
| (v) Gopuram | (vi) Stellate | (vii) Hara | (viii) Mandala |

3. Answer the following questions:

4 x 12 = 48

- (i) Explain the concept of 'Sharangas' (six parts) incorporated in Dravida temples of India. Describe the features of the monolithic rathas of Mamallapuram in the light of sharangas.

[4+8 = 12]

Or, Name the dynasty you like most, related to Temple Architecture in the state of Karnataka, India and explain the reasons behind it. Choose any major temple from this dynasty and explain its plan, superstructural elements and major details, if any.

[3+9=12]

- (ii) Compare the broad design principles of temples developed under patronage of Ganga and Chandella kings of India based on plan and superstructure.

[12]

Or, Give comparative statements between a typical temple and a mosque of Bengal with respect to space planning and façade treatment with suitable examples. Describe the influences of climate and local materials in shaping of religious buildings of medieval Bengal.

[7+5 = 12]

B. Arch Part II Final Semester Examination, Session – 2011-12

Bengal Engineering and Science University, Shibpur

- (iii) Explain the fusion elements of Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque, Delhi and explain how these elements were efficiently used to exhibit the 'structural sophistication of the Hindu masons who had built temples'. Also describe the superstructural elements of Qutb Minar.

[6+6 = 12]

Or, Describe the principles of site planning observed in Fatehpur Sikri. Analyze the design philosophy of Buland Darwaza in the context of religious cluster in Fatehpur Sikri.

[7+5 = 12]

- (iv) Explain the evolution of tomb architecture in the context of layout, superstructure and various fusion elements during pre-Mughal Islamic period in India observed in Delhi through suitable examples.

[12]

Or, Give comparative statements on the geometric interpretations of plan and layout of site-planning for the 'Tomb of Humayun' and 'Tajmahal'.

[6+6 = 12]