

HISTORY OF EASTERN ARCHITECTURE

ENAR 202

Lecture : 3
Tutorial : 0
Practical : 1

Year : II
Part : I

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the architectural traditions, developments, and cultural influences that shaped the built environment in Eastern civilizations, including South Asia, East Asia, and Southeast Asia.

- 1 Introduction to Eastern Architecture (3 hours)**
 - 1.1 Overview of eastern architectural traditions
 - 1.2 Comparison between eastern and western architectural approaches
 - 1.3 Introduction to key regions: South Asia, East Asia, and Southeast Asia

- 2 Indus Valley Civilization and Vedic Architecture (4 hours)**
 - 2.1 Key elements of the architecture of the Indus Valley civilization
 - 2.2 Significant aspects of the evolution of Vedic architecture

- 3 Indian Buddhist Architecture (4 hours)**
 - 3.1 Development of Buddhist architecture in India

- 4 Indian Hindu Temple Architecture (18 hours)**
 - 4.1 The development of Hindu temple design from the Gupta and Chalukyan eras to later times
 - 4.2 Development in southern India architecture
 - 4.3 Development in northern India architecture

- 5 Indian Jain Temple Architecture (4 hours)**
 - 5.1 Historical evolution, architectural techniques, key elements, and distinct characteristics of Jain temples.

- 6 Indian Islamic Architecture (6 hours)**
 - 6.1 Development of India's early Islamic architecture.
 - 6.2 Understanding regional variations development of Islamic architecture
 - 6.3 Developments in Mughal architecture

7 Ancient East Asia and Southeast Asian Architecture (4 hours)

- 7.1 The historical developments in Burmese, Indonesian, Japanese, Chinese, and Cambodian architecture

Practical (15 hours)

1. Students are required to prepare an analytical graphical report on various topics related to South Asian, East Asian, and Southeast Asian architecture
2. The report should cover aspects such as historical context, social and cultural influences, religious significance, materials used, and construction techniques.
3. Students should create posters based on their reports, present their findings, and participate in an exhibition within the department

Final Exam

The questions will cover all the chapters in the syllabus. The evaluation scheme will be as indicated in the table below:

Chapters	Hours	Mark distribution*
1	3	4
2	4	
3	4	4
4	20	24
5	4	4
6	6	12
7	4	12
Total	45	60

* There may be minor deviation in marks distribution.

References

1. Brown, P. (1983). Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu Period). Bombay: Taraporevala and Sons.
2. Grover, S. (2003). The Architecture of India (Buddhist and Hindu Period). New Delhi: Vikas Publishing Housing Pvt. Ltd.
3. Tadgell, C. (1994). The History of Architecture in India. London: Longmon Group U.K.Ltd.
4. Pandya, Y. (2005). Concepts of Space in Traditional Indian Architecture. Mapin Publishing.
5. Steinhardt, N. (2019). Chinese Architecture: A History. Princeton University Press.
6. Rowland, B. (1953). The Art and Architecture of India: Buddhist, Hindu, Jain. Melbourne: Penguin Books.
7. Hillenbrand, R. (1994). Islamic Architecture: Form, Function, and Meaning. Edinburg University Press.

8. Sadler, A. L., Locher, M. (2011). *Japanese Architecture: A Short History*. Tuttle Publishing.
9. Michell, G. (Editor) (1995). *Architecture of the Islamic World: Its History and Social Meaning*. Thames & Hudson.
10. Waterson, R. (1998). *The Living House: An Anthropology of Architecture in South-East Asia*. Watson-Guptill.