



SIGMA COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

Moododu, Anducode Post, Kanyakumari District
(Approved by COA-New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University-Chennai)



SEMINAR REPORT

Discerning to acquire learning skills, understanding words of insight; on 22nd October 2019, Sigma college of Architecture conducted a seminar on the topic ' ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE', to entice the young minds to spring up and accomplish various feats in scholastic areas of interest and excellence. The seminar was held in the College Conference hall at 10:00AM. Ar. Raghavendran was invited as the resource person.

The session started with Ar.Priyadarshini welcoming the resource person and the students, she also emphasised the importance the importance of the seminar. She also welcomed the resource person to the dias.



Ar. Raghavendran commenced the seminar tracing the evolution of Islam. How Islam came into existence, how man perceived it in olden days, the difficulties faced, he also explained about the Kaba and its evolution.

He then spoke about the difficulties faced by Prophet Mohammed in propagating Islam. He then spoke about how Islamic dynasties that invaded and settled in India and the propagation of Islam began in India. The five dynasties that were responsible were Slave dynasty, Khilji dynasty, Tughlaq dynasty, Sayyid and Lodhi dynasty. He compared and contrasted the five dynasties through evolution of building types in terms of forms and functions. Principles and characteristics of Islamic architecture – including aspects of religion, geometry, structure, materials, decoration, light.

Ar. Raghavendran also detailed out the monuments including tombs and mosques built during each dynasties, he compared and contrasted each monument with respect to the available materials, their cultures and traditions, the locally available craftsman , the economical situation in the country, the students themselves started comparing the monuments with their predecessors and also with Indian temples, the students were amazed to know about how religion and their varied culture bought about the changes in the architecture of a place at a specific time.



The peak of Islamic Architecture was bought about in Mughal Architecture, the Mughal rulers introduced the Paradise garden or 'Charbagh' which has become a major component of Indian Architecture.

To substantiate Mughal Architecture, Ar.Raghavendran detailed Humayun's tomb and Taj Mahal as examples. The Architect spoke about the site location, the climatic factors, its rich and varied culture and tradition, their art forms, it gave the students new insight about the two important monuments that helped defined the History of India. He architecturally compared the two monuments and spoke about its advantages and disadvantages of each and how the landscape helped to shape the monuments as it is today.



Ar. Alok concluded the session by comparing the initial monuments of the Delhi sultanate and later Mughal monuments, their craftsmanship, their locally available materials and construction techniques, their socio cultural ways, their culture and tradition, the economy and it has an immense impact on their architecture, both resonating their rich heritage and bringing glory to their land.