43 (ARC-3) 3·4

## 2018

### HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE-II

Paper: ARC 3.4

Full Marks: 100

Time: Three hours

# The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

ill in the blanks:	F'i
The place in the temple where the idol is placed is called	(a
b) The capital of the Pallava Kingdom of 6th century AD was at	(Ł
The Shore temple at Mamallapuram so named as it stands on the foreshore of the sea of	(0
d) Sun temple, Konark built around 1250 CE consists of two compartments namely and in the main temple building.	(0
Contd.	

- 2. Write short notes with sketches: (any four) 5×4=20
  - (a) Shore temple at Mamallapuram, 700 CE
  - (b) Chennakesava temple, Belur, 1117 CE
  - (c) Kailash temple, Ellora, 8th century CE
  - (d) Lingaraja temple, Bhubaneswar, 1000 CE
  - (e) Kandariya Mahadev temple, Khajuraho, 1000 CE.
- 3. Draw elaborate sketch of typical side elevation of Orissa temple and label the different portions.

### Or

- 4. Draw elaborate and labelled sketch of plan of Durga temple, Aihole. 10
- 5. Answer the following: (any three)  $15 \times 3 = 45$ 
  - (a) What is Gopuram? Explain its planning and construction and draw sketches to support your answer.
  - (b) Write about the early rock-cut caves in India. Explain the caves of Udayagiri.

- (c) Describe the architectural characters of Hampi Vijayanagara temples.
- (d) Describe layout and planning of Meenakshi temple with the help of plan, elevation and section.
- 6. Elaborate the style of Dravidian Architecture under Cholas (900 to 1150 CE). Give two appropriate examples.

#### Or

7. Elaborate the distinct characteristics of Hoysala temple architecture (1050 to 1300 CE). Give two appropriate examples.

20