

Attachment C: An Introduction to Indian Architecture

- **Early Architecture:** Both Buddhist and Hindu lasting architecture stem from the symmetrical stupa model. The stupa started as a small tomb or cell, sometimes carved out of the cave used by a Buddhist Holy man. Walls, gates, porches, and eventually vertical height or a dome were added, as the structures became grander and more elaborate. Stupas are often adorned with ornate carving and sculpture that is always balanced. Examples:
 - Chaitya Cave
 - Temple at Sanchi
 - Temple at Orissa
- **Mughal Architecture:** Created by the Muslim Mughals, it often highlighted the wealth and grandeur of Mughal courtly life. Islamic styles, such as pointed arches and minarets, were copied. Examples:
 - Taj Mahal
 - Red Fort
- **Colonial and Modern Architecture:** Heavily influenced by European ideas and ideals. Examples:
 - British Administration Building in Delhi
 - Modern Parliament Buildings in New Delhi
 - Nuclear Power Plant in Bombay