

**STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 086**  
**(For Candidates admitted during the academic year 2019 – 2020 & thereafter)**

**B.V.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2024**  
**BRANCH X – VISUAL ARTS**  
**FIFTH SEMESTER**

**COURSE : MAJOR CORE**  
**PAPER : INDO-ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE**  
**SUBJECT CODE : 19FA/MC/IA54**  
**TIME : 3 HOURS** **MAX. MARKS: 100**

**SECTION – A**

**ANSWER ANY FOUR OF THE FOLLOWING (4 x 10 = 40)**

1. Islamic architecture in India is primarily classified as religious and secular. Highlight the characteristic features and give one example each?
2. Critically analyse the distinctive architectural features of Alai Darwaza.
3. The tomb of Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq, Tughlaqabad signifies the beginning of a phase in the Imperial style. Justify.
4. Chota Sona Masjid in Bengal is distinct in plan and elevation. Validate.
5. Critically analyse the architectural significance of the tomb of Humayun in Delhi.
6. Describe Akbar's tomb as marking a departure in typical tomb architecture of the Great Mughals.

**SECTION – B**

**ANSWER ANY THREE OF THE FOLLOWING (3 x 20 = 60)**

7. The Qutb complex with the Qutb Minar, and the Tomb of Iltutmish present a variety of structures of the Imperial style. Explain.
8. Discuss the Tomb of Sikander Lodi at Delhi and the Tomb of Sher Shah Sur at Sasaram as having unique features among octagonal tombs.
9. Fatehpur Sikri is acclaimed to be one of Akbar's most ambitious architectural projects. Discuss any two major structures within the city-complex of religious, administrative and residential buildings.
10. The Taj Mahal is hailed to be a monument which marks the 'perfect moment' in the evolution of the Mughal architecture. Justify.

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