

# A study on architecture aspects of gurudwara and other buildings

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**ABSTRACT:** *There are various evidences for architectural history of Gurudwaras and other buildings. These buildings have various historical imprints which proves that they have evolved through many years. Earlier people called the Gurudwara as Dharmsal. It was the vary simple and humble structure of Gurudwaras as per depicted in architectural expression. The early history of Sikhs started with very simple architecture and building. There were so many structures which were very simly built and moreover these buildings have no particular architectural merit.*

**Key Words:** *Architecture, Gurudwara, Temple*

## Introduction

With the passage of time, Sikhs were willing to develop their Gurdwaras to converted into large and impressive complexes. These sikh people were willing to have the Gurdwara as most significant and holy places where a person gets peace of mind. During this time period, the government was under the influence of Sikh supremacy in Punjab and at that time, the art and cultural atmosphere created some more prominent craftsmen belonging to different areas and people of different religions. As soon as these architect came into existence, the entire art work got spread into other cities like Lahore, Amritsar and other princely states like Kapurthala and Patiala etc. Some other art forms are Golden Temple in particular and other viz Sikh Shrines in general includes Jaratkari (inlaid stone), Mohrakashi (frescos), Gach work, Naqqashi work, tukriwork and Gold Embossing.

## Review of Literature

Arjun Mukerji (2015) This exploration paper investigations structural dialects utilized in planning contemporary Hindu sanctuaries in India. A few sanctuaries, structured and worked in contemporary occasions, proceed with the conventional dialects of Indian sanctuary design. Be that as it may, there are others which leave from the conventional in different degrees and ways. The exploration contends that two unmistakable new structural dialects might be seen in these flights, which are distinguished as Modernist and Post-Modernist - the last mentioned, thus, returning to the significance of the Post-Modern in contemporary Indian engineering. The investigation examines the varying 'plan ideal models' - comprising of expectations, which are showed by receiving specific procedures, and utilizing a determination of reasonable tropes. This applied system of investigation is a unique commitment of the paper. The interpretive and contentious examination includes chosen illustrative contextual investigations, and utilizes essential visual evaluations, interviews, and in addition material accessible from optional sources. The attributes of the dialects are set up through the exploration discoveries and are exhibited through a similar grid demonstrating the remarkable highlights. Simultaneously, the exploration returns to some current basic examinations, and, now and again, reinterprets and supplements them.

Ashok Iyer (2014) This article sees engineering understudies' adjustments in way to deal with configuration learning between the first and fourth long stretches of the design program; outlining the variety in the said methodologies and investigating the purposes behind the distinctions. The investigation, which planned to utilize phenomenography to see such methodologies with the target of investigating the variety from a subjective viewpoint, was embraced utilizing an example of 39 understudies in two schools of engineering in India. The semi-organized meetings were completed utilizing phenomenography and concentrated on the understudies' ways to deal with taking in the coursework of engineering plan from the principal year and fourth year utilizing a building configuration venture as the learning setting. The investigation was directed to diagram the learning approaches that rose and relate them to profound and surface ways to deal with learning. The investigation was done on the lines of prior phenomenographic examines that intended to comprehend the variety in the ways to deal with learning of mold structure understudies situated in different foundations in the United Kingdom.

Amita Sinha (2014) Historiography of study writings covering the transient and spatial range of Sikh design in India uncovers hypothetical point of view established in pioneer belief system that has outlasted its significance. The plain first content composed by James Fergusson was supported on two thousand legends that represented Indology in the eighteenth and nineteenth hundreds of years fantasy of beginning and identified with that, legend of degeneration. This content made a system dependent on race, religion, and locale that impacted resulting works. Reprints of nineteenth and mid twentieth century writings are broadly perused as detailed in a review of design programs. It is suggested that a post-pilgrim point of view dependent on basic regionalism, social scene, and reinterpretation of medieval plan treatises, control the update and re-composing of structural history.

### **Architecture Aspects**

This exposition talks about the forty five contextual analyses of the Sikh places of worship and dependent on the essential research and documentation, endeavors to draw out the ideas that have been embraced for the development these. Every one of these sanctums are masterminded in the sequential request as indicated by the date of their remaking. Harmandir Sahib at Amritsar is the most seasoned hallowed place and Gurudwara Chheharta Sahib at Amritsar is most as of late built holy place among the archived and dissected sanctums. The most reliable of Sikh structural vocabulary is spoken to by the Gurudwaras crosswise over Punjab. It is devotedly exemplified in sumptuous magnificence in the Golden.

### **Temple and Many Other Historical Gurudwaras**

There are various assortments and sorts of the compositional components, the exacting portrayal of which is deficient to express appropriately the engineering thoughts, structures and symbolisms they speak to. The most reliable of Sikh design vocabulary is spoken to by the Gurudwaras crosswise over Punjab. This thesis has endeavored to depict, report and break down the vital Sikh holy places, different engineering components and highlights and representative importance of the structure. It talks about and investigations the aftereffects of the dimensional investigation of the Gurudwaras.

Further it talks about the different arrangement frames, design components like Dome, chhatris, curves, stands, domes and pilaster and so forth. New engineering styles get enlivened from the predominant structural styles. This marvel is watched all through the design history in all parts of the world, especially, on account of India where many attacking societies got their one of a kind impacts and progressed toward becoming absorbed into an indigenous character. Sikh engineering additionally is by all accounts motivated from the unmistakable winning building styles (Mughal and Rajput) of that time. It is conceivable that Sikh engineering owed a portion of its highlights to the Rajasthan and Mughal models. However, these engineering highlights were embraced, adjusted, and at last acclimatized and another compositional style was produced by the Sikhs.

### **Conclusion**

It very well may be drawn from the investigation is the undoubted truth that the Harmandir Sahib holds a novel and moving position as a Gurudwara and Sikh Architecture appear to be best spoken to through this sanctuary. The last end that can be drawn is that the Sikh Architecture is extraordinary and Sikhism is by all accounts spoken to through the Sikh sanctuaries. There is a great deal of extent of work in the field of Sikh design as there are several chronicled Sikh sanctuaries spread all over India and abroad. This paper has incompletely secured the Indian Punjab. A similar investigation of sanctums in Punjab and different states or abroad can be taken up. An investigation of the Gurudwaras in outside nations, for example, Pakistan and Afghanistan will be all the more intriguing as these Gurudwara structures are immaculate and bona fide, while, Gurudwara structures in Eastern Punjab (Indian Punjab) are remodeled to an expansive degree by the Kar Sewaks.

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