

The background of the image is a dark blue and purple night sky filled with numerous white stars of varying sizes. In the foreground, there is a silhouette of a forest of evergreen trees. The overall aesthetic is serene and celestial.

# TOPIC OF THE WEEK

MAR'19 (21 to 27 Mar)

## **Architecture is more than the clever arrangement of Bricks**

An architect can control human behavior with his design by understanding the way that a building's design can influence a person's behavior, thus, modifying the individual's mood and perception, whether the environment is natural or man-made. Art and art works surviving from ancient times of human life, indicating a sacred bond (religion) with artistic imagination or experience of mankind. Therefore, religion as a source of spiritual inspirations for creativity and human culture joins the humanity and divinity in the way of custom and myth. And art introduce man's unknown personality to the visible images by visualizing experiences, stories and dreams, and fulfill its decisive role in the evolution of all the world's religions; because performing customs and tradition of myths, religion and art, both in theory and in practice, are united with each other.

The very essence of a Hindu temple is believed to have developed from the ideology that all things are one and everything is associated. The four essential and significant principles which are also aims of human life

according to Indian philosophy are the quests for artha - wealth and prosperity; lust and pleasure; dharma - moral life and virtues; and moksha - self knowledge and realisation. The mathematically structured spaces, intricate artworks, decorated and carved pillars and statues of Hindu temples illustrate and revere such philosophies. A hollow space without any embellishments situated at the centre of the temple, usually below the deity, may also be at the side or above the deity symbolises the complex concept of Purusha or Purusa meaning the Universal principle, Consciousness, the cosmic man or self without any form, however, omnipresent and associates all things. The Hindu temples suggest contemplations, encouragement and further purification of mind and prompt the process of self-realisation in devotees; however the preferred process is left to the convention of individual devotees. Ancient Sanskrit texts the most suitable site for a Hindu temple referred as 'Mandir' is at close proximity to water bodies and gardens where flowers blossom, chirping of birds and sounds of ducks and swans can be heard and animals can rest without any fear. These places exhibiting peace and tranquillity are recommended by the texts for building Hindu temples elucidating that Gods

reside in such places. Layout of a Hindu temple pursues a geometrical design known as vastu-purusha-mandala, the name of which is derived from the three vital components of the design namely Vastu meaning Vaas or a place of dwelling; Purusha, meaning the Universal principle; and Mandala meaning circle. Vastupurushamandala is a mystical diagram referred in Sanskrit as a Yantra. The symmetrical and self-repeating model of a Hindu temple demonstrated in the design is derived from the primary convictions, traditions, myths, fundamentality and mathematical standards.

In terminology, mosque refers to a local that is the place of worship and humility front of exalted God. The mosque word is applied for a special private house that was built to worship and another application is according to the narrative of the Prophet (greeting to him), which refers to throughout of land. Islamic Art refers to the part of art that current in the Muslim community and not necessarily by Muslims. Although, these arts may be not conformed to Islam instructions and religious law in some cases, but Islamic and regional influence of culture on that is exactly evident. In particular, mosques with four veranda and columns that is indicators of the art of

Islamic architecture. These magnificent mansions can show the impact of different cultures within Islamic civilization. The role of domes in Islamic architecture has been impressive and dome was used has been used in Islamic architecture during the centuries. Remainder oldest dome in Islamic history, is part of the monument Ghobat-el-Sakhreh in the year 691 AD. Another indicator domes belongs to the beautiful building Taj Mahal, which is the Iranian-Hindi architecture of the 17th century. In the late nineteenth century, Islamic domes were integrated with Western architecture. Islamic art and especially Islamic architecture are at the basis of the humanity, self-sufficiency, avoiding futility, utilizing introspection, and certainly Iran Muslim ingenious relied on that more than other people.

The mosques in the Muslim world cannot be exactly seen from outside, because the structure of dense urban environment surround them. The mosque architects try to show all elements of the building as a manifestation of God's verses. Therefore, the rank of neighborhood to God was showed in the maps of building and bricking and designs on the glazed tiles and plaster-moldings . Muslim architect tries to design mosque which human

see his spiritual remembrances as alive and focused to a perpetual world, which is without of limitations of world, and make mystical revelation of lost truth: the world, goods, goodness and beauty, a world that is free from contamination Idols and lust objects, architect uses the images here that the Quran says about heaven and design its optimal space on its foundation.

When Christianity became necessary throughout the Roman Empire from Constantine as the official religion and practices of Christian prayer, and so added the importance of Christianity. The open atrium house, the cellar chapel, and the Roman basilica- how these elements were elaborately combined with each other. Many Christians decorated their churches graffiti in a way late antique-style even in terms of theme, and in the interpretation of the paintings said that they are compatible with their beliefs. Geometric designs painted ceiling of the cryptic tomb of the two Roman Saint who are called San Pietro and San Marchlynv used in Rome means large circle, and inside have been included the Cross that's mean the main symbol of, the Christian Belief. Cross arms end the semicircle that their inside has been described with scenes from the Old Testament

book of Jonah's life, which thrown into the sea at the left and on the right side from palate of whale comes out, and be seen healthy on dry land in the bottom part again, which miracle of itself salvation and mercy of God has been thought . Kind of communication during the era of Christianity (A time when religion, particularly, the church dominated societies) is vertically defined. This means that all aspects of life were defined to the Lord and for the Lord. Photos and religious objects are not just a simple expression but also contain good or bad magical powers. That's why painters in different periods of the Christian churches has painted them in accordance with established principles to their magical force to remain still dominated by humans. In the church, more patterns are based on the beliefs of the people. These patterns represent heaven and hell and the life of Christ. Every shape and color in the church is defined as a certain sign for the Christian.

On the other hand, the architecture of Jainism, however, is less easy to define. While initially Jain architecture copied Buddhist and Hindu styles, they soon came to evolve a distinct identity of their own. The major difference is the construction of 'temple-cities' by the

Jains as opposed to solitary Hindu temples which are the norm rather than the exception. Structurally speaking, a Jain temple is constructed on a square plan with openings in four cardinal directions, each of which could lead to the image of a Tirthanakara. It is thus that it is not uncommon to find four of these images placed back to back, one for each cardinal direction. The interior of the temple has a singularly large number of columns, from which a false arch/bracket springs about two thirds of the way up. These pillars are richly carved, as is the roof towards which they spring. Indeed, roof forms, such as at the temples at Mount Abu, become quite elaborate with marble deities and concentric rings of carving. Domes or shikharas are usually more acute than the ones found in Hindu temples, which gives to Jain temple cities a very distinct skyline of multiple dome points reaching toward the sky.

While today's Contemporary architecture aims to break away from the processes and ways of thinking that have become standard. It is innovative. Contemporary architecture today is the use of new materials for both the interior and the exterior. Traditional materials like glass, wood, brick, and metals are preferred. Plants also



have their place within contemporary architecture, particularly on roofs, but also, increasingly, on the walls. If you have a green thumb, you can take advantage of this trend towards vegetation and grow a vertical garden; for example, by growing climbing tomato plants all over a wall. Larger and more plentiful windows are also a characteristic of contemporary architecture. Multiple openings and their uncommon positioning, panoramic windows, window walls, and skylights have all entered the playing field. One of the consequences of this kind of fenestration, beyond creating spectacular views, is that it makes full use of the sunlight: first of all as natural lighting, and secondly, to take advantage of passive solar heating.

The main thing to remember about contemporary architecture is that it tries to distinguish itself from conventional architecture through new architectural ideas. For example, the goal of giving a building an unusual form is obviously to surprise, to astonish, and to alter perspective.

**References:**

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**Additional Reading:**

- <https://www.theguardian.pe.ca/opinion/editorials/editorial-boeing-crash-causes-jitters-over-jets-safety-291202/>
- <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2019/mar/15/the-guardian-view-on-the-christchurch-attacks-extremisms-rising-danger>
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