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STATEMENT - I

Statement regarding new facts etc.

The study of decorative motifs of mosques has brought to light following new facts.

1. All the motifs used in sculpture are collected by field work.
2. The analysis of the motifs in their varieties is also attempted here.
3. The complete classification of the motifs into their different forms such as geometrical, floral, etc. is undertaken for the first time.
4. <sup>in</sup> The analysis of the monument to find out the position of the decorations on it is also attempted here.
5. An effort is made to trace the exterior and posterior traditions of the motifs to bring historical order in the study.
6. Cross cultural analysis of the motifs is also attempted here.
7. Some aspects of the interpretations of motifs at a specific point in architecture is also attempted.
8. There are many motifs that are traditional.

9. Some motifs show new usage, for example, trees and creepers are represented as peculiar places where anthropomorphic forms were found in earlier trends.
10. Emphasis on balancing the design is a prominent feature in architecture of the mosque.
11. The use of motifs seem<sup>s</sup> to follow the belief about the prohibition of the use of living animals including human beings.
12. The Persian motifs are not used to any great extent.
13. The purpose of the use of decorative motif is found to be decorative as well as functional.

#### STATEMENT - II

Statement showing the sources of information, the extent to which this work is based on the works of other and the original portion of the thesis.

##### 1. Sources of information

The sources of information for this study can be classified into three categories.

A. On the spot study of the decorations.

B. Works of scholars like Burgess, Cousens, Marshall, Havell, Commissariat, Percy Brown, Goetz, Prof. R. N. Mehta, R. Nath etc.

- C. Historical information derived from Altekar, Munshi K.M., James Fergusson, Wolseley Haig, R. Nath and R. Thaper books.
- A. On the spot study is the most important source of information, because only from photographs and drawing, recording the basic data regarding decorations was collected.
- B. The works of Cousens, Marshall, Havell, Commissariat, Percy Brown, Goetz, Prof. R. N. Mehta, R. Nath are also consulted for preliminary data of architecture and other relative information. Moreover, books and articles regarding decoration, and their implications were also consulted.
- C. The political background of the construction activities is compiled from the references given in the books of different authors like Munshi K.M., Altekar, Nizamuddin Ahmad, James Fergusson, Wolseley Haig, N.K.Sinha, N. Ray and R. Thaper etc.

2. Extent to which this work is based on others works

As stated above the work of scholars are referred only for the preliminary information of architecture and political background. The archaeological survey reports are also utilized. To trace the origin of this decoration

Books regarding Hindu temples' architecture, that of Dr. Kantilal F. Sompura (The Structural Temples of Gujarat), Shri P.O. Sompura's works like 'Diparnava', T. Ganapati Shastri's 'Samarāṅganasutrādhāra', Shri P.A. Mankad's 'Aparajitaprocchā', Shri N.M. Sompura's 'Shilparatnakara' etc., and other shilpatexts are referred.

Also the help of the references available in the books of F.S. Meyer (Hand Book of Ornaments), Sarabhai Manilal Nawab's (Jain Chitrakalpadhrum) are taken.

### 3. Original Portion of the Thesis

The original part of the thesis is the collection of motifs of mosques of Gujarāt. It contains their original description, classification and possible interpretation.

In addition to this the basic information, the analysis of the development of the motifs, their variations and different compositions are also the original parts of the thesis.

The original parts of the thesis are the classification analysis and interpretation of the decorative motifs of the sculptural arts as represented on the mosques of Gujarāt.

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