Report on the Group Presentation on Indian Architecture and Monuments from September – October 2026.

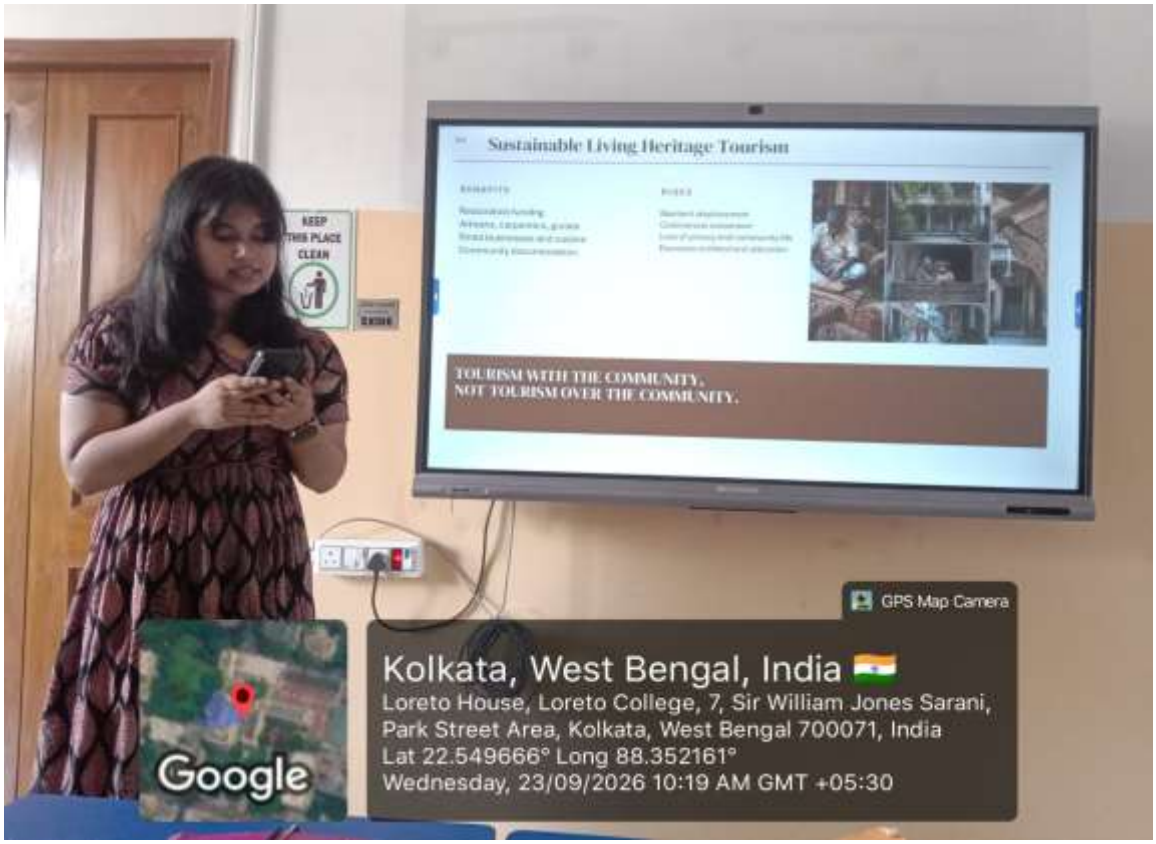
The Semester VII students of the Department of History were assigned a group presentation on various themes related to Indian architecture, monuments, and cultural heritage. The activity was designed to encourage students to explore architectural developments across different historical periods and understand their religious, secular, artistic, and cultural significance.

The presentation was divided among different groups. The topics included Ajanta and Ellora Caves, Religious Monuments (1200–1500 and 1500–1800), Haveli Architecture, Mughal Forts, Secular Monuments, Sultanate Architecture, Golden Temple and Mahabodhi Temple, Bhimbetka and Sanchi Stupa, Konark Temple and Shore Temple, and Temple Architecture.

Each group researched its assigned topic and presented the historical background, architectural features, cultural significance, and important examples associated with it. The presentations provided an opportunity to compare different architectural traditions and understand how religious beliefs, political developments, regional cultures, and artistic practices influenced the construction of monuments.

The activity also helped students develop research, presentation, communication, and teamwork skills. Through the presentations, the Semester VII students were able to engage with India's diverse architectural heritage in a structured and academic manner. Overall, the presentation served as an effective learning activity that connected historical knowledge with the study of architecture and cultural heritage.


Qutb Minar
Delhi — c. 1199–1220s
Historical Background: The Qutb Minar was begun by Qutb-ud-din Aibak around 1199 and was continued mainly by Iltutmish. It became one of the most prominent monuments of the early Delhi Sultanate.
Architecture: The minar is mainly constructed of red sandstone and consists of multiple storeys with projecting balconies. Its surface is decorated with inscriptions, geometric designs and ornamental bands, displaying a combination of Islamic and Indian artistic traditions.
Qutb Minar
GPS Map Camera
Kolkata, West Bengal, India
Loreto House, Loreto College, 7, Sir William Jones Sarani, Park Street Area, Kolkata, West Bengal 700071, India
Lat 22.549581° Long 88.352195°
Tuesday, 15/09/2026 09:48 AM GMT +05:30
Google


Sustainable Living Heritage Tourism
TOURISM WITH THE COMMUNITY,
NOT TOURISM OVER THE COMMUNITY.
KEEP THIS PLACE CLEAN
GPS Map Camera
Kolkata, West Bengal, India
Loreto House, Loreto College, 7, Sir William Jones Sarani, Park Street Area, Kolkata, West Bengal 700071, India
Lat 22.549666° Long 88.352161°
Wednesday, 23/09/2026 10:19 AM GMT +05:30
Google


IBRAHIM RAUZA, KARNATAKA
HISTORY
ARCHITECTURE & STYLE
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
GPS Map Camera
Kolkata, West Bengal, India
6, Russel St, Park Street Area, Kolkata, West Bengal 700071, India
Lat 22.549433° Long 88.350192°
Thursday, 10/09/2026 12:28 PM GMT +05:30
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THE MAHABODHI TEMPLE BODH GAYA
History: 2,300 Years of Continuity
3rd BCE
2002
GPS Map Camera
Kolkata, West Bengal, India
75c, Park Street, Kolkata, West Bengal 700016, India
Lat 22.550593° Long 88.35444°
Wednesday, 16/09/2026 09:49 AM GMT +05:30
Google


GPS Map Camera
Kolkata, West Bengal, India
Loreto House, Loreto College, 7, Sir William Jones Sarani, Park Street Area, Kolkata, West Bengal 700071, India
Lat 22.549656° Long 88.352246°
Tuesday, 15/09/2026 08:41 AM GMT +05:30
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