

Difference between Indian and Islamic Style Architecture is explained here in detail. This topic is important from the perspective of Indian Art, Culture and Architecture Syllabus. Architectural entities that showcased multiple styles are known as Indo-Saracenic or Indo-Islamic architecture. The difference between Indian Style and Islamic Style Architecture given here can help the UPSC Civil Service exam aspirants to understand the basics better and know their comparisons thoroughly.

Aspirants would find this article very helpful while preparing for the [IAS Exam](#).



The major differences between Indian and Islamic Style of Architecture are:

Indian Style of Architecture	Islamic Style of Architecture
Indian Style of Architecture evolved in different parts of India, at different ages.	Islamic style of architecture evolved after advent of Islam. It was influenced by Persian, Byzantine and other architectures.

Indian Style of Architecture is popularly known as 'Trabeate Style'.	Islamic Style of Architecture is also known as Mehrab Style.
Temples, Forts, Rock Cut caves, Palaces come under Indian Style of Architecture.	Tombs, Forts, Mosques were influenced by Islamic Style of Architecture.
In Indian style of architecture the temples have a central tower which is shaped like a Pyramid (Vimana) in South India and in North India temples have beehive shaped curvilinear tower. (Shikhara).	In Islamic Style of architecture, there was more focus on the geometric design, courtyard, and the interior decoration
In Indian Style architecture, Temples were constructed using 3 distinctive styles namely Visara Style, Dravidian Style and Nagara Style.	Islamic architecture had 3 different styles - Indian style, Eastern Tradition - it was a blend of Persian and Mesopotamian style and the Greco-Roman Tradition.
Indian Style of architecture focused on swastika, chakra, padam, auspicious art and human beings.	Islamic Style focused on Calligraphy and Geometrical designs.

These are the main differences between Indian and Islamic Style Architecture. The differences given in the above table can help the UPSC Civil Service Exam aspirants to answer any related questions easily in the exams.

After learning about Indian and Islamic Style Architecture, it is better to know the details of Nagara, Dravidian Style Architecture and Indo-Islamic Architecture thoroughly. Visit the below-given links to learn about Nagara style architecture, Dravidian Style architecture, Indo-Islamic Architecture, Gandhara and Mathura School of Art, Buddhist and Jain Architecture in detail along with other information.

- [Nagara Style Architecture in India](#)
- [Dravidian Style Architecture in India](#)
- [Indo-Islamic Style Architecture - Minars, Decorative Forms](#)
- [Indo-Islamic Style Architecture - Taj Mahal, Gol Gumbaz](#)
- [Buddhist and Jain Architecture - Facts and Details](#)
- [Gandhara and Mathura School of Art - Differences](#)

UPSC Civil Service Exam aspirants should diligently study the [NCERT Art,Culture and Architecture Notes](#), as it is an extremely important component of UPSC Civil Service Exam Syllabus.

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