

Model of Persian gardens in India (Comparative study of Persian and Hindi gardens in the evening Indian Mughal)

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Abstract: Iranian garden in art history of making garden in the world has known with its own style and identity which remains stable from 2,500 years ago till least the early Qajar era and despite the changing conditions of life, has always been consistently against all attacks and political unrest has remained stable and has become a tradition. This tradition was strong enough to distant lands, to take samples of this inspiring School of thought including the territory of India. The garden tradition in India, including the descendants of Timur and Babur were heritage, to a large extent affected the Iranian garden, but due to the effects of background and context and climate of India's Mughal differences with the Iranian garden. For this reason, this article is a comparative view of the comparison between Persian and Hindi's Garden to build basic knowledge of Iranian gardens, how to model and gardens Hindi difference that the reference in the history of the Persian Garden has been detected. The method used in this study is comparative - analytical method and documents are from Library. The purpose of the architecture and gardens of the Mughal Empire Generalities expressed, making reference to the recognition of patterns of Persian gardens. Six Case (Prince Garden Mahan, Fin Garden in Kashan and Ghadamgah Garden in Iran, Shalimar Gardens in Lahore and Kashmir and the Taj Mahal in India) the patterns are being compared. The results showed that the Garden of Hindi, although originally inspired by Persian gardens were built and modeled. The results showed that the Garden of Hindi, although originally inspired by Persian gardens were built and modeled, but with the passage of time and the impact of Mongolian background, particularly the effect of climatic conditions, foundations and concepts of the original Iranian garden space and simply had enough of a patterned surface.

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1. Introduction:

Iranian influence in the gardens of the Garden of other nations, as far as the way of the garden in different periods has been of interest to other nations Caliphs of the Umayyad garden that can be used for example in Syria, Syria and Spain, as well as its impact on the garden of the Mughal dynasty in India. Tradition Iranian gardens in India for the first time founded by Babur. He was influenced by Persian gardens of Samarkand, Bukhara and Herat, on the rise in India provided the Iranian impressive gardens. Eagle gardens he had seen successors in Samarkand and Herat, Persian style gardens and orchards are taken to India in Kabul, Delhi, Agra, their construction was considered (Ansari, 2011: 6-11).

Although the garden is built in India in the first four gardens of eternal repetition and inspired by Persian gardens were built but with the passage of time and the influence of climatic conditions and cultural background, we have evolved differences in the samples, with gardens Iran. Iranian garden garden with the publication of studies on the effects of Mac Dougall, and Atyng-havzn in 1976, as an independent

and distinct field of study of Islamic architecture, was introduced. The recognized categories of gardens, just kind of look at it from the perspective of the other aspects of the construction began, followed by the environment and the evolution of the spread. Thus, the first conference on Islamic civilization in the garden in 1996, was held at MIT. Experts, new studies on the Arab gardens, Andalusian, Ottoman, Timurid, Persian and Mughal presentation and navigation are offered.

The gardens are many points in common and the most prominent, of course, that the words implied garden paradise galaxies look tiny world of ideals Quran the kings of Iran's campuses. But the conference also showed that the differences are many and various garden areas of specialized studies are required. Ms Ebba Koch can be outstanding researchers knew that for over two decades about the architecture of India, especially in the land of research and has published works. His book (art and ideas of the Mongol Empire), written in 2001 and published. His other books (the Taj Mahal) in 2006 that is best about the Taj Mahal. His other works

include the book (the architecture of the Mughal Empire in India) noted that the year 1994 has been translated into Persian by Hussein Soltanzadeh.

Based on the background mentioned above, in this paper, a comparative study of Persian and Hindi garden in the Mughal Empire pay to the transition to knowledge of Persian and Hindi roots of the garden and the garden to identify the differences and similarities that are functional and conceptual achieve together. The study sought to answer the question is: Hindi gardens modeled during the Mughal Empire Persian Garden What has been and what the differences and similarities in terms of functional and conceptual Iranian garden? To answer this question can be raised the following hypothesis:

Hindi gardens of Persian gardens were built in the first model, but due to the effects of climatic and cultural differences in terms of function and concept of the reference sample, the gardens were Iranian. According to what was said in this article, the authors attempt has been made to the comparative study - an analysis mentioned subject and reading the books, papers, documents, literature, resources and expertise and analysis to understand the reference patterns and different Iranian gardens the patterns in Hindi gardens have to pay this over to the differences between Persian and Hindi garden is the meaning and function is evident. Following the introduction of the architecture and style of the Mughal Empire Garden explains the reference patterns of speech and the construction of a Persian garden in six case (Garden of Prince Mahan, Fin Garden in Kashan and Shalimar Gardens in Lahore and Kashmir Step Nishapur in Iran and the Taj Mahal in India); These patterns can be studied to understand the roots, the existing differences and similarities can be determined. The method used in this research is a comparative method based on cross-sectional look.

1. Theoretical framework

1-1-architecture and gardens of the Mughal Empire:

Of all the styles that have emerged under the rule of Muslims in India Mughal architecture style, more global, more successful and have a wider impact on the other styles. Gourkany style over time compared to other more developed light and its effects continued into the twentieth century. The two main Mughal architecture, the Akbar and Shah Jahan period, were factors in the development of this style] Ebba Koch, 134: 1994. Mughal Empire architecture combining heterogeneous elements of the architecture of Transoxiana, Timurid, Hindi, Persian and European styles created an excellent and rich. Characteristics of Mughal architecture surround it from other Islamic architectural styles from the previous period in the Indian subcontinent, distinctive

and it has global appeal. Mughal architecture from the beginning was solid and inflexible, and about the situation in the area remained flexible and diverse traditions of building] Soltanzadeh, 14: 1999. Garden art of Timurid in India was influenced by three factors to a greater extent. First, the cultural background was connected with the Mongols. The second factor of Iranian culture and in particular, its gardens and the third and most important feature of the climate is important.

2-1-cultural background:

Samarkand gardens to best meet the needs of the Mongolian ethnic heritage in the new government. The deep spiritual relationship with nature in the gardens of Samarkand, which was influenced by Persian gardens, lies in the collective memory of its kind Nostalgia Hara response said. The symbolism behind the legacy lies in the cultural heritage of Mughal gardens are designed in part to the impact of the Timurid era was in Hindi. The most important aspect of this influence can be seen in the numbers M., 63: 2009. They sometimes four gardens based on the number of planets or signs of the zodiac are made.

For the Mongols, like Timor, number nine was considered Mubarak and Saad [Moynihan, Elizabet, 1980, p.100] On the other hand, the number eight has special meaning for them and for the octagonal shape is ideal for the design of the pool, and even the palace was considered podium. The cultural roots of the factors that influenced later in the garden of the descendants of Timur in India.

3.1 Iranian cultural influences:

The second factor in the gardens of the Timurid cultural monuments and gardens in India is Iran. Iran is not only refreshing garden idea, but in a way more effective than any other developed and became a tradition. In the original design of the main characteristics of that was due to the climate changes [Crowe, Sylvia, Haywood, Seila, 1972, p.21]. Humayun defeated in a battle with Afghan governor of Bihar who was his rival, led him to the court of Shah (reign 84-931 AD). During this time he and his wife several buildings including the shrine of Imam Reza (AS) in Mashhad, had seen the tomb of Sheikh Cup and Soltanieh dome, which is why it can be a lot of characteristics and traditions of Persian architecture. The tradition of garden-tomb of the Mughal Empire in the wake of numerous trips to Iran and some Iranian India as well as political, social and cultural rights of the Iranian government and the Indian Mughal architecture reached] Soltanzadeh, 1999: 63].

4-1-climate:

The climate can be considered the most important factor in the gardens of the Timurid in India. In fact, in the garden of the Timurid legacy in

India, combined with the cultural background of climatic conditions that has to face the garden. M., 2009: 67] Mughal rule in India, mainly in the area of Agra and Delhi at latitude 28 degrees north and 35 degrees in the valley of Kashmir is concerned [Geoffery, Susan, 1987, p.48]. The regions with the mainland Persian gardens were fundamental differences. Hot and dry climate, low rainfall and little vegetation, the characteristics of the plateau climate is vital. As was the Timurid in Agra and Kashmir regions with different climates created their own gardens. Agra was the first place that Babur after arrival it was decided to build the garden. Nature Agra flat and smooth and forested land with a river that is located in this area. Most of the gardens of the area due to its proximity to the river, primarily with the idea of Persian gardens were different.

1-2-build reference model:

This pattern making reference to the Persian Garden, for comparison between Persian and Hindi garden and study are based on the patterns described above. If not for the garden as a whole, but from the perspective of its components checked the reference pattern will be more comprehensive. For example, it may be similar to the geometry of the garden; the garden can be put in a category while other aspects may be quite different. Accordingly, following the Iranian garden as well as functional ingredients to briefly review and compare these patterns look in the garden Iranian and Indian.

1.2.1-examination of the gardens:

On the basis of three factors, "the", "garden" and "environment" in the formation of the Persian Garden and the changes it can be noted that sixteen of the garden; but that does not mean that every Iranian gardens are formed only in one species and the other species is completely different, but any Iranian garden can also be a combination of these. Sixteen of the garden includes: Garden City, Garden Pavilion, Garden yard, Garden Tomb, Garden, Garden tent (tent), Castle Garden, Garden (perforated wall) bed garden, zoo, garden, hunting, water garden, park, garden, leaning, botanical Garden and the Garden grove (Baghmisheh) Ansari, 2010: 6-11.

1-2-2-environment:

Whole wall is something else that is important in making the reference pattern. If the garden as text and placing it as the background of our environment, Notes deeper in the garden Iran clear to us that they are based on the differences between Iranian gardens and orchards Gourkani can understand M., 116: 2009. The difference between inside and outside the arena, and the collection of funds (creation) within the realm of Persian gardens in this area is important. The whole point is two-way, way in the Persian Garden in the garden and saw the formation of a whole

collection of characteristics that there is no fundamental difference to the surrounding area. The content can be noted in the Persian Garden to distinguish with the environment, the importance of this aspect of the collection of, as a basis for major distinguishing feature of a signature (assimilation) is Hindi gardens.

4-4- water:

However, the main reason for being in Iranian garden water flow can be assessed. Water is one of the most sacred symbols of light on the ground, symbolizing the element you thought of because circulate in the garden and the garden is the beating pulse. Water always flows in the Garden and Never perhaps the sustainability of life, happy life, eternal bliss, according to climatic conditions, no water is ruled out in principle imagine the formation of green, gray, Emami Fair, 2011: 59 71. The presence of water to all intents and related components gives meaning to the Persian Garden. Water in the Persian Garden, from the start rather not, as a whole, which are visible forms of different is meaningful.

4-5-geometry:

Geometry and rejected it on Iranian art and architecture and the decorative arts and crafts like tiling architecture can be traced to large spaces. The influence of Persian garden that links indoor and outdoor spaces are formed, in all areas and we have seen in the garden, since the formation of the geometry of space, we see the open spaces and natural areas to in order to come] Purmand, cultivator, 2011: 52-61. Iranian garden geometry divide it by two cross the atmosphere (according to the Garden) was achieved in four parts. Some very ancient origins of these divisions are convinced that the world is divided into four parts believed to be caused. Others see it as "one of the oldest and most original aspects of the memory of ethnic Iranians count"] Es, 77: 1992. It is considered one of the fundamental factors of reference should be analyzed and measured garden Persian and Indian.

4-6-green space:

Green space, where a variety of trees, flowers and plants is formed, it can be considered one of the main components forming the pattern of the Iranian garden. Indeed, the Persian Garden has built on the fringes of the desert with no means green space. In general, two types of tree watering system to operate according to it: On the sidelines of atmospheric water, mostly shady trees, such as cypress and willow As the permanent water flow, a more suitable environment for growth. Trees were planted in the gardens with extensive roots and should be flood irrigation. M., 172: 2003.

2. Results and Discussion



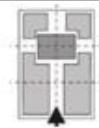

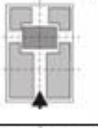

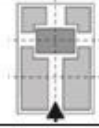





2-2-check the performance of Persian and Hindi

in the garden:

Due to the specific climate of India and its differences with Iran three to four species of Persian

Garden "Garden Pavilion", "water garden", "garden tomb" and "garden apartments" in Hindi gardens more clarity. Table (1).

Table 1- in the gardens of Persian and Hindi check the performance (source: authors)

Indian Garden				Persian Garden			
Operation	Organized pattern garden	Chart	Garden name	Operation	Organized pattern garden	Chart	Garden name
Mazar-garden courtyard			Taj Mahal (Agra)	Mazar-garden courtyard			Ghadamgah Garden (Nishapur)
Pavilion Garden			Shalimar Garden (Kashmir)	Pavilion Garden			Garden Prince (Kerman)
Pavilion Garden			Shalimar Gardens, (Lahore)	Pavilion Garden			Fin Garden (Kashan)

2-2-1-Garden Pavilion:

The long and excellent palace building, summer room, a kind of cupola covered porch and surrounding open] Dehkhoda, 1234. Garden Pavilion record of ancient architecture in Iran is vital. The Assyrian palace relief that exists naturally in the palace of the Achaemenid Iran has been used. After raiding horde, to change their way of life and to escape the war to settle in cities and revive the garden, the Garden Pavilion was a way consistent with their culture, enjoyed great prosperity, and in many gardens instead tent, beautiful palace was built by architects, artists, 51: 2010. Along with the Indian Mughal palace of the Safavid dynasty reached its peak during the last great palace was replaced in the human scale.

2.2.2-garden tomb:

Garden, part of which goes to the tomb. It is likely that the history of the garden tomb back to ancient times. This compound is also used, especially after the advent of Islam and examples of individual tombs were made in Iran before the Mongol invasion. The Garden Tomb Garden Tomb Steps can be noted that the combination of Nishapur and the tomb of preparedness in Nain "bed garden", "garden palace" and "backyard garden" composed] Ansari, 2010: 6-11. This type of garden (the garden tomb) in the era of Mughal Empire in India was much attention to the style of grand monuments like the Taj Mahal, the tomb of Humayun and Akbar Shah's tomb was built. It seems that in Iran there are more tombs, from the

beginning to the garden and was used in the case of a market and then was transformed and has become the Garden Tomb.] Soltanzadeh, 47: 1999.

2.2.3 Water garden:

Some species of Persian garden where a variety of reasons, the use of water is a priority and planting trees is minimized, water garden is called. Water shortages in many parts of Iran led the very small number of these gardens to be built in the country. Garden Elgoli (Shah Goli) in Tabriz One example is the remains of these gardens. In terms of climate, land of India with good weather, wide rivers and high rainfall in late spring and early autumn with rich cultural roots in the sacred water] Ansari, 2010: 6-11. For this reason, in the garden of the Mughal Empire in India saw the widespread use of this type of garden that the Shalimar Gardens in Lahore.

2.4 The Role of the environment in shaping Iranian gardens and Hindi:

According to the edge of the desert climate, which is located in the Persian Garden, witness the creation of an atmosphere to warm and dry and barren environment of the Persian garden that was created from nothing. In fact, the construction of green space in the garden, in contrast to the surrounding arid environment, one of the fundamental principles of Iranian gardens. While in the rainy climate and abundant vegetation of India, saw a alignment with the environment is the environment between the garden and the trees and plants that are restricted to the geometry or the

specific geometry of the layout applied Garden. In the interior of the Persian Garden, applied geometry or type of trees and plants, and the water and buildings are in contrast and distinction from the outside world and the creation and composition of the global

atmosphere and which are meant for small-scale forklift Hindi garden wall, but we're just not to separate another world, but also the emphasis on ownership and not separated two different areas (Table 3).

Table 3 - The Persian and Hindi garden environment and its role in shaping the garden (source: authors)

Indian Garden			Iranian Garden			sam ple compe rative Chart
Shalimar	Shalimar G.	Taj Mahal	Fin G.	Prince G.	Ghadangah G.	
						
coordination of the text and context			lack of coordination of the text and context			Prop.
Alignment with the environment			The creation of a warm and dry environment			Disc.

2.5 The Role of Water in the garden of Persian and Hindi: What we are seeing it in the water in the Persian Garden is both functional and decorative. Even though many decorative water is also used as an application. Role of water is flooding the garden in which non-decorative water gutters passed in the garden and provides a good place to plant trees and an indirect role in shaping the geometry of the garden. The Persian Garden decorative water supplied by three elements:

Fountain: which were originally a symbol of spring and the emergence of water from the garden is the large number of elements is observed Indian.

Pool: The second form of water in the garden is used as a decorative pond. Iranian garden pond and fountain in the middle of a central role to play is vital.

Stream: The additions of decorative and functional role also in the garden with a natural slope land by creating different levels create small waterfalls in addition to the beauty of the stylized air. India's rainy climate, the role of functional water was diluted with the passage of time was more important decorative role. As we mentioned in the land of India are two types of gardens. Agra area of flat land and abundant vegetation is highlighted. That's why living in the area of water is used. While the main factor that always gives an Iranian garden courtyard and the dynamics of the water current. The next area where we saw the garden of the Mughal Empire region of Kashmir, which is due to natural slopes, some of our gardens and along the water flow is considered. In the gardens of Kashmir decorative aspect was given more water. More significant innovations in the gardens of Kashmir are important. The first waterfall combination of steep and uneven surfaces, the sound of water led to a significant intensification of the

other, the holes in the back of waterfalls and lights embedded in them. There is a lot hanging in the pool with multiple fountains, water gardens Hindi has become a decorative element.

2.6 -check geometry Iran and India in the garden: The most common feature of Persian and Hindi garden can be divided into four parts by two rectangular crossed the creek, he said. The Persian Garden can be two sides of the structure and its mythical noted. Structural funds by way of plowing the land directly and specifically Iranian way of watering are formed. Because of a garden irrigation practices in Iran and plot layout scheme has been caused to the Persian Garden is always at right angles. But in the garden of Hindi, due to rainy climate of the region and the unimportant role of irrigation systems, as mentioned in the section on water, the geometry of the Persian Garden is purely decorative function. According to mythology, the primordial universe of Asian Chaharbagh imagination and divided it into four zones, usually four large rivers that separate the geographical directions are concerned. The layout of the garden on the side of mythology can be considered common garden Persian and Hindi.

Conclusion:

Above it can be concluded that the result of human perception Iranian Persian garden as a product of the natural world and is regarded as successors of Timur was with them was India. Gourkani kings, Persian Garden, which on the one hand satisfy their ancestral sense of naturalism, and on the other hand is a symbol of the glorious Islamic civilization in various ways in many lands were used for their control. What should be noted is that in the end, is the inseparable constituent elements of the Iranian garden.

Analysis of the elements of the garden in this paper, compared to the corresponding elements of Persian and Hindi gardens provided. But as we have seen, these elements are closely interconnected and linked them together is not dissimilar to a living organism. As constituent elements of a living organism can not be separated, Iranian garden elements inseparability of knowing if the components can not be separated from the name of Iranian gardens used it. Maybe that's why the Mughal era gardens Hindi in India, although the pattern of Iranian gardens were built at the beginning but in the end the way the original sample were completely isolated and the most obvious example of this can be found in the Taj Mahal. Hindi gardens in the formation and the influence of Iranian gardens and orchards of

Kandahar came but the influence of climatic factors and cultural background with a lot of changes to its reference model, the gardens were Iranian.

The effect of differences with reference to the formation of a set of Persian gardens has led. In this context, can the fading of the two side walls and the erosion of the fundamental distinction, The elimination of whatsoever collection of garden to the environment, to reduce the serious air as one of the fundamental aspects of Persian Garden and the dominance of the beauty category, the fundamental difference between going in and out of shadow darkening garden and most important concepts such as geometry applied to the garden and a break with the most basic aspects of Hindi Persian Garden is in the garden.

Table 4- Comparison of construction patterns of Persian gardens and Hindi (source: authors)

Elements of Persian Garden		operation	around	water	geometry	Green place	shadow
properties	Persian G.	16 common iranian G.	lack of coordination of the text and context	Functional - decorative	Configurations - legend	Legend, Functional, decorative	fundamental
	Indian G.	Garden Pavilion	coordination of the text and context	decorative	legend	Legend, decorative	Symbolic

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