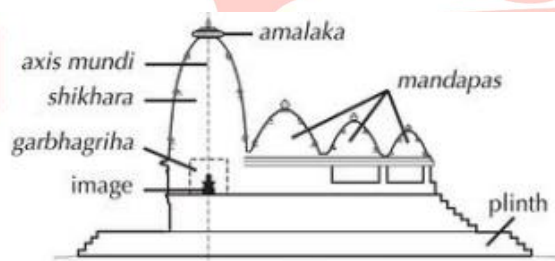


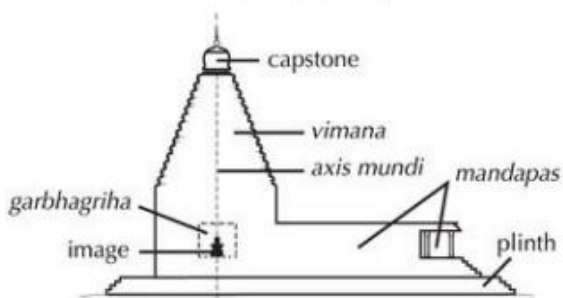
TEMPLE ARCHITECTURES

EARLY TEMPLES :

- ❖ after the end of the stupas era slowly brahmanical and image of gods also started getting constructed in the period of 4th and 5th century's
- ❖ temples decorated with the image of gods (mythology)
- ❖ purana become part of the representation in early period of temples
- ❖ temples were 3 types 1) sandhara (without pradikshina) 2) nirandhara (with pradhakshina) 3) sarvatobhadra (people can accessed from all the side of the temples)
- ❖ very simple construction like varanda, Hall, shrine at the rear



northern-style temple



southern-style temple

BASIC FORM OF THE HINDU TEMPLE :

SANCTUM - also called as garbhagraha, small cubical shape with a single entrance and grew into a large chamber (its a main icon of Hindu temple)

MANDAPA - which consist large number of worshippers

MOUNTAIN - called as shikhara in North Indian style and also called as vimana in South Indian style

VAHANA - vehicle of the temple main deity
Nagara type and Dravidian type of temple

VESARA TYPES - very independent and consist both Nagara and Dravidian

Later temple architecture grew rapidly with some complex surface, sculpture, geometric additive, symmetrical walls etc but **without breaking the fundamental plan of the shrines**

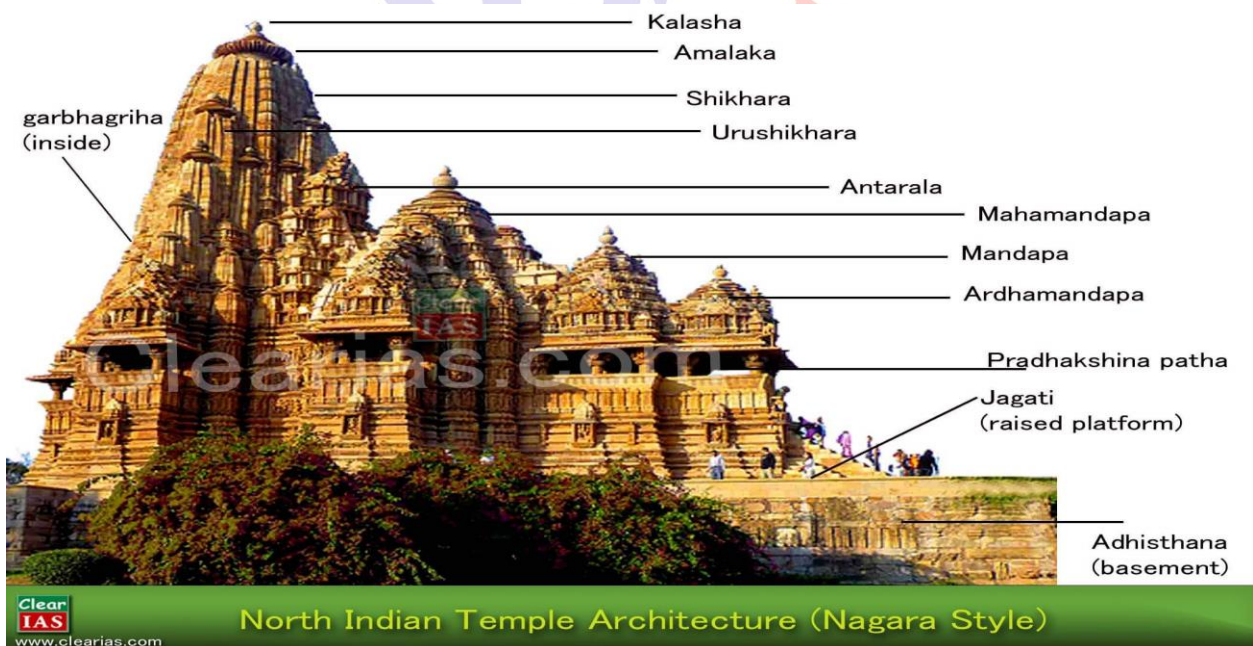
SCULPTURE ICONOGRAPHY AND ORNAMENTATION :

- ❖ study of deities is called as iconography, and which consist of identification of images based on certain symbols and mythological factors
- ❖ the placement of an image in temple is carefully planned for instant
- ❖ **river goddesses are usually found at the entrance of garbhagraha in Nagara style and dwarapalas are usually present in Dravidian styles. similarly erotic images, navagraha images, yaksha and yakshini also placed in the entrance to guard them**
- ❖ **ashtadikpala are consist outer walls of the temple they face the eight key direction from the temple**
- ❖ **shrines around the main temples are dedicated to family of main deity**

NORTH INDIAN TEMPLE :

- ❖ entire temple build on stone platform and with steps leading up to it
- ❖ earlier temples have only one shikhara and later several shikara and it located directly under the tallest tower
- ❖ **REKHAPRASADA TYPE** : simple shikhara and square at the base / walls slope inward to a point on top / consist sharply raised several towers / very complex / one biggest tower and many smallest towers / biggest normally centre of the temple or above the garbhagraha

- ❖ **PHAMSANA TYPE** : broader and shorter than latina type / roofs are composed of several slabs and gently raise to a single point over the centre of the building / not slope inward slopes are upwards straight incline
- ❖ **VALABHI TYPE** : also called wagon vaulted buildings / this is ancient form of the building / if you study the ground plan of Buddhist rock cut caves u will notice the portion of wagon vaulted roof / rectangular building with a roof that rises into vaukted chamber (edge of the chamber is rounded like bamboo)



CENTRAL INDIA :*

- ❖ in Central India we found the very oldest form of the temple (from gupta period)
- ❖ very simple construction four pillars and roof top (sanchi is the 1st temple having a flat roof)
- ❖ **this type of architecture called as panchayatana style** (one main shrine + 4 smaller subsidiary shrine at four corners become 5 shrines so called as panchayatana)
- ❖ this is also called as early types of classical nagara style of temple
- ❖ most temples are **North or East facing**, the west facing temples are with grand door way and consist female standing sculpture fig (ganga left side and yamuna right side)

- ❖ temples describes vishnu and vishnu avatars (dasavatara temple)
- ❖ vishnu temples are classified into 3 types of walls 1) sheshashayana (Southern Side) 2) nara - narayana (Eastern Side) 3) gajendra moksha (Western side)

KAJURAHO TEMPLE BY CHANDELA KING IN 10TH CENTURY VERY VERY IMPORTANT :

- ❖ placed on high platform and steps leading into to it
- ❖ four smaller temples in the corner
- ❖ towers or shikaras are raise high upward in pyramidal fashion
- ❖ topped with amalakkalasa
- ❖ temples also projecting balconies and verandas
- ❖ highly extensive erotic sculpture in khajuraho
- ❖ erotic sculpture are entrance of the temples or walls or walls between mandapa and main shrine
- ❖ khajuraho sculptures are highly stylised - very fine / cut aways from stone / sharp nose / prominent chins / long slanting eyes / high eyebrows
- ❖ most of them are hindu gods and also jain temples
- ❖ they were built between 7th to 10th century

WESTERN INDIA :

- ❖ stones used in variety of colours in Western Side - sandstone is the very commanest
- ❖ grey basalt can be seen in some of the 10tg and 12th century
- ❖ white marbles also used in some where jain temples (10th to 12th century)
- ❖ Sun temple modhera, gujarat by raja bhimdev 1 in 1026
- ❖ very massive rectangular stepped tank called the suryaKundinfront of the temple
- ❖ 100 sq meter rectangular pond. Its a grandest temple tank in India
- ❖ 108 miniature shrines are carved in between the steps inside the tank
- ❖ every equinoxes the sun shrines directly into this central shrines

EAST INDIA :

- ❖ Very Difficult To Describe Because So Many Ancient Buildings Were Renovated In This Region (By Using Bricks And Concrete)
- ❖ Terracotta Was The. Ain Medium Of Construction And In These Region Architecture Describes The Buddhism And Hindudieties In The Bengal Until The 7th Century

ASSAM

- ❖ the style that came with the migration of the taisa from upper barma and mixed with the dominant pala style of bengal
- ❖ later become into ahom style
- ❖ kamakya temple is the biggest shaktipeetha (built in 7th century)

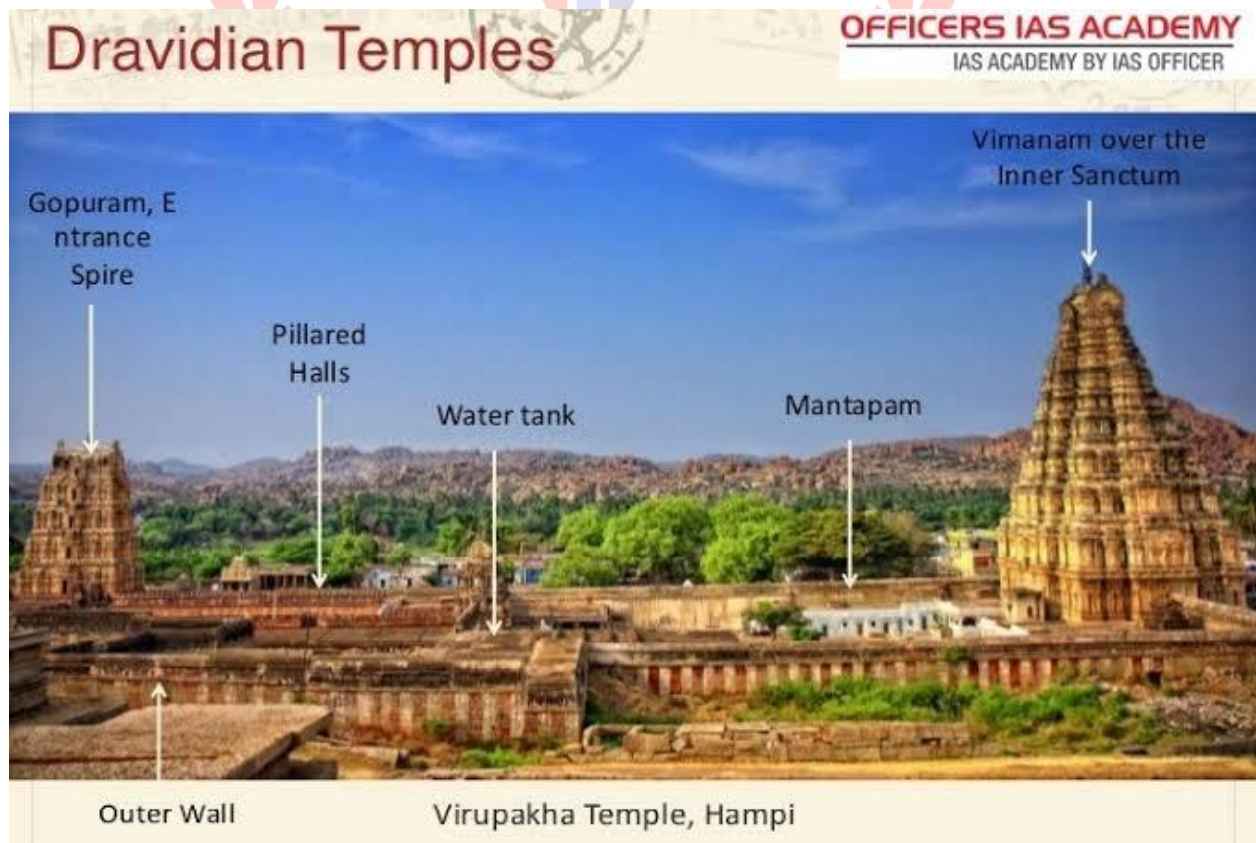
BENGAL :

- ❖ during 9th and 11th century - pala style of architecture
- ❖ Siddeswaramahadev temple barakar (burdwanadist)
- ❖ shikara crowned by a large amalaka and is an example of early pala style
- ❖ also called nagara sub type
- ❖ basalt and chlorite stone Piller was used
- ❖ Shape and slope are bamboo roof type this is later adopted in mughal empires
- ❖ arches, domes and minarates are taken from Islamic architecture

DRAVIDIAN OR SOUTH INDIA TEMPLE :

- ❖ dravidian temple enclosed within the compound wall and gateway in the centre which is called as gopuram
- ❖ main temple consist tower its called as vimana (in tamilnadu its like stepped pyramid)
- ❖ South indian temple consist one crowning element on top of the tower is called shikhara (equalent to amlaka and kalasha in North Indian architecture)
- ❖ normally dwarapalakas or door keepers are guarding the temples (in North u can find river goddesses in entrance of the temple)

- ❖ **large water reservoir or temple tanks**
- ❖ **in North Indian temple consist multiple shikara raising together but in South indian temple only one tower and remaining temple areas have flate roof structure**
- ❖ tower has many structures (different different)
- ❖ example - Sri rangam temple is tiruchanapalli has many as seven concentric rectangular enclosure walls
- ❖ **normally small shrines or small one more temple beside the main temple**
- ❖ South India architecture are the oldest form of the temple architecture
- ❖ there are basically 5 different shapes of temples Square / rectangular / elliptical / wagon vaulted / circular
- ❖ several different shapes may be combined in specific periods and places to creatthier own unique style so it's describes they have very rich temple administration
- ❖ pallavas were one of the ancient South indian dynasties they active in andra from 2nd century and moved south region and settle in taminnadu



BUDDHIST ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA

- Along with Hindu art and architecture, Buddhist temple building and artwork also went on along with other religions.
- Ellora has Buddhist, Jain and Hindu monuments.
- **Bodh Gaya** (or Bodhgaya)
 - Most important Buddhist site because Prince Siddhartha achieved enlightenment here to become **Gautama Buddha**.
 - The Bodhi Tree is important.
 - The **Mahabodhi Temple** at Bodhgaya:
 - The first shrine situated at the base of the Bodhi tree was probably built by Emperor Ashoka.
 - The vedika around the shrine is post-Mauryan built during 100 BC.
 - Many sculptures in the niches in the temple belong to the Pala Period (8th century CE).
 - The temple itself was constructed during the colonial period.
 - It is a 7th-century design. It is neither nagara or Dravida in style.

Nalanda University

- It was a monastic university.
- It is a Mahavihara since it is a complex of many monasteries.
- Only a small portion of the place has been studied as most of it lies buried under present civilisation and impossible to excavate.
- The records of the Chinese traveller Xuan Zang (Hsuan-Tsang) gives a huge amount of information about Nalanda.

- As per the records, the foundation of the learning centre was laid down by Kumaragupta I, the Gupta king in the 5th century CE. Later kings added to the original centre.
- Evidence for all three Buddhist doctrines of Theravada, Mahayana and Vajrayana taught here.
- Monks came from China, Tibet and Central Asia in the north; and from Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, and other countries in Southeast Asia.
- Nalanda was a centre for art production and Buddhist sculptures and manuscripts were taken from here by monks to their countries. So, art in Nalanda had a profound impact on art in all the Buddhist countries.
- The Nalanda School of sculpture was influenced by Buddhist Gupta art of Sarnath, the local Bihar tradition and Central India. This synthesis emerged during the 9th century.
- Features of **Nalanda School of sculpture:**
 - Sculptures have an ordered appearance with little effect of crowding.
 - They are depicted in three-dimensional forms.
 - Delicate ornamentations.
 - Back slabs of the sculptures are detailed.
 - Nalanda bronzes: dating from the 7th and 8th centuries to the 12th century; outnumber the metal images from entire eastern India.
 - Initially depict Mahayana Buddhist deities like standing Buddhas, bodhisattvas like Manjusri Kumara, Naga-Nagarjuna and Avalokiteshvara seated on a lotus.
 - In the late 11th and 12th centuries, Nalanda became an important tantric centre. Then, Vajrayana deities dominated such Vajrashastra (a form of Saraswati), Avalokiteshvara, Khasarpana, etc.

- Many Brahmanical images have also been found at Nalanda. Many such images are still worshipped at nearby villages.

Buddhist sites: Sirpur in Chhattisgarh (550 – 800 CE); Lalitagiri, Vajragiri and Ratnagiri in Odisha.

Nagapattinam in Tamil Nadu was also a Buddhist centre until the Chola Period. A reason could be that it was a port-town and there were trade activities with Sri Lanka which was and continues to be predominantly Buddhist.

JAINISM ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA

- Jain Temples Are Found All Over India Except In The Hills.
- Oldest Jain Pilgrimage Sites Are In Bihar.
- In The Deccan: Ellora And Aihole.
- In Central India: Khajuraho, Deogarh, Chanderi And Gwalior.
- Karnataka Has Many Jain Shrines.
 - Statue Of Gomateshwara: Granite Statue Of Lord Bahubali Commissioned By Camundaraya, The Prime Minister Of The Ganga Kings; Located At Shravanabelagola; 18m Or 57 Feet High; World's Tallest Monolithic Free-Standing Structure.

Gujarat And Rajasthan Have A Rich Jain Heritage Continuing To This Day.

Jain Bronze Images Found From Akola (Near Baroda) Belong To The Late 5th – Late 7th Century Ce; Made Using The Lost-Wax Process; The Images Have Been Inlaid With Silver And Copper For Embellishments.

Jain Bronze Sculptures Are Also Found From Chausa (Bihar), Hansi (Haryana) And Many Places In Karnataka And Tamil Nadu.

Jain Temples At Mount Abu, Rajasthan

- Constructed By Vimal Shah.
- Also Called Dilwara Temples. Built Between The 11th And 13th Centuries.



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