

★ Ellora Caves ⇒ Located in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, very close to Ajanta caves.

- It is very secular type of architecture, which developed between 6th to 10th century AD, and it is considered as the zenith of rock cut architecture in India.
- It also comes under world heritage site, it consist of caves of all important religion of India, like Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism.
- They are almost 34 caves, out of them 12 are Buddhist caves, 17 Hindu caves and 5 Jain caves.
- The oldest one is Hindu cave.

• The three important caves are, from all three faith are a) Vishwakarma Cave

- ↳ (Carpenter caves)
- ↳ related to Buddhism.
- ↳ Caves number 10

- this is only chaityas, rest are viharas.
- mainly popular for wooden vich.

• The most Hindu caves is Kailashnath Temple = grand climax of rock cut architecture, is making of Kailashnath temple, it is vast and multi-storey structure, carved inside and outside.

- It was vertical excavation from top to bottom.
- It is remarkable example Dravidian-architecture with pallava influence.

• It was constructed to recall mt. Kailasha.

iii) Indra Sabha = related to Jainism, one of five.
Belonged to Digambara sects, these caves demonstrate Jain philosophy and reflect strict sense of ascetism.

• Its name derived from sculpture of "Yaksha-matanga" an elephant which was mistaken for Indra.

• It also possess image of Ambika, she was Yakshini of Neminath.

* Kanheri Caves = Located western Ghats.
mainly known for colossal images of Buddha, got support from merchants.

* Bhaja & Karle Caves = this rock-cut architecture is considered as transition from cave architecture to temple architecture.

• They get support from merchant community. Here, vivid type of rock-cut architecture, which was mainly constructed to in form to suit merchant community.

* South-India Rock Arch = starting developing mainly during Pallavas period.

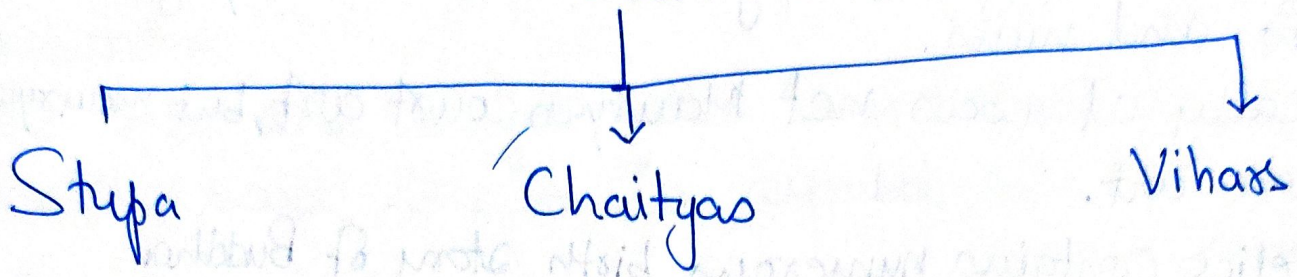
• Thirukadalmallai ⇒ first and foremost Mahabalipuram structure, this temple is dedicated to Vishnu and built by Pallavas. famous for its stone carved statues and sea shore ocean.

- It is told in the local story that building this structure. The remaining architecture of Mahabalipuram were preserved and not destroyed by sea.
- Later the rulers turn it into free standing temple.
- * Bhagirath Penance = It has giant bas relief, which depicts bringing down Ganga to Earth.
 - It is largest open air bas relief.
- * Varaha cave temple = It is rock-cut temple, located constructed around 7th century.

Important idols in this temple is of "Vishnu" → which is in a form of Varaha/Bour.

- * Shiva temple = It is granite made temple in Mahabalipuram, constructed during the period of Narsingh Varman.
 - It is UNESCO world heritage site, it is five storey temple in which consist of 3 shrines. Two dedicated to Shiva and 1 dedicated to Vishnu.
 - The Shiva temple also popular for Panchratha, it is said to belong to five Pandavas.
- * Buddhist Architecture = mainly known for three things — Stupa, Viharas and Chaityas.

Buddhist Arch



i) Stupa = itself divided into Saririka, Prabhogika, Uddshika.

- Saririka = contains bodily remains of Buddha, while Prabhogika contain belonging of Buddha and other norms, and Uddshika is constructed in the form of memorial.

- Most famous = ~~Be~~

 - ↳ Bharhut Stupa

 - Sanchi Stupa

 - Dhamekha Stupa

- Bharhut Stupa = Near Satna district, Madhya Pradesh. It was initially build by Ashoka later it was repaired by Shunga (both Pushyamitra was anti Buddhist.) ~~relic~~ relic of this stupa was most striking feature and still kept in Kolkata museum. This is earliest Stupa relic ~~to~~ have survived. Unlike, Imperial art of the Mauryas, (rock edicts and sculptures constructed over them).

Show that relief and figures were donated by laymen ~~monks~~ and nuns.

• Basically it was not Mauryan court art, but Mauryan popular art.

• The relics contains numerous birth story of Buddha previous life or Jataka tales.

So, Buddha is represented in Hinayana form that is in symbol (aniconic). Because it was 100 BC

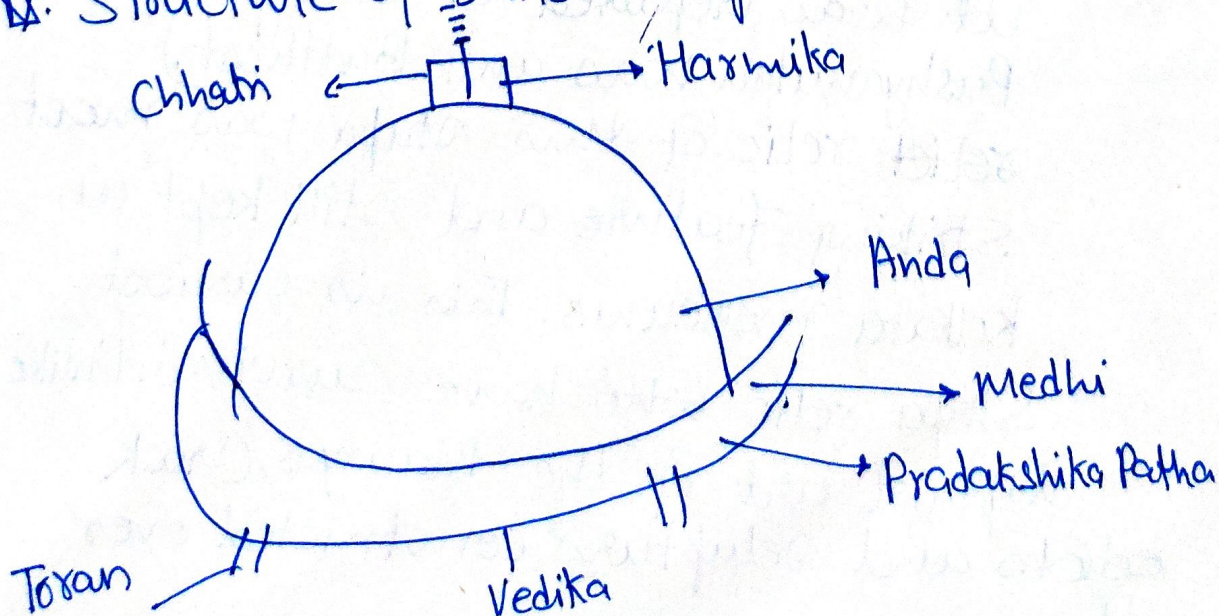
• Sanchi Stupa \Rightarrow in Vidisha, M.P.

• It is also called Great Stupa.

• Oldest stone structure of India, originally commissioned by Ashoka, vandalised by Pushyamitra Shunga, rebuilt by his son Agnimitra Shunga.

• Again repaired by Satvahana kings, basically Sanchi Stupa is a mixture of Mauryan-Shunga and Satvahana style of Architecture.

★ Structure of Sanchi-Stupa \Rightarrow



It has four 4 torans, in which Jatakas story was depicted.

• The relic and images better than Bahout stupa, still Buddha was shown in symbol.

★. Dhamekha Stupa = located near Sarnath, and place also called Rishipattana.

• According to inscription, written on this stupa → 1026 AD. This site was first discovered and called "Dharmachak-sa-Stupa".

• The inscription mostly around 6 to 7th century AD.

★. Chaityas = a rectangular hall, stupa centred.

• The purpose was to prayer.

• divided by into 3 parts, upsidal ending, which in the form of semi-circular, the centre part of the hall, which was separated by two rows of pillar.

• Chaityas also had polished exterior wall, semi-circular roof, window called Chaityas window

Viharas = was constructed mainly for the residential purposes as the Buddhist monks allowed to reside at a particular place at 3 months of a rainy season.

Temple Architecture -

- Started developing just before the Gupta and reach to the new height during Gupta period.
- Temple are divided into 3 types on the basis of entry inside the temple.

a) Sandhara

b.) Nirandhara

c.) Sarvatobhadra

a.) Sandhara = Square sanctum and having Pradakshinapatha.

b.) Nirandhara = Temples which have no Pradakshinapatha.

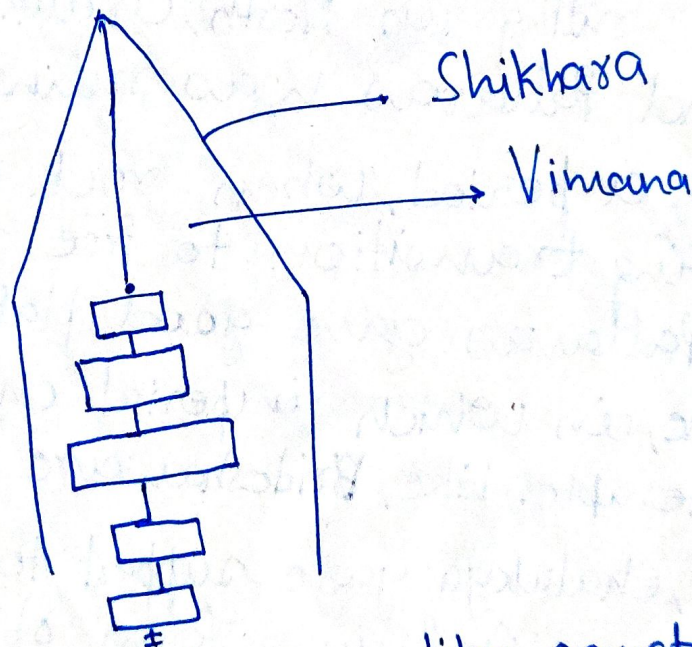
c.) Sarvatobhadra = Temples having four functional doors in cardinal direction, sanctum could be ~~put on~~ access from all sides.

A Panchayatam.

• In India, temple architecture is divided into three types:

- Nagara → North India
- Vesara → Deccan / Nagara / Dravida
- Dravida → South India.

* Basic structure of the temple.



a) Garbhagriha = it is cave like sanctum and it is made to established main deity after during pran-prathitha.

b) Mandapa = entrance of the temple, which may be hall that incorporate space for large number of worshippers

c) Shikhara = Before 5th century, there was no concept of Shikhara, but Fifth century AD onwards free standing temple, getting tower.

Which is called Shikhara in North India and Vimana in South India.

d) Vakana = refers to mount or vehicle of temple main deity, which standard pillar or Dhvaj.

* Temple during "Gupta period" → also called Golden period of India, mainly because of its art and culture. Around third, fourth century AD, Gupta were ruling in North, Chalukya ruling in Deccan and Pallavas was ruling south.

- This was a period, when rock cut architecture was getting transition to free standing temple. In South, Pallavas gave good platform of temple architecture, in which imperial chola constructed amazing temple. Like, Brideswarre temple.

- In Deccan, Chalukya gave support to temple architecture, which later modified in a form of Vijaynagara architecture.

- The key example of Gupta period "Dasavatara (Deogarh), Bhitargam temple, Vishnu temple of Tiagara - Jabalpur, Parvati temple of Nachria Kathua, Mukund Darra temple of Kota etc. Initially, they were not having well developed Shikhara.

Next class - Temple arch of Chalukya.