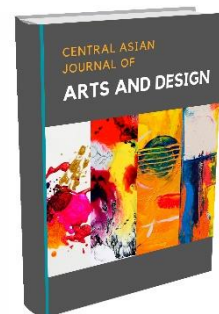




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### The Indian Architecture- Beautiful Style

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#### Abstract

The Indian architecture has unique compared to the architecture in the world. Different styles as well as experiments done in architecture by our ancient kings are more relevant in today also.

The Indian architecture is much old to even Roman style of architecture also. The temples, kalyana mantapa constructed by our ancient kings are still the centre of attraction also. The temples which were constructed in the point of view of religious programmes are the experiments in the field of architecture also. Our architecturists curved the different styles of our gods and goddess are explains the story about Ramayana and Mahabharata also.

Our Indian style of architecture can be classified as northern style, southern style, Nagara style, Indo- serasanic style etc. Each style of architecture is having different style with beautiful style of decorations also.

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**Introduction;**-Like art, science, technology, painting, our Indians are contributed in the architecture also. Out Indian style of architecture is mostly available in the rock curved caves as well as different styles of dancing girls, the stories of Ramayana and Mahabharata also.

The famous rulers like Vijayanagara rulers, Chalukyas of Badami, Mughal rulers were having their different style of architecture which is fully reflected in our temples also. The famous sun temples in Konark, Khujarah, Taj Mahal, and Gol Gumbaz are the best examples of architecture and still attract the foreign travelers also.

Our history creates a great impact on shaping our future. The ancient technologies adopted by our very own ancestors is extremely iconic. During the early times, there was an ecological balance maintained amongst the human and natural environment. They believed in amalgamating the nature with the building to create a

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picturesque scenario so did not harm the natural beauty of the environment. India at present boasts about 3650 approximately renowned ancient heritage structures and sites of national importance. Highlighted here is a regional study of the ancient construction techniques of Bengal and its undiscovered historical beauty.

India has been recognized worldwide for its variant culture and its contribution to the same. If each and every heritage structure are taken in account, a common factor that seems to be distinctive is its construction technique and structural stability which ensures its existence even till date in spite of witnessing calamities, manmade disasters and negligence. This promotes and renders to the rich cultural heritage of our country. Divided into its various architectural types and styles, each and every structure has its own individuality and speciality. Not sure if it is the contribution of the English or our very own Aryan ancestors in the field of architecture, these places do come up with innumerable unique techniques which are still being discovered. While some structures are under the protection of World Heritage Commission, Archaeological Survey of India or State Heritage Commission, there is also a shocking existence of more than 1 lakh structures, precincts and sites which are still unidentified and unprotected. Highlighting a particular region and its architectural style which was known for its simplicity and grandeur using locally available material.

**Art and Architecture;-** India is famous for art and architecture. The temples like Ajanta, Yellora, Hampi, Belur, and Halebid are some of the temples of gracious art and architecture.

**Architecture at the time of Gangas;-** The Gangas further, installed, a 58 foot monolithic idol of Gommateshwara at Shravanabelagola, and made it a famous centre.

The Maha Mastakabhisheka of Gommateshwara which takes place once in every 12 years even to this day.

The Ganga kings encouraged art and architecture. They built beautiful temples and Basadis. The Kapileshwara temple at Manne, Pataleshwara and Maruleshwara temples at Talakad. Kolaramma temple at Kolar, Nagareshwara temples at Begur and the statue of Gommateshwara at Shravabelagola are examples of their architecture. The significant contribution of the Gangas has been the tall pillars called Manastambhas.



**Contribution of the Chalukyas of Badami to the field of architecture;-** The Chalukyas of Badami were great builders as well as art lovers. They built beautiful temples at Badami, Aihole, and Pattadakallu. They developed a special style architecture called as ‘ ‘ The Chalukya style’ ’ in Indian architecture. They built cave temples in the rocks of Badami.



The best examples in the Chalukyas style are in Aihole and Pattadakallu. Aihole was one of the cradles of temple architecture. Evolution of the series of temples architecture was first experimented here. This style found its full expression at Pattadakallu. Thus we see the famous temples Lokeshwara and Trikoteswara here. We get conclusive proof of the Chalukyas artistic achievement in the towering sculptures of Vishnu, Varaha, Harihara and Aedhanarishwara in the caves of Badami.

**Art and Architecture at the time of Vijayanagar kings;-** The excellent work done by Vijayanagar kings in the fields of art and architecture is memorable. The emperors were known as great patrons of architecture.



During this period, temples, palaces, efforts, towers, huge halls, public buildings, tanks, bunds, canals, and dams were constructed.

**The unique features of Vijayanagar art;-** The Vijayanagar kings continued the architectural style of Chalukyas, Cholas, and Hoysalas. The unique feature of their architecture was the construction of huge auditoriums and marriage halls. Temples had huge towers, leaf shaped arches and platforms. In this art, more than ornamentation, the qualities of grandeur, awe, and elegance were given importance. Rough granite stone was used for construction of these structures.

**Art and Architecture at the time of Delhi Sultans;-** The Delhi Sultans introduced a new style of architecture known as “ Indo- Islamic” architecture. Arches, domes and minarets are the main features of this style. The Delhi Sultans built forts, mosques, palaces, public buildings, madrasas, and Dharmashalas. Qutub minar, Quvat- Ul- Islam mosque, Allai Dharavaja, Juwait Khana mosque are the few examples of Indo-Islamic style.



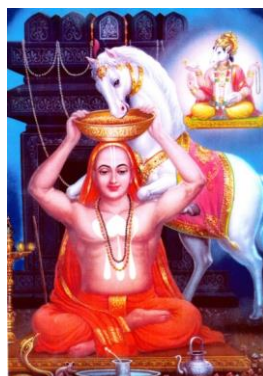


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Shri Vadiraja of Sode who was well versed in 64 art knew the best designs of architecture and encouraged the Indian architects. In his book “Theertha Prabhandha” he mentioned about the Indian temples as well as their different style of architecture.

**Conclusion;-** Totally we can say that , the Indian style of architecture is very special due to its decorative art. The Indian style of architecture is still studied by the many students who are interested in making experiments in architecture.

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