



RAMAPPA TEMPLE

TELANGANA'S FIRST WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Presentation by:
Chapple Nagarjuna Reddy, M13
Chirag Goyal, M15
Deepak Sharma, M17

INTRODUCTION

- Rudreshwara Temple, also known as the Ramappa Temple, is a [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#) located at a distance of 77 km from Warangal, [Telangana, India](#).
- It is a living legend of the Kakatiya dynasty and is one of the master pieces of Kakatiya Art, Architecture and Technology.
- An inscription in the temple says it was constructed in the year 1213 CE by Recherla Rudra—a General of [Kakatiya](#) ruler [Ganapati Deva](#) 1199–1262. [\(Figure\)](#)
- It is in a small village Palampet in Jayashankar Bhupalpally District, Telangana.
- It is located in the vicinity of [Ramappa lake](#) which is the catchment area of the hills.

INTRODUCTION

- Evolved from kalyana chalukyan style of architecture and emerged as kakatiya style of architecture.
- It is one of the very few surviving Kakatiya Architecture in complete form (other temples are in dilapidated state) .
- The temple is a Sivalayam, where Lord Ramalingeswara is worshipped.
- Ramappa Temple stands majestically on a 6-foot (1.8 m) high star-shaped platform.
- [Marco Polo](#), during his visit to the Kakatiya empire, allegedly called the temple "the brightest star in the galaxy of temples".

WHY IS IT A CULTURAL HERITAGE

- TANGIBLE FACTORS

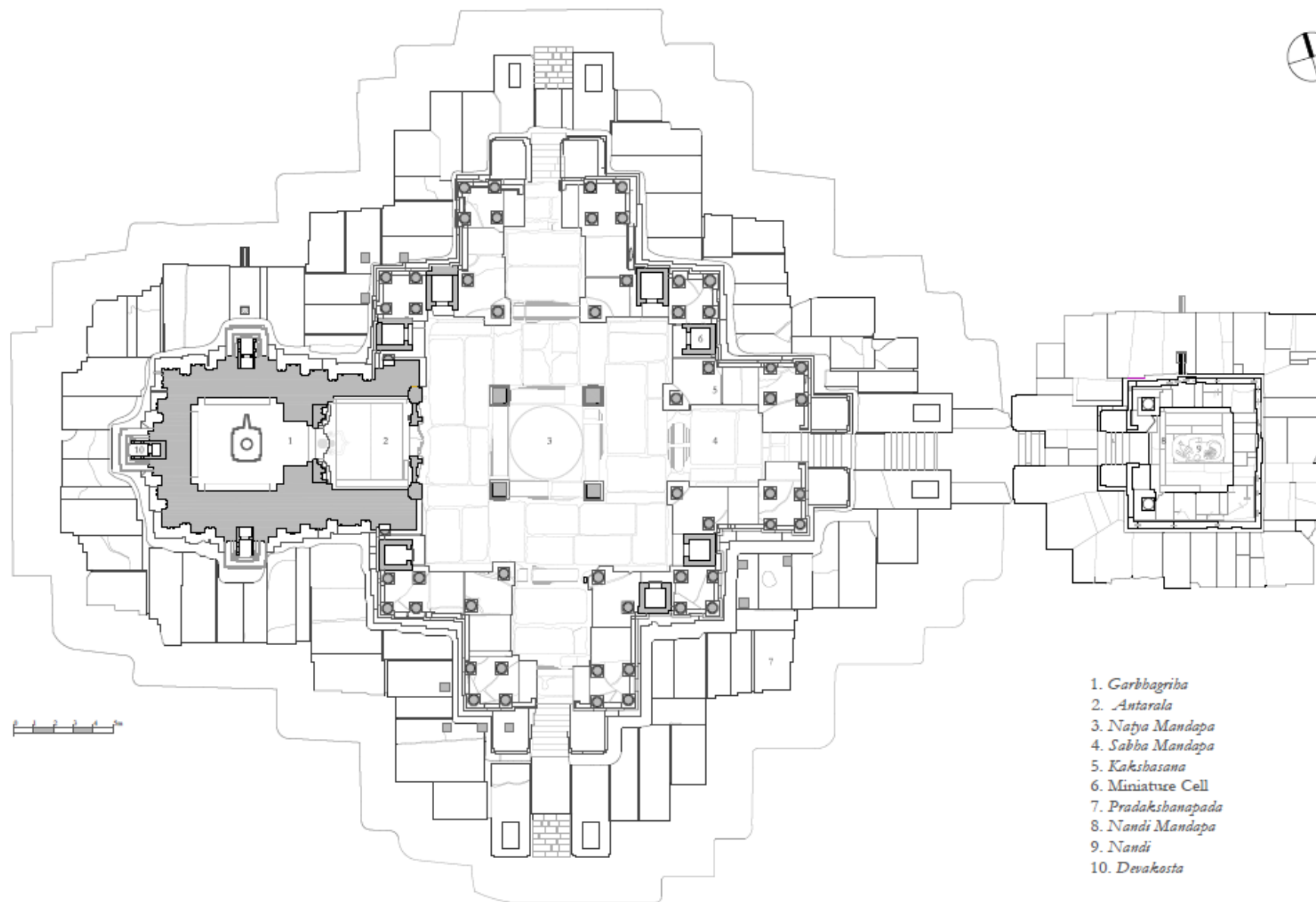
- ✓ Temple Architecture
- ✓ Construction Technologies
- ✓ Sculptures

- INTANGIBLE FACTORS

- ✓ Various Dance forms inscribed on the walls and pillar of the temple
- ✓ Rituals passed on from one generation to others
- ✓ Various Chanting and Mantras

ARCHITECTURE

- Ramappa Temple had been evolved from **Kalyana Chalukyan style** of architecture (at that time Karnataka and Telangana were ruled by Kalyana chalukyans) and emerged as **Kakatiyan style** of architecture.
- It displays Medival Temple Architecture styles (990-1334).
- Three entrances East, North and South with sanctum in West having a majestic Shivlinga.
- The Kakatiya Temple architecture has been referred to as 'Triakuta Style' with three temples in the main temple complex while a star-shaped platform hosts the main temple structure: Main Temple, Kateshwara Temple and Kameshwara Temple.



FIGURES

CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY AND MATERIALS

- **Indigenous sand box technology** was used for foundation to be earthquake resistant.
- The super structure is made up of lightweight porous **Floating bricks** and some part of it is restored by reinventing same porous bricks.
- Use of original **Dolerite** for massive columns, architrave beams, ceiling slabs and for sculptural art.
- **Granite** is used in pillars having high intensity load.
- **Sand stone** used as structural material – Pale pink stone (Temple gives a pinkish appearance because of this sand stone).



SCULPTURE

- Themes from Shiva Purana, Bhagvada Gita, Ashatadikpala presentation with shiva dancing in centre.
- Human features represent local, ethnic people in sculptures in place of Devangana concept (ideal features).
- 12 bracket figures showing elegant female dancers (known as Madanikas) striking different poses will welcome you to the temple with ethnic facial feature.
- 26 Gajavyala figures from another bracket figures are expressive and signifies the valour and power of kakatiyas.
- There are approximately 600 sculptures with dancing poses ranging in height from 6 inches to 6 feet long.

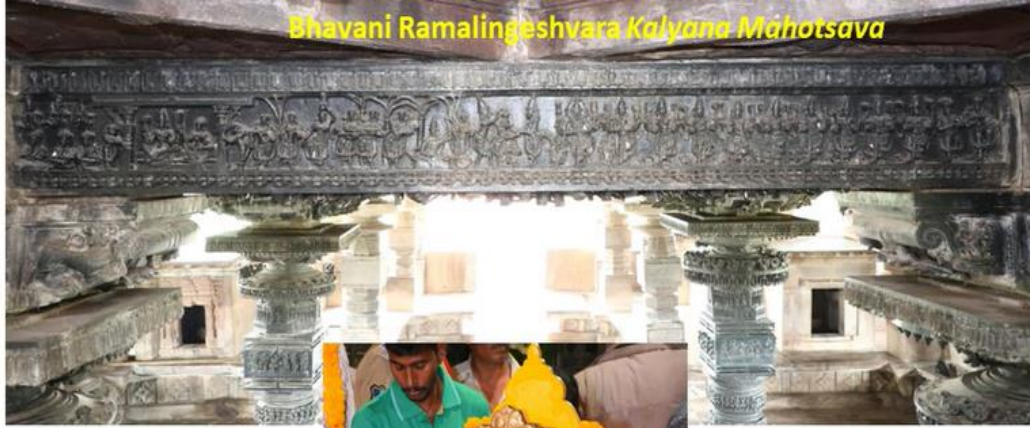




RITUALS

- The ritual of Girija kalyana performed as part of MahaSivaratri celebrations takes place in the centre of Rangabhumika under the canopy of celestial Girija kalyana, the sculptural panorama.
- Bhaktas become father and mother of bride as well as bridegroom. They bring everything required for the marriage.
- These elements of intangible cultural heritage handed down to this illuminative space 8 centuries ago, create an extra-sensory experience on every Mahashivaratri.
- UNESCO said it is a living tradition and representing human values.

Bhavani Ramalingeshvara Kalyana Mahotsava



DANCE

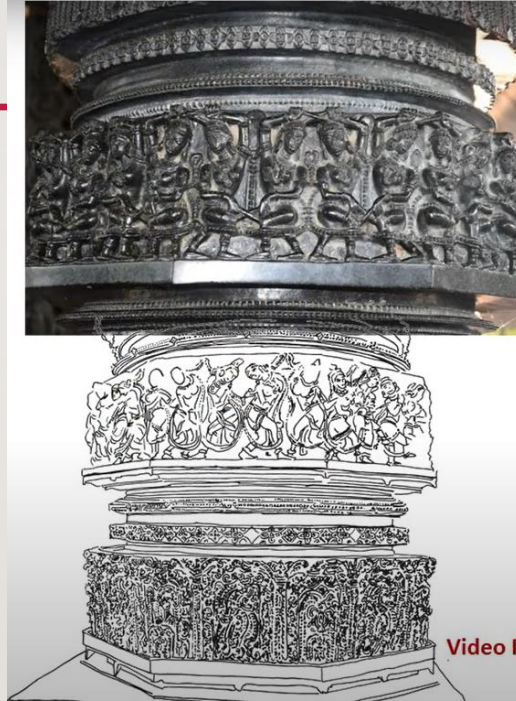
- Dance is the Strength of Ramappa Temple
- Central ceiling showing Shiva dancing in the middle & also the Ashta Dikpala in dancing mode along with other dancing Sculptures which are around 600 in numbers.
- Gateways are inscribed with dancing Dwarpala (local people)



-
- Perani Natya, Pindi bandha, Yogini, Gavunadali, Natyashashtra sthanaka, Paravratta sthanaka, Vishilishta, are some of the dance tradition represented in the temple.
 - Temple also represent 12 Madanikas (taken from Natyashashtra & local dance tradition) which describes 12 dance postures and it looks like a live dance.
 - One more unique thing about the Ramappa dance sculptures is the use of jewellery – Dwirajaka/Trirajaka.



Perani Natya



Video Pillar Details

Pindibandha



Bracket Figures - Madanikas-Chitraputrikas





THANK YOU



