



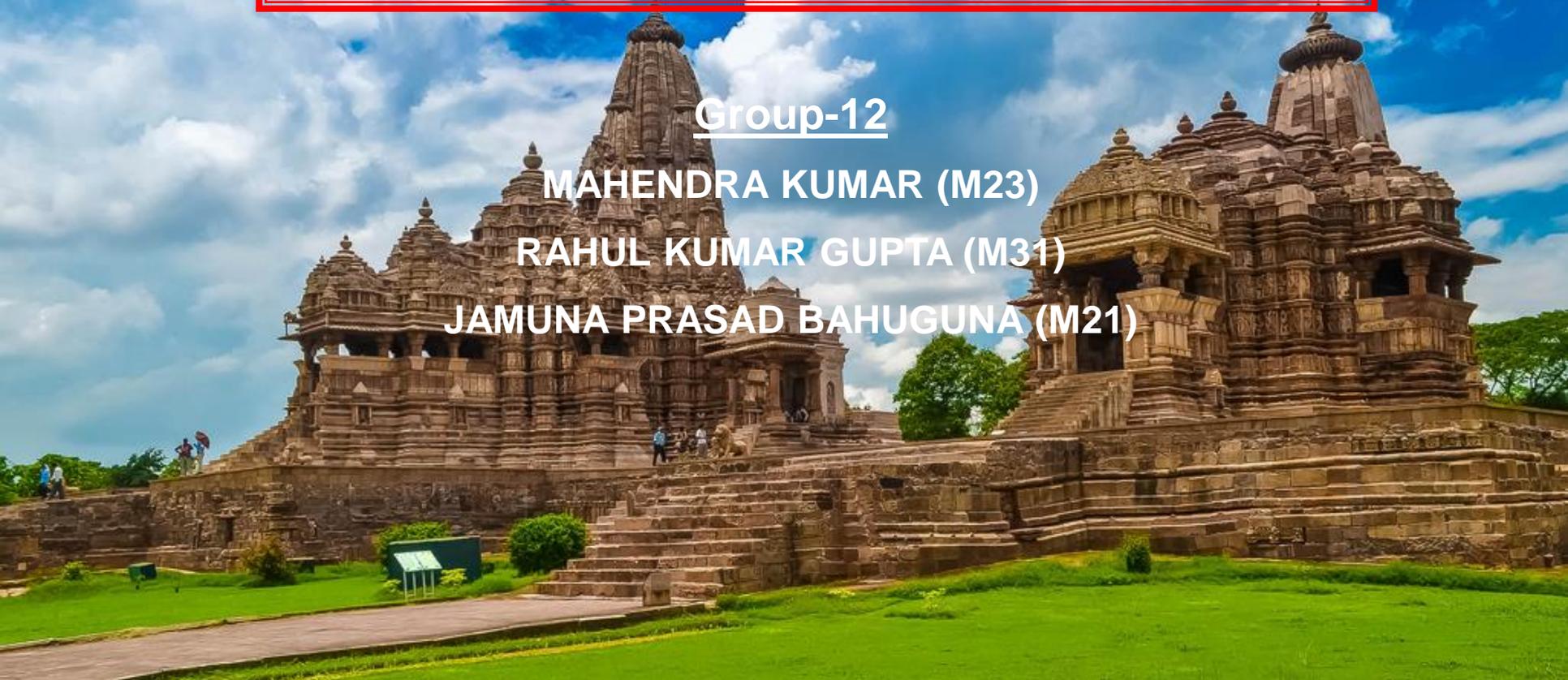
KHAJURAHO GROUP OF MONUMENTS

Group-12

MAHENDRA KUMAR (M23)

RAHUL KUMAR GUPTA (M31)

JAMUNA PRASAD BAHUGUNA (M21)





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Introduction

- The Khajuraho Group of Monuments are a group of temples situated in Khajuraho, Chattarpur district of Madhya Pradesh.
- Around 175Km southeast of Jhansi, 620Km and around southeast of New Delhi.
- Constructed between 950AD to 1050 AD.
- Built during the reign of the Chandelas.
- These temples are famous for their Nagara-style architectural symbolism and their Erotic sculptures.
- The Khajuraho group of temples were built together and they were dedicated to two religions, Hinduism and Jainism.
- Upto 12th century there was 85 temples but now there are only 25 temples.



History

- Most temples were constructed during the rule of Chandela dynasty.
- Most temples were built during the reigns of the Hindu kings Yashovarman and Dhanga.
- They are attacked by several Muslim dynasties from the 13th century to the 18th century.
- In 1495AD, Sikandar Lodi campaign of temple destruction included Khajuraho temples.
- The remoteness and isolation of Khajuraho protected the Hindu and Jain temples from continued destruction by Muslims.
- In the 1830s, T.S. Burt, who is a British surveyor did survey of these temples after that they were rediscovered by the global audience.
- They are added in UNESCO world heritage site in 1986.



Description

- They were built in NAGARA style of architectural symbolism.
- All the temples, except one(Chaturbhuja temple) face the sunrise.
- The relative layout of temples integrate masculine and feminine deities and symbols highlight the interdependence.
- The artworks of these monuments highlight the four goals of human life which is considered necessary and proper in Hinduism.
i.e. Dharma, Kama, Artha and Moksha.



Out of 25 surviving temples:

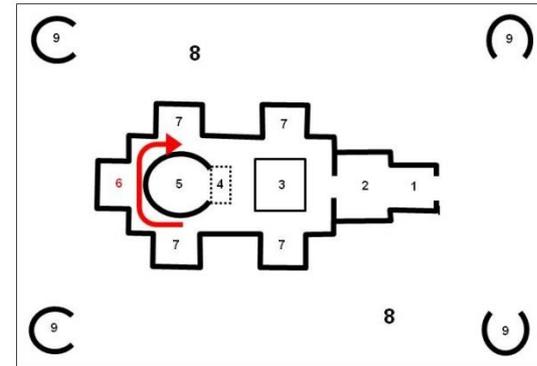
- TEN are dedicated to Lord VISHNU in his various forms, such as VAMANA (the Dwarf), VARAHA (the boar), VAIKUNTHA...etc.
- EIGHT are dedicated to LORD SHIVA
- ONE to SURYA
- ONE to CHAUSATH YOGINIs (Sixty-four goddesses)
- FIVE to JAIN DIGAMABARAS.

Architecture

- In these temples the SPIRE (shikhara) is CURVILINEAR in form unlike Dravidian style.
- These monuments follow a grid geometrical design which is called Vastu-Purusha-mandala design.
- *Mandala* means circle, *Purusha* is universal essence at the core of Hindu tradition i.e. man, energy, connection, or soul while *Vastu* means the dwelling structure.
- The design layout of temple in a symmetrical, concentrically layered, self-repeating structure around the core of the temple.



- These structures consisting of mainly eight to nine units:
- Porch (Ardhmandapa/ Mukhamandapa)
- Another hall (Mandapa)
- Large hall (Mahamandapa)
- Vestibule (Antarala)
- Sanctum (Garbha-Griha)
- Ambulatory (Pradakshina Patha)
- Transepts
- Platform(Jagat)
- Subsidiary shrines



- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Ardha mandapa | 6. Pradakshina |
| 2. Mandapa | 7. Transepts |
| 3. Maha mandapa | 8. Jagati |
| 4. Antarala | 9. Subsidiary shrines |
| 5. Garba griha | |



Art and Sculpture

- The Khajuraho temples feature a variety of artwork, of which 10% is sexual or erotic art outside and inside the temples
- The erotic arts are part of the Hindu tradition of treating kama as an essential and proper part of human life.
- The vast majority of arts depict various aspects the everyday life, mythical stories as well as symbolic display of various secular and spiritual values important in Hindu tradition.





Art and Sculpture

- The Attendant and Surrounding Divinities executed in round or high relief. They are believed to radiate the power of the central divinity of the sanctum
- The Demi-Gods such as vidyadhara, gana etc. they are the dynamic figures generally carved on top row of the wall, symbolizing the celestial world
- Celestial women- apsaras, surasundaris
- Amorous Couples
- Secular Scenes depicting the royal hunt, the king court, marching armies, domestic scenes, teacher and pupils etc
- Animal Figures both mythical and realistic
- Geometric and Floral Designs are carved on the ceilings, on the borders of panels and walls, on pillars etc.

DIFFERENT TEMPLES

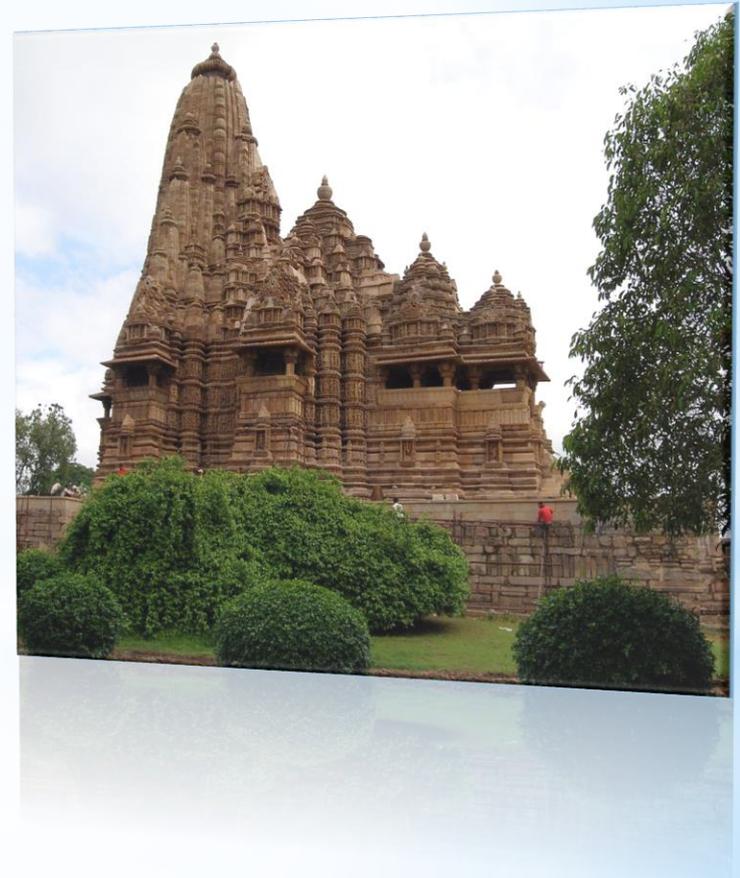


- 850 AD, Western Group
- Dedicated to 64 yoginis which represent different aspect of shakti
- It faces north and consists of 64 cells in quadrangular plan
- This temple was constructed with granite blocks
- Only shrine to be aligned north-east instead of east-west



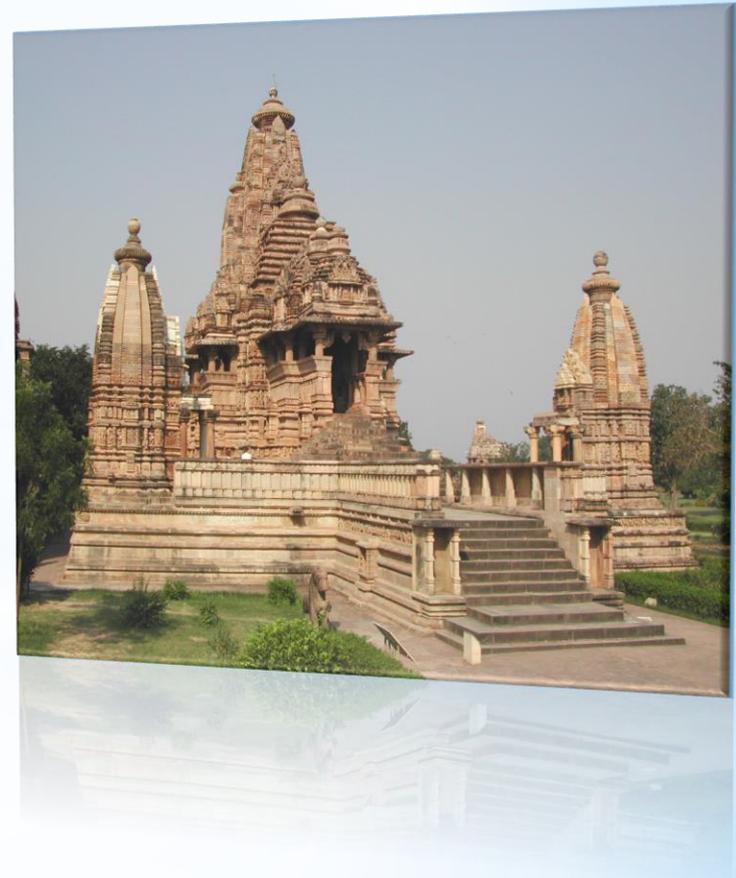
CHAUSATH YOGINI TEMPLE

- 1025 AD, Western Group
- Tallest temple at Khajuraho(30.5)
- Dedicated to lord Shiva(lingam)
- At antarala(vestibule) one can have darshan of the marble linga placed exactly in the centre of the sanctum
- The spire of the sanctum has a series of graded replicas of itself which cluster around the central peak and create the effect of mountain range



KANDARIYA MAHADEVA TEMPLE

- 954 AD, Western Group
- Dedicated to lord Vishnu
- Five shrined or panchayatana temple complex
- Entrance porch has two-loop maker-torana(crocodile arch) flanked by gladiators
- Exterior walls have sculptures of gods and goddesses and a rare adornment of panchagni(five fires)



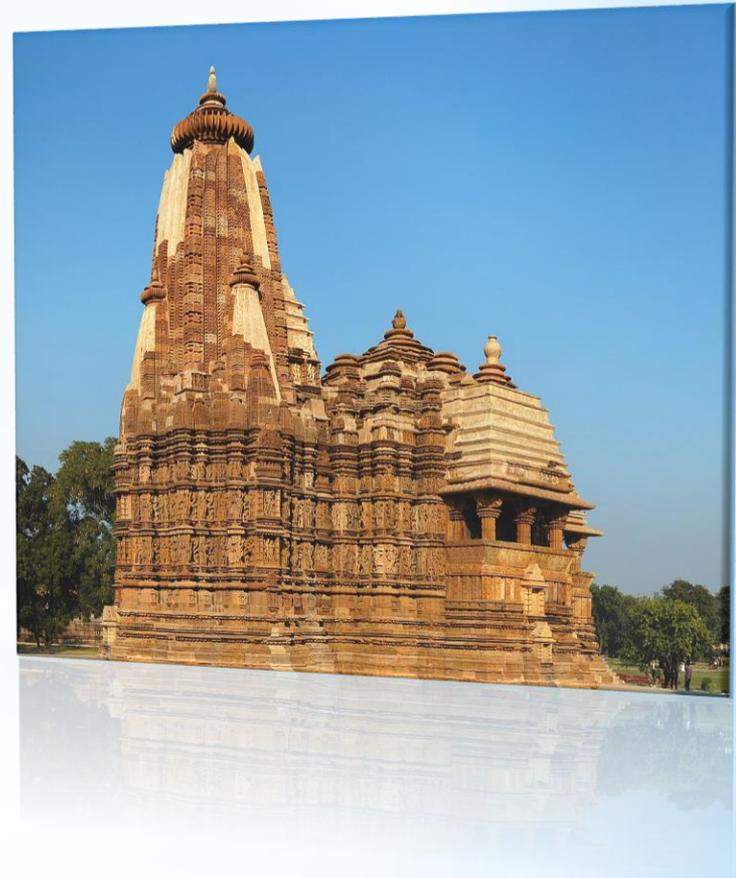
LAKSHAMANA TEMPLE

- 1002 AD, Western Group
- It has stone Shiva-lingam
- It has its Nandi mandapa for the bull mount of Shiva intact
- The main niches of the wall contain Shiva's manifestations, Andhakantaka subduing the blind demon, Natesha dancing in the western light, and ardhhanari.



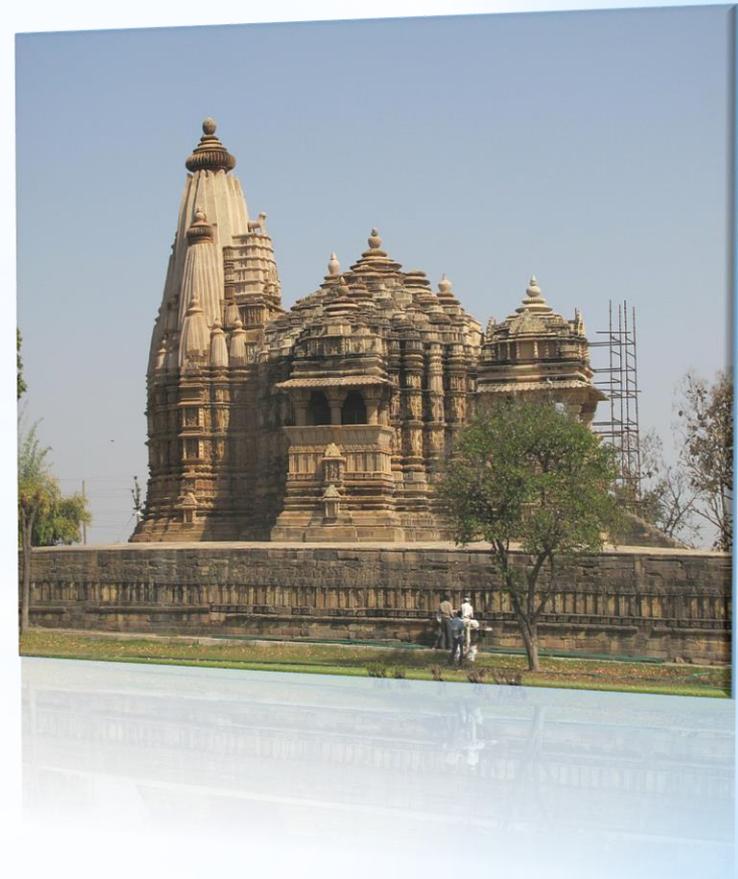
VISHVANATH TEMPLE

- 1000 AD, Western Group
- Originally dedicated to lord Vishnu, now enshrine Goddess Parvati
- The temple is famous for graceful figure sculpture on its exterior wall-
mithunas, apsaras, vyalas and
images of deities.



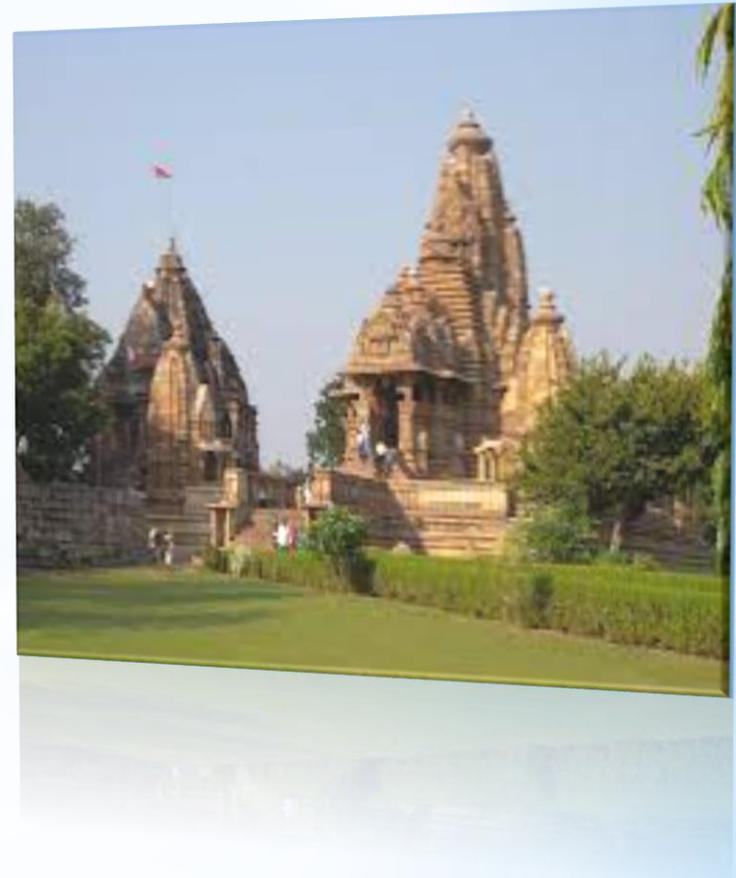
DEVI JAGADAMBI TEMPLE

- 1000 AD, Western Group
- Temple dedicated to Lord Chitragupt and Lord Surya
- It has a sanctum with a circumambulatory path, a vestibule, a *maha-mandapa* (large hall) with transepts, and an entrance porch



CHITRAGUPTA TEMPLE

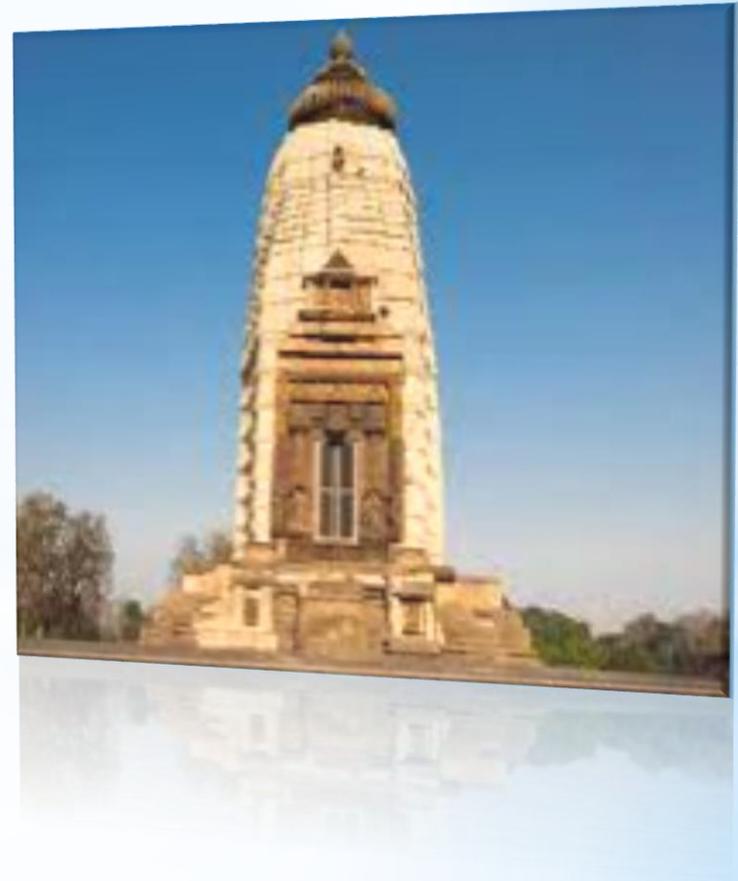
- 900-925AD, Western Group
- It is dedicated to lord Shiva
- Only temple which is being worshipped even now



MATANGESHVARA TEMPLE

➤ 850-1000 AD, Western Group

PARVATI TEMPLE



➤ 900-925AD, Wester Group

VARAHA TEMPLE

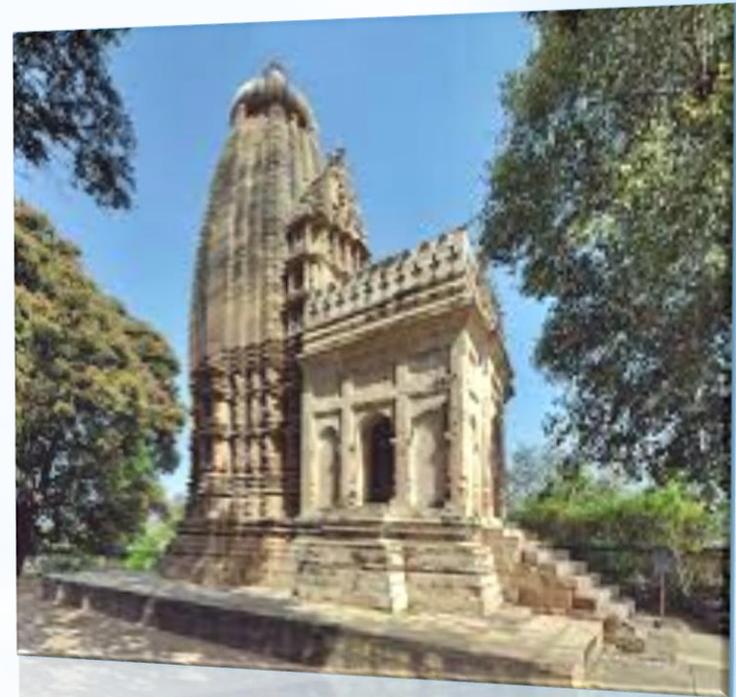


- 995 AD, Eastern Group
- Dedicated to Jain Tirthankars
- It is also known as ghanti temple because of the ghanta(bell) motifs on the pillars



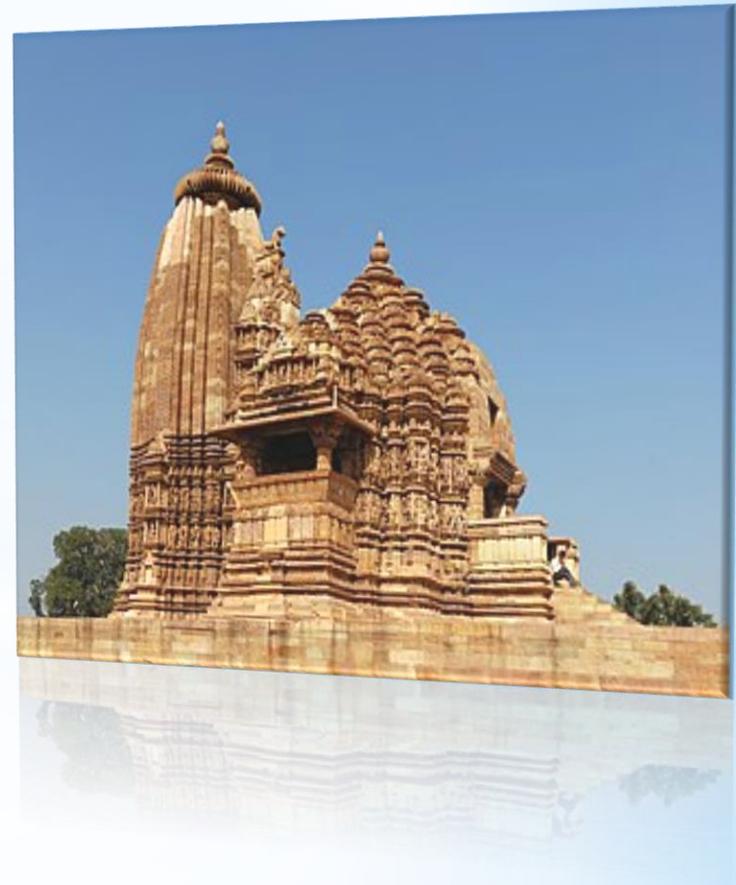
GHANTAI TEMPLE

- 1027 AD, Eastern Group
- Dedicated to the first Tirthankar Adinath
- Single spired temple
- Crisp decoration of chaitya-arch designs and the spire creates an interesting light and shade effects



ADINATH TEMPLE

- 1050-1075 AD, Eastern Group
- Dedicated to the Vamana avatar of lord Vishnu



VAMANA TEMPLE

- 950-970 AD, Eastern Group
- Dedicated to Parshvanatha



PARSHVANATHA TEMPLE

➤ 1028 AD, Eastern Group



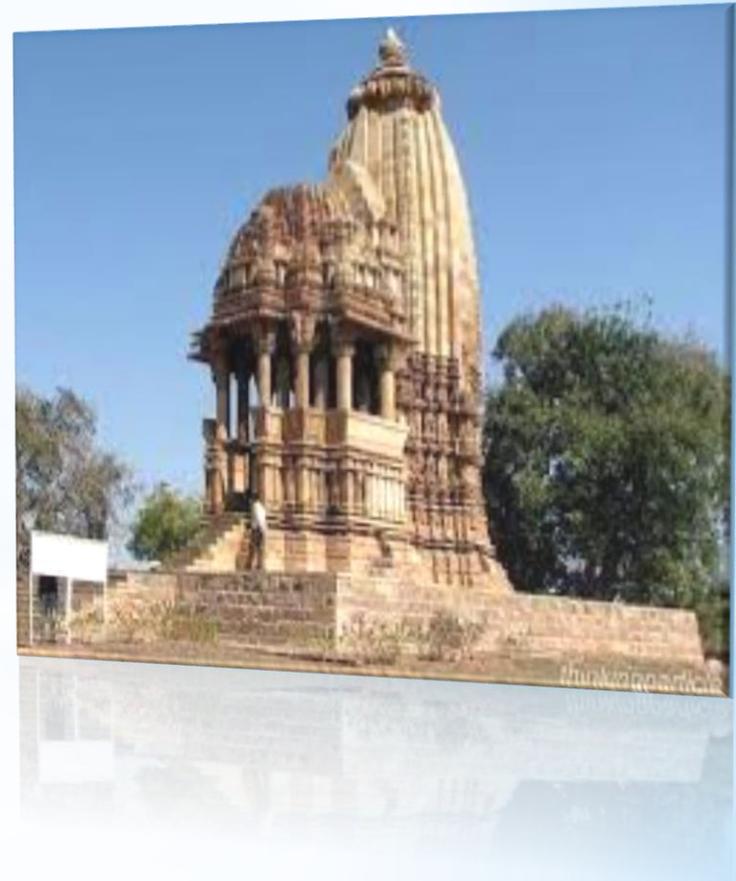
SHANTINATHA TEMPLE

- 1100-1125 AD, Southern group
- Dedicated to lord Shiva
- Sculpture and figures have sharp feature and angular postures
- Its sanctum was built as if by rotating a square round a central axis
- Its mahamandapa is large and octagonal with corbelled ceiling



DULADEVA TEMPLE

- 1100 AD, Eastern Group
- Dedicated to lord Vishnu
- Highly compressed ardh mandap, mandap, constricted antara and garbh griha without ambulatory
- Heavy and simple shikhar with curvilinear shape but no spires or turrets



CHATURBUJA TEMPLE

- JAVERI
- GANESHA
- BEEJAMANDAL TEMPLE
- VISHNU GARUDA
- MAHISHASURAMARDINI
- LALGUAN MAHADEV
- BRAHMA TEMPLE

OTHER TEMPLES

JAI HIND