



**THE TEMPLE CONSTRUCTION
INDIA**



**CRAFTING
DIVINITY !**

ABOUT US



- Professionally managed creative institution from Pune, with ancestral roots in the tribal village of "Harishchandra Tanda."
- Ancestors started as laborers under temple contractors, gradually mastering the expertise over four generations.
- Experience of building more than 1000 temples across India.

Our Expertise :

- Specialization in temple architecture, combining extensive research and creative designs.
- Young generations trained as skilled temple architects with education from leading institutions like IIT and JJ School of Arts.
- Organized under the brand name "The Temple Construction, India (TTC, India)." Highly talented civil and architectural experts proficient in rendering their functions.

Temple Architectural Services:

- Complete range of services, including architectural drawing, cost estimation, planning, carving, and assembly of stone temples following traditional norms.
- Designs strictly comply with traditional rules while offering modified adaptations for contemporary times.
- Capable of conceptualizing temple structures of any scale and complexity, catering to individual tastes and budget constraints.
- Assurance of 100% client satisfaction during the execution of approved plans.

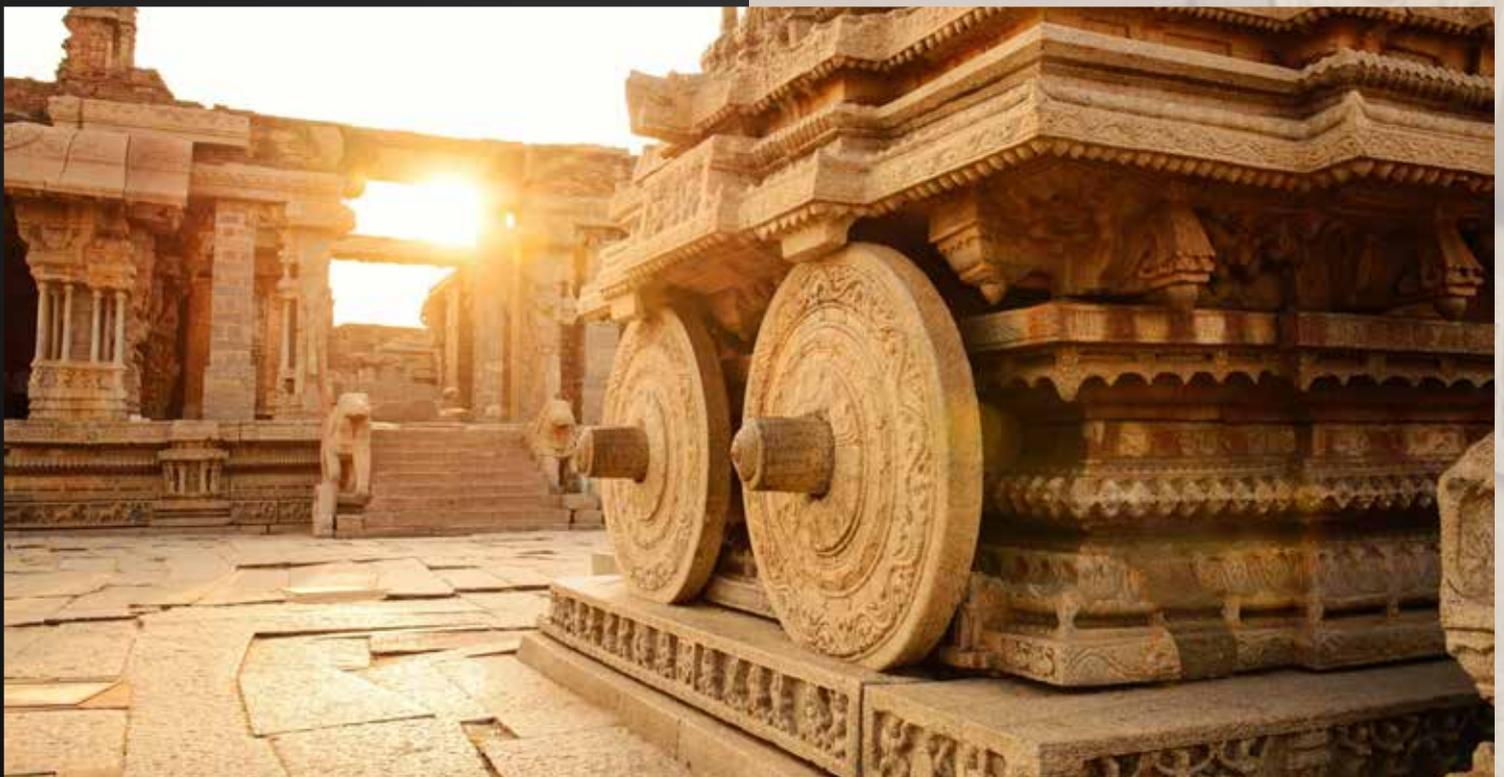
OUR SERVICES

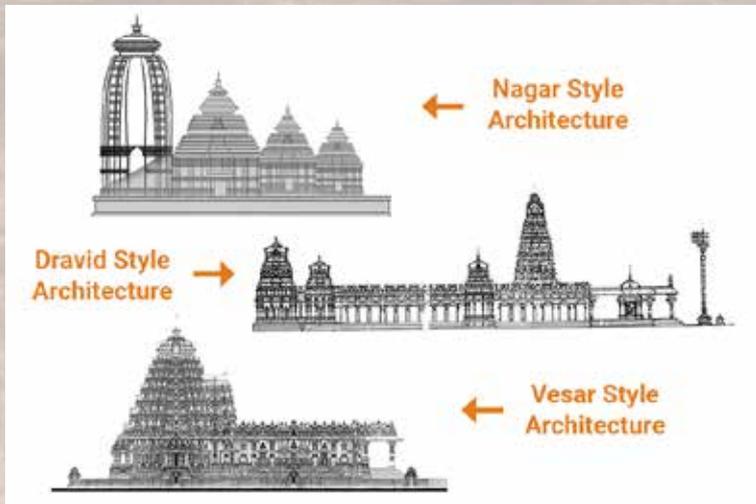


- Temple designing and construction

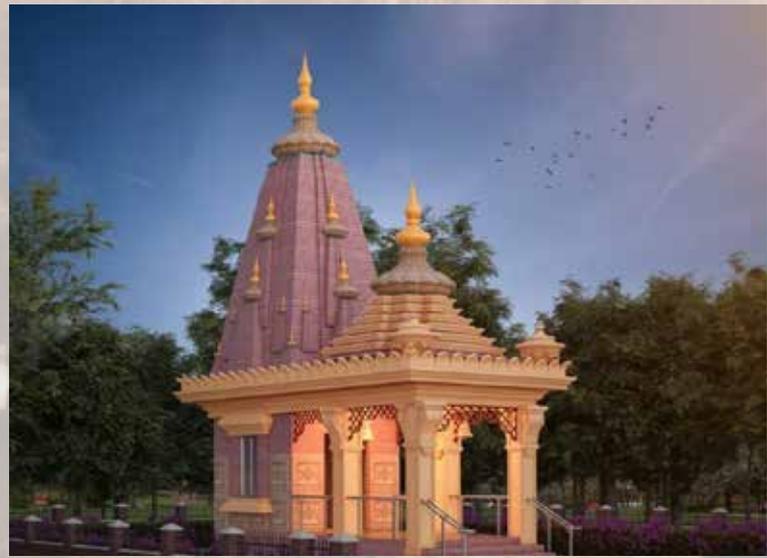
Temple designing and construction involves conceptualization, site selection, and layout planning, considering the religious and cultural significance. Symbolism, sacred geometry, and iconography are incorporated, and skilled artisans use traditional or modern materials for construction. After rituals and consecration, the temple becomes a sacred space for worship, requiring ongoing maintenance to preserve its cultural and architectural heritage.

- Specialised in South Indian and North Indian temple
- Stone temple construction and stone art work
- Marble temple construction
- Cement (RCC) temple construction





TEMPLE ARCHITECTURAL STYLES



TEMPLE SCULPTURES



TEMPLE PILLARS

HINDU TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE



- Hindu temple architecture has various styles but retains a common structure with an inner sanctum housing the deity's image.
- Hindu temple architecture encompasses a wide range of sizes, from simple structures to vast complexes covering several acres.
- The temples are designed to celebrate life, with elements representing fire, water, nature, deities, and the balance between feminine and masculine principles.
- The sanctum is surrounded by other structures and buildings, including a tower-like shikhara or vimana.
- Temples often have ambulatory, mandapa, antechamber, and porch.
- Synthesis of arts, dharma, beliefs, and values are reflected in temple design.
- Temples represent pilgrimage and encompass cosmic elements and deities.
- They serve as a link between humans and the divine, aiding spiritual progress and liberation (moksha).
- Architectural principles are based on Shilpa shastras and Vastu Shastras.
- Hindu temple builders have artistic freedom and may adopt various geometries to express the Hindu way of life.

BUILDING SCIENCE OF HINDU TEMPLE

- Hindu temples are known as Mandir, Koil, Kovil, Devasthanam, or Devalaya in various regions of India.
- They can be standalone structures or part of a complex.
- Temple architecture reflects local styles, materials, and skills.
- Main temple forms and styles were established during 600–800 AD.
- The central shrine or garbhagriha houses the deity's image and is accessed through a columned porch or mandapa.
- The shrine is crowned with a pyramidal spire (sikhara) or vertically attenuated dome. Temples are often built on a raised plinth and may have subsidiary shrines and enclosing walls with giant gateway towers (gopurams).
- The character of monumental Hindu architecture is defined by the outline and detailing of the sikhara and roof forms.
- Architectural elements like Sikhara and Gopurams vary in form and scale across India. Temple architecture has evolved over time, showcasing different styles and materials of construction.



ELEMENTS OF HINDU TEMPLE



In the later half of the 7th century, Hindu temple structures in India began taking a definite form. Similar to Gothic Church components like nave, aisles, and spire, Hindu temples have common elements known in their original Sanskrit words. The sanctuary is called Vimana, comprising two parts: Sikhara (upper tower) and Garbhagriha (lower inner chamber).

- Sikhara
- Garbhagriha
- Pradakshina Pratha
- Mandapa
- Antarala
- Ardhamandapa
- Gopurams
- Pitha
- Toranas
- Amalaka

MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION

- Indian temples used a variety of materials based on regional availability: timber, mud, plaster, brick, and stone.
- Early temples made of timber, bamboo, and plaster have mostly disappeared or exist in fragmentary remains.
- Later stone temples were often modeled after wood and bamboo architecture, seen in carvings, roof forms, and window shapes in regions like the Himalayas, Kerala, and Bengal.
- Brick and mortar temples date back to pre-Christian era, constructed where suitable stone was limited but brick was easily available.
- Stone construction is the most distinctive expression of Hindu architecture, with highly evolved techniques for cutting and excavating stone.
- Stone temples date back to the 2nd and 3rd centuries and used various types of stone like granite, marble, soapstone, sandstone, and local stones.
- Stone temples are renowned for intricate and ornate carvings and sculptures found throughout India.



EVOLUTION OF HINDU TEMPLE ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

• Hindu temple styles developed due to geographical, climatic, cultural, historical, and linguistic differences between northern and southern India. Three main styles: Nagara (northern), Dravidian (southern), and Vesara (hybrid, seen in the Deccan).

Northern Style:

- Emerged under the Gupta dynasty (320-550 AD) and evolved through various dynasties (5th to 12th century).
- Influenced by invaders from the north-west during the medieval period (6th-13th centuries).
- Some temples destroyed by Muslim invaders from the 11th century onwards.

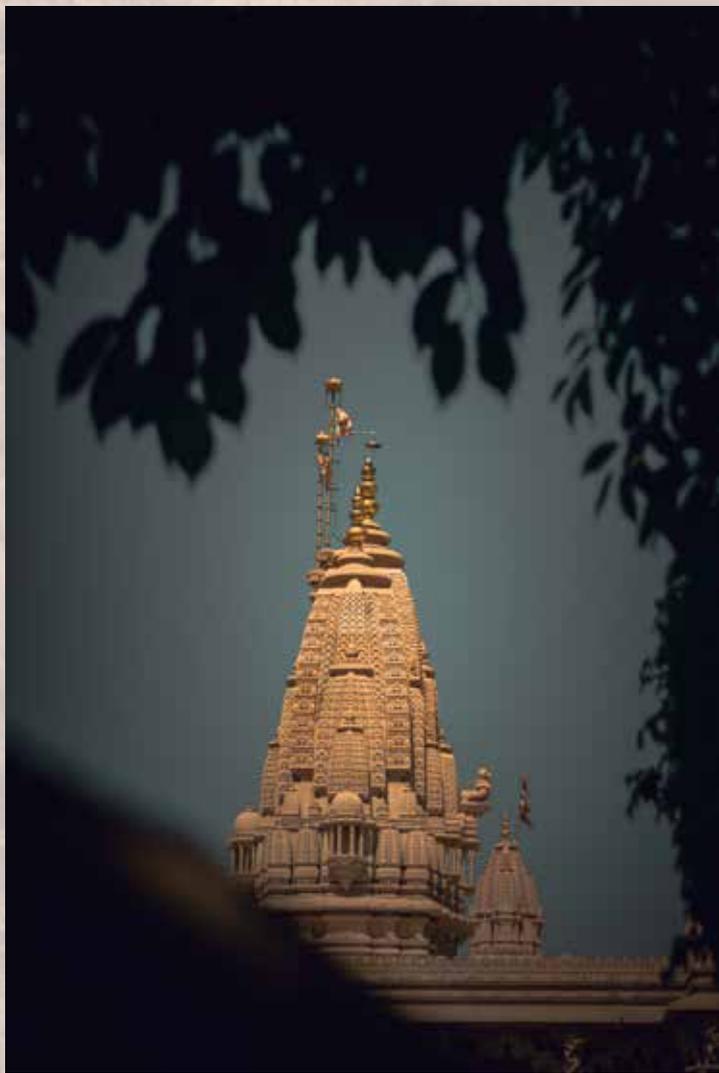
Southern Style:

- Began with Early Chalukyas and Kalchuris (6th to 8th century) and continued through various dynasties (7th to 17th century).
- Less disruption from Muslim rule, leading to better preservation of south Indian temple architecture.

Peripheral Styles:

- Other distinct styles found in Bengal, Kerala, and Himalayan valleys.





NAGARA NORTHERN STYLE



5th Century Development:

- Characteristic temple plan evolved under the Hindu dynasty in the 5th century.
- Temples consisted of the garbhagriha surrounded by an ambulatory path, an outer portico with columns, and a flat stone roof.
Examples: Sanchi, Tigawa, and Deogarh temples.

8th Century Advancements:

- Temples in the 8th century had smaller shrines, and the sikhara (tower) became a prominent feature.
- Introduction of the mandapa (pillared hall) and rectangular walls around temples. Notable examples: Temples at Osian (Rajasthan) and Jain temples in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Distinct Orissa Temple Style (7th to 11th Century):

- Developed in Orissa with prismatic towers and attention to mandapa construction. Fine examples: Lingaraja temple, Bhubaneshwar; Jagannath temple, Puri; Sun temple, Konark.

Central India Development (9th to 11th Century):

- Parallel development in Central India, seen in Khajuraho temples with conical towers and intricate carvings. Fine examples: Khandariya Mahadev temple; Lakshmana temple, Khajuraho.

DRAVIDIAN SOUTHERN STYLE

7th Century Chalukya Rule:

- Temples inspired by Buddhist architecture, evolved from simple rock-cut shrines to large structures.

Examples: Lad Khan temple, Durga temple, Aihole.

Pallava Rock-Cut Structures (7th-9th Century):

- Pallava rulers led the way in Dravidian style at Mahabalipuram with rock-cut structures.
- Pandyas added lofty gateways (gopurams) with pyramid crowns to the temples.

11th Century Chola Rule:

- Chola rulers built the towering Brihadeshvara temple in Thanjavur (60 m high).
- Temples extended and became more intricate, incorporating multiple mandaps for various activities.
- Dravidian style concluded in temple townships like Srirangam and Madurai with concentric enclosures.
- Temples served as cultural hubs, offering spaces for ceremonies, dance performances, and community gatherings, becoming integral to South Indian life.



DISTINCT FEATURES



Distinct Features of 'Northern Style' Temples:

- Superstructure: Distinguished by the beehive-shaped tower known as the sikhara.
- Gateways: Plain, simple, and small, located in the north of the temple.
- Plans: Typically square, but walls may be broken, giving the impression of a circular plan.
- Visual Effect: Tower made up of miniature sikhara, creating a mountain-like appearance.

Distinct Features of 'Southern Style' Temples:

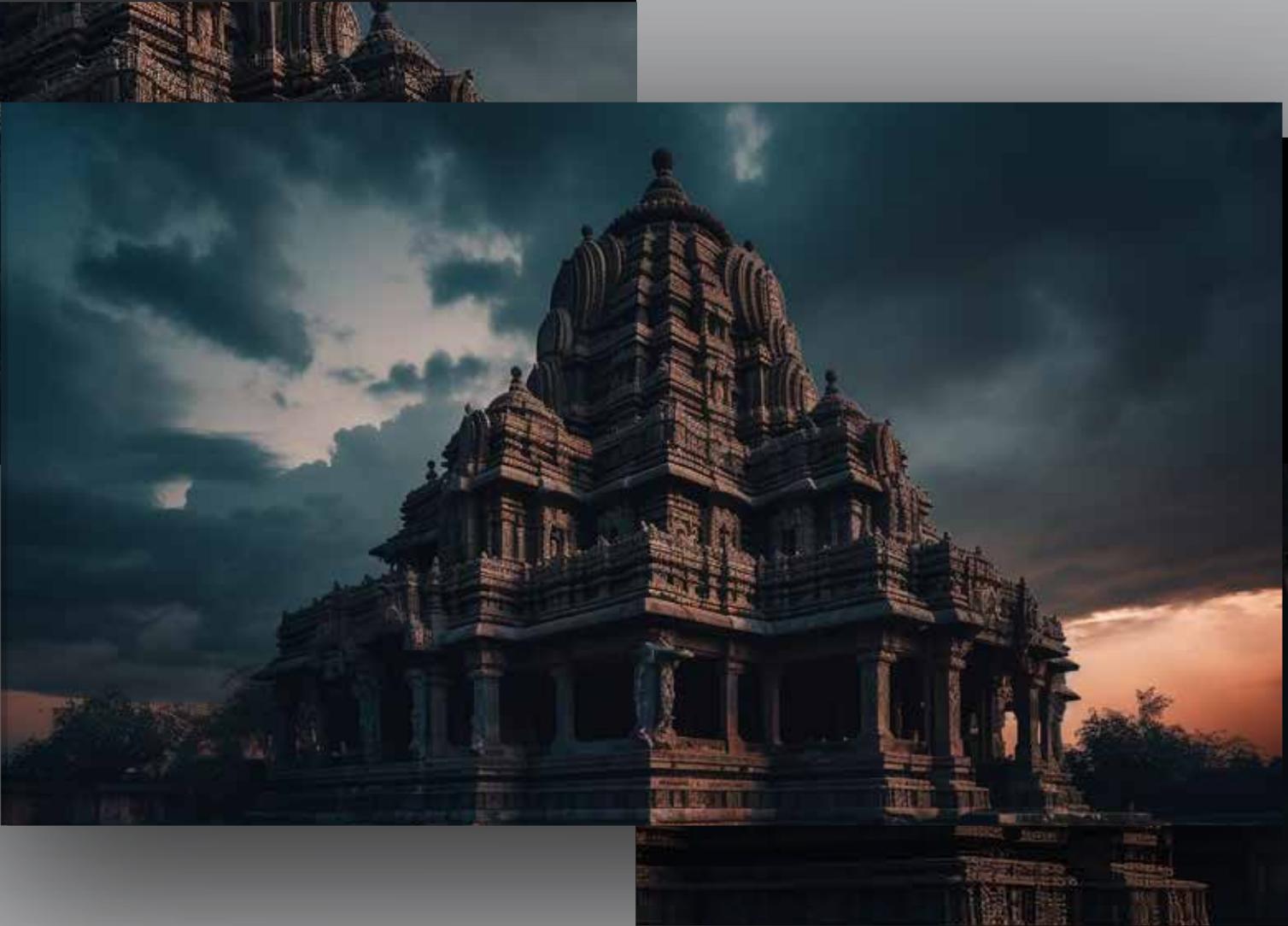
- Superstructure: Vimana, a tall pyramidal tower with several progressively smaller storeys, culminating in the peak called sikhara.
- Base: Vimana stands on a square base.
- Temple Complex: Main shrine and smaller shrines enclosed by the outer wall called prakara.
- Marvelous Gateways: Outer walls adorned with intricate and tall gateways called gopurams.
- Dominating Presence: Gopurams became taller, overpowering the main shrine's superstructure, and dominating the entire temple complex.

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