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## "Understanding The Architecture Of Karnataka"

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### **Abstract:**

My paper intends to present the historical understanding of the Architecture of Karnataka. Originally called the State of Mysore, Karnataka is a state in southern India. Architectural monuments in the area over the ages revealed a variety of influences, frequently providing insight into the artistic preferences of the twelve distinct dynasties' rulers. Its architectural diversity includes magnificent monoliths like the Gomateshwara, shrines dedicated to Hindu and Jain faiths, the ruins of old cities, mausoleums, and palaces with a variety of architectural styles. The Karnataka architecture was created by the Kadambas. The Shikara (dome), known as the Kadamba Shikara, is the most noticeable fundamental element of their architecture. With a stupika or kalasha at the summit, the pyramid-shaped Shikara rises in simple steps. Thus Karnataka is having great art and Architectures. Karnataka has its own glory of construction and Architectures. Understanding the Architectures of Karnataka is very essential to study by the history students.

**Keywords:** Architectures, Karnataka, historical understanding, Glory in design etc.

### **Introduction:**

Following India's independence in 1947, Karnataka has undergone some significant architectural modifications. The traditional Tibetan architectural and artistic elements that are evident in locations like the Buddhist monastery at Bylakuppe were primarily brought to the state by a huge influx of Tibetan refugees who arrived between 1963 and 1997. Vidhana Soudha, the tallest temple at Murudeshwar, and its construction in Bangalore in 1953 provide witness to the Neo-Dravidian architectural influences that emerged after independence. For further information on the evolution of Karnataka's architecture over time, see the box on the right.

### **Karnataka's Architectures and It's periods:**

Kadamba architecture – synthesis of several schools (345 to 525)

The Karnataka architecture was created by the Kadambas. The Shikara (dome), known as the Kadamba Shikara, is the most noticeable fundamental element of their architecture. With a stupika or kalasha at the summit, the pyramid-shaped Shikara rises in simple steps. From

345 to 525, the Kadambas of Banavasi were a prominent Karnataka royal family that had a lasting impact on the state's architectural legacy.

#### Dravidian architecture (Western Ganga Dynasty) (350 to 550)

Many Jaina, Shaiva, and Vishnu temples were constructed during the Western Ganga Sovereign Dynasty, which was ruled by the Pallava from 350 to 550, the Chalukyas until 753, and the Rashtrakutas until 1100. The Western Ganga monarchs' building of monuments like Gomateshwara (982–983) in locations like Shravanabelagola, Kambadahalli, and Talakadu demonstrates their tolerance for various religious beliefs. The Gangas constructed a number of Vaishnava temples, including the Narayanaswami temples in the present-day Mysore district's Nanjangud, Sattur, and Hangala.

#### Badami Chalukya architecture or the Vesara style (543 to 753)

Under the Chalukya dynasty, Badami Chalukya architecture developed in the Malaprabha river basin, in the modern-day Bagalkot district of Karnataka state, India, during the fifth and eighth centuries CE. Later, it expanded throughout the region. The Chalukya style, which encompasses the considerably later Western Chalukya architecture of the 11th and 12th centuries, is another name for this type, often known as the Vesara style. Badami Chalukya is equivalent to early Chalukya architecture, as used by George Michell and others.

#### Dravidian & Rekhanagara architecture of Rashtrakutas (753 to 973)

The architectural masterpieces of the Dravidian and Rekhanagara styles were erected by the Rashtrakutas, who governed the Deccan from Manyakheta, Kalaburagi district, Karnataka, between 753 and 973. During this period, one of the richest architectural traditions in Indian history emerged in the Deccan; some writers refer to this style as Karnataka Dravida style instead of traditional Dravida style.

#### Western Chalukya architecture (Kalyani Chalukyas) (1000 and 1200)

The unique style of ornamented architecture in the Shaiva, Vaishnava, and Jain religious traditions that developed during the Western Chalukya Empire's rule in the Tungabhadra region of central Karnataka in the 11th and 12th centuries is known as Western Chalukya architecture, also referred to as Kalyani Chalukya or Later Chalukya architecture. During this time, Western Chalukyan political influence peaked in the Deccan Plateau. Large mediaeval workshops located in the Tungabhadra valley were the hub of cultural activity and the construction of countless temples.

#### Hoysala architecture of the Hoysala Empire (1100 and 1400)

A branch of the Western Chalukya architectural style, which gained popularity in the tenth and eleventh centuries, is the Hoysala architectural style. Hoysala architecture is distinctly

Dravidian and, because of its own characteristics, can be considered a separate style. It is said that the Hoysala sculpture, in all its richness, presents a photographic challenge. The Hoysalas' stone skill has been likened to the dexterity of an ivory worker or a goldsmith. The carved figures' copious amounts of jewellery and the range of hairstyles and headdresses they sport paint a fairly accurate picture of Hoysala lifestyles.

Vijayanagara architecture of the Vijayanagar Empire (1336 to 1648)

The architectural idioms of the Chalukya, Hoysala, Pandya, and Chola periods—all of which flourished in earlier centuries—are vibrantly combined in Vijayanagara architecture.

Indo-Islamic architecture of the Deccan Sultanates (1490 to 1686)

The most notable examples of the Indo-Saracenic type are the temples constructed in the Dravidian style and the palaces and courtly buildings constructed in a variety of styles. Mysore is referred to as the "City of Palaces" because of its magnificent royal palaces. English architect Henry Irwin created the Mysore Palace, the city's principal palace, in 1897. Although the palace's exterior is in the Indo-Saracenic style, its interior is uniquely Hoysalic in its abundance of detail.

Keladi Nayaka architecture of the Nayaka kingdoms (1499 – 1763)

The Keladi Nayakas, who lived from 1499 to 1763, combined the late Kadamba, Hoysala, Vijayanagara, and Dravida architectural styles to construct a number of magnificent temples in Keladi and Ikkeri. The fact that granite was used in their construction indicates that they merely adhered to the Vijayanagar architectural style. The two most outstanding specimens of Nayaka art are the Aghoreshwara Temple in Ikkeri and the Rameshwara Temple in Keladi. These pillars, known as yali columns (which represent horses and lions as seen in Hampi), are typical of the Vijayanagar style and feature hippocratic figures. These include pillars featuring lions, either sitting or with their forepaws up, as well as pillars depicting a legendary animal that resembles a horse and balances on its back with an armed rider and outstretched front legs.

Architecture of Kingdom of Mysore –Blends of Hindu, Indo-Islamic, Rajput, and Gothic styles of architecture (1399 to 1947)

Indo-Saracenic and Muslim architecture of Tipu Sultan (1780)

Buddhist Viharas, Tibetan Culture & Tibetan architecture at Bylakuppe (1953 to present)

Sikh architecture of Bidar & Bangalore (1512 to present)

Neo-Gothic church architecture (1933 to 1956)

Neo-Dravidian architecture (1947 to present)

The Vidhana Soudha and Murudeshwara Temple are two striking examples of the modern and Dravidian architectural monuments that have been constructed in Karnataka after the state's independence (1947 to the present).

### **Forts Architecture in Karnataka:**

**Bidar Fort** features seven gateways, mosques, mahals exhibiting the finest examples of Islamic and Persian architecture, and a Turkish bath known as a hammam that is now a museum.

The seven gates of the fort are named from East to West as follows:

Gate 1 - The Mandu Darwaza, the main gate

Gate 2 - The Kalmadgi Darwaza,

Gate 5 - The Delhi Darwaza,

Gate 6 - The Kalyani Darwaza,

Gate 7 - The Carnatic Darwaza,

Gates 3 and 4 are without a name.

**Chitradurga Fort**, which stretches over 1500 acres along the banks of the Vedavati River, is a remarkable example of the period's architectural style. The fort, which was constructed during the eleventh and thirteenth centuries by the Chalukyas or Hoysalas, offers stunning views of the nearby hills. Later, throughout the 15th and 18th centuries, the Nayaks of the Vijayanagara Empire's Chitradurga region expanded the fort.

Famous Maratha monarch Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj constructed the historic fort known as **Gajendragad Fort**. Tipu Sultan of Mysuru lost Gajendragad to the Marathas and Nizams in 1876. Additionally, the Marathas were granted Badami and Gajendragad as part of Gajendragad's contract.

Before moving the capital to Belgaum, the Ratta dynasty ruled the town where the fort is located from the ninth to the thirteenth centuries. The Savanur Nawab gave the Naralgund Desai, who constructed the fort in 1734, Savadatti and the settlement of Dharwar in 1730. Additionally, it is stated that Jayappa Desai of the Navalgund Sirasangi Sansthan erected the fort between 1743 and 1751. The Desai swore allegiance to Hyder Ali of Mysore after he took control of the fort. Etc..

### **Conclusion:**

Thus my paper suggesting and to knowing about There are thousands of forts in Karnataka. Some of the dynasties that have built the forts in Karnataka date back more than a millennium. The architecture of forts has a lengthy history in Karnataka. The Raichur Fort, constructed in 1294 A.D. under the Kakatiyas of Warangal, was significant to Karnataka history. The Krishna-Tungabhadra Doab region saw numerous conflicts involving Vijayanagara rulers, Bahmanis, and Adilshahis, all aimed at seizing and controlling the fort. Its architectural diversity includes magnificent monoliths like the Gomateshwara, shrines dedicated to Hindu and Jain faiths, the ruins of old cities, mausoleums, and palaces with a variety of architectural styles. In Aihole, Badami, and Hampi, numerous temples are constructed in the Kadamba architectural style. Despite how simple their architecture was, the Kadamba Shikara is the most notable aspect of it. The pyramid-shaped Shikara has a Stupika or Kalasha at the top and rises in unadorned steps. Vesara is a hybrid type of Indian temple architecture that blends shape elements typical of the Nagara style of North India with Dravidian site plans from Southern India. The Dharwad region's historic architectural schools are perhaps where this fusion style first emerged.

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