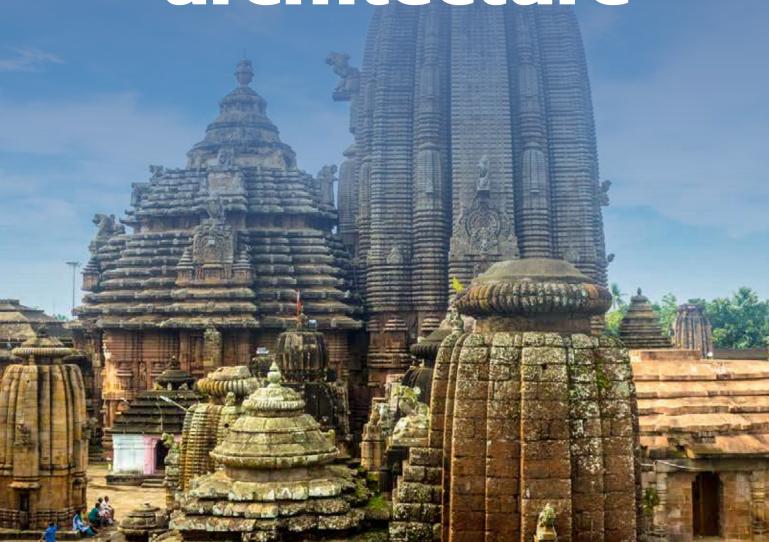




Kalinga school of temple architecture



Architectural Significance of the temple linga architectural st

- Kalinga architectural style is also a sub-style of Nagara architecture, flourished in the ancient Kalinga region present state of Odisha, West Bengal and northern Andhra Pradesh.
 In Kalinga Architecture,
- basically a temple is made in two parts, a tower and a hall. The tower is called deula and the hall is called jagmohan.

 The walls of both the deul and the jagmohan are
- architectural motifs and a profusion of figures.
 ✓ In this, Shikhara (called deul in Odisha) is almost vertical before it curves near the top.

Shikhara is preceded by a

lavishly sculpted with

mandapa (called Jagmohan or 'dance pavilion' in Odisha).
The most repeated form is the horseshoe shape, which

has come from the earliest

times, starting with the large

chaitya-grihas. It is the deul or deula which makes three distinct types of temples in Kalinga Architecture.
The style consists of three distinct types of temples:

windows of the

- Rekha Deula, Pidha Deula and Khakhara Deula. The former two are associated with Vishnu, Surya and Shiva temples while the third is mainly with Chamunda and Durga temples.
- ✓ The Rekha Deula and Khakhara Deula houses the sanctum sanctorum while the Pidha Deula constitutes outer dancing and offering halls
- ► Halls
 ✓ Examples of Kalinga architecture: Rajarani temple (Bhubaneshwar);
 Jagganath Temple, Puri.