

Kalinga

school of temple architecture



Architectural Significance of the temple

- ✓ 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 lavishly sculpted with 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 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 windows of the 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: 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
- ✓ Examples of Kalinga architecture: Rajarani temple (Bhubaneswar); Jagganath Temple, Puri.