

ASI to Restore Bhand Devra Temple in Rajasthan

Why in News?

The <u>Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)</u> is set to restore the 10th-century **Bhand Devra temple** in Rajasthan's Baran district, often hailed as the state's "mini Khajuraho."



Key Points

- Architectural Style and Location:
 - The Bhand Devra temple, located on the bank of the <u>Ramgarh Crater</u> in Baran district, is built in the distinctive <u>Nagara architectural style</u>.
 - Its resemblance to the temples of Khajuraho is striking, earning it the nickname "Rajasthan's mini Khajuraho."
- Historical Background and Patronage:
 - The temple was originally built as a victory monument by King Malaya Verma of the Nagavanshi dynasty.
 - It received renewed patronage in 1162 CE when King Trishna Verma of the Meda dynasty undertook its restoration.
 - These successive contributions reflect the temple's enduring historical and dynastic importance.
- Neglect and Loss of Heritage:
 - Years of neglect and apathy have left the temple damaged, with crumbling structures and stolen idols eroding its rich heritage.
- A Geological and Cultural Wonder:
 - The adjacent Ramgarh Crater, formed by an asteroid impact around 165 million years ago, is among India's rare geo-heritage sites.
 - It is a meteor impact crater of 3.5 kilometres diameter in Kota plateau of <u>Vindhya</u>
 range located adjacent to Ramgarh village in Baran district in Rajasthan.

• It is officially recognized as India's third crater, with a diameter between the 14 km **Dhala** crater in **Madhya Pradesh** and the 1.8 km **Lonar crater** in Maharashtra.

Nagara or North Indian Temple Style

About:

- Commonly found in northern India, Nagara-style temples are marked by a curvilinear tower (Shikhara), sanctum sanctorum (Garbhagriha), and pillared hall (Mandapa).
- These temples are usually constructed on a raised stone platform (Jagati) with steps leading to the entrance.
- The ground plan of a Nagara temple is typically square or rectangular with a four-sided layout.

• Shikhara (Curvilinear Tower):

• Early Nagara temples had a single Shikhara, but later ones often featured multiple towers.

• Garbhagriha (Sanctum Sanctorum):

- Located directly beneath the tallest Shikhara, the Garbhagriha houses the main deity.
- It represents the spiritual core of the temple and is often devoid of elaborate ornamentation, signifying inner sanctity.

• Jagati and Pitha (Elevated Platforms):

• Nagara temples rest on a high platform known as Jagati, which elevates the temple both physically and symbolically.

Adhisthana (Base Platform):

• Rising above the Pitha and Jagati is the Adhisthana, the base platform upon which the superstructure (temple tower and walls) is constructed.

Khajuraho Temple



About:

- Built by the **Chandela dynasty** in the 10th and 11th centuries, these temple groups present a unique example of architecture and sculpture.
- The number of temples built in the Nagara style has now reduced to only 20, among which the temple of Kandariya Mahadev is especially famous.
- The temples here belong to two religions Jain and Hindu.

World Heritage Site:

• It was included in the list of **UNESCO World Heritage Sites** in 1986.

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

- ASI, under the **Ministry of Culture**, is the premier organisation for the archaeological research and protection of the cultural heritage of the nation.
 - Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act,
 1958 governs the functioning of ASI.
- It administers more than 3650 ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains of national importance.
- Its activities include carrying out surveys of antiquarian remains, exploration and excavation of archaeological sites, conservation and maintenance of protected monuments etc.
- It was founded in 1861 by Alexander Cunningham- the first Director-General of ASI. Alexander Cunningham is also known as the "Father of Indian Archaeology".

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