



IAT - ASSIGNMENT

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INDIAN SCULPTURES

CSE AIML- B

Indian Sculptures, the sculptural traditions, forms and styles of the civilization of the Indian Subcontinent. Sculpture was the favoured medium of artistic expression on the Indian Subcontinent.

Indian buildings were profusely adorned with it and indeed are often inseparable from it.

The tradition of Indian Sculpture extends from the Indus Valley civilization of 2500 to 1800 BC during which time small terracotta figurines were produced.

A wide range of styles and traditions subsequently flourished in different parts of India over the succeeding centuries, but by the 9th-10th centuries CE Indian Sculptures had reached a form that has lasted with little change upon the present day.





The various types of Indian Sculptures depend on the material of which the sculptures have been composed. They are as follows.

#### Wooden Sculptures:

Wooden sculptures are made almost all over India.

Southern States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have a grand tradition of wood sculpturing.

#### Bronze Sculptures:

They have been discovered from many regions of India.

These were used for ritual worship.

#### Marble Sculptures:

It has been one of the most popular choices of materials since they are.

Sturdy, durable, elegant & classy.





## Stone Sculptures:

The classical tradition of Stone Sculptures in India was closely linked with Architecture.

All major temples of India have the tradition of Stone Sculpture.

## Sand Sculpture:

They are popular among the booming tourist industry in puri.

The Sculptures are created solely with sand, water and small amount of glue.





A characteristic of Indian Sculpture is that it is primarily realistic in nature & that human forms appears in it are closely related to the Surrounding.

Intricate designs and Sculptural artifacts mark the architypal feature of the lost history of the Classic Indian Sculpture.