

## **Art and Culture Class 03**

18th February, 2024 at 9:00 AM

### **DISCUSSION OF LAST CLASS (09:12 AM)**

#### **MAURYAN POTTERY (09:13 AM)**

- Mauryan pottery was the **climax of pottery making**. It was highly smooth and highly polished. The characteristic pottery of the Maurya age was the **Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)**.
- They used very fine particles of clay without coarse grains to create pottery. Clay was smoked to give it a black texture and carbon binding. With this method, they mainly created household utensils and pottery for the storage of grains.

#### **MAURYAN SCULPTURE (09:21 AM)**

- During the Mauryan age, images of folk gods and goddess **Yaksha and Yakshini**. Their worship was prevalent across the length and breadth of the country. Almost in all the religions, Yaksha and Yakshini worship was practiced.
- In Jainism, there was a conception of **24 Yakshinis** who were worshipped along with **24 Tirthankars**. Similarly, in Hinduism, Yaksha and Yakshini worship is mentioned in Mahabharata.
- In the Maurya age, one of the most popular rituals in Hinduism was **Saptamatrika Puja** in which **seven Yakshinis** were worshipped. In Buddhism, Yaksas and Yakshini were considered as highly auspicious, and generally, their sculptures were created on the gateways of stupas.
- E.g.- Salbhanjika Yakshini - Image of a Yakshini holding branch of a sal tree. It was mainly created in **Sanchi** stupa.
- Eg - Yaksha of Parkham (Gwalior)
- Eg - Didarganj Yakshini (Patna).

### **POST MAURYAN AGE (09:39 AM)**

#### **Cave Architecture**

#### **Different Types of Structures**

##### **1) Apsidal - Vault cave with Pillar**

- Such caves may sometimes have a stupa located inside them called Votive Stupa. Such caves can be found in Ajanta, Bhaja, Karla, and Kanheri, **Pithalkhora cave. (KPKBA)**

##### **2) Apsidal - Vault cave without pillar**

- These are also Apsidal caves but are without any pillars. Found in Ajanta, Bhaja, Thana-Nadrur etc. They are resting places and don't have any Stupas.

##### **3) Quadrangular Hall flat roof cave**

- Eg- Mahakali Kondivite Cave. (**Maharashtra**)

### **PURPOSE WISE CAVES (09:48 AM)**

#### **1) Chaitya**

- Chaityas were prayer halls for the monks. Generally, Chaityas had a votive stupa inside and decorated columns on the sides.

#### **2) Viharas**

- These were the resting places for the monks. The stay in Vihara was only for monsoon season. In Buddhism, this monsoon stay is known as **Vassa**.
- During the stay, the Buddhist **upasaks** (lay followers) practiced purification of soul and character. They also confessed their guilt, sins, and crimes.

## POST - MAURYAN SCULPTURE (09:55 AM)

<b>Basis</b>	<b>Gandhara</b>	<b>Mathura</b>	<b>Amravati (Vengi)</b>
<b>Area</b>	Northwest Frontier Province	Sonkh, Kankalitala, Mathura	Lower Krishna-Godavari basin in Andhra
<b>Material</b>	Grey Sandstone, Blue Schist	Red Sandstone,	White Marble
<b>External Influence</b>	Roman, Central Asian Influence (Graeco-Bactrian, Hellenistic Influence)	Completely Indigenous	Completely Indigenous
<b>Religions Associated</b>	Only Buddhism	Buddhism, Jainism & Hinduism	Only Buddhism
<b>Patronization</b>	Kushana	Kushana	Satvahanas and Ikshavakus
<b>Features</b>	<p>a) Spiritual Buddha</p> <p>b) Wavy Hair</p> <p>c) Half-Closed Eyes</p> <p>d) Unshaven Face</p> <p>e) Fewer Ornaments</p> <p>f) Optimum clothing</p> <p>g) No Visceral Fat on the body, sometimes muscles, veins, and ribs are visible</p> <p>h) Plain halo behind the head of Buddha and depiction of protuberance in hair lock.</p>	<p>a) Delighted Buddha</p> <p>b) Combed Hair</p> <p>c) Open Eyes</p> <p>d) Shaven face</p> <p>e) More Ornaments</p> <p>f) Opulent clothing</p> <p>g) Round body (sometimes with body fat)</p> <p>h) Decorated halo behind the head of Buddha with protuberance in Indian style.</p>	<p>In Amravati, single dominating images were not created. Instead, they preferred sculpture panels based on <i>Jataka Katha</i> (stories). <i>Jataka Kathas</i> were previous life stories of Buddha.</p> <p>These folk narratives were didactic in nature (Moral-ethical lessons).</p>
<b>Graeco-Bactrian Features</b>		<b>Jainism Features</b>	<b>Queen Mayadevi's Dream</b>
<b>Specific Features</b>	<p>a) Grace of Buddha's image inspired from Greek god by Apollo and Zeus.</p> <p>b) Masculinity the most</p>	<p>a) In Jainism, images of the 24 Tirthankars</p> <p>b) Out of which Buddha calming mad elephant.</p>	<p>is depicted on the panels in this school. The stories are depicted from -Ruru Jataka, Mahakapi Jataka, Chadanta Jataka,</p>

of body repeated  
inspired by image was  
Greek of  
mythological Vardhaman  
figures like Mahavira.  
Atlas, b) He was  
Hercules, and often  
Aedes. depicted in a  
c) On the top standing  
part of the posture  
main completely  
sculpture, the nude body,  
creation of surrounded  
side images. by animals,  
snakes, and

**Roman** creepers.  
**Features-** c) No hair  
a) Large on the body.  
forehead, large **Hinduism**  
earlobes, **Images -**  
broad chest a) In  
and shoulders. Mathura  
b) Tall Images style, mainly  
and realistic the images  
depictions. of Lord  
Shiva and

**Central** Vishnu were  
**Asian** created but a  
**Features -** few images  
a) Wavy Hair of Goddess  
b) Durga and  
Ornamentation Goddess  
in Hair Lakshmi  
c) Images with were also  
beards and found.  
Moustaches b) Lord  
d) Long Shiva was  
overcoats often  
e) Sometimes, depicted in  
Images are Shivaling  
depicted with and  
weapons. Mukhalinga  
forms.  
c) Lord  
Vishnu was  
always  
depicted  
with his  
Ayudh  
(arms  
holding  
weapons).

### **POST MAURYAN STUPA (10:58 AM)**

- The wooden Vedika of the Mauryan age was replaced by the stone Vedika.
- Inside the premise of the stupa, the image of Manusi Buddha (Buddha born as a human being who went on to become enlightened - his ~~light~~ life can be emulated by anybody by taking inspiration from his life) was installed.
- One additional Pradakshina Path was added at the top level of Medhi. It indicated the **Mahayana** path of Buddhism while the lower Pradakshina path indicated the **Hinayana** path of Buddhism.
- The number of **Chattris** started to increase in odd numbers from this period. It is indicative of the growth of Buddhism, the arrival of many great teachers, and the auspiciousness associated with odd numbers.
- Examples - Bharhut Stupa in MP, Amravati Stupa in Andhra Pradesh, and Sanchi Stupa.
- Overall, there are three types of Stupas -
  - 1) The one which contains the original relics of Buddha - **Angika**.
  - 2) The one which contains the objects used by Buddha - **Vyavaharika**
  - 3) No relics, no object only Doctrines - **Updeshika**.

### **TOPIC FOR NEXT CLASS - CAVE AND TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE IN THE GUPTA AGE**

# Northern Black Polished ware





# Post Mauryan Art



*Neeraj Rao  
Vision ias*



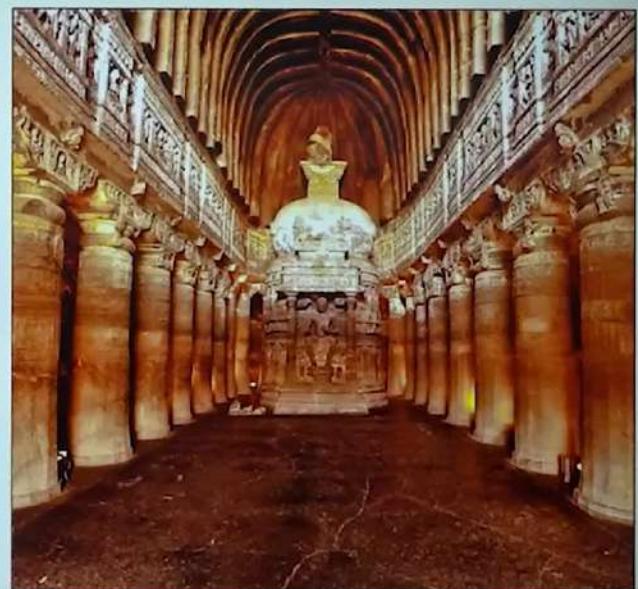
## Ajanta Cave

*Chaitya - vihara*

# Ajanta



*Apsidal vault Hall with votive stupa*



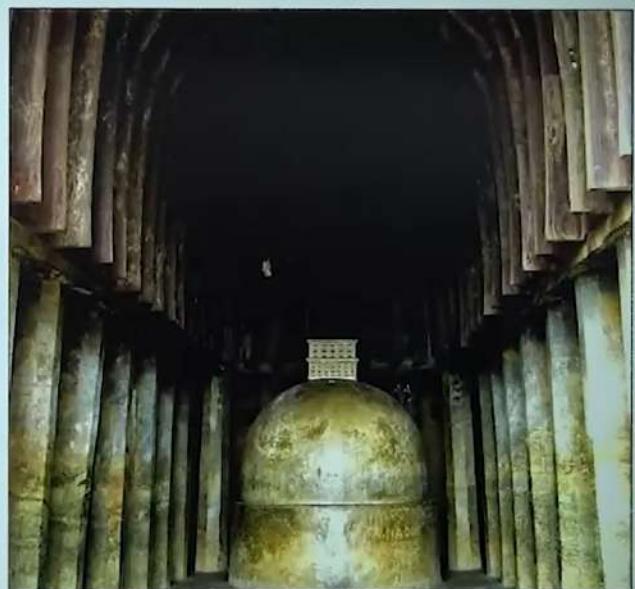


Bhaja cave

# Bhaja cave



*Apsidal vault hall with votive stupa*



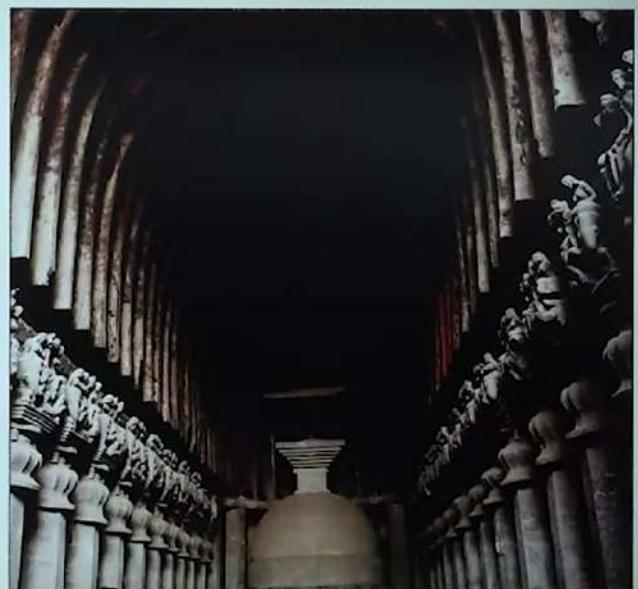


Karla cave

# Karla cave



*Apsidal vault hall with votive stupa*





## Pithalkhora cave

*Apsidal vault chaitya*

# Kanheri cave



*chaitya hall*



# Thana Nadsur cave



*Apsidal vault without pillar*



# Mahakali Kondivite cave



*Flat roof Quadrangular hall*



# Bharhut Stupa



*Remains*





## Amravati Stupa

*The changing structure*



## Post Mauryan Sculpture

*And its styles*

# Gandhara Sculpture



*And various influences*

# Gandhara sculpture



*Greco Roman and Bactrian influences*





## Greek Influence



# Maitreya



*Gandhara style*



# Fasting Buddha



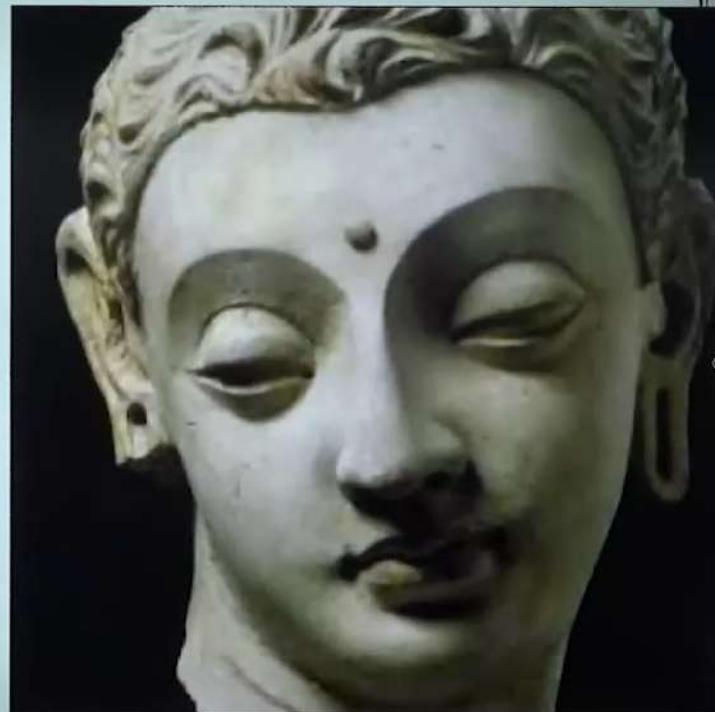
Gandhara



# Buddha Gandhara



*Large Earlobe and half closed eyes*



# Gandara Buddha



*Roman realism*



# Gandhara Bactrian influence



*Ornamentation  
Facial features*





# Gandhara



*Bactrian features*



# Mathura Sculpture



*Its diversity and ingenuity*



## Mathura

*Gem in Red*

# Mathura



*Indigenous features*





# Mathura Shiva



*Mukhalinga*



# Mathura Vishnu



*With Ayudhs*



# Mathura Mahavira



JAINISM



# Amravati Sculpture

❖ ❖  
*Jataka narration*

# Amravati



*Mahakapi jataka*



# Amravati



*Stupa narration*



# Amravati



*Reverence to Buddha*



# Amravati



*Queen Mayadevi's dream*



# Amravati



*Buddha calming Mad Elephant*





## Amravati Stupa

*The changing structure*

Apsidal - Vault cave with Pillar

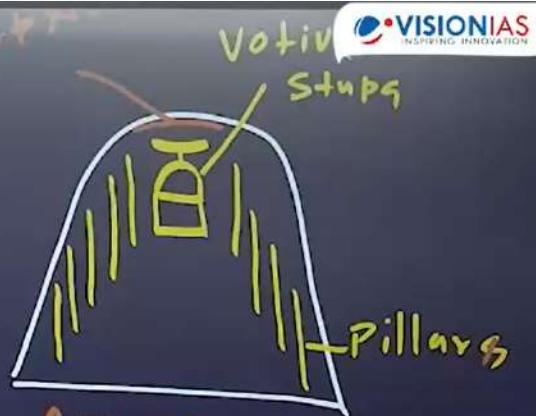
VISION IAS  
INSPIRING INNOVATION

Vault Cave



Ajanta  
Bhaja

Thana-Nadiur  
Kapoteshwara  
cave



Ajanta  
Bhaja  
Karla  
Kanhuri

Share

Selection

Wipe

Eraser

Clean

Ruler

Shape

Form

Mind map

Note

Movie

Grid

Undo

Redo

Add

Previous

1/1  
Page

Next

③ Apsidal Vault Cave  
without pillar



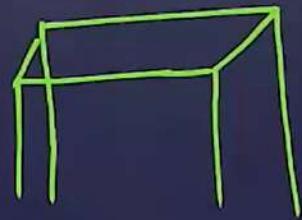
→ Ajanta  
Bhaja

Thana-Nashik  
Kapoteshwara  
Cave

Ajan  
Bha  
Kar  
Kan

gular Flat roof cave

Ex—



Mahakali Kondivite Cave

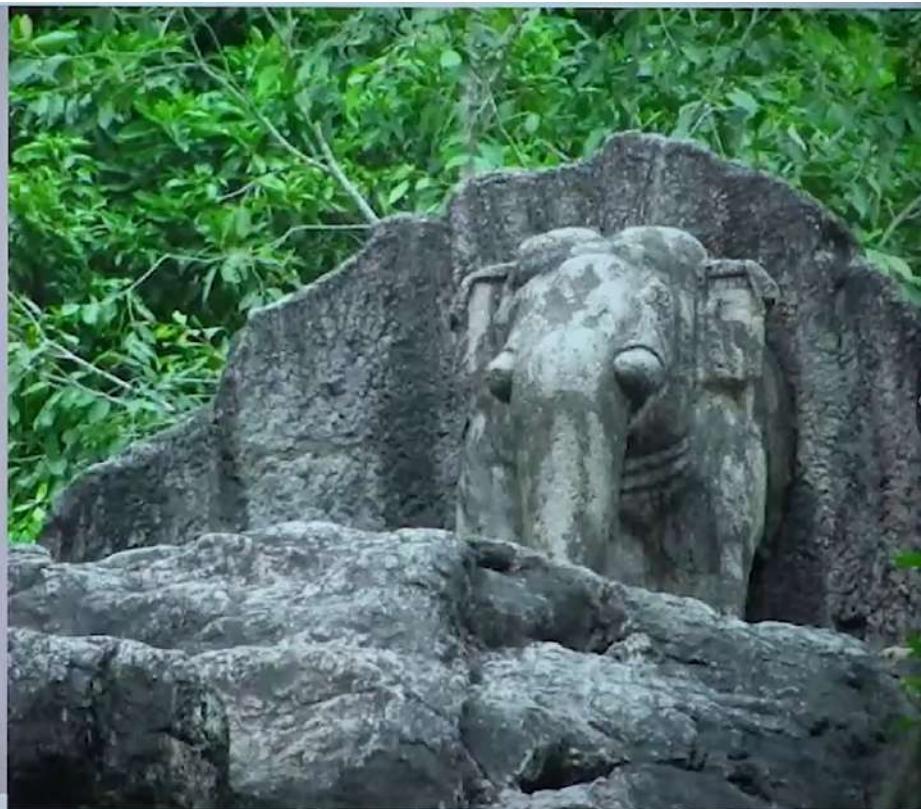
# Lomas Rishi cave



# Nagarjuni cave



# Dhauli Elephant





# Mauryan Pillars



# Sarnath pillar



# Rampurva capital



# Lauria nandangarh



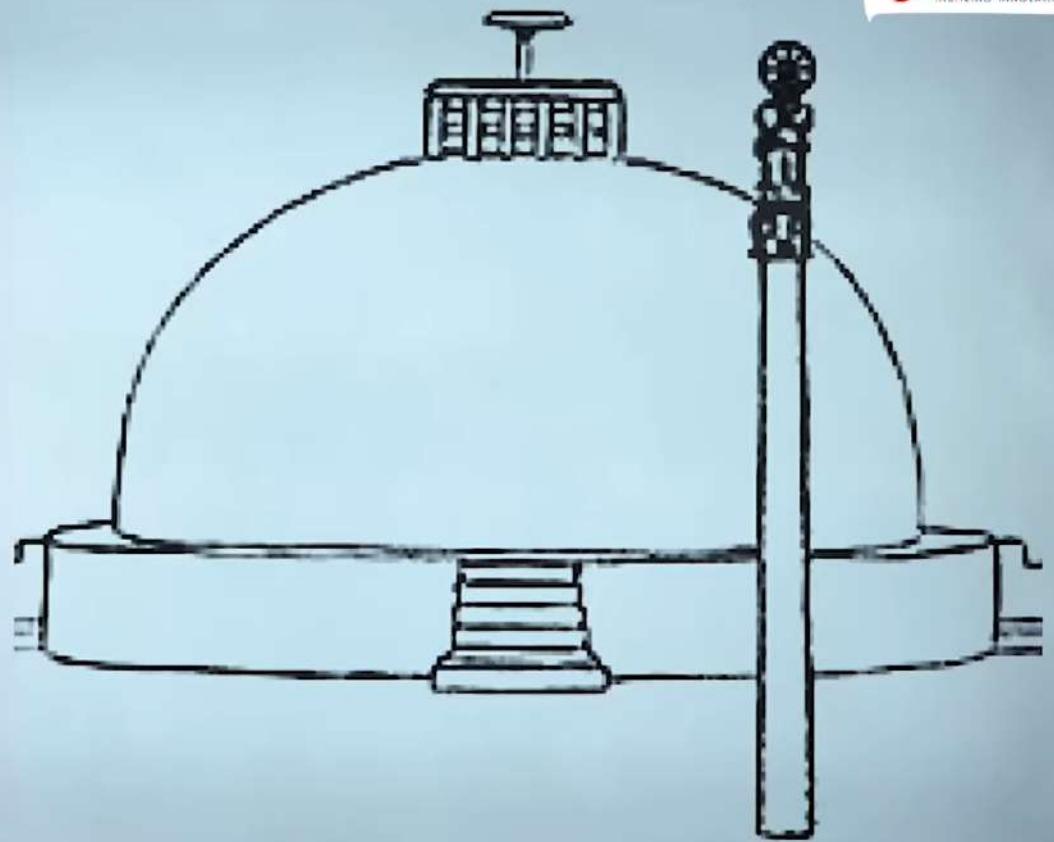
# Sankissa Pillar





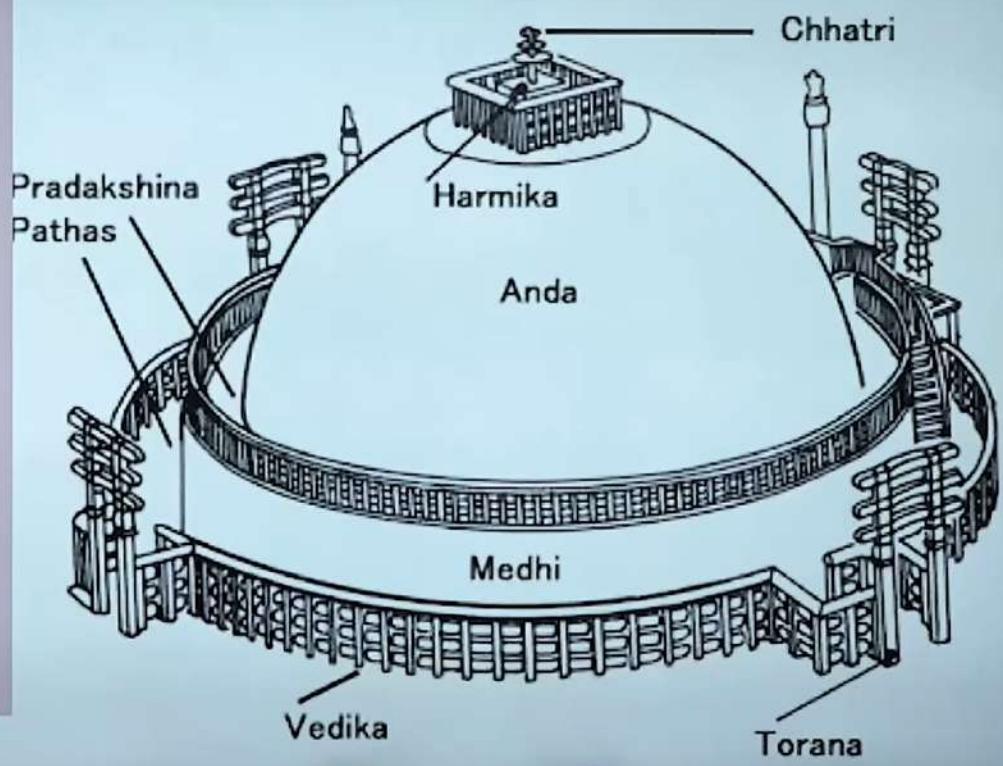
# Mauryan stupa

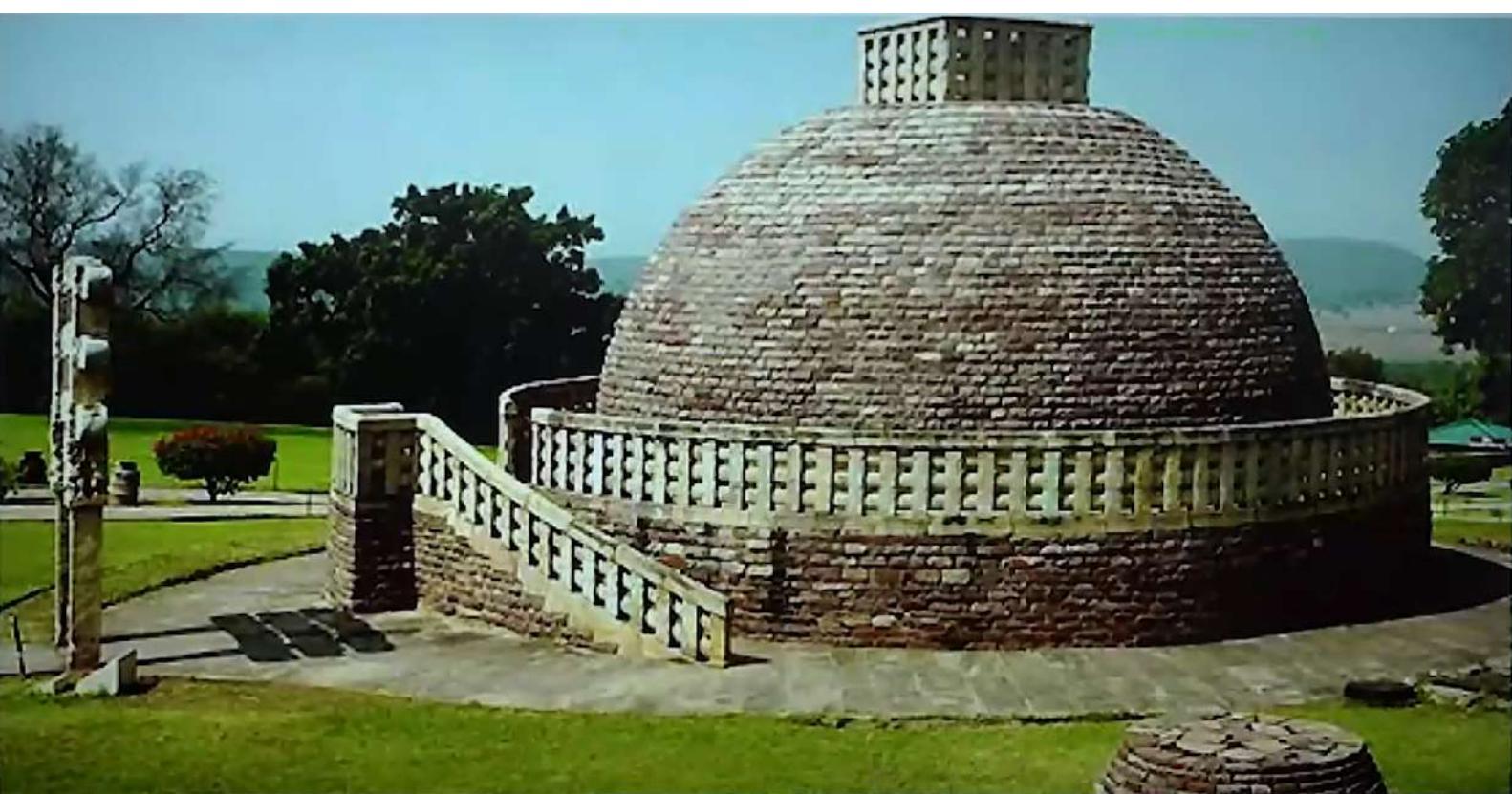
## Early Stupa



# Sanchi stupa

Plan of a Stupa with two pradakshinapathas







# Mauryan Sculpture



# Didarganj Yakshini



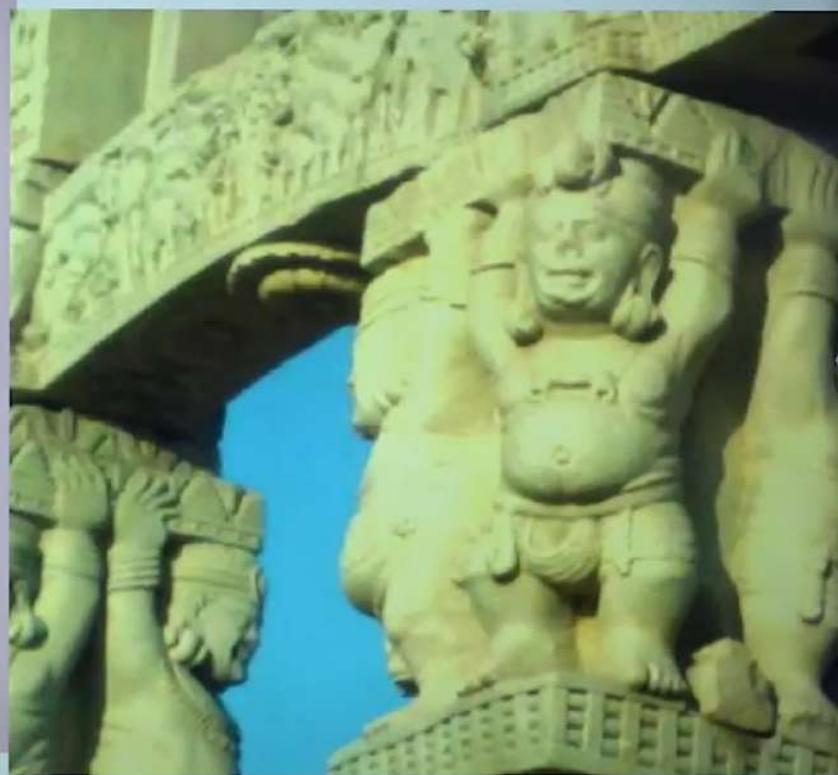
# Salbhanjika yakshini



# Salbhanjika of Sanchi

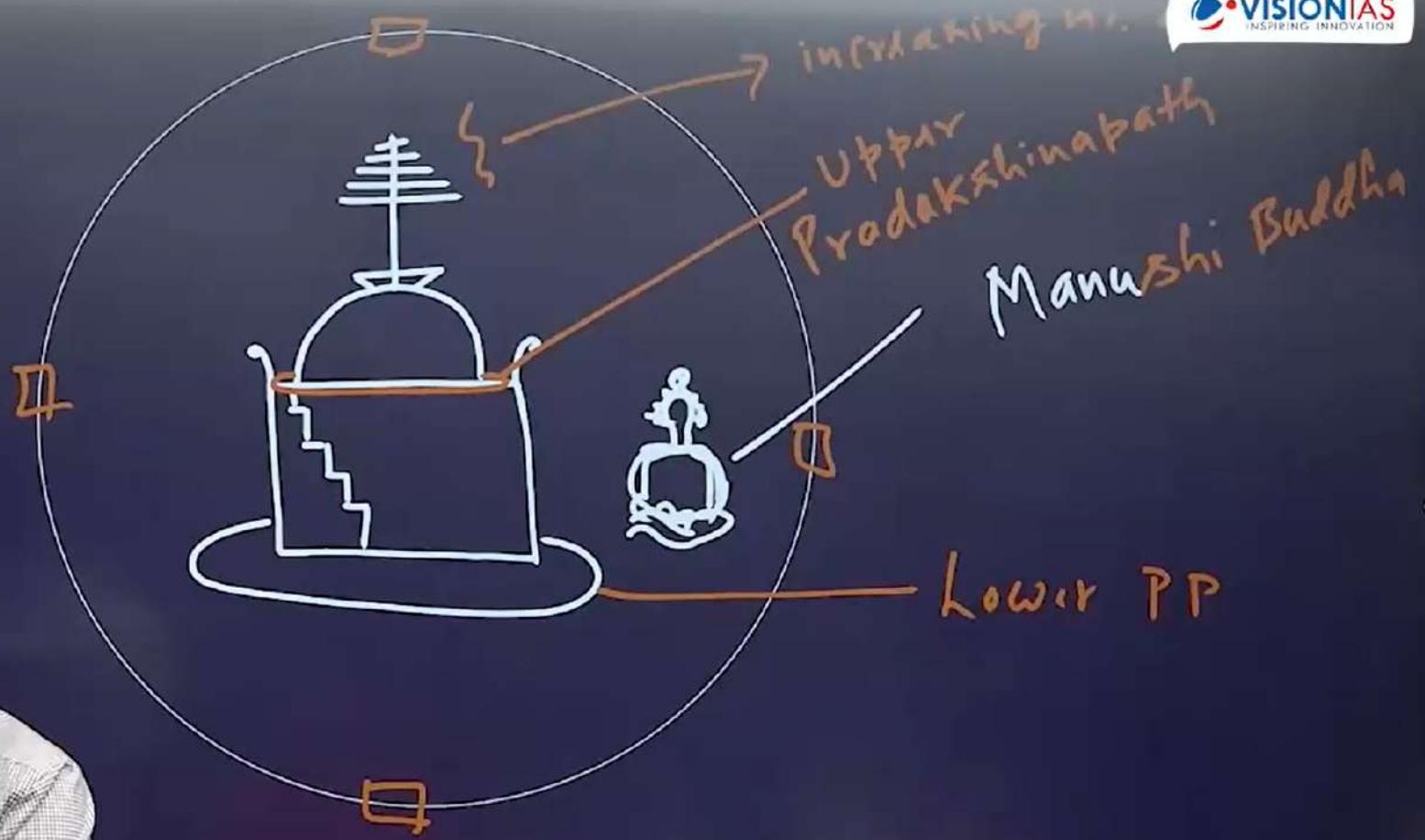


# Yaksha





# Mauryan Pottery



Post Mauryan Stupa