



Hampi Stone Chariot

Why in News

The [Archaeological Survey of India \(ASI\)](#) has taken steps to protect the **stone chariot** inside **Vittala Temple complex** at the **UNESCO World Heritage site of Hampi**.

- **ASI**, under the **Ministry of Culture**, is the premier organization for the archaeological research and protection of the cultural heritage of the nation.



Key Points

- **Hampi Chariot:**
 - It is **among three famous stone chariots in India**, the other two being in [Konark \(Odisha\)](#) and [Mahabalipuram \(Tamil Nadu\)](#).
 - It was **built in the 16th century** by the orders of **King Krishnadevaraya**, a Vijayanagara ruler.
 - **Vijayanagara rulers** reigned from **14th to 17th century CE**.
 - It is a **shrine dedicated to Garuda**, the official vehicle of Lord Vishnu.
- **Vittala Temple:**
 - It was built in the **15th century** during the rule of **Devaraya II**, one of the rulers of the **Vijayanagara Empire**.

- It is **dedicated to Vittala** and is also called **Vijaya Vittala Temple**.
 - Vittala is said to be **an incarnation of Lord Vishnu**.
 - **Dravidian style** adorns the built of the complex, which is further enhanced with elaborate carvings.
- **Hampi:**
- It comprises mainly the **remnants of the Capital City of Vijayanagara Empire**. It is located in the **Tungabhadra basin** in central **Karnataka**.
 - It was **founded by Harihara and Bukka in 1336**.
 - Classified as a **World Heritage Site** by **UNESCO** (1986), it is also the **“World’s Largest Open-air Museum”**.
 - **Famous places** include Krishna temple complex, Narasimha, Ganesa, Hemakuta group of temples, Achyutaraya temple complex, Vitthala temple complex, Pattabhirama temple complex, Lotus Mahal complex, etc.
 - The **Battle of Talikota** (1565 CE) led to a massive destruction of its physical fabric.
 - Battle of Talikota, **confrontation in the Deccan region** of southern India between the forces of the **Hindu King of Vijayanagar** and the **four allied Muslim sultans** of Bijapur, Bidar, Ahmadnagar, and Golconda.

Vijayanagara Empire

- Vijayanagara or “city of victory” was the name of both a city and an empire.
- The empire **was founded in the fourteenth century (1336 AD)** by **Harihara and Bukka** of the **Sangama dynasty**.
- It **stretched** from the river Krishna in the north to the extreme south of the peninsula.
- Vijayanagar Empire was ruled by **four important dynasties** and they are:
 - Sangama
 - Saluva
 - Tuluva
 - Aravidu
- **Krishnadevaraya** (ruled 1509-29) of the **Tuluva dynasty** was the most famous ruler of Vijayanagar. His rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation.
 - He is credited with building some fine temples and adding impressive **gopurams** to many important south Indian temples. He also founded a suburban township near Vijayanagar called **Nagalapuram** after his mother.
 - He composed a work on statecraft in Telugu known as the **Amuktamalyada**.
- **Dravidian architecture** survives in the rest of Southern India spread through the patronage of the Vijayanagara rulers.
- Vijayanagara architecture **is also known** for its adoption of elements of **Indo Islamic Architecture** in secular buildings like the Queen’s Bath and the Elephant Stables, representing a highly evolved multi-religious and multi-ethnic society.

Dravidian Architecture

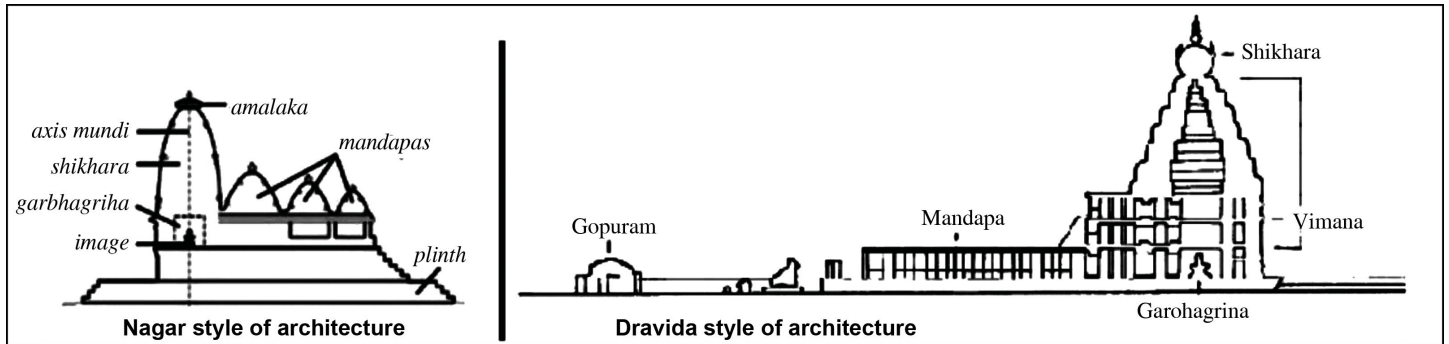
- **Two broad orders** of temples in the country are known - **Nagara in the north** and **Dravida in the south**. At times, the **Vesara style of temples** as an independent style created through the selective mixing of the Nagara and Dravida orders is mentioned by some scholars.
- **Features of Nagara and Dravida Orders of Temples:**
 - Unlike the nagara temple, the dravida temple is **enclosed within a compound wall**. The front wall has an entrance gateway in its centre, which is known as a **gopuram**.
 - The shape of the main temple tower known as **vimana** in Tamil Nadu is like a stepped pyramid that rises up geometrically **rather than the curving shikhara of North India**.
- In the South Indian temple, the word ‘shikhara’ is used only for the crowning

element at the top of the temple which is usually shaped like a small stupika or an octagonal cupola - this is equivalent to the **amlak and kalasha of North Indian temples.**

- Whereas at the entrance to the **North Indian temple's garbhagriha**, it would be usual to find images such as mithunas and the river goddesses, Ganga and Yamuna, in the **south** one will generally find sculptures of fierce **dvarapalas or the door-keepers** guarding the temple. It is common to find **a large water reservoir, or a temple tank**, enclosed within the complex.

▪ **Examples:**

- **Nagara Style:** Kandariya Mahadeva Temple (Khajuraho), Madhya Pradesh
- **Dravidian Style:** Brihadeshwara Temple and Mahabalipuram Temple, Tamil Nadu



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