

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY SCNM GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, NARAYANPET NARAYANPET, T.S. 509210

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Submitted to the Commissioner Collegiate Education Government of Telangana by

- 1. KALANKITHA
- 2. NAVITHA
- 3. SRIKANTH
- 4. SHRAVYA
- 5. VISHNU

Under the guidance of

G.SRINIVAS

RESEARCH ADVISIORY COMMITTEE

SCNM GDC NAR Academic Year 20		G. SRINIVAS (Research Supervisor)				
Approved	by:					
	Prinicpal & Chairman :	Jam				
	lignasa Coordinator :	(G. Ranga Redd PRINCIPAL Srl Chittom Narsireddy pmorial Govt. Degree Coll Narayanpet-509210. NARAYANPET-Dist. T.S LAGY - !	, ege			
Members :						
	1(Mohd. Jani	(C)				
	2. (B. Krishna Red	ddy)				
T	3. Niymala (Nirmala D	evi)				
A	4(E. Narayana (Goud)				
	5. (Dr. Md. Riyaz	Shan)				
	3	renan)				

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project work entitled "THE GLORY OF KHAJURAHO ARCHITECTURE & SCULPTURE" This work has been carried out by Kalankitha, Navitha, Srikanth, Shravya and Vishnu of Department of History SCNM Govt. Degree College Narayanpet is a record of original research work done by aforementioned students being submitted to Commissioner of collegiate Education Government of Telangana.

Supervisor

(G Srinivas)

Jignasa Coordinator

(Dr. Md. Riyaz Khan)

Principal

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(G Ranga Reddy)

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ABSTRACT

people continues complex our past and our present studying history help us understand and grapple lives and collective actions into narratives that brings critical perspectives on both inhabiting a shared world historians use a wide range of sources to weave individual people have differed in their ideas institutions and cultural practise how widely their past and to reconstruct the diversity of past human experiences how profoundly time. They use a range of methods and analytical tools to answer questions about the interpreting human identities and transformations of societies and civilizations over just a collection of facts. Studying history helps us understand and grapple with is a critical discipline, process of enquiry, a way of knowing about past rather than continues to shape) global, national, and local relationships between societies complex questions and dilemmas by examining how the past has shaped (and understanding of historical knowledge in breath and in depth across cultures .History of the past which helps us to understand our present. It promotes the acquisition and History is one of the most important disciplines in any level of Education; it is study To study history is to study change historians are experts in examining and questions to shape) global national and local relationships between societies have varied by time and place and the ways have struggled while and dilemmas by examining how the past has shaped

INTRODUCTION

As we all know India is rich in culture and arts. Indians are heirs for great culture. We never find such an unique culture anywhere in the world, heart of our nation is our culture. Many art forms are here in our nation, they show the proficiency of our culture to the world, in fact we the Indians have the great responsibility to save our culture and to shine our culture in entire world. Among the many art forms which we have here architecture and sculpture are important ones. Architecture and sculpture are Perhaps India's greatest artistic glory, Indian architecture and sculpture have a long rich history, dating back to thousand of years, they encompass the building tradition of the Indian subcontinent. Indian architecture is rooted in its history, culture and religion. Khajuraho is the best shining example of india's rich architecture and sculpture studying the diversity of human experiences help us appreciate cultures ideas and tradition that are not our own-and to recognize them as meaningdul products of specific times and places. History helps us realize how different our lived expreinces is from that of our ancestors yet how similar we are in our goals and values.

Khajuraho is a city, near Chhatarpur in Chhatarpur district of the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. One of the most popular tourist destinations in India, Khajuraho has the country's largest group of medieval Hindu and Jain temples, famous for their erotic sculptures. The Khajuraho Group of Monuments has been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1986 and is considered one of the "seven wonders" of India. The town's name, anciently "Kharjuravahaka", is derived from the Sanskrit word *kharjur* meaning "date palm".

The region was historically part of many kingdoms and empires. The earliest known power to have had Khajuraho in its territory were the Vatsa. Their successors in the region included the Mauryans, Sungas, Kushans, Nagas of Padmavati, the Vakataka dynasty, the Guptas, the Pushyabhuti dynasty, and

the Gurjara-Praithara dynasty. It was specifically during the Gupta period that architecture and art began to flourish in this region, although their successors continued the artistic tradition.

The Chandelas ruled the area from the ninth century, who were subject to the Gurjara-Praitharas. During the reign of Dhanga (c. 950–1002) the Chandelas became independent and many important temples were built during this time. The Chandelas were dealt with fatal blows first from the Chahamanas of Shakambhari in 1182 then from Qutb al-Din Aibak in 1202. Khajuraho declined to a small village as the Chandelas transferred their activities to the forts of Mahoba, Kalinjar, and Ajayagarh.

Ibn Battuta visited Karjuraho and described the presence of temples and a few asceties. Some temples were damaged by Sikander Lodi in 1495. By the 16th century Khajuraho became an insignificant place and was only "rediscovered" by C. J. Franklin (a military surveyor) in 1819. However, the actual distinction of bringing Khajuraho back to the world's attention is given to T. S. Burt (a British army captain) who visited it in 1838. The next significant visitor was Alexander Cunningham between 1852 and 1855.

Importance of Knowing History

Studying history helps us understand how events in the past made things that way they are today with lesson the past we not only learn about our self but also develop the create better path for society it gives us how people have differed and their ideas and cultural practices

To study history is to study change: historians are experts in examining and interpreting human identities and transformations of societies and civilizations over time. They use a range of methods and analytical tools to answer questions about the past and to reconstruct the diversity of past human experience: how profoundly people have differed in their ideas, institutions, and cultural practices; how widely their experiences have varied by time and place, and the ways they have struggled while inhabiting a shared world. Historians use a wide range of sources to weave individual lives and collective actions into narratives that bring critical perspectives on both our past and our present. Studying history helps us understand and grapple with complex questions and dilemmas by examining how the past has shaped (and continues to shape) global, national, and local relationships between societies and people.

Because history gives us the tools to analyze and explain problems in the past, it positions us to see patterns that might otherwise be invisible in the present – thus providing a crucial perspective for understanding (and solving!) current and future problems. For example, a course on the history of public health might emphasize how environmental pollution disproportionately affects less affluent communities – a major factor in the Flint water crisis. Understanding immigration patterns may provide crucial background for addressing ongoing racial or cultural tensions. In many ways, history interprets the events and causes that contributed to our current world.

Studying the diversity of human experience helps us appreciate cultures, ideas, and traditions that are not our own - and to recognize them as meaningful products of specific times and places. History helps us realize how different our lived experience is from that of our ancestors, yet how similar we are in our goals and values.

In learning about the past, we often discover how our own lives fit into the human experience. In October 2015, a UW alumnus named Michael Stern contacted Professor Amos Bitzan for help translating letters from his grandmother, Sara Spira, to his parents. Bitzan was able to integrate some of the letters into his class on the Holocaust to bring to life for his students the day-to-day realities of being Jewish in Nazi-occupied Poland. As Bitzan explained, "I realized that Sara Spira's postcards could be a way for my students to integrate two facets of the study of the Holocaust: an analysis of victims and perpetrators." And if you have ever seen an episode of "Who Do You Think You Are?", you've seen the ways in which historical research can tell us amazing stories about our ancestors stories we might not ever know otherwise.

Imagine asking a question about the past, assembling a set of clues through documents, artifacts, or other sources, and then piecing those clues together to tell a story that answers your question and tells you something unexpected about a different time and place. That's doing history.

Everything we do, everything we use, everything else we study is the product of a complex set of causes, ideas, and practices. Even the material we learn in other courses has important historical elements - whether because our understanding of a topic changed over time or because the discipline takes a historical perspective. There is nothing that cannot become grist for the historian's mill

' Significance of The Study

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study will focus on the areas which helps us to know the architecture and its significance in the ancient Indian culture. It also focus on the features of architecture Having a clear understanding of the limitations of the case undertaken for the research, analysis of the taken task will try to give you a clear insight

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OBJECTIVES

- to acknowledge the readers with the earlier development of Indian history
- to aware the readers with the ancient art forms of our nation an
- Analyzing the indigenous the features of ancient architecture and sculpture
- To provide guidelines to enhance the knowledge in architecture
- To aware the readers Indian ancient culture

Structure of the study

Chapter -1

It deals with Indian ancient culture

Indian culture is the heritage of social norms, ethical values, traditional customs and many other things that originated in or associated with the ethno linguistically diverse India has always been diverse in team of culture this is so because of many invasions and different rulers having influence over the Indian — subcontinent after each invasion or change in power new kingdoms brought in their respective cultures which added itself to the Indian culter we can say each and every religion kingdom and persons has some or the other in making indias culture as diverse as it is today. Indian has different dances languages religions dancew music food architecture and rituals in nearly every religion of the country rice cultivation was brought to Indian from south east asia through the north — eastern entry of india now rice cultivation is a major part of Indian agriculture. Sanskrit and pali were the originally spoken languages in Indian later other languages such as hindi urdu and English came to use after foreign invasions or the development of the manuscript for example the Devanagari script.

Chapter-2

It deals with the history of architecture and sculpture in India

Sculpture seems to have been the favoured form of artistic expression and Indian architecture and sculpture have had a close relationship

1

Art and architecture is regarded as a material record of the intellectual evolution of mankind through the ages. every single society leaves its own mode of expression and cultural impact through its art and architecture. thus, art and architecture throw an important light on the political, religious and socio-economic aspects of a period. Architecture is one of the most enduring architectural heritage of India is nearly 5000 years old. The extensive town planning of the Indus valley civilization is evident from the archaeological findings at the sites of Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro and lothal.

However, the beginning of Indian architecture in true sense can be traced to the Mauryan Empire, particularly during the reign of Ashoka (c. 270-232B.C.), when extensive construction of Buddhist stupas and monasteries was undertaken. The Buddhist architectural heritage of this period remained predominant for several centuries and left its indelible mark even to this date in the form of the 'Great stupa' at sanchi and the rock-cut caves at Ajanta. The dynasties that followed like the Guptas, Chandellas, Solankis and Gangas were also great patrons of art and architecture. The ancient India architecture reached its zenith during the Gupta period. By the turn of the eighth century, the southern Hindu school of architecture began to flourish under the Pallava, Chola, hoysala and the vijayanagara rules. The rock-

Chapter -3

- It explains the earlier history of khajuraho temples
- The temple at khajuraho wear built during the Chandella dynasty, the temple of khajuraho are a group of Hindu and Jains in Madhya pardesh. historical records note
 that the khajuraho temple side had 85 temples by the 12 century

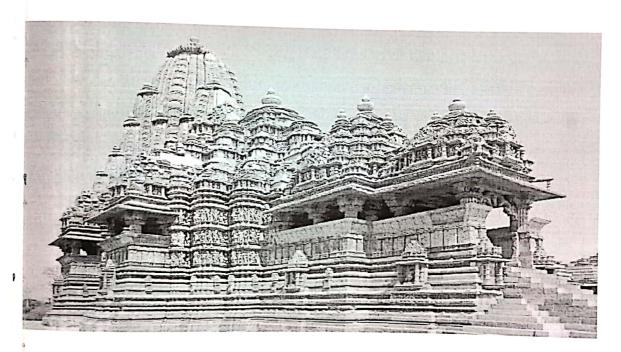
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- The group of temples of Khajuraho testifies to the culmination of northern Indian temple art and architecture of the Chandella dynasty who ruled the region in the 10th and 11th centuries CE. Distributed over an area of 6 square km in a picturesque landscape, the 23 temples (including one partly excavated structure) that form the western, eastern, and southern clusters of the Khajuraho Group of Monuments are rare surviving examples that display the originality and high quality of Nagara-style temple architecture.
- The Khajuraho Group of Monuments demonstrates in layout and physical form, the pinnacle of temple architectural development in northern India. Built in sandstone, each temple is elevated from its environs by a highly ornate terraced platform, or jagati, on which stands the body, or jangha, whose sanctum is topped by a tower, or shikhara, of a type unique to Nagara, where the verticality of the principal spire atop the sanctum is accentuated by a series of miniature spires flanking it, each symbolizing Mount Kailasa, the abode of the Gods.
- The plan of the temples shows the spatial hierarchy of axially aligned interconnected spaces. The temples are entered through an ornate entrance porch (ardhamandapa), which leads to the main hall (mandapa), through which one accesses the vestibule (antarala) before reaching the sanctum (garbhagriha). The main halls of the temples were often accompanied by lateral transepts with

projecting windows as well as a circumambulatory path around the sanctum. Larger temples had an additional pair of transepts and were accompanied by subsidiary shrines on the four corners of its jagati.

1

The temples of Khajuraho are known for the harmonious integration of sculptures with their architecture. All surfaces are profusely carved with anthropomorphic and non-anthropomorphic motifs depicting sacred and secular themes. Sculptures depicting acts of worship, clan and minor deities, and couples in union, all reflect the sacred belief system. Other themes mirror social life through depictions of domestic scenes, teachers and disciples, dancers and musicians, and amorous couples. The composition and finesse achieved by the master craftsmen give the stone surfaces of the Khajuraho temples a rare vibrancy and sensitivity to the warmth of human emotions.



Criterion (ii): : The complex of Khajuraho represents a unique artistic creation, as much for its highly original architecture as for the high-quality sculpted décor made up of a mythological repertory of numerous scenes of amusements that includes scenes susceptible to various interpretations, sacred or profane.

Criterion (iii): The temples of Khajuraho bear an exceptional testimony to the Chandella culture, which flourished in central India before the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate at the beginning of the 13th century CE.

Integrity

- Khajuraho Group of Monuments includes all the elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value, including 23 temples that together demonstrate the originality and high quality attained in northern Indian Nagarastyle temple architecture. The property is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes that convey the property's significance, and does not suffer from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.
- To safeguard the temples within their landscape setting, the western, eastern, and southern clusters are each fenced, thus delineating the protected limits. This curbs the spill-over of settlements that once comprised a part of the Chandella Empire. Identified potential threats to the integrity of the property include the nearby Khajuraho Airport, in the form of possible vibrations, increased volume of dust particles, etc.

Authenticity

• The property is fully authentic in terms of its location and setting, forms and designs, and materials and substance. Its historic location has not changed. The forms, designs, and materials authentically illustrate the elements of the mature form of northern Indian temple architecture, including a combination of saptaratha plan topped by a form of shikhara unique to the Nagara style. Set in a picturesque landscape, these temples show the celebration of Chandella culture and power.

Protection and management requirements

- Khajuraho Group of Monuments is owned by the Government of India and managed by the Archaeological Survey of India through the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act (1958) and its Rules (1959), amendment (1992), and Amendment and Validation Act (2010). The AMASR Acts also delineate prohibited and regulated areas extending 100 m and 200 m respectively from the designated monument. The land abutting the monuments is managed jointly by the Revenue official (i.e., District Collector, State government of Madhya Pradesh) and the Archaeological Survey of India, with the latter responsible for final approvals. In addition to the aforementioned protective designations, the rural landscape is managed by the Nagar panchayat (town-level governance) through the Madhya Pradesh Bhumi Vikas Rules (1984), which can regulate and protect heritage sites. Clause 17 of Section 49 of the Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Rajya Adhiniyam Act (1993) includes a provision for the preservation and maintenance of monuments. The Archaeological Survey of India reviews and strategizes the allocation of resources in consonance with the identified needs. Issues such as interventions, training, research, and outreach are determined annually on the basis of site inspections and assessments. These actions form an integral part of the operational management mechanism, augmented with experts as needed.
- Sustaining the Outstanding Universal Value of the property over time will require continuing to protect and control the area immediately surrounding the property and monitoring the situation at the nearby airport to identify and eliminate any negative impacts on the value, integrity or authenticity of the property

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It deals with the glory of khajuraho architecture

Chajuraho is know for its magnificent temple and intricate sculpture across the world the temples are famous for their craftsmanship that consist of splendid demonstrations of fine sculpture and exceptional architecture skill

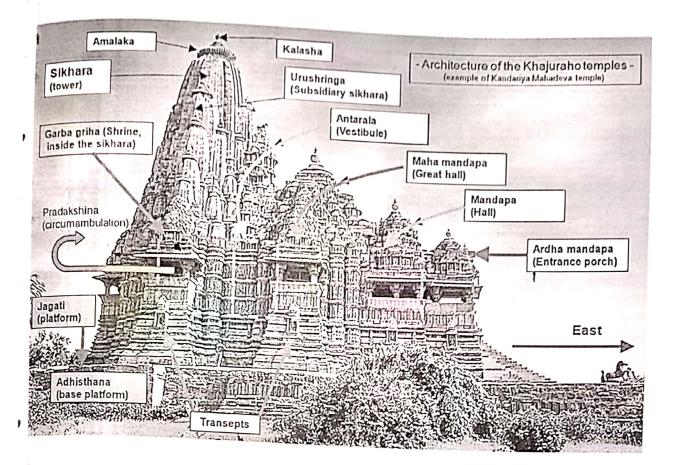
Khajuraho is known for its magnificent temples and intricate sculptures across the world. Located in the Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh, the cluster of 23 ornate temples were built by the Chandela Dynasty. The UNESCO site of 'Khajuraho Group of Monuments' is famous for its Nagara-Style architecture and graceful sculptures of nayikas and deities. The temples are famous for their craftsmanship that consist of splendid demonstrations of fine sculptures and exceptional architectural skill, making them one of the most stunning UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India. These temples are divided into three groups: Eastern, Western and Southern.



The group of temples of Khajuraho testifies to the culmination of northern Indian temple art, also known as the Nagara style of architecture. Distributed over an area of 6 square km in a picturesque landscape, the temples are rare surviving examples of medieval art of South Asia that display the originality and high quality of Nagara-style temple architecture.

The Khajuraho Group of Monuments demonstrates in layout and physical form, the pinnacle of temple architectural development in northern India. Built in sandstone, each temple is elevated from its environs by a highly ornate terraced platform or jagati. On the jagati stands the body, or jangha, whose sanctum is topped by a tower, or shikhara, of a type unique to Nagara style. Here the verticality of the principal spire atop the sanctum is accentuated by a series of miniature spires flanking it that symbolizes Mount Kailasa, the abode of the Gods.

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Organized by the Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad, Khajuraho Dance Festival is held every year in February. The festival is a one-week affair and highlights the richness of the Indian classical dance forms such as Kathak, Bharatanatyam, Odissi, Kuchipudi, Manipuri and Kathakali with performances by some of the best exponents in the field. These various classical Indian dances are featured against the backdrop of the Chitragupta or Vishwanath Temples. The Khajuraho temple complex offers a son et lumière (sound and light) show every evening. The first , show is in the English language and the second is in Hindi. It is held on the open lawns in the temple complex and can be a good opportunity to explore the temple's history.

CHAPTER 5

KHAJURAHO AND ITS GLORY

Located in the Heart of India with the backdrop of Vindhya mountain range, Khajuraho is a heritage city that impresses you with its unique craftsmanship of temples adorned with the Indo-Aryan architecture and erotic rock carvings.

Khajuraho will amaze you with its unique temple structure that is lined in perfect symmetry boasting to the finest sandstone carvings and erotic sculptures that attract people from different parts of the world.

Owing to its architectural wonder and peaceful environment, Khajuraho has gained popularity with many foreign tourists.

Get up close with the culture of the town as you watch different! folk dances, lights, and sound shows that are organized at the temple premises and other centers.

And in case you thought, it's just art and culture that will keep you on your toes, then you will be surprised by the variety of cuisines available from Italian to Mexican, Chinese to Thai, and continental to Mughlai.

All in all, Khajuraho packs for an enriching offbeat getaway from usual tourist places in India.

Khajuraho at times referred to as the greatest temple is world renowned for its sculptured temples dedicated to Shiva, Vishnu, and Jain deities, A UNESCO world heritage site Khajuraho is believed to have had over 85 temples of which 22 remains today. Spread over an area of approximately 20 square kilometers on the north-eastern part of Madhya-Pradesh, in Bundelkhand region (Chhatarpur District).

Divided into three sections/ zones, according to their location of West, East and South.

Whole Khajuraho was enclosed by a wall with about 8 gates used for entry/exit. It is believed that each gate is flanked by two date/palm trees. These datetrees present Khajuraho get its name Khajur-vahika. In history Khajuraho is also described with the name of Jejakbhukti.

HISTORY

The temples of Khajuraho were built between 950-1050 A.D. during the chandela dynasty of central India.

(Chandela rulers claimed to be the descent from the moon, hence the name chandela.)

After the decline of the chandela dynasty in 13th century, the temples were left under the cover of dense data palm trees for many years, which gave the city the name, Khajuraho, Khajuraho in Hindi means date.

In 1838, a British army engineer, Captain T.S. Burt rediscovered them. By that time only 22 of the original 85 temples had survived.

The name Khajuraho, or Khajuravahaka, is derived from ancient Sanskrit. Khajur means "date palm" and vahak means "one who carries".

Alexander Cunningham's nomenclature and systematic documentation work in 1850s and 1860s have been widely adopted and continued to be in use. Je grouped the temples into the western group around Lakshmana, eastern around javeri, and the southern around duladeva.

Khajuraho is supposed to be one of the four holy sites linked to the deity Shiva (the other three are Kedarnath, kasha and Gaya). It's origin and design is a subject of scholarly studies.

Shobhita Punja has proposed that the temple's origin reflects the Hindu mythology in which Khajuraho is the place where Shiva got married; with Raghuvamsha verse 5.53, Matangeshwara honoring "Matanga", or god of love.

1

Khajuraho temple site is within Vindhya ranges in central India. The temple complex reflects the ancient Hindu tradition of building temples. The temples are clustered near water, another typical feature of Hindu temples.

All except one (Chaturbhuja) face sunrise- another symbolic feature that is predominant in Hindu temples.

The art work symbolically highlights the four goals of life considered necessary and proper in Hinduism-dharma, Artha and Moksha.

The Hindu symbolic mandala design principle of square and circles is present in each temple plan and design. Further, the territory is laid out in three triangles that coverage to form a pentagon, scholars suggests that this reflects the Hindusymbolism for three realms or trilokinath, and five cosmic substances or punchbhuteshvara.

The temples have a rich display of intricately carved statues. While they are famous for their erotic sculptures, which covers only the 10% of the temples sculptures.

The art covers numerous aspects of human life and values considered important in the Hindu pantheon. The images are arranged in a configuration to express central ideas of Hinduism. All three ideas from Agamas are richly expressed in Khajuraho temples- Avyakta, Vyaktavyakta and Vyakta.

An ancient local legend held that Hindu deity Shiva and other gods enjoyed visiting the dramatic hill formation in Kalinjar area. The center of this center is

Khajuraho, set midst local hills and rivers. The temple complex reflects the ancient Hindu tradition of building core Hindu values are expressed in Khajuraho, but somehow it's only the erotic art that got so famous.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE TEMPLES

Khajuraho Temples, like almost all Hindu temple designs, follow a grid geometrical design called Vastu-Purusha-Mandala. This design plan has three important components- Mandala means circle, Purusha is universal essence at the core of Hindu tradition, while Vastu means the dwelling structure.

Construction

The temples are grouped into three geographical divisions: Western, Eastern and Southern.

1

The Khajuraho temples are made of sandstones with a granite foundation that is almost concealed from view. The stones were put together with ortise and Tenon joints and they were held in place by gravity. The columns and architraves were built with megaliths tat weighed up to 20 tons.

Many of the carvings are done with lying flat on the ground the stone slab, when they were put upright on the temple walls, the positions seemed more adventurous than they really were.

Chronology

The Khajuraho group of temples belong to Vaishnavism school of Hinduism, Saivism school of Hinduism and Jainism- nearly a third each. Archaeological studies suggests that all three types of temples were under construction at about the same time in late 10th century.

Art historians believe that the architects and the artisans who built Khajuraho had the constant benefit of guidance and supervision by the acharyas or the royal

preceptors who told them what to portray and where to place image. The frieze shows an Acharya instructing a band of seated artisans and disciples while being attended upon by devadasis or court dancers.

With sringara (eroticism) as the basic rasa (emotion), Khajuraho sculptors paid homage to the devadasi as the symbol of fertility and auspiciousness.

The image of a man with his head down with a woman seated, on his linga (phallus) and two other women helping in the act is supposed to hide the kamakala yantra within its form.

ARTS AND SCULPTURE

Khajuraho art is a manifestation of the essence of the philosophy of Indian aesthetics. The erotic sculptures of Khajuraho depicting Kama Sutra are unique in the world, representing the Indo-Aryan architecture, congeal in a stone a lyrical paean to love and passion and reflect the Chandela dynasty's passion and immense appreciation for the forbidden art, paradoxically, in the land of Kama sutra. They cannot be passed off just as erotic sculptures, the temples have some of the most revered Gods of Hinduism.

Khajuraho temples are famous for their wonderful arts. These constitutes about 10% of total art displayed at the monuments. They are world famous for their intricate carvings that depict wonderful pictures.

The temples are devoted to the Hindu gods Shiva, Vishnu, with some dedicated to Jain Tirthankara.

Raghu Rai is a member of Magnum, an international collective of photographers,

He carried around 20- foot tall ladder as he worked in Khajuraho because he wanted to photograph the sculptures at eye-level in order to create an image as intimate as many of the acts being photographed.

The sculptures are grouped into five broad categories.

The first category are the cult images and they are built exactly as prescribed in the manual- the Shilpashastra.

The second category are the one you see in the reliefs and niches and they usually represent attendants, the guardians deities, the gandharvas, the Shiva ganas, the ashta dikpalas among others.

These graceful nymphs portray human emotions. You see them dancing, painting, holding a parrot, caressing a baby or scratching their backs or just undressing.

You have scenes from day to day life, "Secular sculptures". Warriors, dancers, musicians are coupled with scenes of a royal court, a teacher and pupil, a sculptor with his students and even funeral scenes. You also see mythical animals and even floral prints.

Last you see the famous erotic sculptures of Khajuraho. Mithunas mating to group sex to even scenes of unnatural sex.

Main categories of Khajuraho sculptures:

The sculptures in the Khajuraho temples can be classified into eight categories;

1) Khajuraho Sculptures:

Installed in the sanctum, these are generally sculpted in strict accordance with prescribed conventions of the Shilpashastra. They have a halo and a host attending figures, hierarchically arranged in frames of steles. The best specimen is undoubtedly the 2.75 m. (9 ft.) high image in the Chaturbhuja temple. This exceptional icon is shown in tribhanga (three bends of the body), while the icons

in other temples stand erect in sarnabhanga. The colossal statue of Parvathi performing penance, now in the Museum, and those of the Jain Tirthankara in meditative postures are also interesting cult icons.

2) Khajuraho Sculptures:

The surrounding figures: Built either in the ground or on a high relief. These figures are generally seen in the prominent corners of the temples and are generally important figures. The images of the Dikpalas, in the eight directions of the temple, and those of Shiva and Vishnu on the exterior walls stand with ease in tribhanga. They carry weapons in their hands in accordance with the scriptures. They look like humans, but are distinguished by the shrivatsa (diamondlike mark) on their chests, crowned headdresses, long strands of hair reaching below the knees, and their vahanas at their feet.

3) The dynamic figures

of the demigods such as the vidyadharas, gandharvas, and ganas are generally carved on the top row of the wall, perhaps symbolizing the celestial world. The flying vidyadharas surround the divine figures with garlands. The playful ganas are found on door jambs and pedestals of Shaivite images. Four armed dwarfs are seen on the pillar brackets of all the temples, and a few even have comical facial expressions.

4) Khajuraho Sculptures with a general theme, for instance those depicting the royal hunt, the king at court, marching armies, domestic scenes, teacher and pupils, dance processions, a dancer conversing with an Acharya sculptors at work, traders with camels, and others are shown in relief panels placed on the platform of the Lakshmana temple and on the narathara row on the plinth of the temples.

- 5) Animal figures include the mythical vyala, a creature with a lion's body and the head of different creatures such as a parrot, an elephant, a boar and others. The vyala is a typical motif of medieval temple art. Elephants are depicted in a row on the basement of the Lakshmana temple and as large figures in the round, placed near the entrance of the Vishvanatha temple. Nandi, Shiva's bull, is one of the most magnificent animal representations. This Nandi is carved from a single huge stone, and sheltered in a specially built mandapa (pavilion), facing the Vishvanatha temple.
- 6) Geometric and floral designs are carved on the ceilings, on the borders of panels and walls, on pillars and elsewhere. The lotus is an important motif in ceiling decorations and on pedestals of divinities.

It is not only the variety of subjects centering around ascetics and aristocrats and their frequent and loud display that makes Khajuraho unique, but also their peculiar placement in the sculptural scheme of the temples. This wall portion is actually the juncture of the big hall (mahamandapa), and the sanctum (garbhagriha). There are two headdown postures on the juncture walls of the two Shiva temples in the Western group. Their composition is remarkably similar to the Kamakala Yantra of the architectural text Shilpa Prakasha (c. tenth twelfth century AD). This text states that such a yantra is to be placed on temples for propitiatory purposes. It would defend the temple against calamities and evil spirits. But the lines of the yantra have to be hidden from the gaze of non-initiated persons by covering them with erotic figures, which in turn would 'delight' lay persons.

STORIESAND MYTHS AROUND THE EROTIC SCULPTURESOF KHAJURAHO

The erotic sculptures of Khajuraho are the cynosure of all eyes and yet, you get varied reactions from people who visit the town.

We wonder why the Candelas', who ruled over 1000 years ago built these monuments which represent love and lust in various forms. And it is not just Candelas', in India during the 9th to 12th centuries- from North to south, there were any temples have carved them on their walls, even if they are not as explicit as those of the Khajuraho or Konark.

There are not only erotic sculptures, they are very less number compared to the size of the temple and total number of sculptures. It is misinformation that it only depicts the sexual explicit statues. There are vast number of sculptures show women putting on makeup, musicians making music, potters, farmers and other folks in their daily life during that era. The sexual content was carved as the part of the lifestyle of that era. These temples are beautifully decorated with sculptures and intricate details and symbolism. Erotic sculptures are jaw dropping truly erotic, also interestingly, most erotic themes are neither prominent nor emphasized at the expense of the rest, they are in the proportional balance with the non-sexual images. Images are arranged in a way to express central idea of Hinduism. When seen in combination it depicts the itinerary of the every soul as depicted in Hinduism. Gajendra Sikarwar, Spiritual Writer, History buff and an Engineer says, Khajuraho temples are associated with Tantra sect. Sculptures at Khajuraho are a bold and honest description of this concept. deep contemplationand in the third and the final stage, the walls of sanctum sanctorum don't have any sculptures at all; there are bare walls and a single pratima of deity.

These ideas are found in multiple places in classical Indian writings. One does not have to assume that the builders of the temples at Khajuraho were ideologically wedded to Tantra.

"The temples, if you notice, depicts all the stages of human life- from birth to death. Only when you perform all your worldly duties can you gain moksha, and what is Kama but another responsibility that each one of us has to fulfil?" asks

the young caretaker at the Parshuram temple. He then highlights the other aspects of the temples; the mythical animal that looks like a dragon, Ganga and Yamuna, who stand on the gates of the garbhagirah to cleanse devotees, the pillars engraved with keechak holding the spire with his bare hands. There are also scenes from gurukuls, war fields and musical performances, featured in The Hindu.

Ever since its "re-discovery" by an East India Company military officer, T.S. Burt, in 1839 Khajuraho has foxed historians and art lovers alike by its explicit sexual friezes.

That Khajuraho has recently become the focus of serious study and debate by some historians and sociologists is in itself a pointer to changing attitudes. Today the two newest works on it are authored by women. Over the past two or three years at-least two new theories have been put forth by historians to explain this fascinating facets of Hindu religious iconography.

What led the builders of Khajuraho to indulge in such a carnal celebration? Historian Romila Thapar says that the period around 1000 A.D., when the Chandela dynasty built these temples, "was an age of abandon, the lifting of puritan impress of Buddhism- which associated pleasure with guilt- led to a more uninhibited reference to sexual behavior in both literature and arts."

However, now Art Historian Devangana Desai, who has been working extensively on sculptures and religious iconography of India, finds this reading inadequate. "This symbology has always existed in our society. It did not suddenly manifest itself around the 10th century

Conclusion

It is all about to know the ancient culture of India, particularly the intent of this study is to make the readers to know about the glory of past Indian culture. The study gives the readers a clear vision of the ancient art forms of India, architecture and sculpture at the temples of khajuraho

we all know that India is rich in its cultural heritage, its our great responsibility to take our culture to other parts of world .India has many places like khajuraho which are shining examples of our culture.

SCNM GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NARAYANPET

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

STUDENT STUDY PROJECT RECORD

2022-2023

SIGNATURE OF THE LECTURE

PRINCIPAL
PRINCIPAL
Sri Chittem NarsiReddy
Memorial Govt. Degree College
NARAYANPET - 509 210
Narayanpet Dist. T.S.

SCNM GDC NARAYANPET PROJECT SUBMISSION REPORT

DEPT: HISTORY

2022-2023

This is to inform that a student study project titled

"INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION" has been carried by our students out on behalf of the Department of History and submitted to the head of institute SCNM GDC, NARAYANPET.

SUPERVISOR

(L.RAMESH GOUD)

Principal
PRINCIPAL
Sri Chittem NarsiReddy
Memorial Govt. Degree College

NARAYANPET - 509 210 Narayanpet Dist. T.S

SCNM GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NARAYANPET DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY PROJECT REPORT

ON

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

THE RESEARCH ASPIRENTS

- 1. ANURADHA
- 2. NAGESHWARI

UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF

L.RAMESH GOUD

A STUDY ON ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

Student Name: h. Anwadha

Roll Number: 230330561292054

Group: B.A(H.E.P) + st years



Student Nome: Nageshwari

Roll Number: 230530561291025

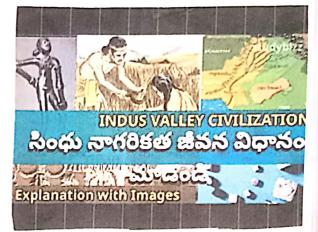
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राष्ट्री एकिए न्यानिहर्ष नुसे र्गण्यानिकार

र्यक्र क्रिक ज्ञानिहरूर एक्टरहरू न्यवास्त्री कर विनामिक्स పంపంక్లమైన నాగరిక్రంకాం మెలిక్రాన్స్ట్రామ్ము. ఇది సంధు నడే ఆగిను ఉండాండ్ల ಮುಕ್ತ (ಹೆಚ್ಚಾ ಭಾರಕಹೆಸರಾಗಿ ಇಚ್ಚ (ಎಂಂಡಾಕು ಪ್ರಾಟಿಂಡಿ.

, ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಸಲ್ಪಡೆಸುಹ್ತು ಆರ್ , ರಾಜ್, ELE, 500, KERE, WAYE किकारण एकप्रें , हिस्से अवहर नुसन्न इधिराध्यावस्यानिह स्टब्ब 3600. mgato historia (8.450.



3000 राज्यायात्री क्रांत्रिक एक एक राज्या विकार विकार కేకుండా, క్య (మాంకంల్లాన్లు మెస్టిమెంటెమిందు (జైక్స్ - నుంగఫ్ట్ 81 స్ట్స్), ತ್ರತ್ಯ ಯಾಯ್ಗಾ (ಸ್ತಾರಾ) ಸಾಗಲಿಕೆಯ ಅರಾಗಾ ಬೆಟ್ಟಪಾಲನು ಅಭಿವಾಧಿ ಸ್ವೆಸ, න්ර කාර්ජිපේදා දාත්තාව ක්ෂාන.

स्मिन्निक्निक्निक्न मेर भाक्षेत्र न्युवाहम्स भाक्ष्य कार्मिक्न स्मिन् र्यास्ट्रिक्ट प्राचित्र न्यूक्रिक न्यूक्रिक न्यूक्रिक्ट न्यूक्टिक प्राचित्र न्यूक्रिक्ट न्यूक्ट न्यूक्रिक्ट न्यूक्ट न्यूक्रिक्ट न्यूक्रिक्ट न्यूक्रिक्ट न्यूक्रिक्ट न्यूक्रिक्ट न्यूक्रिक्ट न्यूक्रिक्ट न्यूक्ट न्यूक्रिक्ट न्यूक्ट न्यूक्रिक्ट न्यूक्रिक न्यूक्र न्यूक्रिक्ट न्यूक्र न्यूक्र न्यूक्ट न्यूक्र न्यू යාගුව ත්රජා සි.ව තාමගයි ගතුවලි සැලකුවුණා. 1920 වේ දිවර්ධ හෝ шक्रायोक्तिकारी किरोप क्रिकेटिल स्मिटिल स्मिटिल में स्टिल्डिली यह हिस् क्रिक्टिक र वर्ष्यालय के कार्य के कार्य हैं। इस क्रिक्टिक क्रिक्टिक क्रिक्टिक क्रिक्टिक क्रिक्टिक कर्तिक निर्मा हिस्सी के स्पर्सिक स्पर्मिक स्पर्मिक क्रिकेट के किया स्थाप - 2x welet stre mante word estrontier (attenfounds. That) THOSELTO TOORS ESCUTIFICATED 1920 CO CONTROLARIO SOROLARIO DE Extend Extended Extend was and Ext actions of Benjey's જ્યેજિક.

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यिक क्राया क्षेत्र मार्थित मार्थित क्राया व्यापक क्रिय - १ - विस्मिन कि. प्रकार्ध (केन्द्रीर्ड र्राट्यक्रिक्स र्राट्यक्रिक्स रिक्सिक्स व्याधिक विस्तिक विस्तिक विस्तिक क्रियोग्रे स्मि अपी (काल्या मेर्डिंग्रें में स्मि राज्या, भार से स्मि ಬಿಸ್ತಾನ, ಕಿಚ್ಚು - ಪ್ರಕ್ಷಿಮ ಸಂಪರ್ಥ) (ಕಾಂಲಂ, ಇರ್ಪಕತಿಕೊಲಗಿ) ಅಹುತ್ತು, ಕಾಂಡ್ರ ना, जारेमुर्ने, त्राधिकार्ट, र्रामुक्टा हेर्स्क्रियिकेंह्नी हेन्म्प्रेयः स्व नातिहर्ष ४७ किला दिल्ला रूपार राष्ट्रिक (मार्ट्स किला मिला मिला मिला राष्ट्रिक रूपार राष्ट्रिक राष्ट्रिक राष्ट्रिक राष्ट्रिक रू (भगरेल चेट्रा - प्रायक्ति), श्रीक्रां भारकरेंग्रें - देहें (क्रार्थकरें) අත (කුදුන් – මාසුගුණ) දෙන දෙන දෙන දෙන දෙන – සුතුර (15) 26 05,00030b.

4922 है। उर्के उर्के किया र्राट्य किया है किया है किया है। قرح وزر تحافظ والمحتمد من من الموسود المعتمد इन्यान दुनन , २०६० अथन्दिन्य, न्यानुक्रिक्यान्त १०५० अपन्दिन्य

र्रिकेटक त्रिक की ग्रा भागारी महत्वर मानिक के कार् भागित मार्थक, राजीक (तक्रा) तर्मामार्कितार्थ नम्प्रहरूर राज्यारी भवस्थर (केळ्ट्यारी उर्द (३४)३८४ र्जिनिस अपने अपने (३०३ - जार्य अर्थ) किंत्र वेनीत्रेय अर्थ Lecutores carefred excessed estas metables fine another-र्स्ट्रिटिंड नेक 'रिट्टिक - रिट्ट्रिटिंड न्यां क्यां क्या ನಿಯಾ - ಸರಸ್ಥಿಕಿ ನಾಗಲಿಕಲ್ಗೂ ಜೊಪಪಾರುಕಿಯ ಕರ್ನಾ ಸಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ್ದಾ ವಿಲ್ಲಾಲಾಕಲೆಕೆಯ. منحبه محالا والمعالية والمعالية والمعالية المعالية المعالمة والمعالية المعالية المعالمة المع म्मिक्टिं क्रिकेट क्रान्टिंग क्रिकेट क्रिकेट क्रिकेट क्रिकेट क्रिकेट क्रिकेट क्रिकेट अद्भुद्ध अपने के के के किल्या के के हिल्ले के के किल्या कर किल्ले के किल्या के कि ಸಾರೀಕ್ ವಿಚ್ಛು-ಮಾಹಿಂಡಿ. ಈ ಸಾಗಿಲಕ್ಕಳು ಸಾರಿಕ್ಕು (ಕಿಹಾಕು ಮುಸ್ಸುಕ್ಷಾಯ್), 2000 Johnson 5992 2000 3000 3000 3000 3000 600 600 700 (1,022) erforsiero Les Est Solos Tixazes -eno La voires récles

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mark राष्ट्रिकी स्थलकी स्थलिक नामान करण सुरू రెలమని – చరుడు. ఈ నాగరిక్షడ్ వెలుగులగిక్ లెచ్చేన కథను మనవరు المنتبك المنتسخ المنتسك المنتسك

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ఆమాన్ మెముంటుంది ఉన్నాయి. ముదలు పెట్టారు.

ముందున చక్క (1944. నుంచి)

క్షులు కార్మ అండు ప్రామాలు మాట్లు ప్రామాలు ప్రా

్లు ముగ్గు మాల్లకు అమ్మకాలు సాయామాలు ఆమంలును మార్గాలు కున్నాలు కట్టుడుల సిధిలాలను, అనావాగాలు ఆమంలనను ఈ మేట్లకే మెంటిన ను -చేవడలాను. విలర్ కోడ్డాగా సిముంపిందికిన పూరావస్తుం, నాంగప్రజ్నులకు ఈ నాంగ్లు మ చేశ్రుడులాని సిమ్మిన్స్లు గ్రామ్ ఎగానీ కళ్లు చారింటకు అవసేంగాలను కనుగ్గానట్టు య ప్రభావలాని సిమ్మిన్స్లు గ్రామ్ ఎగానీ కళ్లు చారింటకు అవసేంగాలను కనుగ్గానట్ -ంటి ముగ్గు మెగాన్ వవించాగు.

ముగులు మార్గులు కార్యాలు కార్యాలు కార్యాలు మార్గులు మార్

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ముద్దు సంగ్రామంలు చెలుకుంటా. తర్మాలు సంస్థాకుల్లన్లు చిక్కారు అర్థమాన్స్లున్లు, ముద్దు సంగ్రామంలు చెలుకుంటా. తర్మాలు సంస్థాకుల్లన్లు చిక్కారు అర్థమాన్స్లున్లు, ముద్దు సంగ్రామంలు చెలుకుంటా. తర్మాలు ప్రణ్యాలు సంస్థాకుల్లన్లు చిక్కారు.

- 1. కేట్ ఓటి సంహుచ్ మరకు, ఉట్లుకూ సుంటు చరకు వాంసించింది. ఇది అంత్రికేస్తాని నె ఆగికి పండాలు చరకు, ఉట్లుకూ సుంటు చరకు వాంసించింది. ఇది అంత్రికేస్తాని ఆరకి చెళ్లు సంహుచారం.
- 2. 2002 9,2625 howere: Me college or or in source (1,2000), incommo och opposion.

* स्टिश - २०६७ - २०६० राज्यात १००६ सामा स्टिश्च १००६, ४००

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పరిశాలి చెందిన దారం పారంలు, మొందాలు ముందులు కలంల పట్టులో కరా? ఉదినట్లు చాలం అధారాలున్నాయి. తీటలు ముందులు, మండలు, చండలు, గ్లుమండులు ప్రతిలుకిన భవన శీథలాలు, మండల అటుమన్నుత్తు ల ముందులు అని మనకు అనవాల్ మైన సమాబారాల్లు కండిప్పాయి. తీట అధారంగా మండు నాగంకలు ముంద్ర లక్షనాలను కండి ఆరంగా మండలు.

क्रिक्सिक्का - साम्यामिष

* గానానిరికుమైన విశ్రవసాయకు ఉండాక్షిం ఉంటే ఆమన పట్టనా ఎడ్డునం జరగడు.
*సంధూం పరీచానంక ఉండాక్షనీ నాగలికి ఎక్కిస్తం జరగటానికి వ్యవసాయకు ముఖ్బ కోరానం. విశ్రవసాయకు ప్రంకటుట్లునున నాంగల, అఫ్లాని సెక్టాన్ ఎంగిల్ ఎట్టుల్లనుంటు చోట్ల ఆనావాగుంటి దున్నిన భారుంటు, ఎట్టులకు సదుకు రవానా వల్ల వ్యవసాయకు ఉండుకిం పెటింటి.

(स्टीमंग्डिं) जारह राज्या विराम्स्ट.

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* ජාර්ථාධ විස්වර් මුර්ධ පාලේ ජාගාවර් ටියෙන්. ජාලනයේ පැලේ ම්ස්ස්ථාව්දී, පාති මහර ජා ජාතික රියෙන් මිස්වර්ග විසියේ. ජා මුහ රොසට ඔබට ජාජාරයේ මාර්තන විසි මුන්ත මේසර ජනතර විස්වර්ට. මුර්ධර් දින මිසිට නිවතයේ මාවට අද්ධිත්ත වේසරේ දින්ද නුති මාජාවුත් දිනුව, ඉඳින මුද්ධ, දිවෙව දේකයේදී දෙනුන්ත දින්දීය.

* තිබ්, පුරාබ්ලා දින්වී තමේගේ - පිහිත කිරීමාව දින්වූ ක්වේෂය. ක්ත සහිදු කුරුමුණුවන දක්වූ ක්රවිතෙව ඔබ තමේ ක්,මණ්ඩලා ජෙත්තරා දීබීම ජින්වෙතතාවා බඩා. - ස්කුදුකත් වෙරි කිරෙන ජෙත්තර දීණෙනවාමේ.

मुक्ति क्रिक्टि स्टिक्ट में किर्द्वा रेक्ट ध्यक्किक. 🛙 కల్లకు నుర్మాన్ ముఖ్బ ముడ్డునుక్తు. కల్టర్లు ముక్తమ్మే నాంగలక యుట్టు నೀడంగ, чэకులు, చారుకల లుక్తు, ప్రవేటు, ఆరువేటు చేస్తాందు.

रिस्ता विकास्य (क्षाना १९६ (स्वार क्रेशक्र)

उम्में करारे अर्थ केर्य केरा किरान केरा केरा केरा केरा केरा है। 50 न्यानिया. भाषा मिलिए हम्प्रात्मित न्यानिकारण क्यानिकारण क्यानिकारण क्यानिकारण क्यानिकारण क्यानिकारण क्यानिकारण मिक्कि राम्मिक 65,000 हिन्देश्वरी रिक्सिंग रिक्सिंग राम्मिक १६५७ डेंग मेंट्र अवरवाक्टा. इंग्रेंग र्राट्य - स्ट्रेंग रिंग्स - स्ट्रेंग रिंग्स क्रिक - Laster Landon Alkara Raminantina. La Cartantina Es भिन्न किस्टार्ट्स मार्च राज्य के राज्य 4 स्ट्रिकार राज्य 7 स्ट्रिकार जिल्हा malan.

meggen) कांध मकार, निर्माण मकार कर्ष्युक्टिक्ट केर्ट मेर्टिंड नि हिंदी किया राज्याम् अही क्षेत्र क्ष्याम् हिंदी विकास राज्याम् हिंदी विकास यह उत्पर्यति हत्त्रिक्सिकार १८ से स्ट्रिक्सिकार १८०० व्याप्तिक विषय మాక్ట్ (శ్రీశ్రీ వహించారు. మురుగు నీరు ఎక్కోడా,లిక్డి మట్టి గొట్ట్రాలు, भिन्दी भाग्नेक क्षीर मील इंगिर्मक्क. उन स्मिर्मक्क उत्तर महिल జాలు గాళ్ళుల్లో ఆకప్ప ఎంగిలన చాట్లేని చేవు.

5050: ಹಾರವಾಮ ನಾಗಲಿಕೇಕಲ್ ಪಾಸ್ಕೆಕ್ಟ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರಿ ಹಹಾಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರೇರ್ಗಾಲ ಹಿಂಗಾಕ್ಟಿ

नामिश्वितिका अध्ये क्रिक्ट क्रिक क्रिक्ट क्रिक्ट क्रिक क्रिक क्रिक्ट क्रिक क्रिक

र्श्वाम - महर्म (केळ्ळाल) यूर्ट्स - कार्यासी श्वासी : क्राम्सासी -स्वा राक्निक के किल्या (केल्या मान्य है, राज्या के राज्य के किल्या ्क रिक्ट अमिरिक न्येक्टर न्येक्टर क्याहिक न्येक्टर क्याहिक, रिक्टर ಕರ್ನೂ ಮಿಂದಿಸರಲ, ಒಸ್ಸಾಸಲ್ ಎಂಗುಹುಣ ತೆಸ್ತವಾರು.

ಹಿಳುತುರು :- ಹಲಾಚಿಕೆಡಿಕ, ಅಕ್ಟುವಿಕೆಡಿಕೆ ಸುಂದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಾಕ್ಟರ ने हरी कारण, रहिंस क्रीलिंग सर्वालिंग रिक्सिक्सी क्रिक्सिकी ಕ್ಟಿಯಾ ಸುಂಕ್, ಪಾರ್ಟಿ, ಪಾರ್ಗು, ಅನುಕ್ಕಾನಗಂ, ಸುಂ, ಭರಿಪಾ ಆಸಬ್ ರಾಯ, न्यों राष्ट्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र हेर्ने भीर क्ष्मिं क्ष्मिं हेर्ने हेर्ने हेर्ने हेर्ने हेर्ने हेर्ने महें र्रायेश नाथिय ९४०४ में व्याप्त हैं महिल हैं महिला एक स्वार्थ के प्रतिकार के महिला हैं 2015 లవగరమైన అనేటు, కాలులయాస్త్ర్, ఆ, లేక్స్ - హాలసిట్లీస్త్, సుఫట్ కెలు మొద इनिका अन्यायका र्यान्याकरित क्रिकार्या गर्डेस्, वेपक्टिर्स र्याच्या ग्राम्बर्स्ट (११९०) ह्यासाल न्युम्बर्गियारा. ह्यास्युव्यक्ति भ्राप्ट्रस्त्ये यात्राच्ये Town gold gelangeg.

206 कार्य कार्य कारावार केरावार केरिया कारावार केरिया कार्य केरिया ಹಿಂದಲ, ಗುರಾಲ, ಪ್ಲೂಸು ಪಾಡೆಪಾರು. ಸಹುಹರು, ಸಹುಲ ಮಿಹ ಕೆಸೆ ಸಹಿತು ಹುಪ್ र्थिक्ट्रिय हर्वा विकार्य हिन्द्र के स्थान किल्विस स्थान के स्थान के स्थान के स्थान के स्थान के स्थान के स्थान र रिक्रीक दीनें क्यार्टिंग दे

ర్జ్యూ కిల్లి: ఆప్త, కళ్లు, మండం

कर्:- ' तित्र, स्थित्या प्राथिहित्स भाराण तेजाताहरूचे प्राथित प्राथिहित्स् उन्नेक्क डिलिंग डिलिंग रिस एक (डि.स्म. १५०० स्त्री नेक्किट (डि.स्म. १००० डि गारिस्टिक कारण हम्प्रास्तिकारित एक्ट्रिक्टिक निर्मा हिंधी. फेल्क्स एक न्युक्त न्युक्त हिल्ला हिल्ली (masses) 4000 jezu). Wis Siesen 5 latou Enerou. alost 490 magnerol क्रियार्ट्स क्राइटिस क्रिक्ट क्रिक क्रिक्ट क्रिक्ट क्रिक क्रिक क्रिक्ट क्रिक क्र क्रिक क्र ಸಾಹ ಎನಂ ಕರ್ನಾಕ್ಷೀಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರಸಾ, ವಾರ್ಡ್ ಪ್ರಸಾ ಕ್ ಕ್ರೀಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ರವಾನಿಯ.

ग्रेम्प्रकारकारीका सिर्वाच्या. നूर्याच्या चेत्राच्या १५ ने निर्वासिक स्थाप्त सिर्वा र्य राष्ट्री कार कर्पाक्षा. से ब्याक्स क्षेत्रीहरू केंग्र क्षेत्रकार क्षेत्रकार क्षेत्रकार क्षेत्रकार क्षेत्रकार रिक्स्य न्यहरूप हम्म, कार्य १८ क्राइक न्यहरूप इंस्तुर्स द्रावराज्य. स्व असे प्रत्या जिल्ला है त्या है जिल्ला है त्या है जिल्ला ह की करिक्ट जीर्मिक्न जिल्ली निक्षित करिकी निक्षित हैं। MB 40.3 Troèsabente arts. La carea advocated de Sad. الكلامكام معان والمياه ما ما المالام من المالام المالام المراد المراجع ಹ ಕೂ. 5 ಳಂಗಿಸುಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿ. 3%, ಹೆಳುಲಕು ಕಡಿಸುಗಳು ಧರಿಂದಿಂದಿ.

200: अध्यापी रिक्ट नी मार्डिक मार्डिक स्थापिक र स्थापिक स्थाप , 200162000 रिक्ट्रिक्टिक. त्रात्मिक अस्टिक प्रेटिक स्थापित कराति कराति क्षेत्र ికారుల పర్మకులకు (పాఠంత్స్ట్ వహస్టాలు. కెబట్ట్) తీటింగి (పలబెంచేటె

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ಹುಡಿ. ತ್ಲು ಹುಡಲಾಗ, ವಿಸುಗು, ಕ್ಲು ತಹಾ ಹುಗುಂದ ಗೆಲ ಎಕ್ಕು, ಪ್ರಲ, क्टिंश, नेट्यारा इंग्रंट इंग्रंट इंग्रंटिंग क्यारीकामारी. अधिम इंग्रंटी राज्यका (र्यक्रिंग) mondonto.

क्रिक्टिक श्रम् । भ्रम् गळी हैंडी प्रेंडिंग ज्याचा प्राचित्र प्रदेशिक स्टिंग ಸಾಮಿ. ಮಾಡಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರ್ಲಿಕ್ಕು ಕ್ರಿಕ್ಕೆ - ಹೆಕ್ಷಾಕ್ ಕ್ರಾಕ್ ಆಲ ಕೆಟ್ ಹಿತ್ತುವುಕು ಕೊಡೆಟ ಕ್ಷ ವಾಳಿಕ್ಷಾ ನ್ಯನಾಕ್ಷಾಪ್ರವಾಕು. ಕ್ಷಣ್ಮ ಸುಸ್ಕೂಕ್ರಾಪ್ ಸುಕ್ಟಿಕ್ ಪಾತ್ರಿಕ ಅಾತ್ರಕ ಸಿಓಲ ಶಾಮ. ಕಾಸ್ಟಿ ಹುಗಳಹುದುನು ಆಕ್ಕಳವಾಲ, ಸಾಹಾ ಕುಹ ಹಾಡಕಲ್ಡಾಗೆ ಸಹ यंत्री हेन्य क्रिक्ट मेर्चिकारिक.

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STERLE DE LES TO SE
TO THE STATES (LAPEN - 1920), ALENDA, THOMSON, SEED BY (LO. 5. 2014), LORD, FRANCE, SEED BY, MEND, THOMSON, SEED BY, LORD, FREE FOR STANKE, MEND, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. ENER SEED, STANKED, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. ENER SEED, STANKED, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. ENER SEED, STANKED, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. ENER SEED, STANKED, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. ENER SEED, STANKED, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. ENER SEED, STANKED, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. ENER SEED, STANKED, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. ENER SEED, STANKED, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. ENER SEED, STANKED, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. ENER SEED, STANKED, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. E. ENER SEED, STANKED, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. E. ENER SEED, STANKED, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. E. ENER SEED, STANKED, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. E. ENER SEED, STANKED, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. E. ENER SEED, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. E. ENERGY, STANKED, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. E. ENER SEED, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. ENERGY, STANKED, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. E. ENERGY, STANKED, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. E. ENERGY, THOMSON, THOMSON, FREE BY, E. E. E. E. ENERGY, THOMSON, THOMSON, E. E. E. E. ENERGY, THOMSON, E. E. E. E. ENERGY, THOMSON, E. E. E. E. ENERGY, E. E. E. E. ENERGY, E. ENERGY, E. E. E. ENERGY, E. ENERGY, E. E. ENERGY, E. E. ENERGY, E. E. ENERGY, E. ENERGY, E. E. ENERGY, E. E. ENERGY, E.

మీమా నాగిరిక్ ఆ మక్సం: గుండ్రూ నాగరిక్షల్ మీట్లనాథిక యి8 e8 సి.మ श्रिक्साक निर्देश - दिन्द्र निर्देश (१९९४) (१९९४) में किस्ट्रिया क Galob. Hore, र्यापुत्ता (ड. 2000 क्रिक्टि हार्डिस डिक्. क्रिकेट क्रिक्टि भिक्की, किल्किक केलार भविकार देरियारि. व्यक्तिक प्राचित विकास कार्या कार्या है। विकास के किया कार्या भावका. उद्देशकार, राजकार क्षेत्रमार्थ (क्षमा स्ट्रिमेस्ट्रिस क्स्ट्रिमेस्ट्रिस). (क्रमार्थ भिक्कि द्रमार किया क्रिक क्रिक्ट क्रिक क्रिक क्रिक क्रिक क्रिक ಹೊಡಿ. Sultee, 20 ಕ್ರಮ ಆರ್ ಅರ್ಯವಿಕ್ರಿಯಾಯ. ಆಕ್ರನೀತರ್ಥಾ ಕುಡಿಸ್ ಕೆಕೆ ಪರಿಕಾರ क्षेत्र रिक्षण निकार क्षेत्रकार (व्यक्ष्मिक कार्य).

क्षित्र हर जिन्हें का क्षित्र कार्य के कार्य के कार्य है के कि कार्य के कि कार्य के कि कार्य के कि के कार्य के ಹಿಂದು ಸುಹುಲಗಾ, ಗ್ರಾಕೃಲ್ಲನ ಆಕ್ಷಮಿಕ್ ಕೊರ್ನಿಯ, ಕ್ರಿಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರಾಕ್ತು, ಕ್ರಿಲ್ತ ಲಕ್ಷನಿ ತಾರ್ಜನಿಕಲ್ಲು ಸುಟ್ಟಲು ಕೊಟ್ಟರಾಡಿ ಪೆಟ್ ಟ್ರ ರಾಚಿಕಾರ್ಚಿಸ್ ಸಮರೈರಾವಾಕು. ಆ ಎತ್, ಸ್ಥಾರಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟ - ಎಂ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ್ಕ್ ಕ್ರಾಟ್ ಕ್ರಾಟ