



THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF SCULPTURE AND SHAKTASculpture

Dr. Siddanna N. Rampur

Assistant Professor, Department of History ,
BVVS' Basaveshwar Arts College, Bagalkot, Karnataka, India.

ABSTRACT :

The paper attempts at a comprehensive analysis of the origin and growth of sculpture and Shaktasculpture. It traces the three periods: Pre-historical period of sculpture, Historical period of sculpture and Sculpture of the modern times to locate the development of sculpture. It gives more focus on the sculpture of Mahishmardini and its importance in the history of sculpture. Though the origin of sculpture is still a mystery, this paper provides an evidence for the subject taken.

KEYWORDS : Sculpture, ShaktaSculpture, MahishasurMardini, Old Stone Age, mother deities.

INTRODUCTION:

Sculpture and its origin, development stages and the media used for its construction, mother sculpture, Women sculpture or ShaktaSculpture and the purpose of its construction, and to memories their forefathers, the changes occurred in every stage and every features of the original sculpture and ShaktaSculpture are the subject matters included in this presentation.

ORIGIN OF SCULPTURE

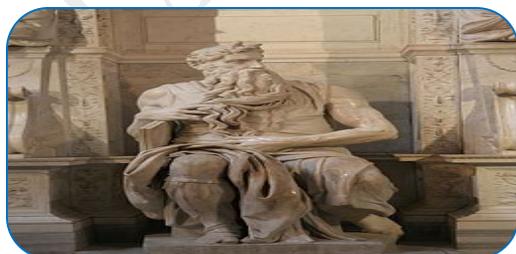
Who started this art is still a mystery; Man saw the solid materials around him like stone, wood and mud. At first he took the mud to make figures for his pleasure. Handling it, he saw his own figure in it, touching it, rubbing it, gave its own shape on it. In order to get pleasure out of the beginning of sculpture should have been started. This article focuses on the origin of the sculpture development and women and Shakta sculpture o

SUBJECT ANALYSIS:

We can divide the development sculpture into three parts:

- 1) Pre-historical period of sculpture
- 2) Historical period of sculpture
- 3) Sculpture of the modern times

The beginning of human sculpture which was started for his pleasure goes back to 35000 years ago. It might have been from the Old Stone Age. The sculpture who used stone, wood clay and ivory for the construction of work, had an idea of his birth gave him pinch in his mind regarding the shape of his body, then the idea of his mother goddess gave the struck to his mind, As a result of fit the women shape and the animal shapes appeared in this sculpture.



While greeting the woman sculpture gave more importance of physical aesthetic and genital organs which shows that highlighted in the womanhood in this works. The sculptures of the OldStone Age mostly found on the

banks of the rivers and inside the caves. The sculpture might have given the shape which he liked for his pleasure. This might have been the first stage of sculpture. Gradually his knowledge idea and imagination grew; he began to construct the works of art purposely for his own pleasure. The worship of his ancestors, for their memory and religious rites this might have been the sculptural history of ancient.

Our emperors have got built various sculptural the temples to celebrate their victories in the wars or to please their dedicated deities. As the tradition continued the style of this sculpture, heritage the modern style of temples came into existence. But this modern style of sculpture gave prominence to the individual modern style. This type of sculpture which depicts the figures of women and Goddesses have been discussed in this article of 'Shaktashilpa'.

SCULPTURE

Worshipping of mother deities is a tradition of older than the Vedic age, the ancient tradition is 'Shaktivad' or mother deity worship became the popular ruralism which entered the minds of society and shed a great influence upon the society. But the rural folks gave importance not only to the mother but also to the women mother deities. They worshipped in the form of hundreds of names and statues. This is said to be the background of mother deitism. There might be hundreds of mother deitism but the main figure for all them is the only one Goddess that is 'Parvati'. This theory is advocated that the legendary story of 'Markandeya'

Hundreds of mother deities are worshipped by different names like Shreerachakrdevi, Durga, MahishyasurMardini (Katyani), Chandika, Navadurga, Bhadrakali, Mahakali, Amba, Ambike, Mangala, Sumangala, Kalaratri, Lalita, Gouri, Umaparvati, Yogeshwari, Bhairavi etc. When the Goddess Parvati is with Shiva is considered to be Shaiva Goddess, If she is with Vishnu she is called Laxmidevi, She has the qualities of both Shiva and Vishnu i.e. wildness and mildness. The sculpture of Mahishmardini: The Goddess who belongs to the wildform is Mahishasurmardini who killed a demon i.e. named after him. This kind of sculpture can be seen in the Bagalkot region of BevoorSomeswar and MankaniEshwar temples.

MahishasurMardini has her tied hair crown and has the moon shining pose on her head she has the three poses one hand has the threshold, another has a sword, wheel, bow and arrow and a goad, axe and wearing a bell.



At the bottom of her feet appears a head of her buffalo cut out of the body. The demon might be thigh to crone out of the body with his long stretched tongue and the blood drops are still pouring drop by drop out of the body and the demon right be trying to fight with his weapon a mace and knife and the

goddess is trying to avoid his attack riding her lion van and at the same time her second leg is pressing the body of the demon in order to crush him down, this type of scene appears there.

This type of sculpture of Mahishasurmardhini is found in the Someshwar temple of the KalyanChalukya period. This kind of sculpture is found in the northwest direction of the temple. This is an evidence for the sculptor's sentiment of that time.

CONCLUSION

The origin of sculpture and development, the Medias used for them and naturally the river bank space side caves were the places of birth in the beginning. As the human wisdom, ideas and imaginations grew up, for worshipping, remember once, for religious reasons she kings went on constructing the sculptures also for the celebrations of their victories in the wars. But their priority was for the Mother deity construction. Then the 'ShaktaSculpture' grows as the time passed on. Here the features of Shaktashilpa of Mahishamardhini have been discussed.

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Assistant Professor, Department of History , BVVS' Basaveshwar Arts College, Bagalkot, Karnataka, India.