

Twitter Thread by [Ugra](#)



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THREAD on Hindu Architecture.

Recently when the 3D renders for the new Parliament building was made public, it was mostly met with criticism here on twitter. Criticized for failing to incorporate elements of architecture which represent splendour of our Hindu civilization(1)

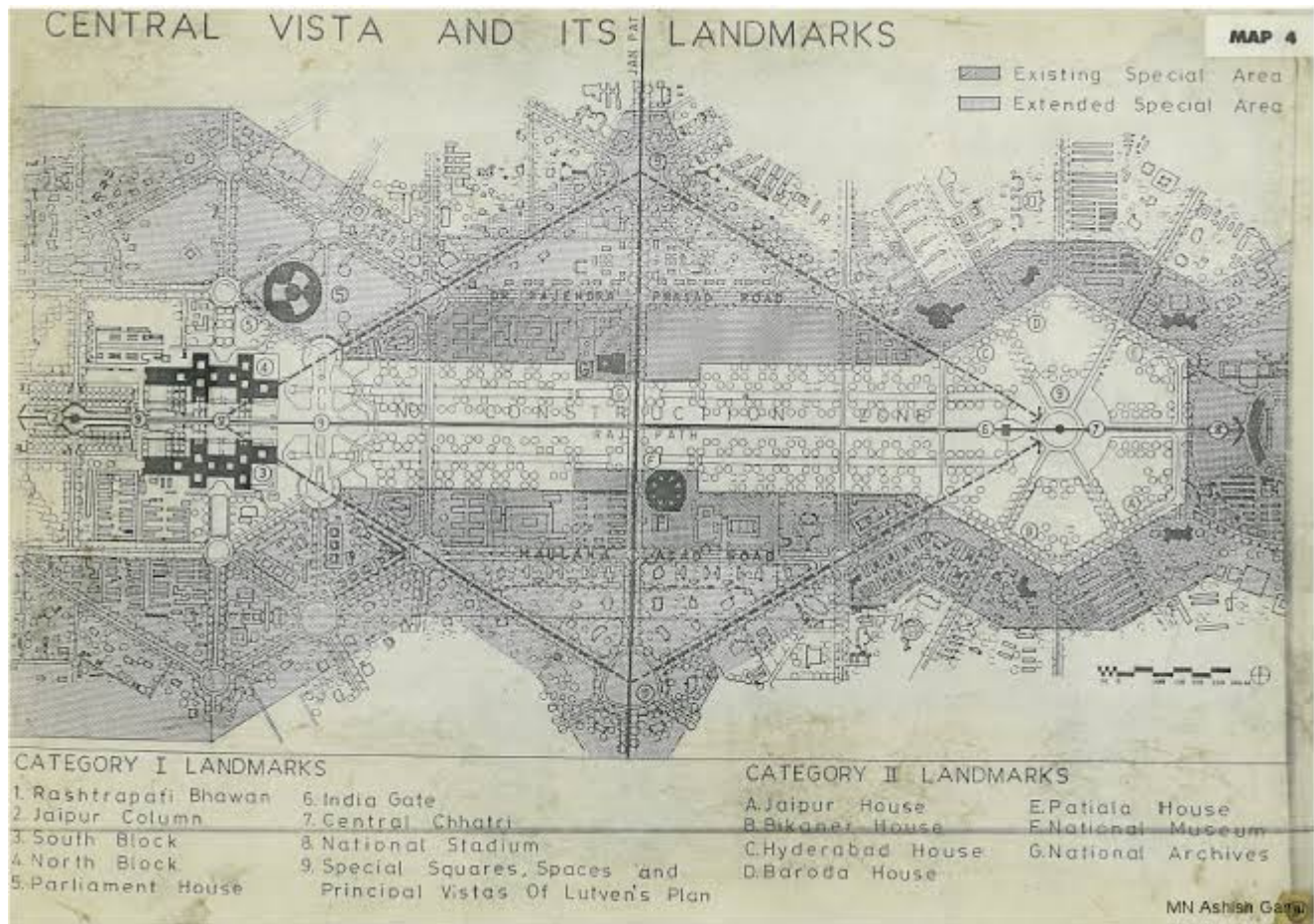


While many may say it is unfair to criticize a design just based on 3D renders, there is a reason why this criticism holds good in this case. It is the same reason why we haven't been able to construct... (2)

..any noteworthy public building since 1947 reflective of our ancient & classical culture(rare exceptions exist though).

The reason being the complete abandonment a huge vast ocean of literature on Hindu architecture. (3)

Coming back to the new Parliament building, its design & why it lacks traditional aesthetics. The problem is far more fundamental. The Central Vista & Lutyens was designed & constructed to serve the British Crown. (4)



The fundamental flaw isn't with the new Parliament building, rather the flaw is in the design of Lutyens itself (which is basically a mini township)

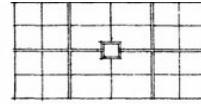
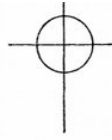
The new parliament building is just a continuation of this flaw which we have failed to remedy till now (5)

There is a huge misconception that Hindu architecture is just limited to Temples. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The Vaastu & Shilpa Shastras dwell into literally every single element of design & construction, from smallest of villages to the biggest of metropolises.(6)

This is a map of the a Rajadhani (Capital City) prescribed in the Manasara Shilpa-shastra. The Manasara is the standard codified treatise on Hindu architecture. It deals with literally every element of design & construction. (7)

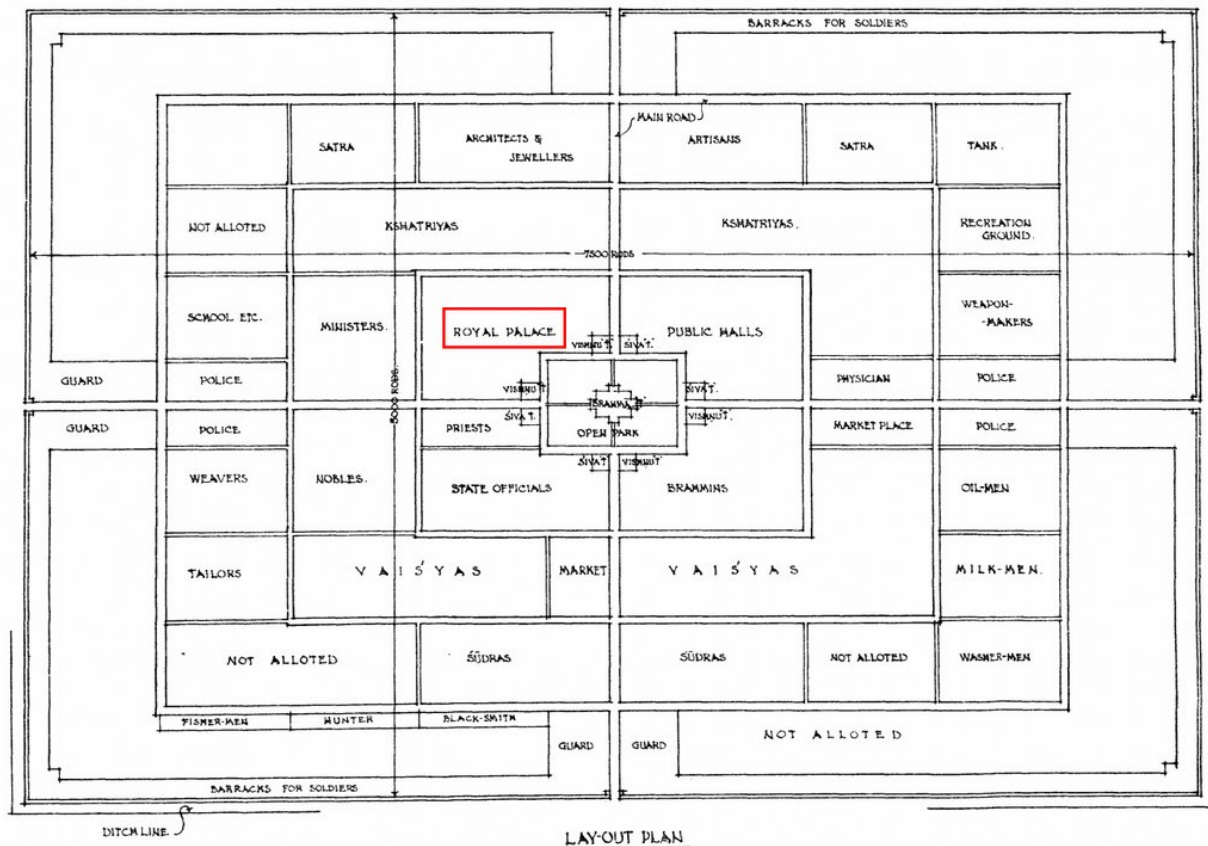
TOWNS AND FORTS — CHAPTER X
RAJADHANIYA LAYOUT — SCALE 1/4 INCH = 15 RODS = 76-5
FOR CHAKRAVARTIN KINGS.

NOTE:
 THE DETAILS FOR ALLOTMENT HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM CHAPTER IX.



GENERAL OUT-LINE OF NAGARA
 NOT TO SCALE.

NOTE:
 NAGARA IS A SMALLER TOWN THAN RAJADHANIYA. NO A GENERAL OUT-LINE HAS BEEN SHOWN. REVALA & NAGARA VARY ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS.



LAY-OUT PLAN

The Manasara classifies towns/cities into 8 different classes.

- 1)Rajadhani
- 2)Nagara
- 3)Pura
- 4)Nagari
- 5)Kheta
- 6)Kharvata
- 7)Kubjaka
- 8)Pattana

The map in the above tweet is that of the Rajadhani. Each of the other 7 classes of towns/cities have a specific design. (8)

नगरं राजधानीयं केवलं नगरं तथा ॥ १६ ॥
 पुरं च नगरी चैव खेट(टं) खर्वटमेव च ।
 कुब्जकं पत्तनं चैव शिविरं वाहिनीमुखम् ॥ २० ॥
 स्थानीयं द्रोणकं चैव संविद्धं कोलकं ततः ।

Now each of the above 8 classes of towns/cities(Nagara-Vidhana) are based on not only their size, but what kind of kings rule from the respective towns/cities. That again brings us to different classifications of Kings & their palaces (Raja-griha

Vidhana)

(9)

Just like 8 classes of cities, there are 8 classes of kings mentioned in the Manasara. The highest of them being the Chakravartin class of kings. Other kings are

- 1) Chakravartin
- 2) Maharaja
- 3) Narendra
- 4) Parshinkha
- 5) Pattadhara
- 6) Mandalesha
- 7) Pattabhaj
- 8) Praharaka

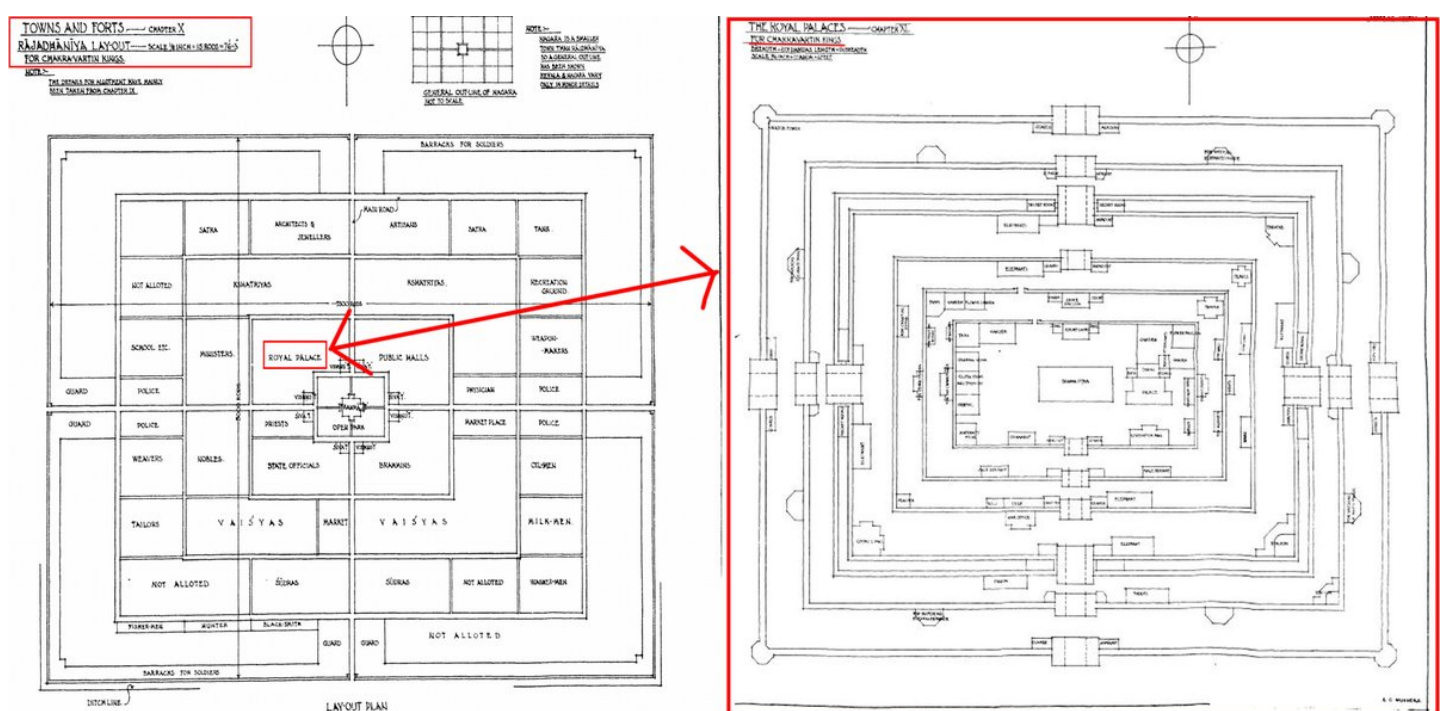
(10)

Each class of King rule from the corresponding class of cities mentioned in the above tweets. The Charavartin rules from the Rajadhani & so on.

The Manasara lays down specific rules on how the Palaces of each of these kings needs to be constructed. (11)

The Palace (the power center) prescribed for the Chakravartin in the Manasara is huge & incorporates many architectural elements.

As one can see the palace itself doesn't exist in isolation. It is rather part & continuation of the elaborate plan of the Rajadhani (capital) (12)



The point here being a building(the parliament or the secretariat or a Palace) just cannot exist in isolation. The buildings are a mere extension & expression of the larger plan. So there is no point pinning the blame on just one building when there is a fundamental problem (13)

This issue can be sorted only when town planners & architects are also trained in traditional architectural methods, which has sadly been restricted to just Temples. The literature in the Manasara Shilpa-shastra is vast & needs to become part of mainstream academics. (14)

I'll just list out some of the elements of design & construction that the Manasara shilpashastra dwells into

- 1) Manoparakarana vidhana.(System of measurement)
- 2) Bhu pariksha & Bhumi samgraha (Examination of soil & selection of construction site) (15)
- 3) Shanku-stapana-vidhana (Sun dial for establishing cardinal points)
- 4) Pada vinyasa(Groundplan)
- 5) Gramalakshana vidhana(characteristics of villages)
- 6) Nagara Vidhana (characteristics of towns & cities)
- 7) Bhumi-lamba vidhana (Dimensions of buildings)

(16)

- 8) Garbhanyasa vidhana (The foundation)
- 9) Upapeetha vidhana (design of Pedestal)
- 10) Adhithana vidhana(design of the Base)
- 11) Stambha lakshana vidhana(classification of pillars)
- 12) Prastara Vidhana(design of the entablature)
- 13) Sandhikarma vidhana(wood joinery)

(17)

- 14) Vimana vidhana (classification of buildings based on storeys)

The Manasara describes buildings in detail based on the number of storeys. From single to 12 storey buildings. Within each of these storeys, the buildings are further divided into different types.

(18)

summarised together. They deal respectively with two-storeyed (*dvi-tala*), three-storeyed (*tri-tala*), four-storeyed (*chatus-tala*), five-storeyed (*pañcha-tala*), six-storeyed (*ṣaṣṭ-tala*), seven-storeyed (*sapta-tala*), eight-storeyed (*aṣṭa-tala*), nine-storeyed (*nava-tala*), ten-storeyed (*daśa-tala*), eleven-storeyed (*ekādāśa-tala*), and twelve-storeyed (*dvādaśa-tala*) buildings. In each of these chapters we find a classification of the peculiar kind of edifice under discussion followed by an account of certain details, in particular the location of the divine images with which the walls are decorated. Thus the buildings of two storeys are divided into eight classes which are called *śrikara*, *vijaya*, *siddha*, *pauṣṭhika*, *bhāntika*, *adbhuta* (also *prabhūta*), *svastika*, and *puṣhkala*. Those of three storeys are likewise divided into eight classes, called *śrikānta*, *āsana*, *sukhālaya*, *ketara*, *kamalāṅga*, *brahma-kānta*, *meru-kānta*, and *kailāta*. The same eight-fold division is found in connection with the four-storeyed buildings; here the names are *viśṇu-kānta*, *chatur-mukha*, *sadā-siva*, *rudra-kānta*, *īśvara-kānta*, *mañcha-kānta*, *vedī-kānta*, and *indra-kānta*. The eight classes of the five-storeyed buildings are called *airāvata*, *bhūta-kānta*, *viśva-kānta*, *mūrti-kānta*, *yanma-kānta*, *griha-kānta*, *yajña-kānta* and *brahma-kānta*. In the case of the buildings of six storeys there are no less than thirteen classes, the technical names of which are *padma-kānta*, *kāntāra*, *sundara upakānta*, *kamala*, *ratna-kānta*, *vipulākṣa*, *jyotiṣ-kānta*, *sarorūha*, *vipulākṛiti*, *svasti-kānta*, *nanḍyāvarta*, and *īkṣu-kānta*. The seven-storeyed buildings are divided into eight kinds—*puṣṭarika*, *śrikānta*, *śrībhoga*, *dhāraṇa*, *pañjara*, *āśramāgāra*, *harṁya-kānta*, and *hima-kānta*. The eight classes of eight storeyed buildings are called *bhū-kānta*, *bhūpa-kānta*, *svarga-kānta*, *mahākānta*, *jana-kānta*, *tapas kānta*, *satya-kānta*, and *deva-kānta*. Those of nine storeys are divided into seven kinds—*saura-kānta*, *raurava*, *chāṇḍita*, *bhūṣaṇa*, *viśṇu*, *supratikānta*, and *viśva-kānta*, of which the first four represent the small type of nine-storeyed buildings, the next two the intermediate type, and the last one the large type. The ten-storeyed buildings are divided into six classes which are named *bhū-kānta*, *chandra-kānta*, *bhavana-kānta*, *antarikṣa-kānta*, *megha-kānta*, and *abja-kānta*. Buildings of eleven storeys admit of six varieties—*śambhu-kānta*, *īśa-kānta*, *chakra-kānta*, *yama-kānta*, *vajra-kānta*, and *akra-kānta*. Finally, buildings of twelve storeys are divided into ten kinds—*padmāhala*, *dṛṇḍva*, *madhya kānta*, *kāliṅga-kānta*, *virāṣa*, *kerala*, *vamśa-kānta*

- 15) Prakara vidhana(courts).
- 16) Gopura Vidhana(gate house)
- 17) Mandapa vidhana(Pavilions)
- 18) Griha mana sthana vinyasa(Location & measurement of houses)
- 19) Dvara-sthana(Location of doors)
- 20) Dvara-mana-vidhana(measurement of doors)

(19)

- 21) Raja-griha Vidhana(Palaces)
- 22) Rajanga-lakshana Vidhana(Royal courts)
- 23) Ratha-lakshana Vidhana(Cars & chariots)
- 24) Sayana vidhana(Couches)
- 25) Simhasana lakshana vidhana(Thrones)
- 26) Torana Vidhana(Arches)
- 27) Madhyaranga Vidhana(Theatre)

(20)

Apart from building & construction, the Manasara also gives details on sculptures.

(21)

[illegible]

The Manasara was codified during the classical age of the Guptas & remained the standard till the invasions. (23)

So did Vitruvius. His patron was a Roman emperor. Yet western architecture has evolved into what it is today due to

continued use. (26)

Now that the threat of invasions is over, this present era should become the era of reclamation. Reclamation of not just Temples but everything that came to a standstill during the medieval age of invasions. Art, Architecture, Literature, Science, Astronomy, Mathematics etc (27)

Other Hindu architectural & sculptural treatises apart from the Manasara Shilpashastra that deserve mention

- 1) Mayamata Shilpa-Shastra
- 2) Anshumadbhedha of Rishi kashyapa
- 3) Vishvakarma Shilpa
- 4) Sanatkumara Vaastu Shastra
- 5) Shilpa shastra of Mandhana
- 6) Shilpa Samgraha

(28)

Apart from the above texts The Puranas like the Agni & Matsya Purana go into details on architecture. So does the Brihatsamhita of Varahamihira. The Agama shastras too dwell into detail on the subject of design, construction & sculpture.

(29)

The literature is simply too vast to simply be put across in a thread. It requires years of study & practice to even comprehend such lofty & highly aesthetic literature.

I'll end this thread now.

(30)

/end.

PS : Source of all the above info Manasara by PK Acharya.