

LONAR LAKE



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P. R. PATIL COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE AMRAVATI

Experiential learning is the essence of architectural education. The way remembrance, ideas and information are documented represents a thinking pattern. We at P.R. Patil college of Architecture conduct educational tours every year. Educational tours conducted by schools of architecture are considered to communicate their experience to students. Retention of this experience to critically analyze the lessons learnt is possible because of documentation of these experiences.

'VARSA-documenting temple precinct of lonar' is an outcome of experimentation with experiential learning by staff and students of P.R.Patil college of Architecture, Amravati, India. It is basically a documentation of information generated from the study tour to Lonar pricinct in 2019. Hence as a part of field work, the various temple typologies of traditional temple architecture such as Daitya sudan temple, Gomukh temple, Kamalja devi temple, Kumareswar temple, Limbi baeav, yadneshwar temple, Wagh mahadeo temple, step well were studied, explored and documented through design studio.

The book gives an insight of iconic temple architecture of Lonar precinct .Our students not only documented their experiences but also tried to analyze those to lead to certain inferences. The educational tour has given an opportunity to students to understand temple architecture of Lonar precinct. Also it tries to highlight the role of study tours and documentation as an interesting aspect of architecture learning.

INTRODUCTION

LONAR LAKE

- Lonar lake, also known as Lonar crater, is a notified national Geo-heritage monument saline soda lake located at Lonar in Buldhana District, Maharashtra, India.
- It was created by a meteor impact during the pleistocene epoch
- It was identified in 1823 by a British officer named C.I.E. Alexander
- Lonar crater is understood to result from a meteorite impact that occurred between 35,000 and 50,000 years ago.
- The lake, which lies in a basalt impact structure, is both saline and alkaline in nature.
- Lonar lake has a mean diameter of 1.2 kilometers (3900 ft) and is about 137 meters (449 ft) Below the crater rim.
- The meteor crater rim is about 1.8 kilometers (5,900 ft) In diameter
- The water of the lake contains various salts or sodas.
- Numerous temples surround the lake, most of which stand in ruins today except the temple of Daitya Sudan at the centre of Lonar town.
- The area of 3.83 km² (1.48 Sqm) was declared as Lonar wild life sanctuary by the Government on 20 November 2015

Location - buldhana district, Maharashtra, India

Co-ordinates - 19° 58' 36" N

76° 30' 30" E

Type - Impact Crater Lake, Salt Lake

Native Name - लोणार सरोवर (Marathi)

Basin countries - India

Max. Length - 1.830 M (6,000 ft.)

Surface Area - 1.13 km² (0.44 sq.m)

Average Depth - 137 M (449 ft)

Max. Depth - 15 M (490 ft)

Residence Time - 1st (Indian Standard Time)



DAITYA SUDAN TEMPLE

- The Daitya Sudan Temple at Lonar is styled in a similar manner to the Khajuraho Temple.
- The temple was built in Dedication to lord Vishnu, during the 6th and 12th A.D. (Chalukya Dynasty)
- The temple looks like an irregular and Asymmetrical star, resembling hemadpathi style of Architecture.
- This place of worship has beautiful carving on its wall.
- The temple's pedestal is about 1.5 m. high and the in complete roof hints at an intended pyrmipal tower.
- The exterior walls have carved figures that depict the history of that era.
- The deity Idol – the Vishnu Avtar standing a top a demon is made of an iron ore that look like stone adding an extra edge of mystique to the place.

Location - Buldhana Distric, Maharashtra, India

Co-ordinates - 19^o 58' 36" N 76^o 30' 30" E

Type - Vishnu Temple

Native Name - दैत्यसुदन मंदिर (Marathi)

Basin contries - India

DATED TO THE - Chalukya Dynasty Between 6th and 12th Centuries

Temple Style - Hemadpanthi class

Plinth Height - 1.5 M (4.9 ft)

Temple Height - 6.5 M (Approx.)

Max. Length - 32 M (105 ft.)

Max. Width - 25.8 M (84.5 ft.) (Approx)

Main Entrance - East Facing

Carvings - Based on Puranik Story

- 1) Killing of Lavana sur by Lord Krishna.
- 2) Story of Kans and Krishna
- 3) Story of Narshimha and Hiranykshyp etc.

Temple Dedicated to -Lord Vishnu

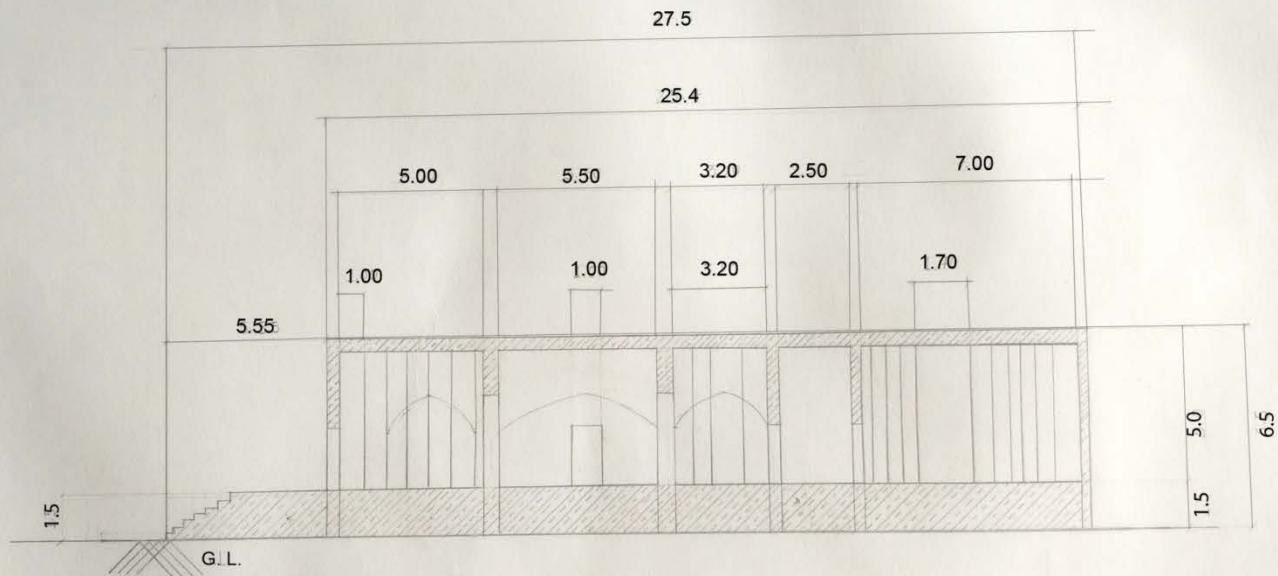
Residence Time-1st (Indian Standard Time)



EAST FACING VIEW OF DAITYA SUDAN TEMPLE

- The main entrance is east facing. The niche of west has an idol of sun god, south has an image of chamunda devi and north has nara shima
 - The podium of the temple is about 1.5 m in height and measures 105 ft. long by 84.5 ft. broad.
 - It is three chamber temple
 - First Chamber-Garbha griha (Standing Idol of Vishnu)
 - Second Chamber-Antaral (Individual Poojas are perform)
 - Third Chamber-Sabhamandapa (Assembly chamber)
 - The cliling of the chamber carries beautiful carving of slaying of lavanasur by lord Vishnu.
 - The temple experience various invasions post 10th century and the Brickwork evidence the repair of damaged temple. Brick work Evidence, Podium 1.5 m height, long 105 ft 84.5 ft broad
- East Facing view of Daitya Sudan Temple, Garbha Griha (Innermost Chamber) with standing Idol of Vishnu

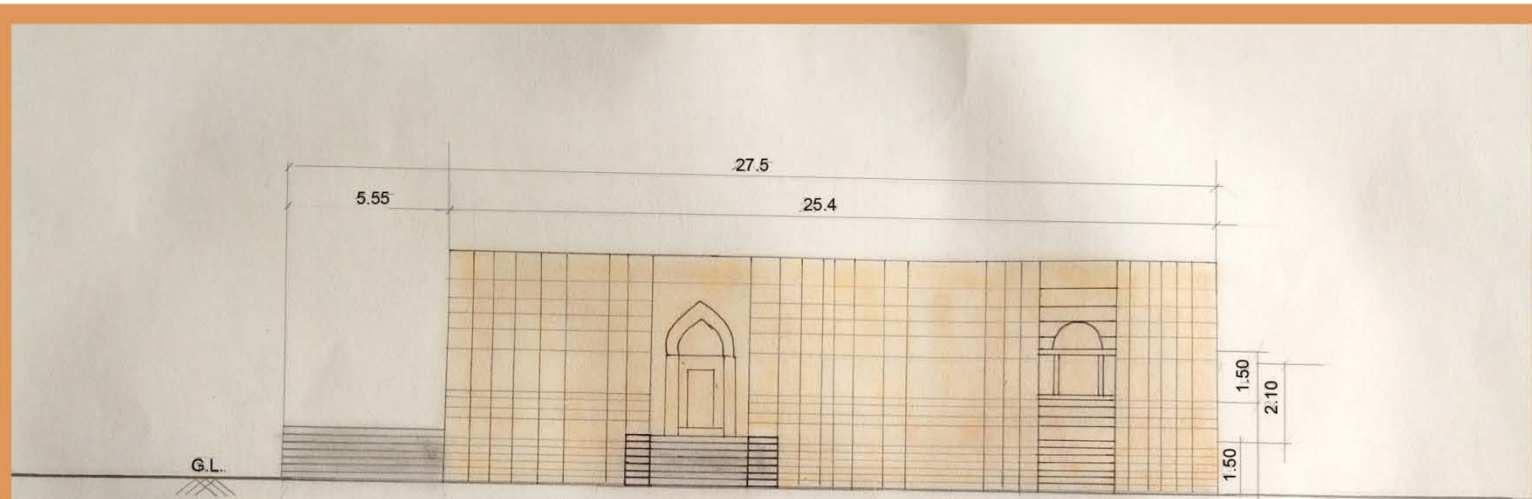




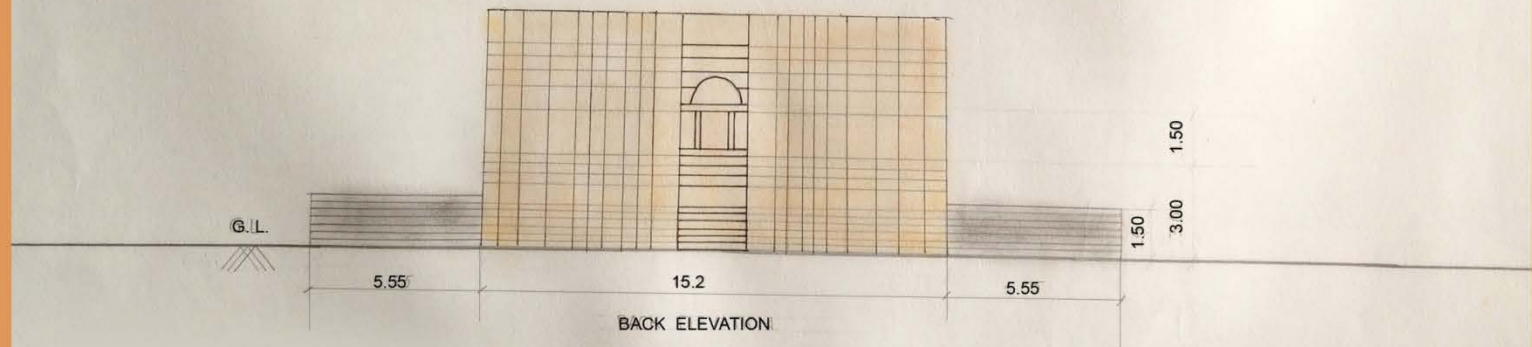
SECTION AA'

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ALL DIMENSION ARE IN M.

DAITYA SUDAN TEMPLE - SECTION



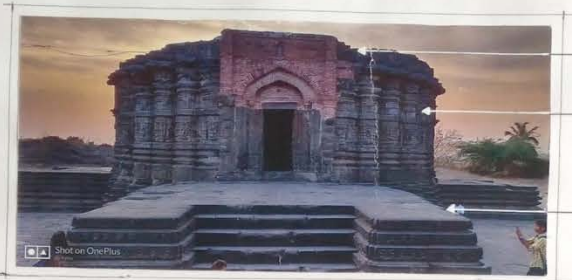
LEFT AND RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION



BACK ELEVATION

DAITYA SUDAN TEMPLE - SIDE AND BACK ELEVATION

SCALE :- 1:100
 NOTE :- ALL DIMENTIONS ARE IN M.

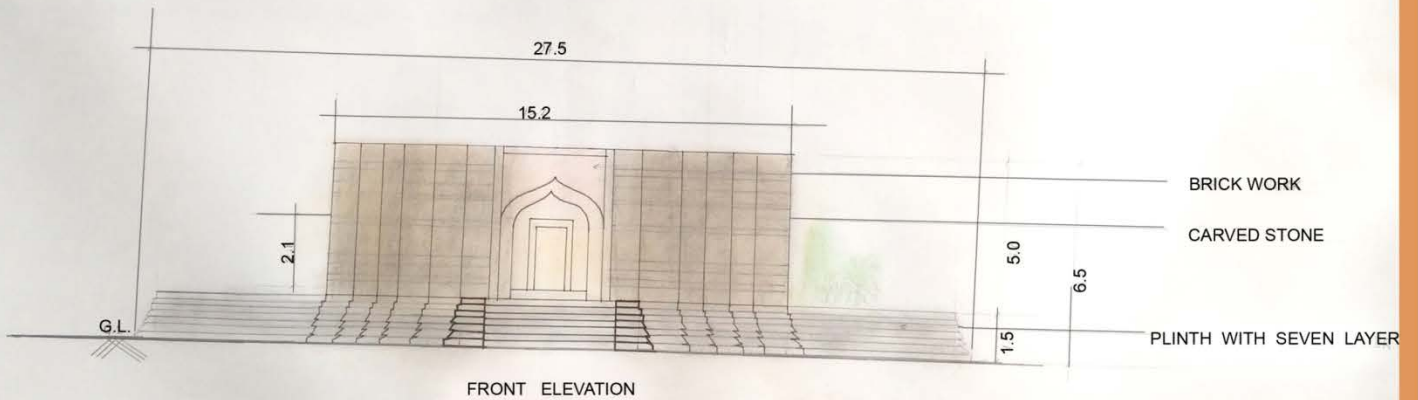


BRICK WORK

CARVED STONE

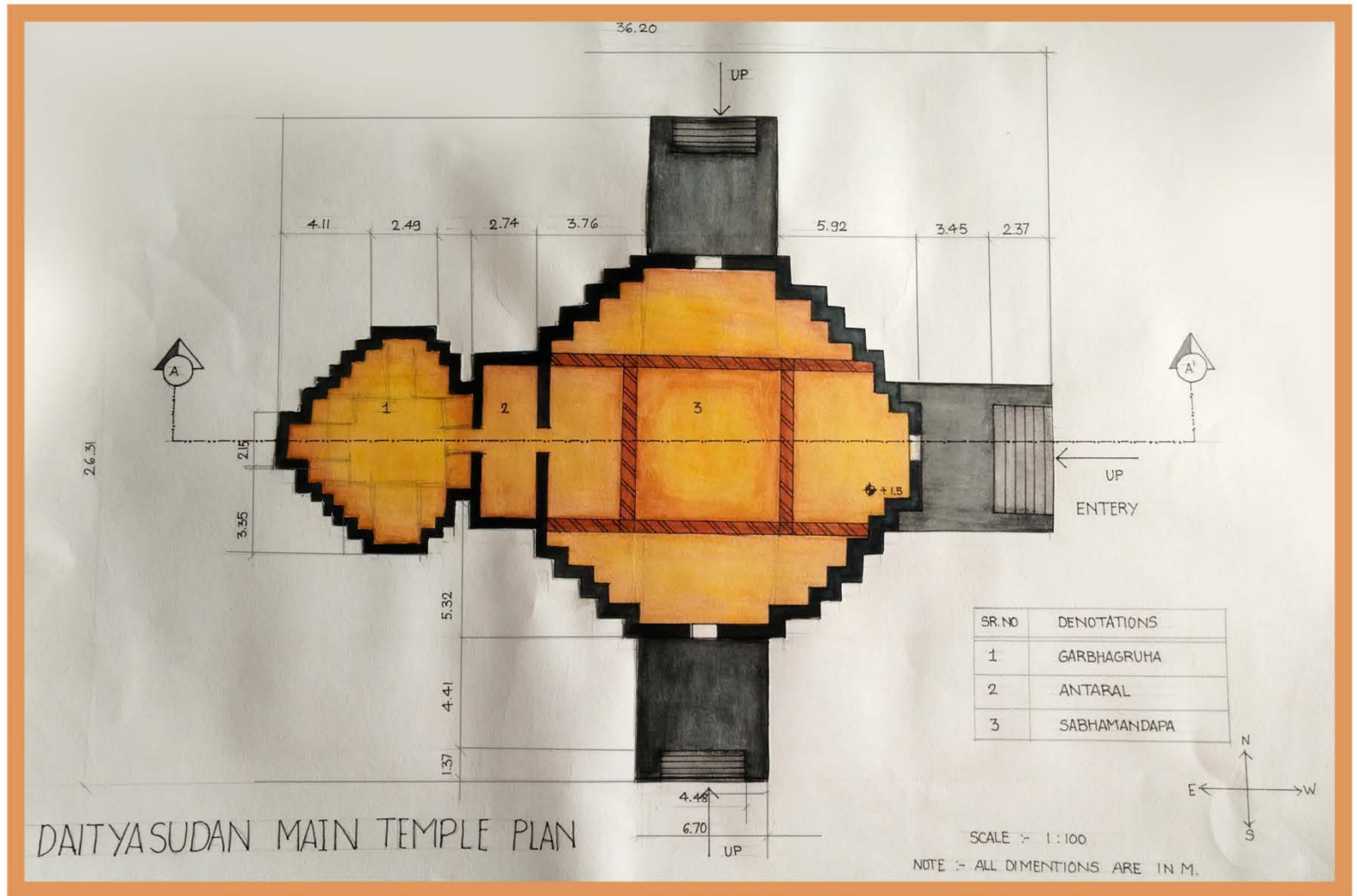
PLINTH WITH SEVEN LAYER

FIG - IMAGE SHOWING FRONT VIEW OF TEMPLE

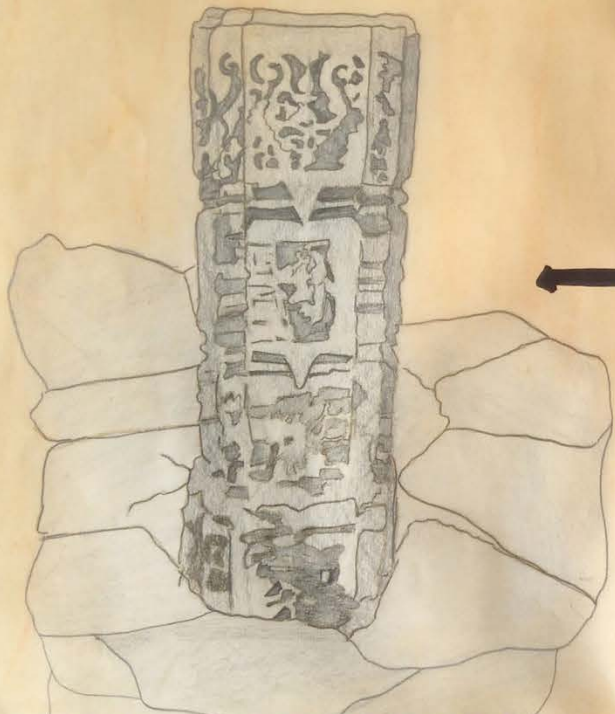


DAITYA SUDAN TEMPLE - FRONT ELEVATION

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ALL DIMENSION ARE IN M.



DAITYA SUDAN MAIN TEMPLE PLAN



COLUMN AT THE SIDE OF TEMPLE



FTG :- LORD VISHNU

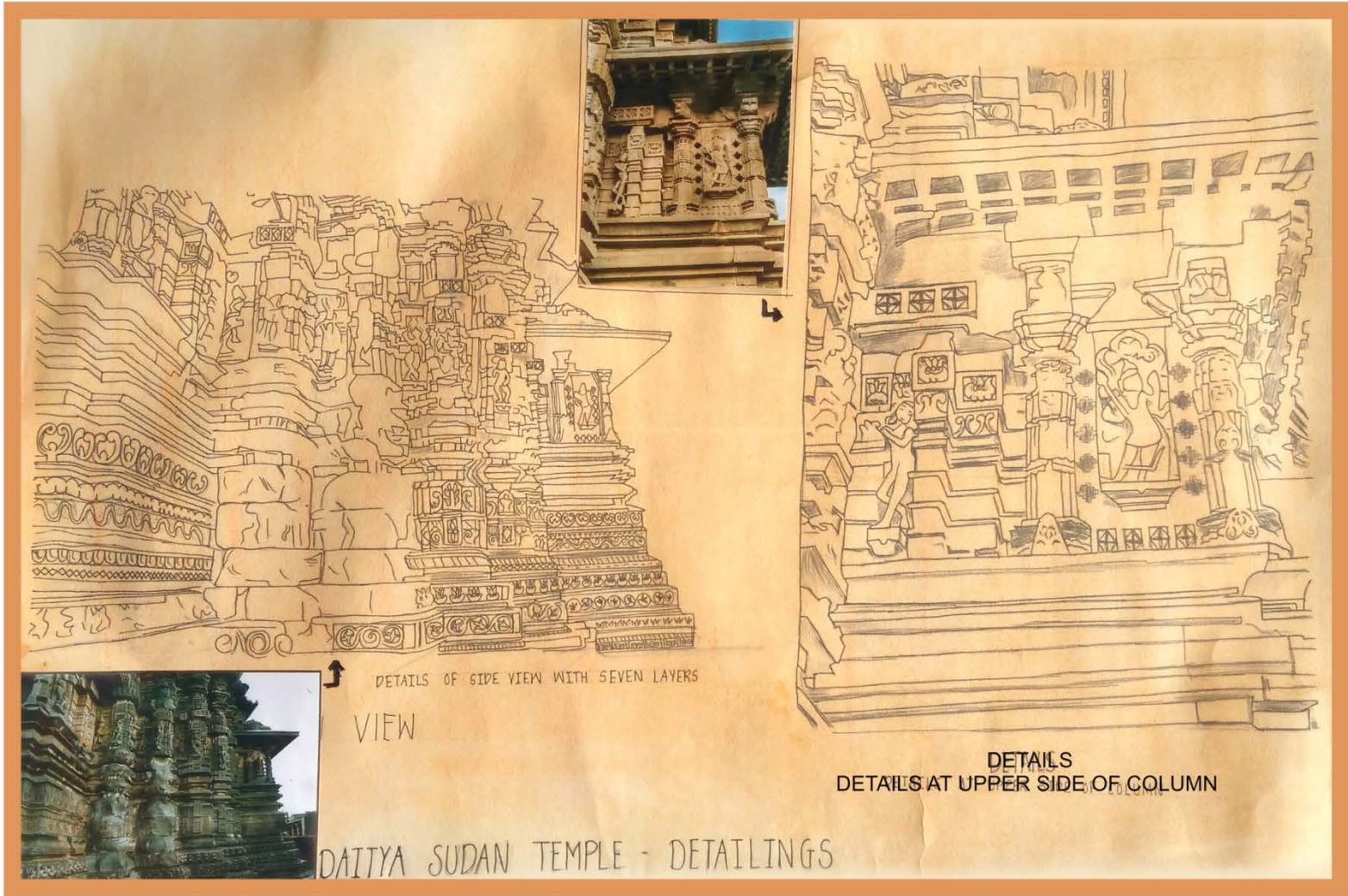


FTG :- COLUMAN



THE IDOL OF LORD VISHNU AT GARBHA GRUHA

DAITYA SUDAN TEMPLE - (DETAILS)



DETAILS OF SIDE VIEW WITH SEVEN LAYERS

VIEW

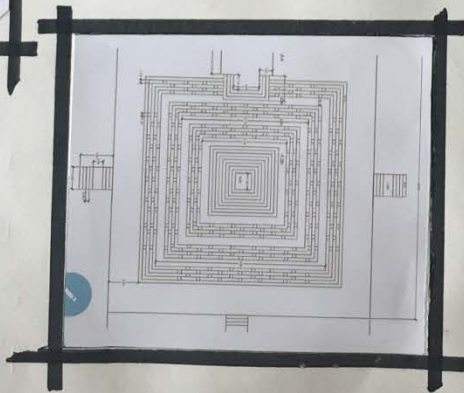
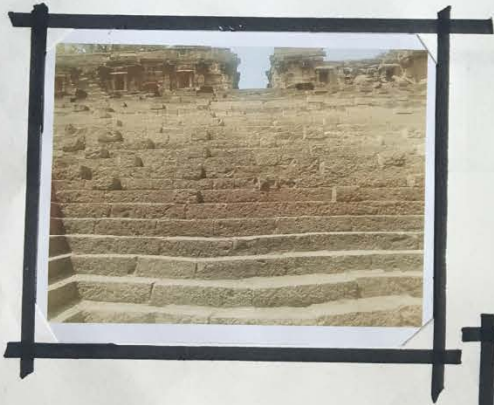
DETAILS
DETAILS AT UPPER SIDE OF COLUMN

DAITYA SUDAN TEMPLE - DETAILINGS

DAITYA SUDAN TEMPLE - DETAILINGS

STEP WELL

[LIMBI BARAN]



HIMANSHU BHIVGADE *

PRATHAM KULKARNI *

SANKET CHACHARKAR

PRATIK SHARMA

STEPWELL

LONAR CRATER

INTRODUCTION :-

- LONAR CRATER WAS IDENTIFIED BY BRITISH OFFICER C.J.E. ALEXANDER IN 1825.
- NATIVE NAME: LONAR SARVAR
- TYPE: SALINE AND ALKALINE IN NATURE
- COORDINATES: $19^{\circ}58'36''\text{E}$
 $76^{\circ}50'50''\text{N}$

DEPTH: 137M (AVERAGE)
MAX LENGTH: 1830M
SURFACE AREA: 1.15 KM²
MAX DEPTH: 150M

STEPWELL (LIMBI BARAV)

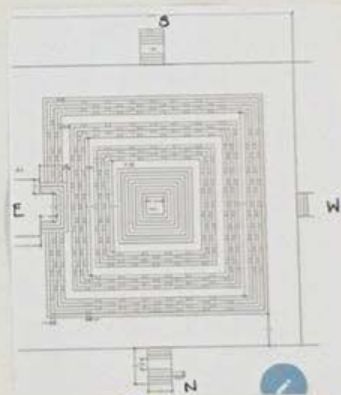
- STEPWELL IS ALSO KNOWN AS LIMBI BARAV. (NATIVE NAME)
- FEATURES: i) STEPWELL HAD BEEN CUT IN A COUPLE OF PLACES (3 SIDES) ALLOWING FOR ACCESS.
ii) IT IS SQUARE IN SHAPE WITH 25 FEET DEEP INSIDE INCLUDING 25 STEPS.
iii) THE FOURTH SIDE HAD A RATHER ORNATE BALCONY VIEWING GALLERY WITH A LARGE, BUT EMPTY NICHE MAKING ME WONDER IF THERE WAS AN IDOL PLACED FOR WORSHIP SOMETIME IN THE PAST.

- LOCATION: LONAR, BULDHANA DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.
- SHAPE: SQUARE IN SHAPE APPROX IT IS OF 24 X 24 M.
- AREA: 576 SQ. M.
- SURROUNDING: LIMBI BARAV WAS SURROUNDED BY SINGLE STOREYED HOUSES AS WELL AS IT HAS WIRE FENCING.

- MATERIALS: GREYISH BLACKED COLOURED STONE WHICH LOOKS VERY OLD.
- DEPTH: 7.62M THAT IS 25 FEET AND HAS TOTAL 25 STEPS.



CAM ADJUST TO WEST SIDE VIEW 'A'

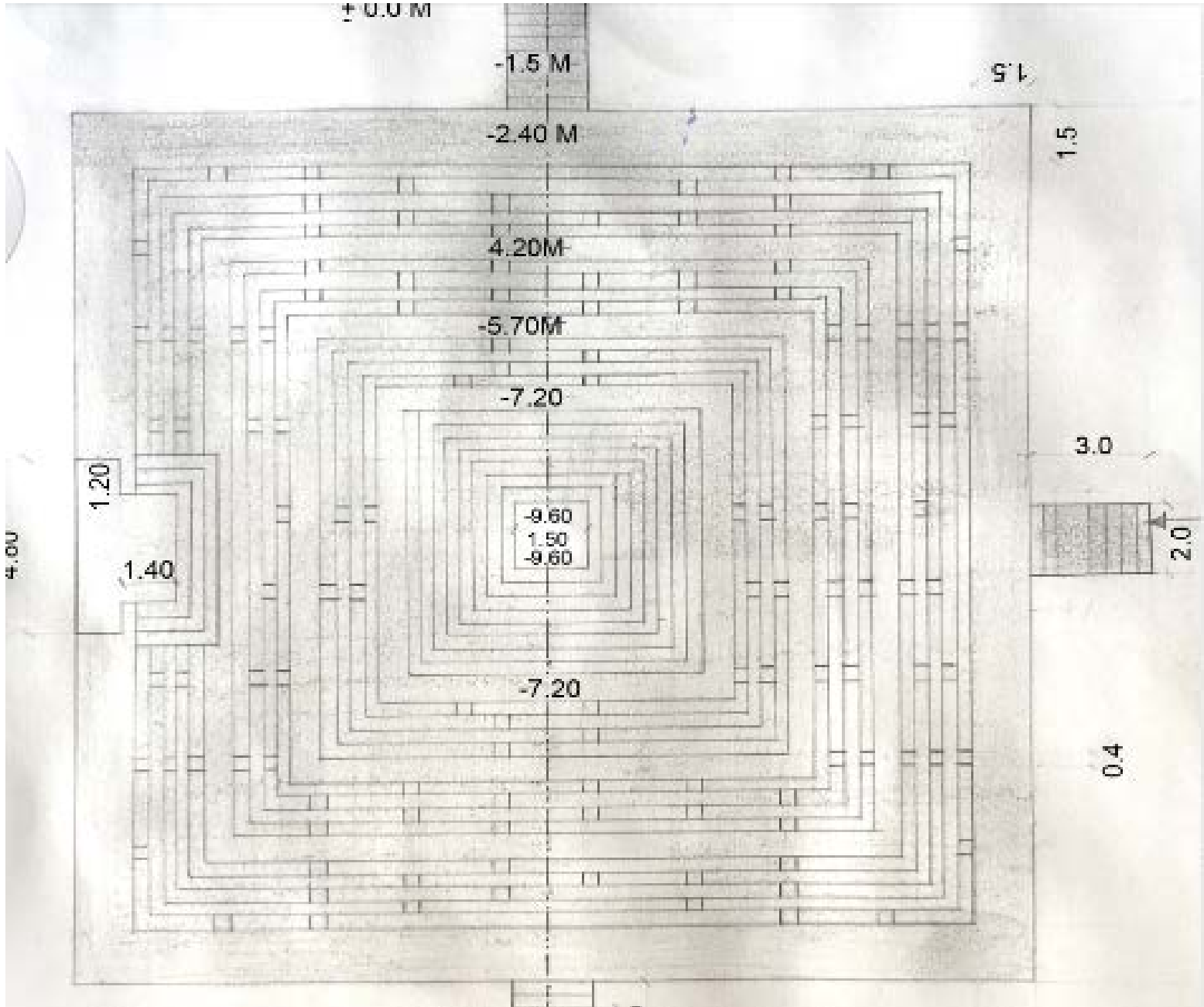


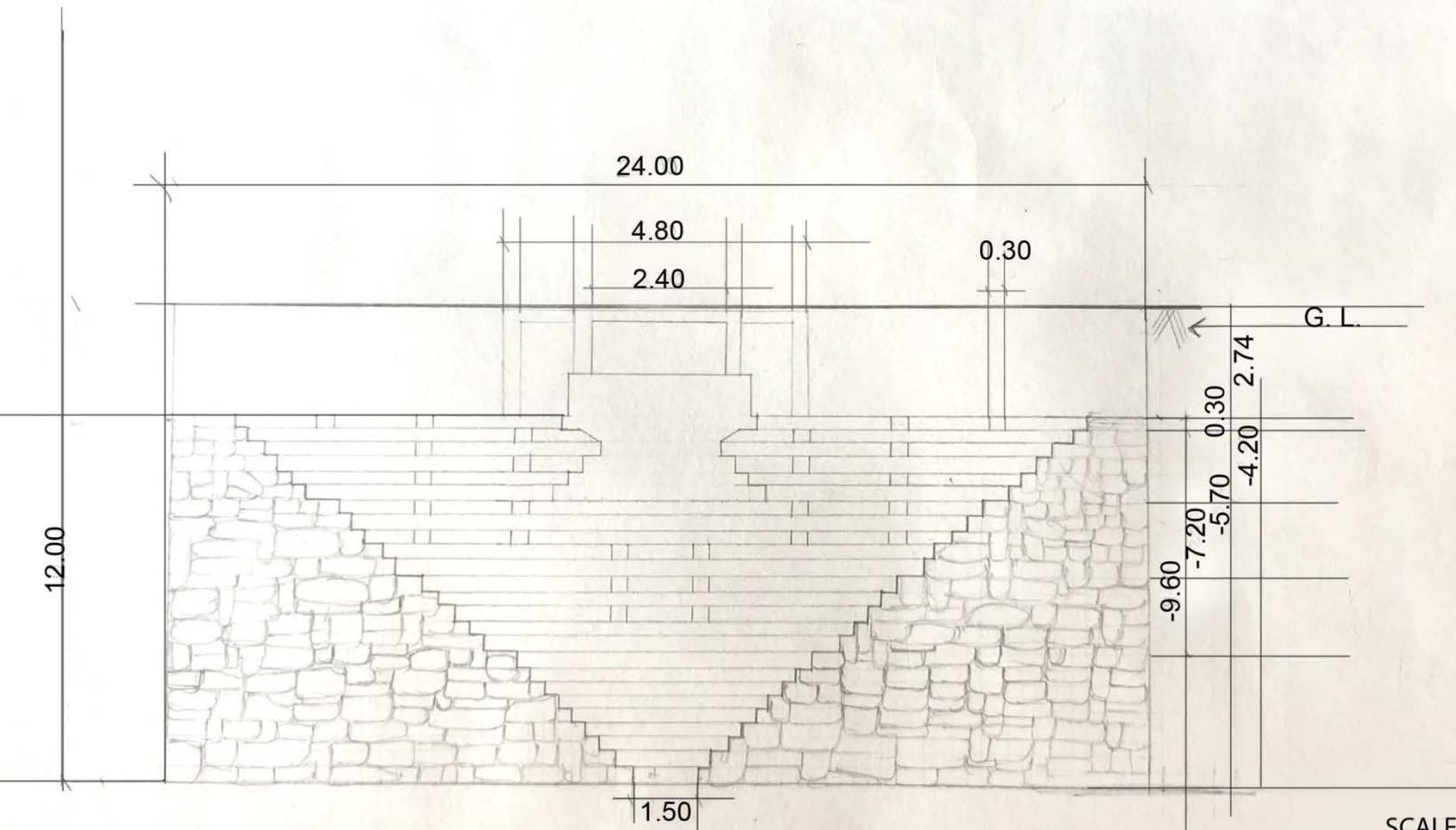
NORTH SIDE 'B'



NORTH SIDE VIEW B (PANORAMA VIEW)







SCALE 1:100
NOTE ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN M

SECTIONAL ELEVATION

