



Journals
Association of India



SANSHODHANA MARGA ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಮಾರ್ಗ

*Peer Reviewed Journal of Social Science,
Humanities and Languages*

ಸಂಪುಟ-6, ಸಂಚಿಕೆ -2 ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 11 2021 ರಿಂದ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 31 2021, ಪುಟಗಳು III+150 ರೂ. 150/-
Volume-6. Issues-2, Feb 11, 2021 to March 31, 2021 Pages III+150 Rs. 150/-

Chief Editor

Dr. Madhu, Ph.D.

Published by
Institute of Praja Vikasa
Mysuru



SANSHODHANA MARGA

Peer Reviewed Journal of Social Science,
Humanities and Languages

#LIG 689, 1st Stage, Hudco House, Hebbal, Mysore District, Karnataka
e-mail-editorprajavikas@gmail.com, dimadhugundlupet@gmail.com, Mob:
9449133384

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THE JAIN SCULPTURES OF TERDAL***Dr. M.N. Bennur****Abstract**

The Terdal was an ancient Jain Centre in Bagalkot district, Karnataka. This article explains about 26 Jain Sculptors, which were built at 5 Jain Basadi's of Terdal, constructed from 13th century to 19th century. There were availability of many inscriptions in Samscruth Language and Devanagari Script. The language on few Pedestals of the sculptures. Survey and field work is being given scope for this article. Local history is given more importance to construct the National History.

Key Words

terdal, Mattar, Sabamantap, khadgasan, conch, chaamer, adgasan, conch, chaamer

Associate Professor, Head Dept. Of History, S T C Arts, Commerce, BBA,BCA, B.Sc and PG Centre, Banahatti - Karnataka.

**Introduction:**

There is a more importance has been given to regional study, in the situation where the emphasizing is giving to micro study. Every person of a nation should know the minimum knowledge of geographical and political environment which has been surrounded of him. Before going to study of particular religion, they should know for which region they have belonged. At the same way I also know the environment of mine and made a research of Jain basadi's, Jain centre and Jain Sculptures which is a part of bagalkot district.

Jain religion also stood in Shravan Belagol by Chardragupta who was the grandfather of Ashok, afterwards it would spread over in Bagalkot district. The sculptures in Terdal were constructed during the period of Chalukya's of Kalyana and Kaluchuri's, Yadava, Ratta's of Soudatti, Shilahara's of Kolhapur, Desai's. From 16th century to 20th century, Jain religion had got patronage at the time Desai's, Peshwa's, British and after independency.

Origin of Terdal:

It is the last municipal center at Jamakhandi taluka it is 29 kms faraway from Jamakhandi. It was the capital city of king Ratta's Kartavirya IV who was the feudatory of Vikramaditya VI. This capital city was known as Terdal. The various archaeological sites like megalithic age, were found in Terdal. The various mound of ash and remnants of residential

were found in this place 01. It was a division that covered 12 villages of Teradal that comes under Belagali -500 of Kundinadu-20002. It was called as Tridala, Terdal, Teral, and Teradal. Five basadi's, Jain sculptures and two inscriptions proved that, it was a popular centre of Jain at the time of chaluky's of Kallyan. On a slab built into the wall of the outer Mantapa in the Neminath Basadi This has three dates :(1) Saka 1045, Subhakrit, Vaisakha, Punnam, Brihaspativara corresponding to A.D. 1123, April (2) Saka 1104, Plava, Asvayuja, ba 3, Adivara corresponding to A.D. 1181, September 27. (3) Saka 1109, Plavanga, Chaitra, su. 10, Brihaspativara corresponding to A.D. 1187, March 21st Saturday.

In the beginning, the record wishes for the welfare of the devotees of Teridala by the God Neminatha. Describes Teridala 12 area as a place full of temples of the gods Madhava, Suryas, Sankara and jina and as a place situated in the Kundi region of Kuntala country. Gives a detailed account of the genealogy of the Chalukyasa of Kalyana starting from Taila, his son Jayasimha and grandson Ahavamalla with title 'Trailokyamalla'. Ahavamalla's son being Permadiraya. His feudatory Gonka Kshitipa. Gonka's father was Mallideva, mother Bachaldevi, teacher Maghanandi Siddhanta Chakravarti and God Neminatha states that Maghanandi belonged to Kondakundanvaya, Desigana, and Pushpagachcha. His disciple Kanakanandi panditadeva, Srutakirti Traividyavarti, Chandrakirtipandita.

Prabhachandra Panditadeva, Vardhamana Traividy Vidyardhara. Then the record introduces Tribhuvanamallaadeva, the Kalyana Chalukya king ruling from the nelevidu of Kalyana, his feadutory Rattakulabhushana, Mahamandalesvara, Kartavirydevarasa states that under the orders of Kartavirya, his chief Gondadevarasa founded a jina temple called Gonka Jinalaya and consecrated the God Neminatha in it. Also stated that gonka gave a grant of 72 mattars of land measured in 24 genakolu, one matter of garden for feeding the ascetics in the temple, services of the God and repairs. The grant was handed over to Maghanandi during the first date A.D.11234. Gonka basadi, a replica of Sri Rupanarayanadeva basadi, was founded by Nimbadeva Samanta of Kollapur belonging to Kondakundavya, Mulasangha, Desiyagana, and Pustakagachcha. The Acharya of the Ghatikasthanas at Aghsthyesvara, Kanigilesvara and Mahalakshmidewa of Kollapur, the temple of God Mahalingadeva of Gokage and seven crore ganas met as mahamandali and placed Jogavattige to Acharya Prabhachandradeva of the Jinalaya during the consecration of the god Neminathsvamy, who can be equated with the God Mulasthanada Kalidevasvami at Teridala. As a symbol of this, the chakra of sudrakas lion and a bell of Trisula were granted to the basadi. The record starts with the description of Dandanayaka Tejugi and his son Bhayideva. Bhayideva was ruling Kundi 3000 and had titles such as Rayadandanatha,



Gandapendara. Records the grant of 36 mattars of land measured in Badagala kolu situated to the north of 72 mattars of land donated by Gonkarasa, to the Gonka Jinalaya at Teridala. Also refers to the grant of a site in Angadigeri 02.

THE SCULPTURES OF TERDAL:

Gonku Jinalaya: A Sculpture of ancient Neminath:

On the inscription of mukamantap it is recorded that Gonku jinalaya basadi of Teradal was constructed by king of Ratta's Kartavirya IV, during AD.1123. The statue of Neminath is enshrined on left side of sabamantap 03. This statue of Neminath sitting in padmasana is carved in shiest stone with mixture of red-green. It is understood by observing the conch logo in the middle of pedestal that the statue is of Neminath, the 22nd tirthankar. This statue is of 39 inches height and 23 inches width on shoulder. Neminath is sitting in padmasana and a sign of lotus is shown on his foot. The Curly hair, wider face, the sight of half a nose, eyebrow bow shape, smiling face and ears plotted to his soldiers. The statue is clearly picturized with three lines below the focal, broader soldier and narrow neck.

Neminath Sculpture:

The statue of Neminath thirthankar was enshrined by Sattavva Desai and her son Jakkappa of Teridal on 18-11-1748. This statue is carved in green colored milled stone 04. Beside the pedestal bloats sculpture were carved. The statue of Neminath is

of 45 inches height from pedestal to head and having width

solders of 16 inches. The statue is standing in khadgasan with curly hair, long nose in nasal vision, long body ears plotted to his soldiers. On attractive picture of conch with 9.5 inches height are shown on both the sides above the foot pedestal. The lotus was found beside the halos.

Sculpture of Parshvanth:

On left side of the Gonku jinalaya sabamantap, a statue of Parshvanath with ofa height of 14 inch is enshrined on pedestal. This statue belongs to 17th century. On the pedestal an inscription was written in Devanagari script which is not clear. This statue is of 55 inch height from its foot to snake head and 15 inch wider in solders. The halos of the statue are of 79 inch height. On both the sides of these halos the blot sculptures of 18 tirthankars are found. The statue is standing in khadgasan with rounded face, long nose, smiling face and three rounds of curly hairs are found on head. An image of sun is found on the back of statue. Nine headed snake was found above the head of the statue. This snake is stretched from halos to bottom of the pedestal in coil safe, ears plotted to his solders. Long nose, long legs and navel are found. The tirthankar's sculptures of 13 inch are found beside the halos standing in khadgasan. Beside this statue a blotted sculptures blowing chaamer are found.

A Statue of Neminath (New):

The Neminath statue is enshrined in sanctum during the year of 2008 in Gonku jinalaya. This statue is created using





panchadatu metals. The weight of this statue is 8 quintal with a height of 42 inch and 22 inch width from soldiers.

Padmavati sculpture:

The statue of Padmavati is enshrined on the right part of the jinalaya sabamantap. Here the padmavati sat in paryankusha genre. A snake stretched its head above the crown. The statue of Padmavati is decorated with various weapons, fruits and holding hand in blessing mode. It resembles the statue of Padmavati of Brhama jinalaya of Lakkundi.

Sculpture of Kushmandini:

The statue of Kushmandini is enshrined in devakoshtaka on the left part of the sabamantap. This statue is very attractive that carved in the green colored shisht stone. Kushmandini Yakshi was decorated by various ornaments. The statue is carved showing four hands with various instruments and a crown is put on the head. The blotted sculpture of tirthankar is shown on mid part of the crown.

Sculpture of Arihant Tirthankar:

On the top floor of the Gonku jinalaya the statue of Arihant tirthankar is enshrined side the sanctum. This statue is carved in marble stone. This statue sat in padmasan with height of 15 inch and 11 inch width. The idol is looks very attractive with its half-nasal vision, long nose and curly hairs.

Mahaveer Jain basadi Sculptures (Nadagoud basadi)

Teradal:

Mahaveer Sculpture:

On the pedstalof sanctum of 1008 Mahaveer basadi, a statue of Mahaveer enshrined who is sitting in padmasan. It is carved in marble. This statue is of 45" height and 23" wide. A sign of lion is shown in the mid point of the pedestal. The foot of idol looks the birds wing haul. Both the toes of idol look like they are watching the earth. The round shaped smiling face, elongated nose, nasal vision,eyebrows like ranboys, abroaded forehead, wider ears, narrow neck and the focal, wider solders, curly hairs on the head made this statue beautiful and attractive.

Parshvanath sculpture:

On the right side of koshtaka of basadi sabamantap a Parshvanath statue made in black and brown colour stone. This statue of 23" height and 8" wide standing in khadgasan. The fairy elf touch the fingers of both the hands of statue. Seven headed snake stretched above the statue. The mukkode was found above the snake head. The bow shaped eyebrows, direct visual eyes, elongated nose, round shaped face and ears plotted the solders. The moon shaped ridges are found on the below the focal. The statue of fairy elf prostrate on the large legs of Parshvanat.

Pushpadant Sculpture:

This sculpture is enshrined beside the idol of Parshvanath. The statue of Parshvanath is of 7" in height and 2.5" width. This statue standing in khadgasan having an elongated body. The halos of the statue are of 11" height. The beside the statue the fairy elf's are carved beautifully holding the various weapons. This idol resembles the above said Parshvanath statue except the visual eyes. The mukode is found above head of the statue.

Munisuratnath Sculpture:

The statue of 21st Tirtankar Munisuratnath is enshrined beside the Pushapanath. This statue is made of green colour marble. The architecture this idol also resembles to Pushpadant sculpture.

Shantinath Sculpture:

This sculpture found beside Munisuranath sculpture. On the lower part the pedestal a sign of ram is found. This sculpture is having halos, it resembles features of Pushpanath sculpture and its size is similar to Munisuratnath. By observing these three sculptures it's clear that these sculptures are similar to the features of Yapani sangha of 17th century 05.

Parshvanath Sculpture:

This statue is enshrined on the lotuse pedestal on left part of the sabamantap. It is constructed in white marble citing in padmasan. This statue is of 13" height and 9.5" width in soldier. From pedestal snake head it has a length of 23". It is similar to

valve on of the left wall of the sabamantap, the brass metal of Kshetrapal and Padmavati are kept.

Three Ratnatraya Sculpture:

On front part of the sabamantap the three Ratnatraya sculptures are enshrined. These are made in white marble. These Ratnatraya's namely Shantinath, Kundanath Arahamath is sitting padmasan. The right side middle sculptures are of 4.5" height and 8" width. These statue are having three rounded curly hairs, round shaped face, eyebrows like rainbows, small ears, elongated nose, a nasal nose, three vashts symbol on chest and the focalare found.

Naminath Sculpture:

It is kept just in front the pedestal the lotus symbol found. This statue is of 12" height and 3.5" width and its features looks like a child sitting in padmasan. On both part of the mantap the brass statues of Sharadadevi are kept.

Chandraprabha Sculpture:

In the sanctum of the top floor of basadi, the statue of Chandraprabha was enshrined. This statue is of 17" height and 8" width, which is created in white marble. It is similar to the Naminath sculpture said above and it has smiling face with half nasal nose, elongated nose and curly hairs.

Sculptures of Ajitanath Basadi (Bogar):

Ajitanath Sculptures:



The sculpture of II Tirthankar Ajitanath was constructed in white marbal who is sitting padmasan in the 2' height pedestalin sanctum. The sculpture is having a height of 24" and 15" with. A symbol of elephant is shown in the middle of pedestal. The statue is deigned in round shaped head with smiling face, flat nose, ears flap, dwarf neck, obtrusive legs, five coil shaped curly hairs and a half nasal vision.

Sculptures:

On the right side of Ajitanath statue, Suparshwanath Trinthankar's statue is with swastik emblom, is made in white marbal. An inscription was written in Devanagari script and Modi language on the pedstalwhich is not clear. This statue is of 15" height and 8" width sitting in padmasan having obtrusive round face, elognated nose, haif nasal vision and ears are nitted to his solders, three coil shaped curly hairs, dwarf neck and a hole is found on the middle of both the foots.

Neminath Sculpture:

On the left side of the Ajithnath sculpture, the Neminath sculpture having conch emblem was carved in white marble. On the pedestal of the statue, aninscription was written in Devanagari script and modi language during 1548 sanvatsara, which were unclear 06. This statue is of 16"height and 9" width and its features are similar to the above said tirthankar.

Parshwanath Sculpture:

The Parshwanath statue was enshrined on the right side of the sabhamantap sitting in padmasana. This statue is made of brass metal. A seven-headed snake is stretched above the head that is having wider halos.

In the left side of the koshtaka, a number of metal statues are kept. Similarly, on the front side of both the koshtakas, the tirthankar statues are enshrined.

Mahaveer Sculpture:

The statue of mahavir tirthankar was carved in white marble and enshrined on the pedestal, infront of the right side koshtaka. This statue is standing in khadgasana having Leo emblem on the middle of the pedestal. This statue is of 35" height and 12" of width and having elongated body and long legs. This statue is having smiling round face, elongated nose, half nasal vision, bow shaped eyebrow, and five coiled curly hairs on the heads. The shrivatsa emblem is found on chest and its figures matches to the childhood features 07.

Parshwanath Sculpture:

On the pedestal of the left side of the koshtaka the Parshwanath statue is enshrined. This statue was made using greenery colored granite. This statue is of 35" height from its foot to snake head and 12" width. It looks like Parshwanath sculpture on the right side of the sabhamantap. On the center of the halos, Leo face and Capricorn are created.

Padmavati Sculpture:



This statue was faced on eastern side and enshrined on the pedestal of the left side wall. This statue was made of marble. Parshwanath statue was carved above the head of Padmavati. The statue of Jwalmalini was kept besides the statue that looks attractive. The weapons were there on both hands of statue.

Aadinath Sculpture:

This statue was enshrined in padmasana of the pedestal of the top floor basadi. This statue was of 15 inches height and 11 inches width having round smiling face, half nasal vision, rainbow eyecrows, wider ears, curly hair on the head.

Gurukul Parshwanath Sculpture:

The gurukula parshwanath statue was enshrined using black granite and sitting in padmasana and this statue was of 35 inches height from pedestal to the snake head and 16 inches width in the shoulders. A snake emblem was made in the middle of pedestal. The foots of the statue were looked as open wings of the bird. The statue was having Shri vatsava sign on the chest, the foal, round shaped head, long ears a nasal vision, elongated nose, smiling face, dumpy neck, six coils of curly hairs and 7 headed snake was stretched above the head. On the lower part of the pedestal and script of 5 lines was written in the Marathi language and Hindi script.

Conclusion

Bagalkot district is the ancient Jain Centre

of the Bagalkot district was spreaded over Jamakhandi region of the Bagalkot district was spreaded over the belt of river Krishna and given shelter to the Jain people and especially in Terdal more number of Jain people were existed so that 5 Jain Baadi's were constructed in this region. More number of Mahaveer and Parshwanath sculptures were found in these Basadi's. These sculptures were carved by using Black and white granite and marbles which were in the style of Khadgasan and Padmasan.

Foot notes

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Co-ordinator
IQAC

JSS STC Art's and Commerce College.
BANHATTI -587311. Dist..Bagalkote.

PRINCIPAL

STC Arts & Commerce College
BANHATTI (Dist: Bagalkot)