

Vontimitta Temple as an Architectural Masterpiece of the Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh: A Study

Medisetty Vasavi

Academic Consultant, Department of Fine Arts, Yogi Vemana University-Kadapa-516005, A.P

ABSTRACT

This research study enhances the great observation and great analysis in, which is a sacred place. Vontimitta, situated in the Kadapa area, Andhra Pradesh, stands like a great antiquity and remarkable site of finest (oldest) and architectural significance that was mainly centered the Sri Kodandarama Swamy Temple. That Construction was started in the time of sixteenth century; the Kodandarama temple has reflected a harmonious blend of Chola and Vijayanagara constructive influences. The place is exactly and notably ties up with the renounced personality as a Telugu poet Bammara Pothana, who is believed to written the Maha-Bhagavatam here in sacredness to Lord Rama. Local legends, such as those of Vontudu and Mittudu, that is along with formative from the lord Rama's deportation that helps to the temple's sacred role. Currently, this temple has under the protection of the ASI (Archaeological Survey of India) and maintenance through tirupathi TTD (Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams) the temple continues to serve like a main spiritual sacred place, particularly which is during the annual celebrations of the lord Rama, namely Sri Rama Navami.

Key-terms: Sri Kodandarama Swamy Temple, Bammara Pothana, Vijayanagara Architecture, Legends of Vontudu and Mittudu, Rama Theertham & Sacred Tanks

INTRODUCTION

In Kadapa, Vontimitta is a prominent and wonderful place. Vontimitta as a historical palce and that centers on the sixteenth-century which is related to Sri Kodandarama Temple that was built of the Chola and Vijayanagara emperors. The ancient and moderate construction is mostly tie up with the great Telugu poet and eminent personality Bammara Pothana, who were magnificently wrote his magnum opus, and the Maha Bhagavatam, in the great village and that was mostly dedicated it to the Lord Rama. And a local legend was explained in absentia of Hanuman in the holy-place, and that finding the deity in exile not yet approach them when they organising originated.

According to the opinion of the researcher, the history of Vontimitta, which is a mandal and village in Kadapa district, Andhra Pradesh, and it is deeply interlace with its well-known as the lord Sri Kodandarama Swamy Temple. A blend of folklore and past documents and that from the medieval time. The temple that was organising built like the reign of Chola-emperors, Agnikulas and Vijayanagara emperors they were around the in the sixteen era. The Telugu literary legends as Bammara Pothana who lived in the holy place namely Vontimitta who wrote his great writing Maha Bhagavatham in Telugu language and that was dedicated to the lord Rama.

Divine genesis

Legends of Vontudu and Mittudu: According to local legend, the village and temple were named after two robbers, Vontudu and Mittudu. After a spiritual transformation, they became ardent devotees of Lord Rama and built the temple. Upon its completion, they are said to have turned into stone. A king's thirst: Another account states that a king named Kampana was traveling with his army when they ran out of water. Vontudu and Mittudu showed them a water source known as Ramathirtham.

In gratitude, the king established a village named after the two men. Lord Rama's visit: It is believed that during his forest exile, Lord Rama, along with Sita and Lakshmana, spent time in the region. The place is associated with the Kishkindakanda, a section of the epic Ramayana. When Sita grew thirsty, Rama shot an arrow into the earth, and sweet water gushed out, forming the sacred tanks of Rama Theertham and Lakshmana Theertham. Installation of the idol: Legend holds that Jambavantha, the king of the bears who helped Rama, installed the idol of Rama in the temple. The idol of Rama, Sita, and Lakshmana is uniquely carved from a single piece of rock.

Past Achivement

In Sixteen century, the temple was constructed. The Kodandarama Temple in Vontimitta, which is a great illustration about Vijayanagara architectural style, neverthlesly Chola emperors' rulers at primary stage about some of the on timely construction. That Much of the of late design and structure concretely dates to the sixteen century. Vijayanagara emperors' funding and rulers were particularly the Matli kings who were ruled the place in Kadapa, Siddhavatam that was significantly improved the wonderful architecture and temple in between 1600 and 1648.

This time has seen the construction of the complicated Rangamantapam, an open-air mantapam with thirty two smooth carved pillars. Poetic-connectivity. The telugu famous writer Bammara Pothana, he is belong to a fifteen century telugu poet, is said to have that lived here and commitment of his great literary work, the Maha Bhagavatam, to Lord Rama.

The legendary poet Tallapaka Annamacharya, and another find-out an ancient-poet, also composed and visited kirtanas in praise of the lord Rama. The great personality Vavilakolanu Subba Rao, known as Andhra Valmiki is highly translated the Valmiki's Ramayana into Telugu language while that is worshipping the god here. Most of the foreign writer French traveler Jean-Baptiste Tavernier visited the temple in 1652 (one thousand six hundred and fifty two) and depicted this like one of the "grandest temples in and around of India.

Modern developments

- Kadapa, Vontimitta's Sri Kodandarama Temple is popularly known like a great symbol of peace and great monument of national predominance to under the (ASI) Archaeological Survey of India.
- Since Two Thousand Fifteen, the division of Andhra Pradesh, the state government that holds this to grandly about Sri Rama Navami and that every year commemorate at the place of Vontimitta temple.
- From the devotional place Tirupati, (TTD), Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams has recently taken over the temple's maintenance.

Observations of the Researcher

The researcher visited the holy place, which is namely Vontimitta in Kadapa district. Sri Kodandarama Temple is the largest in the region is constructing in and by the Vijayanagara emperors' style of architecture, in the "Sandhara" order within a rectangular three feet were enclosed through their oldest and unpainted walls. Vontimitta's Sri Kodandarama temple is located exactly sixteen kilo-metres from Siddhout by the way of Bakarapeta, is architecturally impressive and stylish. It has three decorated Towers like Gopurams of which the main pillar, which faces the east, and that is the entrance gate-way to the Kodandarama temple. The other two gopurams were faces the north and the south sides of the temple.

In the temple, majorly the mandapa or the open-air madapam, the Ranga-mantapam, has lovely sculptures. Like such the elegant mandapa is highly supported over thirty two pillars and it is well-known like Madhyarangeradapam. The columns of the main and central support system was on the south side face was cuts of the gods Vishnu and Krishna. Each of the corner walls columns have three layered carved with images of elegant celestial nymphs and goddesses. The roof of the main area is constructed with many of beautiful corbels or brackets. In one of the columns of the mandapa, images of the lord Rama and his brother the lord Lakshmana are shaped. The lord Rama is well-shown here in a standing posture and with bow in the right hand and arrow in the left hand. Other decorative art and illustration in the lord Rama's sculpture was mostly consists of ear-rings, garlands, sacred thread and so forth. The lord Lakshmana's collective figure is sculpted in tri-bhanga position with his right hand held down free while the left hand keeps with a bow.

The lord Rama decorates the bended on this image are conicalcrown, graivevakas, channavira, waist band, yagnopavita and purnaruka. The lord Krishna is in dvi-bhanga position with the left leg firmly. A manner was highly termed like Vyatyastapada. As of his two hands, the the lord Krishna's right hand is exhibited as a holding the Govardhan giri while it is the symbol of the other is rested on kati. The basic structure is organised and an ornamented with kirtimukuta and that is as so many of other jewellery and ornaments. Majorly and regarded there were two cows are also illustrates through his side-view.

The temple's garbagudi is approached from the main mandapa by an inside-palce, and that is decorated with elegant images. It is in the holy place garbagudi, the main beautiful place of Rama and that was mostly associated with his spouse/wife Sita and the lord Rama's brother Lakshmana are bended like a composite look, out of a single piece of rock. Majorly herein the temple it is also inferred that the garbhagudi and that is the belief place of the god and that was the remembrance of the god's resting place is itself cut as the single stone. The Rama's humble devotee is the Hanuman, who is mostly exhibited with the trinity is missing here. However, there is a separate temple for Hanuman herein. There is too an small structured statue as a Ganesha in a dancing position in the same mandapam therein the temple.

CONCLUSION

The researcher visited the Sri Kodandarama Swamy Temple at Vontimitta, which stands like a unique blend of Chola and Vijayanagara constructive grandeur and that, was highly or deeply enhanced through the literary and devotional

patrimony. Its ancient relation with old monks as the great Telugu poet Bammara Pothana and cultural legends were highly enriched its holiness. The temple's sculptural grandeur, especially the monolithic idol of the lord Rama, Rama's wife Sita, and the lord Lakshmana, has illustrates an artistic creativity in the temple. The wonderful place place in Kadapa district Vontimitta as continues to moderate and which is symbolize an enriching patrimony of Andhra Pradesh's temple devotional traditions and architecture.

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