

Adaptation of Katarmal Sun Temple Motifs and Design Development for Dupatta

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ABSTRACT

Indian culture and its rich heritage of traditions are reflected in many ways such as religion, arts, textiles, architecture, temples etc. The Hindu temple is a monument with elaborate sculptures and architecture. Katarmal Sun temple of Almora is one of the biggest and oldest temple of Kumaun Himalayas. It was probably built in 13th century by Katarmal king. It is known for its architectural designs. Architectural design of the temple can be used for the development of the design of textile products. Therefore an attempt was made to explore the Katarmal sun temple motifs on textile products. Different motifs of Katarmal sun temple were selected and adapted for design development by using computer aided designing. Adapted and developed designs of dupatta were appreciated by the judges. The purpose of this paper is to make people aware about the traditional architectural heritage of Uttarakhand, so that people give priority to their cultural heritage and take measures to preserve it.

Key Words : Motif, Katarmal Sun Temple, Computer aided designing

INTRODUCTION

Hindu Temple architecture evolved over the centuries from simple rock cut cave shrines to massive and ornate temples which spread across the Indian sub-continent and beyond, forming a canonical style. Essential elements of the style are precise and harmonious geometry when viewed from all four sides and above, the square form and grid ground plans, soaring towers and elaborate decorate sculptures which includes gods, worshippers, erotic scenes, animals, floral and geometric patterns (Singh, 2008).

Indian temple architecture is known for its highly decorative style. Their exteriors are often covered by multitude of carved imagery, sculptured images of deities, narrative reliefs from the mythology and rich decorative carvings. The exteriors are generally more highly decorated than the interiors. The interiors are usually quite

plain (Hays, 2009).

The Vedic scriptures of the Hindu religion refer the Sun as the store house of infinite power and radiance. The origin of the worship of the Sun in India is several centuries old. There are several temples enshrining the Sun God as the principle deity. Some of the ancient Sun temples were destroyed by the Islamic invasions. But some other sun temples in India are still intact and popular among people with their magnificent architecture and religious importance (Bangroo and Kamboj, 2013).

Katarmal, an 800 year old Sun temple, situated around 17 kms northwest of Almora, is the second in importance after the Sun Temple of Konark in Orissa. Katarmalla, a Katyuri king constructed this temple which has 44 smaller temples around the main deity of Surya, which called as *Bara Aditya*- the God Surya. The image or statue of Surya in the temple dates back to 12th century (Ghosh, 2016). It is a monument of national importance

and noted for its magnificent carved pillars and wooden doors (National Museum India, 2019). In the present study an attempt was made to adopt motifs of Katarmal Sun Temple to promote the traditional motifs into textile market by introducing new designs. In the present study, dupatta was selected as the textile product on the basis of its utility and fashion use. This will also help in promoting the cultural heritage and take measures to preserve it.

METHODOLOGY

Adaptation and selection of motifs :

Ten motifs of Katarmal Sun Temple were selected from primary sources for the present investigation. Among these ten motifs, five motifs were border motifs and five motifs were center motifs. Selected motifs were adapted using Computer Aided Designing. Adapted motifs were evaluated by thirty judges and one motif each for border and center was selected for further designing.

Development of design arrangements:

Six design arrangements were developed for dupatta. These prepared design arrangements were evaluated by a panel of thirty judges according to their overall appearance. The judges were asked to rank design arrangements from I to VI according to their order of preferences assigning rank I for most liked arrangement and VI for the least liked arrangement.

Development of colored designs using selected adapted motifs in selected design arrangement:

After selection of one design arrangement for dupatta, selected border motif was placed with center

motif on the selected design arrangement. Six colored designs of dupatta were developed using primary colors. A panel of thirty judges were asked to evaluate the colored design on a five point rating scale (i.e., 5 marks for excellent, 4 marks for very good, 3 marks for good, 2 marks for fair and 1 marks for poor) based on their overall appearance.

Assessment of designed dupatta:

Designed dupatta was evaluated with the help of thirty judges on various parameters like appropriateness of motifs according to the product, placement of motifs, colour combination and overall appearance. The judges were asked to evaluate various parameters of dupatta on a five point rating scale.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fig. 1 illustrates ten adapted motifs of Katarmal Sun Temple among which five motifs were each of border and center.

Table 1 shows the weighted mean score of adapted motifs. It is clear from the table that border motif- B1 and center motif- C2 obtained highest weighted mean score of 4.4 and 4.3, respectively.

Table 1 : Weighted Mean Score (WMS) of adapted motifs

Border (B) motif	WMS	Center (C) motif	WMS
B1	4.4*	C1	3.4
B2	3.6	C2	4.3*
B3	4.0	C3	4.1
B4	3.0	C4	4.1
B5	3.9	C5	3.6

*Selected adapted motif

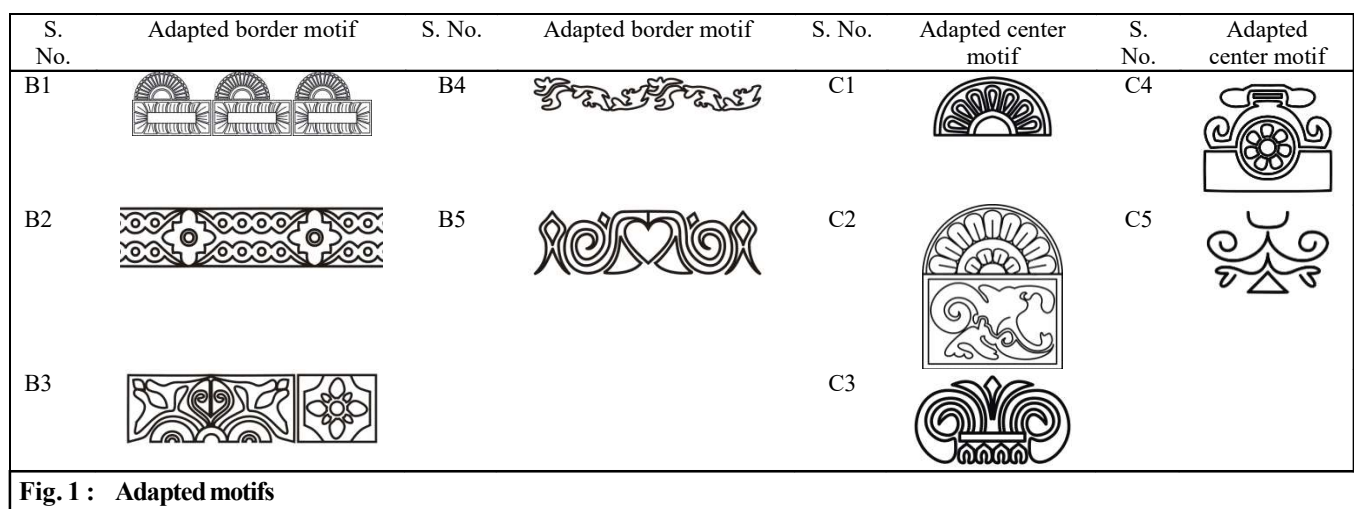
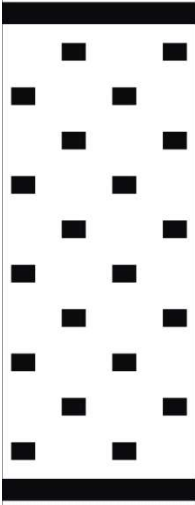
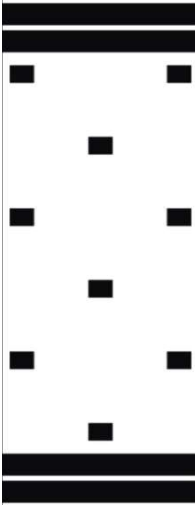
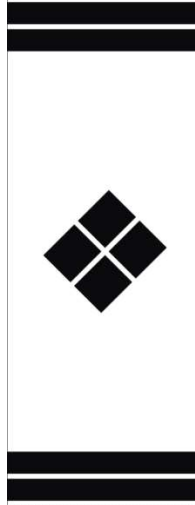
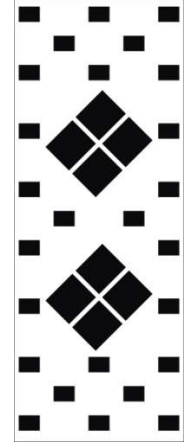
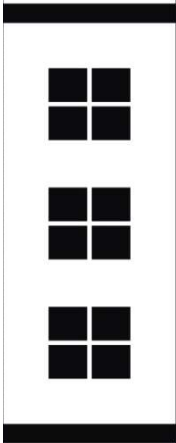
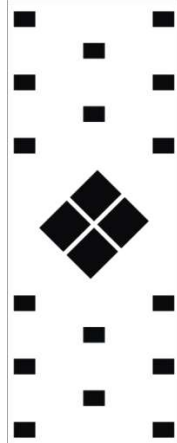


Table 2 : Preference of design arrangement for dupatta

Design	WMS	Design	WMS	Design	WMS
	3.9		3.8		4.1*
A		B		C	
	3.2		3.6		3.9
E		F		G	

*Selected design arrangement

Table 2 shows image of different design arrangements for dupatta along with their weighted mean score (WMS). It is clear from Table 2 that design arrangement-C for dupatta secured highest WMS of 4.1.

Colored designs of selected motifs on selected design arrangement is given in Table 3 along with weighted mean score. It is clear from the Table 3 that design-D for dupatta (4.23) got highest weighted mean score.

Fig. 2 shows the colored designed dupatta according to selected design and colour combination. Fig. 3 gives information regarding evaluation of

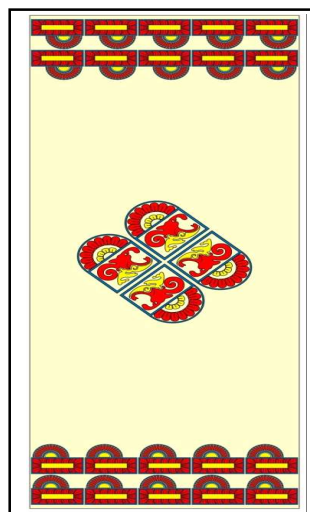
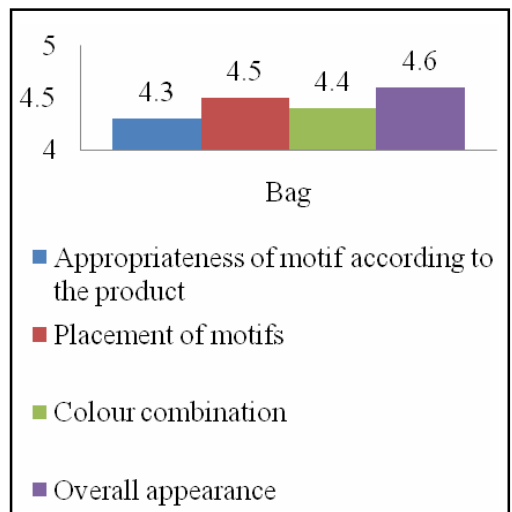
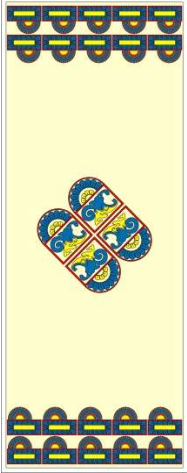

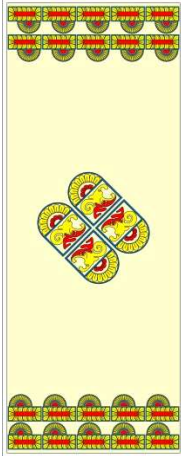
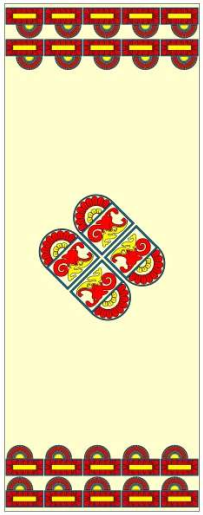

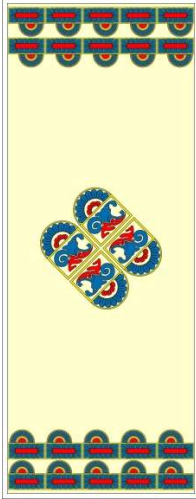
**Fig. 2 : Designed Dupatta****Fig. 3 : Scores obtained by designed dupatta**

Table 3: Scores obtained by designs for dupatta

	WMS		WMS		WMS
	3.96		3.86		3.34
A		B		C	
	4.23*		4.1		3.72
D		E		F	

*Selected colored design

designed dupatta. It is clear from the Fig. 3 that parameters like overall appearance for dupatta got highest WMS (4.6) followed by placement of motifs which got 4.5 WMS for dupatta.

Conclusion:

Katarmal sun temple is decorated with beautiful designs. This study was an effort to explore the Katarmal sun temple motifs on textile products. It can be concluded that adaptation of motifs from Katarmal sun temple of Uttarakhand is possible. Use of adapted motifs from Katarmal sun temple in the development of design arrangement for textile product was appreciated by judges. The study also revealed that there is a huge

possibility to apply Katarmal sun temple motifs on the textile surface for its value addition. This will enhance the value in textile items which are having a greater demand in the fashion market as customer needs variety and change. This study is absolutely a new approach in the field of textile designing with the aim of presenting Katarmal sun temple motifs for textile designing.

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