

Six Entrances Of New Parliament Complex, And Their Guardian Animals

Why In The News?

- On 17th September Morning, Days Ahead Of The **New Parliament Building Holding Its First Session**, Vice-president Jagdeep Dhankhar Hoisted The National Flag At The **Gaja Dwar Of The Building**. The New Parliament **Has Six Entrances**, Each Signifying A Different Role.
- In Fact, In The New Parliament Building, Red Sandstone Sculptures Of Auspicious Animals Have Been Installed As **'Guardian Statues' On All The Six Entrances** Based On Their Importance In Indian Culture, Their Aesthetic Appearance, Positive Qualities, And The Study Of **Vaastu Shastra**.

The Indian **EXPRESS**

Dhankhar hoists flag at 'Gaja dwar' of new Parliament: The six entrances of the complex, and their guardian animals

ASVA

- Ceremonial Entrance: **South**
- Original Location: **Sun Temple, Konark, Odisha**
- Time Period: **13th Century CE**
- Ashva Represents **Endurance, Power And Dynamism**.
- This Monumental Temple, Which Was Once The Tallest Structure In India, Was Conceived As The **Chariot Of Surya** With Enormous Wheels And Horses.
- The Konark Horse Is Also The **State Emblem Of Odisha** And Has A Place In The Indian Constitution As An Illustration Executed By Acharya Nandalal Bose.



GAJA

- Ceremonial Entrance: **North**
- Original Location: **Madhukeshvara Temple, Banabasi, Karnataka**
- Time Period: **9th Century CE**
- Gaja Represents **Power, Wisdom, Wealth, Intellect And Memory.**
- It Is Inspired From The Similar Statues Placed At The Entrance Of 9th Century CE **Chalukyan Madhukeshvara Temple At Banabasi, Karnataka.** The Gaja Is Depicted Here In Motion Emerging From The Lotus Pond, Decorated With Mala, Diadem With Dangling Kunjalam.



GARUDA

- Ceremonial Entrance: **East**
- Original Collection: **Linden Museum, Stuttgart, Germany**
- Time Period: **18th Century CE**
- Garuda Represents **Aspiration, Prosperity, And Progress.**

- It Is Inspired From The 18th Century CE **Nayaka Period Sculpture From Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu**, Which Is Currently Located At Linden-museum, Stuttgart, Germany.



HAMSA

- Public Entrance: **Northeast**
- Original Location: **Sri Vijaya Vitthala Temple At Hampi, Karnataka**
- Time Period: **15th Century CE**
- Hamsa Represents **The Power Of Discernment, Self-Realization, And Wisdom.**
- Mostly Appearing On The Curvilinear Cornice Between The Wall And The Eaves On **Chalukyan Architecture** Of The 6th Century CE, Where They Are First Depicted, Hamsa Serves The Same Purpose In Chola Temples Also.



MAKARA

- Public Entrance: **West**
- Original Location: **Hoysalesvara Temple At Halebidu**
- Time Period: **12th Century CE**

- Makara Symbolizes **Unity In Diversity And Peaceful Coexistence Among The People Of Different Faiths, Throughout India.**
- In The Gupta Period, Makara Is Shown As The **Vehicle Of The River Goddess, Ganga**, And Is Usually Depicted At The Door Jambs. Makaras Are Also Used As Pranali Or Water Outlets, Especially In Numerous Temples Across South India.



SHARDULA

- Public Entrance: **Southeast**
- Original Location: **Siva Temple, Morena, MP**
- Present Location: **Gujari Mahal Museum, Gwalior Fort, Madhya Pradesh**
- Time Period: **11th Century CE**
- Shardula Represents **The Perfect Balance Of Strength And Grace.**
- Shardula Is A **Hybrid Form Of A Lion And A Tiger**, And It Represents The Perfect Balance Of Strength And Grace, Especially In Central, Eastern, And Southern India.

