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HOYSALA

Group of Sacred Ensembles
is now in the
UNESCO
World Heritage list





- Recently the 'Hoysala group of Sacred Ensembles' – Belur, Halebid and Somnathpura Hoysala temples in Karnataka have been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.
- On Monday, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) shared this information on 'X'.
- This decision was taken during the 45th session of the World Heritage Committee in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
- According to the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), the number of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India has now increased to 42. These include 34 in the cultural category, seven in the natural category and 1 in the mixed category.

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● Hoysala Temple Group -.

- Built in the 12th – 13th century and is a group of three Hoysala temples at Belur, Halebid and Somnathpura.
- This was the capital of the Hoysala dynasty, considered the patron of Hoysala art and literature.
- Vishnuvardhana built the Keshava Temple at Belur in Hassan district of Karnataka.
- The style of these temples is neither completely Dravidian nor completely Nagara. In such a situation, it has been constructed in a unique style.

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History of Parliament House New Parliament House:-





New Parliament House:-

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the new Parliament building on 28 May.
- The construction of the building started in 2019.
- The cost of this building is Rs 836 crore.

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- **Shape:** The shape of the new building is triangular. The main reason for this is that the land on which it is built is triangular.
- The new Parliament building is three-storey and has a built-up area of 64,500 square metres.
- 888 members can sit comfortably in the Lok Sabha chamber and 300 members in the Rajya Sabha chamber.
- The Lok Sabha chamber has space for 1,280 MPs for the joint sitting of both the Houses.
- The three main gates for VIPs, MPs, and visitors are Gyan Dwar, Shakti Dwar and Karma Dwar.
- **Architecture:** The teak wood used in the new building, designed by architect Bimal Patel, was sourced from Nagpur in Maharashtra, while the red and white sandstone was purchased from Sarmathura in Rajasthan.



- Saffron green stone is obtained from Udaipur, red granite is obtained from Lakha near Ajmer and white marble is obtained from Ambaji in Rajasthan.

- The stonework of the building was sourced from Rajnagar and Noida in Rajasthan.

- Materials for the Ashoka emblem were sourced from Aurangabad and Jaipur, while the massive walls of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha chambers and the Ashoka Chakra on the exterior of the Parliament House were purchased from Indore in Madhya Pradesh.

- Sand produced from Charkhi Dadri in Haryana has been used to make a concrete mix for building construction activities.



Old Parliament House

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Construction:- The foundation stone of the building was laid by the Duke of Connaught on February 12, 1921.

It took six years to construct it.

It was inaugurated by the then Viceroy Lord Irwin on January 18, 1927.
The total cost of construction of the entire building was Rs 83 lakh.

संपूर्ण भवन के निर्माण कार्य में कुल 83 लाख रुपये की लागत आई थी।

Architecture- The famous architect Lutyens had designed the building.
The construction work was completed under the supervision of Sir Herbert Baker.





- Built with pillars and circular verandahs, it presents a wonderful example of Portuguese architecture.
- It was initially called Circular House because of the circular corridors.
- Indian style is clearly visible in the construction of the Parliament House. Like ancient Indian monuments, balconies have been used on the walls and windows.
- The diameter of the Parliament House, built in a circular shape, is 170.69 meters (560 feet) and its circumference is more than half a kilometer (536.33 meters),
- which is situated on a land area of about six acres (24281.16 square meters).
- Two semicircular buildings surround the central hall with beautiful domes.
- The corridor of the first floor of the building rests on 144 strong pillars. The length of each pillar is 27 feet.
- The outer wall is made in a geometric manner and there are Mughal period lattices in between.
- The building is spread over about six acres and has 12 gates.

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