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**A Study of Architectural Features of The Temples Kakatiyas in
14th Centuries**

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ABSTRACT

The architectural features of the Kakatiya temples in the 14th century reflect a unique blend of religious devotion, artistic excellence, and technical innovation that characterized the final phase of Kakatiya temple architecture. Despite the political instability and external invasions during this period, the Kakatiyas continued to construct temples that were both aesthetically magnificent and structurally advanced. The temples were typically built on raised star-shaped platforms, symbolizing cosmic order and offering structural stability. The use of durable materials like black basalt and sandstone allowed for fine sculptural detailing and long-lasting preservation. One of the most distinguishing features was the use of lathe-turned, polished stone pillars that provided both structural support and decorative elegance. Temples often featured spacious pillared halls (mandapas), intricately carved ceilings, and multi-shrined (Trikuta) sanctums dedicated to various deities, predominantly Shiva. Elaborate friezes depicting scenes from the Ramayana, Mahabharata, and local legends adorned the outer walls, showcasing narrative richness and artistic finesse. Iconographic precision, rhythmic floral patterns, and realistic animal motifs reflected the cultural and religious ethos of the time. The architectural legacy of the Kakatiyas in the 14th century not only marks a high point in medieval South Indian temple design but also contributes significantly to the heritage of Indian art and architecture.