

VISUAL CREATION OF HINDU GOD REPORT

A PROJECT REPORT

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OF

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IN
VISUAL COMMUNICATION DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

The visual representation of Hindu gods has been an integral part of Hinduism, with its origins dating back to ancient times. With the evolution of technology, the visual fabrication of Hindu gods has undergone a significant transformation. This thesis explores the process of creating Hindu gods through visual fabrication, and how it has influenced the way Hindu gods are perceived by people.

The study focuses on the techniques used for visual fabrication of Hindu gods, including 3D modeling, computer graphics, and digital sculpting. The thesis also investigates the role of technology in enhancing the visual representation of Hindu gods, such as the use of lighting, textures, and special effects.

Furthermore, the thesis delves into the impact of visual fabrication on the spiritual experience of Hindus. The research examines how the visual representation of Hindu gods through visual fabrication affects the way Hindus interact with their deities and how it contributes to their religious practices.

The study concludes with a discussion on the future of visual fabrication in the creation of Hindu gods, highlighting the potential for technology to transform the way Hindus perceive their deities. Ultimately, this thesis sheds light on the intricate relationship between technology, culture, and spirituality, and how it is manifested through the visual representation of Hindu gods.

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ABOUT GOD

The concept of God varies greatly across cultures, religions, and belief systems. In monotheistic religions such as Christianity, Islam, and Judaism, God is typically viewed as an all-powerful, all-knowing, and benevolent creator and ruler of the universe. In polytheistic religions such as Hinduism and ancient Egyptian culture and Sumerian culture, there are multiple gods and goddesses with various powers and responsibilities. Outside of religious contexts, some people use the term "god" to refer to a supreme being or higher power that governs the universe or provides meaning and purpose to their lives. Others may use the term metaphorically to describe someone or something that is particularly powerful or influential in their lives.

The creation of visual representations of God can serve a variety of purposes depending on the specific religious or cultural context. In many religions, visual representations of God are used as aids for worship or meditation. By focusing on a specific image of God, followers may find it easier to concentrate their thoughts and emotions during prayer or ritual. Visual representations of God can also serve as a way to communicate important religious concepts to people who may be illiterate or unable to understand complex theological ideas. Through the use of symbols, such as halos, crosses, or other religious icons, believers can gain a better understanding of the nature of God and their relationship to the divine. In addition, visual representations of God can also be used as a way to express cultural or artistic traditions. In many cultures, artists have created images of deities as a way to honor and celebrate their religious heritage. It is important to note, however, that not all religious traditions utilize visual representations of God, and some may even prohibit the creation of such images. Ultimately, the decision to create visual representations of God is a complex and highly personal choice that varies depending on individual beliefs and cultural traditions.

Different Culture and Description of GOD

In **Sumerian culture**, there were many gods and goddesses, and the exact number is difficult to determine. The Sumerians had a complex pantheon with multiple gods for different aspects of life and nature, and new deities were sometimes added over time. Some estimates suggest that there were around 3,000 to 4,000 different gods and goddesses in Sumerian mythology. However, it's worth noting that many of these deities had overlapping functions and were often associated with different cities or regions. Some of the most important gods in Sumerian mythology include Anu, Enlil, and Enki, who were considered the three most powerful gods in the pantheon. Other important deities included Inanna (the goddess of love and war), Nanna (the moon god), Utu (the sun god), and Tiamat (the goddess of chaos).

Inanna, also known as Ishtar, is a goddess in the mythology of ancient Mesopotamia, particularly in the Sumerian and Babylonian traditions. She was the goddess of love, beauty, fertility, and war. In mythology, Inanna was often depicted as a beautiful and powerful goddess, with a complex personality that included both nurturing and destructive aspects. She was associated with the planet Venus and was sometimes referred to as the "Queen of Heaven." One of the most famous myths involving Inanna is the story of her descent into the underworld. According to legend, Inanna decided to visit the underworld to attend the funeral of the god Gugalanna. However, in order to enter the underworld, she had to pass through seven gates and remove a piece of clothing or jewelry at each gate. As she descended deeper into the underworld, Inanna was stripped of all her possessions and hung on a meat hook to die.

However, with the help of her loyal servant, Ninshubur, and the intervention of the god Enki, Inanna was able to be resurrected and returned to the land of the living. Inanna was also associated with fertility and was worshipped as a goddess of love and sexuality. She was believed to have the power to grant blessings of fertility and to protect women during childbirth. In addition, she was worshipped as a goddess of war and was believed to have the power to grant victory to her followers in battle. Overall, Inanna was an important figure in Mesopotamian mythology and was widely worshipped as a powerful and multifaceted goddess.



Fig. 1 Akkadian Empire seal of Inanna Goddess, she is Goddess of love, beauty, war and fertility, 2350–2150 BCE.



Fig. 2 The Queen of Night Relief of Kur Goddess Ereshkigal, Old Babylonian Periods

Enki is a major god in the mythology of ancient Mesopotamia. He was worshipped by the Sumerians, Akkadians, Babylonians, and Assyrians, among other peoples of the region. Enki was the god of water, wisdom, magic, and creation, among other things. Enki was often depicted as a bearded man holding a vase or a bucket, symbolizing his control over the waters of the earth. He was also associated with the Abzu, an underground ocean or freshwater spring, which was believed to be the source of all life. In mythology, Enki was known for his role in creating humans, as well as for his many exploits and adventures. He was considered a powerful and benevolent god, who could use his wisdom and magic to help those in need. Enki was also known by other names in different parts of Mesopotamia, including Ea in Babylonian mythology and Nudimmud in Sumerian mythology.

Utu, also known as Shamash, is a god in the mythology of ancient Mesopotamia, particularly in the Babylonian and Assyrian traditions. He was the god of the sun, justice, and truth. In mythology, Utu was often depicted as a sun disk with rays emanating from it, or as a bearded man wearing a horned helmet and carrying a saw-edged knife. He was considered a powerful and benevolent god, who brought light and warmth to the earth and helped maintain order and justice. One of the most famous myths involving Utu is the story of how he helped Gilgamesh, the legendary king of Uruk, defeat the demon Humbaba. According to legend, Utu gave Gilgamesh powerful weapons and protections to aid him in his quest to defeat Humbaba and bring peace to the land. Utu was also associated with the concept of divination, and his priests were often consulted for guidance and wisdom. In addition, he was worshipped as a god of healing and was believed to have the power to cure disease and restore health. Overall, Utu was an important figure in Mesopotamian mythology and was widely worshipped as a god of the sun, justice, and truth.

Similar to Sumerian culture, the number of gods in **Egyptian culture** is also difficult to determine. The ancient Egyptians had a complex pantheon of deities, with many gods and goddesses representing different aspects of life and nature. Some estimates suggest that there were over 2,000 different gods and goddesses in the Egyptian pantheon. However, like Sumerian culture, many of these deities had overlapping functions and were often associated with different regions and cities. Some of the most well-known gods in Egyptian mythology include Ra (the sun god), Osiris (the god of the afterlife), Isis (the goddess of fertility and motherhood), Horus (the god of the sky and kingship), and Anubis (the god of embalming and the dead). The number of gods and their importance varied throughout Egyptian history, with some gods becoming more popular and influential during different periods.

Ra is an ancient Egyptian deity who was worshipped as the god of the sun and creation. He was often depicted as a man with a falcon head or as a sun disk with wings, and was believed to be the creator of the world and all living beings. In ancient Egyptian religion, Ra was considered to be one of the most important gods, and was often associated with other deities such as Horus and Amun. He was also associated with the pharaohs, who were believed to be his earthly representatives. Ra was believed to ride across the sky in a solar barque during the day, and to travel through the underworld at night, where he faced various challenges and enemies. He was also associated with the cycle of life, death, and rebirth, and was sometimes depicted as a scarab beetle, which was believed to represent the renewal of life. In addition to his role as a god of the sun and creation, Ra was also associated with justice and order, and was sometimes depicted wearing the double crown of Upper and Lower Egypt.

He was often invoked in spells and rituals to protect against harm and to ensure the prosperity and success of the kingdom. Today, Ra remains an important figure in Egyptian mythology, and continues to be a popular subject in art, literature, and popular culture.

Anubis is an ancient Egyptian deity who was worshipped as a god of death and the afterlife. He was often depicted as a jackal or a man with a jackal head, and was responsible for guiding souls to the afterlife and protecting them during their journey through the underworld. Anubis was also associated with mummification and embalming, and was believed to oversee the weighing of the heart ceremony, in which the heart of the deceased was weighed against the feather of truth to determine if they were worthy of entering the afterlife. In Egyptian mythology, Anubis was considered to be one of the most important deities, and was sometimes referred to as the "Lord of the Sacred Land". He was often depicted in tombs and funerary art, and was believed to offer protection to the deceased and their possessions. Anubis was also associated with the god Osiris, who was believed to be his father, and was sometimes depicted as a companion to the goddess Isis. In some myths, Anubis was also said to be the son of Nephthys, another goddess of the underworld. Today, Anubis remains an important figure in Egyptian mythology, and continues to be a popular subject in art, literature, and popular culture.

Hathor is an ancient Egyptian goddess who was worshipped as the goddess of love, fertility, beauty, and motherhood. She was often depicted as a woman with cow ears or as a cow, and was associated with the nurturing and sustaining qualities of motherhood. Hathor was one of the most important deities in ancient Egyptian religion.

. She was sometimes called the "Lady of the West" or the "Lady of the Southern Sycamore", and was associated with the sun, the moon, and the stars. In addition to her role as a goddess of love and fertility, Hathor was also associated with music, dance, and joy. She was often depicted playing a sistrum, a musical instrument similar to a rattle, and was believed to bring happiness and pleasure to those who worshipped her. Hathor was also closely linked to the pharaohs, and was sometimes called the "Golden One" or the "Great One of Many Names". She was often depicted in tombs and temples, and was believed to offer protection and guidance to the deceased in the afterlife. Today, Hathor remains an important figure in Egyptian mythology, and continues to be a popular subject in art, literature, and popular culture.



Fig. 3 The king with Anubis, from the tomb of Horemheb; 1323-1295 BC; tempera on paper.



Fig. 4 The tomb of Nafertari of sun God Ra with Imentet, 13th century BC

The ancient **Maya civilization**, which flourished in Mesoamerica between approximately 2000 BCE and 1500 CE, had a complex religion with a large pantheon of gods and goddesses. While the exact number of gods in Maya culture is uncertain, it is estimated that there were several hundred. Maya deities were often associated with natural forces, such as the sun, moon, rain, and wind, as well as important aspects of Maya life, such as agriculture, hunting, and warfare. Some of the most important gods in Maya mythology included Itzamna (the creator god), Kukulcan (the feathered serpent), and Chaac (the rain god). Each Maya city-state also had its own patron deity, and many lesser-known gods and goddesses were worshipped throughout the region. The Maya also believed in a complex underworld ruled by deities associated with death and rebirth, such as the god of the underworld, Xibalba. Overall, the Maya pantheon was a diverse and complex system of deities that reflected the importance of religion in Maya culture.

Itzamna was a major god in Maya mythology, and was often considered the supreme god in the pantheon. He was associated with creation, wisdom, writing, and medicine, and was believed to have created the world and all living things. Itzamna was often depicted as an elderly man with a toothless mouth and a long beard. He was sometimes shown holding a serpent, which represented his connection to the underworld, or a stylus and a scroll, which represented his role as the god of writing. In addition to his creative and intellectual aspects, Itzamna was also associated with healing and medicine, and was sometimes depicted as a shaman or a doctor. The Maya believed that he could cure illness and bring good health to those who worshipped him. Overall, Itzamna was a complex and important deity in Maya mythology, representing a wide range of attributes and playing a central role in the religious

Chaac was an important god in Maya mythology, associated with rain, thunder, and lightning. He was considered a vital deity as agriculture was crucial to the Maya civilization and rain was essential for crop growth. Chaac was often depicted as a man with a prominent nose, jaguar-like teeth, and large ears. He was sometimes shown holding a lightning bolt or a serpent, which represented his power over thunder and rain. In Maya religion, Chaac was believed to control the rainfall, and his worshippers would make offerings to him in order to ensure a good harvest. He was also associated with fertility and the growth of plants and crops. Chaac was an important deity throughout the Maya region, and several different versions of the god were worshipped by various Maya city-states. For example, in the Yucatan Peninsula, Chaac was sometimes known as Chac, and was depicted as a four-faced deity with each face looking in a different direction, representing the four cardinal directions.



Fig. 5 Creator God Itzamna
,classical period



Fig 6 Rain God Chaac,Classical
period

Cizin was a god in Maya mythology, also known as the god of death, and was associated with both death and rebirth. He was believed to be a powerful and dangerous god, and was often depicted as a skeletal figure with a skull-like face and eyes that glowed with an eerie light. In Maya religion, Cizin was the guardian of the underworld, and was responsible for judging the souls of the dead. He was also believed to have the power to bring about death and destruction, and was often associated with earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Despite his fearsome reputation, Cizin was also considered a benevolent deity, and was believed to have the power to grant rebirth to those who had lived good lives. His worshippers would make offerings to him in the hope of gaining his favor and avoiding his wrath. Overall, Cizin was a complex and powerful deity in Maya mythology, representing the dual nature of death and rebirth in Maya religion. His importance in the pantheon reflected the central role that death and the afterlife played in Maya culture.

The ancient **Greek religion** had a large and complex pantheon of gods and goddesses, with different city-states and regions worshipping different deities. While the exact number of gods in Greek mythology is uncertain, there were hundreds of gods, goddesses, and other divine beings. Some of the most well-known gods and goddesses in Greek mythology include: Zeus, the king of the gods and god of thunder and lightning Hera, the queen of the gods and goddess of marriage and childbirth Poseidon, the god of the sea and earthquakes Demeter, the goddess of agriculture and fertility Athena, the goddess of wisdom, war, and crafts Apollo, the god of music, prophecy, and healing Artemis, the goddess of the hunt, wild animals, and childbirth Ares, the god of war Aphrodite, the goddess of love and beauty Hermes, the messenger of the gods and god of commerce, thieves, and travelers Dionysus, the god of wine, parties, and ecstasy. Each of the gods and goddesses had their own areas of influence, and their stories and attributes were often intertwined. In addition to the twelve Olympian gods, there were also a number of minor gods, demigods, and heroes who played important roles in Greek mythology. Overall, the Greek pantheon was a rich and diverse system of deities that reflected the complexity of ancient Greek culture and society.

Hera is the ancient Greek goddess of marriage, childbirth, and queen of the gods. She was the wife of Zeus, king of the gods, and was known for her jealousy and vengeful nature towards her husband's many lovers and children. Hera was also associated with the peacock and cow, and her symbols included the diadem, scepter, and pomegranate. In Greek mythology, Hera was revered as one of the most powerful and respected deities, and was often depicted as a regal and majestic figure.

She was known for her wisdom, intelligence, and beauty, and was worshipped by many throughout ancient Greece.

Zeus was the king of the gods in Greek mythology, and was considered the god of the sky, thunder, and lightning. He was one of the twelve Olympian gods, and was often depicted as a powerful, bearded man holding a thunderbolt. Zeus was the son of Cronus and Rhea, and was one of the few gods who was not swallowed by his father. He defeated Cronus and the Titans in a war known as the Titanomachy, and became the ruler of the gods and the universe. Zeus was often depicted as a powerful and just ruler, but he was also known for his numerous affairs and love interests. His wife was Hera, the goddess of marriage and childbirth, but he was famously unfaithful to her and had many children with other women and goddesses. In Greek mythology, Zeus was associated with many symbols and objects, including the eagle, the oak tree, and the thunderbolt. He was also believed to have the power to control the weather and bring about storms and lightning. Overall, Zeus was one of the most important and powerful gods in Greek mythology, and his influence can be seen throughout Greek culture and art. He represented the idea of divine justice and was considered the ultimate authority in the Greek pantheon.



Owl of Athena, 175 BCE



Fig. 8 Athena, Goddess of War and wisdom, 200 BCE

Athena is the ancient Greek goddess of wisdom, warfare, and crafts. She was born fully grown and armored from the head of her father Zeus, king of the gods, after he swallowed her mother Metis. Athena was often associated with the owl and the olive tree, and her symbols included the helmet, shield, and spear. In Greek mythology, Athena was known for her intelligence, strategic thinking, and skill in battle. She was revered as the protector of cities and was often worshipped as a goddess of justice and law. Athena was also a patron of the arts and crafts, and was believed to have invented the plow, the loom, and many other useful tools. Athena was a prominent figure in many famous myths and legends, including the story of the Trojan War and the adventures of the hero Odysseus. She was often depicted in art as a powerful and regal figure, and remains one of the most well-known and beloved goddesses of ancient Greek mythology.



Fig. 9 Queen of God and Goddess Hera and Prometheus, 5th-century BCE

Visual depiction of God and Goddess from Hindu culture

In Hinduism, there are numerous deities and the exact number is not fixed. Hinduism is a diverse religion with many traditions and beliefs, and different Hindu traditions may recognize and worship different gods and goddesses. Some of the most prominent and widely worshipped Hindu gods and goddesses include Brahma (the creator), Vishnu (the preserver), Shiva (the destroyer), Saraswati (the goddess of knowledge and the arts), Lakshmi (the goddess of wealth and prosperity), and Durga (the goddess of power and protection). Other important deities include Ganesha (the god of new beginnings and obstacles), Hanuman (the god of devotion and loyalty), and Kali (the goddess of time and change). Overall, Hinduism recognizes a large number of deities, each with their own unique qualities and characteristics. Many Hindus also believe in a supreme being, known as Brahman, who is often seen as the ultimate reality and source of all existence. Visual depiction of God and Goddess from Hindu culture



Fig. 10, scroll painting of Dasaavatara, 18th century

Dasavatar refers to the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu in Hinduism. According to Hindu mythology, Lord Vishnu appears on Earth in various forms or avatars to restore balance and protect dharma (righteousness). The ten avatars of Vishnu are: Matsya Avatar: The fish incarnation, Kurma Avatar: The tortoise incarnation, Varaha Avatar: The boar incarnation, Narasimha Avatar: The half-man, half-lion incarnation, Vamana Avatar: The dwarf incarnation, Parashurama Avatar: The warrior with an axe, Rama Avatar: The prince of Ayodhya, Krishna Avatar: The cowherd and warrior prince of Mathura, Buddha Avatar: The prince who renounced his kingdom to become an ascetic, Kalki Avatar: The yet to come, who will appear at the end of the current Kali Yuga, to end it and usher in the next cycle of creation. These avatars are believed to have descended to Earth at different times and places in order to protect the world from evil forces and establish peace and righteousness. The most popular and well-known of these avatars are Rama and Krishna, who are often depicted in art, literature, and religious texts.



Fig. 11, Sri Vidyasankara temple, Karnataka, 8th century

Shiva is a major deity in Hinduism and is considered one of the Trimurti, which includes Brahma and Vishnu. He is also known as Mahadeva, the great god, and is widely worshipped across India and Nepal. Shiva is often depicted with a third eye on his forehead, a crescent moon on his head, a trident in one hand, and a snake around his neck. He is also associated with the river Ganges, and is often shown with a bull called Nandi, who serves as his mount. Shiva is considered the god of destruction and is often portrayed as a fearsome deity who is capable of great destruction. However, he is also seen as a compassionate and benevolent god who can bestow blessings upon his devotees. Many Hindus worship Shiva as the supreme being, and his devotees often engage in practices such as meditation and chanting in order to attain a closer connection with him.



Fig. 12, Three-headed Shiva, Gandhara, 2nd century AD



Fig. 13, An ancient sculpture of Shiva at the Elephanta Caves, Maharashtra. 6th century CE

Brahma is a deity in Hinduism, considered as the creator of the universe. In Hindu mythology, Brahma is one of the Trimurti, the three principal deities of the religion, along with Vishnu and Shiva. Brahma is typically depicted with four faces and four arms, and is often shown sitting on a lotus flower. According to Hindu scriptures, Brahma created the universe and all living beings, and is responsible for their preservation and destruction. However, Brahma is not as widely worshipped as Vishnu and Shiva, and there are relatively few temples dedicated to him.



Fig. 14, Brahma, 19th century painting

Devi is a term used to describe the supreme mother goddess in Hinduism, and it is used to refer to various goddesses within the Hindu pantheon. Some of the most well-known forms of Devi include Durga, Kali, and Parvati. Devi is often depicted as a fierce and powerful deity who represents the feminine energy in the universe. She is associated with creation, protection, and destruction, and is often called upon for guidance, strength, and wisdom.



Fig. 15, The Devi Matrikas (flanked by Shiva and Ganesha), representing various Shakti aspects, from 9th-century Madhya Pradesh

Ganesha, also known as Ganapati, is a widely worshipped deity in Hinduism. He is often depicted with the head of an elephant and a rotund human body. Ganesha is the son of Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati and is considered the remover of obstacles and the lord of new beginnings.

Ganesha is usually depicted holding an axe, a noose, and a modak (a sweet delicacy). His elephant head symbolizes wisdom, intelligence, and a discriminative intellect. His rotund body represents his ability to digest all experiences, whether good or bad, without becoming attached to them. Ganesha is revered as the Lord of success, knowledge, and prosperity.



Fig. 16, 6th century Ganesha in Badami caves temples, India



Fig. 17, 8th century Garuda carrying Vishnu in Aihole, Karnataka, India



Fig.18, Nandi



Fig. 19, Makara

Purpose of project

Research in some insights on the use of visual data to create visual representations of deities in different cultures. Visual data can play a significant role in creating visual representations of God or deities.

The depiction of gods or goddesses varies across different cultures and religions, and often reflects cultural values, beliefs, and practices. Visual data can include images, sculptures, paintings, and other visual media that are used to represent God or deities. In many religions, such as Hinduism, Buddhism, and Christianity, there are well-established traditions of depicting deities in art. These depictions are often based on scripture, mythology, or traditional iconography. For example, Hindu deities are often depicted with multiple arms and various objects in their hands, which symbolize their various attributes and powers. In Christianity, Jesus is often depicted with a halo and wearing robes, which reflect his divine status.

Visual data can also be used to create visual representations of God or deities that are specific to a particular time and place. For example, in ancient Egypt, the pharaohs were often depicted as gods in art, with exaggerated physical features and regalia that symbolized their power and authority.

visual data is important in creating visual representations of God or deities, as it can reflect cultural values, beliefs, and practices. Different religions and cultures have established traditions of depicting deities in art, and visual data can also be used to create representations that are specific to a particular time and place.

Intension to decode visual data which can provide a information for making art of fabrication or visual data fabrication.

The Vedas, which are the oldest sacred texts of Hinduism, do not contain any direct references to the worship of idols. The focus of the Vedas is on philosophical and spiritual concepts, such as the nature of the self and the universe, the laws of karma, and the various forms of spiritual practices. However, there are indirect references to the use of symbols and images in worship. For example, the Rigveda, one of the four Vedas, contains hymns that describe the gods and goddesses in various forms and attributes, such as Indra with his thunderbolt, Varuna with his noose, and Agni with his flames. These descriptions could be interpreted as symbolic representations of the deities.

Overall, while the Vedas do not explicitly endorse the worship of idols, they do contain references to symbolic representations of the divine and to various forms of worship and meditation practices. The development of idol worship as a form of Hindu practice likely emerged in later periods, influenced by various cultural and religious traditions.

The exact origins of idol worship in Hindu culture are not well documented and are the subject of scholarly debate. It is likely that the practice of using images and symbols in worship evolved over time as Hinduism developed and assimilated different cultural influences.

One theory is that the use of images and icons in Hindu worship emerged as a way to make the abstract concepts of divinity more tangible and accessible to devotees. As Hinduism spread across the Indian subcontinent, it encountered diverse regional traditions and beliefs, which likely contributed to the development of various forms of idol worship.

Historical evidence suggests that the worship of images and icons became more prevalent during the period of Gupta Empire (4th to 6th century CE), when the arts flourished and the construction of temples shrines became more widespread. Over time, the practice of making and worshipping idols became deeply ingrained in Hindu culture and is now a widely accepted form of worship among many Hindus.

It is worth noting, however, that not all Hindus practice idol worship, and there are many other forms of Hindu worship that do not involve the use of images or icons. Hinduism is a diverse and complex religion with a rich history and many different practices and beliefs.

Concept Development

The visual representation of God varies across different religions and cultures. In many religions, artists and devotees have created images of God based on descriptions found in sacred texts, as well as their own interpretations and beliefs. For example, in Christianity, depictions of God vary, but some commonly recognized images include the bearded, old man with long white hair and a white robe, or the Holy Trinity depicted as three figures (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit). In Hinduism, the various deities are often depicted with multiple arms, wearing specific clothing and holding specific objects to represent their characteristics and attributes. It is important to note that some religions discourage or even prohibit the creation of visual representations of God, considering it a form of idolatry. Therefore, the answer to this question depends on the specific religion and cultural context.

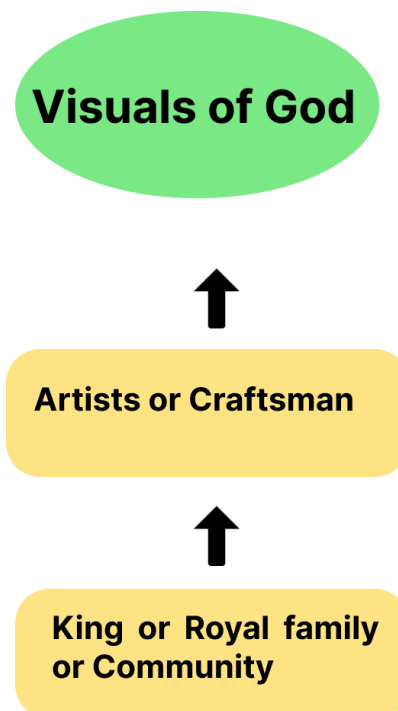


Fig. 20, Working path

Humans create visual depictions of God for a variety of reasons, including the desire to have a tangible representation of their deity, to communicate their understanding or interpretation of God to others, or to inspire a sense of reverence or awe in those who view the artwork. Throughout history, people have used art to express their religious beliefs and to create a sense of connection to the divine. Different cultures and religions have different visual representations of God or gods, reflecting their unique perspectives and traditions. It is important to note that some religions, such as Islam and certain sects of Judaism, discourage or prohibit the creation of visual depictions of God, preferring to focus on the written word and the idea of an invisible deity. Ultimately, the decision to create visual representations of God is a personal and cultural choice.

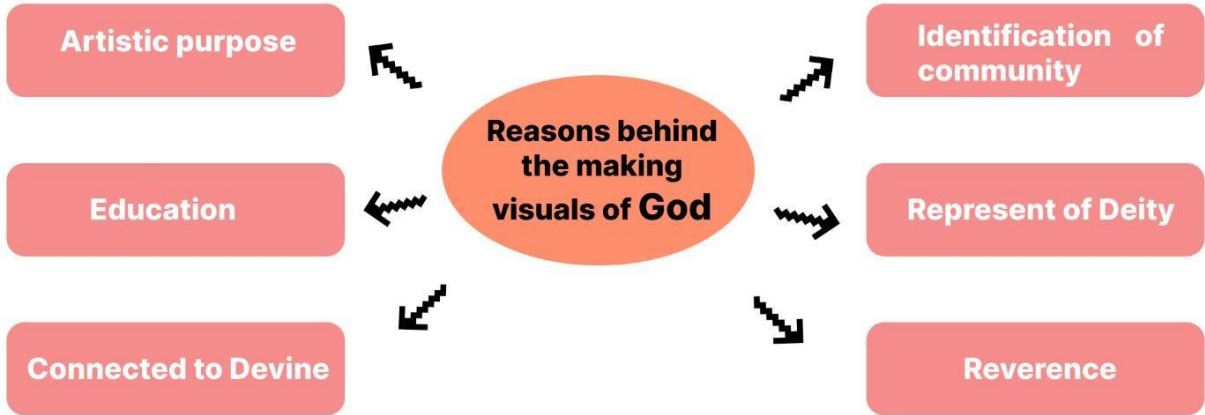
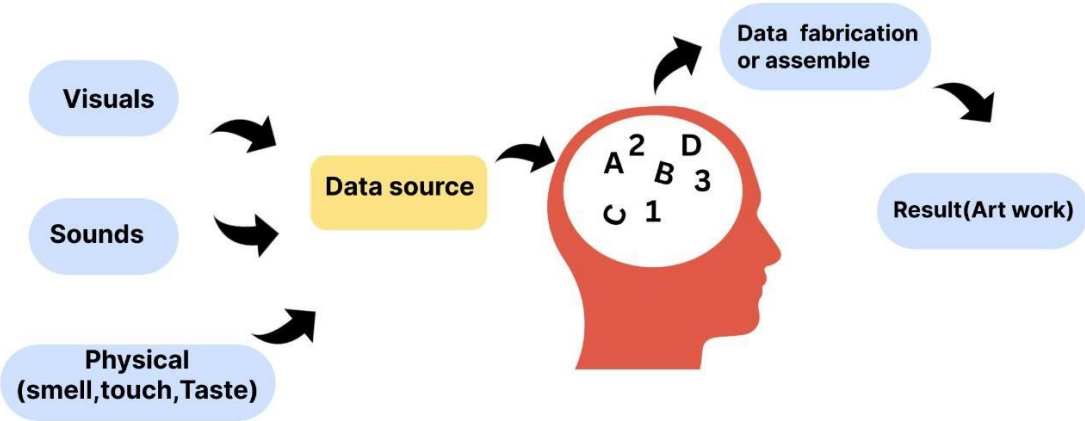


Fig. 21, Reasons for making visuals of GOD

Artist creates image of GOD through hearing the story by someone or read by own but creation of image in his brain is formed by visuals data which are gathered. If you look into ancient civilization we can found lots of artifacts which is created by tow or more creature that's call fabrication of image. Artist unconsciously or consciously made this wonderful creation through fabrication. If you look in modern paint ion or other creative work all are the resultant of fabrication of image[(visual data) by human brain.

The artists' creation or imagination are the result of fabrication of visual data most of times it's very difficult to find out the fabrication because the our brain work sach a fantastic way. Naturally we individuals are the owner of ocean of data which is gathered.Febrication is the wave of data.



*If A,B,C,D,E,F.....1,2,3,4,5,6.....all are individuals data or information, Then results might be AB1,CE45D,2DB,CF543,A2AD53.....

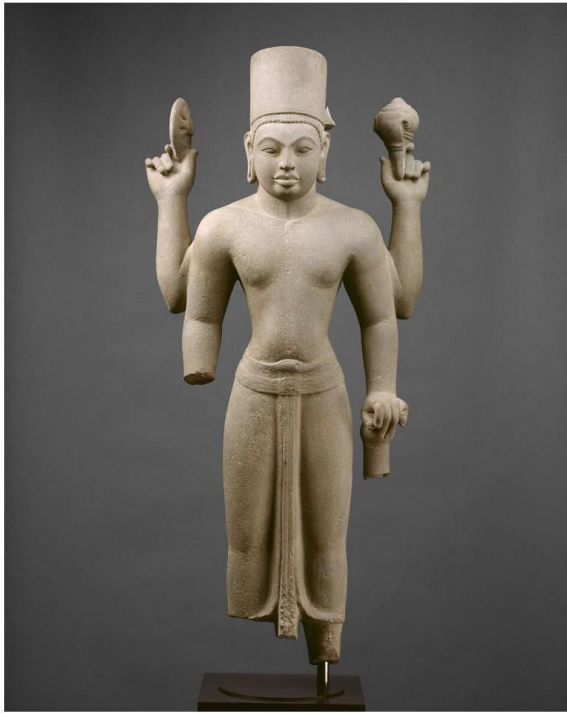


Fig. 23, Standing Four-Armed Vishnu
Date: second half of the 7th century,
Vietnam



Fig. 24, Standing Female Deity,
probably Durga, last of the 7th
century–early 8th century,
Cambodia



Fig. 25, Ekamukhalinga(Shiva), Shahi
period, 9th century, Afghanistan

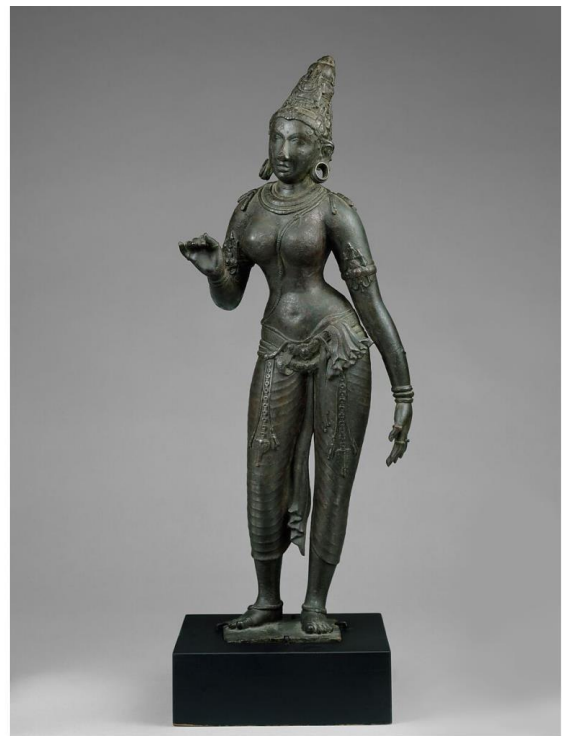


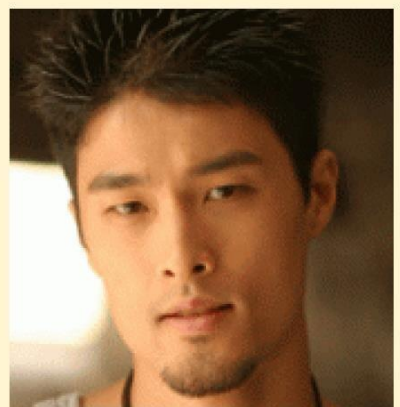
Fig. 26, standing Parvati, Hala
period, 10th century AD, India
(Tamil Nadu)

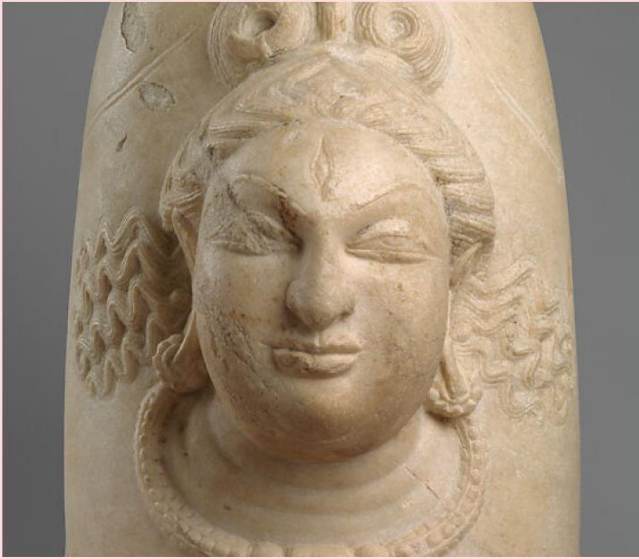


Vietnam



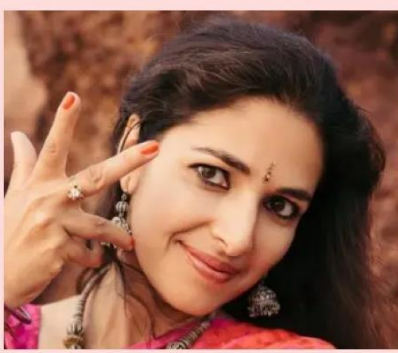
Cambodia





Afghanistan

India



Fabrication of some Art Work from Ancient Culture

Indus valley civilization



Fig .27, Fabrication of buffalo + unicorn + deer



Fig 28, .Visual fabrication of human + buffalo/cow + Tiger

Egyptian Civilization



Fig. 29, Fabrication of Human + jackal



Fig. 30, Fabrication of human + lion

Mesopotamian civilization



Fig. 31, Fabrication of
bird + human



Fig. 32, Fabrication of bird
+ human + donkey/horse

Fabrication of Hindu God



Fig. 33, Narasimha
Human + Lion

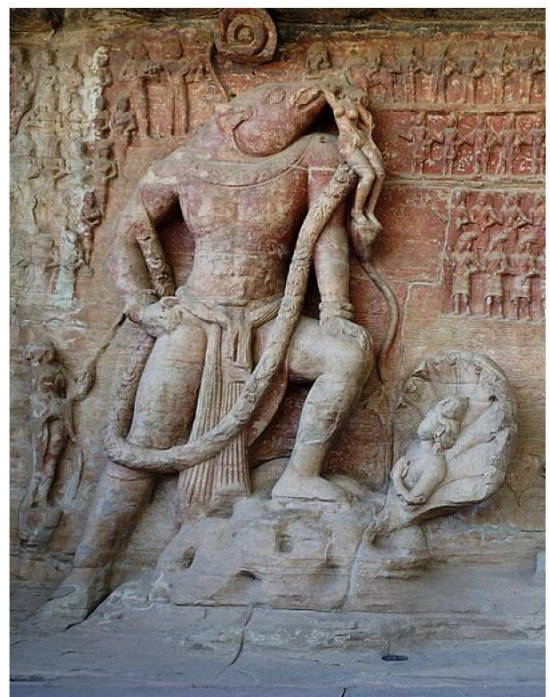


Fig. 34, Baraha
Human + Pig



Fig. 35, Ardhanariswara
Male + Female



Fig. 36, Patanjali
Human + Snake

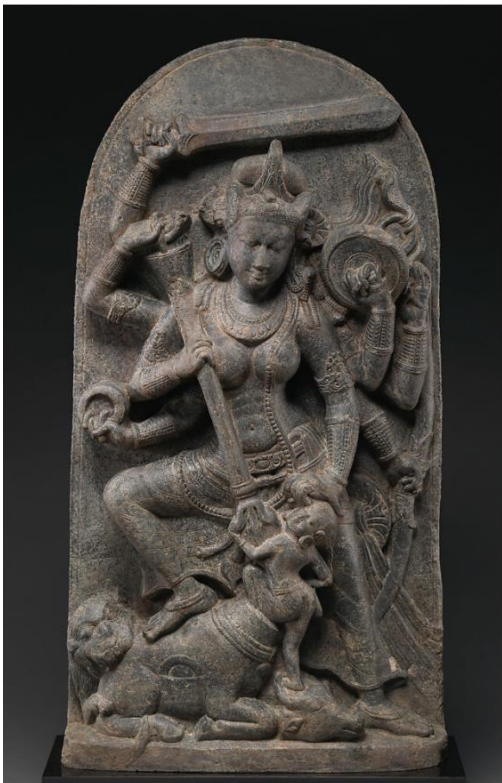


Fig. 37, Durga
Fabrication of ten hand



Fig. 37, Shiva
Fabrication of Three head



Fig. 38, Garuda, Human + Bird



Fig. 39, Makara, Fish + Bird + Elephant + Lion

Results

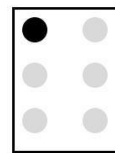
visual fabrication helps to understand any work and creators visual intelligence which plays a very important role. Rules of fabrication are present in all over universe, in some cases the fabrication is super complex but through visual data it can be explained easily. visual-spatial intelligence, plays a crucial role in creating and appreciating art. It refers to the ability to understand and manipulate visual images and to think in terms of space, shapes, and forms. For artists, visual intelligence is essential for creating successful artwork. An artist must be able to conceptualize a vision in their mind, and then use their visual intelligence to turn that vision into a physical representation. This involves understanding the principles of composition, color theory, perspective, and other visual elements that make up a successful piece of art. In short, visual intelligence plays a critical role in the creation, appreciation, and evaluation of art. It allows artists, art critics, historians, and collectors to understand and manipulate visual images, and to communicate complex ideas and emotions through the visual medium. Ancient cave paintings, ancient languages, ancient alphabets all are made through fabrication. Even in modern alphabets, art works, musics, languages we can find how data fabrication works. How artists make visuals through visual data its depending upon person to person according to their visual intelligence. Fabrication not only happen in some objects it also happen through shapes, lines, colour, forms etc.



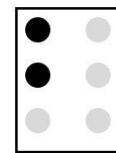
basic shapes which create alphabets of Cuneiform



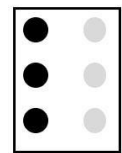
Devanagari alphabets



A



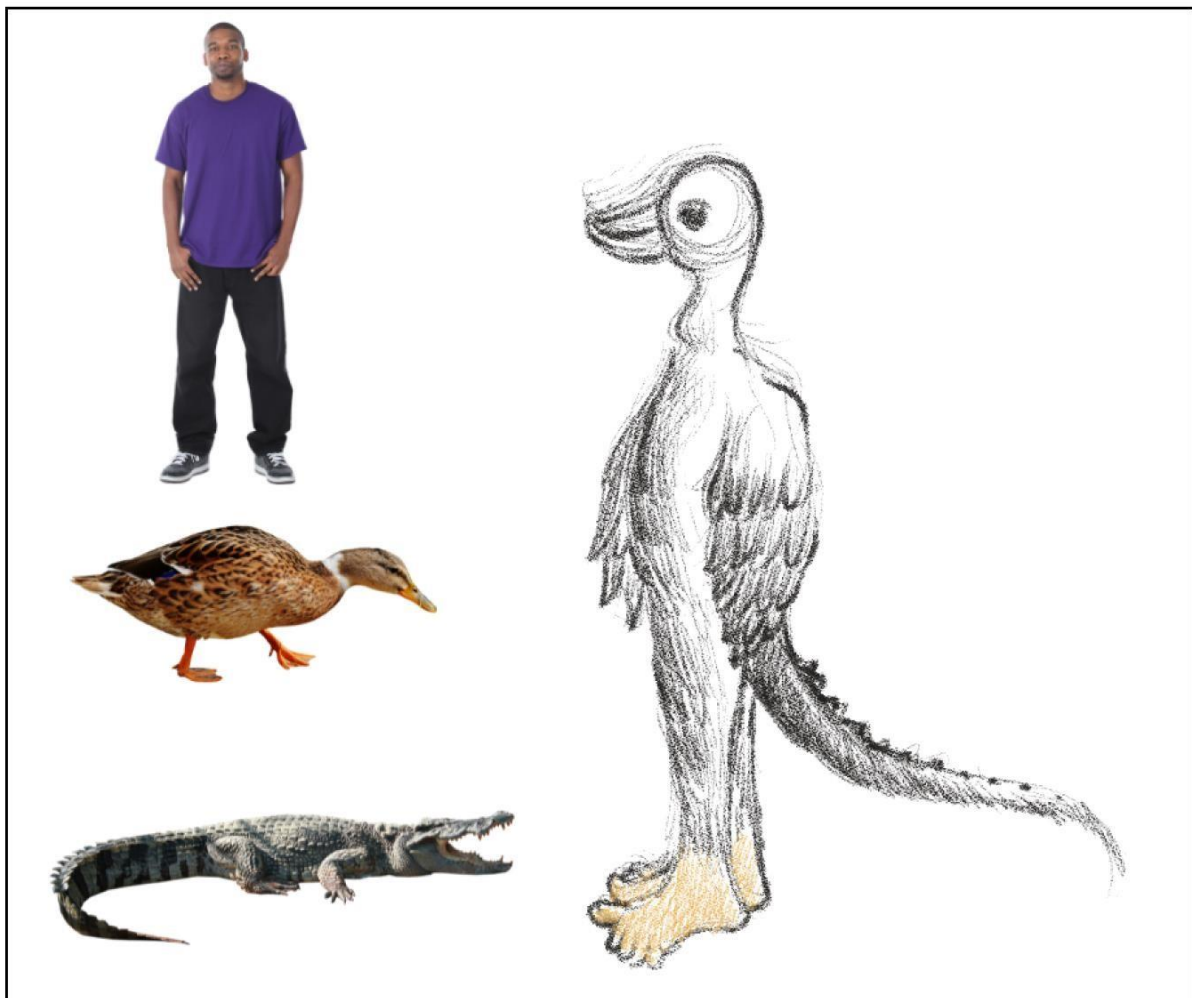
B

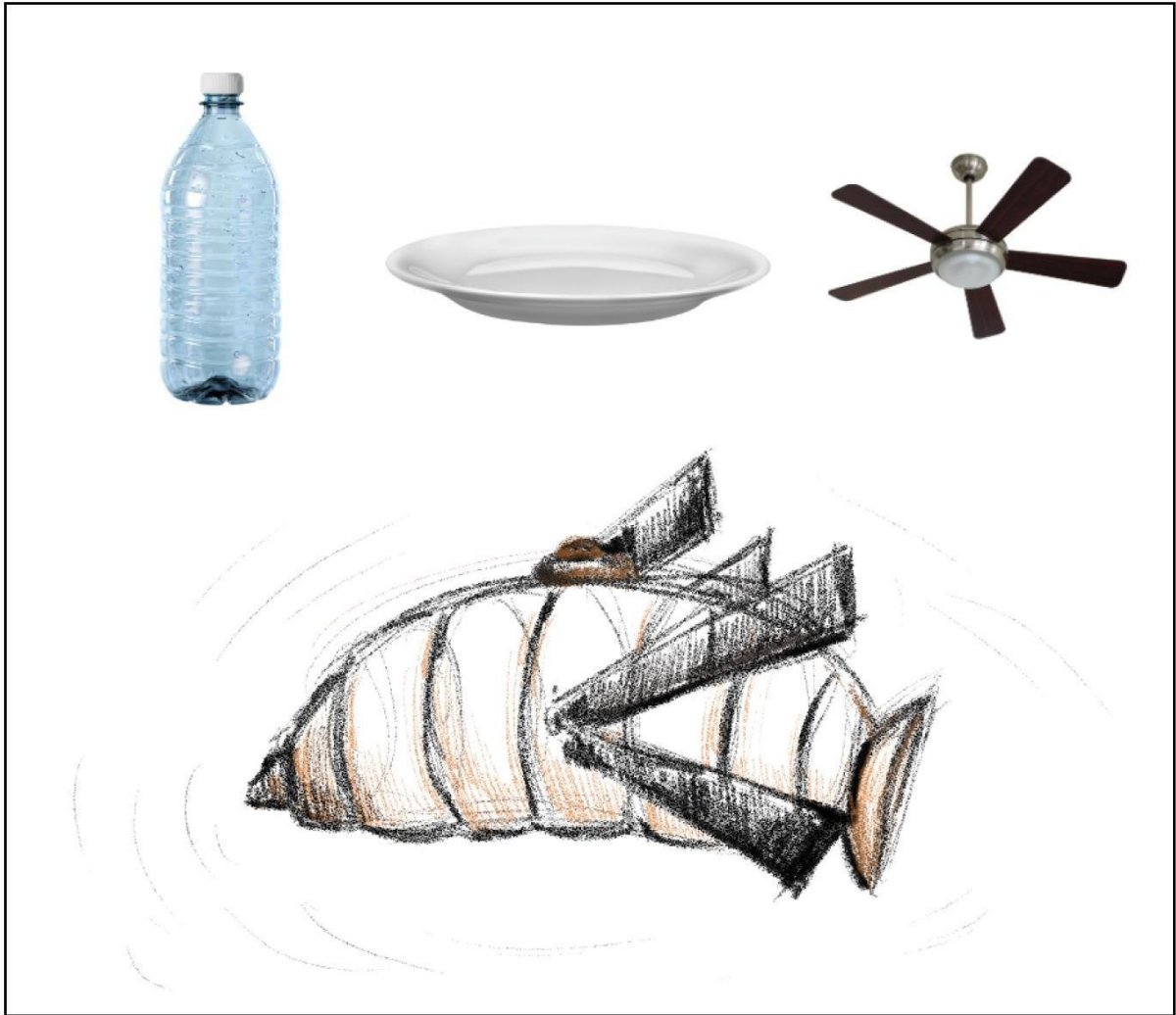


L

Braille alphabets

Fabrication fun drawing for children book





Digital Scratch Fabrication of Trimurti



AI fabrication of Garuda in Egyptian style



Conclusion

In conclusion i found out how creation are depending upon visual source as well as fabrication or assemble of data. There is no creativity without fabrication. Its a natural law which plays role all over universe and our brain work depending upon this rule ,sometimes the fabrication is very complex to unfold. Through this concepts i develop the making of unknown creature its helps me to find out different perspective of understand the culture.

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