

The Science of Deities and Energy Creation in Indian Culture

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Article Detail:	Abstract
<p>Received: 25 Feb 2023; Received in revised form: 20 Mar 2023; Accepted: 30 Mar 2023; Available online: 07 Apr 2023</p> <p>©2023 The Author(s). Published by International Journal of English Language, Education and Literature Studies (IJEEL). This is an open access article under the CC BY license (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).</p> <p>Keywords— Deities; Indian; Culture; Science; Creation</p>	<p><i>India's Vedas and Puranas are collections of sophisticated science that cannot fit into human logic. In this paper, we will discuss the science of creating deities or energy used by ancient India as a tool to have a fulfilled life. This science was widely used in India and not only in India but in South Asia too. This paper will dig deep to know how this sophisticated science works. Atharva Veda or Sthapatya Veda, and sulbha sutras discuss Vedic geometry. Under Vedic geometry, we have Kalpa which discusses methods of performing Vedic rituals. In Kalpa, we have two branches-</i></p> <p><i>i- Sulbha Sutra- rules for preparing for Yagya. It discusses the methods and rules for preparing chithi.</i></p> <p><i>ii- Srauta Sutra- rules for performing Yagya.</i></p> <p><i>In this paper, we will discuss the Sulbha Sutra. We will discuss how differently shaped chithi serve different purposes. We will also discuss Shri Vidya, which is the use of Vedic geometry to worship deities through Yantra. The relevance of Kul Daivam will also be discussed. Cambodia is a south Asian country. Hinduism came to this land in 1st century CE. It was brought by merchants and mercenaries. The early architect of this country tells a lot about the religion and beliefs of these people. Many Shiva lingas and murtis from the early 9th century are found. Shiva was worshipped there for almost 200 years. Angkor Wat Temple, the temple Of Lord Vishnu in Cambodia is the biggest worship site in the world. It was built in the first half of the 12th century. King Suryavarman II was the king of that period. In mid 12th century many libraries, hospitals, and temples were built. After the death of Suryavarman II, Dharanindravarman II came in the late 12th century. With him, Tantric Buddhism came. An enormous change in deities was for a reason. Different deities serve different purposes. This ancient Indian science was spread to parts of south Asia. They used deities as a tool to flourish, conquer, and protect. At last, we will discuss the greatest mathematician of all time Srinivasa Ramanujan. In an interview with his wife, she said "Family told him not to go, and at first he</i></p>

agreed not to. But then he said he was going to Namakkal to ask goddess Namagiri for guidance.”

Here she refers to the time Ramanujan decided to go to England he mentioned his devi. He was a live example to use a Deity(Namagiri) as a way to attain intelligence. This was a form of science used all over India but due to many invaders, we lost this knowledge. It is really important to understand and preserve this knowledge. This paper will investigate this science and show how these were always part of Indian culture which we have lost today in the name of science and logic.

1. Introduction

1.1- Background of the study-

India is one of the oldest civilizations with rich knowledge and culture. It has been of interest to many invaders. This land's sacred knowledge has been discarded simply because people cannot understand it. Maybe we need to expand our intelligence to understand their valuable knowledge. Our Vedas and Upanishads are structured this way so that humans could live, not just survive. Our history Mahabharata, Ramayana teaches us many valuable lessons. Many great people who live here left the world speechless with their courage and intellect. Whether it's Adiyogi who gave us 112 ways to attain enlightenment or our Vedas, science, and mathematics which provided us the way of living.

This paper will mainly discuss the science behind deities and energy creation. India is known for worshipping many gods. We have the main *bhagwan* Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva. Then we have *avatars* of these gods. In every family, we have *Kula devam*. We will discuss the science behind this. Our concept of deities is influenced by western invasion. India always believes in actions i.e *karma* and the whole principle of Indian Knowledge focuses on the action of an individual by giving him independence to choose which comes with responsibility.

Yagya is a ritual practiced in India for many ages. The rules and regulations to prepare and execute this ritual are given in Vedas, Yajurveda discusses worship, and Sulbhasutra talks about the mathematics and geometry of *Yagya*. These Vedas mention every single step to conduct a *Yagya*. From the shape of the *chithi* to how to prepare these *chithi*. Every single detail is provided. These steps are engineered to use *Yagya* as a tool to attain what we need. These are highly sophisticated sciences.

1.2- Objective of this study-

- To understand *bhagwan*.
- To understand the science of *bhagwan* and *kuladeivam*.
- To understand Vedic Geometry and its significance.
- To know the concept of using deity as a tool.

1.3- Significance of this study-

The main aim of this study is to understand that Indian Knowledge is not pseudoscience but well-engineered knowledge which allows an individual to unlock their potential. These are the tools that are given by highly intellectual beings for human welfare. India has enough power and knowledge. The worship of deities is often considered an act of a fool and the fact that India has more than one deity to worship has been a reason for mockery. But now we will try to understand this enlightened knowledge truly.

1.4- Methodology-

This research is qualitative. In this, I have collected and analysed the data.

▪ Data and Data Sources-

Data is an important part of the research. There are two sources of data, primary and secondary sources.

Primary sources- The interview with the wife of Ramanujan was used to know about him. The letters of S. Ramanujan and GH Hardy.

Secondary sources- Video lectures, and articles are used for understanding *shlokas*. Research papers and articles are used to know information about Cambodia and its temples.

▪ Data Collection-

The most important part of the research is collecting data, so data must be collected effectively and completely, checking the originality and reliability of the data is also necessary.

Classifying the data based on the objectives of the study is required.

▪ Data analysis

After research design and collecting the data, the researcher then takes a further step which is to analyse the data which have been already collected. This step is required to strengthen our evidence to prove our argument.

Every step must be done with honesty so that we present the truth in front of the reader.

2. Bhagwan: The True Meaning

2.1- Etymology and meaning of Bhagwan-

The word *bhagwan* comes from the word *bhagwat* which means the one who is blessed. The word *bhakti* originated from the word *bhaj* which means to honour or adore. Which means adoring and respecting the one who is blessed and can bless.

According to *Vishnu Purana bhagwana* is-

“उत्पत्तिं प्रलयं चैव भूतानामागतिं गतिम् |
वेत्ति विद्यामविद्यां च स वाच्यो भगवानिति ||”

— Vishnu Purana, VI.5.78

This means he is someone who “understands the creation and dissolution, the appearance and disappearance of beings, the wisdom and ignorance, should be called *Bhagavān*.”

Bhagwan is blessed enough to bless others. He knows and can help others or bless others with that supreme knowledge. It is necessary to understand that *bhagwan* is not a god. God is a western word that means someone supreme and the creator. However, *bhagwan* means someone who is blessed and adored. He gives us the necessary intellect required to reach God. In Indian culture we often call our parents or teacher *bhagwan*, it is because they are the provider. They are the ones who show us the direction. Indian culture considers all those beings and things as *bhagwan* who serve us. Even nature and celestial bodies. Similarly, the word *deva* and *devi* means the one who is “heavenly, divine, terrestrial things of high excellence, exalted, shining ones”. The concept also is used to refer to deity.” as “one who wishes to excel, overcome” or the “seeker of, master of or a best among.”

We have many deities who serve their purpose. For example, *Surya deva* is the deity of day, light, and warmth. *Dyaus*, the deity of the sky, *Kamadeva*, the deity of love, and *Shani*, the deity of karma.

2.2- Purpose of Bhagwan-

Many years ago we had big cameras, and now we have cameras on your mobile phone. We can click pictures whenever we want wherever we want. Similarly, when humans realised their limitations of speed so they invented the cycle which was mechanically based, we invented energy-based modes of transportation like cars and airplanes. We keep evolving from mechanical to energy-based. These inventions made our life easier and can be called tools. Similarly, these deities or *kuladevam* are energy-based tools used to unlock human potential. Humans have certain potentials and these potentials have certain limits. As discussed above *bhagwan* are the one who is blessed enough to bless us. These energy-based tools were used for many purposes, for example, the deity of knowledge for gaining intelligence, which we will discuss in the last chapter. These energies were stored in *murtis and chithi*. We will discuss this in further chapters. These tools increased the efficiency of humans.

Kuladeivam- Kul means generation and *deva* means *dev* which is discussed above. Every family in India has their *kuldevam*. These were to protect their generation, the whole lineage from evil. These were worshipped before any auspicious event in the family. They are a kind of energy used by people just for their generation. Imagine creating an energy that is there to protect you. These types of energy were also used in many villages to protect their crops. In many parts of South India, these things still exist. In the movie “*Kantara*” this concept has been depicted beautifully.

2.3- Karma (action) of an Individual-

It is often believed that if we will leave all the stress and responsibilities of life to God we will be free, and independent. We have heard many times people saying “leave everything to god. He will handle it”. People think this is freedom. But what they don't understand is when we have the right to act, the right to handle our life, that is when we have responsibility, we have independence. As we can decide. Indian scripts have always talked about karma, whether it's *Upnishads* or *Gita*. Individual action matters the most.

Questions can arise whether using deity as a doorway to many possibilities is karma or leaving our responsibilities to them. Let us understand this with a simple example-

Suppose I gave you a car to repair. I have provided you with no tools. You have a very basic knowledge of what is car, but you don't know how to repair it. You have to repair it without any proper knowledge and tools. You are trying your best to put in as much effort as you can.

You are doing your Karma but it is of no use. After a while, I gave you all the tools to repair and knowledge on how to repair the car. You will definitely use it, then only you will be able to repair the car and your karma will be on the right path. The same is with *deva/devi and deities*.

Like the above situation, we have life and we all need to learn how to live it and how to reach our best and even beyond our best. For that, we need guidance which in the above situation is knowledge of repairing car and tools. These both can only be provided by someone who knows. What we discussed at the start of this chapter is *bhagwan*. He is the blessed one. And he can bless or give us tools and guidance. Then only we will live this life to the fullest. It also shows the idea of detachment. As deities are used as a tool but people consider god as a solution to everything and they tend to attach themselves to god. But we know the idea of detachment is provided in every scripture. In our culture, we have always practiced detachment. In Ganesh Chaturthi or Navratri we call out *deva* and *devi* and after a while, we respectfully detach ourselves from them and wait for next year. We call them, we get what they can, we offer what we can and we should and we move forward. This process allows us to learn, grow and move on. The case study of Cambodia in the last chapter also proves so.

3. Vedic Geometry: Science of Creating tools

After understanding the meaning of *bhagwan* and *bhagwan* as tools. We will move forward to understand how to create these tools. One of the ways given in our Vedas is Vedic geometry. Through Vedic geometry, we can create different kinds of energies for different purposes through different shapes. We can do this through *Yagya*, *yantra*, and architecture. In this chapter, we will discuss Kalpa, Shri Vidya, and Shilpa Shastra. Research in Bio-geometry proves that different engraved shapes in jewellery show different effects on humans. Vastu Shastra, which is in one of the Vedas, is also very known in China by the name feng-shui. Vastu shastra also provides a guide to organize living and working spaces to create positive energy. Different mudras can help to cure many ailments. Each finger denotes five different elements (Pancha- tattvas). Likewise, different shapes create different energies and deities, which we will discuss further.

3.1 Kalpa-

Kalpa discusses *Yagya*, a Hindu ritual to worship and invite *bhagwan*. This branch explains the rules for preparing and performing *Yagya*. It has two parts-

-SRAUTA SUTRA- Srauta means to execute and sutra means principles.

-SULBA SUTRA- Shulbha means rope as the rope was used in ancient times to measure and Sutra means principle. This is a branch of Vedic geometry. It deals with the preparation of *Yagya*. In this chapter, we will discuss this part only.

Sulbha Sutra talks about the geometry of *chithi*. *Yagya* is performed in *chithi* which are fire altars, used to do the *Yagya*. Sulbha Sutra discusses the geometry, measurement, and rules of making *chithi*. Following are the given mathematical instructions to make *chithi*-

All the shapes in the *chithi* should be of equal area. For example-



Fig:1

This is Tretha Agni. It consists of 3 shapes. Rectangle, circle, and semi-circle. The area of all these shapes should be equal. Mathematics for this is given in Sulbasutra, an example of one is-

Making a circle which is equal in area of the square- (fig:2)

1. Draw a circle around the square ABCD.
2. Mark X and Y.
3. Mark a point Z which is 1/3rd of XY.
4. With the centre as O make a circle of radius OZ.

The area of the circle with an OZ radius is similar to the area of the square ABCD.

*The basic unit of measurement in Vedic geometry is *angula*.

34 sesame seeds lined together= 1*angula*.

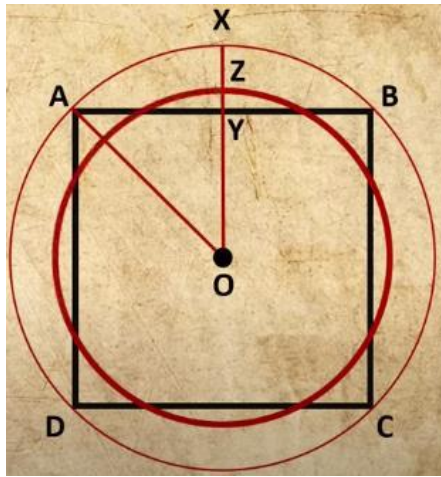


Fig:2

Chithi should be made of baked bricks. It should be made of 5 layers. Each layer should have 200 bricks i.e 1000 bricks should be used. (fig:3)

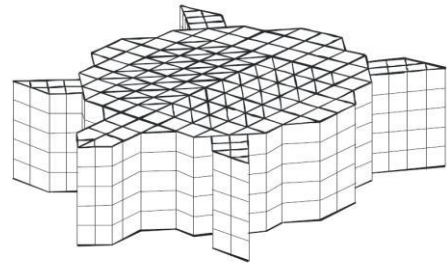


Fig:3

Last is geometry i.e shape of these *chithi* .

<i>Chithi</i>	Shape	Purpose
Sheyana Chithi	Falcon	Obtain prosperity.
Kanka Chithi	Crane	Obtain honour
Alaja Chithi	A kind of bird	Obtain authority
Pravga Chithi	Triangle	Destroy enemy
Ubhayata pravga Chithi	Rhombus	Destroy enemy
Ratha Chakra Chithi	Chariot Wheel	Destroy enemy
Drona Chithi	Hemisphere	Food & prosperity
Parichaya Chithi	Circle	Obtain land

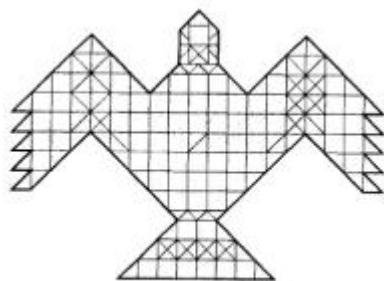


Figure 7: The *śyena citi*: layers 1, 3, and 5.

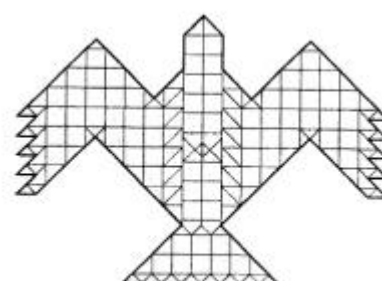


Figure 8: The *śyena citi*: layers 2 and 4.

Fig:4 Sheyana Chitha

The above table shows the purpose of different *chithi*. Different-shaped *chithi* is used for a different purpose.

These shapes create energy and work as a tool to give us what we need.

These *chithi* use sophisticated science and engineering. Like deities, these *chithi* open the doorway to new possibilities and also a way to reach deities. Every single detail is given in our Vedas to create these *chithi*.

Shri Vidya is used to making *yantra*. Like *chithi*, these also use Vedic geometries. This *yantra* is used for tantra, manifestation, and different deities. These also consist of different shapes to create energy. These are then used as a tool. A few *yantras* are given below-

3.2- Shri Vidya-



Sri Mahalaxmi Yantra

Sri Yantra

Kali Yantra

Fig:5

Different *yantras* manifest different deities. Then these deities guides us.

3.3- Shilpa Shastra-

Shilpa shastra is another branch of Vedic geometry. It gives guidance to construct a temple. It gives architects aesthetic guidance. It also provides sculpting guidance. There are many scriptures written on this few are-

- Shilpa Shastra
- Vaastu Shastra
- Maanasara
- Shilpa Ratna Kosha

Sacred geometry suggests different shapes have different energies. Likewise, temples in India are structured in a way that people can feel a certain energy and increase their vibration. That is why in older days people used to go to temples and spend some time there, so that they could charge themselves. These temples are made by using sophisticated science.

The stones used in these temples and statues echo the chanted mantras which then create energy that calms the mind. In many temples, we can see an iron pole outside the main building of the temple, as we know iron is a good conductor of sound. The energy created by sound is stored in the tower.



Fig:6 Temples with an iron pole

It has been scientifically proven that mantras have an impact on our brains. It helps us to calm down and even wake up. Mostly in the morning people chant Vishnu sahasranama and Lalita sahasranama at night. Vishnu sahasranama helps to wake up and Lalita sahasranama helps to fall asleep. Doctors have observed visible differences in brain activity through EEG tests while listening to Lalita sahasranama. These chants are made in such a way that puts the human body in deep sleep. Again a tool, to sleep peacefully. From engineering the mantras to spreading the energy so that the majority of the population can be benefited, our ancestors designed everything.



Fig:7

1008 shiva linga carvings were found here. People worshipped Shiva here for 200 years. Suddenly in the 12th century when king Suryavarman II was the king, people started worshipping Vishnu. Suryavarman II built Angkor Wat Temple, which is the biggest worship site in the world. It is a Vishnu temple. The temple is a big rectangular shape which is a sign of safety and conformity. This whole temple is surrounded by water like Vishnu's Shesh nag. By the mid-12th century, he built many hospitals and large connections of libraries. This sudden change from worshipping Shiva for 200 years to making the largest temple in the world for Vishnu was due to a reason. Vishnu is a deity who gives conformity. He is the one who ensures security and looks after his devotees. At that time Cambodia was at state-making. Hence many infrastructures such as hospitals and libraries were made. The king embodied deity in himself through rituals to ensure the development and security of society.

By the late 12th century when Suryavarman II died, Jayavarman V became the new king. He brought Tantric Buddhism with him. Hevajara was their deity. Many scripts, statues, and temples were found there. Hevajra came to Cambodia in the 11th century from Bengal. During that time the state was under attack.

4. Case Study

4.1- Cambodia-

Cambodia is a country in south Asia. It has been in relation with India since the 1st century CE. Hinduism came to this country in the 1st century CE by merchants and mercenaries. Since the 9th century during the rule of Jayavarman VII Shiva was worshipped in Cambodia. Many Lingas, temples, and sculptures from the 9th century still exist here.

Vietnamese and Thai were attacking the Khmer dynasty. So people needed tools to attack and protect so they shifted to tantric Buddhism

Shiva, Vishnu, and Hevajra provided the people of Cambodia with tools to survive and grow. Kings used to embody themselves as a particular deity. In the case of Suryavarman II, he was considered a great king. "Archeologist Charles Higham said, Suryavarman II wasn't just a man, but a demigod." Vishnu provided them with safety and assurance and Hevajra provided the power to protect themselves.

4.2- Srinivasam Ramanujan

Ramanujan was born on 22 December 1887 in Mysore state of India. He died at a very young age due to tuberculosis. He belonged to a poor Brahmin family. He was extraordinarily intelligent in mathematics. He wrote a letter to G.H. Hardy describing his situation and his mathematics.

"I beg to introduce myself to you as a clerk in the Accounts Department of the Port Trust Office at Madras on a salary of only £20 per annum. I am now about 23 years of age. I have had no university education but I have undergone the ordinary school course. After leaving school I have been employing

the spare time at my disposal to work Mathematics. I have not trodden through the conventional regular course which is followed in a university course, but I am striking out a new path for myself. I have made a special investigation of divergent series in general

and the results I get are termed by the local mathematicians as "startling".



Fig :8 Angkor Wat Temple

Response to this letter GH Hardy wrote to Ramanujan-

"Dear Sir,

I was exceedingly interested by your letter and by the theorems which you state. You will however understand that, before I can judge properly of the value of what you have done, it is essential that I should see proofs of some of your assertions.

Your results seem to me to fall into roughly 3 classes:

(1) there are a number of results which are already known, or are easily deducible from known theorems;"

GH Hardy concluded Ramanujan's mathematical work into 3 sections. But we will discuss only the 1st conclusion by him as that is what the paper is related to. He said that his written mathematics is already in existence. How can a man know about mathematics to

which he has never been exposed to? He clearly according to his letter never got a formal university education, how he learned it just by having basic school-level knowledge. Namagiri taught him.

He had to leave his family and wife behind. During his last days, he kept writing mathematical equations.

He gave the equation of black holes, which was unknown to people at that time. It took 90 years to understand his equations.

In an interview with his wife Janki, she said-

"Family told him not to go, and at first he agreed not to. But then he said he was going to Namakkal to ask goddess Namagiri for guidance."

He had an influence of *devi Namagiri* on him or we can say he let her have an influence on him. As he was bought up in a Hindu family, he started worshipping

Namagiri. Namagiri is one of the incarnations of Mahavishnu. He used to dream of her telling him the equations. As he said-

“An equation for me has no meaning unless it expresses a thought of God.”

In his last letters to GH Hardy, he wrote-

"While asleep, I had an unusual experience. There was a red screen formed by flowing blood, as it were. I was observing it. Suddenly a hand began to write on the screen. I became all attention. That hand wrote a number of elliptic integrals. They stuck to my mind. As soon as I woke up, I committed them to writing."

He is another example of using deities as a tool to reach a high form of intelligence. He mentioned many times that *Devi* use to come in his dream to teach him mathematics. This is even mentioned in one of the episodes of "Ancient Aliens: Ramanujan the Divine mathematician,(season 11, episode 9)". But their interpretation is that he had direct contact with aliens. Probably because they can't believe the fact that a human can embody so much intelligence.

5. Conclusion

We understood the concept of *bhagwan* and how this was engineered by our *rishis* and intellectual beings. We can also conclude that *bhagwan* and *bhakti* are not pseudosciences. And how it can be used to reach our highest potential and even above human potential. We also understood the concept of creating deities and tools through Vedic geometry. Kalpa gives knowledge on *Yagya*, Shri Vidya on making *yantra*, and finally Shilpa Shastra on creating energy by the architect.

Through this paper, we can conclude that Indian knowledge is a sophisticated science made by highly intelligent people of our land. But we have always ignored it. Humans due to their ego of logic discarded everything they cannot fit in their brains. They never questioned their intelligence but the knowledge and this ideology has created a large gap between us and our culture.

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Fig 4 *Vedic geometry*. (2021, May 14). Youtube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s723-3hkUjA&t=625s>

Fig 5 Shri Laxmi Yantra - *shri laxmi yantra*. (n.d.). <https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.pinterest.com%2Fpin%2Fkali-yantra->

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Fig 6 Temple. (n.d.).
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Fig 7 Magnificent Valley of shiv Linga. (n.d.).
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Fig 8 Angkor Wat Temple. (n.d.).
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