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 - Relevance to the UPSC Prelims and Mains syllabus under the following topics:

What is the news?

- An important day came up as Prime Minister Narendra Modi attended the Pran Pratishtha ceremony of Shri Ramlalla at the newly built Ram Janmbhoomi Mandir in Ayodhya. On January 22nd, 2024, an important event took place, symbolizing a significant milestone for countless followers and ushering in a new era for the revered city of Ayodhya.
- The Prime Minister will also be visiting the Kuber Tila, where the ancient Mandir of Bhagwan Shiv has been beautifully restored. He will also visit and offer prayers at this beautifully restored temple.

What is “Pran Pratishtha”?

- “Pran Pratishtha” is a Sanskrit term describing the consecration ceremony for Hindu idols or deities. It literally translates to “establishment of life-force,” signifying the ritualistic process of infusing life and divine presence into an idol. This ceremony imbues the idol with the ability to

receive prayers and bless worshippers.

Ayodhya: A Place of Rich History and the Sacred Home of Lord Ram

- Ayodhya, situated on the serene banks of the sacred Sarayu River, has a unique significance in the Hindu epic Ramayana. Many people believe that this place is where Lord Rama, the seventh avatar of Vishnu, and his legendary queen, Sita, were born. The city is filled with the sacred essence of Rama's early years, his union with Sita, and his just rule as a king.

What was the Ram Mandir Dispute and its Importance?

- The Ram Mandir dispute in Ayodhya, India, remains a complex and sensitive issue even after the recent construction of the Ram Mandir on the disputed site. To understand its importance, we need to delve into its history and present-day implications.

The dispute in a nutshell:

- Historical claim: Hindus believe Ayodhya is the

birthplace of Lord Rama, a revered deity in Hinduism. They claim a temple dedicated to Rama existed at the site before being replaced by a mosque, the Babri Masjid, in the 16th century.

- **Legal battle:** The dispute led to decades-long legal battles, fueled by religious sentiments and often marred by violence. In 1992, the Babri Masjid was demolished by Hindu nationalists, triggering widespread riots across India.
- The final judgement in the Ayodhya dispute was declared by the Supreme Court of India on 9 November 2019. The Supreme Court ordered the disputed land (2.77 acres) to be handed over to a trust (to be created by the government of India) to build the Ram Janmabhoomi (revered as the birthplace of Hindu deity, Rama) temple. The court also ordered the government to give an alternative 5 acres of land in another place to the Uttar Pradesh Sunni Central Waqf Board for the purpose of building a mosque as a replacement for the demolished Babri Masjid.

Importance of the Ram Mandir:

- **Religious significance:** For Hindus, the Ram Mandir represents the triumph of their faith and reclaiming a sacred site. It symbolizes restoration of a historic wrong and cultural victory.
- **National identity:** The temple holds immense symbolic value for Hindu nationalists, who see it as a symbol of Hindu pride and India's Hindu identity.

- **Social harmony:** The dispute, however, also carries the burden of past violence and strained interfaith relations. Building social harmony and ensuring inclusivity for all communities remains a crucial challenge.

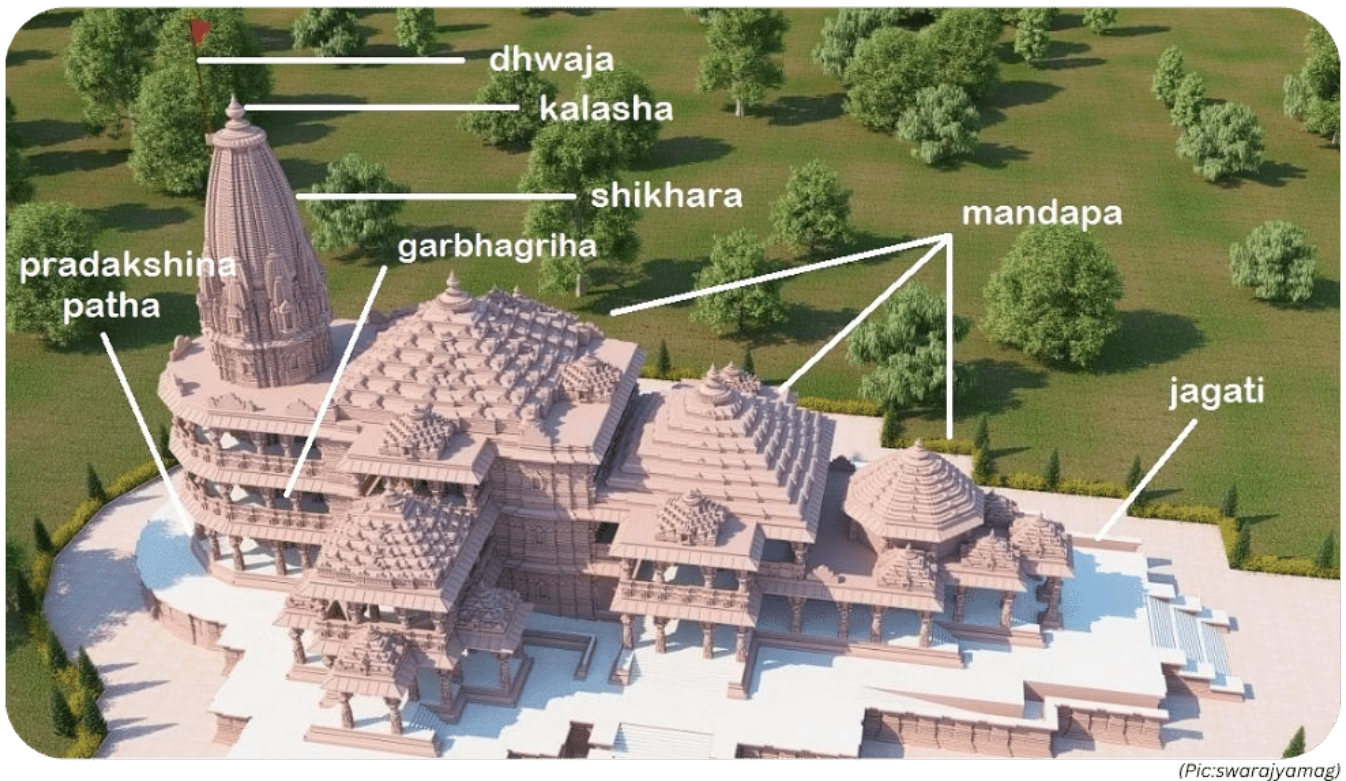
Current scenario:

- **Construction completed:** The Ram Mandir construction is complete, and the idol of Lord Rama has been installed in the Garbhagriha.
- **Future prospects:** The Ram Mandir has the potential to become a unifying symbol of faith and cultural heritage, but promoting inclusivity and reconciliation remains vital for long-term social harmony.

The Splendid Architecture of Ram Mandir: A Testament to Tradition in Nagara Style:

- The recently built Shri Ram Janmbhoomi Mandir in Ayodhya is a remarkable symbol of both religious devotion and impressive architectural skill. The temple, designed by renowned architect Chandrakant B Sompura and his son Ashish, is a remarkable representation of the traditional Nagara style. It beautifully combines traditional elements with modern touches to ensure its durability and strength.

New Temple Features:



(Pic:swarajyamag)

- **Garbhagriha:** The sanctum sanctorum will house the idol of Shri Ramlalla, carved from a single black Shaligram stone.
- **Mandapas:** The temple will have five mandapas or halls, each dedicated to different deities associated with the Ramayana, including Sita, Lakshmana, Hanuman, and Bharata.
- **Corridors:** Long, intricately carved corridors will connect the mandapas and offer visitors a breathtaking visual experience.
- **Roof:** The temple will have a multi-layered roof with nine gilded kalashas, traditional ornamental pots symbolizing prosperity and good fortune.
- **Carvings:** The temple walls will be adorned with

exquisite carvings depicting scenes from the Ramayana, showcasing the rich storytelling tradition of Hinduism.

About the Nagara Style:

- **Towering Shikhara:** The defining feature of the temple is its imposing shikhara, a pyramidal-shaped structure rising towards the heavens. This soaring element, reminiscent of Mount Meru, the cosmic mountain in Hindu mythology, symbolizes the ascent towards spiritual enlightenment.
- **Amalaka and Kalashas:** Crowning the shikhara sits a fluted disc called amalaka, marking the transition from the earthly realm to the celestial. Upon this sits the kalasha, a decorative pot brimming with symbolic meaning, signifying prosperity and victory.
- **Mandapas and Carvings:** The temple complex boasts five mandapas, pillared halls dedicated to different deities associated with the Ramayana, including Sita, Lakshmana, Hanuman, and Bharata. The walls and pillars of these mandapas are adorned with intricate carvings depicting scenes from the epic, mythological figures, and celestial beings, showcasing the rich storytelling tradition of Hinduism.
- **The main entrance to the Mandir is situated on the eastern side, which can be approached by ascending 32 stairs through the Singh Dwar. There are a total of five Mandaps (Halls) in the Mandir – Nriya Mandap, Rang Mandap, Sabha Mandap, Prathana Mandap and Kirtan Mandap. Near the Mandir is a**

historic Well (Sita koop), dating back to the ancient era. In the southwestern part of the Mandir complex, at Kuber Tila, the ancient Mandir of Bhagwan Shiv has been restored, along with the installation of a statue of Jatayu.

- **Interwoven Modernity:** While adhering to the core principles of the Nagara style, the Ram Mandir incorporates modern technology and materials into its construction. Earthquake-resistant features and durable sandstone ensure the temple's longevity for generations to come.

About the idol of Lord Rama:

- The idol of Lord Rama that will be placed in the Garbhgriha of the Ram Mandir in Ayodhya is a captivating fusion of historical significance, symbolic representation, and exquisite artistry. Allow me to provide you with a comprehensive explanation:



(Pic.indianexpress)

Background and Composition:

- The primary idol is crafted from a unique black Shaligram stone, which is a rare fossilized ammonite discovered in the Gandaki River of Nepal. Shaligrams hold great significance in Hinduism as they are believed to be divine manifestations of Lord Vishnu, with Rama being one of his avatars.
- A smaller murti of Ram Lalla, carved from a 500-year-old "Ram Shila" discovered in Ayodhya, will be placed in front of the Shaligram idol. This smaller idol was revered for many years at the temporary shrine in Ayodhya prior to the establishment of the Ram Mandir.

Characteristics and Representation:

- Both idols portray Lord Rama in a “samabhanga” posture, with his arms hanging straight down by his sides, symbolizing a sense of calmness and harmony.
- Rama is beautifully dressed in traditional clothing and adorned with exquisite jewelry, including a regal crown, elegant earrings, a stunning necklace, and ornate armlets. These symbols represent his regal and celestial standing.
- The idols beautifully depict Rama’s serene and compassionate expression, showcasing his noble qualities as a just ruler and embodiment of righteousness.
- The markings found on the Shaligram stone are seen as natural symbols. The spiral is believed to represent Vishnu’s Sudarshan Chakra, while the black color is thought to symbolize the cosmic void from which creation arises.

Installation and importance:

- The installation of the idols in the Garbhgriha is a significant and revered ceremony known as Prana Pratishtha, which is eagerly awaited and is set to take place on January 22, 2024.
- This ceremony includes the recitation of sacred verses, the execution of traditional customs, and the infusion of spiritual energy into the idols, elevating them from lifeless statues to revered symbols of devotion.

- The placement of the Ram Lalla murti in front of the Shaligram idol signifies the enduring tradition of Ram worship in Ayodhya.

Looking beyond the physical form:

- The Ram idol in the Garbhgriha holds immense significance for millions of Hindus across India, representing their unwavering faith, hope, and national pride.
- It symbolizes the end of a lengthy and occasionally contentious journey, and its placement is anticipated to bring about a fresh era of tranquility and unity in Ayodhya.

Which Stone used for Ramlalla Idol?

- The 200-kilogram idol shows the god as a boy who is five years old and stands with a soft smile. Everyone thinks this work of art, which was made from Krishna Shila stone, is very important.

What does the Krishna Shila Stone do?

- Krishna Shila stone, which is found in large amounts in HD Kote and Mysore areas, was used to carve the 51-inch idol. Because this stone is

black, it is called “krishnashila” because it looks just like Lord Krishna`s hair. The stone, which is mostly made up of calcite, is easy for sculptors to shape, which lets them make complex shapes.

- Notably, the stone is soft when it is first cut, but it gets harder over the next two to three years. Sculpting starts with drawing the pattern you want on the stone. Then, you use chisels of different sizes to shape it and add fine details. After that, tools like hammers and fine chisels are used to carefully cut the stone.

Why Krishna Shila and Ram Lalla are important?

- The use of Krishna Shila stone in the making of Ram Lalla`s idol not only makes the work of art look better, but it also shows how rich Karnataka`s artistic history is.
- The devotion of Arun Yogiraj to using this art form to show Lord Ram as a child adds to the religious and cultural importance of the Ayodhya Ram Temple.

Between Mysore and Krishna Shila:

- For those who don`t know, Mysore has also been the center of Krishna Shila stone carving because there are so many stone reserves close to the

city. The main place where Krishna Shila stones are found is HD Kote, which is close to Mysore.

- The rock, which is called “Krishna Shile” or “black schist,” was found in H.D. Kote Taluk at Gujgegowdanapura. The smooth surface makes it a great choice for artists.

Beyond Aesthetics: Embracing Significance:

- **Historical Continuity:** Opting for the Nagara style establishes a strong connection between the Ram Mandir and a rich architectural heritage. Several renowned Hindu temples, like Somnath, Khajuraho, and Konark Sun Temple, showcase this particular architectural style. This continuity not only solidifies the presence of the Ram Mandir within a rich historical legacy, but also strengthens its profound spiritual importance.
- **The symbolic representation:** The towering shikhara represents the deep yearning for spiritual freedom and the longing to establish a profound connection with the divine. This is in perfect harmony with the devotional purpose of the Ram Mandir, which is dedicated to Lord Rama, a highly respected figure symbolizing moral integrity and spiritual enlightenment.
- **The Ram Mandir beautifully combines the classic Nagara style with contemporary elements, showcasing India’s appreciation for its cultural roots while embracing the modern era. This beautiful fusion captures the vibrancy of Indian culture and guarantees the temple’s lasting significance for future generations.**

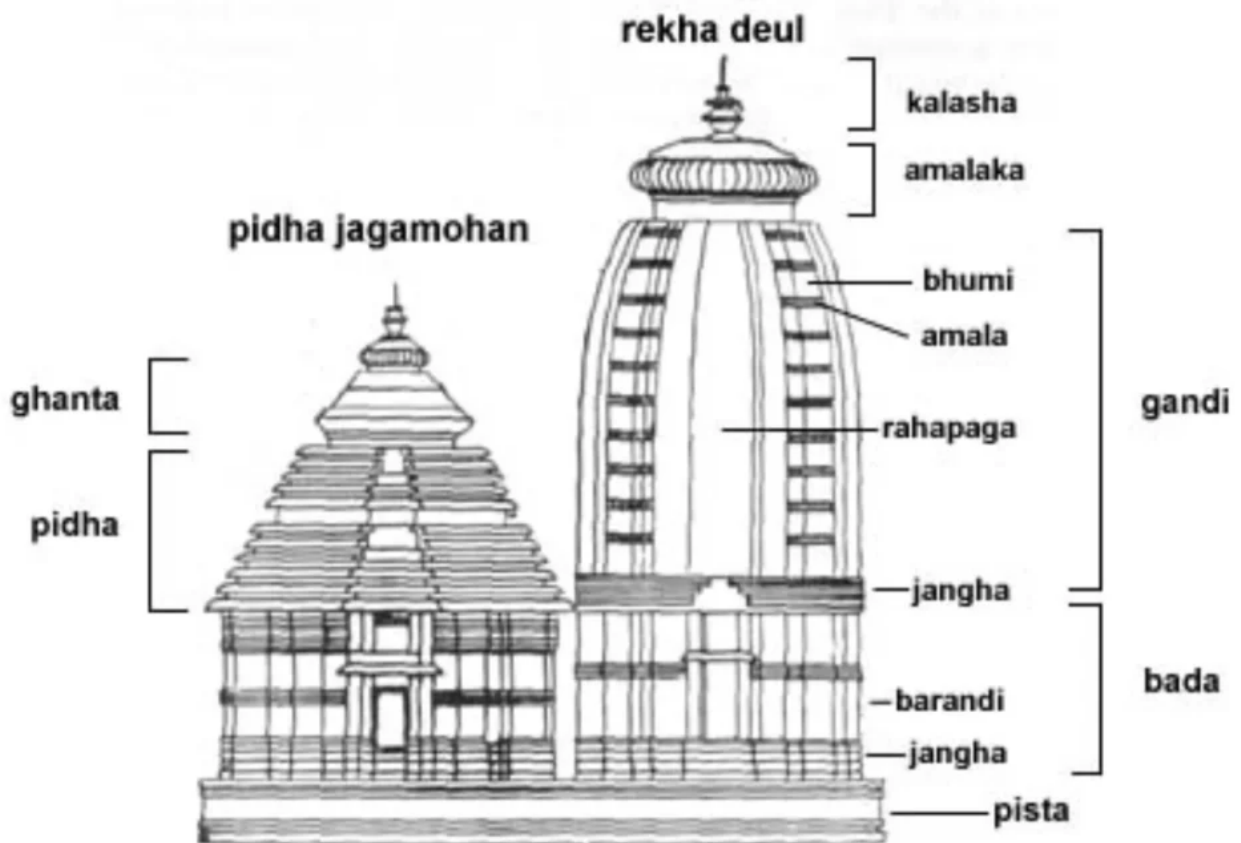
- The architecture of the Ram Mandir is a testament to the deep-rooted beliefs, rich heritage, and exceptional craftsmanship. It serves as a symbol of hope and spirituality, welcoming followers to embark on a personal journey of self-discovery and connect with the divine presence of Lord Rama.

Important to know:

- The Mandir's foundation is built with a 14-meter-thick layer of roller-compacted concrete (RCC), which gives it the look of artificial rock. Iron is not utilized in any part of the Mandir. A plinth made of granite has been built, standing at a height of 21 feet, to safeguard against ground moisture. The Mandir complex is equipped with a sewage treatment plant, water treatment plant, water supply for fire safety, and an independent power station. The Mandir has been built using the nation's traditional and native technology.

Let's talk about the Nagara style in detail:

Exploring the Nagara Style: An Excursion into Architectural Grandeur



Source: *The Hindu Temple*, p. 12 (modified)

- The Nagara style of Indian temple architecture is known for its towering shikharas and celestial aspirations, which set it apart from other styles. Traveling from the vast plains of Madhya Bharat to the enchanting shores of Odisha, this style tells stories of age-old artistry and invokes a deep sense of spiritual unity. Alright, let's explore the core of Nagara, discovering its complex characteristics and enchanting allure.

Foundations of the Approach:

- **Shikhara:** The unparalleled gem of Nagara, the shikhara, is known as the "mountain peak." This

structure, typically in the form of a pyramid and embellished with detailed carvings, represents Mount Meru, the legendary center of the universe in Hinduism. The upward movement symbolizes a deep longing for spiritual freedom and a profound connection with the divine.

- Amalaka and Kalashas: When the shikhara reaches its highest point, it comes across the amalaka, which is a fluted disc that resembles a half-moon shape. This acts as a bridge connecting the physical and spiritual dimensions. Resting on top of the amalaka is the kalasha, a beautifully decorated pot that represents prosperity and triumph, akin to a hidden treasure just waiting to be discovered.
- Mandapa: Descending from the celestial heights, we come across the mandapa, a hall adorned with pillars that serves as a venue for rituals and social gatherings. These halls frequently contain smaller shikharas, which mirror the central structure and produce a harmonious interplay of echoing forms.
- Detailed Carvings: Nagara temples showcase an enchanting display of intricate carvings. Wall surfaces and pillars are adorned with vibrant depictions of mythical figures, celestial beings, and scenes from epic texts such as the Ramayana and Mahabharata. These stone narratives not only tell stories, but also fill the space with a tangible feeling of history and mythology.

Organizing the Nagara style of temple architecture according to the design of the Shikhara:

- **Rekha-Prasad or Latina:** These temples have a modest Shikara design featuring a square base and gently sloping walls that culminate in a pointed top. Temple architecture during the early medieval period was truly remarkable, exemplified by the Sun Temple at Markhera in Madhya Pradesh (MP). The Sri Jagannath Temple of Odisha has been built in the Rekha-Prasad Shikara architectural style.
- **Shekari** is a variation of the Latina style, characterized by a main Rekha-Prasad Shikara and additional rows of smaller steeples on either side of the central spire. In addition, the base and corners also have mini Shikaras. The Kandariya Mahadev Temple in Khajuraho stands out as a significant example of this architectural style.
- **Bhumija:** The Bhumija architecture, which emerged in Malwa under the Paramara dynasty, is another variation of the Nagara temple that originated from the Latina style. These temples feature a unique architectural design with a central spire and smaller spires on the sides. These mini Shikaras are beautifully carved in both horizontal and vertical patterns. The Udayeshwar Temple in MP showcases the simplicity and elegance of its architectural style.
- **Valabhi:** The temples have a rectangular shape and feature barrel-vaulted roofs. The chamber's roof has gained the nickname wagon vaulted buildings/structures due to its impressive design. Teli Ka Mandir, a temple dating back to the 9th Century in Gwalior, showcases the architectural style of that era.
- **Phamsana:** These structures are characterized by roofs that have multiple slabs and gently slope

upwards in a pyramid-like shape, meeting at a single point over the mid-point of the building. The architecture of the Konark Temple showcases the Jagmohan, which is built in the Phamsana style.

Different schools of the Nagara style of temple architecture:

- The most notable characteristic of the Odisha School is the Shikara (Deul) that rises vertically before curving inwards at the top. The primary form is square, while the higher sections have a circular shape. These temples feature beautifully detailed exteriors and often have simple interiors. In contrast to the Nagara temples of the north, the majority of Odisha temples feature boundary walls.
- Chandel School – In contrast to the Odishan style, these temples are designed as a cohesive unit with gracefully curved Shikaras that ascend from the base to the pinnacle. Several miniature Shikaras emerge from the central tower, while towers gradually ascend to the main tower, adorning both the porticos and halls.
- Solanki School – They are similar to the Chandel School, but with intricately carved ceilings that resemble a genuine dome. The remarkable characteristic of these temples lies in the intricate and detailed decorative motifs. In addition to the central shrine, carvings can be found on both the inner and outer sides of the walls.

Looking Beyond the Form: Revealing the Importance

- **Historical Continuity:** The selection of Nagara for the Ram Mandir was not merely a matter of aesthetics. The temple is connected to a rich heritage of remarkable structures such as Somnath, Konark Sun Temple, and the temples of Khajuraho. This solidifies the Ram Mandir as an integral component of India's rich architectural heritage, seamlessly blending faith and skilled craftsmanship.
- **The aspiring shikhara** is not only visually stunning, but also carries significant symbolism. The steady ascent represents humanity's longing for spiritual freedom and the search for unity with the divine. This perfectly aligns with the purpose of temples – they are meant to be sanctuaries where people can seek and experience the sacred.
- **Regional differences:** Although there are common elements, Nagara architecture varies across different areas. Odisha's temples, for example, showcase elegant curvilinear shikharas and barrel-vaulted roofs, while Gujarat's temples feature beautifully sculpted ceilings and flattened shikharas. The regional variations contribute to the rich diversity and showcase the artistic tapestry of India.

A Timeless Style:

- Nagara's adaptability is truly remarkable, going beyond its historical weight and spiritual symbolism. The Ram Mandir embraces the timeless principles of the style, while also integrating contemporary construction techniques and materials to ensure its durability and strength. The enduring nature of Nagara style is attributed to its ability to adapt while maintaining its essence, resonating across different times and places.
- Ultimately, the Nagara style transcends mere characteristics and becomes a profound expression of devotion, a harmonious display of skill, and a connection between the earthly and the divine. The Ram Mandir stands tall, symbolizing the reverence for Lord Rama and showcasing the timeless beauty of Indian architecture, always aspiring towards the sky.



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- After Attempting Last Question.
 - Enter Name & Email
 - Click on - Check Result
 - Scroll down - Check out Solutions too.
- Thank you.

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Category: General Studies

What is the significance of the shikhara in the Nagara style?

- Represents the celestial realm
- Symbolizes Mount Meru
- Provides space for ventilation
- Acts as a decorative element

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Category: General Studies

What is the name of the disc-shaped element placed atop the shikhara in Nagara temples?

- Kalasha
- Amalaka
- Mandapa
- Stupa

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Category: General Studies

Which material is MOST commonly used in the construction of Nagara temples?

- Wood
- Sandstone
- Granite
- Terracotta

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Category: General Studies

Which of the following is the MOST defining feature of a Nagara style temple?

- Extensive use of pillars with intricate carvings
- A flat roof adorned with lotus motifs
- A tall, pyramidal tower called a shikhara
- An enclosed courtyard surrounded by four mandapas

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Category: General Studies

What is the name of the ceremony marking the installation of the idol?

- Maha Kumbh Mela
- Prana Pratishtha
- Diwali Puja
- Rath Yatra

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Category: General Studies

Who made the Ayodhya Ram idol?

- Arun Yogiraj
- Champat Rai
- Chandrakant Sompura
- Rameshwar

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Category: General Studies

What is the main purpose of the mandapas in a Nagara temple complex?

- Housing the principal deity
- Serving as halls for rituals and gatherings
- Acting as storage rooms for temple artifacts
- Providing shelter for pilgrims

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Category: General Studies

How does the construction of the Ram Mandir impact the city of Ayodhya?

- It has led to a decline in tourism.
- It has caused disruptions to daily life.
- It has spurred a comprehensive redevelopment project.
- It has not had any significant impact.

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Category: General Studies

What is the name of the main hall in the Ram Mandir where the idol of Lord Rama housed?

- Garbhagriha
- Mandapa
- Sabha Mandap
- Antarala

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Category: General Studies

Which architectural style is the newly constructed Ram Mandir built in?

- Dravidian
- Nagara
- Hoysala
- Kalinga

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Category: General Studies

What is the historical significance of the installation of the Ram idol?

- Marks the first ever temple dedicated to Rama
- Represents the culmination of a centuries-old tradition
- Signals the end of the Ram Janmabhoomi dispute
- All of the above

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Category: General Studies

What is the name of the architect who designed the Ram Mandir?

- Champat Rai
- Chandrakant B Sompura
- Arun Yogiraj
- Raj Singh

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Category: General Studies

Which of the following iconic Indian temples is NOT built in the Nagara style?

- Somnath Temple, Gujarat
- Konark Sun Temple, Odisha
- Meenakshi Amman Temple, Madurai
- Khajuraho Temples, Madhya Pradesh

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Category: General Studies

What type of stone is the main idol of Lord Rama in the Ram Mandir carved from?

- Sandstone
- Black Shaligram
- Granite
- Marble

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Mains Questions:

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Question 1:

Critically analyze the construction of the Ram Mandir in Ayodhya, considering its historical significance, its impact on the city's development, and its potential implications for social harmony and national identity.

Model Answer:

The building of the Ram Mandir in Ayodhya is a very important event in Indian history, with religious, cultural, and political meanings. To fully understand its many effects, it is important to know about its history, how the city has changed, and what it might mean for the future.

Significance in history:

- As a holy place, Ayodhya is very important to Hindus because it is where Lord Rama was born. Lord Rama is seen as the perfect king and the personification of goodness. The building of the temple achieves a wish that goes back hundreds of years and represents the victory of faith and cultural strength.
- Resolving a long-running conflict: The building of the temple comes after a long legal fight. This could lead to social harmony and an end to a tense issue that had been affecting community relations for decades.

Effects on the Growth of Ayodhya:

- **Improving infrastructure:** The project has led to a complete rebuilding of Ayodhya, with better roads, parks, museums, and facilities for pilgrims. This has made the city a major spiritual and cultural center.
- **Potential for the economy:** More tourists and pilgrims are expected to bring more money into the area, which will create jobs and make things better.

Possible Effects on National Identity and Social Peace:

- **Promoting inclusion:** The temple's dedication to a revered figure like Rama, whose life exemplifies values like fairness and tolerance, provides a chance to promote inclusion and build a feeling of a shared national identity.
- **Problems with reconciliation:** However, the chance of new conflicts cannot be ignored. There are still worries about the underrepresented groups in Ayodhya and how to include them in the growth of the city and the story of the temple.

In conclusion:

- The Ram Mandir is a symbol of faith, hard work, and India's rich cultural history. Building it promises progress and the chance for social harmony, but figuring out what it all means will

take responsible leadership, acceptance, and ongoing work to heal rifts and create a truly secular and fair country.

Question 2:

Critically analyze the evolution of the Nagara style of temple architecture, highlighting its key features, its regional variations, and its cultural and religious significance. Assess its legacy in shaping India's architectural landscape and its potential for future adaptation.

Model Answer:

The Nagara style, characterized by its soaring shikharas and intricate carvings, has dominated Indian temple architecture for centuries. Understanding its evolution, regional variations, and significance requires a deep dive into India's cultural and religious tapestry.

Evolution of the Nagara Style:

- **Early roots:** Tracing back to the 5th century CE, the style emerged in North India, drawing influences from Gupta-era structures and earlier wooden prototypes.
- **Development and variations:** Over time, the Nagara style diversified across regions, adopting

distinct characteristics. From the curvilinear shikharas of Odisha to the flattened roofs of Gujarat, regional adaptations reflected local tastes and materials.

- Enduring legacy: The style continues to inspire contemporary architects, demonstrating its adaptability and capacity for renewal. Modern temples like the Ram Mandir in Ayodhya showcase adaptations of the Nagara style while incorporating modern materials and techniques.

Key Features and Significance:

- Shikhara: The towering pyramidal roof, symbolizing Mount Meru and the ascent towards spiritual liberation, is the crowning element.
- Amalaka and Kalasha: The fluted disc and pot atop the shikhara mark the transition from earthly to celestial realms and signify prosperity and victory.
- Mandapas: Pillared halls serve as spaces for rituals, gatherings, and housing smaller shikharas, echoing the central structure.
- Intricate carvings: Walls and pillars come alive with narratives from epics, mythical figures, and celestial beings, offering both aesthetic beauty and religious instruction.
- Religious Significance: The Nagara style's upward-reaching elements embody the Hindu quest for spiritual liberation and connection with the divine. It aligns with the purpose of temples as

sanctuaries for seeking the sacred.

Legacy and Future Adaptations:

- **Architectural Landscape:** The Nagara style has dominated temple architecture across vast swathes of India, leaving behind a legacy of awe-inspiring structures like Somnath, Khajuraho, and Konark Sun Temple.
- **Cultural and Religious Bridge:** The style transcends regional boundaries, uniting diverse communities across India through a shared architectural language and its religious symbolism.
- **Future Potential:** The Nagara style's adaptability holds promise for future interpretations. Modern materials and techniques can ensure its longevity while architects can draw inspiration from its core principles to create contemporary religious and secular structures.

Conclusion:

- The Nagara style is not merely a set of architectural elements; it is a living testament to India's rich cultural and religious heritage. Understanding its evolution, variations, and significance not only enriches our historical understanding but also offers valuable insights into the country's enduring spiritual ethos and

its potential for architectural adaptation in the future.

Remember: These are just sample answers. It's important to further research and refine your responses based on your own understanding and perspective.

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- **General Awareness (GS) Paper:** The editorial's core theme, key historical points, or socio-political implications could appear as factual questions.
- **CSAT Paper:** Reasoning Ability section might use arguments or data points from the editorial to assess your analytical skills.

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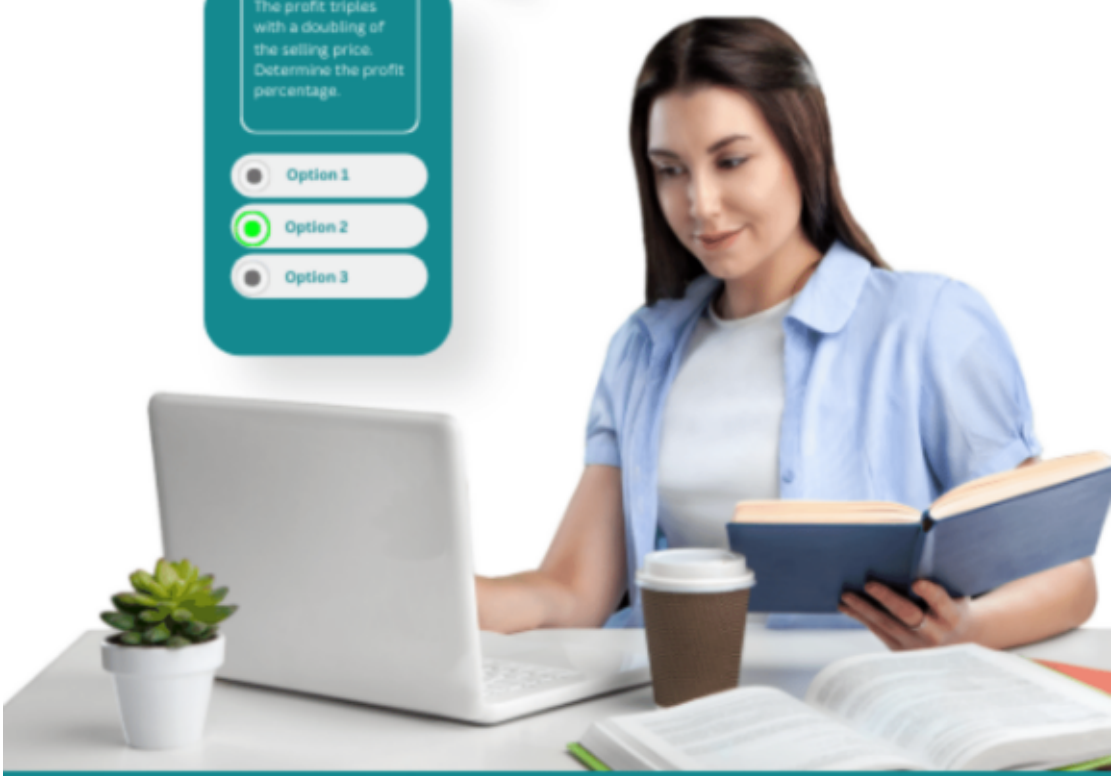
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