

# STUDY TOUR REPORT

*Submitted By*

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# MY PERSONAL REVIEW :

- we started from the collage at 5 in the morning accompanying along a group of sixty students. We started our journey to Trichy with two bus, where each section occupying each bus. We completed our breakfast on the way to Trichy . We finally reached Trichy, checked into our rooms around 10.30 AM.As soon as we refreshed ourselves we started from the hotel toward Sriranga renowned temple also known as sri Ranganatha swamy temple. Which is Situated on an island at the confluence of the Kav eri and Kollidam rivers in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu, Sri Ranganam is the main center of worship and culture for the Sri Vaisnavas. The Srirangam Temple is constructed in a unique Dravidian style of architecture and it is one of the finest examples of such an architecture in India. It is massive in scale and is spread over 156 acres (63.131 hectares). After visiting the sri ranganatha swamy temple ,we had our lunch on the way to **Erumbeeswarar Temple**. it is a [HINDU TEMPLE](#) dedicated to the deity [SHIVA](#). Built on a 60-foot (18 m) tall hill, it is accessible via a flight of steps. The temple's main shrines and its two [PRAKARAMS](#) (outer courtyards) are on top of the hill, while a hall and the [TEMPLE TANK](#) are located at the foothills. The temple is one in a series built by [ADITYA CHOLA](#) (871-907 CE) along the banks of river [CAUVERY](#), to commemorate his victory in the Tirupurambiyam Battle. It has several inscriptions from the [CHOLA EMPIRE](#) dating back to the 10th century The path around the foothills, called Girivalam Path, is 20 ft (6.1 m) wide and 900 m (3,000 ft) long. The construction and beautification of the path was carried out by the Tourism department of the government of Tamil Nadu in 2011.The temple has a garden maintained by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL, Trichy).with site view of both these temple day1 has come to an end.after resting for a night in the hotel the next day morning we reached rock fort at 9.30 AM. Rock fort is a historic [FORTIFICATION](#) and [TEMPLE](#) complex built on an ancient rock. It is located in the city of [TIRUCHIRAPPALLI](#), on the banks of river Kaveri, [TAMIL NADU](#), India. It is constructed on an 83 metres (272 ft) high rock.<sup>[1][2]</sup> There are two Hindu temples inside, the [UCCHI PILLAYAR TEMPLE](#). the Rock Fort [TEMPLE](#) is situated on 83 metre-high outcrops. The [PALLAVAS](#) initially built this temple, but the Nayaks made use of its naturally fortified position and designed it again. It is a long climb up the 344 steps cut into the stone to the top.then we visited kanadukathan chettinad houses.where, there exists a semi-arid

area of about 1,550 sq Km that is known as the Chettinad region. It is currently occupied by about 110,000 Chettiars spread out over two towns and 73 villages. These Chettiars belong to a wealthy clan of traders and financiers who amassed their wealth by taking their trade to Southeast Asia during the 19th century. The unique architectural design of these Chettinad houses is what sets them apart. They were usually built on palatial scales to show off the richness of the owner and consisted of a series of central courtyards. The materials and expertise to build these palatial homes were brought from all over the world and created an eye-catching glorious mix of the east and west. The elaborately carved front door usually opened onto a central courtyard, which progressively opened into more courtyards that finally ended on the backdoor; so standing at the front door, you could actually visualize the backdoor through these series of diminishing courtyards. The courtyards were surrounded by verandahs on all sides that opened out into cool spacious rooms and occupied by a large extended family. After then we started and reached the athangudi tile factory. Located in the Chettinad region of Southern Tamil Nadu, Karaikudi is the largest township in the Sivagangai District. Karaikudi is also the capital of Chettinad and is famous for its culture and impressive tourist attractions. With magnanimous mansions and palatable local cuisine along with colourful cultural heritage, a holiday spent in Karaikudi will definitely be a time well-spent. Apart from all of these aspects, what makes Karaikudi an important destination for people from all over the country is the Athangudi tiles. The Athangudi tile factory is the place where you can observe the famous tiles are being made. Witnessing the same, you will have all the answers you need to convince yourself why the tiles are the best. With over 200 years of experience, the factory still boasts as one of the best places where the local craft is its best form. then the athangudi palace. There was very little information that I could gather from the original owner and builder of Athangudi Palace. The owner, *Sri MAM Ramaswamy Athangudi*. As I understand, his extended family still owns the place and visits it on special occasions. The rest of the time, the palace is open to visitors for a minor fee of INR 50 per person. Besides this, the palace is rented out to various filmmakers as a shoot location. At one end, it was the floor under my feet – the cool. Over my head was the Athangudi ceiling with its tall chandeliers. On either side of me, were tall pillars with carved plinths that resembled the European lamps. These were four places that we visited in day two. All the places were so elegant and rich in architecture. the we returned to our room, rested and started the last day of the trip. our first destination was

the great Brihadeshwara temple. The original monuments of the 11th century Brihadeshwara temple were built around a moat. The Gopura, the main temple, its huge towers, inscriptions, murals and sculptures in this temple are mainly related to Shaivism but this temple also includes the Shaktivad traditions of Vaishnavism and Hinduism. The Brihadeshwara temple is made of granite, the plane tower above the uterus is the tallest in South India. This temple was probably one of the tallest structures in the world at the time of its construction. The Brihadeshwara temple has a large colonized type and the largest Shiva linga in India. The planning and development of this temple uses axial and symmetrical geometric rules. Brihadeshwara temple is classified as Perunkoil. Brihadeshwara temple is known as a big temple. And the Brihadeshwara temple is built on a high platform built of natural or man-made mounds. The Brihadeshwara temple complex is 121.92 m from north to south and 240.79 m from east to west. After visiting the temple we walked to the palace which was 1km away from the palace. Thanjavur palace is one of the noteworthy palaces in Tamilnadu. It is known for its architecture, sculptures, building techniques and many. This majestic fort was first established during the rule of Vijayaraghava Nayakkar in 1633-73 AD. He was the last empire of Thanjai Nayak rein. And this fort is housed within in the complex of Big temple. The archaeology takes immense care in restoring main features of this fort including Arsenal Tower, Bell Tower, Darbar hall of the Marathas and Sadar Madi ( Sarjah Madi). Arsenal tower is one of the adding jewels to Thanjavur palace, it is first established in the year 1855, and is mainly built for the purpose of watching the enemies and to store military weapons. To till date this tower consists of hoary ammunitions, weapons, swords and many. then after visithing the palace we visited darasuram. The archaeology takes immense care in restoring main features of this fort including Arsenal Tower, Bell Tower, Darbar hall of the Marathas and Sadar Madi ( Sarjah Madi). Arsenal tower is one of the adding jewels to Thanjavur palace, it is first established in the year 1855, and is mainly built for the purpose of watching the enemies and to store military weapons. To till date this tower consists of hoary ammunitions, weapons, swords and many. The archaeology takes immense care in restoring main features of this fort including Arsenal Tower, Bell Tower, Darbar hall of the Marathas and Sadar Madi ( Sarjah Madi). Arsenal tower is one of the adding jewels to Thanjavur palace, it is first established in the year 1855, and is mainly built for the purpose of watching the enemies and to store military weapons. To till date this tower consists of hoary ammunitions, weapons,

swords and many.the final destination of the journey was gaggaikonda cholapuram. **Gaṅgaikoṇḍa Chōlapuram** is a village located near to [JAYANKONDAM](#), [ARIYALUR DISTRICT](#), [TAMIL NADU](#), India. It became the capital of the [CHOLA DYNASTY](#) in c. 1025 by [CHOLA](#) emperor [RAJENDRA I](#), and served as the capital for around 250 years. The city was founded by [RAJENDRA I](#) to commemorate his victory over the [PALA DYNASTY](#). The name means *The town of the chola who took over Ganga (water from Ganga) or who defeated (the kings near) Ganga*. It is now a small village, its past eminence only remembered by the existence of the great Lord Maha Shiva Temple.after visiting all the sites,we started back from Tanjore at 7.30 pm



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