SOUTH INDIA
STUDY TOUR REPORT

VIVEKANAND
20133064

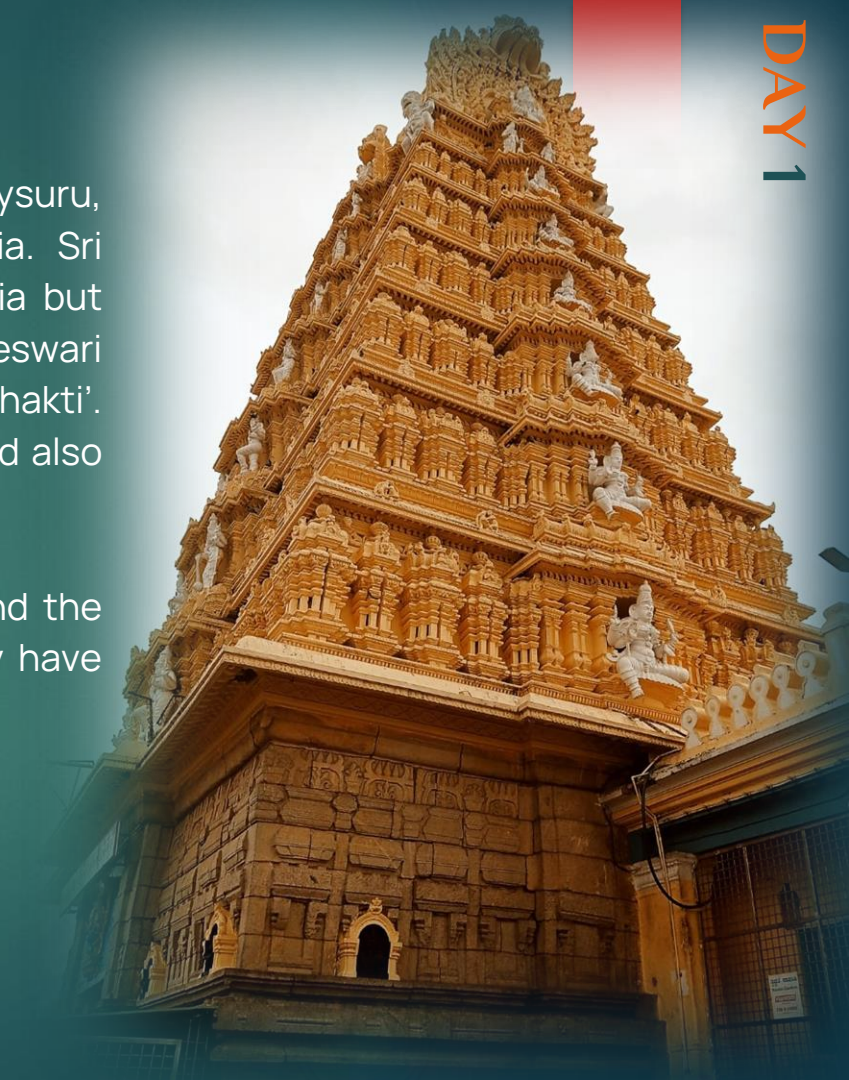
CHAMUNDESHWARI TEMPLE

DAY 1

- Sri Chamundeshwari Temple is about 13 kms from Mysuru, which is a prominent city in Karnataka State, India. Sri Chamundeshwari Temples is famous not only in India but also abroad. Atop of the hill the famous Sri Chamundeswari Temple. 'Chamundi' or 'Durga' is the fierce form of 'Shakti'. She is the slayer of demons, 'Chanda' and 'Munda' and also 'Mahishasura', the buffalow-headed monster.

- She is the tutelary deity of the Mysuru Maharajas and the presiding deity of Mysuru. For several centuries they have held [illegible]ddess, Chamundeswari, in great reverence.

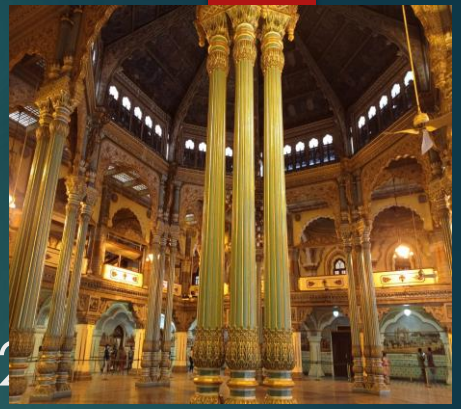




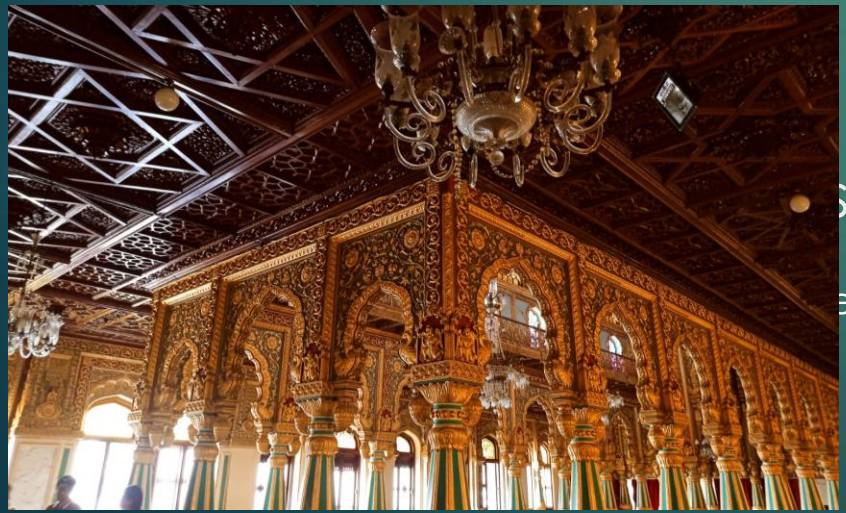
MYSORE PALACE













MYSORE PALACE

- The **Mysore Palace**, also known as **Amba Vilas Palace**, is a historical palace and a royal residence (house). It is located in Mysore, Karnataka.
- It used to be the official residence of the Wadiyar dynasty and the seat of the Kingdom of Mysore. The palace is in the centre of Mysore, and faces the Chamundi Hills eastward.
- Mysore is commonly described as the 'City of Palaces', and there are seven palaces including this one. However, the Mysore Palace refers specifically to the one within the new fort.
- The land on which the palace now stands was originally known as *mysuru* (literally, "citadel").
- Mysore Palace is one of the most famous tourist attractions in India, after the Taj Mahal, with more than six million annual visitors

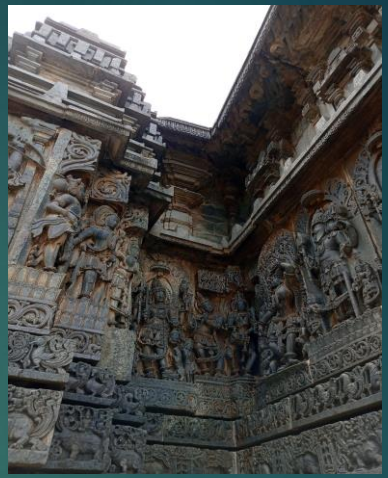
HOYSALESHWARA TEMPLE

DAY 2

- **Hoysaleswara temple**, also referred simply as the **Halebidu temple**, is a 12th-century Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva.
- It is the largest monument in Halebidu, a town in the state of Karnataka, India and the former capital of the Hoysala Empire. The temple was built on the banks of a large man-made lake, and sponsored by King Vishnuvardhana of the Hoysala Empire.
- Its construction started around 1121 CE and was complete in 1160 CE.During the early 14th century, Halebidu was twice sacked and plundered by the Muslim armies of the Delhi Sultanate from northern India, and the temple and the capital fell into a state of ruin and neglect.
- It is 30 kilometres (19 mi) from Hassan city and about 210 kilometres (130 mi) from Bengaluru.











CHENNAKESHAVA TEMPLE

- **Chennakeshava Temple**, also referred to as **Keshava**, **Kesava** or **Vijayanarayana Temple** of Belur, is a 12th-century Hindu temple in the Hassan district of Karnataka state, India.
- It was commissioned by King Vishnuvardhana in 1117 CE, on the banks of the Yagachi River in Belur also called Velapura, an early Hoysala Empire capital.
- The temple was built over three generations and took 103 years to finish.[1] It was repeatedly damaged and plundered during wars, repeatedly rebuilt and repaired over its history.
- It is 35 km from Hassan city and about 200 km from Bengaluru.
- The temple is dedicated to Vishnu and has been an active Hindu temple since its founding. It is reverentially described in medieval Hindu texts, and remains an important pilgrimage site in Vaishnavism. The temple is remarkable for its architecture, sculptures, reliefs, friezes as well its iconography, inscriptions and history.

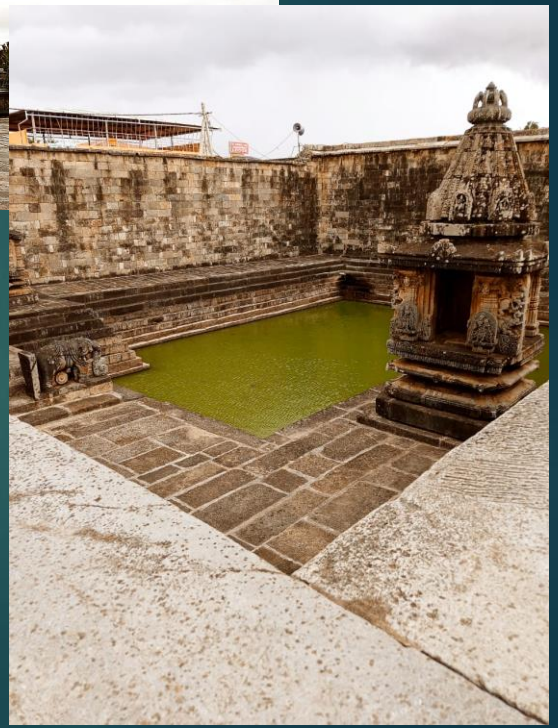








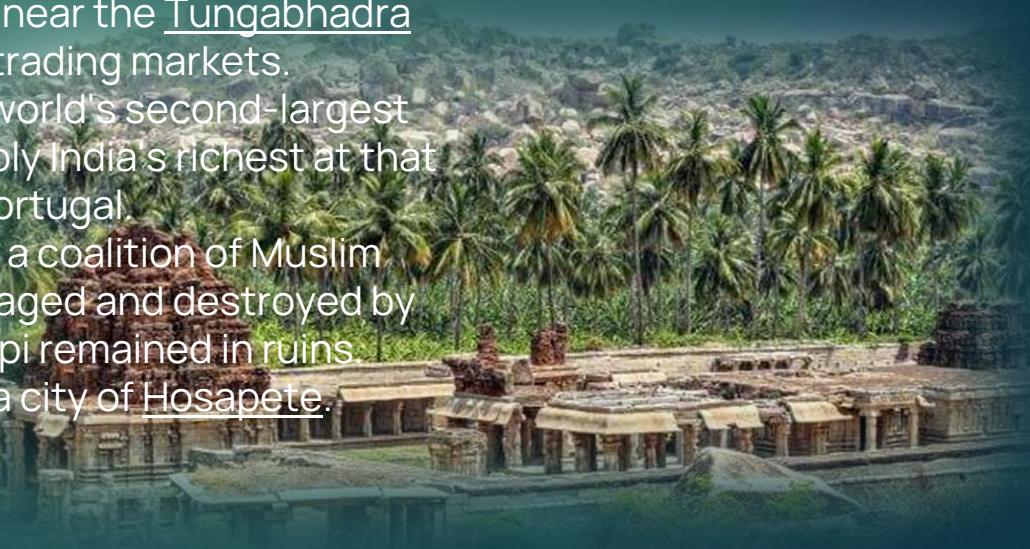




HAMPI

DAY 3

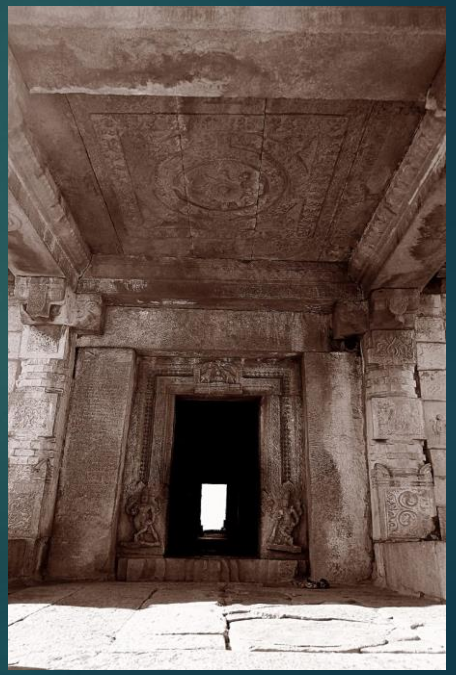
- **Hampi** or **Hampe**, also referred to as the **Group of Monuments at Hampi**, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in Hampi town, Vijayanagara district, east-central Karnataka, India.
- Hampi was the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire in the 14th century. It is a fortified city. Chronicles left by Persian and European travellers, particularly the Portuguese, say that Hampi was a prosperous, wealthy and grand city near the Tungabhadra River, with numerous temples, farms and trading markets.
- By 1500 CE, Hampi-Vijayanagara was the world's second-largest medieval-era city after Beijing, and probably India's richest at that time, attracting traders from Persia and Portugal.
- The Vijayanagara Empire was defeated by a coalition of Muslim sultanates; its capital was conquered, pillaged and destroyed by sultanate armies in 1565, after which Hampi remained in ruins.
- Located in Karnataka near the modern-era city of Hosapete.





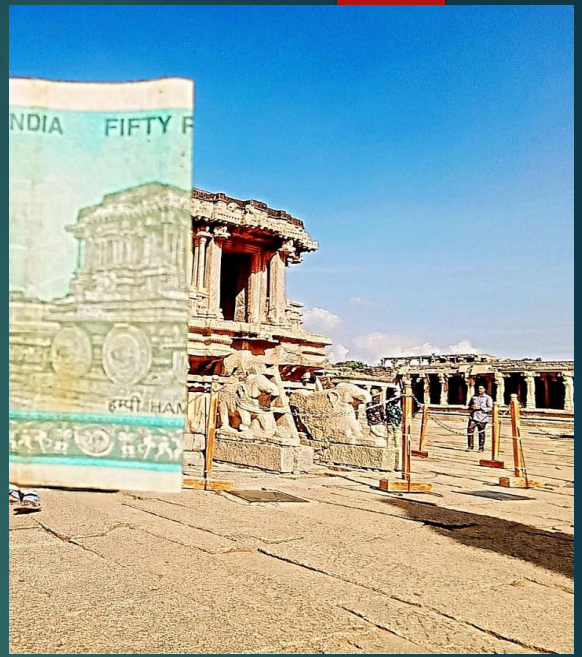











NDIA
FIFTY







AIHOLE

DAY 4

- **Aihole** (pronounced "Eye-hoḷé"), also referred to as **Aivalli**, **Ahivolal** or **Aryapura**, is a historic site of ancient and medieval era Buddhist, Hindu and Jain monuments in Karnataka, India that dates from the sixth century through the twelfth century CE.
- Most of the surviving monuments at the site date from the 7th to 10th centuries.[4] Located around an eponymous small village surrounded by farmlands and sandstone hills,
- Aihole is a major archaeological site featuring over one hundred and twenty stone and cave temples spread along the Malaprabha river valley, in Bagalakote district.Hunagunda Taluk Distance 35km

- Aihole is 35 kilometres (22 mi) from Badami and about 9.7 kilometres (6.0 mi) from Pattadakal, both of which are major centres of historically important Chalukya monuments
- . Aihole, along with nearby Badami (Vatapi), emerged by the 6th century as the cradle of experimentation with temple architecture, stone artwork, and construction techniques.









