D.K.M. College for Women(Autonomous) Vellore-1

Department of History

Tour to Kanchipuram Temples and Mahabalipuram on 19.02.2020

Report on

Department of History organized one day Educational tour on 19/02/2020 with 60 students accompanied by 3 staff Dr. G. Vijayalakshmi of History Department, Dr. M. Jayasudha Assistant prof. of Economics and Mrs. S. Jayanthi, Assist Prof. of History, 2 non teaching staff to visit Pallava temples like Kamatchiamman Temple, Ekambareswarar Temple ,Varadharaja Perumal Temple in Kanchipuram, Mamallapuram Sea Shore Temple and Five Monolithic Rathas. We started from our college at 5.30 a.m.

Ekambareswarar Temple

First we went to **Ekambareswarar Temple** (Ekambaranathar Temple) is a <u>Hindu</u> temple dedicated to the deity <u>Shiva</u>, This vast temple is one of the most ancient in India having been in existence since at least 600 A.D. The present masonry structure was built during the <u>Chola dynasty</u> in the 9th century, while later expansions are attributed to Vijayanagar rulers. The temple is maintained and administered by the <u>Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments</u> <u>Department</u> of the <u>Government of Tamil Nadu</u>.

Kamatchiamman Temple

Next we visited Kamatchiamman Temple, The Kamakshi Temple is also an ancient <u>Hindu</u> Temple dedicated to <u>Kamakshi</u>, the ultimate form of Goddess Lalitha Maha

Tripurasundari(<u>Parvati</u>). The Image of the main Deity, Kamakshi, is seated in a majestic <u>Padmasana</u>, a <u>yogic</u> posture signifying peace and prosperity, instead of the traditional standing pose.

Varadharaja Perumal Temple:

Thirdly Varadharaja Perumal Temple or Hastagiri or Attiyuran is visited a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu located in the holy city of Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu, India. It is one of the Divya Desams, the 108 temples of Vishnu believed to have been visited by the 12 poet saints, or Alwars. [11] It is located in a suburb of Kanchipuram known as the Vishnu Kanchi that is a home for many famous Vishnu temples. One of the greatest Hindu scholars of Vaishnava VisishtAdvaita philosophy, Ramanuja is believed to have resided in this temple. The temple around 350 inscriptions dynasties has from various like Chola, Pandya, Telugu Chodas,

Kandavarayas, <u>Cheras</u>, <u>Kaaktiya</u>, <u>Sambuvaraya</u>, <u>Hoysala</u> and <u>Vijayanagara</u> indicating various donations to the temple and also the political situation of Kanchipuram. There is a belief that the temple was first built by the <u>Pallava</u> king <u>Nandivarman II</u>. Varadharaja Perumal Temple was originally built by the <u>Cholas</u> in 1053A.D. and it was expanded during the reigns of the great <u>Chola</u> kings <u>Kulottunga Chola I</u> and <u>Vikrama Chola</u>.

Mamallapuram

Finally we went to Mamallapuram the most famous historical tourist spot.

Mamallapuram, also known as Mahabalipuram, is a town in <u>Chengalpattu district</u> in the southeastern Indian <u>state</u> of <u>Tamil Nadu</u>, best known for the UNESCO <u>World Heritage Site</u> of 7th- and 8th-century Hindu Group of Monuments at Mamallapuram.

Mamallapuram was one of two major port cities by the 7th century within the Pallava kingdom. The town was named after Pallava king Narasimhavarman I, who was also known as Mahamalla. Along with economic prosperity, it became the site of a group of royal monuments, many carved out of the living rock. These are dated to the 7th and 8th centuries: Rathas (temples in the form of chariots), Mandapas (cave sanctuaries), the giant open-air rock relief the Descent of the Ganges, and the Shore Temple dedicated to Shiva, Durga, Vishnu, Krishna and others. Finally students went to beach, they enjoyed there well till 5.30p.m. Then we reached Vellore safely at 9.30p.m. Students acquired knowledge about the temple architecture and come to know about the socio economic condition and architectural values of Pallava period.















