

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

Department of History

Educational Tour 2022

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

PG & Research Department of History

Report on Tour to Kanchipuram Temples and Mahabalipuram on 24.05.2022

Report

Department of History organized one day Educational tour on 24.05.2022 with 56 students accompanied by 3 staff Dr. G. Vijayalakshmi of History Department, Dr. M. Jayasudha Assistant prof. of Economics and Mrs. M. Vanitha, Assistant Prof. of History, 2 non teaching staff to visit Pallava temples like Kamatchiamman Temple and Ekambareswarar 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 Hindu temple dedicated to the deity Shiva, 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 Chola dynasty in the 9th century, while later expansions are attributed to Vijayanagar rulers. The temple is maintained and administered by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Kamatchiamman Temple

Next we visited Kamatchiamman Temple, The Kamakshi Temple is also an ancient Hindu Temple dedicated to Kamakshi, the ultimate form of Goddess Lalitha Maha Tripurasundari(Parvati). The Image of the main Deity, Kamakshi, is seated in a majestic Padmasana, a yogic posture signifying peace and prosperity, instead of the traditional standing pose.

Mamallapuram

Finally we went to Mamallapuram the most famous historical tourist spot. Mamallapuram, also known as Mahabalipuram, is a town in Chengalpattu district in the southeastern Indian state of Tamil Nadu, best known for the UNESCO World Heritage Site 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.

Photo



Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India

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632001, India

Lat 12.898505°

Long 79.140438°

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