

grandfather. In the third edict of 1147, Gangamarayani's daughter Chodamba, c. The fourth edict of 1152 details the charities given by Madamba's daughter Nunkama.

However, two inscriptions in the nearby Ganapeshwara Temple mention women sculptors for the first time. The Ganapeshwaralaya inscription of 1771 states that Nagireddy's son Subbanna Ganapeshwara established the lingam, which was engraved by Maguluri Mallikarjuna and his wife Veeramma's son Akkabattu. The S.S. The inscription of 1729 also states that Chodaraja had earlier erected a Vaishnava idol near the Sagara confluence, in which Lingabattu's wife Lingamma, son Kollabattu, his wife Rudrama, whose son Kamakshi, his wife Parvati, and their sons Mallaya, Nagappa, Sarabhaya and Veerappa were involved. Divisima is also credited with providing female sculptors.

Chariot

The carved sculpture of the temple on a pedestal on either side of the stairs in front of the temple mahamandapam, like a chariot, is nowhere to be found, not even in the whole of Telugu. The horses galloping in front of the chariot wheels, the riders seated with their swords and shields drawn, and the stone carved round the Padma in front of the horses attract the onlookers. The Chola servant of Velanati, who ruled from the Chandos of Guntur district, built a chariot-shaped temple at Divisima exactly a hundred years before the Kalinga Ganga emperor Narasimhadevu, and gained the reputation of having built the first chariot-shaped temple not only on Telugu soil but in all of South India.



PRINCIPAL
GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE
AVANIGADDA, Krishna Dist.

Field visit to Lakshmi Narayana Temple
Avanigadda - on 10.5.2022



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE AVANIGADDA
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
REPORT ON FIELD VISIT TO SRIKAKULAM AND
GHANTASALA

The Department of History with the permission of Principal organized a field visit to III BA students on 21-12-2021, we have started at 11 am on 21-12-2021 from college premises with 31 students and two faculty members by hiring bus.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF FIELD VISIT

- Students have taken field trips to museums, historical sites and other culturally enriching institutions as a way to supplement the lessons they learn in the traditional, yet limited, class room setting.
- Field trips expose students to different lifestyles, places and eras.
- The opportunity for students to have culturally rich learning experiences on field trips can serve as the beginning of their interests in art and similar subjects.
- Such visual and practical experience allow students to remember, learn and understand subjects for their lifetime.
- Field trips help strengthen classroom materials and bring classroom lessons to life.
- Such trips provide students with the opportunity to visualize, experience and discuss information.

We reached SRIKAKULAM Andhra Maha Vishnu Temple at 11.50 am the temple has historical importance and it was visited by Sri Krishna Devaraya which inspire him to write Amuktamalyada in Telugu. **Srikakulam** is surrounded by Ghantasala Mandal towards East , Challapalli Mandal towards South , Movva Mandal towards East , Pamidimukkala Mandal towards North in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Vishnu Temple , Srikakulam

The deity of the temple is known as *Andhra Maha Vishnu* or *Srikakulandhra Maha Vishnu*. The main sanctum of the temple survived at least since the time of the Satavahana emperors. The deity for whom the Satavahanas built the temple is unknown. The temple was also repaired and worshipped restored by the Rajas of Challapalli after a period of decline due to Muslim raids.

This temple has many attractions and historical links. As many as 32 inscriptions, including those issued by Krishnadevaraya, appear on the walls of the temple. The presiding deity has some striking peculiarities. The deity holds a sankha in right hand and a chakra in left hand as against usual practice of vice versa. The inscriptions on Avatars were added after 1010 reconstruction. The oldest version had no reference to any other forms Likewise, Krishna does not find place in dasavatara (the ten incarnations of

GHANTASALA BUDDHIST STUPA

At 12.45pm we reached Ghantasala Buddhist site and Museum which is very important Buddhist stupa Andhra Pradesh students keenly observed the Stupa and Museum consists of inscriptions and other Archeological remains belongs of 2nd and 3rd century AD.

Ghantasala is a town and the headquarters of Ghantasala mandal in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh is 21 km west of Machilipatnam and 11 km east of River Krishna.

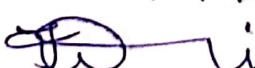
Boswell of the East India Company first reported Ghantasala as a historical site in 1870-71. Alexandre Rea excavated the stupa at Ghantasala, which had a circumference of 112 feet and a height of 23 feet. remains of an important Buddhist stupa and sculptural slabs were found in 1919-20. Ghantasala was a flourishing town of Indo-Roman trade as well as an important religious centre. The Buddhist relics the Hindu structures at the place reveal its past glory. Carved limestone columns belonging to pillars halls associated with Buddhist monastic establishments (2-3rd centuries BC) have been discovered. A ruined Maha Chaitya or stupa that was excavated here is of a unique design. A cube of solid bricks is in the centre, inscribed with 12 constellations of the zodiac.

The chaityas had a texture and size unique to the Satavahana times and had separate dwelling places Buddhist monks in the complex. All walls were found to have beautiful plastering with superfine lime mortar. A three-dimensional limestone carved structure, embellished on the dome portion of the stupa two garland bearers, a dhamma chakra and a miniature stupa on a throne in the middle. Objects such as four-by-three-feet 'Purna Kalasa' containing lotus flowers, indicating the birth of Gautama Buddha also discovered. The stupa had concentric inner wheels radiating towards a central chamber primary amongst them is a raised cylindrical mound with a semi spheric.

At 2.15 pm we started back to Avanigadda on the way we visited Poultry Farm near Challapalli for Economics subject visit through the visit students asked their questions clarified doubts, and at 3 we reached college premises. Students participated very enthusiastically to know the cultural heritage of Andhra Pradesh and flourish of Buddhism in Andhra during Satavahanas period.

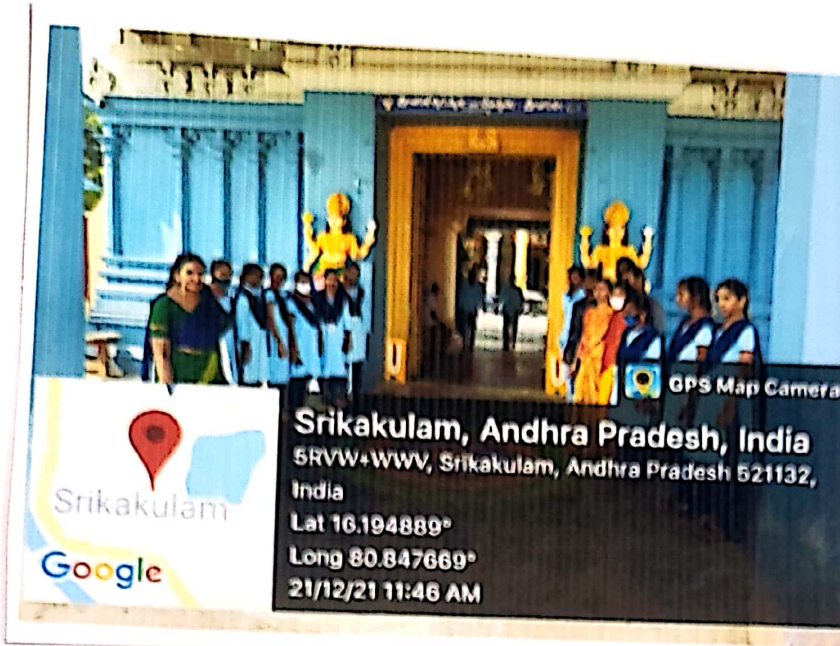
Signature of staff

1. Dr. Rajyalakshmi
C.Dr. D. RAJYALAKSHMI

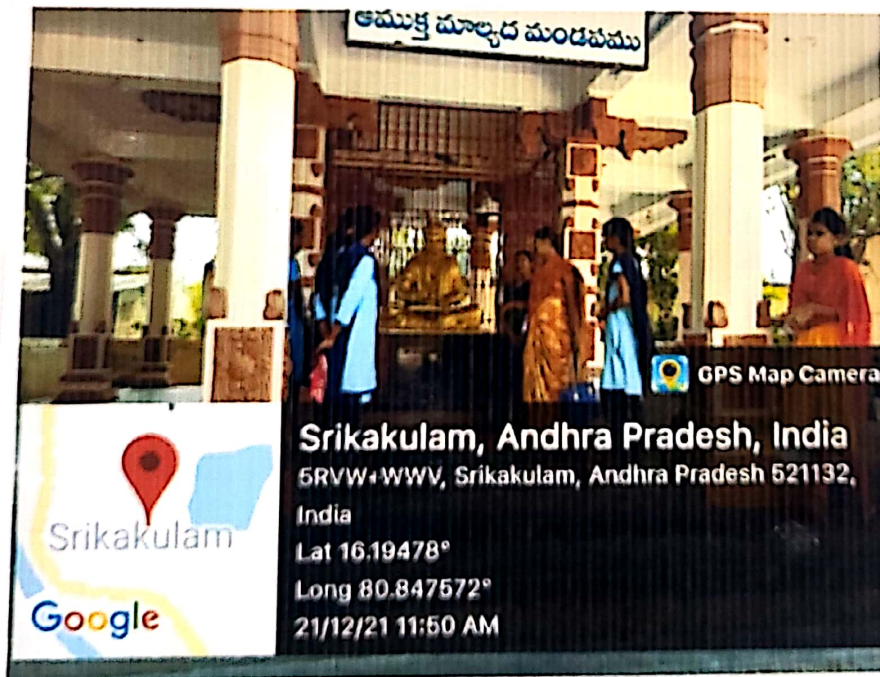
2. A Veera Kumari


Signature of

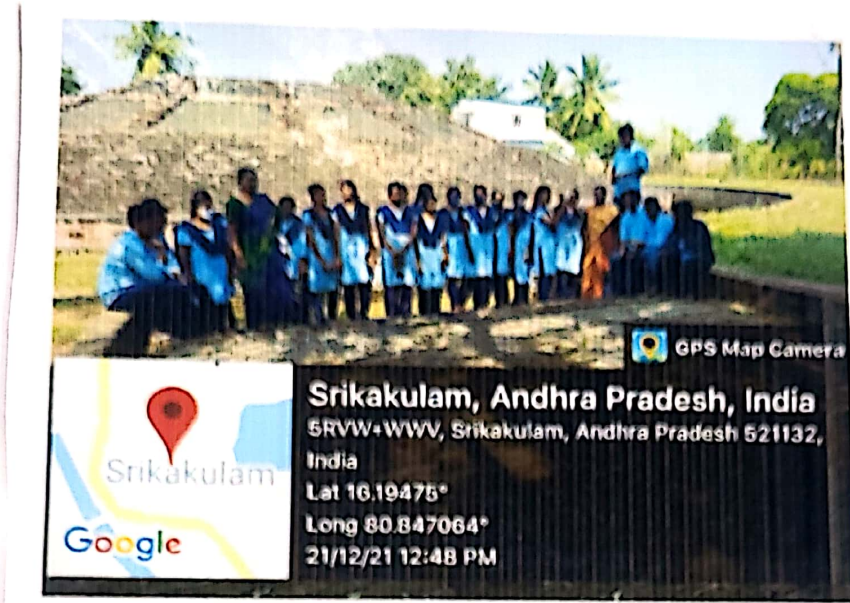

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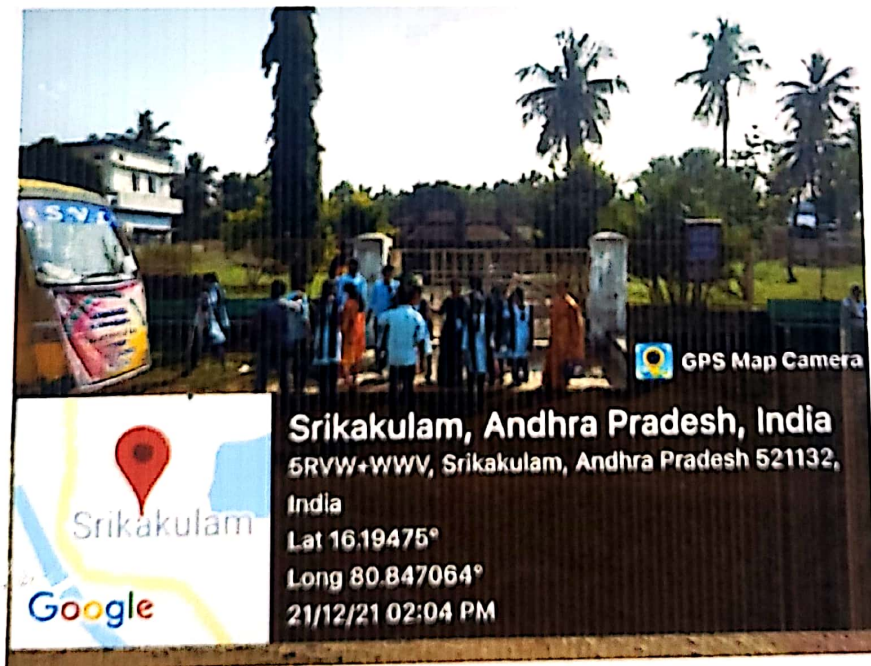
visit of srikakulam Andhra maha vishnu Temp.

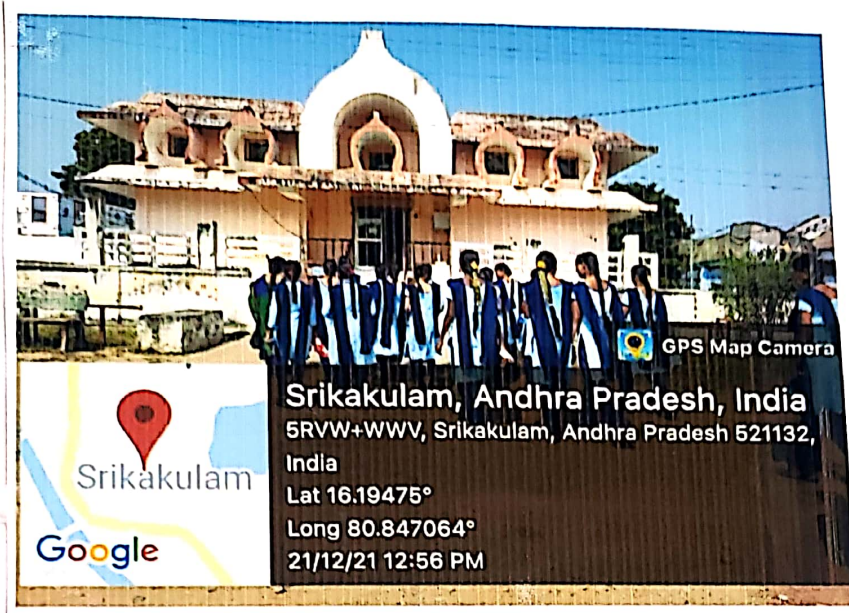


Students were keenly observing and knowing about Amelketa Malayada mandapam.



Students & staff at Ghantasala Buddhist Stupa.





visit of Archaeological museum at Ghantasala.



Importance of the Buddhism and Buddhist stupa at Ghantasala was explaining by SC to students.