

VOLUME 1, ISSUE 1

JIYO ITHAAS

RELIVE THE HISTORY

A NEWSLETTER FOR ALL CURIOUS ABOUT THE PAST



DESTINATIONS COVERED

**KELADI RAMESHWARA
TEMPLE**

**IKKERI AGORESHWARA
TEMPLE**

**SAKREBAILU ELEPHANT
CAMP**

**HUMCHA PADMAVATI DEVI
TEMPLE**

JOG FALLS

NAGARA FORT

SHARAVATI BACKWATERS

CHAKRA DAM

SHIVAPPA NAYAKA KOTTE

PANCHAKUTA BASADI

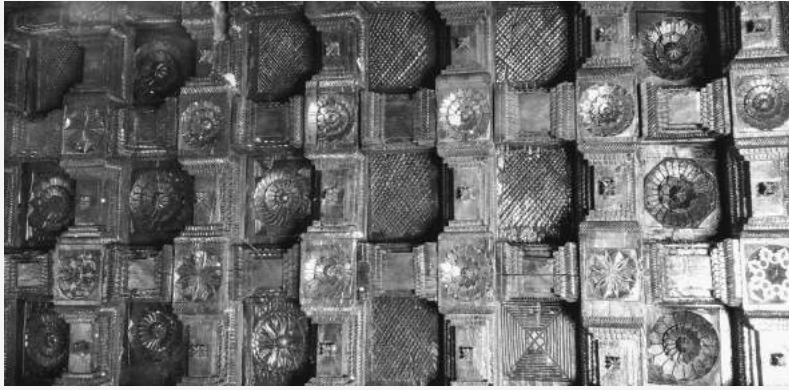
THE GRAND HISTORY WITH THE GRANDIOSE OF NATURE

BY KANISHKA MISHRA

Itinerary : 9.02.20 - 11.02.20

The 3 day trip organised by the History Department, right after the internal assessments was a much needed break for the students. Starting from Keladi Nayaka's period Rameshwara temple to the majestic Jog Falls, the trip wasn't just limited to structures of historical importance. It was a combination of both history and mesmerizing natural resources. The focus of the tour was to understand the architectural detailing near the district Shimoga and gain a better understanding of the time period the structures were built in. The temples allowed students to closely study the intricate patterns and sculptures carved beautifully on their structures. On the other hand, destinations like Sakrebylu Elephant camp and the Jog Falls gave the students a deeper understanding about the relationship shared between the man and the nature.

PARVATI'S TEMPLE WOODEN CARVED CEILING



Keladi is basically a temple town in Sagara Taluk of Karnataka State. The town was the first capital of illustrious *Keladi Nayakas*, The capital was shifted to *Ikkeri* under Chandrappa Nayaka (1494 -1544)A.D. The temple has three main shrines, namely that of *Rameshwara*, *Parvati* and *Veerabhadra*.

The temple of Rameshwara is of medium sized constructed out of greenish grey schist. Built in 16th century, the temple has a small *Garbhagriha* with its own *Pradakshina*, a small *Mahamandapa* and a *Mukhamandapa*.

The specialty of the *Parvati* temple is its exquisite ceiling that is covered with intricate flower patterns carved from wood, of which no two are the same.

The *Veerabhadra* temple has some really rare sculptures like that of the Gods of the nine planets aka '*Navagraha*' as well as the serpent motif or '*Nagamandala*'. The massive 24-foot pillar or *Mahasthambha* in the backyard which has Ganesha deity with Rani Chennamma paying respects, along with her consorts, is yet another highlight of the temple.

MAHASTHAMBHA



MAIN STRUCTURE OF THE TEMPLE





Ikkeri and its Agoreshwara temple is situated in Sagara taluk about 6 km to the south of Sagara. The word Ikkeri in Kannada means "Two Streets".



Ikkeri was from about 1560 to 1640 AD, the capital of the Nayakas of Keladi chiefs, afterwards removed to Bednur Nagara. Ikkeri continued, however to be the nominal capital.

The temple of Aghoreshwara is a large and well proportioned stone-building, Built of granite, in a uniquely mixed style that incorporates elements from Vijayanagara architecture, the Karnata Dravida style of the Later Chalukya dynasty and Hoysala Empire, as well as the architecture of the Deccan sultanates.

In the Sukhanasi is a small translucent Nandi (bull) carved out of white spar. here are intricate carvings on the stone walls of the temple. There are carvings & sculptures such as Erotica, Fingurine, Old Kannada Manuscript, Sculpted Elephant etc. At present it is maintained by Archaeological Survey of India.



**NANDI WITH DECCAN
SULTANATE ARCHITECTURE**



CARVINGS IN THE TEMPLE

A black and white photograph of a person in a boat on a river. The person is seen from behind, looking towards the water. In the background, there is a large, dead, skeletal tree standing in the water. The scene is somewhat desolate and atmospheric.

I AM HUMAN

I FEEL THE SMALLNESS OF ME. MY ENVIRONS ARE BIG. SOMETIMES, THEY OVERWHELM ME. SOMETIMES THEY SWALLOW ME. I HAVE BEEN BIG, A FEW TIMES. MY MANKIND ASKED ME TO BE. I DID. I CONSUMED. I DIDN'T JUST EXIST, I LIVED AND I EXPLOITED. I TOOK OVER LANDS, MADE THEM ROOTLESS. I BATHED IN RIVERS, MADE THEM MORE HUMAN;FILTHY. I CONQUERED HUNDREDS OF SUMMITS , MADE THEM LOOK SMALL. I TAMED THE WILD LIKE MY PET. I WAS WINNING. I WAS FINALLY LIVING. I TOOK FIRE AND CREATED . I INVENTED WHEEL AND MOVED. I FOUND THE APPLE OF SHAME AND SAFETY, I COVERED. I GATHERED. I HUNTED. I BREEDDED IN COMMUNITIES. I FOUND SHELTER, I DISCOVERED LUXURY AT A SMALL COST OF EXPLOITATION. I OWNED LANDS. THEN I OWNED WOMEN. I NEVER STOPPED WITH SEEKING. I KEPT JUSTIFYING. I STILL JUSTIFY, EVERY SINGLE DAY. I BREATHE THE AIR, I CONTAMINATED. I CHOOSE TO LOOK AWAY. MY MANKIND TAUGHT ME. I WAIT IN QUEUES FOR WATER I EXPLOITED. I BLAME. I BLAME EVERYONE BUT ME. THE SYSTEM IS AT FAULT. THE SYSTEM I IMPOSED. THE DOOMSDAY IA AWAITING, I SLEEP PEACEFULLY. I SLEEP EVERYDAY FOR THE HUMAN I AM. I SLEEP AS THE SUPERIOR RACE. I DON'T LOOK UP AT THE SKY ANYMORE. THERE'S NOTHING UP THERE. I DON'T GAZE AT SUNSETS ANYMORE. I DON'T SLEEP IN BARE GRASS ANYMORE. IT IS LITERALLY BENEATH ME. I DON'T WONDER ABOUT ZILLIONS OF MYSTERIES UNDISCLOSED.I HAVE ENOUGH AWARENESS. I CHOOSE TO STAY IGNORANT ABOUT THE INFINITY OF NOTHINGNESS IN SPACE . THE NOTHINGNESS IS MY REWARD. I DON'T NEED TO UNDERSTAND IT. IT IS NOTHING. MY TRANSIENT LIFE IS EVERYTHING. IT IS A BUBBLE I DON'T WANT TO LEAVE. I AM HUMAN. I EVOLVED TO BECOME A SELF-MADE EVIL. I CONSUME ENDLESSLY. I DON'T RECIPROCATE.

I WAIT FOR MY END WITH A MASK OF PRETENSION.

I DON'T JUST EXIST. I EXIST TO KILL. I EXIST TO TAME. I AM HUMAN.



Humcha / Hombuja is a small village near Ripponpet, Hosanagara taluk in Shimoga district in the Indian state of Karnataka. Humbaja Atishaya Jain Teerth Kshetra is famous for being home to an ancient temple of Goddess Padmavati, and to the Humbaj Matha (seminary/monastery), an important institution of the Jain community. This temple is considered to be very holy and is known for its cultural and historical heritage. Humcha was an important Jain pilgrim centre from 8th - 16th century. Santara rulers made it their capital.

The Bhattaraka seat at Humcha, famous for the Humcha Padmavati temple, was founded in the 8th century AD, during the reign of Jinadatta Raya, founder of the ruling dynasty of Santara.



NAGARA / BIDANUR FORT

THIRD CAPITAL OF KELADI NAYAKAS



The Bidanur fort is located adjacent to Nagara town, in Hosanagara taluk of Shimoga district. The fort is not that big (Compared to Golconda fort, Agra Fort, Bidar Fort etc, probably has a carpet area similar to Bekal Fort) but nevertheless big enough to defend a small royal family. There're no remains of a palace-Only a small foundation which is identified as "Durbar Hall" of Shivappa Nayaka. There is a dry well, few tiny cave like structures which were probably meant for safe exit of royal family in case of invasion, and several watch posts. The fort walls had collapsed/damaged at several places and are being reconstructed using red brick. We also found an abandoned cannon. Unlike some of the forts which only have steps, this fort has drivable path inside to most of the places, most probably to move the cannons mounted wheels. Keladi Channammaji (1672-1697), the celebrated queen of the Keladi dynasty, succeeded her husband, Somasekhar Nayaka, and ruled the kingdom from this fort with great distinction up to 1697. She came into prominence when she offered political asylum and protection to Raja Ram, son of the famous Maratta warrior Shivaji in 1685. After the assassination of her husband, there were intrigues, rivalries and internal fights in which some agents of the Sultan of Bijapur had a hand. She tactfully thwarted them and restored order. When the forces of Aurangzeb invaded Bidanur she fought with courage for several days, finally losing to a powerful army in the war.

JOG FALLS

RAJA

ROARER

ROCKET

RANI



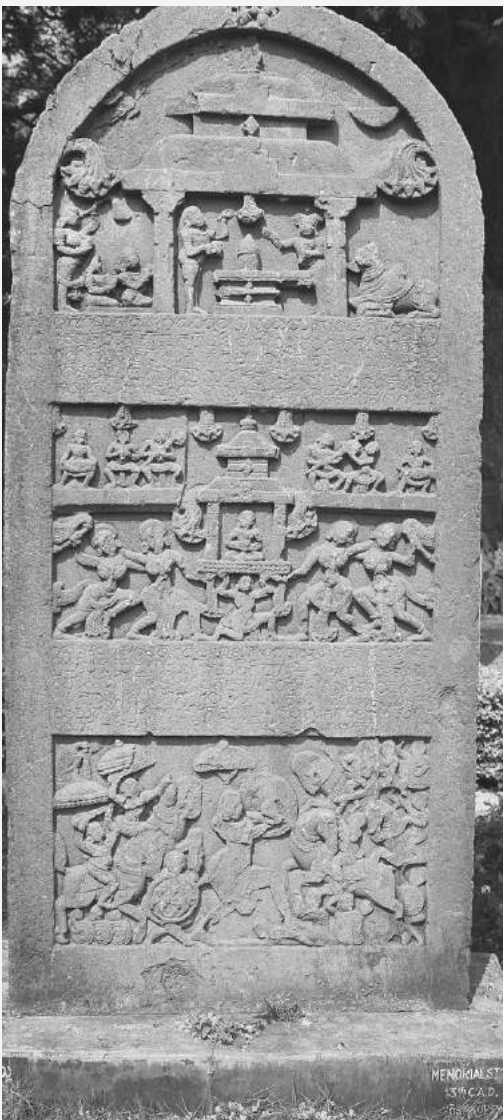


This place is around 400 kms from Bangalore and perfect outing destination which gives you relief from all stress and strain. This back water is formed due to construction of Linganamakki Dam constructed on the Sharavathi River and outlet of water is used for generation of Hydro Power and then let in to World famous Jog Falls. Before the construction of the Dam this water would pass through second highest plunge waterfalls of India which is Jog Falls and then creates another fall at Gersoppa and merges with Arabian Sea at Honavara. Construction of the dam by Sir.M.Vishveswariah for hydal power generation and use of water for Irrigation, this water from Sharavathi River was blocked creating backwaters by submerging many mountains and villages forming many tiny Islands. The length of the backwaters is 65 kms and the width is 15 kms and depth is very shallow or frankly unknown. This backwaters is originated in Thirthalli by stream Ambu Tirtha and flows through the Western Ghats as Sharavathi on the joins many tributaries and finally into Linganamakki Dam of Sagara Taluk of Shimoga Dist of Karnataka State.



Panchakuta Basadi (or Panchakoota Basadi) is a temple complex located in the Kambadahalli village of the Mandya district, Karnataka state, in southwestern India. It is one of the finest examples of South Indian Dravidian architecture of the Western Ganga variety, related to the Jain faith and iconography. The temple complex, which was built by the kings of the Western Ganga Dynasty is assignable to the period 900-1000 CE. From inscriptions, it is known that the temple complex has been renovated during later centuries, including the during the rule of the Hoysala Empire.

The temple was built in two phases. In the first phase, three shrines were constructed (trikutachala, three shrines each with a superstructure). The central shrine faces north, one shrine faces west and the other face east. The central shrine has a square superstructure (Shikhara) called Brahmachhanda girva-shikhara. The west and east facing shrines have superstructures called the Rudrachhanda girva-shikhara and Vishnuchhanda girva-shikhara respectively. The entire complex is oriented towards the impressive Brahmadeva pillar and faces north. The main central shrine houses the image of Adhinatha, the first Jain tirthankara (Teaching God). The west (right) and east (left) facing shrines have the images of later day tirthankaras, Shantinatha and Neminatha respectively.



The Government Museum (Shivappa Nayaka Palace) named after the popular 17th century king Shivappa Nayaka of the Keladi Nayaka dynasty is located in Shivamogga city (formerly known as Shimoga), the district headquarters of the Shivamogga district in the Karnataka state, India. Though named after the Nayaka king, according to art historian George Michell, the palatial bungalow was actually built by the 18th century Mysore ruler Hyder Ali. The two storied building comprises a Durbar hall ("nobel court") with massive wooden pillars and lobed arched panels. The living chambers on the sides are at the upper level and have balconies and look down into the hall. Numerous antiquities collected from near by temples and archeological sites, such as sculptures, inscriptions and hero stones from the Hoysala era and later periods are on display at the palace grounds. The building is a protected monument under the Karnataka state division of the Archaeological Survey of India.

PERSONAL FINDINGS

A PHOTO FEATURE

**ADITHI AND APOORVA MESMERIZED BY THE
BEAUTY OF CHAKRA DAM AND THE SUNSET**





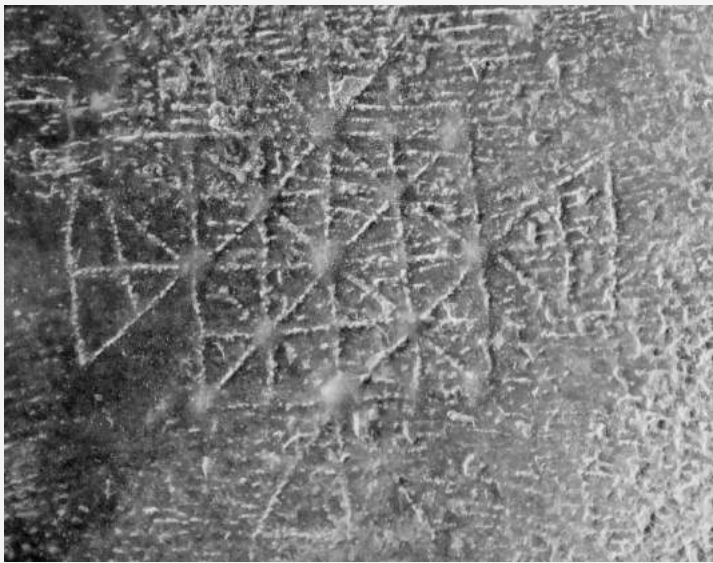
AN OLD CHURCH IN RUINS NEAR NAGARA FORT



**SEXUAL IMAGERY IN AGORESHWARA
TEMPLE**



**A POND WITH OLD RUINED STEPPING
STONES. ASSUMING ITS USAGE IN
ANCIENT TIMES**



**SOME OF THE CARVINGS
FROM THE FLOOR OF
AGRESHWARA TEMPLE
ASSUMING KUNDLIS, SOME
BINARY CALCULATIONS
AND DANCING DEVOTEES IN
THE TEMPLE**

CONCLUSION

The 3 Day History Tour was a learning experience both for the students and the teachers involved. The trip not only covered the historical aspect but also helped students realise the symbiotic relationship the humans should share with nature, the relationship unfortunately turned exploitative in nature due to human's superiority complex and greed. Hope to carry this experience for future and the memories made for later enrichment.