

FIELD VISIT REPORT

Internship – Historical Academic Visit

Department of History

St. Philomena's College (Autonomous), Mysore

Name: HOD Dr. Prakash Arulappa, Dept. of History

Course: Final Year B. A

Dates of Visit: 8/02/2026 – 13/02/2026

INTRODUCTION

As part of the **internship component of the B.A. History programme**, the **Department of History** organized an educational field visit to historically significant sites of North Karnataka from **8th February 2026 to 13th February 2026**. The objective of this study tour was to provide students with practical exposure to **medieval Deccan history, architecture, political developments, and cultural heritage** beyond classroom learning.

The field visit was conducted under the guidance of **Dr. Prakash Arulappa, Head of the Department, Department of History** who ensured discipline, coordination, and smooth conduct of the academic field visit. The students were accompanied by **Asst. Prof. Jennifer Priya, Department of English** as the in charge of lady students.

This report is submitted as **official documentation and proof of the successful completion of the internship field visit.**

TRAVEL SCHEDULE

- **8/02/2026 – 10:30 PM – Departure from College Campus**
- **9/02/2026 – 4:00 AM – Arrival at Hiriyur**

1. Vanivilasa Sagara Dam Day- 1 (09-02-2026)



Vanivilasa Sagara, also known as Mari Kanive Dam, was built across the Vedavathi River in 1907. It is one of the oldest dams in Karnataka and played a key role in irrigation development in the region.

2. Chitradurga Fort



Chitradurga Fort, also known as Kallina Kote, was developed by the Nayakas of Chitradurga. It is famous for its massive stone fortifications and the legendary bravery of Onake Obavva.

3. Chandravalli Archaeological Site



Chandravalli is an important archaeological site with evidence from the Mauryan and Satavahana periods. Excavations revealed coins, pottery, and inscriptions indicating early trade and settlement activity.

4. Ballari Fort



Ballari Fort was originally built during the Vijayanagara period and later modified by Hyder Ali. It is situated on a hill and served as a strategic military stronghold.

5.Arogya Matha Shrine



Arogya Matha Shrine in Ballari is a prominent Marian shrine dedicated to Our Lady of Health. It is an important pilgrimage center for devotees seeking blessings for health and well-being, and it plays a significant role in the spiritual life of the local Christian community.

Stay at Ballari

6. Hampi Day -2 (10-02-2026)



Lakshmi Narasimha



Elephant's Stable



Lotus Mahal



Hazara Rama Temple



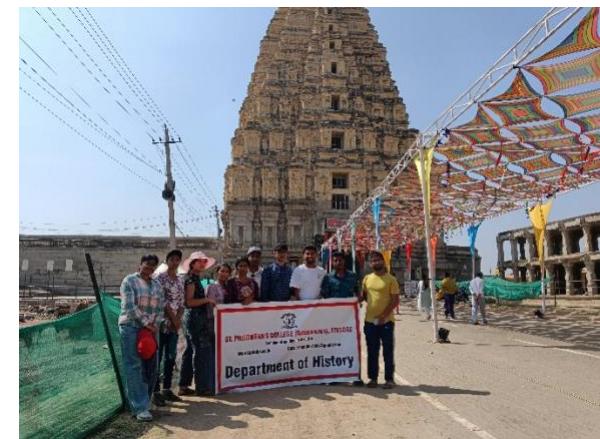
Mahanavami Dibba



Queen's Bath



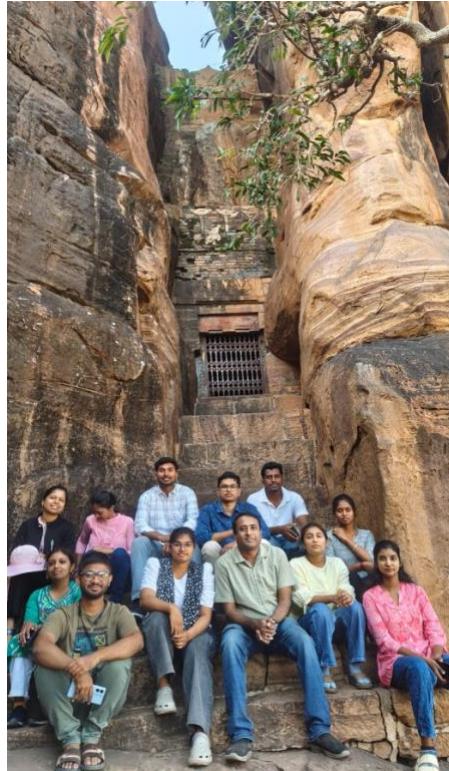
Vittala Temple



Hampi, the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It showcases grand temple architecture, bazaars, and royal structures reflecting the empire's prosperity.

Stay at Badami

7. Badami Day-3 (11-02-2026)



Badami was the capital of the Early Chalukyas in the 6th century CE. It is known for its rock-cut cave temples dedicated to Hindu and Jain deities.

8. Pattadakal



Pattadakal is a UNESCO World Heritage Site known for its blend of Dravidian and Nagara architectural styles. It was the ceremonial center of the Chalukyas.

8. Aihole



Aihole is considered the “Cradle of Indian Temple Architecture.” It has over 100 temples showcasing early experimentation in temple design.

9. Kudalasangama



Kudalasangama is the confluence of the Krishna and Malaprabha rivers. It is associated with Basavanna, the 12th-century social reformer.

Stay at Vijayapura (Bijapura)

10.Vijayapura Day- 4 (12-02-2026)



Gol Gumbaz



Ibrahim Rouza

Bara Kaman



Gagan Mahal

Vijayapura, historically known as Bijapur, was the capital of the Adil Shahi dynasty in the Deccan during the 16th and 17th centuries. The city is renowned for its Indo-Islamic architecture, grand domes, mosques, tombs, and military structures that reflect the political and cultural prominence of the Adil Shahi rulers.

Jama Masjid

RETURN

- **12/02/2026 – 4:30 PM** – Departure to Mysore
- **13/02/2026 – 7:30 AM** – Arrival at College Campus

CONCLUSION

The field visit provided practical exposure to historical monuments, architectural styles, and dynastic contributions of Karnataka. It enhanced our understanding beyond classroom learning and helped us appreciate the cultural and historical richness of the Deccan region.