



# Discover the rich heritage of Buddhist era in **ANDHRA PRADESH**





**BUDDHAM  
SARANAM  
GACCHAMI**

# Buddhist Sites & Monuments in Andhra Pradesh

## Visakhapatnam (Vizag) Circuit

- Salihundam (1)
- Kalingapatnam (2)
- Mukhalingam (3)
- Ramathirtham (4)
- Kotturu (5)
- Sankaram (6)
- Bavikonda (7)
- Thotlakonda (8)
- Pavuralakonda (9)
- Adurru (10)

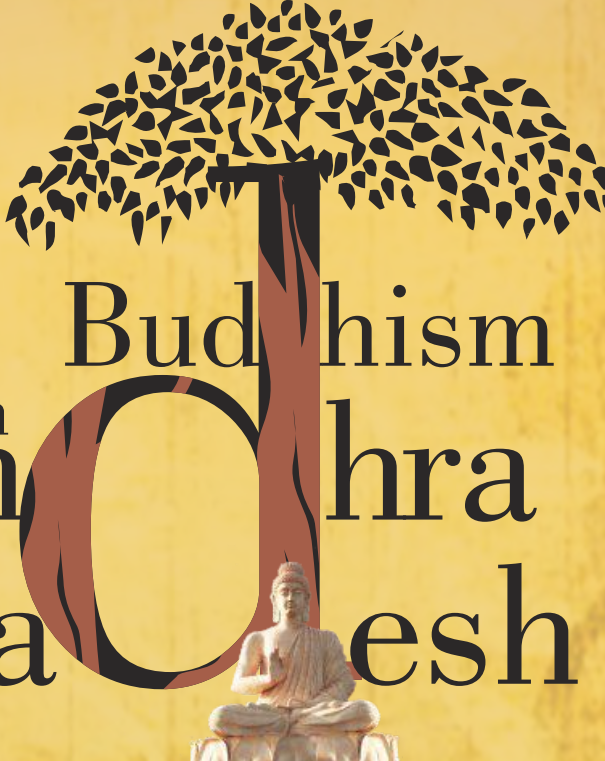


## Amaravati -Nagarjunakonda Circuit

- Amaravati (16)
- Jaggayyapeta (11)
- Alluru (12)
- Gudivada (13)
- Ghantasala (14)
- Guntupalli (15)
- Bhattiprolu (17)
- Nagarjunakonda (18)
- Anupu (19)
- Undavalli (20)
- Chandavaram (21)

## Other Buddhists Sites

- Nadaluru (Adapur) (22)
- Asokan Edicts at Erragudi (23)



# Buddhism in Andhra Pradesh

**B**uddhism was the dominant faith of the Telugu country for more than a millennium and left a profound influence on the history and culture of its people. Buddhism in Andhradesa is actually assigned to pre-Asokan times. However, the Maurya emperor, Asoka, was greatly responsible for the spread of Buddhism in this part of the country during the 3rd century B.C. - when Andhradesa was part of his domain. The Mahastupas at Dhanyakataka (Amaravati), Bhattiprolu and the rock-cut caves at Guntupalli and several monasteries at Salihundam were also constructed during this period. Both major and minor rock edicts of Asoka - engraved at Erragudi and Rajula Mandagiri in Kurnool district - bear testimony to this fact. Buddhism flourished during the succeeding periods of Satavahanas, Ikshvakus, Salankayanas and Vishnukundins (2nd century B.C. - 5th century A.D.). Andhradesa witnessed the thriving of all the three phases of Buddhism, namely, Theravada, Mahayana and Vajrayana.

Amaravati, Chandavaram, Bhattiprolu, Guntupalli, Bavikonda and Thotlakonda represent the Theravada phase. Amaravati, Ghantasala, Guntupalli, Goli, Buddham, Nagarjunakonda, Jaggayyapeta were the strong holds of Mahayana Buddhism. It was in Andhradesa that Vajrayana or Mantrayana, the last phase of Buddhism, originated. This fact is attested by the Vajrayana creed formulae, images and icons datable to the period between the 7th to 10th centuries A.D. found at Amaravati, Guntupalli, Sankaram, Salihundam and Ramathirtham. Of the eighteen sects of Indian Buddhism, nine had their base in Andhradesa. Though Buddhism in Andhradesa saw a decline from the 5th - 6th centuries A.D., it continued as a religion up to the 14th century A.D. at Amaravati as confirmed by epigraphical and literary sources. Andhra Pradesh, today, has more than 200 Buddhist sites, which provide a panoramic view of the history of Buddhism through two millennia.



# BUDDHAM SARANAM GACCHAMI



Most of the Buddhist sites in  
Andhra Pradesh witnessed all the  
three phases of Buddhism

Theravada  
Mahayana  
Vajrayana



Dharmachakra



THERAVADA  
MAHAYANA AND  
VAJRAYANA

### **Theravada**

Theravada or the way of the elders flourished in the Telugu country for about 500 years after Dhamma was proclaimed in the 5th century B.C. Though it continued to be there alongside, Mahayana Buddhism started in the 1st century A.D. During this period, the objects of veneration were stupas and Buddhist symbols like Dharmachakra, Bodhi Tree, Vajrasana, Stupa and Buddhapadas. Evidence of this can be seen at the early Buddhist sites of Andhra Pradesh. Recent studies have established that Acharya Buddhaghosha, who consolidated the theory and practice of Theravada in Sri Lanka, hailed from Kotanemalipuri, a village to the west of Dhanyakataka – Amaravati in Guntur district in the Krishna Valley.

### **Mahayana**

The Telugu country is celebrated for its contribution to Mahayana philosophy which flourished between the early years of the Christian era and the 5th century AD. Acharya Nagarjuna who is revered as the second Buddha in Mahayana countries, propounded his Madhyamika School of Philosophy and authored Prajna Paramita Sutras such as the Prajna Paramita Hridayasutra (Heart Sutra) and Vajrachedika (Diamond Sutra) on the banks of the river Krishna at what is now called as Nagarjunakonda, also known as Sriparvata or Sriparvata–Vijayapuri. Several schools of Buddhism and Philosophical systems were influenced by Nagarjuna's thought. During this period, Buddhism became a household faith in the Telugu country and its impact can be seen on several Buddhist sites, where the images of Buddha were worshipped.

### **Vajrayana**

According to the Tibetan tradition, the 'Enlightened One' set the wheel of Time, Kalachakra, in motion at Dhanyakataka, near Amaravati in Guntur District. Vajrayana, which flourished in places like Dhanyakataka, Guntupalli, Sankaram and Ramathirtham travelled to far off places like Tibet, where it survives even today. Traces of Vajrayana, like the images, Buddhist creed formulae etc. are seen at some Buddhist sites like Amaravati, Sankaram, Guntupalli and Salihundam.

The three phases of Buddhism stimulated the creative genius of the people of the state and brought in a vibrant tradition of sculpture called as the Amaravati School of Art, which is known for its grace and movement. Corporal relics of the Buddha, recovered from some of the Mahastupas are preserved in the Museums of Amaravati, Nagarjunakonda and AP State Museum, Hyderabad.



# The Amaravati School of Buddhist Art



The Amaravati School of Art also called as Andhra Art, a contemporary of the Mathura and Gandhra Schools of Art, flourished in early Andhradesa as seen at Amaravati, Jaggayyapeta, Ghantasala, Chandavaram, Buddham, etc. The casing slabs that adorn the drum and dome portions of most stupas and railings carry fine carvings depicting important events of Buddha's life, Buddhist symbols, and Jataka stories. Later developments and the culmination of early Andhra Art around 3rd century A.D. can be traced in reliefs available at Goli, Nagarjunakonda and Gummadidurru. Beautiful limestone images of Buddha have been recovered at Amaravati, Ghantasala, Buddham, Nagarjunakonda, and Uppugonduru, in addition to bronze icons discovered at Amaravati and Buddham.

## Buddhist Architecture

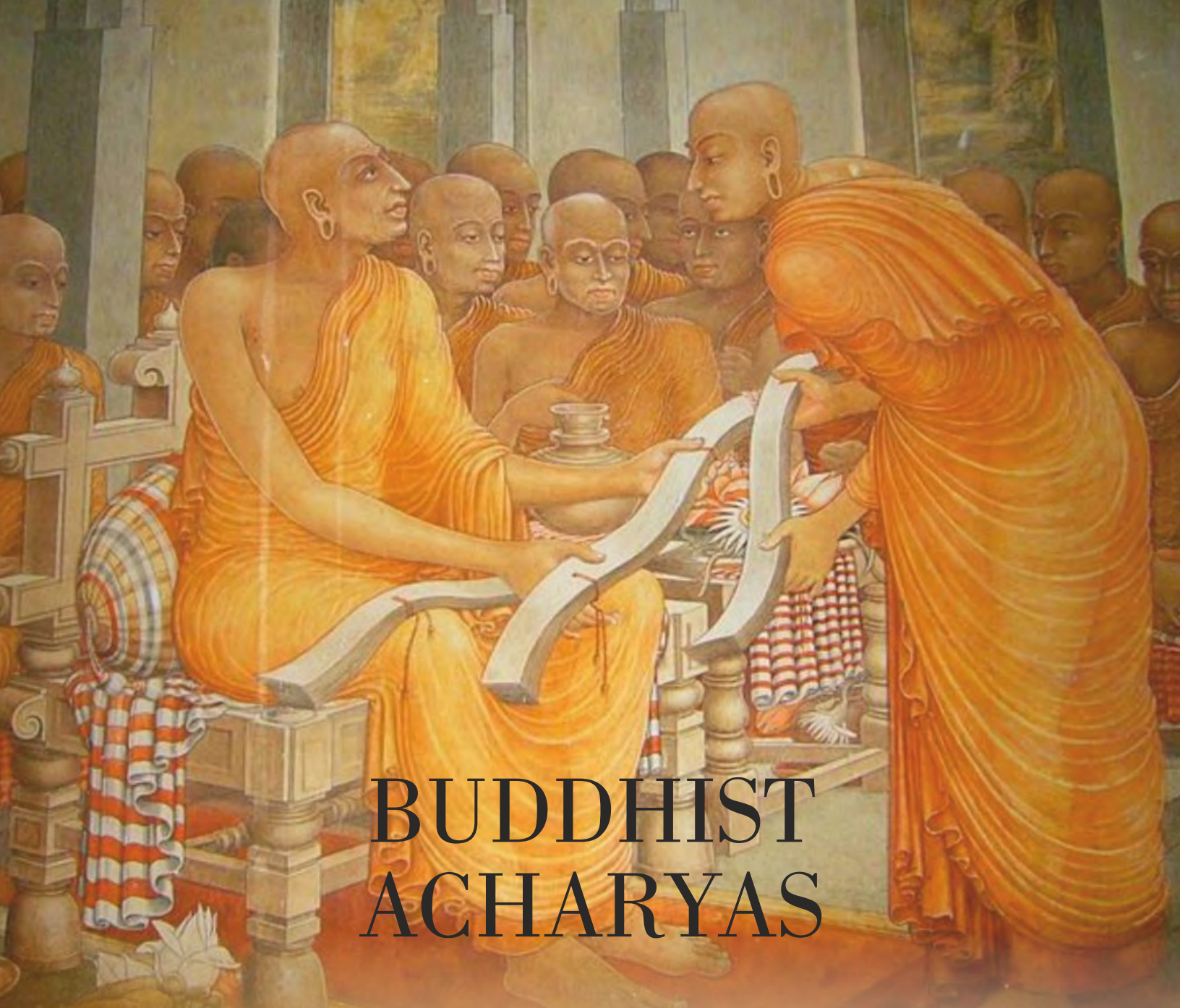
The Buddhist architecture in Andhra Pradesh is represented by the rock-cut caves and brick and stone built stupas, chaityas, viharas and silamandpas. The rock-cut caves are seen at Guntupalli, Kapavaram, Erravaram, Gopalpatnam, Pandavulametta and Undavalli. The peculiarity of stupas in Andhradesa lies in the ayaka platforms built in the four cardinal directions, with five ayaka pillars representing the five great events of Siddhartha Gautama's life – Birth, Renunciation, Enlightenment, Dharmachakra Pravartana and Mahaparinirvana as seen at Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda.

## Buddha's Holy Relics

Several relic caskets have been recovered from the stupas, chaityas, votive stupas and viharas of Andhra Pradesh. Earlier, the haphazard diggings of people and local Zamindars at Buddhist monastic complexes for procuring building materials, resulted in accidental unearthing of stone, crystal, gold and silver reliquaries at Timmavaram, Gudivada and Amaravati. The western scholars took keen interest and saw to it these priceless reliquaries were carefully preserved in the Museums in India and abroad.

A.H. Longhurst, Walter Elliot, Alexander Rea, James Burgess, Robert Sewell and many others conducted systematic and careful excavations conducted at Bhattiprolu, Ghantasala, Amaravati etc. and exposed relic caskets which created much curiosity among Indian scholars about various aspects of these valuable reliquaries. Subsequent excavations carried out at Salihundam, Gummadidurru, Nagarjunakonda and other sites by the Indian scholars also brought to light priceless relics hitherto unknown. The important sites which yielded the holy relics are Amaravati, Bavikonda, Bhattiprolu, Ghantasala, Gummadidurru, Ramathirtham, Sankaram, Erravaram, Salihundam, Nagarjunakonda, Gudivada, Guntupalle, Jaggayyapet, Kottur, Pavurallakonda, Timmavaram, Vaddamanu, Dhulikatta, Nanduru and Arugolanu. Of all the discoveries, the relics yielded from the Maha Chaitya at Bavikonda and very interesting and fascinating one.





# BUDDHIST ACHARYAS

Buddhist philosophers of both Theravada and Mahayana traditions like Acharya Nagarjuna, Aryadeva, Bhavaviveka, Dinnaga, Buddhaghosha and Dharmakeerti hailed from Andhradesa.

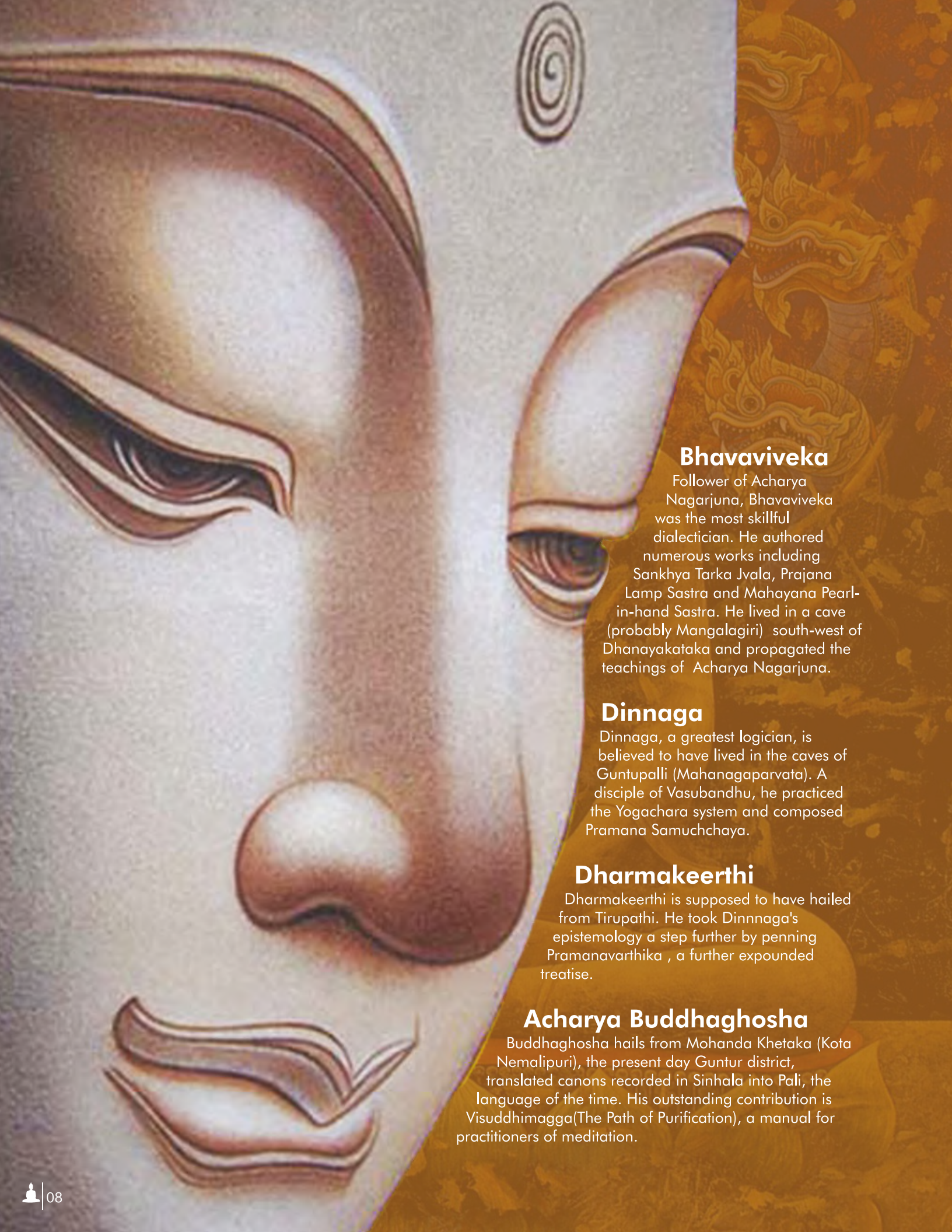
## **Acharya Nagarjuna**

Acharya Nagarjuna was not only a great teacher and systematiser of Mahayana School of Buddhism but also the propounder of Madhyamika School of Philosophy (Sunyavada). He authored many renowned works including the Madhyamikakarika, Sunyata-Saptati, Vighraha Vyavarthani, Prajnaparamita Sastra, Chatustava, Suhrulekha and Ratnavali. The Buddhist University that flourished at Sriparvata - Vijayapuri, the capital city of the Ikshvaku dynasty, was named after Acharya Nagarjuna, the great philosopher. The place today is well-known as Nagarjunakonda.

## **Aryadeva**

Aryadeva was the disciple of Acharya Nagarjuna. A widely travelled and erudite teacher, he occupied a very high and prestigious position among the Mahayana philosophers. Amongst his treatises, Chatuhsastra and Cittavisuddhikarana received most acclaim.





## **Bhavaviveka**

Follower of Acharya Nagarjuna, Bhavaviveka was the most skillful dialectician. He authored numerous works including Sankhya Tarka Jwala, Prajana Lamp Sastra and Mahayana Pearl-in-hand Sastra. He lived in a cave (probably Mangalagiri) south-west of Dhanayakataka and propagated the teachings of Acharya Nagarjuna.

## **Dinnaga**

Dinnaga, a greatest logician, is believed to have lived in the caves of Guntupalli (Mahanagaparvata). A disciple of Vasubandhu, he practiced the Yogachara system and composed Pramana Samuchchaya.

## **Dharmakeerthi**

Dharmakeerthi is supposed to have hailed from Tirupathi. He took Dinnaga's epistemology a step further by penning Pramanavarthika, a further expounded treatise.

## **Acharya Buddhaghosha**

Buddhaghosha hails from Mohanda Khetaka (Kota Nemalipuri), the present day Guntur district, translated canons recorded in Sinhala into Pali, the language of the time. His outstanding contribution is Visuddhimagga (The Path of Purification), a manual for practitioners of meditation.

# Buddhist Sites & Monuments

## Amaravati - Nagarjunakonda Circuit

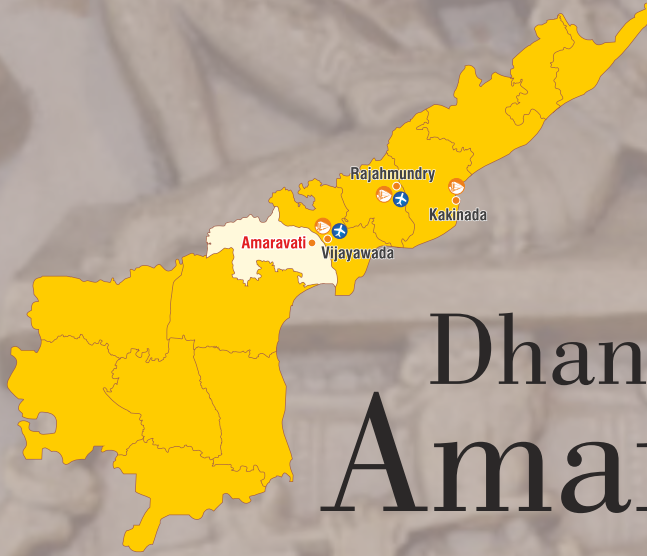
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# Dhanyakataka Amaravati

Guntur

**D**hanyakataka – Amaravati, a world famous Buddhist site, is situated on the right bank of the river Krishna about 35 kms from Guntur and 40 kms from Vijayawada. The nearest railway station is Guntur and buses ply from city to the site regularly. The site known as Deepaladinne (mound of lamps). The well-fortified town Dharanikota or Dhanyakataka, which flourished as the capital city of the later Satavahanas, lies 1 km away from the Mahastupa towards the west. Hieun Tsang, the Chinese Buddhist monk, is said to have visited this place around 640 A.D.

Near by Airports: Vijayawada, Rajahmundry  
Railway Stations: Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Guntur  
Distances: Vijayawada (40km), Guntur (32km),  
Rajahmundry (196km)





Medieval inscriptions mention Dhanyakataka as a famous Buddhist centre. A pillar epigraph from the same temple, dated to 1182 A.D. of Kotaketa II, describes the architectural grandeur and sculptural embellishment of the Mahachaitya as Chaityamatyunnatam yatra nana chitra-Suchitritam.

It is very interesting to note that an inscription at Gadaladeniya in Kandy district, Srilanka, dated 1344 A.D., mentions that the renovation works were carried out under the supervision of Dharmakirti, a sthavira of Srilanka, to a two storeyed image house at Dhanyakataka.

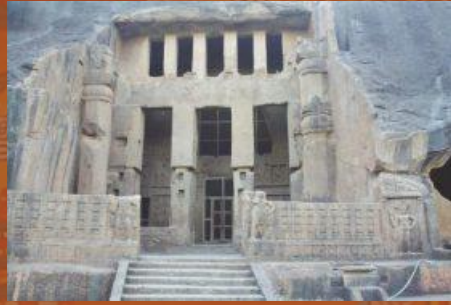
Colonel Colin Mackenzie was the first to visit the site during the year 1797-98 who prepared the general plan of the Mahachaitya. Sir Walter Elliot (1845), Robert Sewell (1817), James Burgess (1881) and Alexander Rea (1888) had excavated the mound partly and recovered a number of limestone Buddhist sculptural panels, some of which were sent to the Government Museum, Chennai and the British Museum, London. The outer stone railing was raised during the Mauryan times.

The Asokan pillar edict and the Northern Black Polished ware (NBP) discovered at this place attest the fact the Mahachaitya is one of the earliest and magnificent Buddhist edifices (49mts. Dia) in Andhra Pradesh, comprising a brick built circular vedika or drum with rectangular ayaka platforms (7.20 x 2.52 mts.) on the four cardinal directions. It seems that five octagonal ayaka pillars were planted on each of the platforms, signifying the five 'Great Events' in the Life of Buddha. The drum and dome were veneered on the exterior with sculptured slabs. Taranatha, in his History of Buddhism in India, a 16th century A.D. work mentions that the renovation of the railing around the Mahastupa at Dhanyakataka was supervised by Acharya Nagarjuna, during the 2nd century A.D.

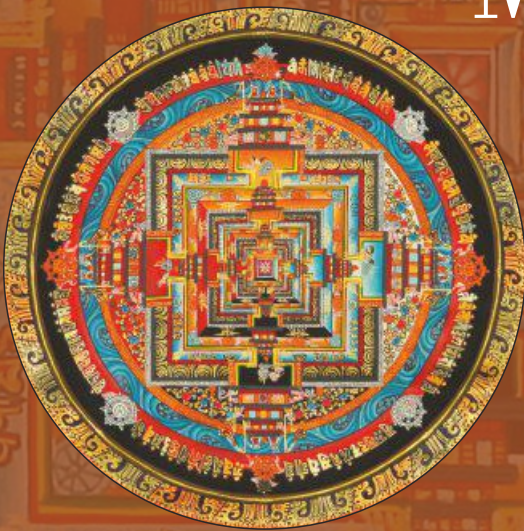
The discovery of bronze icons and stone images of Maitreyi, Manjusuri, Lokeswara, Vajrapani, and Heruka of the Vajrayana sect clearly reveals that the Mahayana Buddhism at Dhanyakataka gave way to Tantricism. The Buddhist site Dhanyakataka flourished between the 4th-3rd centuries B.C. and the 14th century A.D. Buddhist relics and reliquaries unearthed at the Mahastupa are preserved in the Site Museum at Amaravati. The museum, which is run by Archaeological Survey of India, serves as a treasure trove of information and wealth of the Buddhist sculpture.



**Buddha Pada Vandana,  
Amaravati Museum**



# Kalachakra Museum



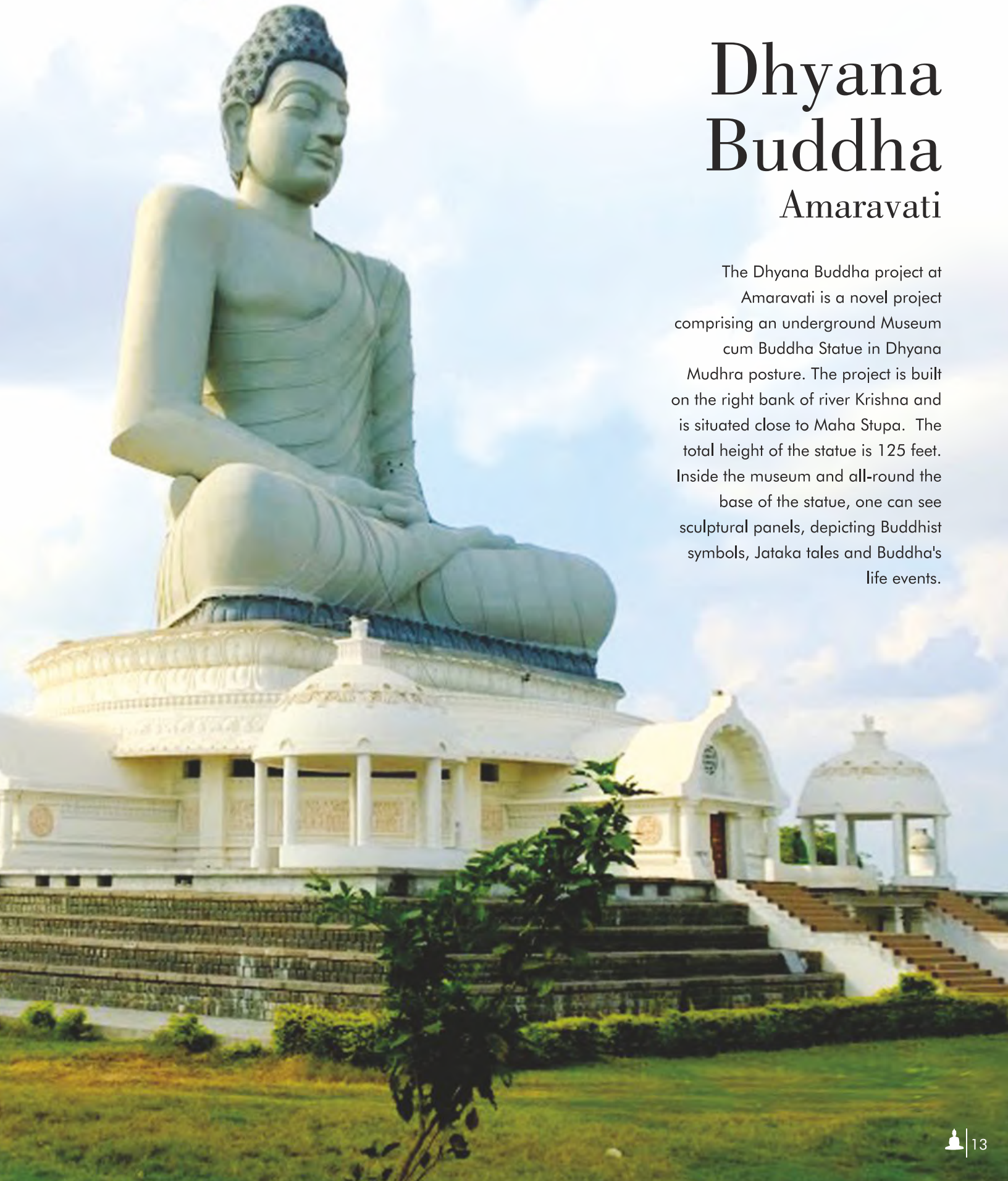
APTDC has built a Museum at Amaravati called Kalachakra Museum in 1.2 acres of land. The Museum houses rare Buddhist sculptures and antiquities collected from the Buddhist sites of Andhra Pradesh. It also houses replicas of the Amaravati panels of British Museum, London and Government Museum, Chennai. Visitors can also see the sapling of Bodhi Tree brought from Buddhagaya and planted by His Holiness the Dalai Lama, during the Kalachakra Maha Sammelan-2006 in the Museum premises.



# Dhyana Buddha

## Amaravati

The Dhyana Buddha project at Amaravati is a novel project comprising an underground Museum cum Buddha Statue in Dhyana Mudhra posture. The project is built on the right bank of river Krishna and is situated close to Maha Stupa. The total height of the statue is 125 feet. Inside the museum and all-round the base of the statue, one can see sculptural panels, depicting Buddhist symbols, Jataka tales and Buddha's life events.



# Jaggayyapeta

Krishna



About 2 kms to the east of Jaggayyapeta town, lies a mound, locally known as Dhanambodu or mound of wealth, where a stupa was seen thoroughly disturbed. It was first reported by Robert Sewell, later on, excavated by J. Burgess in the late 19th century A.D. Raja Vasireddy Venkatadri Naidu of Chintapalli developed it into a town and named it as Jaggayyapeta, after his father Jaggaiah. Excavations brought to light a Mahastupa (31 ½' dia) embellished with sculptural slabs (similar to the discovery at Amaravati) and a processional path (10 ½' wide). There exists an inscription as well as sculptural panels carved with winged animals, capitals, pilasters and historic antiquities. These suggest that the sites date back to the 2nd century B.C. - 6th century A.D. Some panels removed from site are displayed in Govt. Museum, Chennai. The Sculpture depicting Chakravathi (Universal Monarch) represents the later phase (Ikshvaku) of Amaravati School of Art.



Near by Airports: Vijayawada, Rajahmundry  
Railway Stations: Vijayawada, Rajahmundry  
Distances: Vijayawada (82km),  
Rajahmundry (235km)







# Alluru Krishna

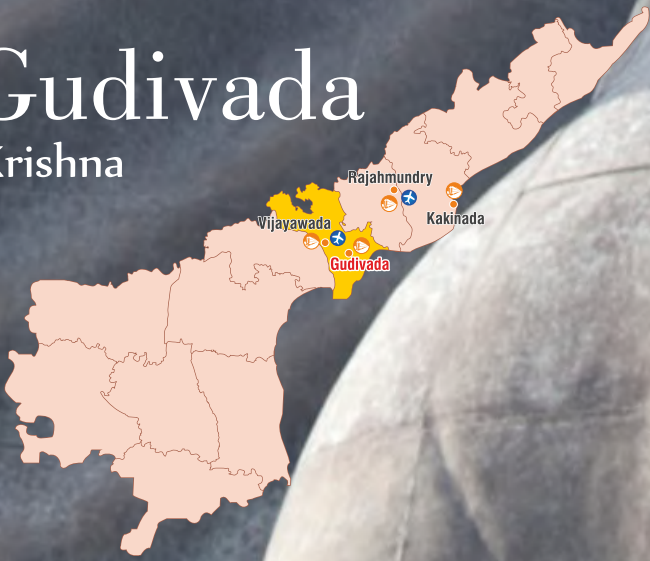
This village Alluru is situated about 5 kms from Yerrupalem Railway Station on the Vijayawada-Hyderabad line in Krishna district. Excavations conducted at this site, exposed a stupa with a drum measuring 76' 8" diameter. Two inscriptions in Brahmi characters, datable to 3rd century A.D., have been found at this place. According to these inscriptions, Alluru might have flourished as a trade route, connecting the Maisolia region with the west-coast via Paithan.



Nearby Airports: Vijayawada, Rajahmundry  
Railway Stations: Gudivada, Rajahmundry  
Distances: Vijayawada (68km),  
Rajahmundry (115km)

# Gudivada

Krishna



It is a mandal headquarters and lies 32 kms north-west of Machilipatnam. The existence of a stupa at this place was brought to notice by Boswell in 1870. Alexander Rea did some excavation in 1894 and found traces of circular courses of brick work. Remains of an ancient township are also reported on the outskirts of village from where bricks, pottery, coins and beads were collected along with some coins belonging to the Satavahana dynasty.



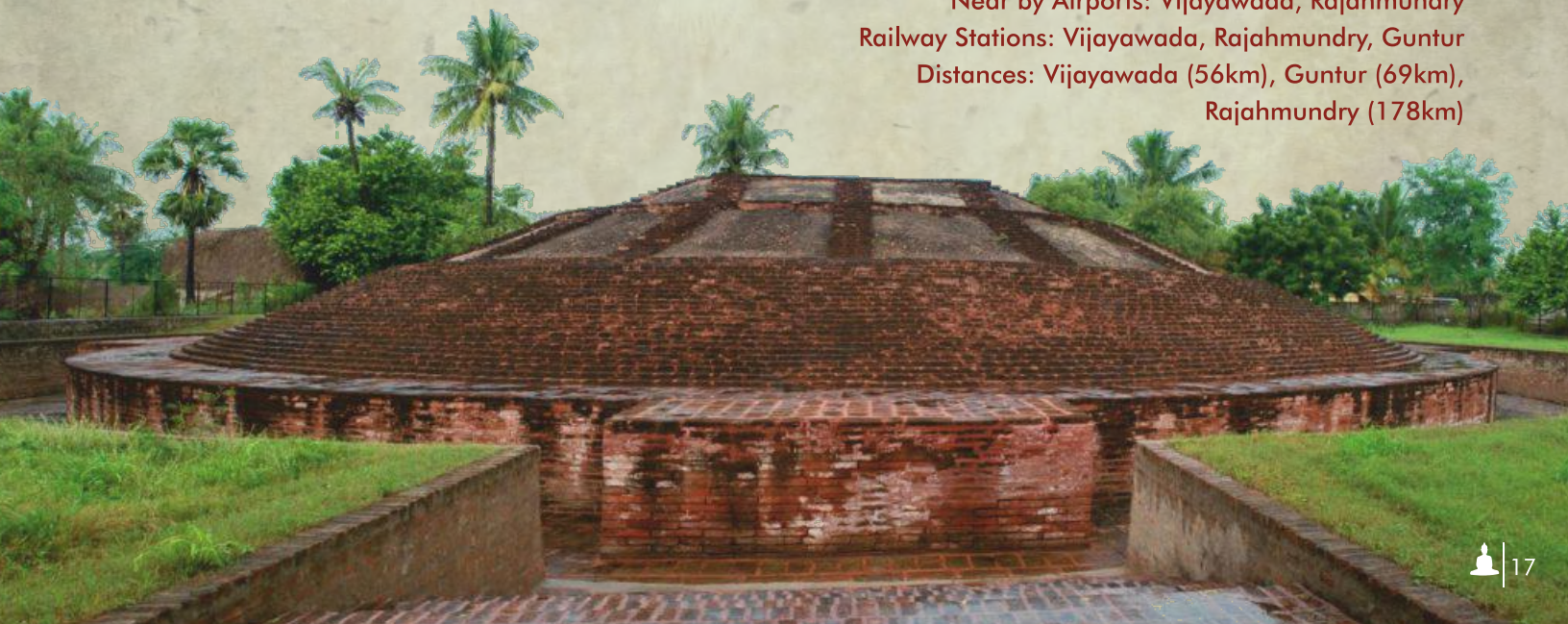
Nearby Airports: Vijayawada, Rajahmundry  
Railway Stations: Gudivada, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry  
Distances: Vijayawada (41km), Rajahmundry (140km)

# Ghantasala

## Krishna

The Buddhist Arama in Ghantasala, a village 65 kms away from Vijayawada in Krishna district, was a prosperous sea-borne trade centre and a port town, which was first reported by Boswell (1870-71). It is located 20 kms away from Machilipatnam railway station. One can reach the place by bus either from Vijayawada or Machilipatnam. The mound Lanjadibba (112mts dia and 23ft high) was first excavated by A. Rea, which brought to light the structural remnants of a Mahachaitya. The plan of the stupa is very interesting as it resembles stupas of Bhattiprolu and Nagarjunakonda built in the form of wheel shape with ayaka platforms and pradakshinapatha. The occurrence of fragments of limestone panels, such as coping stones and railing pillars, decorated with garland-bearing dwarfs around the stupa, are now displayed in the site Museum suggest that the stupa was enclosed with railing like the stupa of Amaravati. Recent excavations brought to light several limestone panels depicting the great events of Buddha's life and Jataka stories representing Mandhata, Champeyya, Sibi and Vessantara. The site is datable to the period between the 1st century B.C. and 3rd century A.D. based on the inscriptions of early Satavahanas and Ikshvakus. Antiquities and Buddhist sculptural panels recovered from Ghantasala excavations are displayed at the Site Museum.

**Near by Airports: Vijayawada, Rajahmundry**  
**Railway Stations: Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Guntur**  
**Distances: Vijayawada (56km), Guntur (69km),  
 Rajahmundry (178km)**

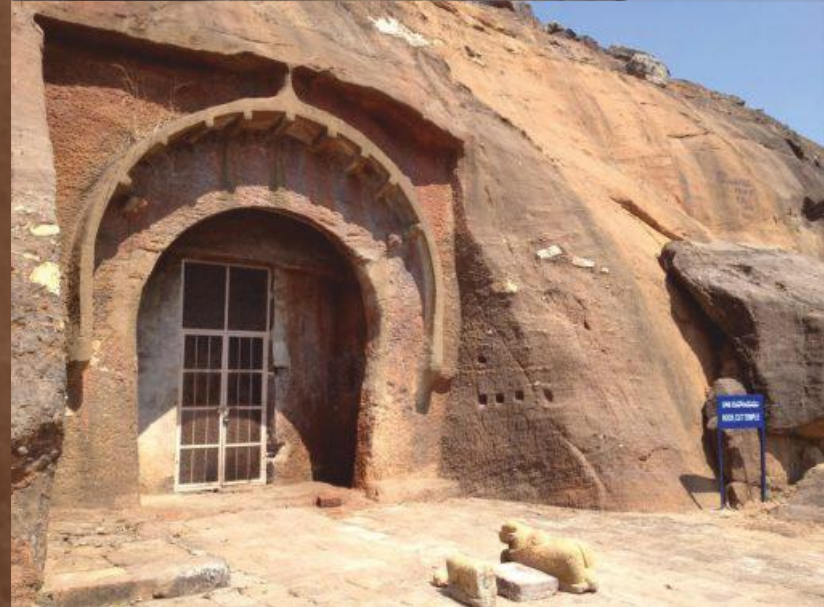


# Guntupalli

## Krishna



**G**untupalli, famous for the earliest rock-cut caves in Andhra Pradesh is located near the village Jilakarragudem, about 10 kms west of Kamavarapukota and 45 kms north of Eluru Railway Station in West Godavari District. Excavations conducted at the site brought to light votive, stupas, circular Chaityagrihas and Brahmi label inscriptions. The rock-cut caves consist of simple rectangular halls with cells in a row. The entrances were decorated with arched facades resembling the Lomasrishi cave of Barabara Hills of Bihar (3rd century B.C.) There exist stone stupa, brick built stupas, a circular brick chaitya, Pillared mandapas, an apsidal Buddhachaitya and votive stupas. Mandapa pillars incised with inscriptions belonging to the time of Maha – Meghavahana Siri Sada in the 1st century B.C. Brahmi characters, early historic pottery, Buddha image carved in limestone, and bronze icon of Bodhisatva Padmapani, reveal that the site ranges in date between the 3rd - 2nd centuries B.C. to the 9th - 10th centuries A.D. This monastic complex is mentioned as Mahanagarparvata in one of the Brahmi label inscriptions found at the site and is believed that Acharya Dingnaga, the Buddhist logician lived here during the 4th – 5th centuries A.D.



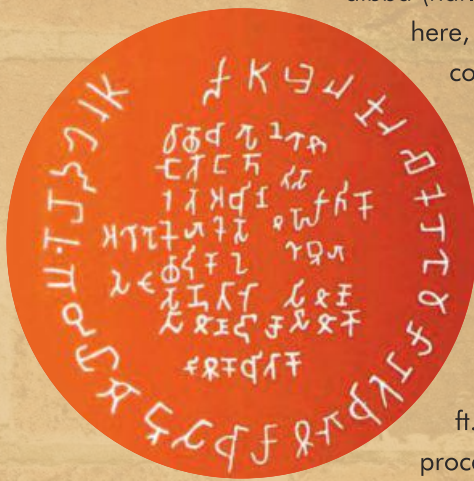
Nearby Airports: Vijayawada, Rajahmundry  
Railway Stations: Vijayawada, Rajahmundry  
Distances: Vijayawada (56km), Guntur (69km)  
Rajahmundry (169km)

# Bhattiprolu

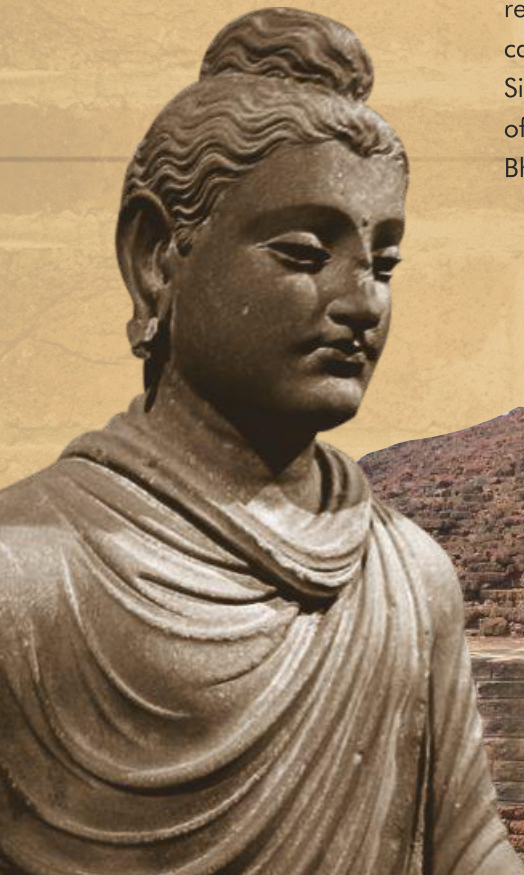
## Guntur



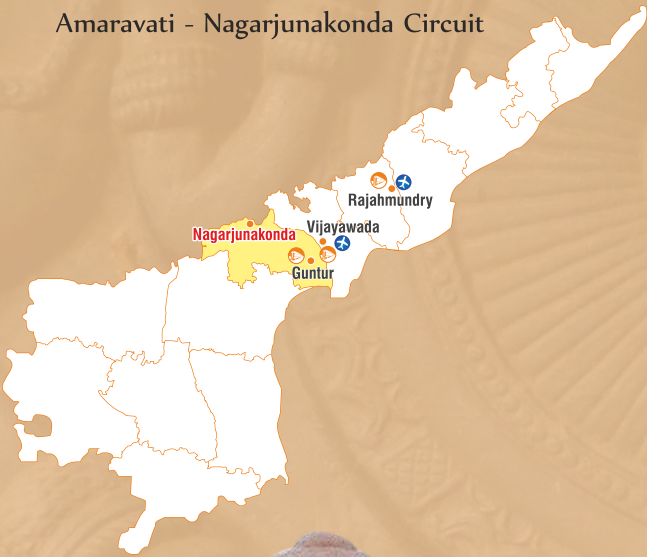
It is a small village situated in Repalle-Tenali route in Guntur district, about 50 kms from Guntur town. Buses ply regularly to reach this village from Repalle and Tenali. The famous Buddhist Stupa here is considered as one of the earliest stupas of Andhra Pradesh. The Buddhist mounds are locally known as Peddalanja dibba, Chinnalanja dibba (harlots mound) and Vikramarkakota dibba. The existence of the stupa here, was first reported by Mr. Boswell in 1870. Alexander Rea (1892) conducted a partial excavation at Peddalanja dibba and exposed the Mahachaitya and stone relic caskets bearing Brahmi inscriptions in Pre-Asokan characters. Later on, R.Subramanyam (1969-70) excavated and brought to light some more details of the stupa and a vihara besides a stucco head of the Buddha, datable to the period between the 3rd century B.C. and 4th century A.D.



The solid stupa represents a wheel shaped structure, built of brick and comprising a dome (132 ft. dia) and a drum (148ft. dia) with a 8 ft. wide terrace and four ayaka projections on cardinal points. There is a processional path (8' 4" wide) with traces of outer railing. The drum was veneered on the exterior with limestone slabs. The precious and semi-precious objects deposited along with the original relics of the Lord Buddha in the inscribed stone reliquaries recovered from the Mahachaitya suggest that the consecration of the Holy Relic caskets was followed by a festival, celebrated by the members of various guilds like Simhagosthi monks and woman folk from different regions of India under the patronage of Raja Kubiraka as mentioned in one of the Buddhist Relic casket inscriptions of Bhattiprolu.



Nearby Airports: Vijayawada, Rajahmundry  
 Railway Stations: Vijayawada, Guntur  
 Distances: Vijayawada (70km), Guntur (60km),  
 Rajahmundry (202km)



# Nagarjunakonda

## Guntur



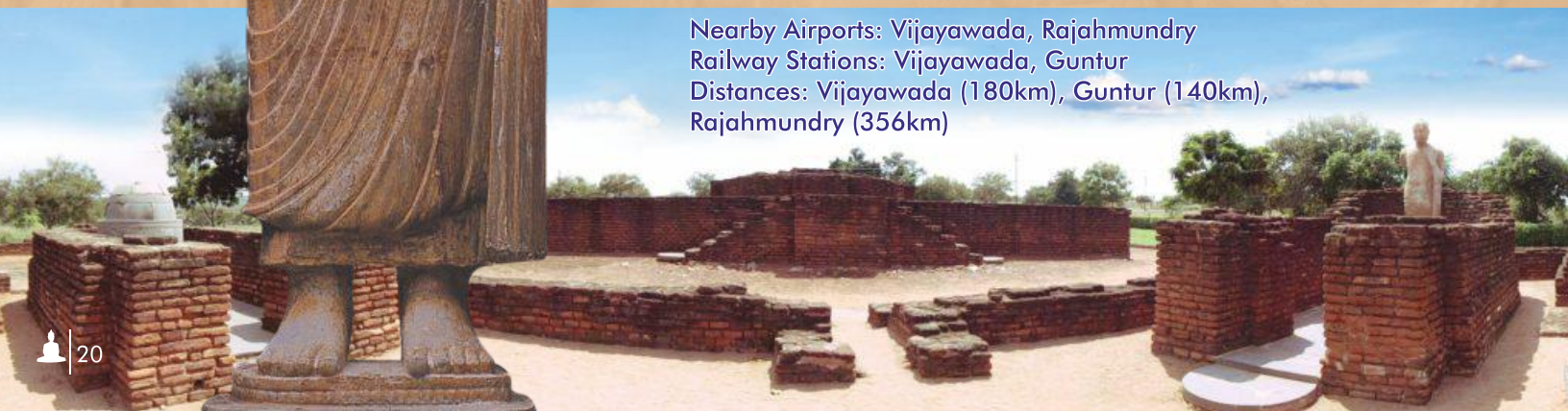
**N**agarjunakonda once known as Sripurvata is situated in an isolated valley formed by Nallamala ranges in Guntur district. An ancient centre of learning, Sripurvata rose to the greatest glory during the Ikshvaku period in the 3rd century A.D. It was also a capital of the Ikshvaku dynasty, known 1700 years ago as Vijayapuri, and became a great centre of Buddhist teaching. When the valley was submerged due to construction of the Nagarjunasagar Dam, the tallest masonry dam in the world, an Island was formed in the centre of the reservoir. This Island was called Nagarjunakonda.

During the excavations conducted in the valley prior to submergence, several monasteries were unearthed here, particularly a Maha Chaitya, a bathing ghat and an amphitheater. These were relocated on the Nagarjunakonda Island and at Anupu. A unique Island Buddhist Museum was also built on Nagarjunakonda Island to house relics and artefacts excavated from the valley.

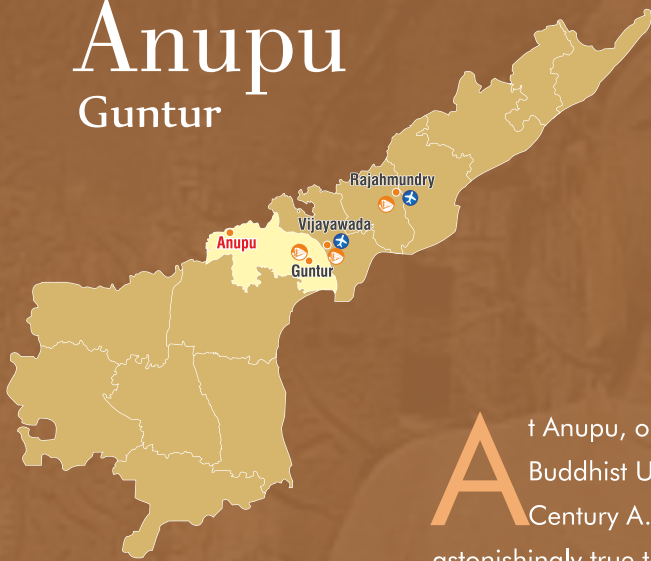
The relics here date back to the 3rd century BC. The invaluable excavations of a great 'Buddhist Culture' have been carefully preserved in the museum. One particular interesting and stunning object, which is larger than life-size, is the partially ruined monolithic statue of Buddha, sculpted in a stance of supreme bliss and compassion. It is of special attraction to tourists and followers. The region as it stands today is named after Acharya Nagarjuna, a great Buddhist teacher, considered as the second Buddha, and the founder of the tradition of Mahayana Buddhism. He lived and taught here for major part of his life. Nagarjunakonda and its precincts form a prominent Buddhist location which is a must-see for all.

The centre of importance was a wheel-patterned mahachaitya with a hub and eight spokes. It has a drum measuring 120 ft. in diameter with an outer brick railing and a 13ft. wide processional path in between. Its outer retaining walls hid bone relics of Buddha in a set of five stupa-shaped caskets, one within the other. A slab imprinted with Buddha's footprints was also found here.

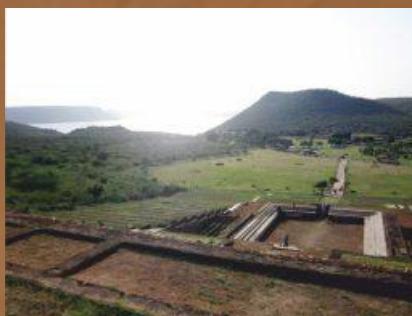
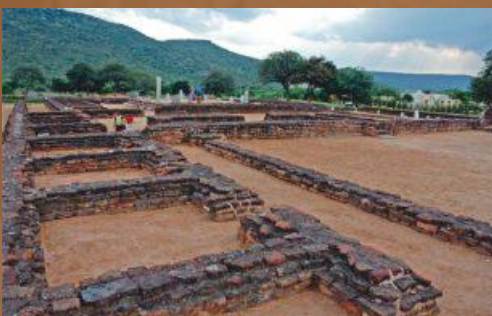
Nearby Airports: Vijayawada, Rajahmundry  
Railway Stations: Vijayawada, Guntur  
Distances: Vijayawada (180km), Guntur (140km),  
Rajahmundry (356km)



# Anupu Guntur



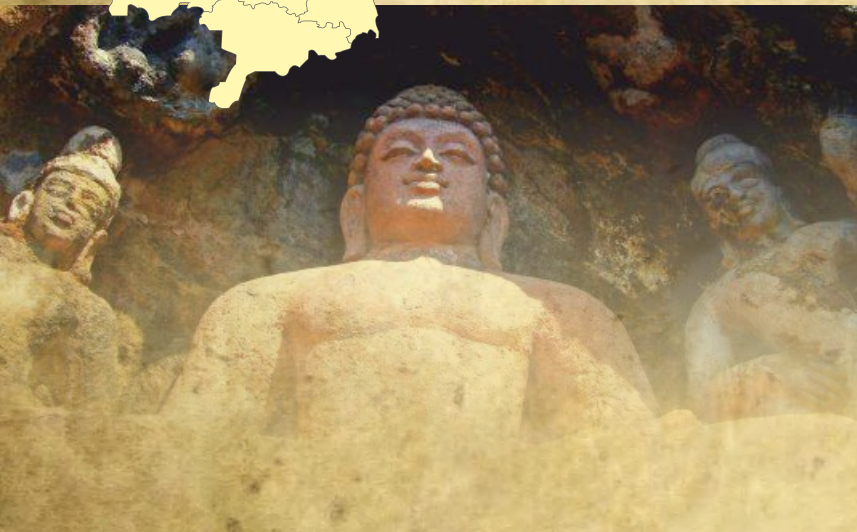
**A**t Anupu, on the right bank of the River Krishna, an amphi-theater, a Buddhist University and a temple, dedicated to Hariti that existed in the 3rd Century A.D., were reconstructed. Restored brick by brick, it stands astonishingly true to the original. What you get to witness is an open-air theatre that can seat over 1000 spectators at one time with acoustics arrangement that amazes everyone with its effectiveness.



Nearby Airports:  
Vijayawada, Rajahmundry  
Railway Stations:  
Vijayawada, Guntur, Rajahmundry  
Distances:  
Vijayawada (188km), Guntur (150km),  
Rajahmundry (356km)



## Undavalli Guntur



The Undavalli Caves, a monolithic example of Indian rock-cut architecture and one of the finest testimonials to ancient sculptors, are located in the village of Undavalli in Tadepalle Mandal in Guntur District, near the southern bank of the Krishna River, India. The caves are located 6 kms southwest from Vijayawada, 22 kms northeast of Guntur City. These caves were excavated out of solid sandstone on a hillside in the 4th to 5th centuries A.D. There are several caves and the well-known and largest one is four storeys high and has a huge recreated statue of Vishnu in a reclining posture, (originally a Buddha statue in Mahaparinibbana Mudra) sculpted from a single block inside the second floor. This first level of the cave is a vihara and includes Buddhist artwork. The site served as the Rainy retreat.

Nearby Airports: Vijayawada, Rajahmundry  
Railway Stations: Vijayawada, Guntur, Rajahmundry  
Distances: Vijayawada (10km),  
Guntur (32km), Rajahmundry (166km)





# Chandavaram Prakasam



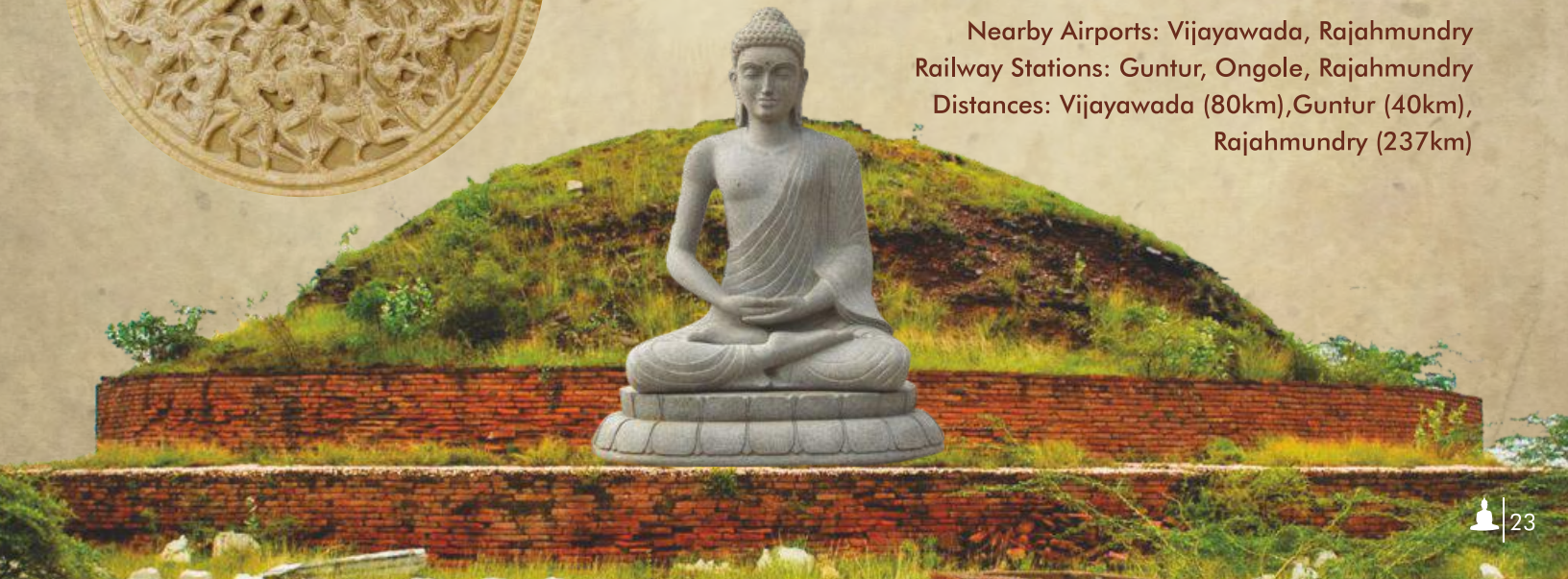
It is a small village in Darsi Mandal of Prakasam district. The nearest railway station is Donakonda at a distance of 12 kms on the Guntur-Guntakal section of South Central Railway. One has to get down at Vellampalli 10kms away from Tripurantakam towards Kurnool and reach the site.

Buddhist remains are seen spread all over the hill called Singarakonda, situated on the right bank of the river Gundlakamma, 4 kms away from Chandavaram, a neighbouring village in Prakasam district.

The Mahastupa is well-preserved up to the harmika level. The dome and drum portions of the Mahastupa are veneered with limestone sculptural panels depicting the worship of Buddhapadas, Stupas, Bodhi Trees and narratives such as subjugation of the Elephant Nalagiri and a few Jataka stories. Other structures of the site include a vihara complex built on three different terraces, votive stupas, and a silamandapa. Satavahana coins were also recovered from the site. The site is datable to the period between the 2nd century B.C. to 2nd century A.D. The site witnessed both Theravada and Mahayana phases. The sculptural panels represent the early phase of Amaravati School of Art.



**Nearby Airports:** Vijayawada, Rajahmundry  
**Railway Stations:** Guntur, Ongole, Rajahmundry  
**Distances:** Vijayawada (80km), Guntur (40km),  
Rajahmundry (237km)



# Visakhapatnam (Vizag) Circuit



- Salihundam (1)
- Kalingapatnam (2)
- Mukhalingam (3)
- Ramathirtham (4)
- Kotturu (5)
- Sankaram (6)
- Bavikonda (7)
- Thotlakonda (8)
- Pavuralakonda (9)
- Adurru (10)



# Salihundam

## Srikakulam



The Buddhist site at Salihundam lies on the right bank of river Vamsadhara in Srikakulam district. It is 12 kms away from Kalingapatnam. There are regular buses from Srikakulam town via Garla village to reach the site. This settlement was known as Salipetaka or Salipedaka and Maha Ugapavathe (Mahodakeparvata), as can be seen from the label inscription found at the site. Excavations brought to light apsidal and circular chaityagrihas, pillared mandapas, viharas, images of the Buddha, votive stone stupas and platforms, spoked stupa, terracotta receptacles, a good number of inscribed potsherds in Brahmi letters. It is interesting to note that a small lithic record datable to 1st century B.C. mentions dhama rano Asoka sirino. The site survived as a prominent Buddhist centre in central Kalinga region till the medieval times i.e. the 12th century A.D. attracting monks from different parts of the country.



Nearby Airports: Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry

Railway Stations: Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry

Distances: Srikakulam (20km), Rajahmundry (318km), Visakhapatnam (138km)

# Kalingapatnam

## Srikakulam

The excavation revealed the existence of a large brick-built stupa, having hub and wheel pattern plan. There are three concentric rings (excluding the hub), each connected with the other by means of radiating spokes. The diameter of the circle is 26.4m. The stupa is provided with brick paved pradakshinapatha of 3.4m width, but no traces of railing were noticed. The stupa is comparable to the Mahachaitya at Nagarjunakonda. The central hub was found to be destroyed to a large extent, but the available traces indicated that it was of square shape. The concentric rings, i.e. inner, middle and outer, had twelve, twenty-four and thirty-six spokes respectively.

Excavation in the western side of main stupa showed that the stupa, excluding the pradakshinapatha, was enclosed by a massive brick-wall of later date, square on plan, of which, the purpose was not known. The stupa was bereft of sculptural veneering. A few votive stupas of different diameters with solid core were also noticed on the western side, adjacent to main stupa.



Nearby Airports: Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry  
Railway Stations: Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry  
Distances: Srikakulam (27km), Rajahmundry (326km), Visakhapatnam (145km)

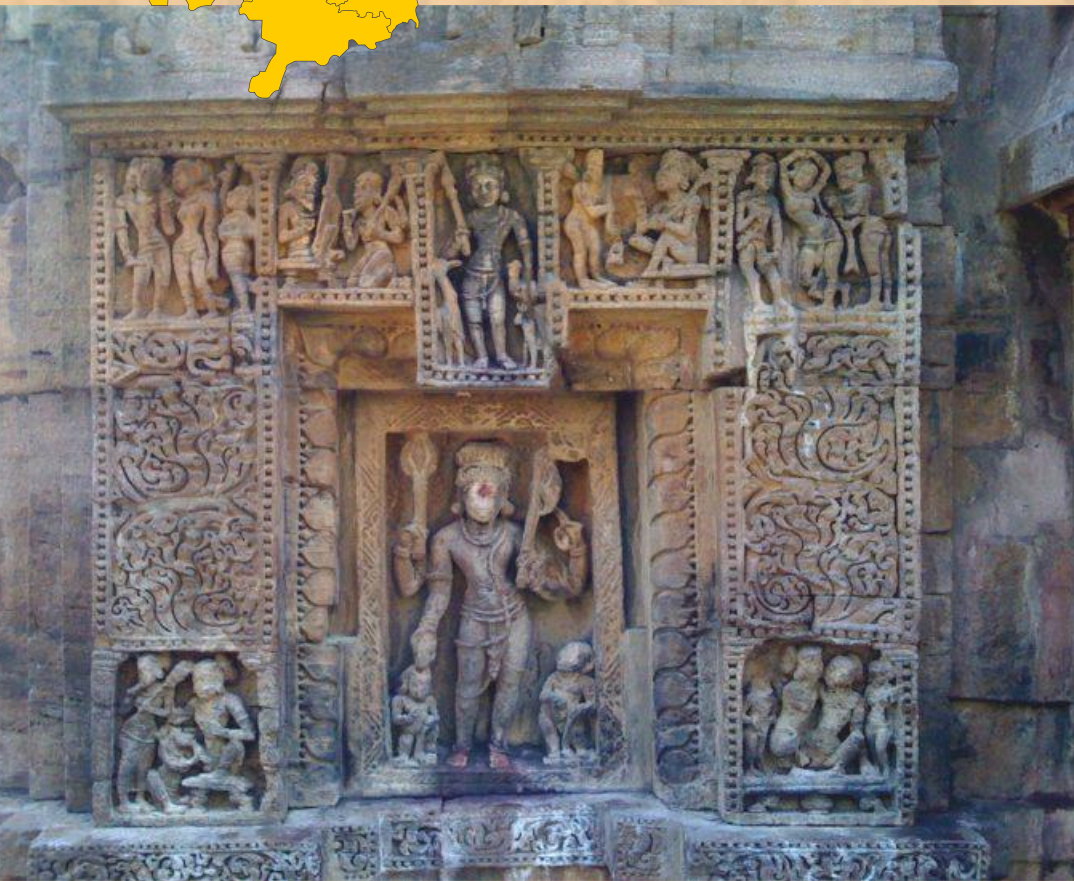




# Mukhalingam

## Srikakulam

The famous pilgrimage centre Mukhalingam is located on the left bank of the river Vamsadhara in Srikakulam district. In the precincts of the Mukhalingam temple complexes, it is noticed that there are three loose sculptures of Akshobhya, Buddha as Amitabha and a figure of Usnishavijaya belonging to Vajrayana phase of Buddhism (9th century A.D.). Based on the available cultural materials, it is quite reasonable to conclude that the Buddhist settlement might have survived right from the early centuries of Christian era to the medieval times.



### Nearby Airports:

Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry  
Railway Stations: Srikakulam,  
Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry  
Distances: Srikakulam (50km),  
Rajahmundry (346km),  
Visakhapatnam (166km)

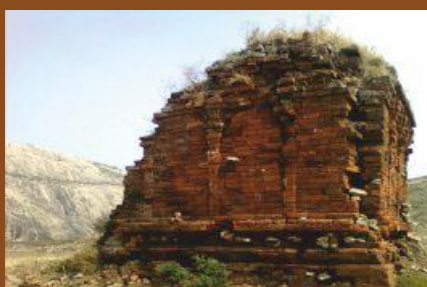


# Ramathirtham

Vizianagaram



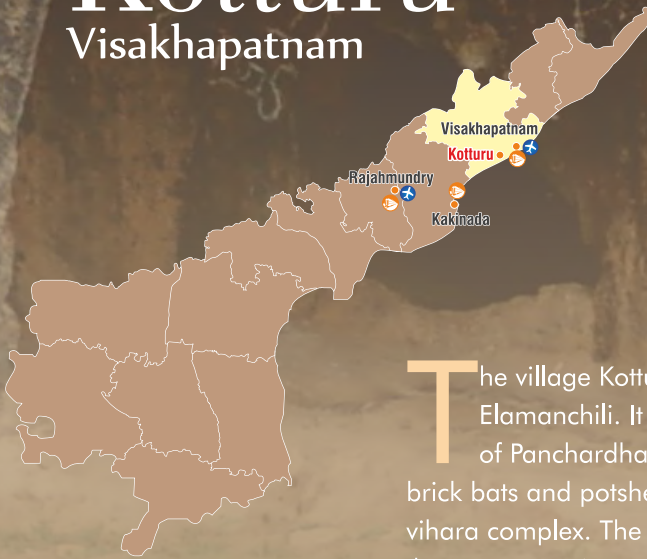
It is located 16 kms north of the town of Vizianagaram - a district headquarters. A local hillock called Gurubhaktakonda, a ledge 500 ft. high in the protective shadow of a vertical rock cliff, was chosen by the Buddhist monks for an arama. Near the foot of the cliff was a tank fed by water droplets dripping from the overhead rock. The excavations at this site laid bare stupas, chaityas, silamandapas, monolithic pillars and votive stupas. There are two monasteries with rows of cells on another hillock called Durgakonda. The brick structures were all aligned in a straight line from west to east. Antiquities found here include stone idols of the Buddha carved in Amaravati style with flowing robes, a Satavahana lead coin and six clay sealings datable to the 2nd century A.D. and two inscriptions of the time of Eastern Chalukyas.



Nearby Airports: Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry  
Railway Stations: Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Rajahmundry  
Distances: Rajahmundry (250km),  
Visakhapatnam (85km), Vizianagaram (14km)

# Kotturu

## Visakhapatnam



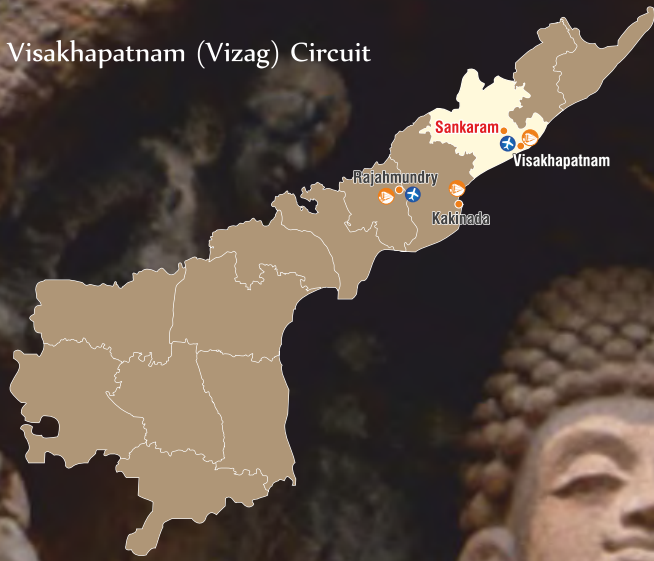
The village Kottur lies on the left bank of the river Sarada near Elamanchili. It is about 52 kms from Visakhapatnam town. In the slopes of Panchardhara hills there exist an early historic mound littered with brick bats and potsherds. Excavations have brought to light a stupa and a vihara complex. The stone receptacle found here is made out of khondalite. In the outer container of the receptacle, a green-colour soapstone reliquary, a small crystal phial, three gold foils, 20 silver flowers and 98 beads were embedded. A chocolate red colour bead incised with a rampant lion is an important find in the deposition of the casket. A Brahmi label inscription is engraved on the soap stone reliquary datable to the 2nd century B.C.

Nearby Airports: Visakhapatnam,  
Rajahmundry

Railway Stations: Visakhapatnam,  
Kakinada, Rajahmundry

Distances: Rajahmundry (95km),  
Visakhapatnam (52km), Kakinada (49km)





# Sankaram

## Visakhapatnam

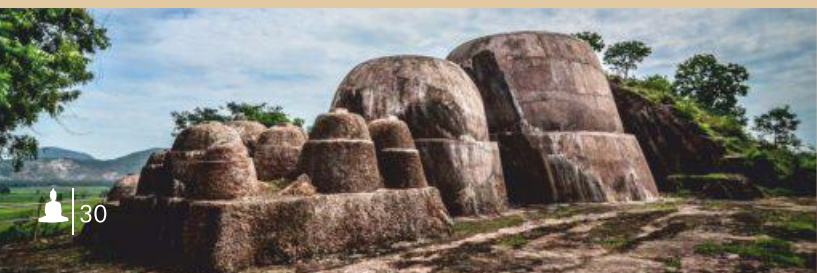
Located about 3 kms to the north of Anakapalle railway station, lie two hillocks, locally known as Bojjanakonda and Lingalametta. The nearest village is Sankaram, a corrupt form of Sangharamam and it is 50 kms away from Visakhapatnam city towards the south. The site was first reported by Alexander Rea in 1907-08. The hill is dotted with a row of rock-cut votive stupas, which look like the Sivalingas and hence is called as Lingalametta. On top of the other hillock, lie the main stupa, brick built votive stupas, viharas, rock-cut cells, apsidal rock-cut shrines etc. An image of standing Ganesa was carved on the facade of a cave and hence called as Bojjanakonda. The main stupa consists of a square platform (80' x 11'9") which could be approached by a flight of steps, a drum (64'8" dia x 7'6" high) and a dome (60'8" dia). The projected bedrock of the hillock was trimmed to be the domical part of the stupa up to a height of 4'7" and from there on, it might have been covered with brick masonry work to obtain the shape of an anda.

The antiquities recovered from the site include seals, sealings, inscribed tablets, one lead coin with a horse symbol of the Satavahana period, a gold coin of Samudragupta, of the Gupta dynasty (4th century A.D.). 70 copper coins of the Eastern (Vengi) Chalukyan dynasty (7th century A.D.), images of the Buddha and huge life-size image of Hariti (9th century A.D.). Based on the architectural features of the monastic complex and other early historic cultural material, the beginning of the site is dated to the 2nd century B.C. which continued as a principal Buddhist site up to the 9th – 10th centuries A.D. passing through all the three phases i.e. Theravada, Mahayana and Vajrayana.

Nearby Airports: Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry

Railway Stations: Visakhapatnam, Anakapalli, Rajahmundry

Distances: Rajahmundry (170km), Visakhapatnam (21km), Kakinada (132km)





# Bavikonda

## Visakhapatnam



The Buddhist site, Bavikonda, lies at a distance of 16 kms away from Visakhapatnam city along the Bheemli beach road. Excavations conducted at the site during the 1982-87 field seasons on the hilltop brought to light an extensive Buddhist Arama, comprising a Mahachaitya enshrined with relic caskets, a vihara complex, votive stupas, a silamandapa and a refectory.

The Mahachaitya at Bavikonda is an imposing structure, erected on the northern side of vihara complex. It has four entrance ways (2mts x 4.30mts) on four cardinal points and has a lower pradakshinapatha, (3mts wide), a circular drum with ayaka platforms, an upper pradakshinapatha (1.50mts) and a hemispherical anda. Half moon shaped steps in brick were provided at entrance ways, leading to the lower pradakshinapatha. Connecting these entrances, was raised an outer railing in brick (0.50 mt high), seen in five courses.



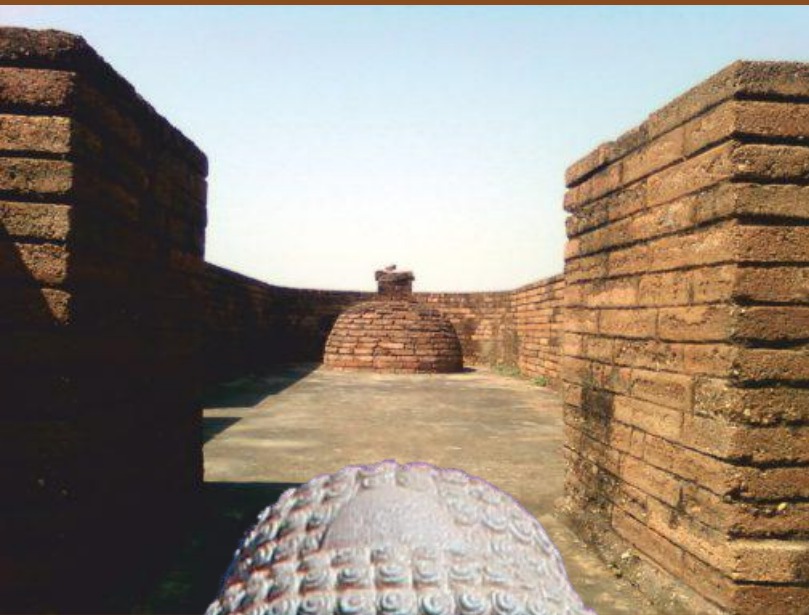
The floor space of the entrance-ways and the pradakshinapathas was laid with lime concrete with a smooth finish. The drum can be reached by a flight of steps, attached to the brick, ayaka platforms. The brick walls of the structures were plastered with lime.

The extant dome was raised to a height of 2.25 mts. consisting 12 courses of bricks and measuring a dia of 16.50 mts. The hollow space inside the dome was filled with rubble and red earth. The bricks used in the construction of the chaitya measured 57 x 27 x 7 cms and 50 x 25 x 7 cms. The entire monastic complex was conserved and restored for the benefit of visitors. Associated with these structures, a few other things discovered here were : a Satavahana lead coin, three Roman silver coins, fragments of Brahmi lable inscriptions and Buddhapada slabs, decorated with asthamangala symbols, datable to the period between 3rd century B.C. and 3rd century A.D.

Nearby Airports: Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry

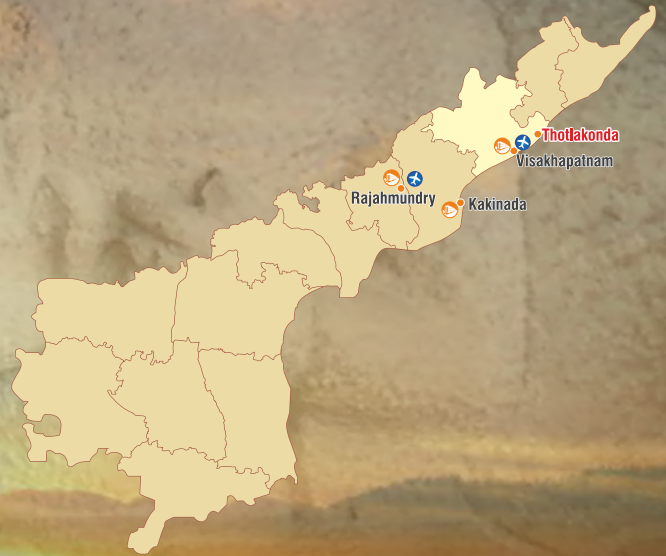
Railway Stations: Visakhapatnam,  
Kakinada, Rajahmundry

Distances: Rajahmundry (225km),  
Visakhapatnam (35km), Kakinada (187km)



# Thotlakonda

## Visakhapatnam



**T**hotlakonda is located near Mangamaripet. This is about 15kms away from Visakhapatnam on the way to Bhimuniapatnam along the beach road. There are 9 cisterns cut into rock of the hillock and hence the site is known as Thotlakonda (Hills of Cisterns). The excavations conducted at the site brought to light a monastic complex comprising a Mahastupa, votive stupas, Silamandapa, viharas and stone pathways, Roman and Satavahana coins, Brahmi label inscriptions, fragments of stone railing miniature stupas and sculptural panels depicting Buddhapadas and sherds of red ware, datable to the period between 3rd century B.C. to 3rd century A.D. The site commands a panoramic view of the sea of Bay of Bengal.

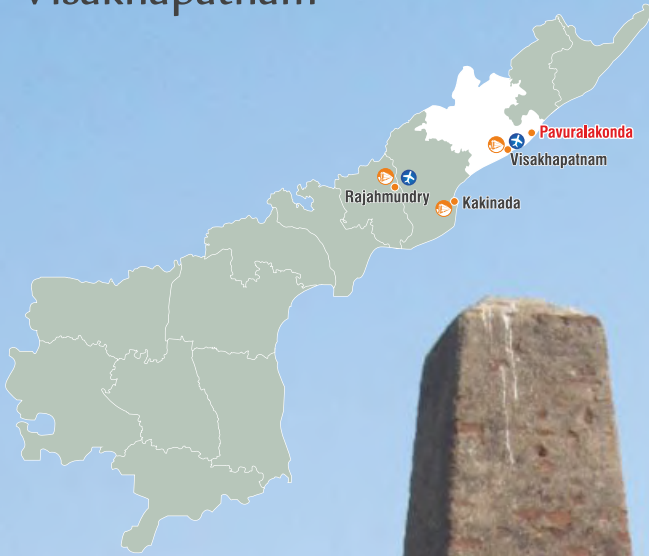
Nearby Airports: Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry

Railway Stations: Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Rajahmundry

Distances: Rajahmundry (225km), Visakhapatnam (35km), Kakinada (187km)

# Pavuralakonda

## Visakhapatnam



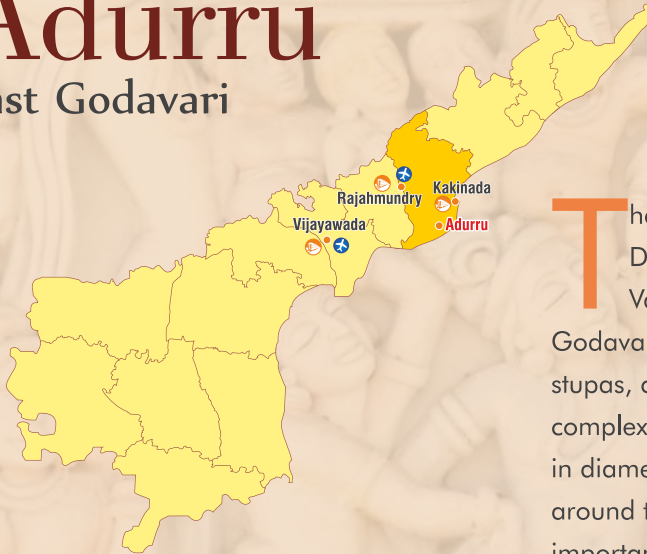
**P**avuralakonda or Pavurallabodu is the local name of a hill, popularly known as Narasimhaswamy Konda, near Bhimuniapatnam, which is about 30 kms from Visakhapatnam city. The river Gosthani flows by the hill and joins the sea which served not only as water resource for inhabitants of Pavurallakonda but also as a navigational point for inland trade during the early centuries of Christian era. Excavations conducted on the hill revealed foundations of a Mahastupa, Viharas, common verandahs, silamandapa, rock-cut steps leading to Mahastupa area, circular chaityagrihas, and votive stupas. At different levels on the hillock, on the east west axis, 16 rock-cut cisterns were found hewn into the bedrock, meant for collecting and storing rain water for use by the monastery. There is a tank partly rock-cut and partly bunded by masonry walls on the hill. Near the entrance of the tank, were found two Brahmi label inscriptions, reading KUMARIKALA and KUVANA (KIRIGANA) PAULAGAMENA TATAKA CHHATA MATAPODANAM. Another label inscription was also noticed near the cistern of the western side of the habitation, which reads as NAGAKA(CHA)RU (BHA)THA. Associate finds with the structures were: two Satavahana coins, a Roman coin, inscribed potsherds, besides black and red ware, black polished ware, red polished ware beads and broken lid of relic casket. The site is datable to the period between 3rd century B.C. and 2nd century A.D.



Nearby Airports: Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry  
 Railway Stations: Visakhapatnam,  
 Kakinada, Rajahmundry  
 Distances: Rajahmundry (225km),  
 Visakhapatnam (45km), Kakinada (187km)

# Adurru

## East Godavari



The Buddhist site at Adurru in East Godavari District is located on the west bank of Vainateya, a tributary of the River Godavari, 9.5 kms away from the sea. There are stupas, chaityas and viharas in the monastic complex. The mahastupa built like a wheel 17ft. in diameter with a raised platform running all around the drum and ayaka platforms is an important religious edifice here. The Buddhist remnants, datable to the 3rd Century A.D., can be found scattered across an area of approximately 2.04 acres at Adurru. A local zamindar had excavated a considerable part of the mound and to this day, the stupa is called 'Dubaraju Gudi' (meaning Dubaraju's Temple in Telugu, the regional language).



Nearby Airports: Rajahmundry, Vijayawada  
Railway Stations: Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada  
Distances: Vijayawada (186km), Kakinada (77km)  
Rajahmundry (74km)

# Dantapuram

## Srikakulam

Dantapuram, a small village in Sarbhujalimandal of Srikakulam district, is one of the earliest Buddhist sites of Andhra Pradesh. The village is 6 kms away from Amudalavalasa (Srikakulam road) and 16 kms away by road from Srikakulam, the district headquarters.

The site is associated with the Tooth relic of Lord Buddha. According to Mahaparinibbanasutta, after the death (Mahaparinirvana) of the Buddha, his left canine tooth was collected and presented to Brahmadatta, the king of Kalinga, by an Arhat named Khema Thera. The king raised a stupa over it at this place for worship of the tooth relic and subsequently the place came to be known as Dantapuram. According to Srilankan tradition, the same tooth relic was taken to Srilanka and is now in worship at Kandy.

Excavations were conducted during the years 1994 and 2001, on the north-eastern portion inside the fort area, brought to light a row of 4 brick built stupas. Fine sherds of black and red ware, black polished ware, red slipped ware and highly polished black knobbed ware, terracotta and semi precious stone beads of various shapes and sizes, terracotta figures, iron and ivory objects are found in association with the brick stupas thus facilitating the archaeologists to date the site to 5th - 4th centuries B.C. and continued up to the 2nd century A.D. The fortification around the site was strengthened by the Eastern Gangas during the 9th 10th centuries A.D.



# Gopalapatnam

## Visakhapatnam

This place lies on the left bank of the river Tandava about 12 kms from Tuni, in Visakhapatnam district. Recent excavations revealed a Chatussala type of vihara complex, a Mahastupa on terraced platform, votive stupas and other early historic materials such as polished black knobbed ware, black and red ware, decorated potsherds, stone sculptures and inscribed Brahmi labels, which range in date from 2nd century B.C. to 4th century A.D.



# Other Buddhists Sites of Andhra Pradesh



## Nadaluru (Adapur)

### Kadapa

The Buddhist monastic complex lies on a hill on the right bank of the river Bahuda at Adapur village near Nandaluru, a popular town in Kadapa district. The hill locally known as Lanjaknumagutta, Bairagitippa and Bairagigutta is perched with stupas built of cut-stone slabs plastered with lime. Excavations conducted here brought to light 21 miniature stupas, a Mahastupa and an apsidal chaityagriha, besides a good number of Satavahana lead coins, inscribed Buddhapada slab, Terracotta figurines and other early historic cultural materials. It is the only Buddhist site well-preserved in Rayalaseema region with stupas and viharas datable to 1st century B.C.

Nearby Airports: Kadapa, Tirupati

Railway Stations: Kurnool, Kadapa, Tirupati

Distances: Kurnool (244km), Kadapa (43km), Tirupati (99km)





## Asokan Edicts

### Erragudi, Kurnool

**T**he village Erragudi is located in Kurnool district and is 10 kms away from Gooty, the taluk headquarters in Anantapur district. The edicts of Asoka are found inscribed on six boulders, locally known as Nallayenakonda. A Ghose published the inscriptions engraved on rock boulders, near Erragudi in the year 1928. The language of minor rock edicts is in Magadha dialect. The language of the rock-edicts closely resembles that of Dhauri, Kalsi and Jaugada versions. The discovery of these edicts leads to surmise that the ancient Andhradesa formed part of the domains of Asoka, the Great.

**Nearby Airports: Kadapa, Tirupati**

**Railway Stations: Kurnool,**

**Kadapa, Tirupati**

**Distances: Kurnool (34km),**

**Kadapa (214km),**

**Tirupati (355km)**



## Erravaram

### East Godavari

**T**his place is located on the left bank of the river Yeleru, a tributary of the river Godavari in East Godavari district. It lies at a distance of 45 kms from Rajahmundry on the way to Visakhapatnam. On the eastern side of the village is a hillock locally known as Dhanaladibba, littered with early historic cultural materials. Survey, on the hill-top, resulted in the discovery of caves, rock-cut cisterns, remains of viharas, stupas, pillared congregation hall, a Mahastupa besides early historic pottery datable to 1st century A.D.

## Island of Pulicat

### Nellore

**A**rchaeological investigations in the island of Pulicat lake in Nellore district resulted in the discovery of two sculptures of Buddha; one carved in black basalt stone at Kollapattu village (hamlet of Damarai) and the other carved on granite stone at Kunthuru village in Sullurupet mandal. The survey in and around the island, resulted in finding of brick bats and medieval potsherds noticed. Both the images represent the Buddha as Amitabha (Dhyana mudra) with prominent flaming ushnisha on the head. On stylistic grounds, they are dated to the late Chola period (12th - 13th centuries A.D.).

# Accommodation Facilities

The mentioned Buddhist places are open to visitors free of cost all around the year. Andhra Pradesh Tourism Department, to promote tourism, has established a chain of Haritha Hotels & Resorts, where excellent food, accommodation and transport facilities are available at affordable prices. There are several star hotels strategically located to cater to tourists arriving from four corners of the globe.

## VIJAYAWADA

### Haritha Hotel, Berm Park, Vijayawada

Vijayawada 257-km from Hyderabad is located on the banks of the Krishna River, and is bounded by the hills on the West and rivers on the North. The first thing one gets to notice entering the beautiful city is the lush green fields on the outskirts, and water canals everywhere add to the charm. Haritha Berm Park, is set in a stunning locale on the banks of the river Krishna, by A.P. Tourism, is a picturesque property, best suited for conducting conferences and marriages or a quiet weekend with family. This place is wonderfully situated on the bank of the reservoir offering a spectacular view of the Prakasam Barrage, its' reservoir and Bhavani Island.

Room Type	Rooms	Tariff per day
Deluxe A/C Room	4	Rs.2500/-
Executive Suite	8	Rs.2200/-
A/C Suite	10	Rs.2000/-
A/C Room Standard	6	Rs,1500/-
Non A/C Room	2	Rs.1100/-
Dormitory per bed	10	Rs. 100/

All Tariffs are subject to change. \* Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91-866-2418057/92

### Haritha Hotel, Dwaraka Tirumala

This small temple town in West Godavari District, located 35 km from Tadepalligudem, and 100km from Vijayawada, is famous for its Temple of Lord Venkateshwara, which stands on a hill. It is also known as "Chinna Tirupati" or small Tirupati.

Room Type	Rooms	Tariff per day
A/C Double	8	Rs.1150/-
Non A/C Double	10	Rs.600/-
Function Hall	1	Rs.3500/

All Tariffs are subject to change. \*Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91-8829-271909, +91 9948391760

### Haritha Resort Bhavani Island, Vijayawada

Bhavani Island is one of the most favoured travel attractions in Vijayawada. The beautiful 133-acre island stretches dreamily in the Krishna River, 4 km upstream from the city. Replete with mangroves and manicured gardens, woodlands, sparkling water bodies and undulating meadows, Bhavani Island is just the right destination for fun, frolic and amusement. One may also opt to treat oneself to a boat ride and explore the serenity of the surroundings.

Room Type	Rooms	Tariff per day
A/C Suite	24	Rs.2000A
Treetop A/C Cottage	4	Rs. 1500/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \* Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91 9848779685

### Other 3-star Hotels in Vijayawada

1. Hotel Grand Residency, Governerpeta,  
Phone : +91-0866-6641002
2. Hotel Swarna Palace, Eluru Road  
Phone : +91-0866-2577222
3. Hotel Ilapuram, Gandhi Nagar  
Phone : +91-0866-2571282
4. Hotel Southern Grand, Gandhi Nagar  
Phone : +91-0866-6677777
5. Alankar Inn, Gandhi Nagar  
Phone : +91-08886612345
6. Taj Gateway, Mahatma Gandhi Road  
Phone : +91-08666644444



# GUNTUR

## Haritha Beach Resort, Suryalanka, Guntur

Suryalanka Beach, is situated at a distance of 9 kms from the town of Bapatla, near Guntur. The natural beauty of the beach and its closeness to the town attracts tourists who often return to the quietude of the sea beach for the weekend and on some auspicious days for a dip in the sea.

Room Type	Room	Tariff per day
A/C Deluxe (Weekdays)	12	Rs.2000/-
A/C Deluxe (Weekend)	12	Rs.2500/-
Dormitory 3 Bedded	1	Rs.700/-
Dormitory 7 Bedded	1	Rs.1200/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \*Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91 8643-224616

## Haritha Hotel, Amaravati, Guntur

Amaravati, in Guntur District, was considered the most sacred Buddhist centre in India even during the lifetime of Buddha. Here are remains of what was supposedly the largest stupa in the country. Amaravati also has a Buddhist Museum and Interpretation Centre. The Dalai Lama conducted the "Kalachakra" empowerment here, in January 2006, celebrating the 2550th Birth Anniversary of Lord Buddha, attended by Buddhists from all over the world.

Room Type	Room	Tariff per day
A/C	2	Rs.800/-
Non A/C	2	Rs.600/-
Dormitory per bed		Rs.100/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \*Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91 866-2570761

## Three Star Hotels in Gunturu

1. Goutham Grand Hotel, Railway Station Road  
Phone : +91 86442 37000
2. Grand Nagarjuna Hotel, Brodipeta  
Phone : +91 863 226 4211
3. K & M International Hotel, Collectorate Road  
Phone : +91 863 222 2221
4. Hotel Sindoori, Brodipet  
Phone : +91 93971 19377

# RAJAHMUNDRY

## Haritha Coconut Country Resort, Dindi

Located 80kms from Rajahmundry and 25 kms from Narsapur, in the West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh, is an undiscovered haven for the nature lover. Dindi, which is set in the lush Godavari delta, with dense coconut groves as far as eye can see, showcases coastal Andhra Pradesh at its best. Dindi Coconut Country Resort, the latest jewel in the crown of Andhra Pradesh Tourism, is set amidst the beautiful backwaters of the Vahsista and Vainateya tributaries of River Godavari.

Room Type	Rooms	Tariff per day
A/C Room Suite	6	Rs.3000/-
A/C Rooms 2	6	Rs.2750/-
Conference Hall - Capacity (6 Hrs)	200	Rs.5000/-
Conference Hall - Capacity (6 Hrs)	100	Rs.3000/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \*Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91 9802-227991/92, +91 9912877055

## Haritha Hotel, Gopavaram

Gopavaram is a village in West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. It is located in a lush and beautiful setting at the border of the West Godavari District and East Godavari District. The important East Godavari District of Kadiam is to the East of this location. Nidadavole, Rajahmundry, Kowur and Tanuku are the nearby cities to Gopavaram. It is an ideal transit spot to all the important towns of East and West Godavari and hence is of logistic importance.

Room Type	Rooms	Tariff per day
Dormitory	11	Rs.150/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \*Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91 9955523706

## Three Star Hotels in Rajahmundry

1. Hotel Shelton, Ayyappa Nagar,  
Phone : +91 883 249 9999
2. Anand Regency Hotel, Jampet,  
Phone : +91 883 246 1201
3. Hotel Jetty Grand, Innespeta,  
Phone : +91 883 247 7815
4. La Hospin Hotel, Pushkarghat Road,  
Phone : +91 883 248 8888
5. Sterling Holidays, Dindi - By The Godavari,  
Dindi village, Malkipuram Mandal,  
Phone : +91 9100 808220, +91 8862226662

# VISAKHAPATNAM

## Haritha Beach Resort, Rushikonda

Rushikonda beach, a virgin unspoiled beach, which is 8kms from Visakhapatnam, is ideal for swimmers, water-skiers and wind-surfers. Tourists can enjoy a holiday in the picturesque settings. The blue stretch of the bay curves here enchantingly lapping the pristine shores, providing ample scope for beach side fun and water sports, making for a dream holiday destination. A sea glimmering in myriad hues of blue and a rich culture makes Vizag the jewel of India's coast.

Room Type	Rooms	Tariff per day
Presidential Suite	1	Rs.6600/-
Suite	1	Rs.3800/-
Deluxe A/c Room	20	Rs.2600/-
Standard A/C Room	12	Rs.2000/-
Luxuty Room	10	Rs.3250/-
Executive Room	12	Rs.2700/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \* Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91 9848813586

## Haritha Beach Resort, Ramakrishna Beach

Visakhapatnam, one of the fastest growing cities in India, is unique for one side of straddles miles of virgin beaches while the other side is guarded by three beautiful hills. The Kailasagiri Peak offers a stunning view of the long shoreline of the city. Ramakrishna beach is very popular with its aquarium and submarine museum. The Dolphin's Nose is the city's unforgettable landmark with a lighthouse perched on top.

Room Type	Rooms	Tariff per day
A/c Suite	5	Rs.2600/-
A/c 4 Beded	1	Rs.2150/-
A/c Room	29	Rs.1700/-
Non A/C Room	12	Rs.1200/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \* Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +919848813586

## Haritha Hill Resort, Anantagiri Hills

Anantagiri Hills, 80 kms from Vizag, is one amongst the only three hill stations of Andhra Pradesh, The entire Anantagiri Hills is a montage of nature's beauty with vantage viewpoints aplenty, that offer enthralling views of the scenic surroundings. Amongst the variety of flora in the forests of Anantagiri are many medicinal plants and herbs. Several swift streams flow through Anantagiri which also adorned with perennially cascading waterfalls. Acres of coffee plantations offer an enthralling sight. The breathtaking scenery of Anantagiri adds to the unforgettable memories of the tourists. There are many mango groves and orchards which wrap Anantagiri in their shades.

Room Type	Rooms	Tariff per day
Suite A/C	3	Rs.6100/-
Cottage A/C	10	Rs.2850/-
Cottage Non A/C	6	Rs.2300/-
Non A/C	9	Rs.1850/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \*Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91 08938-231888

## Haritha Mayuri, Araku

Araku is a picturesque hill station of Andhra Pradesh, where one can refresh, rejuvenate and relax amid nature's lavish splendor. Enjoy a pleasant vacation in the lap of nature at Araku Valley. The train journey to Araku itself is a thrilling experience, winding across scenic landscape and innumerable tunnels. Araku offers wide vistas of emerald greenery, and colourful flora and fauna, the cool and misty surroundings being home to the friendly tribal folk.

Room Type	Rooms	Tariff per day
A/c Suite	3	Rs.4000/-
A/c Deluxe	24	Rs.2600/-
A/c Standard	22	Rs.2250/-
Non A/C Roo	8	Rs.1800/-
Deluxe Non A/C	8	Rs.1500/-
Standard Craft	10	Rs.850/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \* Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91 9848813586

## Haritha Valley Resort, Araku

Araku Valley, which is 112 kms from the port city of Visakhapatnam, is a picture-perfect summer getaway. The major attractions in Araku are: a tribal museum and a tribal village, where one can witness the mesmerizing dhimsa tribal dance (arranged on request by APTDC). Thrilling treks to high altitude camps. A trip to the million-year-old Borra caves with fascinating stalactites and stalagmites, (illuminated by (APTDC) is a must-see for nature lovers.

Room Type	Rooms	Tariff per day
A/c Suite	20	Rs.2750/-
Non A/c	20	Rs.2000/-
Suite Room	18	Rs.1200/

All Tariffs are subject to change. \* Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91 9848813586

# TIRUPATI

## Haritha Jungle Bells, Tyda

Tyda Jungle Bells Nature Camp is a unique eco-tourism venture developed by A.P. Tourism. Tyda is a small hamlet nestled amidst the thickly wooded hills of the Eastern Ghats, on the Visakhapatnam-Araku Road, 77 kms from the port city. The camp has nature trails, bird watching spots where one can come into close contact with nature on long trekking trails or rock climbing adventures. To reach Tyda one can travel up the exciting Ghat Road by car or take the train to Tyda station, and trek half a kilometer to the camp.

Room Type	Rooms	Tariff per day
New Bridge Cottage A/C	2	Rs.2500/-
New Wooden Cottage A/C	2	Rs.2500/-
Iglo Tyda Cottage A/C	2	Rs.2250/-
Wooden Cottage A/C	4	Rs.4000/-
Aerocon Cottage	4	Rs.1200/-
Wooden Loghuts	4	Rs.1200/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \*Taxes applicable  
Contact us: +91 08680-277362/63

## Three Star Hotels in Visakhapatnam

1. Green Park, Waltair Main Road,  
Phone : +91 891 661 5151
2. The Gateway Hotel, Beach Road,  
Phone : +91 891 662 3670
3. Ambica Sea Green, Beach Road,  
Phone : +91 891 282 1818
4. Dolphin Hotel, Dabagardens,  
Phone : +91 891 662 2444
5. Daspalla Executive Court, Waltair,  
Phone : +91 891 2564825,
6. Royal Fort Hotel, Asilametta Junction,  
Phone : +91 891 662 2888
7. Novotel, Beach Road, Maharani Peta  
Phone : +91 891 282 2222
8. The Park, Beach Road  
Phone : +91 891 304 5678

## Haritha Srinivasam, Tirumala

Tirupati is a temple town that is revered by Hindus. Each year millions of devotees and believers come to the town to pay homage at the Sri Venkateswara Temple, which is dedicated to Lord Vishnu. This amazing temple is located on top of the Tirumala Hill, while the town of Tirupati is situated at the foot of the hill.

Room Type	Rooms	Tariff per day
Suites	12	Rs.1500/-
A/C Room	8	Rs.1250/-
Non A/C Room	120	Rs.750/-

All Tariffs are subject to change, \* Taxes applicable  
Contact us: +91 877 2289123

## Three Star Hotels in Tirupathi

1. Best Western Tirupati, Srinivasapuram,  
Phone : +91 877 223 9999
2. Ginger Tirupati, Opposite to APSRTC Bus Stand,  
Phone : +91 877 2283333
3. Hotel PLR Grand, Next To APSRTC Central Bus Station,  
Phone : +91 877 225 7115
4. Hotel Raj Park, Tirumala Road,  
Phone : +91 877 222 3666
5. Minerva Grand, Reninguta Road,  
Phone : +91 877 668 8888
6. Fortune Kences, Tirupati, Opposite Apsrtc Bus Terminal  
Phone : +91 877 2255855
7. Fortune Select Grand Ridge, Tiruchanoor Road  
Phone : +91 877 2221818
8. Hotel Bliss, Renigunta road,  
Phone : +91 877 2237773
9. Hotel Pai Viceroy Tirupathi, Tirumala Bypass Road  
Phone : +91 877 2275777
10. Hotel Pai Viceroy Tirupathi, Tirumala Bypass Road  
Phone : +91 877 2275777

# KURNOOL

## Haritha Hotel, Mahanandi

Mahanandi, located 80 kms from Kurnool, amidst the thick Nallamalai Forests, is one the Nava Nandi temples in country. The presiding deity is Mahanandiswara Swamy in the form of a Linga. Adding to the serene surroundings is the perennial flow of crystal-clear cool water from five perennial springs, the water from which also fills the temple tank. Devotees from far do not leave without taking a holy dip.

Room Type	Room	Tariff per day
A/C Deluxe Rooms	2	Rs. 935/-
Non A/C Room	3	Rs. 550/-
New Non A/C Rooms	18	Rs.495/-
New A/C Rooms	7	Rs.880/-
Dormitory per bed	(5,5,5)	Rs.825/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \*Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91 8514-284586

## Haritha Hotel, Ahobilam

The sacred destination with the shrine of Lord Narasimha, is situated about 70kms from Nandyal in Kurnool district, it is here that all nine forms of the deity or "Nava Narasimhas" are worshipped. There is a lower Ahobilam and upper Ahobilam. The upper Ahobilam is a nine km trek from the foothills and passes through dense forests with scenic glades and waterfalls.

Room Type	Room	Tariff per day
A/C	4	Rs.1100/-
Non A/C	6	Rs.700/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \*Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91 8514-284586

## Haritha Restaurant, Belum Caves

Belum Caves, the second largest natural cave in the Indian sub-continent was discovered in the early 1980s, near Belum Village in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh. The cave is horizontal after a descent of over 20 metres at the opening. Inside, there are spectacular chambers, passages, stalagmites and stalactites fresh water galleries and springs. The caves are located 110 kms from Kurnool and 35 kms from Tadipatri.

Room Type	Room	Tariff per day
Dormitory / Bed	22	Rs.40/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \*Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91 9705389600

## Three Star Hotels in Kurnool

1. Hotel DVR Mansion, SBI Circle, Opp Children's Park,  
Phone : +91 8518 221111/12/13
2. Hotel Rajvihar, Bellary Road,  
Phone : +91 8518 220702, 220539
3. Mourya Inn, Bhagyanagar,  
Phone : +91 8518 289602/03
4. Hotel S.V.Regency, Gandhi Nagar, Kurnool  
Phone : +91 9603536157, +91 8518 248242, 248192
5. Hotel Suraj Grand, Bellary Chourasta  
Phone: +91 85182 57999
6. Sasya Pride, Bhudhawarpet,  
Phone: +91 85182 27777

# NELLORE

## Haritha Beach Resort , Mypadu

Located 14 kms from Nellore town, this beach has lovely vegetation around, where every tourist will find a sort of communion with natural air, water and sand in a relaxed atmosphere. It is a virtually unspoilt beach which is being developed into a beach resort by A.P. Tourism. Resort has 16 cottages to accommodate tourists.

Room Type	Room	Tariff per day
A/C Deluxe (Weekdays)	13	Rs.1200/-
A/C Deluxe (Weekend)	13	Rs.1500/-
A/C Suite (Weekdays)	3	Rs.1500/-
A/C Suite (Weekend)	3	Rs.2000/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \*Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91 9848185775

## Three Star Hotels in Nellore

1. Hotel Athidhi Grand, Dargamitta,  
Phone : +91 82970 10909
2. Hotel Yesh Park, Sodhan Nagar,  
Phone : +91 861 235 6009
3. Minerva Grand, Dargamitta,  
Phone : +91 861 235 8888

# KADAPA

## Haritha Hotel, Gandikota

Gandikota is a small village on the right bank of the river Pennar in Kadapa district. The town played a significant role during the Kakatiya, Vijayanagara and Qutb Shahi periods. The fort here was said to be impregnable and was under the control of Pemmasani Nayaks for over 300 years. The fort of Gandikota acquired its name due to the 'gorge' called 'gandi' in Telugu, formed between the Erramala range of hills, also known as Gandikota hills. Situated amidst beautiful landscape and wild forests, it is endowed with vast natural resources.

Room Type	Rooms	Tariff per day
A/C	2	Rs.1100/-
NonA/C	8	Rs.700/-
Dormitory	(8,8,8)	Rs.1300/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \*Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91 9959659353

## Haritha Hotel, Vontimitta

Vontimitta located about 28 kms from the city of Kadapa and close to the town of Rajampet. It is a place of historical and cultural importance and is home to a 450 year old temple of Lord Rama known as the Sri Kodandarama Swamy temple. According to the legend, the temple had been constructed by two devotees of Lord Rama, named Vontudu and Mittudu, in one single day. Vontimitta is also a mandal head quarters in Kadapa district. It is the only place in India where the marriage of Rama and Seetha is performed in the night. The great devotee of Sri Rama and composer Annamacharya is associated with this legendary temple and lived in Tallapaka located nearby.

Hurt Type	Rooms	Tariff per day
A/CRoom	2	Rs.1000/-
Hon A/C Room	2	Rs.700/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \*Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91 9491902375

## Haritha Resort, Gandi

A valley near Kadapa is popularly known as 'Gandi', meaning a narrow valley with a running river in Telugu. The river Papagni winds its through the Palakonda hills which are about 200 feet in height and emerges in the plains of Kadapa region. In Gandi Kshetra the river Papagni enters north-east from between hills and flows from south towards north. Sri Ramakrishna Anandha Swamy of Boomanandha Ashram had given the name Gandi kshetram to this place.

Room Type	Rooms	Tariff per day
A/C	4	Rs.1000/-
Non A/C	6	Rs.600/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \*Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91 8588-283300

## Haritha Hotel, Kadapa

Bordered on three sides by the Nallamala and Palakonda hills, the lovely city is located about 8 kms to the south of Penna River. The ancient city has many primordial temples and mosques to boast of. Exotic variety of flora and fauna revitalizes the historic sites around the monuments. As the threshold to the blessed Tirumala Hills, it is a city of great significance and offers incredible opportunities to explore history and nature. Kadapa also offers excursions to destinations like Tirupati, Vontimitta Kodanda Rama Swami temple, the Gorge Fort, Gandi, Pushpagiri, etc.

Room Type	Rooms	Tariff per day
A/C Suite	8	Rs.2250/-
A/C Rooms	25	Rs.1750/-
Non A/C Room	18	Rs.1100/-
Banquet Hall		Rs.10,000/-
Hall for 6 Hrs		Rs.3000/-
Full Hall for 6 Hrs		Rs.5000/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \* Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91 8562-240533/192

## Haritha Hotel, Idupulapaya

Idupulapaya located in lush green lands surrounded by pleasant nature, its beauty is doubled in winter season by the advent of peacocks, and waterfalls cascading from the tops of hills. It has a superb hill station-like ambience.

Room Type	Rooms	Tariff per day
A/C	8	Rs.1000/-
Non A/C	8	Rs.700/-
A/C Conference Hall		Rs.5000/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \*Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91 8978759696

## Haritha Resort, Mylavaram

Mylavaram is the scenic site of a reservoir, 5kms from Jammalamadugu, in the Kadapa District. Situated near the left bank of the river Penna, the reservoir and natural surroundings offer a pleasant natural retreat. One can spend a quite weekend away from the daily hassle at this serene location.

Room Type	Rooms	Tariff per day
A/CRoom	2	Rs.1000/-
Non A/C Room	2	Rs.700/-

All Tariffs are subject to change. \*Taxes applicable.  
Contact us: +91 8685-237217





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Andhra Pradesh

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