



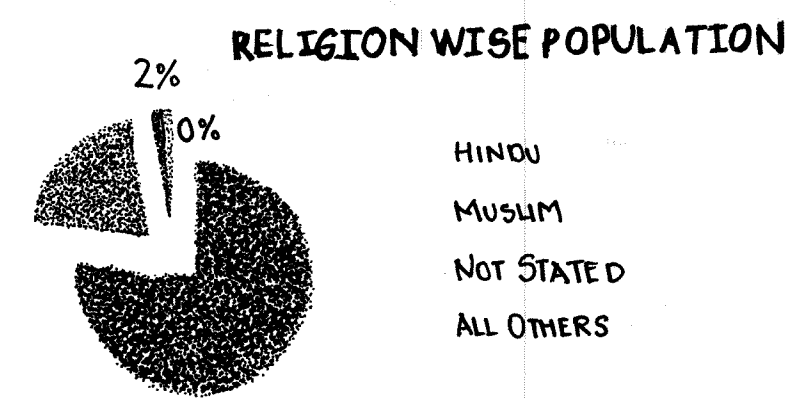
INTRODUCTION:

A SANDSTONE ROCK CUT MONUMENT
IT'S HISTORY BEING VERY ANCIENT,
AFTER THE DEMON'S VAT API AND ILVALA
DESTRUCTED BY THE SAGE AGASTYA...
FAMED FOR FOUR CAVE TEMPLES
EACH FOR DIFFERENT RITUALS,
IDOLS OF NATARAJA, VISHNU AND MAHAVIRA
AND ALL THE CARVINGS EXPRESS AN EXTRA
ORDINARY AVNE...
IT HAS A NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
IT'S BEAUTY TRULY OMNIROTENT,
A PERFECT SPOT FOR TOURISTS
IS BADAMI A PLACE OF INTERESTS...

BADAMI FORMALLY KNOWN AS VATAPI IS FAMOUS FOR ITS
ROCK CUT STRUCTURAL TEMPLES THESE WERE CUT OUT OF
SANDSTONE ROCKS WHICH SURROUND THE AGASTYA LAKE
BADAMI WAS THE FIRST WIND CAPITAL OF CHALUKYAS
IT IS ALSO A FAMOUS ADVENTURE DESTINATION OWING TO
THE PRESENCE OF RED SAND STONE CLIFFS WHICH HAVE
HORIZONTAL CRACKS MAKING BADAMI A FAVOURED
DESTINATION OF ROCK CLIMBERS.

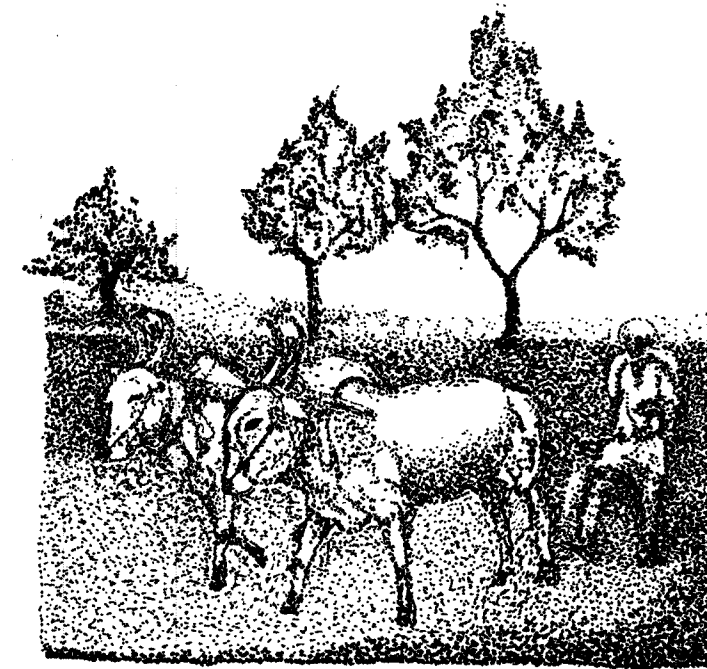
OCCUPATION:

THEIR MAJOR OCCUPATION IS AGRICULTURE WHICH COVERS
ALMOST 80%. THE REST OF THE PEOPLE ARE ENGAGED IN
OTHER SECTORS LIKE GOVERNMENT JOB, BUSINESS
EMPLOYEES AND INDUSTRIAL SECTORS



RELIGION WISE POPULATION:

HINDUS CONTRIBUTE 77% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND THE
LARGEST RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY IN THE CITY FOLLOWED BY
MUSLIMS WHICH CONTRIBUTE 21% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION
AND STATED ARE THE 3RD LARGEST RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY
YEAR WITH 2% POPULATION

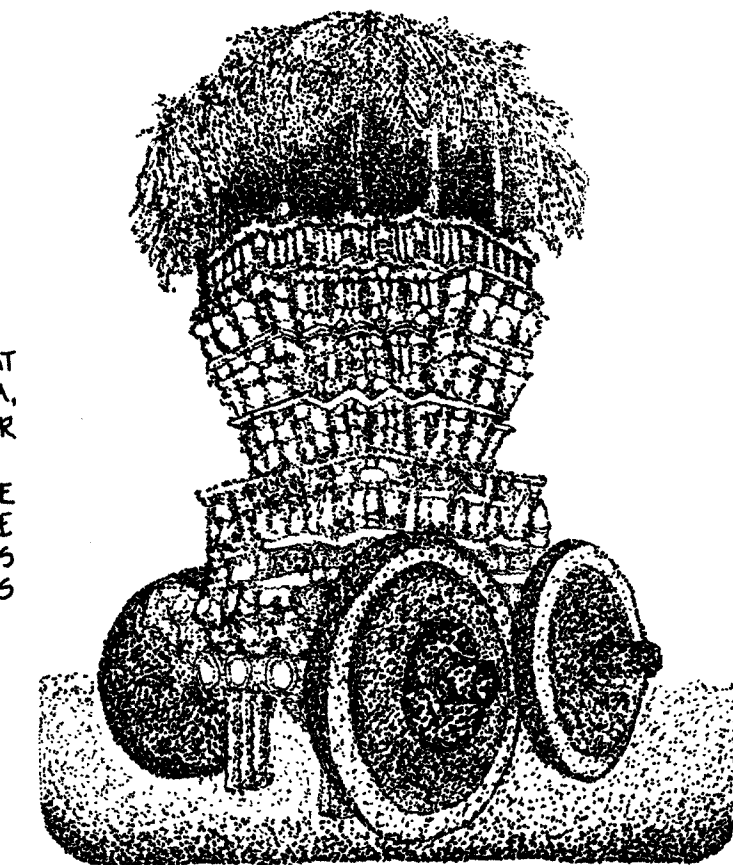


BANSHANKARI TEMPLE:

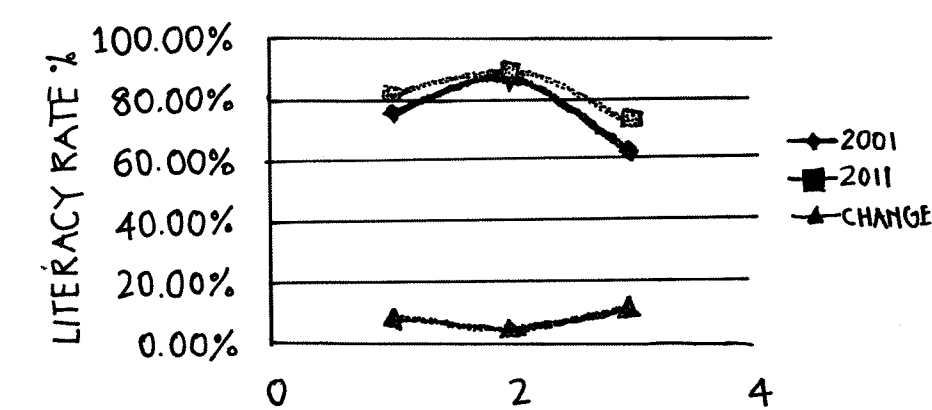
BANASHANKARI DEVI TEMPLE THE HINDU SHRINE LOCATED AT
CHOLAHAGUDDE NEAR BADAMI IN BAGALKOT DISTRICT KARNATAKA,
INDIA THE TEMPLE IS POPULARLY CALLED BANASHANKARI OR
VANASHANKARI
THE TEMPLE WAS INITIALLY DRAVIDIAN ARCHITECTURAL STYLE THE
TEMPLE IS ENCLOSED WITHIN WALLS ON ALL SIDES THE MAIN STRUCTURE
HAS A MUKHA MANTAPA AND SANCTUM TOPPED BY VIMANA THERE IS
A 108.7 M SO TANK IN FRONT OF THE TEMPLE AT THE ENTRANCE WHICH IS
LOCALLY CALLED AS HARIDRA THIRTHA

BANASHANKARI JATRE:

BANASHANKARI JATRE IS HELD AS A RELIGIOUS CUM
CULTURAL FESTIVAL AT THE TEMPLE PRECINCTS EVERY YEAR
ON THE VACATION OF KATHA YATRA.

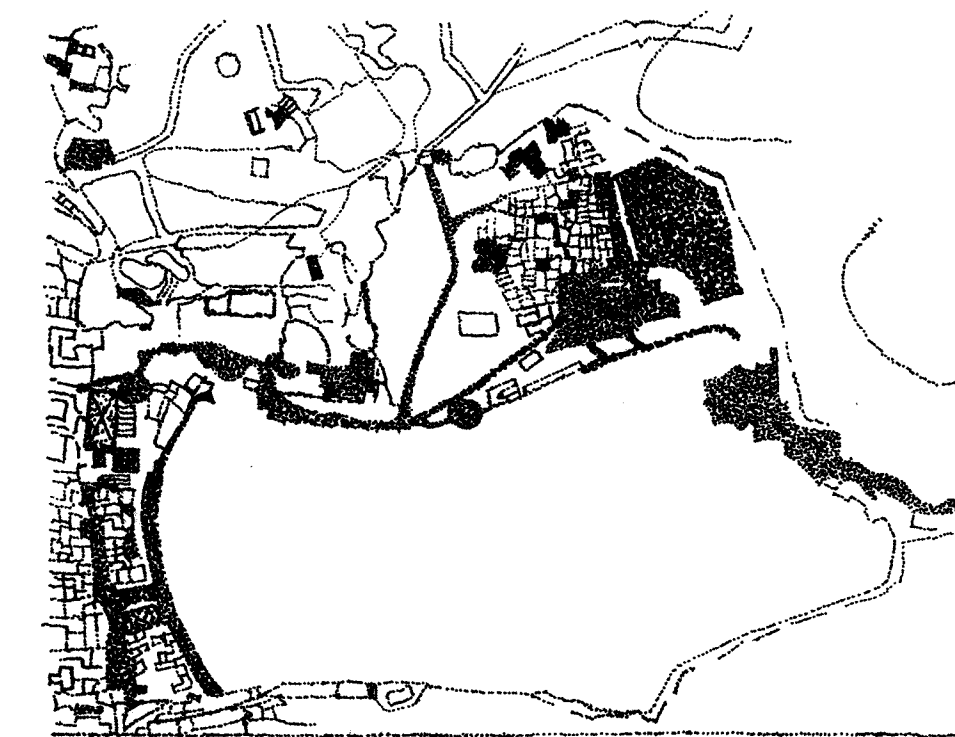


LITERACY RATE



LITERACY:

ABOUT 22 THOUSAND PEOPLE IN THE CITY ARE LITERATE. AMONG THEM ABOUT 12
THOUSAND ARE MALE AND 9964 ARE FEMALE LITERACY RATE OF BADAMI IS 82%
OVERALL LITERACY RATE IN THE CITY HAS INCREASED BY 1% MALE LITERACY HAS GONE
UP BY 1% AND FEMALE LITERACY RATE HAS GONE UP BY 1%



CLIMATIC CONDITION:

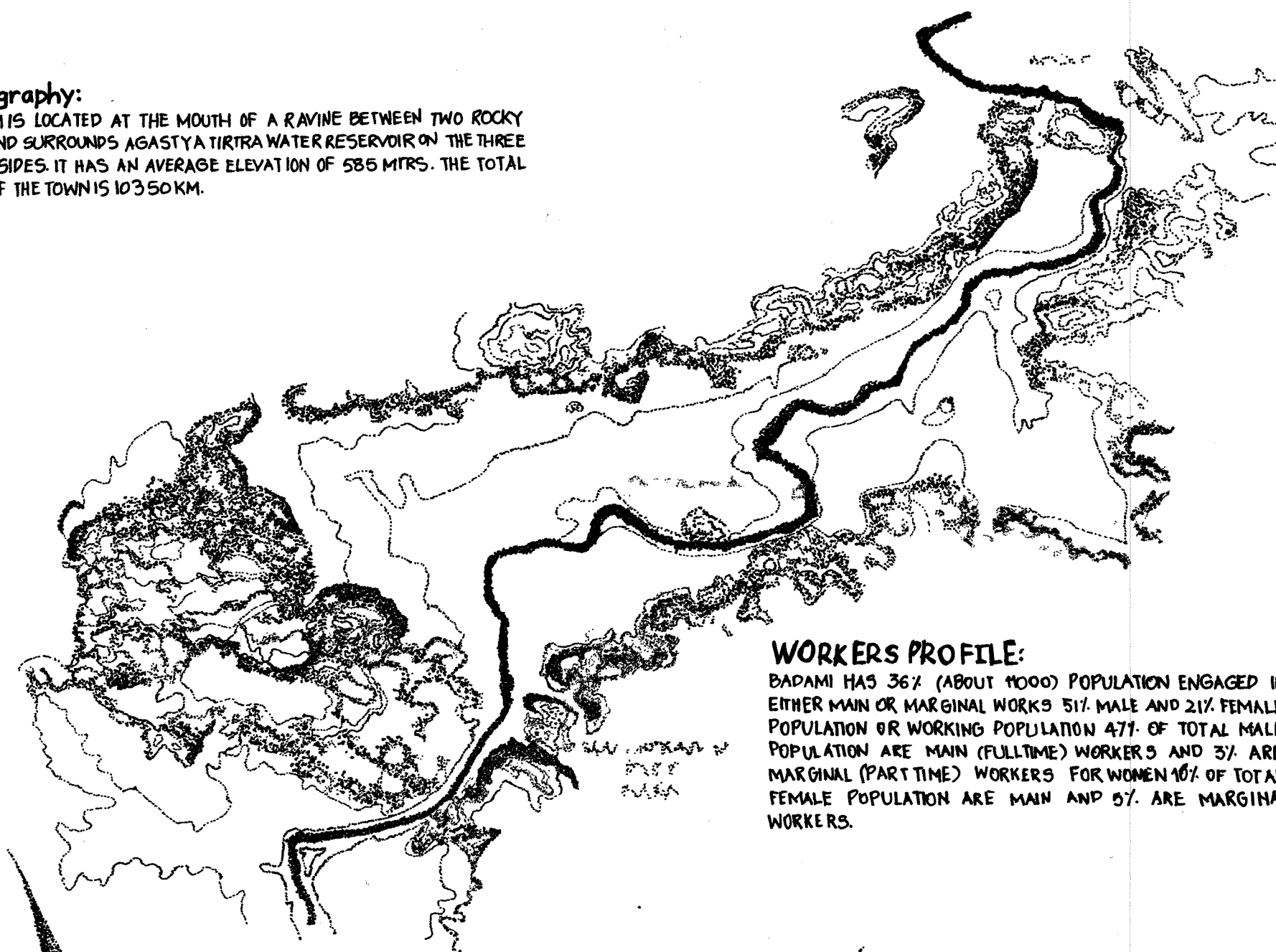
THE CLIMATE IN BADAMI IS REFERRED TO HAS A LOCAL STEPPE
CLIMATE THERE IS NOT MUCH RAIN FALL IN BADAMI ALL YEAR
LONG THE AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURE IS 25.7 °C THE
TEMPERATURES ARE HIGHEST ON AVERAGE IN APRIL AT AROUND
29.3°C DECEMBER IS THE COLDEST MONTH OF THE YEAR THE
LEAST AMOUNT OF RAINFALL OCCURS IN JANUARY

Topography:

BADAMI IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF A RAVINE BETWEEN TWO ROCKY
HILLS AND SURROUNDS AGASTYA TIRTHA WATER RESERVOIR ON THE THREE
OTHER SIDES IT HAS AN AVERAGE ELEVATION OF 585 METERS. THE TOTAL
AREA OF THE TOWN IS 103.50 KM.

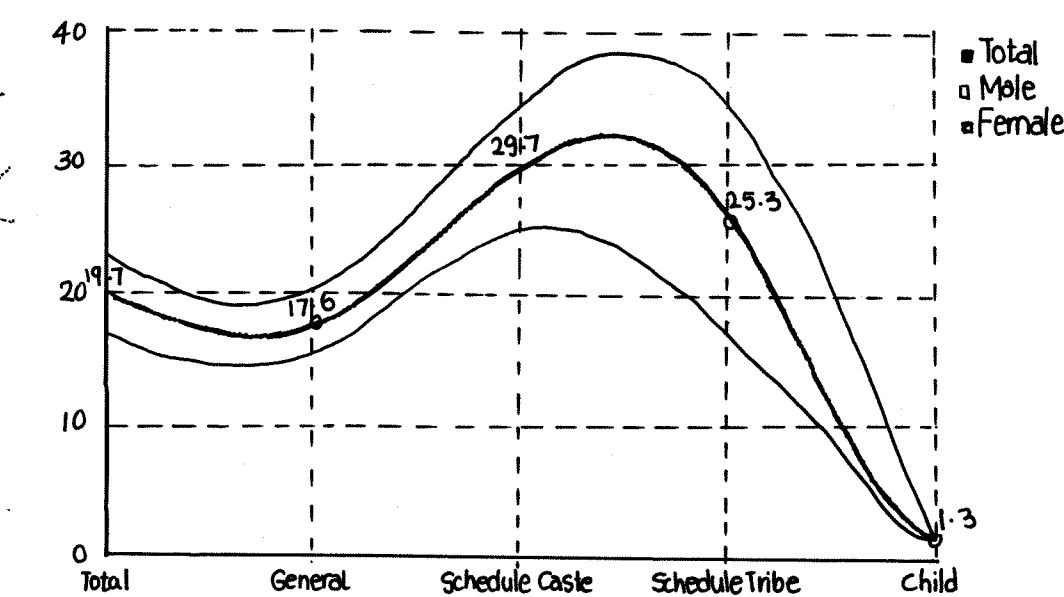
AVERAGE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF BADAMI:

TEMPERATURE MIN	24°C
TEMPERATURE MAX	32°C
HUMIDITY	64%
WIND	14mph WNW
CLOUD	45%
PRECIPITATION	2.2mm



WORKERS PROFILE:

BADAMI HAS 36% (ABOUT 10000) POPULATION ENGAGED IN
EITHER MAIN OR MARGINAL WORKS 51% MALE AND 21% FEMALE
POPULATION OR WORKING POPULATION 47% OF TOTAL MALE
POPULATION ARE MAIN (FULLTIME) WORKERS AND 3% ARE
MARGINAL (PARTTIME) WORKERS FOR WOMEN 16% OF TOTAL
FEMALE POPULATION ARE MAIN AND 5% ARE MARGINAL
WORKERS.

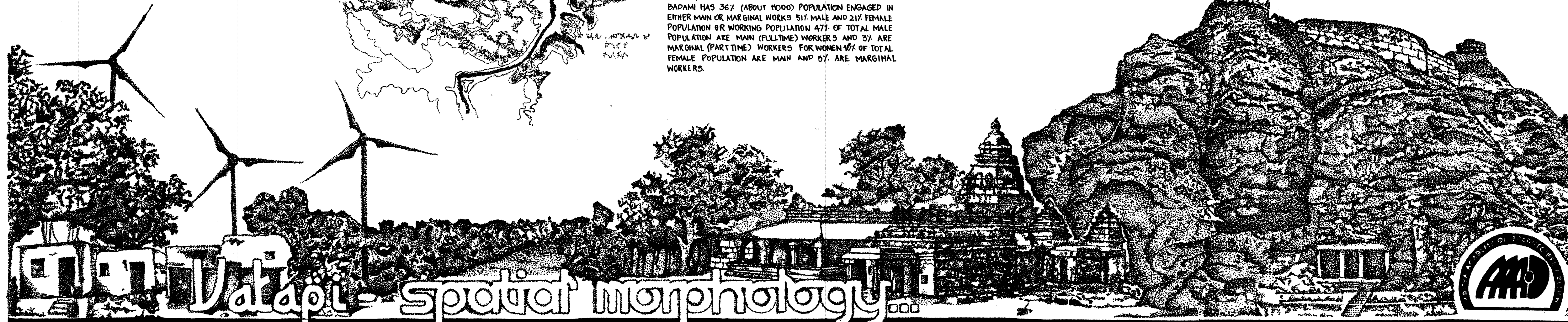


GROWTH OF POPULATION:

POPULATION OF THE CITY HAS INCREASED 19.7% FOR LAST 10 YEARS. FEMALE POPULATION
GROWTH RATE OF THE CITY OF 22.9% WHICH IS 6% HIGHER THAN MALE POPULATION GROWTH
RATE OF 16.8% GENERAL CASTE POPULATION HAS INCREASED BY 17.6% SCHEDULED CASTE
POPULATION HAS INCREASED BY 23.7% SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION HAS INCREASED BY
25.3% AND CHILD POPULATION HAS INCREASED BY 13% IN THE CITY.

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SPACE

SPACE IS DEFINED TO INCLUDE ENCLOSED AND PARTIALLY ENCLOSED AREAS WITHIN BUILDING. AS WELL AS OPEN AREAS AND STREETS AROUND THE BUILDING. BOUNDARIES IN THIS REGARD ARE CONSIDERED TO BE BARRIERS THAT DEFINE THE LIMITS OF CONTROL PEOPLE OR GROUPS OF PEOPLE EXERCISE OVER A GIVEN SPACE. THE DIMENSIONS OF HEIGHT, DEPTH AND WIDTH WITHIN WHICH ALL THINGS EXIST AND MOVE.

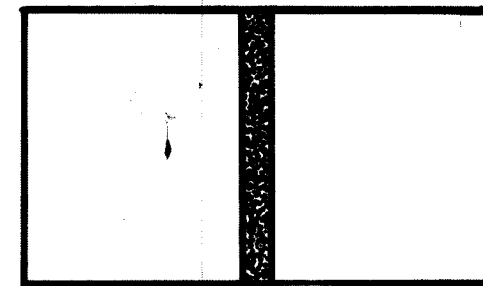
SPATIAL MORPHOLOGY

SPATIAL MORPHOLOGY IS TO STUDY THE INTERCONNECTED PATTERNS OF SPACE THAT ARISE AT THE URBAN AND BUILDING SCALE AS SPACE IS ORGANIZED AND DIFFERENTIATED BY PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL BOUNDARIES. BOUNDARIES ARE LIKE WISE IMPORTANT MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF SPACE WHICH ARE USED IN ESTABLISHING FUNDAMENTAL SPATIAL CATEGORIES SUCH AS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SPACE, INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR SPACE. BOUNDARIES ALSO INDICATE DISCONTINUITIES IN SPACE AND DEFINE THE LIMITS OF CONTROL INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS HAVE OVER A SPACE. THE IMPORTANCE OF ENSURING A CLEAR DEFINITION OF THE PUBLIC PRIVATE INTERFACE ESTABLISHED BY BOUNDARIES WILL PREVENT PUBLIC ACTIVITIES FROM SPILLING INTO PRIVATE SPACE. THE INTERFACE SHOULD PROVIDE A SENSE OF ENCLOSURE, SCALE, CONTINUITY AND PROTECTION AS IT HAS THE POTENTIAL OF BEING AN EFFECTIVE DEVICE FOR DEFINING PRIVACY.

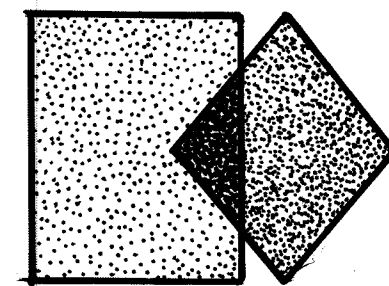
ZONING

DISTINCTION OF DEFINITIONS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SPACES HAS ALSO BEEN FOUND TO DIFFER BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS OF DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS. STREETS AND OPEN SPACES AROUND AND BETWEEN DWELLING UNITS ARE GENERALLY CONSIDERED TO CONSTITUTE COMMUNAL PUBLIC SPACE. APART FROM STREETS, BEING VIEWED AS ONLY SPACES FOR MOVEMENT, THEY HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED TO PLAY ROLES IN RESIDENTIAL SETTINGS AS SOCIAL BINDERS, ALSO SERVING AS SETTINGS FOR RECREATIONAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

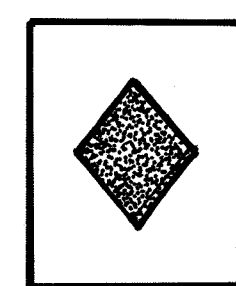
SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS



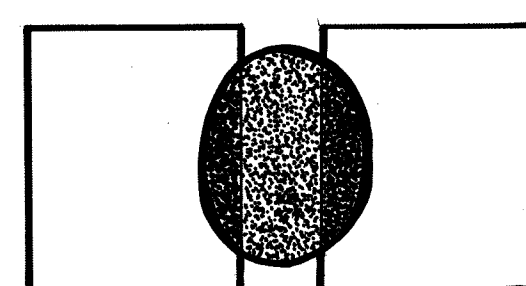
SPACE WITHIN A SPACE
A SPACE MAY BE CONTAINED WITHIN THE VOLUME OF A LARGER SPACE.



INTERLOCKING SPACES
THE FIELD OF SPACE MAY OVERLAP THE VOLUME OF ANOTHER SPACE.

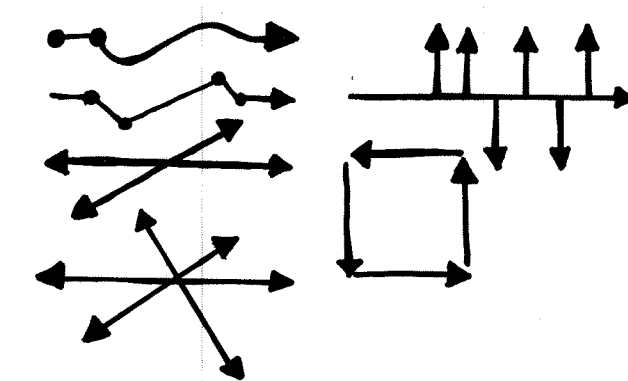


ADJACENT SPACES
TWO SQUARES MAY ADJUT EACH OTHER OR SHARE A COMMON SPACE.

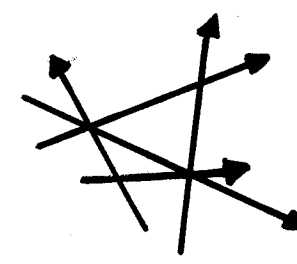
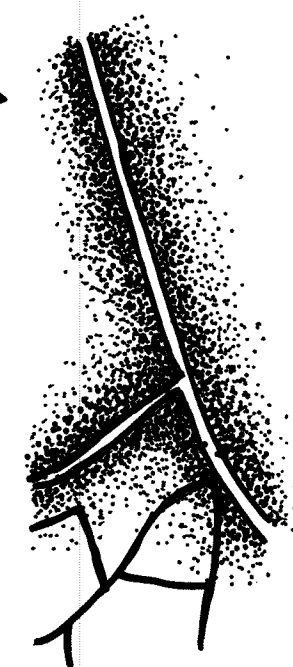


SPACES LINKED BY A COMMON SPACE
TWO SPACES MAY RELY ON AN INTERMEDIARY SPACE FOR THEIR RELATIONSHIP.

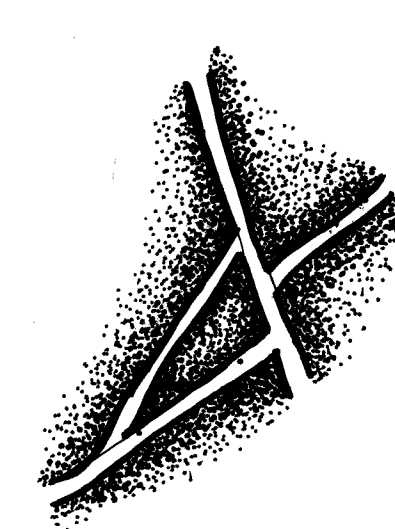
CONFIGURATION OF THE PATH



LINEAR
ALL PATHS ARE LINEAR. HOWEVER A STRAIGHT PATH CAN BE THE PRIMARY ORGANIZING ELEMENT FOR A SERIES OF SPACES.



NETWORK
A NETWORK CONFIGURATION CONSISTS OF PATHS THAT CONNECT ESTABLISHED POINTS IN A SPACE.



RADIAL
A RADIAL CONFIGURATION HAS LINEAR PATHS FROM OR TERMINATING AT A CENTRAL COMMON POINT.



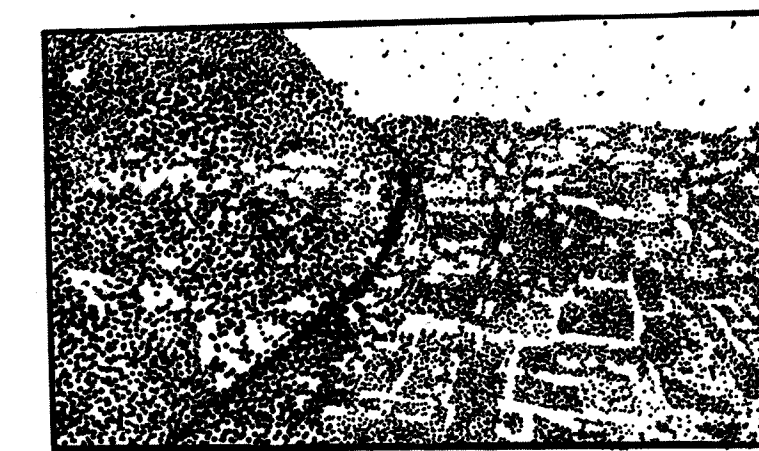
CIRCULATION

CIRCULATION SPACE VARIES ACCORDING TO HOW ITS BOUNDARIES ARE DEFINED.
*ITS FORM RELATES TO THE FORM OF THE SPACES IT LINKS.
*ITS QUALITIES OF SCALE, PROPORTION, SIGHT AND VIEW ARE ARTICULATED.
*ENTRANCES OPEN INTO IT AND IT HANDLES CHANGES IN LEVEL WITH STAIRS AND RAMPS.

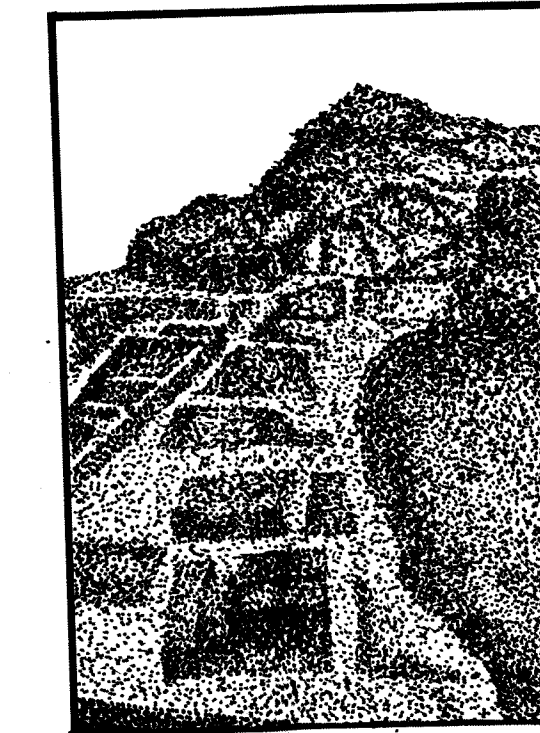
A CIRCULATION SPACE MAY BE:

1. ENCLOSED - FORMING A GALLERY OR PRIVATE CORRIDOR THAT RELATES TO THE SPACES IT LINKS THROUGH ENTRANCES IN A WALL PLANE.
2. OPEN ON ONE SIDE - FORMING A BALCONY OR GALLERY THAT PROVIDES VISUAL AND SPATIAL CONTINUITY WITH THE SPACES IT LINKS.
3. OPEN ON BOTH SIDES - FORMING A COLONNADED PASSAGE WAY THAT BECOMES A PHYSICAL EXTENSION OF THE SPACE IT PASSES THROUGH.

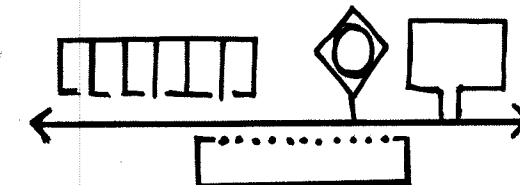
*PATTERN



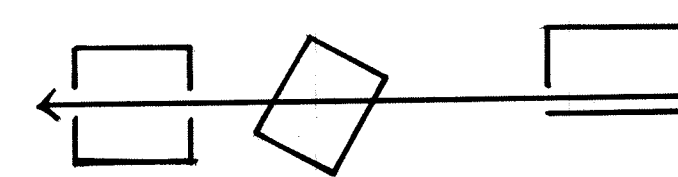
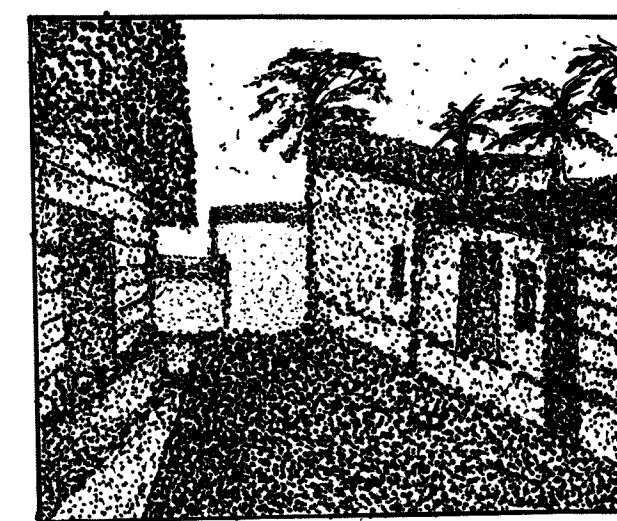
*VIEW/OUTLOOK



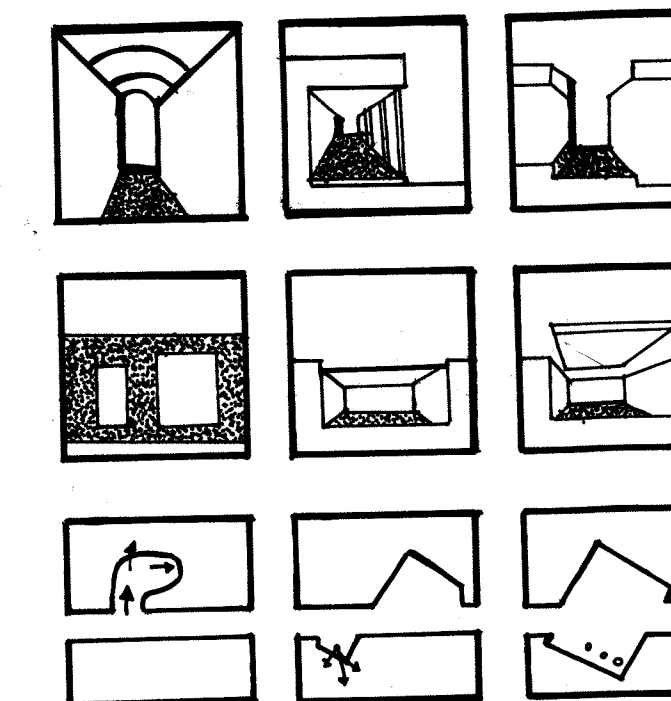
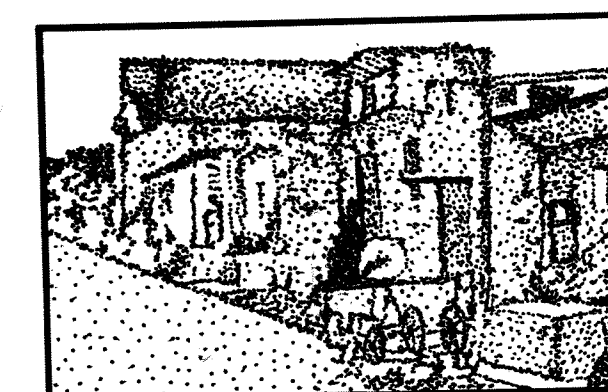
PATH - SPACE RELATIONSHIPS



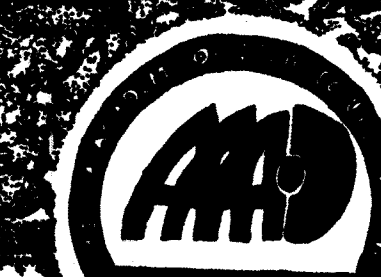
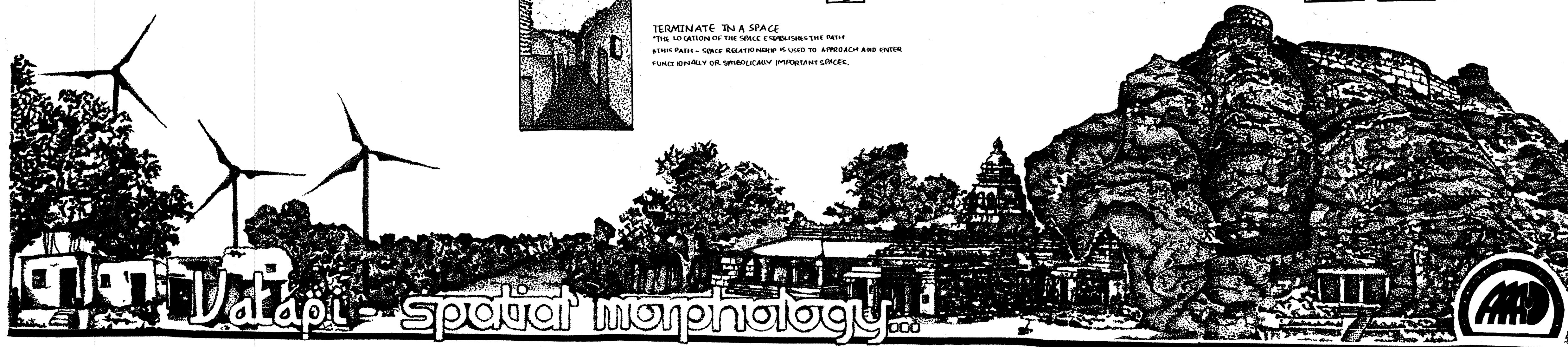
PASS BY SPACES
*THE INTEGRITY OF EACH SPACE IS MAINTAINED.
*THE CONFIGURATION OF THE PATH IS FLEXIBLE.
*MEDIATING SPACES CAN BE LISTED TO LINK THE PATH WITH THE SPACES.



PASS THROUGH SPACES
*THE PATH MAY PASS THROUGH A SPACE AXIALLY, OBLIQUELY OR ALONG ITS EDGE.
*IN CUTTING THROUGH A SPACE, THE PATH CREATES PATTERNS OF REST AND MOVEMENT WITHIN IT.



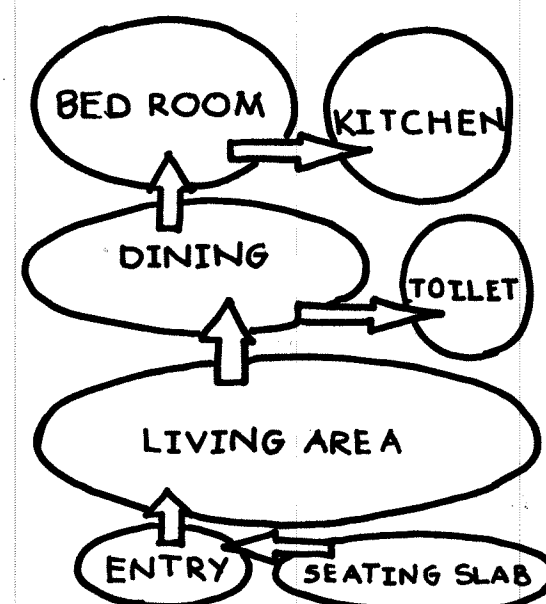
TERMINATE IN A SPACE
*THE LOCATION OF THE SPACE ESTABLISHES THE PATH.
*THIS PATH - SPACE RELATIONSHIP IS USED TO APPROACH AND ENTER FUNCTIONALLY OR SYMBOLICALLY IMPORTANT SPACES.



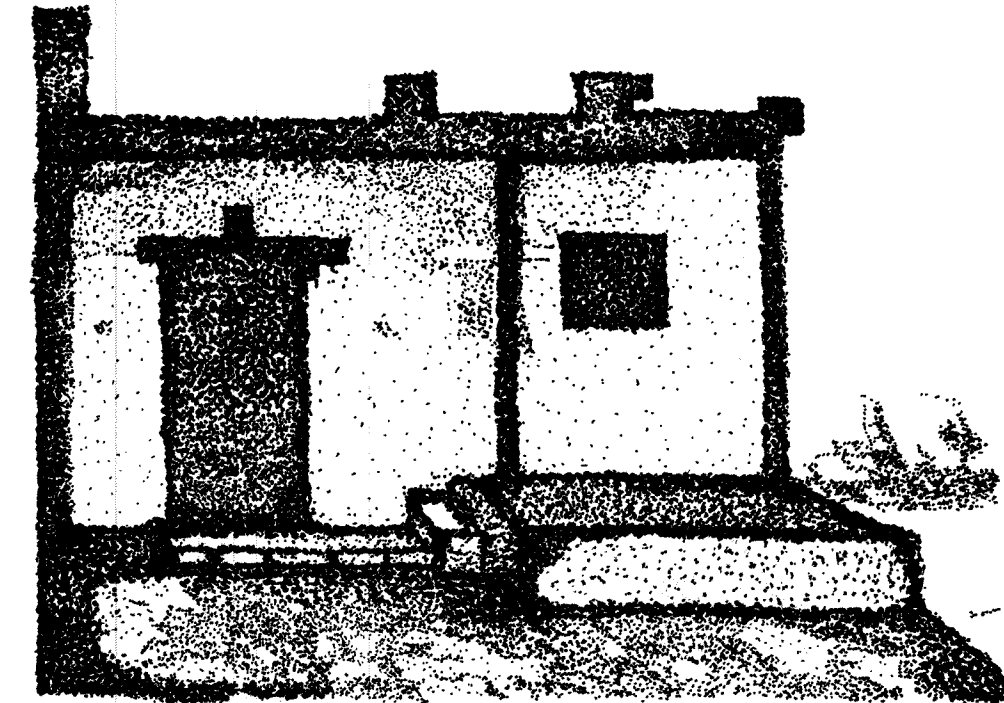
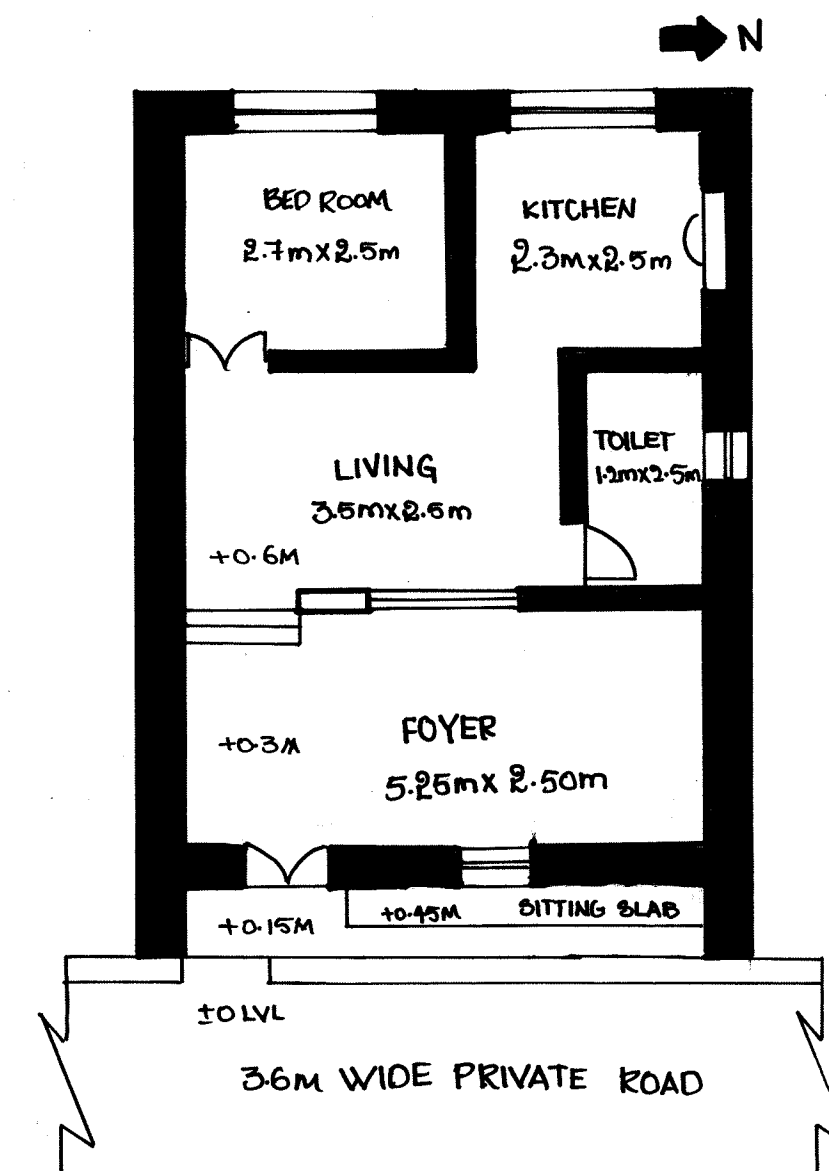
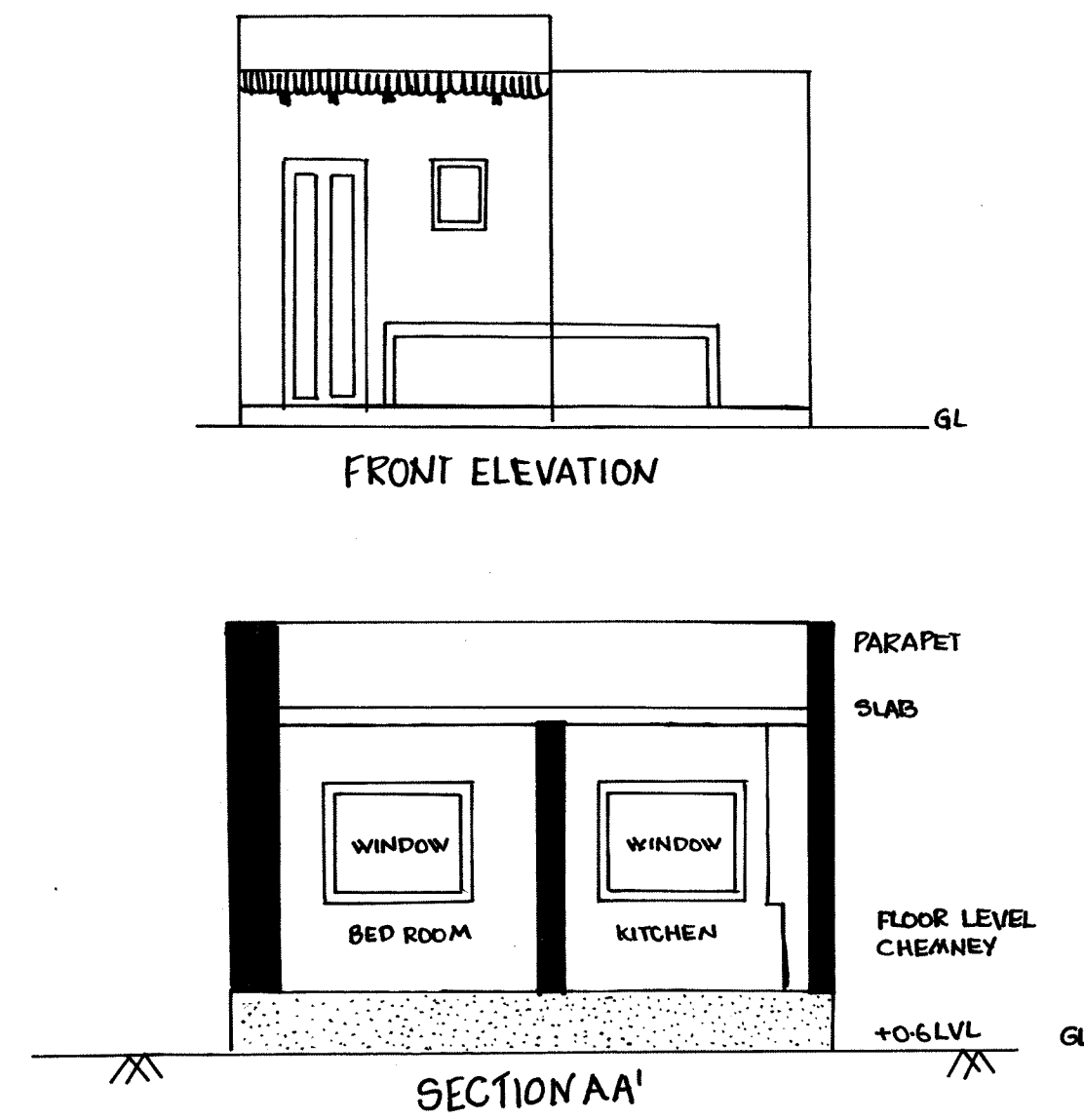
HOUSE TYPOLOGY



LOCATION:
BEHIND GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL,
NEAR GULEDALAKAVYA PARK AND GARDEN,
BUS STAND ROAD - BADAMT



BUBBLE DIAGRAM



ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES:

SIMPLEST METHODS WERE USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION LIKE MUD FLOORING & STONE FOUNDATION LAID UNDER CONCRETE WALLS. THE ROOF IS CONSTRUCTED USING WOODEN BLOCKS AND MUD. THERE IS NO COMPOUND FOR THE HOUSE. THE HOUSE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED IF IN CASE OF MORE RAINFALL.

LIFESTYLE:

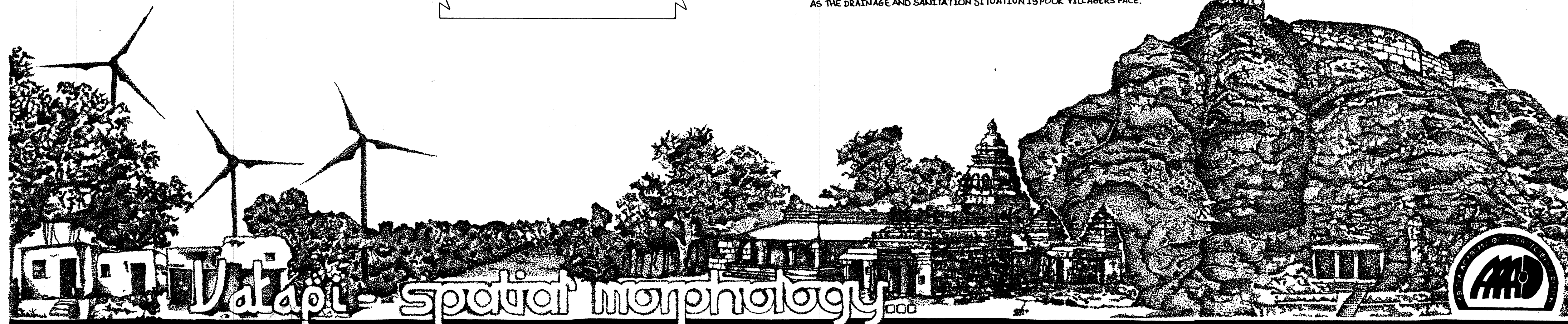
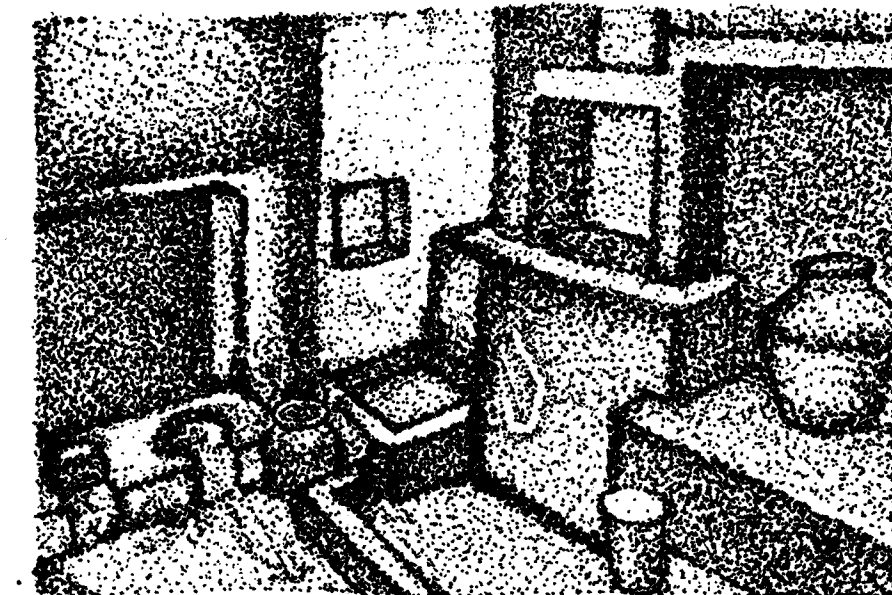
THESE VILLAGERS HAVE A VERY BEAUTIFUL AND ATTRACTIVE LIFESTYLE. THERE ARE 4 MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE. FARMING IS THEIR OCCUPATION. BULLS ARE USED FOR FARMING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD. MEN WORK PULLING BULLOCK CARTS WHILE WOMEN WORK PLANTING MAIZE CROPS. AS FARMING WAS THEIR MAIN OCCUPATION WHICH LEAD THEIR CHILDREN FOR THEIR EDUCATION. THEY ARE VERY CLEAN, SWEET AND SIMPLE. THEY DON'T DREAM FOR BIG HOUSE, VEHICLE, MONEY ETC. THEY ARE HAPPY WITH THEIR LIFESTYLE. THEY WOULD LIKE TO ENGAGE IN WORK ALWAYS. IN SPITE OF THEIR HARD WORK THEY ARE NOT ABLE TO EARN ENOUGH TO PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH EVEN TWO SQUARE MEALS A DAY. THEY USE COW DUNG TO HEAT WATER. THEY ADD ONE PINCH OF SALT INTO THE WATER AND HEAT IT.

PROBLEMS FACED BY VILLAGERS:

THE VILLAGERS ARE POOR, IGNORANT, SUPERSTITIOUS. THEY HAVE NO BASIC AMENITIES LIKE GOOD ROADS AND HOSPITALS. THE ROADS BECOME MORE SLIPPERY DURING RAINY SEASON. THE DRAINAGE IS NOT ACCORDING TO THE SYSTEM. DIFFICULTY TO WALK ON THE ROADS ESPECIALLY DURING RAINY SEASON.

WATER SUPPLY:

AGUSTHYA LAKE IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER, BUT THEY DON'T USE IT FOR DRINKING PURPOSE. LAKE WATER IS USED ONLY FOR PRIMARY SOURCES LIKE WASHING CLOTHS ETC. THE WATER SUPPLY FOR SMALL AREAS IS BY BORE-WELLS. MALAPRABHA RIVER WATER IS USED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES OF HOUSE. AS THE DRAINAGE AND SANITATION SITUATION IS POOR, VILLAGERS FACE.



LOCATION :

HOUSE IS LOCATED IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE CITY BADAMI. IT IS NEAR TO THE BADAMI CAVES NEAR VIRUPAKSHA TEMPLE ROAD.

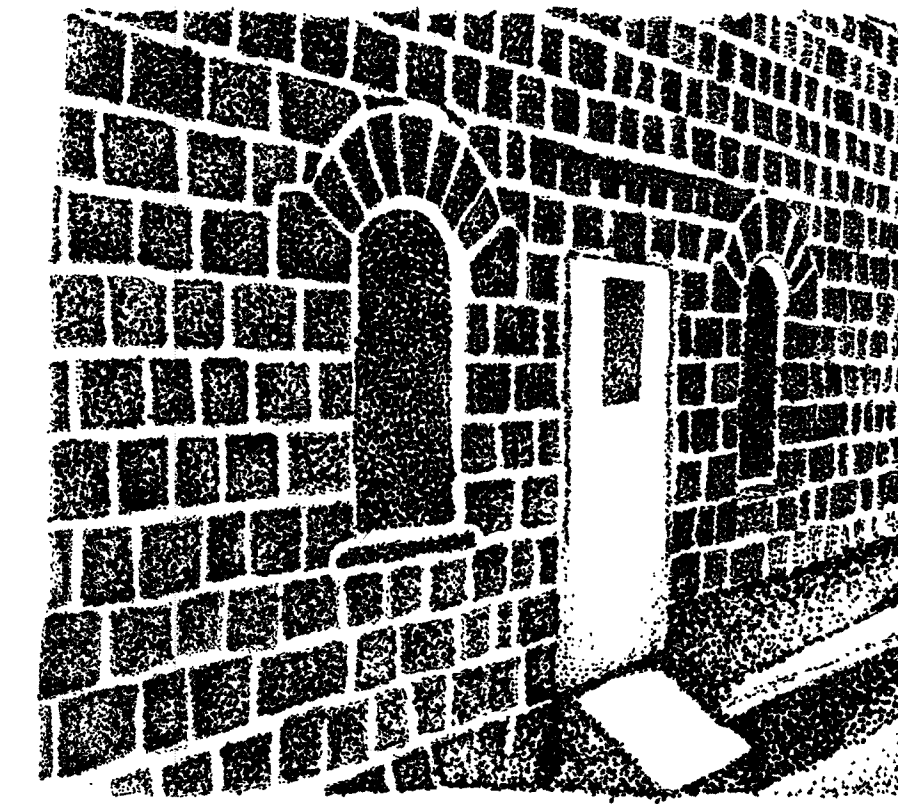


About the house

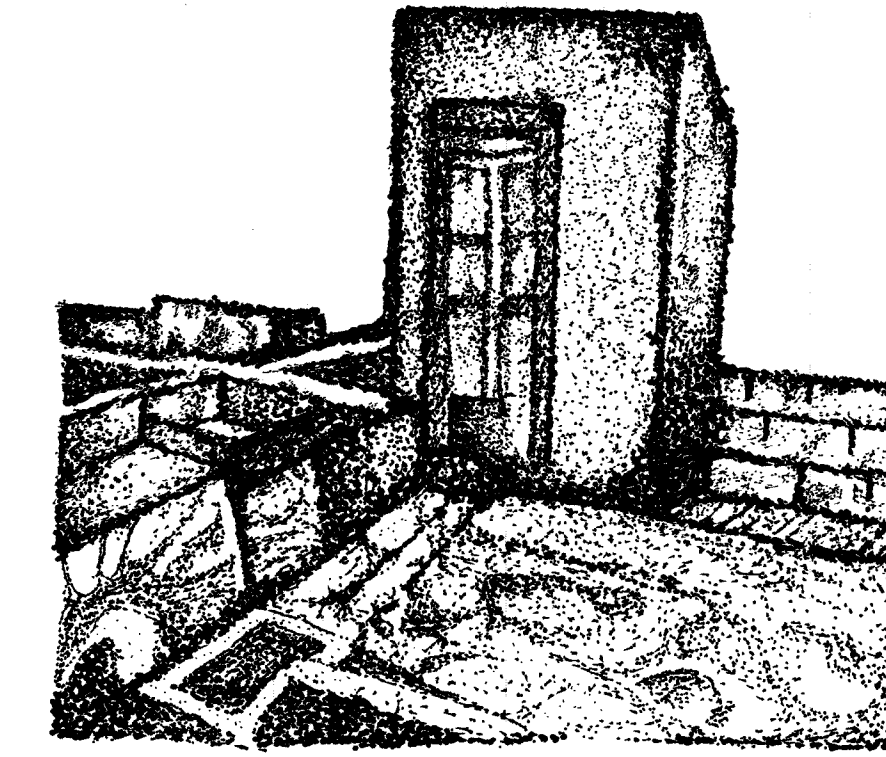
- NO PEOPLE RESIDING IN THE HOUSE - 5
- OCCUPATION - AGRICULTURE
- INCOME - RS. 45,000 PER YEAR
- BUILT-YEAR - 1957



FRONT ELEVATION



WINDOWS WITH SEGMENTAL ARCH AND EXPOSED BRICK WORK

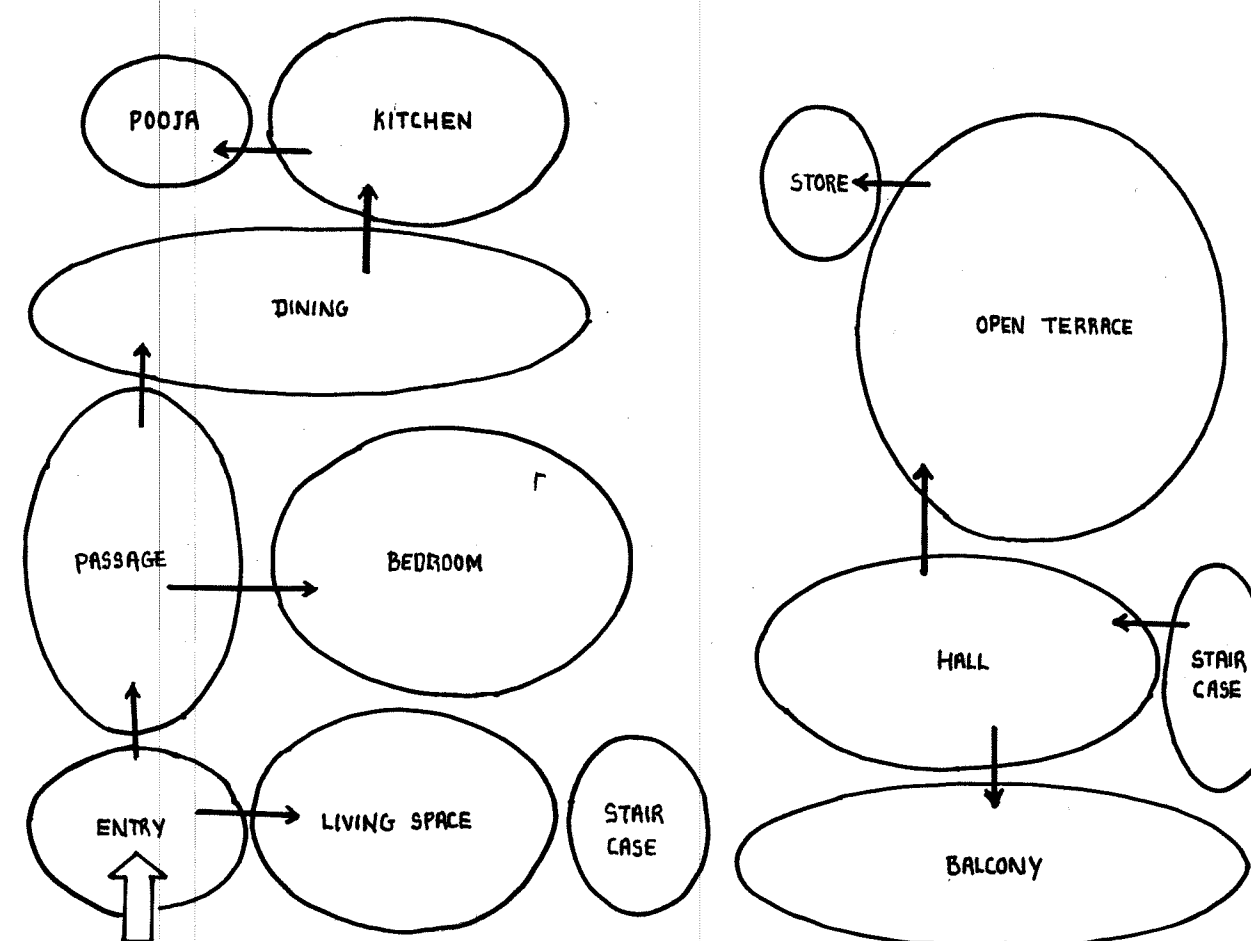


FLAT MUD ROOFING

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

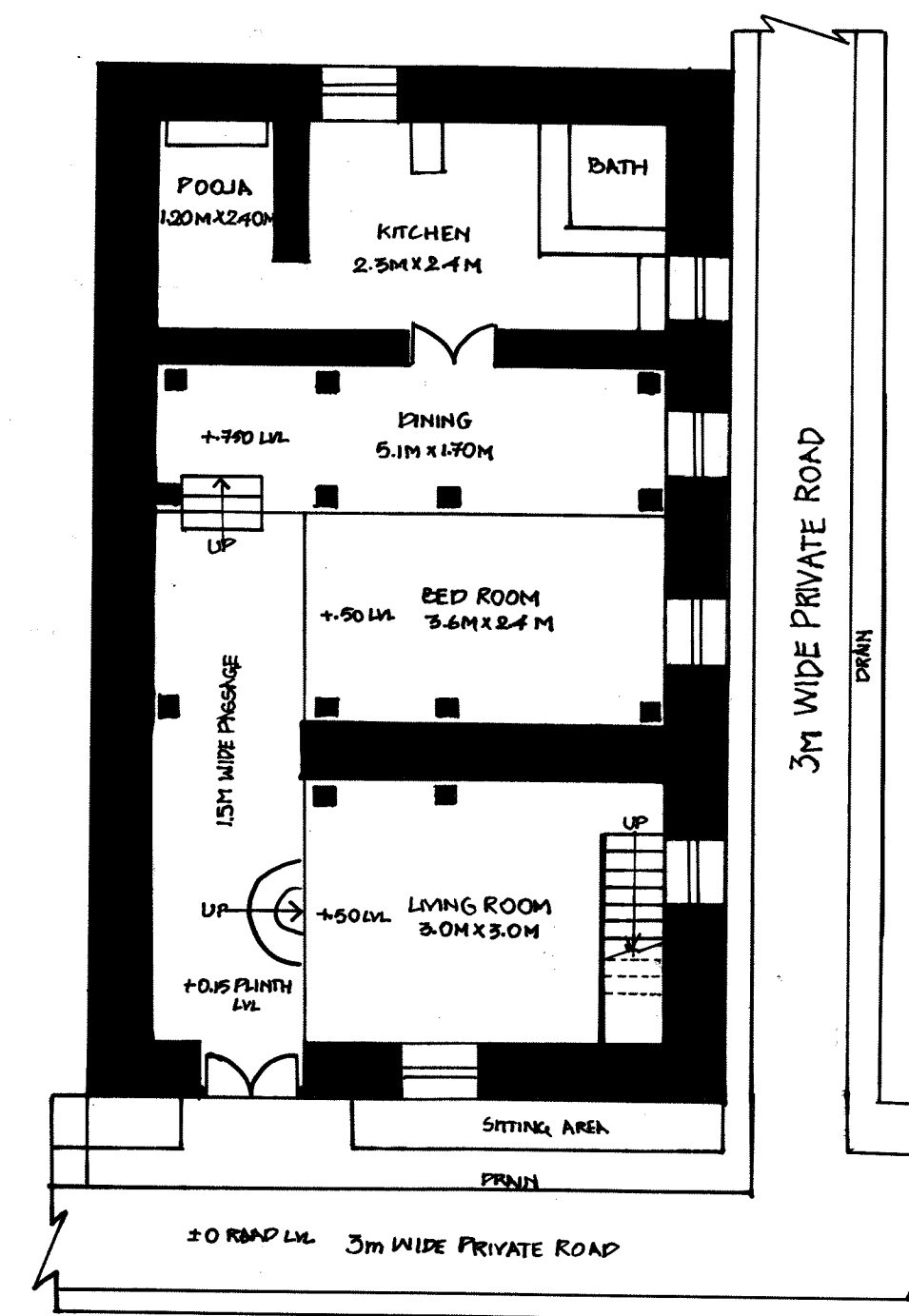
- POST AND BEAM TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION
- INDIGENOUS STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE
- THE HOUSES HAVE FLAT ROOF
- THEY HOUSE HAD SLOUGHT FOR LIGHTING AND VENTILATION
- LEVELS WERE USED TO SEPARATE THE SPACES
- LOCALLY AVAILABLE MATERIAL WAS USED FOR CONSTRUCTION
- PRINCIPLE BUILDING MATERIAL IS WOOD AND TIMBER
- TIMBER WAS USED FOR CONSTRUCTION ALONG WITH SAND STONE
- SANDHANI WOOD WAS USED FOR FILLERS
- MUD AND TIMBER WAS USED FOR ROOFING

- THE MUD WAS RENEWED FOR EVERY FOUR YEARS
- THE HOUSE IS ALWAYS COOL BECAUSE OF MUD USED AS THE ROOFING MATERIAL
- VARIOUS ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUTSIDE OF THE HOUSE ON THE JUGGLI
- JUGGLI WAS THE FRONT PORCH OF THE HOUSE THERE PAW TO PAW ACTIVITIES TOOK PLACE
- JUGGLI WAS THE SPACE OF INTERACTION AMONG THE NEIGHBORS
- THE HOUSE PLAN FOLLOWED YANTRI
- LIFE STYLE WAS VERY SIMPLE
- MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME WAS THROUGH FARMING
- HOUSE WAS LOCATED IN AN INORGANIC SETTLEMENT
- THE HOUSE HAD OPEN DRAINAGE SYSTEM
- HOUSES WERE CONNECTED WITH NARROW STREET

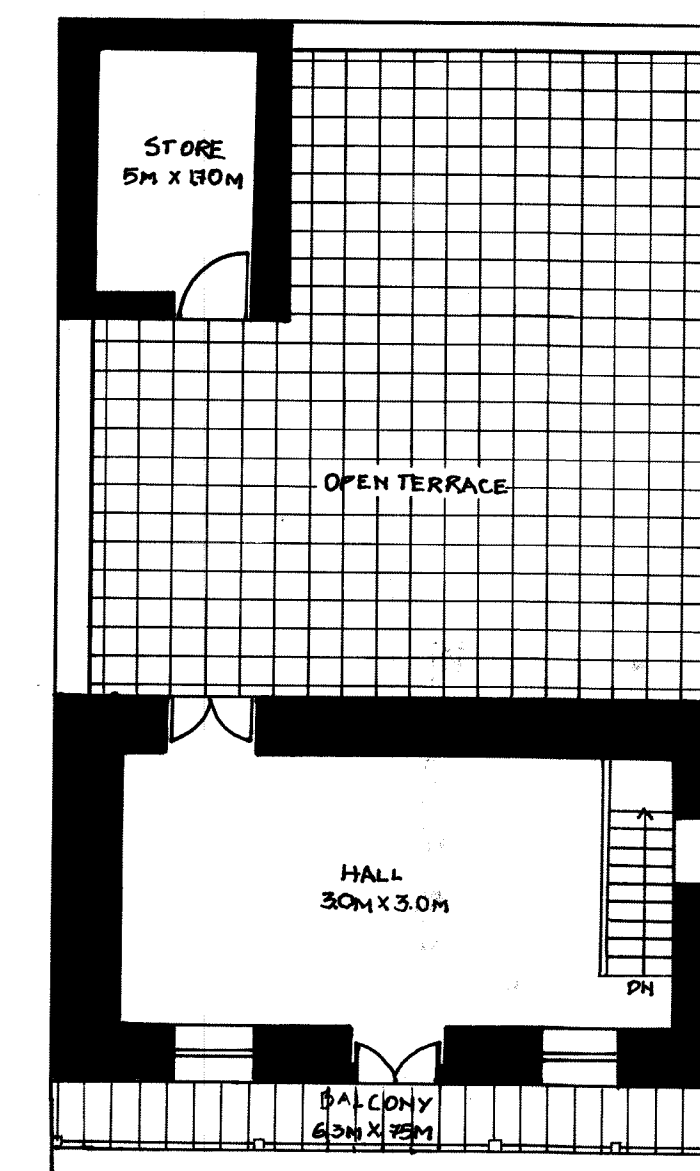


GROUND FLOOR BUBBLE DIAGRAM

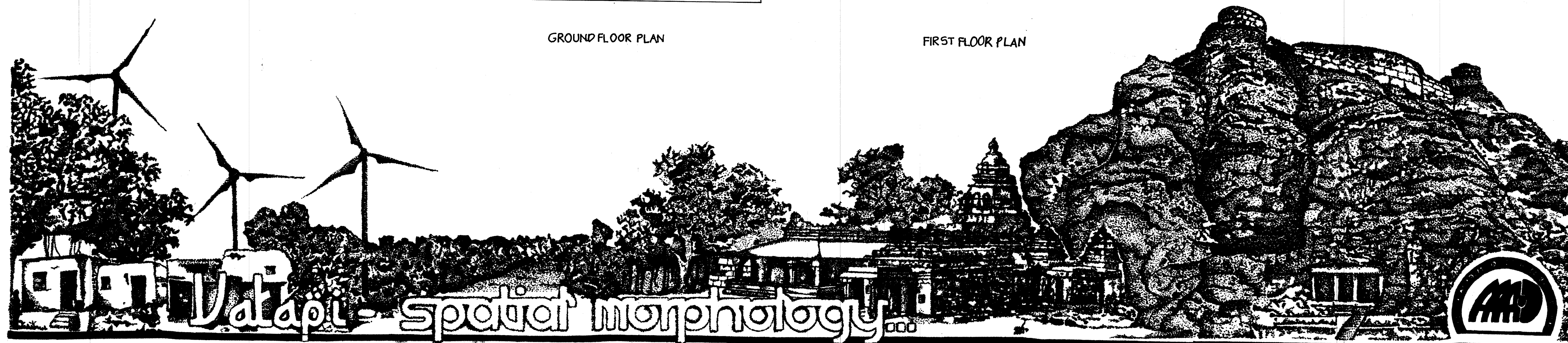
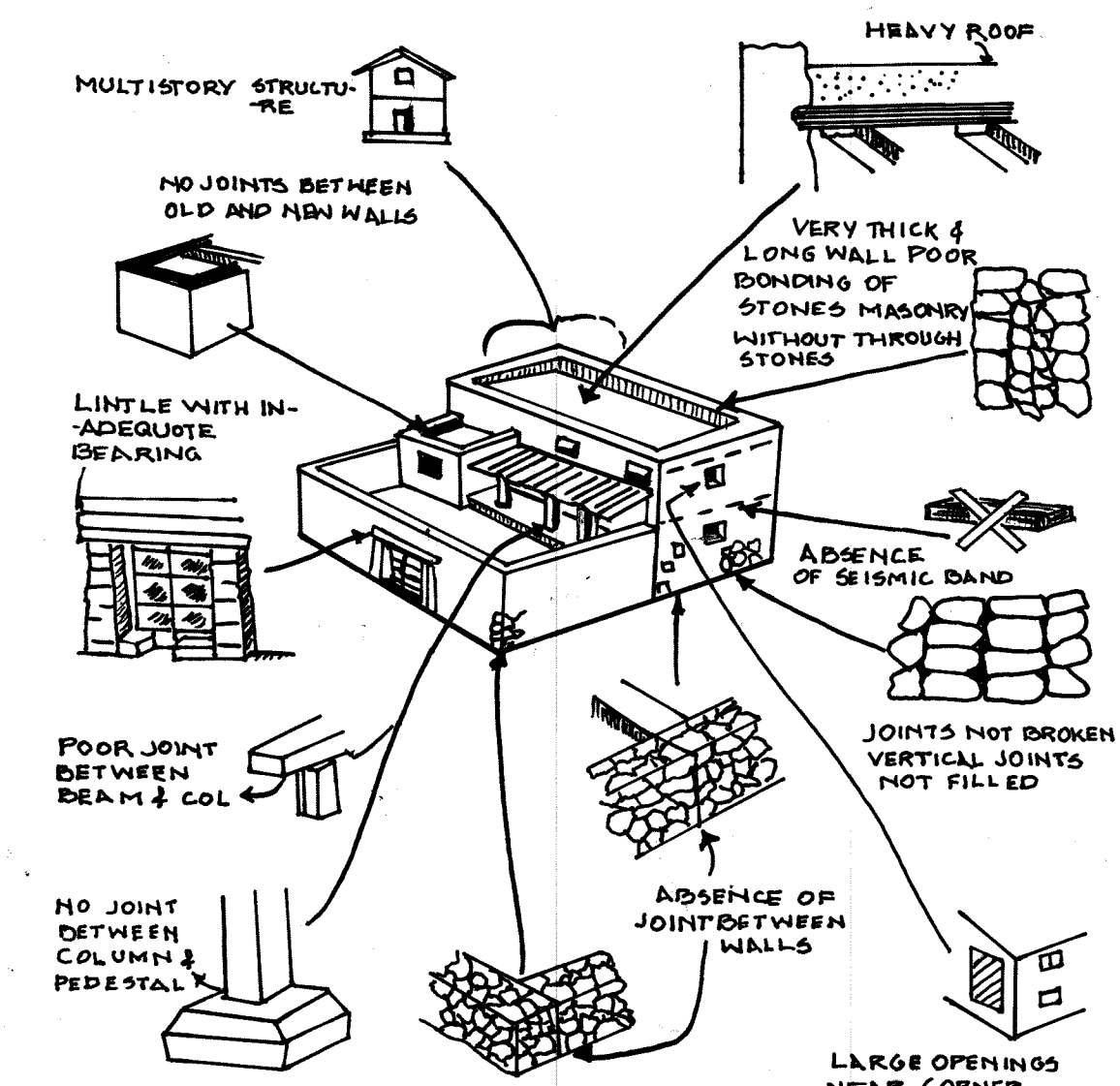
FIRST FLOOR BUBBLE DIAGRAM



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



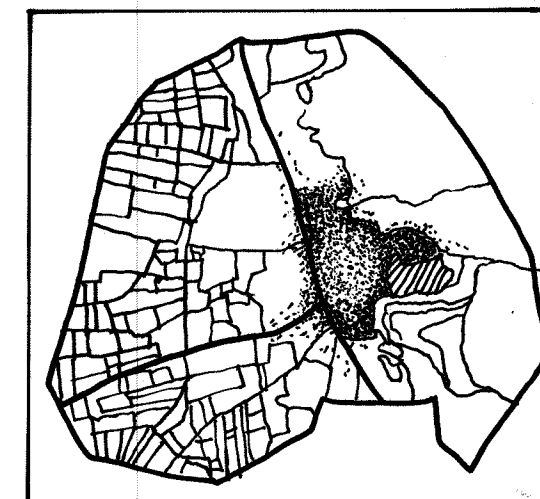
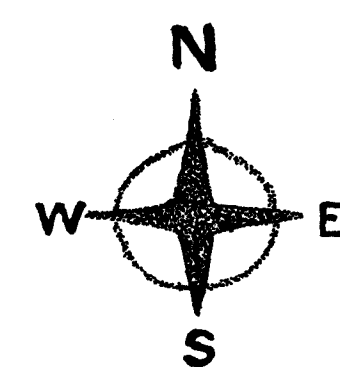
HISTORY
 BADAMI, FORMALLY KNOWN AS 'VATAPI' IS A TOWN IN THE BAGALKOT DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA, INDIA.
 IT WAS FOUNDED BY PULAKESHIN I, A CHALUKYAN RULER, IN 540 AD.
 IT IS LOCATED AT A RAVINE FOOTHILL OF THE RED SANDSTONE OUTCROP THAT SURROUNDS AGASTYA LAKE.
 THE SETTLEMENT STARTED ALONGSIDE THE AGASTYA LAKE AND STARTED EXTENDING WESTWARD.



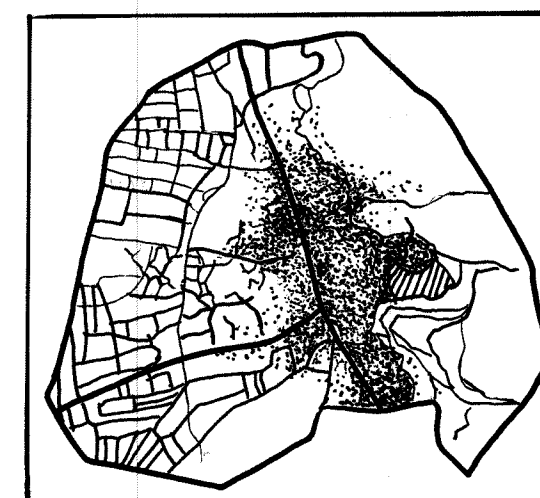
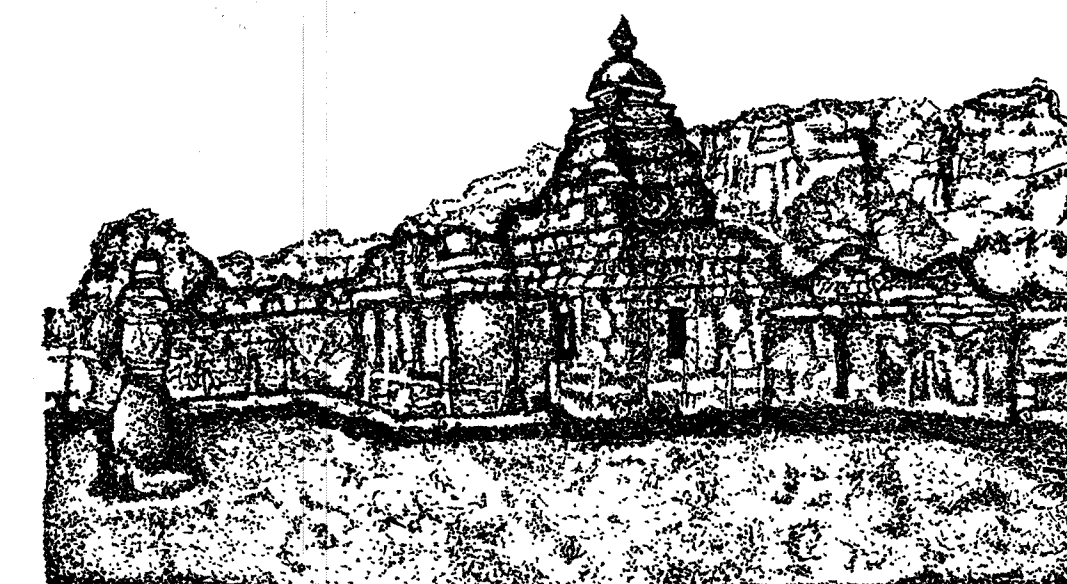
LEGEND

- PROTECTED MONUMENTS
- UNPROTECTED MONUMENTS

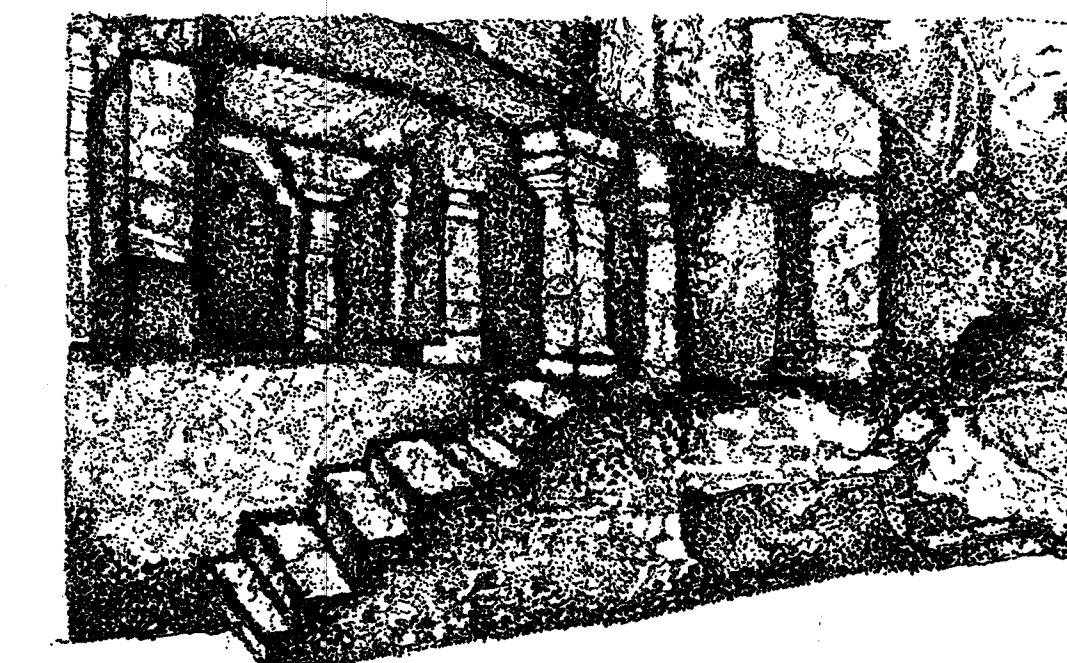
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. BHATTARATHA GROUP OF TEMPLES AT THE EAST
2. MARANA OF THE TANK
3. GROUP OF TEMPLES ON THE NORTH EAST OF AGASTYA
4. RUPEE SCULPTURES
5. KOSTHAYA CAVED
6. JAGNA VASUNAVYA CAVED
7. SOUTHERN FORT AND THE OLD DUN
8. REMAINS OF THE CHALUKYAN FORTIFICATION WALLS
9. YELLAMMA TEMPLE
10. REMAINS OF FORT WALL | 11. NORTHERN FORT AND TEMPLE
12. FORT GATEWAY
13. VEDURASWA TEMPLE
14. LOCAL TEMPLE
15. TEMPLE ON THE HILL UNDER EASTERN OF NORTHERN FORT |
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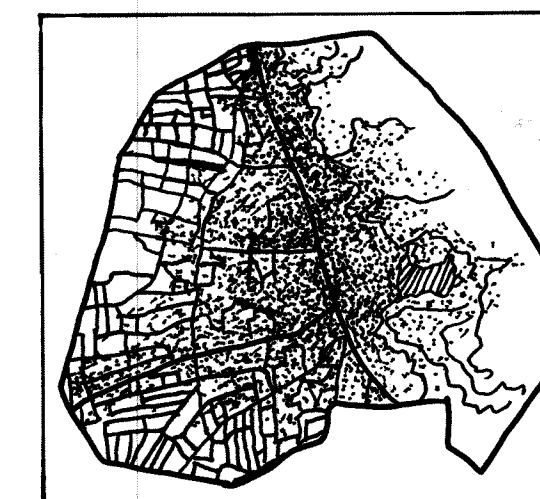
THE CHALUKYAS
 (5TH - 7TH CENTURY AD)
 THE BADAMI CHALUKYAN ERA WAS AN IMPORTANT PERIOD IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BADAMI TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE. THE RISE OF THIS EMPIRE CREATED THE COMMENCEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND OVERSEAS TRADE.



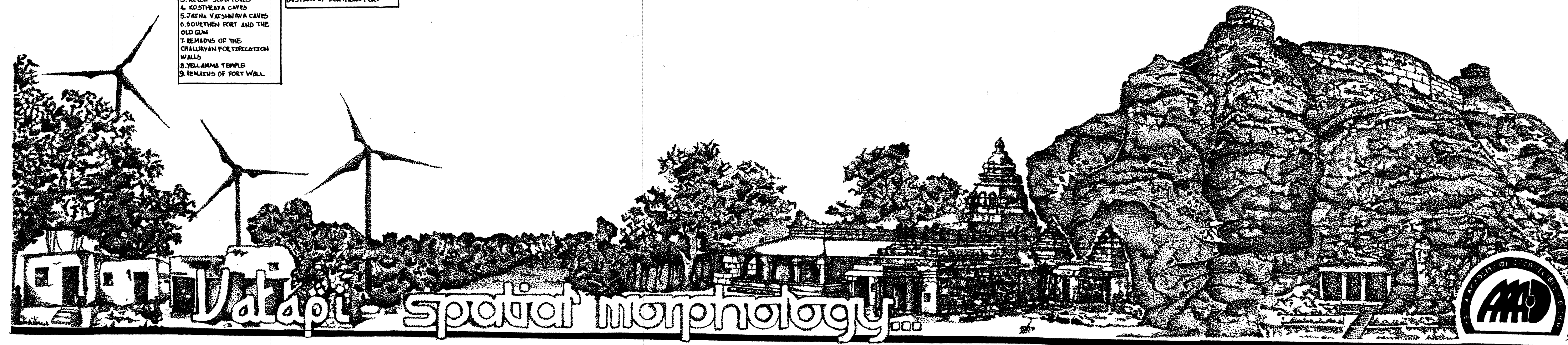
RASHTRAKUTAS
 (8TH - 10TH CENTURY AD)
 THE RASHTRAKUTAS HAD A FRUITFUL TIME OF POLITICAL EXPANSIONS, ARCHITECTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAMOUS ULTRARY CONTRIBUTIONS. THEY DEFEATED THE KARNATIC ARMY TO TAKE CONTROL OF THE NORTHERN REGION OF CHALUKYAS IN 753 AD.



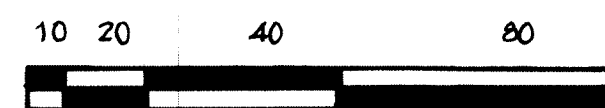
PARAMARA DYNASTY
 (10TH - 13TH CENTURY AD)
 THE PARAMARA DYNASTY HAD A GREAT LEVEL OF POLITICAL AND CULTURAL PRESTIGE. THEY CONSTRUCTED SEVERAL SHIVA TEMPLES ALTHOUGH THEY ALSO PATRONIZED JAIN SCHOLARS.



ALAUDDIN KHILJI
 (13TH - 14TH CENTURY AD)
 CONSTRUCTION OF FORTIFICATIONS ON TOP OF THE SOUTHERN HILL AND INSTALLATION OF CANNONS TOOK PLACE IN THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN FORTS.



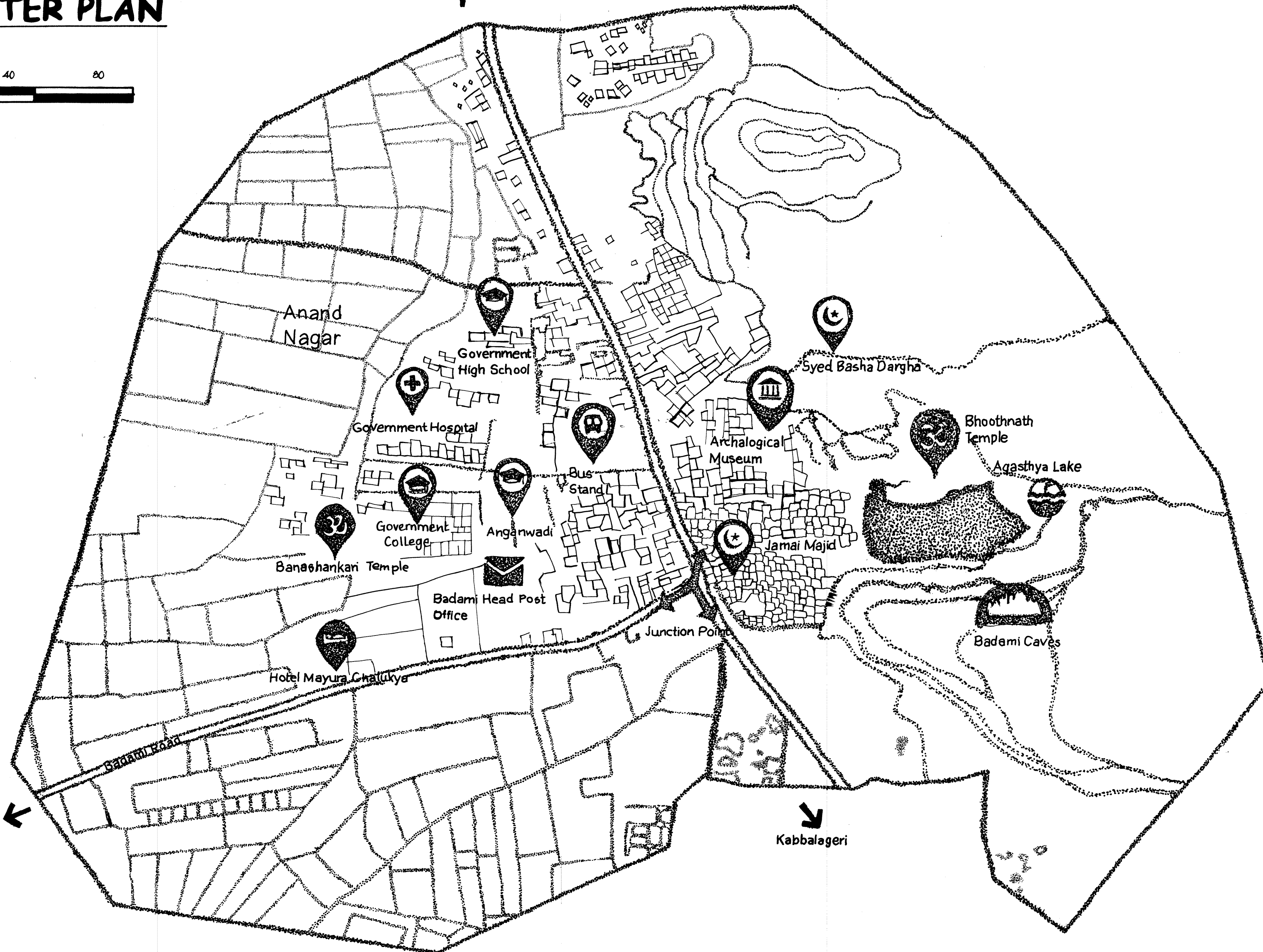
MASTER PLAN



Sai colony ↑

Banari ←

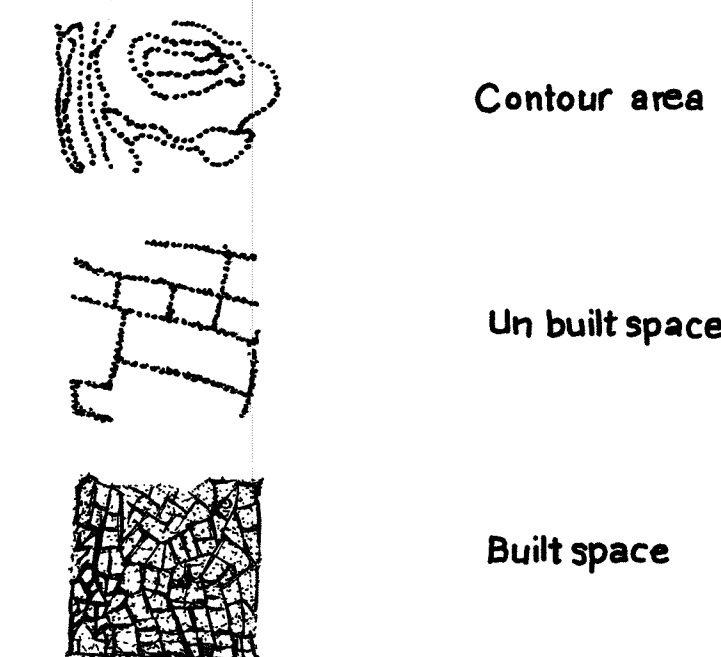
Kabbalageri ↓



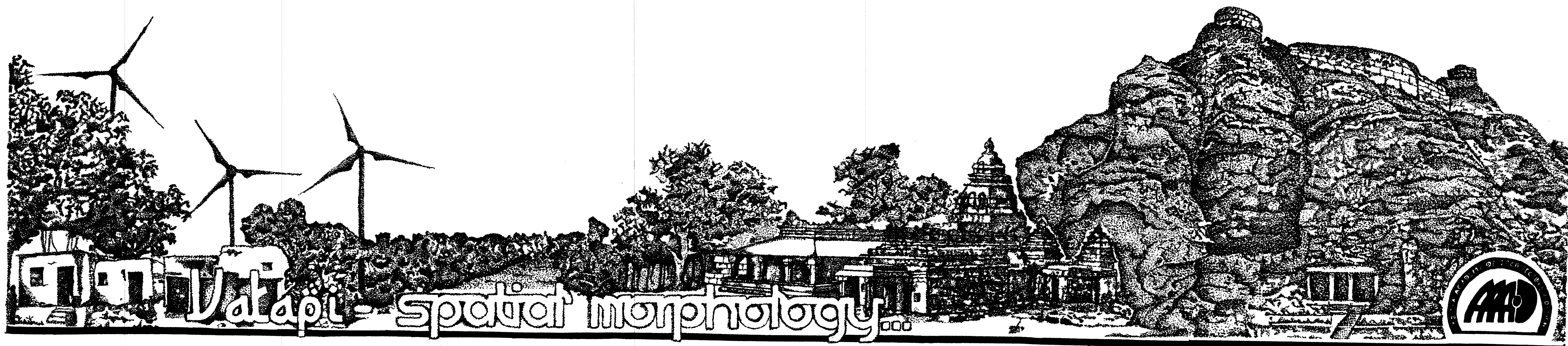
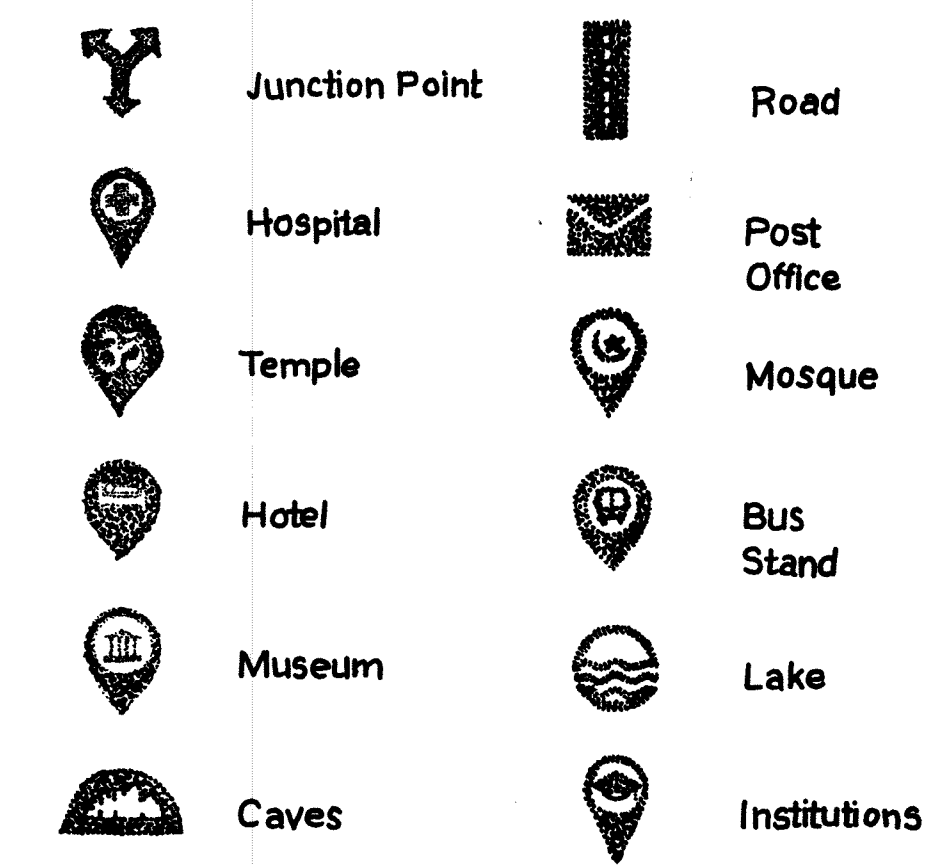
ORIENTATION



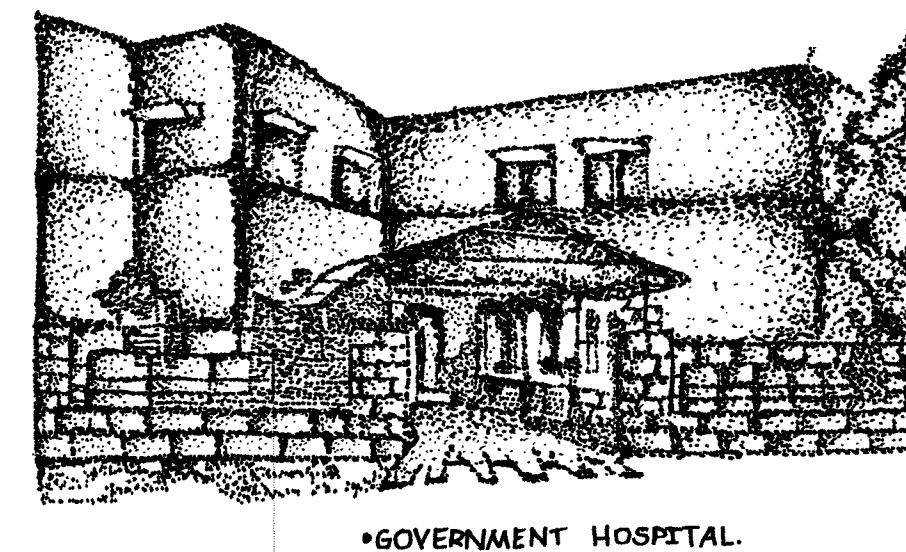
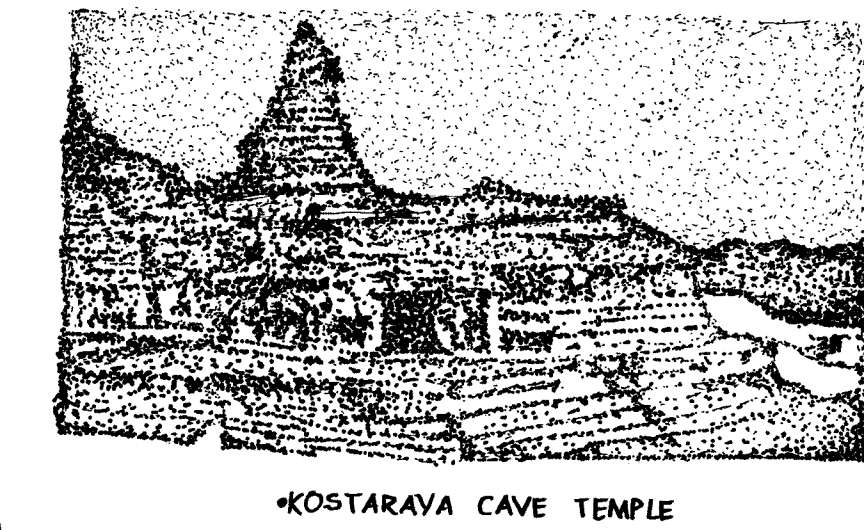
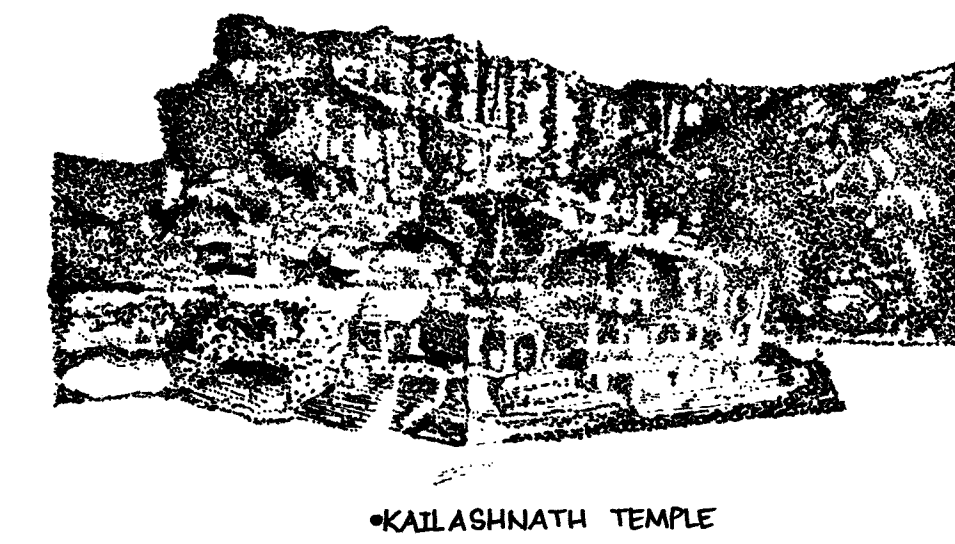
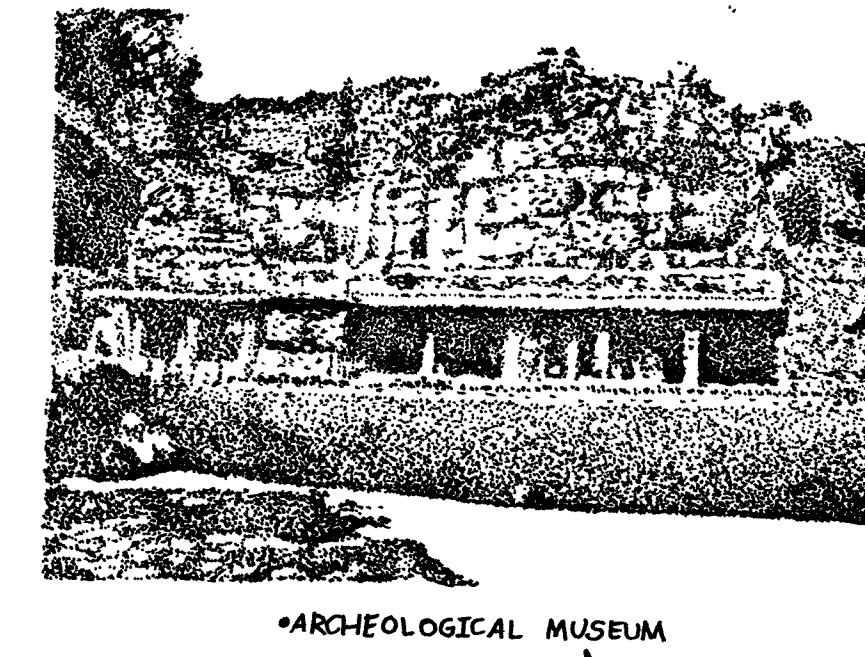
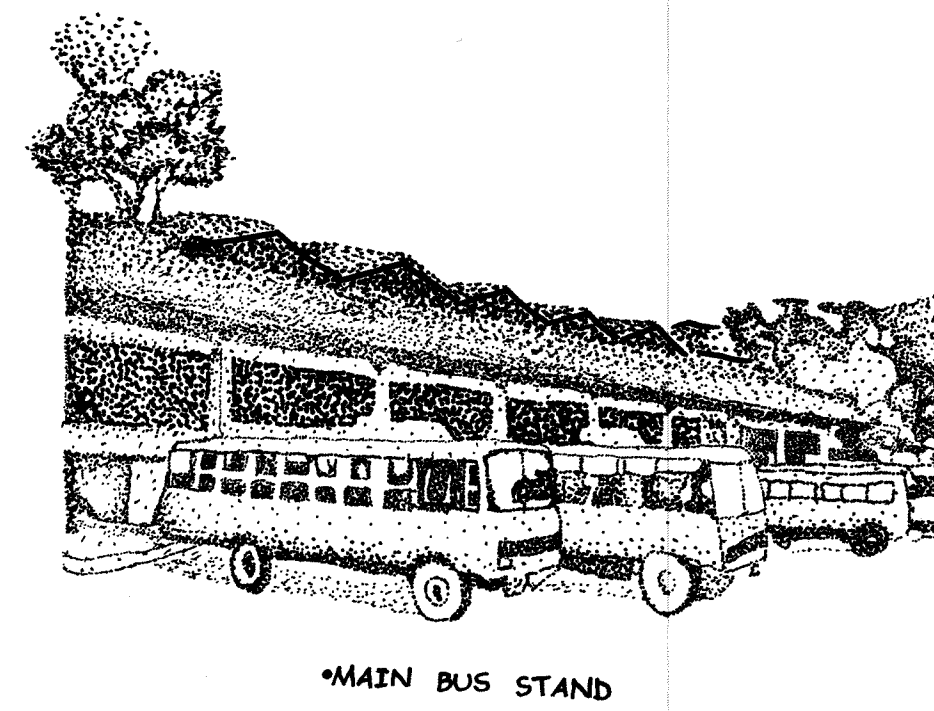
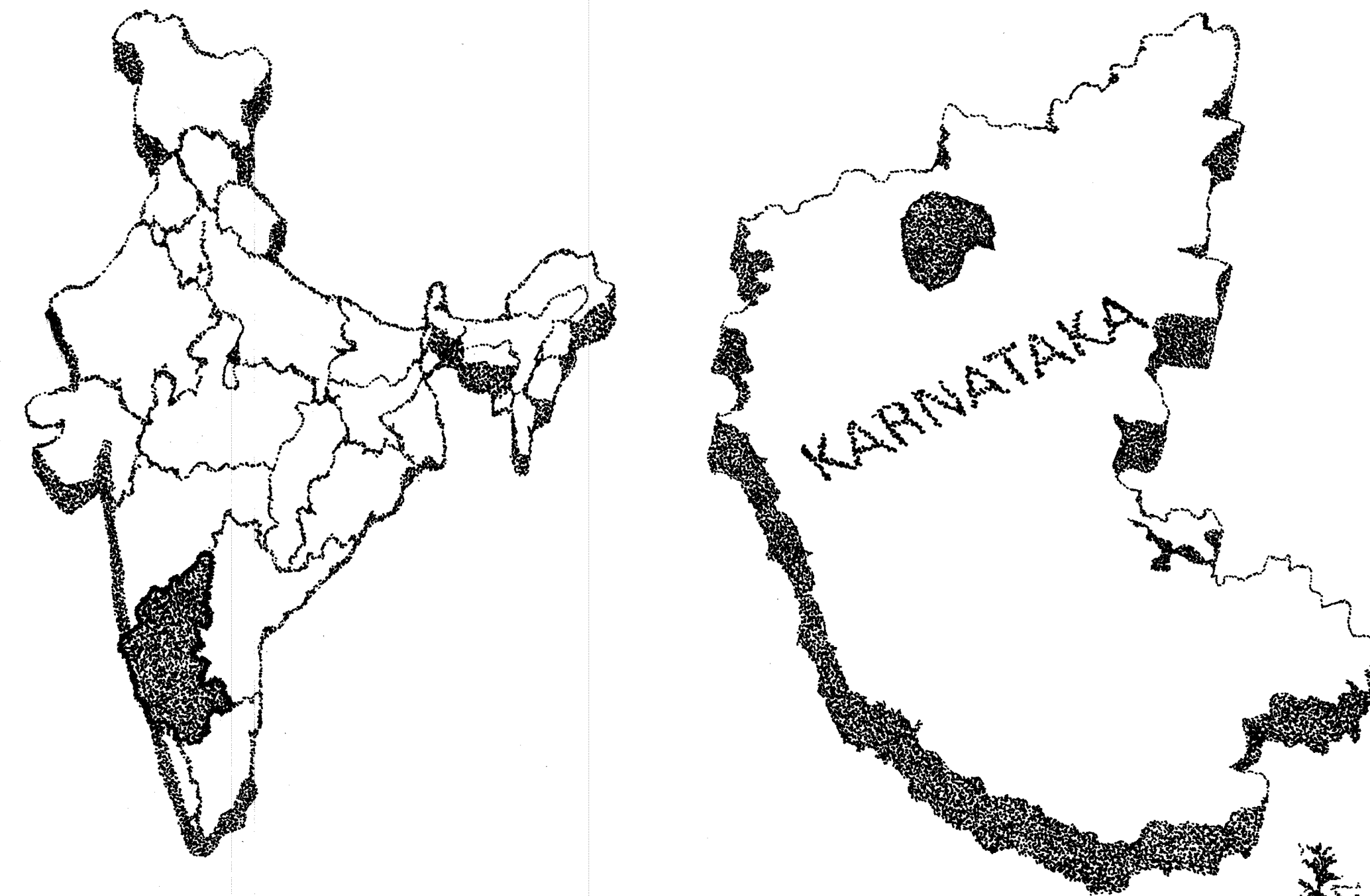
LEGEND



INDEX



LOCATION



SALIENT FEATURES OF VATAPI

BADAMI, FORMERLY KNOWN AS VATAPI IN THE BAGALKOT DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA, INDIA. IT WAS THE REGAL CAPITAL OF THE BADAMI CHAUK AS FROM 540 TO 757 AD. IT IS SURROUNDED ON THE NORTH AND SOUTH BY FORTS BUILT IN LATER TIMES. THE TEMPERATURE RANGES FROM MINIMUM 23 DEGREES TO 45 DEGREES DURING SUMMER AND FROM 15 TO 29 DEGREES IN WINTER. THE RAINFALL OF THE AREA IS 50 CENTIMETERS. BEST TIME TO VISIT IS BETWEEN LOW HUMID SEASON FROM NOVEMBER AND MARCH. THE CLIMATE HAS MADE IT A SAFE HAVEN FOR THE MONKEYS OF SOUTH INDIA. TOURISTS OFTEN FLOCK TO BADAMI FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO SEE MONKEYS INTERACT IN A NATURAL ENVIRONMENT. THE BADAMI CAVE TEMPLES REPRESENT SOME OF THE EARLIEST KNOWN EXAMPLES OF HINDU TEMPLES IN THE DECCAN REGION. THIS PLACE IS QUITE POPULAR FOR ITS CAVE TEMPLES THAT ARE CUT OUT OF SANDSTONE ROCKS WHICH SURROUND THE AGASTYA LAKE. THREE AMONG THE FOUR CAVE TEMPLES ARE DEDICATED TO DEITIES OF HINDUISM AND ONE TEMPLE IS DEDICATED TO JAINISM. A FLIGHT OF STAIRS WITHIN CONNECTS THESE CAVE TEMPLES TO EACH OTHER. THE FIRST TEMPLE IS DEDICATED TO NATARAJA, THE SECOND AND THIRD CAVE TEMPLES TO LORD VISHNU AND THE FOURTH TEMPLE OF LORD MAHAVIRA THE FOUNDER OF JAINISM. THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAS DECLARED BADAMI AS ONE OF THE HERITAGE CITIES IN INDIA.

AGASTYA THEERTHA, A SERPENT LAKE IS A MUST-SEE SPOT IN BADAMI. THE SHOOTING TEMPLE WHICH FACTS THE AGASTYA LAKE WAS BUILT IN THE 5TH CENTURY AD. THIS TEMPLE HOUSES TWO OTHER TEMPLES AND SEVERAL SHRINES, THE STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE THAT ARE KESMERIZING AND TIMELESS CONTINUE TO DRAW PEOPLE FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

