# ROLE OF GEOGRAPHY IN THE LOCATION OF BUDDHIST SITES FROM ANDHRA PRADESH A GIS PERSPECTIVE

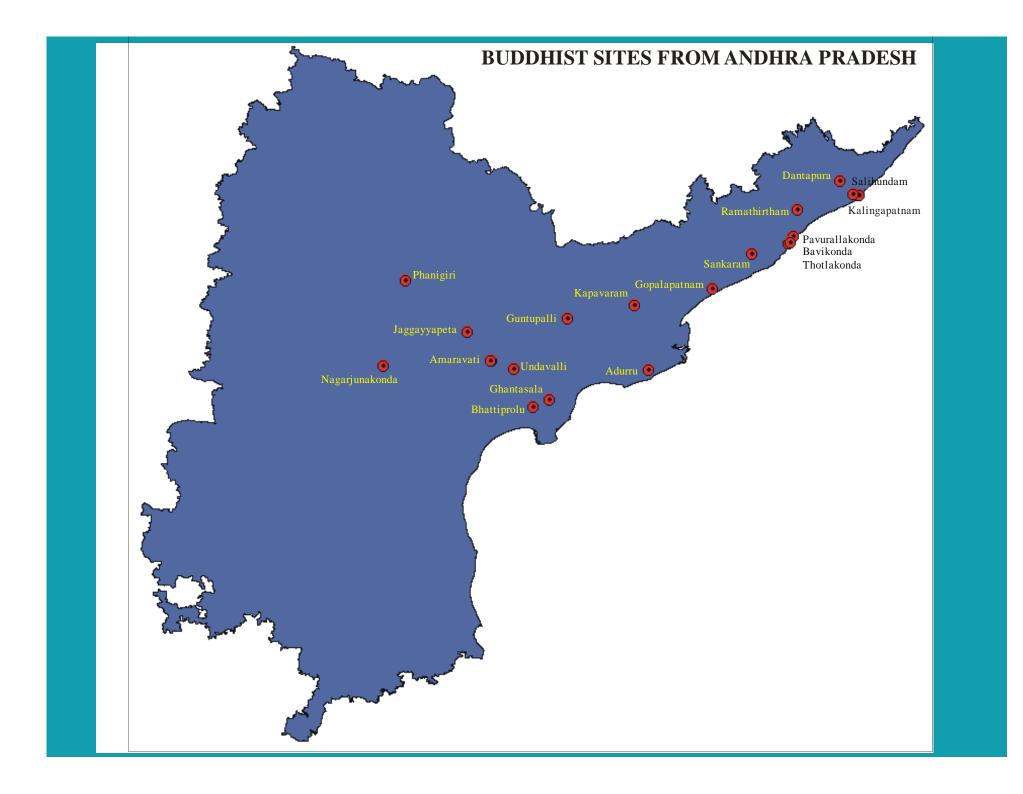
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# **ADURRU**

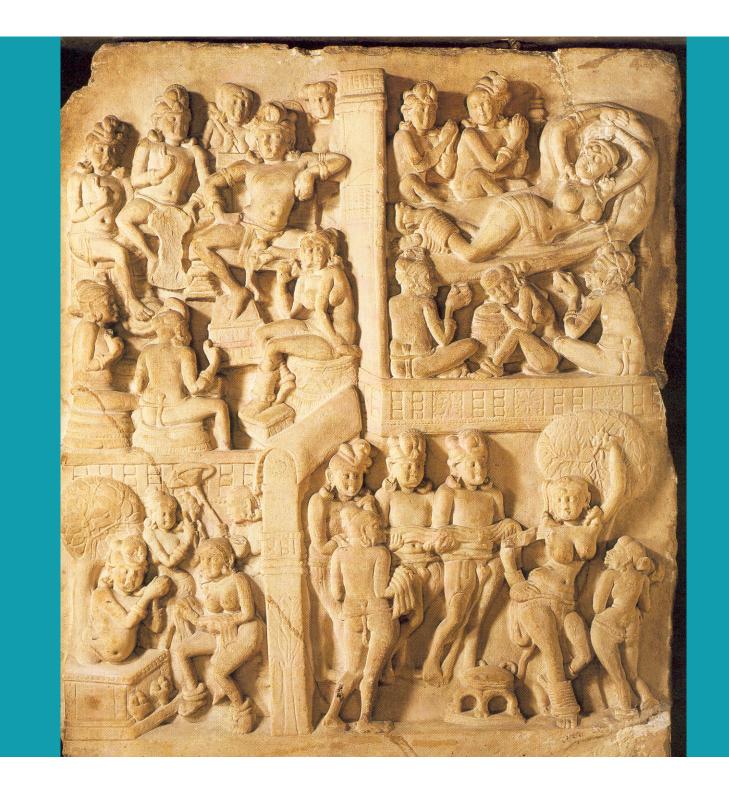


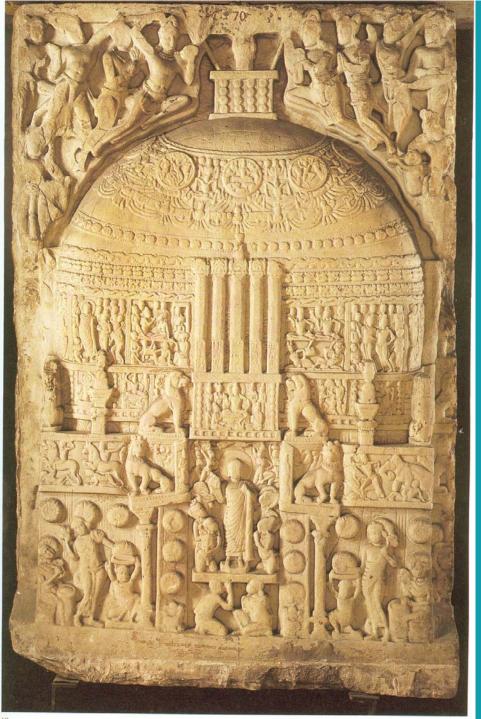












# NAGARJUNAKONDA









# **BAVIKONDA**



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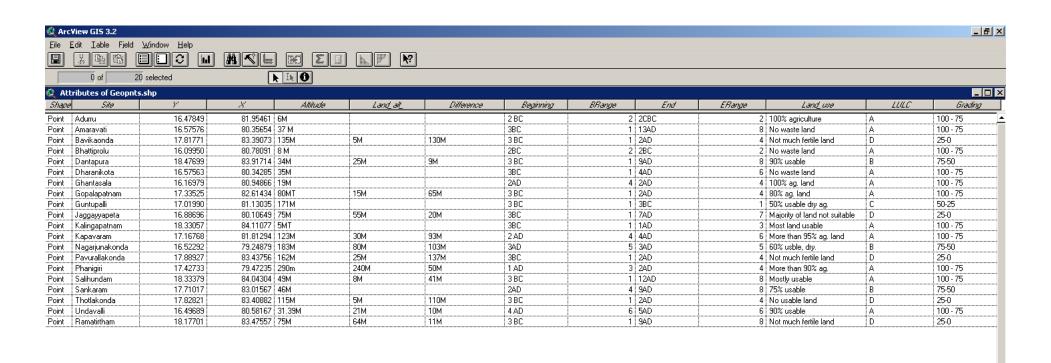


# **ADURRU**



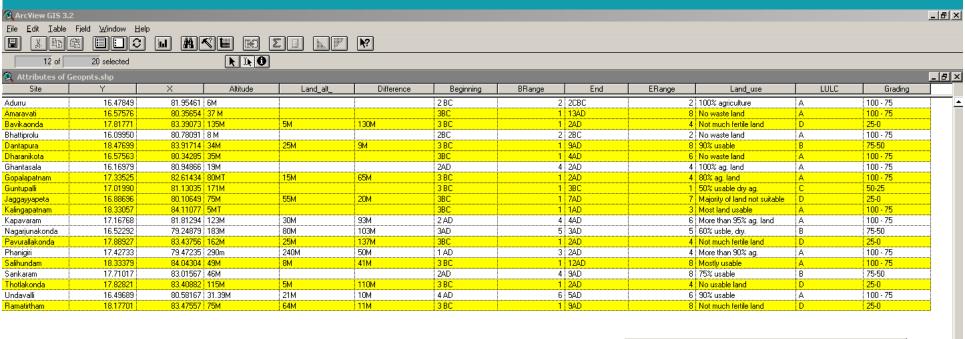
# LAND CLASSIFICATION (Ghantasala region)







### **CHRONOLOGY**



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3rd BC - 1

2nd BC - 2

1st AD - 3

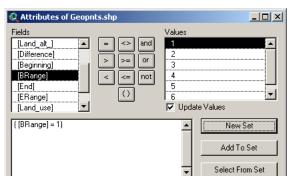
2nd AD - 4

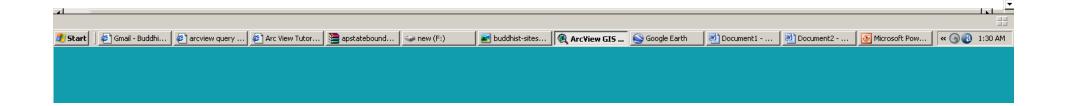
3rd AD - 5

4th AD - 6

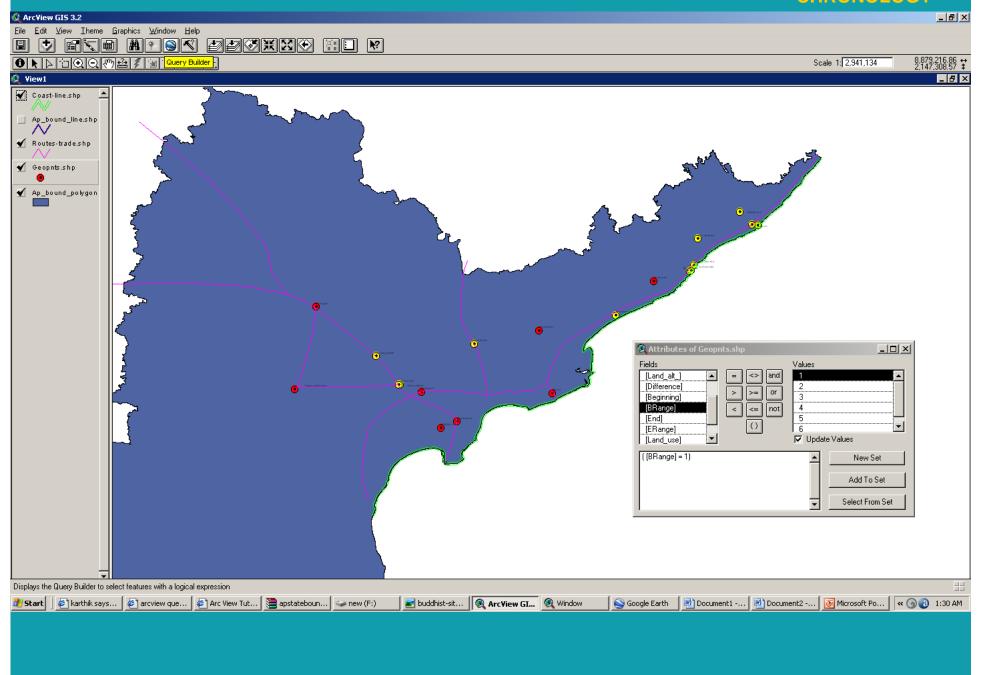
7th AD - 7

13th AD-8

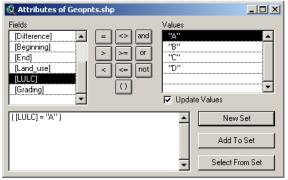




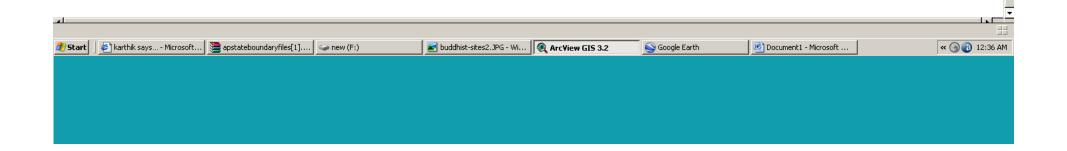
### **CHRONOLOGY**



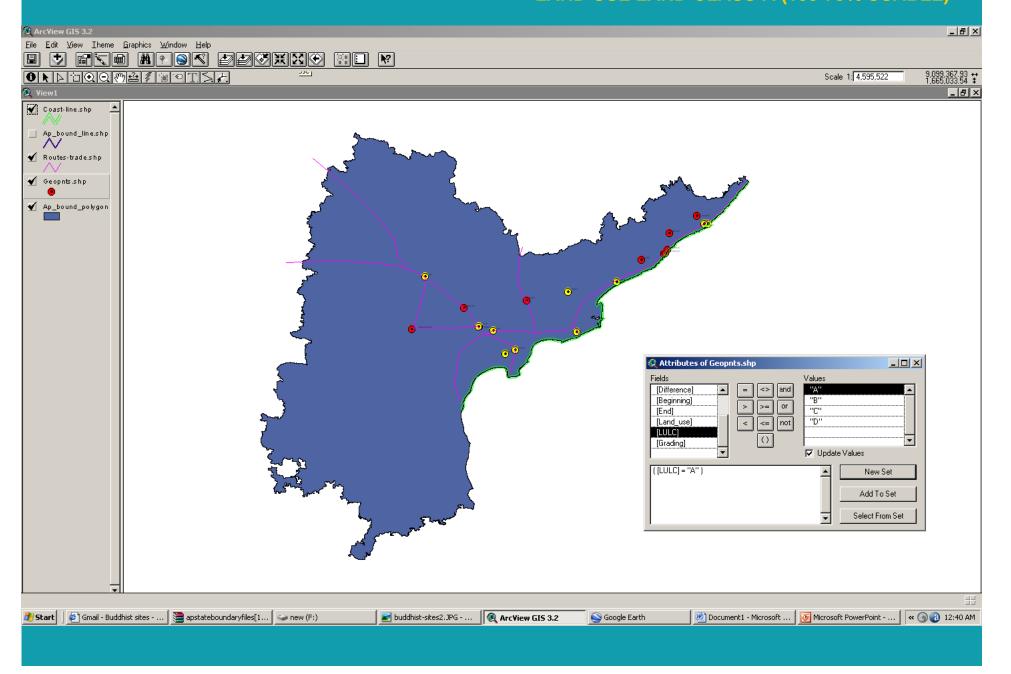




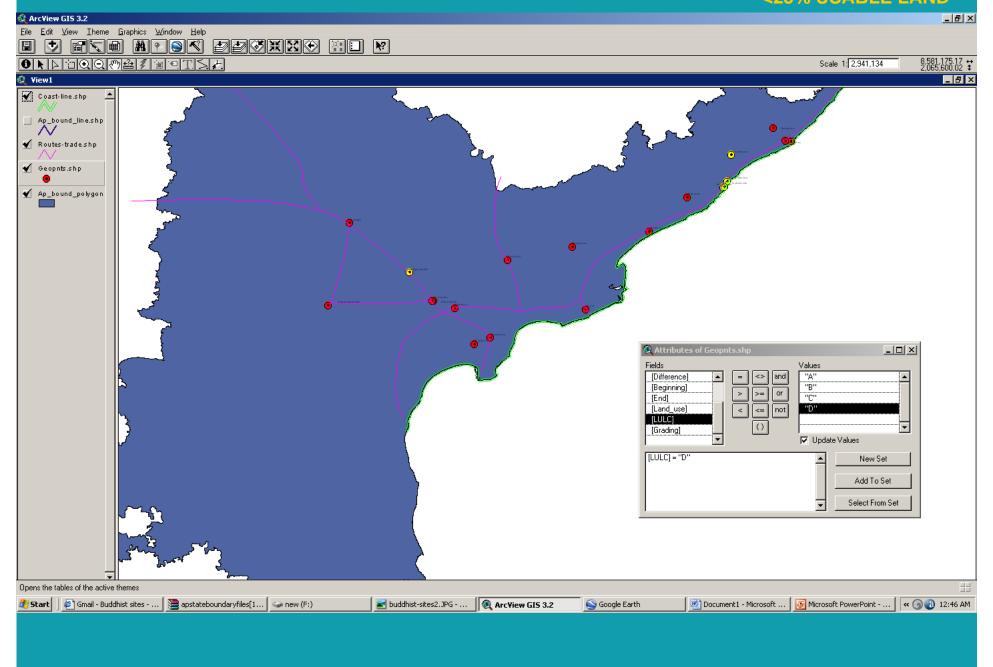
LAND GRADING
100-75% USABLE A
75-50% USABLE B
50-25% USABLE C
25-0% USABLE D



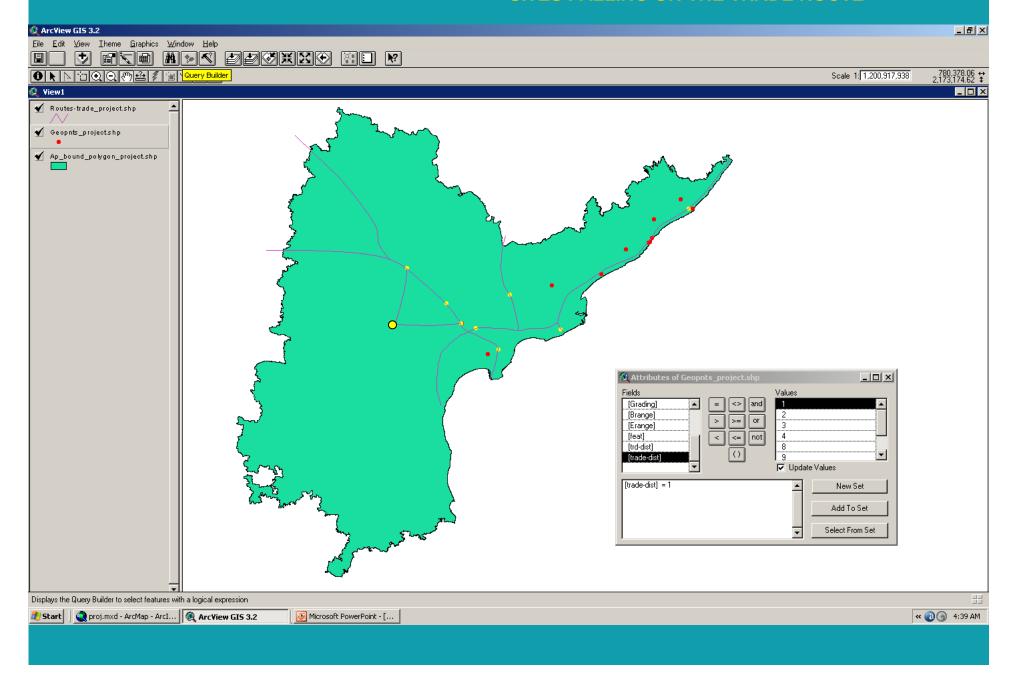
# LAND USE LAND CLASS-A (100-75% USABLE)



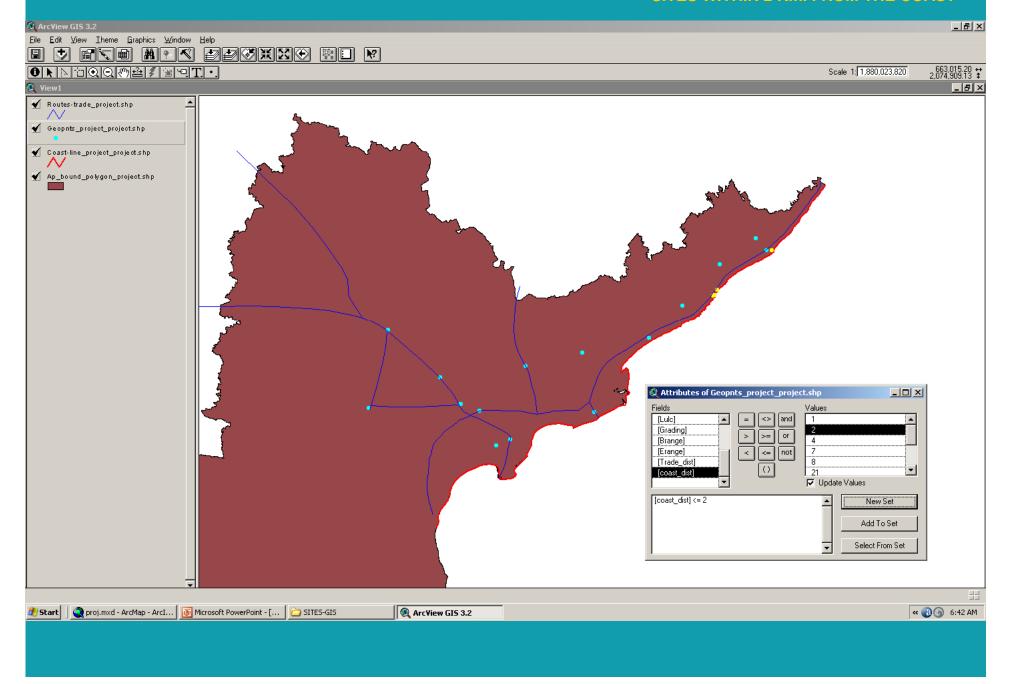
### <25% USABLE LAND



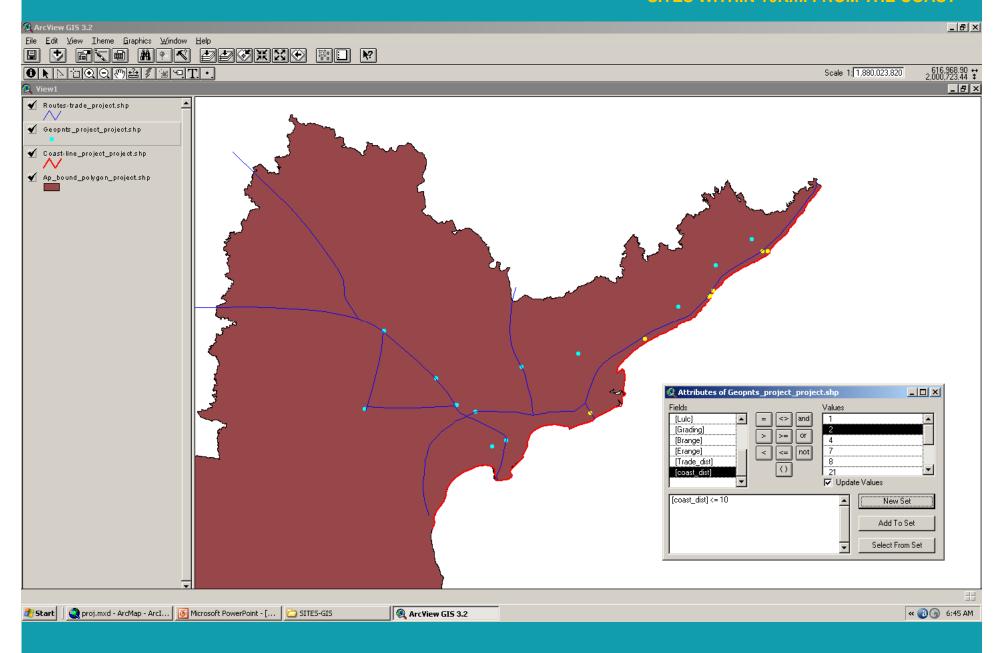
### SITES FALLING ON THE TRADE ROUTE



### SITES WITHIN 2 Km. FROM THE COAST



### SITES WITHIN 10Km. FROM THE COAST



# **SOME CONCLUSIONS**

- Buddhism was in its most flourishing state in Andhra Pradesh during 3<sup>rd</sup> Century BC and 3<sup>rd</sup> Century AD.
- Maximum number of sites came up in agriculturally fertile terrain.
- Trade route was a major factor in establishing Buddhist sites.
- Sites also came up near the major ports of the ancient period.
- Web 2.0 techniques were useful in land use and spatial analysis.
- Application of GIS techniques helped in developing better insight into the factors that influenced setting up of Buddhist sites in Andhra Pradesh.

