

THE HISTORICAL PLACES OF KEELADI IN SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT: India is country of the Vedic and Vedas culture as the Indian culture, and today is imposing the culture of the Aryan Brahmins on us. But even before the Aryans, in their own social system, in culture and in artistic literature, the Dravidian society was an advanced community, and through the literary studies of the Sangam, the Indus Valley It has already been proven through excavation. In that sense, the historical evidence to ensure that the Tamil Nadu has a city social system that is not so irrelevant to the Aryan culture, which is indicative of the Sangam literatures, currently yielded. Excavation of archaeological site of Government of India for the past two years in the Keeladi near Tiruppuvanam in Sivagangai district has been conducted in two wings. Let's see in detail about the transition history that has changed the history of India.

Keywords: Tamil Nadu, Keeladi, Dravidian, Archaeological, Literature

INTRODUCTION

The excavations at Keeladi of Sivagangai District proclaimed the ancient history of Tamil Nadu back to the world. This is considered to be the largest study in Tamilnadu after the archaeological study of Adachanallur. In June 2015, a committee headed by Mr. Amarnath Ramakrishnan, the superintendent of the Archaeological Survey of India, began the study. In examining the study samples in organic chemistry, B.C. was confirmed to belong to the 2nd century. In the end of the second phase of the study, which began in January 2017, the total of 6000 antiquities were available.

To be specific, the ' Adhan ' and ' Uthiran ' and ' Tisson ' are found in the pottery tiles of Tamil Brahmi. Marble, coral, asgate beads, clerks, two arrows, the copper optic, wire, Father's, and green yellow blue spectacles, toys, stamps, shirts, bars, and so on. Many rare archaeological objects, including envelopes, are available under the study. In order to break down the claim that there are no buildings in the Sangam age, more than ten bricks with sewer canals have been identified. They are a testimony to the developed city. Rice and rarest archaeological and archaeological excavations have been safely locked in the rooms of the archaeological department in Chennai and Bangalore.

PLACE

Keeladi Village is the Panchayat Union of Tiruppuvanam taluk of Sivaganga district of Tamil Nadu. It is situated in the southern bank of Vaigai River, 11 kms from Madurai city. Excavation of archaeological site of Government of India for the past two years has been conducted in two wings. The archaeological map of the school is known as Vaigai culture which has an area of 110 acres. The excavation, which took place in just 50 of the land area, is almost a B.C. In 1000, there is evidence to demonstrate the lifestyle and culture of the people who lived in South India.



Place of Keeladi

HISTORY OF KEELADI

Sindhu and the Ganga did not appear in Tamil Nadu after the civilization, the secondary urban civilizations did not seem to be in Tamilnadu, and there was evidence that the Vaigai River civilization had been a good place for about 2200 years. The historic Keeladi, located about 20 kms from Madurai in the southern bank, is situated in Sivaganga district and is the largest excavation of the excavations in Tamil Nadu. Here are more than 40 The excavations carried out by the pits have become increasingly popular with the Sangam population, and all the materials found in the Sangam literature are given here by historical journals and societies.

OBTAINABLE AT KEELADI

Archaeological excavations at Keezhadi only 600 of the inscriptions mentioned in the literature like Silapathigaram, Paripadal and Maduraikanji were found. The Coral beads, pearl beads, women's comb, girls played chip; mother, chess, and small tubes, there are many other antiquities that are available for the Sangam age. The buildings of the bricks, the signs of the factories, the terracotta toys,



Excavations at the Keeladi

the tusks, and the black red, are two colored pottery etc., similarly, the yarn which has been given here ensures that the people of the time have been wearing yarn and textiles. There are also a set of hot earthen stones. The work has been set up near houses built by bricks, which can be found on the roof of brick houses with the evidence available here. There are also Roman rats of Ariston.

EXCUSES TO PREVENT EXCAVATION OF KEELADI

There is no doubt that the history of India will be an archaeological diversion. After 1970, the largest study conducted by the Archaeology Department of Government of India is given below. It is noteworthy that there are no religious identities in the study of the products that have hitherto been found at the Keeladi. For ancient Tamils culture is a culture of elder worship and dance. The Sangam literature is the symbol of the earliest civilization to appear in religions. These studies confirm the existence of a linguistic scholar in the opinion of Caldwell, an author of the 'Tamil language as a secular language'. Therefore, the religious leaders are not willing to accept them.

CONCLUSION

There should be a thorough excavation of the Tamils at the Keeladi. The museum has to be set up again here to bring the goods transported to Mysore. The Government of India has to take action for excavation of the 110 acre of the archaeological site at Keeladi. We must Reemploy Amarnath, which started research in the lower house. Otherwise, the current excavation will be a mere account of the 2000 years old civilization.

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