

Jehanabad



● The Satgharva
(A group of Seven Caves)

- Lomas Rishi Cave
- Karan Chaupar Cave
- Sudama Cave
- Visva Zopri Cave

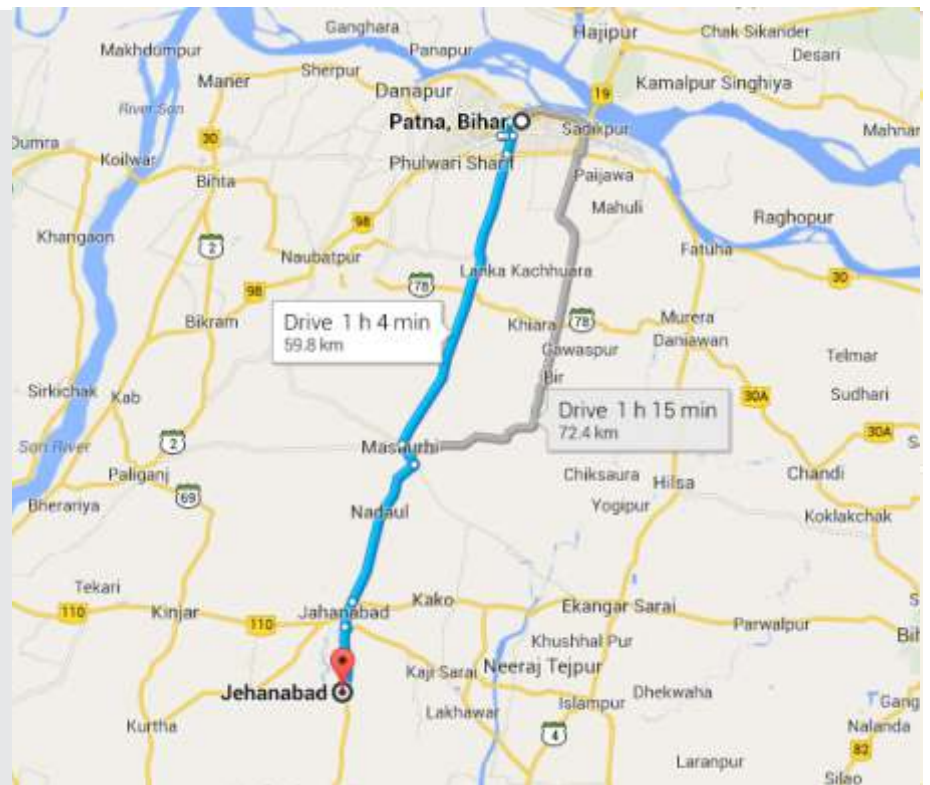
● The Nagarjun Caves

- Gopi Cave
- Bahayak Cave
- Vaidantik Cave

- Barabar Hills
- Anand Nauka Vihar
- Natural Spring-Patalganga
- Nagarjun Museum

● Unknown Sites

Sculpture of Lord Buddha-Near
Barabar, Banvaria
Lat Pillar and Mounds, Barabar



District	: Jehanabad
Commissionary	: Magadh
Headquater	: Jehanabad
Sub-Division	: Jehanabad
Population	: 9,24,777 (10 Lacs)
Area	: 1569 Sq. Km.
Sea Level	: 113 Meter
Temperature	: Summer – 46° C - 18° C Winter – 20° C - 4° C
Rainfall	: 186 cm
Best Season	: November - February
Road Route	: 61 Km from Patna
Rail Route	: Nearest Railway Station - Jehanabad / Bela Station (On the route of Patna-Gaya Line)
Air Route	: Main Airport - Patna
Nearest Airport	: Gaya



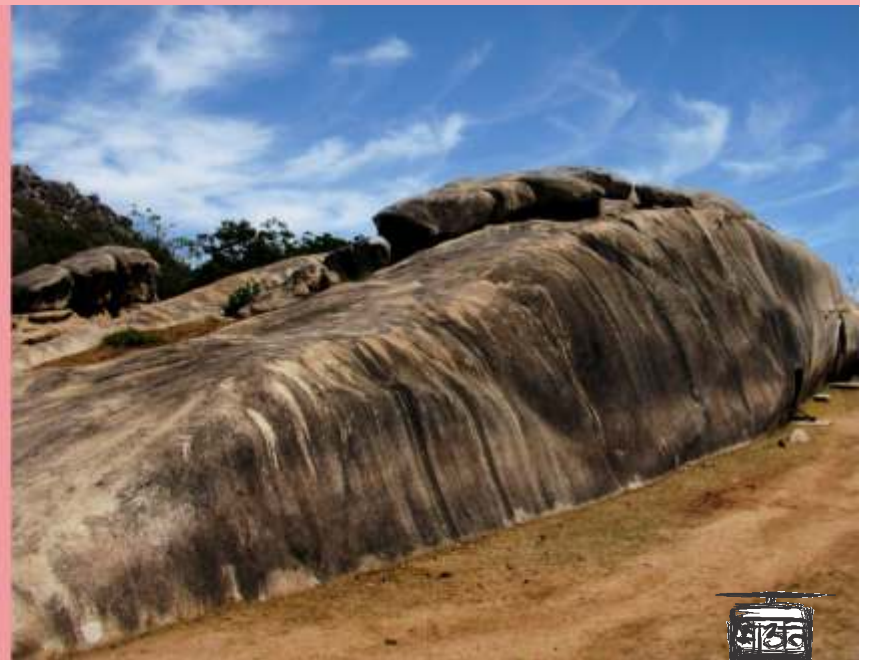
JEHANABAD

The district of Jehanabad has a certain place in the history of India. The description is found in the famous book "Aine-e-Akbari". The book says that the place was badly affected by famine in the 17th century and people were dying of hunger. The Moghul Emperor Aurangzeb, in whose time the book was re-written, established a Mandi for relief of the people and named the "Mandi" as "JAHANARA". The Mandi was under the direct control and supervision of Jahanara. It is believed that she spent a great deal of time here. In the course of time, the place came to be known as "JAHANARABAD" and later as "JEHANABAD".

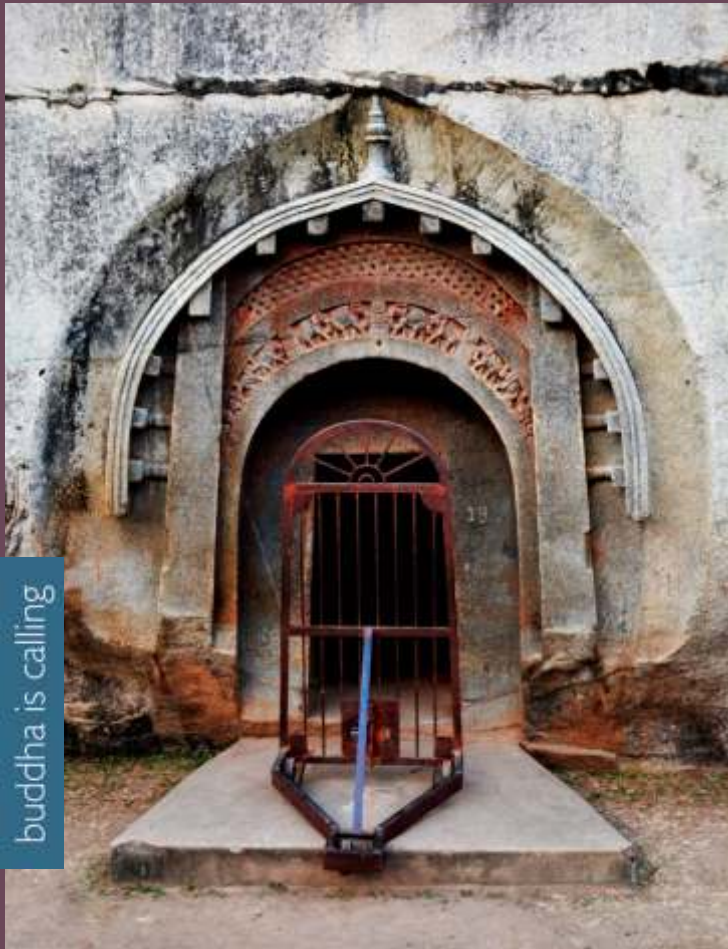
BARABAR CAVES - Mysterious Ajivika cave temples (BANAWAR)

Dating back to the Mauryan period, Barabar Caves are the oldest rock-cut caves in India. Located in Jehanabad district in Bihar, about 31 north of Gaya, some of the caves have inscriptions that date back to the Ashokan period, Visited By author E.M. Foster on one of his two visits to India. The caves are situated in the Barabar Hills. There are similar caves in the Nagarjuni Hills which are located less than two km away which are also considered as part of the Barabar Caves.

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LOMAS RISHI CAVE



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Cave contains inscription from later times - 7th - 8th century AD referring to kings Sarddulavarman and his son Anantarvarman, Maukhari dynasty. Inscription mentions, that Anantarvarman placed an image of Lord Krishna in the cave. Above this cave in 1914 there was discovered an inscription which names the hill - Gorathagiri - name mentioned in Mahabharatha.



Lomas Rishi is one of the oldest rock-cut chambers in India. The doorway to the Lomas rishi cave is the only one that is carved. It has the ornamental features that provided the norm for the facades of the later rock cut caves. The entrance arch has a pair of concentric lunettes, upper one decorated with latticework and the lower filled with rows of exquisitely carved elephants paying homage to Stupas.



SUDAMA CAVE

Sumdava, Saad Dharma, Nigoha-Kubha
Another oldest cave in complex, located opposite the Karan Chaupar and close to Lomas Rishi. Consists of two rooms. The first Mandapa is 10x6 m large, barrel vault up to 3,5 m high. Through a doorway it is connected to a circular, domed chamber with diameter 6 m. According to inscription in ancient Brahmi writing, the cave is dedicated by Ashoka in 12th year of his reign (261 BC), cave is named "Nigoha-Kubha" (banyan tree cave). Inscription reads: "This Banyan-tree cave was granted to Ajivikas by the King's Grace when he had been consecrated twelve years." This cave has the most amazing polishment, and it feels as if the cave has been layered with a sheet of glass.



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KARAN CHAUPAR

Karna Chaupar, Karan Chopar, Karnachopar, floor area 10 x 4.2 m. Barrel vault over the chamber is up to 3.3 m high. At the western end of the room there is platform the only unpolished detail. To the right from the entrance there are seen traces of inscription from 245 BC cave here is named Supiya and hill - Khalatika: "The King's Grace, when he had been consecrated nineteen years, granted the Supiya Cave in the Khalatika Hill for as long as sun and moon endure." Later it has been named also Bodhimula (The root of intelligence), Daridra Kandara (the cave of the poor).



VISVA ZOPRI

Vishajhopri, Visvajhopri, can be reached by simple steps cut in stone "Ashoka Steps" 500 - 1000 meters north-west from the other three caves in south-facing cliff face. Entrance in the cave is simple, square cut. Walls of cave are not polished. This cave also has two chambers - both have approximately cubical form and are connected through a doorway. Both cubes have approximately 2 m long sides. Cave contains several lines of Brahmi inscription: "This cave in Khalatika Hill was granted to the Ajivikas by the King's Grace, when he had been consecrated twelve years."



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NAGARJUNI CAVES - Three Ajivika rock-cut temples

Nagarjuni Caves are joined with the nearby Barabar Caves in one group of monuments. They share many similarities and have several unique peculiarities.

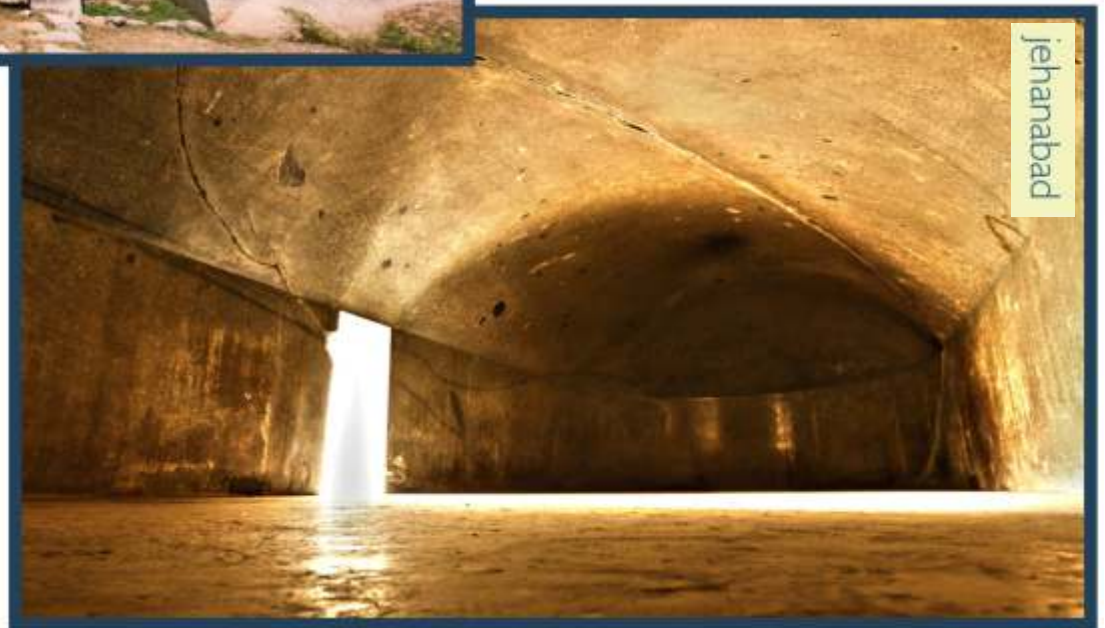
GOPI



Gopi-ka-Kubha, milkmaid is a cave available by stepping up a flight of megalithic steps. It has got the largest chamber in group. Cave contains several important inscriptions, some of these testify that son of Ashoka Dasaratha (reigned in 232 - 224 BC) has devoted these caves to Ajivika thus these structures might be some 50 years younger than caves at Barabar. It is possible that the cave was used also in the middle of 19th century by some Islamic eremites. Cave is 12.3 m long and 5.8 m wide, both ends of chamber are semi-circular. Roof is vaulted, up to 3.2 m high. Also this cave has polished walls and floor.

MIRZA MANDI (HOUSE OF MIRZA)

Vahiyaka, Vapuiyaka Kubha, Vapya-ka-Kubha(cave of the well) North from Nagarjuna Cave there is the second cave. "This Cave was assigned by Dasaratha, His Sacred Majesty, immediately after his consecration, to the venerable Ajivikas, for as long as sun and moon endure." Next to it there is a dry well. Nearby there are remnants of several buildings - possibly viharas - Buddhist shrines. Cave contains inscription: Other caves have similar inscriptions, just the name of cave is different.



VEDATHIKA KUBHA

Vadithi ka Kubha, Vadathi ka Kubha, Although caves might have been created for Ajivika, it is possible that some caves contains Buddhist stupas at some time as well.



*“Your work is to discover your world and then with all your heart
give yourself to it”*
-Buddha

The Legend Of Buddhist Stupas

*The Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar (Uttar Pradesh)
which was ruled by the Republic of Mallas.*

The holy mortal remains were kept in their parliament house.

*The other states and rulers approached the Mallas for sharing the holy relics to be able to
build stupas on the remains. According to the Mahaparinibban-Sutta of Digha Nikaya,
the mortal remains of the Buddha were divided into eight parts and given to:*

- 1. The King Ajatshatru of Magadh (situated at Rajgir, Nalanda),*
- 2. The Mallas of Kushinagar (U.P.),*
- 3. The Mallas of Pava (Saran, Bihar),*
- 4. The Brahman of Vetha Dipa (Bettiah, Bihar),*
- 5. The Bulis of Alakappa (Saran, Bihar),*
- 6. The Sakyas of Kapilvastu (U.P.),*
- 7. The Koliyas of Ramagram (Nepal),*
- 8. The Republic of the Licchavi of Vaishali (Buddha Asthi-Kalash Asthal, Vaishali).*

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