CHAPTER – IV

DISTRIBUTION OF TOURIST POTENTIALS IN Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri Districts

4.1 Introduction: Karnataka state is one of the top ten domestic tourism destinations in India and was ranked 5th in 2010. With a rich heritage, history and culture, Karnataka has many cities, towns, villages and spots like waterfalls, hill ranges and other centres of interest. Some are noted for their archeological remains like forts, temples, mosques, churches and other monuments of antiquity. Many places are of religious importance. Some others are notable for their industrial units, irrigation projects, museums, farms or natural sceneries. Given the variety of the tourism assets, the state is promoted under the tagline “One state, many worlds”. Karnataka is mainly known for heritage and religious tourism, especially with reference to domestic tourists. The Kalyana Chalukya rule is a period of glory in Karnataka. It was a political supremacy and cultural development moving hand in hand some of the luminaries in Karnataka and Sanskrit literature flourished during this period. The Chalukyas patronized the construction of a large number of beautiful temples all over their territory. Gadag, Belgavi, Itagi, Kuknur, Kuruwatti, Lakkundi, Harihar, Dambala, Chaudadanpura and other places contain temples built under the patronage of the Chalukyas of Kalyana. These temples stand as silent witness to the glory of the Chalukyas.

4.2 History in relation to geography of the study area

A large part of Karnataka is occupied by rocks known as Archian formations, the oldest part of the earth’s crust. They are classified into two main divisions viz, the Dharwad system and the Granitoid
Gneiss. The northern part of the state are covered by a series of sedimentary rocks of post-Dharwad age, known as Cuddapha and Kurnool formations. The granite, sandstone and black soap stone of this group offered to the sculptors and architect a suitable medium for giving expression to the people’s religious ideas and aesthetic sense through the construction of temples and sculptures. These religious and historic purposes are served by the Chalukyas of Badami, the Chalukyas of Kalyana and Rastrakutas.

The architecture of Chalukyas is the distinctive style of ornamented architecture that evolved during the rule of the Western Chalukya empire in the Tungabhadra region of central Karnataka, during the 11th and 12th centuries. Western Chalukyan political influence was at its peak in the Deccan Plateau during this period. The centre of cultural and temple-building activity lay in the Tungabhadra region, where large medieval workshops built numerous monuments. These monuments are the regional variants of pre-existing Dravidian (South Indian) temples, defined the ‘Karnata Dravidian’ tradition. Temples of all sizes built by the Chalukyan architects during this era remain today as examples of the architectural style. In Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri districts, about fifty monuments have survived as evidence of the widespread temple building of the Western Chalukyan workshops.

Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri districts are recognised as the three important districts of central Karnataka. Which are located between 14° 17’ to 15°51’ north latitude to 74° 48’ to 76° east longitude. The monuments of Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri districts, comes under Core area of Western Chalukya architectural activity. The surviving monuments and temples built in the religious traditions of Shaiva,
Vaishnava, and Jain religion. The centre of these architectural developments was the region encompassing the present-day Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri districts. These are not the popular tourist destinations but they remained as enter and exit point to the surrounding tourist places despite the fact that the tourism resources are dispersed throughout these districts. The growth drivers of tourism in Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri districts and its detailed account are discussed here which is as follows.

Being a resident of Dharwad a research topic related to the present study area naturally came as an obvious choice. Moreover familiarity with the region and feeling of doing something for my region has inspired me to select this topic. The study is specifically aimed towards finding respondents’ opinion about various tourist resources of Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri districts. Various attractions may persuade tourists to visit a particular area or spend their holidays in particular regions. At first the distinction is usually made between natural features, such as landforms, flora and fauna, and man made objects (historic or modern), in the form of monuments, temples, historic buildings, sanctuaries, folklore, dance, cuisine and so on, (Pearce, 1981). Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri districts have much to offer to the tourists and nature lovers. Natural beauties, the salubrious climate, ancient temples, religious institutions along with its cultural and traditional heritage are some of the various tourist attractions of these three districts.

4.3 Sources of tourist attractions in Dharwad

Dharwad means a resting place after a long travel, and is an appropriate name as it acted as a gateway between the Malenadu
(western mountains) and the Bayalu seems (plains), and became a resting place for the travelers. The district has a temperate climate and is surrounded by numerous lakes, hills, small water bodies and it also boasts of the birth place of Shalmala River. In 1961, the town merged with the neighborhood town Hubli to become a single municipality, Hubli- Dharwad. In 1997 two new districts Gadag and Haveri were created out of Dharwad’s administrative territory. Along with a rich cultural background; the city is a beehive of business and trade activities. The city had the honour of being crowned as a Centre of Education even during the British regime. It is the home of many prestigious educational institutions like the Karnataka University, the University of Agricultural Sciences, the University of Law, the Karnataka Medical College and the Gangubai Hangal college of Music. Hubli or now called “Hubballi” in this part of Karnataka State is called “Chota Bombay” for being the commercial hub and important centre of commercial activities. In 1880, the British started a Railway Workshop at Hubli which transformed the place to a famous industrial area. Today, Hubli is famous for its cotton ginning and its various processing mills that make up the handloom textile industry. It is a major center of cotton and peanut trade in Karnataka as these are the major crops cultivated in the surrounding rural areas. Hubli is also the headquarters for South Western Railway Zone and the Hubli Division. Hubli is being seen as the tier-II IT destination in Karnataka State along with other cities like Mysore, Mangalore, and Belgaum. The city has contributed immensely to Indian culture, music and literature. It is the home of Hindustani classical music. Musicians
of fame like Mallikarjun Mansur, Gangubai Hangal, Bhimsen Joshi, and Basavaraj Rajguru hail from this place.

More than a dozen excellent vocalists, instrumentalists and Tabla artists belong to Dharwad. During the times of Freedom Struggle, the people of Dharwad participated in the event with total dedication. The district was nurtured with a variety of ruling dynasties. Historical records say that the Chalukyas ruled Dharwad in the 12th century and at that time it was an important city. Having a historical connection, the town has many temples and is an important religious center. Durgadevi Temple, Someshwar Temple, Murugha Math, Shankara Matha, Dattatreya Temple, Varanasi Rama Mandira, Ulavi Basappana Temple, Laxmi-Narayana Temple, Tapovan, and Renuka Devi-Temple are some of the famous temples of the district. Owing to religious and historical significance, the city and adjacent area feature numerous ruins of forts, lakes and places of yesteryears.

4.3.1 Temples of Dharwad District

The surroundings of the temples of Dharwad district are abounding in natural beauty, and they depict the south Indian architecture at its best. The following are some of the famous temples and tourist spots of the district.

**Chandramouleshwara temple at Unkal:** The temple is located at Unkal Of Hubballi, the Chalukyan Architecture is developed in this temple. Images of dancing lord Ganesha, ‘jaalandhra’ at Chandramouleshwara Temple are really beautiful. Exactly opposite, is located the very beautiful Nrupatunga hill. Chandramouleshwara Temple is very near to Unkal circle and Unkal Lake (on Old NH-4
between Hubli and Dharwad) God Chandramouleshwara (another name of Shiva) temple is in a sheer state of neglect and the department of architecture’s efforts are required to restore the temple’s past glory.

**Bhawanishankar temple at Old Hubli:** It is located in Hubli and a popular pilgrim place that can be visited. This temple enshrines the deity of Sri Narayana, encircled by the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu. This temple was built during the Chalukyan era and is devoted to Hindu God Sri Narayana.

**Temple of Mylaralinga at Vidyagiri Dharwad:** This temple is situated behind J.S.S College. It is one of famous temple in Dharwad built in 12th century. The building was built in style of Chalukyas architecture. Out side of this temple there is a damaged Chalukyas "Shivalinga". Inside the temple there are beautifully carved stone pillars and ‘Garbha Gudi’ has idol of Chaturbhuja (having four arms) Milara holding Dhamaru, Trishul, Khadga and Kapala. Besides this idol there are sculptures of dog, Horse etc. At the center of four pillars, there is a statue of Nandi and roof has beautiful designs of lotus (Kamala). The statue of temple is so situated that first sunrays touch the statue before daylight breaks over rest of Dharwad.

**ISKCON Sri Krishna Balarama Temple at Rayapur:** ISKCON’s “Sri Krishna Balarama” Temple is formally dedicated to the people of Hubli-Dharwad in particular and people of north Karnataka in general. Temple being constructed at Rayapura by the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) based on the model of its temple in Bangalore. ISKCON is providing mid day meals to more than
80,000 school children in the twin city. Newly constructed ISKCON temple at Rayapura is open to devotees from February 12th, 2006.

4.3.2 Religious Institutions

**Siddharoodha Math:** It is the eminent religious institution, a centre of “Advaita” philosophy as preached by Swami Siddharoodha, located in the outskirts of Hubli. It is a prominent religious institution, a centre of “Advaita” philosophy as preached by Swami Siddharoodha (1837-1929). The latter has a very large number of devotees amongst all communities, spread over Karnataka and also the neighboring states of Maharashtra and Goa. Lakhs of tourists attend the annual fair during Mahashivaratri. “Shri Siddharoodha Swamy” who born in 1836, visited Hubli in 1877 & visited “Samadhi Mandir” of Shri Chidganand Swamy in 1882 and subsequently resided here. Chidganand Swamy“Samadhi” was built between 1897 to1907. Siddharoodha Swamy went to “Samadhi” in 1929. In 1919, Lokamanya Gangadhar Tilak visited Siddharoodha Math and later in 1924 Mahatma Gandhi.

**Moorusaviramath:** It was built during the 12th century consisting of “Samadhi” of Shri Gurusiddeshwar Swamy. In the 12th century, during the period of Kalyani Revolutionist period, Sri Channabasavanna stepped over this place accompanied by 3,000 (Three Thousand meaning Mooru Savira in Kannada language) saints and went to “Ulavi” asking the saints, to spread the universal Gospel. Thus the name originated as “Moorusaviramath Math”.

**Shankara Math:** is located at Yalakkishettar colony near JSS College off Of NH-4. Its architecture is new comprising tiles and ceramic
statues, grass lawns. It has big peaceful meditation hall, between the two "gopuras" as you can see in the picture.

**Tapovan:** Tapovan is famous for its spiritual and cultural activities and was founded by the “mahatapasvi” Sri Kumar Swamiji, in the year 1965. This is the temple near Karnataka University. A great learned Saint called Kumaraswami established it. People from all over the country came here to listen to his lectures. Since his death last year his followers are maintaining it. Formerly this “math” was called “navakalyana” math in the city and then it got shifted to Tapovan.

**Murugha Math:** This is situated on Savadatti Road. The great Saint Mrityunjaya Swamiji was the head of the math; hundreds of students fed here who came from villages to study at schools and colleges of Dharwad. Lord Mahantappa passed away in 1994 and now lord Shivayogiappa has taken over the “deeksha” of the math. Every Monday there are lectures/music/prayers conducted at premises of the “math”.

**Basel Mission Church:** The Basel Mission Church which is situated on station road, Dharwad, was built in the year 1844 by Basel Missionary Society. It is about 76 feet long, 42 feet broad and 24 feet high.

**All Saints Church:** The All Saints Church, situated on Dharwad - Halyal Road, was constructed in the year 1888 and covers an area of about 2 acres.

**Mosque:** The Jumma Mosque in Dharwad is main Mosque for followers of Islam in Dharwad. There are many mosques in Dharwad,
Hubli and also all around Dharwad District. They all have big domes in the center.

4.3.3 Lakes and gardens

**Unkal Lake:** A pictorial and beautiful water spot with a magnificent sunset view, with a perfect picnic spot has lush green garden, recreational facilities for children and boating facilities. The lake is about 3 Kms. away from Hubli city. Here you experience the cool breeze blowing in the dusk, where people of all ages relax forgetting their worries. You can also enjoy a boat ride here. The lake, however, is large enough to accommodate all visitors as well as the hawkers. Unkal Lake earlier was a major source of drinking water for Hubli. Watching the sunset and sunrise from the lake is an enthralling experience. In the evenings, the lake is virtually a fair ground with various kinds of entertainment and food stalls lining the lake. At the centre of the lake is situated the statue of “Swami Vivekananda” which is a prime attraction of the lake. Hotel Naveen, the star attraction of Hubli city is just besides this spot. Unkal is also known to be a “Karma Bhoomi” of “Shri Siddappajja”, (1859 -1921) and the “Jatra mohotsav” (mela) is held every year where thousands of devotees gather.

**Sadhankeri Lake:** It is 5Kms. away from Dharwad city. In front of Dr. Bendre’s house is the vast and beautiful Sadhankeri Lake. No wonder, Bendre was inspired by these wonderful surroundings. Morning and evening time is perfect for the visit as the sun is about to rise or set. Sunset or sunrise at this beautiful lake is really awesome. Different types of birds flock towards the lake. Picture is perfect, nature is at its best for a person to watch and enjoy every moment of it. Sunset at
Sadhankeri Lake is a very nice sight and feelings of these surroundings, far away from the busy and tense city areas are a delight.

After Sadhankeri and Unkal Lake it is the turn of Neerasagar Lake to be developed as a tourist spot in Dharwad district. Fifteen kilometers away from Dharwad on Dharwad-Kalghatgi road near Dhumwad, Neerasagar Lake had been a main source of drinking water for Dharwad and Hubli till Malaprabha project was completed. It had also been a favourite picnic spot for the people of twin cities.

**Nrupatunga hill:** An ideal place to get away from the heat and dust, the crowds and traffic jams of the city. It is a favorite picnic spot for the residents of Hubli-Dharwad. It is a beautiful scenic place situated at an altitude of 300 ft. It is the highest hill station in the twin cities. Atop the hill is the Devi temple. From here you can have a panoramic view of Hubli.

Other places of interest in Dharwad city are: The Karnataka University, University of Agricultural Science, The temples of Someshwar (Which is also the source of the river Shalmala) Goddess Durga, Dattatreya Swamy, Hanuman at Nuggikeri, Lord Ulavi Channabasaveshwara, Goddess Banashankari at Amargol. Satya Saayi Baba Temple of Unkal, Sayyad Fate-Shaav vali Darga, the Kelgeri Tank, Dhummavaada Tank (also known as Nirsaagar), The Railway workshop, etc.

**Indira glass house:** As the name suggests, this is a unique place made of glass. The flower show at the Glass House is a sight of delight. It is also a venue for conducting many exhibitions, meetings
and programmes. This is very much similar to the one that is Lalbag at Bangalore. It has expansive lush green lawns and skating ground. The glorious Glass House has the pride of being the venue for honoring various dignitaries who have visited the state. Musical fountain is recently added feather to Indira Glass House which resembles the musical fountain of Brindavan garden of Mysore. This glass house was inaugurated by the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. Laughing Club was inaugurated at this garden on 22-04-2000. Thousands of people are participating in laughing exercise, half an hour in the morning, enjoying good health and sound mind, free of cost.

**Bendre bhavana:** ‘Bendre Bhavana’, is a memorial in memory of the greatest Kannada poet and “Jnaana Peetha” award winner (which is the highest civilian award in India for Literature). The “bhavan” has rare photographs from Dr. Bendre’s life and portrait paintings of the great poet. Certificates received by late Dr. D R Bendre like, “Padmashree” award from Govt. of India, Doctor of Literature from Mysore University, Bachelor of Arts (B.A) and Master of Arts (M.A) from University of Bombay and Doctor of Literature from Karnataka University, Dharwad are also on display. Quotes, extracts from his poems are displayed in the memorial. Dr. Bendre’s home, “Shree Matha”, is adjacent to the memorial, is maintained in its original form. Sadhankeri was a place of inspiration with his poems praising the beauty of nature here. Bendre’s home too is a place of memories where you can find things used by the great poet in his life time, dresses he used to wear, mementos received by him from various organizations and the “Jnaana Peetha” award certificate along with
the memento. You can also buy the poet’s books from the collections available here. This is the district which boasts as the birthplace of many numbers of saints.

The region advocated unity of religions, promoted communal harmony and brought about emotional unity among people of different faiths. There are also innumerable archeological monuments and places of popular worship.

4.3.4 Other places of interest in Dharwad District

The distances indicated against the following places are from Dharwad;

- Amargol is famous for Banashankari Temple and Temple of Shankarlinga built by Jakkanacharya.
- Garag a village known for its temple of Shri Madivaaleshavara, and the Centre of Village Industries where the national flags are designed (12 Kms)
- Amminabhaavi (10 Kms) famous for the Parshvanatha Basti.
- The town of Kalaghatgi- is known for Jain basti and the Colourful Cradle.
- The temple of Shri Basavanna at Tamboor of Kalaghatgi Taluk (45 Kms)
- Kundgol Sri.Shambhulingeshwara Temple (40 Kms)
- The Samadhi of Saato Shahid at Karur about 15 Kms from Kalaghatgi
- The monolithic statue of Doddappa at Adaragunchi (30 kms)
The Amriteshwara Temple at Annigeri in the Navalgund Taluk (55 Kms)

Navalgund is situated 35 km from Hubli and is famous as birth place of 'jamkhanas', the floor covering woven using cotton ropes or carpet. & famous for Holi festival world famous Ramling Kamannna & famous Naglinga Swamy temple as well famous for Nilamma tank

Though the district has been much reduced in size, it is capable of retaining its special place in the cultural map, not only of the site of Karnataka, but also of the larger map of India.

4.4 Tourist attractions of Gadag District

Gadag District is the core area of Chalukyas. This holds many monuments of Kalyani Chalukyas history, propagated Jainism, and built temples known for architectural beauty. It has two architectural beauties from the past- Trikuteshwara and Veera Narayana Temple. The temples date back to the period of 11th and 12th century. This architecture is identified by the massive pillars which are ornate with intricate carvings. Gadag district provides one with an in depth knowledge about the intricacies of Kalyani Chalukyan art. Most temples here have been constructed during the reign of the Kalyani Chalukyas and Hoysala dynasties, and are splendid specimens of the architectural prowess of these kingdoms. This explains the sheer number of temples and historical structures in and around Gadag district. The architectural sites of Gadag have a distinct style that can’t be seen anywhere else in the country. A few of the most prominent temples of Gadag district are:
Fig 4.1: Route map of tourist places in Dharwad district
Photo 19. The tourist potentials of Dharwad district
Photo 20 (1&2): Banashankari Temple and ornate pillars of Amargol

Photo 21(1&2): Chandramouleshwara at Unkal Hubli-Dharwad

Photo 22 (1&2): Amriteshwara Temple at Annigeri
4.4.1 Temples of Gadag district

The Trikuteshwara temple is one of the massive temples of Gadag District and has a principal shrine that consists of three lingas mounted on the same stone. Inside the temple the tourists and devotees can see beautiful stone screens and little figures carved delicately. The famous Saraswathi shrine lies within the complex of the Trikuteshwara temple. It contains heavy, well-carved columns and an extremely beautiful idol of the goddess Saraswathi.
**The Veeranarayana temple;** It was built by the Hoysala King Bittideva in 117 A.D. after taking religious vows from Shri Ramanujacharya. This is one among the Pancha Narayana temples he built. Shri Veeranarayana temple is a beautiful mixture of Chalukyas, Hoysala and Vijayanagara sculptures. The garbhagriha and the top tower of the temple are models of Chalukyan sculpture; Garuda Gamba and Rangamantap are in the manner of Hoysala sculpture. The main entrance gate of the temple is of Vijayanagara art. Inside the Veeranarayana temple has many pillars with artistically carved pictures. The Shri Veeranarayana statue carved in dark blue shaded stone is a major attraction. Decorated with Kireeta, Karnakundala, Shankha, Chakra, Gadha, and Padma and in the robe of Veeragachche, Veeranarayana stands with Laxmi, protecting his Bhaktas with Abhayahasta. In the courtyard of this temple, there are other small temples of gods and goddesses like Laxmi-Narasimha temple, Sarpeshwara temple and so on. Someshwar Temple is another notable Chalukyan temple. There is also a mosque of Mughal times in the same town.

**The Kashivishwashwara temple** Once an important centre for religious training today has several temples resembling the Kalyani Chalukyan style. Though many were damaged during the invasion, quite a few have since been rebuilt. The Kashivishwashwara temple is one of them. This beautiful temple is exquisitely decorated with carvings, scroll work, stone screens etc. A double temple also houses a Surya (Sun) temple. The Sun temple is dedicated to Lord Surya Narayana and contains a throne for the image of the God. The seven horses of the Sun god are engraved on the stone. Apart from these
temples there is also a Jain temple at Lakkundi that has an image of Lord Mahavira seated on a lion throne have been built by the noble lady, Atttimabbe. There is also a museum run by the Archaeological Survey of India with a fine collection of art works. The nearest railway station is Gadag from where buses are easily available for reaching Lakkundi.

**Dodda Basappa temple of Dambala:** The temple belongs to the Kalyani Chalukyas period. The best being dedicated to Lord Shiva is renowned for its multigonal stellar shape. It contains one of the most beautifully designed door steps that can be seen in any temple in western India. This doorstep is exquisitely engraved with festoons, rosettes and small figures. The temple also has marvelously carved pillars and walls. Apart from this it boasts of many fine temples. A Buddhist shrine dedicated to the Goddess Taradevi is also one of the important religious places of Buddhists. Dambala lies 20 Kms from Gadag, and well connected by buses and railways from Gadag and Mundargi. It is also famous for grapes and guavas.

**Maruti Temple** Maruti Temple is located at Kurahatti village in Ron Taluk of Gadag District. Dedicated to Lord Maruti, the temple attracts a large number of devotees from across wide social strata.

**Sudi** is a Panchayat town in the Gadag District of Karnataka, India. In the past it was an important town of the Kalyani Chalukyas during 1000 AD. It is famous for rare stone carved monuments like Twin towered temple, Mallikarjun temple and Nagakunda (large well built of stone and carvings), and few other structural temples. It belongs to the core area of Western Chalukya architectural activity in North Karnataka. Sudi is full of stone temples, wells, and sculptures. There
are also historical records indicating that coins were manufactured (mint) in this town during that time.

**Venkatapura** is a small, unspoiled village located in Mundargi Taluk of Gadag District. All activities here are centered on the famous Lord Venkatesh Temple. Tradition recounts that the Lord had manifested in a rock embedded in cow dung, to please a devotee who was unable to go to Tirupathi. Venkatapura, situated 15 km from Gadag offers good ambience and tranquility in picturesque surroundings.

**Gajendragad** The Kalakaleshwara temple, of Gajendragad is carved out of huge mountain, many windmills lined on the hill opposite the hill on which the temple is located. It is also a little known pilgrim of North Karnataka. Kalakaleshwara temple of Lord Shiva is known as Dakshina Kashi, who is worshipped in the form of Kalakaleshwara. It is a traditional temple with Udbhavha Lingu. Veerabhadra temple is also in the same premises. But one would definitely be amazed at the story in which the significance of the destination lies. Just outside the temple exit is a small square water reservoir called ‘Anthara Gange’ (under ground water). It is an evergreen water resource that constantly falls along the roots of Peepal tree into the pond throughout the year. It is said to be flowing even in the peaks of summer season and has an unknown root.

### 4.4.2 Jain Basadies in Gadag district

**Padmabbarasi Basadi at Naregal** This Basadi is at Naregal, Jain temple (called Narayana temple) at Naregal in Ron taluk of Gadag district was built by Padmabbarasi, the queen of Ganga Permadi Bhutayya in 950 AD. It is the biggest Rashtrakoota temple in
Karnataka. Padmabbarasi Basadi has a shikhara of Dravida vimana type over the garbhagriha. It is a trikuta. The main garbhagriha of this temple was meant for a Jina, and is square. The other two garbhagriha are rectangular, and have rectangular pedestals from wall to wall with twenty-four holes indicating that both of them were meant for establishing 24 Thirthankara sculptures. This is also a unique feature of this Basadi in the 11th century AD.

Lakkundi is a prominent Jain center, located in south-east of Gadag district (12 km). Lakkundi is a place of antiquarian interest, with numerous inscriptions and ancient temples built during the rule of the Chalukyas, Kalachuris, Seunas and Hoysalas. It houses about 50 temples and 29 inscriptions. All the temples are made of green schist and the outer walls and entrances are very richly decorated. The shikhara is an in-between-style type and the parapet and the artistic division of the wall with pilasters is typical of the south-Indian style. The place is believed to have flourished during the reign of the Chalukyas, which is evident from the inscriptions and art works graced in most of the temple walls. As per the inscriptions, Lakkundi was formerly referred as 'Lokki Gundi'. A noteworthy shrine is Kasi Vishwanatha Temple with awe-inspiring architecture. Lakkundi Brahma Jinalaya, the largest as well as oldest shrine in the region, is an outstanding example of Karnataka style of architecture. Another prime attraction is step-well, with canopied niches inside the walls of the well enshrining the lingas. Sculpture Gallery, operated by the Archeological Survey of India, is an added attraction.

Brahma Jinalaya (Basadi) Brahmajinalaya stands as the testimony of the high rank in the Karnataka temple Archietecture.Brahma Jinalaya
was built by queen Attimabbe is the largest of many Jain temples in Lakkundi. This Basadi is dedicated to Mahavira, the most revered saint of Jainism. This Basadi is perhaps one of the earliest examples of temples in this area built of a kind of fine textured sandstone of this region. The carvings are more delicate and highly finished. The temple, perhaps built in the latter half of the eleventh century, the open hall propped by central pillars decorated with beautiful carving. The Garbhagudi holds the idol of Vardhamana Mahavira Thirthankara.

**Shankha Basadi** Historical Jain temple at Lakshmeshwara, also called Sahasrakuta Jinalaya, in the Basti Bana area. This takes back the history of Lakshmeshwara to the 8th century; though the temple is in Chalukya style it has undergone many modifications and renovations. Neminath (Shankha is the symbol of Neminath), the 22nd Jain Thirthankara, is the presiding deity of this Jain Basadi. Basadi, which consists of a Garbhagriha, a large Ardhamandapa, larger Mahamandapa and a Rangamantap. The unique feature of this temple is the ‘Sahasrakuta Jinabimba’ in minute form. Many mutilated Jain idols can be found on the wall of a well nearby. Adikavi Pampa wrote Adi Purana, seated in this Basadi.

**Ananthanatha Basadi** Another Jain temple at Lakshmeshwara is the Ananthanatha Basadi, built in AD 1250, which is in the middle of the town. This Basadi is an example of the Chalukya style of architecture. The idol of Ananthanatha, one of the 24 Thirthankara, is installed in the sanctorum of the shrine.
4.4.3 Other Sacred Places

**Hazarat-Zindashav-Ali darga and Durgadevi temple**, are suggested to all tourists headed towards Kotumachagi. It is said that both darga and temple are looked after by Muslims and Hindus, without any type of communal issues. It is also said that the well known poet Chamarasa wrote Prabhulingaleele, one of his well known epics, near the lake that is located amid the darga and Someshwar Temple.

**Jumma Masjid and Ankushkhan Darga**: These are very attractive. And built During Adilshahi rule, The Adilshahi built the monuments like Masjid and Darga. At Lakshmeshwara there is an artistically raised mosque (Masjid) in the style of a Hindu temple of Adilshahi times which dates back to the time of the Adilshahi rule. The mosque was built in 1617 by Ankush Khan. The massive doors of the mosque are like a fort entrance. The mosque has two tall minars and a large semicircular dome. There are Dravidian style chains hanging across the ceiling of the mosque. Ankushkhan Darga might have been named after Ankushkhan of Bijapur.

**Harti**, known for numerous ancient and modern temples, is a small town located in Gadag District of Karnataka. An ancient temple located in this town is Parvati Parameshwara Temple (also known as Sri Uma Maheshwara Temple), which was built during the rule of Chalukya dynasty. Harti is also known for a notable Shri Basaveshwara Temple. In the month of Shravana Masa, on the last Monday the annual festival is held in this temple. Tourists can enjoy the momentous procession of Dhyamamma idol on this day, which is a sight to behold, thus making Harti a must visit place for all tourists. There is a small mosque in this town, where Muslims celebrate the
occasion of Muharrum on the last day of the year. Harmony prevails between Hindu and Muslim religions of this village.

**Kappatagudda** It is 25 km from Gadag is a hilly area famous for the temple of Kappada Mallesha. Thousands of devotees throng here during the annual car festival. They reach the top of the hill, walking barefoot. This is the unique place where devotees build houses as offering to God Kappada Mallesha. Devotees believe that their desires will be satisfied if they build houses on this hill. The hill is the treasure house of Ayurveda medicines and manganese ore. There are also the temples of Gali Basavanna, Gangebavi, and Srishailajjara Mutt. Apart from this Kotumchgi, Neregal, and Doni Tanda are the other places of pilgrimage in Gadag district that bear testimony to the architectural prowess of the Kalyani Chalukyas and Hoysala dynasties. There is also a museum run by the Archaeological Survey of India with a fine collection of art works associated with the temples of Gadag District. The temples of Gadag District are of great importance in south India; they not only depict the history of the land but also give a clear picture of art and architecture in southern India.

**Magadi Bird Sanctuary** This Bird Sanctuary created at The Magadi tank in Shirhatti taluk, it is one of the Biodiversity hotspots of Karnataka, in North Karnataka. Binkadkatte Zoo is also one of attractions

**Gajendragad Fort:** Gad means Fort, local people generally call as Gada. It is about 54 km from Gadag and is one of the big towns in Gadag District. There are many windmills lined on the hill opposite the hill on which the temple is located. Besides, a beautiful view awaits you after the visit to the temple from the hill.
Famous personalities of Gadag district Gadag immediately brings to mind the name of Naranappa, popularly known as Kumara Vyasa, the author of ‘Karnataka Bharatha Kathamanjari’. It is the classic Mahabharata in Kannada; he composed his work sitting before Lord Veera Narayana. The blind singer Ganayogi Panchakshari Gawai belongs to Gadag. His music school is famous, very shortly going to get entered in Guinness book. Tontadarya Matha of Veerashaiva sect of Hindus is doing a lot of educational and literary activities in and around Gadag. Gadag contribution in the field of music and sports is immense. Pt.Bhim sen Joshi, hails from this place only. It is matter of great pride. His century was celebrated all over India. A nearby village Kanaginahal has made its name throughout India by establishing cooperative sector.

4.5 Tourist attractions of Haveri district

History of Haveri district dates back to pre-historic period. Evidences are available on the existence of pre-historic civilizations on Tungabhadra and Varada river basins. About 1300 stone writings of different rulers like Chalukyas, Rastrakutas are found in the district. Though none of the major kingdoms of Karnataka had their headquarters in Haveri, many Mandaliks ruled in this district. The district is dotted with hundreds of temples of historical importance dedicated to different Gods and Goddesses and built by various dynasties in their own styles like the Dravidian, Hoysala, Chalukyas and Vijayanagara. It is also the birthplace of Sarvagnya. It is also proud to be associated with many holy and tourism places like Kaginele, Abalur, Mailara, Kadarmandali, Shishuvinal and
**Fig**: Route map of tourist places in Gadag district
Photo 27: Tourist attractions of Gadag district

Gadag region tourist attractions

- Temple at Barashankari
- Temples at Badami
- Temples at Mahaibhatta
- Temples at Athole
- Jazzy Janmaha, a Nargund novelty, Nargund Fort
- Anantasaya Temple in Ambigeri
- Trikuteshvara temple complex, Gadag
- Someshvara temple at Larmeeshvara
- Temple at Galgegoneth
- Suryanarayana Temple at Ngugali, Taluk Hadagali
- Dooda Bisappa Temple at Dambol
<p>| Photo 28(1&amp;2): Ornate pillars of Trikuteshwara Shiva temple |
| Photo 29: Well at Trikuteshwara Temple |
| Photo 30: Ornate pillars at Saraswathi temple |
| Photo 31: Veeranarayana Temple |
| Photo 32: The Pillars produce musical notes |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo 33: Lakkundi - Intricate Engravings</th>
<th>Photo 34: Manikesvara temple and stepped tank in Lakkundi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Photo 35: The Kasivisvesvara temple at Lakkundi</td>
<td>Photo 36: Turned polished pillars in inner mantapa Shiva shrine and Surya shrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo 37: Open well at temple complex</td>
<td>Photo 38: Historical Jain temple</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 39 (1&2): Jumma Masjid

Photo 40 (1&2): Ankushkhan Darga

Photo 41: Mahaveer in Jain Temple

Photo 42: The Bar headed goose migrates to Magadi
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo 43: Twin Towered Temple at Sudi</th>
<th>Photo 44: Mallikarjuna Temple at Sudi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Photo 45: Naga Kunda (Well) at Sudi</td>
<td>Photo 46: Large Ganapati Statue Carved In Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo 47: Shankha Basadi</td>
<td>Photo 48: Gajendragad Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo 49: Sri Uma Maheshwara Temple</td>
<td>Photo 50: Shiva Temple at Itagi, Ron Taluk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo 51: Kalkaleshwara Temple at Gajendragad</td>
<td>Photo 52: The crowd on occasion of fair at Kalkaleshwara Temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo 53: View of Kalkaleshwara Temple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ukkadgathri, etc. The following are some of the important tourist places of Haveri district.

Kadambeshwar temple at Rattihalli, Tarakeshwar temple at Hanagal, Someswara temple at Haralahalli, Nagareshwar temple at Bankapura, Mukteshwara temple at Chaudayyadanapura, Siddheshwar temple at Haveri, Galgeshwar temple at Galaganatha, Jain Basadi at Yalavatti, Madaga Falls at Masur, Kanakadasar Kaginele, Hole Anveri Temple, Kadarmandalgi Anjaneyaswami Temple. Depict the rich culture and history of Haveri District. The core area of Western Chalukya monuments are found in this region, because of the availability of Soapstone in these areas. The same is utilised in the construction of temples.

4.5.1 Temples of Haveri district

The Siddheshwar Temple is located in the town of Haveri in Haveri district and is considered as an ornate example of 12th century Western Chalukyan art. This is one of the rare temples of Haveri District that is well known for the loose sculptures of Hindu deities that exist. However, inscriptional evidence suggests that the initial sanctification of the temple was in late 11th century. An interesting aspect about this temple is that it faces west, instead of facing the rising sun in the east—a standard in Chalukyan constructions. Although it is currently used as a Shaiva temple dedicated to God Shiva.

Ranganatha Nagareshwar temple is housed in the ruins of Bankapura fort. The temple has 60 pillars carved out of grey stone. There is also a beautiful mosque in the fort. The place is of historical
significance to Jains, and Adipuran, a Jain religious text was composed here.

The Mukteshwar Temple of Chaudayyadanapura village is about 40 kilometers from the town of Haveri, is considered to be the finest of all the temples of Karnataka. It is dedicated to Lord Shiva, sitting on the banks of the Tungabhadra River, is a fine example of the Chalukya architecture. The temple is situated about 40 kilometers from the town of Haveri. The outer structures of the temple have been wonderfully preserved even after centuries have passed. The exteriors are covered with amazingly detailed sculptures depicting various events form the puranas. It is renowned in the archeological circles because it was built during the transition period from Kilimukha to Veerashaivam, where other forms of Lord Shiva were eschewed in favor of the Lingam. There are medieval Kannada inscriptions on the temple walls which mention the Veerashaiva movement for the first time during the year 1191. The inscriptions in the temple walls also show that the Gupta dynasty ruled the region at the time, and that King Chandragupta Vikramaditya ruled from his seat of power in Ujjain.

This temple is the most religiously significant as it bears witness to the Kannada Kingdom of the medieval ages. The temple testifies to the greatness of Basaveshwara who helped the Veera Shaivam movement to thrive and spread across the entire Southern Peninsula, as almost all the temples across the South have only lingams installed instead of other idol forms of Lord Shiva. Someshwar temple at Haralahalli and Jain Basadi at Yalavatti are some of the reputed temples of Haveri.
District. The temples of Haveri District are located all across the district, thus making it a destination for the tourists in the state.

**Rattihalli**, a serene village popular from the epoch of Banavasi Kadambas and Rashtrakoota emperors is adjacent to the Western Ghats. Kadambeshwar temple at Rattihalli is a beautiful Chalukya style temple and one of the most visited temples of Haveri District.

**Mylara Lingeshwara Temple**, situated close to the Tungabhadra River is dedicated to Shiva in his form as Mailara.

**Gangebavi**, a picturesque village attracts a lot of devotees from most parts of north Karnataka during Makar Sankranti.

**Aratala** village is renowned for an ancient Jain temple called the Aratala Jain Temple.

**Kaginele**, a small serene village which lures the visitors by its panoramic landscape and lush greenery lies nine miles west of Haveri on the way to Hirekerur. It is also known as "Kaginelli" (Kannada: ಕಾಗಿನೆಲೆ). It is famous as the birthplace of Kanaka Dasa a great saint from Kuruba Gowda community. He lived and wrote most of his works in Kaginele. The "Keshava"(Krishna) temple is situated in Kaginele. Keshava was the family deity of Shri Kanaka Dasa. All of Kanaka Dasas poems end with the "Ankitha Naama" Kaginele aadi Keshava. In August 2004, the Karnataka State Government decided to form Kaginele Development Authority (KDA) to protect all the monuments and the documents related to Kanaka Dasa.

**4.5.2 Wildlife and Bird Sanctuaries**

**Peacock sanctuary at Bankapur** situated in Bankapur village of Shiggaon taluk is just 2.5 km from the Pune-Bangalore national
highway NH-4, 22 km from Haveri town towards Hubli. This sanctuary is situated on 139 acres of land which has the remains of the historic Bankapura Fort. The peacock sanctuary in Bankapura is the only second sanctuary in the country that is exclusively engaged in the conservation and breeding of peacocks. The high mound and deep trenches of the land have provided a perfect home for these birds. According to a rough estimate, there are more than 1,000 peacocks and peahen in the sanctuary. Also, minimal human intervention has helped in the breeding of these birds. They walk royally on the 4 km mound and also perch on green trees.

**Ranibennur Blackbuck Sanctuary** (119 km²) was declared as a sanctuary mainly to protect blackbucks. It is at a distance of 8 Kms away from Ranibennur town. It was declared as a wildlife sanctuary on the 17th of June 1974 to protect blackbuck. The sanctuary has a core zone of 14.87 km² and a buffer-cum tourism zone of 104.13 km². The area is covered mainly by scrub forest and Eucalyptus plantations, and is also inhabited by the highly endangered Great Indian Bustard and the wolf. However, the Great Indian Bustard has not been sighted in the sanctuary since around 2002 and may be locally extinct. Blackbucks are plentiful with a count of more than 6000 in the 2005 census. Agricultural fields surround the sanctuary. One of the most popular animals in the world called "Krishnamruga" is available to see in this Sanctuary only. The best time to visit is between October and March for observing the blackbuck, while the bustard is most easily sighted from February to June.
4.5.3 Lakes and Gardens

Madagada Kere It is also known as Masur Lake and Kenchammana Kere is a beautiful huge lake in a place called Madaga near Masur, Hirekerur Taluk. It is around 350 km from Bengaluru. This place has a beautiful story behind its formation. The name Kenchammana Kere came from that only. It is said that the lake will not be dried up in any season. Two temples are there at the place One in the middle of the lake and another one on the banks of the lake. The place is very scenic and calm. One small yet beautiful and roaring falls is there which the outlet of this lake is. To have a look at the full majesty of the falls, you need to visit the place in rainy season. The place is 2 km from the main road till where you can reach by bus. One arch is there welcoming you to the Madagada lake.

Utsav Rock Garden; It is an anthropological museum/garden is designed and conceived by the internationally renowned artist Prof T. B. Solabakkanavar with the strong solid support of Mr. Prakash Dasanur founder of Dasanur Group and Promoter of “Utsav Rock Garden”. He wants to develop the “Utsav Rock Garden” to the standards of National and International celebration. It is an art village mainly focuses on the rural life of North Karnataka where people lived and worked together as a family showing unity in integrity. It also presents traditional life style of rural Karnataka. It is a sculptural garden representing the contemporary art and rural culture of North Karnataka. A typical art village is created where you can find self-governing, self-reliant and self-employed rural professions like Blacksmith, Goldsmith, Potter, Barber, Weaver, Cobbler, Shopkeeper, Farmer, Tailor etc are depicted through sculptures. A unique picnic
spot which delights common people, educated and intellectuals. This is a place where layman and VIPs’ can enjoy the art in the same way. At every corner of the garden you can find the beautiful combination of art and nature. It is not just a sculptural garden but a cultural and educational center for public. There are more than thousand sculptures in the garden. It is the best tourist centre in Shiggaon taluk of Haveri district in North Karnataka where public can enjoy and get delighted by the beauty of realistic and contemporary art.

**Dodda Hunise Mara** as known in the native language Kannada is the proverbial *Baobab Tree*. Savanur might be the only place in the state of Karnataka or rather in whole India, which boasts of having three big Baobab trees on the outskirts of the town. This species of tree reach heights of between 5–25 m (exceptionally 30 m) tall, and up to 7 m (exceptionally 11 m) in trunk diameter. The specimens at Savanur are exceptional by all standards; the biggest one measures above 18 m at girth, the second one above 16 m and the third one above 14 m. These are said to be more than 5000 years old and locals believe that Lord Krishna brought the seeds of the same from Africa and planted them here. These are planted in a triangular shape and stand together closely. The state government has put up a fence to protect the trees and a board briefly describing the history of the trees, which also gives the statistics about height and girth.

**Famous Personalities**

**Sarvagnya** was a Kannada poet, Pragmatist and Philosopher. He is famous for his three-lined poems which are called Tripadis, "With Three Padas, (three-liners)", a form of Vachanas. He always upheld the wisdom of pastoral life in rural areas and tried to persuade villagers to give up superstition, meaningless customs and traditions. In all,
about 2000 three-liners are attributed to Sarvagnya. These are popular because of their alliterative structure and simplicity; they deal mainly with social, ethical and religious issues. A number of riddles are also attributed to Sarvagnya.

**Gudleppa Hallikere:** is another freedom fighter who is a native of Hosaritti. He started a residential school **Gandhi Grameen Gurukul** in Hosaritti. **Santa Shishunala Sharif:** He was a great poet and philosopher of 19th century. The folk songs he wrote are still relevant. His native place is Shishvinahalli of Shiggaon Taluk in Haveri district.
Fig: Route map of tourist places in Haveri district
Photo 54: Tourist attractions in Haveri district
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo 55: Tarakeshwar Temple at Hangal</th>
<th>Photo 56: Siddhesvara Temple at Haveri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Photo 57: Chesilled pillars, ornamental ceilings of Tarakeshwar temple</td>
<td>Photo 58: Galgeshwar Temple at Galaganatha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo 59 (1, 2 &amp; 3) Mallikarjuna temple, Kuruvatti</td>
<td>Some exquisite carvings in the temple entrance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 60 (1&2): Front and side view of Nagareshwar Temple (Bankapur)

Photo 61: Peacock sanctuary of Bankapur

Photo 62: Black Buck Sanctuary of Ranibennur

Photo 63: Madagada Kere and its beautiful roaring falls at Madag Masur

Photo 64: Indian Bustard at black buck sanctuary of Ranibennur
Photo 65: Model of House of a village head at Utsav garden

Photo 66: Model of Cattle Rearing at Utsav garden at Gotgodi

Photo 67 (1&2): The Baobabs (Dodda hunase mar) of Savanur

Photo 68: Cardamom garlands of Haveri
The monuments and temples of; Sudi, Annigeri, Lakkundi, Laxmeshwar, Dambala, Bankapura, Rattihalli, Kuruvasi, Chaudayyadanapura, Galaganatha, Hangal, etc, are some of the unique works of Kalyani Chalukyas. They are capable of retaining special place in the cultural map, not only on the site of Karnataka, but also on the larger map of India and the world.