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CHAPTER III
EXISTING AND POTENTIAL TOURISTS DESTINATION IN AND AROUND BIJAPUR

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The definition of buffer is a zone with specified width surrounding the spatial feature. It means the buffering involves the ability to create distance buffers around selected features, be it points, lines, or areas. Buffers are created as polygons because they represent the area around the feature. The buffer acquires the shape from the feature around which it has drawn. Sometime, it happens that the buffer is drawn inside the polygon boundary. Though in most of cases the buffer distance remain uniform but it is possible to produce buffer of variable distance. If we are interested in finding the hospital within 500 meters of the road, it can be found out in a number of ways. The first way is to draw a polygon around the road and see which hospital fall within this zone. Then generate query to find out the name of the hospitals. Another way is to find out the distance of each hospital from the referenced feature i.e. the road and sea which is less than 500 meters from it. The first option is termed as buffer analysis while the second is termed as proximity analysis.

Buffer is a region of memory used to temporarily hold output or input data. In case of Geographical Information Systems, the units of buffering are points, lines, and polygons. It refers to the creation of a zone of a specified width around a point or a line or a polygon area. It is also referred to as a zone of specified distance around coverage features. There are two types of buffers: constant width and variable width buffers. Both are generated for a set of coverage features based on each features attribute values. These zones or buffers can be used in queries to determine which entities occur either within or outside the defined buffer zone.

The Buffering is the creation of polygons that surround other points, lines or polygons. The user may wish to create buffers to exclude a certain amount of an area around point, line or polygon or to include only the buffer area in a study.

A buffer ‘is polygon created as a zone of influence around an entry or around individual objects or a multiple objects.’ The creation of buffer is based on the location, shape, characteristics of influential parameters and orientation of an existing
object. However a buffer can be more than just a measured distance from any other two dimensional object and is control to some degree by the presence of friction surface, topography, barriers, and so on. The creations of buffer also influence its neighbours of the character of an entity. This leads to the recalculation of cells in Raster image based on characteristics of neighbours.

Buffer management involves the process of allocation of buffers and replacement of buffers when not needed. Several allocation policies and replacement policies that have been used in the context of memory buffers in computer science are directly applicable here.

In GIS, we can classify buffer primitives as point buffering operations, line buffering operations, and polygon buffering operations.

a) **BUFFERING POINTS**

It is the basic unit of resolution in any GIS system. It involves the creation of a circular polygon about the point of interest. The radius of this circular polygon is called the buffer distance. In this scheme it specifies the buffer distance or the radius of circle it could be fixed for all points in a layer or the user.

If multiple point buffers intersect then the system takes all the overlapping polygons and combines them into one or more polygons that represent a layer. This process of removal overlapping sections involves the use of intersection and dissolves.

b) **BUFFERING LINES**

It is a little more complicated than buffering point data. This is mainly due to the fact that lines can be made up of multiple segments. Line segments are handled independently of each other.

c) **BUFFERING POLYGONS**

Buffering of polygonal surfaces uses most of the same concepts used for line buffering. The only significant change is that the polygon buffer is created on only one side of the line that defines the polygon. In polygon buffering two options are available, namely an outside polygon which surrounds/contains the polygonal surface
under consideration or an inside polygon that is contained inside the polygonal surface under consideration.

d) CONCEPT OF BUFFER ANALYSIS

Buffer analysis is an important pre-analysis technique, used to constrain space around individual land features. It combines spatial data query techniques as well as cartographic modeling. It is generally used for defining all of the spaces within a certain distance of a type of feature, or a subject of features that are selected according to an attribute value. It must be set by the user. The commands may vary from software to software, but conceptually, the buffer operation is a generic tool in GIS.

Buffers are useful methods for analyzing the landscape, environmental problem solving, water quality studies, road highways studies, pipeline alignment studies etc. For example, in using GIS, it helps to identify the possible sites for new water well. The location of chemical factories may have a 8-10 km buffer drawn around them so these buffered areas are excluded in the list of possible sites.

e) BUFFER TECHNIQUE IN TOURISM

Information technologies and tourism are two of the most dynamic motivators of the emerging global economy. Both tourism and IT increasingly provide strategic opportunities and powerful tools for economic growth, redistribution of wealth and development of equity around the globe.

For the study of tourism activity GIS used in three types of applications such as inventory, analysis and evaluation of plan based on tourism development.

The maps are a natural means of indexing and presenting tourism related information. Travelers are using maps to navigate during their travels and for preparing their routes. Moreover, maps exploit the two dimensional capabilities of human vision and present the information in a compact and “easy to read” way.

Tourism planning requires more spatial data collecting and processing, as all locations and their interrelations should be defined and analyzed within a spatial context. For this purpose, GIS can describe and identify tourism infrastructure elements geometrically, thematically and topologically. Moreover, GIS can deal with both object data (e.g., visitor centers, trails) as well as field data (e.g., humidity, altitude) of which both types can be represented in either grid or vector data format.
So here we try to understand the co-relation between tourists’ destination, travel circuit and number of tourists visit and buffering techniques classification.

3.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION: CLASSIFICATION OF TOURIST DESTINATIONS

For the classification of destinations some unique features allow us to identify tourist destinations such as, distinguishing it from what is simply a local offering of a product or service that can be of interest to tourists, i.e. a well-defined geographic area with identifiable borders and a territorial identity. A tourists offering consisting of attractions and service specifically catering to tourists in the location. In our approach we refer to a classification, which dealt with the leisure tourists segment (Table 3.1)

Tourists can find a large number of information on tourist facilities and services through multiple channels, such as brochures, websites, advertisements etc. Hence, the main goal of classification systems is to structure information regarding the quality of tourism facilities. It services in order to help the tourists to make “best” decisions, and get assurance that they will receive value for money.

From the point of the tourism manager, classification systems can assist to sharpen the image, function as a marketing platform, improve networking, and can be used as a control instrument to measure quality and sustainability. Classification systems are an important benchmarking instrument, enhancing fair competition.

The most popular classification system is the use of “stars” for hotels, which has been implemented in different forms around the globe. As the criteria used in classifications system (e.g. the star) consider different national or local standards and tourist needs, UNWTO acknowledges the diversity of classification systems. It promotes to improve the classification systems and develop specific tools for their smooth implementation, rather than advancing one universal system. The establishment of classification systems can be linked with environmental management and sustainability issues, such as improving the energy, water, waste efficiency of tourism administrations and businesses.

“The Joint UNWTO and IH and RA Study is based on Hotel Classification”, UNWTO, in co-operation with IH and RA and international experts, is currently developing Methodological Guidelines on Establishing National Hotel Classification
Systems. This guide will provide a step by step process that will assist local, national or regional hotel associations and tourism administrations effectively to produce a graduated rating system.

Table No. 3.1
Tourist Attraction Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attraction Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recreational Attractions</td>
<td>Recreational resources provide either active or passive outdoor recreational experiences directly dependent upon the natural or man-made elements of the landscape. eg. Touring Boat Tours and Charters, Air Tours, Helicopter Tours, Dog Sledding Tours Outdoor Experience, Hiking Trails, Backpacking, Scuba Diving Centres, Heli-Skiing, Whitewater Rafting, Skiing, Cattle Drives, Skiing, Fishing, Hunting, Outpost Lodges, Snow Boarding, Tobogganing, Outdoor Activities, Golf Course, Snowmobile Areas, Campgrounds, Water Slide, Water Theme Parks, RV Parks, Resorts, Picnic Areas, Stocked Fish Pond, Public Beach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage and Historical Attractions</td>
<td>Heritage and Historical Attractions represent distinctive physical elements in the landscape, either natural or manmade, that reflects the human actions in relation to past events, sites or structures. They may include buildings, aboriginal habitations, trails, structures, replicas, settlement patterns and landscapes. They may include significant ruins, artifacts, inscriptions and, structural or human remains. eg. Historic Sites; Historic, Heritage Villages or Buildings, Interpretive Centers, Public Archives, Museums, Archeological Sites, Community Museums.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Attractions</td>
<td>Cultural Attractions include attractions that express traditions, aesthetics, values and customs passed from generation to generation. They may include components such as crafts, music, arts, dance or drama, rituals, tribal customs, festivals, languages, interpretive centers, foods and special events. eg. Public Art Galleries, Interpretive Craft Centre, Tea House, Performance Theatre, Historical Theatre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment Attractions</td>
<td>Entertainment Attractions include attractions whose sole purpose is to provide visitors with an experience that typically involves amusement, pleasure, fun and excitement. E.g. Casino, Alberta approved Farmers Markets, Live Theatre, Steam Train, Tram Way, Raceways, Motor Speedways, Theme Park, Shopping, Tourist Districts, Game Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Attractions</td>
<td>Natural Attractions include attractions that occur naturally in the environment. Examples include wetlands, marshes, geological features, forests, landforms or topography, as well as water bodies and vegetation that are indigenous and characteristic of Alberta and its differing regions. This category also includes scenic attractions that include a combination of natural and manmade features that give remarkable character to the visual landscape. E.g. Conservation Areas Natural, Hot or Mineral Spring, Wildlife Viewing, Display Gardens, Botanical Gardens, Natural Sites and Trails.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Attractions</td>
<td>The educational Attractions include both natural and manmade attractions whose primary aim is to provide visitors with learning and enrichment opportunities from a social, business/industrial, cultural, and scientific or historical perspective. The intent is to provide an experience that provides visitors with the opportunity to acquire knowledge or skills. Interpretation, from a learning or educational perspective, must be provided either through print materials, signs, guides, interpreters or special programming eg. Visitor Interpretive Centers, Industrial Plant Tours, Zoo, Animal Display, Fish Hatcheries, Petting Zoo, Interpretive Hikes, Tours, Farm Tours, Planetoriums, Sight Seeing, Conservation Areas, Scenic Tours, Wineries, Theme Parks, Industrial Interpretative Centers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternate Tourist Accommodation</td>
<td>The intent of Alternative Tourist Accommodations is to provide an experience over and above general lodgings in a unique setting. This category is limited to alternate accommodations outside the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
parameters of essential services (gas, food, and lodging) requirements. eg. Country Lodges, Bed and Breakfast, Farm and Ranch Vacations, Hostels, Guest Ranches, Wilderness Lodges.

Tourists Retail

Tourist retail businesses are business whose products are unique and primarily sold to tourist visitors from outside the immediate area. Farm Retail or Fruit and Vegetable stands need to be supported by a permanent business location, which provides access, parking and washroom facilities. eg. Farm Direct Marketing, Farm Gate Retail, Market Gardens, U-Pick, Hand Crafts.

3.2 CLASSIFICATION OF TOURIST DESTINATIONS OF BIJAPUR AND ITS ENVIRONS

The state of Karnataka is one of the top ten domestic tourism destinations in India and it was ranked 4th in 2011. The state has various tourism assets such as beach, hill station, heritage monuments, natural parks, wild life sanctuaries etc. Given the variety of the tourism assets, the state is promoted under the tagline, “one state many words”.

The major tourism destinations in Bijapur and its environs can be classified under the following heads.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentric Zone of point buffering</th>
<th>Within Bijapur</th>
<th>Around Bijapur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bijapur to 50 Km. Zone</td>
<td>Tikota, Bijapur, B.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bagewadi, Horti, Indi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Km. to 100 Km.</td>
<td>Lchyan, Sindagi, Golageri, Talikot, Muddabihal, Kudal Sangam</td>
<td>Pandharpur, Solapur, Akkalkot, Ganagapur, Aihole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Km. to 150 Km.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Tuljapur, Gulbarga, Naldurg, Pattadkal, Badami, Banashakari</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Map is showing the different tourist destinations in and around Bijapur. With the help of point buffering a destination is marked showing with 50, 100 and 150 km distance from Bijapur city. These destinations cover Solapur, Osmanabad, (Maharashtra) and Bijapur, Gulbarga, Yadagir, Bagalkot, (Karnataka) districts. It reveals through point buffering and 50 km interval concentric zones are prepared (Map 3.1). The existing tourist destinations in Bijapur and its environs have shown in table 3.2 and 3.3.

### 3.3 TOURISTS FLOW IN AND AROUND BIJAPUR

The study region of Bijapur and its environs, there are tremendous tourist attraction plants regarding natural sites, religious, historical and archaeological sites, museums, fairs and festivals and also attraction of with folk arts and culture etc. so most of domestic and foreign tourists visit to these tourist destinations. The table 3.3 revel’s that number of tourist’s inflow to major destinations in the study region as summarized.

The table shows that total tourists inflow to study region for the 2011. It is clear that Solapur district is leading position in the total number of tourists inflow that is 41,13,197. It is because Solapur is one of the historical, religious and textile industrial area so most of tourists visit to Solapur district, followed by Bagalkot is also rich historical as well as archaeological sites. It is busy tourists destination for domestic and international tourists visit these sites and stood second position in inflow of tourist. Bijapur district is also rich historical and archaeological sites to tourist attractions. The low proportion of domestic and international tourists is observed in Yadgir district.

The International tourists are given more preference to Bagalkot district because the attraction of historical and Archaeological sites. Recently the UNESCO has declared Bagalkot as one of the World Heritage sites. Because of it has got the share maximum of tourists followed by Bijapur.

The study area observed large numbers of domestic tourists. Regarding domestic tourists the Solapur district is leading position that is Siddheshwar temple, Bhuikot Fort, Akkalkot, Pandharpur are rich religious and historical destination. Solapur is the major textile industrial centers, followed by Bagalkot, Bijapur, and
85

Gulbarga etc. The general clarification is during 2011, the overall tourists inflow is higher in Solapur, Bagalkot, Bijapur so on.

Table No. 3.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Domestic Tourists</th>
<th>International Tourists</th>
<th>Total Tourists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bagalkot</td>
<td>1944865</td>
<td>23706</td>
<td>1968571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bijapur</td>
<td>1647931</td>
<td>2808</td>
<td>1650739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gulbarga</td>
<td>750262</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>750262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yadgir</td>
<td>64045</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>64045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Solapur</td>
<td>4113127</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>4113197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Annual Final Report, Collection of Domestic Tourism Statistics for the state of Karnataka and Maharashtra

Figure No. 3.1
3.4 CLASSIFICATION OF EXISTING TOURIST DESTINATION IN AND AROUND BIJAPUR

3.4.1. NATURAL RESOURCE DESTINATION

1. WATER BODIES (RIVER, DAMS)

Water bodies are plays very important role in the recreational activities of tourist. Therefore water bodies are included main attraction for tourism development of any region. Rivers, lakes, dams, kunds and waterfalls are the main resources for the touristic activities i.e. swimming, boating, skiing, river rafting and mostly adventurous activities related only on the availability of water bodies.

A reservoir etymology from French reservoir a "storehouse" is a natural or artificial lake, storage pond, or confinement from a dam which is used to store water. Reservoirs may be created in river valleys by the construction of a dam or may be built by excavation in the ground or by conventional construction techniques such as brickwork or cast concrete. The term reservoir may also be used to describe naturally occurring underground reservoirs such as those beneath an oil or water well.

a) ALMATTI DAM

The Almatti is, “a dam project situated on the Krishna River in North Karnataka which was completed in July 2005.” The dam target of annual electric output is 560 MW. The Almatti Dam is the main reservoir of the Upper Krishna Irrigation Project the 290 megawatt power project is located on the right side of the Almatti Dam. The facility uses vertical Kaplan five turbines of 55 MW generators and one 15 MW generator. Water is released in to the Narayanpur reservoir after using for power generation to serve the downstream irrigation needs. The nearby dam site the tourist entertainment facilities are available for tourism development. Almatti is very good emerging tourist destination.

2. WATERFALL

The waterfall is a place where water flows over a vertical drop in the course of a stream or river. Waterfalls also occur where melt water drops over the edge of a tabular ice berg or ice shelf. Waterfalls are commonly formed when a river is young. At these times the channel is often narrow and deep. When the river courses over
resistant bedrock erosion happens slowly, while downstream the erosion occurs more rapidly.

a) **NALDURG WATERFALL**

Naldurg is located in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra. The tourist attraction is Naldurg Fort and its waterfall. An interesting building which connects the fort and the Ranmandala is a dam constructed across the Bori River the Dam and the ‘Pani Mahal’ built underneath, in the middle of the dam. It was built during the reign of Ibrahim Adil Shah II in 1613AD. During the rainy season when rain water is increase in dam then two waterfalls are observed that are Nar and Madi. These two waterfalls are more attraction for tourists.

3. **FLORA AND FAUNA**

Flora and fauna are essential resources for the tourism activities for the purpose of recreational the value of floral and faunal wealth has been rapidly increased in modern and industrialized age. Due to the rapid concretization of the lands and urbanization, the shelter places of the animals, birds etc. are getting diminished and these creatures are finding it very difficult to survive and some species are becoming extinct. Looking at this grave situation, the local Governments have swung into action and taken steps to declare some of the Wildlife and Bird Sanctuaries all over the country to preserve the rare species of Animals and Birds.

Fauna is all of the animal life of any particular region or time. Flora, fauna and other forms of life such as fungi are collectively referred to as biota. Zoologists and paleontologists use fauna to refer, ‘to a typical collection of animals found in a specific time or place’, e.g. the “Sonoran Desert fauna” or the “Burgess Shale fauna”. Paleontologists sometimes refer to a sequence of faunal stages, which is a series of rocks, all containing similar fossils.

Flora is the plant life occurring in a particular region or time, generally the naturally occurring or indigenous native plant life. Bacterial organisms, algae, and other organisms are sometimes referred to as flora, so that for example the terms bacterial flora and plant flora are used separately.

Flora and fauna refer to plant and wildlife, respectively. The term is often used to refer to the indigenous plant and wildlife of a geographical region. Both are
collective terms, referring to groups of plant or wildlife specific to a region or a time period. For example, the flora and fauna of a warm region may consist of tropical to warm-temperate vegetation and exotic species of birds. The term can refer to a group of plants or to bacteria. Flora is the root of the word floral, which means pertaining to flowers. Fauna can refer to the animal life or classification of animals of a certain region, time period, or environment.

1. WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES

In the Study region in particular places the forest is found in plateau region. The numerous species and wild animal are also found in the forest region. The wild forest provide habitat for wild life. Hence the study region has been very rich in faunal wealth, which attracts many tourists. The establishments of wild life sanctuaries are useful for the protection and preservation of the wild life. Now a day number of rare species of wild life have disappeared. Therefore the need for the preservation and protection of the wildlife.

a) GREAT INDIAN BUSTARD SANCTUARY

‘The Great Indian Bustard’ (Maldhok) is one of such rarest birds of Indian Sub continent. The Bird is found only in some parts of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh States. The respective State Governments have declared the sanctuaries for the Great Indian Bustard. The Government of Maharashtra declared Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary in 1979 with the sole objective of conserving the rarest species of Great Indian Bustard which are endangered with extinction. The sanctuary consists of the area of North Solapur, Madha, Mohol and Karmala talukas of Solapur District and Karjat, Shrigonda, Newasa talukas of Ahmednagar District covering a total area of 8,496.44 sq. kms. The headquarters of the sanctuary are Nannaj of Solapur District and Rehekuri of Ahmednagar District. The Major Floral Species i.e. Neem, Sissoo, Babul, Bor, Tarwad, Henkal, Dongri, Kusali Pavanya, Sheda, Marvel etc. and major faunal species are The Great Indian Bustard, Blackbuck, Wolf, Indian Fox, Jackal etc. The best season for tourists visit to this place is between Julys to December. A golden opportunity for Nature Lovers, Wildlife’s, Bird Watchers and specially Photographers.
4. NATURAL PARKS AND GARDENS

There are many gardens and park zones in the study region for the purpose of recreation of home tourists as well as outsiders. In Bijapur city parks and gardens have been provided the recreational facilities to tourists as well as home residents. In every tahsils headquarter have a single garden. The following are the main parks and garden in study region.

a) **ALMATTI ROCK GARDEN**

   It is very beautiful picnic spot. Seven terrace gardens have been developed in the dam site area. Boating musical fountains, stagnant, fountains have also been set up in the area so that children can play. On the left side of the dam garden named “Rock Hill” artificial forest with excellent ceramic wild animals and birds and it has so many idols representing the village life in India.

b) **BHUIKOT FORT GARDEN**

   The Bhuikot fort is famous for the animal Park that is home of deer, rabbit, pigeon, monkey, duck and peacock. The park also has various amusement facilities for children. Bhuikot fort is one of the chief attractions in Solapur City.

c) **SAYAJI RAJE WATER PARK AND GARDEN : AKLUJ**

   Akluj is an emerging tourists destination in the Solapur district. The name Akluj is taken from the goddess name Aklai, whose temple is situated in the town. It is fine example of contemporary architecture. The idol of deity was discovered by shephends in the water of the Nira River. There is Parvati temple which is a ground entrance gate an imposing statue of Shivaji Maharaj. It is beautifully landscaped garden featuring a Japanese Pagoda. The inner sanctum of the temple houses marble idols of lord Shiva and goddess Uma. Anandi Ganesh temple is the exquisitely crafted, that is an Anandanagers locality of Akluj. It is an idol of lord Ganesha, a beautiful garden and clean fresh air. It’s an attractive place to the tourist. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was one of the cult figures of an era. During his age in Maharashtra the art and architecture flourished, culture blossomed, the economy prospered and patriotism reached its pinnacle. The life and times of Shivaji is interesting indeed which have been vividly recreated at a place called Shiv Shrushti near Akluj. On that
There are multiple facilities available for tourists. There are different types of water tanks such as general water tank one and two both are whirling around in groups and after thrilling ride, land straight in to the water bellow. In children water tank kids can get easily enjoyment in family water tank. There is the thrilling typhoon tunnel and the downhill ride will give some exiting drop of 20 feet for all family. Couples can experience a wonderful big splash in this tank. There is also ladies water tank it is the great height of the main tower in to the splatter of the pool bellow and equally thrilling for ladies. A wave pool is swimming pool in which waves are artificially generated reasonably larger waves. It is similar to the oceans. For both kids general and ladies rain dance also available. To get them enjoyment in artificial rain without waiting for the rains to drenched. In this park there is mini train system also available they can easily glance to the green hills as well as colourfull waters just like Shimala and Darjiling.

In this park there are many octopuses available for tourists who will get a lot of enjoyment such as the monster magic. It is about the giant moving arms of an octopus. It keeps on spiraling in the center and exposing to clockwise and anticlockwise spins at high speed. The Ranger is one of the octopuses. It looks and moves like a windmill. The Cup Saucer is another traditional spinner enjoyable for kids. The whole family can get excitement with its whirling twirling. About Free Fall is to square of shoulders take a deep breath and get ready for a 125 feet vertical drop in free fall. The Free Bees swings like a pendulum while also rotating about itself.

The Disco Coaster is moving exciting designed after the traditional equipment private ship. It swings much higher, rotates much faster. The Roller Coaster is also one of the enjoyable things to tourists. It is packed with action and excitement as the roller costar begins to accelerate it blast through the air for over 260 meters at a crazy angle of 45 degree Climb, dive, loop, twist and turn at break neck speed. It shows the courage and patience of tourists. There are some mini trains, sky jet and Sun and Moon also available for kids who can get more happiness. The model train is interesting information on functioning of Indian railway designed in railway section. For kids various games also available. There is a revolving tower it moves up and with 360 amazing circular motion thrilling for children. In boating safari tourists are
getting utmost satisfaction and pleasure while boating in the lake. There is dense forest which has different types of sensational birds, animal’s structures to amuse. The best time to visit the place is from 1st July to 31st March.

The flow of tourist is given in the table 3.4 and fig.3.2. It is clear that the highest number of tourists visited to Akluj during the month of January 2012, and followed by March. The least number of tourists visited in the month of October and November 2011.

Table No.3.4

Akluj: Inflow of Tourists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Domestic Tourist</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>October- 2011</td>
<td>12342</td>
<td>12342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>November 2011</td>
<td>13542</td>
<td>13542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
<td>15421</td>
<td>15421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>January-2012</td>
<td>16720</td>
<td>16720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>February-2012</td>
<td>14187</td>
<td>14187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>March-2012</td>
<td>16647</td>
<td>16647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>88859</td>
<td>88859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Gov. of India (2011 and 2012)

Figure No. 3.2

Akuj : Month wise Domestic Tourists Inflow (2011-12)
3.4.2. SOCIO-CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS

The socio-cultural interest is a powerful attraction for many tourists. Since many centuries, religion, historical, cultural and archaeological factors had influence on the traveler. Religious, historical and cultural factors seen to be powerful attraction for many tourists. The study region has been popular for its religion and historical importance as well as cultural heritage such factors attracts not only domestic tourist but also foreign tourist. These attractions have been discussed under the following groups.

1. RELIGIOUS CENTERS

The religious tourism also commonly referred as faith tourism, it is a type of tourism, where people travel individually or in groups for pilgrimage, missionary, or leisure (fellowship) purposes. The world's largest form of mass religious tourism takes place at the annual Hajj pilgrimage in Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

The modern religious tourists are more able to visit holy cities and holy sites around the world. The most famous holy cities are Mecca, Armenia- Ejmiatsin, Karbala, Jerusalem and Varanasi and Brahma Temple at Pushkar. Religious tourism has existed since antiquity.

In study region there are various religious places located at entire region. There are several places famous for its religious importance not only in Karnataka but also in the India. The major pilgrimage centers in study region as follows.

a) B. BAGEWADI

B. Bagewadi is the headquarters town of the Taluka of the B. Bagewadi, and it is about 40 km south-east of Bijapur. It was the birth-place of Basaveshwara, the great Religious and Social Reformer. The temple of Basaveshwara is a hall which is used as a rest house, and four shrines of Ganapati, Sangameshvara, Mallikarjun and Basaveshwara. The temple face is towards south and it has some figures on the lintel. There is modern temple of Vithoba which contains the figures of Radha, Rukmini and Vithoba. The Rameshvara temple is old and the Chalukyan style. The chief wells in the town, one named Basavanna’s well is said to be of the same age as the Basavanna temple.
b) **KUDAL SANGAM**  
Kudal Sangam is an important center of pilgrimage for people of the Lingayat faith. It is located near the Almatti dam and confluence of Krishnan and Malaprabha River. The Aikya Mantappa or the holy Samadhi of Basavanna, the founder of the lingayat faith along with linga which is believed to be self born (Swayambhu) is here. An inscription in the temple of 1213 A.D. records a gift to the god Acheshvara. Another stone record of 1160 A.D. refers to land grant to deities Kaleshvara and Acheshvara. Formerly it was known as Kappadi Sangama where Basaveshvaras teacher Ishanaguru lived. In Kudal Sangam the main attraction is Sangannatha temple in Chlukya Style, Aikya Mantappa, Mahamane Campus of the Basava Dharma Peeta, Poojavana, the Sabha Bhavana. It is a spacious auditorium with a seating capacity for 6000. The exquisite doorways on the four sides, named after Gangambike, Nilambike, Channabasavanna and Akka Nagamma surround the huge gray dome in the center. Sharana Mela at the Kudal Sangam on the occasion of Basava Kranthi days 12th to 15th January every year. Lakhs of tourist visit to Kudal Sangam. For the maintenance and development of this place the Kudal Sangam Development Board take authority.

c) **BANASHAKARI**  
Banashankari temple was built by the Chalukyas of Kalyan in 7th century and located near to Badami. In this temple the idol of the goddess carved out of a black stone is seen seated on a lion with the demon crushed under her foot. The Devi can be seen carrying trishul, ghanta, kamaalpatra, damaru, Khadg-kheta and Veda scripts in her eight hands. The festival is held during month of January and February. This temple located in Tilakaaranya forest this temple derives its name from two words i.e. ‘Ban’ means forest and ‘Shankari’ denotes to the lord Shiva cover a reference to Devi Parvati. Thousands of devotees regularly seek darshan of Devi Banashankari.

d) **GANAGAPUR**  
A famous temple of Lord Dattatraya is in Deval Ganagapur in Afzalpur taluka. The temple attracts lakh of devotees every year from across the country. Bhima-Amarja confluence at Ganagapur is very sacred. There is Koti Teertha. The Avadumbara tree at Ganagapur is as powerful as the Kalpavrikha. Near the Aswatha tree Narasimha teertha, Papvinasini teertha, Varanasi teertha, Rudrapada teertha,
Chakra teertha, Koti teertha, Manmadha teertha etc. Shree Narasimha Swami a II incarnation of Lord Datta.

e) SOLAPUR

Solapur district is well known for historical event as well as religious centers for tourist attraction. Pandharpur, Akkalkot, Akluj and Solapur city are important tourist destinations, where lakhs of tourists visits regularly. The table 3.5 and figure 3.3 explains the growth of tourist in this district. The table and figure noted that the month wise arrival of tourists in the Solapur district. The table clearly indicate that highest number of tourist visited in the month of December 2012 i.e. 597811 arrivals, followed by February and January 2012 of total arrivals. As per table 3.5 the foreign tourist arrivals were negligible in number. The least proportion of tourist recorded in the month of August and September 2011. It means that still there is wide scope for tourism development in the district.

Figure No. 3.3

Solapur : Month wise Domestic tourists inflow (2011-2012)
Table No.3.5
Solapur District: Month wise Distribution of Domestic and Foreign Tourist Arrivals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>No. of Visited Domestic Tourist</th>
<th>No. of Visited Foreign Tourist</th>
<th>Total Tourist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>April-2011</td>
<td>554299</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>554328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>May-2011</td>
<td>523370</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>523391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>June-2011</td>
<td>499323</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>499347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>July-2011</td>
<td>480230</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>480241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>August-2011</td>
<td>476355</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>476374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>September-2011</td>
<td>488730</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>488758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>October-2011</td>
<td>496746</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>496767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>November-2011</td>
<td>541474</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>541497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>December-2011</td>
<td>597778</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>597811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>January-2012</td>
<td>575298</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>575334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>February-2012</td>
<td>576786</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>576822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>March-2012</td>
<td>574726</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>574762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>6385115</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>6385432</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Gov. of India (2011 and 2012)

SOLAPUR: A RELIGIOUS AND TEXTILE CENTRE

Solapur is an ancient historical and religious place with Shri Siddharameshwar as its "Gramadaiwata". Shri Siddharameshwar was a historical figure of the 12th century who’s "Karmayogi" on his own native land-Solapur, turned him into a God-figure over the course of time. Siddharama was a great contributor to Lingayata religion and he is considered as one of the six prophets of Lingayat religion. He had gained the "Siddhi". As Solapur was a drought prone area, Shri Siddharameshwar dug a lake with the help of 4000 "Sharanas" to solve the problem of potable water.

The Marathi month of Shravan is most religious month for devotees, because in this month each Monday special religious programme is organized by the temple committee, lakhs of pilgrims visit to the temple to take darshan. The pilgrims belongs from multi-religion and multi caste, they are from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Home State.
Solapur city is well connected with Road and Rail network towards all directions of our country. The city is most famous for cotton textile industry, such as Chaddars, bed sheets and towels etc. They are manufacturing export quality textile materials. Maximum tourist visits these markets to purchase the textile products. The economy of manufacturer is depends on tourist.

The table 3.6 and fig 3.4 highlights the tourists flow to Siddeshwar temple, throughout the year more than 1.2 lakhs tourist visited this temple, but in reality more than 50 lakhs tourist travel via Solapur and they are purchasing these products. Here also the foreign tourists are negligible in number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Domestic Tourists</th>
<th>Foreign Tourists</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>October 2011</td>
<td>84684</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>84684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>November 2011</td>
<td>85892</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>85892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
<td>86539</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>86541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>January 2012</td>
<td>81339</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>81347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>February 2012</td>
<td>92819</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>92828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>March 2012</td>
<td>78582</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>78590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>509855</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>509882</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Gov. of India (2011 and 2012)

Figure No. 3.4
f) **AKKALKOT: A PILGRIMAGE DESTINATION**

Akkalkot is a temple dedicated to Shri Swami Samarth Maharaj, a form of Dattatreya. The Punythithi of this saint is celebrated annually at this temple on Chaitra Shukla Trayodashi. There is a banyan tree in this temple which is believed to be the site where the saint used to meditate. The Gurucharitra gives lot of information about him. The holy book of Shri Gurucharitra mentions that the second incarnation of Lord Datta Shri Narasimha Saraswati entered into mahasamadhi in Kardalivana in 1458. After 300 years he emerged from the samadhi when a woodcutter accidentally cut through a tree and hit Shri Narasimha Saraswati. That divine personality who was awakened there from came to be known as Shri Swami Samarth.

**Table No.3.7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Domestic Tourists</th>
<th>Foreign Tourists</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>October-2011</td>
<td>188567</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>188576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>November-2011</td>
<td>195201</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>195212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>December-2011</td>
<td>224196</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>224212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>January-2012</td>
<td>210753</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>210774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>February-2012</td>
<td>206254</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>206275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>March-2012</td>
<td>207421</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>207442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1232392</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1232491</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Gov. of India (2011 and 2012)

**Figure No. 3.5**

Akkalkot: Month wise Domestic Tourists Inflow (2011-12)
The table 3.7 and fig.3.5 highlights the growth of tourist to Akkalkot Destination. The maximum number of tourists (224212) visited to Akkalkot was recorded in the month of December- 2011, followed by January- 2012(210474), during the month of February and March 2012 the number of tourists slightly decreases. The data about foreign tourists were very negligible therefore the graph shows nearly equal bars of total tourists to domestic tourists. It was observed that throughout the year on an average 1.8 lakh tourist visited Akkalkot in each month. The importance of Akkalkot Swamji is spreading all over the world so in near future the number of Domestics and Foreign tourists arrival will increase in thousands. Considering the flow of pilgrims Government of Maharashtra was declared as a Tirthkshetra centre.

SHIVPURI (AKKALKOT): A VEDIC SCIENCE CENTRE

This centre was established by Shree Gajanan Maharaj of Akkalkot, earlier his ancestors were follower of Shree Swami Samarth, but later on Gajanan Maharaj shifted towards Agnihotra. Today thousands of devotes following this .Along with this Aurvedic Hospital and their products are most popular not only in the country but global level also.

g) PANDHARPUR

Pandharpur is a pilgrimage city on the banks of Bhima River in Solapur District, Maharashtra, India. Pandharpur is located on the 17°11' north axis and the 75°11' east longitude in Solapur District. The Vithoba temple attracts about a million of Hindu pilgrims during the major yatra in the month of Ashadha (June–July).

Pandharpur, also known as Pandhari, hosts the renowned Viththal Temple on the banks of Bhima. "Vithoba", "Pandurang", and "Pandharinath" are the popular alternate names of the deity, Viththal, who is regarded in Hinduism a form of Lord Krishna. Krishna is considered as an incarnation of Lord Vishnu. Rakhumai is Viththal's consort in the temple. This is now emerging and challenging destination to the respective authorities, because of the over control of Varkari pilgrims. The table 3.8 and figure 3.6 explains the growth trend of pilgrims. Throughout the year more
than 25 lakhs pilgrims seek darshan of Vitthal. The slow growth of foreign tourist is most important for future planning of the destination.

**Table No.3.8**

**Pandharpur: Distribution of Tourists**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Domestic Tourists</th>
<th>Foreign Tourists</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>October- 2011</td>
<td>224536</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>224558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>November 2011</td>
<td>268933</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>268958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
<td>288512</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>288545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>January-2012</td>
<td>271236</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>271263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>February-2012</td>
<td>265434</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>265461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>March-2012</td>
<td>275364</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>275392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1594015</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>1594177</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Gov. of India (2011 and 2012)

**Figure No.3.6**

Pandharpur: Monthwise Domestic Tourists Inflow (2011-12)

h) **TULJAPUR**

Tuljapur is the location of the annual Tulja Bhavani fair during Navaratri (September–October). The town is home of the Tulja Bhavani Temple. It is also the well-known temple, Tulja Bhavani Temple, is dedicated to the Hindu goddess
Bhavani. Goddess Bhavani has the family deity of the Bhosale family. As the Goddess Bhavani is the deity of many people from Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, they came walking in during the Dasera Festival to worship the Goddess Bhavani. On every year after Navaratri on kojagiri pournimas occasion many deities covers distance of 45 km from Solapur by walking.

2. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CENTERS

A Historical places area where significant past event have occurred or an area containing properly employed in or monuments commemorating, such events. An archaeological site is a place where material remains give evidence of past human life and activities. These remains can be movable and can lie above or below the ground.

The historic sites are places that they recognized for their importance in Canadian history. Through their association with an event, a person, a place, or the built heritage, historic sites provide a tangible link with the past. They are part of Canada's heritage and contribute to define its identity.

Many buildings have been designated as historic sites because of their association with the past. Buildings may be valued because of their age or architecture; they are linked to important individuals. They represent an important aspect of Canada’s both history and culture. Historic buildings are often restored and used as Hotels, Museums, or tourist attractions.

Many archaeological sites that illustrate important movements of indigenous and European history are historic sites. They usually include structural remains artifacts or rock art that are interpreted through Archaeology. Some of these places, such as writing on stone and Serpent Mounds remain sacred to their native traditional owners.

Some places that do not necessarily contain historic building structures or objects are also declared historic sites, because they have been the scene of important event or they are associated with a cultural group or tradition. For instance, many places have been commemorated because of the historic Battles that were fought there.

The Bijapur and its around, there are numerous archaeological sites spread throughout the district. Most of these have ruined. This region has beautiful caves. It attracts not only domestic tourists but foreign tourists too.
1. BIJAPUR: A HISTORIC TOURIST DESTINATION

GOL GUMBAZ

About two furlongs to the west of the railway station stands the Gol Gumbaz, transcending all other building in Bijapur in simple mass, and dominating the landscape for miles around. Its noble proportions and magnificent domes are seen to the fullest advantage from a distance. This vast mausoleum stands out with most striking effect when viewed from the upper hall of the Asar Mahal. The Gol Gumbaz is the antithesis of the Ibrahim Roza in that the strong virility of conception of the one contrasts with the delicate femininity of the other. The Gol Gumbaz is, however, only one item in an architectural scheme and comprehensive composition of considerable magnitude comprising, besides a mosque, nagarkhana or drum house and gateway a sarai (rest house) and other structural amenities associated with the imperial mausoleum, all contained within a single walled enclosures. For all its size, Gol Gumbaz is a simple building, just a great square hall enclosed by four lofty walls, standby up octagonal towers at the corners, and the whole surmounted by hemispherical dome. The sides of the square which are 9 feet thick are built of cut stone and rise externally to a height of over 100 feet. At each corner of the square, outside, is an octagonal tower divided into seven storeys, the outer face of each storey being pierced with lancet-shaped windows. A notable feature is the massive cornice which runs round the building between the tops of the arches of the walls and the parapet. The whispering gallery that runs round inside the dome is another remarkable feature. The access is gained to it from the terraced roof around the base of the dome by eight small doorways. On entering the building, a person is struck by the loud echoes which fill the place in answer to his foot-fall; but these sounds are intensified and become clearer on entering the gallery. The slightest whisper is heard from side and a conversation may be easily carried on across the diameter of the dome. In the lowest understone, by simply talking to the wall, out of which the answering voice appears to come. Above the southern door, hanging from an iron chain, is a large stone, which is locally said to be meteoric and to have been brought from Arabia.
**JAMI MASJID**

About 1200 yards east of the citadel stands the great Jami Masjid where the Friday sermon was delivered. Ali Adil Shah I, on his return from his victorious passage against Vijayanagara, his coffers overflowing with the spoils of war, and his head full of new plans for the better defence and decoration of his capital, first turned his attention to the construction of a suitable place of worship for the ever-increasing population of the city. Though he and all the later kings paid much attention to it, it was never finished and the minarets which should crown the end of each wing remained inbuilt. As it now stands, the mosque is a rectangle about 400 feet from east to west and 280 feet from north to south. The main or eastern gateway enters on a large courtyard the three sides of which are the mosque, and in the centre are a large fountain and a reservoir. The most beautiful feature of the building is the dome.

**JOD GUMBAZ (TWIN DOMES)**

About 400 yards to the east of Mecca Gate are two domes, which on account of their close proximity and likeness to each other are called Jod Gumbaz. The floors of both the tombs are at a very considerable ascent above the surrounding ground level. This is due to the vaults, containing the graves, being built upon the ground rather than beneath its surface, as is the case in most tombs. These two tombs are the only buildings, besides the Gol Gumbaz, that have galleries within the domes, but owing to the small diameter of the domes, they have no distinct echo.

**TAJ BAVDI**

About a 100 yards east of the Mecca gateway is a situated the Taj Bavdi. It is stated to have been built by Malik Sandal in honour of Queen Taj, wife of Ibrahim Adil Shah II. The well is 223 feet square and 52 feet deep. Inside of the archway a broad terrace or landing just out into the water of the tank, from which flights of stone steps on both sides lead down to the water’s edge.

**UPARI BURUJ**

On a high ground about 260 yards south of Chand Bavdi is the isolated tower known as the “Upari Buruj” (lofty tower). A Persian inscription near the top states that it was built about A.D. 1584. The tower is round and about 80 feet high. It is
climbed by a flight of stone steps winding round outside. Whether it was ever useful in defence is unknown, but it was furnished with all the necessary war material, guns, powder-chambers and water cisterns. Its two guns are curious as they are of great length with bore of somewhat small calibre.

**SAT MANZIL**

This seven-storeyed palace is the corner structure of a large quadrangular range of buildings on the west of the citadel overlooking the innermost. From every quarter of the town and citadel this building is seen to raise high above the surroundings. At present it rises to a height of five storeys or 97 feet in all, but a narrow staircase rises from the fifth to a sixth which does not now exist. It was once supposed to contain exquisite ornamentations and paintings but there are now no traces of these except for some paintings in the stuccowork of ceilings of the different floor. The top of the building commands a picturesque and over-all view of the city which well repays the toil of climbing.

**Figure No. 3.7**

![Bijapur: Month wise Overnight and Day Visitors (2005-06)](image)
Table No.3.9

Bijapur: Month wise Distribution of Domestics and Foreign Tourists and Day Visitors (May 2005- April 2006)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Months</th>
<th>No. of Domestic Tourists</th>
<th>No. of Foreign Tourists</th>
<th>No. of Day Visitors</th>
<th>Total Visitors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>16100</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>14213</td>
<td>30343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>15102</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18797</td>
<td>33919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>14866</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>18745</td>
<td>33696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>14474</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>16245</td>
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<td>September</td>
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<td>458</td>
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<td>34457</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>13786</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>26548</td>
<td>40628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>4204</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25412</td>
<td>29616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>15081</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>21687</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>20466</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>21014</td>
<td>42028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>18127</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>32012</td>
<td>50293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>18250</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>32150</td>
<td>50565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>177928</td>
<td>2574</td>
<td>265166</td>
<td>445668</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


The table 3.9 shows that the month wise overnight domestic and foreign and day visitors at Bijapur. The figure indicates that the highest tourists visited during the month of April and second position held March and followed by February 2006 we conclude that from January 2006 the arrivals of tourist increase day by day at Bijapur. The overnight domestic tourist have recorded in large scale during the month of February 2006 and followed by April and March 2006. The same situation is happen regarding foreign tourist highest visitor in month of February 2006 October and September 2005. The day visitor’s also very high quantity recorded during the survey period. The large number of day visitors are noted during the month of April and followed by March 2006 and November 2005. So we also concluded that the domestic and day visitor also increases in the 2005 and 2006 between survey periods.

2. BAGALKOT

Bagalkot is the districts headquarter of the Bagalkot district. It is one of the major towns situated in North Karnataka. Bagalkot is well connected by the road and railway routes. Bagalkot is connected by broad gauge railway line (Gadag- Hotagi line) to Bijapur on the south western railway towards south. Historically Bagalkot is
the capital of the dynastic of Chalukya. World heritage sites groups of Pattadkal monuments are in the Bagalkot district.

**Table No.3.10**

**Bagalkot: Month wise Distribution of Domestics and Foreign tourists and Day Visitors (May 2005- April 2006)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Months</th>
<th>No. of Domestic Tourists</th>
<th>No. of Foreign Tourists</th>
<th>No. of Day Visitors</th>
<th>Total Visitors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>5493</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>32145</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>June</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>4696</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16425</td>
<td>21121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>5102</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17845</td>
<td>22947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>4606</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21015</td>
<td>25621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>5412</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22154</td>
<td>27566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>4868</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28975</td>
<td>33843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>December</td>
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<td>209</td>
<td>32154</td>
<td>40864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>January</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>20500</td>
<td>25174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>4154</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2814</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>5191</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5191</td>
<td>10382</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>5178</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5200</td>
<td>10378</td>
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<td>213</td>
<td>224292</td>
<td>287755</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Annual Final Report, Collection of Domestic Tourism Statistics for the state of Karnataka

**Figure No. 3.8**
Bagalkot district is well known for historical and archeological attraction throughout the year. During the survey period between 2005-2006 the heights tourists visited in the month of December 2005 and followed by May and November 2005. The December month is busy for overnight domestic and foreign and also day visitors. The second passion of recorded tourists in May and followed by June 2005. The day visitors in Bagalkot is also highest noted in December followed by November, May 2005.

3. PATTADKAL

Pattadkal is located on the bank of the Malaprabha River in Bagalkot district. The group of temple displays both Dravidian (southern) and the Nagara (Northern, Indo Aryan) styles of temple architecture Pattadkal included in list of world heritage sites by UNESCO. Their main tourists attraction are Virupaksha temple, Sangameshvara temple, Mallikarjuna temple, Kashiviswanatha temple, Kadasiddhesvara and Jambulingeswara temple, Galaganatha temple, Jain temple and Papanatha temple etc. The Virupaksha temple was built by Queen Lokamahadevi in 745 AD to commemorate her husband’s victory over the Pallavas of Kanchi. The temple is rich in sculptures like those of lingodbhava, Nataraja, Ravanamurugach and Ugranarasimha. Sangameshvara temple is oldest temple in Pattadkal built by Chalukya King Vijayaditya Satyashraya (696 to 733 AD) on the outer wall there is Ugranarasimha, Nataraja, Sculptures. The Mallikarjuna temple and Kashiviswanatha temple are close to each other. The Mallikarjuna temple was built by Vikramadiyta’s second queen Trilokyamahadevi in 745 AD. This temple is also constructed by Rani Trilokyamahadevi to celebrate the victory over the Pallavas. Kadasiddheswara and Jambulingeswara temple both attributed to 7th century AD Kadasiddheswara temple which has a sculpture of Shiva holding a trishul in his hands and its twin temple. The Jumblinga temples are all built in Nagara style. The other attraction is Galaganatha temple, Jain temple, Papanatha temple and one museum of the plains and sculpture gallery is maintained by the Archeological Survey of India on the Bhutanath temple road.
4. BADAMI

Badami is formerly known as Vatapi is a town and headquarters of a taluka in the Bagalkot district of Karnataka. It was the regal capital of the Badami Chalukyas from 540 to 757 AD. It is famous for rock cut and other structural temples. It landmarks in Badami include cave temples gateways, forts, inscriptions and sculptures. One cave constructed during 6th century and it was dedicated to Lord Shiva, is depicted here with 18 arms, with all his paraphernalia like the cobra, the Damru and trishul. Another attraction is also cave but this is devoted to Lord Vishnu, this cave temple constructed during period of king Kirtivarman who come power in 567AD. Another was built by Mangalesh, the father of Chalukyas School of architecture. Apart from Lord Vishnu, images of Lord Indra, Shiva and Brahma are depicted on the ceiling. Lord Vishnu has been shown in different aspect like sitting on the coil of Sheshnaag. Within and around Badami other tourist attraction is Buddhist cave, Bhuthnatha temple Badami fort situated on top of the hill many Shivalayas including the Malegatti Shivalaya, Dattatraya temple, Mallikarjuna temple, Islamic Dargha and Archaeological museum that has collection of sculptures from Badami, Aihole and Pattadkal. So Badami is world heritage sites and busy tourist destination.

5. AIHOLE

Aihole is temple complex in the Bagalkot district of Karnataka. It is very popular tourist spot in north of Karnataka. Aihole has the potential to be included as a UNESCO world heritage site. It was prominent city in Badami Chalukyas times during 6th to 12th century.

The Aihole temples and other sites are divided in to 22 groups by historians. But the prominent temple groups at Aihole are the Konti Gudi group and the Galaganatha group of temples. The Konti Gudi groups consists three temples one is the Lad khan temple (oldest temple), Huchiappayya Gudi and the Huchiappayya math. Another important attraction is Durga temple consist the shrine the Mukhamantapa and the Sabhamantappa. Suryanarayana temple has a 0.6 M. high statue of Surya along with his consorts Usha and Sandhya being drowned by horses Triambakeshvara group is a beautiful idol of Nataraja in the mantapa. The Gowda temple is consists of sixteen plain pillars and it is dedicated to goddess Bhagavathi. The other important attraction is Huchimalli temple, Ravana Phadi Cave, Meguti Jain
temple, Galaganatha temple, Gavdara gudi, Rachi gudi, Charanthimatha temple, Matrikas cave temple and also one museum and art Gallery is a sculpture gallery maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India in the Durga temple complex.

6. KALBURGI

Kalburgi was previously known as “Gulbarga”. It was once a capital of the Bahamani Kingdom. Kalburgi has rich historical and cultural traditions. The Bahamani rulers built Kalburgi city with palaces, Mosques, Gumbazs, Bazaars, and other public buildings. There are large and small tourist destinations in and around city. The city is known as a “Garden of Gumbazs” so also there are number of temples, churches and other religious centers spread all over the city.

Sayyad Hazarat Khwaja Bande Nawaz Gesu Daraaz was a Sufi Saint. The annual urus in his memory takes place on the 15th of Zakid month which attracts devotees from all over the country. The Dargha is known for its religious as well as architectural features.

Table No.3.11

Gulbarga: Month wise Distribution of Domestics and Foreign tourists and Day Visitors (May 2005- April 2006)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Months</th>
<th>No. of Domestic Tourists</th>
<th>No. of Foreign Tourists</th>
<th>No. of Day Visitors</th>
<th>Total Visitors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>31756</td>
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<tr>
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<td>September</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>November</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>54</td>
<td>17000</td>
<td>34166</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>693</td>
<td>173935</td>
<td>350286</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sharanbasveshwar temple was built by pupils of Sharana and after left Sharanbasveshwar, Adi Doddappa Sharan became his disciple. Their joint efforts resulted and finding the Sharan Basaveshwar Mahadasova Pitha. This temple is an excellent piece of architecture of 20th century. Sharanbasveshwar fair takes place for 15 days commencing from Chaitra Panchami.

Within city some of the Natural scenic place like Appan kere(lake), yet Poth Nala and Nazarpur Falls, Chandrampalli was suitable for eco-tourism, Gottam Gotta forest, the Kasaratagi farm etc.

The Gulbarga is vital destination in northern district of Karnataka. It is religious and historical attractions. So throughout the year the number of domestic and foreign tourists visited these places. Table 3.11 and Figure 3.9 it reveals that month wise distribution of domestic and foreign overnight and day visitor at Gulbarga. The height visitors recorded in the month of November 2005 and followed by during October and least tourists recorded in the month of February 2006.

The overnight domestic tourists are recorded heights in the month of November 2005 and also foreign tourist noted maximum number during the same period it followed by February 2006, October 2005. The very rare numbers of tourists
are noted during the month of July and June 2005. The foreign tourist also recorded in month of October and followed by June and August. During the same period of survey November 2005 is heights proportion of visitors and followed by October August of same year.

7. **BHUIKOT FORT : SOLAPUR**

Bhuikot fort is built on flat land. Bhui means Land in Marathi and Kot means Killa or Fort. Most forts during the Shivaji era were built to top of the mountains. However, certain forts were also built on flat land.

8. **NALDURG**

Naldurg is located in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra. The tourists attraction at Naldurg fort is one of the important ground forts in the Marathwada region, it represent a fine example of the medieval architectural style. The interior portion is covered with ruined walls and a wide road running up to the center. The fort has many bastions amongst which are Upali Buruj which is the highest point in the fort, Paranda Buruj, Nagar Buruj Sangam Buruj, Sangram Buruj, Bands Buruj, Poona Buruj etc. Inside the fort there are remains of the walls and some of the buildings such as Barood Kotha, Baradari, Amberkhana, Rangaan Mahal and Jali. There are two tanks in the fort known as Machali Guns amongst which the most important are the ‘Hathi Toph’ and ‘Magar Toph’ the cannons have figures of elephants, crocodiles and are therefore called Hathi Toph and Magar toph.

3. **MUSEUMS**

The museums are depositories of our cultural heritage and meant for acquisition, conservation and preservation of historical, technical and other material against decay and for their transmission to future generation. It is kept record of history. Therefore museums have to play significant role to promote tourism. Tourists are always interested to see historical things.

A museum is an institution that cares for (conserves) a collection of artifacts and other objects of Scientific, artistic, cultural or Historical importance and makes them available for public viewing through exhibits that may be permanent or temporary.
1. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, BADAMI : BAGALKOT

The museum is located at the foothills of the northern hill containing the northern fort and near the famous Pallavas Narasimhavarmman’s inscription. It was established in 1979, as a sculpture shed to collect and preserve explored materials, sculptures, inscriptions, architectural members dissipate scattered in and around Badami. Later it was converted into a fully fledged site museum in the year 1982. The museum mainly comprises of pre-historic stone implements and sculptures, architectural members, inscriptions, hero stones etc. datable from 6th to 16th century AD. The museum has four galleries, an open gallery in the veranda and an open air gallery in front. The exhibits chiefly comprise of sculptures of Siva in different forms, Ganapati, forms of Vishnu, panel narrating Bhagavata scenes, Lajjagauri, etc. One of the galleries has a scaled model of a nearby pre-historic rock shelter (Shidlapahadi cave) with wall show cases and translides displaying stone artifacts, pre-historic art and their activities. In the open veranda and open air gallery, hero stones, inscriptions, carved architectural members and pair of impressive dwara-palaka figures is exhibited on pedestals. In a new gallery, epigraphy and architecture exhibits are being organized. The masterpieces in the collection include, Lajja Gouri, Makara Torana carved on both the sides, narrative panel depicting Bhagavata, animal figurines like lion, elephants, Kalarimurthy, Tripurantaka Shiva and Bhairavi.

2. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, GOAL GUMBAZ : BIJAPUR

The museum located at the Naqquar Khana (Trumpet House) of the Gol Gumbaz Complex, was originally established as a district museum in 1892. Later on it was taken over to develop as a site museum in 1982. Naqquar Khana is in typical Adilshahi architectural style and has been elevated platforms and tall and loft arches raised over massive piers. The large and good massive showcases introduced by the British officers, themselves have become good examples of ancient furniture.

The collection comprises of stone inscriptions of Arabic, Persian, Kannada and Sanskrit languages in different scripts and written in varied calligraphy, Brahanical and Jaina sculptures, hero stones, illustrated and plain manuscripts, coins, China wares, wooden carving, carpets, maps, sanads and firmans, miniature pantings, Bidiri ware and other house hold articles. The museum has six galleries,
three in the ground floor and the rest one in upper story. It houses a majority of movable cultural property of the region with a special collection of Adilshahi art objects.

The first gallery displays Brahmancial sculptures and second gallery has Jain sculptures. Third gallery displays inscriptions of Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit and Kannada languages with a variety of calligraphy. Fourth gallery exhibits arms, weapons and other metal wares. Fifth gallery has miniature painting, carpets, and smaller metal objects. Sixth gallery exhibits Arabic and Persian manuscript, China porcelain wares etc. Inscribed slabs depicting excellent calligraphy, illustrated manuscripts of the Holy Quran, arms and weapons, well attired torso of a royal person, photo enlargements of excellent specimens of Adilshahi miniatures, transvides of kings and queens and world’s famous monuments comparable with Gol Gumbaz are the main attractions in the museum.

3. **ONE MAN COLLECTION OF ARMS MUSEUM : AKKALKOT**

Museums play vital roles in imparting education, disseminating knowledge and attracting people towards documents and objects having heritage value. Akkalkot town is having historically importance, Bhosale family was ruled this Kingdom. Raja Fatthesinh was a captain in British Army. They were constructed a New Palace and its structure is very impressive and its looks like Buckingham Palace (England). Today, seven halls of the palace were decorated and well organized with various types of Arms. Thousands of tourist visits this New Palace.

4. **FAIRS AND FESTIVALS**

a. **FAIRS**

‘The fair is a gathering of many people to display or trade procedure or other goods, to parade to display animals and often to enjoy associated travelling carnival or traveling funfair entertainment.’ The fair is also known as many different names as around the world, such as agricultural show, county fair, exhibition or state fair and festival market show.

The Banashankari Devi fair, Yallamma Devi fair and Sri Vithappa fair are the prominent among Karnataka fairs. While the Banashankari fair is held to honor Devi
Banashankari or Parvati, the Yallamma fair reveres Devi Yallamma or Renuka, wife of sage Jamadagni.

The Godachi fair and Sri Shidlingappa's fair are two other major fairs. It held in the month of Kartik, on the honor of Shri Veerabhadra. It is organized by the government of Karnataka. Sri Shidlingappa's fair is observed on Shivaratri festival and the divinity is taken in a palanquin accompanied by drummers (Dollu and Majalu) from several neighboring villages.

a) **BANASHANKARI DEVI FAIR**

The Banashankari Devi fair is centered at the renowned Banashankari Devi temple near Badami. It was built in the Dravidian style, that temple is devout to Banashankari, a form of Parvati highly revered by the weaver community. The idol shows the powerful eight-armed goddess seated on a fierce lion. As the temple is situated in the Tilakaaranya forest, the Devi is popularly known as Banashankari or Vanashankari where 'Van' or 'Ban' means forest. It’s held annually in January on the full moon day and lasts for 10 to 12 days. Rathotsava or car festival is a main attraction of the fair. Agricultural tools, utensils and other articles of domestic needs are exchanged and the villagers make many of their purchases at this fair. The religious significance of the location notwithstanding, the annual temple fair of Banashankari is more of a celebration of village life. During this time there were attended by thousands of devotees.

b) **PANDHARPUR ASHADI FAIR**

The Pandharpur is pilgrimage tourist destination in Solapur district. The 23 day of “wari” pilgrimage undertaken by lakhs of pilgrims from across Maharashtra on July 11th on the occasion of Ashadi Ekadashi. The pilgrimage known as “warkaris” started the main pilgrimage on 23rd of June from Dehu in Pune district by foot, carrying the palkhi of Saint Tukaram, a renowned devotee of Lord Vitthal, a form of lord Vishnu. This main procession was joined by other palkhis from other towns and villages like the famous Saint Dnyaneshwer palkhi from Alandi. There were Lakhs of pilgrims come to Pandharpur on that day from different parts of Maharashtra. Some of them carry Palkhi with the images of the saints of Maharashtra. Dnyaneshwar’s image is carried from Alandi, Tukaram’s from Dehu, Eknaths from
Paithan, Nivruttinath’s from Trimbakeshwer, Mutkabai’s from Muktainagar, Sopan’s from Sasvad and Saint Gajanan Maharaj from Shegaon. These pilgrims are referred to as Warkaris. They sing Abhangas of Saint Tukaram and Saint Dnyaneshwar, dedicated to Vithoba. During the wari periods local people provided food, water, boarding and medical facilities to pilgrims. On their way the pilgrims played musical instruments like veenas, mridungas, dholkis and chiplis. The pilgrims also played the traditional folk dance ‘Fugdi” with their infectious enthusiasm and energy.

c) **SIDDHESHWAR GADDA FAIR**

Solapur has distinct multi-lingual, multi-ethnic community from ancient period. The people follow languages like Kannada, Marathi, Telugu, Gujarathi, Sindhi, and Hindi in addition to the main language Marathi. Shri Siddheshwar is the Gramdaivat of Solapur city. A Siddheshwar Temple is located at the center of the city. It is surrounded by water its look like islands. This water bodies created for drinking purpose with 4000 Sharnas. A young girl, inspired by the teachings of this saint wished to marry the saint. Shri Siddharam being a brahamachari denied to marry her and gave permission to marry with his Yogadanda. The same marriage function is celebrated every year on the day Makar Sankranti for three days on Bhogi, Sankranti and Kinkrant. The Nandi Dhwajas are presumed as Bride and Groom for the marriage. This festival falls around 14th January every year. A fare is popularly known as Gadda Jatra is arranged for fifteen days during this period.

The people of Solapur love festivals and festivities. The Siddheshwar festival is an important part of Solapur culture. The three days are main attraction during fair. The day before Makarasankranti is the day Solapur culture mentions the wedding of sticks. On the day of Sankranti there is a huge home here and after Sankranti people attraction is Solapur fireworks. Lakhs of pilgrims are visited during fair from Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

2. **FESTIVALS**

A festival is an event, ordinarily staged by a community. It was centering on and celebrating some unique aspect of that community. It’s true to rich cultural heritage, Karnataka celebrates a multiplicity of fairs that are marked by sacred rituals and joyous festivities.
The festivals are often served to meet specific purposes, especially in regard to commemoration thanks giving. They are associated with celebration and may also provide entertainment, which it was particularly important to local communities before the advent of mass-produced entertainment. Festivals that highlights on cultural or specifically ethnic topics to inform members of their traditions and the involvement of community elders sharing stories as well as experience, it shows the unity among families.

Within all religions a banquet is a set of celebrations in honors of God. Buddhist religious festivals, such as Esala Perahera are held in both Shrilanka and Thailand. The Hindus festivals, such as Holi is very antique. The Sikh community celebrates the Vaisakhi festival marking the New Year and birth of the Khalsa. Among the many offspring of general arts festivals are also more specific types of festivals, including ones that showcase intellectual or creative achievement such as science, literacy as well as music festivals. Film festivals involve an event of several different films. They are usually held in annually. A food festival is an event celebrating food or drink. These often highlight the output of producers from a certain region.

The festivals of Karnataka incorporate myriad elements of native culture. Rich in detail and extravagant in celebrations, the Karnataka festivals attract tourists from across the India and abroad. While many festivals pertain to specific communities, the more prominent ones are celebrated across the state.

5. FOLK ARTS AND CULTURE

Karnataka has very rich folkloric traditions which have been kept alive for centuries. Every part and community of Karnataka created and enjoyed the folk music and dance suitable for society. Folk dance in Karnataka reflects the rural culture and traditions of the Kannadigas. There were many ritual dance, devotional dance, historical dance and rural entertainment dance appeared as conventional way of life. That is Yakshagana, Dollu Kunitha, Veeragase, Kamsale dance, Nandikolu kunitha, Jodu halige, Boothada Kola, Lambani nruthya, Veerabhadra kunitha, Gombeyaata, Garudi Bombe, Karaga Nruthya, Suggi Kunitha, Keelu Kudure, Somana Kunitha, Pungi Kunitha, Jagateya Kunubi, Garudagamba, Mallakamba, Helavaru, Huttari Dance, Huli kunitha, Koraga kunitha, Koravanji (kani), Karadi kunitha. Bring a life to these
ethnic dances and help to awake these folk dances back to our society to enjoy and develop good society, preserve this traditional folk life.

The dances of Karnataka are a reflection of the rich cultural milieu of the state. Dances belonging to both folk and classical genres have a flourishing presence in different parts of the state. While the many indigenous communities of Karnataka have preserved and nurtured their folk dance forms, the state also boasts of a thriving presence of Indian classical dances. The rural areas of Karnataka are a vast storehouse of colorful folk dances and plays. Dollu Kunitha dance is strange for its religious aspect and is associated with the worship of the deity of Beereshwara. On the other hand, Yakshagana is a folk theatre that features actors enacting stories from epics and puranas.

a) **PATTADKAL DANCE**

The Pattadkal Dance Festival is an annual event organized by the Government of Karnataka in the month of January. Pattadkal is popular for a number of temples dedicated to Lord Shiva. Out of these temples, about ten temples boast of both North Indian and South Indian architecture. The Pattadkal Dance Festival celebrates the glory of these beautiful temples. Renowned dancers from all over the country participate in this festival. Another major attraction of the Pattadkal Dance Festival is the craft mela.
3.5 POTENTIAL TOURISTS DESTINATIONS IN AND AROUND BIJAPUR

The potential attractions in study region are summarized with a view of development of tourism industry in Bijapur and its environs. Here an attempt has been also made to highlights the significance of potential attractions. The term potential broadly means something existing but not yet fully exploited. Thus it symbolizes the sum total of qualitative and quantitative values on which the degree and the extent of exploitability depends. In the study region the following destinations are summarized.

3.5.1 RELIGIOUS POTENTIAL TOURIST DESTINATIONS

a) LORD SHIVA STATUE

The 85 feet tall statue of lord Shiva installed by the T.K. Patil Banakatti charitable trust in Bijapur at Shivapur on the Sindagi road is generally developing as a pilgrimage place. The weight of statue is around 1500 tones and considered as the second biggest statue of lord Shiva in the country was prepared by sculptors from Shimoga.

b) INDI

Indi is the headquarters of Indi taluka and sub-division. It is 6 km south-east of Indi Road railway station. In the Bhima Mahatmya, Indi is described as Payakshetra( the milk-spot). Here the temple of Shanteshvara is in good repair and is still in use. It has an octagonal spire adorned with figures.

c) GOLAGERI

Golageri is a village about 23 km from Sindagi. There is a temple of Gollaleshvara said to be about 600 years old. According to a tradition, a shepherd boy named Balala installed the linga in this temple. The idols of Avamma and Malkamma found in the temple are notable. The ratha of this temple is said to be the biggest in the area.
d) **GHATTARGI**

Ghattargi Bhagamma / Bhagyavanti temple is popular and one of the renowned temple in Gulbarga district. But it is located in Afzalpur taluka near border place of Bijapur district. As per the legend of Bhagyavanti temple after the collapsed of Vijaynagar Kingdom their presiding Devi Bhuvaneshwari has came to the banks of Bhima River by swimming through Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers. The village brought the pillar and built a temple around it. She proved to be Kamdenu, Kalparukha to villagers. Today the temple is visited by many from all over the country and outside the country. This is a place fall of miracles and all your Sincere Prayers are answered. In this temple one unique ritual held that is man is hung from a cart at a height of 30 feet from his back with the help of a sharp hooks it is called Sidi. The Maker Sankranti, Pushya Purnima, Magha Purnima, Shivaratri, Ugadi, Shri Ram Navami, Shravana Masa, Navaratri Ustava and Kartika Masa are the major festivals celebrated at Ghattargi Bhagyavanti Temple.

e) **HATTARSANG KUDAL**

Hattarsang Kudal is a small village in South Solapur taluka of Solapur district, situated at the confluence of the river Sina and Bhima. It is also known as Kudal Sangam. The village has religious importance are considered to be five specimens of Hemadpanti architecture and hence an attraction for the religious minded devotees. This temple was built in 11th Century at the time of Chalukya of Kalyani. The Harihareshwar temple and the Sangameshwara temple dedicated to lord Mahadeo have sculptures similar to the ones at Ajanta and Ellora. The temple is also famous because of the presence of an unusual “Shivaling” which has 359 faces of Lord Shiva and other few gods. The local belief is that after Lord Shiva has been worshiped the entire night of Shivaratri, at down the sun rays make way through several doors to fall on this “Shivaling”. The Shivaling found here in excavation is called as Bahumukhi Shivaling. Height is 1.99 Meters, circumference is four Meter and weight is 4000 kg. Temple has various sections like Mukhmandap, Ardhmandap, Rangmandap, Antaral and Garbhgriha. Main Feature of temples are sculptures, design and architecture of Garbhgriha. Many Sculpts are lying in and around the temples. The main attraction also the Idol of lord Kalbhairava, few sculptures fitted in the ceiling a woman having one face and five bodies, Lord Krishna playing with Gopiyas. For the development of
tourism activity the Solapur Zilla Parishad has recently constructed a rest house at Kudal with a view to attracting tourists to the Hemadpanti temple of Sangameshwara.

f) HULJANTI

Huljanti a village located in Mangalwedhe taluka in Solapur district of Maharashtra. It is located on the Sub river of Bhima named Dodda Nalla. Huljanti festival is popular for God Mahalingaraya and Biroba. Temple of Mahalingaraya is famous in Huljanti. Dhanagar religious and other religious community coming from Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andra Pradesh. The fair is the main attraction which is on the occasion of Divali and millions of people worship Lord Mahalingaraya Mundass Darshan on same day. During previous day of fair for “Mundass” God Shankar and Parvati is came to Huljanti visited to Mahalingaraya. During this occasion for visit to Mahalingaraya the Palkhya are coming from seven villages. For this festival about five lakh people visited to this village. The Main tourists attraction is visit of Shree Biroba and Mahalingaraya and occasion of “Mundass.”

g) MANNUR

Mannur is located on the bank of Bhima River in Afzalpur taluka of Gulbarga district. It is located border place of the three districts i.e. Gulbarga, Bijapur and Solapur etc. Mannur is also known as Manipuri during the region of Vikramaditya of the Kalyan Chalukya Dynasty. It is famous for cultural and commercial center. There is an important Madhwa Center and people visit the Brindavan of Madhava Theertha, Vedesh Theertha and Tangalodeyary at Uttaradi Math on the Banks of the Bhima every year during the Aradhana festival. Mannur is also famous for its Chennakeshava temple which has a history of 1000 years. An idol of Chennakeshava, which was installed during the region of Vikramaditya, is a Masterpiece. Another female god is Yallamma temple is also popular. The annual fair is held during month of May. More than five lakh pilgrims visit to this place during festivals.
POTENTIAL TOURIST DESTINATION IN AND AROUND BIJAPUR

Legend
- Potential Tourist Destination
- Buffer Zones

0 to 50 K.M
50 to 100 K.M
h) **MASHAL**

Mashal is famous pilgrimage tourists destination located in border place of Afzalpur taluka of Gulbarga district in Karnataka. Mashal is surrounded by Solapur and Bijapur district. Mashal Choudeswari festival is famous in Karnataka and Maharashtra, during month of May (Vhaishakh Month) the fair is held on the occasion of Choudeswari festival. More than three lakh pilgrims are coming from villages by Karnataka and Maharashtra.

i) **HAIDRA**

Haidra is located in border place of Akkalkot taluka in Solapur district of Maharashtra. Haidra is famous for ancient pilgrimage destination of Muslim community but in this place all community people came together for worships. In this place one Durgaha and Sufi Saint Hajarat Khawaja Haji Saiful- Muluk Chisti. The huge rush is observed every Amavas (Full Moon) and Thursday about 20 to 25 thousand pilgrims visit to Haidra. The annual Urus (festival/ Fair) is held during the Muslim month of Moharam and more than five lakh people visit to this place from Karnataka and Maharashtra.

### 3.5.2. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL TOURIST DESTINATIONS

a) **ADALAT MAHAL**

This building originally consisted of two storey’s with wide verandahs elevated on large wooden pillars. In consequence of its having fallen to decay, the Raja of Satara had taken down some parts, and the only remaining parts to be seen in 1844 were the ruined fountain in the garden and the terrace where people were allowed to present themselves. It is now a stately double-storyed structure standing in the midst of a Picturesque surrounding of green trees. Besides the Adalat Mahal, there is the ruin of Suraj Mahal.

b) **AFZAL KHAN’S CENOTAPH**

Outside the city walls about 4 km from the Shahpur gateway there is the cenotaph and mosque of Afzal Khan. The story of Afzal Khan’s last expedition and tragic end is one of the most thrilling in Deccan history. He began the construction of
his own mausoleum during his life-time, and double-storeyed mosque attached. It appears to have been finished in A.D.1653. The tomb was never completed and it was still in the hands of the architect when Afzal Khan went on that ill-fated campaign against Shivaji. The central unpaved space in the floor of the cenotaph, where his grave should have been remains undisturbed to this day. Close to the tomb on the west is the attendant mosque.

c) **AFZAL KHAN’S WIVES TOMBS**

About six furlongs to the south of Afzal Khan’s tomb there is his wives tomb situated in a grove of trees and on a large masonry platform. There are eleven rows of graves, all being those of women amounting in all to 63 with an open empty grave, which should have made the 64th. History tells us that Afzal Khan was so impressed with the prediction of the astrologers that he would not return to Bijapur, he had all his wives drowned before setting out, and all but one, who escaped, were buried here.

d) **ANI-UL-MULK’S TOMB AND MOSQUE**

About a two and half km to the east of Bijapur is the tomb of Ain-ul-mulk standing out as a very conspicuous object upon the wide stretch of plain. It is a massive square building, surrounded by a well-proportioned dome. The mosque is a very ornate building and a good example of the richly decorated plaster buildings in Bijapur.

e) **ALI ADIL SHAH I’S TOMB**

Situated in the south-west quarter of the town, Ali Adil Shah’s tomb is a plain modest building consisting of an outer row of five arches enclosing a central chamber. The inner chamber has three arches on each face, but they are solid with a door-way in every central arch. The stone coffin and the carved wooden canopy which once surrounded the grave are no longer there. A low earthen mound in the centre of the chamber now marks the last resting place of the most warlike king of Bijapur.

f) **ALI ADIL SHAH II’S TOMB**

To the north-west of the citadel, about 100 yards from the outer moat, there is a large square building, roofless and with unfinished arches in dark basalt. This is the
tomb of Ali Adil Shah II (1656-72) probably begun on his accession to the throne in 1656 and intended to rival Gol Gumbaz, the tomb of his father, Mahmud Adil Shah. The building was conceived on a magnificent scale but was destined never to be completed.

g) **ALI SHAHI PIR’S MOSQUE AND TOMB**

The mosque is a square measuring 36 feet 6 inches each way with a curious wagon-vaulted roof. The mihrab is unusual in several ways. It is a nine-sided recess, two sides in the front being open into the body of the mosque. The coloured tile work that decorated the front of the mihrab is no longer there. The façade of the mosque is very pleasing by the effect obtained by the introduction of a great number of receding lines of moulding round the arches, giving them a deep set appearance.

h) **HAZRAT SAYYAD ALI MOSQUE**

One of Bijapur’s saints in the time of Ali Adil Shah I who is said to have constructed this mosque to his memory. He was a shahid (martyr) being killed in a battle, outside the gate on the north-east of the mosque is the tomb-stone over the grave of the saint.

i) **ANAND MAHAL**

This building stands facing north in the centre of the citadel and was built by Ibrahim Adil Shah II in 1589. It is one of the handsomest palaces of Bijapur but it is now sadly ruined. It is two-storey’s high with an open front platform reached at each end by a broad flight of stone steps. The roof was throughout beautifully ornamented in stucco work, while the central wall opposite the entrance seems to have been inlaid with coloured stones and ornamented with inscriptions and paintings. The roof also formed a handsome terrace from which the ladies of the palace could see the outside world.

j) **ARAS MAHAL**

To the south-east of the Adalat Mahal stands the Aras Mahal which, according to an old Persian chronicle, was a pleasure palace built by Ali Shah II in
1669. This splendid palace was in hopeless ruins when it was restored and converted for State purposes. It is now the residence of the District Surgeon.

**k) ASAR MAHAL**

It was built by Sultan Mahmud about 1646, and as it was intended to serve the purpose of a Hall of Justice, it was originally called Adalat Mahal. To make it accessible from the royal residence, a covered passage was carried on piers across the moat to connect it with the citadel. The walls and ceilings of the rooms are painted with landscapes, figures and leaves. Aurangzeb, it is said, was incensed at seeing the human figures painted on the walls, and ordered the faces of all the figures to be destroyed. On the ground floor, at the foot of the southern staircase is closed room which was the kitabkhana or library. Out, in the front of the buildings’ a great square tank still fed by the Begum Tallao and Toravi conduits. On the edge of this pond near the southern entrance are some wonderfully large slabs of green stone and slate, and in the front verandah is a beautiful oblong slab of shell marble said to have been brought from Arabia.

**l) AURANGZEB IDGAH**

Near the Municipal high service reservoir is situated the Idgahs built by Aurangzeb in 1687, after the capture of the city, as a place of assembly for Muslims on occasions of Bakarid and other festivals. It is a large square enclosure measuring 130 yards each way. The building which is uncovered is uniformly plain. At each corner of the enclosure are small towers with steps leading to the top probably for the mauzzan to call for prayers.

**m) RATULLAH KHAN’S MOSQUE**

This building was used some time for a school. The most peculiar feature in the building is the ceiling. Two transverse cross arches divide the interior in to three equal bays each of which is a longer rectangle. In order to fit in a circular dome into the middle of these, two smaller and transverse arches, resting upon the haunches of the greater arches, are thrown across to divide the long rectangle into three parts. This arrangement obviates the use of pillars within the mosque, two of which would have been needed, had the ceiling and roof been worked out in an ordinary way.
n) CHAND BAVDI / WELL

This well was built by Ali Adil Shah I in 1579 in honour of his queen Chand Bibi. It is situated in the north-west corner of the town about 150 yards south-east of the Shahpur Gate. The entrance is spanned by a single arch, approached by a descending flight of steps. A passage runs round the well, and rooms were built in the centre of three sides, with windows facing the well. This well is older than the Taj Bavdi, the bigger well situated near the Mecca Gate.

o) CHINI MAHAL OR FAROUKH MAHAL

This building consists of one large lofty durbar hall in the centre and of a series of rooms on each wing. It was built by Yusuf Adil Shah. The terraced top of the building commands a fine view of the ruins of the citadel. No hall in any other palace in Bijapur can compare with it for size and loftiness. The Chini Mahal is called so from the amount of broken china found about there when excavations were carried out.

p) GAGAN MAHAL

About 200 feet to the west of Anand Mahal stands the Gagan Mahal said to have been built in about 1561 A.D. For many years it served the two-fold purpose of a royal residence and durbar hall until they Sat Mazali and surrounding block of buildings were completed. The main building is now roofless and is nothing but a vast empty shell of masonry. In the durbar hall of this building were enacted many of the most momentous deeds recorded in Bijapur history. It was here that the noble queen Chand Bibi sat for many years at the helm of the State. The main architectural feature of this palace is its great central arch which has a span of 60 feet 9 inches.

q) MOTI GUMBAZ

About two furlongs to the north-west of Ibrahim Roza stands the Moti Gumbaz or pearl mosque. Its white dome is seen from a considerable distance. Of the origin of the name of the Pearl Mosque, a story is told that the inside of the tomb was whitened with a wash largely composed of pearls ground to powder.
3.6 TOURIST TRAVEL CIRCUITS ZONES IN STUDY REGION

Tourist Travel Circuit involves visits to more than one destination during a trip away from home. Circuit tourism is typified by short lengths of stay at each destination on the circuit, a pre-planned itinerary, and regional or national clustering of attractions. A circuit is a path or route the complete travel of which without local change of direction requires returning to the starting point.

From a general point of view, a tourist circuit is defined as a route on which at least three major tourist destinations are located in different areas but within such distance that tourists would like to cover them in a sequence. Tourist circuits should have well defined entry and exist points that motivate tourists to visit all the destinations within the circuit. Circuits can be developed either within a country (intra-order) or between two or more countries (cross-border). Cross-border circuits could be based on various themes or on effective transport connectivity (Sisodia, 2011). A few types of circuit development that can take place around a theme are religious, historical, tribal circuits, heritage, art and crafts and wildlife tourism circuits etc. From a broader perspective, circuit tourism is mostly comprised of a chain of destinations lying in more than one neighboring countries. This especially applies for small countries with less than the needed number of destinations for a complete circuit. Circuit tourism within countries also applies for countries having similar types of destination settings and especially complementary destinations.

To strengthen the existing tourist destinations a link must be established among them by connecting through one travel network. It gives an effect of travel circuit. These existing tourist places would provide basic infrastructural facilities such as accommodation, transportation, hotels etc. as per economic level of the tourist. A tourists, once he knows the pattern and importance of traveling the flow of tourists goes on increasing and gives as effect of overall development.

The concept of Tourist Travel Circuit is as similar to the concept of Periodic Market Cycles. Different terms are used for this such as Cycle (Silverman, 1959), Ring (Hooder, 1961), Round (Thomas, 1924), and Circuit (Hill, 1966). In which the destination are interlinked in a system. It controls the movements of mobile tourists, traders as well as consumers.
TOURIST TRAVEL CIRCUIT IN KARNATAKA

In the Karnataka state government has declared five travel circuits throughout the state. This Government develop tourism infrastructure and in order to identify new tourism destinations. Apart from these five circuits as a part of their ongoing activities to boost up tourism sector in the state. They are also trying to develop some more attractive tourist circuits. The five circuits which have been already identified by the government are as follows

a. Northern Circuit
b. Southern Circuit
c. Coastal Circuit
d. Wildlife Circuit
e. Hill Resort Circuit
Map No. 3.2
TOURIST TRAVEL CIRCUIT OF KARNATAKA

Legend
- District Headquarters
- Resort Circuit
- Northern Circuit
- Southern Circuit
- Coastal Circuit

Source: Government of Karnataka
NORTH KARNATAKA TOURIST TRAVEL CIRCUIT WITH ITS ENVIRONS
The northern circuit consists of northern districts of Karnataka namely Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellari and Chitradurga. The capital of early Chalukyan dynasty (6th to 8th). Aihole and Patadakal are picturesque villeges on the banks of the Malaprabha River and historically famous as the cradle of Hindu temple architecture built between the 6th and 8th centuries and some even earlier. Badami known for its rock-cut cave temples, Hampi is a world heritage center which is the ruins of the great capital of Vijayanagar empire is also a part of the circuit.

Northern Tourist travel circuit is the popular destinations for domestic as well as international tourists. It is famous for the archeological and historical monuments while Gol-Gumbaz is world heritage destination while Badami, Huballi, Kudal Sangam and Gangapur are religious destinations situated in this circuit. When the tourists visits to the religious destination they follow certain routs i.e. Bijapur, Kudal Sangam, Gangapur, Gulbarga, Akkalkot, Tuljapur, Solapur, Pandharpur and they complete the circuits one or the other way.

In this study it is observed that tourists are traveling from one destination to another and return to their original place. Tourists are always gathering at various destinations for particular days regularly for seeking darshan of deity.

In the study region and its environs a religious and historical destinations are distributed. So some of them religious and historical travel circuits can be formed, like-


The importance of these tourists travel circuit is, they are forming in such way those political boundaries not the barrier between Karnataka and Maharashtra state tourist destination. It is the responsibility of both State Government and Central Government to formulate a new tourism policy to develop tourist destination.
3.7 CONCLUSION

The Almatti dam site is situated on the Krishna River and its emerging tourist destination. The numerous species and wild animal their habitats are attraction for tourists. The Great Indian Bustard’ (Maldhok) is one of such rarest birds of Indian Subcontinent. The Bhuikot fort garden is famous for the animal Park i.e. home of deer, rabbit, pigeon, monkey, duck and peacock. Akluj is an emerging tourist destination and it’s provided multiple facilities for tourists such as water tanks, octopuses, mini train, sky jet, sun and moon. The B. Bagewadi is the birth-place of Basaveshwara, the great Religious and Social Reformer. Kudal Sangam is an important center of pilgrimage for people of the Lingayat. The Banashankari Devi temple can be seen carrying trishul, ghanta, kamaalpatra, damaru, Khadg-kheta and Veda scripts in her eight hands. A Lord Dattatraya temple Ganagapur attracts lakh of devotees every year across the country.

The Gol Gumbaz is a archaeological building, just a great square hall enclosed by four lofty walls, standby up octagonal towers at the corners, and the whole surmounted by hemispherical dome. Jami Masjid was construction by Ali Adil Shah I. Jod Gumbaz located near Mecca Gate there are two domes, which on account of their close proximity and likeness to each other. Taj Bavi was built by Malik Sandal in honour of Queen Taj, wife of Ibrahim Adil Shah II. Seven-storeyed Sat Manzil palace is the attraction of Bijapur.

Historically Bagalkot is the capital of the dynastic of Chalukya. Pattadkal was group of temple displays both Dravidian (southern) and the Nagara (Northern, Indo Aryan) styles of temple architecture. Pattadkal included in list of world heritage sites by UNESCO. Tourist attraction in Badami and Aihole include cave temples gateways, forts, inscriptions, temple complex and sculptures. The Kalburgi has rich in historical and cultural traditions and their attractions are Palaces, temple Mosques, Gumbazs, Bazaars, and other public buildings.

The Archaeological Museum, Badami is located at the foothills of the northern hill containing the northern fort and near the famous Pallavas NarasimhaVarmman’s inscription. The Archaeological Museum, Goal Gumbaz located at the Naqquar Khana (Trumpet House) of the Gol Gumbaz Complex, was originally established as a
district museum in 1892. The Banashankari Devi fair is centered at the renowned Banashankari Devi temple near Badami.

The Siddheshwar festival is an important part of Solapur culture. Lakhs of pilgrims are visited during fair from Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The Solapur is an ancient historical and religious place with Shri Siddharameshwar as its "Gramadaiwata from 12th century who’s known as "Karmayogi" on his own native land-Solapur. The Shivpuri is Ayurvedic Hospital and attracts thousands of devotes. Vithoba temple of Pandharpur attracts million of Hindu pilgrims during the major yatra in the month of Ashadha. The Tuljapur is the town of the Tulja Bhavani as the Goddess Bhavani is the deity of many people from Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; they used to go by walking before the Dasera Festival to worship the Goddess Bhavani. One Man Collection of Arms Museum, Akkalkot having historically importance, thousands of tourist visits this New Palace. Naldurg water fall (Nar and Madi) is more attraction for tourists in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra.

The 85 feet tall Lord Shiva statue near Bijapur at Shivapur on the Sindagi road is attraction of a pilgrimage place. The Ghattargi Bhagyavanti temple is popular and one of the renowned temple in Gulbarga district. The Hattarsang Kudal situated at the confluence of the river Sina and Bhima. The Huljanti festival is popular for God Mahalingaraya and Biroba, dhanagar religious and other religious community coming from Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The Main tourist attraction is visit of Shree Biroba and Mahalingaraya and occasion of “Mundass.” Mannur is famous for its Chennakeshava temple and Yallamma temple. Mashal Choudeswari festival is famous in Karnataka and Maharashtra, during the month of May (Vhaishakh Month). Haidra is famous for ancient pilgrimage destination of Muslim community but in this place all community people came together for worships.

Tourist Travel Circuit involves visits to more than one destination during a trip away from home. It is a path or route the complete travel of which without local change of direction requires returning to the starting point. It can be developed either within a country (intra-order) or between two or more countries (cross-border). For the purpose of increasing tourism the Karnataka state government has declared five travel circuits throughout the state. This Government develop tourism infrastructure and in order to identify new tourism destinations. The northern circuit is top most
destination for its domestic as well international, it consists northern districts of Karnataka namely Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellari and Chitradurga. It is famous for the archeological and historical monuments while Gol-Gumbaz is world heritage destination while Badami, Huballi, Kudal Sangam and Gangapur are religious destinations situated in this circuit. In the study region and its environs a religious and historical travel circuits destinations are distributed. Such as Pandharpur- Bijapur- Kudal Sangam- Pattadkal- Ahiole- Badami- Banshankari.
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