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**The Development & Growth of Tourism in India**  
**(Reflections on new approaches towards tourism management)**

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**July 2016**

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## Tourism sector in India – Its impact on National growth constraints & challenges

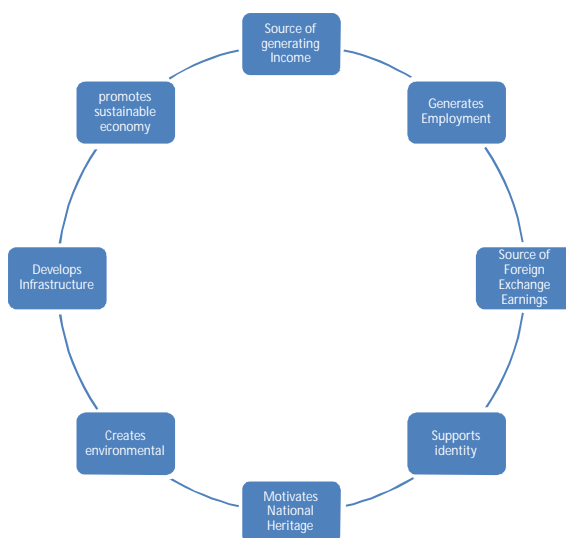
**Abstract:** Tourism Industry in India is one of the significant sectors which is contributing to the National GDP in a remarkable manner India is being supported by the Tourism sector through several positive influences on Indian economy & polity. India is promoting the tourism sector in a big way with numerous campaigns which are boosting the industry towards a fairer growth.

**Keywords:** travel and tourism, portfolio, destination

### Introduction

India is a large market for travel and tourism. It offers a diverse portfolio of niche tourism products - cruises, adventure, medical, wellness, sports, MICE, eco-tourism, film, rural and religious tourism. India has been recognised as a destination for spiritual tourism for domestic and international tourists. Total contribution by travel and tourism

sector to India's GDP is expected to increase from US\$ 136.3 billion in 2015 to US\$ 275.2 billion in 2025. Travel and tourism is the third largest foreign exchange earner for India. In 2014, the country managed foreign exchange earnings of USD 19.7 billion from tourism. Tourism industry in India has several positive and negative impacts on the economy and society. These impacts are highlighted below.







**Generating Income:** Tourism in India has emerged as an instrument of income and employment generation, poverty alleviation and sustainable human development. It contributes 6.23% to the national GDP. The direct contribution of

Travel & Tourism to GDP was INR 2,478.2 billion (2.2% of total GDP) in 2014, and is forecast to rise by 7.6% in 2015, and to rise by 7.2% per annum, from 2015-2025, to INR5,339.2 billion ( 2.5% of total GDP) in 2025.

Contribution to GDP	
2,478.2 billion (2.2% of total GDP) INR	2014
5,339.2 billion (2.5% of total GDP) INR	2015

Source : the report of the Indian tourism Industry 2014

**Generates Employment:** 8.78% of the total employment in India is filled by the tourism sector. Almost 24.2 million people are working in the India's tourism industry.

Employment generation through tourism sector	
2008-2009	5.6%
2014- 2015	8.78%

Source : the report of the Indian tourism Industry 2014

**Source of Foreign Exchange Earnings:** Tourism is an important source of foreign exchange earnings in India. This has favorable impact on the balance of payment of the

country. The tourism industry in India generated about US\$100 billion in 2008 and that is expected to increase to US\$275.5 billion by 2018 at a 9.4% annual growth rate.

Annual growth rate	
2008-2009	100 billion US Dollars
2018-2019	275.5 billion US Dollars

Source : the report of the Indian tourism Industry 2014

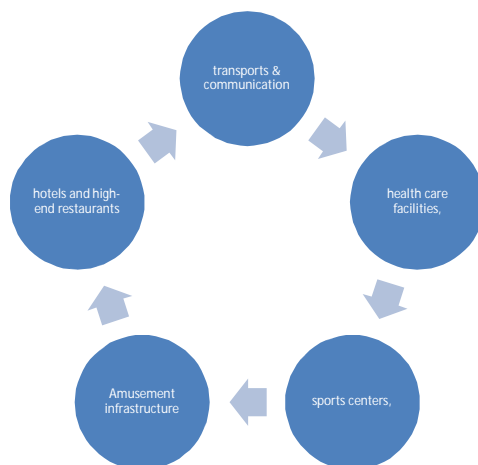
**Preservation of National Heritage and Environment:** Tourism helps preserve several places which are of historical importance by declaring them as heritage sites. For instance, the Taj Mahal, the Qutab Minar, Ajanta and Ellora temples, etc, would have been decayed and destroyed had it not been for the efforts taken by Tourism Department to preserve them. Likewise, tourism also helps in

conserving the natural habitats of many endangered species.

**5. Developing Infrastructure:** Tourism tends to encourage the development of multiple-use infrastructure that benefits the host community, including various infrastructural facilities as shown in diagram (1) including transports & communication health care facilities,



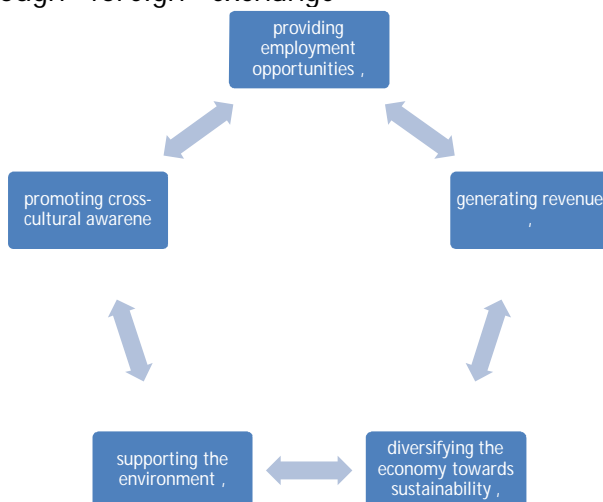
sports centers, Amusement restaurants that cater to foreign infrastructure hotels and high-end visitors.



The development of infrastructure has in turn induced the development of other directly productive activities.

**6. Promoting Peace and Stability:** the tourism industry can also help promote peace and stability in developing country like India by providing employment opportunities both direct & indirect, generating revenue through foreign exchange

earnings, diversifying the economy towards sustainability, supporting the environment with motivation to protect , promoting cross-cultural awareness through multi openings. As shown in this diagram (3) there are several opportunities with the tourism sector. .





### Constraints & challenges

However, key challenges like adoption of regulatory frameworks, mechanisms to reduce crime and corruption, etc, must be addressed if peace-enhancing benefits from this industry are to be realized.

Regional identity at risk

No direct benefit to local people

No infrastructural support to rural / regional tourist destinations

No support to sustainable tourism

No support to all season tourism

Lack of telecommunication

infrastructure in rural regions

poor transport facility in rural areas

the electricity supply standards are very poor

### Undesirable Social and Cultural Change:

Tourism sometimes led to the destruction of the social fabric of a community. The tourists' infiltrations are perceived risk of that place losing its regional identity. A good example is Goa. From the late 60's to the early 80's when the Hippy culture was at its height, Goa was a heaven for innumerable hippies. This changed the whole culture of the state leading to a rise in the use of drugs, prostitution and human trafficking. This had a negative effect on the country. The following negative impact on socio cultural sector was very negative

1. the hippy culture
2. the gypsy culture
3. the rodeo culture

4. the birdies culture

5. the Beatle culture

6. the pop culture

7. the pharaoh culture

### Increase Tension and Hostility:

Tourism can increase tension, hostility, and suspicion between the tourists and the local communities when there is no respect and understanding for each other's culture and way of life. This may further lead to violence and other crimes committed against the tourists. There are several instances of foreign tourists clashing with the local population. The issues in food delivery, drinks delivery, accommodation delivery have been a bone of contention among local population & the tourists. The nature of the western cultural traits have been always a point of clash & skirmishes.

### Creating a Sense of Antipathy:

Tourism has not brought affirmative benefit to the local community. In most all-inclusive package tours more than 80% of travelers' fees go to the airlines, hotels and other international companies, not to local businessmen and workers. Moreover, large hotel chain restaurants often import food to satisfy foreign visitors and rarely employ local staff for senior management positions, preventing local farmers and workers from reaping the benefit of their presence. This has often created a



sense of antipathy towards the tourists and the government. The only richer community benefitted by tourism are aviation industry & hotel industry.

**Adverse Effects on Environment and Ecology:**

One of the most important adverse effects of tourism on the environment is increased pressure on the carrying capacity of the ecosystem in each tourist locality. Increased transport and construction activities led to large scale deforestation and destabilization of natural landforms, while increased tourist flow led to increase in solid waste dumping as well as depletion of water and fuel resources. Flow of tourists to ecologically sensitive areas has resulted in destruction of rare and endangered species due to overnight camping, trampling, killing, disturbance of breeding habitats. Noise pollution from vehicles and public address systems, water pollution, vehicular emissions, untreated sewage, etc. also have direct effects on bio-diversity,

ambient environment and general profile of tourist spots.

**Conclusion:** Indian Government is promoting the tourism sector in a big way with numerous attractive campaigns which are boosting the industry towards a fairer growth.

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## Revisiting Maharaja's Mysore – Strategies To Further Tourism Attractions In Mysore

**Abstract:** Mysore district is a famous tourist destination. It was a great center for tourist attraction & the tourists flock to Mysore from across the globe. Being the city of palaces it is surrounded by temple heritage buildings. Museums & such other tourist attractions. But the center need further policy interventions towards providing infrastructural facilities & provision for security. This paper highlights Mysore as tourist destination can become a hub of tourism development.

**Keywords:** Tourist destination , challenges of infrastructure , need for policy interventions

**Introduction :** Mysore District is situated in the southern part of the Deccan Plateau , it is a popular holiday destination , offering a heady mix of some of Karnataka's best attractions. Tourists explore the district from the historic city of Mysore, the ' city Royal' famed for its magnificent palace and majestic buildings, sprawling gardens and tree-lined boulevards, shimmering skills and sandalwood artifacts, and the fabulous Dasara Festival. One can see Hoysala architecture at its best in the exquisite Sri Chennakeshava Temple in Sommathpur, as well as a bewildering variety of wildlife on the kakanakote Range. the ancient pilgrimage centres of Nanjangud and Talakad , through relatively lesser known, are equally interesting.

All around Mysore city are places of landscape beauty and historical interest. Keeping Mysore as the

base , tourist can make day trips to the neighbouring districts of Mandya and Chamarajanagar explore attractions like the brindavan Gardens, Srirangpattana, Ranganathittu Bird sanctuary and Biligiri Ranga Hills wildlife Sanctuary.

### Mysore palace

Mysore palace is built in Indo-Saracenic style. It is a majestic Palace is which is a repository of exquisite carvings and works of art collected from all over the world . After the wooden Palace was destroyed in a fire , it was rebuilt in 1911-12. Designed by the English architect, Henry Larwin, the new Palace with its brass-plated domes, turrets, arches and colonnades is a fusion of Hindu and Muslim styles of architecture. Known as the Amba Palace. it was formerly the residence of the wodeyar family. the Doll's Pavilion



features a gallery of European and Indian sculpture and ceremonial objects. the majestic Durbar Hall has an ornate ceiling and many sculpted pillars. The royal golden throne- the pride of the Wodeyars and the symbol of their sovereignty- is displayed here during the Dussehra festival in October. The Marriage Pavilion adorned with paintings, glazed tile flooring, cast-iron pillars, chandeliers and multi-coloured stained glass in the domed ceiling is a prime attraction. the Palace complex houses the Residential Museum , Temples and Shrines. The Mysore Palace is illuminated on Sundays and public holidays.

### **Chamundi Hills**

Towering over 348ft , Chamundi Hills is an important landmark and an excellent backdrop to the city. Just a 13km drive out of the town. the summit offers a panoramic view of the lakes, parks and Palaces of Mysore. Chamundeshwari , the patron deity of the Wodeyars , is believed to have killed the buffalo- headed demon Mahishasura on Chamundi Hills and brought peace to the land. it marks the triumph of good over evil . perched atop the hill is the 12<sup>th</sup> century Chamundeshwari temple with its colossal pyramidal gopuram. One can either drive up or climb the 1000 stone steps to reach the temple. close to the

temple is the gigantic statue of Mahishasura. Descending the hill, you see the 16ft monolith seated Nandi, Lord shiva's bull.

### **Mysore Zoo**

Laid out amid a beautiful garden, the Sri Jayachamarajendra Zoological Gardens- popularly known as the Mysore Zoo- was established in 1892 under the reign of Chamarajendra Wodeyar. This sprawling Zoo boasts several rare animals bred in captivity and is also a repository of over 110 species of plants and trees from several countries

### **ST. Philomena's Church**

This imposing neo-Gothic cathedral with an underground crypt, lofty twin spires and beautiful stained glass windows depicting Biblical scenes, is truly a breathtaking Biblical scenes, is truly a breathtaking structure.

### **Sri Jayachamarajendra Art Gallery**

The jagan Mohan Palace houses the Art Gallery which boasts of an excellent collection of paintings by reputed artists like Ravi Varma and Roerich, as well as traditional Mysore gold- leaf paintings. the Gallery has exhibits in ceramics, stone, ivory and sandalwood, and includes antique furniture and ancient musical instruments. but the prize exhibit here a rare musical clock.



### Folklore Museum

Located in the imposing Jayalakshmi vilas Mansion in the Mysore University Campus at Manasaganagotri, is the Folklore museum, acclaimed to be one of the biggest of its kind in Asia. The Folklore Museum- established by the Mysore University – is an engrossing store –houses of folk culture, displaying traditional articles like costumes, dolls, handicrafts implements, utensils and other articles of daily use.

### Regional Museum of Natural History (RMNH)

The RMNH is another landmark in the city of palaces. The Museum provides a unique opportunity to explore the natural world, understand the story of life, diversity of plants and animals, and the importance of conserving natural resource, The exhibits, present a judicious mix of specimens, models, transliters

, audio-visual aids, presentation of natural habitats in the form of dioramas, thematic exhibits interactive and participatory exhibits and more. There is a 'Temporary Exhibits and more. There is a 'Temporary Exhibition Hall' and a 'Discovery Centre' where learning can be fun and enjoyable. the Biological Diversity gallery depicts the bio- diversity of

the region and the section on Tropical Rani Forests shows us the enormous wealth of the rain forest in the tropics.

### Brindavan Gardens

Visit the famous Brindavan Gardens, ornamentally laid out in Mughal style, below the Krishnarajasagar Dam across the River Cauvery,. After sundown, the place transforms into a magical fairyland when musical fountains bathed in coloured lights rise and fall in rhythm to the pre-recorded music.

### Rail Museum

Across the line from the railway station is the small Rail Museum with its quaint locomotives, coaches, collection of paintings and photographs narrating the 'Rail story'. It has other interesting exhibits like the Maharani's saloon of 1899 vintage built in the UK, a kitchen-dining car built in Mysore in 1914 and a railway clock dating back to 1889.

### Shopping in Mysore

Mysore is reputed for its shimmering silks, sandalwood. rosewood carvings and exquisite handicrafts. Inlay work, incense strick, sandalwood oil, wooden toys, artifacts and furniture in sandalwood and ivory, are some of the other specialities of the area.



The brightly coloured Mysore paintings are also prized collector's items. The best place to shop is the cauvery Arts& Crafts Emporium on sayyaji Road, which is the main shopping sare. Silk can be bought from the Government silk Factory on Jhansi Lakshmi Bai Road. There are also many craft shops on Dhanvnthri Road Ashoka Road. the Devaraja Urs Market built by Tipu Sultan is worth exploring for its variety of fruits vegetables, spices, perfumes, kumkum powder, Mysore flowers and Nanjangud bananas.

### **Nanjangud**

Located 23 km from Mysore , Nanjangud takes its name from the Nanjundeshwara temple set on the banks of the Kapila River. Built in the Dravidian style, The massive temple has an imposing Rajagopuram, an array of sculptural work depicting mythological scenes and is supported by 147 columns. Nanjangud is also famed for the Sadvadyashala, the first Ayurveda Centre in Karnataka and also the Rasbale ( bananas)

### **Kabini River Lodge**

Set in karapur village on the banks of the Kabini River close to the Kakanakote range on the southern fringes of Nagerhole National Park is Kabini River Lodge. Built around the hunting bungalows of the erstwhile

Maharajas of Mysore, the resort sprawls over 55 acres of land with a cluster of colonial bungalows, cottages and tented cottages. Developed by jungle Lodges & Resorts, an autonomous Corporation under the Karnataka Tourism Department, it is rated among the Top Five Widilfe Resorts of the world by Tatler's magazine. There are jeep safaris, elephant rides, corale rides and nature walks to view wildlife.

### **Chennakeshva temple Somnathapur**

Situated in the Tiny village of Sommnathapur, 35km from Mysore, this exquisitely carved, star-shaped temple is dedicated to Lord Keshava. With its triple towers, this is one of the best examples of Hoysala architecture and the best preserved Hoysala.

**Monument.** The intricately carved friezes on its outer walls with rows of caparisoned elephants, charging horsemen and mythological birds and beasts, beautifully from the epics . as well as the remarkably ornate ceilings in the pillared hall will all take your breath away.

Thus Mysore has a potential to become a frenzied tourist destination if the following shortcomings are attended

1. Providing infrastructural support





2. Identification of the remote heritage buildings
3. Up gradation of the tourist itinerary
4. online tourist circuit options for tourists
5. Free on line booking for inside travel
6. Tourist package offers for selected countries
7. Price balance for in house tourists
8. separate registration counters for in house tourists
9. Prepaid taxi service
10. 24x7 security for tourists

Besides these there is a necessity to government intervention in the providing security for foreign & indigenous tourists . There is a necessity for governmental intervention in cyber crime prevention.

**Conclusion** - Thus Mysore as a city of palaces can become a major center for heritage tourists if the government & private NGOs join hands to make the city more vibrant through infrastructural support. Policy interventions are needed to augment the inflow of tourist by highlighting the inner circles surrounding Mysore to tourist circuit.

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## Historical analysis of tourism development in India – addressing constraints

**Abstract** :This paper streamlines the historical development of tourism in India & traces the developmental strategies in organizing tourism sector in India. The organized development of tourism is traced back to 1945 but still Indian tourism sector is suffering from several constraints. Policy interventions are called for in the wake of providing infrastructure & security to tourists across the country, even though there is a rise in the tourists, India fails to provide security & infrastructure to all tourists places alike. Some destinations are favored over lesser known destinations. There is imbalance in the budgetary funding as well. Indian rich heritage calls for furthering infrastructural support & policy intervention in attracting foreign as well as local tourists.

**Keywords:** Indian tourism sector, development analysis, policy interventions

**Introduction:** Tourism development following the economic liberalization policy is gaining importance as the mobility of the tourists has increased sharply. There has been a steep rise in the tourist arrivals since 2000 & the income generation has been highly aspiring. Both foreign & indigenous tourists are finding great travel experiences in India. There has been a gradual process of development in Indian tourism sector.

### 1. Sir John Sergeant committee

-The first conscious and organized efforts to promote tourism in India were made in 1945 when a committee was set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Sir John Sergeant, the then Educational Adviser to the Government of India

2. **Development in Second Five Year Plan** - Thereafter, the development of tourism was taken up in a planned manner in 1956

coinciding with the Second Five Year Plan. The approach has evolved from isolated planning of single unit facilities in the Second and Third Five Year Plans.

### 3. Special attention for tourism sector-

The Sixth Plan marked the beginning of a new era when tourism began to be considered a major instrument for social integration and economic development. But it was only after the 80's that tourism activity gained momentum.

### Government policy towards tourism sector-

The Government took several significant steps to promote tourism.

1. A National Policy on tourism was announced by the government of India in 1982 with an objective to promote tourism..

2. In 1988, the National Committee on Tourism comprising of high power officials, formulated a



comprehensive plan for achieving a sustainable growth of tourism sector.

3. In 1992, a National Action Plan was prepared by the committee with an objective of streamlining Indian tourists destinations

4. In 1996 the National Strategy for Promotion of Tourism was drafted

5. In 1997, the New Tourism Policy was executed .

6. There was a move to recognize the roles of Central and State governments, public sector undertakings and the private sector in the development of tourism were. The need for involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions, local

bodies, non-governmental organizations and the local youth in the creation of tourism facilities has also been recognized.

**Present Situation and Features of Tourism in India**

Today tourism is the largest service industry in India, with

1. The number of international tourists (overnight visitors) reached 1,138 million in 2014, 51 million more than in 2013. With an increase of 4.7%, this is the fifth consecutive year of above average growth

Employment generation through tourism sector	
2008-2009	5.6%
2014- 2015	8.78%

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was INR2,478.2 billion (2.2% of total GDP) in 2014, and is forecast to rise by 7.6% in

2015, and to rise by 7.2% per annum , from 2015-2025, to INR5,339.2 billion (2.5% of total GDP) in 2025.

Annual growth rate	
2008-2009	100 billion US Dollars
2018-2019	275.5 billion US Dollars

2. The providing 8.78% of the total employment. India witnesses more than 5 million annual foreign tourist arrivals and 562 million domestic tourism visits.

3. The tourism industry in India generated about US\$100 billion in 2008 and that is expected to increase to

US\$275.5 billion by 2018 at a 9.4% annual growth rate.

4. The Ministry of Tourism is the nodal agency for the development and promotion of tourism in India and maintains the "Incredible India" campaign.( The report of the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness 2009)



**According to World Travel and Tourism Council**, India will be a tourism hotspot from 2009-2018, having the highest 10-year growth potential. As per the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report 2009 by the World Economic Forum, India is ranked 11th in the Asia Pacific region and 62nd overall, moving up three places on the list of the world's attractive destinations. It is ranked the 14th best tourist destination for its natural resources and 24th for its cultural resources, with many World Heritage Sites, both natural and cultural, rich fauna, and strong creative industries in the country. India also bagged 37th rank for its air transport network. The India travel and tourism industry ranked 5th in the long-term (10-year) growth and is expected to be the second largest employer in the world by 2019. The 2010 Commonwealth Games in Delhi are expected to significantly boost tourism in India further.

**Country Brand Index (CBI) survey conducted by *Future Brand***

According to this **survey** India has been ranked the "best country brand for value-for-money" in the Country Brand Index (CBI) survey conducted by *Future Brand*, a leading global brand consultancy. India also claimed the second place in CBI's "best country brand for history", as well as appears among the top five in the best country brand for authenticity

and art & culture, and the fourth best new country for business. India made it to the list of "rising stars" or the countries that are likely to become major tourist destinations in the next five years, led by the United Arab Emirates, China, and Vietnam.

**Tourist Attractions in India:** India is a country known for its lavish treatment to all visitors, no matter where they come from. Tourists come to India from across the globe for

1. India is a rich land in terms of heritage & landscapes
2. Tourism in India is open in all seasons
3. The tourism across India is eco friendly
4. It is cost effective
5. There are good support for medical tourism which is cost effective plus technologically upgraded
6. India support research & innovative spending on further exploration

Besides these, foreign tourists flock to India to explore Indian festivities, traditions, customs & folklore. The Indian classical tradition is full of vibrancy & vivacity. Indigenous travelers love visiting across India to know more about Indian sacred places & temples, background to Indian geographic diversity & cultural pluralism. Indian local tourists enjoy travelling because



there are ample opportunities for exploring

1. Colorful festivals
2. Socio- Religious ceremonies
3. Coastal touring

There is a sharp rise in Indian local tourists travelling across India since 2000 .This rise is caused due to

1. increase in income levels ,
2. change in the middle class spending pattern ,
3. better travelling packages
4. Improved travel convenience
5. improved communication

The other attractions include beautiful beaches, forests and wild life and landscapes for eco-tourism; snow, river and mountain peaks for adventure tourism; technological parks and science museums for science tourism; centres of pilgrimage for spiritual tourism; heritage, trains and hotels for heritage tourism. Yoga, ayurveda and natural health resorts and hill stations also attract tourists. The Indian handicrafts particularly, jewellery, carpets, leather goods, ivory and brass work are the main shopping items of foreign tourists. It is estimated through survey that nearly forty per cent of the tourist expenditure on shopping is spent on such items.

Medical tourism in India is the fastest growing segment of tourism industry, according to the market research report "Booming Medical Tourism in India". The report adds that India offers a great potential in the medical tourism industry. Factors such as low cost, scale and range of treatments provided in the country add to its attractiveness as a medical tourism destination.

### Types of tourism

1. Medical tourism
2. Heritage tourism
3. Aqua tourism
4. Adventure tourism
5. Floral tourism
6. Eco tourism
7. Religious tourism
8. Festive Tourism
9. Business tourism
10. Coastal Tourism
11. Marine tourism
12. Wildlife tourism

But above all these types & classification s the Indian tourism sector owes its boom to medical tourism sector which is estimated at US\$3 billion in 2015 . It is projected to grow to \$7-8 billion by 2020. The primary reason that attracts medical value travel to India is cost-effectiveness, and treatment from accredited facilities at par with developed countries at much lower cost. The *Medical Tourism Market Report: 2015* found that India was



"one of the lowest cost and highest quality of all medical tourism destinations, it offers wide variety of procedures at about one-tenth the cost of similar procedures in the United States.

**Conclusion** : Thus Policy interventions are called for in the wake of providing infrastructure & security to tourists across the country. Even though there is a rise in the tourists, India fails to provide security & infrastructure to all tourists places alike. Some destinations are favored over lesser known destinations. There is imbalance in the budgetary funding as well. Indian rich heritage calls for furthering infrastructural support & policy intervention in attracting foreign as well as local tourists. Indian government needs to work on strategies with a vision to make sustainable tourism a part of the government policy.

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## Bagalakote – A Destination of Great Architecture –need for infrastructural interventions

**Abstract:** This paper reveals the historicity of the Bagalakote & explores the possibilities of improving tourism in this region. Bagalakote district proudly houses three world class tourist destinations Badami Aihole Pattadakal . The place Bagalakote was a capital of Chalukyas experimentation in temple architecture under the patronage of the Chalukyan king. India's most unique styles of temples architecture is found here . But This place can attract more tourists if the mechanism to make the destination more tourist friendly are adapted. The role of universities & role of educational Institutions are seen as an alternative for enhancing tourism support in this region. there is a need to address the problems through an international review system for protected areas training of park managers site management architecture in protected areas marine protected area management tools management for conservation of genetic resources managing tourism in protected areas managing sustainable utilization in protected areas is needed.

**Key words:** Bagalakote as tourist destination, lack of facilities , improving infrastructure , need for international management intervention

**Introduction:** Karnataka is an abode of countless architectural objects & monument which are world class tourist destinations attracting millions of people across the globe annually. The Place Bagalakote which is a district in Karnataka now , was the capital city under Chalukyas of Badami during 7-8<sup>th</sup> centuries. The place houses wonderful architectural pieces which are a feast to the eye. Badami, Aihole and Pattadakal –located in Bagalkot district in north Karnataka-were once capital cities of the Chalukyas, who ruled much of the Deccan between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. these ancient Chalukyan Capitals became great centers of

experimentation in temple architecture under the patronage of the Chalukyan kings. These places are a rare glimpse of some of India's most unique styles of temples architecture.

### Badami- Capital of the Early Chalukyas

The capital of the early Chalukyas, Badami is picturesquely situated at the mouth of a ravine between two rocky hills. Badami is famous for its cave temples-all hewn out of sandstone on the precipice of a hill. The four caves, can be reached by stone steps that are cut into the face of the sandstone cliffs. while the first three caves are



dedicated to the Gods of the Hindu pantheon, the last cave is a Jain temple that has sculptures of several Jain deities including a huge idol of Parshwanatha.

As tourists enter the first cave temple, past Shiva's door keepers, the magnificent eighteen-armed Nataraja & his striking 81 dance poses is eye catching. The other important carvings in this cave are a two-handed Ganesha, Mahishasuramardhini, Ardhanariswara and Sankarayana. The ceiling is adored with a serpent and other carved figures. The second cave has a vaishnavite influence with panels of Trivikrama, Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva and the Ashtadikpalas. The third cave temple, dedicated to Vishnu, is the largest and most ornamental. It has a large image of Trivikrama and Vishnu sitting on the coiled serpent, Adisesa. The fourth cave is a Jain temple. There are images of Mahavira adorning the sanctum and carvings of padmavathi and other Tirthankaras. Other attractions at Badami are Bhuthanatha Temples dotting the banks of a , locally called the Agasthya Theertha, below the cave temples. The water here is said to possess curative powers. At the northwest of the tank is the Archaeological Museum. Which has a collection of sculptures from Badami, Aihole and Pattadakal.

### **Mahakuta**

Surrounded by hills, the Mahakuteswara temple dedicated to Shiva, has a pond created by a natural spring. There are several small shrines around it with exquisite carvings on their walls.

### **Pattadakal**

Located on the banks of the Malaprabha River, Pattadakal- the second capital of the Badami Chalukyas, was once used as a royal commemorative site for the kings in the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. It was under Chalukyan Patronage, that Pattadakal reached the zenith of its glory. It has a cluster of 10 major sandstone temples surrounded by numerous minor shrines, each displaying the richness of the architecture of the period. You can see diverse styles and experiments in architecture in this world Heritage site.

At the entrance to the site, are the 8<sup>th</sup> century temples built in northern Indian-Jambulinga style, Kadasiddeshwara and Galaganatha. Sangameshavara, Mallikarjuna and Virupaksha are examples of the receding tiers. The biggest temple, dedicated to Virupaksha, has a huge gateway, several inscriptions, and a profusion of friezes from the epics- Ramayana and Mahabharata. Facing the Temple is a pavilion with a massive 2.6





high statue of Nandi made out of a deep green stone and covered in a red floral cape. The temple is still in active worship. The Mallikarjuna Temple is similar in design to Virupaksha Temple, but smaller in size. The ornate Papanatha Temple is yet another impressive piece of architecture. It has a 16-pillared main hall with covered human figures. The ceiling has impressive carvings of Shiva-Parvati with Vishnu and other celestial beings. The Jain Temple here is from the Rashtrakuta period. The sangameshwara Temple dating from the reign of king Vijayaditya (696-733AD) is the earliest temple in the complex.

**Aihole:** A picturesque village on the banks of the Malaprabha River, Aihole was the earliest capital of the Chalukyan dynasty. With hundreds of Temples scattered in the villages and fields nearby.

**Koodalasangama:** The pilgrim of koodalasangama lies at the sacred confluence of the Krishna and Malaprabha rivers, about 19km north of Hungund. The renowned temples of Shiva as sangameshwara is located on the statue of the presiding deity, sangamanatha, a marble statue of Basaveshvara, the famous saint composer, his consort Neelamma, nandi and Ganesha. Basaveshwara is said to have spent his childhood and later attained nirvana here. Facing the temple, in

the middle of the flowing river is a small stone mantapa with a Shivalinga inside. These places are of great significance to the Shaiva devotees.

### Banashankari Temple

En route to Pattadakal, is the temple dedicated to the goddess Banashankari. The village around the temple too takes its name from the goddess. The icon of the goddess is made of black stone and is seated on a lion, trampling, a large sacred tank in underfoot. Harida Theertha, a large sacred tank of Chalukyan architecture. The annual festival held at this temple in January – February draws thousands of devotees from far and near.

1. Jamakhandi
2. Bagalkote,
3. Hunugunda
4. Mudhola
5. Beelagi
6. mahalingapura

Besides, Terdal, Rabkavi, Asangi, Banahatti, Hipparagi, Hunashikatte, Heerepadasagi, Jagadal, Kadakol, Jamboli, Kavatagi etc hold several interesting monuments which can be made more attractive through proper planning.

This calls for community-based management of tourism



1. indigenous attitudes towards protected areas
2. demographic change
3. conflict resolution
4. protected areas, war, and civil strife
5. drug production and protected areas
6. protected areas and the arts
7. international legal instruments in protected area management
8. building a new partnership between business interests and protected areas
9. the role of tourism in expanding support for protected areas
10. funding mechanisms

**Scientific issues such as:** monitoring and research in protected areas , restoration original , reintroduction of safety restoration impacts of environmental change and pollution on protected areas have to be addressed.

**Regional planning and development issues such as:** protected area management by private organizations , fostering stewardship , legal strategies for integrating conservation into land-use planning , expanding the world's network of protected areas , corridors, transition zones, and buffer zones , trans boundary protected areas , data management for planning.

**Management issues such as:** an international review system for protected areas training of park managers site management architecture in protected areas marine protected area management tools management for conservation of genetic resources managing tourism in protected areas managing sustainable utilization in protected areas is needed.

**Conclusion:** Thus the erstwhile Chalukyan capital city which is a proud place in the religious History of South India needs further improvements to make the tourist destinations more attractive .There will be an impact on local culture local economy local livelihood pattern by developing a place into a tourist destination. tourism and economic development are good partners that generates income from outside sources for local community. Parking facility , restroom facility , safety , retail market facility , is necessary. The role of universities & role of educational Institutions are seen as an alternative for enhancing tourism support in this region.

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## Capitalizing on Bangalore the capital city -promotion of tourism in Bangalore city

**Abstract:** Bangalore is the capital city of Karnataka state it has been a hub for education technology. industrial development & it has been a pleasant place for tourists because it is place of the vibrant cultural heritage, monuments, handicrafts, antiques and silk stores , golf courses, discotheques, amusement parks. Wildlife safari , medical support for foreign tourists , and weekend getaway through cuisine support in world class restaurants and health spas .Bangalore has everything a tourist wishes to explore . It is an industrial city , It is the historical city it is a technology hub & moreover it is an educational hub. This paper focuses on the importance of Bangalore as a historical city & promotion of tourism in thus bustling city

**Key words:** Bangalore, tourist attractions, promotion of educational tourism

**Introduction** - Bangalore- the capital of Karnataka, also known as the 'Garden city' has emerged as a great tourist center due to the growth of IT BT sector. The city's real charm lies in the way it has elegantly blended its past as a sedate British cantonment with its present status as one of South Asia most cosmopolitan and progressive cities.

Bangalore is Located 949 meters above sea level on the Deccan plateau, Bangalore has a lot to offer to tourists. Bangalore is a vibrant cultural heritage with historical monuments, amazing handicrafts, fabulous antiques and fascinating silk stores , attractive sporty golf courses, cheering discotheques, chilly amusement parks. Wildlife safari and even weekend getaways and health spas near city borders. Bangalore has gate way to eateries serving

traditional vegetarian South Indian fare fine- dining establishments that specialize in Indian, oriental, continental and middle Eastern cuisine- the diversity is truly delicious.

**Vidhana Soudha:** Every tourist who lands in Bangalore is welcomed to see the pride of Bangalore , Vidhana Soudha which is an imposing structure with white onion domes, pillars and archways. Built in neo Dravidian style, this 46 ft tall structure is not only one of the best -known landmarks in Bangalore, but also the largest legislature and the Secretariat of Karnataka. Conceptualized in 1956 by Kengal Hanumantiath , the then chief minister of Mysore, it is 'A people's palace, reflecting the power and dignity of the people. the Indian national symbol stands on top of the biggest dome, sculpted by



Shilpi samachar, one of Bangalore's most renowned sculptor. A flight of stone steps leads to the entrance, which is supported by 112 pillars.

The lawns are open to the public, but prior permission is necessary to view the interior. The entire edifice is lit up every Sunday evening and on public holidays.

**Attararah kacheri** –This is a red brick and stone building in Greco-Roman style of architecture, overlooks the Vidhan Soudha. Attara Kacheri, literally means 18 administrative offices or courts and covers an area of 1.95 lakhs square feet. The two-storeyed columned heritage edifice houses the Karnataka State High court.

### **Bangalore palace**

This was Constructed in 1880 in Tudor style, the Bangalore Palace is modeled on the lines of the Windsor Castle in England. It covers an area of 45,000 sq. ft. and boasts of turreted parapets, battlements, fortified towers and arches set amidst a sprawling garden. Many functions are held in the Palace Grounds, against the backdrop of the palace. Entry to the palace is restricted.

**Lal bagh** -The 240-acre park has India's largest collection of rare tropical and sub-tropical plants; and trees that are centuries old. it contains one of the four watch-

towers erected by Kempegowda, several lawns, an ornamental clock, a lake, a topiary park illustrating snow white and the seven Dwarfs, an aquarium and a charming wooden bandstand. Near the bandstand is the Centenary Rose Garden, with its profusion of roses of varied hues. close to it, is a tree fossil donated by the National Fossil Park in Tamil Nadu. The fossil is said to be over 20 million years old. To the right of the bandstand, near the recently-renovated Glass-house, one can see a pair mango trees planted by Tipu Sultan. The Glass-house itself is modeled on London's Crystal palace and is the venue for the bi-annual flowers show. There is a lake spread over 30 hectares-a haven for birdwatchers. the rock on which stands the watch-tower, is a national geological monuments as it dates back to some 3000 million years.

**Cubbon park**-It is a welcome green space for nature lovers, walkers, joggers and cyclists; as well as a convenient conduit while traveling in central Bangalore. Shared by flowering trees and massive bamboo groves, the 300-acre Cubbon Park provides the lung space for a fast-growing city. Also found here are, the state Library-an impressive red Gothic structure, an aquarium, the Press club and – as a remnant from the past-a statue of queen Victoria. In the colonial days, a major



attraction was the military bands that played at the bandstand here. The Park is declared a silent zone between 5am and 8am. Only motor vehicles are allowed through the park.

### **Vishweshwaraih industrial and technological museum**

Frequented mostly by children, the Museum showcases the history of technological development and advances in the country and houses many technical inventions. It is dedicated to the memory of Sir M. **Vishweshwaraih** who is considered as the architect modern Karnataka.

**Government museum-** Believed to be one of the oldest Museum in the country, this museum features a stunning collection of archaeological objects, including stone carvings, pottery, weapons, paintings, coins, textiles, sculptures, inscriptions, antique jewellery and musical instruments.

**Indira Gandhi musical fountain-** Popular with families, the swirling fountains dance in tune to various Indian and western music themes.

**Sankey boat club-**The ideal place for lazy boat rides and leisurely strolls in the evening. There is a swimming pool adjoining the tank. the romantic setting is extremely popular with courting couples.

**Jawaharalal nehru planetarium-A** favorite stop for visitors to Bangalore, the planetarium is the perfect venue for stargazing. watch 'The sky theatre show' unfold the marvels of the universe, solar system and planets. The place also houses a permanent exhibition dedicated to space exploration and astronomy.

### **Hindustan aeronautics limited (hal) heritage centre and aerospace museum-**

India's first and only heritage -centre- cum-aerospace museum takes you through the evolution of aircrafts-from those made out of cloth to gliders to aircrafts-from those made out cloth to gliders to supersonic jets. India's rich aviation heritage is represented using real aircrafts models and a breathtaking collection of photographs. There are also aircraft simulators, air-traffic control towers and an Aero- modeling club. From a vantage point, visitors can see the landing and take-off of aircrafts. In addition, through a dummy radar screen, flight monitoring is also demonstrated and the history of navigation and its advancement, including automated instrument landing is explained.

**Venkatappaa art gallery-** The Gallery houses the painting and art by the eminent artist Venkatappa and other renowned artists. It also exhibits 20<sup>th</sup> century landscapes and abstract wood sculpture. This



is also a popular venue for contemporary art shows.

**Gavi gangadharaeshwara temple -** Built during King Kempegowda's reign, this unique cave temple contains a remarkably well-preserved granite moon, sun-disc monoliths, an enormous stone umbrella, a Shivalinga and three cave passages. Every year, during Makara Sankranti, this cave temple witnesses a strange phenomenon when a ray of light passes precisely through the horns of the stone bull sitting in front of the Shivalinga and illuminates the Shivalinga inside the cave. This is considered an astronomical miracle.

**Bull temple-** Built by Kempegowda, it is reminiscent of 16<sup>th</sup> century Dravidian-style architecture. It has a huge grey granite monolith of Nandi. It is polished with a mixture of groundnut oil and charcoal. If you are here after the monsoons, you can witness the Groundnut Festival when worshippers pray for a good harvest with groundnut garlands for the bull. Just below the Bull Temple is the Dodd (huge) Ganesha Temple with a monolith Ganesha idol 18ft. high and 16ft. wide. The idol is decorated with other decoration on other days.

**ISKCON temple (international society for krishna consciousness)-** Built in an ornate architectural style, the ISKCON temple is a striking blend

of modern technology and spiritual harmony. the huge cultural complex has shrines devoted to Krishna, his consort Radha and Balarama.

**Infant Jesus Church-** Established in 1979, the church draws huge crowds on Thursday dedicated to infant Jesus. open to people of all faiths, the church provides succour to a great many who come here to say their novenas.

**St. Mary's basilica-** The only church in the state to be elevated to the status of Basilica, the St. Mary's Basilica was built in Gothic -style between 1875 and 1882 at a cost of Rs. 30,000. The stained -glass windows, multiple columns and stately arches are remarkable. In front of the Basilica, the statue of Mary with the dying Christ in her arms can be seen. Every Saturday, devotees congregate here to seek her blessings. The feast of the Virgin Mary is celebrated every September.

**Shiva Temple-** The 65ft. Shiva statue, with an artificial pond resembling the Manasa Sarovar lake and caves with the replicas of Jyothirlingas is a popular spot for Bangalore people. Two artificial waterfalls from the backdrop of the statue. The granite tiled courtyard is perfect for endless hours of meditation.



**Someshwara temple-** Considered one of the biggest old temple in Bangalore, the 48-pillared hall and other parts of the temple are often described as the 'museum of Vijayanagar architecture' Adi Shankaracharya established the Srichakra within the temple. Established over 1000 years ago by mandava Maharshi and built in Chola-style by Kempegowda, the central shrine is dedicated to Someshwara and the adjoining one to his consort, Kamakshi. devotees often line up before the bronze nandi in front of the shrine to wishes their into its ears; they believe these wishes are granted. An imposing gopuram (gateway tower), a pyramidal brick tower and an enclosure with multiple reflection images of the idol are other attractions at the temple.

### **Karnataka chitakala parishath**

Bangalore's premier Fine Arts college, 'CKP'-as it is popularly known-offers courses in painting, sculpture , graphic art, applied art and art history. workshops , artists' camps and demonstrations, dance performances, folk theatre photography exhibitions, puppet shows , and musical recitals are also held here; as are exhibitions of dying art forms, especially traditional Mysore paintings and leather puppetry one of the highlights of the centre are the paintings of the well- known

Russian painter, Svetoslav Roerich which are on permanent display here.

### **Fort & Tipu's Palace**

Tipu Sultan summer retreat is a two -storeyed ornate wooden structure with fluted pillars, cusped arches, balconies and ceilings painted in brilliant colours with beautiful carvings. Tipu named it 'Rash-e -Jannat' or 'Abode of peace' and ' Envy of Heaven'; the inscription is seen carved on the wooden banisters. The construction of the palace was started by Hyder Ali but completed during the reign of Tipu. It now houses a museum that contains artifacts from the Hyder - Tipu regime. Close to the palace is a rare monument called Hyder Ali Armory and the fort of Hyder Ali with dark cells where the British were once imprisoned . There is a white stone plate which says that Lord Cornwallis barged through the breach here. The fort was built with mud in 1537 and was rebuilt two centuries later by Tipu sultan

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## Reckoning –the political significance of Mangalore region during 19th century – impact on tourism development

**Abstract :** The historic city of Mangalore has a very long drawn legacy. The historicity of this place is shrouded in cultural heritage & historical legacy . The paper tries to spotlight the sojourn of this place from historic times to 19th century including the period of tiger of Mysore , Tipu sultan who ,comprehending the strategic significance of this place annexed it. The vicissitudes of time carried this city into the hands of British when it was attached with Madras presidency. The voyage of the region through these historic times was concurrent with the evolution of distinct culture & heritage of the people .Thus this region boasts of a multi faceted culture. The magnitude of political regimes it has accustomed to played a vital part in shaping this region as a cosmopolitan political center . This paper tries to ponder over the issue of Mangalore as a commercial center during 19th century

**Keywords:** Mangalore, political hegemony, coastal culture, impact on tourism

**Introduction:** The historic city of Mangalore has a very long drawn legacy. The historicity of this place is shrouded in cultural heritage & historical legacy . This place evolved through several dynastic regimes from historic times to 19th century including the period of tiger of Mysore , Tipu sultan who ,comprehending the strategic significance of this place annexed it. There were several customary changes in the political configuration to this region.

### The evolution of Mangalore through the ages

Mangalore derives its name from the local Hindu deity Mangaladevi. It developed as a port on the Arabian Sea remaining, to this day, a major

port of India. Lying on the backwaters of the Netravati and Gurupura rivers, Mangalore was often used as a staging point for sea trade along the Malabar Coast ever since Greek times.

**The historicity -** Mangalore region was ruled by several major powers, including the Kadambas, Vijayanagara dynasty, Chalukya dynasty , Rastrakuta dynasty , Hoysala dynasty , and the Portuguese. The region was a source of contention & conflict between the British and the Mysore rulers, Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan. After the fall of Tipu sultan it was eventually annexed by the British east India Company in 1799.The Mangalore region remained a part of the Madras Presidency until India's independence



in 1947. The city was unified with the state of Mysore (now Karnataka) in 1956.

**The mythological background-** The area that is now Mangalore has been mentioned in many ancient literary works. In the epic Ramayana, Lord Rama ruled over the region, while the epic Mahabharata mentions Sahadeva, governed the area. Arjuna, of Mahabharata, also visited the area when he travelled to Gokarna.

**Mention in foreign literary works -** Mangalore's historical importance is highlighted by several references to the region by the foreign travelers. Cosmas Indicopleustes, a Greek monk, referred to the port of Mangalore as Mangarouth. Pliny the Elder, a Roman historian, made references to a place called Nitrias, while Greek historian Ptolemy referred to a place called Nitra. Ptolemy's and Pliny the Elder's references were probably made to the Netravati River, which flows through Mangalore. Ptolemy also referred to the city as Maganoor in some of his works. In the third century BC, the town formed part of the Maurya Empire, ruled by the Mauryan emperor, Ashoka. The region was known as Sathia (Shantika) during the Mauryan regime. From second century CE to sixth century CE, the Kadamba dynasty ruled over the region. From 567 to 1325, the town was ruled by the native Alupa rulers. The Alupas ruled over the region as

feudatories of major regional dynasties like the Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas of Kalyani, and Hoysalas. Mangalapur (Mangalore) was the capital of the Alupa dynasty until the 14th century. The city, then an important trading zone for Persian merchants, was visited by Adenese merchant Abraham Ben Yiju. The Moroccan traveler Ibn Battuta, who had visited the town in 1342, referred to it as Manjarun, and stated that the town was situated on a large estuary. By 1345, the Vijayanagara rulers brought the region under their control. Later, the Jain Kings and the Muslim Bangara Kings ruled the town as feudatories of the Vijayanagar Empire, and brought the town firmly under an efficient and centralised administration. In 1448, Abdul Razak, the Persian ambassador of Sultan Shah Rukh of Samarkand, visited Mangalore, and was amazed at a glorious temple he saw in the city, en route to Vijayanagara.

**The European influence -**From the beginning of the year 1498, European influence started being noticed in Mangalore and it was during this time when Vasco da Gama, the well-known Portuguese explorer landed at an island named St.Mary's Islands that lies very close to Mangalore and this was while Vasco da Gama was on his expedition towards India from Portugal. The Portuguese took hold of Mangalore from the rulers of the Vijayanagara Dynasty in 1520. In the



year 1526, Lopo Vaz de Sampia, Portuguese Viceroy, was successful in defeating Bangara king and also his allies and because of this the trade of the region passed onto the Portuguese from the Muslims. In 1526, the Portuguese under the viceroyship of Lopo Vaz de Sampaio succeeded in defeating the Bangara King and his allies and conquered Mangalore. The trade passed out of Muslim hands into Portuguese hands. In the mid-16th century, Goud Saraswat Brahmins and Roman Catholics from Goa migrated to Mangalore as a result of Goa Inquisition. In 1640, the Keladi Nayaka kingdom defeated the Portuguese and ruled the town until 1762. The Portuguese were allowed to have trade relations with Mangalore. In 1695, the town was torched by Arabs in retaliation to Portuguese restrictions on Arab trade.

Moodabidri inscriptions state that a King named Mangarasa Odeya served as the Governor of the place which was called Mangaluru Raajya during the sovereignty of Vira Harihararaya II who belonged to the Vijayanagar Dynasty. Another inscription states that Mangaluru Raajya was ruled by Deeva Raaja Odeya in 1492 during the power of the Vijayanagara King who was called Veera Devaraya II. Many other powers have also fought for their hold and control over the city of Mangalore in the past. The most important and the famous dynasties that had ruled Mangalore

until the arrival of the Portuguese in Mangalore were the Rashtrakutas, Hoysalas and Western Chalukyas.

The entire area around Arabian Sea and the Mangalore port was under the control of the Portuguese during the 16th and the 17th centuries. During this period, the Portuguese actively took part in the dealings and the associations of local chieftains. It was in the year 1695 that the Arabs burnt the entire town in vengeance for the Portuguese restrictions on the trade of Arab.

#### **Under Hyder Ali & Tipu Sultan -**

Hyder Ali, the de facto ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore, conquered Mangalore in 1763, consequently bringing the city under his administration until 1767. Mangalore was ruled by the British East India Company from 1767 to 1783, but was subsequently wrested from their control by Hyder Ali's son, Tipu Sultan in 1783. The Second Anglo Mysore War ended with the Treaty of Mangalore, signed between Tipu Sultan and the British East India Company on March 11, 1784. After the defeat of Tipu at the Fourth Anglo Mysore War, the city remained in control of the British, headquartering the Canara district under the Madras Presidency.

The city was largely peaceful during British rule, with urban and infrastructural developments being affected during the period. Mangalore



flourished in education and in industry, becoming a commercial centre for trade gradually. The march of the town towards becoming a busy commercial outlet was heralded by the Lutheran German Basel Mission.

### **Lutheran German Basel Mission**

The opening of the Lutheran German Basel Mission in 1834 brought many cotton weaving and tile manufacturers to the city. When Canara (part of the Madras Presidency until this time) was bifurcated into North Canara and South Canara in 1860, Mangalore was transferred into South Canara and became its headquarters. South Canara remained under Madras Presidency, while North Canara was transferred to Bombay Presidency in 1861. The enactment of the Madras Town Improvement Act (1865) mandated the establishment of the Municipal council on May 23, 1866, which was responsible for urban planning and providing civic amenities. Roman Catholic missions to Mangalore like the Italian Jesuit "Mangalore Mission" of 1878 played an important role in education, health, and social welfare. The linking of Mangalore in 1907 to the Southern Railway, and the subsequent proliferation of motor vehicles in India, further increased trade and communication between the city and the rest of the country.

When Hyder Ali attempted to conquer Tulu-Nadu, the people of Tulu-Nadu appeared to have lost their personal valor. Queen Veerammaji, who was ruling Bidanuru at that time (A.D.1756-1763), was subject to several administrative weaknesses. When the political condition of Bidanuru had reached its lowest ebb around A.D. 1763, Hyder Ali took over Bidanuru and renamed it 'Hyder Nagar'. Hyder Ali knew that Mangalore could become an important naval base among the prominent commercial cities on the west coast. He converted Mangalore city into a harbour and a strong central port capable of handling all intricate dealings & transactions.

Hyder Ali appointed Latif-ali-Baig, Commander-in-Chief of his army, as the Inspector-in-Chief of the naval forces at Mangalore.

Hyder Ali had made a grant to one of the temples of Tulu-Nadu in A.D.1765.

Tipu Sultan, son of Hyder Ali, regained Mangalore, Shaken by the unexpected invasion of Tipu, the British had fled to Mumbai, leaving behind in Mangalore, 80 European ships, 180 soldiers and large quantities of arms and ammunitions. Tipu had succeeded in liberating Mangalore from the British hold within a week. Inevitably, the British got prepared to negotiate a treaty of



peace with Hyder Ali. Tipu Sultan with his powerful army invaded Mangalore. Indeed that invasion was a retaliatory reply to the defeat Hyder Ali had suffered in A.D.1766 in the hands of the British. After receiving Mangalore to his control from the British, in September 1770 A.D., the agreement treaty was signed. This agreement is known as the Treaty of Mangalore. The fundamental condition of that agreement was to supply fine quality rice from Mangalore to Mumbai.

The Portuguese had entertained certain ambitions about Mangalore, and this treaty of 1771 became a symbol and a starting point of their friendly relation.

As a result of the conquest of Dakshina Kannada undertaken by Tipu, the Heggade of Vitla and his family had fled to Tellacherry. An inscription found in Kadumata of the Vitla kingdom, dated A.D.1719, has on record details about a certain period of time when Domba Heggade of Vitla had not paid the tributes due, he had been arrested, etc. In those annexations, Heggade had got the help of his nephew, the military chief, and responsible for the activities in the province of Canara, to put down the prominence of Heggade of Vitla and Subbarao, the Sirasthedar of Coimbatore at some earlier time, who had supported Heggade, had attacked the office of the Tahsildar of Kadaba near Puttur, on May 7th, 1800.

Francis Buchman, a Scottish physician visited Mangalore in the year 1801 and he has put forward the point that Mangalore was a very prosperous and rich port possessing a great trade activity during that time. Rice was the main article that was exported from Mangalore port to Bombay, Muscat, Malabar and Goa. Betel Nut or Supari was the article that was exported to Kutch, Bombay and Surat. Sandalwood and Pepper were exported to Bombay while Cassia and Turmeric to Surat, Kutch, Bombay and Muscat. Other items that were exported from Mangalore port were Timber, Ginger, Choir, Iron, Cinnamon, Sugar and Salt.

#### **Sultan bateri of tipusultan**

There is a remnant of the defense strategy of Tipu Sultan in the structure called the Sultan Battery in Mangalore. This is a structure built on the Gurupura River shaped like a fortress and with strategic positions to mount guns on all sides. This, the structure was created in 1784, with a sole intention of preventing the British from mounting an attack from the sea side. But Tipu failed to hold control over the place, thus giving way to British forces. The tragic death of Tipu Sultan in 1799 gave the British control back over Mangalore and remained until India gained independence in 1947. King Tipu Sultan's soldiers always looked at the movement of ships in and around Sultan Battery area. His army horses



grazed in a place, Kudre-valli where the present Kudroli temple has been built.

The British had not entered as administrators till A.D.1768, in to the Dakshina Kannada region. During the same year they had undertaken an exploratory naval expedition from Mumbai to Mangalore. Before that, the British had come to Mangalore in A.D.1737, only with an intention to sign an agreement with the Governor of Bidanuru. The Commander-in-Chief of the army of Somashekhara Nayaka II of Bidanuru, at the time of extending his conquests to Neeleshwara in Dakshina Kannada, had to incur the wrath of the powerful British East India Company at Tellacherry in Kerala. As a result of the Malayalis of Kerala supporting the British in A.D.1736, the British army could take under its control the Alikunnu fort on the Banks of River Kavarya. Due to the British influence, Bidanuru Surappayya, the Governor of Mangalore, had entered into an agreement with the British official Linch, during February 1737 A.D. According to that agreement, the British gradually obtained monopoly over the overseas trade in pepper and cardamom, in the Kollathiri area of the Bidanuru province under the

British occupation. As soon as the British opened the Alikunnu fort under their occupation, the Bidanuru officials captured that. As a consequence, the Nayaka of Bidanuru took over that part of Neeleshwara which was on the borders of Kollathiri. The king of Neeleshwara, who happened to be directly related to the Kollathiri family, protected that by keeping it under his own authority.

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## Shravanabelagola – an inscriptional repository –a center of Epigraphy tourism

**Abstract:** This paper examines the abundance of inscriptions in the hills of Shravanabelagola the famous Jain pilgrimage center. More than 800 inscriptions have been found at Shravanabelagola, dating from 600 A.D.to 1830 A.D. A large number of these inscriptions are found in the Chandragiri Hill and the rest in the Indragiri Hill and some of them are found inside town. The region is a hilly area & the quarrying in the surrounding area is gradually affecting the vicinity. The government & non governmental agencies have to apply strategies to conserve this center from environmental decaying all the stake holders of tourism have to identify the threat to this region & have to resolve them in coordination. Several epigraphs are losing their original texts some of them are losing their original stone support some of them are not at all legible while some of them are made to lie on floor. There is a need to improve the practice of stone conservation internationally by providing participants with a holistic understanding of the decay and deterioration of stone, disseminating effective conservation methodologies, and ensuring a practical understanding of appropriate repair methods and long-term management strategies

**Keywords:** Shravanabelagola, inscriptional repository, center of Epigraphy tourism ,strategies, international research

**Introduction-**Shravanabelagola is a Jain pilgrimage center know for the colossal single rock statue of Bahubali , son of first Theerthankara of Jain religion , Parshwanatha. This place became an important center for Jain religious tenets since 10<sup>th</sup> century. More than 800 inscriptions have been found at Sravanabelagula, dating from 600 A.D.to 1830 A.D. A large number of these inscriptions are found in the Chandragiri Hill and the rest in the Indragiri Hill and some of them are found inside town.

**Inscriptional significance-** Most of the inscriptions at the Chandragiri Hill date back before the 10<sup>th</sup> century

1. These inscriptions include some texts in the Kannada, Sanskrit, Konkani, Tamil, Marwari and Mahajani languages.
2. The inscriptions are written in *Halegannada* or Old Kannada and *Purvahalagannada* or Ancient Kannada characters.
3. Some of these inscriptions mention the rise and growth in power of the several Royal





dynasties which ruled Karnataka such as Western Ganga Dynasty, the Rashtrakutas, the Hoysala Empire, the Vijayanagar Empire and the Wodeyar dynasty.

4. These inscriptions have helped modern scholars to understand the nature and development of the Kannada language and its literature.

5. The first inscription which is dated 600 A.D. pays reverence to Bhagawan Mahavira swamy.

6. It also has mentioned the arrival of Jain Pontiff Badhrabahu Swamy staying in the place.

7. This inscription illustrates the social status, wealth, the fertility and generosity of the people of this area.

8. These inscriptions refer to Iruguppa, a close associate of Shrutamuni, the main ascetic and also the commander in chief donated Belagola village for conducting the regular worship of Lord Gommateshwara.

9. The place was also called Gommatapura according to an inscription belonging to A.D. 1159 when Hulla, the commander in chief constructed the temple of Twenty four prophets.

10. The income generated from the land was utilised for the renovation purposes of the Jain temples and also for providing food to the assembly of ascetics.

11. It was also called by the epithet 'Dakshina Kashi' and the statue of Lord Ananthanatha was installed in Bhandari Basadi in the year 1857 A.D.

Sravanabelagola was a great centre for merchandise during the 12th century and the people from far and near used to gather here.

12. It is interesting to note that the name Belagola is mentioned in the oldest inscription i.e. A.D. 650.

13. Shanthasena Muni rejuvenated Jainism, attained salvation by observing Sallekhana on the top the hill.

### Inscriptions at Chandragiri

1. An inscription found on a rock to the South of the Parshwanatha temple has stated that about 700 saints have paid tribute to the pious doctrines of Jina.

2. An inscription dated 650 A.D. describes the beauty of Chandragiri hill as bordered by green crops Other inscriptions dated 700 A.D. have mentioned the pontiffs of the place and also the nuns such as Guru Gunasena and nun Dhanekuttidevi.

3. The name of Acharya Arishtanemi who hailed from North India is also found in an inscription of Chandragiri hill.

4. The names of Siddhas and Vidyadharas are found in the inscriptions.



5. The names of other Gurus include Akshayakirti (Mathura), Gunadevasuri, Baladeva, Ugrasena, Mahasena Muni and Gunabhushana. Simhanandi Guru attained salvation here. Nagasena Muni observed the vow Sanyasana.

6. Many inscriptions relating to Sallekhana are found here.

7. The nun Demitamati of Mayuragrama Sangha, Prabhachandra Siddantha Deva and also Meghachandratravidyadeva of Pustakagachha Desiga Gana observed the promise.

8. The other munis who observed Sallekhana include Ajitakirti Deva.

9. In addition to this many Shravakas and Shravikas observed Sallekhana on the hill at the behest of ascetics and nuns. An important inscription among these includes queen Shanthaladevi who observed Sallekhana.

10. The inscriptions has also mentioned the name of here guru Prabhachandra Siddantha Deva, Vardhamana Deva and Ravichandra Deva.

11. The words Sanyasana, Samadhi and Sallekhana are used in different inscriptions found. Jinanathapura the village nearby Indragiri also was the abode of ascetics and Shravakas.

12. An important inscription bearing the pen name Sri Kaviratna denotes Ranna, the Kannada poet who scribed Gadayuddha and Ajitanathapurana (10th century). He was sheltered by Sri Chamundaraya.

13. An inscription found at the foot of Manasthambha of Marasimha mentions the valour and sanctified life of Marasimha the great Ganga king.

### Inscriptions at Indragiri

1. In an inscription of 12th century A.D. found at the left entrance of Suttalaya has mentioned Chavundaraya's determination to get the statue carved and has narrated the history of Bahubali.

2. An inscription found on a rock to the right of Akhanda Bagilu has mentioned the performance of Panchakalyana to the Bahubali statue in 12th century.

3. The inscriptions found in Kannada, Tamil and Marathi languages on the anthills near the feet of Lord Bahubali mentions that Chavundaraya was instrumental in carving out this great statue.

4. Another inscription found on the other side of the feet mentions that Gangaraja was instrumental in constructing the temple structure Suttalaya



around Bahubali. Boppana's inscription dated 1118 A.D. situated at the entrance to the main quadrangle of Lord Gommateshwara gives a succinct and traditional account of the Lord.

5. It narrates the story of Bharata and Bahubali who fought each other vigorously is narrated in several inscription

6. The names of the 24 theerthankaras is found in the epigraphs.

7. The references to Jain festivities & education ceremonies is found.

1. Adinatha.
2. Suvidhinatha.
3. Aranatha.
4. Ajitanatha.
5. Mitalanatha.
6. Mallinatha..
7. Munisuvrata.
8. Abhinandana.
9. Vasupujya.
10. Naminatha.
11. Sumatinatha.
12. Vimalanatha.
13. Neminatha.
14. Padmapiabha.
15. Anantanatha.
16. Parsvanatha.
17. Suparsvamltha.
18. DharmanAtha.
19. Chandraprabha. .
20. Shantinatha.
21. Mahavira or Vardhamana

22. Muni suvratha
23. Aranatha
24. Kunthanatha

Even though there are innumerable epigraphs in this region highlighting the Jain tenets.

1. The conservation of the epigraph needs further detailing.
2. The epigraphs are open to environmental decaying hence the protection is immediate necessity.
3. Quarrying in the surrounding areas have to be stopped completely
4. The management of the epigraphs needs to be handled by government as well as the private agencies in coordination
5. The appointment of guides who are experts in epigraphy reading is essential
6. The availability of translators in this region is also necessary.
7. An epigraphy museum containing the copies of the original documents needs a priority
8. The government Tourism department has to appoint Epigraphers to decipher epigraphs in the surrounding areas linking the historicity of the region.
9. The region is a hilly area hence the environmental protection has to be doubled.
10. It is the place where several language inscriptions are found hence the place needs a



revitalization as a top priority from the tourism department

Stone conservation is a special science which needs special experts scholars to understand the stone conservation processes. Stone conservators are needed to work in this place. An carrying out repairs needs mechanical surveying & as several epigraphs are susceptible to direct weather, there is a need to relocate them. There is a necessity to identify the type of stone, ascertain what decay mechanism is going on and why it has happened, recommend and carry out preventive and remedial works as necessary, provide advice on future care, protection, replication and maintenance. Any cleaning should be carried out using gentle means such as bristle brushes and water but not aggressive detergents; a stone conservator can advise you on how to do this and whether specialist intervention is needed.

**Conclusion-** These inscriptions are a treasure house for epigraphers & researchers in Indian epigraphy. The conservation of the epigraphs, texting & digitalizing needs good research funding. The Place is a pilgrimage center as it attracts lakhs of devotees every year but there is a need to make the center an educational & epigraphical study center. The place can be made as an

epigraphy museum. There have been several opportunities in this place for researchers to explore. There is a need to improve the practice of stone conservation internationally by providing participants with a holistic understanding of the decay and deterioration of stone, disseminating effective conservation methodologies, and ensuring a practical understanding of appropriate repair methods and long-term management strategies.

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## Establishing An Identity- The Vidhanasoudha - the Palace of the People as a Tourist's Heart Throb

**Abstract:** This paper traces the history of construction of Vidhana Soudha & addresses the issues of managing this huge structure without causing damage to the original style. Vidhana Soudha in Bangalore is a huge monument housing government offices of government of Karnataka state. The building has a historical legacy reflecting the vision of the Chief minister Kengal Hanumanthiah. It is the largest Legislative building in India. Vidhana Soudha was designed to showcase indigenous architecture and usher in the new age of democracy. Sightseeing in Bangalore become important because of this monumental structure. But the building is under threat of mismanagement & environmental pollution.

**Key words:** Vidhana Soudha, management , threats to building

### Introduction

During the tenure of former Chief Minister K. Chengalaraya Reddy, the building plan was mooted , while this dream envisioned by the then Chief Minister Kengal Hanumanthaiah, It felt it necessary to assimilate the scattered government offices. He was of the opinion that to bring about speedy administration it was necessary to position them in one place. The foundation was laid the then Prime Minister Jawaharalal Nehru on 13th of July 1951, but unfortunately the work was discontinued.

The successor to Chief minister K. C. Reddy, was K. Hanumanthaiah who was a lawyer by profession and an architect at heart, . It is said he was he piqued by a remark made by some Russian delegation when they visited the city, as the quote of Russian

delegation says 'all the structures here in this city are from European style, no own idea of architecture', that was the day K.Hanumanthaiah decided to bring his dream to reality and he changed already made blueprint from a single storey building to three storied building, and through his broad vision he suggested to construct a large building where both legislature and secretariat should accommodate. The works engineer behind this gigantic construction was B.R.Manickam.

With the help of a gigantic team of around 5000 labourers, 1500 chisellers large number of masons and wood carvers, this monumental work of constructing the **Vidhana Soudha** was completed in the year 1956.



1. This stone structure is having an total area of 5,50,505 square feet, with very broad steps from entrance

2. there is a quote on the entrance 'Government's work is God's work', further statues of great personalities like Dr.B.R. Ambedkar and Jawaharalal Nehru was erected in front of this building, the work is worship is the motive behind the man who worked hard to construct this monumental work, his statue was at the rear end.

3. The western side façade is based on the sculptures of Rajasthan Palaces, the other side on the northern part was modeled as per the Krishnaraja Sagara dam at Mysore.

4. gopuram or domes were like of a temple and balconies were constructed in Rajashtani style.

5. Its eastern face has a porch with 12 granite columns, 40 feet (12 m) feet tall. Leading to the foyer is a flight of stairs with 45 steps, more than 200 feet (61 m) wide. The central dome, 60 feet (18 m) in diameter, is crowned by a likeness of the Indian national emblem.

6. The cabinet meeting hall is on the western side which is in third floor and doors are decorated and carved in sandalwood make.

The total structure of **Vidhana Soudha** is 720 feet height in length and 360 feet in width, the inner space of the quadrangle is 260 feet by 260 feet, the eastern side hall are constructed with eight main columns which can carry 6000 tons of weight.

Vital statisticsThis gigantic structure was constructed by using granite which are sourced from quarries in and around of the city of Bangalore, while stones were brought from Arahally and Hesaraghatta which were used for exteriors, from Mallasandra the green bluish granite was brought and used and Magadi porphyry stones were utilized for stone work decoration.

In spite of several opposition this monumental task was completed with an cost of 175 lakhs, but the name and royal look of this gigantic structure has shown to the world that the cost involved is nothing compared to the purpose for which it is serving now, even in later stages the state owned public works department had opined the total cost involved to construct the **Vidhana Soudha** has saved atleast 30% of the construction cost.It is a rare pride to be in this city of Bangalore, which is also having a great structure like **Vidhana Soudha** which was constructed by an great visionary of that time K.Hanumanthaiah

The stone structure, which reflects the 'Neo-Dravidian' style of architecture, was built with 'Bangalore-granite' that was excavated from Mallasandra and Hesaraghatta. The building has three main floors, with the ground floor and first floor measuring 1,32,400 sq ft. The top floor measures 1,01,165 sq ft. Its total floor area adds up to



5,50,505 sq ft. While the building's length is 700 ft and width 350 ft, its height from the floor level to the top of the central dome is 150 feet. Enhancing the visual appeal of the central dome are the twelve 40-foot columns above the grand steps. The central dome is 60 ft in diameter and rests on an octagonal drum with the national emblem atop it. The Vidhana Soudha was constructed at a cost of Rs 1.84 crore during 1952-56. Apart from around 1,500 chisellers and wood carvers, about 5,000 labourers worked on the colossal project. A majority of the unskilled labourers involved in construction work were reportedly prisoners. They walked free on completion of the project. The legislative assembly chamber was the venue of the 1986 SAARC Summit.

### The Style

This building is 46 meters height construction is an important landmark for the city of Bangalore. This has been considered as an very important building in the city, which is constructed completely in the swadeshi style of architecture, the four domes can be seen in all four corners, the entrance is eclipsed with a four headed lion, which symbolizes the Indian sovereignty. treated as an marvel of modern architecture and a combination of traditional Dravidian and also modern styles. The ideal place to visit near this beauty is a park where a neo-Dravidian granite building is situated, the ideal time to

visit this place is in evenings. The gigantic building has twenty two state government departments with over three hundred rooms, the construction of the big building was started in the year 1952, it took approximately around 4 years for completion.

### The initial plan

Chief minister Kengal Hanumanthaiah is credited with the conception and construction of the Vidhana Soudha, The foundation stone was laid by prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru, on 13 July 1951. However, it was Hanumanthaiah who was instrumental in the redesign and speedy construction of Vidhana Soudha. He visited Europe, Russia, United States and other places and got the idea of building the Vidhana Soudha by incorporating various designs from the buildings he had seen. It was completed in 1956. He took a lot of interest and effort in building this marvelous granite building.

The Vidhana Soudha has four floors above and one floor below ground level and sprawls across an area of 2,300 by 1,150 feet (700 m × 350 m). It is the largest Legislative building in India. Its eastern face has a porch with 12 granite columns, 40 feet (12 m) feet tall. Leading to the foyer



is a flight of stairs with 45 steps, more than 200 feet (61 m) wide. The central dome, 60 feet (18 m) in diameter, is crowned by a likeness of the Indian national emblem. The front of the building is inscribed with the words *Government's Work is God's Work*.<sup>[3]</sup>

Threats :-

1. Bangalore is considered as a highly polluted city & the atmosphere pollution is affecting the building
2. The black smoke & carbon emission of the millions of vehicles which pass by the monument is really causing the structure great damage
3. The underground subways & metro construction has loosened the soil layers in Bangalore.
4. The unscientific felling of huge trees in & around the building has also made damage
5. The volume of vehicular traffic is on the increase near the building causing greater damage
6. The cost of construction at that time was just 17.5 million rupees. But presently, annual maintenance cost itself is more than 20 million rupees including repairs, painting, and other miscellaneous expenses.
7. The building needs millions of rupees on the management hence the government has to plan out

meticulously to manage this huge monument.

8. The building needs to make from vehicular traffic & the carbon emission has to be prevented.
9. Several government offices have been renovated time & again This is causing damage to original construction design
10. The construction of a huge building like this is a huge task hence all should pay attention to retaining its beauty as in its original style.

Stone conservation is a special science which needs special experts scholars to understand the stone conservation processes. Stone conservators are needed to work in this place . An carrying out repairs needs mechanical surveying & as several epigraphs are susceptible to direct weather , there is a need to relocate them. The lack of lighting inside monuments where epigraphs are kept , lack of sufficient management , shadowed misrepresentations. dirt , damaging position of the epigraphs , vandalism by the visitors are causing the decay of the several epigraphs. There is a necessity to identify the type of stone , ascertain what decay mechanism is going on and why it has happened. , recommend and carry out preventive and remedial works as necessary , provide advice on future care, protection, replication and





maintenance. Any cleaning should be carried out using gentle means such as bristle brushes and water but not aggressive detergents; a stone conservator's advice & specialist intervention are needed.

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## Projecting Tiruvanna Malai Hills As A Spiritual Tourist Center – key significance of giri pradakshina

**Abstract:** This paper probes about the mythological, spiritual & secular significance connected to circumambulation in Hindu temples in general & Shiva temples in particular & the customary answers provided by the secular & worldly effects of circumambulation to human sufferings. Indian spiritual conceptualization of devotion towards Shiva is always embedded in great manifestation of cosmic potency of Shiva – the destroyer. In case of Tiruvannamalai hill, the hill itself is the deity & is worshipped through circumambulation. The factual significance of this divine act is presumably equalized with circumambulating the whole world. The circumambulation is 14 kms, there are eight lingas in eight directions. Thus octagonal shape of the city is conjecturally explained. The theology connected with circumambulation is even today projected in Tiruvannamalai with great veneration & devotion. People take up this circumambulation specially on Shivarathri. There are multitudes of stories connected with circumambulation in Indian Shiva temples.

**Key words:** circumambulation, devotion,

**Introduction:** - In Tiruvannamalai temple great importance is attached to giri pradakshina meaning circumambulation around the hillock which is 14 kms. Devotees take circumambulation around eight lingas in eight directions around the hill. Thus octagonal shape of the temple city is conjecturally explained.

“Yaani kaani cha paapani janmanthara kruthaani cha  
Thaani thaani vinashyanthi pradakshinam pade pade  
Papoham papa karmanam papatma papa sambhava  
Trahi mam krupaya deva sharanagatha vatsala ,  
Anyatha sharanam nasthi tvameva sharanam mama tasmath karunya  
bhaavena raksha raksha prameshwara  
iti pradakshinam namaskaram karishye ,

This manthra is chanted during pradakshina in all Hindu temples. This manthra has special significance in giri Pradakshinam in Tiruvannamalai. It means “Let the omissions and commissions done in this life and also in the previous births and the resulting afflictions perish with each and every step of a pradakshina.”. Pradakshina or



circumambulation around a temple /idol / person / items of sanctity / hill etc has enormous attached values in Indian theology. The Puranas have enlisted high sounding reflections on human energy through this act. Tiruvannamalai temple has a long history & its enthralling history signifies the progression of the temple from a mere spiritual hub to a great philosophical center. The Tiruvannamalai temple complex has great thematic outpouring of idealistic rationales.

In Tiruvannamalai temple great importance to is attached to giri pradakshina meaning circumambulation around the hillock which is 14 kms. Devotees take circumambulation around eight lingas in eight directions around the hill . Thus octagonal shape of the temple city is conjecturally explained. The theology connected with circumambulation is even today projected in Tiruvannamalai with great veneration & devotion . People take up this circumambulation specially during Shivarathri . There are multitudes of stories connected with circumambulation in Indian Shiva temples. The probes about the mythological , spiritual & secular significance connected to circumambulation in Hindu temples in general & Shiva temples in particular & the customary answers provided by the secular & worldly effects of circumambulation to

human sufferings. The secular aspect of Giri pradakshina or circumambulation is that it frees us from sufferings. Tiruvannamalai temple offers even more of these sacred presumptions.

This is a translation of the spiritual concept of transition through levels in life into bodily movements by the worshipers as they move inwardly through ambulatory halls to the most sacred centre of spiritual energy of the deity. Circumambulation is done in a clockwise direction and in an odd rather than even number of times. Circumambulatory walking around the shrine, is a common form of Hindu prayer. The circumpolar pathway made of stone around the shrine is called the Pradakshina patha

**Sacred thoughts behind Circumambulation** -In many Hindu temples, the temple structure reflects the symbolism of the Hindu association of the spiritual transition from daily life to spiritual perfection as a journey through stages. Ambulatory passageways for circumambulation are present through which worshipers move in a clockwise direction, starting at the sanctuary doorway and moving inward toward the inner sanctum where the deity is enshrined.

This is a translation of the spiritual concept of transition through levels in life into bodily movements by the worshipers as they move inwardly



through ambulatory halls to the most sacred centre of spiritual energy of the deity. Circumambulation is done in a clockwise direction and in an odd rather than even number of times. Circumbulatory walking around the shrine, is a common form of Hindu prayer. The circumpolar pathway made of stone around the shrine is called the Pradakshina patha.

### **Spiritual Significance of pradakshina on shivarathri**

Festival of Mahashivaratri has tremendous significance in Hinduism. According to sacred scriptures, ritual worship of Lord Shiva on Shivratri festival that falls on the 14th day of the dark fortnight in the month of Phalgun pleases Lord Shiva the most. This fact is said to have been declared by Lord Shiva himself, when his consort Parvati asked him as to which ritual performed by his devotees pleases him the most. It is extremely auspicious to worship Lord Shiva on a Shivaratri as it is believed that worship of Lord Shiva with devotion and sincerity absolves a devotee of past sins. The devotee reaches the abode of Lord Shankara and lives there happily. He is also liberated from the cycle of birth and death and attains moksha or salvation. Immediately after Mahashivaratri, almost like a miracle, the trees are full of flowers as if to announce the fruitfulness & abundance of the earth has been rejuvenated. And this perhaps is the reason why the Linga is worshipped

throughout India as a symbol of fertility & productiveness. Mahashivaratri is thus not only a ritual but also a cosmic definition of the Hindu universe . It dispels ignorance, emanates the light of knowledge, makes one aware of the universe, ushers in the spring after the cold and dry winter, and invokes the supreme power to take cognizance of the beings that were created by him. Devotees prefer to visit this temple because of these reasons. Tiruvannamalai temple offers answers to these issues.

**Significance of Shiva worship-** In the Indian trinity, Shiva is portrayed as the wielder of power. Brahma creates, Vishnu protects, and Shiva destroys. He is the agent of power, the lord of Shakti, and the tamer of the Ganga, the one with the terrifying third eye.

**The Significance Of Parikrama-** The parikrama or the pradakshina or the circumambulation means circling the sacred object. It has deeper meaning in the religious space connecting the devotee to the cosmos. It is performed by circumambulating around a sacred person, sacred image, a sacred object or a temple in a clockwise direction<sup>1</sup>. It identifies four key elements such as destination, movement, magnitude and motivation. The movement here encompasses an object: a temple, a holy site, a sacred mountain, a lake, a



river, a city, and even includes circling around oneself. It has several meanings such as honoring, centering, bonding, setting apart, and reaffirmation of the sacred territorial claim. It also symbolizes the completeness yet continuity, fulfillment and quest, contentment and pursuit, comprehension and mystery.

#### **The effects on pradakshina**

The Hindu temples are designed in such a way with passageways to facilitate the circumambulation. It takes the worshipper from the doorway of the sanctuary, housing the image of symbol of the Deity, around the sanctuary in a clockwise direction where further icons introduce other aspects of the divine. There is a popular legend about the importance of pradakshina. The story of Lord Ganesha who circumambulates around his parents reveals from the Hindu scriptures that circumambulating around the parents is accorded a higher status than circumambulating the entire universe. It also emphasizes on the fact that parents occupy the same status as god. Even Bible also relates to number 14 as a path to salvation. This is a translation of the spiritual concept of transition through levels in life into bodily movements by the worshipers as they move inwardly through ambulatory halls to the most sacred centre of spiritual energy of the deity. Circumambulation is done in a clockwise direction and in an odd

rather than even number of times. Circumbulatory walking around the shrine, is a common form of Hindu prayer. The circumpolar pathway made of stone around the shrine is called the Pradakshina patha

**Conclusion-** Thus the hill of Tiruvannamalai has great spiritual & secular significance. The Giri pradakshina around this hillock is considered as a great act of spirituality & this temple is famous by this operation of divinity. The pradakshina has immense value because human beings tend to indulge in their daily chores & they have no time to comprehend the inner self. The Hindu scriptures attached greater importance to knowing the inner side of one's being because man tended to commit several blunders & over indulgence during his life. Thus the giri pradakshina is adhering to the principle of divinity cosmic consciousness & comprehension of temporal nature of material life. Thus the temple of Tiruvannamalai offers answers to all these issues besides igniting the lure to consider the myth called life.

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## Supportive Strategies for development of tourism in India

**Abstract:** Tourism sector in India is a fast growing sector with good support to Indian economy & GDP growth. There have been several initiatives by the Government of India to promote tourism. Attracting foreign tourists as well as Indigenous tourists has been taken up by the central government as well as the state government on a war footing. Millions of rupees is being sent on campaigns to promote various kinds of tourism. Still there are several shortcomings in the implementation of the projects. The tourism industry badly needs sustainable infrastructural support. A public private partnership is needed to boost the initiatives already in the offing. This paper highlights the strategies which can support to further the tourism sector towards an affirmative growth.

**Keywords:** Tourism sector, Government promotion , policy interventions, supportive strategies.

**Introduction:** Government of India is implementing good positive strategies to boost tourism sector provision of grant of export house status to the tourism sector, provision of incentives for promoting private investment in the form of Income Tax exemptions, provision of interest subsidy and reduced import duty. The hotel and tourism-related industry has been declared a high priority industry for foreign investment which entails automatic approval of direct investment up to 51 per cent of foreign equity and allowing 100 per cent non-resident Indian investment and simplifying rules regarding the grant of approval to travel agents, tour operators and tourist transport operators.

Government The first-ever Indian Tourism Day was celebrated on January 25, 1998. The Year 1999 was celebrated as *Explore India Millennium Year* by presenting a spectacular tableau on the cultural heritage of India at the Republic Day Parade and organising India Tourism Expo in New Delhi and Khajuraho. Moreover, the campaign '*Visit India Year 2009*' was launched at the International Tourism Exchange in Berlin, aimed to project India as an attractive destination for holidaymakers. The government joined hands with leading airlines, hoteliers, holiday resorts and tour operators, and offered them a wide range of incentives and bonuses. The campaign of governments to boost tourism includes

**Supportive initiatives of the government to promote tourism**



1. According to the latest Tourism Satellite Accounting (TSA) research, released by the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) and its strategic partner Oxford Economics in March 2009:

2. The demand for travel and tourism in India is expected to grow by 8.2 per cent between 2010 and 2019 and will place India at the third position in the world.

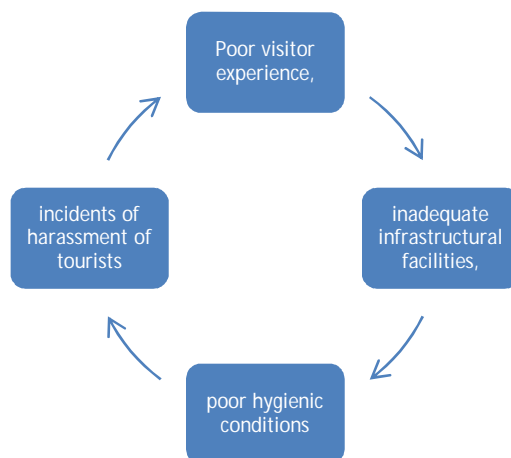
3. India's travel and tourism sector is expected to be the second largest employer in the world, employing 40,037,000 by 2019.

4. Capital investment in India's travel and tourism sector is expected to grow at 8.8 per cent between 2010 and 2019.

5. The report forecasts India to get capital investment worth US\$ 94.5 billion in the travel and tourism sector in 2019.

6. India is projected to become the fifth fastest growing business travel destination from 2010-2019 with an estimated real growth rate of 7.6 per cent.

**Constraints:** The major constraint in the development of tourism in India is the non-availability of adequate infrastructure including adequate air seat capacity, accessibility to tourist destinations, accommodation and trained manpower in sufficient number







India attracts visitors from following countries (2014 2015)

USA	15%
UK	12%
GERMANY	3%
AUSTRALIA	3%
CANADA	3%
SRILANKA	3%
MALASIA	3%
FRANCE	3%
RUSSIA	3%
BANGLADESH	12%
THAILAND	2%
PORTUGAL	2%
ARGENTINA	2%
BRAZIL	2%

Source : India tourism at a glance 2014

In 2015, India's tourism industry was expected to contribute 42.77 billion US dollars to the country's economy, and this figure was forecasted to rise to 85.6 billion by 2025. Tourist Arrivals in India averaged 41 ,

7742.41 from 2000 until 2016, reaching an all time high of 91 , 3000 in December of 2015 and a record low of 12 , 9286 in May of 2001. ( The report of the Department of Tourism, India.2016)

tourist arrivals in India	
Year	tourists( lakh)
2000	41 , 7742
2015	91 , 3000

Source : India tourism at a glance 2015 Government of India publication New Delhi 2015

**The e- tourist Visa scheme** The e-Tourist visa scheme, launched in November 2014, is aimed at simplifying the lengthy procedures for international travellers who visit India for sightseeing, medical treatment, short business trips or to meet friends and relatives. The 37 countries newly included in e-Tourist Visa scheme are Albania, Austria,

Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Iceland, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Moldova, Namibia, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, South Africa, Swaziland, Switzerland,



Tajikistan, Trinidad & Tobago, Zambia and Zimbabwe. 7.5 lakh visas are issued by the Government of India . The scheme enables citizens who intend to visit the country to

apply for visa online without approaching the Indian Mission the following countries rank the list of countries availing the facility.

Countries availing the E tourist visa facilities	
UK	24%
US	17%
Russian federation	9%
France	8%
Germany	6%
Austria	5%

Source : India tourism at a glance 2015 Government of India publication New Delhi 2015

In 2002, Indian tourism Misnity launched a campaign to promote Incredible India as a tourist destination. The phrase "Incredible India" was adopted as a slogan by the ministry. Before 2002, the Indian government regularly formulated policies and prepared pamphlets and brochures for the promotion of tourism, however, it did not support tourism in a concerted fashion a conscious effort to bring in more professionalism in its attempts to promote tourism. It formulated an integrated communication strategy with the aim of promoting India as a destination of choice for the discerning traveler. The tourism ministry engaged the services of advertising and marketing firm Ogilvy & Mather (India) (O&M) to create a new campaign to increase tourist inflows into the country. The campaign projected India as an attractive tourist destination by showcasing different aspects of

Indian culture and history like yoga, spirituality, etc. The campaign was conducted globally and received appreciation from tourism industry observers and travelers alike. However, the campaign also came in for criticism from some quarters. Some observers felt that it had failed to cover several aspects of India which would have been attractive to the average tourists.

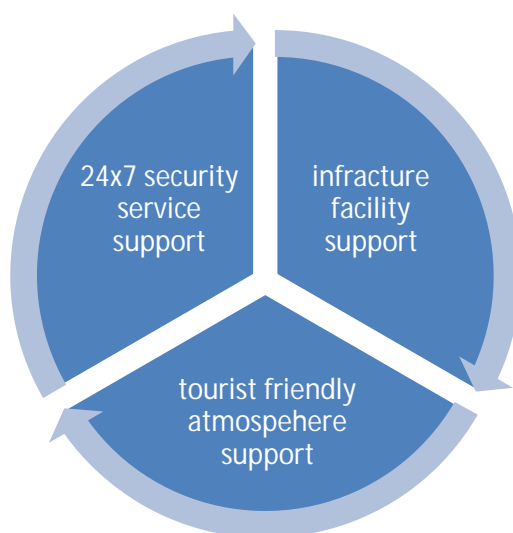
### Atithi devobhava campaign

Atithi Devo Bhava campaign regards a procedure of the host-guest relationship. Recently it has also become the tag line tourism campaign to improve the treatment of tourists in India. It is an attempt to improve the number of tourists traveling to India, the Tourism Department of India started the *Atithi Devo Bhavah* campaign with the theme incredible India. Atithi Devo Bhavah is a social awareness

campaign that aimed at providing the inbound tourist a greater sense of being welcomed to the country. The campaign targets the general public, while focusing mainly on the stakeholders of the tourism industry.

The campaign provides training and orientation to taxi drivers, guides, immigration officers, police officials, and other personnel who interact directly with the tourists.

The following strategies can help boost the inland & foreign tourists



1. Setting up security counters at all strategic points
2. Setting up online booking counters
3. Application of tourism destinations portals
4. Setting up 24x7 tourist operator services
5. Setting up subsidized excise duties for select shopping areas
6. Setting up travel marketing information counters
7. Setting up user friendly inland transport facility
8. Setting up cab service
9. Strengthening internet connectivity & Wi-fi network in tourist destinations
10. Setting up 24x7 police protection services

**Language & communication constraints** - Foreign tourists need good translators, friendly shopping,

good security but IN India there is a lack of translators, foreign language knowing cab operators, foreign



language knowing hotel servants, foreign language knowing tour guides, foreign language knowing personal staff , foreign language knowing shoppers. These foreign tourists suffer from these services.

**Conclusion** -The tourism industry badly needs sustainable infrastructural support. A public private partnership is needed to boost the initiatives already in the offing. This paper highlights the strategies which can support to further the tourism sector towards affirmative growth. The position of India in the tourist map of the world is high but the rising levels of atrocities against tourist deter the tourists from visiting India. There are several campaigns to attract the tourist but at the same time there needs to be strategies to make tourists experience a good stay in India during their visit. The strengthening of the security, strengthening of the cyber laws, strengthening of the legal jurisdiction is needed.

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## The historic legacy of Bijapura- growth of a historical city as a tourist destination

**Abstract :** Bijapura is now a district in Karnataka. It was the capital of the Adil Shahi kings who ruled parts of Deccan.. As such this place is dotted with huge mosques, decorative mausoleums, exuberant palaces, brawny fortifications, tall watch towers , imposing gateways, graceful minarets and vast artifacts which are evidence to the historical legacy of this region. The gigantic mausoleum dominates the landscape of Bijapura making it as a great tourist destination. It houses Jumma masjid one of the finest mosques in India. It attracts tourists all the year round. This paper traces the legacy of tourist attraction in this region.

**Key words:** Bijapura, historical legacy, Islamic impact on architecture

**Introduction-** Bijapura district is boarded by the rivers Bhima on the north and Krishna on the south. It presents a stark landscape of red, rocky hills, long stretches of treeless fields and gigantic boulders strewn in groups over the rolling plains. The most popular attraction of the district is the historic city Bijapura, the one- time capital of the Adil Shahi kings. It is dotted with mosques, mausoleums, palace, fortifications, watch towers , imposing gateways, graceful minarets; and mile upon mile of ruins steeped in history. A port from these monuments , Bijapura is also a land of famous temples like Sri Siddeshwara and Sri Prasanna Ganesha. Besides basavana bagewadi is a pilgrimage center for Shaiva devotees all the year round.

### Gol gumbaz

The gigantic mausoleum dominates the landscape of Bijapur for miles around. At the centre of the centre of the mausoleum are tombs of muhammed adil shash, his wife, daughter, grandson and favourite court dancer. It houses the world's second largest dome unsupported by pillars, after st. Peter's in Rome. the dome forms a highly sensitive echo – chamber with the remarkable Whisperings Gallery around the base of the dome. This Gallery distinctly echoes the faintest whisper eleven times . one can have a fabulous view of the town from the Gallery. Built in 1659, the buildings most arresting features are the seven- storied octagonal spires at the four comers and the heavy bracketed cornice below the parapet.

**Archaeological museum –This is** located in the building in the front of the Gol Gumbaz, the museum



houses sculptures and carvings from Chalukyan temples, as well as artifacts from the Adil Shahi period . It also contains antique inscriptions, manuscripts, arms, chinaware, wood carvings and carpets.

**Jumma masjid-** Set in a sprawling ground covering 1, 16, 300 sq. feet, the Juma Masjid is described as one of the finest mosques in India . with its graceful arches, aisles , halls, intricate designs and large crowning onion dome , it is said to be the jewel of Adhil Shahi architecture. Aurangzeb later added a grand entrance and painted the floor with 2250 squares , one for each worshipper. What makes it even more special are the verses of the quran beautifully inscribed in letters of gold in the mihrab.

**Ibrahim roza-** On the western outskirts of the city. stands the Ibrahim Roza. There are two buildings here on a common platform, surrounded by gardens on three sides . One houses the tombs of Ibrahim Adil Shah II and his family, and the other ,a palatial mosque. The tomb is noted for its striking symmetry of proportion, elaborated walls , slender minarets, cupolas , parapets and cornices. The Ibrahim Roza is considered an inspiration for the Taj Mahal at Agra. The carved decorative panels, with crosses, lotuses and wheels highlight the various religious

influences during the rule of the Adil Shahi dynasty.

### **Malike- E- Maidan**

On a bastion (lion Gate) named for its ornamental stone lions, stands the Malike - e- maidan or 'lord of the plains'- reputedly the largest medieval cannon in the world . The 14 ft long weight 55 tones and is perched on a platform. The head of the cannon is fashioned in to the shape of a lion's head with open jaws trying to devour an elephant. Legend has it that if you touch gun and make a wish . It will come true.

### **Gagan Mahal**

It was built by Ali Adil Sgah I around 1561 to serve the dual purpose of a royal residence and a durbar hall. There are three magnificent arches. The central one being the widest . The ground floor was the Durbar Hall and the first floor , now in ruins , was the private residence of the royal family.

### **Asar Mahal**

It is believed to contain relics of prophet Mohammed. It was constructed around 1646 by Muhammad Adil Shah. There are landscape paintings and designs on the walls and ceiling of the hall on the upper storey , and the front is graced with a square tank.



### **Mehtar Mahal**

The Mehtar Mahal, to the east of the citadel, is not a palace as its name suggests. It was supposed to have been built for the sweepers of the royal household. The Mahal has an ornamental gateway, embellished by a profusion of carvings in the form of brackets supporting the balconies and stone-trellis work in Hindu style. The gateway leads to a mosque and a garden.

**Upli buruj-** A 24m high, 16<sup>th</sup> century watchtower built on high ground with its long cannons formed of the military defence of Bijapur. From the top of the tower, one can have a bird's eye view of the city and plains.

**Taj bawdi-** This is a water tank that commemorates Taj Sultana Ibrahim Adil Shah II's wife. Its front is made up of a majestic arch flanked by two octagonal towers.

**Toravi-** It is famous for its Narashima Temple and an underground shrine. The Kannada version of the Ramayana was written by Kumara Vlami in this temple and is hence called Toravi Ramayana. Ibrahim Adil Shah II built his new palace here and called the area Navarasur. Located here are the remains of the Sangeet Mahal, a palace where the king is believed to have attended dance and

music performances. He had fixed the first Thursday of every month to observe Id-e-Navras, a celebration of music, dance and other art forms.

### **Bra Kaman**

An elegant structure with 12 graceful arches, it is an incomplete mausoleum of Ali Adil Shah II.

**Jod gumbaz-** Located in the southwest part of the city are twin tombs with their bulbous domes. The gardens around them are a popular picnic spot.

**Kumtagi-** Here the remains of a water pavilion built during the reign of Adil Shahi can be seen. There are two main buildings surrounded by a moat. There are several faded paintings on the pavilion walls and domed ceilings.

### **Sahasraphani parshwanatha basadi**

This Jain Temple, situated on the outskirts of Bijapur, has a beautifully sculpted idol of Parshwanatha in black stone that is about 1500 years old and has a halo of 1008 snake hoods, each of which are interconnected. When the ritual anointing with milk is done, it travels through a maze of tubes, before it anoints the head and shoulders of the idol. This special ritual is done at 10 am on every new moon day (Amavasya) and



at 9 am on every full moon day (Poornima). Hidden in an ash-filled pit, probably, to escape religious persecution, the idol was discovered in the 20<sup>th</sup> century by a devotee. The temple where it is housed has now become an important Jain pilgrimage centre.

**Basavana bagewadi-** the birthplace of Basaveshvara the great social and religious reformer. This town has also been home to many scholars and poets who have often referred to it in their literary works. The popular Basaveshwara Temple – built in Chalukyan style has the statue of the presiding deity, Sangamanatha, a marble statue of Basaveshwara, a statue of Nilambikae and Nandi.

#### Strategies to improve tourist arrivals

11. Application of tourism destinations portals
12. Setting up 24x7 police protection services
13. Setting up 24x7 tourist operator services
14. Setting up inland tourist car service with guide support
15. Setting up online booking counters across India
16. Setting up security counters at all strategic points
17. Setting up shops of local importance
18. Setting up travel marketing information counters

19. Setting up user friendly inland transport facility
20. Strengthening internet connectivity & Wi-fi network in tourist destinations

**Conclusion:** Thus Bijapura has evolved as a historical city through the ages. The Islamic impact on building construction is evident. But Bijapura is a land of assimilation of Jainism, Islam, & Shaivism. Local tourists visit Bijapura whole year but the foreign visitors are comparatively less. The scorching heat deters the tourists from visiting the place. But with the promotion of Tourism through Karnataka tourism department, Bijapura will stand tall among the tourist destinations of the Karnataka.

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## Hampi - World's largest open air museum – impact on tourism

**Abstract:** Hampi called as a living heritage & world's largest open air museum, Hampi houses innumerable monuments. The UNESCO heritage site, Hampi is visited by foreign tourists on a larger note, but Hampi has been earning a wrong name for the wrong deeds. Hampi has been a center for drug addicts, late night parties, illegal activities, hippies & sexualities. The city once had opulent palaces, marvelous temples, massive fortifications, baths, markets, aqueducts, pavilions, stables for royal elephants and elegantly carved pillars. This was a city whose merchants offered diamonds, pearls, fine silks, brocades, horses. A visit to Hampi is a sojourn into the past. Most of the important structures and ruins are located in two areas, which are generally referred to as the Royal Centre and the Sacred Centre. Even though Hampi is a great tourist attraction, the environs are misused by tourists. This paper explores the important sites of Hampi & explores the mechanisms for preserving antiquity in Hampi.

**Key words:** Hampi, heritage center, prevention of mechanisms for improving tourism in Hampi,

**Introduction-** Set amidst an awesome boulder-strewn landscape along the banks of the Tungabhadra river 12km from the sleepy town of Hospete in Bellary district, 14<sup>th</sup> century Hampi was the magnificent capital of the Vijayanagar kingdom. "The city is such that the pupil of the eye has never seen a place like it, and the ear of intelligence has never been informed that existed anything to equal it in the world", marveled a 15<sup>th</sup> century Persian ambassador. Today, the historical monuments at this world Heritage site, which has stood the ravages of man and time, still evoke memories of the grandeur of a bygone era.

The city once had opulent palaces, marvelous temples, massive fortifications, baths, markets, aqueducts, pavilions, stables for royal elephants and elegantly carved pillars. This was a city whose merchants offered diamonds, pearls, fine silks, brocades, horses and according to one Portuguese visitor, "every sort of thing on earth".

A visit to Hampi is a sojourn into the past. Most of the important structures and ruins are located in two areas, which are generally referred to as the Royal Centre and the Sacred Centre. The Royal Centre in the south west part of the contains structures that seem to have been palaces, royal baths,



pavilions, stables and temples for ceremonial use. The Sacred Centre is situated on the northern edge of the city along the banks of the holy Tungabhadra River.

**King's Palace:** This is the largest enclosure and includes two major platform structures, an underground chamber- which must have served as a treasury or private audience hall, double fortification walls and several other interesting architectural elements.

**Mahanavami Dibba:** Equally impressive is the massive Mahanavami

Dibba, Where the kings once sat on gem-studded golden thrones and watched processions pass by. The platform sports densely carved bands of horses, soldiers and depictions of the various aspects of country life.

**Queen's Bath:** This structure has a very plain exterior but the interior is stunningly ornate, with graceful arched corridors, projecting balconies and Lotus-shaped fountains that used to spout perfumed water for the ladies of the court.

**Lotus Mahal:** This visually appealing structure has two levels, with open pavilions at the bottom and balconies above. An elegant example of the fusion of the Hindu and Muslim styles of

architecture, the Mahal derives its name from its beautiful, geometrically arranged cusped arches that resemble the petals of a flower opening to the sun

### **Elephant Stables**

An imposing edifice with arched entrances and many domes that once housed the magnificent state elephants.

### **Pushkarni**

The stepped water tank, excavated in the mid-1980s, was originally a part of the palace complex. Almost lyrical in its beauty, the tank is a tiered structure crafted from rectangular pieces of granite.

### **Hazara Rama Temple**

This was a royal temple reserved for ceremonial use. The entire temple is embellished with brass reliefs depicting scenes from the epic Ramayana. The walls of the enclosure are richly carved with friezes depicting processions of horses, elephants, dancing girls and soldiers attired in splendid weaponry. Inside, four exquisitely sculpted granite pillars add to the beauty of the Ardha Mantapa.

### **Vithala Temple**

The Vithala Temple is Hampi's crowning glory, with a magnificent stone chariot standing in the



temple courtyard. Equally impressive is the large Ranga Mantapa with 56 musical pillars that resound with musical chimes when struck.

### **Virupaksha Temple**

Dedicated to Lord Shiva and his consort Pampadevi, this is the only temple that is still used for worship. parts of the temple predate the Vijayanagar Empire The temple, with its nine-storied gopuram , towers above the other structures at Hampi. The ceiling of the Ranga Mantapa is beautifully painted with scenes from the Hindu epics and puranas.

### **Lakshminarasimha**

This awesome 6.7m high monolith depicting the man- lion from of Lord Vishnu is seated on a seven hooded serpent.

### **Badavilinga**

Located next to the lakshminarasimha statue , it is 3m high and stands permanently in water that flows through an ancient channel.

### **Ganesh Image**

Two Ganesha images (sasuvekalu and Kadalekalu) can be seen on the slopes of the Hemakuta Hill . One of them is enclosed in a temple

with unusually all pillars, while the other is in an open hall.

### **Anegindi**

Just across the Tungabhadra river is the fortress town of Anegundi, which pre-dates the vijayanagar Empire. Anegundi lies in the mythical kingdom of Kishkinda, ruled by the monkey king sugriva of Ramayana fame. Anjandri Hill, near anegundi, is believed to be the birthplace of the monkey-god Hanuman .Anegundi and its tranquil environs are dotted with forgotten temples and fortifications. the dilapidated Huchappayana Matha Temple, near the river , is worth a peek for its black stone lathe-turned pillars and fine panels of dancer. The other places of interest here are the sacred pampa sarovara. Aramane (a palace) and the Ranganatha temple.

### **Considerations**

1. There is a need to consider tightening security
2. providing 24x7 security along the heritage center
3. providing in house security chain link
4. monitoring drug trafficking
5. alarming nearby police stations spot by police portals.
6. strengthening vigil system
7. maintaining a register of tourists , their duration of stay



8. Registering each activity of the foreign tourists
9. check in and checkout vigilance
10. optimum provision for hotel bookings & cyber houses

**Conclusion :** The city once had opulent palaces , marvelous temples, massive fortifications, baths, markets, aqueducts, pavilions, stables for royal elephants a and elegantly carved pillars. This was a city whose merchants offered diamonds, perls, fine silks, brocades, horses etc. A visit to Hampi is a sojourn into the past. Most of the important structures and ruins are located in two areas , which are generally referred to as the Royal Centre and the Sacred Centre.

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