**SYNOPSIS**

Title:

A STUDY ON HERITAGE TOURISM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KALABURGI REGION

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 **INTRODUCTION:**

The concept of tourism has been divided into eco-tourism, health-tourism, pilgrimage, heritage-tourism, industrial-tourism, etc. When we study the nature of any religion in the world, we can note that, all of them gave importance to pilgrimage. For Muslims, Mecca is an important place. They guide the believers to make Hajj at least once in their life. For the Jewish people, Jerusalem is an important place. Christians consider Israel as Holy Land, where Christ was born, lived and died. They prefer to make pilgrimage to these lands. Likewise Hinduism also gives importance to pilgrimage. Varanasi, the Himalayas are some of the destinies for Hindus. These holy lands had grown as important trade and cultural centres in their later ages.

The term tourism derived from the Latin word ‘Tornus’, which means a circle or wheel. In 1981 the International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism defined tourism as particular activities selected by choice, and undertaken outside the Home. According to United World Tour Organization, “tourism comprise the activities of persons travelling to and staying in place outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and of the purposes.

The Kalburagi region is given a more aspects of historically to relate some kingdom and their development of monuments and history of Kalburagi region. The History about Kalburagi it’s a mainly started in 12th century those dynasties is a Chalukya’s of Kalyani, Rashtrakutas. And Kakatiyas, Kalachuris this dynasty ruled up to Warnagal. Together, it belongs to near of Kalburagi region.

In this situation on Kakatiyas at that same time of 1321 A.D, this part was a under the control of Delhi sultanate. The Bahamani ruler Hassan Gangue ruled by this portion so it make capital of this kingdom (1347A.D). After this dynasty was divided into five different parts. Basically the coverage was a brought under the Bidar and Bijapur sultanates. But 17th the Mughal empire Aurangzeb who take under control this region, Asif Jha, who was general of Auranagzeb and he formed a Hyderabad state which is a main part of Kalburagi District.Coverage Fort: (1347-1528 A.D) the Kalburagi Fort is Historical part of this region, and dignify for giving explain on earliest Islamic construction well known architecture. This fort built by Raja Gulch and but after it gained in Bahamanis. The Fort walls were fortified and big number of meters high, inside the Fort number of houses erstwhile structure invading mosques, guns, bullet dumps, and carriage tours.Some main monuments in Bahamani Kingdom:1. Jamma Masjid -it is the oldest mosque in south India, this structure we see in Fort still today well condition construction made by Rafi in 1367 A.D during period of Mohammad myself. It is the perfection of Persian Architecture.2. Tombs of Hassan Bahaman her - it's situated at the Fort back side wet get of the citadel. And before Hassan Gangue died it built in 1358 A.D. it is shape was rectangle basement, inside shape domes very attractive influence of Turkish architecture.3. Do Minar -this was gateway of sheikrouza dargha by the saint of Hazarath SheikZunaidi (1217A.D.). It situated a Shaha Bazaar.4. Haft Gumbad - its built 3rd Sultan Mujaid Shaw (1375-1378 A.D.) West side. And North side Ghiyath Al-din Sha 6th (1397A.D). Shams Al-din sha 7th ruler (1397A.D.) Southeast part Firoz she 8th ruler (1422A.D.)5. Choice Bande Nawaz Gesudaraz Dargha- during the time of Mohammad so funded. The goodwill and Universal brotherhood this the message of Sufi saints. His period was 14th century.6. Chor Gombad (1420A.D.) -it is burials of the royal family. Etc……. Chalukyas of Kalyani: the temple architecture is attractive these architectures belongs to Hoyasal Dynasty. They're constructed of the temple inside portion of Garbhagraha is like the star shape some temples-Parmeshwar temple from Konnuru, Braham temple from Savadiya, Sarswati temple. We see Chalukya style and any Vesar style

The study of the peoples they now just term was which we are calling i.e. Fort (Qhila), Darga. But when someone asking why, what, how, when these questions they can’t give any answer, thing is that people not interested for our Heritage and its mainly showing about our poor of Historical places. And many places till today not developed so those not aware of peoples.

 **AIMS AND OBJIECTIVES:**\* To document Heritage monuments in Kalburagi.

\* To study of Peoples interest heritage monuments.

\* The Kalburagi tourism problems & prospects.

**METHODOLOGY:1.** The dissertation work is based on Field work and documentation of heritage sites in the study area. Primary and secondary sources have been taken into consideration. Published and unpublished work from different archival sources and libraries.

2. Selection of Study Area Present Condition heritage and Sampling Photography, Videography.

**CHAPTERS:**The will following contain the following chapters-Chapter 1. Interdiction.Chapter 2. History of Kalburgi & Heritage monuments.Chapter 3. The Kalburagi Tourism problems and prospects.Chapter 4. Conclusion.

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