



“Shorapur as a Tourist Holidaymaker's Destination in Hyderabad Karnataka Region”

Tourism

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ABSTRACT

This conceptual paper proposes that the popularity of tourism destinations can build their own brand and identity when we are market our monuments in other marketing areas then only we can reach our goal The purpose of combining these perspectives is to come up with a historic understanding of the destination popularity as dynamically, This paper proposes that the evaluation of tourism destinations can be approached by symmetrically conceptualizing destination attractiveness and destination competitiveness as related and complementary dimensions.

KEYWORDS:

Holiday Maker destinations, Historical importance, Hyderabad Karnataka Region, Opportunities in tourism sector.

Introduction

Shorapur is rich in ancient cultural tradition as also in historical associations, with its ancient capitals historic battle-fields and architectural monuments, it attracts the attentions of any enlightened visitor and takes him back to those lays of the glorious past when kingdoms after kingdoms role ruined and declined over this ancient and the shorapur provides many attractions not only to the historian but also to the scholar, pilgrim, archeologist, geologist and industrialist a like a brief account of some of the more important places of interest in the shorapur taluka is given.

Shorapur is located on north eastern part of Hyderabad Karnataka Region is known as Kalyna Karnataka. 60 km away from district headquarters of Yadgir district and on the way Bidar- Bengaluru state highway of Karnataka. Shorapur is the tourist hub of Karnataka plenty of visitor attractions are available.

Objectives of the Study

1. To know the major historical and manmade attractions in shorapur
2. To Understand the historical importance of Shorapur Taluka
3. To Know the how to promote towards the National and International Market Shorapur
4. To create the Awareness about Tourism in Shorapur

Methodology and data collection

The present study is based on both secondary and primary data. Primary sources are personal interview method, held survey, scheduled questionnaires etc. Various secondary sources are data consists Annual report of Karnataka State Tourism Department, Information and Broad casting department, Hyderabad Karnataka district Statistical Department, Kannada and Cultural Department, internet, newspapers, magazines, books, brochures, articles and thesis etc. Shorapur has consists many Hobali's are namely Hunasagi, Narayapur, Kakkeri, Kembhavi have good number of tourist spots.

Historical Background of Hyderabad Karnataka Region

Hyderabad Karnataka is a unique region in the state of Karnataka, and consists of six districts (Bidar, Gulbarga, Yadgiri, Raichur, Koppal and Bellary) of North Eastern Karnataka and accounting almost 1/5 of the state's population and area. were under the rule of Hyderabad Nizam before the independence. Bellary district was under British Cantonment. After the independence these three districts became part of Hyderabad State in 1948. To identify the area of these three districts this region was called as Hyderabad Karnataka Region. When the divisions were formed by the government of Karnataka for administrative convenience purposes, Bellary was been added to the Gulbarga division and it became part of Hyderabad Karnataka

Region. Many kingdoms like Mouryas, Shatavahanas, Rastarkoot, Kalyani Chalukya, Kalachuryas, Vijayanagar, Bahamani Sultanas, Nayakas of Surpur and Nizams of Hyderabad ruled this region. It is full of historical monuments belonging to different ancient Kingdoms.

The world first spiritual parliament, Anubhava Mantapa of Basva Kalyana is in this region. Hyderabad Karnataka is also known for famous religious pilgrimage centres. Even though situated in the tropical region zone, it has an immense biodiversity.

History of Shorapur

This is the Story of Surupur Samsthan. A beautiful place in Yadgir, hidden in a remote corner of Karnataka. Shorapur a Place of mystery, a place of forgotten glory of lost Legends. Home to the Beda Nayakas the hunter kings, descendents of Valmiki. After the downfall of Vijayanagara Empire many small slinter states emerged in south India and Decan like Gudagunti, Ratnagiri, Gadhwal and many more. Many More. Surupur Samsthana is one of the principalities which came to the main stream of the south Indian Polity. Surupur Samsthana was with their capital at Wakinkera or Wagingera. The fort at Wagingere has witnessed great battles between the rulers of Surrpur and the Mughal emperors. It is worth mentioning here that emperor Aurangzeb put a seize on the fort of Wagingere with the ambition of capturing the King of Surpur Raja Pid Nayaka I in Sagar-Nadu or Surpur doab in Gulbarga district.

The Bedar clan is known to be a very famous martial tribe known for its valor, bravery and guerilla warfare tactics. Almost all the famous emporors including the Mughal army used to have cavalry of Bedars which goes to show the importance of Bedar warriors. The Bedars trace there origin from Legendary figure Sage Valmiki and Guha.

Col .Meadow's Taylor who gives the description of Bedar soldier warriors saying that they were good marksmen, sportsmen with a very unique physical built creating a very dreadful figure.

Origin of Beda Nayaka Samsthana in Surpur

The kaifuyats and the author of the Bhargava Puranam give a detailed genealogical list of the Samsthana. Guha is the According to this accounts Guha is the According to this accounts Guha the great devotee of Rama was the originator of the Samsthana family and the rulers of Samsthana belong to the Gosala lineage. According to the tradition accounts the Gosala Lineage was originally the Protector of cows and possessors of cattle wealth.

Meadows Taylor mentioned in his book “The story of my life”, mentioned that the ancestors came from Ratnagiri, Ananthpur

district of Andhra Pradesh who were small Bedara chiefs and they migrated to the Raichur doab during the Vijayanagara period. After the Talikot battle in 1565 A.D the Bedar chief shifted their loyalty to the Sultans of the Adil Shahi dynasty and they rendered military service to the Sultans.

At Mudgal the chief Kallapa Nayaka made acquaintance with Mustafa Khan, a Kotwal of the Mughal fort who rendered military services to the Adil Shahis. Later the successors of Kallapa Nayaka extended their influence all over the Raichur doab and occupied the islands of the river Krishna, namely, Nilakantarayana Gaddi, Devara Gaddi, Niradevara Gaddi, Jangina Gaddi, Melina Gaddi, Benachina Gaddi, and also the famous Jaldurg fort.

According to the kaifiyats, Pdda Pama Nayaka managed to get the rights of collecting taxes in Baichbal samat of the Shorapur doab (Surpur doab) from the Adil Shahis of Bijapur. Thus the ancestors of the Surpur Samsthana made footing in Shorapur doab as fiefs. His son Jakkappa Desai (Nayaka) succeeded his father's office and received the village of Kakkeri a reward from the Adil Shahis. Jakkappa Nayaka had two sons, viz Raja Pid Nayaka and Soma Nayaka who were associated with father's office. Taking advantage of the weakness of the Adil Shahis, these two brothers gathered Bedar warriors and occupied the granitic terrain of the Krishna River.

Jbrahim Adil Shah the of Bijapur perceived a threat to his supremacy from ambitious chieftain from Kakkeri, Raja Pid Nayaka I also known as Gaddi Pidd Nayaka. To get rid of the threat Sultan devised a scheme and threw a challenge. Sultan challenged him to face a wild elephant without any weapon. Raja Pid nayaka I defeated the elephant in a public arena and walked away with the reward of nine lakh rupee which was enough money to establish a small kingdom. Thus, Raja Pid Nayaka I became the founder of the Surpur Samsthana.

Tourist Destinations of Shorapur Taluka

Royal Temple features Sri Venugopalaswamy Temple To the west of the palace on a small hillock a grand temple locally called venugopalaswamy temple is royal temple of the Surpur Samsthana. This is aligned with Royal Palace (Naya Darbar). The temple faces east and is dedicated to venugopalaswamy, a form of Lord Vishnu.

The Myth:

After the death of Aurangzeb in 1708 A.D Nayak regained Wagingera fort and the administration was stabilized, but the king was anguished with his life. One day he was praying to Lord Venugopalaswamy and was telling about his sorrows, as the king was great devotee of Lord Venugopalaswamy; God appeared in front of the king and asked him to walk with him. Walking for a long distance they stopped at a hillock and God was mesmerized with the surroundings, God asked the king to construct a temple on that hillock (which is now known as Maligundu, Surpur town the stone of maligundu comprising big monolithic granite rocks is still existing beside the Methodist church in upper Mohalla of Surpur) and he founded a new capital in the middle of that granitic terrain and named it as Surpura- City of Gods.

Annual Fair (Jatra) and Festivals: Krishna Janamasthami (Birth of Lord Krishna) As the Royal family of Surpur Samsthana worship Lord Venugo palaswamy avatar of Lord Krishna, this festival has got great this festival is celebrated all the people and communities of Surpur. "Panchangam.; The Janamasthami is celebrated during the month of Shravana When the Sun enters the constellation of " Simha" (Leo) and moves in the star of " Rohini".

On that auspicious day after performing regular pujas, special pujas are performed. All the Pundits, Acharyas and another Darbaris according to the tradition and custom of Surpur Samsthan, will gather on that day to perform the puja. Everyone keeps fast on this day. On the second day fasting will be broken by providing

food/Prasad to Hari Dasas (A special of Lord Krishna of royal family and pundits will have the Prasad.

The jatra is popularly known as halo Kuli keaning spraying of milk on each other. This festival is to commemorate the child hood leelas of Lord Krishna who used to reach the pot of milk/curd hanging from the roof of his house by climbing on the back of his friends. Since Bedars come from the Martial clan known for their valor and bravery. The ritual of Stambharohana will give a great encouragement and recognition to the youth to take up adventure and infuse the ambition to climb the top.

Taylor Manzil:

During the administration term Col. Taylor built a house and an office, popularly called "Taylor Manzil" This is located on the eastern edge of the Kudari- gudda hills and lies to the northwest of the town, Taylore lived here for ten years. The plan and design of the complex was prepared by Col. Taylor himself and it was completed in 1844.

Life story of Taylor:

Taylor was born on 25th September 1808 at Liverpool in England, in a Merchant family. He was well versed in Latin, French and English. He came to Bombay in 1824 at the age of 16 years in search of job. He worked for a short time in Boxer Company at Bombay and later he found a place to serve in Hyderabad state. Slowly he was promoted to the higher post of an Assistant Superintendent of police. Soon after Gresl's resignation Taylor was appointed to settle the dispute between the surpur Samsthan and the Nizam and established law and order. He arrived at Surpur Samsthan and the Nizam and established law and order. He arrived at surpur in 1824 with a letter from the Resident. His first task was to suppress Rani Isvaramma's growing influence and install Pid Nayaka as 'care taker' (Diwan) to King He succeeded in installing Pid Nayaka as the Diwan and achieved peace in the Capital.

After long efforts of Taylor his request Governor General, the British Government agreed to transfer the full powers of Surpur Samsthan to the Young Raja Venkatappa Nayaka. After a brief coronation ceremony on 30th June, 1853 Taylor handed over all powers of the Surpur Samsthan administration to the young king. Following this Taylor left Surpur in 1853.

Feature of Taylor Manzil:

This complex follows the European style in layout and it consists of a house and a large rectangular office. Both the house and office face east. The house has a rectangular drawing flanked by large bedrooms and a dining hall. Two porches are on the eastern and western ends; these have circular columns in the facade. The house consists of seven doors and the importance feature of these doors was that all the doors used to be opened simultaneously once the main door was opened, but due to lack of maintenance only the centre door opens with the main door and others doors shake. The Office is to be the south of the house and it is rectangular on plan. It has an entrance on the east. The office contains a large nave and two aisles. The walls have number of windows recently; both the residence and the office have been considerably modified and have been made into a guest house. To the east of the residence is an isolated boulder which seating arrangements. It is popularly called Taylor seat. From here one have a good view of whole town of Surpur.

Bonal Tank Bird Sanctuary in Shorapur

The Bonal reservoir is the second largest bird sanctuary in Karnataka after Ranganittu bird sanctuary near Mysore. The reservoir distance from Shorapur 15 km total area of the Bonal tank 676 acres 38gunta. The reservoir was built in 17th century by Shorapur king Raja Pam Nayak, and later Captain Meadows Taylor a Captain in British rule increased the capacity of tank from 4ft to 12ft depth. Some of the birds flock here from Himalaya's ad even some birds come from snow-kissed hills of Siberia. October to January is time for traveling birds such as *Painted Storke*, *Brahminy duck*, *Flaming* etc. early morning and mid- evening are best viewing time. The option to reach

the reservoir is by foot, a one and half km walks because most of the species of birds are spotted on the track.

The Bonal reservoir attracts 22 residents, 8 non-residents and 8 migratory birds because of its perennial nature and availability of food throughout the year. It is a favorite nesting place for these birds because of its full vegetation, there is an increased protection of fish population and attraction of various birds from around the world. The most notable and migratory bird's species in the sanctuary include *cotton teal, Twin, Tail Duck, Bar Headed Goose, White Necked Storke, Black Necked Storke, Painted Storke, Flamingo and Little Grebe*. Apart from these migratory birds the local migratory birds which are found here are Large Egret, Brahminy Duck, Common Teal Common Pochard, Little Ringed plover, and lesser whisting Teal. Including migratory and local migratory birds one can also find resident birds in the Bonal reservoir which occupy about 33% of bird's population. Commonly you can find *Heron, Moorhen, Coot, Kingfisher, Sooty Bill Duck*, etc. There are 6 watchtowers to have a good look at the bird's behavior from different areas.

Megalithic tombs of Rajan-Kollur (world First Graveyard Centre)

Philip Meadows Taylor's "Megalithic Tombs and other Ancient Remains in the Deccan" describes Rajan Kollur as a major megalithic site of Karnataka. I could find only two images of the dolmens and they happen to be Meadows Taylor's paintings in British Library Online Gallery- Large Stone Cist Grave and Stone Cist Graves. I was wondering how much of the site was remaining. We were quite nearby but time was a constraint. Finally the day came.

On the village outskirts my inquires for "Morayara Mane" resulted in blank faces. But when I inquired "Buddara Mane" the term was recognized immediately. It's important to know the local terms. Very handy indeed. We were asked to take the dirt path running parallel to the canal and look on the left. Found it! There were 8 to 10 of them scattered over a small area, the structures were almost the same size as dolmens of Aihole. The site was open with no protection no efforts to preserve them?

Prehistoric Site Hagaratgi – is in shorapur taluka hours of research to locate this village had gone Hagaratgi is another important prehistoric site mentioned in Meadows Taylor's book, and is of archaeological interest in that some remains of old Dravidian culture are found the archeological survey of India have unearthed a number of objective for further study.

Wagingera Fort: It is popularly known as first Capital of Surpur Samsthan it is another place of historical importance in shorapur taluka it finds its place in the pages of Indian history for the battle which took place between the Raja of Shorapur and emperor Aurangzeb, Wagingera contains the ruins of a well constructed fort which at the time of the Raja's was considered to be invisible.

Chhaya Bhagavathi: this is very near Narayanapur on the banks of the Krishna river in Shorapur taluka, the river ruins into a fall at this place a portion of the river runs into a cave and emerges out, a festival is held here on Vaishk Shuddha tadige when thousands of pilgrims to chhaya Bhaavathi, a wife of the Sun-God.

Thintini: Thintini is on the bank of river Krishna in Shorapur taluka. It is held sacred by the Hindus as it contains the famous shrine of Lord Mouneshwara, it is also called Monnappaiah Dargah after a zhindunSufi Saint who was greatly attracted towards the tenets of Islam, his Darga is Visited by both Hindus and Muslims, Thintini is only 12 miles from Shorapur a bridge has been constructed across the Krishna river connecting Kalburagi and Raichur Districts, the Thintini bridge has facilitated direct traffic from Bidar to Bengaluru.

Narayanpur Dam: In the year 1962 then the Prime Minister Shree Lal Bhaddur Shastri laid foundation stone for Narayanpur Dam. And its blue print was drawn or designed by the Balakundre. It has right

and left canals and it has provides irrigation facilities for 106.000 hectors land. Its located 90 km from district headquarters, 50km from taluka headquarters.

Suggestions

1. To creating the Tourism Circuits across the Shorapur taluka
2. We should Provide basic infrastructure facilities to tourists
3. There are so many Unidentified Ancient Monuments are available, It should be Preserve and conserve through Archeological Survey of India
4. There is need to be set Separate Museum in this Region
5. There are so many neglected monuments are there specially we should market outside the people because of all the monuments are Located on the way of Bidar – Bengaluru State Highway.
6. Especially in Shorapur is having Second Largest Bonal Bird Sanctuary in Karnataka after Ranganittu, we should create Eco Friendly Commercial Activities like Resorts, Water Sports in Bonal Tank.
7. Create awareness about the historical importance of Shorapur to the tourist and local peoples.

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