



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Management

**A STUDY ON TOURISM IN TELANGANA STATE
"A CASE STUDY OF KAKATIYA RUDRESHWARA
(RAMAPPA) TEMPLE IN PALAMPET IN MULUGU
DISTRICT, A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE"**

KEY WORDS: Nature, Development, Entertainment, Resorts, Tourism

**Dr. Nagaluti
Rama Krishnudu**

M.B.A (SKU); M.Phil. (MKU-TN); Ph.D. (ANU); M.Sc. Instrumentation (SKU); PGDTM (AU-TN); GATE (12); CEP-BAMD (IIT KGP) Associate Professor, School Of Management Studies Malla Reddy University Hyderabad Maisammaguda (v), Kompally (m) Medchel(dist.) Telangana State-india

M.L. Himaja

MBA(AU); Ph.D. (Pursuing-AU); Assistant Professor, School Of Management Studies Malla Reddy University Hyderabad Maisammaguda (v), Kompally (m) Medchel(dist.) Telangana State-india

ABSTRACT

Tourism is one of the feels enjoy in real life, the feelings and happiness different with the family members, relatives, friends and so on. In this case study about tourism in Telangana State UNESCO world heritage site name "RAMAPPA TEMPLE" if whenever visit new destination and tourism spot places, the tourists attitude, feel enjoy with families, friends and so on. Once we can visit any tourism places, at the time feel very happy moments with all. Ramappa World Heritage site is a location with an 'outstanding universal value'. It is cultural and natural significance. Tourism is one of the revenues to the nation economy. In the pandemic period Covid -19 tourism was worst hit and many tourism places were closed and recently was started tourist floating to visit tourism places. Mulugu district important places are Mutyalala Jalapatham, Black Berry Islands, Warangal Fort, Bhadrakali Temple, Thousand Pillar etc., In India, tourism places are wonderful and nature of beautiful locations, sceneries. It is also one of the gift given by God. So, UNESCO world heritage sites are unbelievable heritage sites because, at the period what technology used don't know and how constructed the work till archaeology searching.

INTRODUCTION

The temple complex was built by Racherla Rudra Reddy during the period of the Kakatiya ruler Ganapathi deva. It was constructed using sandstone, it was begun in 1213CE. This construction was continued for over four decades.

In the pandemic period hit tourism places in India and Worldwide tourism places and number of jobs loss in the pandemic period. Many people depend on the tourism and their small jobs hit, tourism places business it means hotels, restaurants, small business items, Pooja stores, toys, circus, transport facility and so on. Different modes of travelling by bus, car, two wheelers, airplane, boats etc., facing lot of problems tourists but at the time no transportation facility.

Different types of tourism in the following: Eco tourism, Business tourism, Health tourism, Sports tourism, Week end tourism, Resort tourism, and Wild tourism and so on.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Tourism is need each and every person in this society because of the person who is visiting the tourism places change their attitude, happiness, enjoy with their family members, friends. Even MNCs offering to the employees visit to tourism places in the worldwide and companies are arranging passport and all expenses are giving to the employees with their family members and group of employees and nature of the company related works as well as visit tourism places.

SCOPE OF THE SUDY:

Tourism is the both ancient and modern important tourism places in the worldwide. Transportation and travel has taken many tourists forms though ages. The tourism history gas every phase of development in the form, it is characterizing the relationship between tourism and transport.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To visit tourism places generate the national income.
- To understand the pandemic situation then visit tourism places.
- To identify the safe tourism spots then visit tourist destinations.

HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis are the tentative statements, the validity of which remains to be tested. Hypothesis are conjectures, invalidated are assumptions that provided directions to any research study.

- H0: Development of the tourism places and generate the employment and no significance and forecasting in the pandemics natural disasters and struggles are common
- H1: Development of the tourism places and generate the employment and significance and forecasting in the pandemics natural disasters and struggles are common.

METHODOLOGY

Research is continuing process and creativity, new ideas, and various methods to collect the data. Desk research is create own words, records, it is indicated new trends in the current historical perspective of the share of the market. Secondary data collected from published Journals, News Papers, Articles, Internet, and Libraries.

HISTORICAL PROFILE

The Kakatiya Rudreshwara temple sometimes known Ramappa temple Palampet in Mulugu district Telangana State, it was UNESCO World Heritage Site, the 39th site in India. This temple makes it an architectural marvel. Experts said, it was puzzled engineering skills behind the construction of the 13th century temple and it was nearly 800 years history. This decision was taking 44th session of World Heritage Committee of UNESCO held in China. It was announces July 25th 2021 at 4:37 PM inscribed as World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

Racherla Senapati Rudrayya, a general of Kakatiya King Ganapathi Deva. Rudreshwara in 1135 Samvath Saka on the eighth day of 12th January 1214.

Sandbox foundation is a type of foundation involving digging of the earth at least three meters deep and later filled up with sand. The sand acts as a shock absorber when earthquakes occur.

Unesco Award For Ramappa Temple:

Ramappa Temple (Telangana) was India's 39th World Heritage Site.

Some Important Features

- The temple is made of light-weight bricks
- Its sandbox foundation can withstand earthquakes
- The temple root is shaped like pyramid
- It is a testimony of creative artistic and engineering expression of Kakatiyas

1. Vivek Sharma (1991), tourism in India, Arihant Publisher.
2. Sinha P C (2002), tourism Marketing, Anmol Publications Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.

WEBSITES

- www.telanganatourism.gov.in
- <https://mulugu.telangana.gov.in/tourist-place/Ramappa-temple>
- www.unesco.org

Important Tourism Places

Some important nearest tourism places: Mutyala Jalapatham, Black berry Islands, Khush Mahal, Warangal fort, Bhadrakali Temple, Thousand Pillar Temple, Laknavaram Lake, Eturnagaram Wildlife Sanctuary, Kakatiya Rock Garden, Sammakka Saralamma Temple, Pakhal Lake, Ramappa Lake, Ghanpur Group of Temples, Kakatiya Musical Garden, Padmakshi temple, Warangal Planetarium, Kulpakji, Sri Vidya Saraswathi Shanti Temple, Mini Zoo, Inavolu Mallanna Temple, Govinda Rajulu Gutta Hill, Ekashila Waterfalls and Children Park, ISKCON Warangal Temple, Sri Venkateswara Swami Temple, Siddeshwara Temple, Sri Veera Narayana Temple, Rayaparthi Shiva Temple, Mallikarjuna Swamy Temple,

World Heritage Sites in India:

Agra Fort (1983), Ajanta Caves(1983), Archeological site of Nalanda Mahaveera(2016), Buddhist Monuments(1989), Champaner Pavagadh Archeological Park(2004), Chatrapathi Shivaji Terminus(2004), Churches and Convents of Goa(1986), Dholavira a Harappan City(2021), Elephanta caves(1987), Ellora Caves(1983), Fatehpur Sikri(1986), Great Living Chola Temple(1987 & 2004), Group of Monuments at Hampi(1986), Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram(1984), Group of Monuments Pattadakal(1987), Hill fort of Rajasthan(2013), Historic City of Ahmadabad(2017), Humayun's Tomb(1993), Jaipur City Rajasthan(2019),Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa Temple 2021), Khajuraho Group of Monuments(1986), Mahabodhi temple complex(2002), Mountain Railways of India(1999, 2005 & 2008), Qutb Minar(1993), Rani- ki Vav(2014), Red Fort Complex(2007), Rock Shelters(2003), Sun Temple(1984), Taj Mahal(1983), The Architectural work of Le Corbusier(2016), The Jantar Mantar(2010), Victorian Gothic and Art Deco (2018), Great Himalayan National Park(2014), Kaziranga National Park(1985), Keoladeo National Park(1985), Mana Wildlife Sanctuary(1985), Nanda Devi and Valley Flowers National Park(1988 & 2005), Sundarbans National Park(1987), Western Ghats(2012), Khangchendzonga National Park(2016), Iconic riverfront of the historic city(2021), Temples of Kanchipuram(2021), Hire Benakal, Meghalithic site(2021), Bhedaghat-Lametaghat(2021), Satara Tiger reserve(2021), Maratha Military Architecture(2021), Geoglyphs Konkan region(2022), Sri Veerabhadra Temple, Monolithic Bull(2022), Living root bridge cultural landscapes(2022) etc.,

Findings:

In this case study observation point of view Norway was the only country opposed ICOMOS. It was built with sand box technique and flooring is granite with using pillars are basalt.

Suggestions:

The crisis has crystallized the importance of tourism as a development pathway for many countries to decrease poverty and improve their economies. Every country to take plan and implementation to encourage to tourism department and provide packages and solve the problems of tourism department.

CONCLUSION:

Covid-19, impact of tourism 14.5 million jobs loss in 2020. According to CII, this is one of the worst crisis ever to hit the Indian tourism industry impacting all its geographical segments inbound, outbound and domestic, almost all tourism verticals-leisure, adventure, heritage, MICE, cruise, corporate and niche segments.

REFERENCES