****

**#88,3rd main,K.E.B Layout,B.T.M.1st stage**

**Bangalore-560029,Mob-9845073318,Ph.No-080-26684749, E-mail-avtours2009@yahoo.com/avleisure2011@yahoo.com**

**Web-www.avtours.in**

**ANYTIME, ANYWHERE, YOUR WAY…**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PROPOSED ITINERARY FOR CHITRADURGA, HOSPET, HAMPI AND GOA.** | | |
| **DAYS** | **PROGRAM** | **STATUS** |
| **DAY-1** | **Early morning departure from Bangalore to Hospet.**  **Visit: Chitradurga fort.**  **After lunch, proceed to Hospet.** | **Halt @ Hospet** |
| **DAY-2** | **After early breakfast, visit: TB dam.**  **Lunch & proceed to Hampi; visit:**  **Virupaksha temple, Vittala temple, Achutaraya temple, Museum.**  **After dinner, departure to Goa.** | **O/N**  **Journey** |
| **DAY-3** | **Arrive @ Goa & check-in rooms.**  **After breakfast, visit:**  **Fort Agauda, Vagator beach, Anjana beach, Calangute beach.** | **Halt @**  **Goa** |
| **DAY-4** | **After breakfast, visit:**  **Bom Jesus church, Mangeshi temple, Dono Paulo bay, Miramar beach.**  **Evening departure to Bangalore.** | **O/N**  **Journey** |
| **DAY-5** | **Morning arrival @ Banaglore.** | **Tour Concludes** |

**CHITRADURGA:**

* **Chitradurga fort:** Known as **Yelu Suthina Kote,**the fort is fortified by **seven circular walls,** three of which are on the ground and four on the hill. Chitradurga fort is said to have had **19 majestic doors, 38 smaller doors, 35 special entry points and four secret entrances**. The main entrance to the fort, **Kamanbhavi*,***has carvings of the **seven – hooded cobra** the legendary **twin headed bird, Gandaberunda***,*the **royal swan, Rajhamsa**and lotus flowers. In a large stone walled pit, are four massive **Grinding stones.**These stones, used to crush gunpowder, **were turned by buffalo power.**

**HOSPET:**

* **Tungabhadra Dam:** Constructed across the Tungabhadra River, a tributary of the Krishna River**.** This is **a joint project** of erstwhile **Hyderabad state** and erstwhile **Madras presidency** when the construction was started; **later** it became a **joint project of Karnataka and Andra Pradesh after its completion in 1953.** The main architect of the dam was **Dr Thirumala Iyengar**, an engineer from Madras.

**HAMPI:**

* **Virupaksha temple:** Acknowledged as **one of the World Heritage Sites of UNESCO,** this temple dedicated to **lord Shiva**. This temple is located on the south bank of the river Tungabhadra, it is believed that this temple has been **functioning uninterruptedly ever since its inception in the 7th century AD.** That makes this **one of the oldest functioning temples in India.**
* **Vittala temple:** The temple was originally built in the **15th century AD** and is dedicated to **Lord Vitthala,** an incarnation of Lord Vishnu. It is considered to be **one of the largest** and the most famous structure in Hampi. The **remains of a township called Vittalapura** that existed around this temple complex **is found.** Several portions of the temple were expanded and enhanced. The **highlight** of Vittala temple is its impressive **pillared halls and the stone chariot.**
* **Achyuturaya temple:** Built in **1534 AD,** this temple stands as an exemplary example of Vijayanagara style of architecture. This elegant and striking temple **is in ruins** as a consequence of **the attacks by the monarchs of the Bahamani kingdom**. It is **greatly affected** by the **forces of nature** over several centuries. The temple is located between the **Gandhamadana and Matanga hills** and is clearly visible from the summit of the Matanga Hill. The principal shrine of the temple is located in the centre of a **pair of rectangular concentric enclosures.**
* **Museum:** This museum is **dedicated** to the **ruins of Hampi and the Vijayanagara Empire.** It small but a significant museum that preserves the **relics and artefacts** related to the Vijayanagara Empire and its ruins. The museum started functioning **in 1972** and is maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India. The museum is divided **into four main sections or galleries** to display the preserved items. It consists of **architectural pieces, artefacts, relics, coins, tools, miniature paintings, ivory items, copper plates** and several other things from the glorious era of the Vijayanagara Empire.

**GOA:**

* **Dono Paulo beach:** Dona Paula beach was **named after the Portuguese Viceroy’s daughter** Dona Paula de Menezes. This young, innocent girl fell in love with a local Goan fisherman. Of course, this match was unacceptable to the **Viceroy who forbade his daughter** Dona Paula to ever see her young lover again. Distraught with love and sorrow, Dona Paula could not bear a life without her young Goan lover and **threw herself off a cliff into the unforgiving Arabian Sea**. Left with nothing but his daughter’s memory, the Portuguese Viceroy named the area Dona Paula, as an **eternal tribute to his stubbornness and forbidden romance & love.**
* **Miramar beach:** Miramar Beach is situated on **the confluence of Mandovi River and the Arabian Sea**. 'Miramar' in Portuguese implies 'viewing the sea'. The beach also provides a **kaleidoscopic view of the Aguada fort,** which is known for its peaceful surroundings and solitude.
* **Agauda Fort:** A typical example of Portuguese military architecture. Built of **durable laterite stone,** so easily available all over Goa, its massive bulwarks which stand fully **5 meters high and 1.3 meters thick**, have stood the test of time, lashed as they are by fierce monsoon storms and winds. The Aguada fort also numbers among its splendours a four storeyed lighthouse. This **lighthouse was built in 1864** and is the **oldest of its kind in Asia.** It once used **oil lamps** to emit a beacon of light **once every** **seven minutes**, which was later upgraded to emit light every 30 seconds.
* **Calangute beach:**  Encircled by **palm and coconut trees**, the beach is spread **four miles along the Arabian Sea and nine miles from the Panaji**. It's among the **top ten** bathing beaches in **all over the world.**
* **Mangeshi temple:** Shri Mangeshi Temple is **one of the largest, wealthiest and most popular** Hindu shrines in Goa. Mythology says that **Lord Shiva came to Goa** after having lost everything in a **game of dice against his wife Parvati.** When Parvati came looking for him, he **disguised himself** as **a tiger** and frightened her. In a state of shock, Parvati uttered the words **''Trahi Mam Grisha''**, which means **''O Lord of the Mountains, save me''.** Shiva then reverted into his normal form and returned with her. It is **one of the largest temples** of Goa. The **400 years old temple** has exquisite structure and its **pillars** are regarded as the **most attractive** among all other temples in Goa. The temple also has a magnificent **water tank,** which is believed to be the **oldest part** of the temple. The **''Deepastambha''** is an eye catching structure, it is **a seven storey octagonal lamp tower.**
* **Bom jesus basilica:** The Bom Jesus Basilica is **partially in ruins** but still a model of simplicity and elegance, and a fine example of Jesuit architecture. This is the **only church in Old Goa**, which is **not plastered on the outside**, the lime plaster has been stripped off by a zealous Portuguese conservationist in 1950. The church is **called "Bom Jesus" meaning 'good Jesus' or 'infant Jesus'** to whom it is dedicated. It measures **183 ft in length, 55 ft in breadth, and 61 ft in height**. The main altar is 54 ft high and 30 ft broad. The Bom Jesus Basilica is **a** **World Heritage Monument.**