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**#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**

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| **PROPOSED ITINERARY FOR CHITRADURGA, HOSPET AND HAMPI.** | | |
| **DAYS** | **PROGRAM** | **STATUS** |
| **DAY-1** | **Early morning departure from Bangalore to Hospet.**  **En route breakfast.**  **Visit: Chitradurga fort.**  **After lunch, visit: TB dam.**  **Proceed to Hospet.** | **Halt @**  **Hospet** |
| **DAY-2** | **After early breakfast, check-out rooms and visit:**  **Virupaksha temple, Vittala temple & Achutaraya temple.**  **After dinner, departure to Bangalore.** | **O/N**  **Journey** |
| **DAY-3** | **Early morning arrival @ Bangalore.** | **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:**

* **The 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: This temple is located on the south bank of the river Tungabhadra, It 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 center of a **pair of rectangular concentric enclosures.**