

BHARAT DARSHAN REPORT

GROUP 3 -KERALA



Study Tour (Bharat Darshan) of FTP for ASO of 2023 Batch
(28.04.2024 to 04.05.2024) for Assistant Section Officer of CSS

Prepared By:-

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OT CODE- B23

Ministry Of Finance

Acknowledgement:

At the outset, I would like to convey our sincere gratitude to the Department of Personnel and Training for giving this unique opportunity to participate in the mandatory training programme at the MCRHRD Institute of Telangana. I would also like to convey my sincere thanks to Smt. Usha Rani, Course Director, MCRHRD for giving great support.

We are highly indebted to Mr. Saka Venkateshwara Rao, Senior Faculty and Bharat Darshan Coordinator for his guidance and constant supervision as well as for providing necessary information regarding the project & also for his support in completing the project.

This was a unique experience to work as a group during the visit to Karnataka-Tamilnadu-Kerala. I enjoyed the study tour and learned many things during the NGO attachment and Tea Factory Visit as well.

I would also like to express my gratitude to the Director General, MCRHRD for providing all necessary support for successful completion of this study tour.

Objective of the Tour:

As part of the mandatory ISTM Phase-1 Foundation Training Programme for Assistant Section Officers (ASOs) of 2023 Batch, 01-week Bharat Darshan was organized from 28.04.2024 to 04.05.2024 at Karnataka-Tamilnadu-Kerala under the guidance of Dr. Saka Venkateshwara Rao, Senior Faculty (FTP).

There were 61 participants from different Ministries participating in this Training Programme. This study tour was part of the Training Programme and has following objectives: -

- **To expose the Trainees to research and development work being done by the NGO;**
- **To familiarize the trainees with India's rich cultural heritage and arts;**
- **To develop team spirit, time management, management of crisis and adaptability to various odd situations.**

Bharat Darshan Group-3

(Hyderabad -Thiruvananthpuram-Alleppy-Velli village- Munnar-Kochi-Hyderabad)

Day 1 (28th April,2024)

- Reached Thiruvnananthpuram airport at 7.30 A.M
- From the Airport directly travelled to Padmanabha swamy temple and reached at 8.15 A.M
- Visited the diety and the shrine till 2.30 P.M
- Reached the Hotel at around 3.00 P.M
- Visited Velli village at around 6.00 P.M
- Reached Back Hotel at 8.00 P.M

Day 2 (29th April,2024)

- Left the Hotel for Alleppy at 8.30 A.M
- Reached Alleppy (Allapuzha) at 1.30 P.M
- Cruise started at 2.00 P.M
- Tour ended at 5.30 P.M
- Reached the pagoda Resort at 7.00 P.M

Day 3 (30th April,2024)

- Departed from Alleppy at around 8.00 A.M
- Reached Thekuddy in the Afternoon
- Visited Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary by Boat in the afternoon
- Visited Spice Plantation area in the Evening
- Left for Munnar at 6.00 P.M
- Reached Munnar at 10.00 P.M

Day 4 (01st May, 2024)

- Depart for sightseeing around Munnar at 8.00 A.M
- Visited Eravikulam National Park
- Visited Kurinji Trail

- Visited the tea estates plantations in Munnar
- Watched the local Martial Arts Program “kalaripattu”
- Reached Back to the Hotel

Day 5 (02nd May,2024)

- Departed from Munnar early Morning
- Visited Matupetty Dam
- Visited Tata Tea Museum
- Drive to Thrissur and reached The Hotel
- Visited Trichur Krishna Temple and Church
- Visited Gurvayur Temple in the evening
- Night Stay at Thrissur

Day 6 (03rd May,2024)

- Depart from Thrissur for Kochin
- Arrived Kochin at afternoon
- Visited Kochi Fort
- Visited Mattancherry Palace

Day 7 (04th May, 2024)

- Checked out from the hotel in the early Morning after the visit of Ngo Members
- Visited Therovuram
- Met the Members and learnt about the working of the NGO
- Left the NGO and reached a Local market and learnt about the local things
- Reached the Kochi Airport at 6.00 P.M
- Arrived Hyderabad MCR HRD IT at 12.30 A.m at 5.00 P.M

1. Shree Padmanabhaswamy Temple

Located inside the East Fort in Thiruvananthapuram, the capital city of the State of Kerala in India is the Sree Padmanabha Swamy Temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu. This temple is a blend of the Kerala and Dravidian styles of architecture. It is believed to be the world's richest temple.

The history of Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple dates back to 8th century. It is one of the 108 sacred Vishnu temples or Divya Desams in India. *Divya Desams* are the holiest abodes of Lord Vishnu that are mentioned in the works of the Tamil Azhvars (saints). The presiding deity of this temple is Lord Vishnu, reclining on *Anantha*, the hooded Serpent.



2. Veli Village

The Veli Tourist Village which lies where the Veli Lake meets the Arabian Sea provides for unique boating and picnicking opportunities. Visitors can hire pedal boats or paddleboats as per their convenience. One can also roam the gardens and have a nice picnic or choose to employ the boats for the entire duration of the trip.

Veli Village is a famous tourist destination located in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India. It's renowned for its picturesque beauty and serene surroundings. One of its main attractions is the Veli Lake, which is surrounded by lush greenery and offers boating facilities.



3.Vembanand Lake Backwaters

Vembanad is the longest lake in India as well as the largest in the state of Kerala. The lake has an area of 230 square kilometers and a maximum length of 96.5 km. Spanning several districts in the state of Kerala, it is known as Vembanadu Lake in Kottayam, Vaikom, Changanassery, Punnamada Lake in Alappuzha, Punnappra, Kuttanadu and Kochi Lake in Kochi. Several groups of small islands including Vypin, Mulavukad, Maradu, Udayamperoor, Vallarpadam, and Willingdon Island are located in the Kochi Lake portion. Kochi Port is built around the Willingdon Island and the Vallarpadam island. Vembanad Lake is the largest lake in Kerala and one of the longest in India, spanning several districts including Alappuzha, Kottayam, and Ernakulam. It's renowned for its beautiful backwaters, which are a network of interconnected canals, rivers, lakes, and lagoons.



4. Periyar Tiger Reserve

The park is famous for its rich biodiversity, including a diverse array of flora and fauna. It's particularly known for its population of Asian elephants, which roam freely in the forested areas. Apart from elephants, Periyar is home to other wildlife such as tigers, leopards, sambar deer, barking deer, wild boar, and various species of birds and reptiles.

Periyar National Park is not only a haven for wildlife enthusiasts but also plays a crucial role in conservation efforts, protecting the delicate ecosystem of the region and providing a sanctuary for endangered species.



5. Eravikulam National Park

Eravikulam National Park is a famous wildlife sanctuary located in the Idukki district of Kerala, India. Established in 1978, it covers an area of approximately 97 square kilometers in the Western Ghats, a UNESCO World Heritage Site renowned for its biodiversity.

One of the highlights of visiting Eravikulam National Park is the opportunity to trek to the highest peak in South India, Anamudi, which stands at an elevation of 2,695 meters (8,842 feet). The park offers well-maintained trekking trails that lead visitors through the pristine wilderness, allowing them to immerse themselves in the natural beauty of the Western Ghats.

To preserve the fragile ecosystem of the region, the park has implemented strict conservation measures, and access to certain areas may be restricted during certain times of the year, especially during the breeding season of the Nilgiri Tahr.



6. Kurunji Trail

The Kurunji Trail is a trekking route located in the Western Ghats of Kerala, India. It's named after the Kurinji flower (*Strobilanthes kunthianus*), which blooms in abundance along the trail once every twelve years, painting the hillsides with a mesmerizing shade of blue.

Overall, the Kurunji Trail offers a memorable trekking experience that combines natural beauty, biodiversity, and cultural immersion, making it a must-visit destination for adventurers and nature lovers alike.



7. Tea Estates of Eravikulam national Park

The tea estates around Eravikulam National Park are part of the Munnar region, which is famous for its tea plantations. Munnar is one of the largest tea-producing regions in India, and its picturesque tea estates attract tourists from all over the world.

Visitors to Eravikulam National Park often combine their trip with a visit to the nearby tea estates to experience the tea-making process firsthand and enjoy panoramic views of the rolling hills carpeted with tea bushes. Many estates offer guided tours where visitors can learn about the cultivation, plucking, and processing of tea leaves, as well as sample different varieties of freshly brewed tea.



8. Kalaripayattu Martial Arts

Kalaripayattu is an ancient Indian martial art that originated in Kerala, South India, and is often regarded as one of the oldest fighting systems in existence. The name "Kalaripayattu" is derived from the Malayalam words "Kalari," which means battlefield, and "Payattu," which means training or practice. It encompasses a comprehensive system of physical training, self-defense techniques, and weaponry skills.

In addition to its martial aspect, Kalaripayattu is also considered a form of cultural heritage and spiritual practice in Kerala. It is often performed as part of religious festivals, cultural events, and theatrical performances, showcasing its rich cultural significance and artistic expression.

Today, Kalaripayattu continues to thrive as both a martial art and a fitness regimen, attracting practitioners and enthusiasts from around the world who seek to learn its techniques, philosophy, and traditions.



9. Spice Plantation

One of the most famous regions for spice plantations is Kerala, India, known as the "Spice Garden of India." Kerala's rich soil and favorable climate make it ideal for growing a wide variety of spices, including pepper, cardamom, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, and turmeric, among others.

Spice plantations are agricultural areas where various spices are cultivated, typically in tropical or subtropical regions around the world. These plantations are not only places of agricultural production but also serve as tourist attractions, offering visitors an opportunity to learn about the cultivation, harvesting, and processing of spices while immersing themselves in the lush greenery and aromatic atmosphere of the plantations.



10. Matupetty Dam

Matupetty Dam is a popular tourist destination located near Munnar in the Idukki district of Kerala, India. It is situated at an altitude of about 1,700 meters above sea level and is surrounded by picturesque hills, lush tea gardens, and dense forests, offering breathtaking views of the Western Ghats.

The dam was constructed in the late 1940s for hydroelectric power generation and water storage purposes. It is built across the Matupetty River, a tributary of the Periyar River, and is a key source of water for irrigation in the region.



11. Tata Tea Museum

The Tata Tea Museum is a popular tourist attraction located in Munnar, Kerala, India. It is situated within the Nallathanni Estate, which belongs to the Tata Group, one of India's largest business conglomerates. The museum provides visitors with insights into the history and evolution of the tea industry in the region, particularly focusing on the cultivation and processing of tea.

Apart from the exhibits, the museum offers panoramic views of the surrounding tea estates and the picturesque landscapes of Munnar. Visitors can stroll through the lush tea gardens surrounding the museum and enjoy the tranquility of the surroundings.



12.Sadya (Reciepe):

Sadya is a traditional vegetarian feast from the South Indian state of Kerala, often served on special occasions like weddings, festivals, and other celebrations. It's a grand meal that typically features an array of dishes served on a banana leaf.

The centerpiece of a Sadya is usually rice, served with a variety of accompaniments, both savory and sweet. Here are some of the key dishes commonly found in a Sadya:

1. Rice (usually served in the center of the banana leaf)
2. Parippu (lentil curry), made with moong dal or toor dal, flavored with spices like cumin, mustard seeds, and curry leaves.
3. Sambar, a tangy and spicy lentil-based vegetable stew, often containing drumsticks, pumpkin, carrots, and other vegetables.
4. Rasam, a spicy and tangy soup made with tamarind, tomatoes, and spices like pepper, cumin, and garlic.
5. Avial, a mixed vegetable curry cooked in coconut paste and seasoned with curry leaves and coconut oil.
6. Thoran, stir-fried vegetables (often cabbage, beans, or carrots) mixed with grated coconut and spices.
7. Olan, a mild and creamy curry made with ash gourd (white pumpkin), coconut milk, and black-eyed peas.
8. Pachadi, a yogurt-based dish made with vegetables like cucumber or beetroot, seasoned with mustard seeds, curry leaves, and green chilies.
9. Pickles and chutneys, typically mango pickle, lime pickle, or ginger pickle, along with coconut chutney.
10. Payasam, a sweet dessert made with vermicelli, rice, or lentils cooked in milk or coconut milk, sweetened with jaggery or sugar, and flavored with cardamom, saffron, and nuts.



13. Mattancherry palace

The Mattancherry Palace, also known as the Dutch Palace, is a historical landmark located in Mattancherry, a neighborhood in Kochi, Kerala, India. This elegant palace was built by the Portuguese in the 16th century and later renovated by the Dutch in the 17th century, hence its alternative name.

In addition to the mural paintings, the palace also houses a fascinating museum that showcases a diverse range of artifacts including royal costumes, weapons, coins, furniture, and other relics from the Kochi dynasty. Visitors to the Mattancherry Palace can explore its rich history and cultural heritage while marveling at its architectural beauty and artistic treasures.



14. Kochi Fort

Kochi Fort, also known as Fort Kochi, is a historic fortification located in the coastal city of Kochi (Cochin), in the state of Kerala, India. It holds significant historical importance due to its strategic location and its role in the colonial history of India.

. Some of the key attractions within the fort include:

1. St. Francis Church: Built by the Portuguese in 1503, this church is one of the oldest European churches in India and is famous for being the burial place of the explorer Vasco da Gama.
2. Vasco da Gama Square: A historic square named after the Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama, featuring a prominent statue of him.
3. Dutch Cemetery: Located near St. Francis Church, this cemetery is a testament to Kochi's Dutch colonial past and contains the graves of several Dutch settlers.



15. Organisation for the Development of People, NGO (Theruvoram)

It was established in the year 2007. Theruvoram had been in service in the past years without accepting fund or grants from Government and public. Even when our organization is operating in Kochi, we have made our services available all over Kerala. Theruvoram aims to reach out to the most marginalized children and old age people to provide interventions of shelter, medical, repatriation, rescue, death related, sponsorship, emotional support and guidance

THERUVU VELLICHAM has rehabilitated around 1,356 people since inception, which would amount to a year and a half in time span.

THERUVU VELLICHAM is the only organization which provides shelter for the destitute as well as the homeless; regardless of age, gender or any other form of discrimination even when there are 194 other orphanages and shelter homes located in Ernakulam district.



16. Kochin Market

Look for spicy dishes flavoured with tamarind and coconut in Kochi, and don't be surprised if your dinner is served up on a banana leaf. The region is a major banana-growing area, and traditional Kochi cuisine employs the fruit in many dishes, both sweet and savoury. Coconut water provides a refreshing and sweet contrast to the piquant food.



Conclusion and Learnings

The study tour was a memorable and enriching experience for all of us. We learned a lot about the diversity and unity of India, the history and culture of different regions, the ecology and biodiversity of different ecosystems, the development and governance of different states, and the challenges and opportunities of different sectors. We also developed our skills and competencies in team work, time management, crisis management and adaptability. We also made some lifelong friends and memories.

Some of the key learnings from the tour are:

- India is a land of contrasts and contradictions, where the ancient and the modern, the rural and the urban, the rich and the poor, the traditional and the contemporary coexist and interact.
- India has a diverse and rich ecology and biodiversity, which is manifested in its forests, mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts, islands, coasts, wetlands, grasslands and wildlife.

The study tour was a valuable and enjoyable part of our cadre training programme. We are grateful and thankful to the MCR HRDIT, the Course Director, the Study Tour Committee, and Officials for making this tour possible and successful.