

**REPORT ON**  
**BHARAT DARSHAN(Karnataka Group)**  
**(28.04.2024 to 04.05.2024)**

CONDUCTED BY:-



**Dr. Marri Channa Reddy**  
**Human Resource Development**  
**Institute of Telangana**

PRESCRIBED BY:-



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIAT TRAINING & MANAGEMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & TRAINING  
(AN ISO 9001:2015 INSTITUTION)



***Submitted by :-***

**Shivam Yadav (Group Leader)**  
**(OT code – B84)**  
**Ministry of Tribal Affairs**

## **Acknowledgement**

"I want to extend my heartfelt appreciation to ISTM and MCR HRD IT for orchestrating an exceptional educational excursion, the Bharat Darshan tour in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. This incredibly enriching experience stands as a testament to the meticulous planning and dedicated commitment exhibited by both institutions.

A special acknowledgment goes to Dr. Kandukuri Usha Rani, Sr. Faculty-CH-CDS and our Course Director, whose steadfast support ensured a seamless and enlightening journey.

I'm immensely grateful to our course coordinator Shri. P. Vinod Goud whose unwavering dedication, meticulous planning, and flawless execution contributed to the tremendous success of this tour.

Beyond its intellectual pursuits, the Bharat Darshan/study tour fostered enduring memories and fostered camaraderie among us. It wasn't just an educational journey; it was a platform that created lasting bonds and cherished moments.

The thoughtfully curated tour and immersive experiences have significantly broadened our horizons. Exploring the historical marvels of Mysuru, the natural beauty of Ooty, Waynad and Coorg has enriched our understanding of the subjects we've been studying.

Once again, my deepest gratitude to ISTM and MCR HRD IT for granting us this invaluable opportunity to learn, explore, and forge indelible connections."

- **SHIVAM YADAV B84**

<b>OVERVIEW</b>	
<b>28.04.2024</b>	<b>Departure from Hyderabad, Bandipur Tiger Reserve, Mudumalai Elephant Reserve</b>
<b>29.04.2024</b>	<b>Doddabetta peak, Tea-chocolate factory, Boat House</b>
<b>30.04.2024</b>	<b>Government botanical garden, The Nilgiris District Co. Operative Employees Co. Operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd. , TRIFED, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Paykara Lake,</b>
<b>01.05.2024</b>	<b>Edekkal Caves, Kappad Beach</b>
<b>02.05.2024</b>	<b>Abbi falls</b>
<b>03.05.2024</b>	<b>Namdroling Monestry, St. Philomena's Cathedral Church Mysore, KSR Dam, Vrindavan Garden</b>
<b>04.05.2024</b>	<b>Organisation for Development of People (NGO), Mysore Palace, Srirapatna Temple, Return to Hyderabad</b>

## **Introduction**

Bharat Darshan Group-2 embarked on an extraordinary journey across South India, encompassing the enchanting destinations of Bengaluru, Ooty, Wayanad, Coorg, and Mysore. Over six immersive days, the itinerary unfolded a rich tapestry of cultural heritage, natural wonders, and memorable experiences, offering participants a comprehensive glimpse into the diverse landscapes and traditions of the region.

### **\*\*Report on Day 0: April 28<sup>th</sup>, 2024\*\***

The journey commenced as the group arrived at Hyderabad's Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, filled with anticipation and excitement for the adventures that awaited them. After a smooth check-in process and a brief wait, the group boarded their flight bound for Bengaluru, the bustling capital of Karnataka. As they soared through the skies, conversations buzzed with excitement, and plans for the days ahead began to take shape.



Upon arrival at Bengaluru's Kempegowda International Airport, the group was greeted by the warm embrace of Karnataka's hospitality. Stepping out into the terminal, they were immediately immersed in the vibrant energy of the city, with its bustling crowds and bustling activity. After collecting their luggage and regrouping, the travelers made their way to the designated meeting point, where their tour guide awaited them with a warm smile and a hearty welcome.



With everyone accounted for, the group embarked on the next leg of their journey: a scenic drive to Ooty, the "Queen of Hill Stations." Nestled amidst the mist-clad Nilgiri Hills, Ooty promised a tranquil retreat from the hustle and bustle of city life, offering a sanctuary of natural beauty and serenity.

The journey from Bengaluru to Ooty was punctuated by breath taking vistas of rolling hills, lush valleys, and sprawling tea plantations. Along the way, the group made a pit stop at The President, Mysore, a renowned eatery known for its delectable cuisine and warm hospitality. Here, they indulged in a hearty lunch, savouring the flavours of South Indian delicacies while exchanging stories and getting to know one another better.



Refreshed and refuelled, the travellers resumed their journey, eager to explore the wonders that lay ahead. Their next destination was Bandipur Tiger Reserve, one of the country's premier wildlife sanctuaries and a haven for biodiversity. As they entered the reserve, the group was greeted by the sights and sounds of the jungle: the rustle of leaves, the chirping of birds, and the occasional roar of a distant tiger.







Under the guidance of experienced coordinator of our group Shri. P. Vinod Goud, Faculty, Dr. MCR HRD IT , the travellers embarked on a thrilling safari through the heart of the reserve, hoping to catch a glimpse of the majestic creatures that called it home. Along the way, they encountered a myriad of wildlife, including elephants, deer, monkeys, and exotic bird species. Each sighting filled them with a sense of wonder and awe, reaffirming the importance of conservation efforts in preserving these precious habitats for future generations.



As the sun began to set, casting a golden hue over the landscape, the group bid farewell to Bandipur and continued their journey towards Ooty. Passing through the picturesque town of Gudalur, they marvelled at the

beauty of their surroundings, feeling a sense of peace and contentment wash over them.



Finally, after several hours on the road, the group arrived in Ooty, their home for the next few days. As they checked into their hotel and settled into their rooms, anticipation for the adventures that lay ahead filled the air. With Day 0 drawing to a close, the travelers retired to bed, eager to explore the charms of Ooty in the days to come.



**\*\*Report on Day 1: April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2024\*\***

The first light of dawn broke over the mist-covered hills of Ooty, signaling the start of a new day filled with promise and possibility. Eager to make the most of their time in this idyllic hill station, the group rose early and gathered for breakfast, fuelling up for the adventures that lay ahead.



Their first stop of the day was Doddabetta Peak, the highest point in the Nilgiri Mountains and a must-visit destination for nature enthusiasts and adventure seekers alike. Perched at an elevation of 2,637 meters above sea level, Doddabetta offered panoramic views of the surrounding landscape, with rolling hills, verdant valleys, and shimmering lakes stretching out as far as the eye could see.



As we made our way to the summit, the travellers marvelled at the natural beauty that surrounded them, snapping photos and soaking in the breath taking vistas. At the peak, we were treated to a spectacular

sight: the sun rising slowly over the horizon, casting a warm glow over the landscape and painting the sky in hues of pink, orange, and gold.



After spending some time admiring the view and exploring the area, the group descended from Doddabetta and made their way to their next destination: the Tea Factory and Chocolate Factory. Here, we were given a behind-the-scenes look at the tea-making process, from plucking the leaves to drying, rolling, and packaging the final product. We also learned about the history of tea cultivation in Ooty and its importance to the local economy.





### THE BOSTON TEA PARTY

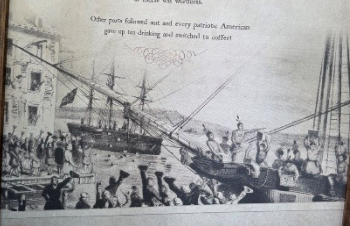
The Boston Tea Party is famous in the history of American Independence, as early example rebellion against British rule.

It was made part of an interesting incident in the history of an rebellion among the free-minded nations of the world.

In December 1773, between 3 and 60 men disguised as Native American Indians boarded three vessels owned by the British East India Company just off the Boston shore. One aboard, they smashed open the tea cargoes from wooden chests and threw them into the sea.

Waked up on shore the next morning, the cargo of boxes was worthless.

Other ports followed suit and every patriotic American gave up tea drinking and resolved to suffer.




Information compiled and presented by the Tea Museum, 2005

### ORIGINS OF TEA IN INDIA

Long before the commercial production of Tea started in India in the late 1850's, the tea plant was growing wild in the jungles of North East Assam.

Then between 1834 and 1839, Robert Bruce and his brother Charles Bruce, an employee of the East India Company, confirmed that the tea plant was indeed a native of the Assam area and sent seeds and specimens plants to officials at the newly established Botanical Gardens in Calcutta.

But nothing was done, perhaps because the East India Company had a monopoly on the trading of tea from China and since they were doing very well, saw no reason to spread their seed money elsewhere.



Information compiled and presented by the Tea Museum, 2005

### ORIGINS OF TEA IN THE NILGIRIS

Since India tea was used to make all, primarily because of the perceptions with which it was viewed, when coffee plants, the plantations started and specific efforts began to experiment with Tea.


Early experimentation of tea in the Nilgiris began in 1843.

The British, a member of the Madras Establishment was placed on special duty to conduct meteorological and geological investigations in South India in 1843.

Some of the members present at the hill house, he immediately applied for a grant of land in the Nilgiris, for experimental tea, coffee and rubber.

Subsequently he died in 1846 and the same year one of his sons, Mr. J. C. Bruce, the Commissioner of the Nilgiris, was placed in the position of Chief Agent.

It was then distributed a certain piece of the hills for tea.



Information compiled and presented by the Tea Museum, 2005

### ORIGINS OF TEA IN INDIA


The Company suddenly lost its monopoly on China and then woke up to the fact that India was now a profitable alternative.

A committee was set up and Charles Bruce was given the task of establishing the first nurseries. The secretary of the committee was sent off to China to collect thousands of tea seeds.

Because they were all aware of his tea seedlings to India, committee members created an importing the seeds from China.

The seeds were planted in the Botanical Gardens in Calcutta and nurtured until they were ready enough to have been taken to the newly prepared tea gardens.

In 1859 everything changed.



Information compiled and presented by the Tea Museum, 2005

### ORIGINS OF TEA IN INDIA


Meanwhile in Assam, Charles Bruce and other pioneers were clearing suitable areas of land on which to develop plantations and experimenting with the freshly plucked leaves.

Bruce had recruited two tea makers from China and with their help he learned the secrets of successful tea production.

The conditions were ideally harsh. The area was remote and hostile. Tigers, leopards and wolves constantly threatened the lives of the tea workers. They were also subject to miasma by local hill tribes.

But they persevered and gradually the jungle was opened up, the best tea tracts cultivated under the light shade of surrounding trees and tea seedlings planted to fill gaps and create new tea gardens.

Early planters in the forests of Assam, with boxes of equipment, supplies and often in great numbers from the continent of India arrived.



Information compiled and presented by the Tea Museum, 2005

### ORIGINS OF TEA IN THE NILGIRIS

Tea from the Nilgiris receives popular acclaim in Great Britain.


During Sir Wilson Denison's Governmentship, direct aid was afforded to this new industry in the Nilgiris, by bringing down tea makers from the North East and distributing seeds of tea seeds.

A small tea nursery was formed in the cautious plantations at Doddabett.

By the end of 1869, some 2000-3000 acres had been planted with tea and at the Ootacamund Agricultural Exhibition that year, no less than 48 planters showed samples of their produce.

At the suggestion of Mr. Boreh, Commissioner of the Nilgiris, some of these were sent home by the Government for the opinion of the Indian and many were pronounced good, and some very good, their value ranging from Rs. 40, to 60, per pound.

Tea in the Nilgiris was here to stay!



Information compiled and presented by the Tea Museum, 2005

Credit for the first manufacture of Nilgiri tea goes to Mr Mann

He succeeded at making fairly good tea from Nilgiri plants and was encouraged to get more seed. He procured a supply from the finest plantations in China in 1854 and planted them on a piece of land in Coonoor, now called the Coonoor Tea Estate.

As early as 1856, the tea from these plants were favourably reported upon by London brokers, but Mr Mann was disheartened by the difficulties in procuring forest land to expand his operations and gave up.

At the same time, Mr Rae obtained a grant of land near Sholur, now called Dunsandle Tea Estate for growing tea.

Thiashola Estate began in 1859 and in 1865, the estate known as Belmont was formed on the Bishopdown property at Ooty.

Tea would soon emerge as the mainstay of the economy of the Nilgiris.



### ORIGINS OF TEA IN THE NILGIRIS

After the death of Dr Christie, Col. Crewe initiated the expansion of tea plantations in the Nilgiris

In 1854, someone that the tea plant was found wild in Assam, Lord Bunsick, Viceroy of India sent a Commission to China to fetch seed and expert tea makers to India.

This resulted in the distribution of tea plants to South India as well, for experimentation. These sent to the Nilgiris were planted chiefly at the experimental farm in Ketti, cared for by Col. Crewe and M. Proutier, a French botanist.

In 1859 they were reported to be growing luxuriantly, loaded with flowers, fruit and healthy young leaves.

They published an account of these plants, which attracted attention and in 1860, samples of Nilgiri tea growing in Ketti and Bakal were sent by Mr. J. Sullivan to the Madras Agro-Horticultural Society.

The leaves had been withered in the open and fired in a frying pan for want of better means, but the tea was pronounced 'excellent' by the enthusiasts who tasted it !!



### ORIGINS OF TEA IN THE NILGIRIS

Chinese prisoners of war in the Nilgiri tea plantations

Two early plantation efforts, Chinese prisoners of war were brought to India from China in 1859 and placed in the Nilgiris in two camps - one at Nachavattam and one in the Thiashola reserve forest.

Local legend has it that they were made to help early planters in cultivation and manufacture of tea at Thiashola.

In the Ketti area, tea was planted in a small area where the Kotagiri Club was. It was spread up here by Mrs. M. B. C. Coddin, (M. D. Coddin's daughter) and she did it with the help of the Chinese.



### TEA BEING EXPORTED TO ENGLAND

The first crates of manufactured tea to be made from indigenous bushes had been shipped to London in 1858 and were sold at the London Auction.

The Tea had to be sent to London in 1858 and was not received by sea because of the war. It was a small quantity in the end of 1858 and was not taken to London.

India Tea had arrived on the world stage!

Luralda  
TEA CHESTS



Information compiled and presented by the Tea Museum, 2005

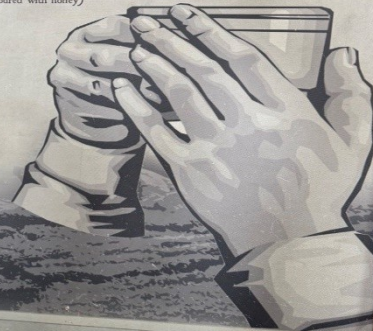
### TEA & HEALTH

Since ancient times, people have believed that tea has a wide range of medicinal values. Modern research has given credibility to many of these beliefs and identifies more .. Here are some of the known or suspected medicinal applications of Tea :

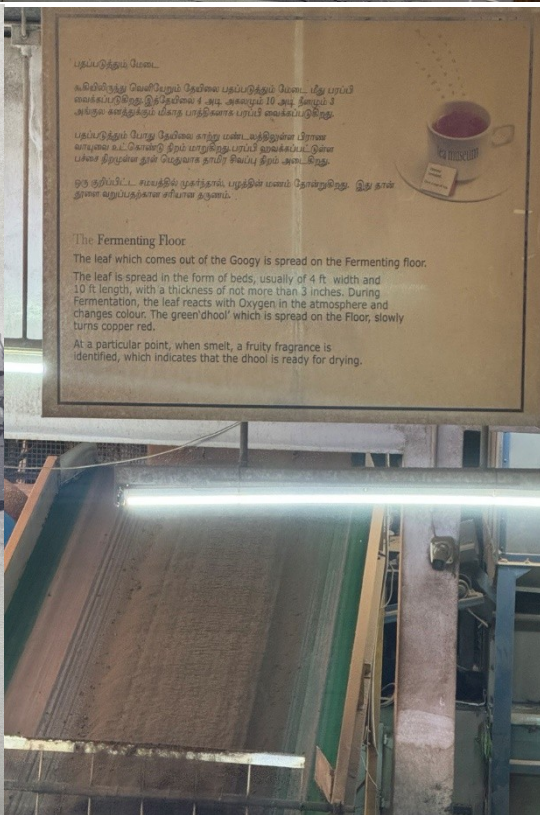
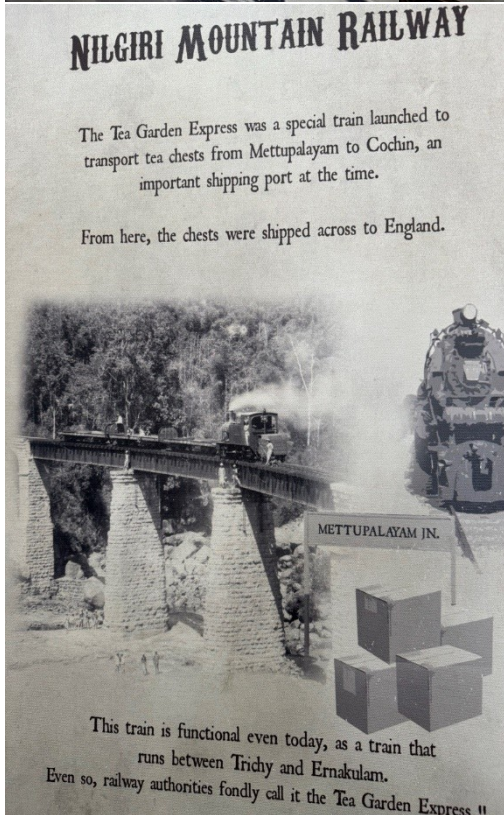
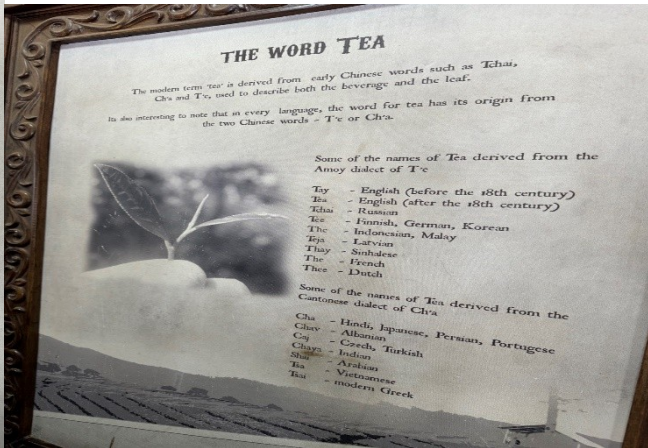
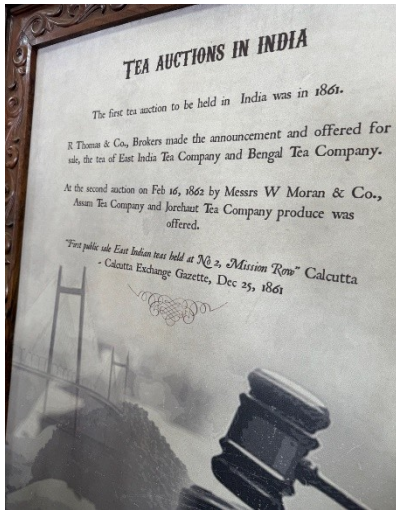
- Avoidance of coronary heart disease
- Prevention of cancers and tumours
- Improves digestion and protects against stomach ailments
- Cures sore throats and colds (often flavoured with honey)
- Minimises toxicity to smokers
- Prevention of Depression
- Prevention of Diabetes
- Good for people suffering from asthma
- Soothing, relaxing

Regardless of the final determination of its value over time, enjoy the drink because our research suggests that it could harm you.

Moreover, an amazingly refreshing!



Information compiled and presented by the Tea Museum, 2005



Next, it was time to satisfy their sweet tooth with a visit to the Chocolate Factory, where they watched skilled artisans at work crafting delicious chocolates from scratch. From creamy milk chocolates to rich dark varieties, there was something for everyone to enjoy. After sampling a few treats and stocking up on souvenirs, the group bid farewell to the factories and headed to a local restaurant for lunch.



Fuelled by good food and great company, the travellers set out to explore more of Ooty's attractions, starting with a visit to the Boat House. Situated on the shores of Ooty Lake, the Boat House offered a range of recreational activities, including boating, and nature walks. Eager to experience the beauty of the lake up close, the group rented a paddleboat and set off on a leisurely cruise, gliding across the tranquil waters as the sun dipped below the horizon.



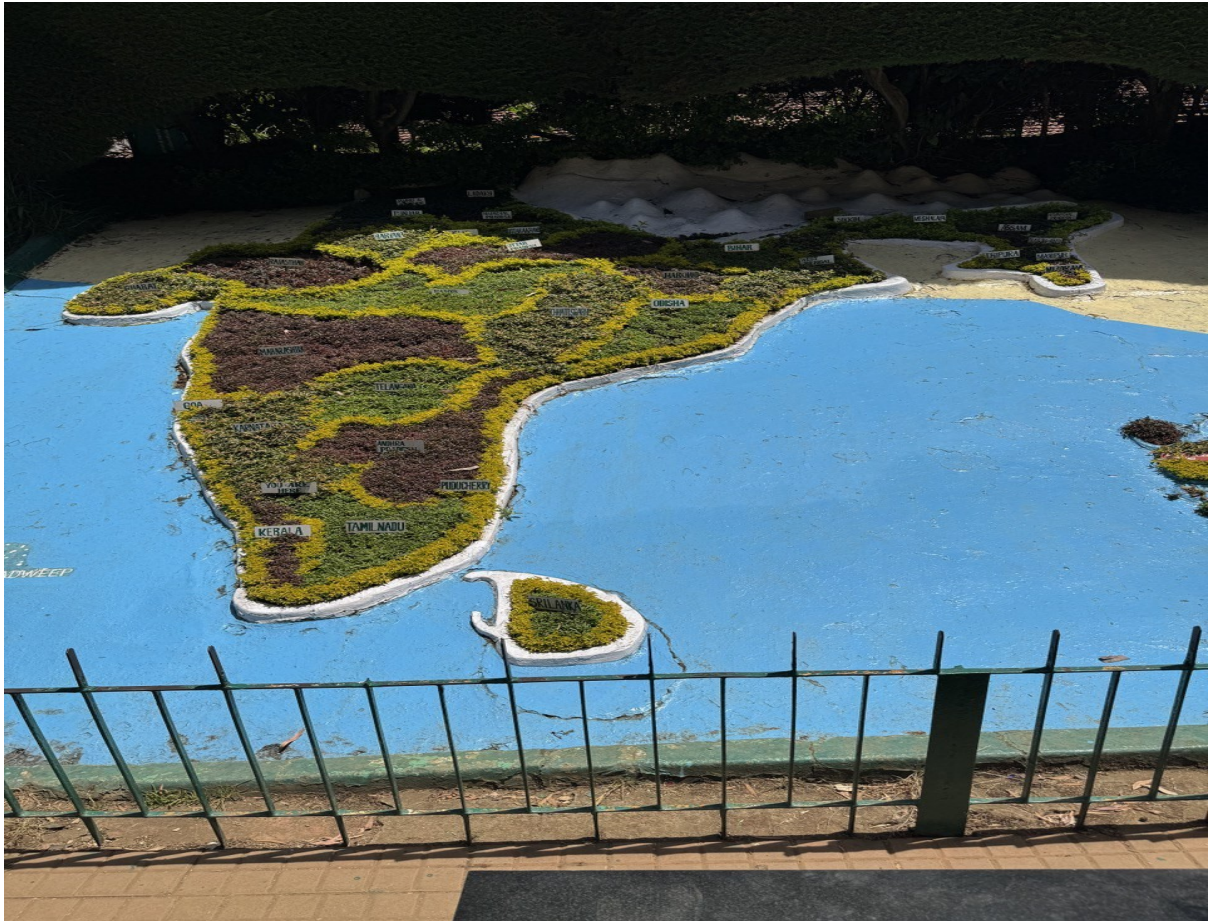
As darkness fell over Ooty, the travelers reluctantly returned to their hotel, their hearts full of memories from a day spent exploring the natural and cultural treasures of this enchanting hill station. With Day 1 coming to an end, they retired to their rooms, looking forward to the adventures that awaited them on Day 2.

### **\*\*Report on Day 2: April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2024\*\***

#### **\*\*Botanical Garden Visit (9:30 AM - 12:30 PM):\*\***

The day began with a visit to the Botanical Garden at 9:30 AM. Located in a serene environment, the garden boasted an extensive collection of flora from various ecosystems. Visitors were treated to a visual feast of vibrant flowers, towering trees, and meticulously curated landscapes. The garden not only provided an opportunity for leisurely strolls but also served as an educational hub, offering insights into plant diversity and conservation efforts.





**\*\*Interaction with Cooperative Society:\*\***

Following the botanical excursion, the itinerary included a visit to The Nilgiris District Co. Operative Employees Co. Operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd set up in 1968. This segment of the day offered a glimpse into the functioning of cooperative societies, their role in economic development, and support for local communities. Discussions revolved around financial inclusion, cooperative principles, and the societal impact of such organizations.



**\*\*Engagement with TRIFED, Ministry of Tribal Affairs:\*\***

As being working in the ministry of tribal affairs I have visited TRIFED, under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. This segment aimed to understand the initiatives undertaken for the welfare and empowerment of tribal communities. Discussions encompassed sustainable livelihoods, tribal arts and crafts, and initiatives promoting tribal entrepreneurship. The visit provided valuable insights into efforts aimed at preserving indigenous cultures while fostering economic growth.





**\*\*Rendezvous with Nature at Paykara Waterfall (2:00 PM):\*\***

The afternoon saw a departure from institutional engagements to embrace the pristine beauty of Paykara Waterfall. Nestled amidst lush greenery, the waterfall offered a refreshing retreat for travellers. The rhythmic cascade of water against the backdrop of verdant landscapes provided a serene ambiance for relaxation and rejuvenation. Visitors indulged in nature walks, photography sessions, and leisurely picnics, savoring the tranquility of the surroundings.



### **\*\*Journey to Waynad:\*\***

As the afternoon waned, it was time to bid adieu to Paykara and embark on the journey to Waynad. The road trip through scenic routes offered glimpses of verdant valleys, cascading streams, and mist-shrouded hills. Travelers soaked in the panoramic vistas, capturing memories of the picturesque landscapes that unfolded along the way.

### **\*\*Arrival at Waynad (8:00 PM):\*\***

The day concluded with the arrival at Waynad around 8:00 PM. Nestled in the lap of nature, Waynad welcomed travellers with its serene ambiance and tranquil charm. As night descended, weary travellers found solace in the cozy accommodations, eagerly anticipating the adventures that awaited in the enchanting landscapes of Waynad.

### **\*\*Report on Day 3: May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2024\*\***

#### **\*\*Exploration of Edekkal Caves (9:00 AM):\*\***

The day began with a journey into the past as travellers ventured to the enigmatic Edekkal Caves around 9:00 AM. Nestled amidst lush greenery, these ancient caves are renowned for their prehistoric rock art, dating back thousands of years. Visitors marvelled at the intricate carvings and paintings adorning the cave walls, offering glimpses into the lives and cultures of bygone eras. The visit to Edekkal Caves provided a fascinating insight into Kerala's rich archaeological heritage.



**എടക്കൽ ഗുഹാചിത്രങ്ങൾ**

എടക്കൽ ഗുഹാചിത്രങ്ങൾ മലയാളപ്രദേശത്തിലെ ഏറ്റവും പഴയതും ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതൽ സംസ്കാരപരമായ ചിത്രങ്ങളും ആണ്. ഈ ഗുഹാചിത്രങ്ങൾ മലയാളത്തിലെ ഏറ്റവും പഴയതും ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതൽ സംസ്കാരപരമായ ചിത്രങ്ങളും ആണ്. 1901-ൽ ഫ്രാൻസ് ഓട്ടോണെൽ ഓട്ടോണെൽ സംഗ്രഹിച്ച ചിത്രങ്ങൾ ഇവയാണ്.

ഈ മലയാള ഗുഹാചിത്രങ്ങൾ മലയാളത്തിലെ ഏറ്റവും പഴയതും ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതൽ സംസ്കാരപരമായ ചിത്രങ്ങളും ആണ്. 1901-ൽ ഫ്രാൻസ് ഓട്ടോണെൽ ഓട്ടോണെൽ സംഗ്രഹിച്ച ചിത്രങ്ങൾ ഇവയാണ്.

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**ROCK ENGRAVINGS IN THE EDAKKAL CAVE**

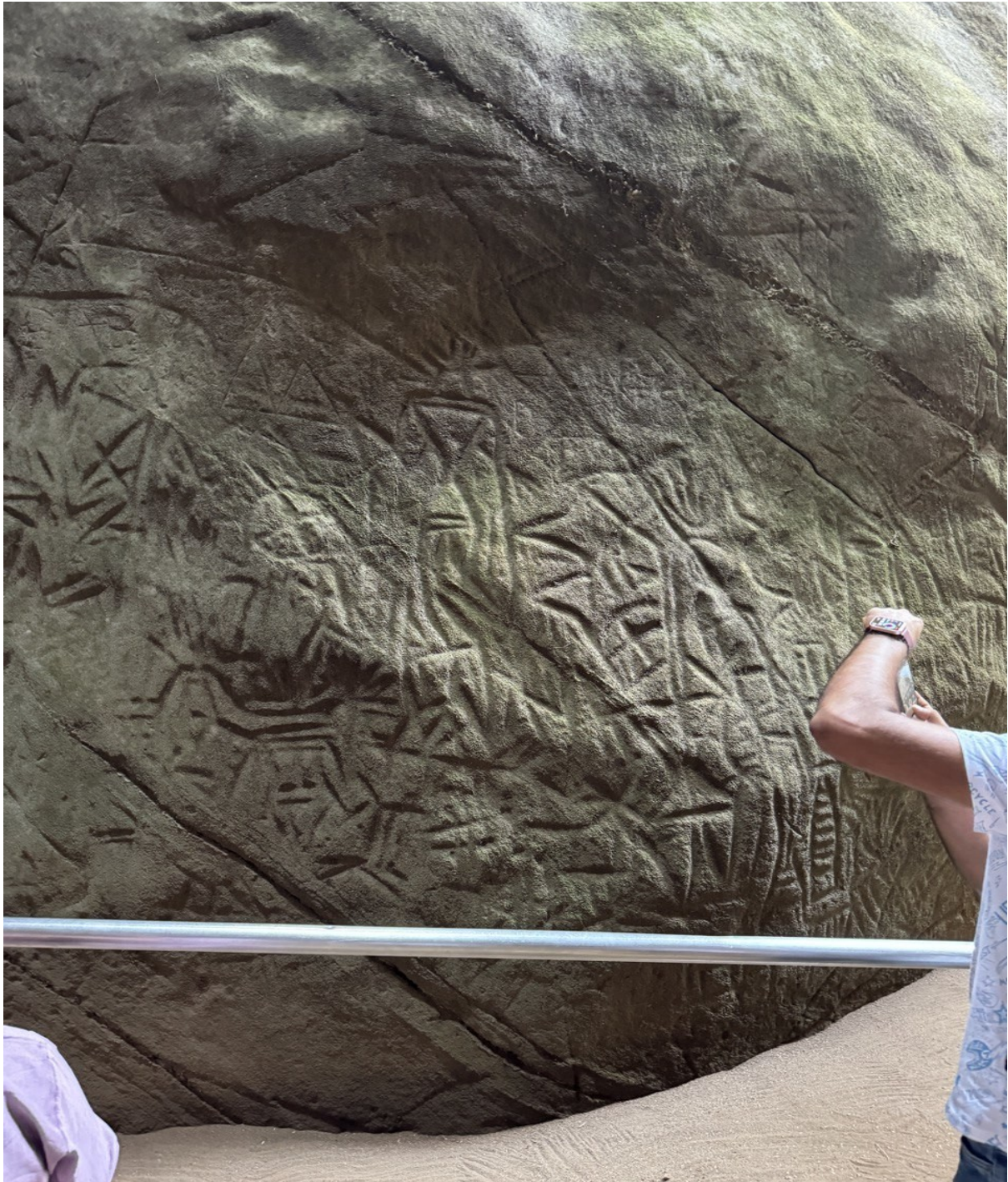
Eddakal rock engravings are invaluable treasures of the world heritage. This site was first reported in the journal 'Indian Antiquary' in 1901 in an illustrated article written by F. Faucher, the Superintendent of Police of the erstwhile Malabar District.

Rock art in the form of paintings are there in plenty. But engravings in the Eddakal Cave are unique. The Eddakal engravings represent various objects and cultural signs of the past societies. The drawings include figures of humans and animals, trees, wheels, carts, and also symbols, letters, and numeric signs. Human figures depicted in different styles are the most important items among the drawings. Wheels, carts etc. are also represented in different styles. Some of the newly found figures are comparable with signs and symbols reported from various Chalcolithic and Bronze Age sites of the subcontinent.

There are two caves one above the other. The engravings are all in the upper cave. The upper cave is evidently supported by the lower one. Carrying capacity of these caves is naturally limited. Therefore, the number of visitors to the monument at a time has to be restricted according to the capacity of the rock formation.

Impairment of any kind to this monument cannot be repaired. It is our earnest responsibility to preserve this most valuable world heritage without any damage.





**\*\*Historical Sojourn at Kappad Beach (4:30 PM - 6:30 PM):\*\***

In the afternoon, travellers embarked on a historical excursion to Kappad Beach, a coastal gem steeped in history. It was at this picturesque shoreline that the first Portuguese traveller, Vasco da Gama, set foot in Kerala in 1498. Visitors soaked in the serene ambiance of the beach,

adorned with golden sands and azure waters, while reflecting on the historical significance of this momentous event. The visit to Kappad Beach offered a poignant reminder of Kerala's maritime legacy and its enduring cultural connections with the wider world.



### **\*\*Return to Waynad:\*\***

As the sun began to set on the horizon, travelers bid farewell to the coastal charms of Kappad Beach and embarked on the journey back to Waynad. The return journey provided an opportunity to reflect on the day's adventures and bask in the memories created amidst the cultural and natural splendors of Kerala.

### **\*\*Report on Day 4: May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2024\*\***

#### **\*\*Departure from Waynad and Journey to Coorg:\*\***

The day commenced with travellers bidding farewell to the tranquil environs of Waynad as they checked out from their hotel. Embarking on a scenic journey, they traversed winding roads that offered panoramic views of verdant valleys and mist-clad mountains. The road trip served as an opportunity for contemplation and anticipation as travellers eagerly looked forward to the adventures awaiting them in Coorg.

#### **\*\*Exploration of Abbi Falls (3:00 PM):\*\***

Upon reaching Coorg, the itinerary included a visit to the breath-taking Abbi Falls around 3:00 PM. Nestled amidst lush greenery, these cascading waterfalls are a sight to behold, their waters plunging into a serene pool below. Travelers were enthralled by the majestic beauty of the falls, capturing moments of awe amidst the thundering rush of water and verdant surroundings. The visit to Abbi Falls provided a serene interlude, allowing travellers to reconnect with nature's splendour and revel in the tranquillity of their surroundings.







### **\*\*Night Stay in Camps:\*\***

As dusk descended, travellers embraced the spirit of adventure by opting for a night stay in camps amidst Coorg's picturesque landscapes. Nestled under a canopy of stars, the camps offered a unique opportunity to immerse oneself in the rhythms of nature. Travelers gathered around crackling bonfires, sharing stories and laughter under the night sky. The tranquil ambiance of the campsite provided a serene retreat, allowing travellers to unwind and rejuvenate amidst the soothing embrace of nature.



## **\*\*Report on Day 5: May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2024\*\***

### **\*\*Departure for Mysore from Coorg:\*\***

The day commenced with travelers bidding farewell to the picturesque landscapes of Coorg as they embarked on a journey towards Mysore. The scenic drive offered glimpses of rolling hills and verdant forests, providing a tranquil backdrop for contemplation and anticipation of the day's adventures.

### **\*\*Exploration of Namdroling Monastery (11:30 AM - 1:30 PM):\*\***

Arriving at Piriapatna around midday, travellers visited the Namdroling Monastery, also known as the Golden Temple. Nestled amidst lush greenery, this Tibetan Buddhist monastery is renowned for its ornate architecture and vibrant cultural heritage. Visitors were captivated by the intricate artwork adorning the monastery walls and the serene ambiance of the prayer halls. The visit provided a tranquil interlude, allowing travellers to immerse themselves in the spiritual atmosphere and witness the rituals of Buddhist monks.





ལྷོ་ཁྱེད་མཚོ་རྒྱལ་གྱི་འཕགས་པ་རྒྱལ་གྱི་མཚོ་  
མོ་སྐྱོང་གི་ས་བོད་ལོ་འདྲེ་འཕྲོ་ལོག་མཚོ་  
NAMDROLING MONASTERY

འཕྲོ་ལོག་མཚོ་  
VISITING HOUR  
7:00 AM - 6:00 PM  
Except Grand Function

Namdroling Monastery (The Golden Temple) is established by His Holiness Padma Norbu Rinpoche (1932-2009) in 1963. His Holiness' objective of establishing this prestigious monastery is to preserve the precious teachings of Gelugpa Buddha and provide peace in this beautiful world. We warmly welcome every pilgrim to make a meaningful visit here. As the monastery is a place of prayer and meditation, please keep silence and refrain from disturbing other visitors inside the temple, please refrain from running and shouting. Please do not touch the statues and paintings. If it is absolutely necessary to talk, please keep your voice low.



USE BATTERY  
Please use your own battery  
to avoid the risk of fire  
and theft.

SMOKING NOT ALLOWED  
Smoking is strictly prohibited  
inside the temple area.  
Please do not smoke here.

NO FOOD PRESENTED  
No food or drink is allowed  
to be brought into the temple.  
Please do not eat or drink here.

NO PET ALLOWED  
No pets are allowed inside  
the temple area. Please do not  
bring your pet here.

KEEP YOUR BALANCE  
Please keep your balance  
with you at all times. Do not  
leave it behind.

NO DRINKING  
No alcohol or other drinks  
are allowed inside the temple.  
Please do not drink here.

NO GAMING  
No gambling or other games  
are allowed inside the temple.  
Please do not gamble here.

NO PICK-UP  
NO DROP









**\*\*Sightseeing in Mysore:\*\***

Continuing the journey to Mysore, travelers explored the cultural and architectural wonders of the city. The itinerary included a visit to St.

Philomena's Cathedral, a majestic neo-Gothic structure that stands as a testament to Mysore's rich religious heritage. Travelers marveled at the cathedral's soaring spires and intricate stained glass windows, soaking in the ambiance of reverence and devotion.







**\*\*Visit to KSR Dam (7:00 PM):\*\***

As evening approached, travelers embarked on a visit to the KSR Dam, a monumental structure that serves as a lifeline for the region's

agricultural and hydroelectric needs. Standing in awe of the dam's engineering marvel, travelers witnessed the rhythmic flow of water against the backdrop of sprawling reservoirs and lush landscapes. The visit provided insights into the region's water management systems and the symbiotic relationship between humans and nature.

**\*\*Encounter with Heavy Rain at Vrindavan Garden:\*\***

Despite plans to visit the enchanting Vrindavan Garden, travelers were met with disappointment as heavy rain forced the closure of the garden. While unable to explore its famed beauty, travelers embraced the spontaneity of the moment, finding solace in the camaraderie of shared experiences amidst the rain-soaked landscapes.

**\*\*Report on Day 6: May 4<sup>th</sup> , 2024\*\***

**\*\*Visit to Organisation for Development of People (ODP) - 10:00 AM:\*\***

The day commenced with a visit to the Organisation for Development of People (ODP), an esteemed NGO based in Mysore, at 10:00 AM. ODP is renowned for its efforts in community development, empowerment, and social justice initiatives. Travelers engaged in discussions with ODP representatives, gaining insights into their various projects aimed at promoting education, healthcare, and sustainable livelihoods among marginalized communities. The visit provided a profound understanding of the challenges faced by underserved populations and the impactful interventions implemented by ODP to address them.

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EQUALITY SHARING



BROTHERHOOD  
COOPERATION  
SOLIDARITY +





**\*\*Exploration of Mysore Palace - 12:00 Noon:\*\***

Following the enriching visit to ODP, travelers immersed themselves in the regal splendor of Mysore Palace. Built in Indo-Saracenic architectural style, the palace is a testament to Mysore's rich cultural heritage and royal legacy. Visitors marveled at the opulent interiors adorned with intricate carvings, vibrant paintings, and ornate furnishings. The visit offered a glimpse into the bygone era of Maharajas and royalty, while also serving as a cultural hub that celebrates Karnataka's rich history and architectural prowess.



**\*\*Visit to Srirangapatna Temple (Lord Ranganatha Swamy) - 4:30 PM:\*\***

In the afternoon, travelers embarked on a spiritual journey to Srirangapatna Temple, dedicated to Lord Ranganatha Swamy. Located in the historic town of Srirangapatna, the temple is revered by devotees for its religious significance and architectural grandeur. Travelers participated in the sacred rituals and sought blessings amidst the serene



ambiance of the temple. The visit provided a soulful interlude, allowing travelers to connect with their spiritual beliefs and experience moments of introspection and reverence.



**\*\*Travel to Bengaluru Airport - 9:00 PM:\*\***

As evening approached, travelers bid farewell to the cultural landmarks of Mysore and embarked on the journey to Bengaluru Airport. The road trip offered opportunities for reflection on the day's experiences and anticipation for the next leg of the journey.

**\*\*Arrival at Dr. MCR HRD IT - 2:00 AM:\*\***

Despite the late hour, travelers reached their final destination at Dr. MCR HRD IT around 2:00 AM. Fatigued yet fulfilled from the day's adventures, they settled in for a well-deserved rest, cherishing the memories of the diverse experiences and meaningful encounters that characterized Day 6 of their journey.

## **Conclusion**

In summary, the Bharat Darshan/Study Tour to Ooty , Waynad, Coorg, Calicut and Mysore has proven to be a comprehensive and enriching encounter, seamlessly integrating educational aspects with the exploration of five culturally vibrant and naturally captivating destinations. Ooty, characterized by its tranquil landscapes, tea plantations, and lively gardens, served as a distinctive setting for delving into topics related to biodiversity and environmental conservation. The Pine Forests and the Tea Factory not only provided valuable insights into nature but also facilitated hands-on experiences, fostering a deeper comprehension of sustainable practices. Conversely, Mysore unfolded as a dynamic tapestry of history and architecture. The Mysuru Palace stood as a symbol of the opulence of the Wadiyar dynasty, while the bustling markets and cultural sites of the city showcased the rich heritage of South India.