

NAAC RE-ACCREDITED WITH 'A' GRADE

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya

Sakkardara Square, Umrer Road, Nagpur-440024

Report on

Educational Visit to Bengaluru-Coorg-Mysore

January 09 to January 15, 2018



2017-18

The Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur organizes educational tours for students every year. This year too, the Sevalal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur has organized a study tour to Karnatka, including Begaluru-Coorg-Mysore. The actual commencement of the tour began from 9th January to 15th January, 2018. The Undergraduate students and teachers of science faculty who participated for study tour were 48 and 4 respectively. Thus, it was a total of 52 persons. The four teachers who accompanied were: Dr. (Mrs) Sulbha Kulkarni, Dr. Anil Mohite, Dr. Ajay Dorlikar and Dr (Mrs) A.S. Dhoble.

The study tour aims at the following objectives:

- 1) To broaden students' horizons and Indian cultural and historical awareness.
- 2) To enable students to gain a deeper understanding of through academic, Industrial visits.
- 3) To give students an opportunity to relate their classroom learning to the real world situations.

Table: Study Tour Itinerary

Date	Time	Schedule	Places visited
9/1/2018	04.45am	Journey by train: Nagpur-Bengaluru Train No. 15015 NGP-YES'PUR Express	
10/01/2018	10.00a	Bengaluru arrival, Fresh-n-up, Lunch, Sightseeing, Night Halt.	Bengaluru city Sightseeing, ISCON Temple
11/01/2018	8.30am to 5.00pm	Depart for Coorg by bus-Arrival at Coorg, Night Halt	On the sightseeing, Rajaji's Seat, Abbey fall etc
12/01/2018	8.30am to 10.30p.	Coorg sightseeing, Night Halt	Buddhist Golden Temple, Bylakuppe etc
13/01/2018	8.30am to 11.30pm	Depart for Mysore by bus-Arrival at Mysore. Sightseeing, Night Halt	Mysore Palace, Zoo, Brindavan Garden. Tipu Museum
14/01/2018	8.00am 02.00pm 10.00pm	Depart for Bengaluru. Sightseeing Depart for Nagpur by Yeshwantpur-Nagpur Sampark Kranti super Express	Lal Bag Botanical Garden, Cubbon Park
15/01/2018	05.15pm	Arrived at Nagpur	

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List of Students for Bengaluru-Coorg-Mysore Tour 09th January to 15th January, 2018

Sr. No.	Name of Students
	<u>B.Sc. I</u>
	Urvashi R. Panchbudhe
	Minakshi M Selokar
	Tarini B Nasare
	Aayshi N Asole
	Smati P Wankhede
	Riya S Sontakke
	Rushali S. Khadatkar
	Ritu S Gaikwad
	Dulari A Hajare
	Mrunal S. Mathurkar
	Namrata P Tadas
	Shamal R Samrutwar
	Janhavi D Dhage
	Ranu H Yadav
	<u>B.Sc.II</u>
	Kalyani A Zade
	Shubhangi R Meshram
	Nikita R Tale
	Prajakta S Tarale
	Sonali A Sendurse
	Madhavi H Kamdi
	Gauri G Sadhankar
	Aabha P Ghoradkar
	Shruti A Bhise
	Samruddhi K Denge
	Prachi C Wankhede
	Aboli G Pandharkar

Sr. No.	Name of Students
	<u>B.Sc. III</u>
	Tejaswini S Rewatkar
	Ankita A Balge
	Shubhangi P Jatgade
	Anjali D Kharbade
	Alfiya A Khan
	Nikita N Bhangе
	Payal G Andraskar
	Bharti R Timande
	Shital B Bante
	Shraddha G Khapekar
	Sukanya P Nagrale
	Afreen A Sheikh
	Komal R Fule
	Pooja S Jogekar
	Leena P Nirwan
	<u>M.Sc.</u>
	Krutika D Dhabale
	Anjali A Singh
	Payal S Dudhe
	Ankita K Parteki
	Renuka P Khade
	Shiwani M Babhare
	Komal D Selokar
	<u>Accompanying Staff</u>
	Dr. A.S. Mohite
	Dr. A.V. Dorlikar
	Dr.(Mrs.) S.V. Kulkarni
	Dr.(Mrs.) A.S. Dhoble

On 10th January, we reached Bengaluru, after a long journey. We reached there in the noon. We began our actual sightseeing from 4.00pm to 7.00pm. on first day, we visited **ISKCON Temple**. It is a revered shrine dedicated to Lord Krishna. Apart from a religious shrine, ISKCON temple is a cultural complex accommodating dedicated deities of Sri Radha Krishnachandra, Sri Krishna Balarama, Sri Nitai Gauranga, Sri Srinivasa Govinda and Sri Prahlada Narasimha. ISKCON Temple is known for its activities of engagement involving ardent devotees of Lord Krishna. The temple enrolls members for life and arranges programs in their community centres for Krishna consciousness and awareness of the Lord. The temple community also organises songs and recitals admiring.



Next day in the morning, we journeyed towards Coorg via Mysore. On the way we have visited a place called **Raja's Seat** (Seat of the King). It is a seasonal garden of flowers and artificial fountains. It is one of the most important tourist spots in Madikeri of Coorg District. A pleasant spectacle of refreshing layers of greenery, chain of high and low-rise-mountains attired with mist, the Rajaji's Garden was a one-time-favorite of the kings of Kodagu who used to watch the setting sun, and spend time with their queens here. It is shaped like a small square in brick and mortar, with four pillars bridged by arches, enhanced by beautiful surroundings. This lovely spot was a favorite place of recreation for the Rajas and hence was permanently associated with them.



Next we visited the Buddhist Golden temple at Bylakuppe is also called Namdroling Monastery stands beautifully amidst the scenic landscapes, emanating peacefulness and calmness. The monastery is popularly known as Golden Temple owing to the golden paintings crafted on the monastery. This monastery or golden temple was established in the year of 1963, by His Holiness Pema Norbu Rinpoche shortly after his exit from Tibet in 1959 as the second seat of the Palyul Monastery which is one of the six great Tibet Nyingma Mother monasteries. Its walls have been decorated with intricate paintings. These colourful paintings illustrate stories of God and demons from Tibetan Buddhist mythology. The altar of the temple is filled with flowers, candles and incense sticks. You can even spot small birds flying freely around the temple complex. What makes Golden temple even more mesmerising is the captivating landscapes around it.



Next day we journeyed towards Mysore. First place of Mysore sightseeing is, **Mysore Zoo** (officially the **Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens**), it is a 157-acre (64 ha) zoo located near the palace in Mysore, India. It is one of the oldest and most popular zoos in India, and is home to a wide range of species (168). The zoo is currently home to ten elephants, and has more elephants than any other zoo in India. A total of 34 elephants have lived at this zoo, many of which were eventually transferred to other zoos. The zoo also has five green anacondas, contributed by Colombo Zoo. It also has giraffes, zebras, lions, tigers, white rhinoceroses, and baboons.



Next we visited the majestic **Ambavilas Palace**, otherwise known as the Mysore Palace, is a historical palace and a royal residence at Mysore in the southern Karnataka state of India. It is the official residence of the Wadiyar dynasty and the seat of the Kingdom of Mysore. The palace is in the centre of Mysore, and faces the Chamundi Hills eastward. Mysore is commonly described as the 'City of Palaces', and there are seven palaces including this one; however, 'Mysore Palace' refers specifically to this one within the Old Fort.

The land on which the palace now stands was originally known as *puragiri* and is now known as the Old Fort. Yaduraya built the first palace inside the Old Fort in the 14th century, which was demolished and constructed multiple times. The current structure was constructed between 1897 and 1912, after the Old Palace was burnt ablaze. Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV and his mother Maharani Kempananjammani Devi, commissioned the British architect Lord Henry Irwin to build a new palace. Meanwhile, the royal family stayed in the closeby Jaganmohan Palace. The construction was overseen by B. P. Raghavulu Naidu, an executive engineer in the Mysore Palace division. He had conducted elaborate architectural studies during visits to Delhi, Madras, and Calcutta, and these were used in planning for the new palace. The three-story stone building of fine grey granite with deep pink marble domes has a facade with several expansive arches and two smaller ones flanking the central arch, which is supported by tall pillars. Above the

central arch is a sculpture of Gajalakshmi, the Goddess of wealth, prosperity, fortune, and abundance with her elephants.



In the evening, we have visited the **Brindavan Garden**. It is a garden located in the Mandya District of the state of Karnataka, India. It lies adjoining the Krishnarajasagara dam which is built across the river Kaveri. The work on laying out this garden was started in the year 1927 and completed in 1932. The garden is maintained by the Cauvery Niravari Nigama (Cauvery Irrigation Department), a Government of Karnataka enterprise. It is spread across an area of 60 acres (240,000 m²). Adjoining it is also a fruit orchard spread across 75 acres (300,000 m²) and 2 horticultural farms, Nagavana (30 acres) and Chandravana (5 acres). The garden is laid out in 3 terraces which contain water fountains, Ficus trees, foliage plants such as *Duranta plumaria* and *Euphorbia* and flowering plants like Celosia, Marigold and bougainvillea. The garden is open to the public and an entry-fee is charged. The garden also has topiary works (sculptures of animals created by clipping shrubs), pergolas (shaded passageway covered by creepers) and gazebos. The

main attraction of the park is the musical fountain in which bursts of water are synchronised to the music of songs. There is also a lake within the garden with boating facilities available for visitors.

The garden was renovated in 2005 with a cost of Rs. 50 million. The renovation included sprucing up the musical fountain using a digitised system and repairs of dysfunctional fountains.



On 14th morning, we travelled back to Bengaluru. After Lunch we have visited few places of Bengaluru. Firstly the **Lalbagh Botanical Garden** meaning *The Red Garden* in English, it is a well known botanical garden in southern Bengaluru. Hyder Ali commissioned the building of this garden in 1760 but his son, Tipu Sultan, completed it. Hyder Ali decided to create this garden on the lines of the Mughal Gardens that were gaining popularity during his time. Hyder Ali laid out these famous botanical gardens and his son added horticultural wealth to them by importing trees and plants from several countries. It has a famous glass house which hosts two annual flower shows i.e. 26 January and 15 August. Lalbagh houses India's largest collection of tropical plants, Garden has a lake, and is one of the main tourist attractions in Bengaluru. Lal Bagh is also home to a few

species of birds. The commonly sighted birds include Myna, Parakeets, Crows, Brahminy Kite, Pond Heron, Common Egret, Purple Moor Hen etc.



Next place was the Cubbon Park, officially known as Sri. Chamarajendra Park, is an historic park. The Cubbon Park has a history of over 100 years. It was established in the year 1870 by Sri John Meade, the then acting Commissioner of Mysore. The vast landscape of the park was conceived by Major General Richard Sankey, the then Chief Engineer of the State. As a mark of honour to Sri John Meade, the park was initially named as "Meade's Park" and subsequently it was called the Cubbon Park. Since the inception of the park, it was developed and improved by adding new structures and features. Lush greenery welcomes any visitor entering Cubbon Park through any of the approaches. Rich in plant wealth, many indigenous and exotic botanical species are found here. The park has about 68 genera and 96 species with a total of around 6000 plants / trees

growing in its locale. Development works are taken up only on scientific and technical basis, with a view to maintain the park in its original splendour. Planting of species is done after identifying the barren patches.

Indigenous species such as *Artocarpus*, *Cassia fistula*, *Ficus*, *Polyalthias* etc., and exotic species such as *Araucaria*, *Bamboo*, *Castanospermum australe*, *Grevillea robusta*, *Milletia*, *Peltophorum*, *Schinus molle*, *Swietenia mahagoni*, *Tabebuia* sp. etc., can be seen. In addition, many ornamental and flowering trees both exotic and indigenous are found in the park.



In the evening, after having dinner, we started our back journey towards Nagpur by Sampark-Kranti Express at 10.00pm alongwith pleasant memories. Through this Study Tour, students have not only able to consolidate existing knowledge but also able to expand their horizons.

Photo Gallery



Dr. Anil Mohite,
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