

MAHATMA GANDHI



MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI

2 October 1869 - 30 January 1948

PROGRAM-10

Kolkata & Orissa

TOUR SCHEDULE

Day 01 Arrive Kolkata



Upon arrival, after clearing immigration and custom, you will be met and transferred to your hotel. (Check-in at 1200hrs)

Overnight at hotel/ Home Stay

Day 02 Kolkata



Following breakfast visit **Kolkata city**: - "fascinating", "overwhelming", "grand", Calcutta evokes such responses because it has several cities in one. A throbbing industrial city, a river port and artistic nerve centre of literature, music and painting. Having been the capital of India until 1911 Calcutta is now an ant-heap of human beings, animals and vehicles of all kinds which by itself make it a unique experience and the journey worth while. Victoria Memorial a relic of the colonial era, (Covering Raj Bhavan St John's Church , High Court ,GPO, Town Hall, Writer's Building and other important colonial buildings)

St Paul's Cathedral one of the best in Asia; St Paul's Cathedral, built between 1839 - 1847 is one of the most important churches in India; Victoria Memorial, which is one of the most solid reminders of the Raj is a white marble museum built in a blend of classical European style of architecture with some Mughal influences; Kalighat temple, believed to be 500 years old and the actual temple from which Kalitata (anglicised to Calcutta) takes its name; The botanical gardens founded in 1786 where the prime attraction is the 200 year old banyan tree, believed to be the largest in the world covering an area off 400 mtrs; Tagore's House; Mother Teresa's residence and institutions; New Market and Hogg market - prime commercial areas of the city.

Visit Hyderi Manzil

Calcutta, as it was known back in the days, was the hub of all things social, political, and revolutionary in India. This city has witnessed the arrival of British in 1690 as well as pre and post-Independence political upheavals.



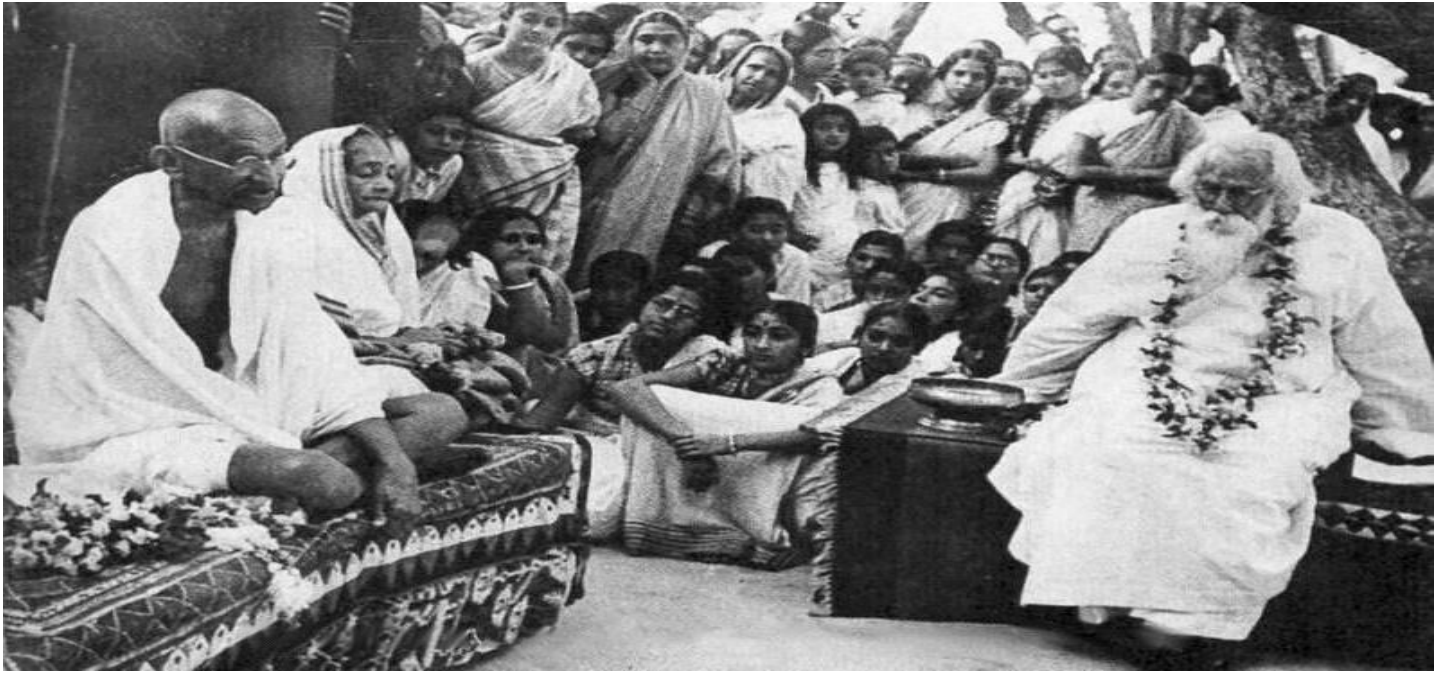
Along with the city, there is one building that too has witnessed the independence struggle rather closely. Has it ever crossed your mind, where our father of the nation was on 15th August 1947, the day India was declared independent Hyderi Manzil, which was recently renamed as Gandhi Bhawan, hosted Gandhi during that period. The house belonged to Muslim Bohri community, Gandhiji came here with HS Suhrawardy, the Muslim League leader because he wanted to stay close to a riot-torn area. On that day he moved across the city, as it was torn by the violence, pleading the rioters to stop and maintain peace.

On September 1st, he observed Satyagraha from Hyderi Manzil now known as Gandhi Bhawan. He fasted for 73 hours, after which leaders who were rioting in Calcutta surrendered by putting their swords at his feet and requested him to give up his fast.

Museum dedicated to Gandhiji was inaugurated on 2nd October, 1985 on his birthday. Hyderi Manzil was then renamed as 'GANDHI BHAWAN'

The museum in the Bhawan, houses several rare photographs of riot stricken Bengal and Gandhiji's stay at Hyderi Manzil. In one room, a glass enclosure contains the bed, bed sheet, mattress, pillow, slippers, lantern and charkas used by Mahatma during his stay.

Hyderi Manzil a.k.a Gandhi Bhawan, a place of immense historical importance, stands proudly at 150 B Beliaghata Main road. This now well maintained place acts as a time capsule and it takes you to 1947 era and makes you live the heart breaking time of riots and bloodshed.



Visit Shantiniketan or Santiniketan is a neighbourhood in Bolpur city in Bolpur subdivision of Birbhum district in West Bengal, India, approximately 165 km north of Kolkata (formerly Calcutta). It was established by Maharshi Devendranath Tagore, and later expanded by his son Rabindranath Tagore whose vision became what is now a university town with the creation of the Visva-Bharati University.

The Uttarayana Complex, which lies in the northern portion of the town and is located next to Rabindra Bhavana, features a collection of five houses built by Rabindranath - Udayan, Shyamali, Konark, Udichi and Punascha. The gardens in the Uttarayan complex were planned and laid out by Rathindranath. Shyamali and Konark are mud houses. Shyamali was an experiment. The visual perspective was based on the Borobudur style. The entire outside wall was decorated with beautiful relief work by Kala Bhavana students under the guidance of Nandalal Bose. The Santals on either side of the main door and on the eastern corner were by Ramkinkar Baij. Mahatma Gandhi and Kasturba Gandhi stayed in the house as guests. Udayan is the most imposing house in the Uttarayan complex. It is meant for important guests visiting Santiniketan. Each suite in Udayan is on a different level which gives this house its individuality. In 2013, Visva Bharati opened a museum Guha Ghar, in the Uttarayan complex, in memory of Rathindranath Tagore.

Overnight at hotel / Home Stay

Day 03 Kolkata / Bhubaneswar (Flight)

Following breakfast transfer to airport to connect your flight to Bhubaneswar
Upon arrival you will met and transfer to you hotel / Home stay



Afternoon, visit of Bhubaneswar: Bhubaneswar is known as the Temple City of India. Among the finest of its 600 temples is the Lingaraj Temple of Shiva built in the 11th century, it is also the biggest in Bhubaneswar. Bindusagar Lake, Lying to the north of the Lingaraja Temple, the Bindusagar Lake is one of the popular tourist attractions of Bhubaneswar. In fact, the lake has been gaining more and more popularity amongst the tourists as a picnic spot. Lingaraj Temple, (Non Hindu are not allowed in side Temple) Lingaraj temple is one of the most popular temples of Orissa. The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva, also known as 'Lingaraj'. It is adorned with beautiful sculptures, which have been carved on the spire. Mukteshwar Temple, Mukteshwar temple, one of the most prominent temples of Bhubaneswar, has been constructed in the style that is quite similar to the one used in the Kalinga School of Temple Architecture.

Rajarani Temple, Rajarani temple is one of the most renowned temples in Bhubaneswar, the capital city of Orissa. It is made from the wonderful red and gold sandstone, which is locally known as Rajarani and this is what gives the temple its name of 'Raja Rani'. Brahmeshwara Temple: The temple built around 11th century, is a Siva-linga temple. Brahmeshwara temple is famous for its intricately carved sculptures. The temple has a 18m high tower. On the north wall of the porch is a carving of Laksmi. Parashurameswar Temple, built in 650 AD, is one of the oldest temples existing in Bhubaneswar. A typical example of the Orissan style of temple architecture, the temple features pine spire curving up to a point over the sanctum and the pyramid-covered Jagamohana, where people sit and pray. Small but richly decorated shrine of Lord Shiva, the Parashurameswar Temple has sculptures of amorous couples, animals and floral designs. Siddheshwar Temple is a typical Orissan Temple situated at Bhubaneswar. A very graceful figure of the standing Lord Ganesh is the attraction of the temple. The temple has a pancha-ratha sanctum with a five-divisional wall. The wall is further sub-divided in the upper part into two registers by the median bands. These walls are decorated with khakhara and pidha-mundis and consist of seven mouldings. Kedargauri Temple is a typical Orissan Temple situated at Bhubaneswar, The temple closely resembles the Siddheshwara Temple and boasts a pancha-ratha sanctum. The jagamohana (a rectangular hall with a sloping terrace) has a three-divisional wall with crowning ornaments, which are found in a developed Orissan temple.

Bhubaneswar Lingaraj Temple Non Hindus are not allowed inside the temple and to be seen from the temple platform

Overnight at hotel / Home Stay



Following breakfast, drive to Puri en-route visit Cuttack, Cuttack, the former capital and one of the oldest cities of Orissa is the administrative headquarters of the district. The town is situated at the apex of the delta formed by the rivers Mahanadi in the North and Kathajodi in the South. enroute visting typical Orissan villages. Ratnagiri is the gem of this complex. The magnificently carved door jambs of the Vihar and superbly finished Buddha images form perhaps the

greatest concentration of Buddhist sculpture of the post-Gupta period.



Swaraj Ashram in Cuttack.

Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi made about seven trips to Odisha between 1921 and 1946. Moved by extreme poverty here, he had said:

“The picture of Odisha, which is dancing before my eyes, has convinced me that it will be Swaraj for them, if we can provide food to them. The best way to this is to propagate khadi. If this programme is carried out sincerely, khadi production in Utkal will increase and one day, this province may become the khadi store of India.” On the eve of Gandhi Jayanti, Subhashish Mohanty of The Telegraph revisits the places that Bapu toured in Odisha

1921: First visit more like a wake-up call for people of Odisha

His first visit to the state was enough to stimulate people’s zeal towards the cause of national movement. And hence, after a long hiatus, people of Odisha responded to the strong call of Indian National Congress because of the enthusiastic Gandhian ideas. He along with his wife Kasturba arrived in Cuttack on March 23, 1921. His first public meeting in the state at Qadam-e-Rasool, Cuttack was held where topics of Khilafat Movement & Hindu-Muslim unity were brought to light. Towards the afternoon, another meeting in Binod Bihari was conducted, where Gandhi addressed women and asked them to donate ornaments towards the cause of freedom struggle. Again in the evening, an extensive gathering was seen at Kathajodi riverbed where a mammoth crowd had gathered to catch a glimpse of the Mahatma!

After visit continue your drive to Puri.
Upon arrival check-in into the hotel



Afternoon visit **Puri**: The ancient site of Dantapura, "Town of the Tooth", is believed to be in the region of Puri although no proof exists. Its name was derived from the left canine tooth of The Buddha which was for a time enshrined there before being taken to Sri Lanka. Puri is famous for the temple to the "Lord of the Universe"- Jagannath Temple. Due no caste distinctions, Puri and particularly the Jagannath Temple is very popular, even though Non Hindus are not available inside. There are vintage points from which tourists may view the temple. The wooden figures of the three deities, Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra stand in the sanctuary garlanded and decorated by the priests. The extraordinary form that Jagannath takes, according to the legend, is the unfinished

work of the craftsman god Viswakarma, who in anger left this portrayal of Lord Vishnu incomplete

Overnight at hotel

**Day 05 Puri / Konark / Bhubaneswar 101Kms / 3hrs
Leave Bhubaneswar**



1938: For a week-long conference at Puri

Gandhi for the seventh time visited Odisha on March 25, 1938 and was accompanied by his wife as well as many leaders of that time, including Sardar Patel, Maulana Azad, Rajendra Prasad and others. The occasion was to attend the fourth annual conference of Gandhi Seva Sangha and the Utkal Khadi and Village Industry exhibition at Beraboi near Delang in Puri district. During this period Mahatma Gandhi and his followers stayed at Beraboi and discussed on varied subjects including the

country's economic development, upliftment of poor people, political freedom, promotion of khadi, besides many more. Here Gandhi also inaugurated an agro and village enterprise exhibition!



Afternoon drive to Bhubaneswar en-route visit **Konark**: This is one of the most vivid architectural treasures of Hindu India. Built in the shape of the Chariot of the Sun, standing abandoned in isolation of the coast this largest and most stupendous of Hindu Temples gives the appearance of “Black Pagoda” History of the temple is very interesting with one legend surrounding the building of the temple relates the story of Samba who cursed by his father Lord Krishna, suffered from leprosy for 12 years before being cured by the Sun God and so built a temple to Surya. The present temple was built by King Lagula Narasimha Deva in the 13th century, although there may have been an older 9th century temple to the Sun God here

After visit continue your drive to Bhubaneswar
Upon arrival transfer to airport for your flight back home.

******Tour Ends but Memories Remain - Always******

