

MAHATMA GANDHI



MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI

2 October 1869 - 30 January 1948

PROGRAM- 09

Kolkata & Bihar

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 Bajj. 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 / Patna (Flight)

Morning free at leisure

Afternoon transfer to airport to connect your flight to Patna
Upon arrival you will be met and transferred to your hotel / Home Stay

Overnight at hotel / Home Stay

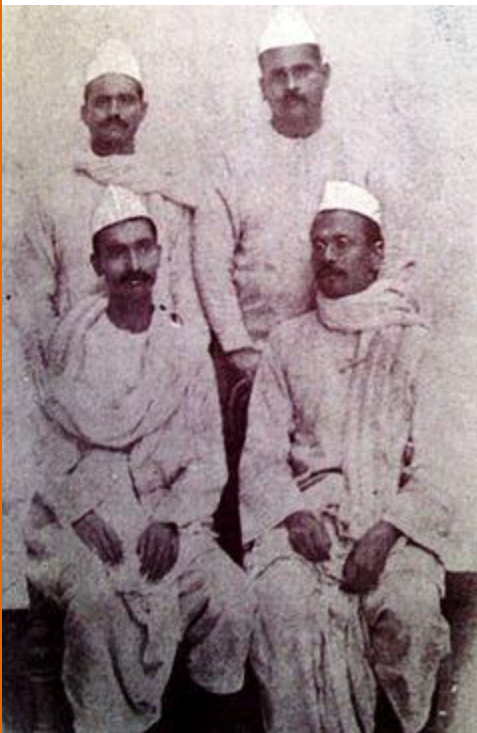
Day 04 Patna / East Champaran / Patna 160Kms / 5hrs oneway

Following breakfast excursion to **visit Champaran**

The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first Satyagraha movement inspired by Gandhi and a major revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. It was a farmer's uprising that took place in Champaran district of Bihar, India during the British colonial period. The farmers were protesting against being forced to grow indigo with barely any payment for it.

When Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa in 1915, and saw peasants in Northern India oppressed by indigo planters, he tried to use the same methods that he had used in South Africa to organize mass uprisings by people to protest against injustice.

Champaran Satyagraha was the first popular satyagraha to be started. The Champaran Satyagraha gave direction to India's youth and freedom struggle, which was tottering between moderates who prescribed Indian participation within the British colonial system, and the extremists from Bengal who advocated the use of violent methods to topple the British colonialists in India.



Champanan is a district which comes under the state Bihar. Under Colonial era laws, many tenant farmers were forced to grow some

Indigo on a portion of their land as a condition of their tenancy. This indigo was used to make dye. The Germans had invented a cheaper artificial dye so the demand for indigo fell. Some tenants paid more rent in return for being let off having to grow indigo. However, during the First World War the German dye ceased to be available and so indigo became profitable again. Thus many tenants were once again forced to grow it on a portion of their land- as was required by their lease. Naturally, this created much anger and resentment.

After visit return to Patna

Overnight at hotel / Home Stay

Sitting L to R) [Rajendra Prasad](#) and [Anugrah Narayan Sinha](#), with local [vakils](#) Ramnavmi Prasad and Shambhusaran Varma (Standing L to R) during [Mahatma Gandhi's](#) 1917 Champaran Satyagraha

Day 05 Leave Patna

Morning transfer to airport for your flight back home.

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

