

**#88,3rd main, K.E.B Layout, B.T.M.1st stage**

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| **PROPOSED ITINERARY FOR TRIVANDRUM, KOCHI, MUNNAR, KALADY, GURUVAYOOR AND CALICUT.**  **(TIGHTLY SCHEDULED)** | | |
| **DAYS** | **PROGRAM** | **STATUS** |
| **DAY-1** | **Departure from Bangalore to Kochi by flight.**  **Arrive @ Kochi and transfer to bus.**  **Proceed to Trivandrum.** | **O/N journey** |
| **DAY-2** | **Arrive @ Trivandrum & check-in rooms.**  **(As per availability)**  **After breakfast, sightseeing of Trivandrum; visit:**  **Sri Padmanabha swamy temple, Museum, Raviverma art gallery, Zoo.** | **Halt @**  **Trivandrum** |
| **DAY-3** | **After early breakfast, drive to Alleppey.**  **Boat cruise @ Alleppey (1 hour)**  **Proceed to Kochi and sightseeing; visit:**  **Shipyard, St. Francis Church, Wellington Island boat cruise & Chinese fishing net.**  **Check-in rooms.**  **(As per availability)** | **Halt @**  **Kochi** |
| **DAY-4** | **After breakfast, proceed to Munnar and sightseeing;**  **visit: Mattu patty dam, lake, & Eco point.**  **Check-in rooms.**  **(As per availability)** | **Halt @ Munnar** |
| **DAY-5** | **Early departure to Guruyavoor.**  **En route, visit:**  **Attirapally falls, Kalady ashram &**  **Guruyavoor temple.**  **Check-in rooms.**  **(As per availability)** | **Halt @ Guruyavoor** |
| **DAY-6** | **After breakfast, drive to Calicut.**  **Sightseeing of Calicut; visit:**  **Manachira square, Kappad beach, Thusharagiri falls, Regional Science Center**  **(Optional; permission to be obtained by school management only)**  **Departure to Bangalore.** | **O/N**  **Journey** |
| **DAY-7** | **Arrive @ Bangalore.** | **Tour concludes** |

**TRIVANDRUM:**

* **Museum:** Napier Museum **built in the** **19th century** is the Museum is **named after the former Madras Governor General, John Napier** and is also called the Government Art Museum. It is a **combination of the Kerala, Mughal, Chinese and Italian** architectural styles. This **Indo-Sarascenic** structure boasts a natural air-conditioning system and houses a **rare collection of archaeological and historic artefacts, bronze idols, ancient ornaments, a temple chariot and ivory carvings.**
* **Sri Padmanabha temple:** This temple is a **blend of the Kerala and Dravidian styles of architecture**. Dating back to **8th century**, it is **one of the 108 sacred Vishnu temples**. The idol of the presiding deity of the **Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple** is noted for its composition, which has **12,008 salagramams**, which were brought from Nepal, taken from the banks of the River Gandhaki. The **garbhagriha or the sanctum sanctorum** of Sree Padmanabhaswamy temple is located **on a stone slab** and the main idol, which is about **18 ft long**, can be **viewed through three different doors.** The head and chest are seen through the first door; while the hands can be sighted through the second door and the feet through the third door.
* **Shree chitra art gallery:** Sree Chitra Art Gallery is an art gallery in Thiruvananthapuram India, established in **1935.** The gallery features a unique **collection of traditional and contemporary paintings,** including the works of Raja Ravi Varma**.** The gallery houses **400-year-old** Tanjore miniature paintings**.**
* **Trivandrum zoo:** The Thiruvananthapuram Zoo**,** occupies **55 acres of woodland, lakes, and lawns.** It is the **oldest zoo in India and Asia.** It is home to **82 species** from around the world. The zoo also includes a **snake farm called The Reptile House,** which exhibits **both poisonous and non-poisonous snakes** and also **have 7 Anacondas.**

**ALLEPPEY:**

* **Alleppey back water cruise:** The **canal networks linked** to the **VembanadLake** offer an inspiring and interesting experience.  At the villages on the banks the **techniques and procedures of coir making** can be seen. Vast stretches of **paddy fields, coconut lagoons and pied King Fishers** hurtling down to catch the fish are observed. **Tapioca and fish delicacies** and **coconut toddy, the natural beverage extracted from coconut trees**, are the highlights of backwater cruise.

**KOCHI:**

* **Shipyard:** Cochin Shipyard was **incorporated in 1972** as a Government of India company, with the **first phase of facilities** coming online **in 1982**. The yard has facilities to build vessels up to **1.1 million tons and repair vessels up to 1.25 million tons**, the **largest such facilities in India.** The **first ship** to roll out of the Cochin Shipyard was the **MV Rani Padmini in 1981**. The yard has delivered **two of India's largest double-hull Aframax tankers each of 95,000 DWT (Dead Weight Tonnage).** Recently it unveiled the **first range of indigenous aircraft carriers** for the Indian Navy the **Vikrant-class aircraft carriers.**
* **St. Francis church:** The St. Francis Church, well-known for its beautiful structural design has an **important place in history**. It is here that the famous explorer, **Vasco-da-Gama, was originally buried.** **His remains** would be taken back **14 years** later but to this day, **the exact spot is clearly marked**. The credit for its construction goes to the **Portuguese Franciscan Friars in 1503.** Originally made with **mud and wood,** it went under a lot of work with the **Portuguese, Dutch and the British.** The interiors have two **stepped pinnacles** crowning the top of the chancel roof. **History has left its imprint here, which is evident to this day.**
* **Wellington Island:** This **man-made Island**, named after a **former Viceroy,** is **among the biggest of its kind in India**. It is a major commercial center. It is also home to the **Kochi Naval Base of the Indian Navy, the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology and the Port of Kochi.** It handles **millions of tons** of freight every year. The island is connected to the mainland by the **Venduruthy Bridge.**
* **Wellington boat cruise:** A unique opportunity to experience the **beauty of Kerala Backwaters, flora and fauna**, Village life through **Shikara boat (Covered boat) and Country Boat (Open Canoe).**
* **Chinese fishing nets:** Legend has it that the famous **Chinese explorer, Zheng He,** introduced the Chinese Fishing Nets to the fishermen in Kochi over **500 years ago**. Even though he'd leave, these would become **staple sights** in these parts. The **Chinese fishing nets, or** **Cheenvala** for the locals, have attracted visitors in the Fort Kochi area **for centuries**. **Dawn and dusk** is when one can see the Cheenvala in action. Over **four fishermen** operate one of these nets which are constructed of **bamboo and teak poles**. Certain teak poles have **lights on them** that are supposed to **attract fish.** Watching these majestic nets being **suspended in mid- air**, row upon row, is a truly **spellbinding experience.**

**MUNNAR:**

* **Mattupetty dam and lake:**  Located near to the famous Anamudi Peak, the **Mattupetty hill** **town** lies at a height of **1,700 meters.** The Mattupetty Dam is a **storage concrete gravity dam**, constructed under the **Pallivasal Hydro Electric Project in the late 1940**, for the purpose of **water conservation and power generation**. Just a few miles away from the dam, one can spot **'Mattupetty Lake**,' which is covered in a mist of clouds.  Mattupetty is also famous for an **Indo Swiss Farm Project or Livestock project,** which was launched in the year **1963** as a part of the **bilateral agreement** between Indian and Swiss government.
* **Echo point:** Echo Point is located at a height of **600 ft.** The **peculiar positioning of the valley** makes it the perfect place for an echo. Stand at the eco point, **shout at your highest pitch** and **hear your voice coming back to you.** The natural echo phenomenon here gives the place its name. This is also a prime viewing spot for the **Neelakurinji (Strobilanthes kunthianus),** flowers which bloom **once every twelve years.**

**GURUVAYOOR:**

* **Guruvayoor:** Guruvayoor, the **abode of Lord Sree Guruvayoorappan (lord Krishna)**, is located 29 kms north west to the cultural capital of the 'God's own country', Kerala. The **central shrine** is believed to have been **rebuilt in 1638 A.D.** It consists **two Gopurams**. The entire area between these Gopurams is roofed with tiles and known as **Anapanthal.** At the centre of this is a **square shaped** pillared hall called **Nalambalam,** the outer wall of which is fixed with a **gallery of oil lamps.** The eastern side **Deepastambam is 24 feet in height** and has **thirteen circular receptacles** to hold the wicks. Of the other two at West Gopuram, one is in the **shape of a tree.** **Dwijasthamba** - It is a flag-staff, around **70 feet height, fully covered with gold.**
* **Attirapally falls:** These are magnificent waterfalls on **Chalakudy River** located at the entrance to **Sholayar hill range** in Thrissur district. This waterfall drops from a height of **80 feet** through several parallel streams offering a great scenic beauty. It offers **spectacular views of the Sholayar hills.** Down from the waterfall, the stream continues as Chalakudy River which **ultimately drains into Arabian Sea.** This river is a bio diversity hotspot with **85 species of fresh water fish** living in it.
* **Kalady ashram:**  Kalady is the **birthplace** of the great ninth century philosopher and religious performer **Sri Shankaracharya**. A branch centre of **Sri Ramakrishna Math,** Belur, Karnataka. It has a spacious prayer hall and a shrine modeled on the Sri Ramakrishna temple at Belur Math. The Ashram also runs a **school (Brahmanandodayam)**, a charitable dispensary, and a library.

**CALICUT:**

* **Mananchira Square:** Mananchira Square, is **manmade fresh water pond** located in the heart of Kozhikode city and is wrapped around the Mananchira Tank. It is **fed by a natural spring.** Built by **Mana Vikrama, the last Zamorin King,** it has been **preserved** almost in **its original form** and continues to supply water.
* **Kappad beach:**  Kappad finds mention in history and geography texts as the **gateway to the Malabar Coast**. Here, **501 years ago** on 27th May 1498, **170 men led by the Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama** sailed in and stepped into Kerala. Kozhikode was then the most **important trade centre of the Malabar region** and the Zamorins who ruled this mighty land.
* **Thusharagiri falls:** Thusharagiri waterfalls are located in the **hill ranges of Western Ghats,** east of Kozhikode. Of these **multiple waterfalls,** the first three are within 500 metres and easy to reach. They are **Earattumukku, Thanni Muthassi and Mazhavil Chattam falls**. The next one, **Thumpi thullum para** waterfall, is about 1 km into the woods.
* **Regional science centre:** The **250-seater** Kozhikode Planetarium offers extensive insight into the mysteries of the universe, the planets and the galaxies. Started in **1997,** it presents almost **1200 shows annually**. The **projection system from Carl Zeiss** in Germany lights up the entire room. The **Science Centre** is located on the same campus as the Planetarium. It boasts of **Science Exhibition Galleries, Mobile and Travelling Science Exhibitions and a High Definition 3D Theatre**. The etymology section, called **Giants of Nature**, and the **Aquarium** are the other popular attractions here.