

## **SRISAILAM PACKAGE TOUR**

### **HYDERABAD - NAGARJUNA SAGAR, MALLIKARJUNA JYOTIRLINGA TEMPLE, SRISAILAM**

<b>Tour Code No.</b>	<b>No. of days</b>	<b>Starting Date</b>	<b>Charge Per Head (Including Food )</b>
54 SI B	5 Days	Every Day	Rs.5500/-

Day 1 : Pick up from Hyderabad Airport/ Railway station. Visit Charminar, Local Purchase and N/R in HYDERABAD

Day 2 : Hyderabad Local Sight Seeing: Ramoji Film City, Hussain Sagar Lake, Lumbini , Lumbini Park, NTR Garden , N/R in HYDERABAD

Day 3 : Journey to Nagarjuna Sagar Dam N/R in SRISAILAM

Day 4 : Go for prayers Mallikarjuna JyotirLinga Temple, Return Journey to Hyderabad. N/R in HYDERABAD

Day 5 : Drop at Railway station or Airport

\*NR – Night Rest

#### **Terms & conditions**

1. 50% Reduction in the charge for Children between the age 5 and 11 yrs
2. Cost of Entry Tickets wherever required for sightseeing does not come under the total charge
3. Cost of Vegetarian breakfast and dinner is included in the tour charge
4. Accommodation Charge in Good A/C Double bed hotel room on twin sharing basis at all places of Night rest is included in the Tour Charge.
5. Cost of Road Transportation in good condition A/C vehicle (depending upon the number of passengers ) is included in the Tour Charge.

6. Booking: - Advance of 50% of the total tour charge should be remitted 60 days prior to the date of journey and balance amount is also to be remitted 15 days before the Tour starting date. Remittance may be made through the company's bank account, details of which are given below.
7. Cancellation : - 50 % of the advance amount will be lost against cancellation not received before 30 days of the tour starting dates. Any cancellations received thereafter will not be eligible for refund.
8. If the journey is blocked /diverted/ cancelled for reasons beyond our control such as Road Bandh, Train Delay Strike, Natural Calamities, (Earth Quake, Flood, Cyclone, Tsunami etc) the Company will not allow any refund.

<b>Name of the Bank</b>	<b>: Axis Bank Ltd., Calicut</b>
<b>Account No.</b>	<b>: 910020036088153</b>
<b>Code</b>	<b>: UTIB0000136</b>

---

## **VIVEKANANDA TRAVELS (P) LTD**

**BEST INBOND TOUR OPERATOR AWARD WINNERS**

**ALL INDIA PILGRIM& PICNIC TOUR OPERATORS**

**Recognized & Approved by Govt. of India Ministry of Tourism**

**Sreekanteswara Complex, Kozhikode – 673 001**

**Ph: 0495 4140000, 2727100, 2727800, 2722350 .Tour Section: 9633000311**

*Branhes:, Palakkad: 0491 2553268,*

**Eranakulam-0484-2340341,2342341, Guruvayoor-0487-2553657,**

**Thrissur:0487-2424144, Kannur-0497 2712711, Balussery-0496-2640077**

**Email: [info@vivekanandatravelspltd.com](mailto:info@vivekanandatravelspltd.com), [narendrancvt@gmail.com](mailto:narendrancvt@gmail.com)**

**Web: [www.vivekanandatravelspltd.com](http://www.vivekanandatravelspltd.com)**

## Know in advance about the sight seeing places

### HYDERABAD

Hyderabad is the capital of Andhra Pradesh. Till recently Hyderabad and Secunderabad area were known as Twin Cities. However, presently Hyderabad is better known as **Hi-tech City**

Like Bijapur in Karnataka State, Hyderabad is known as the centre of Islamic Culture in the Andhra Pradesh. Just like Agra, Delhi and Fatepur Sikri in the North, Hyderabad is considered to be the place continuing the Mughal culture. Being the 5<sup>th</sup> ranked City in India, Hyderabad is marching ahead in its technological development. Known as Fortune City in the olden days, Hyderabad was formed at the time of Mohamed Qeely in 1590.

### Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is the world's largest [masonry dam](#) built across [Krishna River](#) in [Nagarjuna Sagar, Nalgonda District](#) of [Andhra Pradesh, India](#). It is downstream to the Nagarjuna Sagar reservoir with a capacity of up to 11,472 million cubic metres which is the world's largest man-made lake with a concrete wall that measures 6 ft (1.8 m). thick. The dam is 490 ft (150 m). tall and 16 km long with 26 gates which are 42 ft (13 m). wide and 45 ft (14 m). tall. <sup>[1]</sup>

It is one of the earliest irrigation and hydro-electric projects in India. The dam provides irrigation water to the [Nalgonda District](#), [Prakasam District](#), [Khammam District](#) and [Guntur District](#).

The proposal to construct a dam to use the excess waters of the Krishna river was put forward by the [British](#) rulers in 1903. Siddeswaram, Hyderabad and

Pulichintala were identified as the suitable locations for the reservoirs. The perseverance of the [Raja of Muktyala](#) paved way for the site identification, design and construction of the dam<sup>[2][3][4]</sup>

The dam water was released by the then Prime Minister's daughter, [Indira Gandhi](#) in 1967.<sup>[5]</sup> The construction of the dam submerged an ancient Buddhist settlement, [Nagarjunakonda](#), which was the capital of the [Ikshvaku dynasty](#) in the 1st and 2nd centuries, the successors of the [Satavahanas](#) in the Eastern Deccan. Excavations here had yielded 30 Buddhist monasteries, as well as art works and inscriptions of great historical importance. In advance of the reservoir's flooding, monuments were dug up and relocated. Some were moved to Nagarjuna's Hill, now an island in the middle of the reservoir. Others were moved to the mainland.<sup>[6]</sup>

### **Effect of the project**

The project benefited farmers in the districts of [Guntur](#), [Prakasam](#), Krishna, Nalgonda and Khammam. The right canal (a.k.a Jawahar canal) is 203 km long and irrigates 1.113 million acres (4,500 km<sup>2</sup>) of land. The left canal (a.k.a Lalbahadur Shastri canal) is 295 km long and irrigates 0.32 million acres (800 km<sup>2</sup>) of land in Nalgonda and Khammam districts of Telangana region. The project transformed the economy of above districts. 52 villages were submersed in water and 24000 people were affected. The relocation of the people was completed by 2007.<sup>[4]</sup>

### **Power Generation**

The [hydroelectric plant](#) has a power generation capacity of 815.6 MW with 8 units (1x110 MW+7x100.8 MW). First unit was commissioned on 7 March 1978 and 8th unit on 24 December 1985. The right canal plant has a power generation capacity of 90 MW with 3 units of 30 MW each. The left canal plant has a power generation capacity of 60 MW with 2 units of 30 MW each.<sup>[7]</sup>

The dam is constructed on the border of Guntur and Nalgonda districts. The dam also provides drinking water to the [Nalgonda town](#).

## **LUMBINI PARK**

This park is located on the eastern side of Hussain Sagar Lake and is known as Tank bed. Generally various programmes of music are arranged here. A gigantic statue of Budha stands in the centre of the Lake and Boat travel to see the Budha is there. There are also Boat Yatras with music and dance for the enjoyment of travelers. If desires the tourists could also enjoy a Speed Boat drive.

## **CHARMINAR**

At the heart of Hyderabad stands the charming **Charminar**, a mosque with four minarets (towers). This beautiful structure is very famous and a popular place to visit for tourists. Charminar was built in 1591 Mohammed Ali Kutab, the king of Turkey. Legend says that the structure was built in the memory of annihilation of plague. Located around Charminar is the Lal Bazar, housing numerous shops marketing various fancy items. In the memory of Mohammed Ali Kutab, Diwan Diyodi, which was the King's palace, was converted into Salar Jung Museum in the year 1951 and was open to the public. In 1968 the present building was built and the museum was shifted to it. The museum is now under the Government of India and the Governor of Andhra Pradesh is its Chairman. The museum has 35,000 articles collected from all over the world.

## **RAMOJI FILM CITY**

Ramoji Film City is the largest and the most beautiful film city in the world. Situated 30 kms from Hyderabad city, the film city is built combining hills and valleys, for purpose of making films, serials and also for recreational purposes. This place is considered to be a magic city. In this magical world, the following locations are worth visiting :

Sund Founder, Sitara, Thara, Engels Foundation, Central Jail, Lab Rooms, Prop. Shop, Temple, Airport, Court, Gardens, Japan's gardens, Hawa Mahal, Swimming Pool, etc.etc.

When visitors in this expansive world of fantasy, the visitors could go to place known as URIKA traveling in the vehicle provided by the Film City. From URIK, the visitors could board the Vehicles having various numbers and visit the places desired. Various type of Hotels, Shopping Centres are also there in the film city. Also available to see are Mugal Garden, Vrindavan Garden, Japanese Garden, which could be seen during one visit. Breathtaking beautiful gardens are a special feature of this City. Ticket charges are Rs. 200/- per person and Rs.150/- for children below 3 years old. One full day is required for sight seeing the Film City.

## Mallikarjun Temple

Shri Mallikarjuna Temple is situated on the Shri Shaila Mountain on the banks of the Patal Ganga Krishna River in the state of Andhra Pradesh. This temple is also known as Kailash of the South. Mallikarjuna is one of the 12 Jyotirlinga shrines of Shiva and is one of the greatest Shaivaite shrines of India. The presiding deities of Mallikarjuna Temple are Mallikarjuna (Shiva) and Bhramaramba (Devi). A Fair is organized here every year on Mahashivaratri day.

### *Legend of Mallikarjuna Jyotirlinga*

According to Shiva Purana, when Lord Ganesh was married off before his brother Kartikeya, Kartikeya became very angry. Despite being consoled by his parents, Shiva – Parvati, Kartikeya went away to the Kraunch Mountain. Even the efforts of all Gods could not stop Kartikaya from his resolution. Shiva-Parvati became very sad by this incident and decided themselves to visit Kartikeya at the Kraunch Mountain. However, when Kartikeya came to know about his parents' visit, he went away even before they arrived. Eventually Lord Shiva assumed the form of Jyotirlinga resided on the Kraunch Mountain. Thus the Mallikarjuna Jyotirlinga was born. While *Mallika* means Parvati, *Arjuna* is another name for Shiva. In this way both Shiva and Parvati came to reside in this Linga. It is said that by merely seeing the tip of the mountain one is emancipated from all his sins and worries.

### *Architecture of Mallikarjun Temple*

The architecture of the ancient Mallikarjun Temple is very intricate as well as beautiful. The temple has fort-like walls, towers and rich endowment of sculptural work. The huge temple is built in the Dravidian style with lofty towers

and sprawling courtyards and is considered to be one of the finest specimens of Vijayanagar architecture. Temples of Tripurantakam, Sieddavaram, Alampura and Umamaheswaram located in the vicinity of Mallikarjuna Jyotirlinga are considered to be the four gateways to Sri Sailam.

### *Bhramaramba Shrine*

Located adjacent to the Mallikarjun Temple is a shrine dedicated to Goddess Jagdamba who is known as Brahmaramba here. The Bhramaramba shrine is considered to be of great significance. Legend has it that Durga is said to have assumed the shape of a bee and worshipped Shiva here and chose this place as her abode.

## Srisailam

**Srisailam** is a holy town situated in [Nallamala Hills](#) of [Kurnool district](#) of the state of [Andhra Pradesh](#) in the Indian Union. It is located on the banks of [River Krishna](#), about 232 km south of [Hyderabad](#).

Bhramaramba Mallikarjunaswamy Temple dedicated to Lord Mallikarjuna Swamy (a form of [Shiva](#)) and Devi Bhramaramba (a form of [Parvathi](#)) is located here and it is one of the 12 [Jyotirlinga](#) temples dedicated to Lord [Shiva](#).

The origins of this temple have been lost in antiquity. The [Skanda Purana](#) has a chapter called **Srisaila Kandam** dedicated to it, which points to the ancient origin. This is confirmed also by the fact that saints of the past millennia have sung praises of this temple. It is said that [Adi Sankara](#) visited this temple and at that time he composed his [Sivananda Lahiri](#).

Srisailam is referenced in the ancient Hindu [Puranas](#), and the [epic Mahabharata](#).

Shiva's sacred bull Nandi is said to have performed penance at the Mahakali temple till Shiva and Parvati appeared before him as Mallikarjuna and Brahmaramba.

Heroic legends from the Mahabharata and Ramayana are sculpted in stone on the temple walls and the Mahabharata epic refers to Srisailam as Sri Parvata - the blessed hill. You can hear the buzzing of a bee through a tiny hole in the

**[Brahmaramba](#)** temple, where Parvati, in the form of a bee, slew the demon Mahisasura.

Tradition, literature as well as epigraphical sources state that the sacred hill of Srisailam has four gateways in the four cardinal directions namely,

1. **Tripuranthakam:** Located in Prakasam District in the East where God Tripuranthakeswara Swamy and Goddess Tripurasundari Devi are Presiding Deities.

2. **Siddhavatam :** Located on the bank of the river Penna in Kadapa District in the south where Jyothisideswara Swamy and Goddess Kamakshi Devi are the presiding Deities.

3. **[Alampur:](#)** Located on the bank of the river Tungabhadra in Mahaboobnagar District in the west where Navabrahma Alayas – A group of nine temples of Chalukya period are situated. This Kshetram is also the seat of Goddess Jogulamba, one of the Eighteen Mahasakthis.

4. **[Umamaheswaram](#) :** Located in Rangapur, Achampeta Mandal, Mahaboobnagar District in the North where God Umamaheswara Swamy and Goddess Umamaheswari Devi are the presiding deities.

### **Secondary Gateways**

Besides the main gateways, there are four Secondary Gateways in the four corner directions. These are

**Eleswaram:** Located in Mahaboobnagar District now submerged in the Nagarjuna Sagar Dam in the North – East with Eleswara Swamy and Katyani as presiding deities.

**Somasila:** Located on the bank of the river Penna in South – East with Skanda Someswara as the presiding deity.

**Pushpagiri:** Located in Kadapa District in the South-West with Santhana Malleswara as presiding deity.

**Sangameswaram:** Located at the confluence of the River Krishna and Tungabhadra in Kurnool District on the North-West and submerged at Srisailam Dam with **[Sangameswara](#)** as presiding deity. This temple has been re-built at Alampur.

## Other places of interest

**Akka mahadevi caves** : During 12th Century A.D. this cave appeared to have attained its present name [Akka Mahadevi](#) caves after the famous ascetic, lyricist and philosopher, [Akka Mahadevi](#) who hailed from Karnataka. It is believed that [Akka Mahadevi](#) did penance in this cave and worshipped the Sivalinga that naturally existed in the deep and dark end of the cave.

The A.P. Tourism Department has arranged Motor Boats for visitors to see these caves.

### Srisaïlam Dam

[Srisaïlam Dam](#) is built on the [Krishna River](#) and is 512 m long. It is set amidst beautiful natural scenery - ghats, cliffs, craggy ridges, plateaus and dense forests. It has twelve crest gates to hold a maximum water level of 885 ft (270 m). It has a live storage of 274 thousand million cubic feet. This reservoir was originally designed for hydropower generation only but was later converted to a multi-purpose facility for water supply and irrigation.

### Srisaïlam Sanctuary

Srisaïlam also boasts of one of the largest Tiger Reserves in India. This sanctuary covers an area of 3568 km<sup>2</sup>. The terrain is rugged and winding gorges slice through the area. This area is covered by dry deciduous forests with scrub and bamboo thickets.

These forests provide shelter to a range of animals like the tiger, leopard, deer, sloth bear, hyena, jungle cat, palm civet, bonnet macaque and pangolin.

The down waters of Srisaïlam Dam is home to a variety of crocodiles. The local government supports a breeding program which has been highly successful.

### Hemareddy Mallamma Temple at Srisaïlam

[Hemareddy Mallamma Temple at Srisaïlam](#) was inaugurated on 26 May, 2010. The Temple was built at Hemareddy Mallamma Kaneeru at Srisaïlam by Karnataka Veerashaiva Reddy Samaj. In adjoining ashram, one can also see the place where she lived with cattle. The place is visited by lakhs of pilgrims who offer prayers at this temple. The temple is situated about a half kilometer on the western side of the Mallikarjuna Temple.

### Mallela Theertham

Mallela Theertham is a waterfall in the middle of the dense forest, 50 km before Srisaïlam, take a turn to the destination and drive on a bumpy, muddy road

which is unmotorable during the rainy season and around 250 steps down the valley to the waterfa