



Epic South Indian Tour

Chennai :

Capital of Tamil Nadu and home to its famous South Indian film Industry, Chennai has produced famous Stars, film personalities & prominent politicians. Chennai is the conspicuous cultural capital of the South and is known to have great history and cross influence with its neighbours.

With its historic landmarks and buildings, long sandy beaches, cultural and art centers and parks, Chennai's tourism offers many interesting locations to visitors.

Puducherry:

Pondicherry, recently renamed as Puducherry, is a town tucked away on the Eastern seaboard of India. Among its diverse attractions are a coastline of 32 kms, palm-fringed beaches, backwaters, fishing villages, beach resorts, the Sri Aurobindo Ashram, the international city of Auroville, the French boulevard town with its French heritage, and so on. Some great food, some fine wine, and a great adventure await you here.

Trichy:

Trichy is an ancient city of South India and it was capital of Chola and Naicka kings for many centuries, having historical background. The battle between British (East Indian Company) & French with the help of locals, decided the beginnings of British empire in southern part of India.

Trichy district is famous for many ancient and popular temples and religious institutions. Most famous of all is Sri Ranganathaswamy temple, one of the largest temple complexes in the World.



Thanjavur:

Some of the greatest Hindu temples in the World can be found here. Thanjavur is an important center of South Indian art and architecture. Most of the Great Living Chola Temples which are UNESCO World Heritage Monuments are located in and around Thanjavur. The foremost among the Great Living Chola temples, the Brihadeeswara Temple, is located in the center of the city. It is testimony to Tamil's great Historic, Cultural & Religious significance. Thanjavur is well

connected by road to all major towns in Tamil Nadu

Madurai:

Madurai is one of the oldest cities of India and was ruled by Pandya kings over most of its history. The city is famous for its rich heritage and promoting Tamil language through "Sangams". The city has been in existence since about 4th century B.C and is mentioned in ancient texts of Greeks, Romans and Arabs. The Meenakshi Amman temple situated in the heart of the city is famous, and there are a number of temples in and around the city.

Thekkady:

The pride of Kerala and a testimony to nature's splendour and human innovation, the Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary is situated on the banks of the Periyar Lake - an artificial lake, at Thekkady. Here the high ranges of the Western Ghats are clothed in dense evergreen, moist deciduous forests and savannah grasslands. Below this thick green canopy roam herds of elephants, sambars, tigers, gaurs, lion tailed macaques and Nilgiri langurs.

In addition to elephant rides, cruises on the lake and treks to the ruined Mangaladevi temple - a beautiful old stone temple situated in the heart of the Thekkady forest; this sanctuary offers the unique opportunity to watch and photograph wild elephants at close quarters.

Alleppey:

Alleppey is an important tourist destination in India. The Backwaters of Alleppey are the most popular tourist attraction in Kerala. A houseboat cruise in these backwaters is a delightful experience. It connects Kumarakom and Cochin towards north and Quilon to the South.



Alappuzha is also the access point for the annual Nehru Trophy Boat Race, held on the Punnamada Lake, near Alappuzha, held on the second Saturday of August every year, is the most competitive and popular of the boat races in India. The mullackal chirap is also one of the attractions of Allapuzha which is the festive season held ten colorful days every year in the month of December.



Kochi:

A city born in storm, nurtured in rivalry and established as battling ground for European empires. This phrase makes perfect understanding of Kochi which was formed as an ancient port city after the Great Floods of the Periyar River in 1341. With partitioning of Chera Kerala empire in 14th century, this region came under control of a new dynasty, rivaled by other local feudal lords. With the advent of colonization, Kochi became the first major battle grounds of almost all European powers. However, least it made an impact over the fortunes of this city.

Itinerary:

Day 1: Arrive in Chennai. Check in your hotel; overnight stay in Chennai.

Day 2: Early morning leave for Mahabalipuram enroute Kanchipuram (130kms).
Overnight stay in Mahabalipuram.

Day 3: Sightseeing in Mahabalipuram. Overnight stay in Mahabalipuram.



Day 4: Leave for Pondicherry(100kms); sightseeing in Pondicherry.
Overnight stay in Pondicherry.
Day 5: Enroute to Gangi Konda Cholapuram reach Tanjavur by evening.
Overnight in Tanjavur.
Day 6: Transfer to Tanjore (175kms) visiting Chidambaram and Kumbakonam en route.
Overnight in Tanjavur.
Day 7: Sightseeing in Tanjavur; overnight in Tanjavur.
Day 8: Leave for Trichy (60kms); sightseeing in Trichy. Leave for Madurai(130kms).
Overnight in Madurai.
Day 9: Transfer to Thekkady (Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary) (140kms). Overnight in Thekkady.
DAY 10: Short guided trek into the jungle followed by plantation visit. Overnight in Thekkady.
DAY 11: Transfer to Alleppey(150kms). Spend day in Houseboat. Overnight in Houseboat.
DAY 12: Transfer to Cochin(55kms). Evening – attend Kathakali performance.
Overnight in Cochin.
DAY 13: Sightseeing in Kochi. Overnight in Kochi.
DAY 14: Fly home from Cochin Airport.

Tariffs

Rates depend on different class of Hotels used & no. of people travelling, type of transport used, i.e by Air, Road or Train.

Transport

Apart from regular flights between Cities, most of your travelling requires quality Road Transport. We understand that as important as quality Accommodation, a reliable Vehicle and a caring Chauffeur is required for a pleasant tour.

The following is the different modes of transport at your disposal

