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Kings Way

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Pride of Coors

Field Marshal Kodandera "Kipper" Madappa Cariappa (28 January 1899 – 15 May 1993) was the first Indian Chief of Army Staff of the Indian Army and led the Indian forces on the Western Front during the Indo-Pakistan War of 1947.

He is among only two Indian Army officers to hold the highest rank of Field Marshal. His distinguished military career spanned almost three decades, at the highest point of which, he was appointed as the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Military in 1949. During the 1965 and 1971 wars, he visited the front lines to

talk to the troops and keep their morale up.

Apart from being a military man, Cariappa had insight about the status of the country. He is quoted as saying, "In modern warfare, a large army is not sufficient, it needs industrial potential behind it. If the army is the first line of defence, the industry is the second." Cariappa had even said that "soldiers know the facility of wars to solve the internal problems. We ought to be ashamed that today they had more peace in war than peace in peace." Such insight has placed him above many in this field. "Army is there to serve the Government of the day, and we should make sure that it does not get mixed up with party politics. A soldier is above politics and should not believe in caste or creed," was another insight of this soldier. He lived and remained, as he said, "an Indian and to the last breath would remain an Indian. To me there is only two Stans -

Hindustan (India) and Foujistan (the Army)."
During the 1965 war, his son K C Cariappa, an Indian Air
Force pilot, was shot down over Pakistan. He was captured
and imprisoned as a POW. When Ayub Khan learned about
this, he informed Cariappa he would not be kept in a POW
Camp like other Indian POWs, since they had worked together
before independence. But Cariappa politely declined the offer,
saying every soldier in the Indian Army was his son, so he
could not request special privileges for only one.

About us....

ow U R with us... it's an exquisite pleasure for U to be with us to have nice exotic days to spend the most memorable moments at Coorg, the South Kashmir of India...

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Mr. Shankar Mahadevan, a famous Singer has visited our Hotel and he made his comments like this... That was on 3.2.2013

HISTORY OF KUSHALNAGAR

ushalanagar is a town located in the East of Kodagu District, near the Kaveri river, in the State of Karnataka. Kushalnagar town is a main commercial center of Kodagu district. This is a rapidly growing town commercially. There is a huge scope for Education. People of this place are very friendly to guests and helpful.

Most of the Tourist places are within 4 to 15 Kms.

The place was named 'Kushala Nagara' by Hyder Ali, the erstwhile ruler of Mysore. The place also has another name 'Frazer Town' after the chief Commissioner of Kodagu, Colonel Frazer. There is a fort built by Tipu Sultan on the banks of Kaveri River. A bridge across the river was built by British in 1848. The town is located in Mysore-Mangalore State Highway 88.

Late R.Gundu Rao, former Chief Minister of Karnataka State, hails from this town.

Kushalnagara is located at 12.47°N 75.97°E. It has an average elevation of 831 metres (2726 feet)

The main Revenue of the town is accumulated from Coffee Curing Works, Various Industries, Deluxe Lodges, Heritage Theme Resorts, Home Stays, Adventure Sports, Shopping squares and indigenous art and craft emporiums can be found here.

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HISTORY OF COORG



Rain Or Shine Coorg Is Fine

he early accounts of Coorg are purely legendary, and it was not till the 9th and 10th centuries that its history became the subject for authentic record. At this period, according to inscriptions, the country was ruled by the Gangas of Talakad, under whom the Changalvas, kings of Changa-nad, later kings of Nanjarayapatna or Nanjarajapatna, held the east and part of the north Coorg, together with the Hunsur taluk in Mysore.

During this period, at the beginning of the 16th century, Nanja Raja founded the new Changalva capital Nanjarajapatna. In 1589 Piriya Raja or Rudragana rebuilt Singapatna and renamed it Periyapatna. The power of the Vijayanagar empire had, however, been shattered in 1565 by the Mohammedeans. In 1610 the Vijayanagar Viceroy of Srirangapatanam was ousted by the Raja of Mysore, who in 1644 captured Periyapatna.

Vira Raja, the last of the Changalva kings, fell in the

defense of his capital, after putting to death his wives and children.

Coorg, however, was not absorbed in Mysore, which was hard pressed by other enemies, and a prince of the Ikkri or Bednur family (perhaps related to the Changalvas) succeeded in bringing the whole country under his rule, his descendants continuing to be Rajas of Coorg till 1834. The capital was removed in 1681 by Muddu Raja to Madikeri or Mercara. In 1770 a disputed succession led to the intervention of Hyder Ali of Mysore in favour of Linga Raja, who had fled to

him for help, and whom he placed on the throne on his consenting to cede certain territories and to pay tribute.

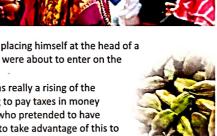
On Linga Raja's death in

1780 Hyder Ali interned his sons, who were minors, in a fort in Mysore, and, under pretense of acting as their guardian, installed a Brahmin governor at Mercara with a Musalman garrison. In 1782, however, the Coorgis rose in rebellion and drove out the Mohammedians. Two years later Tippu Sultan reduced the State but the Coorgis having again rebelled in 1785 vowed their destruction. Having secured some 70,000 of them by treachery, he drove them to Srirangapatanam, where he had circumcised them by force. Coorg was partitioned among Musulman proprietors, and held down by garrisons in four forts. In 1788, however, Vira Raja (or Vira Rajendra Wodeyar), with his wife and his

brothers Linga Raja and Appaji, succeeded in escaping from his captivity, at Periyapatna and, placing himself at the head of a Coorg rebellion, succeeded in driving the forces of Tippu out of the country. The British, who were about to enter on the struggle with Tippu, now made a treaty with Vira Raja.



The so-called Coorg rebellion of 1837 was really a rising of the Gaudas, due to the grievance felt in having to pay taxes in money instead of in kind. A man named Virappa, who pretended to have escaped from the massacre of 1820, tried to take advantage of this to assert his claim to be raja, but the Coorgis remained loyal to the British and the attempt failed. In 1861, after the mutiny, the loyalty of the Coorgis was rewarded, being exempted from the Disarmament Act.



FESTIVALS OF COORG

MADIKERI DASARA

It's being conducted on every Vijaya Dashami. Madikeri Dasara, is having the same importance as Mysore Dasara, is celebrated in an entirely different way than Mysore with decorated Ten tableaus with lighting Arches. Automatic moments to every statues in every tableaus make the festival Colourful. Traditional Dancers, Singers, Fun games, Orchestra, Cultural Programmes are held round the clock. It is mainly celebrated at night and it is the right time to rejoice. Music of all types blend through the hill station Madikeri inducing everyone to dance.

CAUVERY SANKRAMANA

Celebrated on an auspicious day of Tula Sankramana in the month of October. This festival marks the emerging (Theerthodbhava) of Goddess Kavery (The River) at a place called Tala Cauvery near Bhagamandala. Devotees from all over India visit this holy place to take a dip. They collect the holy water on this auspicious occasion.

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COORG SPORTS



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HOCKEY

he clan of Kodavas in the Indian state of Karnataka have a long history of association with the game of field hockey. The district of Kodagu which is the land of the Kodavas is considered as the cradle of Indian hockey. More than 50 Kodavas have represented India in International Hockey Tournaments, out of which 7 have also participated in Olympics. B. P. Govinda,



Dr. M. S. Gill
Union Minister for Sports and Youth affairs

M. P. Ganesh, M M Somaiya, C S Poonacha are some of the prominent Kodavas who have represented India. The passion for hockey in Kodagu is so much that more than 200 families participate in an annual hockey festival. This festival is recognised as one of the largest field hockey tournaments in the world and has been referred to the Guinness Book of Records. However it has already found a Place in the Limca Book of Records, which is an Indian variant of the Guinness Book.



Len Aiyappa

India needed experts in all aspects of the game. After the inaugural tournament, an academy called as The Kodava Hockey Academy was set to oversee and have the final say in all matters related to the future tournaments. Each subsequent tournament would be organized annually by a different Kodava family and the name of the family was given as the name of the tournament. The organizing family was mainly responsible for arranging the finances and infrastructure needed for the festival. The Kodava families which participated in the tournament also shared a part of the cost depending on their capacity. The response to the tournament grew year by year and reached a maximum in the year 2003 in which 280 teams participated for the Kaliyanda Cup at Napoklu. The maximum women participation was in the year 2000 when 30 women took part in the Cheppudira Cup held at Ponnampet. The opening and closing ceremonies are held with pomp and splendor and various dances and martial arts of Kodavas are demonstrated. The tournament is inaugurated by a guest by doing a pass-back of the hockey ball using a silver hockey stick.

The 14th edition of the Kodava hockey tournament is held by the Maneyapanda family in Ponnampet from April 18 to May 9. The tournament was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Sports and Youth affairs Dr. M. S. Gill.He said that the Government of India would do its bit to raise the sagging fortunes of Indian hockey.

Calling Maneyapanda Kodava Hockey Festival as a "special national occasion", Mr. Gill said he had spoken to the President of the International Hockey Federation Leandro Negre that India and other hockey-playing nations in Asia should have a fair share in all matters relating to international hockey, such as management and umpiring. At the same time, he said that

History of Madikeri

he history of Madikeri is related to the history of Kodagu. From the 2nd to 6th century AD, the northern part of Kodagu was ruled by the Kadambas. The southern part of Kodagu was ruled by Gangas from 4th to 11th century. After defeating the Gangas in the 11th century, Cholas became the rulers of Kodagu. In the 12th century, the Cholas (Palegars) started ruling their areas directly. These were defeated by the Haleri kings who ruled Kodagu from 1600-1834 kings started leveling the land around Madikeri and built a fort in the year 1681. Madikeri fort was original built by mud and was replaced by "The Sword of Mysore", Tipu Sultan. Kodagu became the part of British India after 1834 A.D.

This town is situated at an elevation of over 5000 ft above sea level. The main language of Madikeri is Kodava Takk, Kannada, Byari. Bhashe Gowda Kannada (language spoken by Gowdas of Coorg) features prominently here. Before Amara Sullia and Bhagamandala

Madikeri is located at 12.42°N 75.73°E. It has an elevation of 1061 metres (3484 feet).

Madikeri lies in the Western Ghats and is a popular hill station. The nearest cities are Mangalore to the west, and Mysore to the east.

In Madikeri the main festivals celebrated are Kailpodhu, Kaveri Sankramana, Puttari and Dasara. Karaga festival also starts during the time of Navaratri.

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COORG TOURISM



Rain Or Shine Coorg la Fine

Dubare Forest Here you'll have the most unforgotable Day in the lap of nature



ubare Elephant camp is a project undertaken by the forest department and Jungle Lodges and Resorts Ltd. This camp has plenty of elephants which are trained under naturalists. A trained Naturalist is at hand to explain the various aspects of Elephant history, ecology and biology. The visitors can not only observe and learn but also participate in various activities involving Elephants. The Karnataka Forest Department has about 150 Elephants in various camps and Dubare has been historically an important camp. The Elephants of the famous Mysore Dasara were trained at Dubare elephant camp. But presently after logging operations have ceased, the Forest Department does not really know what to do with all its elephants! They (elephants) have

practically retired

except for giving some rides to tourists. At the same time, the Forest Department spends considerable money to maintain them and their mahouts. With this as a background, Jungle Lodges & Resorts (JLR) has struck upon a unique idea to utilize the Elephants at Dubare Camp to provide the tourists with 'an intimate experience with Elephants'. JLR seeks to build upon the ending fascination that man has for Elephants! At the Dubare Elephant Camp, a visitor can spend hours at ease watching the Elephants and of course, learning more about them. A trained Naturalist is at hand to explain the various aspects of Elephant history, ecology and biology. Guests would leave our camp feeling enriched and enthralled about Elephants and hopefully they would become sensitive to their plight in the wild and contribute their efforts to save them from extinction. JLR is acutely aware of its role of spreading



awareness about conservation and takes its responsibility seriously about converting its visitors into 'ambassadors of conservation'. Dubare Elephant camp would be a unique project not only for JLR but in the whole of India. JLR seeks to be a trend-setter in this niche area and create an eco-tourism product which would be an invaluable contribution to the cause of understanding and conserving these amazing creatures, the Elephants. 14 Kms from Kushalnagar Kings Way







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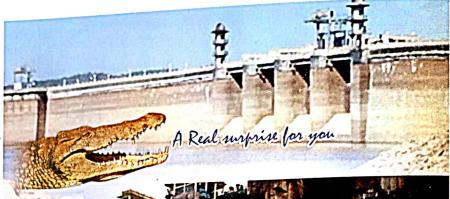
A travel towards South India

Harangi Dam

he Harangi Reservoir is located near Hudgur village, Somwarpet taluk in Kodagu district in the Indian state of Karnataka. The reservoir is formed by a masonry dam built across the river Harangi, a tributary of the Kaveri. The dam is located about 9 km away from the heart of Kushalnagar town. The Harangi originates in the Pushpagiri Hills of Western

Ghats in Kodagu, Karnataka. Heavy rainfall from the south-west monsoon is the source of water in the catchment area of Harangi river which is about 717 kms. The length of the Harangi from its origin to the confluence with the Kaveri river is 50 km. The Harangi joins the Kaveri near Kudige in Somwarpet taluk.

9 Kms from Kushalnagar Kings Way





Chikli Hole Dam

A Dam with a different View

hiklihole reservoir in Coorg is located in between Madikeri and Kushalnagar and it is near to Dubare Forest. Chiklihole Dam is a nice and calm picnic spot. Spending the afternoon until dawn here would be a better idea as it gets too hot till noon and there is no shade to protect you from the hot sun and it is advised to take your food and snacks along as there are no shops around. Moreover, the best time to visit would be during monsoon and winter i.e.,



from June to March as there will be more water in the dam. The best part at Chiklihole is the sunset.

Chiklihole is the sunset. It's really an amazing place to view the sunset amidst the Kaveri River and greenery around.

12 Kms from

12 Kms from Kushalnagar Kings Way



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COORG TOURISM



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Kavery Nisargadhama

averi Nisargadhama is an island formed by river Kaveri and is used as a picnic spot near Kushalnagar in the district of Kodagu in Karnataka. It is approximately 4 kms from Kushalanagar, off the State Highway and 27 km from Madikeri and 90 km from Mysore.

It is a holiday destination in Karnataka.

It is a 64 acre island with lush foliage of thick bamboo groves, sandalwood and teak trees and surrounded by the Kaveri river.



An Island for your whole day picnic



The island is accessible through a hanging rope bridge. There are deer, rabbits, peacocks, and a children's playground and Orchidarium.

Nisargadhama Hanging Bridge

Visitors are allowed to get into water at a few shallow and safe points along the river. Elephant rides and boating are some of the other attractions. It also has a forest department guest house and treetop bamboo cottages.

A blace of Buddhism in India

3 Kms. from Kushalnagar Kings Way

Golden Temple

ibetans and a center for Tibetan Buddhism in South India. It consists of a number of small camps/agricultural settlements close to each other, and has a number of monasteries, nunneries and temples in all the major Tibetan Buddhist traditions. Most notable among them are the large educational monastic institution Sera, the smaller Tashilunpo monastery (both in the Gelukpa tradition) and Namdroling monastery (in the

Nyingma tradition). The spectacular Golden Temple which is also a major tourist spot in the area.

Golden Temple is the main tourist attraction in

Bylakuppe. Stepping inside the temple feels like deporting into another world, and the noisy streets of South India suddenly seem to be very far away. Three beautiful golden Buddha statues each of 40 Feet namely Padmasambhava, Buddha and Amitayus

look down at visitors above the altar. The walls are adorned with

colourful paintings depicting

gods and demons from Tibetan Buddhist mythology. The altar is decorated with flowers, candles and incense sticks, colourful prayer flags and small birds nesting amongst the golden statues fluttering happily around the temple.

4 Kms from Kushalnagar Kings Way





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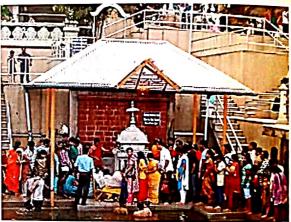
Talakaveri

River Kaveri is the Life Stream of Karnataka

alakaveri is the place that is generally considered to be the origin of the river Kaveri. It is located by Brahmagiri hill near Bhagamandala in Kodagu district, Karnataka, 1,276 m. above sea level. However, there is not a permanent visible flow from this place to the main river course except during the rainy season. A tank or kundike has been erected on a hillside, at the place that is said to be the origin. It is also marked by a small temple, and the area is frequented by pilgrims. away. The river originates as a spring feeding this tank, which is considered to be a

holy place to bathe on special days. The water is then said to flow underground to emerge as the river some distance. On Tulasankramana day lakhs of pilgrims flock to the river's birthplace to witness the rise of the fountainhead, when water gushes up from the spring at a predetermined moment. The Tula snanam is observed across pilgrim towns in Kaveri's banks. Talakaveri is about 8 km away from Bhagamandala and 48 km from Madikeri and 76 Kms from Kushalnagar Kings Way





Where the three holy Rivers meets

Bhagamandala

hagamandala is a pilgrimage place in Kodagu district of Karnataka. It is situated on the river Kaveri in its upstream stretches. At this place, the Kaveri is joined by two tributaries, the Kannike and the mythical Sujyoti river. It is considered sacred as a river



confluence (kudala or triveni sangama, in Kannada and Sanskrit respectively). Similarly the other related place is Udhaka mandala(British name: Ooty) which means land beside water body in

Kannada and Sanskrit respectively.

It is a common practice for pilgrims to take a dip in the triveni sangama and perform rituals to their ancestors before proceeding to Talakaveri, the birthplace of Kaveri. During Tula Sankramana which falls on October 17 or 18th, pilgrims assemble here in large numbers.

TRIVENI SANGAMA near Bhagmandala temple

A short distance from the triveni sangama, there is a famous temple known as Sri Bhagandeshwara temple, where Bhagandeshwara (Ishwara), Subramanya, Mahavishnu and Ganapati idols are installed. This place is also known as Bhagandeshwara Kshetra, from which the name Bhagamandala is derived. The temples in this area are built in Karavali(West Coast) style. 68 Kms from Kushalnagar Kings Way

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Yemmemadu Dargah This is the place you will get Grace and divinity.

argah Sharief of Yemmemadu is one of the most sacred places of the Muslims and other religions. This dargah is located in Yemmemadu near Napoklu in Coorg. The shrine and tomb is built in memory of Hazrath Sufi Shaheed and Sayyed Hassan Sakaf Halramir who came from Persia 366 years ago to give religious discourses and devoted their life to the service the poor. There is an annual Urus held at this place which continuos for around eight days and more than two lakh devotees from all religion across the state come here to participate and get blessings from the Sufi saints. Women are denied entry into the Darga and separate arrangements are made to enable them to offer prayers. The Yemmemadu mosque also runs an Arabic Madrassa and an orphanage. 76 Kms from Kushalnagar Kings Way





Omkareshwara Temple

The powerful holistic Temple of Coars

t is located just 1 Km away from the heart of the Madikeri, the capital of Coorg. In 1820 a significant building built by Lingarajendra was Omkareshwara temple. This has both Islamic and Gothic style of architecture. There is a tank in front of the temple. There is a footpath leading to a small "Mantap". The walls of temple are decorated with intriguing paintings, including Sai Baba and Raghvendra Swamy. A huge tank situated opposite the temple is populated largely by fishes; devotees are allowed to feed them. According to the legends, the Shiva Lingam worshipped in the temple has been imported from Varanasi. 31 Kms from Kushalnagar Kings Way







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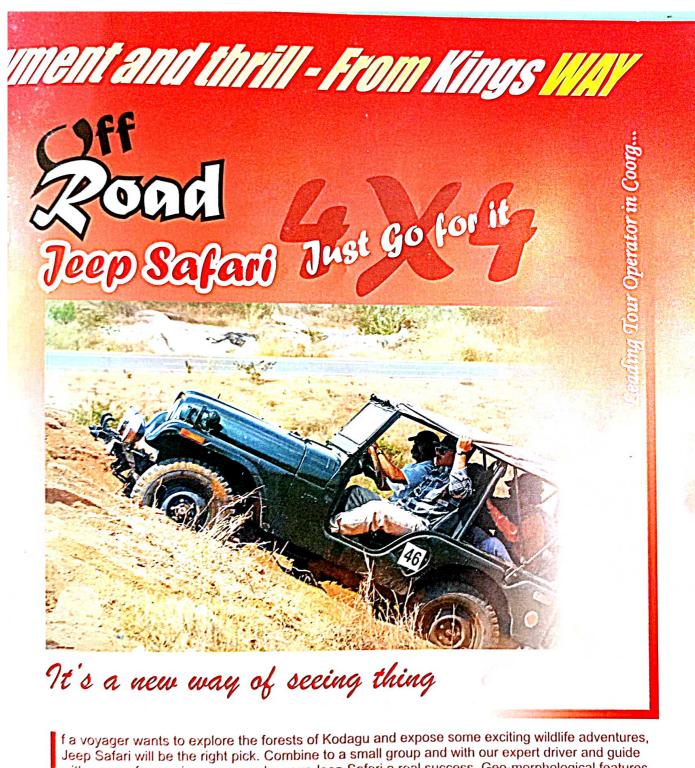
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f a voyager wants to explore the forests of Kodagu and expose some exciting wildlife adventures, Jeep Safari will be the right pick. Combine to a small group and with our expert driver and guide with years of experience can make your Jeep Safari a real success. Geo-morphological features of Kodagu can be explored in this ride. The way to forests will be crammed of rugged terrain, hilly terrain, Water Falls and Hard Rock Mountains. Jeep rides help you to discern those aspects which you got read in books or seen in informative channels. Crossing wild rivers and waterfalls makes you feel like adventures wildlife escapes.

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