



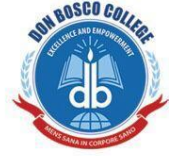
DON BOSCO COLLEGE

Accredited B++ Grade by NAAC with CGPA 2.92

Athiyaman Bypass Road, Sogathur Post, Dharmapuri 636 809

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7.3

INSTITUTIONAL DISTINCTIVENESS



தொன் போஸ்கோ கல்லூரி

அத்யமான் புறவழிர் சாலை, சோகத்தார் அஞ்சல், தருமபுரி 636 809

தொலைபேசி: 9443604446, 9443604447

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தொன் போஸ்கோ கல்லூரி நாட்டு நலப்பணித் திட்டம் சார்பில் ஒரு நாள் முகாம்

தருமபுரி, தொன் போஸ்கோ கல்லூரி, நாட்டு நலப்பணித் திட்டம் சார்பில் (08.08.2023) செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை அன்று தடங்கம் ஊராட்சி நடுநிலைப் பள்ளியில் ஒரு நாள் முகாம் நடைபெற்றது. கல்லூரிச் செயலாளரும் இல்லத்தந்தையுமாகிய அருட்தந்தை. இராபட் ரமேஷ் பாபு ச.ச., கல்லூரி முதல்வர் அருட்தந்தை முனைவர் ஆஞ்சலோ ஜோசப் ச.ச., துணை முதல்வர் அருட்தந்தை முனைவர் பாரதி பெர்னாட்ஷா ச.ச., ஆகியோரின் வழிகாட்டுதலின்படி நடைபெற்ற இந்நிகழ்வில் நாட்டு நலப்பணித் திட்ட மாணவ, மாணவியர்கள் பள்ளி வளாகத்திலுள்ள குப்பைகள், செடிகொடிகள், நெகிழிகள் போன்றவற்றை அகற்றி, அப்பள்ளி மாணவ, மாணவியர்களிடையே தூய்மைக் குறித்த விழிப்புணர்வு ஏற்படுத்தி மரக்கன்றுகள் வழங்கப்பட்டன. இம்முகாமிற்கான அனைத்து ஏற்பாடுகளையும் திட்ட அலுவலர்கள் பேரா. பெ. பழனிசாமி (அலகு-1), பேரா. ஜெ. கலை (அலகு-2), பேரா. ஜெ. மகேஷ் (அலகு-3) ஆகியோர் செய்திருந்தனர்.



J. Angelo
முதல்வர்

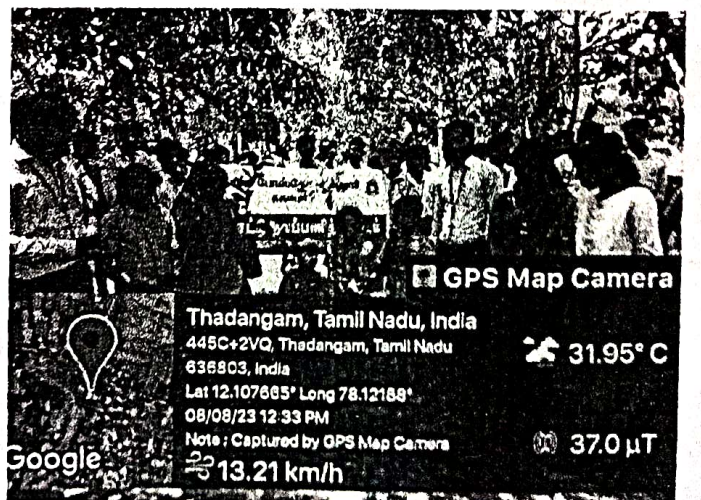
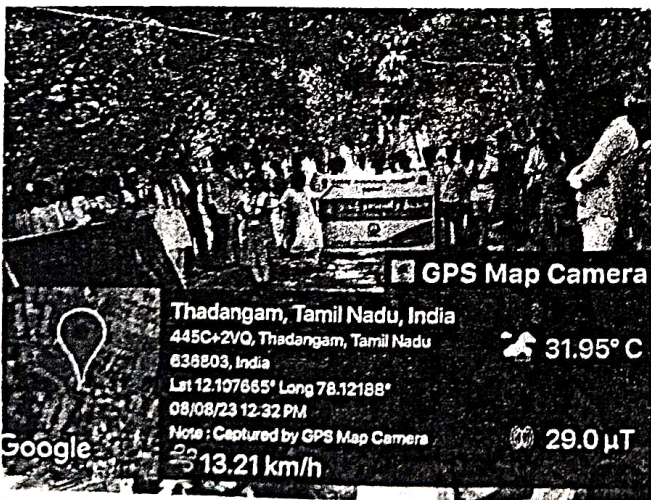
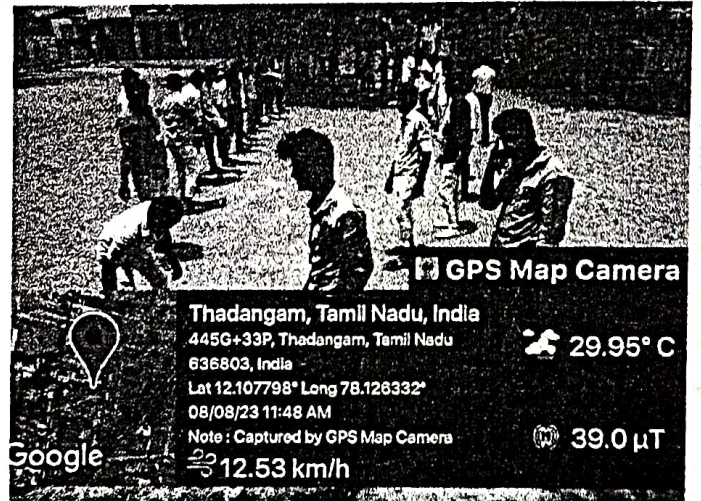
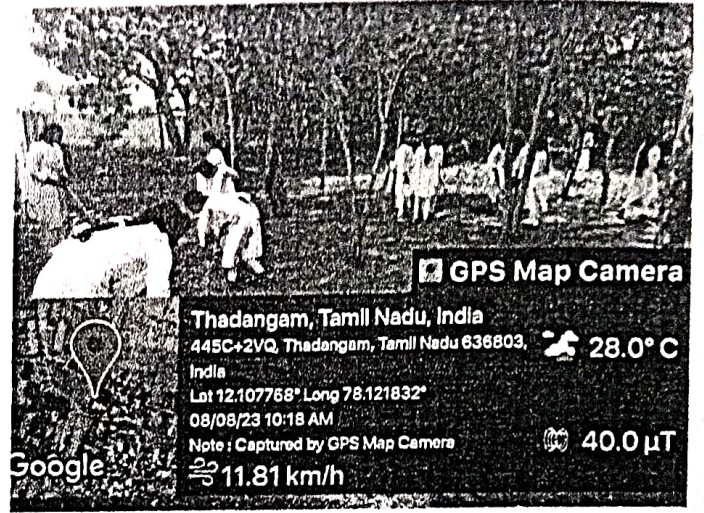
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DHARMAPURI-636 809.



தொன் போஸ்கோ கல்லூரி
 திருவாரூர் முனையர் சாலை, தோண்டூர், திருவாரூர் 636 809
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தொன் போஸ்கோ கல்லூரி
 நாட்டு நலப்பணித் திட்டம் சார்பில் ஒரு நாள் முகாம்
 (08.08.2023)
 நிழற்படம்



Angelo
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தொன் போஸ்கோ கல்லூரி

(ஆசியத்தின் மகிழ்ச்சி மிகக் குடிமகன் B.A. நகரில் வந்தது.)

அதியமான் பழவழிச் சாலை, சோகத்தூர் ஆஞ்சல், தருமபுரி - 636 809

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குருதிக் கொடை வழங்கல்

தருமபுரி, தொன் போஸ்கோ கல்லூரி நாட்டு நலப்பணித் திட்டம் சார்பில் 20.12.2023 புதன்கிழமையன்று பெங்களூர், சென்ட் ஜான்ஸ் மருத்துவமனைக்குக் குருதிக் கொடை வழங்கப்பட்டது. கல்லூரியின் செயலாளரும் இல்லத்தந்தையுமாகிய அருட்தந்தை ராபர்ட் ரமேஷ் பாபு ச.ச. அவர்கள், முதல்வர் அருட்தந்தை முனைவர் ஆஞ்சலோ ஜோசப் ச.ச. அவர்கள், துணை முதல்வர் அருட்தந்தை முனைவர் பாரதி பெர்னாட்ஷா ச.ச. அவர்கள், பொருளாளர் தந்தை அந்தோனி பாப்பராஜ் ச.ச. ஆகியோரின் வழிகாட்டுதலின்படி நடைபெற்றது. இதில் பேராசிரியர்கள், மாணவர்கள் உட்பட 23 பேர் குருதிக் கொடை வழங்கினர். குருதிக் கொடை வழங்கிய மாணவர்களுக்குச் சான்றிதழ்கள் வழங்கப்பட்டன. இம்முகாமிற்கான அனைத்து ஏற்பாடுகளையும் திட்ட அலுவலர்கள் பேரா. பெ. பழனிசாமி (அலகு-1), பேரா. ஜெ. கலை (அலகு-2), பேரா. ஜெ. மகேஷ் (அலகு-3) ஆகியோர் செய்திருந்தனர். இந்நிகழ்வை நாட்டு நலப்பணித்திட்ட மாணவர்கள் ஒருங்கிணைத்தனர்.



முதல்வர்
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நாட்டு நலப்பணித் திட்டம் (2023 - 2024)
தொன் போஸ்கோ கல்லூரியில்
குருதிக் கொடை வழங்கல்
நிழற்படம் (20.12.2023)




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தொன் போஸ்கோ கல்லூரி

(தொன் போஸ்கோ கல்லூரி நகர் கருத்தரங்கு - தருமபுரி)

அலுவலகம் புறவழிச் சாலை, சோகத்தூர் அல்சல், தருமபுரி - 636 809

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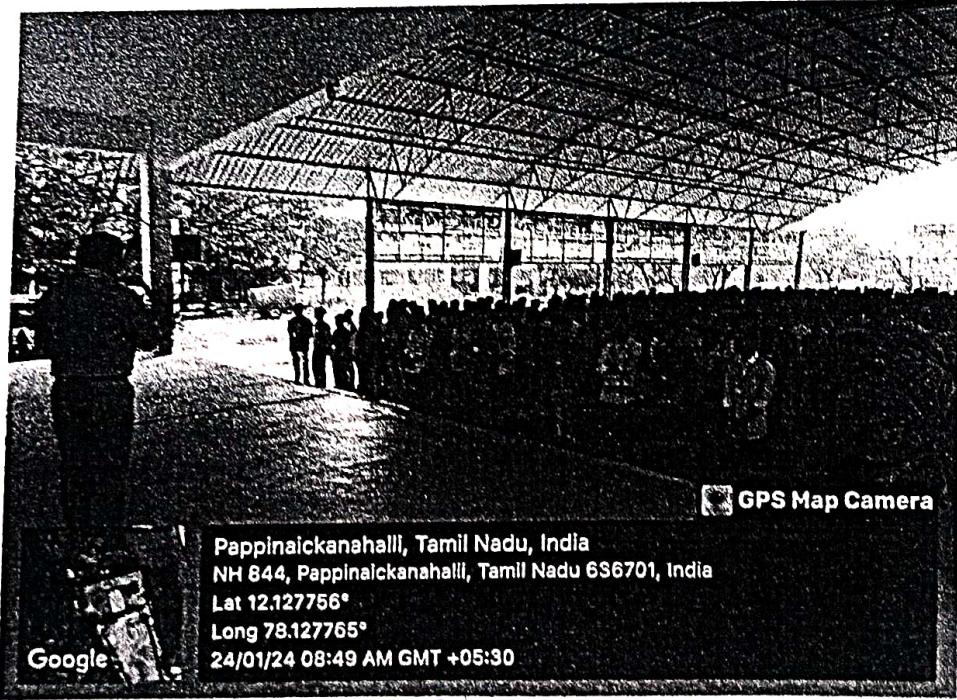
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தொன் போஸ்கோ கல்லூரியில்

போதை ஒழிப்பு விழிப்புணர்வுக் கருத்தரங்கு

தருமபுரி, தொன் போஸ்கோ கல்லூரி நாட்டு நலப்பணித் திட்டம் சார்பில் 24.01.2024 அன்று போதை ஒழிப்பு விழிப்புணர்வுக் கருத்தரங்கு நடைபெற்றது. இந்நிகழ்வில் இல்லத்தந்தையும் செயலருமாகிய அருட்திரு. ராபர்ட் ரமேஷ் பாபு ச.ச. அவர்களின் முன்னிலையில், கல்லூரியின் முதல்வர் அருட்திரு முனைவர். ஜோ. ஆஞ்சலோ ச.ச. அவர்கள் கல்லூரியில் பயலும் மாணவர்களுக்குப் போதைப் பொருள் குறித்தும், அதனால் ஏற்படும் தீமைகளைப் பற்றியும் எடுத்துரைத்தார். துணை முதல்வர் அருட்திரு. முனைவர். பாரதி பெர்னாட்ஷா ச.ச. அவர்கள், பொருளாளர் தந்தை அருட்திரு. அந்தோணி பாப்பராஜ் ச.ச. அவர்கள், துறைத்தலைவர்கள், பேராசிரியர்கள் ஆகியோர் பங்கேற்றனர். இதில் போதை ஒழிப்பு உறுதிமொழியை அனைவரும் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டனர்.



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PG DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

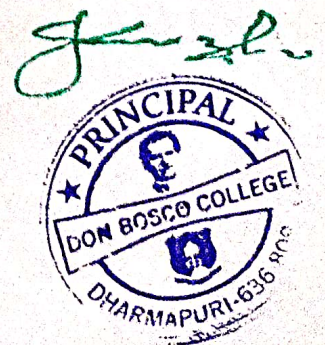
DON BOSCO COLLEGE
ATHIYAMAN BYPASS ROAD,
SOGATHUR POST, DHARMAPURI

REPORT ON
RURAL CAMP TO KOTTAIYUR
2023-2024



(27-09-2023 – 02-10-2023)

DON BOSCO COLLEGE
DHARMAPURI



INTRODUCTION:

Rural Camp are an integral part of practical learning for most schools of social work. It is an opportunity for the social work trainees to have a better experience of community life and improve their professional skills by organizing needbased programmes and awareness programmes.

Thus, keeping in view the importance of Rural Camp in Educational Field. Don Bosco College of Arts and Science, Dharmapuri. Department of Social Work Rev. Fr. P. Robert Ramesh Babu, SDB Rector and Secretary (Head of the Department), Mr. Mareo Samuel Brisson, Ms. JemiBlessy.N and Ms. NirmalJessie.M (Assistant Professors) organized six days of Rural Camp i.e 27th September 2023 to 2nd October 2023 at Kottaiyur, Tamil Nadu for the trainees of I-MSW comprising of 26 trainees.

ORGANIZING FORUM

The organization of rural camp involves lot of personnel. The following people played a very important role during the camp.

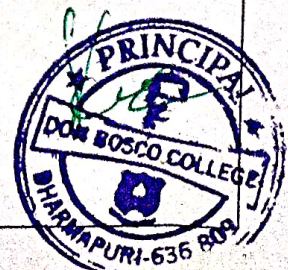
Organized By

PG Department of Social Work.



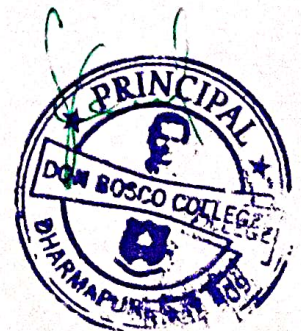
Chief Patron

Rev. Fr. P. Robert Ramesh Babu, SDB Rector, Secretary and Head of the Department



COMMITTEES

S. No.	Committees	Members
1.	Finance Committee	BikashUrang, Flora Kongadi, Jenifer
2.	Transport Committee	Vishwanath, Parthiban, Mullaiventhan
3.	Food Committee	Vincent, Plaminraj, Valarmathi, Lourdmarcy
4.	Medical Committee	Sundaram, Lakshmi
5.	Cultural Committee	Kavi, Valarmathi, Parkavi, Tamizhamuthan, PankraciusBaghwar
6.	Program Committee	Riya, Parkavi, Titus, Arul Kumar
7.	Documentation Committee	Aman Horo
8.	Time keeping committee	George Tirkey, Lakshmi
9.	Discipline committee	RitikRishavXalxo, RiyaLakra
10.	Manual Committee	Sundaram, Lakshmi



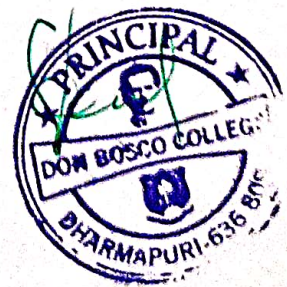
CAMP SCHEDULE

S. No	Date	Major Activities
1.	27.09.2023 Wednesday	Arrival, Inauguration of the camp
2.	28.09.2023 Thursday	Ice Breaking, Team Building, Blind Walk, Group games, Dance practice, Village visit survey
3.	29.09.2023 Friday	Group activities, Dance practice, Awareness program at Kottaiyur, Raman street
4.	30.09.2023 Saturday	Natural Environmental Learning, Dance practice, Awareness program in IVDP School campus for village people
5.	01.10.2023 Sunday	PRA-Participatory Rural Appraisal, Practicing PRA in the villages, Village survey
6.	02.10.2023 Monday	Valedictory and Return



PLANNED OBJECTIVES

- To know the Community Social System.
- To know the plan, organized and execute the given task.
- To know and develop management skill in rural camp where students have to learn to manage everything.
- To know and learn to build a good rapport.
- To know to perform various types of street play and songs to create awareness.
- To know to work through team work and boost team spirit.
- To experience rural way of living with group of people.
- To know and understand group dynamics.
- To enable the trainees to mobilize the resources.
- To analyze the approaches and strategies of intervention used by organization by community.
- To know to use different tools and techniques as well as research methods.
- To know to apply theoretical knowledge into practice.
- To expose rural life and observe and understand their problems and prospects.



DAY : 1

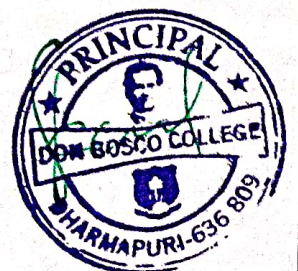
27.09.2023 - Wednesday

Activities Undertaken:

- Travelling to the rural camp destination which is at Kottaiyur, Krishnagiri District.
- Practicing for inaugural function.

Observation:

- Everyone worked as chain (helping everyone)
- It's not that tough to dance the traditional dances (folk arts) as I thought it would be harder to learn but sir has taught us in some easy way.
- Observed that everyone has accepted trainee as master since told me to guide others with steps.
- Training on our very first arrival day was so tired.



DAY : 2

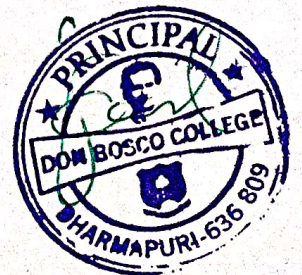
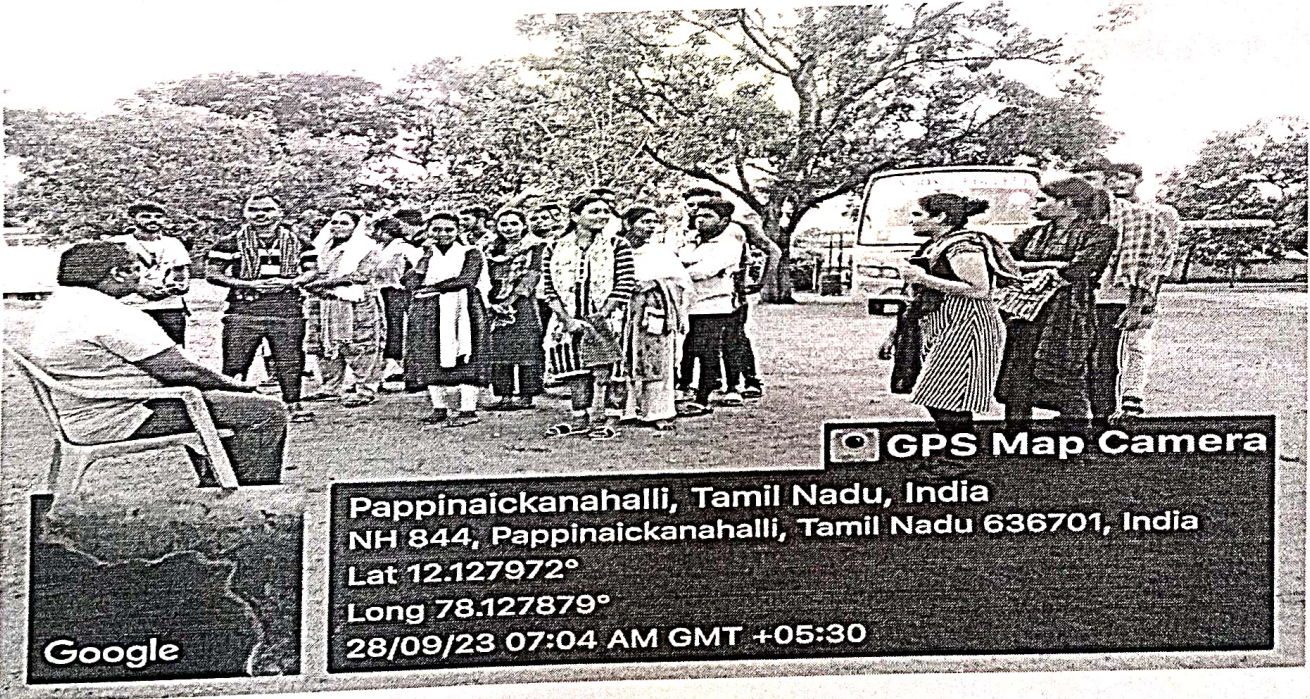
28.09.2023 – Thursday

Activities Undertaken:

- Meditation and exercise for trainees.
- Master Maggi trained the trainees with different Tamil folk dances with its history.
- Started practicing dances and played games.

Observation:

- Observed about new behavior and approaches of different trainees.
- Observed about our staff continuously motivating and encouraging and helping the trainees.
- Observed that the practices were heavy from the second day.
- Teamwork.



DAY : 3

29.09.2023 – Friday

Activities Undertaken:

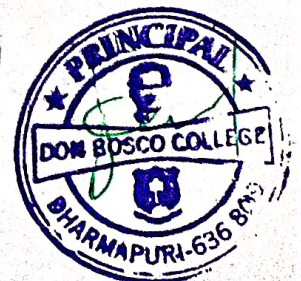
- Meditation and exercise for trainees.
- Trainees learned two new dance from 'Gummi' only for girls, 'Kondathattam' only for boys and 'Cheddikutchiattam'.
- Practiced the previous day dances, Street plays.
- Evaluation.

Assigned Task:

- To be in discipline and punctual.
- To clear doubts.
- To cooperate with the trainees in dancing.
- To evaluate in group and sharing of experience.

Observation:

- Observed that trainees were growing their belief and creating new friendship bonds with each other.
- All the trainees were motivated and were eager to learn more.



DAY : 4

30.09.2023 – Saturday

Activities Undertaken:

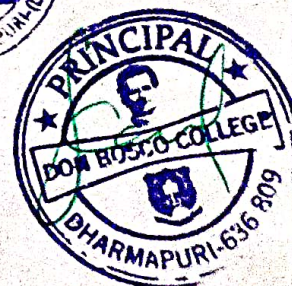
- Meditation and exercise for trainees.
- Master taught 'Paraiattam' and 'Mixing Dance'.
- Practicing all dances and dramas.
- Awareness program performed at Kottaiyur.
- Evaluation.

Assigned Task:

- Assigned to clean the camp hall and give morning speech.
- Assigned to advertise about the evening program in the village.
- Assigned to deliver evaluation speech at night of the day.

Observation:

- Observed about how the difficulties arises while conducting a village camp.
- Observed that the boys and girls went around the village with drums, speaker and microphone for inviting the villagers while a few boys and girls arranged the stage and other dance materials.
- Observed the reactions of the villagers and thoughts about social works.
- Observed that all trainees were sad to bid adieu to Master Maggi.



DAY : 5

01.10.2023 – Sunday

Activities Undertaken:

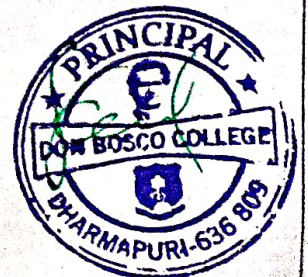
- Meditation and exercise for trainees.
- Trainees did Social Mapping through their imagination.
- PRA class by Fr. Babu.
- Trainees practiced PRA.

Assigned Task:

- Assigned to collect data and information for PRA.
- Assigned to prepare PRA chats.

Observation:

- Observed that the trainees were divided into two groups to do their PRA.
- Observed about the conditions, problems, demands and living style of the village people.
- Observed the team work within the trainees.



DAY : 6

02.10.2023 – Sunday

Activities Undertaken:

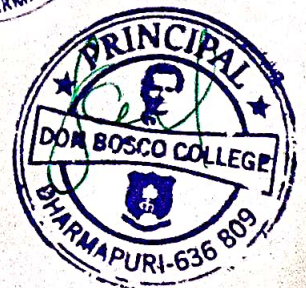
- Re-arranging of the things for returning back to home.
- Valedictory function.
- Cleaning the areas before leaving the place.
- Re-arranging the things of the IVDP school that was used by the trainees.

Assigned Task:

- Trainee to re-arrange the things for returning back to home.
- Trainees to clean the areas before leaving the place.
- Trainee to replace the things that was used by the trainees.

Observation:

- Trainee observed that the trainees were collaboratively working together to complete the assigned task.
- Trainee observed that there was no hesitation to do the assigned task by the trainees.

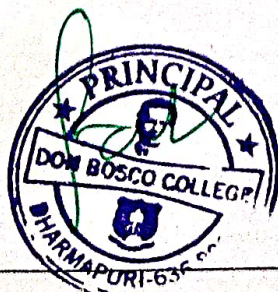


LEARNINGS

- The Rural camp was an important event to get along with the trainees and management and also give a great exposure on rural living.
- Learned to understand the society in people's perspective.
- Learned to adjust with others.
- Learned the folk dance, songs, street plays and other cultural arts.
- Learned that doing exercise, meditation, and self-reflection makes the day better and is a good practice for health and relaxation of the mind.
- Learned to organize and to conduct the programs.
- Learned about PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal).
- Learned how to do the Social Mapping to gather details, capture people, to get people's participation etc.
- Learned about group living, team work, adjustment, tolerance, persistence, cooperation and most important to strengthen one's weaknesses.
- Learned about the people, the resources, the environment and history of the village.
- Learned to coordinate, to manage and to lead the group.
- Learned the importance of communication, leadership and group work process.
- Learned life skills.
- Learned to overcome from fear and shyness to be more confident and bold.
- Learned to keep surroundings clean.
- Learned that a leader should not lose his/her hope or confidence.
- Learned to evaluate ourselves for each act to know who exactly we are.
- Learned to come up with different strategies and approaches to get a work done positively.
- Learned to inculcate social work values and to become more professional in any work assigned.
- Learned what's social work is really all about what does it mean.

EVALUATION

- In the initial stage of the camp, less cooperation was shown by the trainees.
- As the trainees were less focused and not serious, they failed to catch with the dance steps and failed to learn many more things.
- Unity and will to learn among the trainees was missing.
- There was no proper time management, activities were performed without proper timing.



SUGGESTIONS

- The trainees should have a daily activity schedule.
- Trainees should strictly follow the time and cleanliness.
- Trainees must respect the time of their co-trainees and must perform their task on time and be punctual.
- Trainees must avoid groupism and built friendly relation with all.
- Trainees must obey the instructions given by the leaders.
- Trainees must cooperate in performing activities.

CONCLUSION

The camp was a huge learning experience for all the trainees. The major objectives laid for the camp were met to a large extent. The trainees interacted with the local community and adjusted extremely well with the food, weather and the rural setting. The trainees did a commendable job in mobilizing the community people and children where there was gathering of people to attend the programmes that was organized.

The most important benefit of the camp was that the trainees learned how to work as a team. The food, weather and surroundings were different but the trainees adapted to it. In short, this rural camp was a very good occasion for the trainees to exercise their social work principles and skills and trainees benefited immensely by the on-field experience. These exposure will help the trainees to build them professionally in addressing the concerns of the society and emerge as committed social work practitioner.





DON BOSCO COLLEGE

Accredited B++ Grade by NAAC with CGPA 2.92

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I- MSW

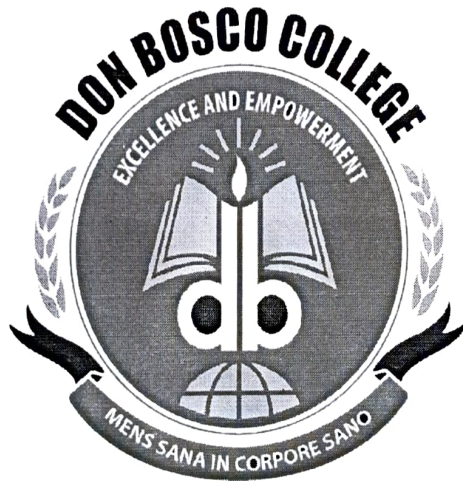
S.No	Name	Register Number	Signature
1	AJAY KUMAR G	C23PG155SOW001	Ajay Kumar
2	AJAY PRASATH A	C23PG155SOW002	Ajay Prasanth A
3	AMAN HORO	C23PG155SOW003	Aman Horo
4	ARUL KUMAR P	C23PG155SOW004	Arul Kumar P
5	BIKASH URANG	C23PG155SOW005	Bikash Urang
6	GEORGE TIRKEY	C23PG155SOW006	George Tirkey
7	PANKRACIUS BAGHWAR	C23PG155SOW008	Pankracius Baghwar
8	PARTHIBAN C	C23PG155SOW009	Parthiban C
9	PLAMINRAJ M	C23PG155SOW010	Plaminraj M
10	RITIK RISHAV XALXOP	C23PG155SOW011	Ritik Rishav Xalxop
11	SUNDARAM K	C23PG155SOW012	Sundaram K
12	TITUS GIFTSON . F	C23PG155SOW014	Titus Giftson . F
13	VINCENTPAUL A	C23PG155SOW015	Vincent Paul A
14	VISHWANATH S	C23PG155SOW016	Vishwanath S
15	ANUPRIYA S	C23PG155SOW017	Anupriya S
16	BENITA TIGGA	C23PG155SOW018	Benita Tigga
17	FLORA KONGADI	C23PG155SOW019	Flora Kongadi
18	JENIFER A	C23PG155SOW020	Jenifer A
19	KAVI V	C23PG155SOW021	Kavi V
20	LAKSHMI K	C23PG155SOW022	Lakshmi K
21	LOURDHUMERCY J	C23PG155SOW023	Lourdhumercy J
22	PARKAVI P	C23PG155SOW024	Parkavi P
23	RIYA LAKRA	C23PG155SOW025	Riya Lakra
24	TERESA KERKETTA	C23PG155SOW026	Teresa Kerketta
25	VALARMATHI C	C23PG155SOW027	Valarmathi C



PG DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

DON BOSCO COLLEGE
ATHIYAMAN BYPASS ROAD
SOGATHUR POST, DHARMAPURI

REPORT ON THE
STUDY TOUR- 2024



9th March- 20th March 2024


HOD & MENTOR




PRINCIPAL



STUDY TOUR SCHEDULE

DATE	FIXED PROGRAM	TRAVEL	TRAIN NAME / NO	TIME	REACHING DATE	FARE	ARRANGEMENTS
10/03/24	-	Salem to H.Nizamuddin	Millennium exp 12645	01:50 – 18:45 40h 55m	Travel	865	Leaving from Salem
11/03/24	-	Salem to H.Nizamuddin	Millennium exp 12645	“ “	11/03/24	-	STAY AT AGRA (Rooms+ Travel+ Food)
12/03/24	Agra sightseeing	Agra to New Delhi	AGC Hsx Exp	19:10 – 22:25 03h 15 m	13/03/24	145	STAY AT DELHI (Travel + Food + Rooms)
13/03/24	Visit to agency New Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	STAY AT DELHI (Travel + food + Agency visits in NDLS)
14/03/24	Visit to agency New Delhi	New Delhi to Haridwar	Mussoorie exp 14041	22:25 – 05:50 07h 2m	15/03/24	200	STAY AT HARIDWAR (Food + Agency Visit + Travel + Rooms)
15/03/24	Haridwar visit & sightseeing	-	-	-	-	-	STAY AT HARIDWAR (Rooms + Food + Agency + Travel)
16/03/24	Haridwar visit	Haridwar to Amritsar	DDN ASR exp 14631	21:55 – 08:20 10h 25m	16/03/24	285	REACHING ASR (Rooms for fresh up + Travel + Food + visits)
17/03/24	Amritsar visit	Amritsar to New Delhi	Hirakund exp 20808	23:55 – 8:00	18/03/24	300	LEAVING FROM ASR (Food + room + travel)
18/03/24	New Delhi (Shopping)	New Delhi – Niz	-	-	-	-	Reaching Delhi (Sightseeing + Shopping)
19/03/24	Return	Nizamuddin to Salem	Millennium Exp 12646	05:10 – 19:22 38h 12m	20/3/24	865	Traveling back to Salem (Stay optional)



INTRODUCTION

The PG Department of Social Work, Don Bosco College, Dharmapuri had organized a 10-day studytour for the II MSW (2022-2024) trainees to have the visual experience and exploration of the national level functioning of the social work institutions and also to learn the various cultures of the country. The batch had access to different places namely, Agra, Delhi, Haridwar, Mussoorie, Rishikesh, and Amritsar. A total of 29 trainees along with 2 faculty members guided the tour. The study tour was beenundertakenwith the support and guidance of Rev. Fr. P. Robert Ramesh Babu, the Secretary of Don Bosco College the Head of the PG Department of Social Work, and Assistant Professor Mr. Mareo Samuel Brisson.

The study tour provided the trainees to venture beyond their familiar surroundings, they not only immersed themselves in the sights and sounds of different cities but also delved into the operations of diverse institutions. This report presents the essence of the journey, documenting the experiences, learnings, and interactions that unfolded across the vibrant landscapes of New Delhi, Haridwar, Mussoorie, Amritsar, and the surrounding regions. This study tour was about imparting learning to provide a good base of actual hands-on experience of history that boosts the mind of every trainee with more innovative ideas by discovering varied aspects through traveling. To know widely about the country, especially to come out of our comfort zone to adapt and adjust to the environment. Discovering the national perspective of the social work profession and also learning about other states'cultures.

The educational tour has been an important activity of the department and the opportunity for the trainee to get valuable exposureto learning. The program is been executed every year by the batches. It is most important for the 2nd year trainees. The trainees have their objective of learning as well the departmental spirit and objectives that are to be fulfilled. The program was been organized in a well-planned manner from the division of committees to the collection of expenses and maintenance of discipline. It was excellently executed through the coordination of a few trainees and the efforts of every trainee in the batch.

AIM OF THE STUDY TOUR

Discover the national perspective of the social work profession and also learn about the cultures of different regions. These things are given new ways of communication and to sustain ourselves wherever and whatever situation.



PLANNED OBJECTIVES

- To develop team spirit among the trainees and to develop leadership skills.
- To develop the habit of time management to manage the situations.
- To be able to adapt to various odd situations to adjust to things and people.
- To develop the necessary aptitude for interpersonal relationships.
- To be aware of various socio-cultural patterns, value systems, and social practices in different parts of the states.
- To visit various organizations and understand and functioning of such successful organizations.
- To build competencies related to planning, implementation, and execution of tasks related to organizing group travel and accommodation and visits, etc.
- To impart training in social work education through purposeful recreation, sightseeing, and discussion in different places and atmospheres.
- To learn more skills to enhance the knowledge at the National level.
- To gain more opportunities for a future career as a social worker professionalism.
- To explore all over India to know various cultures, places, and lifestyles of the people.



DAY WISE ACTIVITIES

DAY – 1

DATE: 09.03.2024

The trainees and the staff members commenced the journey from Dharmapuri railway station around 7.50 pm and reached Salem railway junction at 10.15 pm. On reaching Salem junction, the trainees assembled and were given common instructions to be followed during the journey. The trainees were given a specified time to have their dinner and to be back in the station. The train from Salem to H. Nizamuddin (Millennium exp 12645) which was to arrive at 1.50 am was delayed and arrived around 2.20 am. It marked the beginning of the study tour's main journey.

DAY - 2

DATE: 10. 03. 2024

It was the second day of the train journey; the trainees continued their travel on the train towards Agra. Trainees adhered to the instructions provided by the staff. The trainees immersed themselves in various activities, with some engrossed in conversation, while others enjoyed listening to music throughout the journey.

DAY - 3

DATE: 11.03.2024

At 3.45 pm, the trainees prepare to disembark at Agra railway junction, a prearranged bus awaited to transport them to St. Peter's Cathedral, Agra. Trainees boarded the bus arranged in Agra to reach the "NAV JYOTI PASTORAL CENTRE" (A UNIT OF NAV JYOTI CREATIVES) CATHEDRAL HOUSE, WAZIRPURA ROAD, AGRA – 282 003, for an overnight stay.

TIMELINE:

- 4:30 pm – Reached "NAV JYOTI PASTORAL CENTRE". Upon reaching the cathedral, the students were assigned rooms with a capacity to accommodate five individuals per room for boys and a general dormitory for girls.
- 5:30 pm – Gathered all the trainees along with the staff in front of Immaculate church of Mother Mary for common instruction. Following a brief period to freshen up, the students embarked on a visit to the church, notable for its construction during the reign of Akbar. Subsequently, Fr. Babu provided instructions to the students regarding



meal arrangements, organizing them into groups to manage their food allocation within a specified budget. Groups were divided into 5 to share the responsibilities of finance regarding food. The minimum amount was shared with the group leaders for the next day's food. The trainees went along with the group to have their dinner.

- 8:30 pm – After having dinner, the trainees gathered again in front of the Immaculate Church of Mother Mary to know the next day's plan, given by Fr. Robert Ramesh Babu.

DAY –4

DATE: 12.03.2024

DAY: MONDAY

The trainees gathered for the morning prayer in the chapel in “NAV JYOTI PASTORAL CENTRE”. It was a silent prayer for about 10 minutes. Around 8.30 am after which the trainees had their breakfast arranged nearby local marketplaces for breakfast.

At 9.00 am the trainees headed towards the Taj Mahal and reached at 9.30 am. Upon arrival, tickets were procured collectively for the entire group. After passing through security, the students gathered for a group photograph before commencing their exploration of the iconic monument. Spending nearly three hours within the grounds, students engaged in photography and documented their visit through group photos.

At 1:00 pm – trainees were told to take their lunch in the nearby street. Then, after having lunch, again all the trainees gathered at 2:00 pm.

At 4:30 pm – All the trainees gathered again to take group photos in front of the fort. After taking the group photo, trainees were told to go to the bus to move from there.

At 5:00 pm – Reached Agra railway junction, there trainees were told to take something or have dinner for night train travel. Trainees kept all their luggage outside of the railway station with the observation of other trainees. Only some trainees went to take food for others. The allotted time was from 5:15 pm to 6:10 pm.

At 6:30 pm – All the trainees and staff went inside the railway station to platform number 5 and waited there till the train arrived.

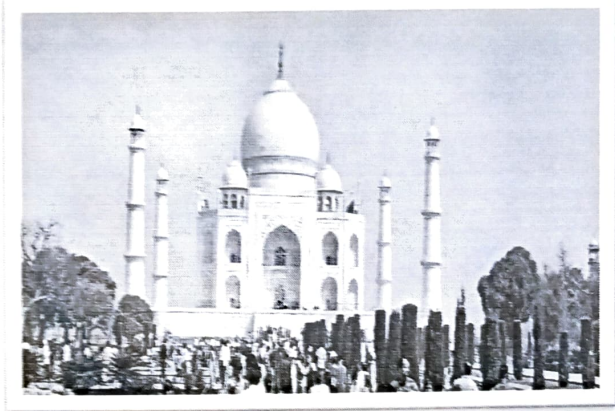


At 8:00 pm – The train arrived at the railway station at 8:00 pm. Trainees started to travel from Agra to New Delhi.

At 11:30 pm – trainees reached New Delhi. And 11:45 pm the journey started towards to Don Bosco Institute (It is the Salesian house of the Don Bosco Priest in Okhla, New Delhi).

TAJ MAHAL

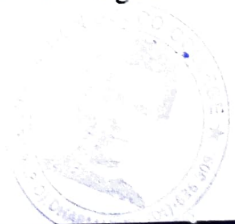
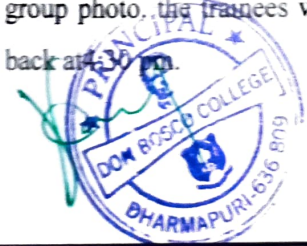
It is located on the right bank of the Yamuna River in a vast Mughal Garden that encompasses nearly 17 hectares. in the Agra District in Uttar Pradesh. It was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal with construction starting in 1632 AD and completed in 1648 AD,



with the mosque, the guest house, and the main gateway on the south, the outer courtyard and its cloisters were added subsequently and completed in 1653 AD. Several historical and Quranic inscriptions in Arabic script have facilitated the setting of the chronology of the Taj Mahal. For its construction, masons, stone cutters, inlayers, carvers, painters, calligraphers, dome builders, and other artisans were requisitioned from the whole of the empire and also from Central Asia and Iran. Ustad-Ahmad Lahori was the main architect of the Taj Mahal.

The Taj Mahal is considered to be the greatest architectural achievement in the whole range of Indo-Islamic architecture. Its recognized architectonic beauty has a rhythmic combination of solids and voids, concave and convex, and light shadow; such as arches and domes further increasing the aesthetic aspect. The colour combination of lush green scape reddish pathway and blue sky over it shows cases the monument in ever-changing tints and moods. The relief work in marble and inlay with precious and semi-precious stones make it a monument apart.

At 2:30 pm- along with the staff, trainees reached Agra Red Fort. Before entering Agra Fort, Fr. Robert Ramesh Babu instructed the trainees a little about the Agra Fort. As they had a group photo, the trainees were allowed to take their own time to visit the fort and to gather back at 4:30 pm.

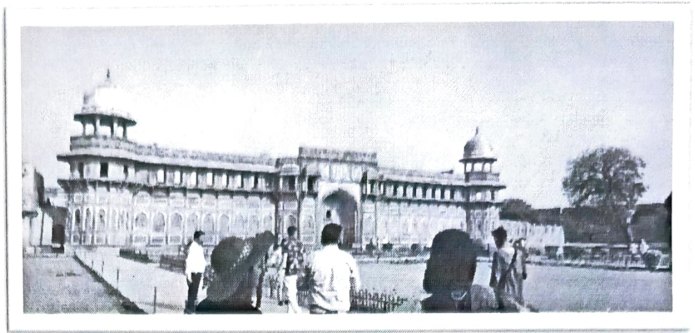


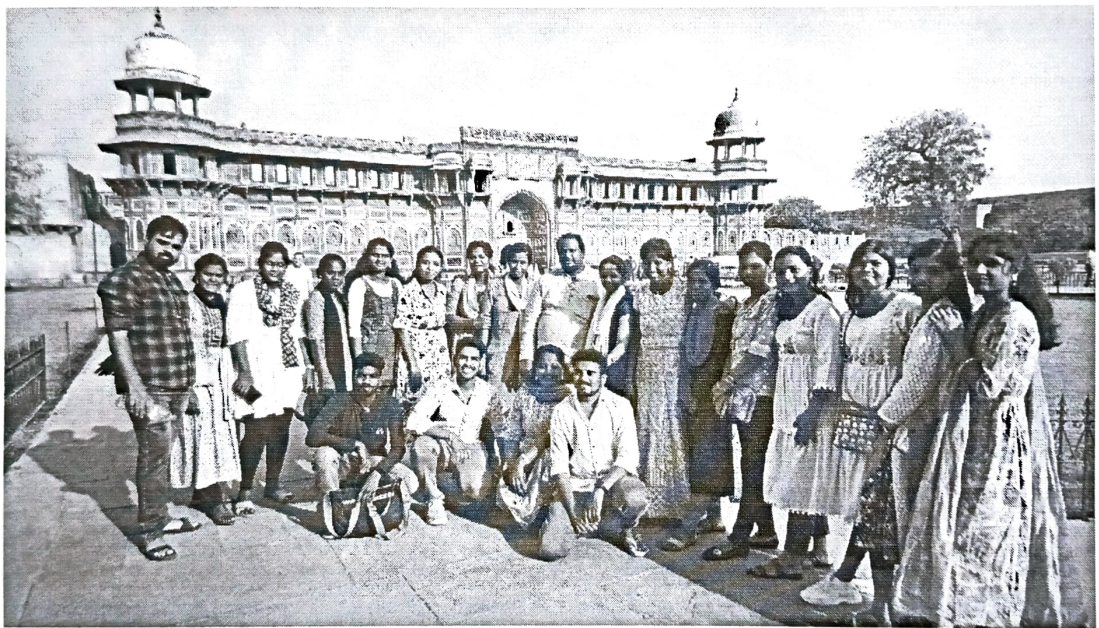
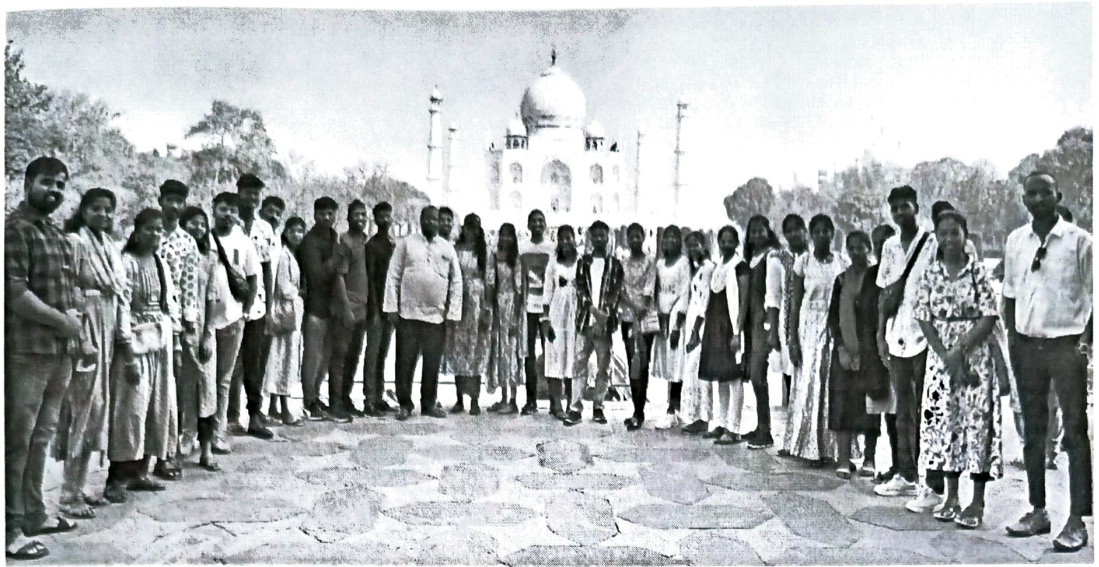
AGRA FORT

A UNESCO World Heritage Site located in Agra, India, has also been known by the names Lal Qila, Fort Rouge, and Red Fort of Agra. Situated about 2.5 km northwest of its much more famous sister monument, the Taj Mahal, the fort may be more accurately described as a walled palatial city.

As the most important fort in India, the great Mughals Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jehangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb lived and governed the country within the walls. The fort contains the largest state treasury and mint in India. Visited by foreign ambassadors, travelers, and the highest dignitaries, Agra Fort witnessed a parade of historically significant persons who participated in the making of history in India.

Agra Fort represents a blend of Hindu and Islamic civilization and architecture. Before undergoing a phenomenal remodeling along Islamic lines in the middle 1500s, Agra Fort had been maintained as a stronghold of the Hindu government. After the British used Agra Fort as a headquarters and barracks from 1800 to 1860, the structure blended Hindu and Islamic architecture. Unfortunately, the British destroyed many of the 500 original buildings within the fort to make way for quartering and training troops. Fortunately, a few of the original structures of the fort remained standing after their departure, permitting a glimpse at the magnificence of the building enterprise.





(Fig – TAJMAHAL, AGRA & RED FORT)



DAY – 5

DATE: 13.03.2024

DAY: TUESDAY

INSTITUTION NAME & ADDRESS: "Don Bosco Tech Society" (B -32, Gali No.7, Dashrath Puri, New Delhi - 110045).

Objectives

- To visit the "Don Bosco Tech Society" in New Delhi and learn about the working and functions of the Don Bosco Tech Society.
- To know about the employment opportunities available for growth and development.
- To hear from renowned resource persons about their experiences in the field.

Activities undertaken

As per the plan, the team visited a national organization called BOSCONET, New Delhi. Trainees attended the sessions on Skill training – Policy, National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF), Revolution in the education sector, (NCVET) National Council of Vocational Education and Training, (NSDC) National Skill Development Corporation, (NOS) National Occupational Standards, (PC) Performance Criteria, Strategies of Fundraising, Project Proposal, Young at Risk (YAR) Ideology and process of the YAR, Legal Frame Work process. Trainees had clarified the doubts by raising questions to the resource persons.

After the lunch that had been generously arranged by the organization, a session on the Migrant laborers was taken by Fr Bosco. The session included the definition of migrants and the problem of migrants in their workplace. He taught us to work with the migrants and gave us various information about the migrant's safety. The discussion on migrant workers was particularly impactful, shedding light on important rights and issues.

After the session, the team visited places of national importance- Rashtra Pati Bhawan and India Gate, capturing memories by learning about their significance and taking photographs.



DB Tech

Don Bosco Tech is a network of more than 300 institutions that include, Formal, non-formal, and short-term training institutions located in 217 districts across India. They have developed a remarkable and comprehensive directory to allow the stakeholders to know about the facilities available at Don Bosco Tech's skill training centers. This digital directory contains information on technical institutions, short-term training institutions, and network partners. Each listing of institutions in the digital directory provides inputs related to the infrastructure, facilities, case studies, contact information, and courses available in detail at the center.

DB Net

Bosco Net is a network of the Don Bosco development and resource mobilization organization and the Don Bosco institutions with constituent partners across India. The primary role of the DB Network is to access and mobilize resources for the developmental interventions of network partners. It builds the capacity of network partners and promotes the visibility of its mission for the youth of India. Don Bosco Net harnesses resources for the efforts of a sustainable future of India by Don Bosco India, spanning 28 states, 11 interstate Planning and development organizations, and 35+ NGOs.

Targeted Areas

- Vulnerable street children
- Children from marginalized background
- Unskilled rural women
- Socioeconomically backward youth

Young at Risk

YaR (Young at Risk) Forum India (registered as Don Bosco National Forum for the Young at Risk) is an organization for reflection, sharing, and coordination among those involved in the youth ministry for the Young at Risk in South Asia, to network with likeminded persons and organizations on behalf of YaR, to influence policies related to the Young at Risk at the state, national and international levels.

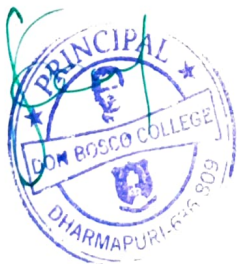


INDIA GATE

Surrounded by lush green and well-manicured gardens, India Gate formerly known as All India War Memorial, is one of the top tourist attractions to explore. India Gate also houses a small structure called Amar Jawan Jyoti, which consists of a marble pedestal with a cenotaph on its top. The cenotaph has the words 'Amar Jawan' written on all four sides in golden letters and also has a reversed rifle, capped by a soldier helmet, installed on it. The structure is surrounded by permanently burning flames fuelled by CNG on all four sides.

Rashtrapati Bhavan (President's House or President's Residence) is

The official shelter of the President of India, a wonderful and spacious building is situated on 'Raisina Hill'. It is one of the major architectures in the world. Rashtrapati Bhavan is an excellent example of architecture. Rashtrapati Bhavan, the presidential palace of the world's largest democracy, is a symbol of Indian democracy and its secular, plural, and inclusive ideals.



DAY – 6

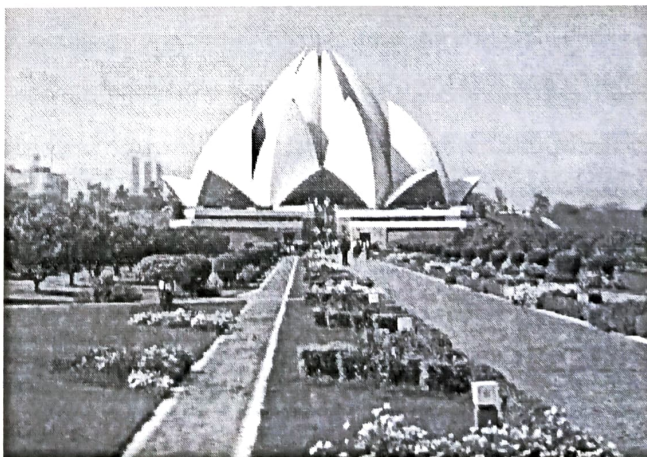
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DAY: WEDNESDAY

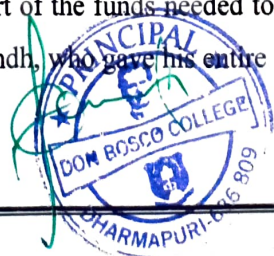
At 8:00 am, trainees were gathered at the entrance to get information about the schedule of the day. All the trainees had breakfast at Don Bosco Institution. So before coming to the dining room, all the trainees were asked to pack their luggage for 3 days. At 9:45 a.m., all the trainees were instructed to assemble for the group photo after packing and keeping their bags on the bus. The trainees and the staff set out for the Lotus Temple in Bahapur, New Delhi, at 10:00 a.m. The trainees left the Lotus temple at 11:00 and began their journey to Delhi's Qutab Minar. Arrived at Qutab Minar, New Delhi, at 12:05 p.m. At 2:15 p.m., the journey to Jamma Masjid began. Then, at 7:00 p.m., all of the trainees were instructed to assemble so that they could board the bus.

LOTUS TEMPLE

The **LOTUS TEMPLE**, located in Delhi, India, is a Bahá'í House of Worship that was dedicated in December 1986, costing \$10 million. Notable for its flowerlike shape, it has become a prominent attraction in the city. Like all Bahá'í Houses of Worship, the Lotus Temple is open to all, regardless of religion or any other qualification. The building is composed of 27 free-standing marble-clad "petals" arranged in clusters of three to form nine sides, with nine doors opening onto a central hall with a height of slightly over 40 meters and a capacity of 2,500 people. The Lotus Temple has won numerous architectural awards and has been featured in many newspaper and magazine articles.



The temple is in the village of Bahapur in New Delhi, National Capital Territory of Delhi. The architect was an Iranian, Fariborz Sahba who now lives in Canada. He was approached in 1976 to design the Lotus Temple and later oversaw its construction. The major part of the funds needed to buy this land was donated by Ardishír Rustampúr of Hyderabad, Sindh, who gave his entire life savings for this purpose in 1953. A portion of the construction



DAY – 6

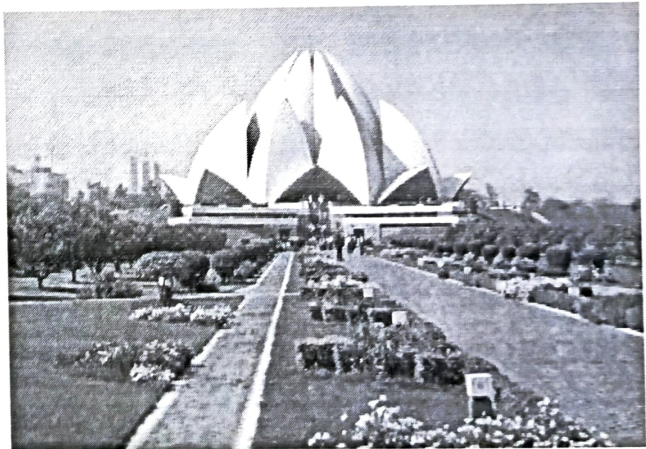
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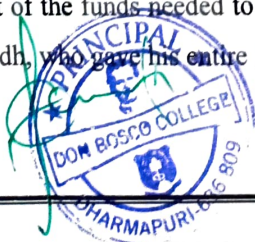
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budget was saved and used to build a greenhouse to study indigenous plants and flowers that would be appropriate for use on the site.

QUTAB MINAR

The ensemble of mosques, minarets, and other structures in the Qutb Minar complex is an outstanding testimony to the architectural and artistic achievements of Islamic rulers after they first established their power in the Indian subcontinent in the 12th century. The complex, located at the southern fringe of New Delhi, illustrates the new rulers' aspiration to transform India from Dar-al-Harb to Dar-al-Islam with the introduction of distinctive building types and forms. Referred to as the Qutb Mosque, the Quwwatu'l-Islam, meaning the Might of Islam, introduced to India the classic model of Islamic architecture that had developed in western Asia. The mosque constituted a large rectangular courtyard enclosed by arcades having carved pillars on three sides and an imposing five-arched screen marking the west. Incorporating temple elements such as the carved pillars and cladding characteristic of Hindu and Jain temples, it was completed by subsequent rulers – Qutb ud din Aibak and Shamsu'd-Din Iltutmish. Drawing references from their Ghurid homeland, they constructed a Minar (minaret) at the south-eastern corner of the Quwwatu'l-Islam between 1199 and 1503, thereby completing the vocabulary of a typical classic Islamic Mosque. Built of red and buff sandstone and eloquently carved with inscriptional bands, the Qutb Minar is the tallest masonry tower in India, measuring 72.5 meters high, with projecting balconies for calling all Muadhhdhin to prayer. An iron pillar in the courtyard gave the mosque a unique Indian aesthetic.



The 13th-century square tomb of Iltutmish in the north-western part of Quwwatu'l-Islam marks the beginning of the tradition of constructing royal tombs, a practice followed as late as the Mughal era in India. The tomb chamber is profusely carved with inscriptions and geometrical and arabesque patterns associated with Saracenic tradition. Expansions made by Allaudin Khilji to the existing ensemble between 1296 and 1311 reflect the power wielded by the monarch. In his short reign, the emperor added a massive ceremonial gateway (Lal Darwaza) south of the Qutb Minar and also added a madrasa (place of

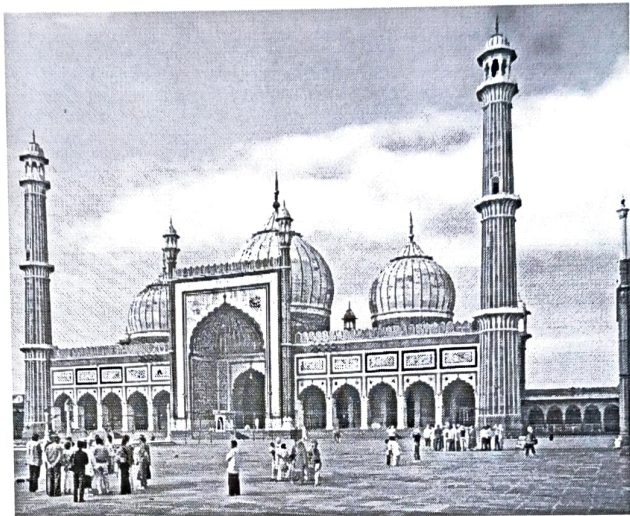


learning). The first story of the incomplete Alai Minar, which was envisaged to be twice the scale of the Qutb Minar, stands 25 meters high.

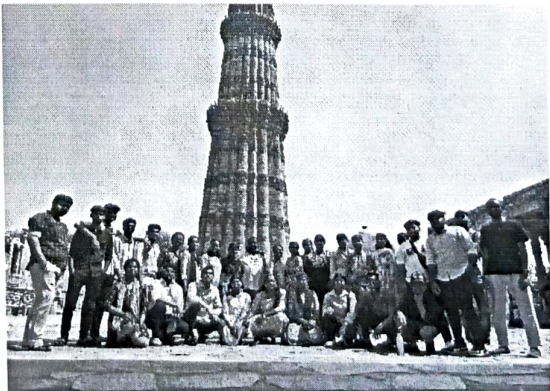
JAMA MASJID:

Jama Masjid of Delhi, a mosque in Old Delhi, India, was constructed in 1650–56 by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahān, a noted patron of Islamic architecture whose most famous work is the Taj Mahal, in Agra. Jama Masjid, now the second largest mosque on the Indian subcontinent, is also an impressive example of Mughal architecture.

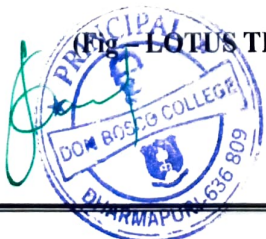
Jama Masjid of Delhi, One of the flights of steps leading up to the courtyard of Jama Masjid in Delhi. Jama Masjid is Delhi's principal mosque, the place where the city's Muslims traditionally gather for Friday communal prayer; *Jama Masjid* is Arabic for "Friday Mosque." The mosque is near the Red Fort, yet another of Shah



Jahān's buildings. Jama Masjid and its courtyard stand on an outcropping more than 30 steps higher than the street, giving the mosque a commanding view of the surrounding area. The longer name, *Masjid-i Jahān Numā*, translates to "world-reflecting mosque" or "world-displaying mosque." The mosque was built by a crew of some 5,000 workers. The principal construction material was red sandstone, but some white marble was also used



(Fig. LOTUS TEMPLE, QUTABMINAR & JAMMA MASJID)



DAY – 7

DATE: 15.03.2024

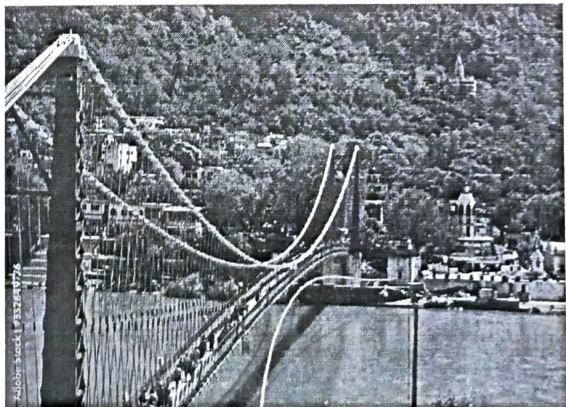
DAY: THURSDAY

The next day, the group left the Haridwar railway junction at 6:05 am, traveled to the stay location at 6:20 am, and arrived at the stay () at 6:38 am. The trainees were given rooms and given time to get ready. At 8:15 pm, the group gathered, and the father gave the group common instructions. The trainees gathered at 10.10 am after their breakfast, having stopped for breakfast at approximately 9.10 am.

The trainees arrived at 2.45 pm for the lunch break, which lasted from 1.50-2.45 pm. After lunch, they took off at 3 p.m. and arrived at PAWANDHAM TEMPLE at 3.30 pm. From there, they visited VAISHNAVA DEVI TEMPLE from 4 p.m. to 4.30 pm, BHARATH MATHA TEMPLE from 4.45 p.m. to 5.45 pm, and finally, at 5.45 pm, they visited DHAKSH TEMPLE. The trainees stayed until 6.15 pm, after which they traveled from 6.18 pm to 7.30 pm. Dinner was served between 7.30 and 8.30 pm, and all of the students retired for the night at 8.45 pm.

RAM AND LAXMAN JHULA

Ram Jhula is a famous and most visited iconic landmark in Rishikesh. Located at 3 km from Rishikesh city, it is an iron suspension bridge across the river Ganges. Ram Jhula connects ashrams and spiritual centers on both sides of the river. The bridge is 750 ft in length and is surrounded by stunning nature. It is one of the famous landmarks in Rishikesh. It is also called a Sivananda bridge because Sivananda Ashram Divine Life Society has helped in the construction of the bridge. Ram Jhula connects Muni Ki Reti on one side with the Swargashram area on the other side. There are many temples and ashrams on both sides of the bridge. Sivananda Ashram on one side and Parmarth Niketan,



DAY – 8

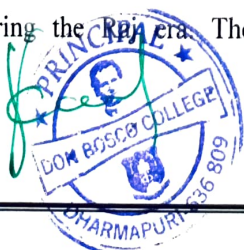
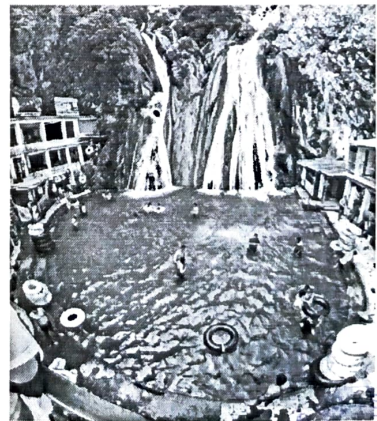
DATE: 16. 03. 2024

DAY: FRIDAY

Morning at 7:05 am, all the trainees got ready and started their journey towards Mussoorie, Tehri Garhwal District of Uttarakhand, India. While going to Mussoorie, in the middle of the way, all the trainees had time to have breakfast at Dhanaula, Uttarakhand, India. After reaching Dhanaula village, all the trainees were allotted to take group photos at the entrance of that particular area. After taking group photos, all the trainees were asked to have their breakfast in nearby hotels and told to some time in the falls nearby. There was a small waterfall and all the trainees visited that area and moved again towards Mussoorie.

At noon, reached Kempty Falls, Mussoorie. After reaching all the trainees were gathered for the common instruction before going to the falls. Before going to the falls, trainees were told to order their lunch in the nearby shops and started to walk towards the falls. While going to the falls, it was a great experience to see the shops with different varieties of things and dresses. All the trainees were told to come on to the falls. The Falls viewpoint was down 1km from the road. When all the trainees gathered in Kempty Falls, asked to stand for the group photo. After taking group photos, the trainees were permitted to go around to explore the place and things. After exploring the place, everyone took lunch and again returned at 4:20 pm to Haridwar Railway Junction. Reached Haridwar Junction at 7:30 pm, and from there till 8:30 pm, trainees were allotted to take their dinner at Haridwar before getting on the train. The train arrived at 10:20 pm, and all the trainees got settled and took a rest on the train.

KEMPTY FALLS, MUSSOORIE Kempty Falls was developed as a tourist destination by a British officer, John Mekinan, around 1835. The name is Kempty is believed to derive from 'Camp-tea', signifying the elaborate tea parties that were once organized here against the backdrop of the waterfall. Since then, it has become a quintessential stop for every traveler coming to the region. Initially, Kempty Falls served as a leisure escape for officers and their families during the ~~BP~~ era. They would come to bask in the



tranquility of this hill station, away from the summer heat of the plains. Over the years, the falls have evolved into a preferred destination for both domestic and international tourists. In recent years, there has been a focus on sustainable tourism practices in Mussoorie, with an emphasis on preserving the natural beauty of Kempty Falls. Tourists are encouraged to maintain cleanliness and respect the natural habitat. Adventure tourism is also gaining popularity, with activities like mountain biking and trekking trails around the waterfall



attracting a younger demographic. Another trend is the rise in day-trippers from nearby cities due to better road connectivity, as well as an increase in boutique hotels and homestays offering an authentic experience of the region.

(Fig - DHANAULA & KEMPTON FALLS, MUSSOORIE)



DAY – 9

DATE: 17.03.2024

DAY: SATURDAY

All the trainees reached Amristar, a city in Punjab, India. Morning at 9:30 am. After training, the travel bus was arranged for the trainees to reach the staying place. At 9:40 am, the bus started to move towards Hotel Unique, where all the trainees booked to keep their things and luggage and to get ready for the next program timing. After reaching to hotel, the rooms were allotted to all the trainees to get fresh up and to keep the luggage.

After getting ready, all the trainees went to have breakfast at nearby restaurants, after taking breakfast, all the trainees were gathered for the common instruction which was given by Rev. Fr. Robert Ramesh Babu. After giving the instruction, trainees got inside the bus to start the journey towards to Golden Temple.

At 12:30 pm, reached the main road to Golden Temple, and at 12:45 pm, all the trainees took a walk towards Golden Temple and Jallianwala Bagh, where lots of people came to worship from different corners of the world. All the trainees entered Jallianwala Bagh and gathered to take a group photo before exploring the place around. After visiting Jallianwala Bagh, all the trainees went to visit the Golden Temple at 1:15 pm. Before entering into Golden Temple, the trainees were allotted to hide their heads with small pieces of cloth to remove the sand and to wash their legs before entering into the Temple. After entering the Temple, trainees gathered to take group photos and washed their faces and hands in the pond inside the temple. And after visiting the temple, everyone returned to the bus at 2:40 pm.

After coming to the bus, the bus started to move towards to Wagah border. While going towards the Wagah border, at 3:35 – 4:20 pm, time was allotted to take lunch. All the trainees went to have lunch in the restaurant before going to the Wagah border.

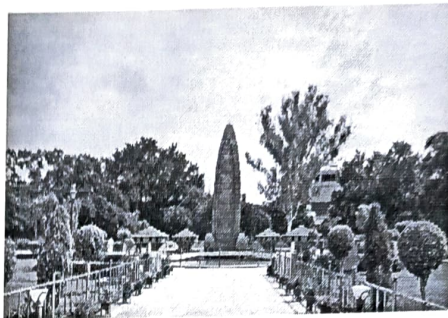
At 4:40 pm, trainees reached to Wagah Border. After reaching the Wagah border, common instruction was given to all the trainees. And every trainee was taken to stand in the line before entering the stadium. Before entering the stadium, there was checked by the officers and then allowed to enter into the stadium. After entering inside, there was a huge crowd participating in the National Parade. Along with the staff, all the trainees participated in



the National Parade between India and Pakistan. It was a wonderful experience for all the trainees to take part in the National Parade.

JALLIANWALA BAGH, AMRITSAR

Jallianwala Bagh situated near the Golden Temple, in the heart of old Amritsar town, is this infamous garden. It's the witness to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919 (or Jallianwala Bagh hatyakand, in Hindi). Jallianwala Bagh is a 6.5-acre public garden that holds national importance. It stands as a memorial to all those who lost their lives during the open fire by notorious General Dyer. Get in through the narrow, and the only entrance to the park and walk through the memorial monuments, gallery, and the killer well to imagine what that day would have been like. Although parts of this park have been recreated, it's still a place that takes you back in time.



The walls are spotted with bullet marks and holes telling you the story of the disaster that took place, back on 13th April 1919. The park has information plaques at places to help you know the historical importance of each spot there. The frightening Martyr's Well too stands tall. It's the same pit where people jumped in, to avoid the bullets of the British soldiers shooting like madmen. Moreover, those soldiers blocked the narrow entrance to prevent people from escaping the unpleasant ceremony.

Jallianwala Bagh today is a site that honors those martyrs, the fallen victims. A red tower-like structure commemorates the incident. Stay until evening and you can see the monument illuminated. Also, scattered among the grassy lawns and flowery shrubs are sculpted bushes, in the shape of armed soldiers. Apart from those shreds of evidence, Jallianwala Bagh houses Amar Jyoti – the flame that glows 24x7. There is also a small museum. You can get deeper into the massacre's history with the evening light and sound show. It runs for an hour every day.



GOLDEN TEMPLE

The Golden Temple, or Harmandir Sahib, is the focus of a complex of buildings that form the heart of Sikhism. The temple itself occupies a small island in the center of a tank, or pool, called the Amrita Saras ("Pool of Nectar") (the source of the city's name and is connected to land on its west side by a marble causeway running across the pool. Situated facing the entrance to the causeway is the Akal Takht ("Throne of the Timeless One"), the chief center of the authority of Sikhism and the headquarters of the Shiromani Akali Dal (Supreme Akali Party), the main political party of the Sikhs in Punjab.



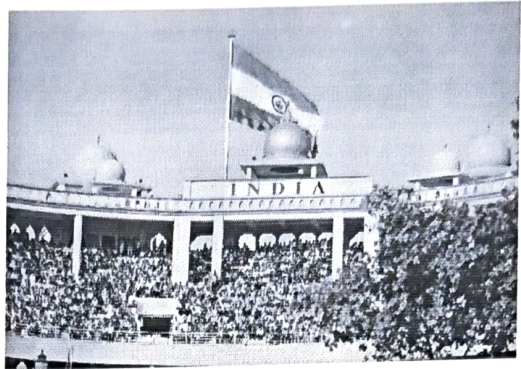
The Golden Temple is open to anyone regardless of caste, religion, or race, provided that pilgrims cover their heads, remove shoes, and wash their feet and hands before entering, as is the norm at gurdwaras. The most important ritual practice at the Golden Temple is the daily continuous *gurbani* (sayings of the Gurus) and *kirtan* (singing). This singing begins early in the morning with the opening of the doors of the Akal Takht, where the sacred book, the Adi Granth (also reverently called the Guru Granth Sahib since the book is regarded as a living Guru), rests each night. After the doors open in the early hours of the morning and singing begins, the Adi Granth is brought to the central main room, or sanctum sanctorum, of the Golden Temple.

The buildings of the Golden Temple complex, particularly the Akal Takht, sustained damage in June 1984 during Operation Blue Star, an Indian army attack to dislodge Sikh separatists from the site. The military operation, ordered by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, was a reaction to the occupation of the Akal Takht in 1982 by a young Sikh fundamentalist, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, and his armed followers who sought the creation of an independent Sikh-majority country called Khalistan. Bhindranwale and dozens of his followers were killed in the military assault, while more than 80 soldiers and at least hundreds of pilgrims caught in the crossfire were confirmed dead according to government officials (although Sikh sources suggest the number of soldiers and civilians killed may have exceeded 1,000). The Akal Takht has since been repaired, and the Golden Temple complex now includes a memorial to those killed in the raid.



WAGAH BORDER

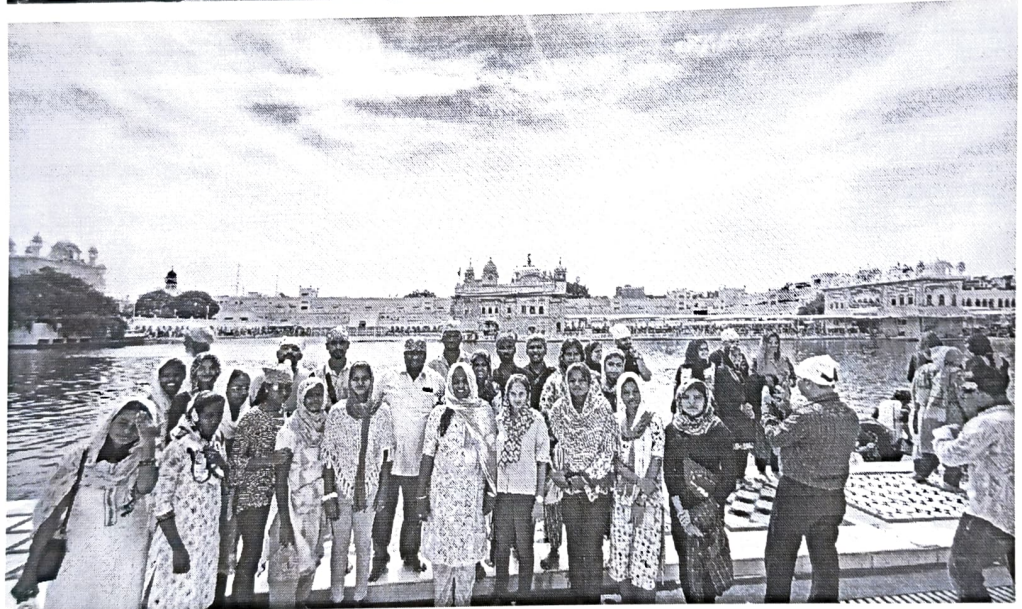
Wagah border history goes back to when British rulers left the Indian subcontinent in 1947. It came into existence as the country was divided into Hindu-majority India and Muslim-majority Pakistan. Wagah Border between India and Pakistan is an army outpost today. Relations between the two countries have been tense throughout. But the daily ceremony has been in practice by the army since 1959. Attari-Wagah is also one of the main access points to Pakistan. The show is jam-packed with patriotic and enthusiastic Indians. All cheer the soldiers and sing the national anthem as the event ends.



The Wagah Border parade ceremony is a 30-minute event. The event begins with a parade. It's performed by soldiers of both countries: The Indian Border Security Force and the Pakistan Rangers. Soldiers march by lifting their legs as high as possible. The soldiers for Wagah Border march past are carefully chosen. And they're trained specially for the Beating Retreat ceremony. Each soldier treats it with absolute seriousness and keeps their movements coordinated. The ceremony is an elaborate show of power and friendship. Before it, women and children waved the national flag and danced to patriotic songs. Spectators cheer them with loud calls of "Jai Hind" and "Vande Mataram."

Following the parade, the flags of both nations are lowered in perfect sync. As the flags are lowered and folded, the border gate is opened. The ceremony ends with a brief handshake between soldiers from both sides. Then, the gate, and thus the border, is formally closed until sunrise. People stand in their place to sing the National Anthem and applaud the army. You can feel a sense of pride filling the environment.





(Fig - JALLIANWALA BAGH, AMRITSAR, GOLDEN TEMPLE & WAGAH BORDER)



DAY - 10

DATE: 18.03.2024

DAY: SUNDAY

All the trainees along with the staff reached New Delhi at 7:45 am. After reaching Junction, started to move to staying place, Don Bosco Institute, Jamia Nagar, Okhla Road, New Delhi.

Trainees reached there at 9:10 am and got fresh up till 11:00 am. After getting ready, all the trainees gathered for the common instruction. After the common instruction, trainees were allotted to take lunch in Andhra Bhavan at 12:15 pm. After having lunch there in the Andhra Bhavan, trainees moved towards Sarojini Market for the purchase purpose.

At 1:45 pm, trainees were reached to Sarojini Market, and after reaching there, trainees were moved away inside of the market for the purchase. The allotted time in the Sarojini Market was from 2 o'clock to 6 pm.

After purchasing the things, all the trainees were gathered in one common place and waited for the bus to reach. Once the bus reached the place where all the trainees were gathered. The bus reached at 6:45 pm. After getting the bus, all the trainees again returned to the staying place.

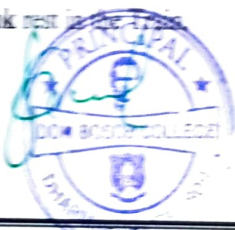
After reaching the Don Bosco Institute, all the trainees were asked to have dinner and to go to bed at 10:00.

DAY - 11

DATE: 19.03.2024

DAY: MONDAY

Early morning at 3 o'clock, the trainees packed all their luggage and started to get everything on the bus all the things, after arranging the things and all, the trainees thanked all those who helped for giving place to stay there in the Don Bosco Institute. Then started to travel towards Harzat Hizamudin. At 4:10 am, everyone reached to Railway Junction. 5:30 am was the training time for coming back to Salem. When the train arrived all the trainees got settled and took rest in the train.



CONCLUSION

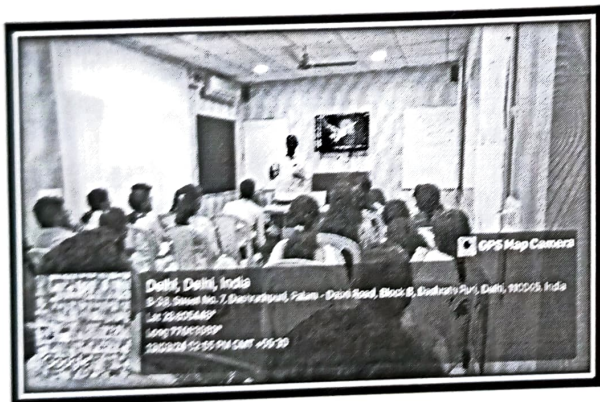
The study tour proved to be a valuable experience, enriching both academically and personally. Participants on the tour encountered a wide range of cultural, historical, and educational experiences, all of which helped them gain more knowledge of the subject. In addition to providing academic information, the study tour promoted personal development by pushing participants to leave their comfort zones, open themselves to fresh viewpoints, and develop deep relationships with peers and subject matter experts. The trainees visited places like Tajmahal, Agra Fort, India Gate, Rastrapati Bhavan, Lotus Temple, Qutab Minar, Jama Masjid, Chandni Chowk Market, Pawan Dham Temple, Vaishnava Devi Temple, Bharat Mata Mandir, Dhaksh temple, Kempty falls, Jallianwala Bagh, Golden Temple, Wagah border, Sarojini Nagar market, it helped them to gain an in-depth awareness of real-world applications and were able to understand theoretical knowledge through site visits, hands-on learning experiences, and interactions with local communities.

The study tour was a great opportunity for participants to learn important skills like adaptability, teamwork, and understanding different cultures, which are essential aspects in today's globalized world. By meeting people from various cultures, participants were able to broaden their outlook and understand how connected our world is. The tour was not just an educational trip, but a life-changing experience for everyone involved. It left them with lasting memories, a deeper understanding of the world, and a renewed curiosity that will benefit their future studies and personal growth. It was an experiential learning, that promotes personal development, and fosters socialization and community building.

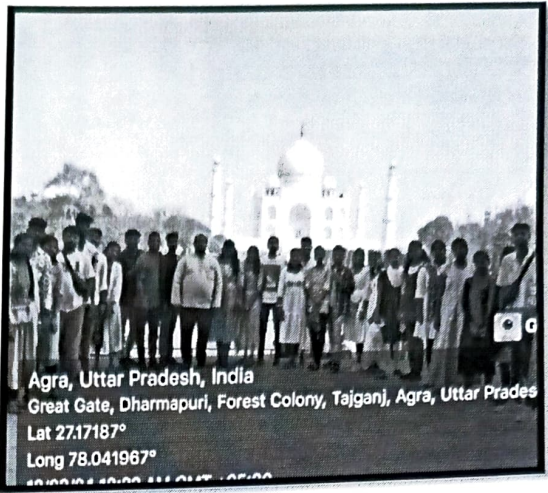




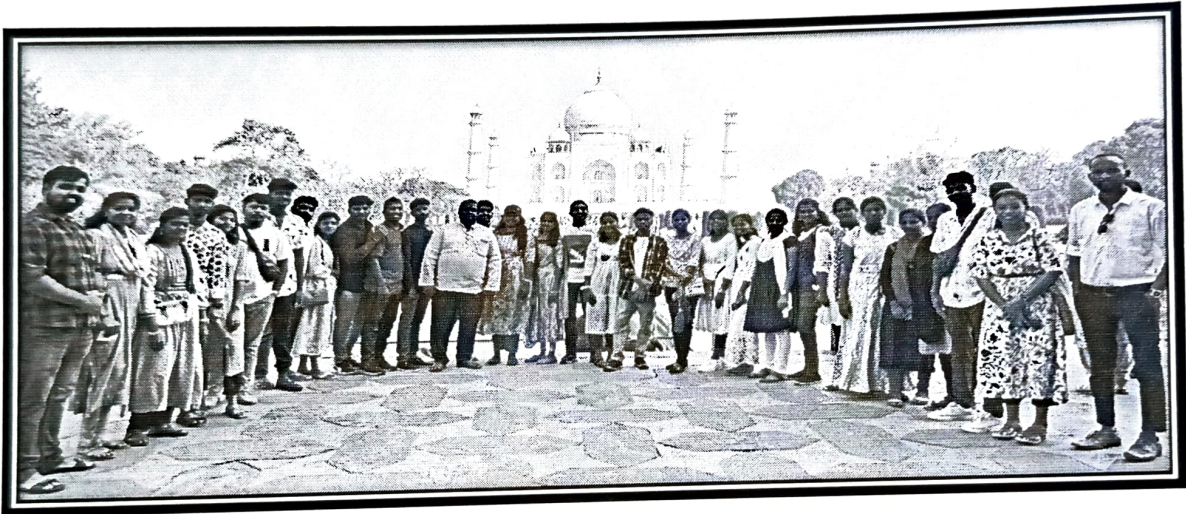
BOARDING THE TRAIN



SIGHT SEEING – TAJ MAHAL



Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India
Great Gate, Dharmapuri, Forest Colony, Tajganj, Agra, Uttar Pradesh
Lat 27.17187°
Long 78.041987°

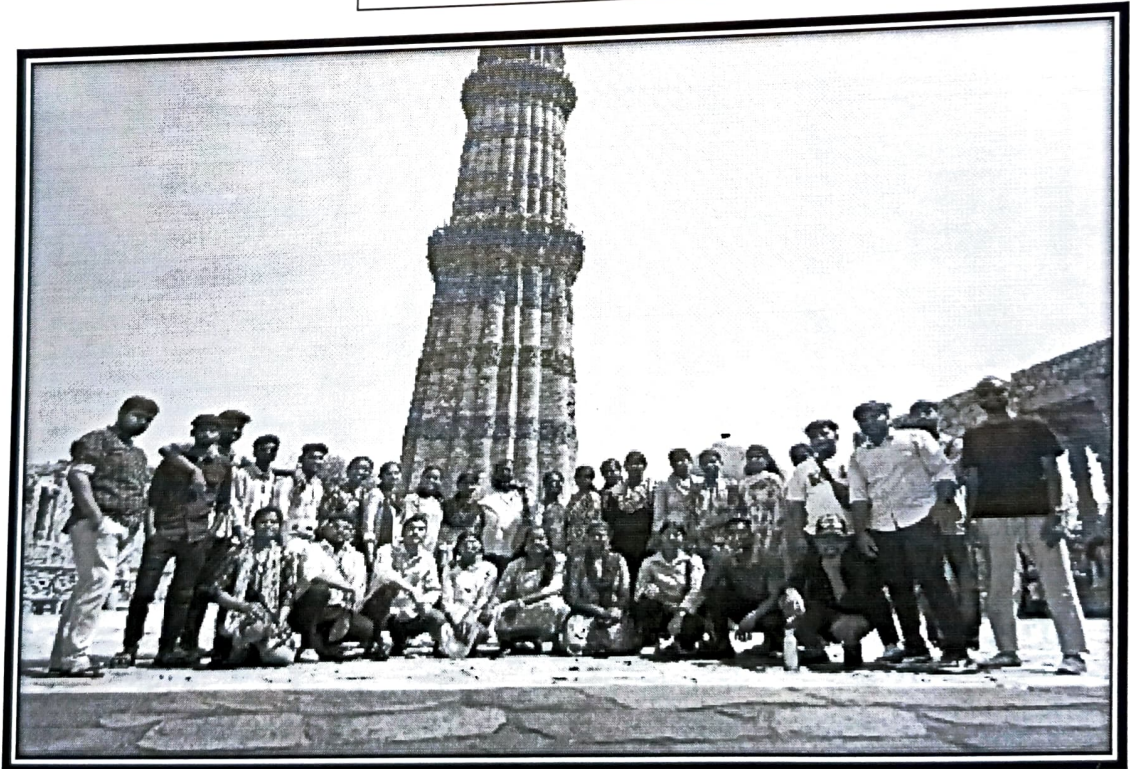


AGRA FORT





GOLDEN TEMPLE



QUTUB MINAR





LOTUS TEMPLE



RASHTRAPATI BHAVAN



JALIANWALA BAGH



WAGAH BORDER

