



THE
DOON
SCHOOL



Discover
DEHRADUN 30.318°N 78.029°E

Dehradun (nicknamed “Doon Valley”) is linked to the story of Ramayana and Mahabharata. It is believed that after the battle between Ravan and Lord Ram, Lord Ram and his brother Laxman visited this site. Dronacharya, the legendary Royal guru to the Kauravas and Pandavas in the epic Mahabharata, is believed to have been born and resided in Dehradun. Evidence such as ancient temples and idols have been found in the areas surrounding Dehradun, which have been linked to the mythology of Ramayana and Mahabharata. These relics and ruins are believed to be around 2000 years old. Furthermore, the location, the local traditions and the literature reflect this region’s links with the events of Mahabharata and Ramayana.

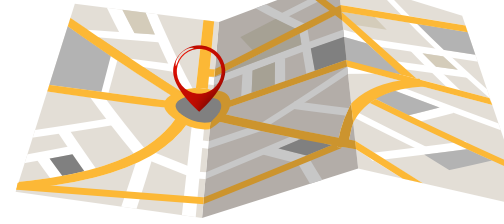


Post independence Dehradun and other parts of Garhwal and Kumaon were merged with United Provinces which was later renamed the state of Uttar Pradesh. In 2000, Uttarakhand state (earlier called Uttaranchal) was created from the northwestern districts of Uttar Pradesh under the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2000. Dehradun was made its provisional capital. After becoming the capital, the city has seen continuous development.



How to reach Dehradun and region

Delhi to
Dehradun
253 km



Jolly Grant Airport is the nearest Airport to Dehradun city of Uttarakhand state. It is situated 25kms from Dehradun city with motorable roads. Taxis are easily available from Jolly Grant Airport to Dehradun. Jolly Grant Airport is well connected to Delhi with daily flights.

Dehradun is well connected with railways and you can reach up to Dehradun by train from major cities of India. There are two trains that run daily between Delhi to Dehradun and vice-versa. Shatabdi Express and Mussoorie Express are the two major trains connecting Dehradun with major cities of India like Amritsar, Howrah, Bombay, Delhi, Lucknow, Varanasi etc.

Dehradun is well connected with all major road transportation facilities. Luxury and normal Buses to Dehradun are easily available from ISBT Kashmere Gate, Delhi. Buses and Taxis to Dehradun are also available from major destinations of Uttarakhand state. Dehradun is connected with National Highway 72 making it easier to access.



Places to see



FRI

Established as Imperial Forest Research Institute in 1906, Forest Research Institute (FRI) Dehradun, is a premier institution under the Indian Council of Forest Research and Education (ICFRE). Styled in Greco Roman Architecture by C.G. Blomfield, the main building is a National Heritage which was inaugurated in 1929. The Institute's history is virtually synonymous with the evolution and development of scientific forestry, not only in India, but over the entire Indian sub-continent. Set in a lush green estate spread over 450 hectares, with the outer Himalaya forming its back drop, the Institute's main building is an impressive edifice, marrying Greco-Roman and Colonial styles of architecture, with a plinth area of 2.5 equipped laboratories, library, herbarium, arboreta, printing press and experimental field areas for conducting forestry research, quite in keeping with the best of its kind anywhere in the world. Its museums, in addition to being a valuable source of scientific information, are a major attraction for tourists.

How to reach

Forest Research Institute is located at the 5 km from Dehradun city center at Chakrata Road. One can reach easily at Forest Research Institute by autorickshaw (vikram no- 6 from Connaught Place), bus or by taxi from any part of the Dehradun city. Dehradun railway station is at 6 kms from FRI and airport is at Jolly Grant Airport (31 kms).

Tibetan Library

Songtsen Library: Center for Tibetan and Himalayan Studies had been a long held vision of His Holiness the Drikung Kyabgon Chetsang Rinpoche. It functions as a non-political institution geared to the collection and preservation of books, as well as research and publication on various subjects related to Tibet and the Himalayas.

The institution is named after the 33rd Tibetan King, Songtsen Gampo (617-650 A.D.). The building is an architectural inspiration of Yumbhu Lakhar, popularly known as Tibet's first castle and built in the 2nd century B.C. by King Nyatri Tsenpo.

The construction of the institution began in July 1999 and was completed in July 2001. It was inaugurated on March 6, 2003 by His Holiness the XIVth Dalai Lama.

The Library, a beautiful structure of brick and stone is built on a plateau, overlooking the Sahastradhara River valley with lush Himalayan foothills behind. This view can be enjoyed by scholars working at the Library and by those who wish to use our retreat facilities. We have a thoroughly modern kitchen with a qualified chef and good vegetarian meals.

The summers in Dehradun are warm with a maximum temperature of 45 degrees and minimum of 16.70 degree celcius. There is moderate climate through the rest of the year with a maximum temperature of 23.60 degrees celcius and less than 5.40 degree celcius during the months from December to February.



How to reach

If you are coming from overseas, fly into Indira Gandhi airport in New Delhi. You can book a taxi to Dehra Dun directly from the airport, or spend an evening in a hotel and come the following day. To travel to Dehra Dun there are many options. Taxi is usually about Rs2,000 - Rs 3,800 depending on the taxi and your negotiating skills. There is an excellent train called the Shatabdi Express that leaves New Delhi Railway station at 6.55am. This is about Rs500. One can also come by bus for about Rs 350.

IMA

During the Indian independence struggle, Indian leaders recognized the need for a local military institution to meet the needs of an armed force loyal to sovereign India. The British Raj was reluctant to commission Indian officers or to permit local officer training. Until World War I Indians were not eligible for commission as officers in the Indian Army.

Despite demands, the British resisted expansion of the Indian officer cadre. Indian leaders then pressed for the issue at the first Round Table Conference in 1930. Eventually, the establishment of an Indian officer training college was one of the few concessions made at the conference. The Indian Military College Committee, set up under the chairmanship of Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, recommended in 1931 the establishment of an Indian Military Academy in Dehradun to produce forty commissioned officers twice a year following two and a half years of training.



How to reach

Indian Military Academy (IMA) is a landmark in itself in Dehradun and can be accessed via any mode of public transport like auto rickshaw, bus or hired car.

Buddhist Monastery: Mindrolling

Mindrolling began to re-establish its monastic seat in exile in Dehra Dun, in 1965, through the untiring efforts of His Eminence Khochhen Rinpoche and small group of monks. Embarrassed by the wilderness and rough conditions on the land they had selected, they first worked to build monk's quarters and the main shrine room before inviting His Holiness the XIth Mindrolling Trichen to assume leadership. His Holiness then moved from Kalimpong to Dehra Dun in 1976.

Mindrolling in India is known today throughout the Dharma world, both as the lineage and monastery dedicated completely to Dharma activities and as a main center for maintaining the precious secret Vajrayana Doctrine.



How to reach

The monastery is located in Clement Town that's almost in the centre of town. You can take an auto rickshaw from almost anywhere in Dehradun to reach here.

World heritage site: The Ashoka edict

The site of Asoka's inscriptions at Kalsi the only place in north India where the great Mauryan emperor has inscribed the set of the fourteen rock edicts (res). The language of these edicts is Pali and the script Brahmi which reflect Asoka's humane approach in his internal administration, his fatherly concern for the moral and spiritual welfare of his subjects, and his commitment to non-violence and abandonment of warfare. For this Asoka proclaimed certain restrictive and prescriptive policies.

The essence of the restrictive policies are restraint in worldly amusement, in gratuitous slaughter or non destruction of animals, in participating in despicable and useless beliefs and practices, and in glorification of one's own faith. That of prescriptive ones: self-control, purity of mind, gratitude, and firm attachment service to parents and ascetics, alms to brahmins and sramanas (ascetics), seemly behaviour towards friends, relatives, acquaintances, servants and slaves, concordance in religious matters.



How to reach

Kalsi is 49km from Dehradun city. Dehradun railway station connected to all major parts of India is 43.5km from Kalsi. City bus, car or taxi are the options from Dehradun railway station. Buses can be availed from Dehradun ISBT.

Darbar Shri Guru Ram Rai Ji Maharaj

Darbar Shri Guru Ram Rai Ji Maharaj situated in the heart of Dehradun city is a magnificent monument of great historical and religious significance. In fact, the city of Dehradun itself derives its name from the historical fact that Shri Guru Ram Rai Ji, the eldest son of the Seventh Sikh Guru Har Rai Ji, set up his “dera” (camp) in “dun” (valley) in 1676. This ‘Dera’ ‘Dun’ later on became Dehradun.

Shri Darbar Sahib is a unique blend of tradition and modernity. Under its aegis, SGRR Education Mission has been providing quality education and health care to lakhs of people. It has well-equipped 700 bed Hospital, 100 MBBS seats of Medical College, a College of Nursing, a College of Paramedical & Allied Health Sciences, a PG College, an Institute of Technology and Science, a B.Ed. and M.Ed. College, a College of Agriculture, a Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya and more than 120 Hindi & English Medium Public Schools.



How
to
reach

Darbar Shri Guru Ram Rai Ji Maharaj is a landmark in itself in Dehradun and can be accessed via any mode of public transport like auto rickshaw, bus or hired car.

Rajaji National Park

Rajaji National Park is situated in the state of Uttarakhand, now known as Uttarakhand. The picturesque beauty and rich biodiversity of the park serve as its major attractions for both nature lovers as well as wildlife enthusiasts. In the year 1983, Rajaji Wildlife Sanctuary of Uttaranchal was merged with Motichur and Chilla wildlife sanctuaries and made into Rajaji National Park. The park has been named after Late Sri C. Rajgopalachari (also known as Rajaji), a famous freedom fighter and first governor general of India . Rajaji National Park of India spreads over an area of 820.42 sq. km and is open to visitors only from Mid-November to Mid-June.

Rajaji is home to avian species which are found in forested foothills and in open grassland. It's location in a transition zone between temperate western Himalaya and central Himalaya enhances the species diversity and consequently the viewing prospects. Rajaji's checklist has about 400 birds species and includes good birds like Greater Scaup, White-naped Woodpecker, Great Hornbill, Black-bellied Tern, Pallas's Fish Eagle, Northern Goshawk, Black-necked Stork, Yellow-billed Blue Magpie, Scaly Thrush, Snowy-browed Flycatcher, Rusty-flanked Treecreeper, Pale-footed Bush Warbler, Tytler's Leaf Warbler, Green Avadavat and Reed Bunting.



How to reach

The way from Delhi to Rajaji National Park is via Meerut, Khatauli, Muzaffar Nagar, Roorkee, Haridwar to Chilla located on the other side of the river Ganges. Nearest airport is Jolly Grant, Dehradun, 35km. Jolly Grant Airport which is only a few kilometers away from the Northern Boundary of the Park has a daily 55 minutes flight from Delhi. Nearest railhead is at Haridwar (24Km.), Dehradun (56Km.) and Rishikesh (18 Km). The National Park is 220 kms. from Delhi & from Lucknow it is at a distance of 510km. Chilla is 8 Km. from Haridwar Railway Station which is well connected to major cities and 24 Km. from Rishikesh.

Tapkeshwar Temple

Tapkeshwar is a famous holy temple of Lord Shiva on the bank of seasonal Asan river near Dehradun.

Known to have one of the oldest Shivling in the cave, Tapkeshwar Mahadev Temple is located at 6.5 km from Dehradun city. As water droplets continuously drops on the shivling, hence it was named as 'Tapkeshwar'.

As per belief and holy epic Mahabharata, it was believed that the cave to be once resided by the Guru of Pandavas and Kauravas. The cave is named Drona Cave after his name. When Dronacharya's wife Kalyani gave birth to Aswosthama, she didn't properly feed him with her milk. As Dronacharya was unable to afford cow or cow milk, Aswosthama. the clever child prayed to Lord Shiva. Happy with his praying, Lord Shiva feed him milk through dripping from the Shivling in Drona Cave.

Every year on Shivratri, large festival is held at Tapkeshwar Mahadev temple where huge mass gather to celebrate the fair. Tapkeshwar Mahadev temple is also known as Guchhu Pani and is easily accessible sacred shrine where tourists do not forget to visit in Dehradun. Drona Cave, surrounded by beautiful hills, is usually covered with picnickers from Dehradun and nearby districts.



How to reach

Tapkeshwar Mahadev Temple is 30.7Km from Jolly Grant Airport Dehradun, 9.7Km from ISBT Dehradun and 7.5Km from Govindnagar Railway Station Deharadun. You can get taxi at the airport, taxi, City Bus or three wheeler nearby the ISBT or Railway Station from where you can make your way to Tapkeshwar.

Mussoorie

The lush green hills, the varied flora and fauna and the majestic view of the Shivalik ranges and the Doon Valley attracts thousands of tourists both domestic and international to Mussoorie each year. Mussoorie is famous not only for its scenic beauty but it has also developed into an important centre of education and business. Mussoorie is also famous for the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration where officers are trained for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service.

Mussoorie has several interesting tourist places like The Mall which extends from Cloud's End in the west to Rockville in the east. The Mall gives you a feeling of the old world charm which is heightened by the presence of the Municipal garden, the Tibetan School and Home, and the National Academy of Administration.



How to reach

The nearest airport is the Jolly Grant Airport in Dehradun, which lies approximately 54 kilometres away, and offers daily connectivity with New Delhi. There are numerous trains connecting New Delhi with Dehradun, such as the Shatabdi Express (as well as the Jan Shatabdi Express), the Mussoorie Express, and the Nizamuddin AC Special. The latter two trains are overnight trains. The journey lasts approximately 5.5 hours, depending on the train chosen. All the above mentioned trains pass through Haridwar. Being a popular tourist destination, Mussoorie is well-linked with a network of bus services.

Kempton Falls

The Kempton Falls are situated on the hilly tracks of Uttarakhand, India, 13 km from Mussoorie on the Chakrata Road. It is nearly 1364 meters above sea level, at 78°-02' East longitude and 30° -29' North latitude. The Kempton falls, and the area around it is surrounded by high mountain ranges at an altitude of 4500 feet. Kempton Falls were developed as a tourist destination by a British officer John Meakin, around 1835. The name Kempton is probably derived from the word 'camp-tea'. A stream of water running throughout the year starting from the southwest of village Banglow ki kandi moves northwest and falls from 4,500 ft. Splitting into five other cascades, the water falls a further 40 ft.

How to reach

Kempton Falls, at 15 km from Mussoorie, can be reached by bus or taxi which are easily available at Mussoorie bus stand. Accommodation arrangements are made in the huts around Kempton if you plan to spend the day in exploring the beautiful falls. It is advised that you avoid going here during the Monsoon due to the heavy flow of water.



Haridwar

Haridwar is city in Haridwar district of Uttarakhand state in India. Haridwar is place where the river Ganges enters in plain areas north India after flowing 250 kms from its origin Gaumukh (Gangotri Glacier).

A paradise for nature-lovers, Haridwar presents kaleidoscope of Indian culture and civilization. Haridwar also termed as 'Gateway to Gods' is known as Mayapuri, Kapila, Gangadwar as well. The followers of Lord Shiva(Har) and followers of Lord Vishnu (Hari) pronounce this place Haridwar and Haridwar respectively as told by some. It is also a point of entry to Dev Bhoomi and Char Dham (Four main centers of pilgrimage in Uttarakhand) Viz. Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri.



How to reach

Jolly Grant Airport is the nearest Airport to Haridwar and is situated 36kms from Haridwar. Taxis are easily available from Jolly Grant Airport to Haridwar. Jolly Grant Airport is well connected to Delhi with daily flights. Haridwar is well connected by railway networks with major destinations of India. Haridwar has excellent rail network with all important cities of India. Trains to Haridwar run on regular basis from major cities across the country. Haridwar Junction Railway Station (IR station code : HW) is well-connected by train, with frequent trains to Delhi (4-5 hours) and Dehradun (1 hour).

Rishikesh

Rishikesh is a small town and a municipal board in Dehradun district in the northern state of Uttarakhand in India. Scenically located where the Holy Ganges River comes down from the Himalayas.

Rishikesh catapulted to Western fame when the Beatles dropped by for a visit to Maharishi Mahesh Yogi's Ashram. Rishikesh is associated with Lord Rama and Laxman.

The town of Rishikesh lies in the foothills of the Himalayas of the Garhwal region. It is the gateway to the upper Garhwal region and the starting point for the Char Dham pilgrimage (Gangotri, Yamunotri, Badrinath and Kedarnath) and an ideal destination not only for pilgrims but also for the people who are interested in adventure, meditation, yoga and other aspects of Hinduism.



How to reach

Rishikesh is well connected by motorable roads with major destinations of Uttarakhand and northern states of India. Luxury and normal Buses to Rishikesh are easily available from Delhi ISBT Kashmere Gate and Meerut. Rishikesh is well connected by railway networks with major destinations of India. Trains to Rishikesh Railway station are frequent. Taxis and buses are easily available from Rishikesh to Muni-ki-reti and Swargashram. Jolly Grant Airport is the nearest Airport to Rishikesh situated at a distance of 21kms. Taxis are easily available from Jolly Grant Airport to Rishikesh. Jolly Grant Airport is well connected to Delhi with daily flights.

Corbett National Park

Jim Corbett National Park is the oldest national park in India and was established in 1936 as Hailey National Park to protect the endangered Bengal tiger. It is located in Nainital district of Uttarakhand and was named after Jim Corbett who played a key role in its establishment. The park was the first to come under the Project Tiger initiative. Corbett National Park comprises 520.8 km² (201.1 sq mi) area of hills, riverine belts, marshy depressions, grasslands and a large lake. The elevation ranges from 1,300 to 4,000 ft (400 to 1,220 m). Winter nights are cold but the days are bright and sunny. It rains from July to September.

Dense moist deciduous forest mainly consists of sal, haldu, peepal, rohini and mango trees. Forest covers almost 73% of the park, 10% of the area consists of grasslands. It houses around 110 tree species, 50 species of mammals, 580 bird species and 25 reptile species.

Different Zone Opening Time

Dhikala zone: 15th November to 15th June

Bijrani zone: 15th October to 30th June

Durgadevi zone: 15th October to 30th June

Jhirna zone: Throughout the year



How to reach

Ramnagar is the best approach to the Corbett National Park which forms the headquarters of CTR. This small city is well connected by road and rail network with major cities of India like Delhi, Moradabad, Nainital and Bareilly. Once you reach Ramnagar, then it takes only half an hour to reach Corbett National Park. The park is around 15 Kms from Ramnagar railway station. The state government of Uttarakhand plies buses at a short interval of time from Delhi, Moradabad, Haldawani, and Nainital that reaches Corbett directly.

Other places to visit:

Nainital

Almora

Kasuni

Joshimath

Badrinath & Mana Village

Valley of Flowers & Hemkund Trek

Ranikhet

Bageshwar

Pithoragarh

Auli

Uttarkashi

Jageshwar

Kasar Devi

Munsyari

Binsar

Banbassa

Kuari Pass Trek

Pindari Glacier Trek



TOURIST MAP OF UTTARAKHAND



Places to stay in Dehradun

Below is a list of some hotels and places to stay in Dehra Dun. Please note that this has been compiled to assist you and the school is not, in anyway, connected to any of these establishments. Please note that this is not an exhaustive list and the relationship is between you and the hotel.

Country Code **+91**
 City Code **0135**

	Name of the Hotel		Web/Email	Phone
	SOFTTEL PLAZA		www.hotelsoftelplaza.com hotelsoftelplaza@rediffmail.com reservation@hotelsoftelplaza.com	2645050,60,70
	PRESIDENT HOTEL		www.hotelpresidentdehradun.com hotelpresidentddn@gmail.com	2657082,2657386,2652120
	M J RESIDENCY		www.mjresidency.com enquiry@mjresidency.com	9837028830,7417962050
	M J RESIDENCY		www.mjresidency.com enquiry@mjresidency.com	9837028830,7417962050
	PACIFIC HOTEL		www.pacifichoteldehradun.in info@pacifichoteldehradun.in reservations@pacifichoteldehradun.in	2712355,56,77,88



Name of the Hotel



Web/Email



Phone

SOLITAIRE	www.thesolitaire.in sales@thesolitaire.in	2532225 / 2532226
MADHUBAN	www.madhubanhotels.com info@hotelmadhuban.com	2749990-4
CITY STAR HOTEL	hotelcitystar9@gmail.com	2654045/44/43
VICEROY INN	www.hotelviceroynn.com booking@hotelviceroynn.com	2729995, 2729996 2729997, 2729998
FOUR POINTS BY SHERATON	starwoodhotels.com	660 3300
VANA RESORTS	vana.malsiestate@vanaretreats.com	3911111/0 80060 00952
THE LEMON TREE	hi.dn@lemontreehotels.com	2737777
SHAMSHERE	N.A.	+91 8171-220691

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