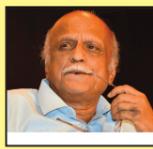




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Nehru's vision still relevant: Manish Tiwari

Mangalagangothri: Intellectual foresightness of Former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru embedded the foundation for nation progress, said the former Union Minister of the State-Information and Broadcasting and AICC spokesperson Sri Manish Tewari recently.

many leaders and political parties even today. His leadership ideology was the base for Indian freedom struggle . The country has been able to move forward in the industrial and education sectors is ample testimony to his vision. Perhaps, his farsighted ideologies on economic, social and political spheres are still being appreciated. His

outstanding contributions towards economic stability, exploration in science and technology are landmark he added. He also opined that

added.

In his presidential address Prof. K. Byrappa, Vice -Chancellor of Mangalore University emphasised that Nehru was seen as a great motivator of this nation . The ideology of Nehru is relevant in the present context ,he added.

Recalling the sacrifice made by leaders such as Subhash Chandra Bose and Bhagath Singh he said: "Younger generation should not forget the spirit of freedom fighters; we should showcase the spirit of these leaders to the future generations keeping politics aside. Nehru stood as rock

padithaya, Registrar , Mangalore University , P.V. Mohan, Secretary , Pandith Jawaharlal Nehru 125th Birth celebration committee and Prof. Rajaram Tolpady, coordinator of the programme were present.

The inauguration was followed by seven day workshop on the theme 'Democratic Political Leadership in India- with special reference to Nehru's leadership.

Eminent speakers including, Prof. K. M Lokesh, Department of History, Mangalore University, Sri. Dinesh Amin Mattu, Media Advisor to CM, Karnataka ,Dr. B.L. Shankar, Former speaker of Legislative Council, Karnataka, Prof.L.Hanumantayya, Chairman of Kannada Pradhikara, Prof. Rajaram Tolpady, Prof. Shankar Narayana, scholar, Prof. Dr. Nithyananda Shetty, Associate Professor, Dept. of Kannada Tumkur University, Sri.IvanLobo, Associate Pro-

fessor Govt First Grade College, Sullia and Prof. Ravishankar of English department, Mangalore University spoke on various themes related to the workshop.



Former Union Minister of State Information and Broadcasting Sri Manish Tiwari lighting the lamp.Karnataka Minister for Forest and Environment Sri B.Ramanath Rai, Vice Chancellor & others are seen.

He was speaking after inaugurating a seven- day workshop on "Democratic political leadership" at Mangalore University organised by Nehru Chintana Kendra (Centre for Nehruvian Thoughts) on the occasion of Nehru's 125th birth anniversary at Mangalagangothri.

Sri Tewari said that Nehru had a powerful democratic ideology and has been a role model for

hard to reduce the gap between poor and rich in the country.

Speaking on the occasion , Dr.G. Shankar , President , G. Shankar Family Trust , Udupi said "We need to give more and more opportunities to youth in politics. A political leader should be elected on the basis of merit not by his caste. There is a great demand for secularism in politics"he



Dr. Valerian Rodrigues, former Professor , Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University speaking on the occasion of Nehru Jayanthi Celebrations.

and did not bow to the pressures during the Cold War".

Dr. Valerian Rodrigues, former Professor , Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Sri. Oscar Fernandis, MP Prof . P.S. Yada-

Pay tribute to patriotists: Karnik

Mangalagangothri: Being today ,we have faced lot of social and communal crises,he stated. Being humans we need



Former Air Vice Marshall Prof. Ramesh Karnik speaking on the occasion of 69th Independence day celebration at Mangalore University. (From Left) Prof. Narayana, Registrar (Evaluation), Prof. P. S Yadapadithaya, Registrar, Prof. K. Byrappa, Vice Chancellor and Prof.P. A Rego, Finance Officer are seen.

former Air Vice Marshall Prof. Ramesh Karnik.

Speaking after hoisting the flag on the occasion of 69th Independence day he said that in a democracy there is no space for violence, but across the world there is a lot of bloodshed and problems like internal security, naxalism and many more affecting peace in the nation.

From Independence till

today ,we have faced lot of social and communal crises,he stated. Being humans we need to set peace by revoking social violence.

Varsity Vice chancellor Prof .K. Byrappa in his presidential address said it's our duty to recollect those patriotic leaders who had

sacrificed their lives for Indian Independence. Our national flag denotes love , affection and brotherhood, he opined.

Mangalore University Registrar Prof. P.S . Yedapadithaya welcomed the gathering , Finance officer Prof. P.A. Rego , Registrar (evaluation) Prof. B. Narayan were among those present.

Plantation drive: Over 1000 saplings planted at varsity

Mangalagangothri: Vanamahotsav, a plantation drive at Mangalore University was organized in association with Lions Club,



Capt. Ganesh Karnik inaugurating Vanamahotsava at Mangalore University

Mangaluru and Lions Club, Mangalagangothri recently.

Sri. M.Dinesh Nayak, Advisor, Green Belt-SEZ, Mangalore speaking on "Medicinal Plants of Western Ghats and their Conservation" said that there were several medicinal plants which have not been recognized even today. The value of those plants are beyond estimation. Foreigners have taken plants of medicinal properties to their land. The illegal transportation of these plants to other countries is also rampant he lamented.

Western Ghat is home of several herbs

and medicinal plants which help to cure diseases such as cholesterol, diabetes and cardiac related problems. Many of them are on the verge of extinction, he added.

Prof K. Byrappa, Vice -Chancellor of Mangalore University presiding over the function, said that 42.00 percent of medicinal plants



are available in Western Ghats and many plants have already become extinct.

"It is our responsibility to preserve them to the next generation" he said adding that creating awareness is need of the hour on this issue.

About 1000 saplings were distributed to all the departments of Mangalore University. students, teachers and non-teaching staff of the university planted those samples in different parts of Mangalagangothri campus.

EDITORIAL

Farmers suicide: A bane

India is an agricultural country with around 60% of its people depending directly or indirectly upon agriculture. Farmer suicides account for 11.20 per cent of all suicides in India. Activists and scholars have offered a number of conflicting reasons for farmer suicides, such as monsoon failure, high debt burdens, genetically modified crops, government policies, public mental health, personal issues and family problems. There are also accusations of states fudging the data on farmer suicides.

Too much of public discourse on farmer suicides could bring on unseemly haggling over the numbers. Activists and the media rightly question loopholes in the National Crime Records Bureau data, pointing out that several State governments often report no farm suicides, contrary to local media reportage. However, there is also much needless suspicion and conspiracy-theorizing; the NCRB's data are from police station-level First Information Reports, and FIRs are often contested documents, not conclusive proof. What's clear is that suicides represent only the tip of the iceberg that is agrarian distress in India. So far in July, an estimated 390 farmers have taken their lives in Karnataka, while the government and the media struggle to understand the immediate catalyst; these did not occur in the State's drought-prone regions, nor was there a sudden crop failure or similar emergency. Interviews with farmers in the region have pointed to lack of institutional credit as one of the major problems, an issue that has been repeated by farmers across the country, including in the suicide epicenters of Vidarbha and Marathwada in Maharashtra.

Farmers committing suicides is not a new thing. Although these can happen for personal reasons, it is the economic ones that gain prominence. Crop failures, the inability to get the right price and insurmountable debt are the factors that may drive farmers to take this extreme step. Interestingly, every time, in wake of a number of suicides, it is the political class which debates out the reasons. The ruling party argues that enough has been done in terms of farm loan waiver schemes; higher minimum support prices, fertilizer subsidies and tax-free agricultural income, while the opposition parties slam the government that not much is happening on the ground.

The income of an average farm household is just over Rs.6,500 a month, National Sample Survey Office data show, and this is grossly inadequate to meet consumption demands, not to mention rising input costs. Only households with over one hectare make more than they spend, and they constitute less than 35.00 per cent of all farm households. This leaves over half of all farm households in debt. These are no small debts; the average amount outstanding for a farm household today is Rs.47,000. These must be extremely heavy burdens for them. Farm suicides, whether owing to purely agricultural reasons like crop failure, or the complex pressures on an Indian farmer, must be tackled seriously on the basis of a comprehensive examination of the causative factors, and the context

Letters to the Editor

Power cut problem in Hostels

The hostelites of Mangalore University Women's hostel, Working Women's hostel and Boys hostel's are facing difficulties due to severe power cuts. The power cuts lasts for three to four hours a day.

Due to these frequent cuts the mosquitoes menace is increasing especially during nights. The students face the danger of becoming the victims of malaria, dengue and other diseases. It is not possible to catch with academic work as well.

In this connection we kindly request the university authorities to provide generators to the hostels to ward of the inconvenience caused by the frequent power cuts.

Nithish P

Smart to the Smartest: Mangaluru City

Mangalore, in Karnataka is also known as Mangaluru, Kodial, and Maikala amongst its people. People with different backgrounds make their livelihood here.

Mangalore is a multi-



cultural potpourri with people from diverse religious, linguistic, migratory classification. Yakshagana, Bhoota Kola, Tiger Dance, Kambala, Cockfight are popular in Dakshina Kannada.

Mangalore is also one of the cleanest cities in India. It stands at eleventh place in terms of cleanliness, with its pristine beaches, broad roads, and clean localities. Mangalore, has got its name from the goddess Mangaladevi, but

later the Govt. of Karnataka has renamed it as Mangaluru on November 1, 2014.

It is happy to note that Mangalore is in the list of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's "Smart city" plan. Two

New Mangalore Port having 75.00 per cent of coffee and cashew exports. It has its own pride in the field of economy, agriculture, banking, and fishing.

MCF, KIOCL, MRPL, small scale industries and large scale industries, tile industries are contributing to the national income. IT companies like Infosys play important role in the field of technology and research.

Mangalore is already developed in the field of education, transportation and having a large international airport is noteworthy.

It is our pride that the corporation bank, Canara bank, Vijaya bank and SCDCC banks were established during the early period of 20th century in Mangalore.

Apart from this, Mangaluru is a tourist destination spot which includes religious shrines like temples, Churches beaches, parks and other places of interests. It is also known for its crowded malls and multiplex theatres.

Karthik

Mangalore Varsity goes WIFI

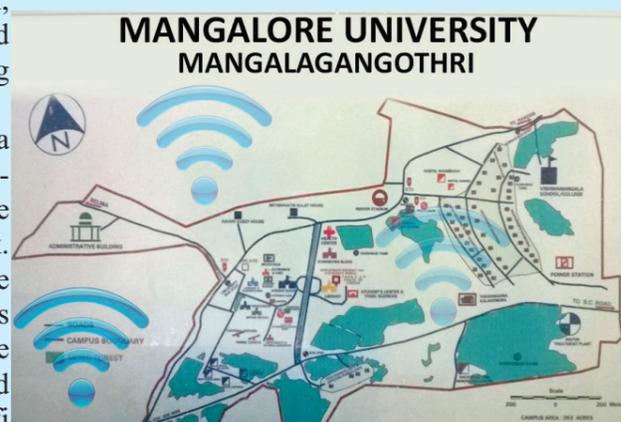
Wifi is a type of wireless networking. Without mobile data connection we can easily use wifi. Using Wi-Fi connection will most often result in faster, more reliable internet access, and it is cheap. It is useful for students, businessmen, households and other working groups.

In India more than 439 million households are using wifi network. Its not a surprise that South Korea is the number one country in the world with the most wifi based homes in terms of percentage. In Korea 80.10 per cent of populations are using wifi network as against India with 2.50 per cent households having WIFI connections.

Mangalore University has made its campus fully WiFi enabled from March 28 this year. At present, it is making available internet services through two independent internet services providers – One is through National Knowledge Network (NKN) which is high speed connection of upto

1Gbps and other through 10Mbps leased line from BSNL. The entire campus is configured as a set of Virtual Local Area Networks (VLAN).

The connectivity within departments is extended



through CAT5/ CAT6, UTP cabling, while connectivity across building is established through OFC backbone.

To achieve this, University has set up a solution that consists of central controller and access points distributed across the campus. The access points conform to the IEEE standard 802.11 ac, which ensures ideal Data transfer speed of 1300Mbps. There are 190 indoor access points deployed to give coverage within the buildings on the campus and

10 outdoor access points to give coverage in open spaces outside the buildings.

In the academic year of 2015-16 both Indian and foreign students are availing the benefits of free WIFI connection. The University controls the students from unfair use of wifi connection.

The Wi-Fi atmosphere helps the student get connected well with the outside world.

The Wi-Fi technological tool allows students to learn on their own. As it promotes individual research, it helps students to get into the depth of a specific topic of interests. With this technology, students never get bored while learning.

The wireless technology has facilitated the growth of online education and has made educational materials easily accessible to the students across the globe. This has helped students to obtain valuable educational materials whenever required.

Wi-Fi technology has improved reading and writing skills of the students.

Manisha

Onam: The harvest festival of Kerala

Onam is the biggest and the most important festival of the state of Kerala. It is a harvest festival and is celebrated with joy and enthusiasm all over the state by the people of all communities.

The word is 'Onam' is believed to have been originated from the Sanskrit word 'Shravanam' which in Sanskrit refers to one of the 27 Nakshathras or constellations.

Onam is celebrated each year in the month of August-September which according to the Malayalam calendar is the first month of the year called 'Chingam'.

Story goes that during the reign of mighty Asura (demon) king called Mahabali ruled Kerala. He was a wise, benevolent and judicious ruler and loved by his subjects. Soon his fame as an able king began to spread far and wide, but when he extended his rule to the heavens and the netherworld, the gods felt challenged and began to fear his growing powers.



Presuming that he might become over-powerful, Aditi, the mother of Devas pleaded with Lord Vishnu to curtail Mahabali's powers.

Vishnu transformed himself into a dwarf called Vamana and approached Mahabali while he was performing a yajna and asked for alms. Pleased with the dwarf brahmin's wisdom, Mahabali granted him a wish.

The Emperor's preceptor, Sukracharya warned him against making the gift, for he realized that the seeker was no ordinary person. But the Emperor's kingly ego was boosted to think that God had asked him for a favor. So he firmly declared that there is no greater sin than going back on one's promise. He kept his word.

The Vamana asked for

a simple gift — three paces of land — and the king agreed to it. Vishnu in the guise of Vamana then increased his stature and with the first step covered the sky, blotting out the stars, and with the second, straddled the netherworld. Realising that Vamana's third step will destroy the earth, Mahabali offered his head as the last step.

Vishnu's fatal third step pushed him to the netherworld, but before banishing him to the underworld Vishnu granted him a boon.

Since he was attached to his kingdom and his people, he was allowed to return once a year from exile. Onam is the celebration that marks the homecoming of King Mahabali. It is the day when a grateful Kerala pays a glorious tribute to the memory of this benign king who gave his all for his subjects.

People make all efforts to celebrate the festival in a grant way and impress upon their dear king that they are

happy and wish him well.

Carnival of Onam lasts to ten days. First day 'Atham' and tenth day 'Thiruvonam' are most important of all.

The festival of Onam brings along with it all the colours of Kerala its history, culture, beliefs, designing of beautiful flower carpets called 'pookalam', preparation of banquet lunch, organization of snake boat races, 'pulikkali' and 'kaikottikkali' dances are major attractions of the festival.

Although this festival has its origin in Hindu mythology, Onam is for all people of all class and creed. Hindus, Muslims and Christians, the wealthy and the downtrodden, all celebrate Onam with equal fervour. The secular character of Onam is peculiar to this land where unity had always coexisted with diversity, especially during festivals, when people come together to celebrate life's unlimited joys.

Sudev. A. P

Kannada's Renowned Scholar Kalburgi

Mallesappa Madivalappa Kalburgi was an erudite scholar and an authority on the Vachana literature and noted epigraphist. But at the same time, he was often in the news for his rational research findings, which led to controversies and conflicts with the right-wing groups taking exception to his views.

Though Prof. Kalburgi was an expert in realms like ancient scripture, Halegannada, grammar, literature, culture and folk arts among others, his stubborn nature landed him in controversies.

Kalburgi was shot dead in the morning of August 30, 2015 at his residence in Dharwad district of Karnataka by two unidentified men.

Kalburgi served as the Vice-Chancellor of Kannada University in Hampi. A noted epigraphist of Kannada, he was awarded the National Sahitya Akademi award in 2006 for Marga 4, a collection of his research articles.

M. M. Kalburgi was born on November 28, 1938 in Yaragal village of the erstwhile Bombay Presidency (now in Sindagi taluk of Bijapur district, Karnataka) of British India. His parents Madi-

valappa and Gowramma were farmers. He received his primary education from government schools in Yaragal and Sindagi, and high school education from a school in Bijapur. He graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree from a college in Bijapur after which he acquired a post-graduate degree in Kannada

language from Karnatak University, Dharwad, in 1962, with a gold medal. After completing his M. A. in Kannada as a gold medalist, Kalburgi joined Karnatak University as a Kannada lecturer and taught post-graduate students. In 1966, he was promoted as a Professor in the Kannada Department at Karnatak University. In 1982, he became the Head of the Department at the University. He then became the chairperson of the Basaveshwara Peeta. He received Doctorate in Kannada for his thesis titled "Kavirajamargada Parisaradalli Kannada Sahitya" (Kannada literature in the environs

of Kavirajamarga.

He was the editor of the comprehensive volumes of Vachana literature and involved in translating them into 22 languages.

Kalburgi was the Chief Editor of Samagra Vachana Samputa which was published by the Government of Karnataka. He also

Awards

Karnataka Sahitya Academy Award (2006) for Marga 4
Kendra (Central) Sahitya Akademi Award
Janapad Award
Yakshagana Award
Pampa Award
Nrupatunga Award
Ranna Award
Basava Puraskara (2013)
Vachana Sahityashri Award (2013)
Nadoja Award.

Kannada Sahitya Academy's advisory board.

Kalburgi authored 103 books including Neeru Neeradisittu, Sarangarshi, Kettitthu Kalyan and has written over 400 articles. He is well known for his Marga series of books. Although Marga 1 faced some controversy, Marga 4 earned him the Karnataka Sahitya Academy Award in 2006.

"Writers and scholars have to follow in the footsteps of Kalburgi and continue the tradition of speaking the truth fearlessly", opines Prof. B.A. Vivek Rai. Writer and scholar.

Nawaf Ammunje

Journey to Nature's Paradise

Kudremukha, in Kannada, means (horse-face) and it refers to a scenic view of a mountain face that looks like the face of a horse. Traditionally, Kudremukh was also familiar as Samseparvata, because it was approached from Samse village. Kudremukh, or Kudremukha, is a mountain peak in Chikkamagalur District in Karnataka. The British administration declared the region as a Reserve Forest to preserve the Western Ghats from burning down forests and deforestation practices. Recently it was declared as a Tiger Reserve



under the Bhadra Tiger Sanctuary.

Kudremukh National Park comes under the Global Tiger Conservation Priority and is the largest Wildlife Protected Area in the Western Ghats. The all-encompassing greenery of the evergreen forest is a treat as are the coffee and tea plantations. The dense forest boasts of a variety of wildlife that includes big game. Kudremukh is Karnataka's 3rd highest peak after Mullayangiri and Baba Budangiri.

The beautiful landscapes and scenery of Kudremukha is a big crowd puller. There are dense forests around the town and wildlife spotting is popular even though the forest cover makes it difficult to spot animals. You need to go deep in the jungle to catch a glimpse of the wildlife.

Continued to page 4

Free education in Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon), a tiny island nation south of India in the Indian Ocean, is a rugged land of rainforest, diverse wildlife and endless beaches. It is famed for its ancient Buddhist ruins.

Sri Lanka provides free education from primary education to the first degree level of university education. It was given by the constitution of Sri Lanka as a fundamental right. The Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka in its chapter on, 'Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties' states that it is pledged to establish in Sri Lanka a democratic society; the objectives of which include, "complete eradication of illiteracy and the assurance to all persons of the right to universal and equal access to education at all levels".

Sri Lanka has reported the highest literacy rate in South Asia and overall in Asia according to UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Its literacy rate is 98.10 per cent and youth literacy rate is 98.80 per cent (2015), male and female literacy rates are 98.40 and 99.20 respectively.

The government provides free textbooks to all children up to GCE (O/L), a set of school uniform is given annually to all school students. Meanwhile midday meals for primary

children in disadvantaged schools, free health services including dental treatment and free spectacles for indigent children, subsidized public transport are offered by the government. And also it provides scholarships to 25000 of grade 5 children annually on the basis of achievement at the grade 5 examination. Sri Lanka also appoints and pays all teachers in schools including every university lecturers also. At present the pupil is 1:17 teacher ratio.

According to Sri Lanka department of census and statistics, there are 10973 government schools, 747 of Pirivenas and 103 of private and special schools in Sri Lanka. Total number of students is 4272286 and thereof 4077989 of students are in government schools. Private and special schools have 131427 of students and pirivenas have 62870 students. Total number of teachers is 246230 and thereof 233575 of teachers

are working in government schools. There are 6493 of teachers in private and special schools. Pirivenas have 6162 of teachers. There are basic

Pirivenas which conduct elementary classes, secondary level Pirivenas providing upper-secondary level courses and Pirivena Institutes conducting higher education courses. The government gives a grant to the Pirivenas to cover the salaries of teachers and for maintenance of facilities. The curriculum consists of normal school subjects for lay students and clergy are given an additional training in Buddhist studies and classical oriental languages such as Pali and Sanskrit.

With the expansion of educational facilities and with the establishment of a national system of education the government almost entirely took over the burden of financing the cost of education. The government invested

nearly 5 per cent of the GDP during the early 1960s and 15 per cent of the annual government expenditure on education. However, during the following decades due to illiquidity and cash rationing problems and other issues such as the rise in oil prices, need for more investment on infrastructure and later due to the ethnic conflict that went over for two and a half decades the government was compelled to curtail expenditure on education. Even after the conclusion of the conflict rehabilitation of war affected areas took precedence. However, on absolute terms the allocation on education was never reduced.

In the current budget, the allocation for education has increased substantially. Even under conditions of financial contractions, Sri Lanka has been able to maintain its educational services comparatively at a satisfactory level due to the population transition and the infrastructure development undertaken during the early years. The government's welfare measures have contributed to the higher rate of participation in education, the high literacy rate and educational attainments in the country.

W.P.M.P Roshan

Sri Lanka



Anonymous Thrilling Waves- Rangitaranga

Rangi Taranga is a new film from a fresh team. It is a pleasing film that combines an excellent story, neat narration, beautiful locations, pleasing camera work, soothing songs and a gripping story makes it one of the best films of the year so far. The stress on local culture in the narration gives Rangi Taranga a personal identity. It starts as a supernatural thriller but post interval gets a completely new dimension and ends in a flourish.

Gautam (Nirup Bhandari), a novelist leads a reclusive life in Ooty. Gautam's latest novel is titled Rangi-Taranga, a word which might hold the key to his past. Indu (Radhika Chetan), a soft natured girl, paints the cover pages of all Gautam's novels. Sandhya (Avantika Shetty), a self-proclaimed journalist, is in search of an anonymous writer who goes by the pen name "Anashku".

Unforeseen circumstances lead Gautam to Indu's ancestral home in the village of Kamarottu. Upon his arrival in Kamarottu, he befriends the post master, Kalinga (Saikumar), and the elderly school

head master, Shankara (Ananth Velu). Gautam experiences a lot of strange occurrences and his investigation into these incidents irks the powerful men in the village. Meanwhile, Sandhya's trail leads her to Kamarottu. The story continues and a series of unexpected events unfold.



Director : Anup Bhandari
Producer : H. K. Prakash
Starring : Nirup Bhandari
Avantika Shetty
Radhika Chetan
Saikumar
Music : Anup Bhandari

The film runs on two tracks initially. A filmmaker is searching for a novelist whose identity is not known. In the other, the writer and his wife are journeying to a village in Tulunadu to conduct a bhoota Kola festival. The filmmaker who turns out to be a journalist

follows them there. In the village however strange things begins to happen and the writer's wife goes missing. There are reasons to believe that the writer's wife does not exist at all. But is it really the case? Does the village hide a sinister secret? The film provides lots of twists and turns and by the time it ends you have a complete entertainer which is also intelligently made and provides the satisfaction of watching a meaningful film.

Director Anup Bhandari excels in both the script and the direction. The camera work by the two cinematographers Lance Kaplan and William David is top class and as the title suggests every frame is colourful and pleasing to the eyes. Nirup Bhandari, Avantika and Radhika play the main characters and come up with decent performances. But it is the veteran Saikumar who steals the show especially in the climax. The film has suspense, thrills, drama and even a little sentiment.

Namritha M. S

Journey to Nature's Paradise

From page 3-

Three vital rivers – Bhadra River, Nethravati River and Tunga River—originate in the region. Trekking along the well established trails lead to the point of origin of these rivers. The Kudremukh town is mainly an iron ore-mining town. The area is covered in thick shoal forests and natural grasslands. The animals found here include the Malabar civet, wild dogs, sloth bear and spotted deer among others. The drive through the forest ranges is scenic. Trekking to the Kudremukh peak is permitted from 6:00 am to 5:00 pm after which you will be not allowed as per forest rules.

The places to stay in Kudremukh includes a set of five guest houses and resorts run by various wings of the Karnataka forest department. You will not find any star accommodation in this region. The Kudremukh includes guest

houses namely Kerekatte Forest Rest House, Seethanadi Nature Camp, Kudremukh Nature Camp and Bhagavathi Nature Camp which comprise permanent structures as well as tents. In addition to these, there's also the KIOCL Guest House which has a large number of rooms.

The best time to visit Kudremukh is between October and February, when the weather remains pleasant with temperature varying between 17°C and 20°C; however, at times, the temperature can fall up to 10°C. Monsoon and summer months are generally avoided by the visitors as the weather is not conducive enough to explore outdoors.

Namritha M. S