

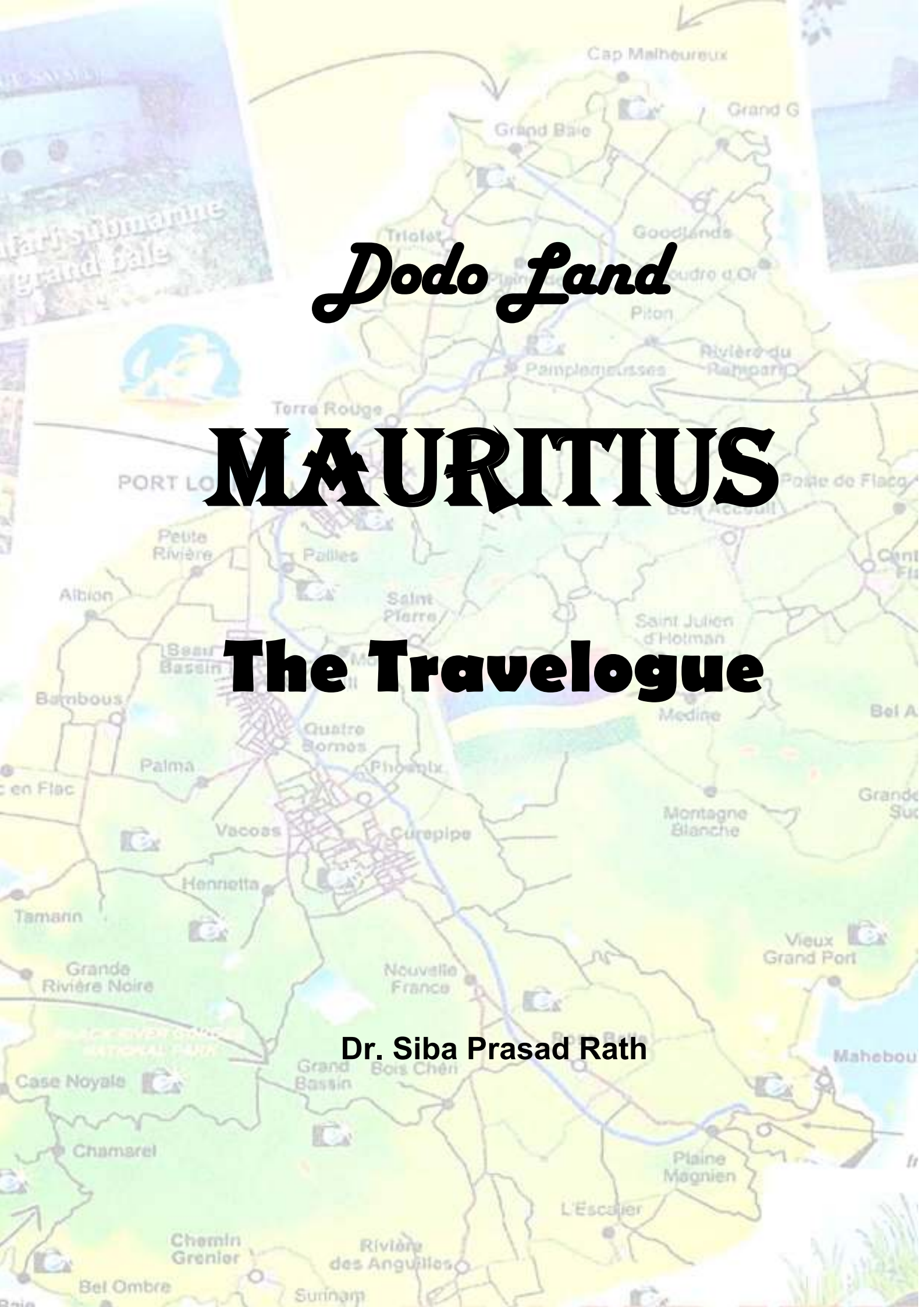


Dodo Land
MAURITIUS
THE TRAVELOGUE

Dr. Siba Prasad Rath

Mauritius



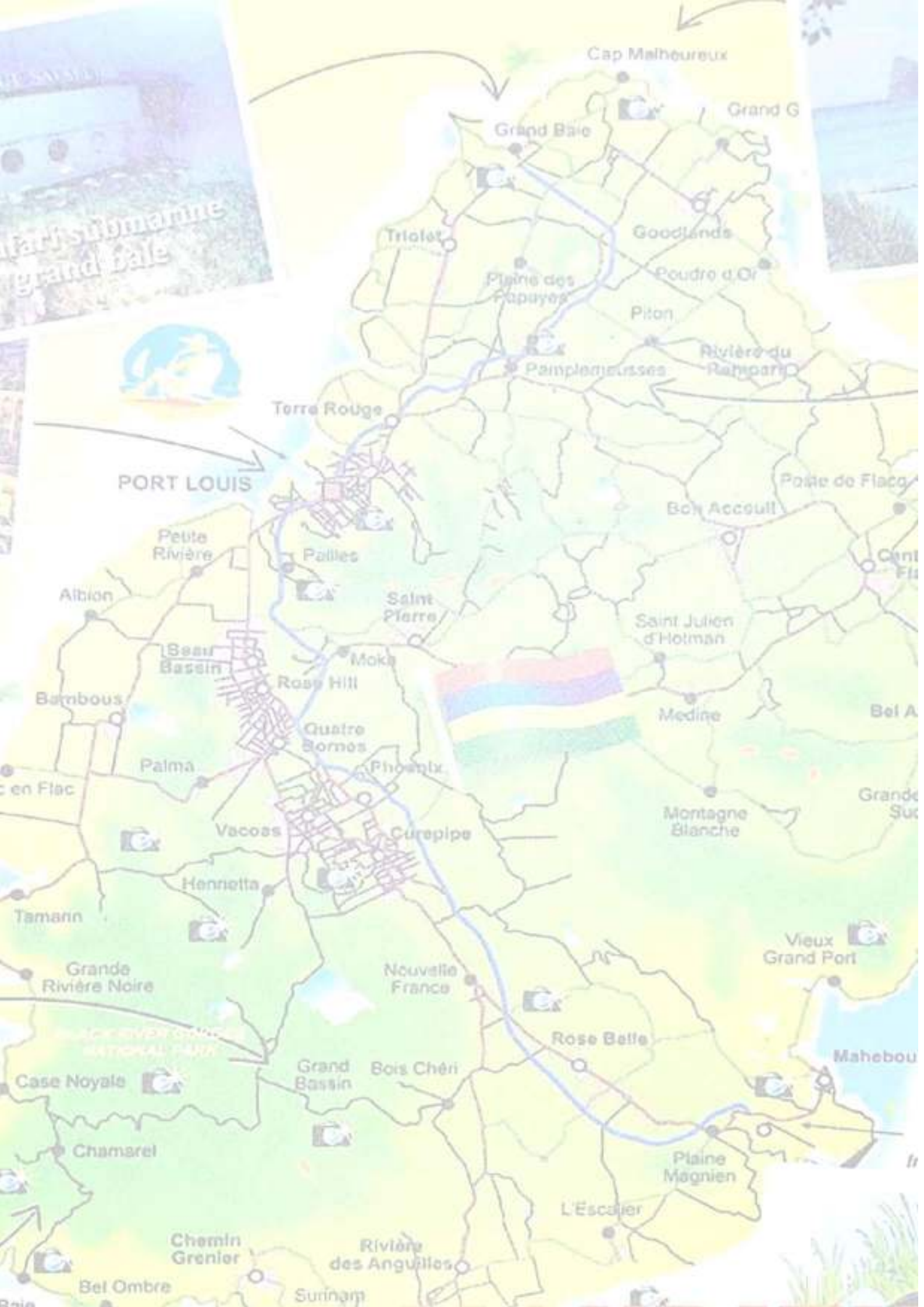


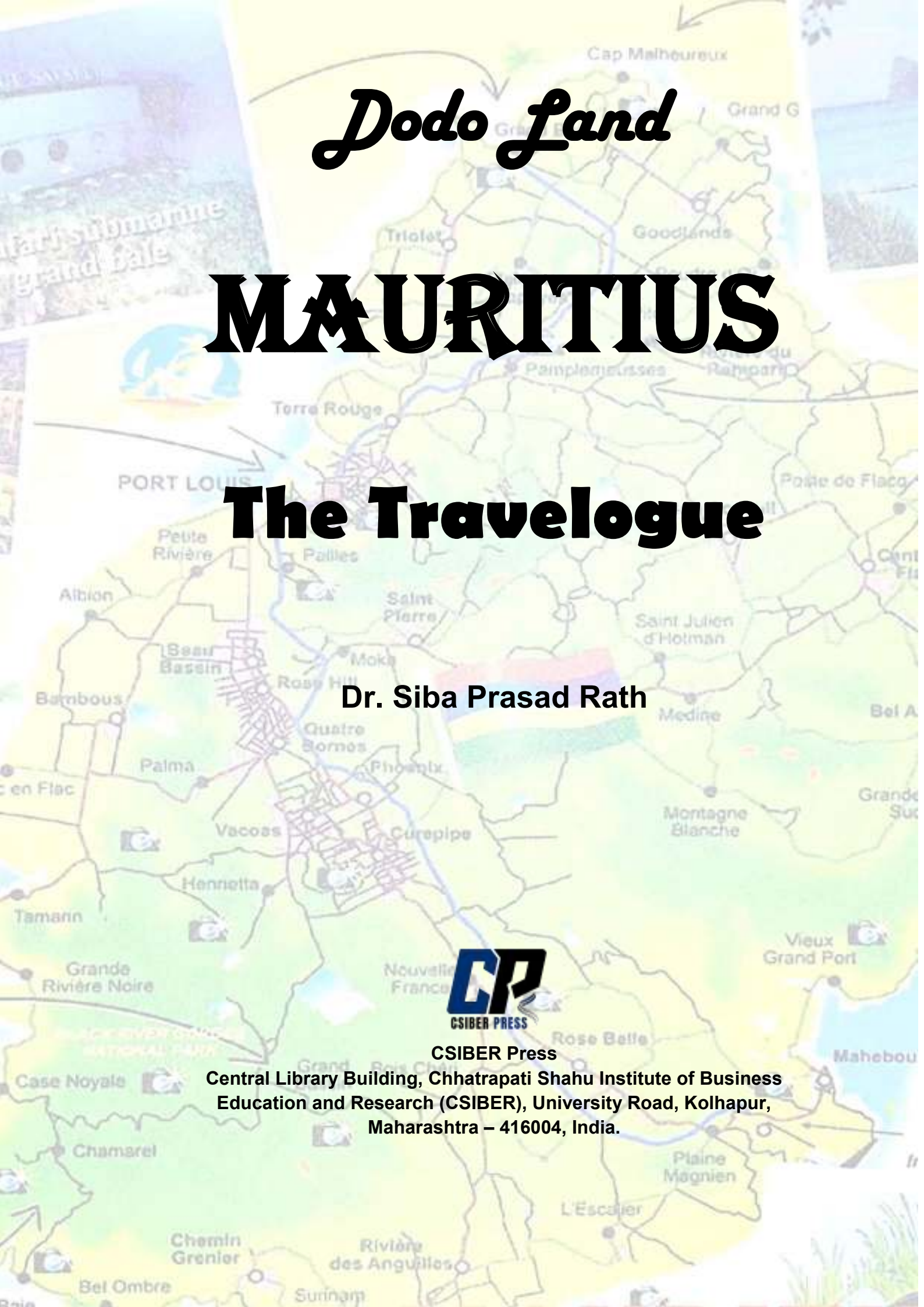
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CSIBER Press

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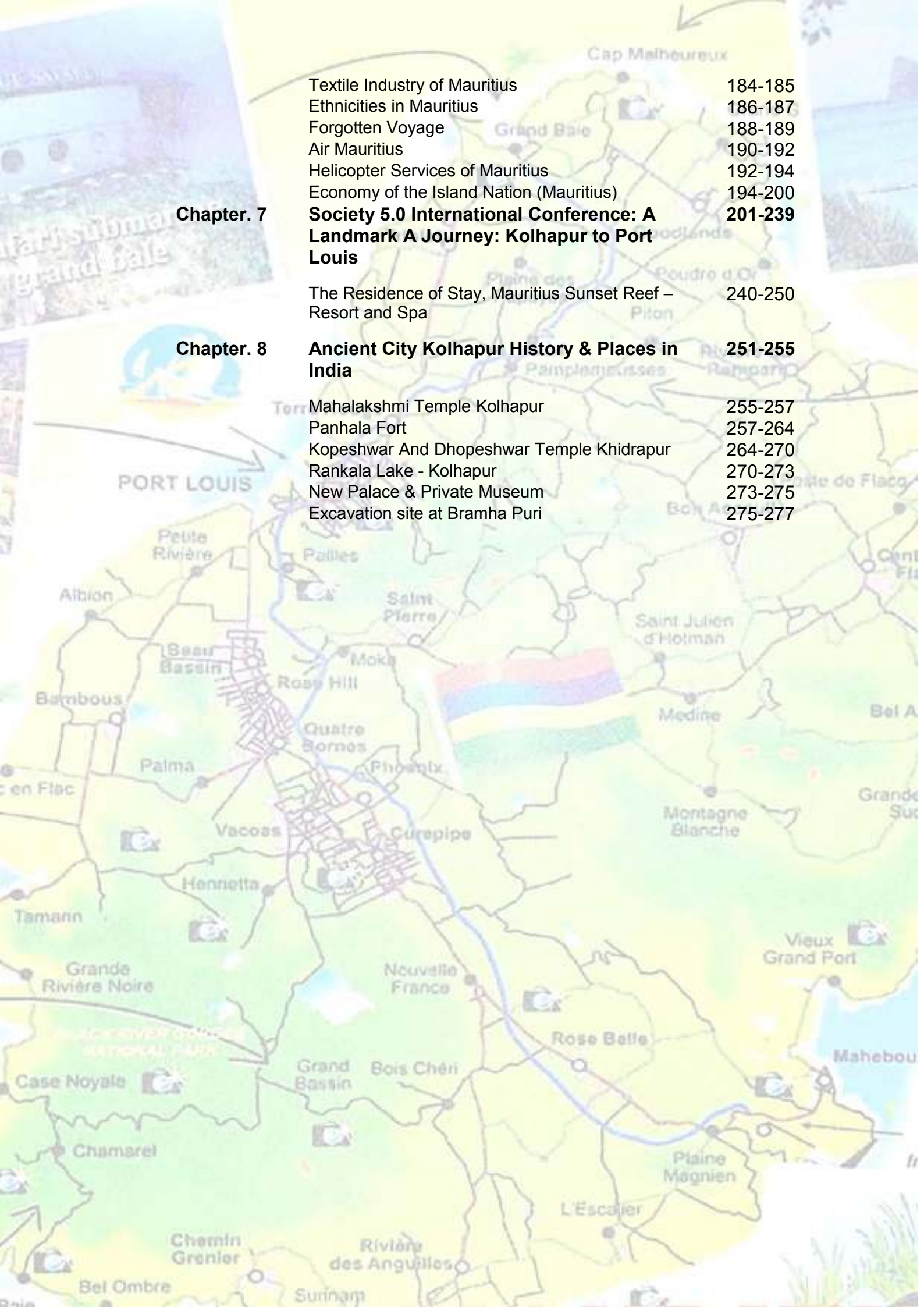
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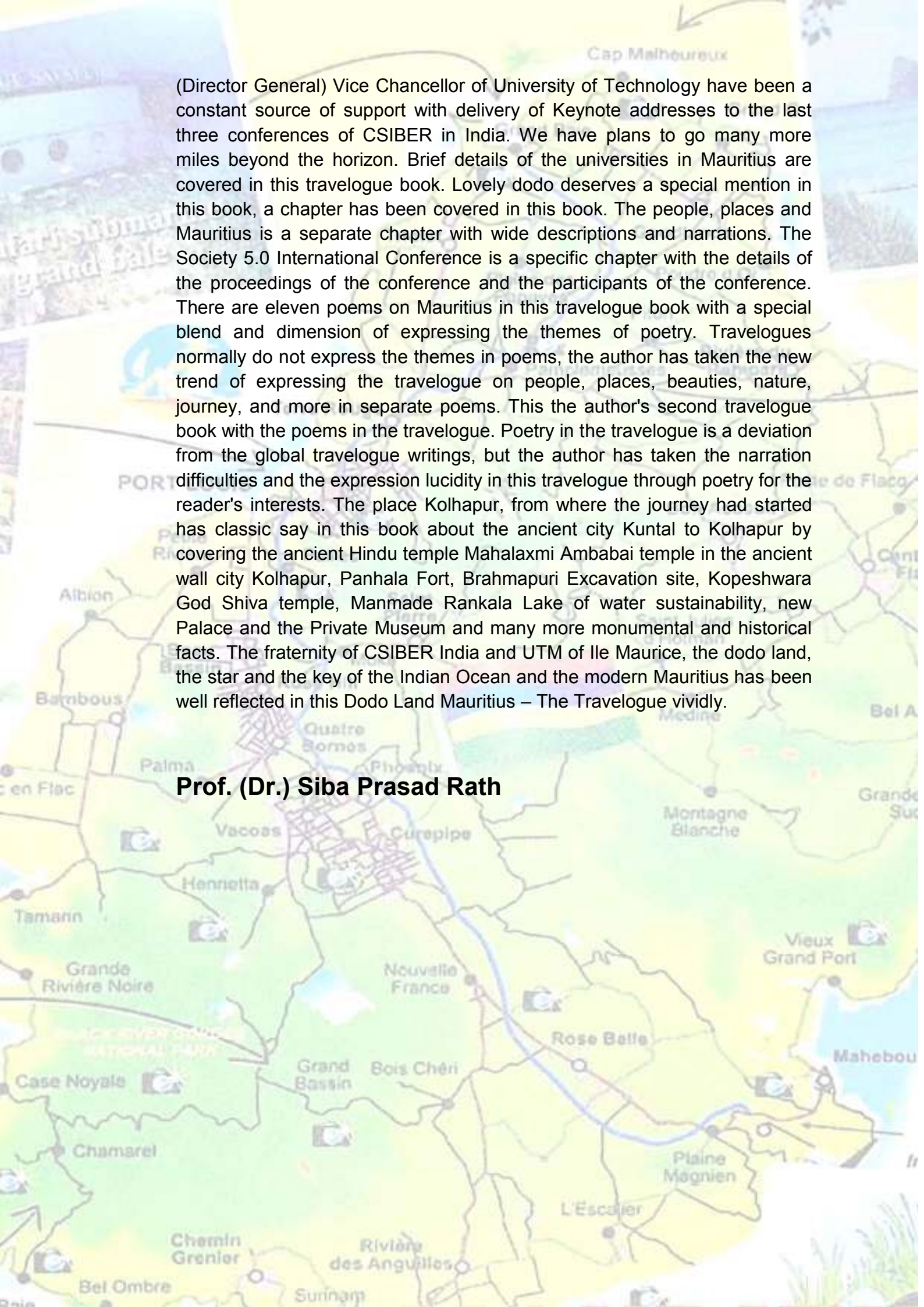
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Preface

The star and key of the Indian Ocean, Mauritius came into habitation by the European colonizers in the 16th Century. These natural resources rich islands were suitable for the Europeans settlement by choice. Productivity and the economic activities needed the servitude for the Europeans by the Africans and Indians, this is how the Dutch, the French and the British moved slaves and indentured labourers for their existing colonies to the islands of Maurice or the present Mauritius. This beautiful Dodo Island experienced many fatalities with European habits, hobbies and brutalities. The dodos are extinct along with many wild inhabitants of Mauritius. Slavery needs no definition to define the Europeans brutalities. Mauritius after the 1960s had to struggle a lot to get well established economically in the global scenario. Today's Mauritius though, the most developed country in the Africa Continent, yet to go miles in bringing a sustainable economy with solid economic foundation for the demography. Like any nations in the developing world, Mauritius is facing the acute problem of Brain Drain, Aging Population, growing Cost of Living, Monetary Fluctuation of the Mauritius Rupee, hegemony of the British and Americans with the militarization if the Diego Garcia and many more. With a high literacy rate and a small population of 1.2 million the country has the capability of fast changing processes. This little India was visited by the author several times as a management consultant, professor of business management and a traveller has made it possible to bring this book – "Dodo Land, Mauritius – The Travelogue" to this shape and size.

The book has covered the history of Mauritius precisely of every colonial phase, the economy and business along with the settlements in Mauritius. The places of worship, the ports and the townships, the gardens, sea beaches, tourist locations, other islands of Mauritius, monuments, citadel, marketplaces, tea, coffee, restaurants, and the vanilla – the Mauritius way of life. CSIBER (Chhatrapati Shahu Institute of Business Education and Research, Kolhapur, India) is the MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) partner of University of Technology, Mauritius, both higher education institutions conduct several international conferences in association with each other. In the Month of July, 2024 UTM, Mauritius hosted the International Conference Society 5.0 in Mauritius, the author was a keynote speaker at this conference. Both the institutions have crossed miles in collaboration and cooperation of exchanges in professors, researchers and in research publications. Professors of intellectual collaborations between UTM Mauritius and CSIBER India are more than twelve from each side. Professors of UTM have visited CSIBER India on the occasions of the last three international conferences are Prof. Dr. Hemant Chitto, Dr. Needesh Ramphul, Dr. Yuvraj Sunecher, Prof. Viraj Fulena, Dr. Soolakshana Desai Lukea Bhiwajee, Dr. Amitabye (Vimla) Luximon and Dr. Dinesh Hurreeram



(Director General) Vice Chancellor of University of Technology have been a constant source of support with delivery of Keynote addresses to the last three conferences of CSIBER in India. We have plans to go many more miles beyond the horizon. Brief details of the universities in Mauritius are covered in this travelogue book. Lovely dodo deserves a special mention in this book, a chapter has been covered in this book. The people, places and Mauritius is a separate chapter with wide descriptions and narrations. The Society 5.0 International Conference is a specific chapter with the details of the proceedings of the conference and the participants of the conference. There are eleven poems on Mauritius in this travelogue book with a special blend and dimension of expressing the themes of poetry. Travelogues normally do not express the themes in poems, the author has taken the new trend of expressing the travelogue on people, places, beauties, nature, journey, and more in separate poems. This the author's second travelogue book with the poems in the travelogue. Poetry in the travelogue is a deviation from the global travelogue writings, but the author has taken the narration difficulties and the expression lucidity in this travelogue through poetry for the reader's interests. The place Kolhapur, from where the journey had started has classic say in this book about the ancient city Kuntal to Kolhapur by covering the ancient Hindu temple Mahalaxmi Ambabai temple in the ancient wall city Kolhapur, Panhala Fort, Brahmapuri Excavation site, Kopeshwara God Shiva temple, Manmade Rankala Lake of water sustainability, new Palace and the Private Museum and many more monumental and historical facts. The fraternity of CSIBER India and UTM of Ile Maurice, the dodo land, the star and the key of the Indian Ocean and the modern Mauritius has been well reflected in this Dodo Land Mauritius – The Travelogue vividly.

Prof. (Dr.) Siba Prasad Rath

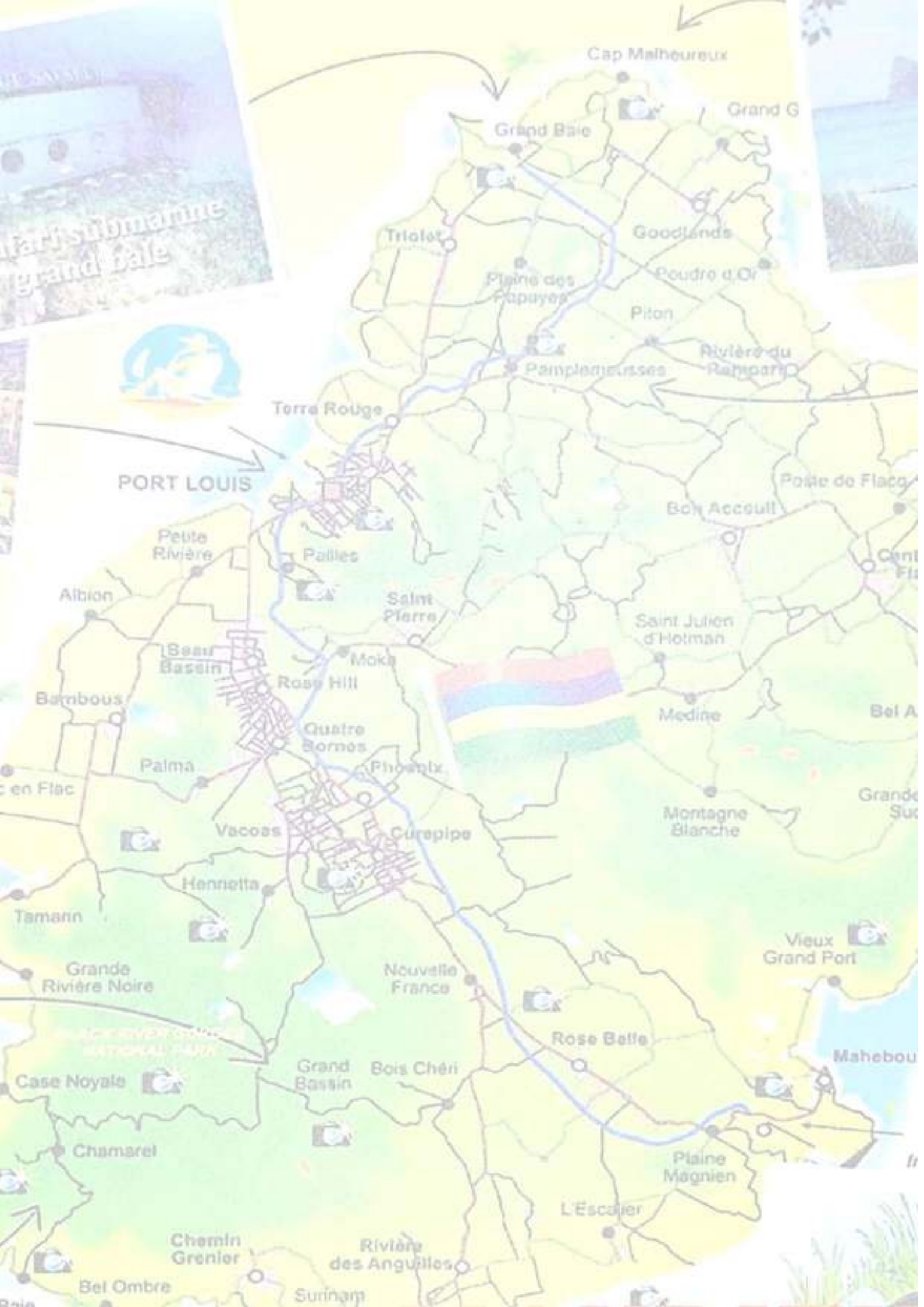
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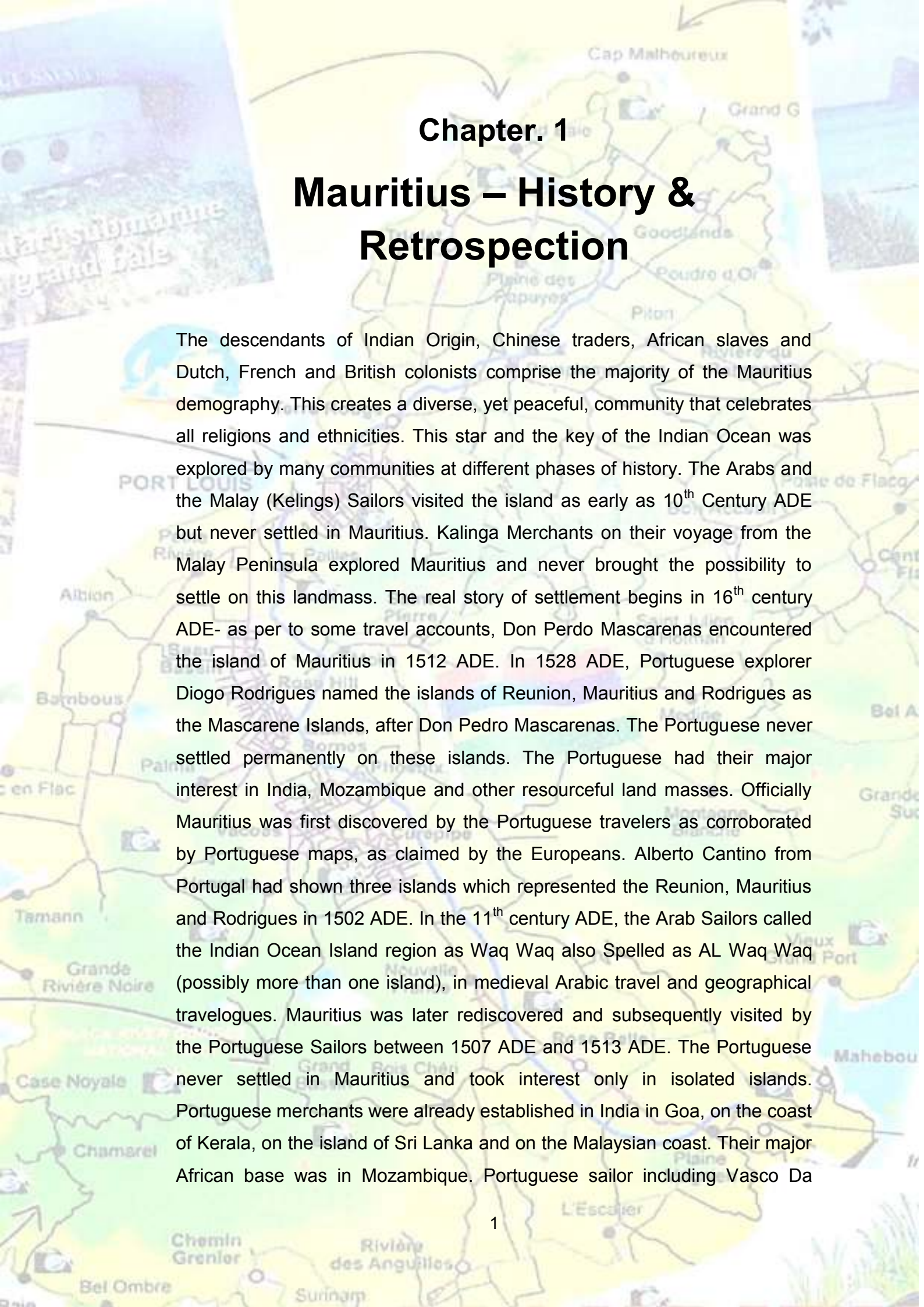
This book, a travelogue with a twist, blending information, history, heritage, economy, industry, monuments, fraternity and many depictions in the form of poetry along with the prose makes this book unique in its range. The book came into existence by the fraternity of CSIBER, India and UTM, Mauritius in academic collaborations and exchanges. This book came into existence by the silent support of Dr. Dinesh Hurreeram, Director General of UTM, Prof. Dr. Kesseven Padachi, Professor, School of Business, Management and Finance, UTM and Convenor of the International Conference Society 5.0. Friends and professors of intellectual collaborations, Prof. Dr. Hemant Chittoo, Dr. Needesh Ramphul, Prof. Viraj Fulena, Dr. Yuvraj Sunecher, Dr. Amitabye (Vimla) Luximon – Ramma, Dr. Soolakshna Desai Lukea Bhiwajee of UTM Mauritius who deserves a big thank you for their support to me during my stay in Mauritius with every support.

The unconditional support from Dr. R. A. Shinde, President and Managing Trustee of CSIBER, C.A. H. R. Shinde, Secretary of the Trust of CSIBER, Mr. Chetan Bhai Khatawane of IQAC, Prof. M. K. Mane, Dean – School of Business, Er. D. S. Mali, Dean – School of Environmental Science and Management, Prof. Amar Ekal, Mrs. Maithili Santosh, Mr. Mahadev Jadhav and all support from the colleagues and administrative staff are highly acknowledged. My sincere thanks to CSIBER – Press for taking up this publication and release of this book for the general readers. I am highly thankful to the CSIBER family for their encouragement and support in my efforts of writing this book and other books too.

My family members have tolerated my engagement in the late nights for writing this travelogue till early mornings of the day. Aditya and Siddharth deserve great thanks for their support and involvement in my writing of this book. My wife Ranjita has patiently supported me without any disturbances with my habits of burning midnight candles for writing this book and poems. For an author many silent and loud supporters make the author complete his task of finishing the book. With the blessings of the goddess Saraswati and goddess Mahalakshmi, I am able to finish my authoring. Om Ganeshaya Namah.

Prof. (Dr.) Siba Prasad Rath





Chapter. 1

Mauritius – History & Retrospection

The descendants of Indian Origin, Chinese traders, African slaves and Dutch, French and British colonists comprise the majority of the Mauritius demography. This creates a diverse, yet peaceful, community that celebrates all religions and ethnicities. This star and the key of the Indian Ocean was explored by many communities at different phases of history. The Arabs and the Malay (Kelings) Sailors visited the island as early as 10th Century ADE but never settled in Mauritius. Kalinga Merchants on their voyage from the Malay Peninsula explored Mauritius and never brought the possibility to settle on this landmass. The real story of settlement begins in 16th century ADE- as per to some travel accounts, Don Perdo Mascarenas encountered the island of Mauritius in 1512 ADE. In 1528 ADE, Portuguese explorer Diogo Rodrigues named the islands of Reunion, Mauritius and Rodrigues as the Mascarene Islands, after Don Pedro Mascarenas. The Portuguese never settled permanently on these islands. The Portuguese had their major interest in India, Mozambique and other resourceful land masses. Officially Mauritius was first discovered by the Portuguese travelers as corroborated by Portuguese maps, as claimed by the Europeans. Alberto Cantino from Portugal had shown three islands which represented the Reunion, Mauritius and Rodrigues in 1502 ADE. In the 11th century ADE, the Arab Sailors called the Indian Ocean Island region as Waq Waq also Spelled as AL Waq Waq (possibly more than one island), in medieval Arabic travel and geographical travelogues. Mauritius was later rediscovered and subsequently visited by the Portuguese Sailors between 1507 ADE and 1513 ADE. The Portuguese never settled in Mauritius and took interest only in isolated islands. Portuguese merchants were already established in India in Goa, on the coast of Kerala, on the island of Sri Lanka and on the Malaysian coast. Their major African base was in Mozambique. Portuguese sailor including Vasco Da

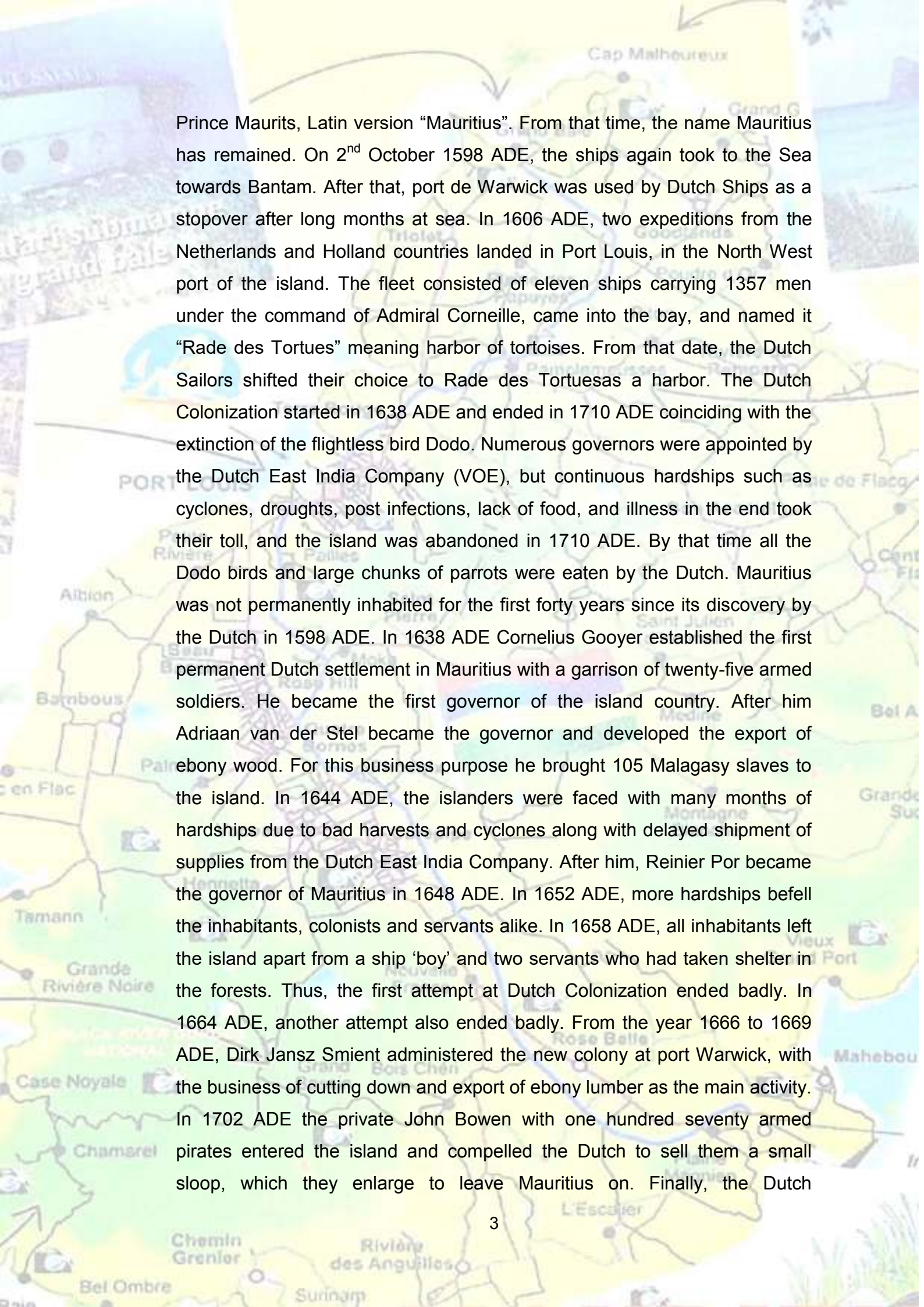
Gama of the early 16th century ADE were more focused on the profit to be made from looting and piracy on high seas, thus no permanent colony was established on the island.



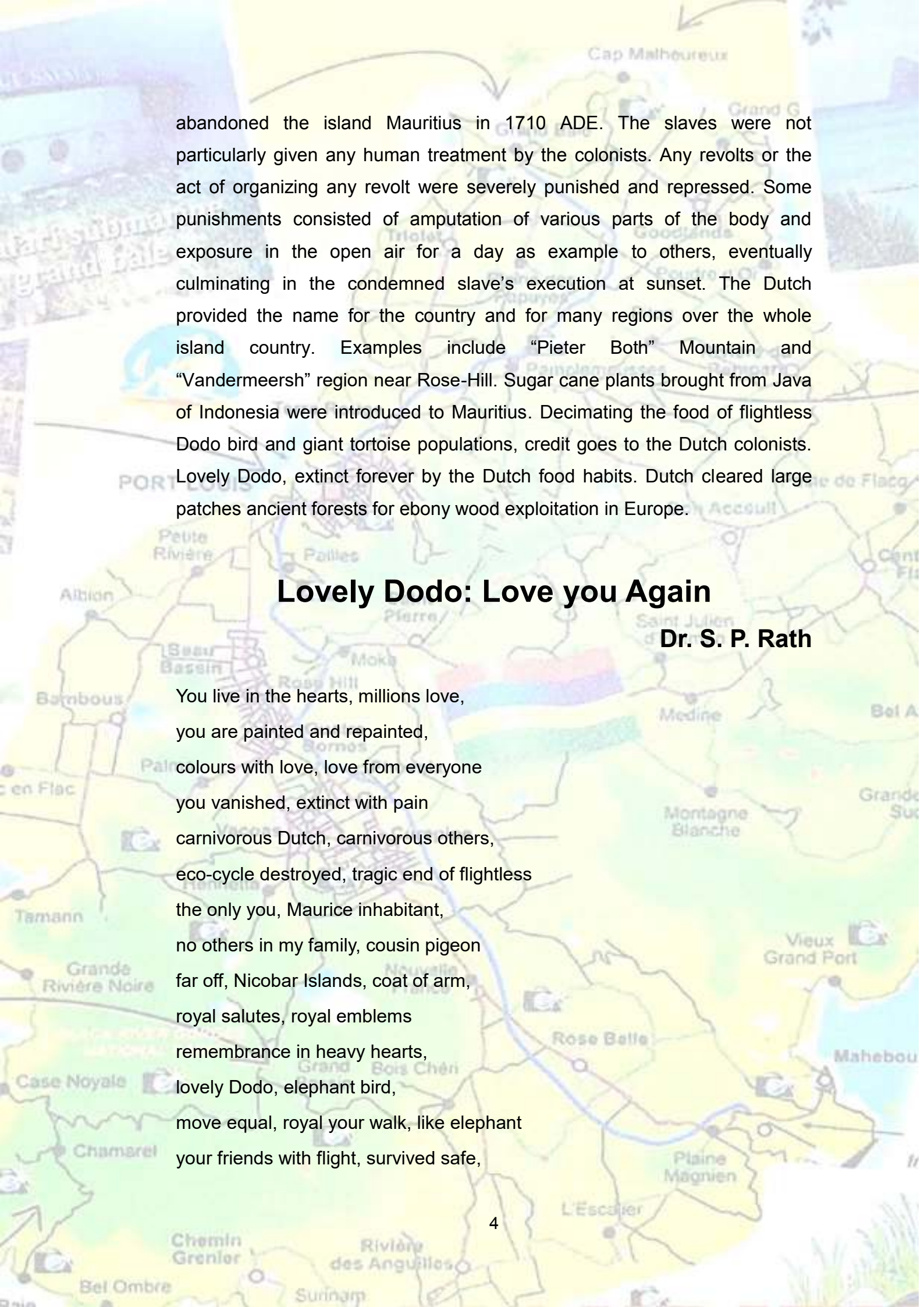
First indentured Indian workers (1834) arriving Maurice (Mauritius)

Dutch Mauritius (1598 to 1710 ADE)

The Dutch expedition to Indonesia in 1598 ADE consisted of eight ships under the command of admirals Jacques Cornelius van Neck and Wybrandt van Warwyck, who set sail from Texel, Netherlands towards India. The eight ships ran into foul weather after passing the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa and were separated. Three ships found their way to the north east of Madagascar, while the other five ships regrouped and sailed in a southeasterly direction. On 17th September 1598 ADE, the five Dutch ships under the command of admiral Van Warwyck came to view in Mauritius. On 20th September 1598 ADE they entered a sheltered bay which they named "Port de Warwick", now called "Grand Port". The Dutch named this island



Prince Maurits, Latin version “Mauritius”. From that time, the name Mauritius has remained. On 2nd October 1598 ADE, the ships again took to the Sea towards Bantam. After that, port de Warwick was used by Dutch Ships as a stopover after long months at sea. In 1606 ADE, two expeditions from the Netherlands and Holland countries landed in Port Louis, in the North West port of the island. The fleet consisted of eleven ships carrying 1357 men under the command of Admiral Corneille, came into the bay, and named it “Rade des Tortues” meaning harbor of tortoises. From that date, the Dutch Sailors shifted their choice to Rade des Tortues as a harbor. The Dutch Colonization started in 1638 ADE and ended in 1710 ADE coinciding with the extinction of the flightless bird Dodo. Numerous governors were appointed by the Dutch East India Company (VOE), but continuous hardships such as cyclones, droughts, pest infections, lack of food, and illness in the end took their toll, and the island was abandoned in 1710 ADE. By that time all the Dodo birds and large chunks of parrots were eaten by the Dutch. Mauritius was not permanently inhabited for the first forty years since its discovery by the Dutch in 1598 ADE. In 1638 ADE Cornelius Gooyer established the first permanent Dutch settlement in Mauritius with a garrison of twenty-five armed soldiers. He became the first governor of the island country. After him Adriaan van der Stel became the governor and developed the export of ebony wood. For this business purpose he brought 105 Malagasy slaves to the island. In 1644 ADE, the islanders were faced with many months of hardships due to bad harvests and cyclones along with delayed shipment of supplies from the Dutch East India Company. After him, Reinier Por became the governor of Mauritius in 1648 ADE. In 1652 ADE, more hardships befell the inhabitants, colonists and servants alike. In 1658 ADE, all inhabitants left the island apart from a ship ‘boy’ and two servants who had taken shelter in the forests. Thus, the first attempt at Dutch Colonization ended badly. In 1664 ADE, another attempt also ended badly. From the year 1666 to 1669 ADE, Dirk Jansz Smient administered the new colony at port Warwick, with the business of cutting down and export of ebony lumber as the main activity. In 1702 ADE the private John Bowen with one hundred seventy armed pirates entered the island and compelled the Dutch to sell them a small sloop, which they enlarged to leave Mauritius on. Finally, the Dutch



abandoned the island Mauritius in 1710 ADE. The slaves were not particularly given any human treatment by the colonists. Any revolts or the act of organizing any revolt were severely punished and repressed. Some punishments consisted of amputation of various parts of the body and exposure in the open air for a day as example to others, eventually culminating in the condemned slave's execution at sunset. The Dutch provided the name for the country and for many regions over the whole island country. Examples include "Pieter Both" Mountain and "Vandermeersh" region near Rose-Hill. Sugar cane plants brought from Java of Indonesia were introduced to Mauritius. Decimating the food of flightless Dodo bird and giant tortoise populations, credit goes to the Dutch colonists. Lovely Dodo, extinct forever by the Dutch food habits. Dutch cleared large patches ancient forests for ebony wood exploitation in Europe.

Lovely Dodo: Love you Again

Dr. S. P. Rath

You live in the hearts, millions love,
you are painted and repainted,
colours with love, love from everyone
you vanished, extinct with pain
carnivorous Dutch, carnivorous others,
eco-cycle destroyed, tragic end of flightless
the only you, Maurice inhabitant,
no others in my family, cousin pigeon
far off, Nicobar Islands, coat of arm,
royal salutes, royal emblems
remembrance in heavy hearts,
lovely Dodo, elephant bird,
move equal, royal your walk, like elephant
your friends with flight, survived safe,

birds to fly, animals to run,
cosy, meek and docile – the extinct offer
laws of nature differ, fittest survive
you failed, you are killed,
lost forever, no retrieval
lovely your walk, lovely your face
loving your appearance, beyond islands
you are the poetic theme, lines and stanzas,
kids' stories, friends of fairy tale
sorrows in the hearts, pain in the lines,
lovely Dodo, lost forever,
lovely Dodo: Love you again.



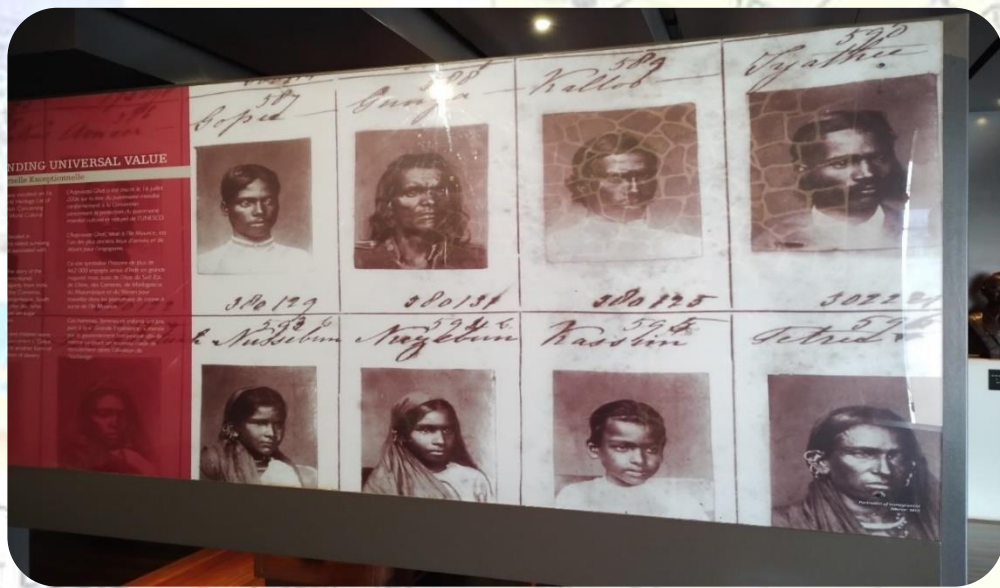
Dodo in the Museum, Port Louis



Aapravasi Ghat – Port Louis, Mauritius



**The memory kept alive with dignity in
Aapravasi Ghat, Port Louis**









Aapravasi Ghat Relief



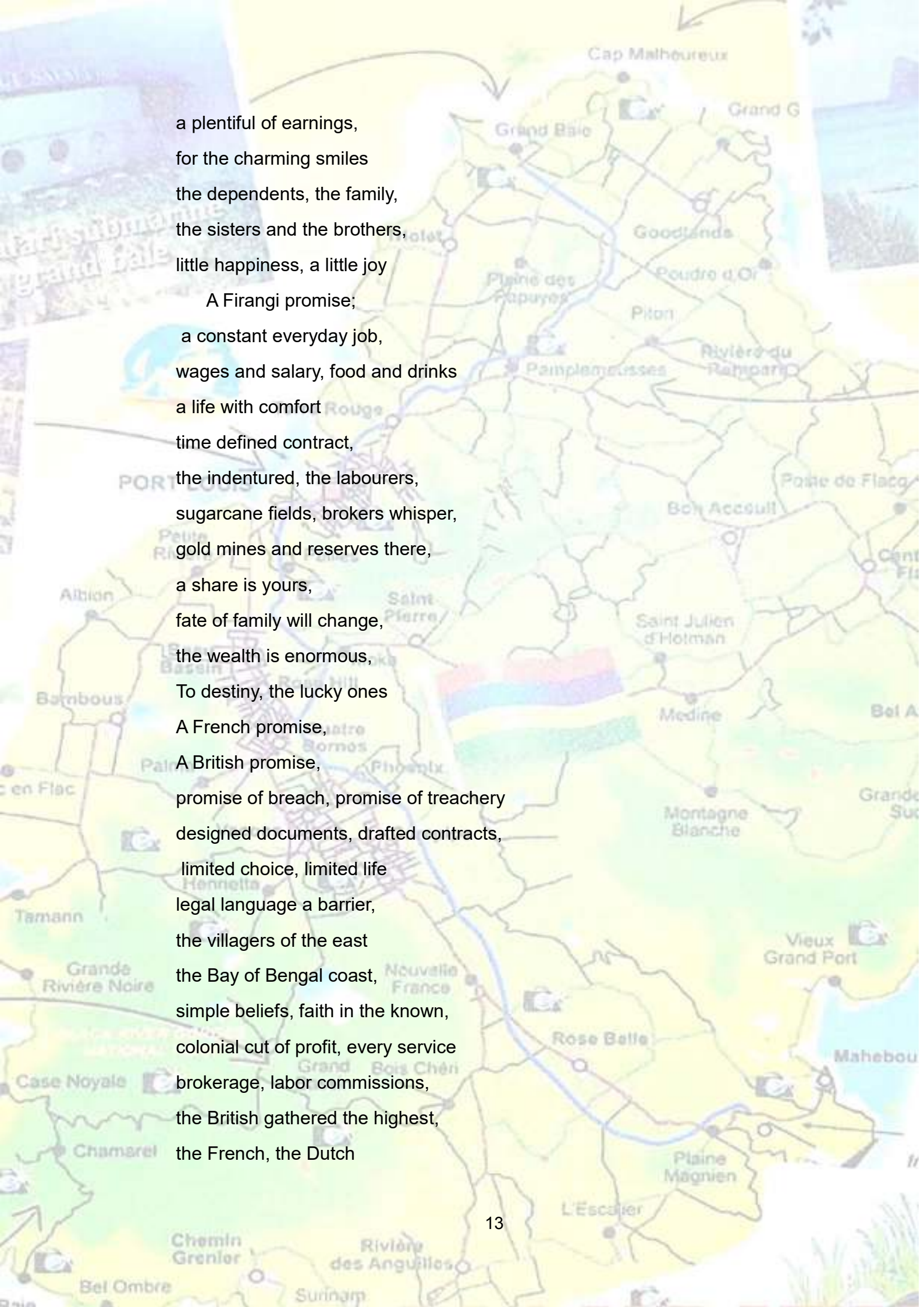
Postal Building – A Museum



Postal Building – A Museum

French Colony for Nearly a Century (1715 ADE to 1810 ADE)

The Dutch abandoned Mauritius in 1710 ADE. Then it became a French Colony in September 1715 ADE. Guillaume Dufresne d' Arsel Landed and took possession of this port of call on the route to India. He named the island "Isle de France" In the year 1721 ADE; the French started their occupation. French governor Mahe de La Bourdonnais arrived in Mauritius in 1735 ADE. He started developing the island effectively with plantations of spices such as pepper, cinnamon and cloves near Port Louis in Mauritius. Numerous buildings were built under his governorship, many of which still stand today including part of government house and the line Barracks. In 1729 ADE Indians from Puducherry arrived in Mauritius as contractual laborers (Indentured) aboard the vessel La Sirene. Mauritius was under the control of the French East India Company and its supremacy until 1767 ADE. In the year 1796 ADE the French settlers broke away from French control when the government in Paris attempted to decontrol and abolish slavery, and local colonists expelled government envoys Baco and Burnel. The French brought slaves from



a plentiful of earnings,
for the charming smiles
the dependents, the family,
the sisters and the brothers,
little happiness, a little joy

A Firangi promise;
a constant everyday job,
wages and salary, food and drinks
a life with comfort
time defined contract,

the indentured, the labourers,
sugarcane fields, brokers whisper,
gold mines and reserves there,
a share is yours,

fate of family will change,
the wealth is enormous,
To destiny, the lucky ones

A French promise,
A British promise,
promise of breach, promise of treachery
designed documents, drafted contracts,

limited choice, limited life
legal language a barrier,
the villagers of the east

the Bay of Bengal coast,
simple beliefs, faith in the known,
colonial cut of profit, every service
brokerage, labor commissions,
the British gathered the highest,
the French, the Dutch

the Portuguese, some slaves

Landing port; Aapravasi Ghat

the volcanic rock coast
the port of hope
the port of despair,
point of no return,
blue ocean around
broken – heartedness, glumness
the tears of the sorrows,
silent with the lips

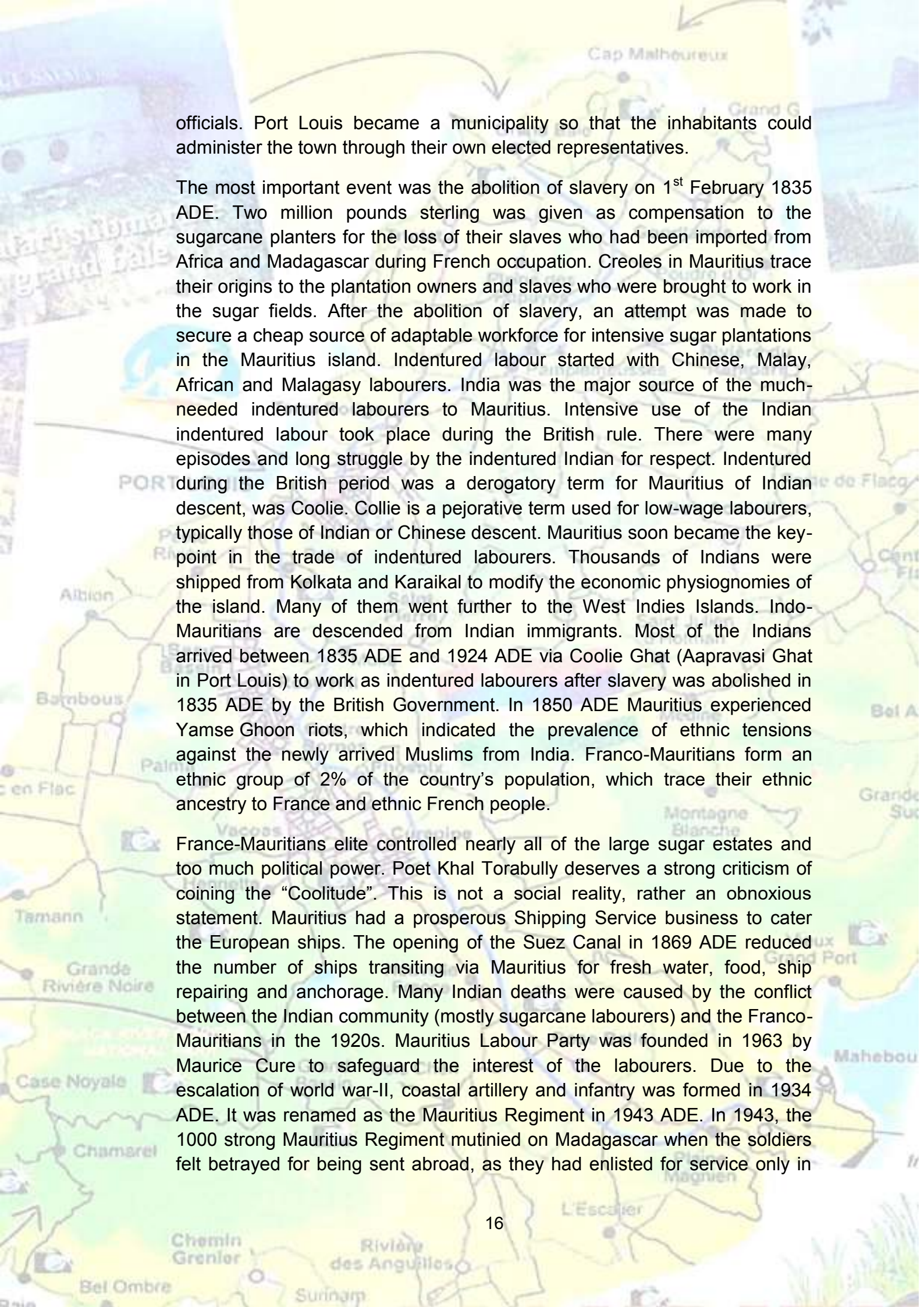
To live;
existence in hard labor,
survival with minimal
misery of meals and dreams
the life, to work and to live
own, own people away,
own countryside forgotten,
like a colourless sky
the sorrows in silence
the AapravasiGhat arrivals
the Indians in little India,
Mauritius, the island.



Colonial Monument

British Mauritius (1810-1968 ADE)

The British captured Mauritius on 3rd December, 1810 ADE under the command of Josias Rowley, but final possession was confirmed and ceded four year later by the treaty of Paris in 1814 ADE. Still today, the French language is more widely used in Mauritius than English. The British adopted some rapid social and economic changes in the island. In 1828 ADE, the colour bar was officially abolished in Mauritius. The British Government gave little power to coloured persons and only whites were appointed as leading



officials. Port Louis became a municipality so that the inhabitants could administer the town through their own elected representatives.

The most important event was the abolition of slavery on 1st February 1835 ADE. Two million pounds sterling was given as compensation to the sugarcane planters for the loss of their slaves who had been imported from Africa and Madagascar during French occupation. Creoles in Mauritius trace their origins to the plantation owners and slaves who were brought to work in the sugar fields. After the abolition of slavery, an attempt was made to secure a cheap source of adaptable workforce for intensive sugar plantations in the Mauritius island. Indentured labour started with Chinese, Malay, African and Malagasy labourers. India was the major source of the much-needed indentured labourers to Mauritius. Intensive use of the Indian indentured labour took place during the British rule. There were many episodes and long struggle by the indentured Indian for respect. Indentured during the British period was a derogatory term for Mauritius of Indian descent, was Coolie. Collie is a pejorative term used for low-wage labourers, typically those of Indian or Chinese descent. Mauritius soon became the key-point in the trade of indentured labourers. Thousands of Indians were shipped from Kolkata and Karaikal to modify the economic physiognomies of the island. Many of them went further to the West Indies Islands. Indo-Mauritians are descended from Indian immigrants. Most of the Indians arrived between 1835 ADE and 1924 ADE via Coolie Ghat (Aapravasi Ghat in Port Louis) to work as indentured labourers after slavery was abolished in 1835 ADE by the British Government. In 1850 ADE Mauritius experienced Yamse Ghoon riots, which indicated the prevalence of ethnic tensions against the newly arrived Muslims from India. Franco-Mauritians form an ethnic group of 2% of the country's population, which trace their ethnic ancestry to France and ethnic French people.

France-Mauritians elite controlled nearly all of the large sugar estates and too much political power. Poet Khal Torabully deserves a strong criticism of coining the "Coolitude". This is not a social reality, rather an obnoxious statement. Mauritius had a prosperous Shipping Service business to cater the European ships. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 ADE reduced the number of ships transiting via Mauritius for fresh water, food, ship repairing and anchorage. Many Indian deaths were caused by the conflict between the Indian community (mostly sugarcane labourers) and the Franco-Mauritians in the 1920s. Mauritius Labour Party was founded in 1963 by Maurice Cure to safeguard the interest of the labourers. Due to the escalation of world war-II, coastal artillery and infantry was formed in 1934 ADE. It was renamed as the Mauritius Regiment in 1943 ADE. In 1943, the 1000 strong Mauritius Regiment mutinied on Madagascar when the soldiers felt betrayed for being sent abroad, as they had enlisted for service only in

Mauritius. Mauritius was an important base of Great Britain in the Second World War to counter the Japanese and German submarines. The elections in August 1948 for the new Legislative council was marked as Mauritius's first steps towards self-rule. The first sitting of the Legislative Council took place on 1st September 1948.

The British rule ended on 12th March 1968 with the Mauritius independence Act 1968. The British Queen Elizabeth the Second, remained nominal head of state as Queen of Mauritius. The Labour-IFB-CAM Coalition Party came to power and was disintegrated by 1969. Sir Ramgoolam Seewoosagur the Chief Minister in the colonial government, became the first Prime Minister after independence, on 12th March 1968. Between 1965 to 1968 there were various ethnic riots which could only be brought under control with assistance from British troops. Today Mauritius has a population of 1.2 million.



Indenture Memorial, Kidderpore, Kolkata, India



Plaques of Indenture Memorial, Kidderpore, Kolkatta



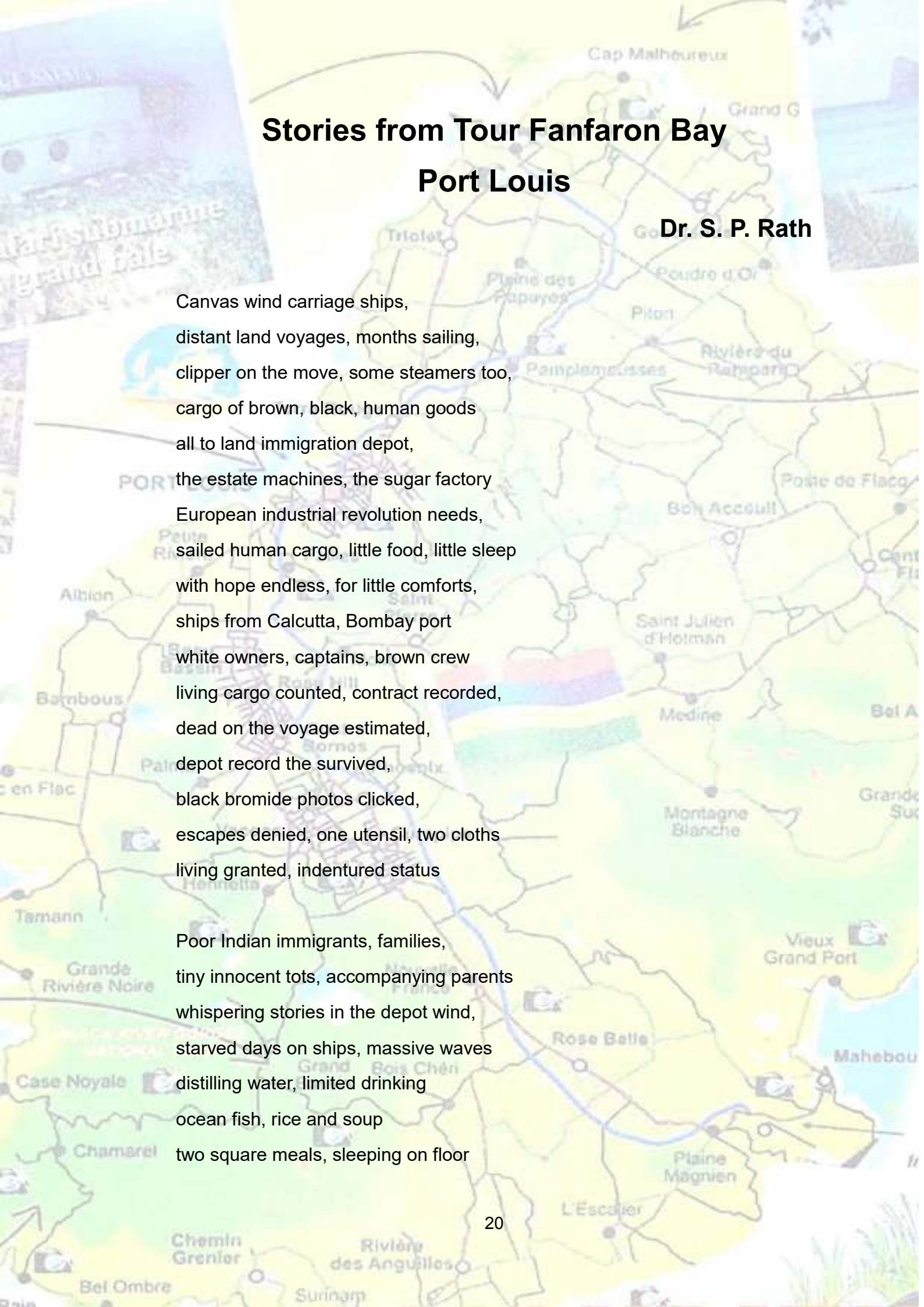
Legacy of Indentured Labourers from India



Indentured Workers in Mauritius



The nostalgic mountain of feelings and emotions of the indentures



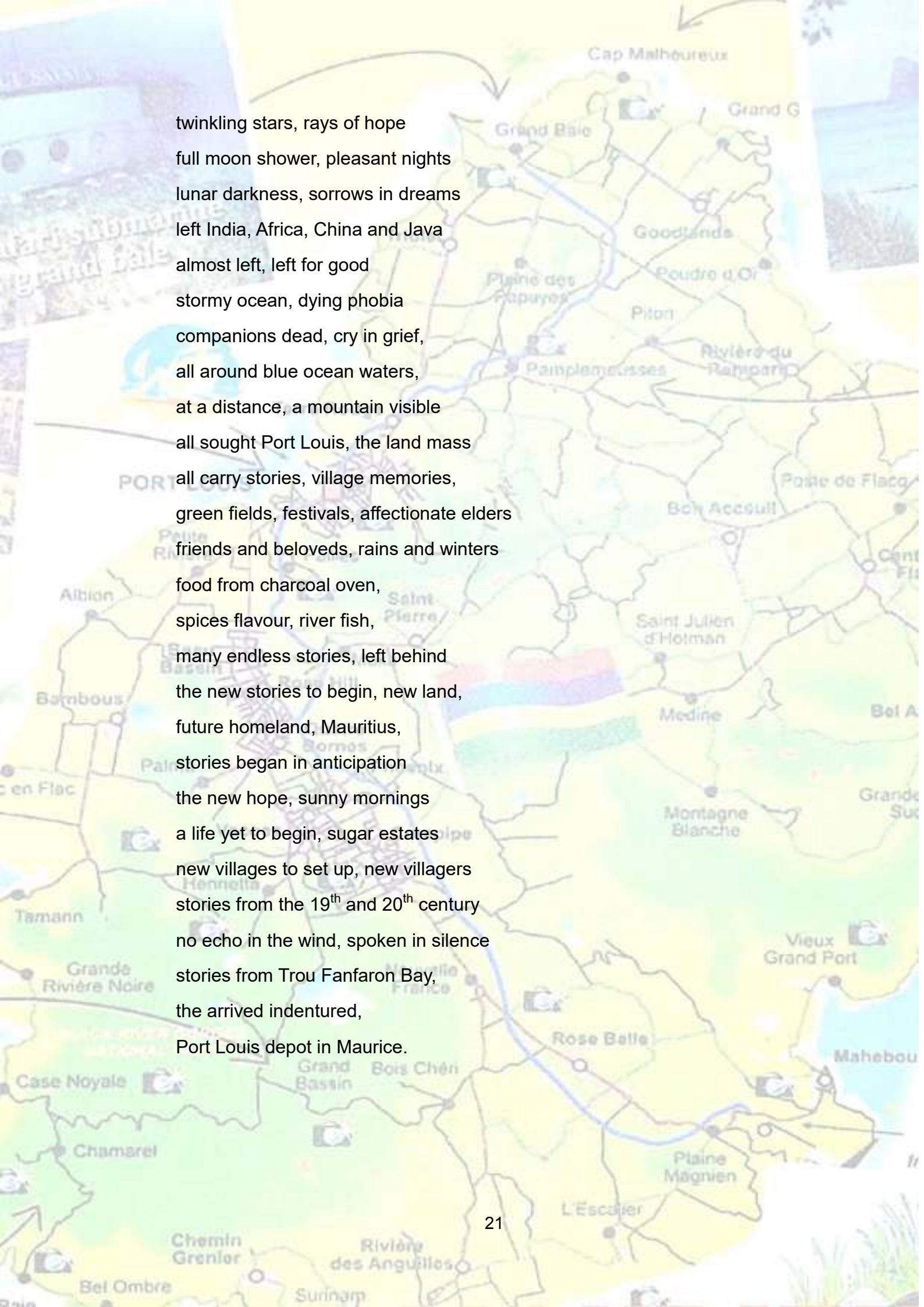
Stories from Tour Fanfaron Bay

Port Louis

Dr. S. P. Rath

Canvas wind carriage ships,
distant land voyages, months sailing,
clipper on the move, some steamers too,
cargo of brown, black, human goods
all to land immigration depot,
the estate machines, the sugar factory
European industrial revolution needs,
sailed human cargo, little food, little sleep
with hope endless, for little comforts,
ships from Calcutta, Bombay port
white owners, captains, brown crew
living cargo counted, contract recorded,
dead on the voyage estimated,
depot record the survived,
black bromide photos clicked,
escapes denied, one utensil, two cloths
living granted, indentured status

Poor Indian immigrants, families,
tiny innocent tots, accompanying parents
whispering stories in the depot wind,
starved days on ships, massive waves
distilling water, limited drinking
ocean fish, rice and soup
two square meals, sleeping on floor

A detailed map of Mauritius is visible in the background. It shows the island's coastline, major roads, and numerous place names in French. Key locations include Grand Baie, Port Louis, Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart, and various other towns and villages. The map is color-coded with greens for land and blues for water. A large, faint watermark or logo is visible in the upper left corner of the map.

twinkling stars, rays of hope
full moon shower, pleasant nights
lunar darkness, sorrows in dreams
left India, Africa, China and Java
almost left, left for good
stormy ocean, dying phobia
companions dead, cry in grief,
all around blue ocean waters,
at a distance, a mountain visible
all sought Port Louis, the land mass
all carry stories, village memories,
green fields, festivals, affectionate elders
friends and beloveds, rains and winters
food from charcoal oven,
spices flavour, river fish,
many endless stories, left behind
the new stories to begin, new land,
future homeland, Mauritius,
stories began in anticipation
the new hope, sunny mornings
a life yet to begin, sugar estates
new villages to set up, new villagers
stories from the 19th and 20th century
no echo in the wind, spoken in silence
stories from Trou Fanfaron Bay,
the arrived indentured,
Port Louis depot in Maurice.

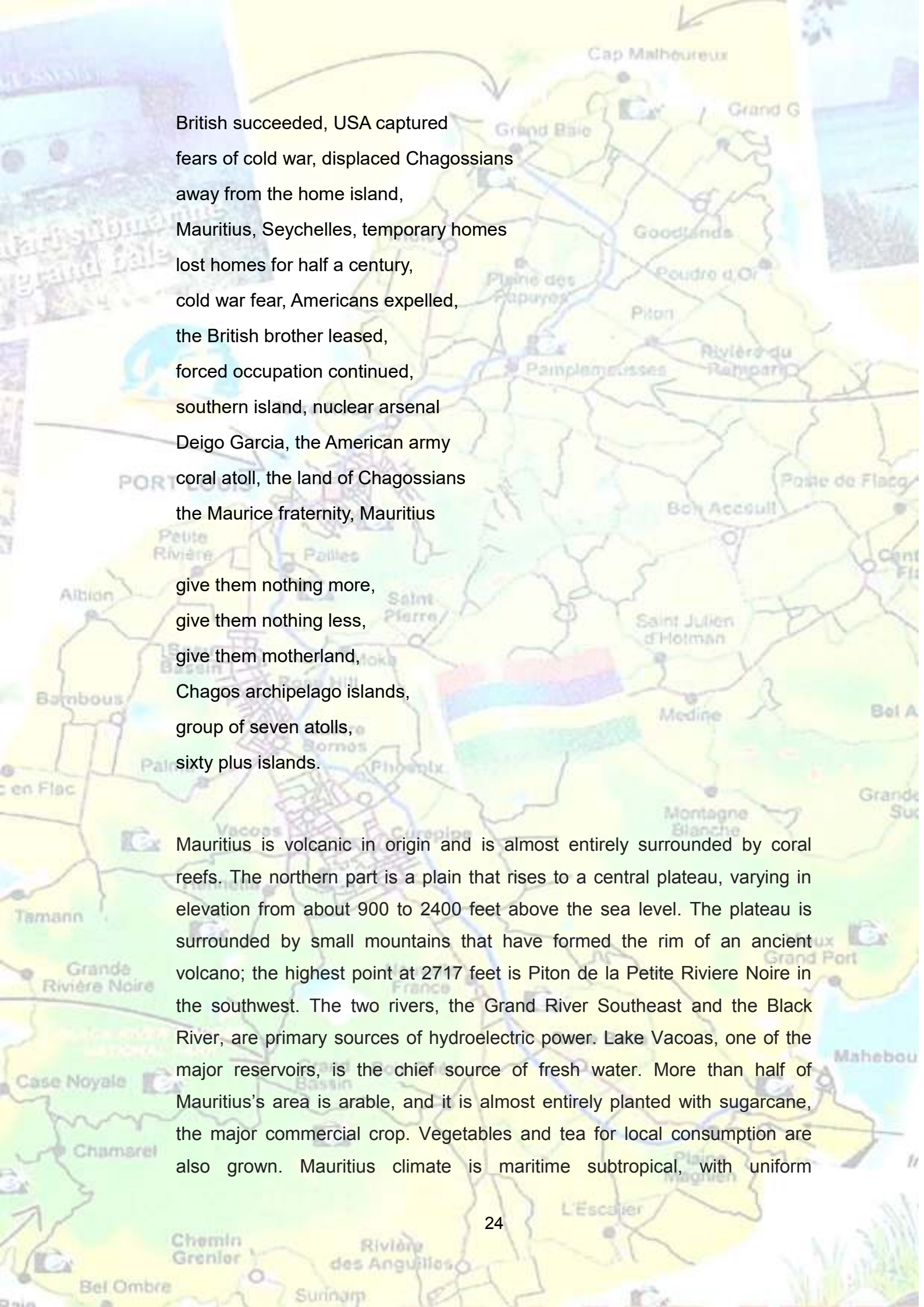
Chapter. 2

The Island Country in the Indian Ocean, Mauritius, has the definition as the Star and the Key in the Indian Ocean due to its geo-strategic location. Physiographically, Mauritius is part of Mascarene Island. Port Louis is the Capital of the country. Mauritius lies about 800 kilometers east of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean. Its' out-lying territories are Rodrigues Islands, which lies about 550 kilometers eastward, the Cargados Carajos Shoals, 400 kilometers northeastward, and the Agalega Islands 930 kilometers northward from the main island. Mauritius claims sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, Some 2000 Kilometers to the northeast and this claim is disputed by the United Kingdom. Chagos archipelago, formerly administered as British Crown colony of Mauritius Territory (BIOT) was established as an overseas territory of the United Kingdom in 1965. Some of the islands in the territory were later transferred to the Seychelles when it gained independence in 1976. British Indian Ocean Territory consists of six main island groups that make up the Chagos Archipelago. Out of the Group, Only Diego Garcia, the largest and most southerly of the islands, is inhabited. It has a joint UK-US naval support facility and hosts one of the four dedicated group of antennas that assist in the operation of the global positioning system (GPS) navigation system, with the others on Marshall Islands; at Cape Canaveral, Florida (USA), and on Ascension Island (Saint Helena). The USA has stationed missiles from their nuclear arsenal on Diego Garcia Island. Between 1967 and 1973, the former agricultural workers who lived on the island were relocated, mainly to Mauritius and Seychelles. Diego Garcia Island is spread over an area of 60 sq km.

Chagos Archipelago

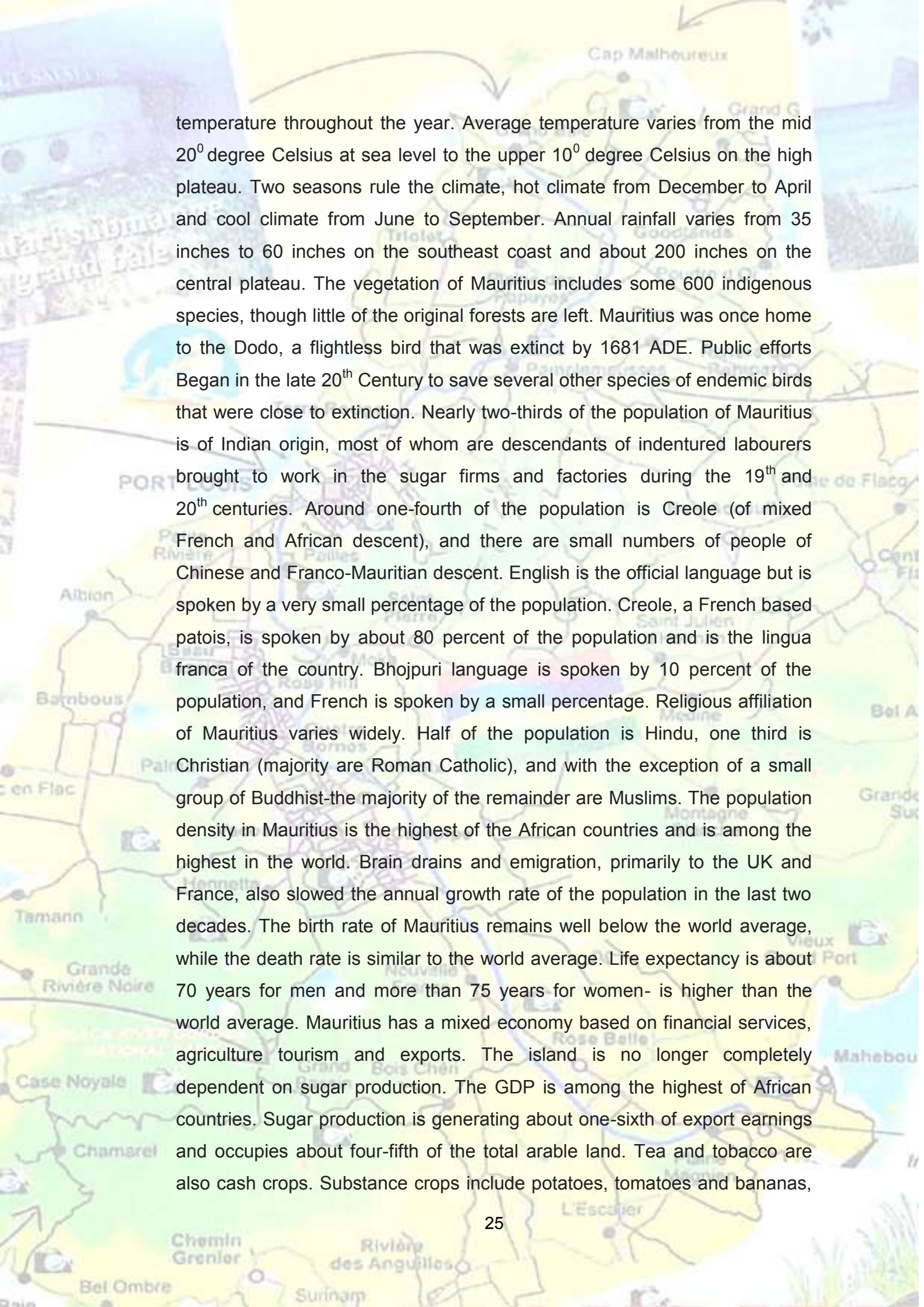
Dr. S. P. Rath

Chagossians homeland,
“Not asking more,
Not asking less,
Asking our motherland”,
the Chagossians dreamland,
ready for a compromise
ready to ignore last expulsion,
return the archipelago of islands
French created, 17th Century habitation
the slaves’ depot islands,
Bassas de Chagas, the earlier,
the oil islands, Chagos,
the submarine ridge, mountains of ocean,
the Chagos-Laccadive Ocean ridge,
Napoleon’s defeat, French depot shifted
Bourbonnians Creole, British property,
the largest coral atoll,
the submerged reefs, Great Chagos bank
the displaced, two thousand Chagossians,
British India Ocean Territory,
the neo colonization in continuity,
plenty of sunshine, coconut farms
showers and light breezes,
Chagos tropical oceanic climate,
The paradise islands, the Oceania
Chagos, the holly wounds, archipelago
Portuguese arrived, French occupied,

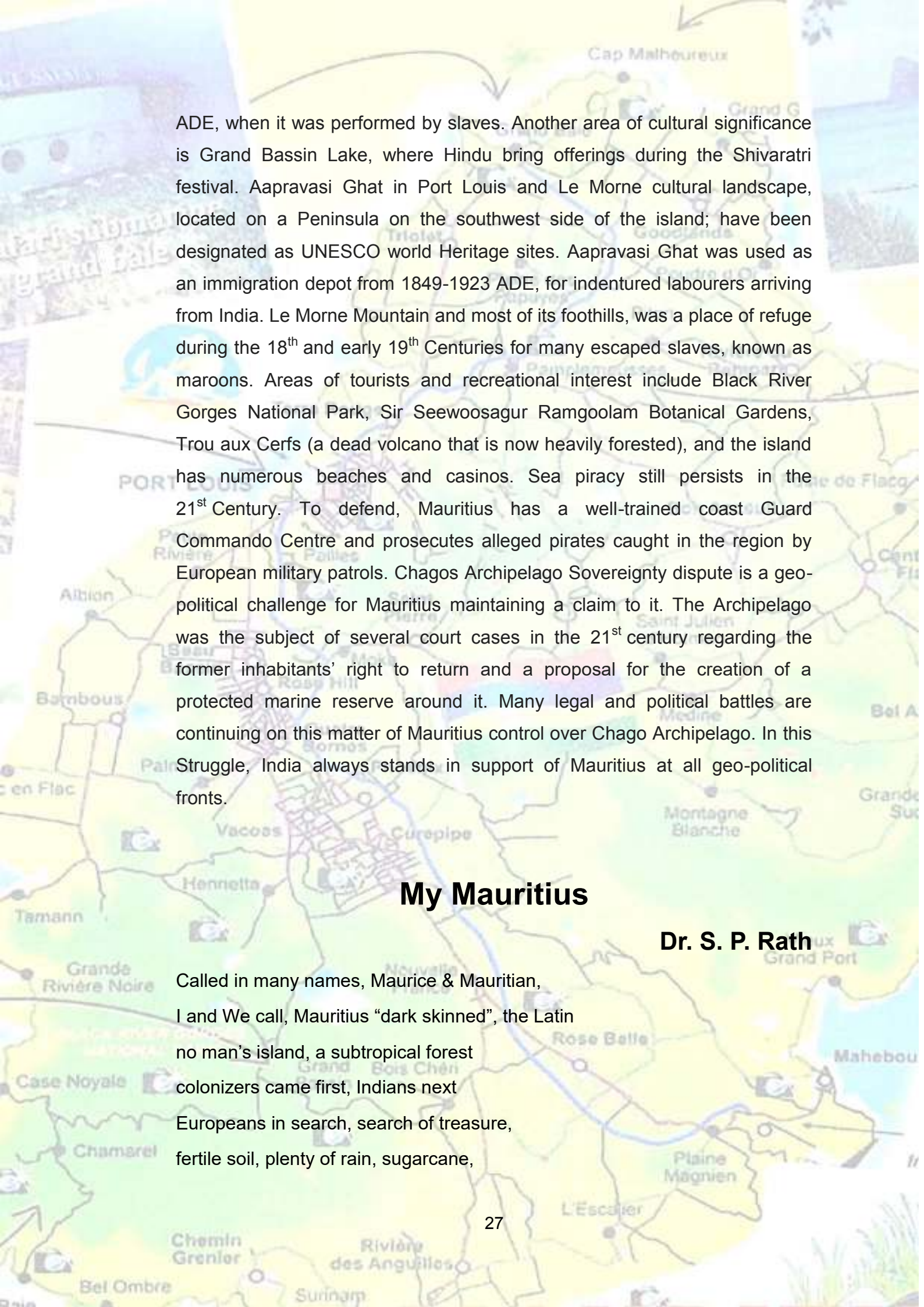


British succeeded, USA captured
fears of cold war, displaced Chagossians
away from the home island,
Mauritius, Seychelles, temporary homes
lost homes for half a century,
cold war fear, Americans expelled,
the British brother leased,
forced occupation continued,
southern island, nuclear arsenal
Deigo Garcia, the American army
coral atoll, the land of Chagossians
the Maurice fraternity, Mauritius
give them nothing more,
give them nothing less,
give them motherland,
Chagos archipelago islands,
group of seven atolls,
sixty plus islands.

Mauritius is volcanic in origin and is almost entirely surrounded by coral reefs. The northern part is a plain that rises to a central plateau, varying in elevation from about 900 to 2400 feet above the sea level. The plateau is surrounded by small mountains that have formed the rim of an ancient volcano; the highest point at 2717 feet is Piton de la Petite Riviere Noire in the southwest. The two rivers, the Grand River Southeast and the Black River, are primary sources of hydroelectric power. Lake Vacoas, one of the major reservoirs, is the chief source of fresh water. More than half of Mauritius's area is arable, and it is almost entirely planted with sugarcane, the major commercial crop. Vegetables and tea for local consumption are also grown. Mauritius climate is maritime subtropical, with uniform



temperature throughout the year. Average temperature varies from the mid 20⁰ degree Celsius at sea level to the upper 10⁰ degree Celsius on the high plateau. Two seasons rule the climate, hot climate from December to April and cool climate from June to September. Annual rainfall varies from 35 inches to 60 inches on the southeast coast and about 200 inches on the central plateau. The vegetation of Mauritius includes some 600 indigenous species, though little of the original forests are left. Mauritius was once home to the Dodo, a flightless bird that was extinct by 1681 ADE. Public efforts Began in the late 20th Century to save several other species of endemic birds that were close to extinction. Nearly two-thirds of the population of Mauritius is of Indian origin, most of whom are descendants of indentured labourers brought to work in the sugar firms and factories during the 19th and 20th centuries. Around one-fourth of the population is Creole (of mixed French and African descent), and there are small numbers of people of Chinese and Franco-Mauritian descent. English is the official language but is spoken by a very small percentage of the population. Creole, a French based patois, is spoken by about 80 percent of the population and is the lingua franca of the country. Bhojpuri language is spoken by 10 percent of the population, and French is spoken by a small percentage. Religious affiliation of Mauritius varies widely. Half of the population is Hindu, one third is Christian (majority are Roman Catholic), and with the exception of a small group of Buddhist-the majority of the remainder are Muslims. The population density in Mauritius is the highest of the African countries and is among the highest in the world. Brain drains and emigration, primarily to the UK and France, also slowed the annual growth rate of the population in the last two decades. The birth rate of Mauritius remains well below the world average, while the death rate is similar to the world average. Life expectancy is about 70 years for men and more than 75 years for women- is higher than the world average. Mauritius has a mixed economy based on financial services, agriculture tourism and exports. The island is no longer completely dependent on sugar production. The GDP is among the highest of African countries. Sugar production is generating about one-sixth of export earnings and occupies about four-fifth of the total arable land. Tea and tobacco are also cash crops. Substance crops include potatoes, tomatoes and bananas,

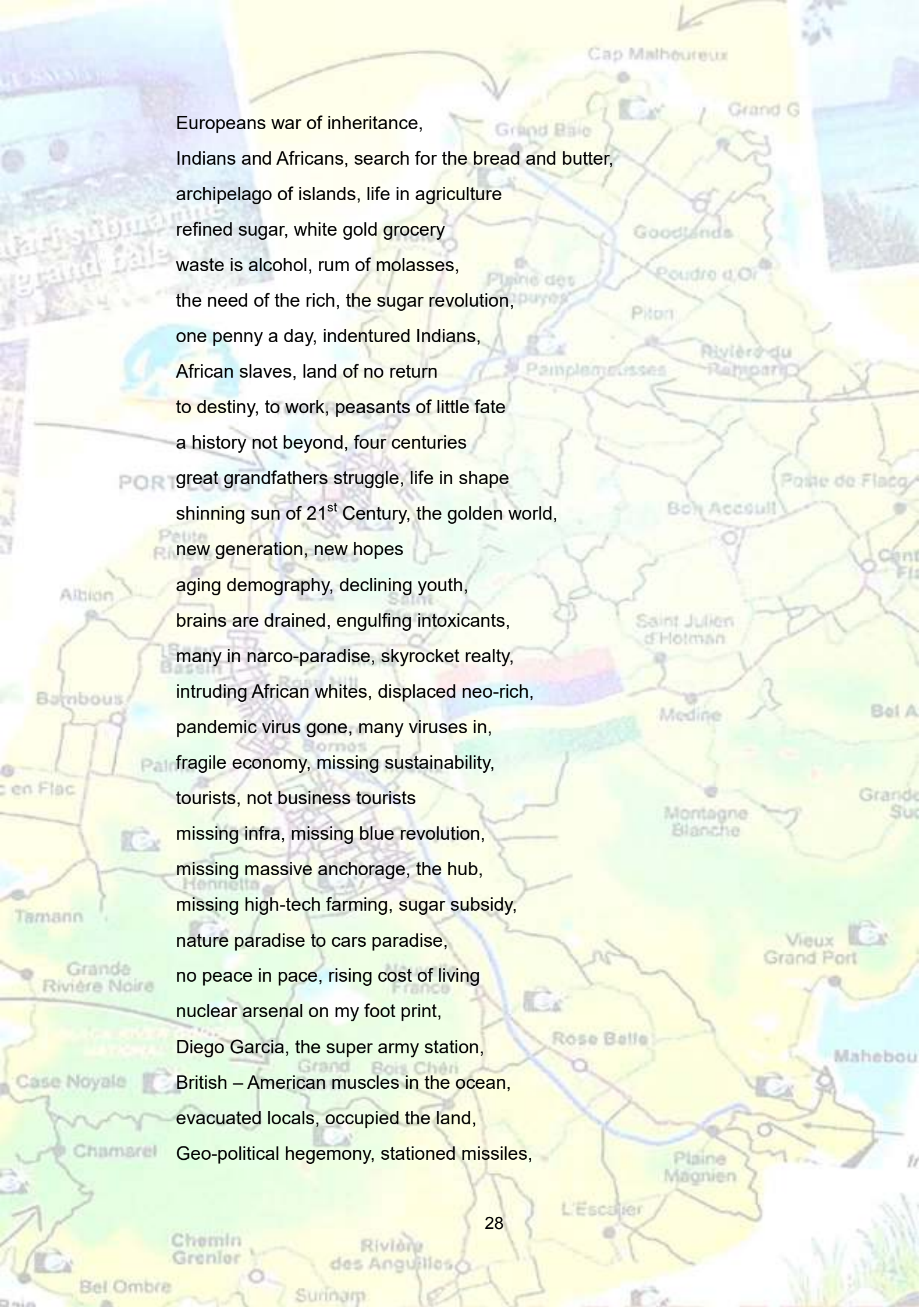


ADE, when it was performed by slaves. Another area of cultural significance is Grand Bassin Lake, where Hindu bring offerings during the Shivaratri festival. Aapravasi Ghat in Port Louis and Le Morne cultural landscape, located on a Peninsula on the southwest side of the island; have been designated as UNESCO world Heritage sites. Aapravasi Ghat was used as an immigration depot from 1849-1923 ADE, for indentured labourers arriving from India. Le Morne Mountain and most of its foothills, was a place of refuge during the 18th and early 19th Centuries for many escaped slaves, known as maroons. Areas of tourists and recreational interest include Black River Gorges National Park, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam Botanical Gardens, Trou aux Cerfs (a dead volcano that is now heavily forested), and the island has numerous beaches and casinos. Sea piracy still persists in the 21st Century. To defend, Mauritius has a well-trained coast Guard Commando Centre and prosecutes alleged pirates caught in the region by European military patrols. Chagos Archipelago Sovereignty dispute is a geo-political challenge for Mauritius maintaining a claim to it. The Archipelago was the subject of several court cases in the 21st century regarding the former inhabitants' right to return and a proposal for the creation of a protected marine reserve around it. Many legal and political battles are continuing on this matter of Mauritius control over Chago Archipelago. In this Struggle, India always stands in support of Mauritius at all geo-political fronts.

My Mauritius

Dr. S. P. Rath

Called in many names, Maurice & Mauritian,
I and We call, Mauritius “dark skinned”, the Latin
no man’s island, a subtropical forest
colonizers came first, Indians next
Europeans in search, search of treasure,
fertile soil, plenty of rain, sugarcane,



Europeans war of inheritance,
Indians and Africans, search for the bread and butter,
archipelago of islands, life in agriculture
refined sugar, white gold grocery
waste is alcohol, rum of molasses,
the need of the rich, the sugar revolution,
one penny a day, indentured Indians,
African slaves, land of no return
to destiny, to work, peasants of little fate
a history not beyond, four centuries
great grandfathers struggle, life in shape
shinning sun of 21st Century, the golden world,
new generation, new hopes
aging demography, declining youth,
brains are drained, engulfing intoxicants,
many in narco-paradise, skyrocket realty,
intruding African whites, displaced neo-rich,
pandemic virus gone, many viruses in,
fragile economy, missing sustainability,
tourists, not business tourists
missing infra, missing blue revolution,
missing massive anchorage, the hub,
missing high-tech farming, sugar subsidy,
nature paradise to cars paradise,
no peace in pace, rising cost of living
nuclear arsenal on my foot print,
Diego Garcia, the super army station,
British – American muscles in the ocean,
evacuated locals, occupied the land,
Geo-political hegemony, stationed missiles,

a small nation, entangled in conflict,
the lost island, Diego Garcia
Chagos archipelago, isolated community,
people live Spartan lives
confined Chagossian Creole,
British ownership, in hegemony,
Great Chagos Bank, the coral atoll,
all that near me, far away,
My Mauritius, seems mysterious,
Future in oblivion, My Mauritius.



Flag of Mauritius



Map of Mauritius



Goddess Durga, Near Ganga Talao



Port Louis, Mauritius



Government Building, Port Louis, Mauritius



Mauritius Parliament Building, Port Louis



Parliament House Building, Meeting Place, Port Louis



Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Mauritius



Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Mauritius



Auditorium of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Mauritius



Indira Gandhi Centre for Indian Culture, Mauritius



Port Louis, A busy road





A Free Parking area in Port Louis – At owner's risk





A Tourist on the Port Louis Street

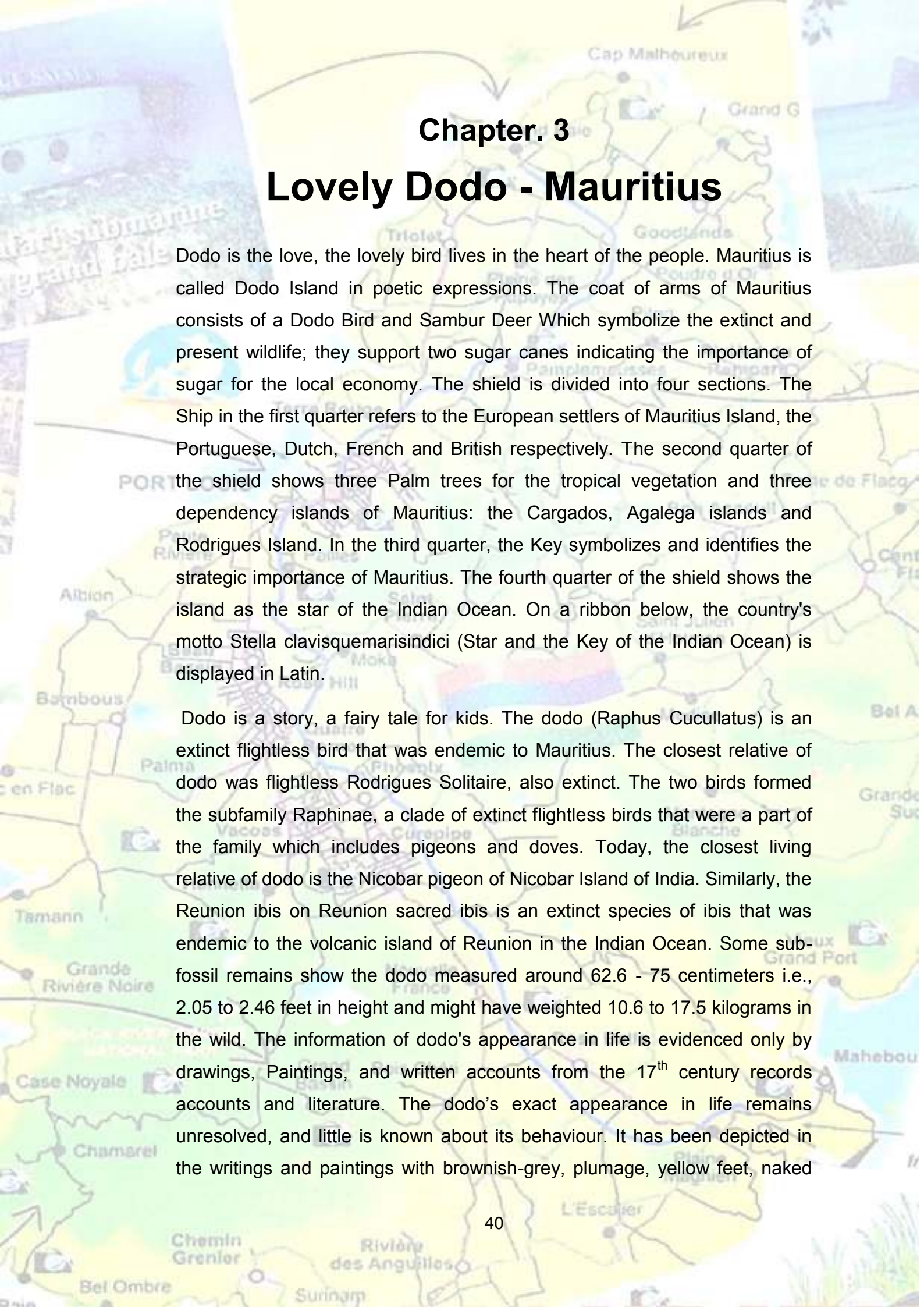


Waiting Lounge in the International Airport, Mauritius



Waiting Lounge in the International Airport, Mauritius



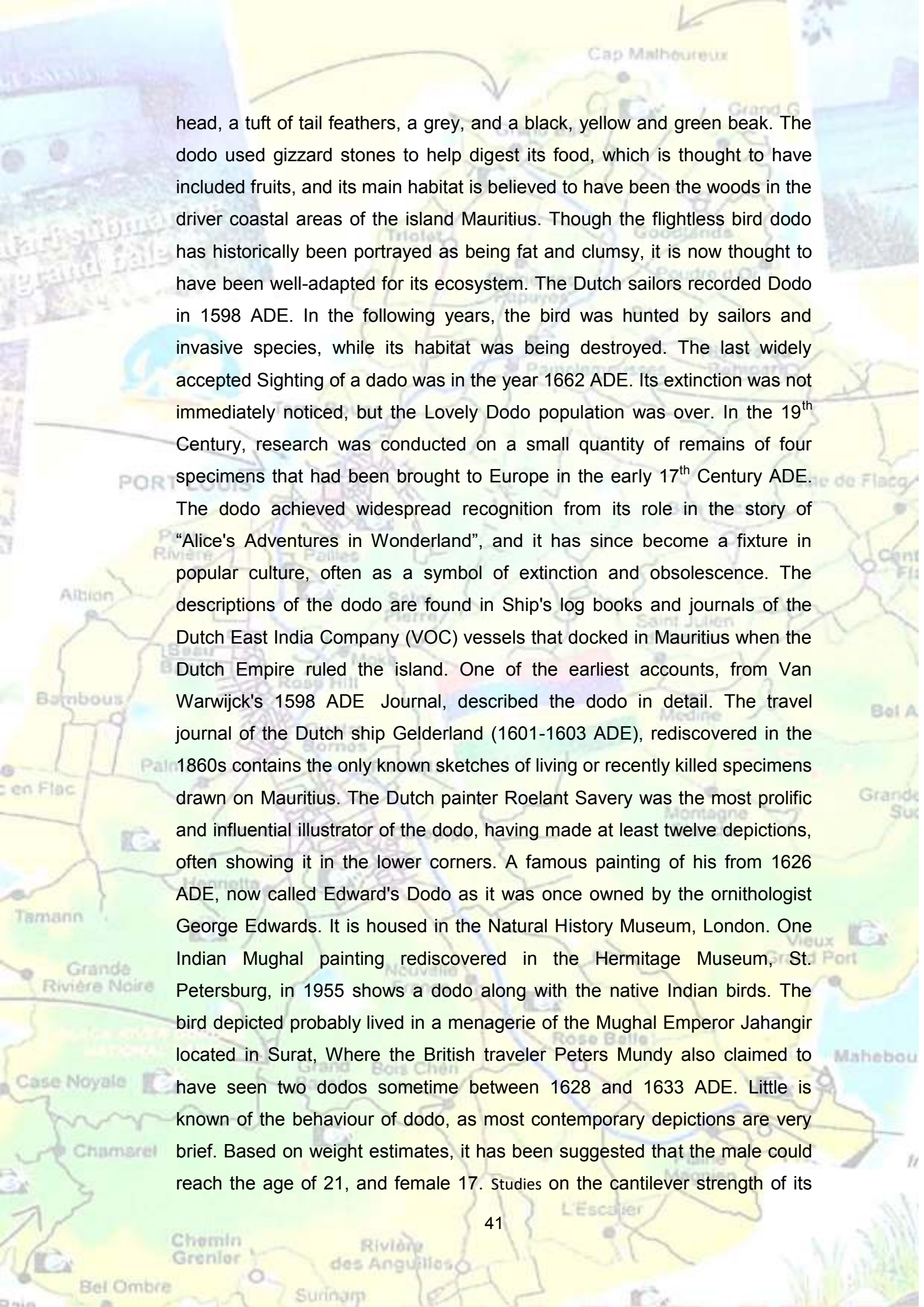


Chapter. 3

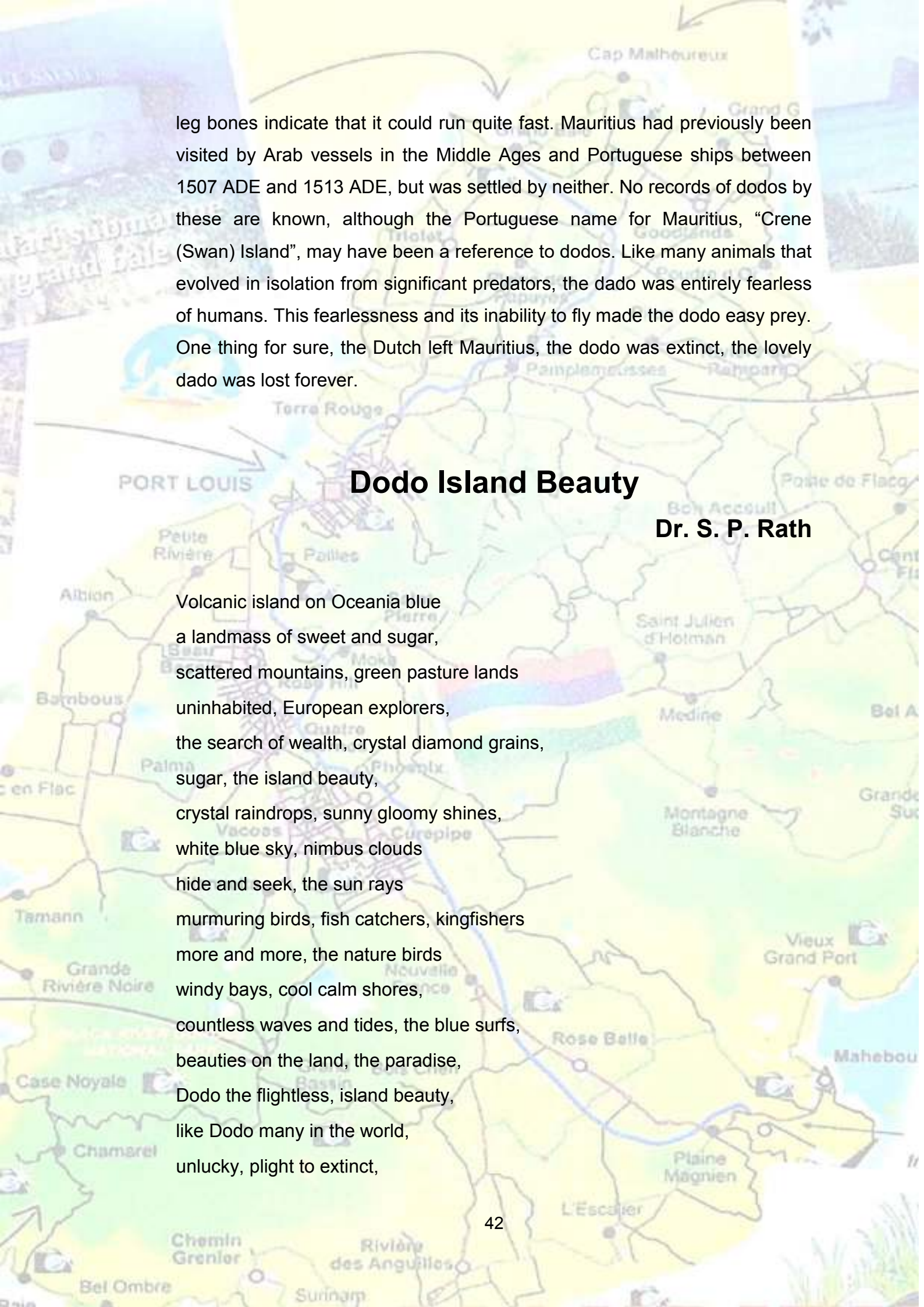
Lovely Dodo - Mauritius

Dodo is the love, the lovely bird lives in the heart of the people. Mauritius is called Dodo Island in poetic expressions. The coat of arms of Mauritius consists of a Dodo Bird and Sambur Deer Which symbolize the extinct and present wildlife; they support two sugar canes indicating the importance of sugar for the local economy. The shield is divided into four sections. The Ship in the first quarter refers to the European settlers of Mauritius Island, the Portuguese, Dutch, French and British respectively. The second quarter of the shield shows three Palm trees for the tropical vegetation and three dependency islands of Mauritius: the Cargados, Agalega islands and Rodrigues Island. In the third quarter, the Key symbolizes and identifies the strategic importance of Mauritius. The fourth quarter of the shield shows the island as the star of the Indian Ocean. On a ribbon below, the country's motto *Stella clavisquemarisindici* (Star and the Key of the Indian Ocean) is displayed in Latin.

Dodo is a story, a fairy tale for kids. The dodo (*Raphus Cucullatus*) is an extinct flightless bird that was endemic to Mauritius. The closest relative of dodo was flightless Rodrigues Solitaire, also extinct. The two birds formed the subfamily Raphinae, a clade of extinct flightless birds that were a part of the family which includes pigeons and doves. Today, the closest living relative of dodo is the Nicobar pigeon of Nicobar Island of India. Similarly, the Reunion ibis on Reunion sacred ibis is an extinct species of ibis that was endemic to the volcanic island of Reunion in the Indian Ocean. Some sub-fossil remains show the dodo measured around 62.6 - 75 centimeters i.e., 2.05 to 2.46 feet in height and might have weighted 10.6 to 17.5 kilograms in the wild. The information of dodo's appearance in life is evidenced only by drawings, Paintings, and written accounts from the 17th century records accounts and literature. The dodo's exact appearance in life remains unresolved, and little is known about its behaviour. It has been depicted in the writings and paintings with brownish-grey, plumage, yellow feet, naked



head, a tuft of tail feathers, a grey, and a black, yellow and green beak. The dodo used gizzard stones to help digest its food, which is thought to have included fruits, and its main habitat is believed to have been the woods in the driver coastal areas of the island Mauritius. Though the flightless bird dodo has historically been portrayed as being fat and clumsy, it is now thought to have been well-adapted for its ecosystem. The Dutch sailors recorded Dodo in 1598 ADE. In the following years, the bird was hunted by sailors and invasive species, while its habitat was being destroyed. The last widely accepted Sighting of a dado was in the year 1662 ADE. Its extinction was not immediately noticed, but the Lovely Dodo population was over. In the 19th Century, research was conducted on a small quantity of remains of four specimens that had been brought to Europe in the early 17th Century ADE. The dodo achieved widespread recognition from its role in the story of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland", and it has since become a fixture in popular culture, often as a symbol of extinction and obsolescence. The descriptions of the dodo are found in Ship's log books and journals of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) vessels that docked in Mauritius when the Dutch Empire ruled the island. One of the earliest accounts, from Van Warwijck's 1598 ADE Journal, described the dodo in detail. The travel journal of the Dutch ship Gelderland (1601-1603 ADE), rediscovered in the 1860s contains the only known sketches of living or recently killed specimens drawn on Mauritius. The Dutch painter Roelant Savery was the most prolific and influential illustrator of the dodo, having made at least twelve depictions, often showing it in the lower corners. A famous painting of his from 1626 ADE, now called Edward's Dodo as it was once owned by the ornithologist George Edwards. It is housed in the Natural History Museum, London. One Indian Mughal painting rediscovered in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg, in 1955 shows a dodo along with the native Indian birds. The bird depicted probably lived in a menagerie of the Mughal Emperor Jahangir located in Surat, Where the British traveler Peters Mundy also claimed to have seen two dodos sometime between 1628 and 1633 ADE. Little is known of the behaviour of dodo, as most contemporary depictions are very brief. Based on weight estimates, it has been suggested that the male could reach the age of 21, and female 17. Studies on the cantilever strength of its

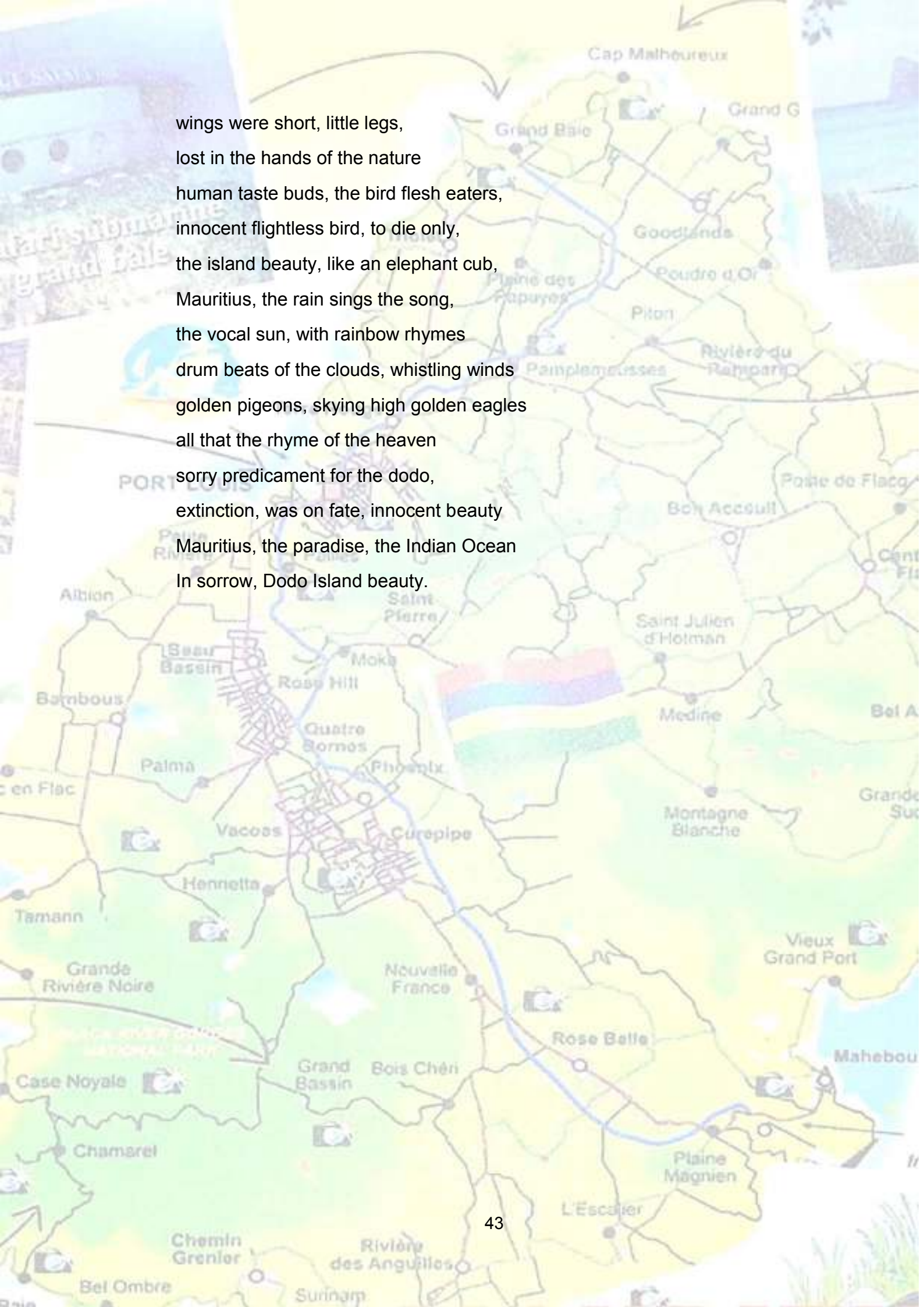


leg bones indicate that it could run quite fast. Mauritius had previously been visited by Arab vessels in the Middle Ages and Portuguese ships between 1507 ADE and 1513 ADE, but was settled by neither. No records of dodos by these are known, although the Portuguese name for Mauritius, “Crene (Swan) Island”, may have been a reference to dodos. Like many animals that evolved in isolation from significant predators, the dodo was entirely fearless of humans. This fearlessness and its inability to fly made the dodo easy prey. One thing for sure, the Dutch left Mauritius, the dodo was extinct, the lovely dodo was lost forever.

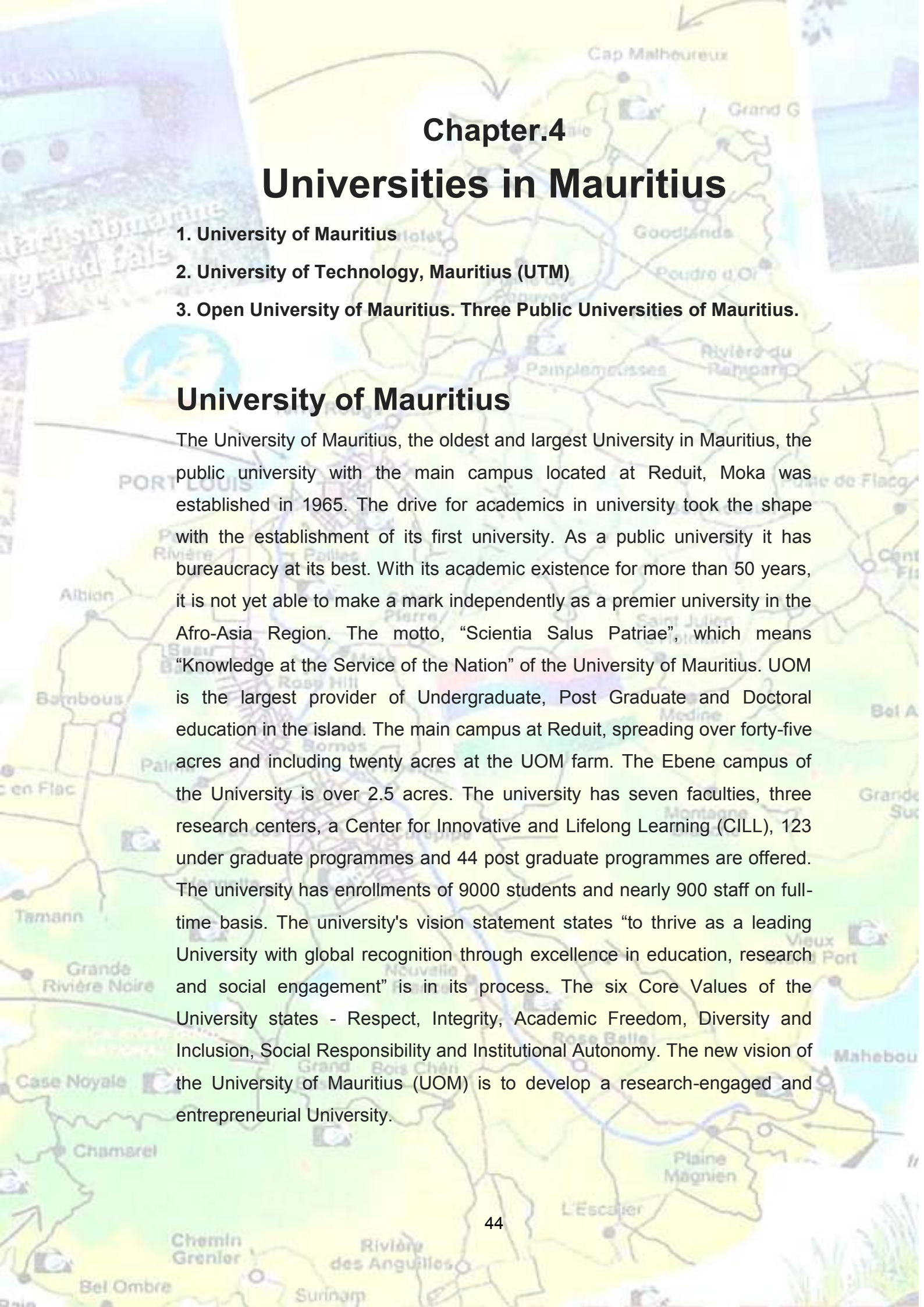
Dodo Island Beauty

Dr. S. P. Rath

Volcanic island on Oceania blue
a landmass of sweet and sugar,
scattered mountains, green pasture lands
uninhabited, European explorers,
the search of wealth, crystal diamond grains,
sugar, the island beauty,
crystal raindrops, sunny gloomy shines,
white blue sky, nimbus clouds
hide and seek, the sun rays
murmuring birds, fish catchers, kingfishers
more and more, the nature birds
windy bays, cool calm shores,
countless waves and tides, the blue surfs,
beauties on the land, the paradise,
Dodo the flightless, island beauty,
like Dodo many in the world,
unlucky, plight to extinct,



wings were short, little legs,
lost in the hands of the nature
human taste buds, the bird flesh eaters,
innocent flightless bird, to die only,
the island beauty, like an elephant cub,
Mauritius, the rain sings the song,
the vocal sun, with rainbow rhymes
drum beats of the clouds, whistling winds
golden pigeons, sky high golden eagles
all that the rhyme of the heaven
sorry predicament for the dodo,
extinction, was on fate, innocent beauty
Mauritius, the paradise, the Indian Ocean
In sorrow, Dodo Island beauty.



Chapter.4

Universities in Mauritius

1. University of Mauritius
2. University of Technology, Mauritius (UTM)
3. Open University of Mauritius. Three Public Universities of Mauritius.

University of Mauritius

The University of Mauritius, the oldest and largest University in Mauritius, the public university with the main campus located at Reduit, Moka was established in 1965. The drive for academics in university took the shape with the establishment of its first university. As a public university it has bureaucracy at its best. With its academic existence for more than 50 years, it is not yet able to make a mark independently as a premier university in the Afro-Asia Region. The motto, “Scientia Salus Patriae”, which means “Knowledge at the Service of the Nation” of the University of Mauritius. UOM is the largest provider of Undergraduate, Post Graduate and Doctoral education in the island. The main campus at Reduit, spreading over forty-five acres and including twenty acres at the UOM farm. The Ebene campus of the University is over 2.5 acres. The university has seven faculties, three research centers, a Center for Innovative and Lifelong Learning (CILL), 123 under graduate programmes and 44 post graduate programmes are offered. The university has enrollments of 9000 students and nearly 900 staff on full-time basis. The university's vision statement states “to thrive as a leading University with global recognition through excellence in education, research and social engagement” is in its process. The six Core Values of the University states - Respect, Integrity, Academic Freedom, Diversity and Inclusion, Social Responsibility and Institutional Autonomy. The new vision of the University of Mauritius (UOM) is to develop a research-engaged and entrepreneurial University.

University of Technology, Mauritius: UTM

In the year 2000, with the merging of Mauritius Institute of Public Administration and Management and SI TRAC Ltd. The University of Technology, Mauritius (UTM) was created. This initiation was aimed to cater the increasing demand of Information and communication technology (ICT) and management professionals in Mauritius. The ambition of UTM is to become a major service provider in the field of IT, management, finance, sustainable development and in other allied areas. UTM operates under the aegis of the Ministry of Education and is governed by the UTM act 2000. UTM has a focused vision to be a leading university with international recognition for a sustainable future. UTM provides multi-level tertiary education in disciplines to meet the needs of Mauritius. The University serves as a center for fostering cooperation, partnership and exchange of knowledge with public and private sectors and the academic community. UTM promotes entrepreneurship and a complete education amongst students. UTM has many foreign students in its campus and Mauritius provides a conducive atmosphere for the foreign nationals.

University of Technology, Mauritius (UTM) has an International Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) partnership of Chhatrapati Shahu Institute of Business Education and Research (CSIBER), Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India. Both higher education institutions have organized faculty exchange programmes, joint International Conferences, joint M.Sc. Program, research paper publications, Keynote speech deliveries, research exchanges, cultural exchanges and academia fraternity with warm hearts shared and cared. Both are committed to go many thousand miles in cooperation and collaborations. Mauritius as the "Little India" shares many bondages with India. CSIBER & UTM have plans and strategies to go with a global consortium of academic exchange and cooperations. Both have shared adjunct professors in the areas of Business Management, Environmental Science, Computer Science, Economics, Law, Research and Social Sciences for the benefit of the students' community through online and offline classes.



**Reception at UTM, Class Rooms Building
(Academic Building)**





UTM Campus











**Professors of Intellectual Collaboration
UTM, Mauritius with CSIBER, India**



Friendship Gesture – Prof. Dr. S. P. Rath, Director, CSIBER, India with Dr. Dinesh Hurreeram, Director General (Vice-Chancellor), University of Technology,



**Mauritius – Meeting in Mauritius
Welcome of Prof. Dr. S. P. Rath by
Dr. Amitabye V. L. Ramma of UTM, Mauritius**



Prof. Dr. S. P. Rath with the galaxy of Professors of UTM, Mauritius in UTM Academic Building

Open University of Mauritius

Open University of Mauritius (OU) is a fastest growing public University that enrolls more than 12000 students. By the act of 2010 by the Parliament of Mauritius - Open University of Mauritius was finally proclaimed on 12 July 2012. The university is known for accessibility, quality, affordability and flexibility. OU is a tertiary education institution in Mauritius. The University organized its first graduation Ceremony for 498 Graduates in the year 2015. The Open University of Mauritius is a member of the Association of the Commonwealth Universities, International council for Open and distance education, African Council for distance Education, International Association of Universities, Association of African Universities as some of its hallmarks. Indira Gandhi National Open University (India) works as a partner of Open University of Mauritius. Dr. Kaviraj Sharma Sukon is the current Director General of OU. Open University provides Diploma, Undergraduate Degree, Master Degree and Doctorate Degree Programs.

Chapter – 5

Professors of Intellectual Collaborations

Intellectual collaborations are the need of the time globally for the academic growth and advancements in the university's education and research. In CSIBER, India our drive of going global across continents for research, exchange of students and professors, improvements in the curriculums and the pedagogy, we have an amicable MoU (Memorandum of Understanding). University of Technology, Mauritius is one of the key partners of CSIBER, India. We have mutually exchanged our professors physically and virtually for the benefits of academia. Knowledge is shared, class deliveries were conducted, modules we taught, joint collaborated Master Program – M.Sc. Environmental Health Engineering and Food Safety has been accredited by HEC (Higher Council of Education), Government of Mauritius. We in our intellectual knowledge sharing have shared many international conferences' keynote addresses, conference papers publications in the UGC CARE listed and highly reputed International Journals. Many of our professors have travelled across the Indian Ocean in intellectual collaborations. The intellectual collaboration has led to a fraternity of India with the little India (Maurice). Intellectual discourses and deliveries of themes of new world order have designed our further expansionism in knowledge wisdom and the academia has been geared up for the new and advancements. The fruit of the collaboration will be sweeter in the days to come.

Name: **Prof. Dr. Hemant Chitto**

Designation: Adjunct Professor of CSIBER, Professor of Management in UTM

Email: UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

Qualifications: M.A. Ph.D.

UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

SUBJECTS EXPERTISE

Human Resource Management, Strategic Management, Organization Behaviour, International Business, Talent Management, Business Communication, Consumer Behaviour, Public Policy, Introduction to Research Methodology, International Business Environment, Project Management, Entrepreneurship





PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Working as Professor, University of Technology, Mauritius

30 Years Experience in Lecturing and Industry in Mauritius, in Training and Consultancy, Research and Administration. Successfully supervised 11 M.Phil/PhD degrees

Has been Ag. Director General of the UTM for nearly 2 years, Head of School for more than 6 years, Head of Department for 4 years

Conducted some 10 International Research Projects and provided Consultancies including for Industry, for Government of Mauritius, for World Bank, CIDA/CAFRAD, UNICEF, Commonwealth Secretariat etc.

Has been member of several Board of Directors and very active in Community Service

MEMBERSHIPS & RECOGNITIONS

Chartered Member of the Institute of Logistics and Transport Member

Charter Member of the Rotary Club of Ebene, Mauritius

PUBLICATIONS

2 Books Published in the Area of Business Management

Published 7 book chapters

2 Edited Books on Development Management and in Industrial Relation

Sixty-one Research papers Published in the International Referred Journals

Some fifty International Conference Research Papers Presented

Editor of one International Research Journal

Regular Paper Reviewer

CONFERENCE PRESENTED / ATTENDED / Organized

Participated as a Keynote speaker in 5 International Conferences in foreign countries

Conducted more than one thousand hours plus training sessions for the Industry and Academia world

Member of the Organizing Committee some 6 International Conferences and more than 120 academic/professional events

Name: **Dr. Needesh Ramphul**

Designation: Adjunct Professor

Email: UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

Qualifications: M.B.A., Ph.D.

UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

SUBJECTS EXPERTISE

Human Resource Management, Strategic Management, Organisation and Management, International Business, Organisational behaviour, Performance Management System, International Human Resource Management, Research Methodology, Business Research Methodology, Business Ethics and Governance, Organisation Theory and Behaviour, Talent Management, Leadership and change Management



PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Working as Associate Professor at University of Technology Mauritius for 18 years

Five Years' Experience in Textile Industry and two years' experience working in an investment company in Mauritius

Conducted more than 20 Research Projects and Consultancies and published papers in international journals and conferences

MEMBERSHIPS & RECOGNITIONS

Fulbright Scholar in New University for nine months as a visiting research Scholar, 2008

Best performing student at the faculty of Law and Management at the University of Mauritius

MBA with Distinction Awarded by the University of Mauritius

PUBLICATIONS:

Book Published based on PhD thesis

Chapters in book published

Ten Research papers Published in the International Referred Journals

Nineteen International Conference Research Papers Presented

Reviewer of one International Research Journal

CONFERENCE PRESENTED / ATTENDED / Organized

Participated as a Keynote speaker in 1 International Conference in foreign countries

Part of organizing committee in 2 international conferences



Name : **Dr. Soolakshna Desai Lukea Bhiwajee**

Designation: Adjunct Professor

Email: UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

Qualifications: Ph.D.

UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

SUBJECTS EXPERTISE

Management, Human Resource Management/ Green HRM, Public Sector Management, Fundamentals of Occupational Safety & Health, Social Sustainability, Values & Ethics

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Over twenty years of Teaching Experience at both Undergraduate and Post Graduate levels

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCE

Chairperson Health & Safety Committee

Chairperson Undergraduate & Post Graduate Dissertation Committees

Academic Council, School Board & Research Degree Committee member

Head of Department, Department of Environment, Science & Social Sustainability



MEMBERSHIPS

Member of the British Academy of Management

PUBLICATIONS:

17 Papers presented in International Conferences

15 Papers published in peer reviewed, impact factor journals

02 International Book Chapters

CONFERENCE PRESENTED / ATTENDED / Organized

Over 50 Workshops, Seminars & Conferences attended



Name: **Dr. Yuvraj SUNECHER**

Designation: Adjunct Professor

Email: UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

Qualifications: Master in Financial Economics, MBA, Ph.D.

UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

SUBJECT EXPERTISE:

1. Finance 2. Statistics 3. Econometrics 4. Management
5. Economics 6. Mathematics

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Over sixteen years of Teaching Experience at both Undergraduate and Post Graduate levels

ACADEMICS:

- 2018 PhD University of Mauritius
- 2012 Masters in Business Administration (Management College of South Africa)
- 2007 Master in Financial Economics (University of Mauritius)
- 1999 BSc (Hons) Mathematics (University of Mauritius)

**RESEARCH PAPER - PRESENTATION & PUBLICATION:**

- 15 Papers presented at International Conferences
- 32 Papers published in peer-reviewed, impact factor journals
- 01 International Book Chapters

WORKSHOPS/ SEMINARS/ CONFERENCES ATTENDED:

Over 50 Workshops, Seminars & Conferences attended

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCE:

- Chairperson Module Bank Committee
- Programme Director for B.Sc. (Hons) Financial Services with Law



Name: **Dr. HavishaVaghjee**

Designation: Adjunct Professor

Email: UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

Qualifications: Master of Science in eBusiness, Ph.D(Online Learning)

UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

Designation: Senior Lecturer School of Business Management and Finance
University of Technology, Mauritius



SUBJECTS **EXPERTISE:** Marketing Management, Relationship Marketing, Marketing Psychology, Consumer Behaviour, Marketing Communication, Global Marketing, Digital Marketing and Social Media Marketing.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Working at the University of Technology Mauritius since 2007 to date. Currently Senior Lecturer in the Department of Business Management and Law.

Past experience as Lecturer at CDAC School of Advanced Computing (University of Mauritius) from 2004 to 2007

Industry experience as Client Service/Media Manager at Grey Worldwide Advertising Mauritius from 2000 to 2004.

Completed courses on How to teach online by Future Learn, Certificate in Higher Education Management for Developing Countries, Train the Trainer Certificate in Training Needs Analysis and Generic Design of Training Programs, Courses on online education by eLearning Africa (Learn how to create your own engaging online education & training content and Create Video Training Content), Advanced Certificate in Development of Technical Education to meet Global Needs (NITTTR, Chennai, India)

Actively involved in academic research and projects

ACADEMICS

2022 Doctor of Philosophy in the field of Online Learning - University of Technology Mauritius

2004 Master of Science in e-Business - University of Mauritius

2000 Bachelor Degree of Commerce - University of Pune, India

MEMBERSHIPS & RECOGNITIONS

- Representative of the Academic Council and School Board at University of Technology Mauritius
- Member of the School Quality Assurance Committee, Dissertation Committee, Course Promotion Team, Alumni Relations Unit, Work Placement Committee.

PUBLICATIONS:

Assessing the Technological Adeptness of University Students in Mauritius, Taylors' 6th Teaching and Learning Conference 2013, TTLC 2013, Published in Science Direct, Procedia-Social and Behavioural Sciences, 2014, ELSEVIER, Vol 123, Page 63-71.

Applying the Community of Inquiry Framework to explore the sense of community on Moodle, 2016 IEEE International Conference on Emerging Technologies and Innovative Business Practices for the Transformation of Societies.

Instructional approaches to increase student's engagement in the new normal learning setting, Book chapter in Academic Voices – A Conversation on New Approaches to Teaching and Learning in the post Covid World, Elsevier Ltd, Publication date: April 2022.

Participatory learning culture: From spectators to creators in online learning environments, Book chapter in Academic Voices – A Conversation on New Approaches to Teaching and Learning in the post-Covid World, Elsevier Ltd, Publication date: April 2022.

CONFERENCE PRESENTED / ATTENDED / Organized

Assessing the technological and pedagogical supports of distance education institutions in Mauritius, Conference Proceedings IEEE AFRICON 2013.

Assessing the use of digital pedagogy for adult learners in Mauritius, International HRD Conference Mauritius 2013. Are we ready for online learning? Case study of higher institutions of learning in Mauritius, 2014 DEASA Conference Mauritius.

Chairperson of Publicity and Public Relations Committee for two international conferences in collaboration with the University of Technology Mauritius

IEEE Emergitech 2016 Conference

World Finance Conference (2018)

Name: **Dr. Deepika Faugoo**

Designation: Adjunct Professor

Email: UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

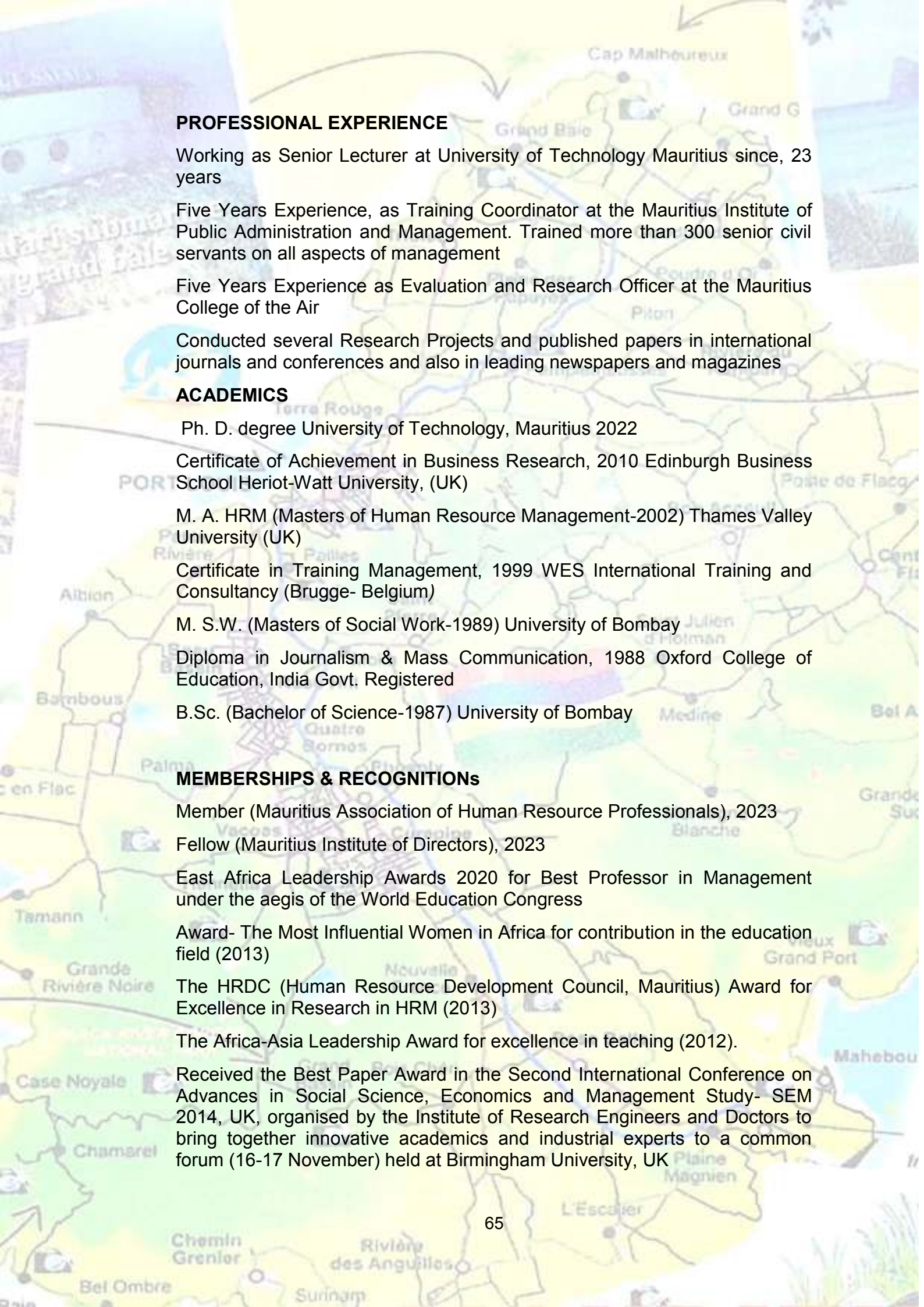
Qualifications: Ph.D.

UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

SUBJECTS EXPERTISE

Human Resource Management, Strategic Human Resource Management, Organisation and Management, Employee well-being, Organisational behaviour, Gender, Equality & Diversity, Gender and Leadership, Gender gap, Leadership, Teams and Empowerment, Society, Work & People, Talent Management, Performance Management, Management of Change, Business Ethics and Governance, Organisation Theory and Behaviour, Business Communication, Life skills and work practices, Managerial Psychology, Employee Counselling and wellness





PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Working as Senior Lecturer at University of Technology Mauritius since, 23 years

Five Years Experience, as Training Coordinator at the Mauritius Institute of Public Administration and Management. Trained more than 300 senior civil servants on all aspects of management

Five Years Experience as Evaluation and Research Officer at the Mauritius College of the Air

Conducted several Research Projects and published papers in international journals and conferences and also in leading newspapers and magazines

ACADEMICS

Ph. D. degree University of Technology, Mauritius 2022

Certificate of Achievement in Business Research, 2010 Edinburgh Business School Heriot-Watt University, (UK)

M. A. HRM (Masters of Human Resource Management-2002) Thames Valley University (UK)

Certificate in Training Management, 1999 WES International Training and Consultancy (Brugge- Belgium)

M. S.W. (Masters of Social Work-1989) University of Bombay

Diploma in Journalism & Mass Communication, 1988 Oxford College of Education, India Govt. Registered

B.Sc. (Bachelor of Science-1987) University of Bombay

MEMBERSHIPS & RECOGNITIONS

Member (Mauritius Association of Human Resource Professionals), 2023

Fellow (Mauritius Institute of Directors), 2023

East Africa Leadership Awards 2020 for Best Professor in Management under the aegis of the World Education Congress

Award- The Most Influential Women in Africa for contribution in the education field (2013)

The HRDC (Human Resource Development Council, Mauritius) Award for Excellence in Research in HRM (2013)

The Africa-Asia Leadership Award for excellence in teaching (2012).

Received the Best Paper Award in the Second International Conference on Advances in Social Science, Economics and Management Study- SEM 2014, UK, organised by the Institute of Research Engineers and Doctors to bring together innovative academics and industrial experts to a common forum (16-17 November) held at Birmingham University, UK

Graduate Member (CIPD-UK-2002) *Chartered Institute of Personnel & Development. (UK)*

PUBLICATIONS

Chapters in book published

Research papers Published in the International Referred Journals

International Conference Research Papers Presented

Reviewer of two book chapters for international book

Name: **Prof. Viraj Fulena**

Designation: Adjunct Professor

Email: UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

Qualifications: LL.M., Ph.D.

UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

SUPERVISION, RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION



Dissertation Supervision:

Supervised 100 + dissertations at both undergraduate and post graduate level.

Books:

Wrote four books in Law at both Undergraduate and Postgraduate level for the Open University Mauritius

Publications in International Peer Reviewed Journals:

Fulena, V., &Chittoo, H. B. (2023). The “Arbitral Immunity” Dilemma – What is the Balance? *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal*, 10(2). 465-473. DOI:10.14738/assrj.102.14129

Fulena, V., &Chittoo, H. B. (2023). Human Rights Protection of Detainees and Victims? Is Mauritius Falling Behind? *Journal of Business, Management, and Social Studies*, 3(1), 25-33. <https://doi.org/10.53748/jbms.v3i1.54>

Exploring the Influence of the Financial Services Sector Evolution on Economic Finance in Mauritius, *International Journal of Social Science And Human Research*, DOI: 10.47191/ijsshr/v6-i5-30

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR ANTI- MONEY LAUNDERING IN MAURITIUS, *RUSSIAN LAW JOURNAL* Volume XI (2023) Issue 3, <https://doi.org/10.52783/rj.v11i3.952>

Are the Rights of Detainees and Victims Sufficiently Protected in Mauritius? A Comparative Study with UK, *International Journal of Social Science And Human Research*, DOI: 10.47191/ijsshr/v6-i3-47

SHOULD THE COURTS PRESERVE, STRENGTHEN OR WEAKEN THE APPLICATION OF PAROLE EVIDENCERULE FROM ENGLISH CONTRACT LAW PERSPECTIVE? *International Journal of Social Sciences and Management Review*, <https://doi.org/10.37602/IJSSMR.2023.6201>

“A Critical Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Sanctions in the Promotion of Human Rights.” Viraj Fulena and Hemant B. Chittoo. 2023, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24941/ijcr.44846.02.2023>

International Commercial Litigation and Arbitration Research Essay, *International Journal of Social Science And Human Research*, Volume 06 Issue 02 February 2023, DOI: 10.47191/ijsshr/v6-i2-70

Examining the Effects of the Recent AML/CFT Legislation in Mauritius, Viraj Fulena, Hemant B. Chittoo, D. Gaël Henriette-Bolli, *Journal Website: www.ibms.site* (e-ISSN 2798-6209), *J. Bus. Mgt. Soc. Studies* 3(1) 50-65 (2023), DOI: <https://doi.org/10.53748/jbms.v3i1.57> “Financial Crimes Originate from Financial Illiteracy” The Mauritian Context, Viraj Fulena, Hemant B. Chittoo, *Journal Website: www.ibms.site* (e-ISSN 2798-6209), *J. Bus. Mgt. Soc. Studies* 3(1) 34-49 (2023), DOI: <https://doi.org/10.53748/jbms.v3i1.58>



Name: **Mrs Mahadew Bhavna**

Designation: Adjunct Professor

Email: UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY,
MAURITIUS

Qualifications: L.L.M., L.L.D.

UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

SUBJECTS EXPERTISE

Corporate law, Financial Law, International
Economic Law, Legal Research
Methodology, General law

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Working as Lecturer in Law at University of Technology Mauritius for 1 year

Five Years Experience in part time teaching in Mauritius

Published papers in international journals, conferences participation and book chapters.

MEMBERSHIPS & RECOGNITIONS

LL.M. with Distinction Awarded by the University of Mauritius

PUBLICATIONS

2 Chapters in book published

Ten Research papers Published in the International Referred Journals

8 International Conference Research Papers Presented

Reviewer of three International Research Journal

CONFERENCE PRESENTED / ATTENDED / Organized

Participated in 10 Virtual International Conferences in foreign countries



Name: **Dr. SAIB AslamAly El-Faidal**

Designation: Adjunct Professor

Email: UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY,
MAURITIUS

Qualifications: Ph.D.

UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS



SUBJECTS EXPERTISE

Applied Mathematics, Statistical Modelling and Forecasting, Optimization and Metaheuristics, Techniques, Data Science

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Over fifteen years of Teaching Experience at both Undergraduate and Post Graduate levels

ACADEMICS

2014 Ph.D., University of Mauritius

2003 B.Sc. (Hons.) Mathematics, University of Mauritius

RESEARCH PAPER - PRESENTATION & PUBLICATION

15 Papers published in peer reviewed, impact factor journals

02 packages for software published (R and Mathematica)

WORKSHOPS/ SEMINARS/ CONFERENCES ATTENDED

Over 30 Workshops, Seminars & Conferences attended

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCE

Elected member of Health & Safety Committee

Chairperson of Undergraduate & Post Graduate Dissertation Committees

Name: **Leenshya Gunnoo**

Designation: Adjunct Professor

Email: UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

Qualifications: B.Sc. Honors, ACCA., M.Phil.

UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS



SUBJECTS EXPERTISE

Accounting and Finance

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Lecturer (Full time), Department of Accounting, Finance and Economics, University of Technology, Mauritius

Analyst / Senior Analyst – Public Financial Management Unit, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development

Analyst / Senior Analyst – Anti Money Laundering Unit, Analyst / Senior Analyst – Anti Money Laundering Unit

Analyst / Senior Analyst – Financial Reporting Unit, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Analyst / Senior Analyst – Local Authority Governance Unit, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Lecturer (Part-time), Open University of Mauritius

Lecturer/Trainer (Part-time), Sheffield School of Accountancy

Lecturer (Part-time), Greenwich University, Pakistan - Mauritius Branch Campus

Assistant Accountant - General Ledger, Huawei Technologies Ltd, Mauritius Accounting Shared Service Centre

Accounts Assistant (Reporting) – Life Business, British American Insurance (BAI) / National Insurance

Officer - Employment Division, Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations, Employment and Training

Co-operative Officer - Co-operatives Division, Ministry of Business, Enterprise and Co-operatives

KEY SKILLS AND EXPERTISE

Around 9 years full-time experience in financial services, with a sound knowledge of accounting and finance.

Computer literate to a required standard with a range of applications and software packages which include: user of Excel, Word, PowerPoint and Outlook, and knowledge of Oracles System.

Organized knowledge on accounting standards mainly IAS / IFRS.

Fluent in English and French, oral and written.

Ability to build and maintain good relationship across business units.

Good team player with ability to work independently.

Name: **Dr. AMITABYE (VIMLA) LUXIMON-RAMMA**

Designation: Adjunct Professor

Email: UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

Qualifications: M.Sc., Ph.D.

UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

Teaching Experience

19 years of experience in the teaching industry, currently working as Senior Lecturer at the School of Health Sciences, University of Technology Mauritius. Adjunct Faculty at the Chandigarh University Punjab and Adjunct Faculty at the Texila American University Guyana since 2018.

Subject Expertise

Environmental Science, Public Health Engineering, Health Services Management, Analytical Chemistry and Biochemistry, Biomedical Sciences, Climate Change and Health, Pharmacology and Pharmacokinetics, Phytotherapy and Phytoneutraceuticals, Clinical Studies



Membership

Royal Society of Biology, UK
Society for Education and Training, UK
Editorial Board Member, Texila International Journal of Public Health
PhD Advisory Committee, Texila American University
Academic Council, Mauritius Institute of Health
Quality Assurance Coordinator: School of Health Sciences, UTM (2016-2018 and 2020-2022)

Editorial Board, UTM e-Magazine

Academic Council, UTM (2018-2020)

Chairperson Undergraduate Dissertation Committee, UTM

Postgraduate Dissertation Committee • Chairperson and member of Bid Evaluation Committee, UTM

GEF-7 Chemicals & Waste ISLANDS Project Coordination Committee, UNDP (2020-2021).

Project Steering Committee on the Minamata Inventory Assessment project, Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Disaster and Beach Management, Mauritius (2016-2018).

Executive Member, Society of Biology – Mauritius

Vice-President - Association pour le Développement Durable (2019-2021)

Financial Auditor, Mauritius Marathi Mandali Federation since 2018

President Shree Gajanun Ashram Temple (2018-2019)

Visiting Research Associate, Institute of Education (IoE), University of London, UK (Jun-Oct 2012). Guest lecturer University of East London, UK (Feb-May 2014).

Curriculum/Programme Development: 12

Number of PhD students: 10 Completed and 15 Ongoing

Number of MSc projects supervised: 33 completed and 6 Ongoing

Number of research publications: 27 Book chapters: 2 Refereed

Conference and Scientific meetings: 18

Seminar/Workshop/FDP Attended: 26

Language: English/French/Creole/Hindi/Marathi.



Name: **Dr. Preeya Vijayalakshmee Ramasamy Coolen**

Designation: Adjunct Professor

Email: UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

Qualifications: B.Eng., Ph.D.



UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

SUBJECTS EXPERTISE

Environmental Sustainability, Environmental

Accounting, Waste Management, Climate Change

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Over fifteen years of Teaching Experience at both Undergraduate and Post Graduate levels

RESEARCH PAPER - PRESENTATION & PUBLICATION

4 Papers presented at International Conferences

5 Papers published in peer-reviewed journals

WORKSHOPS/ SEMINARS/ CONFERENCES ATTENDED

Numerous National and International Workshops, Seminars & Conferences attended

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCE

Chairperson and member of Undergraduate & Post Graduate Dissertation Committees

Academic Council, School Board & Research Degree Committee member

Head of Department, Department of Environment, Science & Social Sustainability

Member of organizing committees of local and international conferences and workshops

Name: **Dr. Nassirah Laloo**

Designation: Adjunct Professor

Email: UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

Qualifications: M.Sc., Ph.D.



UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MAURITIUS

Expertise and Field of Interest:

Computer/ Computational Science and Engineering | Wireless Sensor Networks | Digital, Interactive and Immersive Media Design | Human-Computer Interaction



WORK EXPERIENCE (UTM)

SENIOR LECTURER (2022 to date) /

LECTURER (2006-2022)

PROGRAMME DIRECTOR/ COORDINATOR

LIAISON OFFICER – University Industry linkages

FOUNDING MEMBER (UTM Immersive Media Lab)

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT 2017-2019

EXPERIENCE IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS 2015-2022

RESEARCH ASSISTANT 2005-2006

VOLUNTEER

Secretary of the UNESCO National IFAP Committee Mauritius 2020 to date

NATIONAL JURY PANEL MEMBER Mauritius Institute of Education Code Craft 2019, 2018, 2017

COMMITTEE MEMBER Mauritius Research Council (MRC) Education/Research panel to improve performance of Mauritius on the Global Innovation Index 2018-2019

NEWSLETTER DESIGN Ministry of Tertiary Education 2010

REGIONAL JUROR National Productivity and Competitiveness Council (NPCC) CAT competition (2009, 2008) InnovEd competition (2009, 2008)

NATIONAL JUROR Independent Commission against Corruption (ICAC) Anti-Corruption Pictorial sign competition 2013

CHAIRPERSON DESIGN PANEL UTM E-Magazine, Edition 2021

PARTICIPATION

PUBLICATION PANEL CO-CHAIR IEEE AFRICON 2013

MEDIA/ WEBSITE DEVELOPER UTM TECHDAYS 2005 UTM BPOM 2006

CONTENT DEVELOPER International Tourism Sustainability Conference 2011

RESEARCH

Currently working on an MRIC Research Funded project entitled 'Immersive Technologies for Health and Wellness' (June 2023)

Publications - 09

CSIBER Professors in Intellectual Collaborations

Name: **Prof. Madhura K. Mane**

Designation: Dean, School of Business

Email: mkmane@siberindia.edu.in

Qualifications: MBA, MCA, M.Phil.



She has experience of more than 20 years in teaching PG and UG level programmes.

Her research interest areas are application of IT in management, particularly Information Systems, OB and Human Resource Management. She has published more than 16 research papers in different national and international journals and presented more than 15 papers in different international and national conferences. She has organized several national and international conferences, workshops and other events. She has attended several FDPs, including one at National Insurance Academy, Pune, NIMSME-Hyderabad, VIT, two at IIM-B and two from IIT-B. She has completed online courses from Australian Open University, University of Minnesota and Wharton online. Presently, she is the Chairperson of BOS of

HRM and a member of BOS of Computer Management, General Management and MBA (Environment Management). She is also a member of Library committee and RUSA core committee of the Institute.

Name: **Prof. (Dr.) S. P. Rath**

Designation: Professor and Director

Email: drsprath@siberindia.edu.in drsprath19@gmail.com

Qualifications: M. A., P.G.D.B.M., PGDCFR, Ph.D.



Dr. S. P. Rath has served for more than 29 years in the industry and academia in the United Kingdom, UAE, India, Saudi Arabia, and Africa. His areas of expertise are Marketing, International Business, Strategic Management, Research Methodology, IMC, Tourism & Hospitality Management and Advanced Research Methods. As a professor he has served in different universities of India, United Kingdom and Africa. More than 14 researchers have been awarded Ph.D. under his supervision. As a consultant he worked in several international consultancies and projects in the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Oman, Africa and Asia Pacific Forum Countries. In research publications he has published to his credit more than 80 research papers in International Journals, Research works presented in 70 plus International Conferences and more than 35 National Conferences. Ten books were published, including two book of English

poetry (Poems of the Portraits), and (Poems of the Portraits Revisited) in his portfolio. In the capacity of Professor, he taught course-works at Ph.D. Programs and several modules (courses) in Master Programs at different Universities. As a researcher he is working extensively on Ancient Indian Management System for Application in the New World Order.



Name: **Dr.Bindu Nandakumar Menon**

Designation: Associate Professor

Email: bindumenon@siberindia.edu.in

Qualifications: Ph.D., M.Phil., MBA, M. Com, B.Ed.

Dr Menon has rich experience spanning more than 20 years in teaching and 6 years in industry.

Her area of research interest is Behaviour issues, HR and IR.

She has published more than 18 research papers in different National and International journals. She attended more than 20 workshops and FDPs, presented more than 10 papers in different international and national conferences. She has worked as a Co-author of seven books for Shivaji



University Distance Education SIM Material for MBA in the area of human resource management, research methodology etc. She has also worked as an editor of SIM material. Presently she is BOS member of CSIBER and also BOS Syllabus Reform committee member of Shivaji University. She has worked in different committees of Shivaji University like Local Inspection Committee as well as at Institute level also.

Name: **Prof. Amar Dinkar Ekal**

Designation: Assistant Professor

Email: amarekal@siberindia.edu.in

Qualifications: M.Sc. (Statistics), MBA, DBM, DCP, M.Phil. (Com. & Mgt.)

Working as Assistant Professor in Quantitative Techniques & Operations Research for MBA from July, 2005. I have taught various topics related to Business Statistics & Operation Research.



Delivered talks on “SPSS Application Through Practical”, “Statistical Data Analysis Through SPSS”, “Use of Information Technology for Data Analysis”, “Use of Excel in Mathematics” as a Resource Person at various Institutes in Bangalore, Goa, Gulburga etc.

Worked as coordinator for UGC sponsored National Conference on “Business Excellence-Perspectives, Challenges & Strategies”. Joint coordinator for ICSSR Sponsored National Workshop on Excellence in Research.

Working on Major Research Project “Assessment of the Effectiveness and Impact of Jalyukt Shiva rAbhiyan: An Analytical Study of Maharashtra” under IMPRESS scheme funded by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) as a co-investigator.

Name: **Dr. Vadlamani Ravi Kishore Kumar**

Designation: Assistant Professor

Email: kishorekumarvr@siberindia.edu.in

Qualifications: M. A. (Quantitative Economics), M.Phil, Ph.D.

Completed his Masters from Andhra University, Visakhapatnam and received Doctoral Degree from Shivaji University, Kolhapur,



Maharashtra. Bharat. He has an experience of 17 years teaching and mentoring in the fields of Economics and Management, at Post Graduate level. His Research Interests are Economics, Management, Agri Business Management, Rural Marketing, International Trade, and Environmental Economics, Public Finance, Growth and Development and Financial Economics.

He has been a member of South Asian Journal of Management (SAJMR), an International Journal, which is published by the Institute. He is member of BOS (Economics), Paper Setting and syllabus committee, Faculty Representative-Career Development Cell, Executive Head: CSIBER Alumni Association

Member: Research Development Cell.

He has published 6 research papers on subject titles like International trade and Demonetization (Southern Economist), Ashwatha (YASHADA), Pune, Universal Research Analysis, Demonetization and Remonetization: Issues and Challenges for Global Business, (Conference Edited Book Publication) and National Conference on Contemporary Issues in India's Foreign Trade (Proceedings of UGC Sponsored) to mention few. He has Published a Self-Learning Material for Distance Mode Graduates on the subject Growth and Development Economics for Bharti University, Pune, Published a Text Book on International Business, an ISBN number publication. Mentored around 150+ Management Internships. Participated and presented 8 research papers in various National and International Conferences. Participated in more than 27 national conferences. He has contributed as Resource Person in 16 programs on subjects like Mathematical Economics, Basic Statistics, and Agribusiness Management in and around Kolhapur. Frequent contributor as Resource Person at Regional Agricultural Marketing Extension and Training Institute (RAMETI), Kolhapur, developed a Course Module for Village Officers on Agribusiness Markets and Management. Attended 08 Faculty Development Programs on Entrepreneurship Development, Econometrics for Management Research, Five Week FDP@IIM, Indor on Research Methodology and Case Teaching Methods etc., Empanelled IGNOU Faculty Counsellor, Module Developer for School of Business and School of Social Sciences at institute. Appointed as Adjunct Faculty at Vavuniya University, Sri Lanka and UTM, Mauritius. Life Time Member, Indian Commerce Association. He Believes in Life Values, Culture, Team Spirit and Integrity. He has achieved 1st Dan Black Belt in Korean Martial Art Taekwondo and Carnatic Classical Flute Player. Received Awards in the Same.

Name: Prof. Anuradha Gaikwad

Designation: Assistant Professor

Email: augaikwad@siberindia.edu.in

Qualifications: B Sc (Microbiology) MBA (HR & Marketing)

She has 11 years of teaching experience at PG level, 4 years of Industry experience and teaches Strategic Management and Soft Skills. Her areas of



interest include Sustainable lifestyles. She is the head of Language Lab and also the Chairperson of the Girls Hostel committee. She has also conducted workshops on Gender sensitisation for the Shivaji University Kolhapur.

Name: **Prof. Er. D. S. Mali**

Designation: Dean – School of Environmental Science & Management

Email: malids@sberindia.edu.in

Qualifications: M.E., GATE, B.E., D.C.E.



Er. Dhananjay Mali has Thirty years of teaching and research experience. He has been teaching programmes such as M.B.A., and M.Sc. His research areas are Environmental Engineering and Pollution Management. He has published about 16 research papers in National and International Journals and also presented research papers in more than 25 National and International conferences. He worked as a member in various bodies such as Engineering Institutes, Consultancies and other non-governmental organizations. He has membership of various professional bodies at the national and international level. He has worked as a Resource person and attended more than 40 conferences. He has undertaken various collaborative research projects. He offers consultancy in the areas such as water, Air, Soil and Solid waste analysis and monitoring. Presently, he is the Member of BOS of MBA (Environment Management) and M.Sc. (Environment & Safety). He is also a member of Exam Ad-Hoc committee, RUSA committee of the Institute and boys hostel committee.

Name: **Dr. Pooja M. Patil**

Designation: Assistant Professor

Email: pmpatil@siberindia.edu.in

Qualifications: M.Sc., M.B.A. PhD.



Dr. Pooja Patil has four years of experience in both teaching and research. She has experience instructing courses for the M.Sc. (Environment and Safety), and MBA (Environment) and her areas of expertise include solid waste management and biomedical waste. She has presented research papers at more than four national and international conferences, published about seven research papers in international journals, and attended more than nine workshops and conferences. She has worked on a number of group research initiatives. She provides consulting services in areas like green auditing, and monitoring and analysis of water, air, soil, and solid waste. She also serves as a member of BOS in MBA (Environment) and is a committee member for the Exam Ad-Hoc.

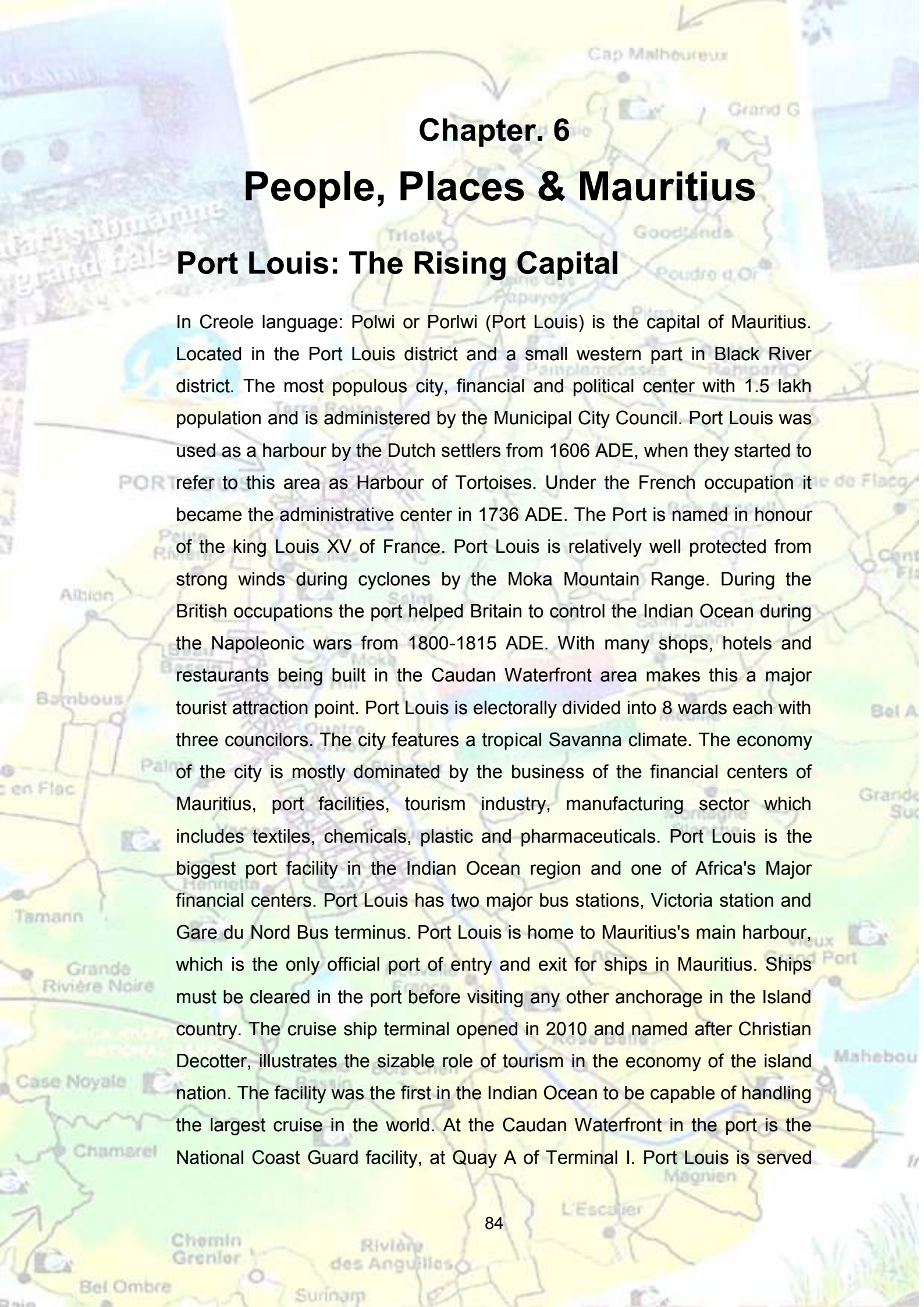


CSIBER International Academic Fraternity Collaboration Award (IAFCA) 2024



Dr. Dinesh Kumar HIRREERAM,
Director General, (Vice Chancellor)
University of Technology, Mauritius

Dr. Dinesh Kumar HIRREERAM is the Director General (Vice-Chancellor) at the University of Technology, Mauritius. Dr. Dinesh Hirreeram has served as the Chief Editor of the Journal of the Institution of Engineers, Mauritius (JEM) for seven years. His primary objective is to transform the University of Technology into a center of excellence, focusing on targeted academic programs, cutting-edge research, and consultancy activities that address the needs of the economic sectors and the broader community.



Chapter. 6

People, Places & Mauritius

Port Louis: The Rising Capital

In Creole language: Polwi or Porlwi (Port Louis) is the capital of Mauritius. Located in the Port Louis district and a small western part in Black River district. The most populous city, financial and political center with 1.5 lakh population and is administered by the Municipal City Council. Port Louis was used as a harbour by the Dutch settlers from 1606 ADE, when they started to refer to this area as Harbour of Tortoises. Under the French occupation it became the administrative center in 1736 ADE. The Port is named in honour of the king Louis XV of France. Port Louis is relatively well protected from strong winds during cyclones by the Moka Mountain Range. During the British occupations the port helped Britain to control the Indian Ocean during the Napoleonic wars from 1800-1815 ADE. With many shops, hotels and restaurants being built in the Caudan Waterfront area makes this a major tourist attraction point. Port Louis is electorally divided into 8 wards each with three councilors. The city features a tropical Savanna climate. The economy of the city is mostly dominated by the business of the financial centers of Mauritius, port facilities, tourism industry, manufacturing sector which includes textiles, chemicals, plastic and pharmaceuticals. Port Louis is the biggest port facility in the Indian Ocean region and one of Africa's Major financial centers. Port Louis has two major bus stations, Victoria station and Gare du Nord Bus terminus. Port Louis is home to Mauritius's main harbour, which is the only official port of entry and exit for ships in Mauritius. Ships must be cleared in the port before visiting any other anchorage in the Island country. The cruise ship terminal opened in 2010 and named after Christian Decotter, illustrates the sizable role of tourism in the economy of the island nation. The facility was the first in the Indian Ocean to be capable of handling the largest cruise in the world. At the Caudan Waterfront in the port is the National Coast Guard facility, at Quay A of Terminal I. Port Louis is served

league. Another popular sports activity is Thoroughbred horse racing held at the Champ de Mars Racecourse, the second oldest horse race track in the world. Gambling in general is a popular “sport” in Port Louis.



A Colonial Monument in Port Louis



ABC Banking Corporation Building, Port Louis





Afrasia Bank Building, Port Louis



State Bank of Mauritius Building, Port Louis



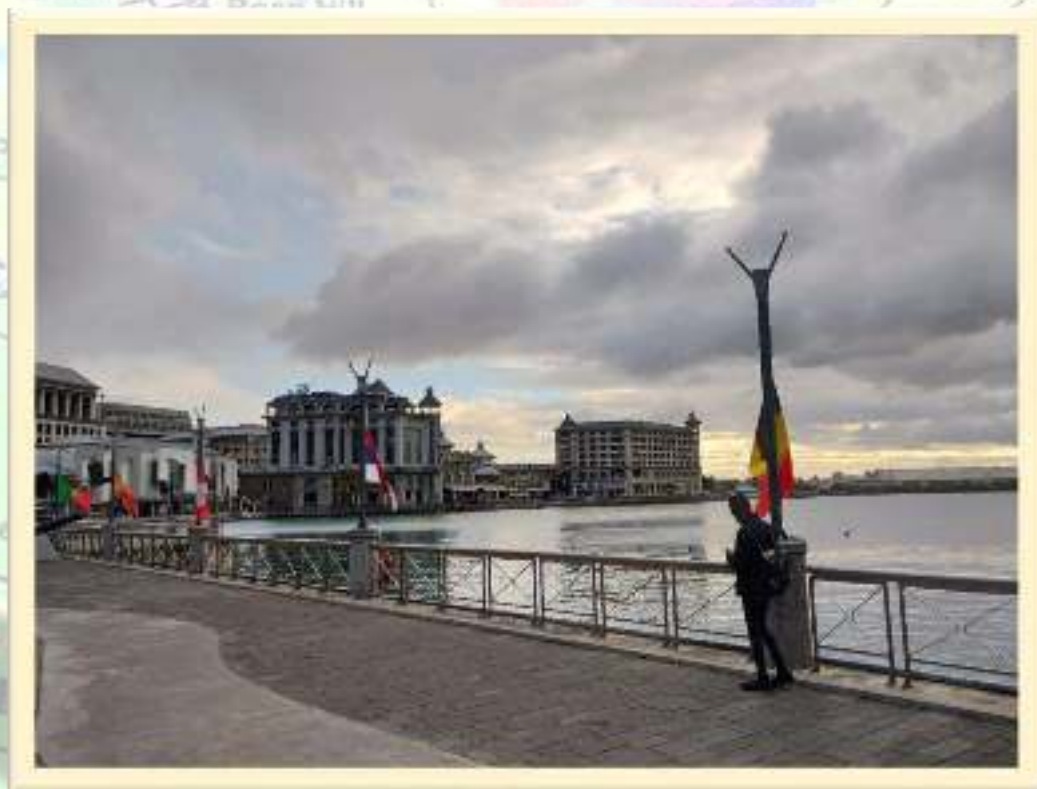
Banyan Tree in Port Louis



Busy Bank Street, Mauritius (Port Louis)



Caudan Waterfront Area, Port Louis







Eating outlets facing the Caudan Waterfront



Dutch Heritage wind Mill, Port Louis



National Coast Guard Head Office Building, Port Louis



Grains Storage Tanks in Port Louis, Caudan Waterfront Area, across the Creek



Colonial Heritage Gun at the Caudan Waterfront Area, Port Louis



Beautiful Evening sky over the Port Louis



Evening in Mauritius



Evening in Mauritius









Café with Antiquity look in a heritage building



Luxury Brand showroom in Port Louis









A heritage Five-Star Hotel in the Waterfront area of Port Louis









Port Louis Citadel

The Port-Louis citadel fort construction began on 11th November 1830 ADE and ended ten years later on 4th November 1840 ADE and was built in the honour of the wife of King William IV of England. Out of the four citadels or forts built by the British in the 19th century, it is the only citadel fort also known as Fort Adelaide. The fort was built with the objective to fortify the defense mechanism of Port Louis but was never used for those reasons. This is a famous tourist spot for impressive views of the capital city. The fort walls were made of huge cut-stones of basalt rocks, still the fort has some remnants of the past such as Cannon guns. Fort Adelaide is a Very famous spot among locals. The Citadel fort symbolizes the start of Indian immigration and the end of slavery and the recent British takeover of the island. To build fort Adelaide, the British government initially relied on apprentices, freed slaves, prisoners and a few soldiers as supervisors. Due to the lack of skill, the labour force led to the recruitment of stonemasons, masons, labourers and other artisans from India in 1837 for the completion of the fort. The diverse population of that time included 1200 soldiers, 100 civilians, 15000 coloured people and 65000 Slaves. The British built the fort to protect their

wealth and to guard against potential French attacks and local mutiny. The fort site has beautiful views for sunrise and sunset. The citadel fort is now famous for its 360-degree view of the Port Louis capital city. There is a row of boutiques within the premises of citadel fort that once served as barracks. In the Caudan Waterfront area, Candan is one of the biggest shopping malls in Mauritius. Built on the Caudan Waterfront, it comprises more than 170 beautiful shops, restaurants, a casino and a five-star hotel. The food joints are to die for, fabulous Khmer and European cuisine are available. The evenings are crowded. Citadel fort is situated around 340 feet high on the hill of Petite Montague. There are two ways to reach citadel fort in Port Louis.



Port Louis Citadel – Purpose Never Served



Citadel Facing the Sea Front



Inside the Citadel



The Storage Area of the Port Louis Citadel



European Architecture of the Citadel



Strategic Location of the Citadel Area



Sea from the Citadel

Rodrigues Island: The Second Significant

In Creole language "Rodrig" and "Ile Rodrigues" in French language is an inhabited island of Mauritius, an autonomous outer island of the republic of Mauritius. The island is located about 560 kilometers east of Mauritius. As part of the sovereignty of Mauritius, together the following islands: "Agalega, Tromelin, Cargados Carajos (Saint Brandon), Chagos archipelago..... Diego Garcia and other islands included in the state of Mauritius". Rodrigues Island is of volcanic origin and is surrounded by coral reefs, and some tiny uninhabited Islands lie just off its coast. The island is governed by the Rodrigues Regional Assembly. The capital of Rodrigues Island is Port Mathurin. The island of Rodrigues, Agalega, and Saint Brandon form part of the large territory of the Republic of Mauritius. Rodrigues Island is at 19.42 South and 63.25 East by geographical location. The island has a population of almost 42,000 people and covers an area of around 108 square kilometres with a coastline length stretching over 80 kilometers. In December 2002, Rodrigues was granted autonomy within the Republic of Mauritius. Crop farming, an emerging green tourism sector, livestock rearing, lagoon fishing and local handicraft industry are the main economic activities on the island. Most of the inhabitants are of African descent.



Calcarenitic shore of Rodrigues Island, at Pointe Coton



Flag of the Rodrigues Island

The island was named after Portuguese explorer Diogo Rodrigues, who first came upon the uninhabited Island in 1528 ADE. Arabs are known to have visited Mascarene Islands in the 10th century ADE. During the 18th century ADE, several attempts were made by the French to develop the island. The ancestors of the present population (African slaves) were brought to Rodrigues Island to develop livestock breeding and farming. In 1735 ADE, a permanent French settlement was established, subordinated to Ile Bourbon. In 1809 ADE, after a brief spat with the French, British troops took possession of Rodrigues Island. After British occupation slavery was eventually abolished in 1834 ADE. By 1843 ADE, the population declined to a low of 250. The isolation and the location of Rodrigues Island gives a microclimate specific to Rodrigues, with two seasons. Rodrigues enjoys a mild tropical maritime climate with persistent trade winds blowing throughout the year. Rodrigues Island was characterized by endemic plant and animal species in abundance, but since the 17th century much of its biodiversity has been eradicated. The main language of the island is Creole, French and English are most used as languages of government administration, the court business. The Creole language of the island is very similar to Mauritian Creole, though some words are pronounced differently. The island is served by Sir Gaetan Duval airport. Port Mathurin is one of the prominent ports in the Indian Ocean that serves the Rodrigues. The port is providing sufficient water depth to berth cargo vessels regularly calling from Mauritius. There is a passenger terminal for occasional cruise passengers. Rodrigues Island relies quite strongly on Mauritius for its basic supplies. The island has a maximum

tourist accommodation of one like 1,20,000 arrivals. Vessels are sailing between Mauritius and Rodrigues on a regular schedule carrying cargo and passengers. Recently the tourist arrival has originally Reached to fifty thousand.



Very Large, Very Old

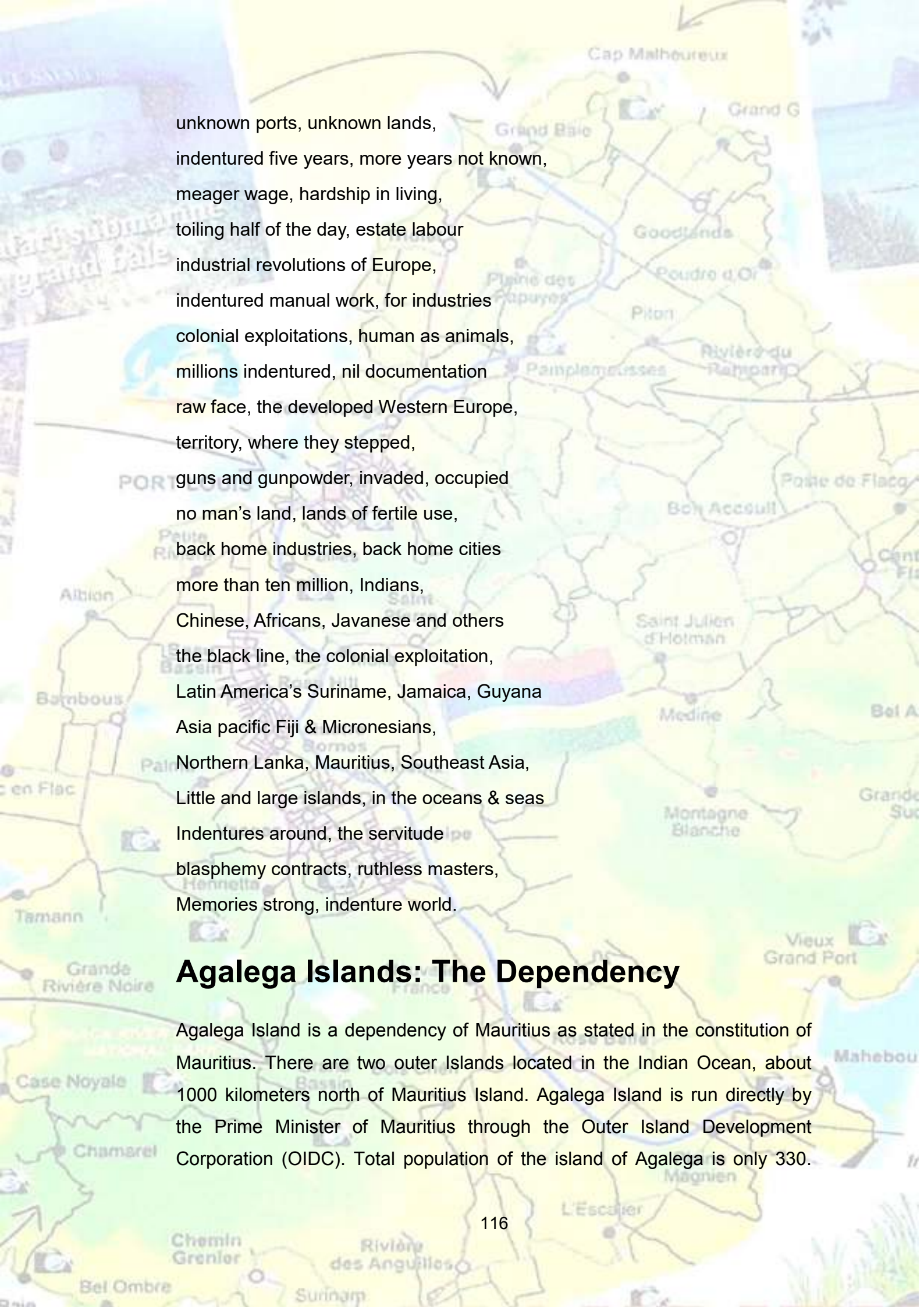


Rodrigues Island view from the sea

Indenture World

Dr. S. P. Rath

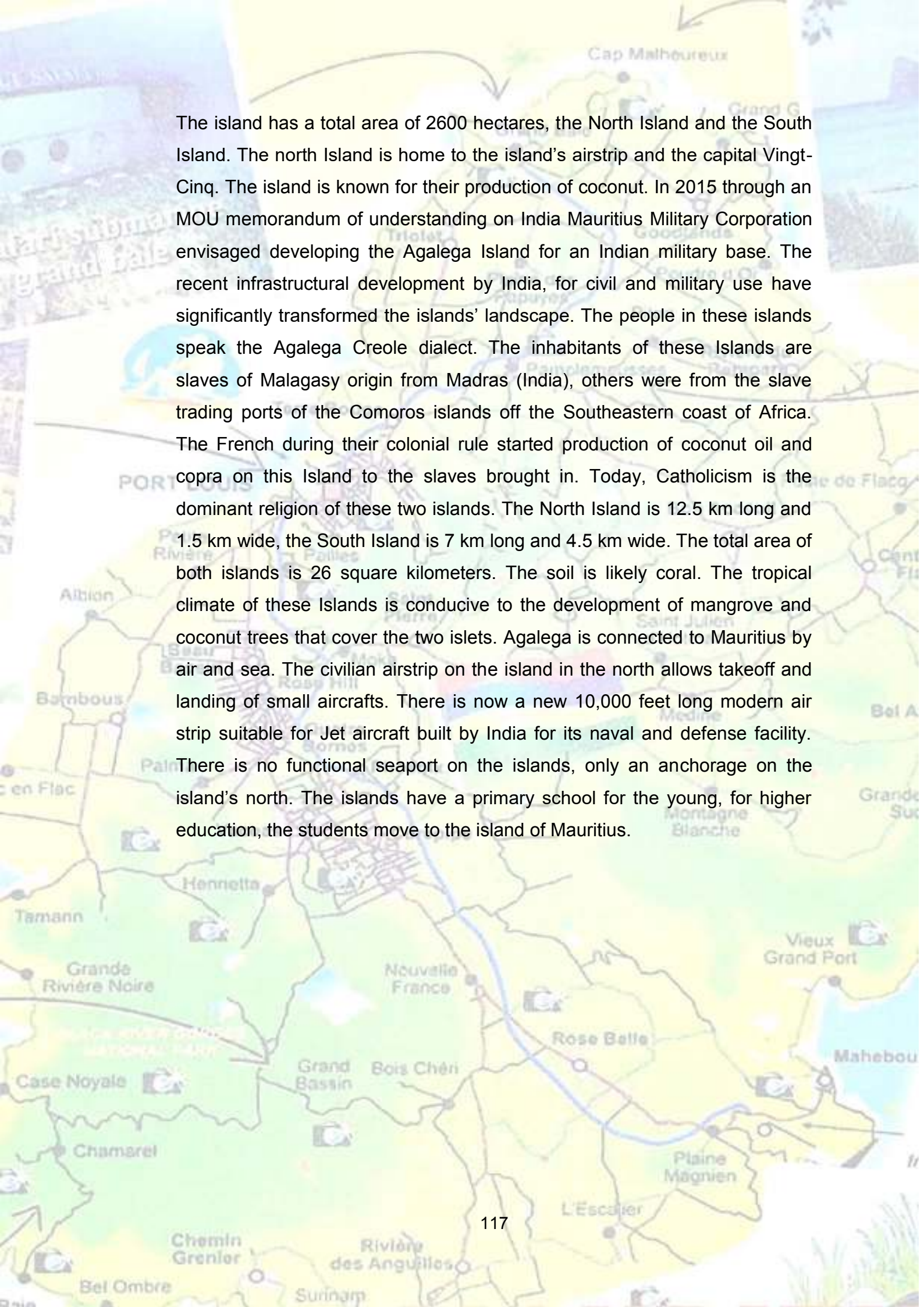
Melancholy of colonies poor,
Europeans' business and trade war,
nineteenth century jargon of replacement
slavery redefined, indenture coined,
malady of the age, indentured servitude,
British supremacy, colonies abide
many more masters from European land,
French, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, and,
heinous slavery stopped, new started,
indentured labour around the world,
islands to mainland, firms to mines
the Modern World gift, colony economy,
taken from one, enrich other
India, China, Africa and Southeast Asia,
the colonies, industrial backbone,
the cheapest labour, almost free
estates flourished, sugar, tea and coffee
Cuban tobacco fields, mines in the Latin land
simple indentured, life in unknown lands,
a contract, punitive measures, obey only,
cancellation forbidden, gaol orders only,
a banishment, confined labour of Estates,
beyond two million moved away,
away from homes, unknown destinations
life under the sky, work to produce,
the market profits, European colonizers
more than two million Indian indentured,
destiny, months away voyages,



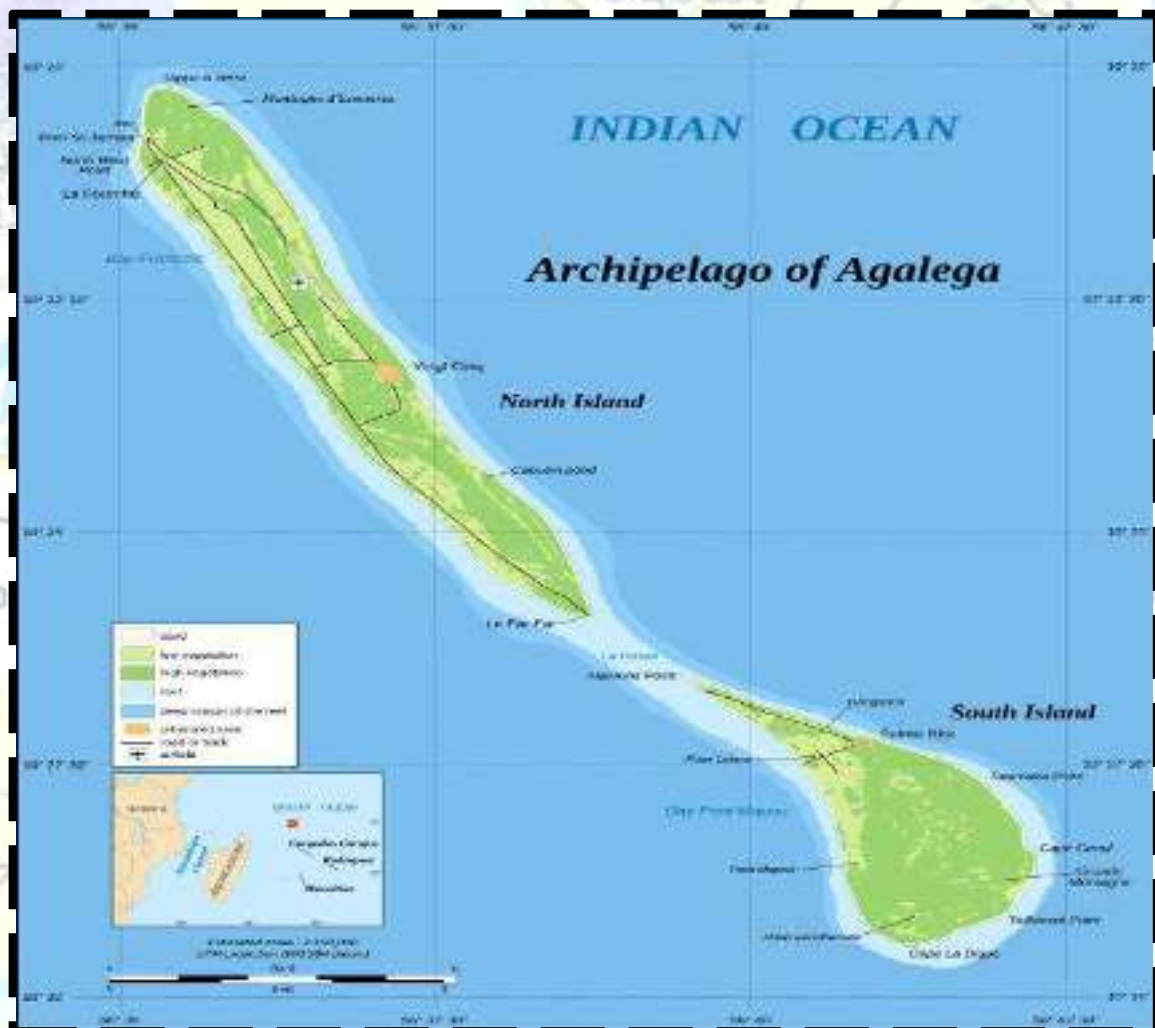
unknown ports, unknown lands,
indentured five years, more years not known,
meager wage, hardship in living,
toiling half of the day, estate labour
industrial revolutions of Europe,
indentured manual work, for industries
colonial exploitations, human as animals,
millions indentured, nil documentation
raw face, the developed Western Europe,
territory, where they stepped,
guns and gunpowder, invaded, occupied
no man's land, lands of fertile use,
back home industries, back home cities
more than ten million, Indians,
Chinese, Africans, Javanese and others
the black line, the colonial exploitation,
Latin America's Suriname, Jamaica, Guyana
Asia pacific Fiji & Micronesians,
Northern Lanka, Mauritius, Southeast Asia,
Little and large islands, in the oceans & seas
Indentures around, the servitude
blasphemy contracts, ruthless masters,
Memories strong, indenture world.

Agalega Islands: The Dependency

Agalega Island is a dependency of Mauritius as stated in the constitution of Mauritius. There are two outer Islands located in the Indian Ocean, about 1000 kilometers north of Mauritius Island. Agalega Island is run directly by the Prime Minister of Mauritius through the Outer Island Development Corporation (OIDC). Total population of the island of Agalega is only 330.



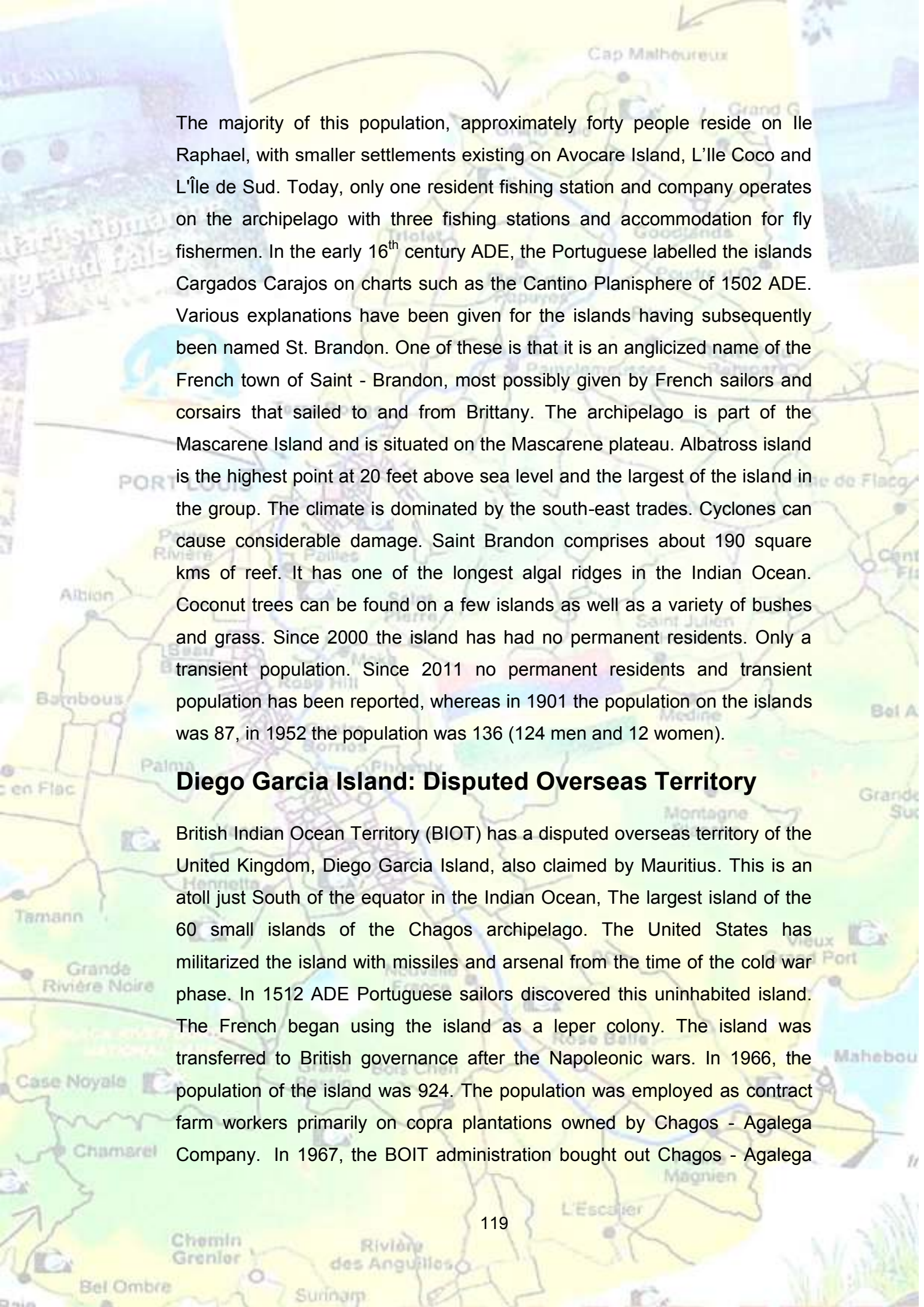
The island has a total area of 2600 hectares, the North Island and the South Island. The north Island is home to the island's airstrip and the capital Vingt-Cinq. The island is known for their production of coconut. In 2015 through an MOU memorandum of understanding on India Mauritius Military Corporation envisaged developing the Agalega Island for an Indian military base. The recent infrastructural development by India, for civil and military use have significantly transformed the islands' landscape. The people in these islands speak the Agalega Creole dialect. The inhabitants of these Islands are slaves of Malagasy origin from Madras (India), others were from the slave trading ports of the Comoros islands off the Southeastern coast of Africa. The French during their colonial rule started production of coconut oil and copra on this Island to the slaves brought in. Today, Catholicism is the dominant religion of these two islands. The North Island is 12.5 km long and 1.5 km wide, the South Island is 7 km long and 4.5 km wide. The total area of both islands is 26 square kilometers. The soil is likely coral. The tropical climate of these Islands is conducive to the development of mangrove and coconut trees that cover the two islets. Agalega is connected to Mauritius by air and sea. The civilian airstrip on the island in the north allows takeoff and landing of small aircrafts. There is now a new 10,000 feet long modern air strip suitable for Jet aircraft built by India for its naval and defense facility. There is no functional seaport on the islands, only an anchorage on the island's north. The islands have a primary school for the young, for higher education, the students move to the island of Mauritius.



Agalega Islands of Mauritius

Saint Brandon Island: Little Population (Transient)

Saint Brandon Island, also known as the Cargados Carajos Shoals, is a southwest Indian ocean archipelago of sand banks, shoals and islets belonging to the Republic of Mauritius. It is situated about 430 kms northeast of the island Mauritius. It consists of five island groups with about 28 to 40 islands and islets in total, depending on seasonal storms and related sand movement. The archipelago is low lying and is prone to substantial submersion in severe weather, but also by annual tropical cyclones in the Mascarene islands. Aggregate land area estimated variously at 1.3 square kilometer. The islands have a small resident population of around sixty fishermen working for the Raphael fishing company of Mauritius.

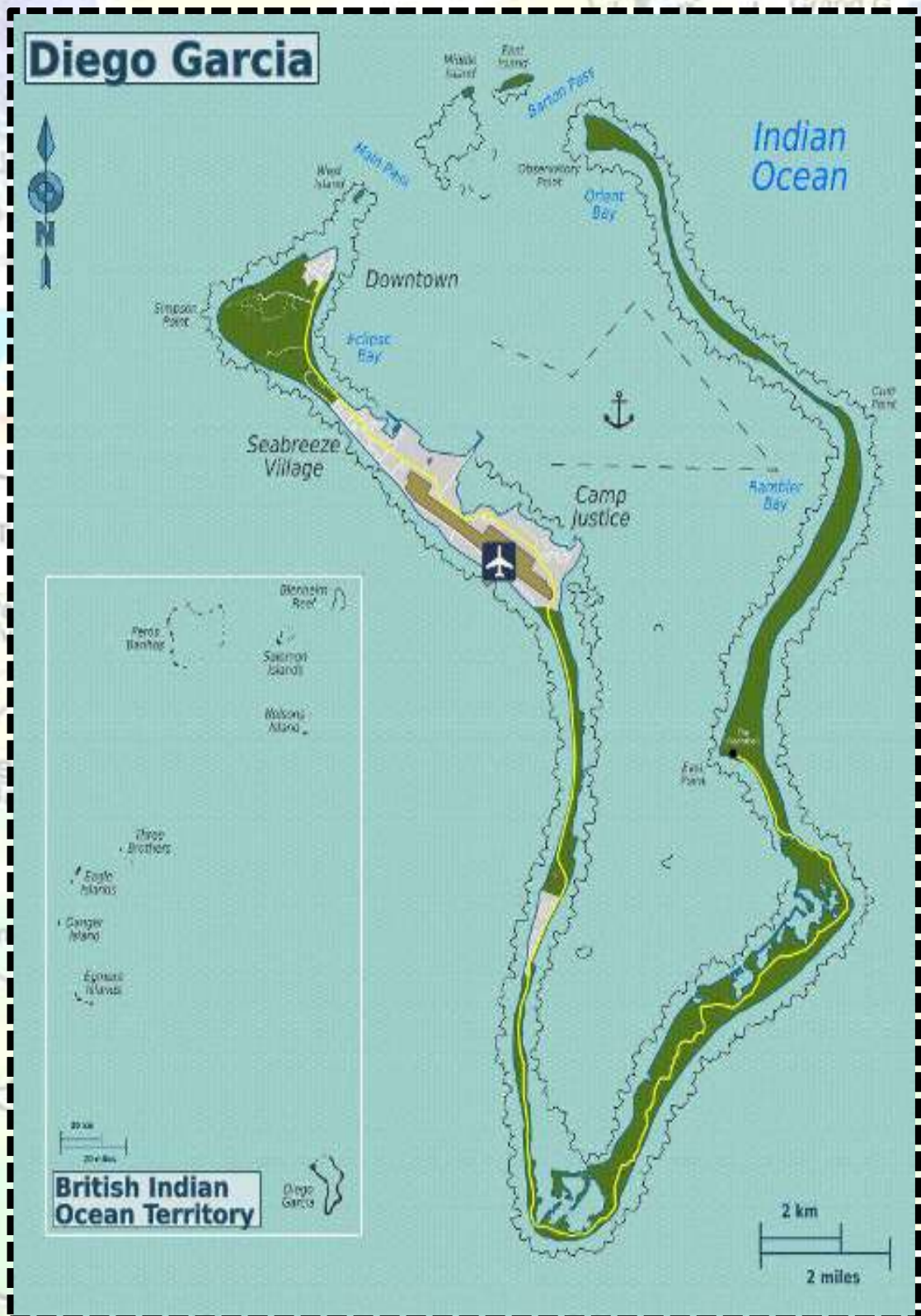


The majority of this population, approximately forty people reside on Ile Raphael, with smaller settlements existing on Avocare Island, L'Ile Coco and L'Ile de Sud. Today, only one resident fishing station and company operates on the archipelago with three fishing stations and accommodation for fly fishermen. In the early 16th century ADE, the Portuguese labelled the islands Cargados Carajos on charts such as the Cantino Planisphere of 1502 ADE. Various explanations have been given for the islands having subsequently been named St. Brandon. One of these is that it is an anglicized name of the French town of Saint - Brandon, most possibly given by French sailors and corsairs that sailed to and from Brittany. The archipelago is part of the Mascarene Island and is situated on the Mascarene plateau. Albatross island is the highest point at 20 feet above sea level and the largest of the island in the group. The climate is dominated by the south-east trades. Cyclones can cause considerable damage. Saint Brandon comprises about 190 square kms of reef. It has one of the longest algal ridges in the Indian Ocean. Coconut trees can be found on a few islands as well as a variety of bushes and grass. Since 2000 the island has had no permanent residents. Only a transient population. Since 2011 no permanent residents and transient population has been reported, whereas in 1901 the population on the islands was 87, in 1952 the population was 136 (124 men and 12 women).

Diego Garcia Island: Disputed Overseas Territory

British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) has a disputed overseas territory of the United Kingdom, Diego Garcia Island, also claimed by Mauritius. This is an atoll just South of the equator in the Indian Ocean, The largest island of the 60 small islands of the Chagos archipelago. The United States has militarized the island with missiles and arsenal from the time of the cold war phase. In 1512 ADE Portuguese sailors discovered this uninhabited island. The French began using the island as a leper colony. The island was transferred to British governance after the Napoleonic wars. In 1966, the population of the island was 924. The population was employed as contract farm workers primarily on copra plantations owned by Chagos - Agalega Company. In 1967, the BOIT administration bought out Chagos - Agalega

the South Equatorial Current year - round. Freshwater supply to Diego Garcia is scanty. In the plantation period, shallow wells supplemented by rainwater collected in cisterns, provided sufficient water for the pastoral lifestyle of the small population. A few natural depressions on the atoll rim capture the abundant rainfall to form areas of wetlands. Several man - made fresh water ponds were obtained from excavations made during construction of the airfield and road on the western half of the atoll rim. These fill from rainfall and from extending into the Ghyben-Herzberg lenses found on this island. Thunderstorm activity is generally noticed during afternoon and evening during the summer months "December through March" when intertropical convergence zone is in the vicinity of the island. All consumable food and equipment are brought to Diego Garcia by sea or air, and all non - biodegradable waste is shipped off the island as well. Mauritius has its birthright on the Chagos Archipelago and Diego Garcia.



Diego Garcia Island of The BIOT (Map)



Coconut Crabs are protected on Diego Garcia



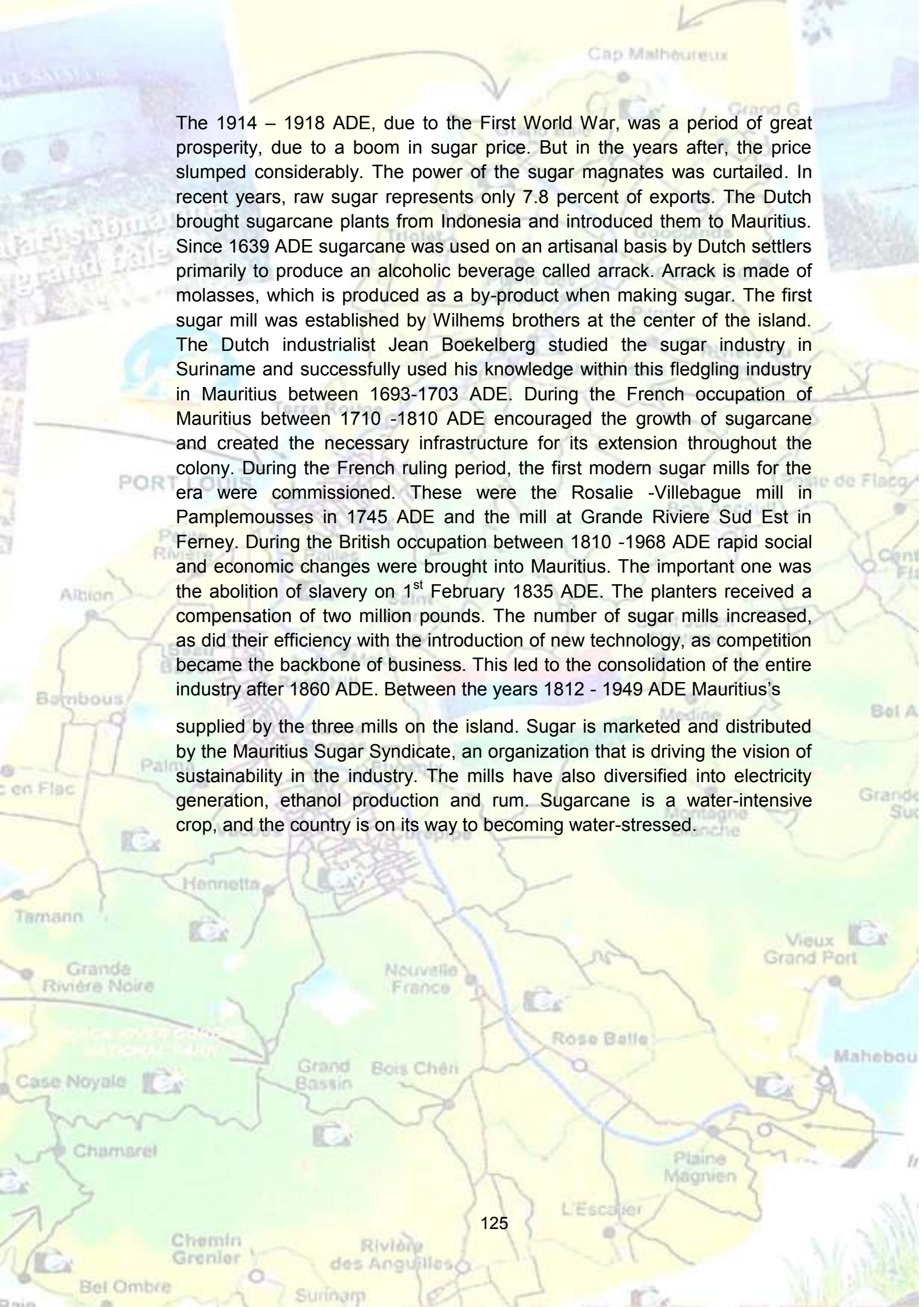
B-1B Lancer bombers of USA on Diego Garcia in November 2001 during the Afghanistan bombing campaign



Sunset on Diego Gracia

Sugar of Mauritius

Sugarcane has been the dominant industry and agriculture of Mauritius for most of its inhabited periods. Sugarcane was introduced during the period of Dutch Mauritius (1638 ADE to 1710 ADE) mostly to make Arak and slaves were imported to work on the farms. About 1735 ADE, during the period of French Mauritius (1715 ADE to 1810 ADE), under the French East India Company, the sugar and rum industry developed considerably. Mauritius was invaded during the Napoleonic wars, and in British Mauritius (1810 ADE to 1968 ADE), sugar remained the mainstay of the island economy. Slavery was abolished gradually, over several years after 1833 ADE, and planters received two million British pounds sterling in compensation for the loss of their slaves, who had been imported from Africa and Madagascar during the French rule. New labour force brought in were mostly indentured labourers from India to work in the sugar cane fields. Between the years from 1843 ADE to 1921 ADE, around half a million indentured labourers were on the island. Approximately 467 tons of sugar in 1812 ADE to 140,000 tons in 1890 ADE, and 415,000 tons in 1494 ADE were produced. The Sugar Magnates, largely French and Mauritius Creoles, dominated Mauritius civil life. Their special status was challenged in 1910ADE in a period of political agitation.



The 1914 – 1918 ADE, due to the First World War, was a period of great prosperity, due to a boom in sugar price. But in the years after, the price slumped considerably. The power of the sugar magnates was curtailed. In recent years, raw sugar represents only 7.8 percent of exports. The Dutch brought sugarcane plants from Indonesia and introduced them to Mauritius. Since 1639 ADE sugarcane was used on an artisanal basis by Dutch settlers primarily to produce an alcoholic beverage called arrack. Arrack is made of molasses, which is produced as a by-product when making sugar. The first sugar mill was established by Wilhems brothers at the center of the island. The Dutch industrialist Jean Boekelberg studied the sugar industry in Suriname and successfully used his knowledge within this fledgling industry in Mauritius between 1693-1703 ADE. During the French occupation of Mauritius between 1710 -1810 ADE encouraged the growth of sugarcane and created the necessary infrastructure for its extension throughout the colony. During the French ruling period, the first modern sugar mills for the era were commissioned. These were the Rosalie -Villebague mill in Pamplemousses in 1745 ADE and the mill at Grande Riviere Sud Est in Ferney. During the British occupation between 1810 -1968 ADE rapid social and economic changes were brought into Mauritius. The important one was the abolition of slavery on 1st February 1835 ADE. The planters received a compensation of two million pounds. The number of sugar mills increased, as did their efficiency with the introduction of new technology, as competition became the backbone of business. This led to the consolidation of the entire industry after 1860 ADE. Between the years 1812 - 1949 ADE Mauritius's

supplied by the three mills on the island. Sugar is marketed and distributed by the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate, an organization that is driving the vision of sustainability in the industry. The mills have also diversified into electricity generation, ethanol production and rum. Sugarcane is a water-intensive crop, and the country is on its way to becoming water-stressed.



Sugar Plantation in Mauritius

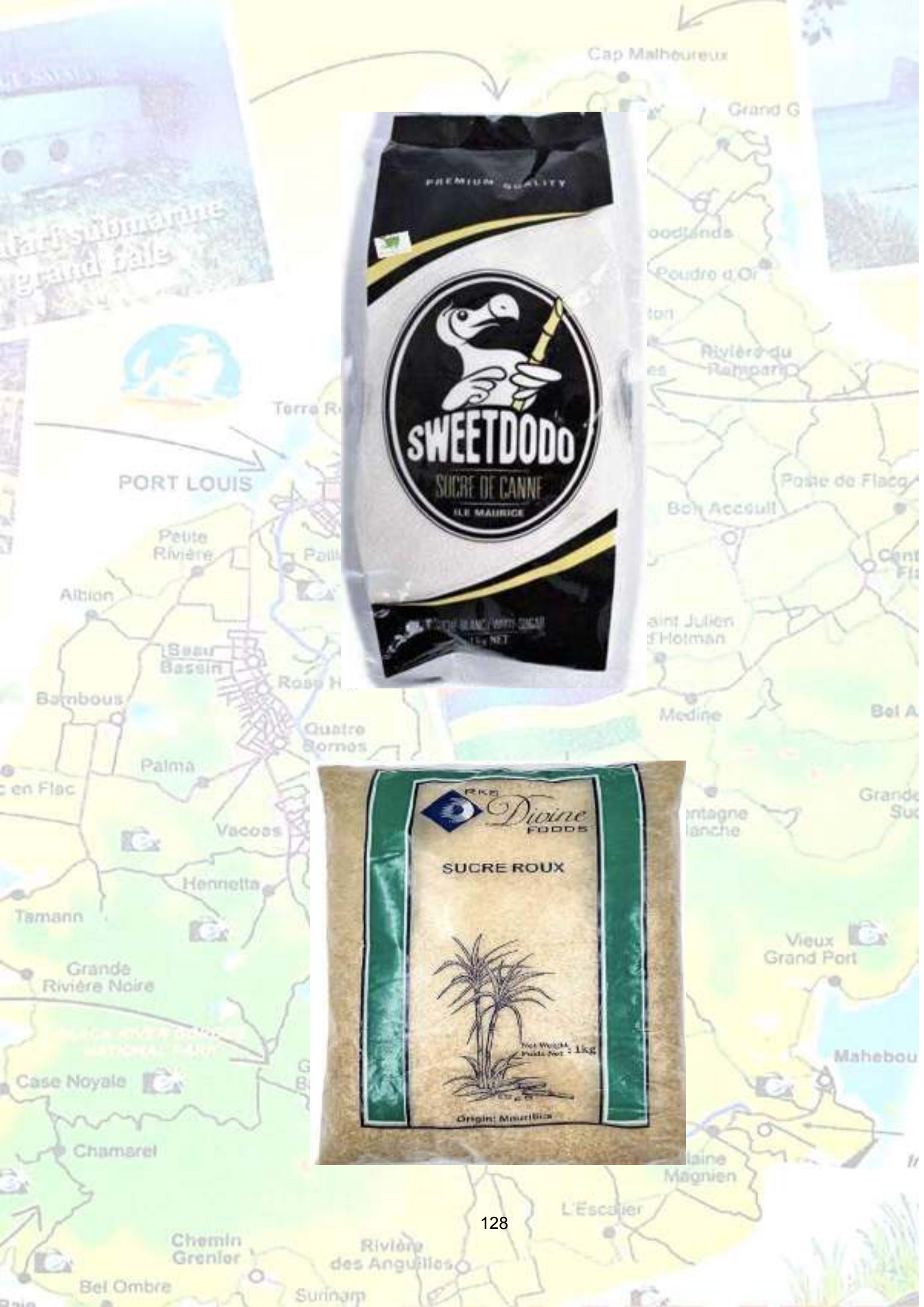
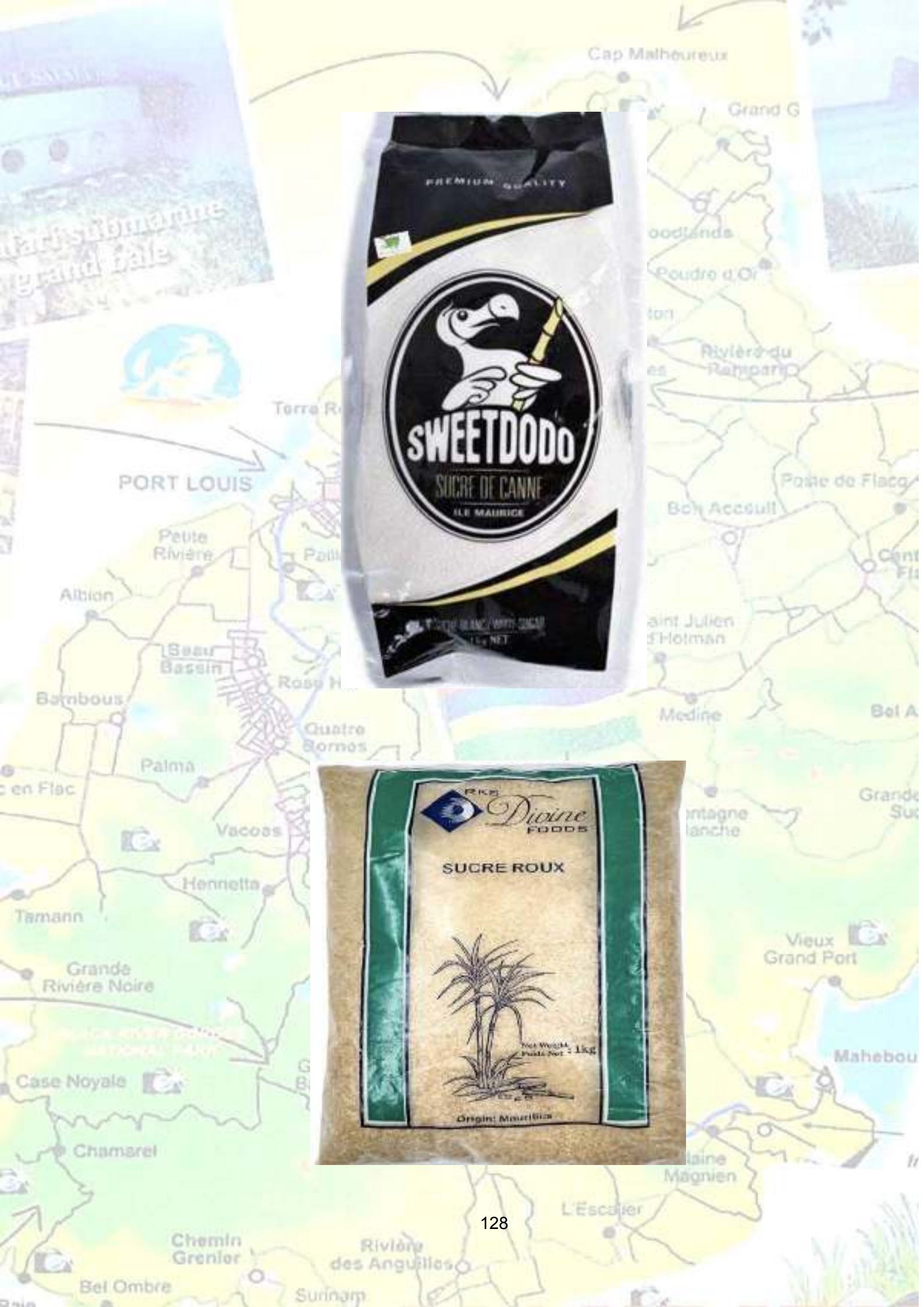


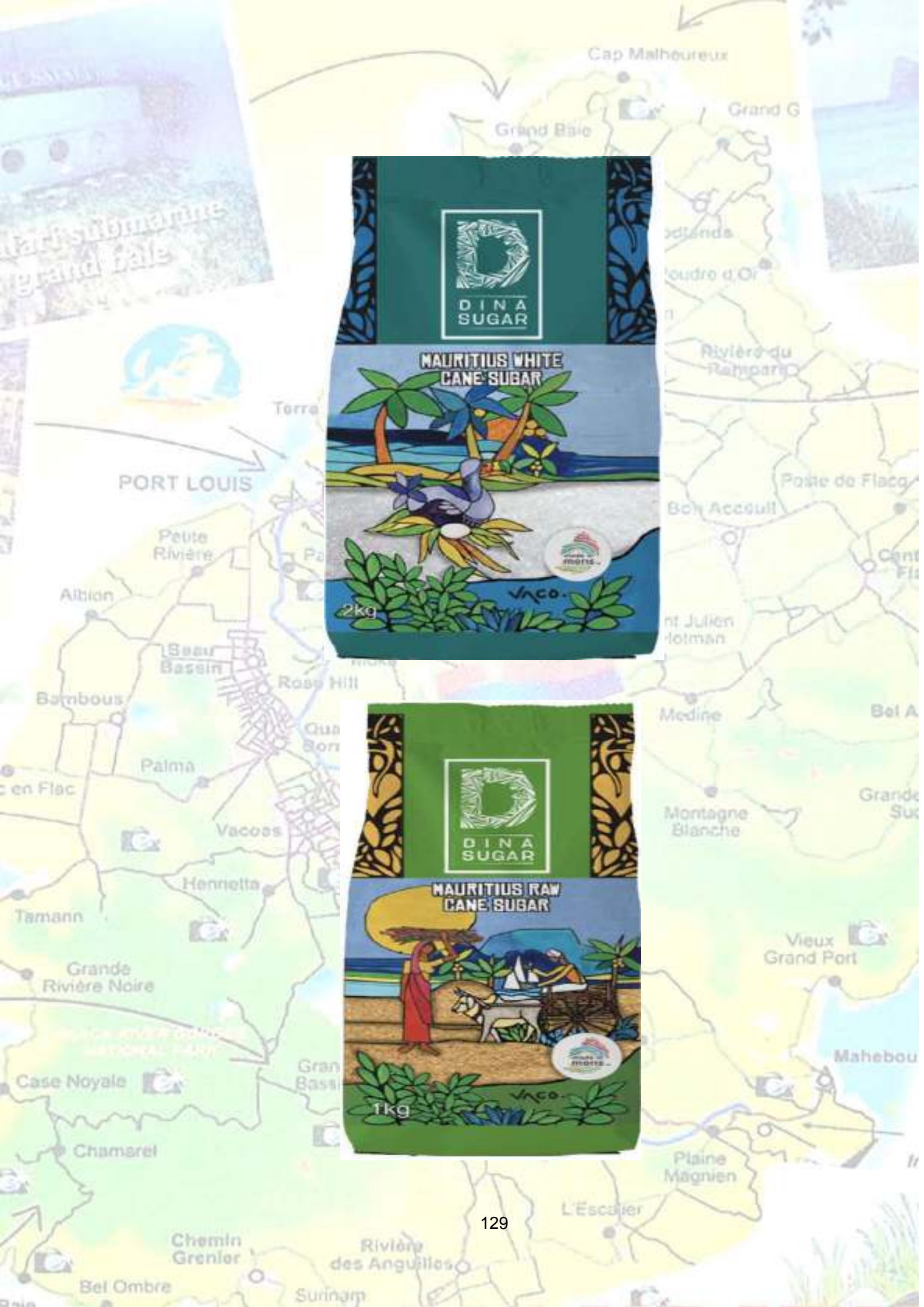
Beauty of the Mauritius Sugar Farms



Mauritius Sugar Brands









Waterfall on the mountain, Mauritius

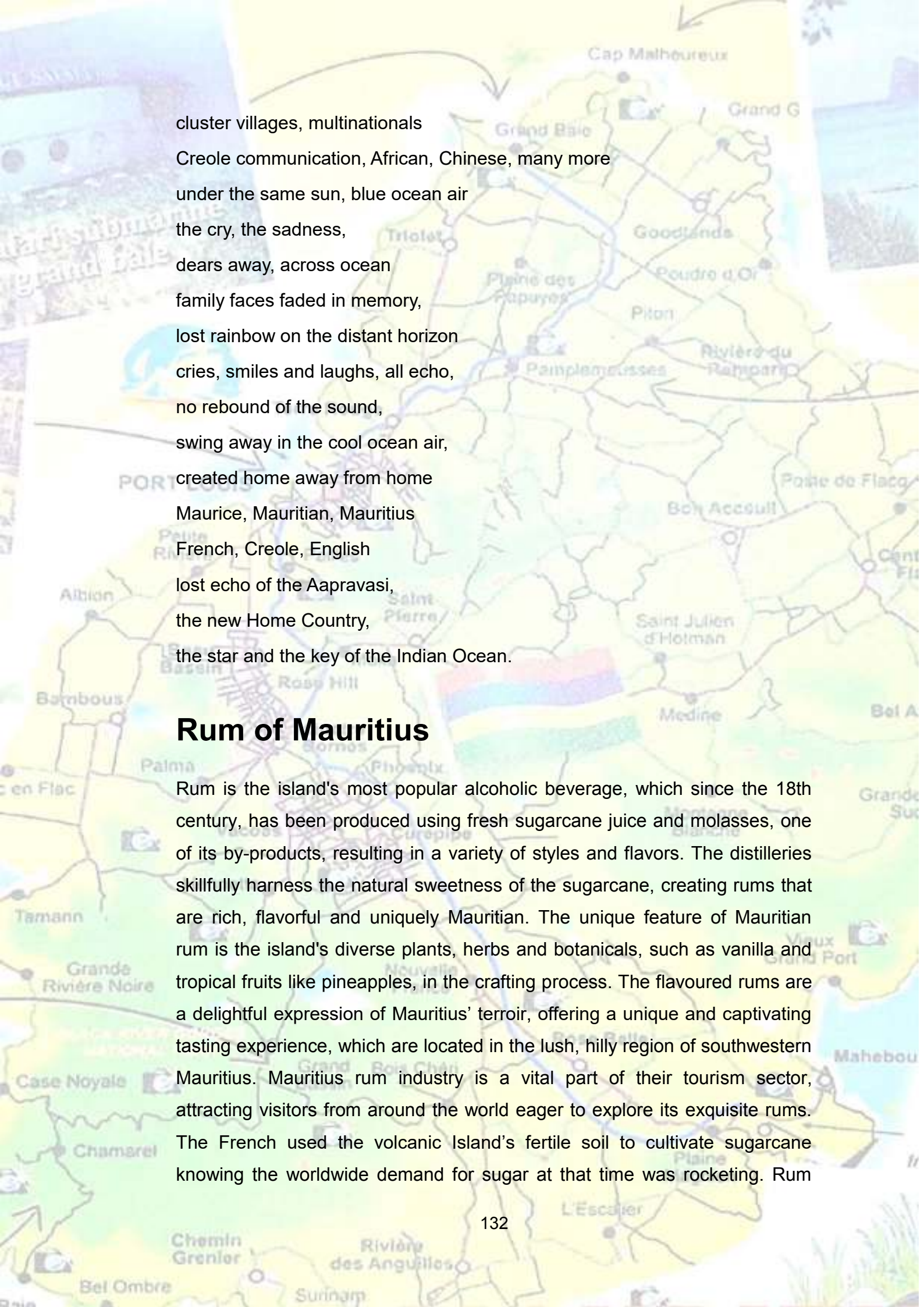


Professors Chatting Infront of the waterfall

Echoes of Aapravasi

Dr. S. P. Rath

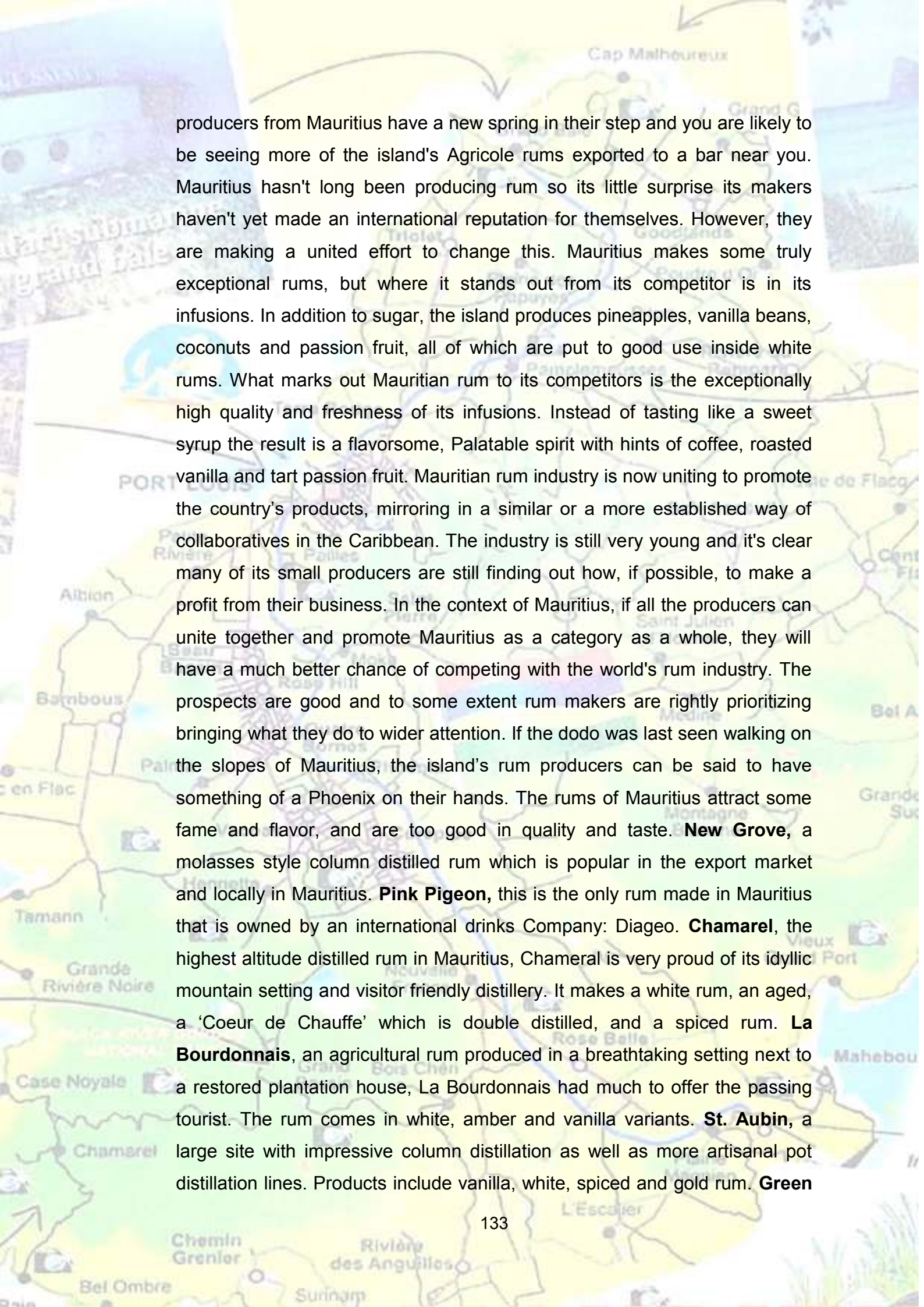
Since then, early eighteenth century,
the French ship, loaded Indians
Arikamedu port to the Maurice Ghat,
1729 ADE, the indentured age began
Subtropical island, sugarcane belt
the contract, irrevocable, to languish,
only one Penny a day, under the hard sun
manual lifting, manual processes
field labor, sugar factory for Europe,
the Creole land Mauritian,
the Latin "Dark Skinned"
the sun and the sea, sweet sugarcane,
ships sailed, Hooghly to AapravasiGhat
the hope with a smile, bring home the comfort,
a little more money, five years tenure
the indentured, the hidden slavery
identically indifferent Europeans
the colonial masters, over the slave empires
simple, poor artisan youth, indentured Indians
in search, a life with little comfort,
French, British and the Dutch, all meant profit
Calicut Portuguese, a big try of slave trade
ports of departure, Arikamedu, Maurighat,
Vasco Goa Port, Kaveripatnam, Maurice
loads of human cargo, the ships of wealthy,
meager daily wages, unpaid overtimes
island of no return, living in Maurice,
years passed, wrinkled skin, mud houses



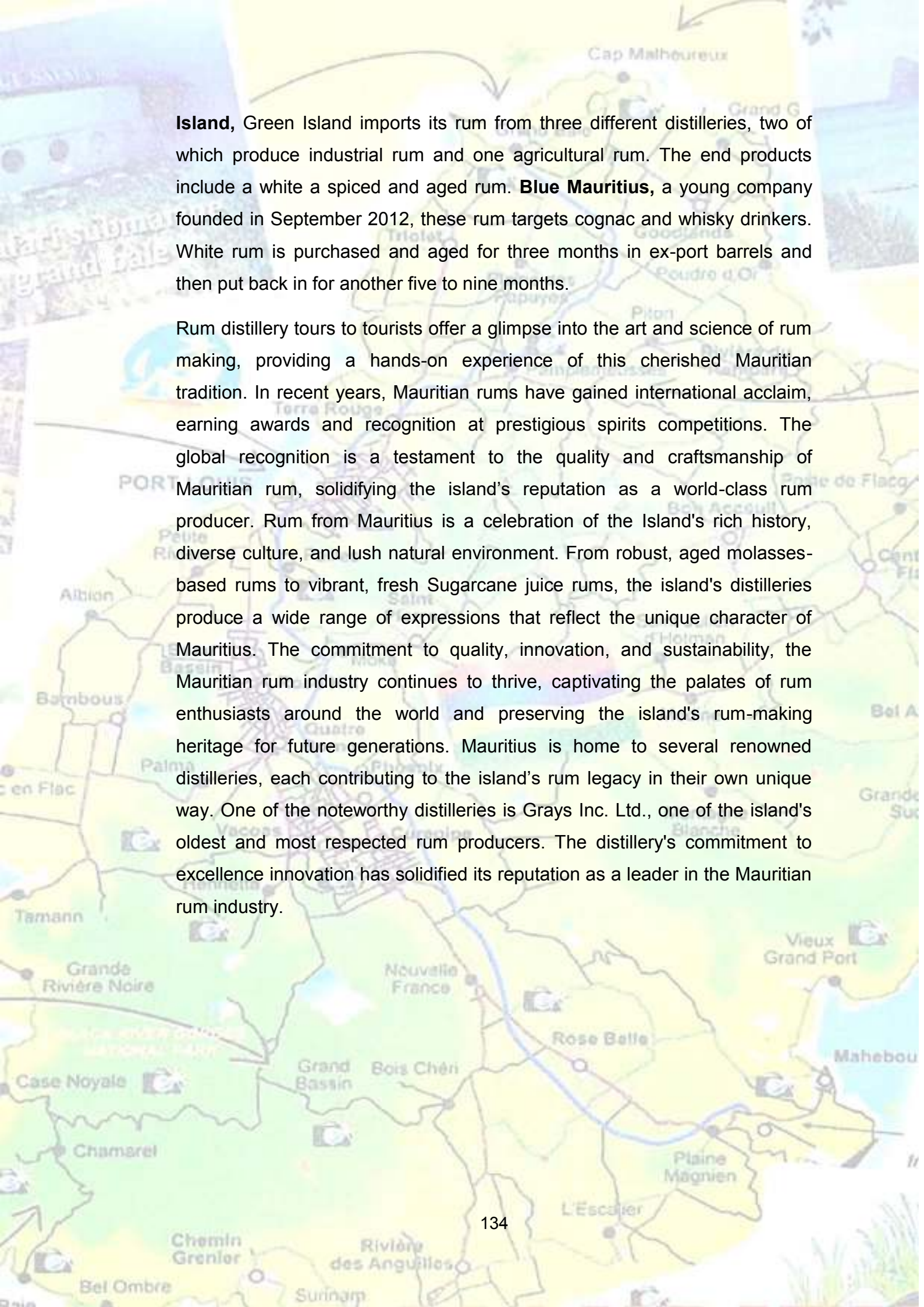
cluster villages, multinationals
Creole communication, African, Chinese, many more
under the same sun, blue ocean air
the cry, the sadness,
dears away, across ocean
family faces faded in memory,
lost rainbow on the distant horizon
cries, smiles and laughs, all echo,
no rebound of the sound,
swing away in the cool ocean air,
created home away from home
Maurice, Mauritian, Mauritius
French, Creole, English
lost echo of the Aapravasi,
the new Home Country,
the star and the key of the Indian Ocean.

Rum of Mauritius

Rum is the island's most popular alcoholic beverage, which since the 18th century, has been produced using fresh sugarcane juice and molasses, one of its by-products, resulting in a variety of styles and flavors. The distilleries skillfully harness the natural sweetness of the sugarcane, creating rums that are rich, flavorful and uniquely Mauritian. The unique feature of Mauritian rum is the island's diverse plants, herbs and botanicals, such as vanilla and tropical fruits like pineapples, in the crafting process. The flavoured rums are a delightful expression of Mauritius' terroir, offering a unique and captivating tasting experience, which are located in the lush, hilly region of southwestern Mauritius. Mauritius rum industry is a vital part of their tourism sector, attracting visitors from around the world eager to explore its exquisite rums. The French used the volcanic Island's fertile soil to cultivate sugarcane knowing the worldwide demand for sugar at that time was rocketing. Rum



producers from Mauritius have a new spring in their step and you are likely to be seeing more of the island's Agricole rums exported to a bar near you. Mauritius hasn't long been producing rum so its little surprise its makers haven't yet made an international reputation for themselves. However, they are making a united effort to change this. Mauritius makes some truly exceptional rums, but where it stands out from its competitor is in its infusions. In addition to sugar, the island produces pineapples, vanilla beans, coconuts and passion fruit, all of which are put to good use inside white rums. What marks out Mauritian rum to its competitors is the exceptionally high quality and freshness of its infusions. Instead of tasting like a sweet syrup the result is a flavorsome, Palatable spirit with hints of coffee, roasted vanilla and tart passion fruit. Mauritian rum industry is now uniting to promote the country's products, mirroring in a similar or a more established way of collaboratives in the Caribbean. The industry is still very young and it's clear many of its small producers are still finding out how, if possible, to make a profit from their business. In the context of Mauritius, if all the producers can unite together and promote Mauritius as a category as a whole, they will have a much better chance of competing with the world's rum industry. The prospects are good and to some extent rum makers are rightly prioritizing bringing what they do to wider attention. If the dodo was last seen walking on the slopes of Mauritius, the island's rum producers can be said to have something of a Phoenix on their hands. The rums of Mauritius attract some fame and flavor, and are too good in quality and taste. **New Grove**, a molasses style column distilled rum which is popular in the export market and locally in Mauritius. **Pink Pigeon**, this is the only rum made in Mauritius that is owned by an international drinks Company: Diageo. **Chamarel**, the highest altitude distilled rum in Mauritius, Chamarel is very proud of its idyllic mountain setting and visitor friendly distillery. It makes a white rum, an aged, a 'Coeur de Chauffe' which is double distilled, and a spiced rum. **La Bourdonnais**, an agricultural rum produced in a breathtaking setting next to a restored plantation house, La Bourdonnais had much to offer the passing tourist. The rum comes in white, amber and vanilla variants. **St. Aubin**, a large site with impressive column distillation as well as more artisanal pot distillation lines. Products include vanilla, white, spiced and gold rum. **Green**



Island, Green Island imports its rum from three different distilleries, two of which produce industrial rum and one agricultural rum. The end products include a white a spiced and aged rum. **Blue Mauritius**, a young company founded in September 2012, these rum targets cognac and whisky drinkers. White rum is purchased and aged for three months in ex-port barrels and then put back in for another five to nine months.

Rum distillery tours to tourists offer a glimpse into the art and science of rum making, providing a hands-on experience of this cherished Mauritian tradition. In recent years, Mauritian rums have gained international acclaim, earning awards and recognition at prestigious spirits competitions. The global recognition is a testament to the quality and craftsmanship of Mauritian rum, solidifying the island's reputation as a world-class rum producer. Rum from Mauritius is a celebration of the Island's rich history, diverse culture, and lush natural environment. From robust, aged molasses-based rums to vibrant, fresh Sugarcane juice rums, the island's distilleries produce a wide range of expressions that reflect the unique character of Mauritius. The commitment to quality, innovation, and sustainability, the Mauritian rum industry continues to thrive, captivating the palates of rum enthusiasts around the world and preserving the island's rum-making heritage for future generations. Mauritius is home to several renowned distilleries, each contributing to the island's rum legacy in their own unique way. One of the noteworthy distilleries is Grays Inc. Ltd., one of the island's oldest and most respected rum producers. The distillery's commitment to excellence innovation has solidified its reputation as a leader in the Mauritian rum industry.



Mauritius Rum, the elegance



Rum Excellent – Mauritius



Simply Rum



Limited Edition Rum of Mauritius



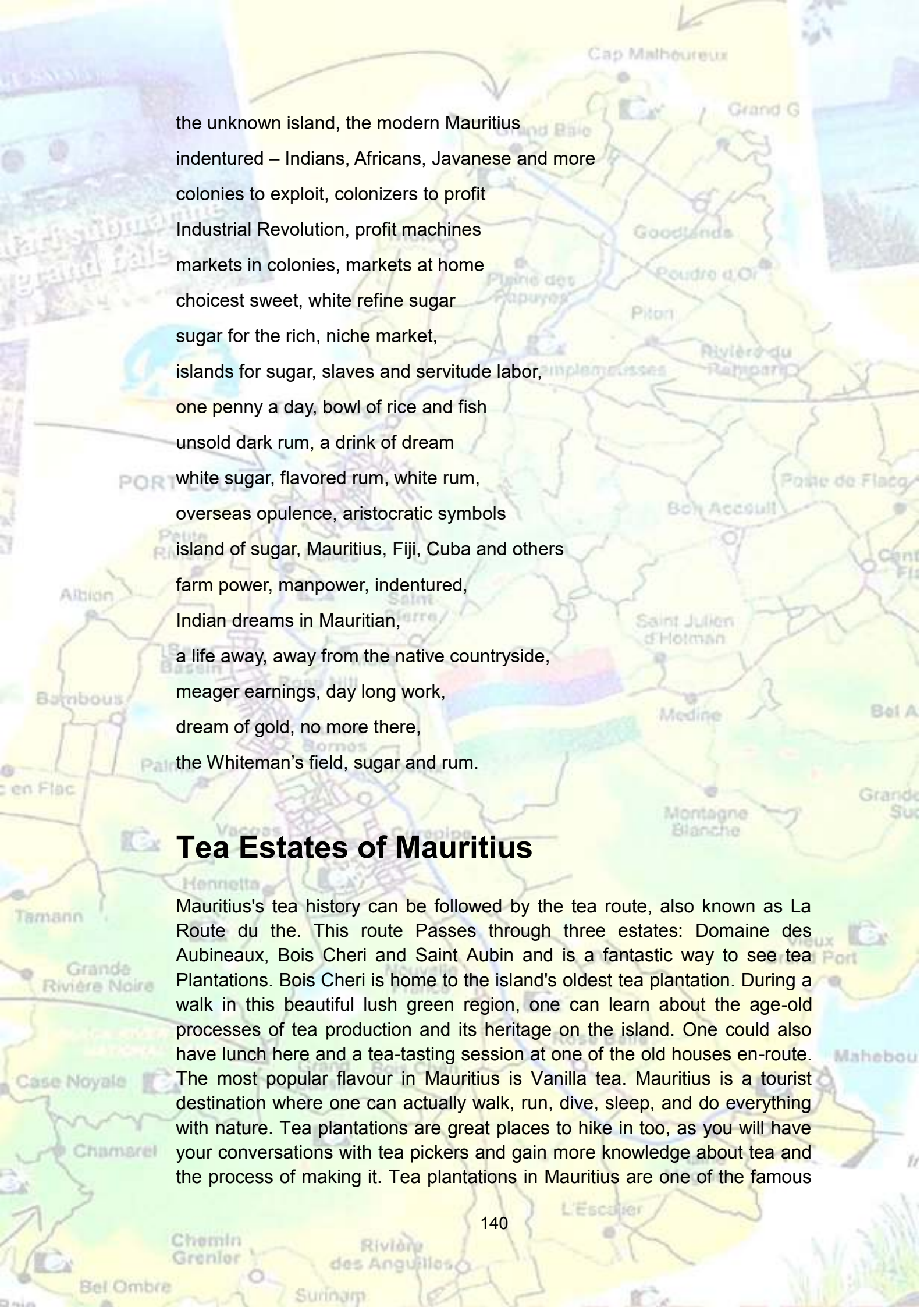




Sugar and Rum

Dr. S. P. Rath

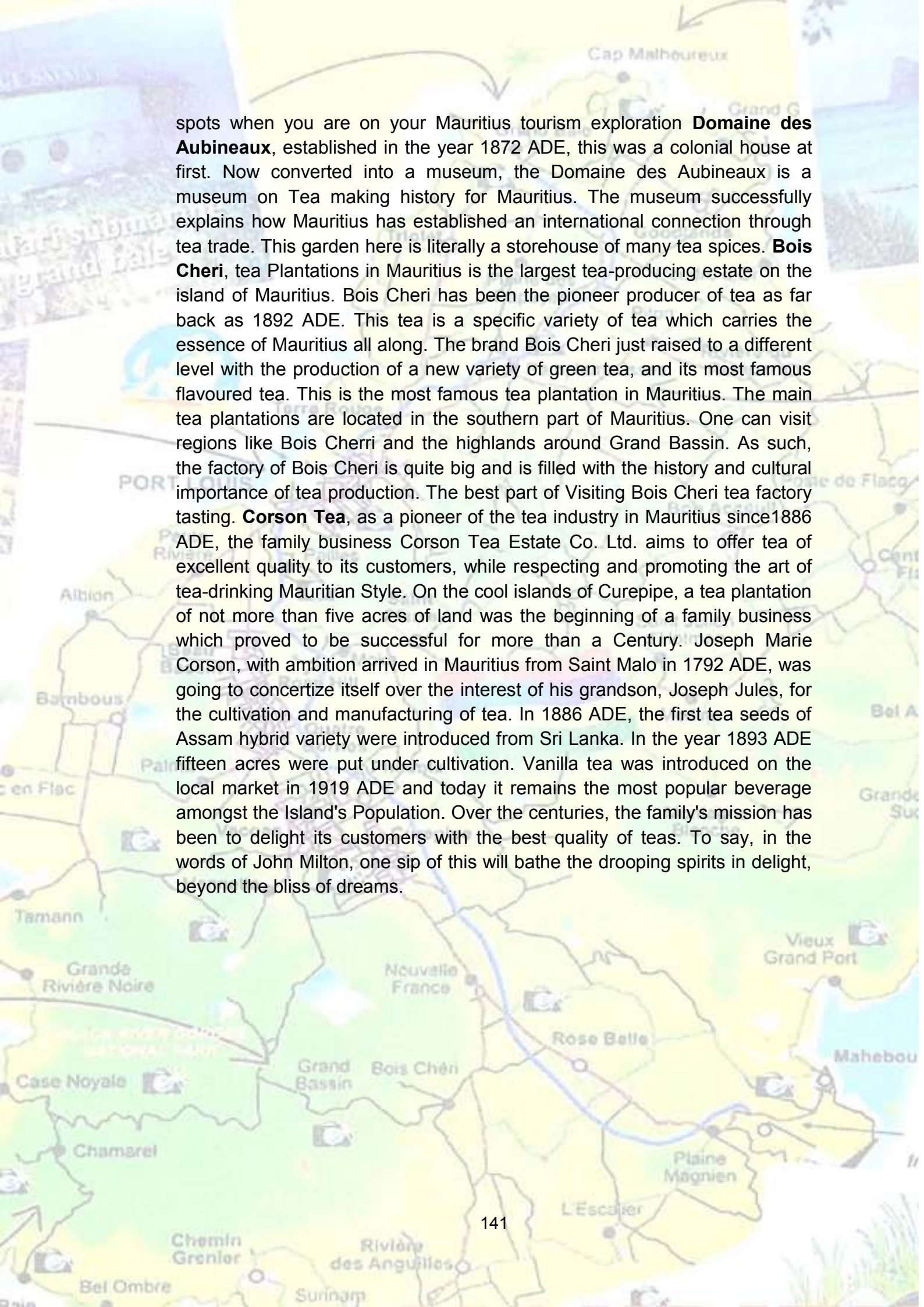
Ways back on sea, voyage unknown
 to land on the land, a work paradise,
 nature paradise, hard to life
 beauty lies in the eyes, the beholder
 tilling the land, crude plough
 soil suitable, sugarcane suitable
 indentured suitable, Whiteman's trade suitable



the unknown island, the modern Mauritius
indentured – Indians, Africans, Javanese and more
colonies to exploit, colonizers to profit
Industrial Revolution, profit machines
markets in colonies, markets at home
choicest sweet, white refine sugar
sugar for the rich, niche market,
islands for sugar, slaves and servitude labor,
one penny a day, bowl of rice and fish
unsold dark rum, a drink of dream
white sugar, flavored rum, white rum,
overseas opulence, aristocratic symbols
island of sugar, Mauritius, Fiji, Cuba and others
farm power, manpower, indentured,
Indian dreams in Mauritian,
a life away, away from the native countryside,
meager earnings, day long work,
dream of gold, no more there,
the Whiteman's field, sugar and rum.

Tea Estates of Mauritius

Mauritius's tea history can be followed by the tea route, also known as La Route du thé. This route Passes through three estates: Domaine des Aubineaux, Bois Cheri and Saint Aubin and is a fantastic way to see tea Plantations. Bois Cheri is home to the island's oldest tea plantation. During a walk in this beautiful lush green region, one can learn about the age-old processes of tea production and its heritage on the island. One could also have lunch here and a tea-tasting session at one of the old houses en-route. The most popular flavour in Mauritius is Vanilla tea. Mauritius is a tourist destination where one can actually walk, run, dive, sleep, and do everything with nature. Tea plantations are great places to hike in too, as you will have your conversations with tea pickers and gain more knowledge about tea and the process of making it. Tea plantations in Mauritius are one of the famous



spots when you are on your Mauritius tourism exploration **Domaine des Aubineaux**, established in the year 1872 ADE, this was a colonial house at first. Now converted into a museum, the Domaine des Aubineaux is a museum on Tea making history for Mauritius. The museum successfully explains how Mauritius has established an international connection through tea trade. This garden here is literally a storehouse of many tea spices. **Bois Chéri**, tea Plantations in Mauritius is the largest tea-producing estate on the island of Mauritius. Bois Chéri has been the pioneer producer of tea as far back as 1892 ADE. This tea is a specific variety of tea which carries the essence of Mauritius all along. The brand Bois Chéri just raised to a different level with the production of a new variety of green tea, and its most famous flavoured tea. This is the most famous tea plantation in Mauritius. The main tea plantations are located in the southern part of Mauritius. One can visit regions like Bois Chéri and the highlands around Grand Bassin. As such, the factory of Bois Chéri is quite big and is filled with the history and cultural importance of tea production. The best part of Visiting Bois Chéri tea factory tasting. **Corson Tea**, as a pioneer of the tea industry in Mauritius since 1886 ADE, the family business Corson Tea Estate Co. Ltd. aims to offer tea of excellent quality to its customers, while respecting and promoting the art of tea-drinking Mauritian Style. On the cool islands of Curepipe, a tea plantation of not more than five acres of land was the beginning of a family business which proved to be successful for more than a Century. Joseph Marie Corson, with ambition arrived in Mauritius from Saint Malo in 1792 ADE, was going to concentrate itself over the interest of his grandson, Joseph Jules, for the cultivation and manufacturing of tea. In 1886 ADE, the first tea seeds of Assam hybrid variety were introduced from Sri Lanka. In the year 1893 ADE fifteen acres were put under cultivation. Vanilla tea was introduced on the local market in 1919 ADE and today it remains the most popular beverage amongst the Island's Population. Over the centuries, the family's mission has been to delight its customers with the best quality of teas. To say, in the words of John Milton, one sip of this will bathe the drooping spirits in delight, beyond the bliss of dreams.



Tea Plantations in Mauritius



Tea Estates in Mauritius

**From Mauritius,
Filled With Love & Quality**





Black Tea



Green Tea



White Tea



Oolong Tea



Tea Delicacy



One of the Prominent Tea Brand in Mauritius

Coffee of Mauritius

Coffee came to Mauritius in the mid of the 20th Century ADE, Since 1967 ADE Chamarel Coffee has been produced in Chamarel. Plantations were established by the Bel Ombre Sugar estate with the assistance of Oswald du Chasteleer, a coffee planter previously based in the Belgian Congo of Africa. Chamarel coffee is the only coffee grown and processed in Mauritius. This coffee is made from pure Arabica coffee beans. Arabica is the most popular

coffee varieties in the world. Arabica Coffee bean is a small tree that grows up to 30 feet high, it originated in the highlands of Ethiopia and is believed to be the first species of coffee ever to be cultivated by humans. Sixteen hectares of Chamarel's Coffee Plantation located at an altitude of 280 meters above the sea level. The Coffee trees are planted between rows of palm trees to protect the plants from the wind and harsh sunlight. The Arabica Coffee trees flower in November, with the first summer rains, then produce bright red berries Containing two best Coffee beans. People harvest the fruit by hand between May to September by a team of experienced female Pickers. The coffee fruit, which is of exceptional quality due to its careful handling, is then washed, called wet process. The fruit is removed and the coffee beans are separated. The beans are then dried and roasted using the signature artisanal methods. Chamarel coffee is available for purchase in the form of whole beans, espresso or filter coffee or latte. Mauritius has limitations in coffee plantations.



Coffee at the Processing Stage

Shore Beauties of Mauritius

Blue Waves are the beauties of Mauritius. The Waves sing beautiful melodies in the breeze of the island coastline. Beautiful sea beaches make Mauritius the paradise in the Indian Ocean. The birds, the waves and the clouds sing along the blue songs with the wind on the isle.

Singing With the Blue Waves

Dr. S. P. Rath

Dancing waves, rippling effects
stretch of breeze, over the ocean blue
delighted heart, refreshing thoughts,
beauties uncounted, blue waves,
waves of happiness, joy of the view
symphony with fresh breaths,
celestial clouds steps down on the horizon,
heavenly beauty, beauty unlimited,
no expression suffice, tides up,
dancing on the blue surface, blue around
melody in the air, whistling birds
songs everywhere, Chorus of Carole,
lyric from paradise heaven lullaby
strings and instruments in air,
white sand shoreline, notes canvas
chorus of the clouds,
freshness of the ocean breeze,
singing blues with sweet honey rhymes,
golden rays of the dawn sun on horizon,
beauty of the sky canvas, heavenly,

chanty sonnet in the air,
folk songs of flying avian flocks,
everywhere the jingle blues,
all singing with the blue waves.

Ile aux Cerfs, a beautiful private island off the east coast of Mauritius with paper white beaches, glistening lagoons and a 19-hole golf course. This is Paradise! Alternatively, look at the island from a different perspective with a parasailing flight or one of the other watersports on offer. A place to grab a shady spot under the trees and order an alcoholic beverage at one of the rustic bars, enjoy the clear blue water. The most popular offshore islands in Mauritius. This private island is famous for its white sandy beaches. To reach the island one has to catch the boat shuttle from Pointe Maurice.



On the northern tip of the island, one will find white sandy beaches, a turquoise lagoon and rustic beach bars. A dip in the shallow, clear water is pretty tempting. Coral reef makes the lagoon great for watersports from parasailing, speed boat rides, waterskiing and wakeboarding. Some people take banana boat rides. The southern coast has some options of dining on the beach. On the southeast coast is La Flibuste, an exclusive quiet beach area next to the golf course with sunbeds and beach butler service. There are no hotels on the island and no one lives on Ile aux Cerfs. However, one can stay in one of the three eco-bubble lodges. Stay at Bubble Lodge and one will practically have the island to himself.

Flic en Flac, eight kilometers long beach of white Sand beach, is one of the longest beaches in Mauritius. The beach is located on the west coast of Mauritius. The beach is a great spot for embarking on a diving trip, with the popular Snake Reef and Cathedral dive sites both easily accessible. Grab a snorkel and safely explore the warm blue lagoon and Coral reef. Explore the vibrant marine life right off the beach. The beach offers spectacular underwater vistas for novice and experienced divers. The lagoon's warm waters and colourful coral reefs make for a mesmerizing underwater experience that's both safe and awe-inspiring. One can take a break from water and head to one of the nearby street foods stands to taste the local flavours. The seafood to spicy Mauritian snacks, the beachside cuisine will tantalize the taste buds. Flic en Flac Sea beach has accommodations to suit every taste, a range of budget-friendly hotels and retreats to lavish five-star hotels and resorts.





One can Choose from exclusive properties or enjoy the homey comfort of smaller family-owned bungalows and villas. Flic en Flac location is in the Black River district, at a 15 kilometers distance from the South of the capital Port Louis. Nestled between the villages of Albion to the north and Tamarin - and Black River to the south. The prominent beach front hotels are Sugar Beach Mauritius, Sofitel Mauritius L' Imperial Resort and Spa, Aanari Hotel and Spa, Pearle Beach Resort and Spa, Hilton Mauritius Resort and Spa, La Pirogue, Sands Suites Resort & Spa etc. to experience a luxury stay. The name "Flic en Flac" is derived from the old Dutch phrase "Fried Landt Flaak", meaning "Free and Flat Land". The place has a charming nod to history and perfectly captures the tranquil, open expanse of this beautiful beach destination. **Le Morne Beach**, is renowned for its dramatic backdrop of the impressive Le Morne Brabant mountain, a UNESCO World Heritage site. Le Morne Public beach is beautiful with White coral sand and clear water, ideal for swimming. At this beach one can get beautiful Le Morne Brabant mountain as background to take plenty of pictures. The beach is also particularly famous



for its wind conditions which makes it perfect for kite and wind surfing almost all year round. It is definitely worth the trip for the sight of the surfers and kitesurfers. There are several famous Villas and resorts located near the beach and also a great variety of restaurants at close proximity.





Le Morne beach attracts a fair share of visitors during the weekdays depending on the Surfing condition, and attracts most locals on the weekends. One needs to be careful to avoid collisions with surfers while swimming. The south is famous for strong and consistent trade winds, between April and November. Pointe du Morne is one of the world's most famous kitesurfing areas. Nudism is prohibited, but topless sunbathing on the beach is accepted. The best time to visit the beach of Le Morne is early in

the morning from 8:00 to 11:00 AM or in the afternoon from 13:00 PM to 17:00 PM. Major activities at Le Morne beach are pedalo, windsurfing, kitesurfing, scuba diving, stand up paddle, kayak etc. Le Morne beach attracts windsurfing and kitesurfing enthusiasts from the Western Europe and South Africa.



Kitesurfing craze with the high speed wind

Mont Choisy Beach, located in the North West of Mauritius and is an attractive place for tourists and Mauritians. There are a lot of things to do in Mont Choisy, many restaurants and hotels to discover. Mont Choisy is a beautiful destination if one wants to see beautiful landscapes, have fun and enjoy a great time by the perfect beach. Mont Choisy is Grand Baie's most prestigious address, an idyllic location with a rich history related to that of Mauritius. Some of the island's most popular happenings, including the landing of the first Aeroplan on Mont Choisy beach in 1933 and the first horse racing event in 1891 ADE. Mont Choisy leverages its glorious past and ancestral assets to transform into a world-class estate, all the While preserving its historical heritage and the natural Surroundings. The place has become a lifestyle destination with houses, villas and various leisure areas, at the heart of the place stands a magnificent golf course.

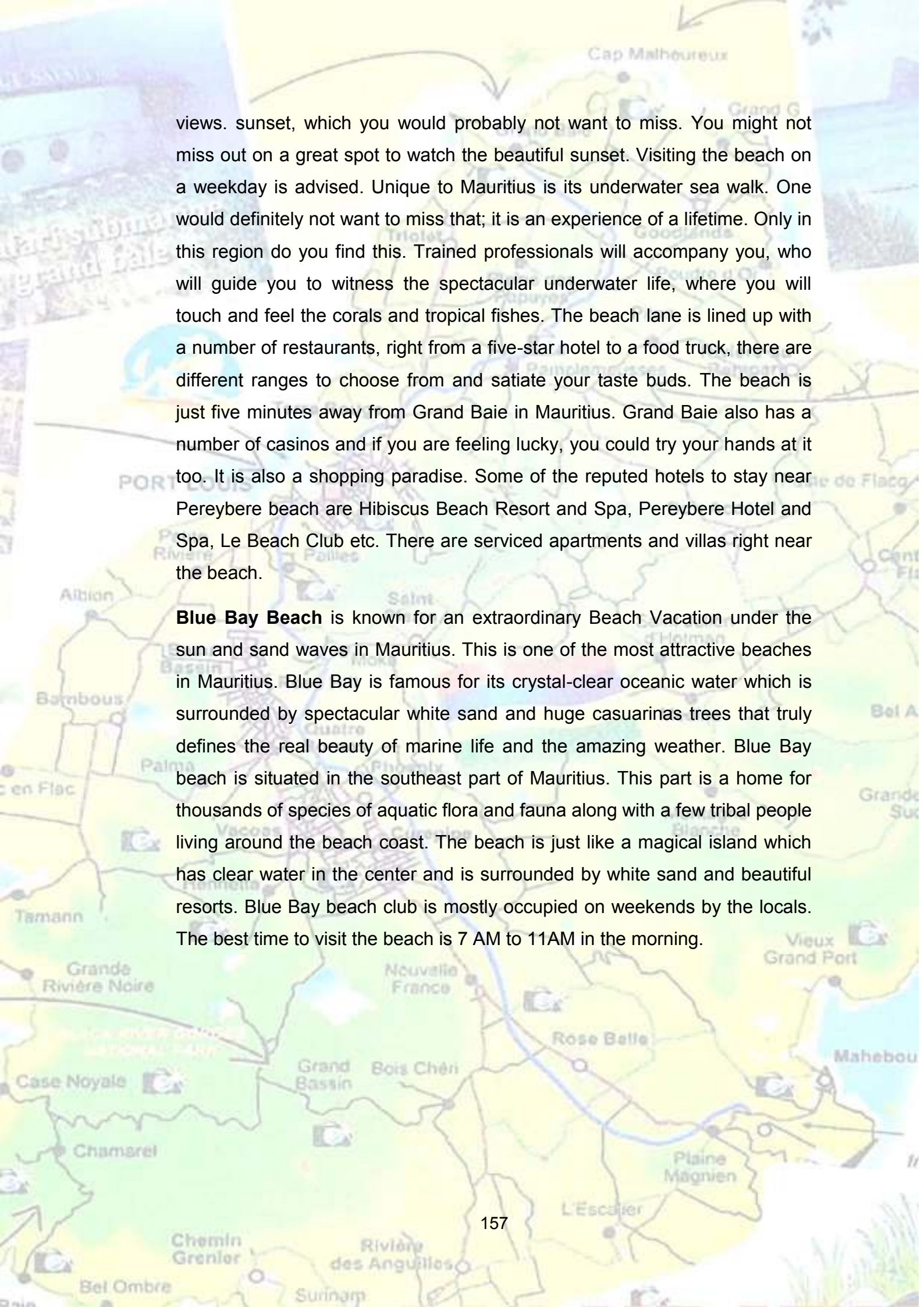


Mont Choisy is located near the village Trou aux Biches and Pereybere in the district of Pamplemousses. This Place is approximately half an hour drive from the bustling capital city Port Louis. The international airport is about 70 kilometers away. Mont Choisy beach is an all-year destination. The best time to visit the place falls between September and November when the temperature is neither too warm nor too cold and the rainfall is limited. The warmest months in Mauritius are between January-March, with early February temperatures ranging between 25° to 30°C during the day. The coolest month of the year is July with an average daily maximum of 25°C and an average low of 20°C. Mont Choisy is one of the most popular beaches in Mauritius. It exudes perfect harmony between the sparkling water and the whitish sand. Dotted with Casuarina trees on the shore, the beach of Mont Choisy attracts Mauritians and foreign tourists. This is the longest sea beach

in Mauritius. Family picnics prove to be an excellent idea on the beach with lots of shady areas under the Casuarina trees. It is absolutely awesome for swimming, sunbathing and diving. Some of the famous beaches are near Mont -Choisy Trou-aux-Biches, Pointe aux Piments, Grand Bay, La Cuvette and Pereybere. Mont Choisy hosts excellent boutique hotels and self-catering villas to aparthotels, Bread and Breakfasts, holiday rentals and two-three, four, and five-star hotels. There is sure to be an establishment that is right for every type of traveler. **Pereybere Beach**, undoubtedly Mauritius, is



a paradise on earth, with its pristine clear beaches and crisp blue skies. There are thousands of beaches in Mauritius, and there is one that stands out from the rest and that is Pereybere Beach in the north of the country. This is just two kilometers away from Grand Baie and is a very small beach. The beach is just 150 meters long, yet is the family beach in the whole of the country. It is one of the very few beaches where you can swim in the waters. That's why the beach is the most crowded in the area. The waters in the beach are so calm and safe that children love to come here to take a dip. The beach has white sands and clear turquoise water. Rows and palm trees adorn the entire stretch of this beach. Pereybere Beach, is also known for some deep-sea fishing, and one of the popular spots for what is also called the big game fishing. There are catamarans available in case one wants to venture out to the sea in a safe environment. The beach offers stunning



views. sunset, which you would probably not want to miss. You might not miss out on a great spot to watch the beautiful sunset. Visiting the beach on a weekday is advised. Unique to Mauritius is its underwater sea walk. One would definitely not want to miss that; it is an experience of a lifetime. Only in this region do you find this. Trained professionals will accompany you, who will guide you to witness the spectacular underwater life, where you will touch and feel the corals and tropical fishes. The beach lane is lined up with a number of restaurants, right from a five-star hotel to a food truck, there are different ranges to choose from and satiate your taste buds. The beach is just five minutes away from Grand Baie in Mauritius. Grand Baie also has a number of casinos and if you are feeling lucky, you could try your hands at it too. It is also a shopping paradise. Some of the reputed hotels to stay near Pereybere beach are Hibiscus Beach Resort and Spa, Pereybere Hotel and Spa, Le Beach Club etc. There are serviced apartments and villas right near the beach.

Blue Bay Beach is known for an extraordinary Beach Vacation under the sun and sand waves in Mauritius. This is one of the most attractive beaches in Mauritius. Blue Bay is famous for its crystal-clear oceanic water which is surrounded by spectacular white sand and huge casuarinas trees that truly defines the real beauty of marine life and the amazing weather. Blue Bay beach is situated in the southeast part of Mauritius. This part is a home for thousands of species of aquatic flora and fauna along with a few tribal people living around the beach coast. The beach is just like a magical island which has clear water in the center and is surrounded by white sand and beautiful resorts. Blue Bay beach club is mostly occupied on weekends by the locals. The best time to visit the beach is 7 AM to 11AM in the morning.



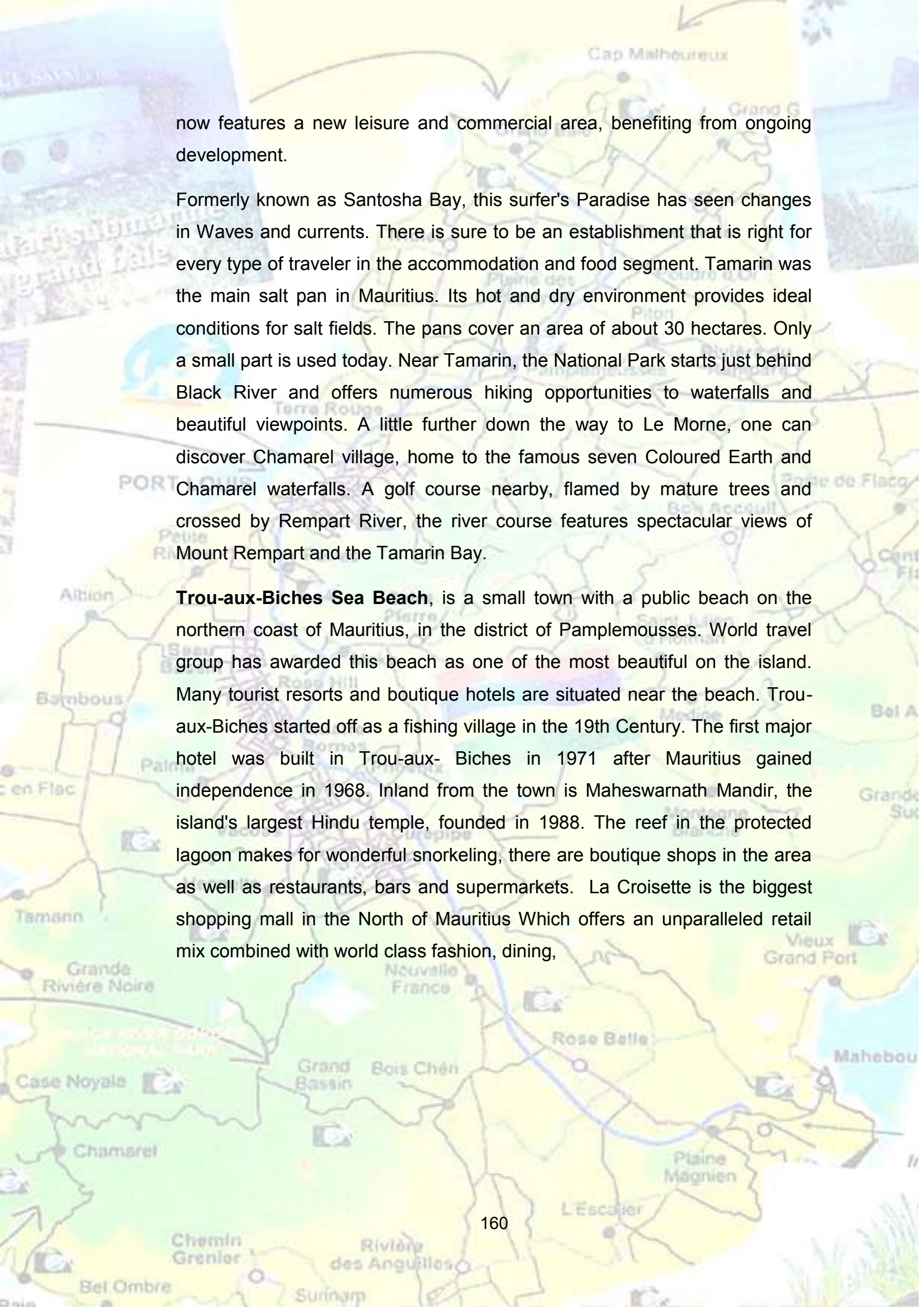
norkeling in Blue Bay beach is highly popular. A large variety of whales, fishes, dolphins, crabs and other sea animals are found under the blue sea water. Scuba diving is a good way to interact with the aquatic world. A huge luxurious boat made of some transparent material below the waterline allowing the tourists to observe the underground life is known as glass bottom boat tour. There are a plethora of villas, hotels, resorts and clubs around the Blue Bay Beach. Some listed places to stay at the beach are

Veloutier Blanc Beach - front Villa, Shona Apartments, Villa du Lagon, Residence Mascareigne, Blue Bay Golf & Beach Resort, Holiday Inn Mauritius Mon Tresor etc. Blue Bay Beach is full of historical, cultural, and adventurous experiences of life. The sunrise and sunset of the beach are the most breathtaking experiences that a person can have in its entire life.

Tamarin Bay Beach, located on the west coast of Mauritius, the beach of Tamarin Bay is just past the village Black River. The beach offers one of the best spots of Mauritius for surfing and body boarding, genuine and authentic. This mythical place is unavoidable for surfing since the 1970s first introduced by Australians who were living on the west coast of the island at the time. The right to surf this spot is a privilege even among the locals. Surf breaks attract the desires of many local surfers.



Swimming is in no way recommended in this beach especially for inexperienced swimmers and children because of unpredictable currents and big waves that break on the shore. Activities at Tamarin beach are surfing, stand up paddle, body board, catamaran tour, swim with dolphins, speed boat trip, kayak etc. Tamarin is a picturesque village on the western coast that is famed for its salt pans and vibrant nightlife. It's a favoured seaside destination for international tourists. From its origins as a fisherman's village, Tamarin has evolved into a popular residential and holiday destination. It



now features a new leisure and commercial area, benefiting from ongoing development.

Formerly known as Santosha Bay, this surfer's Paradise has seen changes in Waves and currents. There is sure to be an establishment that is right for every type of traveler in the accommodation and food segment. Tamarin was the main salt pan in Mauritius. Its hot and dry environment provides ideal conditions for salt fields. The pans cover an area of about 30 hectares. Only a small part is used today. Near Tamarin, the National Park starts just behind Black River and offers numerous hiking opportunities to waterfalls and beautiful viewpoints. A little further down the way to Le Morne, one can discover Chamarel village, home to the famous seven Coloured Earth and Chamarel waterfalls. A golf course nearby, flanked by mature trees and crossed by Rempart River, the river course features spectacular views of Mount Rempart and the Tamarin Bay.

Trou-aux-Biches Sea Beach, is a small town with a public beach on the northern coast of Mauritius, in the district of Pamplemousses. World travel group has awarded this beach as one of the most beautiful on the island. Many tourist resorts and boutique hotels are situated near the beach. Trou-aux-Biches started off as a fishing village in the 19th Century. The first major hotel was built in Trou-aux-Biches in 1971 after Mauritius gained independence in 1968. Inland from the town is Maheswarnath Mandir, the island's largest Hindu temple, founded in 1988. The reef in the protected lagoon makes for wonderful snorkeling, there are boutique shops in the area as well as restaurants, bars and supermarkets. La Croisette is the biggest shopping mall in the North of Mauritius Which offers an unparalleled retail mix combined with world class fashion, dining,



entertainment and leisure attractions, located in Grand Baie, near Trou aux Biches. Some of the main hotels near the beach are Trou aux Biches Beachcomber Golf Resort and Spa, Veranda Pointe aux Biches, Le Palmiste Resort and & Spa, Le Cardinal Exclusive Resort etc. and some places to eat are L' Ananas, 1974, da Antonio e Giulia, Le Pescatore, La Cabane du Pecheur, La Plage By Evaco Beach Club, La VogliaMatta etc. Mauritius at large offers sea, sand and sun to tourists.

Belle Mare Beach, the jewel of Mauritius east coast. The beach here, you can bask in year-round sunshine, unwind on stunning white sand beaches. Belle Mare offers something for everyone. Its warm waters and Coral reef are perfect for scuba diving, underwater sea walk and other water sports. The beach attracts visitors from Europe and Asia because of its tropical year-round climate. You can enjoy a romantic trot or a leisurely morning ride on the absolutely stunning beach of Belle Mare; overseeing a blue lagoon followed by the never-ending ocean. At a short distance, from Belle Mare one can find flacq market, named after the largest district of Mauritius, the flacq market is also the largest open-air market in Mauritius.



Bellemare is a small Coastal village. The beach stretches its ten kilometers of white sand along with a turquoise blue lagoon lined up with palm trees. The long beach which remains very pristine. Only a few luxury hotels are nearby. On the weekend, you can enjoy the festive atmosphere by Mauritian campers who are accustomed to gathering there with family. It's really nice to immerse yourself in the local vibe. A ten minutes' drive from Bellemare is the picturesque village of Trou d' Eau Douce, a must-see during your visit to the east coast. At the heart of the village, it's a lively beach, frequented by fishermen and lined with beautiful villas.

Bain Boeuf Beach Bain Boeuf public beach is in the north of Mauritius. The beach is just off the main road, there's a large car park alongside a grass area with lots of trees. A bus stop can be found at either end of the beach. There are plenty of benches and bins in the shade. Here you will find a couple of outdoor showers and public toilets. Bain Boeuf Beach is accessed via steps, or by a slope which goes down under a small bridge. Between the Car Park and the beach there are a couple of staggered areas overlooking the beach with more benches. If you walk along the beach, in the direction of Pereybere, there are some lovely looking beaches just around the corner. Bain Boeuf Beach is however considered a lagoon that is 'protected' by a barrier reef. So, the Water is very calm.



The area of the beach is mostly grass, not sand. At the opposite end of the beach, there are some rock pools which are fun to explore. The beach also faces the sunset in the evenings too. You can see Coin De Mire Island from the beach. It is a peaceful place to read and relax. The closest place is Chez Bala supermarket, which is a three minutes' walk away, opposite the bus stop. At twenty minutes' walk away is Winners supermarket in Pereybere. The beach isn't the nicest as the majority has a line of sand bags along the water line. The water where the sandbags are, is quite rocky and shallow, not the best for swimming.

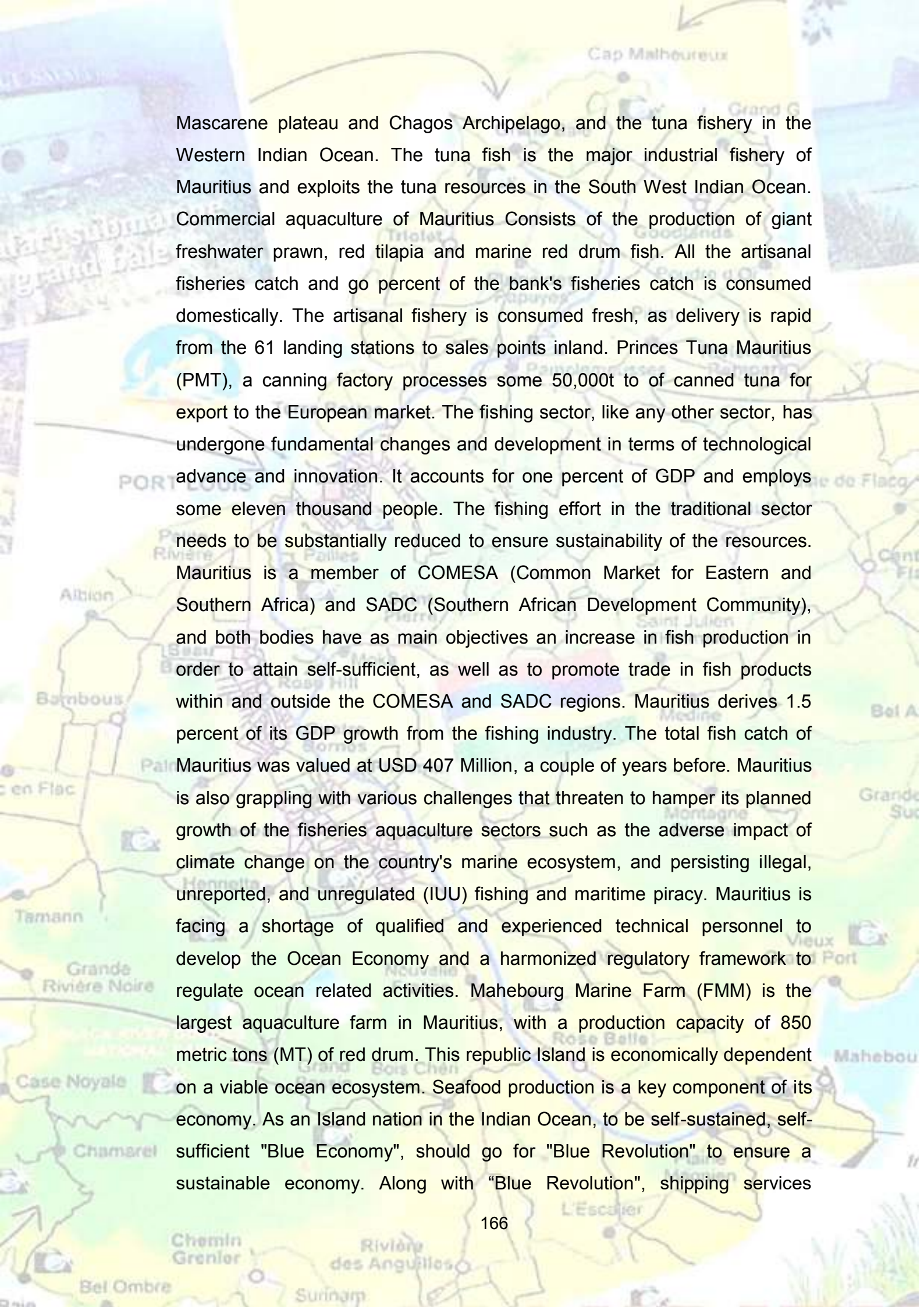
Fishing Industry of Mauritius

Mauritius has an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 1.9 million sq. km extending from the coasts of the islands of Mauritius, Rodrigues, St. Brandon (Cargados Carajos Shoals), Agalega, Tromelin and Chagos Archipelago. This economic zone (EEZ) has a huge stock of various fish, including pelagic and demersal species. Mauritius has 61 fish landing stations by the artisanal fishermen, who fish inside the lagoon and in the vicinity of the outer reef. The fishing gears used include basket traps, hook-and-line, harpoons, large nets and gillnets. The main fish species caught are the lethriniidae, scarids, siganidae and mullets.



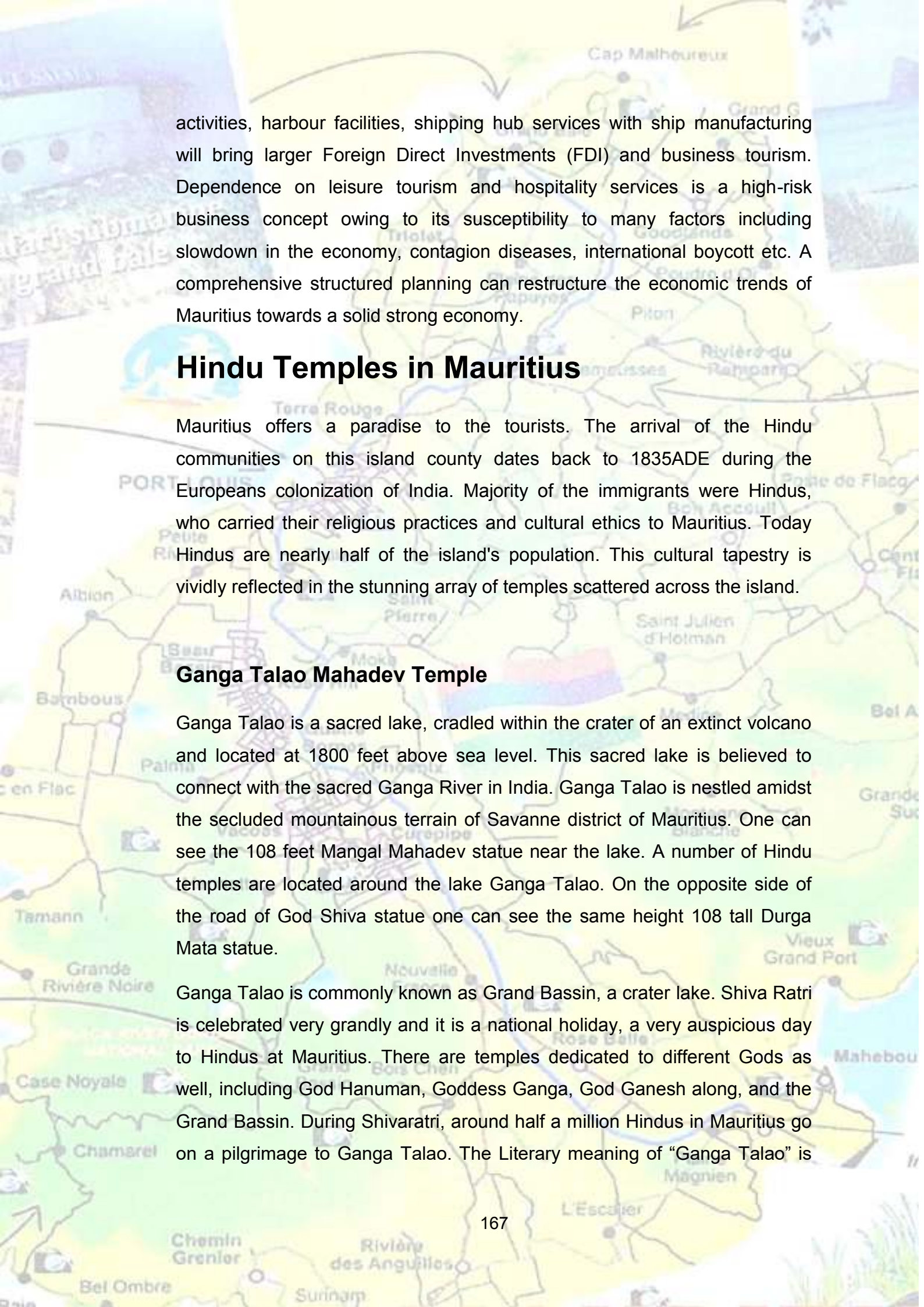


Approximately, there are 2000 fishing boats in Mauritius and 900 in Rodrigues Island engaging around 2500 active fishermen. The average for catch per fisherman - day is low. Fish resources exploited include the island-based artisanal fisheries, the offshore demersal fishery of the banks of the



Mascarene plateau and Chagos Archipelago, and the tuna fishery in the Western Indian Ocean. The tuna fish is the major industrial fishery of Mauritius and exploits the tuna resources in the South West Indian Ocean. Commercial aquaculture of Mauritius Consists of the production of giant freshwater prawn, red tilapia and marine red drum fish. All the artisanal fisheries catch and go percent of the bank's fisheries catch is consumed domestically. The artisanal fishery is consumed fresh, as delivery is rapid from the 61 landing stations to sales points inland. Princes Tuna Mauritius (PMT), a canning factory processes some 50,000t to of canned tuna for export to the European market. The fishing sector, like any other sector, has undergone fundamental changes and development in terms of technological advance and innovation. It accounts for one percent of GDP and employs some eleven thousand people. The fishing effort in the traditional sector needs to be substantially reduced to ensure sustainability of the resources. Mauritius is a member of COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa) and SADC (Southern African Development Community), and both bodies have as main objectives an increase in fish production in order to attain self-sufficient, as well as to promote trade in fish products within and outside the COMESA and SADC regions. Mauritius derives 1.5 percent of its GDP growth from the fishing industry. The total fish catch of Mauritius was valued at USD 407 Million, a couple of years before. Mauritius is also grappling with various challenges that threaten to hamper its planned growth of the fisheries aquaculture sectors such as the adverse impact of climate change on the country's marine ecosystem, and persisting illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing and maritime piracy. Mauritius is facing a shortage of qualified and experienced technical personnel to develop the Ocean Economy and a harmonized regulatory framework to regulate ocean related activities. Mahebourg Marine Farm (FMM) is the largest aquaculture farm in Mauritius, with a production capacity of 850 metric tons (MT) of red drum. This republic Island is economically dependent on a viable ocean ecosystem. Seafood production is a key component of its economy. As an Island nation in the Indian Ocean, to be self-sustained, self-sufficient "Blue Economy", should go for "Blue Revolution" to ensure a sustainable economy. Along with "Blue Revolution", shipping services

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activities, harbour facilities, shipping hub services with ship manufacturing will bring larger Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) and business tourism. Dependence on leisure tourism and hospitality services is a high-risk business concept owing to its susceptibility to many factors including slowdown in the economy, contagion diseases, international boycott etc. A comprehensive structured planning can restructure the economic trends of Mauritius towards a solid strong economy.

Hindu Temples in Mauritius

Mauritius offers a paradise to the tourists. The arrival of the Hindu communities on this island country dates back to 1835 ADE during the Europeans colonization of India. Majority of the immigrants were Hindus, who carried their religious practices and cultural ethics to Mauritius. Today Hindus are nearly half of the island's population. This cultural tapestry is vividly reflected in the stunning array of temples scattered across the island.

Ganga Talao Mahadev Temple

Ganga Talao is a sacred lake, cradled within the crater of an extinct volcano and located at 1800 feet above sea level. This sacred lake is believed to connect with the sacred Ganga River in India. Ganga Talao is nestled amidst the secluded mountainous terrain of Savanne district of Mauritius. One can see the 108 feet Mangal Mahadev statue near the lake. A number of Hindu temples are located around the lake Ganga Talao. On the opposite side of the road of God Shiva statue one can see the same height 108 tall Durga Mata statue.

Ganga Talao is commonly known as Grand Bassin, a crater lake. Shiva Ratri is celebrated very grandly and it is a national holiday, a very auspicious day to Hindus at Mauritius. There are temples dedicated to different Gods as well, including God Hanuman, Goddess Ganga, God Ganesh along, and the Grand Bassin. During Shivaratri, around half a million Hindus in Mauritius go on a pilgrimage to Ganga Talao. The Literary meaning of "Ganga Talao" is

the “Lake of Ganga”. The creation of the temples and making the lake sacred, the credit goes to Pandit Sanjibonlal of 1866 ADE. Pandit ji had already won the esteem of the French as a landowner, so he easily got permission to begin his project of Ganga Talao in the Grand Bassin. During the Maha Shivaratri most of the devotees leave their homes and start a journey to Ganga Talao on foot. It has been a tradition that volunteer people offer food and drink to the pilgrims.



Mahadev near the Ganga Talao, Mauritius



Shiv Ling for worship near the Statue



Maa Durga Statue, near Ganga Talao



Ganga Talao, the holy lake and temple complex in Mauritius



Ganga Talao, the holy lake and temple complex in Mauritius



Ganga Talao, the holy lake and temple complex in Mauritius



Sunset on Ganga Talao



Sunset on Ganga Talao

Sagar Shiv Temple

Sagar Shiv temple is located on l'Île aux Goyaviers, at Poste de Flacq eastern part of Mauritius. Sagar Shiv temple was constructed by the Ghunowa family in 2007. The temple offers a serene escape for travelers. The attraction of the temple is the stunning 30 meters bronze Statue of God Shiva and soak in the peaceful atmosphere, especially during Sunrise. The white Shiva temple perches delicately on a miniature islet, linked to the mainland by a thin land bridge. The God Shiva temple is surrounded by the lagoon and the mangroves that give to the place a mystical aspect. There is a similar temple like the Sagar Shiv temple in Trinidad and Tobago known as the "Temple in the Sea". The construction of the Sagar Shiv temple started in the late 1970s; an extensive renovation was completed in 2007.



Sagar Shiv Temple, Mauritius

Sockalingam Meenatchee Amma Kovil

Sockalingam Meenatchee temple is one of the beautiful Tamil temples in Port Louis. This is a God Shiva temple and is one of the most impressive temples in the country, with regard to the Dravidian architecture and construction. This temple was constructed in 1854 ADE, one of the oldest and most colourful temples in Mauritius. The temple is situated in Sainte - Croix, a suburb of the capital city, Port Louis, is a revered sanctuary of Tamil spirituality. The temple is renowned for the tranquility amidst the rustling leaves of Mange trees and the melodious songs of birds. The temple's design mirrors the human body, featuring six stations representing different Organs. This temple is significant during the Tamil festival of Thaipoosam Cavadee in January and February.



**Sockalingam Meenatchee Amma Kovil Temple,
Mauritius**



Maheswarnath Shiva Temple

Maheswarnath Shiva temple is one of the largest Mauritius temples located in Triolet. The temple is locally called, the “Grand Shivala Triolet”, the most revered Mauritius Hindu temple with more than 130 years of legacy. The founder of this temple hailed from Calcutta; it boasts a Bengal style temple

architecture. The layout and structure of the temple is enchanting. The temple is a complex and different temples in the complex are devoted to God Bhairava, Goddess Laxmi, God Nataraj, God Hanuman, God Jagannath, Goddess Saraswati, Goddess Durga, and Goddess Kali. A temple in the center of the temple complex houses a smaller Shiva Linga from Varanasi, therefore, it is also referred as the Kashi Vishwanath temple. Maheswarnath Shiva temple is located in Triolet, Pamplemousses, Mauritius. The temple was built in Bengal style of temple architecture, the grand edifice is a variation of the Pancha-Ratna or a five- flowered temple built on a platform. With reference to a legend, during the temple's construction, a huge pot of gold and silver coins was buried on the very spot where the temple was being made. It is believed by many that this gold must have belonged to Indian Ocean pirates.



Maheswarnath Shiva Temple, Mauritius

From the previous century, who used to attack East India Company ships for their gold and other precious goods. The money found was then used for the construction of the temple. The temple founder Pandit Sanjibon came to Mauritius on April 4, 1866, travelling from Calcutta, was originally from the Indian state Odisha. He came as a peddler but acquired land and wealth during the grand morcellement, which began in 1878 ADE. Out of his property, he donated 10.13 Acres to a Hindu Society in 1895 ADE.

Pandurang Kshetra Temple

Pandurang Kshetra Mandir is located in Cascavelle on the western coast of Mauritius. The temple was constructed by the labourers from Maharashtra, India in 1902 to pay homage to God Ganesha, the deity revered for intelligence and wisdom. The temple is maintained by the Marathi Community of Mauritius. Numerous other deity idols are located within the temple complex. The temple features traditional Indian design elements with a unique touch of locally sourced carved volcanic rock. The temple is famously known for its three domes. Temple timings are 5:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. and 1 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.



Infront of the Marathi Temple, Mauritius



Pandurang Kshetra Temple, Mauritius





Shiv Ling at Pandurang Temple

Prasanna Venkateswara Temple

Prasanna Venkateswara is a famous Hindu temple in Mauritius, that was constructed in the year 1921 ADE and is dedicated to God Venkateswara - a form of God Vishnu. A lot of renovations were done in the year 2010 with the help of many artists of South India, now attracting a lot of devotees and tourists alike. The temple has a large statue of God Venkatesh covered in gold, and other precious gems like rubies, pearls, and many more. The temple is located at the foot of Pieter Both Peak in the village of La Laura-Malenga. Authentic South Indian religious rituals and practices are followed in Sri Prasanna Venkateswara temple. The temple timings are from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.



Hare Krishna ISKCON Temple

Hare Krishna ISKCON is located in Bon Accueil in Mauritius, the temple has a magnificent work of art, infused with the spirit of God Krishna. There are a lot of trees bearing the fruits surrounding the temple. There are few guest houses of the temple that provide lodging for visitors. One can enjoy tasty vegetarian dishes at the onsite restaurant. The International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) constructed the temple on December 9, 2022 in Mauritius and is financed entirely by devotees' contributions. The temple has a vast temple hall that can accommodate 800 people and an auditorium designed to accommodate 400 persons. A library, a shop and other facilities are available in the temple complex.

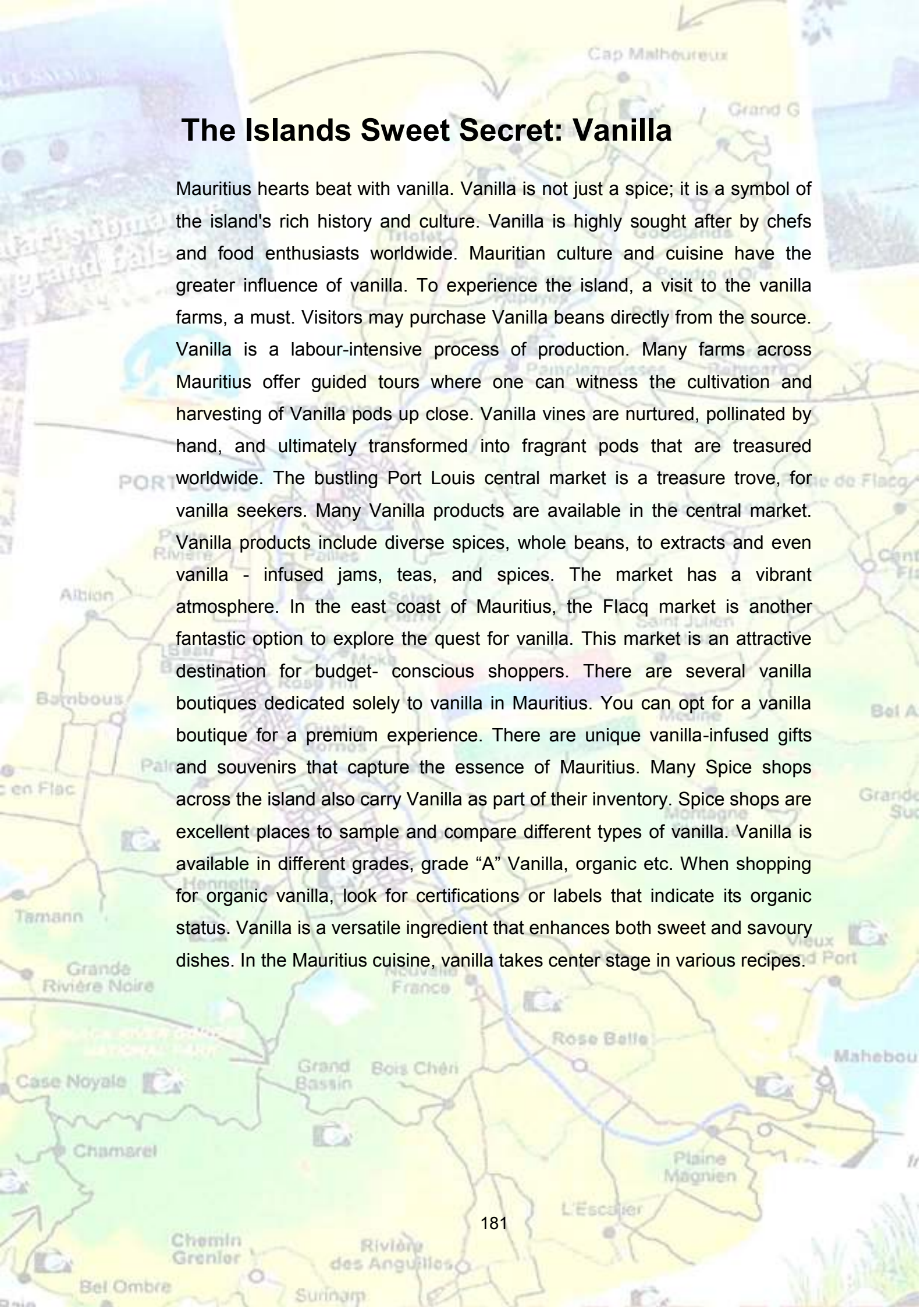


Hare Krishna ISKCON Temple, Mauritius

Hindu Festivals in Mauritius

The Mauritius community celebrates in perfect harmony all major Indian festivals and has constructed several places of religious significance. The temples in Mauritius are the major congregation venues of the Hindus residing on the islands of Mauritius. These temples serve an essential role in the community- building process and are the focal Point for celebrations and festivals. Some of the major festivals celebrated by Hindu in Mauritius are Diwali - the festival of lights, Ganesha Chaturthi - the birth anniversary of God Ganesha, Holi - the festival of colours, Makar Sankranti - celebrated during the onset of spring, Makar Sankranti marks the harvest season of crops, Thaipusam Cavadee - celebrated to mark the day when Devas defeated the Asuras and many other festivals are celebrated by the Hindus of Mauritius. Hinduism came to Mauritius when Indians were brought as indentured labour to colonial French and later in much larger numbers to British plantations in Mauritius and from the neighbouring islands of the Indian Ocean.

The migrants came primarily from what are now the Indian States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, with another influx of indentured from the Sind region of Pakistan.



The Islands Sweet Secret: Vanilla

Mauritius hearts beat with vanilla. Vanilla is not just a spice; it is a symbol of the island's rich history and culture. Vanilla is highly sought after by chefs and food enthusiasts worldwide. Mauritian culture and cuisine have the greater influence of vanilla. To experience the island, a visit to the vanilla farms, a must. Visitors may purchase Vanilla beans directly from the source. Vanilla is a labour-intensive process of production. Many farms across Mauritius offer guided tours where one can witness the cultivation and harvesting of Vanilla pods up close. Vanilla vines are nurtured, pollinated by hand, and ultimately transformed into fragrant pods that are treasured worldwide. The bustling Port Louis central market is a treasure trove, for vanilla seekers. Many Vanilla products are available in the central market. Vanilla products include diverse spices, whole beans, to extracts and even vanilla - infused jams, teas, and spices. The market has a vibrant atmosphere. In the east coast of Mauritius, the Flacq market is another fantastic option to explore the quest for vanilla. This market is an attractive destination for budget-conscious shoppers. There are several vanilla boutiques dedicated solely to vanilla in Mauritius. You can opt for a vanilla boutique for a premium experience. There are unique vanilla-infused gifts and souvenirs that capture the essence of Mauritius. Many Spice shops across the island also carry Vanilla as part of their inventory. Spice shops are excellent places to sample and compare different types of vanilla. Vanilla is available in different grades, grade "A" Vanilla, organic etc. When shopping for organic vanilla, look for certifications or labels that indicate its organic status. Vanilla is a versatile ingredient that enhances both sweet and savoury dishes. In the Mauritius cuisine, vanilla takes center stage in various recipes.



Vanilla custard, vanilla-infused sauces, vanilla-flavoured beverages, vanilla flavoured desserts, vanilla in traditional dishes and vanilla flavoured beer, all that gives the testimony of Mauritius.





Vanilla infused souvenirs, includes, vanilla infused tea, vanilla chocolates, vanilla scented candles, vanilla infused skincare, and many more in the Vanilla Mauritius. These souvenirs not only serve as reminders of your trip to Mauritius but also allow you to share the magic of Mauritian vanilla with others. Vanilla holds a special place in the culture and traditions of Mauritius. Vanilla is not just an ingredient, it's a symbol of hospitality and warmth. Vanilla in Mauritian culture is used in festive celebrations, traditional remedies, ceremonial offerings and a culinary heritage. The use of vanilla in culinary application is deeply rooted in the island's culinary heritage, passed down through generations. Vanilla is infused in perfumes, lotions, bath Products lip balms for delightful flavours and fragrances. Mauritian Vanilla's fragrances add a touch of luxury to enjoy its soothing and aromatic properties. Vanilla is not just an ingredient in Mauritius, it's a part of the island's soul. You can enjoy the flavours and scents that make Mauritius a vanilla paradise.



Textile Industry of Mauritius

Textile industry acts as the catalyst of the Mauritian Industrial Revolution. The Mauritian textile industry has spearheaded the structural transformation of the island's economy for the last four decades. Textile sector, as the engine of economic growth, attracts foreign direct investment (FDI) from several countries, creating new employment opportunities, and strengthening the manufacturing base of the economy. The textile industry has gone a long way from a basic producer to a vertically integrated supplier of design-led garments, today' the industry is exporting to the major markets of the world. Mauritius textile is placed in the retails of Europe, USA and South Africa. The local textile industry is geared to face the challenges of the needs of the buyers from the world over. In spite of changes in the global business environment Mauritian manufacturers, with innovative and entrepreneurial spirit, turned to be suppliers of high-quality garments. The manufacturers have the capability to supply a wide range of textile products at varying price points, with focus on quality. India, Indonesia, China are the biggest textile suppliers as well as competitors in the global business. The textile products of Mauritius are T-Shirts, Lingerie & Loungewear, Shirts, Sportswear, Trousers and Denims, Kids wear, Pullovers, Uniforms, Beachwear etc. The prices of the products are too high in comparison to the textile products of

India and China. Many of the Mauritius manufacturers are the suppliers to the top brands. Mauritius now faces growing competition from lower cost suppliers elsewhere in the region and from Asian producers since the abolition of quotas under the Lomconvention and later the Cotonou Agreement. Mauritius has Special significance to India for historical, cultural and reasons. Mauritius exports textile to South Africa, United States, United Kingdom, France and Madagascar.





Ethnicities in Mauritius

Descendants of Indian Origin constitute roughly sixty-six percent of the population. The Indo-Mauritian population consists of Hindus, Muslim and Christian descendants of Indian labourers. Mauritian Creoles, generally the descendants of Africans, are 28 percent of the population. A sizable proportion of Creoles are of African descent with Varying amounts of French Indian ancestry. The Creole community also includes the Country's 'Metisse' or mixed-race communities. Rodrigues Island and Chagossians are usually incorporated within the Creole ethnic group. Apart from the French European community, there are about three percent of British expatriates or people of British descent in Mauritius. Chinese - Mauritians from the Hakka and other Chinese sub-ethnic groups make up around three percent of Mauritian society. The government officially groups Mauritians into four ethnic groups - Hindus, Muslims, Chinese and General Population. The general population is the Christian Community, which includes Creole, mixed-race people, white people, and those who have converted to Christianity. In recent years there has been a steady flow of foreign workers into the textile industry. Primarily Chinese women, the construction industry - primarily Indian workers, and harbour related activities - primarily Taiwanese men. Mauritius had no indigenous population on the island as permanent settlers. The European

sailors and colonizers had brought people from Africa, India, China, Java, and Europe to develop the colonial economy. The sugar and the rum industry people of the colonial era are the permanent residents of Mauritius.



Bus Stop inside the Village, Mauritius

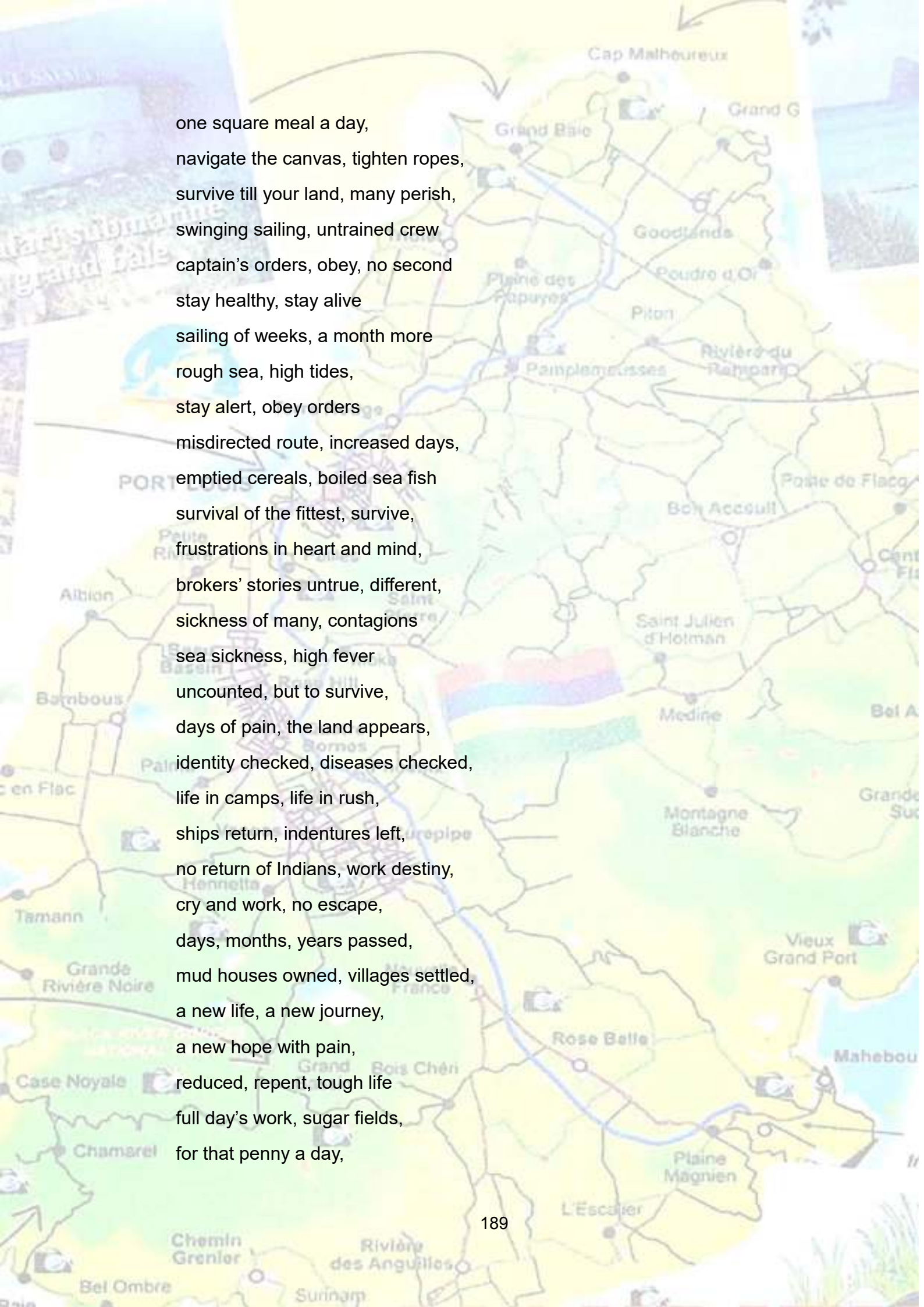


Village Fish Landing Station

Forgotten Voyage

Dr. S. P. Rath

Two square meals, a strain
two rupees a dream, a big want
three cloths, never had,
difficult to smile, faces to smile
happiness desired, little comfort
a life at an ease, little needed,
India, a colony, masters are fate,
white masters, money masters
gone were the golden bird age,
miserable life, poor India
Nineteenth Century British India,
the melancholy, make for Europe,
industrial revolution gift,
produce agriculture, produce raw
England will finish, money with British,
the village India, struggling people,
struggling for life and means,
unutilized young hand, unemployed,
European gimmick, one penny a day,
do for a decade, back home with smile
a voyage to do, good life awaits,
canvassing brokers, tempting earnings
a voyage of weeks, sailing cruise,
many fortunes await, precious mines
life on an island, unlimited charm,
onboard days, troubled water
crude cargo ships, wind navigation
catch the fish, cook the rice

A map of Mauritius with various locations labeled. A rainbow-colored path starts from the top left, goes through Grand Baie, Pamplemousses, and ends near the bottom right. Other locations include Cap Malheureux, Grand G, Goodlands, Poudre d'Or, Pilon, Rivière du Rempart, Poste de Flacq, Bel Accueil, Saint Julien d'Hotman, Medine, Montagne Blanche, Vieux Grand Port, Mahebourg, Plaine Magnien, L'Escalier, Rivière des Anguilles, Surinam, Bel Ombre, Chemin Grenier, Case Noyale, Chamarel, Grande Rivière Noire, Tamann, Paillole, Bornes, Henrichetta, Rose Belle, Grand Bois Chéri, Albion, Bambous, Petite Rivière, and Port Louis. There are also some icons of buildings and a compass rose in the top right.

one square meal a day,
navigate the canvas, tighten ropes,
survive till your land, many perish,
swinging sailing, untrained crew
captain's orders, obey, no second
stay healthy, stay alive
sailing of weeks, a month more
rough sea, high tides,
stay alert, obey orders
misdirected route, increased days,
emptied cereals, boiled sea fish
survival of the fittest, survive,
frustrations in heart and mind,
brokers' stories untrue, different,
sickness of many, contagions
sea sickness, high fever
uncounted, but to survive,
days of pain, the land appears,
identity checked, diseases checked,
life in camps, life in rush,
ships return, indentures left,
no return of Indians, work destiny,
cry and work, no escape,
days, months, years passed,
mud houses owned, villages settled,
a new life, a new journey,
a new hope with pain,
reduced, repent, tough life
full day's work, sugar fields,
for that penny a day,

forgotten voyage, voyage misery
may overlooked,
forgotten memory,
forgotten voyage, the sea days.

Air Mauritius



Air Mauritius, the official airliner of Mauritius, connecting the world to paradise. Air Mauritius was established in 1967 and has been a vital link between the world and the island. The company was incorporated on 14th June 1967, a few months before the country became independent. The history of the national airline connects beyond half a century in providing air connectivity. Air Mauritius flies directly to thirteen destinations and to many destinations through partner airlines. The airline acts as an ambassador for Maurice. The airline epitomizes the legendary Mauritian hospitality on the flights. Air Mauritius adheres to the stringent standards of safety and the operating standards are compliant with the IATA Operational Safety Audit (IOSA). Air Mauritius is also compliant to the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA). Air Mauritius became the first operator of a combination of new-generation wide-bodied Airbus A350-900 XWB and A 330-900 Neo aircraft. Air Mauritius has been rated a 4-star airline by SKYTRAX. Couple of years back, the Amedee Maingard lounge at the S.S. Ramgoolam International airport in Mauritius has been awarded the best airport lounge in the Indian Ocean. In 1967, Air Mauritius started as a collaborative venture with Air France, BOAC (British Airways), and the government of Mauritius. The airline transitioned into inter-island services in 1972, commencing operations with a Six-Seater Piper Navajo aircraft. In 1973, Air Mauritius introduced services to London Via Nairobi through a Vickers Super V10

leased from the British Airways (BOAC). In the same year joint operations with Air India to Bombay (Mumbai) started. In 1975, Air Mauritius, acquired its first aircraft, a sixteen-seater De Havilland Twin Otter. This addition replaced the Piper Navajo and facilitated enhanced services on the Reunion and Rodrigues routes making pivotal growth and operational expansion.



In 1977 a new era started in Air Mauritius as it transitioned to jet aviation by replacing the Vickers Super V10 flight with its first jet, a Boeing 707- 400 acquired from British Airtours. The Boeing 707 an iconic airliner of its time. In 1983, Air Mauritius started non-stop flights to key European destinations such as Paris, Rome and Zurich made possible with a Boeing 747 SP leased from South African Airways. The growth trajectory continued in 1994 with addition of the first two Airbus A340-300 aeroplanes, further enhancing the airliner's role in accelerating the island's connectivity and economic prosperity. Air Mauritius grew with the acquisition of Airbus aircraft in 2007 and 2009. Air Mauritius commemorated 50 years of its dedicated service to its passengers toward aviation excellence in 2017. Air Mauritius offers extensive global connectivity through its strategic codeshare partnerships. Notable partner airlines include Air India, Air Austral, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Air France, Emirates, Hong Kong Airlines, Kenya Airways, Malaysia Airlines, Singapore Airlines, South African Airways, Vistara, Air Asia, Saudi Arabian Airlines etc. Air Mauritius has maintained a steadfast commitment to continuous improvement, resulting in consistent recognition through the

reception of prestigious industry awards. These accolades and prizes stand as a testament to the high standards the air Mauritius uphold in service delivery, operational efficiency, and overall passenger satisfaction. In corporate governance the airline has its Board of Directors and professional bodies.



Helicopter Services of Mauritius

Helicopter Services of Mauritius started in 1984 as Mauritius Helicopter Limited (MHL). MHL is a member of Airport Holding Ltd., which has redefined the aerial view of the island's landscapes. This transportation service aims to

provide an immersive experience in Mauritius natural beauty. MHL provides flying comfort with Airbus H125 helicopters by offering spacious panoramic views. MHL is renowned for its reliability and performance, the helicopters are configured to accommodate one pilot and five passengers. Seating arrangements include one front seat and four rear seats; ensuring a spacious and panoramic experience during the journey. MHL has seamless aerial connections across the island. Such a private service is obviously expensive. MHL takes pride in creating lifetime memories with aerial tours. Keeping the safety at the top priority, MHL helicopters are maintained to an airline standard and undergo regular planned maintenance checks, ensuring to meet and exceed industry standards for air worthiness. Regular audits of the helicopters are done by the regulatory authority (Mauritian Department of Civil Aviation) to ensure the highest quality. MHL, where every flight is a story.





Economy of the Island Nation (Mauritius)

The economy of the Island is a mixed developing economy based on agriculture, exports, financial services, and tourism. Since the 1980s the economy has reduced its dependence on just agriculture, particularly sugar production. After its independence in 1968, Mauritius has developed from a low income, agriculturally based economy to an upper middle income diversified economy with growing industrial, financial, ICT and tourism sectors. The remarkable achievement has been reflected in increased life

expectancy, lowered infant mortality, and a much-improved infrastructure. Sugarcane is cultivated on about 90% of the cultivated land area and accounts for 25 percent of export earnings. Mauritius has attracted investment in the banking sector alone and has reached over USD \$ 1 billion. Mauritius, with its Strong textile Sector, has been well poised to take advantage of Africa. Mauritius has attracted 10.98 billion USD in FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) inflows. The sectors attracting top FDI are electrical equipment, telecommunications, fuels, cement and gypsum products and services sector and (financial and non-financial). Mauritius With a well-developed legal and commercial infrastructure and a tradition of entrepreneurship and representative government, is one of the developing world's most successful democracies. The economy and the legal frame - work is conducive to dynamic entrepreneurial activity has moved further toward economic freedom. Taxation is competitive and efficient. The Mauritius government is trying to modernize its sugar and textile industries. Tourism accounts for 72 Percent of the GDP. The government still owns and controls imports of rice, flour, petroleum products, and cement. From a low-income country with high unemployment exporting mainly sugar and buffeted by vagaries of world demand, Mauritius has become relatively prosperous and diverse, although not without problems.



**Mr. Pravind Jugnauth, Prime Minister of Mauritius with
Mr. Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India**

The promotion of tourism and the creation of the EPZs did much to attain high growth in the economy. Mauritius has followed a pragmatic development strategy in which the liberalization process was sequenced and tailored to its competitive advantage. Between 1990 to 2010, further diversification was initialized through liberalization and investment as Chinese investors left to pursue investments in Africa. Mauritius provides the finest environment for banking, insurance and reinsurance companies, captive insurance managers, trading companies, ship owners or managers and professionals to conduct their international business.



Port Louis, Mauritius

Mauritius has invested heavily into the development of a hub in information and communication technology (ICT) Since 2002. The ICT sector employs 16000 people and accounts for 5.7% of the GDP of the island. Environmental challenges faced by the country through flash floods, coastal erosion and cyclones have substantial economic implications. That's why in June 2024, the government announced plans to introduce a 2% climate levy on company

profits to finance projects to combat climate change and restore the natural ecosystem. Mauritius needs to mobilise 300 billion rupees to meet its adaptation and mitigation goals. Flash floods brought the capital Port Louis to a halt in 2024. Tourism generates foreign currency for Mauritius, over 2 billion USD in 2024. More than 37 kilometres of the coastline of Mauritius have been affected by erosion. Mauritius is an island state of about 1.2 million people. This upper middle class income country is with a per-capita income surpassing USD 10,000. This remarkable transformation Was rooted in a stable democracy and a relatively diversified economy that now includes tourism, manufacturing fisheries, ICT, and financial services, the latter contributing 40% of GDP. Structural reforms have set the stage for a resilient recovery from the setback caused by the pandemic. Mauritius is one of the oldest democracies in Africa with free and fair elections since the late 1960s. Agriculture in Mauritius occupies around 44% of the arable land area.

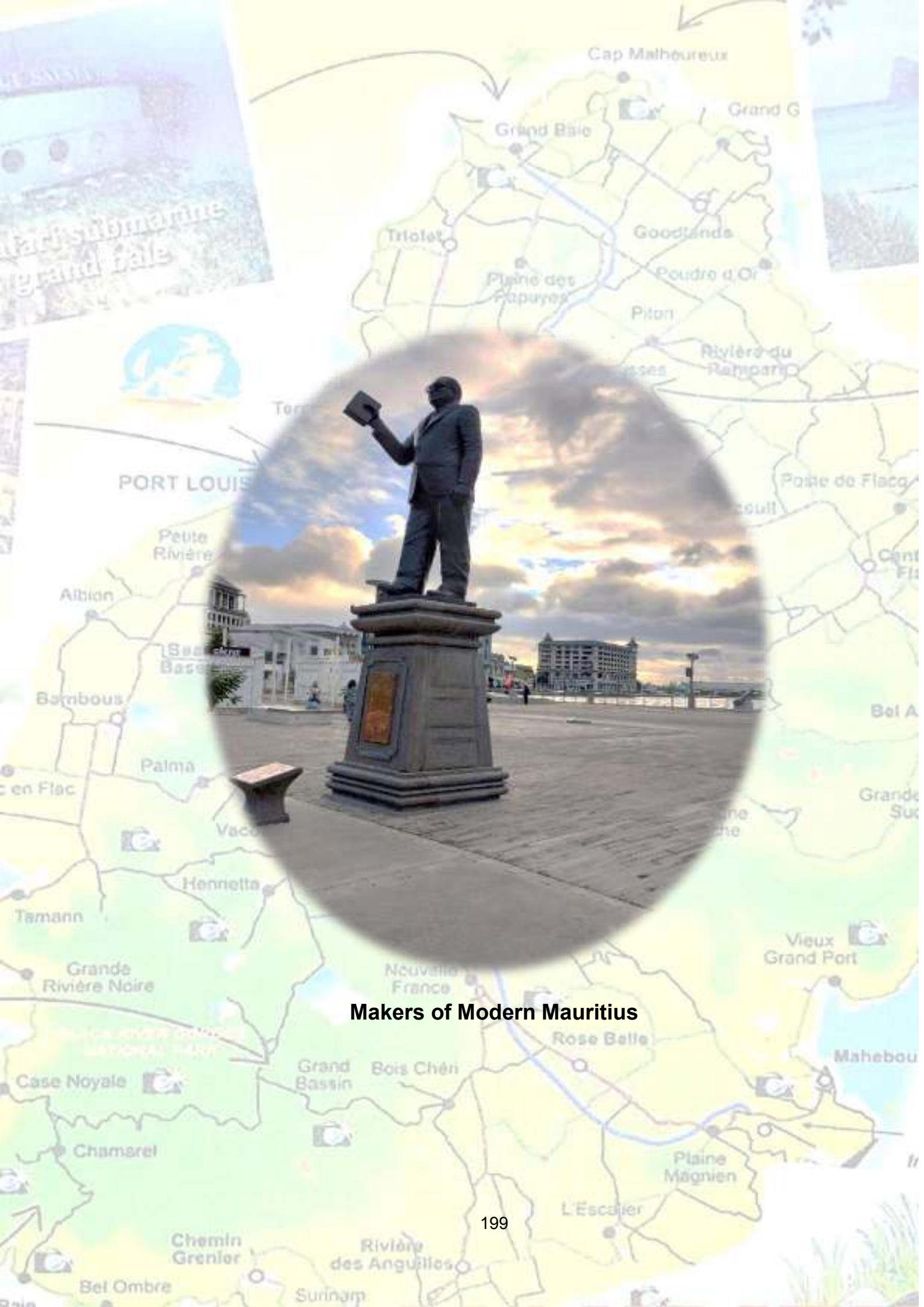


The land under agricultural cultivation was estimated to be approximately 80,000 hectares, of which sugar accounted for 9%. The contribution of agriculture in the economy has decreased over the years from 23% in the 1970s, 16% in the 1980s and 6% in 2000. Sugarcane is highest of this share with 53% the food-crops account for 17%, Livestock 12%, while flowers,

fruits and forestry account for the remaining 4% of the share of agriculture in the GDP. The pillars of the economy are tourism, textile, financial services and information technology. The manufacturing industry contributes 13.4% to GDP representing an amount MUR 55 million. Sector wise contributions are: Food 35%, Textile 29%, Sugar 1% and other manufacturing activities 35%. Manufacturing industry provides 20% of the total employment. Tourism is the third pillar of the economy after the manufacturing sector and agriculture. In the last two decades tourist arrivals increased at an average annual rate of 9% with a corresponding increase of about 21% in tourism receipts. Gross tourism receipts are 500 million USD and contribute about 11% of the GDP.



Makers of Modern Mauritius



Makers of Modern Mauritius



Makers of Modern Mauritius

Chapter. 7

Society 5.0

International conference: A Landmark

A Journey: Kolhapur to Port Louis

The journey for the Society 5.0 International conference started, from the ancient city Kolhapur of Southern Maharashtra through a nine-hour car ride of nine hours to the International Airport in Mumbai megacity to board a midnight flight of Air Mauritius, and finally board on time. The road travel through 8 lane highways and express highways was a memorable journey with hundred plus kilometers per hour speed of chauffeur Mahadev Bhai CSIBER and highway picnic is obviously memorable. Mumbai International Airport after security and immigration clearance will give you one long kilometer walk inside the Airport terminal. The final board to the aircraft happened with tired eyes with a sleepless night. Early in the morning the Air Mauritius plane landed in Port Louis International airport. Soon I stepped out of the terminal, my friend Prof. Viraj Fulena was waiting to receive me with his personal Kia Car, I stepped into the car with my bags and baggage. Fulena drove me on the main road of Port Louis, we spotted our old friend prof. Hemant Chittooo drove in another car to see his dentist. We stopped in the parking lot of a supermarket and stepped into the restaurant to have our tea, lamb Roti and veg Roti as our breakfast. Roti in Mauritius is stuffed inside with multiple veg curry, lamb curry etc., you can pick one as per your choice. After “Pet Pooja”, he drove me to the campus of the University of Mauritius and through several places for a distance of thirty kilometers before we reached the hotel “Sunset Reef – Resort and Spa”. I checked into the hotel; a long four hours sleep after a big seafood lunch. It was almost dusk. I stepped out of the hotel for a walk through the motor road along the coast passing a village, a bus stop, a fish landing station and a couple of provision

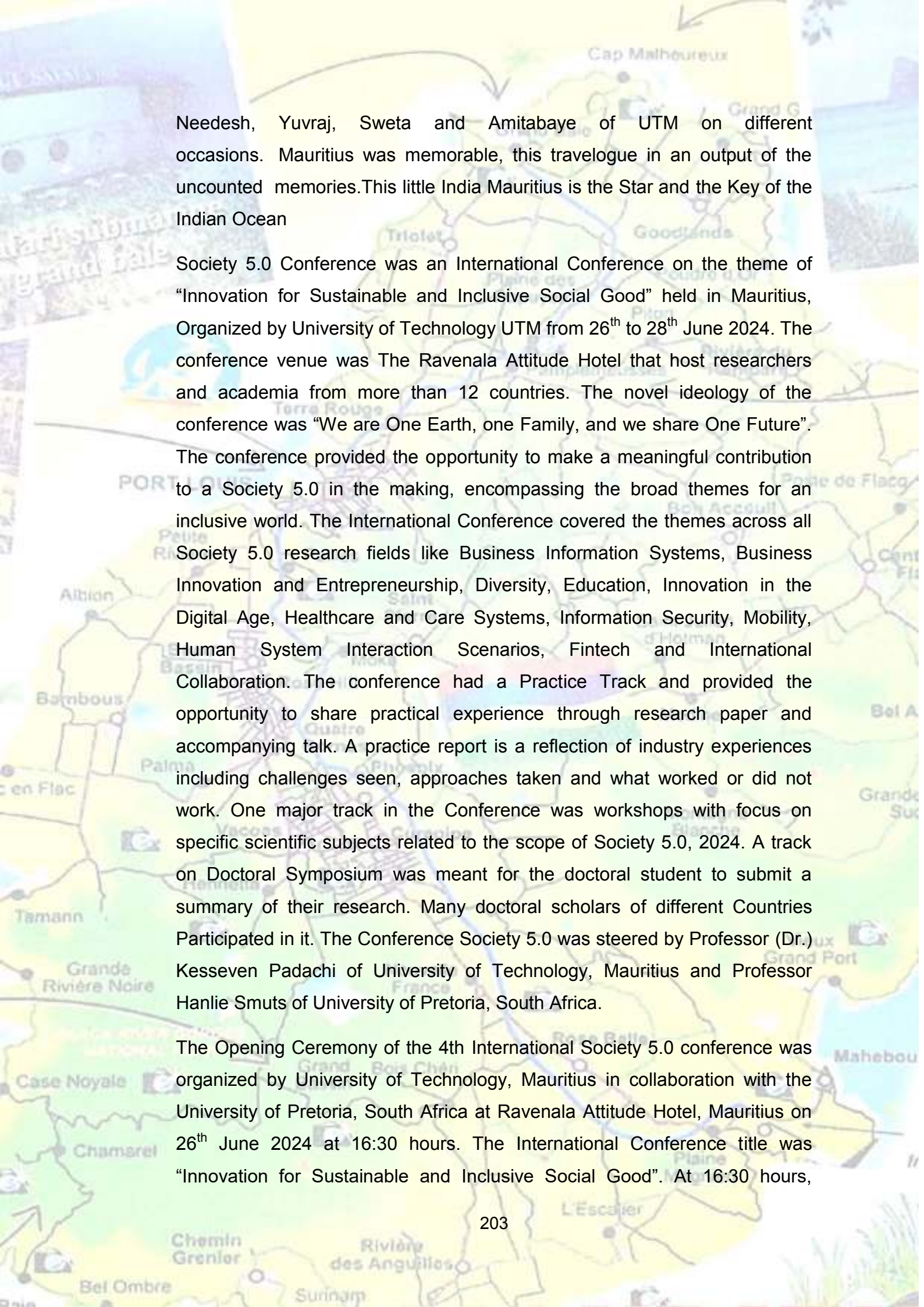
stores and evening eateries. I clicked some photographs of the coast line, village life and provision stores and returned back to my hotel. Dinner was super with grilled sea fish and rice.

Next day morning the UTM car picked me from the hotel to the University of Technology, Mauritius. I met all our intellectual collaboration partner professors of UTM. I had a fruitful discussion with the Director General (Vice- Chancellor) Dr. Dinesh Hurreeram in his office. We exchanged mementos of our MOU partner professors and proceeded to visit different blocks of the University. We were engaged with different activities throughout the day. Next day was the day of the Society 5.0 International Conference with participants from twelve countries of the world.



Society 5.0 International Conference Opening Ceremony in Mauritius

My friend Prof. Viraj Fulena drove me to different sea beaches, market places, temples and different locations in his Mercedes car. I had several car rides, with Viraj, Prof. Hemant and Dr. Needesh to different parts of Mauritius. On different days, I had a grand gala time with Viraj, Hemant,



Needesh, Yuvraj, Sweta and Amitabaye of UTM on different occasions. Mauritius was memorable, this travelogue in an output of the uncounted memories. This little India Mauritius is the Star and the Key of the Indian Ocean

Society 5.0 Conference was an International Conference on the theme of “Innovation for Sustainable and Inclusive Social Good” held in Mauritius, Organized by University of Technology UTM from 26th to 28th June 2024. The conference venue was The Ravenala Attitude Hotel that host researchers and academia from more than 12 countries. The novel ideology of the conference was “We are One Earth, one Family, and we share One Future”. The conference provided the opportunity to make a meaningful contribution to a Society 5.0 in the making, encompassing the broad themes for an inclusive world. The International Conference covered the themes across all Society 5.0 research fields like Business Information Systems, Business Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Diversity, Education, Innovation in the Digital Age, Healthcare and Care Systems, Information Security, Mobility, Human System Interaction Scenarios, Fintech and International Collaboration. The conference had a Practice Track and provided the opportunity to share practical experience through research paper and accompanying talk. A practice report is a reflection of industry experiences including challenges seen, approaches taken and what worked or did not work. One major track in the Conference was workshops with focus on specific scientific subjects related to the scope of Society 5.0, 2024. A track on Doctoral Symposium was meant for the doctoral student to submit a summary of their research. Many doctoral scholars of different Countries Participated in it. The Conference Society 5.0 was steered by Professor (Dr.) Kesseven Padachi of University of Technology, Mauritius and Professor Hanlie Smuts of University of Pretoria, South Africa.

The Opening Ceremony of the 4th International Society 5.0 conference was organized by University of Technology, Mauritius in collaboration with the University of Pretoria, South Africa at Ravenala Attitude Hotel, Mauritius on 26th June 2024 at 16:30 hours. The International Conference title was “Innovation for Sustainable and Inclusive Social Good”. At 16:30 hours,

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Mr. Raj Makoond, President of the Board of Governors of UTM, addressing the Society 5.0 International Conference Inauguration



Prof. Hanlie Smuts Co- convenor of University of Pretoria, South Africa addressing the august gathering of the International Conference Society 5.0 in Mauritius



. Dinesh Hurreeram, Director General, UTM, Mauritius addressing the Society 5.0 International Conference Opening Ceremony at the venue – The Ravenala attitude Hotel in Mauritius



Co-convenor from University of Pretoria, South Africa addressing the august gathering of the Society 5.0 International Conference in Mauritius



Prof. Dr. S. P. Rath, Director, CSIBER at the Society 5.0 International Conference in Mauritius, delivering the Keynote address – (Kinship Marketing) – Way beyond strategies in the Global Marketing



August gathering of the Society 5.0 International Conference, Mauritius



Thoughtful intellectual audience at the Society 5.0 International Conference



Classical Dance Performance at the Society 5.0 International



**Conference opening ceremony
Dignitaries on Dias – Society 5.0 International
Conference**



International participants of the International Conference, Mauritius



Melodious song performance at the International Conference, Mauritius



Professor Hemant Chittoo, at the International Conference Participation



Prof. Dr. Kesseven Padachi, Convenor of the Society 5.0 Conference with Co-convenor of University of Pretoria, South Africa



Felicitation of Prof. Dr. S. P. Rath by Dr. Dinesh Hurreeram, Director General (Vice Chancellor) of UTM, Mauritius



The Island on the Canvas Painting







Saint Julien
d'Holman

Plaine
Magnien



Prof. Satish Kumar, Professor, IIM – Nagpur, at the Society 5.0 International Conference, Mauritius – one of the keynote speakers







Professor Satish Kumar, IIM – Nagpur, at a Pre-conference Session in Society 5.0, Mauritius



Registration Desk of the Society 5.0 International Conference, Mauritius

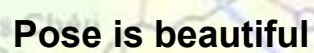


Beverages counter at Society 5.0 International Conference



Society 5.0, International Conference, Venue Hotel view from the rooftop







Society 5.0, International Conference venue hall (Auditorium)



International Participants from 12 Countries at the International Conference



With Society 5.0 Participant



**The Society 5.0 International Conference Hotel venue,
Mauritius**



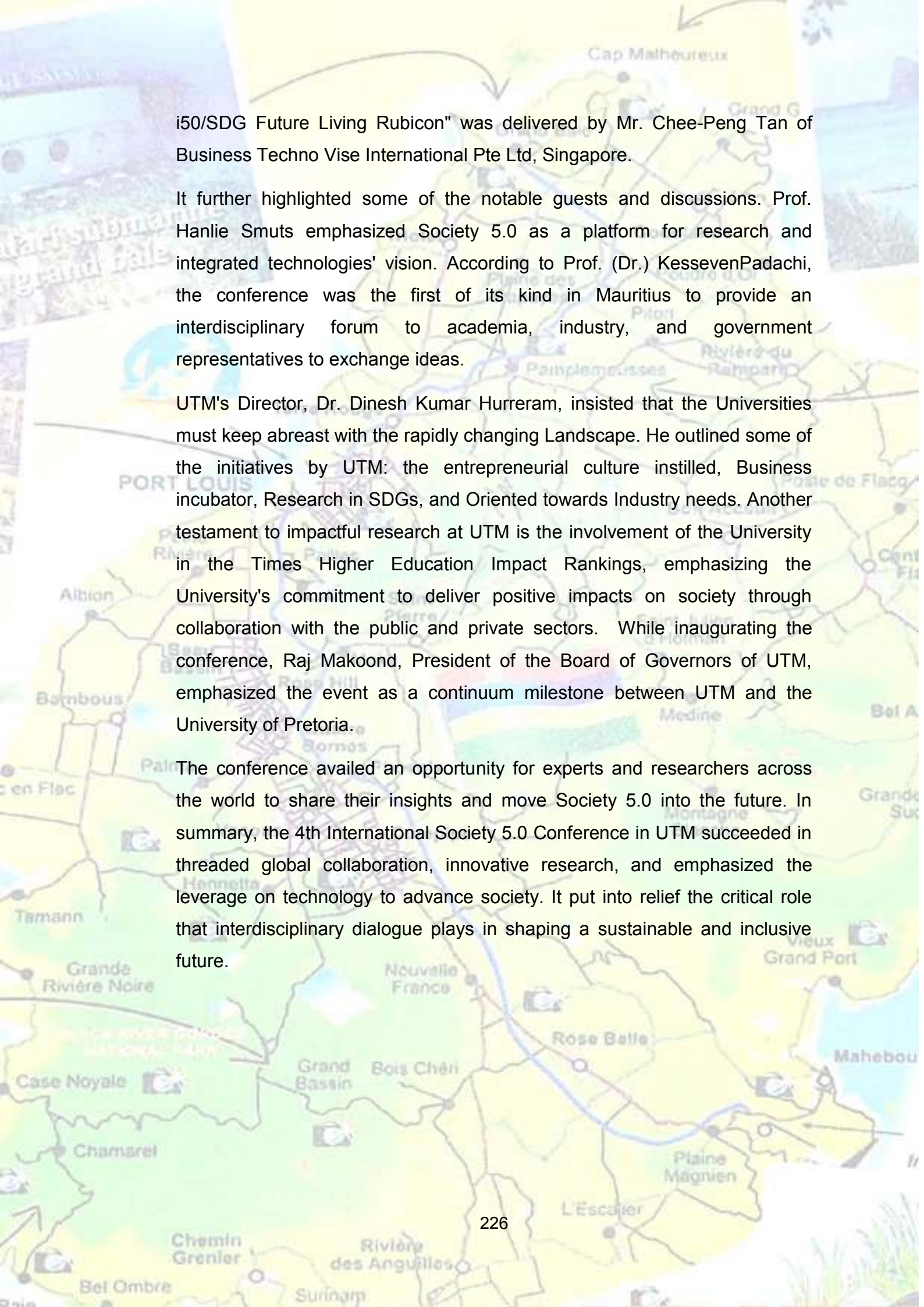


Chhatrapati Shahu Institute of Business Education and Research (CSIBER) and University of Technology, Mauritius (UTM) in a joint effort under their Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) partnership for academic activities achieved a great milestone with the 4th International Conference Society 5.0, organized by the UTM, in collaboration with the University of Pretoria from 26th to 28th June 2024. The event, held on campus at the Ravenala Attitude Hotel, attracted a very interesting and varied delegation from institutions around the globe, including Universidad EAFIT, Colombia; Università di Camerino, Italy; Shenzhen Technology University, China; and several others from Malaysia and Switzerland.

CSIBER Director, Prof. Dr S P Rath was invited as the Keynote speaker at the 4th International conference organized by UTM, a leading University in Mauritius and Southern Africa.

The conference theme was "Society 5.0: Innovation for Sustainable and Inclusive Social Good," which is categorized from the theme of the G20 Conference, "We are One Earth, One Family, and We Share One Future." Workshops offered were based on a continuous three-day stretch, along with a doctoral symposium, and multiple research and practice tracks. The event provided an opportunity to deliberate on Society 5.0, which is a concept that fronts an initiative where AI and other emerging technologies are to be harnessed in an anthropocentric way for societal advancement and sustainability.

The keynote speeches were delivered by the distinguished invitees on various aspects of Society 5.0. Prof. (Dr.) Siba Prasad Rath, CSIBER, Kolhapur, delivered his speech on "Kinship Marketing," which focused on elucidating trade linkages between countries that share similar cultures and their socio-economic impacts. Prof. Satish Kumar of the Indian Institute of Management, Nagpur, spoke on "Society 5.0: Transformative Technologies, Inclusive Futures," while Mr. Christophe Makni of Migros Bank from Zurich presented on "AI and generative AI for Small and Medium Companies: Leadership and Organisational Behaviour for Successful AI Transformation." A presentation on "Sustainable and Inclusive Innovation 5.0: Crossing the



i50/SDG Future Living Rubicon" was delivered by Mr. Chee-Peng Tan of Business Techno Vise International Pte Ltd, Singapore.

It further highlighted some of the notable guests and discussions. Prof. Hanlie Smuts emphasized Society 5.0 as a platform for research and integrated technologies' vision. According to Prof. (Dr.) KessevenPadachi, the conference was the first of its kind in Mauritius to provide an interdisciplinary forum to academia, industry, and government representatives to exchange ideas.

UTM's Director, Dr. Dinesh Kumar Hurreram, insisted that the Universities must keep abreast with the rapidly changing Landscape. He outlined some of the initiatives by UTM: the entrepreneurial culture instilled, Business incubator, Research in SDGs, and Oriented towards Industry needs. Another testament to impactful research at UTM is the involvement of the University in the Times Higher Education Impact Rankings, emphasizing the University's commitment to deliver positive impacts on society through collaboration with the public and private sectors. While inaugurating the conference, Raj Makoond, President of the Board of Governors of UTM, emphasized the event as a continuum milestone between UTM and the University of Pretoria.

The conference availed an opportunity for experts and researchers across the world to share their insights and move Society 5.0 into the future. In summary, the 4th International Society 5.0 Conference in UTM succeeded in threaded global collaboration, innovative research, and emphasized the leverage on technology to advance society. It put into relief the critical role that interdisciplinary dialogue plays in shaping a sustainable and inclusive future.



One of the Society 5.0 Conference Presentations







International Participants at the International Conference



International Participants at the International Conference



**Two of the Society 5.0 Conference Keynote Speakers –
Mr. Christophe Makin from Switzerland and Prof. Satish
Kumar from IIM – Nagpur, India**



Dr. Dinesh Hurreeram in the Conference Dinner and Valedictory Function



Preparing for a Bollywood debut







**Felicitations of the Convenor of the Society 5.0 Conference
2025 from Italy**





Mr. Chee – Peng Tan, Singapore, Keynote Speaker at the Society 5.0 Conference





Prof. Hemant Chittoo, evaluating a conference presentation





Presentation by a Professor from France



Convenor closing a session at Society 5.0 – International Conference





The forthcoming Society 5.0 Conference in 2025, University of Camerino in Italy, all are Welcome

The Residence of Stay, Mauritius Sunset Reef – Resort and Spa



Resort Overview

The Sunset Reef Resort and Spa is a great choice for those seeking relaxation, fun and Mauritian hospitality all in one place. We are located in the north-western coast of Mauritius, at Pointe aux Piments, 13 kms away from the capital city, Port Louis. Pointe aux Piments, being a typical fisherman's village, offers peace and serenity. It is the perfect address for a holiday escapade and to connect to the local Mauritian Experience.

The resort features 11 family duplex rooms & 15 superior double rooms with amenities, and all of them facing both the gardens and the sea.

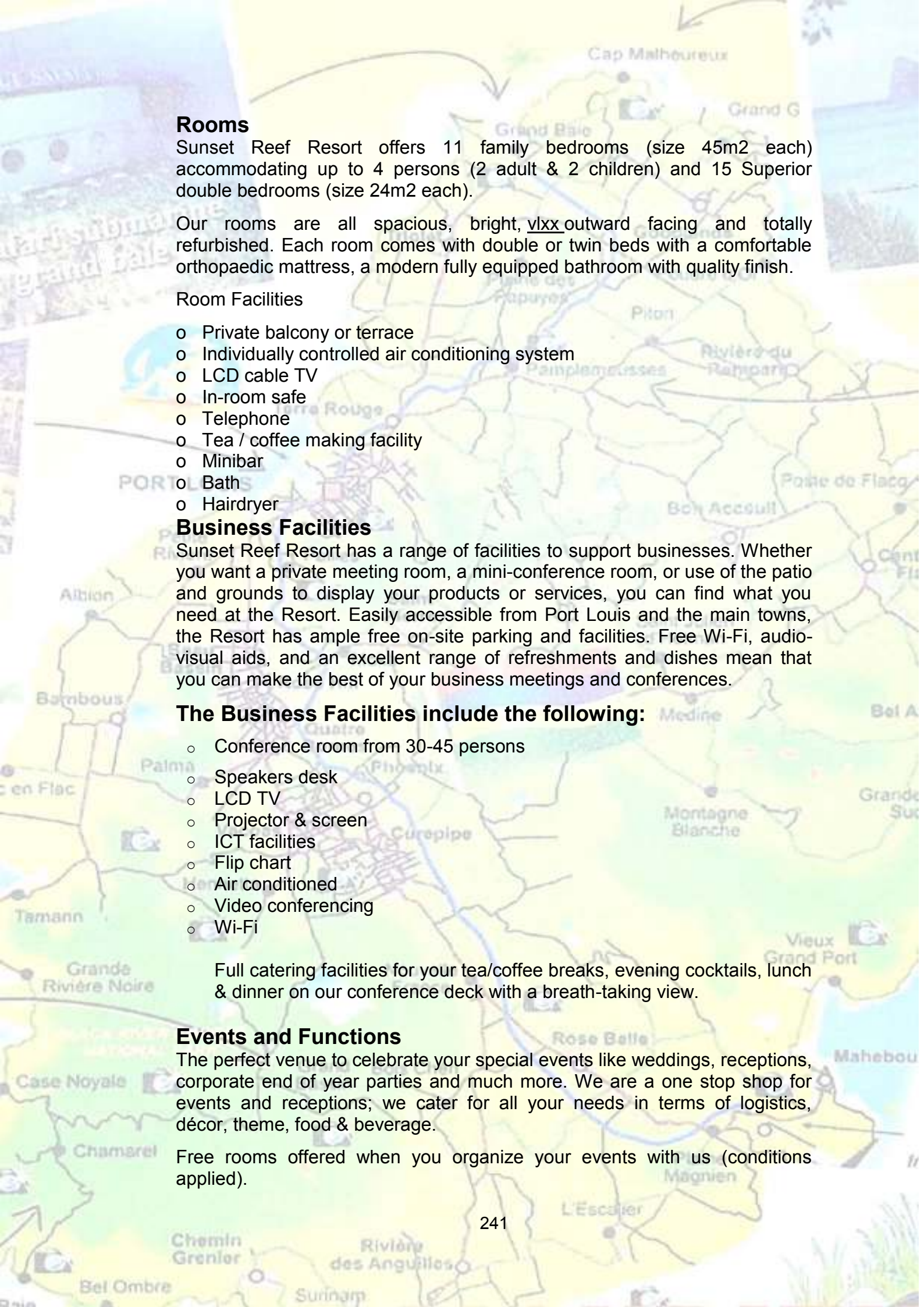
Whether you are looking for a family get away, your honeymoon or just travelling for business, Sunset Reef Resort has everything to make your stay memorable. With its swimming pool, gym, spa, kids corner and a variety of entertainment and dining options, everybody (adults, teenagers and children) will all feel right at home.

The ideal address for holiday, parties & events!

Bars & Restaurants

Bar (Le Puit D'amour & Fisherman's Alley Restaurant)

- o Dine in the Fisherman's Alley, our main restaurant just steps away from the shore & breaking waves.
- o With a seating capacity of 90 guests, our restaurant is the perfect location to celebrate togetherness, being with family, friends or just the two of you for a romantic dinner.
- o The Chef proposes you the catch of the day, crafted in our local ingredients and flavours, or your favourite seafood in a Mediterranean style with the best wines from our collection.
- o Our menu also features: Asian, European, Mediterranean or Indian cuisines.
- o Opened for continental breakfast, 'a la carte Lunch', and we feature either set menu or buffet during dinner which changes accordingly
- o 'Le Puit D'amour' vxxx bar offers a unique panorama on the north- western coast and serves signature cocktails, or simply your favourite servings around the pool.
- o Serenity Bar and Restaurant is located in the first floor with sea view. It proposes a fusion cuisine in a semi- gastronomic style and lounge atmosphere.



Rooms

Sunset Reef Resort offers 11 family bedrooms (size 45m² each) accommodating up to 4 persons (2 adult & 2 children) and 15 Superior double bedrooms (size 24m² each).

Our rooms are all spacious, bright, view outward facing and totally refurbished. Each room comes with double or twin beds with a comfortable orthopaedic mattress, a modern fully equipped bathroom with quality finish.

Room Facilities

- o Private balcony or terrace
- o Individually controlled air conditioning system
- o LCD cable TV
- o In-room safe
- o Telephone
- o Tea / coffee making facility
- o Minibar
- o Bath
- o Hairdryer

Business Facilities

Sunset Reef Resort has a range of facilities to support businesses. Whether you want a private meeting room, a mini-conference room, or use of the patio and grounds to display your products or services, you can find what you need at the Resort. Easily accessible from Port Louis and the main towns, the Resort has ample free on-site parking and facilities. Free Wi-Fi, audio-visual aids, and an excellent range of refreshments and dishes mean that you can make the best of your business meetings and conferences.

The Business Facilities include the following:

- o Conference room from 30-45 persons
- o Speakers desk
- o LCD TV
- o Projector & screen
- o ICT facilities
- o Flip chart
- o Air conditioned
- o Video conferencing
- o Wi-Fi

Full catering facilities for your tea/coffee breaks, evening cocktails, lunch & dinner on our conference deck with a breath-taking view.

Events and Functions

The perfect venue to celebrate your special events like weddings, receptions, corporate end of year parties and much more. We are a one stop shop for events and receptions; we cater for all your needs in terms of logistics, décor, theme, food & beverage.

Free rooms offered when you organize your events with us (conditions applied).

Fitness Corner

Now there is no excuse to let your fitness slip while you are on holidays. Sunset Reef Resort offers a fitness gym equipped with state-of-the-art cardio equipment, weights and gym classes so that you can practise your favourite sports at the hotel.

The gym also has an adjoining kids club that can be booked by the hour to look after your little ones while you keep fit.

Wellness corner

Pamper yourself with our restorative massages and invigorating treatments as you relax and revitalise your body, mind and soul. Using holistic massage techniques, you'll feel your stress melt away and leave you recharged.



Restaurant facing the Indian Ocean, Sunset Reef Resort & Spa, Mauritius



Golden Colour Coconuts on the hotel yard





Hotel backward



Woodhouse Restaurant





Hotel's Private Rocky Sea beach of the Indian Ocean



Sunset Reef – Resort and Spa, Mauritius



Sunset Reef – Resort and Spa, Mauritius



A Village Store near the Hotel – An Indian Memory



Sunset Near the Sunset Reef – Resort and Spa

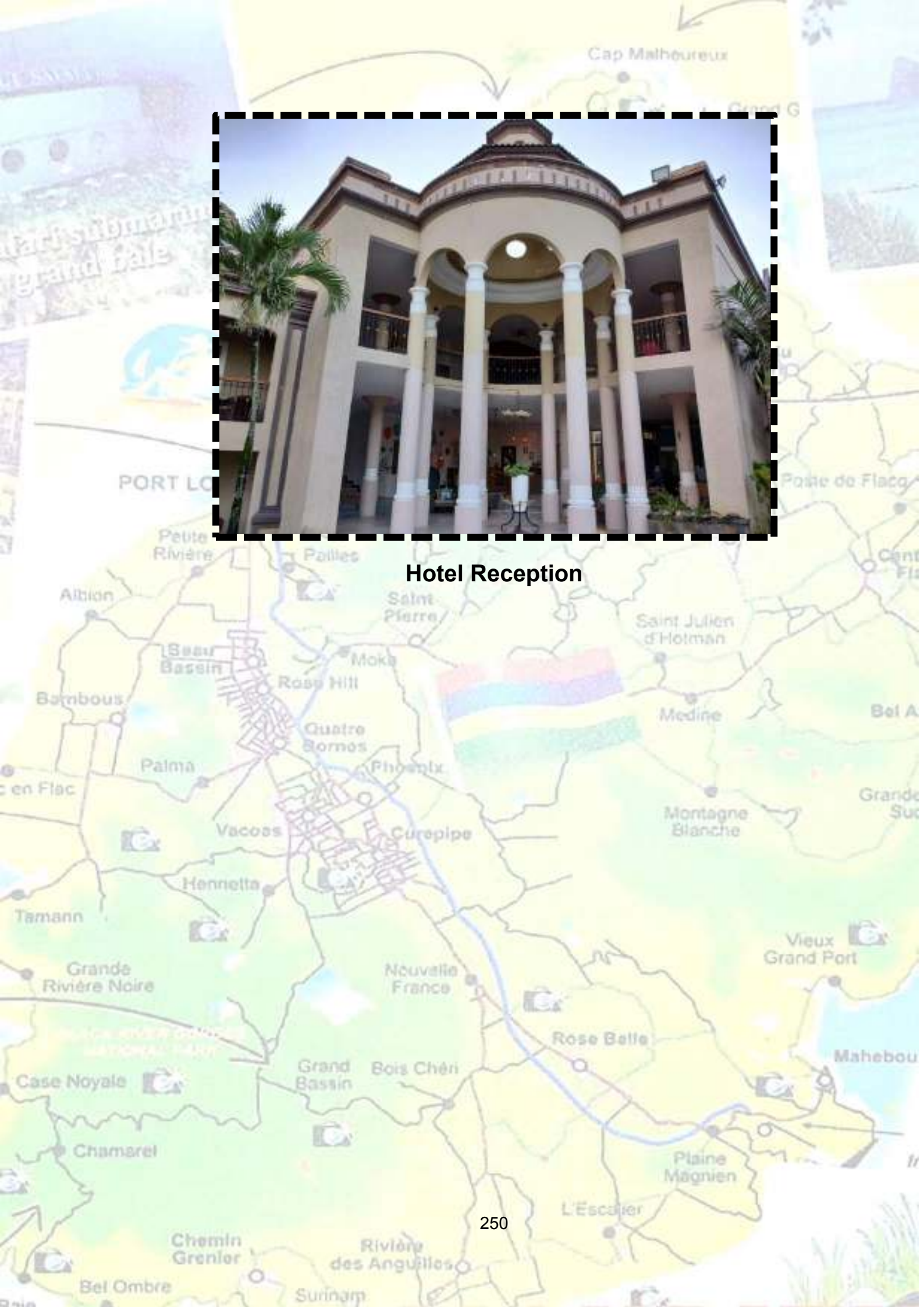


Village Bus stop near the Hotel





Hotel Reception



Chapter- 8

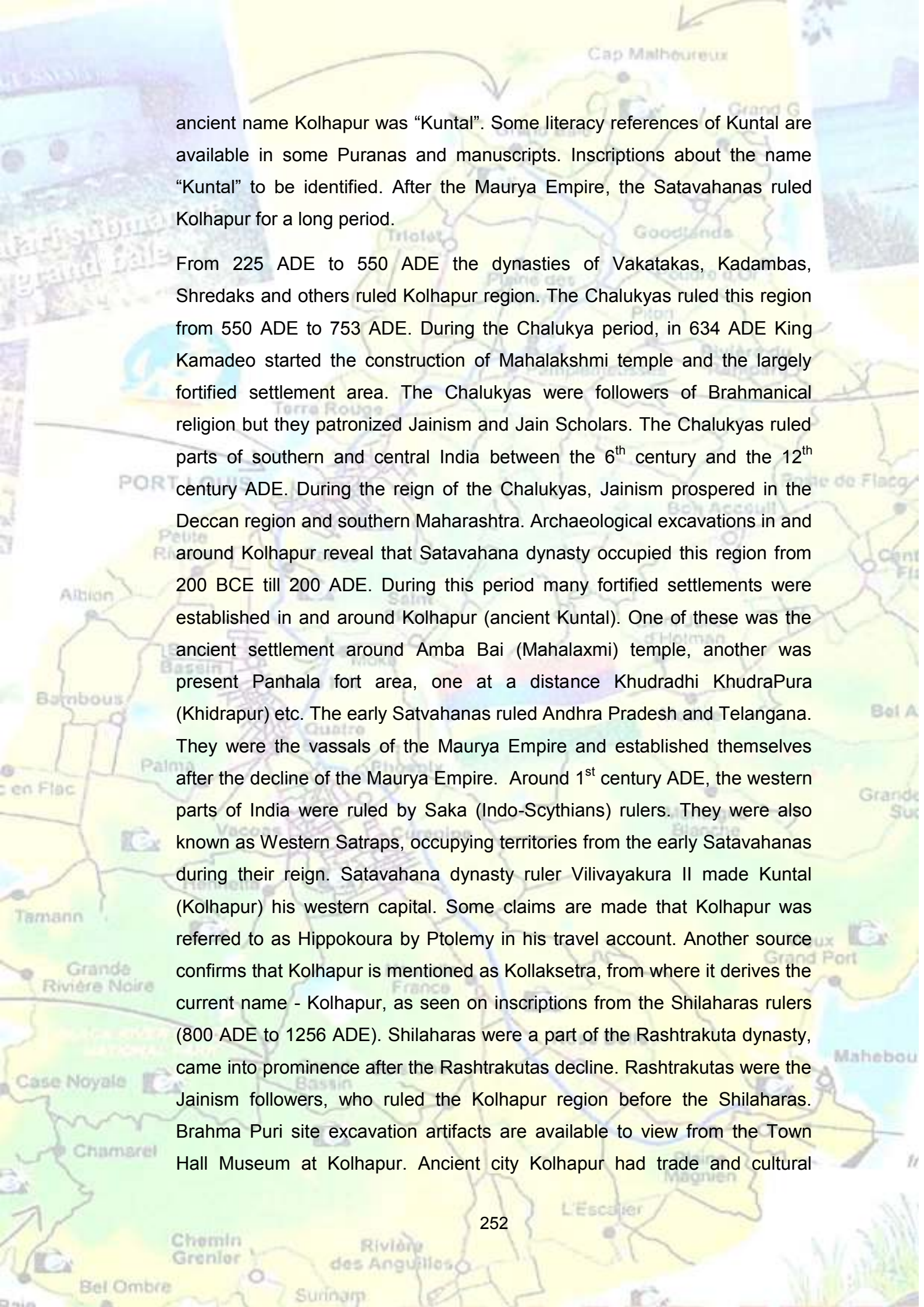
Ancient City Kolhapur History & Places in India

THE CITY - KOLHAPUR

Kolhapur city is about 500 kilometers from the megacity Mumbai of India by road and 230 kilometers from the metropolitan city Pune, situated on the banks of Pancha Ganga River and is surrounded by Sahyadri mountain ranges. The city was a fortified settlement from the 4th century ADE. The city is known for its historical forts, temples and palaces of erstwhile royals.

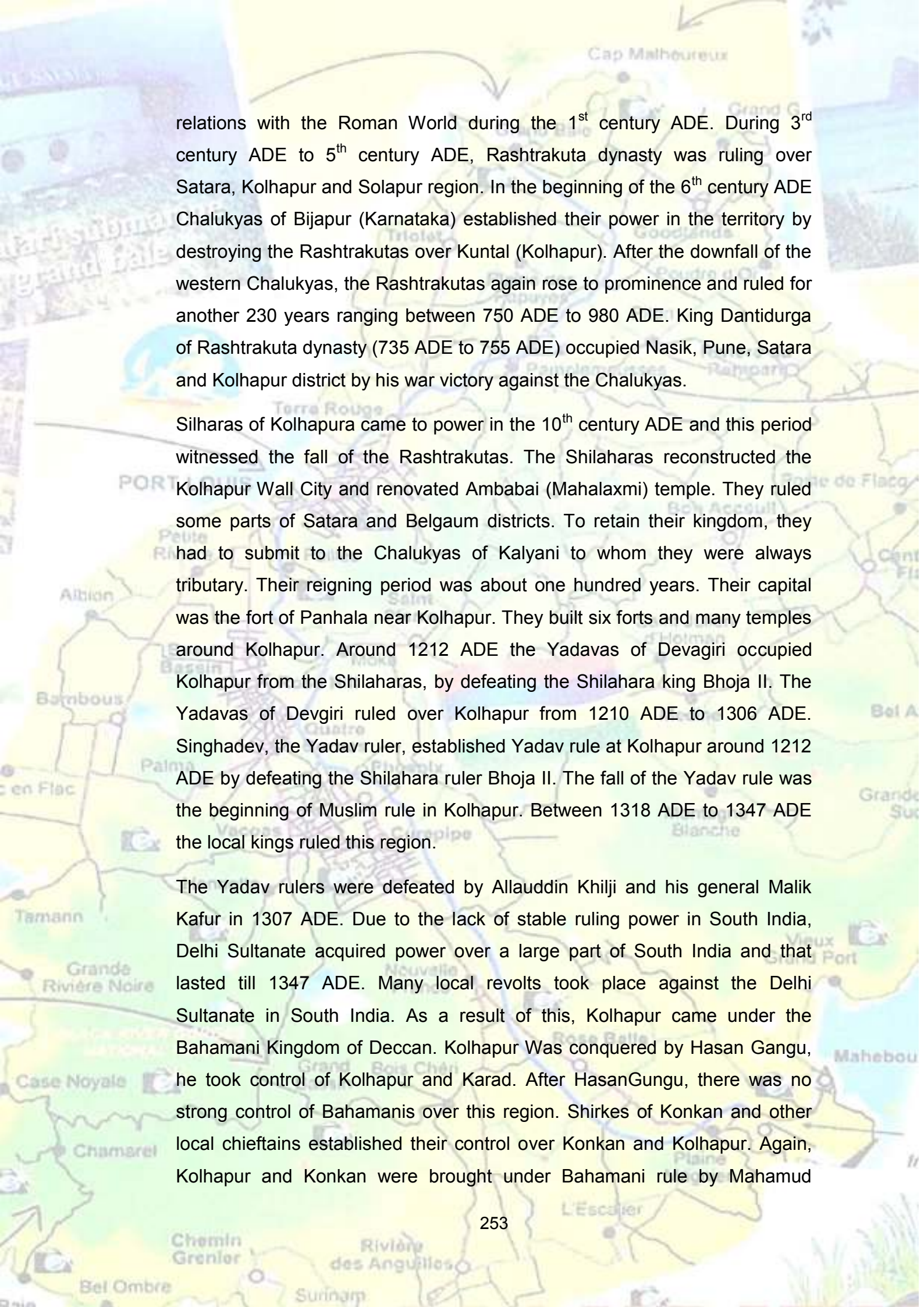
Today's Kolhapur is an ideal blend of ancient tradition and modern influence. Kolhapur is a front runner for manufacturing, engineering products, refined sugar and textile. The district of Kolhapur has several places for tourists and depending on their interest they can explore this exotic place. Kolhapur is well connected by buses, trains and aeroplanes, the city is approached by Pune - Bangalore Highway, the railway station receives trains from different places including Mumbai city, the airport is well connected with Mumbai, Bangalore and Hyderabad cities with daily flights. The location of Kolhapur is in the southern Maharashtra state lies between latitude $17^{\circ}73$ to $17^{\circ}11$ and longitude $73^{\circ}75$ to $74^{\circ}70$ Kolhapur is situated at 1774 feet height from the sea level. Area of Kolhapur district is 7685 sq. km with 3.8 million population. The ancient history of Kolhapur was sacred to the Hindu the Jain and the Buddhist. History can be divided into six defined periods. First was the Maurya period, the second period Andhra, the third the Chalukya - Rashtrakuta, the fourth Shilahara in the early years of Hindu supremacy up to 1347 ADE, the fifth Bahamani - Bijapur on Muslim period, from 1347 ADE to about 1700 ADE and the 18th Century in the Maratha period.

Kolhapur is little known with the ancient historical records prior to the 3rd century BCE. During 3rd century BCE Kolhapur and southern Maharashtra remained as part of the Maurya Empire under the Emperor Asoka. The



ancient name Kolhapur was “Kuntal”. Some literacy references of Kuntal are available in some Puranas and manuscripts. Inscriptions about the name “Kuntal” to be identified. After the Maurya Empire, the Satavahanas ruled Kolhapur for a long period.

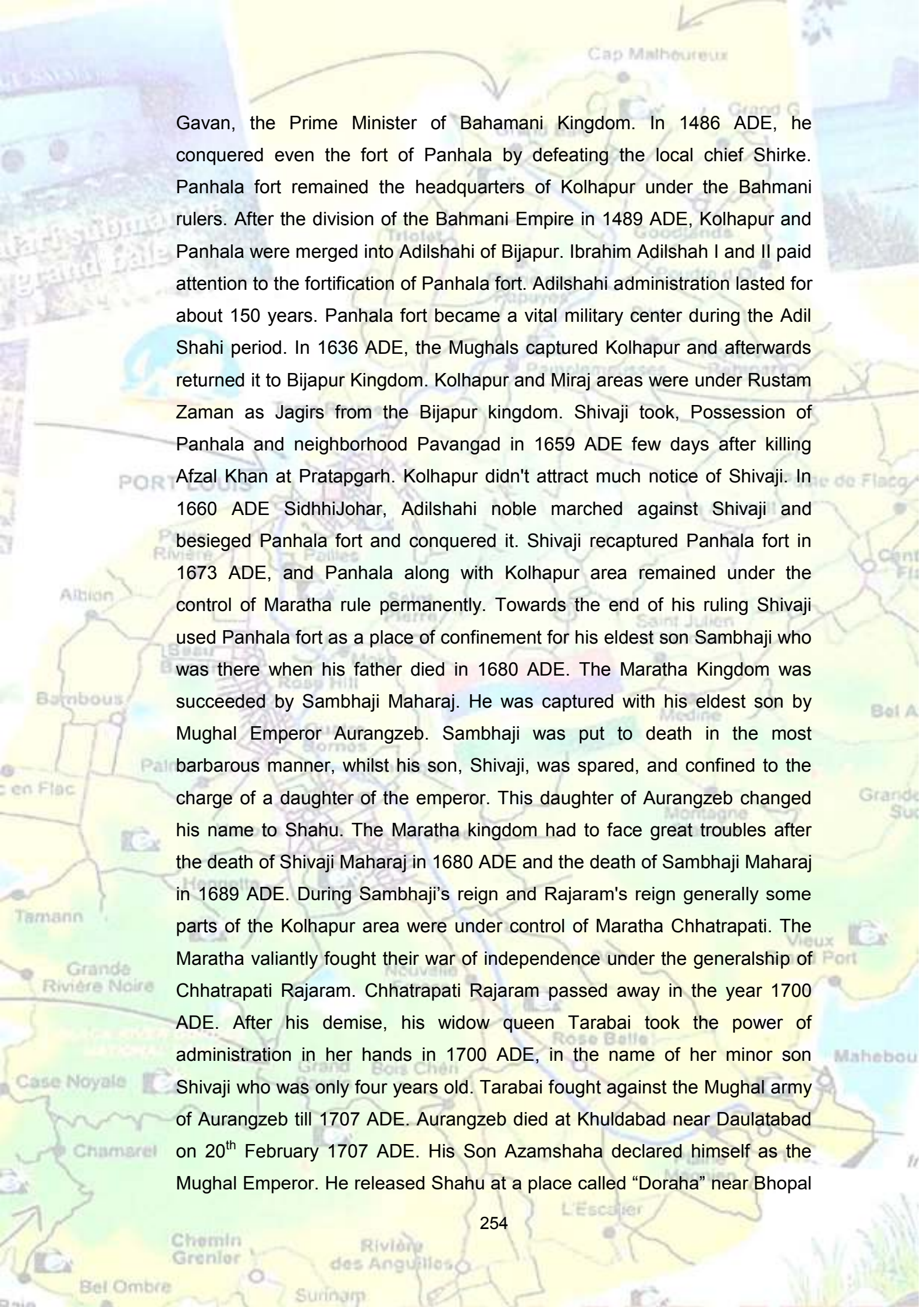
From 225 ADE to 550 ADE the dynasties of Vakatakas, Kadambas, Shredaks and others ruled Kolhapur region. The Chalukyas ruled this region from 550 ADE to 753 ADE. During the Chalukya period, in 634 ADE King Kamadeo started the construction of Mahalakshmi temple and the largely fortified settlement area. The Chalukyas were followers of Brahmanical religion but they patronized Jainism and Jain Scholars. The Chalukyas ruled parts of southern and central India between the 6th century and the 12th century ADE. During the reign of the Chalukyas, Jainism prospered in the Deccan region and southern Maharashtra. Archaeological excavations in and around Kolhapur reveal that Satavahana dynasty occupied this region from 200 BCE till 200 ADE. During this period many fortified settlements were established in and around Kolhapur (ancient Kuntal). One of these was the ancient settlement around Amba Bai (Mahalaxmi) temple, another was present Panhala fort area, one at a distance Khudradhi KhudraPura (Khidrapur) etc. The early Satvahanas ruled Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. They were the vassals of the Maurya Empire and established themselves after the decline of the Maurya Empire. Around 1st century ADE, the western parts of India were ruled by Saka (Indo-Scythians) rulers. They were also known as Western Satraps, occupying territories from the early Satavahanas during their reign. Satavahana dynasty ruler Vilivayakura II made Kuntal (Kolhapur) his western capital. Some claims are made that Kolhapur was referred to as Hippokoura by Ptolemy in his travel account. Another source confirms that Kolhapur is mentioned as Kollaksetra, from where it derives the current name - Kolhapur, as seen on inscriptions from the Shilaharas rulers (800 ADE to 1256 ADE). Shilaharas were a part of the Rashtrakuta dynasty, came into prominence after the Rashtrakutas decline. Rashtrakutas were the Jainism followers, who ruled the Kolhapur region before the Shilaharas. Brahma Puri site excavation artifacts are available to view from the Town Hall Museum at Kolhapur. Ancient city Kolhapur had trade and cultural



relations with the Roman World during the 1st century ADE. During 3rd century ADE to 5th century ADE, Rashtrakuta dynasty was ruling over Satara, Kolhapur and Solapur region. In the beginning of the 6th century ADE Chalukyas of Bijapur (Karnataka) established their power in the territory by destroying the Rashtrakutas over Kuntal (Kolhapur). After the downfall of the western Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas again rose to prominence and ruled for another 230 years ranging between 750 ADE to 980 ADE. King Dantidurga of Rashtrakuta dynasty (735 ADE to 755 ADE) occupied Nasik, Pune, Satara and Kolhapur district by his war victory against the Chalukyas.

Silharas of Kolhapura came to power in the 10th century ADE and this period witnessed the fall of the Rashtrakutas. The Shilaharas reconstructed the Kolhapur Wall City and renovated Ambabai (Mahalaxmi) temple. They ruled some parts of Satara and Belgaum districts. To retain their kingdom, they had to submit to the Chalukyas of Kalyani to whom they were always tributary. Their reigning period was about one hundred years. Their capital was the fort of Panhala near Kolhapur. They built six forts and many temples around Kolhapur. Around 1212 ADE the Yadavas of Devagiri occupied Kolhapur from the Shilaharas, by defeating the Shilahara king Bhoja II. The Yadavas of Devgiri ruled over Kolhapur from 1210 ADE to 1306 ADE. Singhadev, the Yadav ruler, established Yadav rule at Kolhapur around 1212 ADE by defeating the Shilahara ruler Bhoja II. The fall of the Yadav rule was the beginning of Muslim rule in Kolhapur. Between 1318 ADE to 1347 ADE the local kings ruled this region.

The Yadav rulers were defeated by Allauddin Khilji and his general Malik Kafur in 1307 ADE. Due to the lack of stable ruling power in South India, Delhi Sultanate acquired power over a large part of South India and that lasted till 1347 ADE. Many local revolts took place against the Delhi Sultanate in South India. As a result of this, Kolhapur came under the Bahamani Kingdom of Deccan. Kolhapur Was conquered by Hasan Gangu, he took control of Kolhapur and Karad. After HasanGungu, there was no strong control of Bahamanis over this region. Shirkes of Konkan and other local chieftains established their control over Konkan and Kolhapur. Again, Kolhapur and Konkan were brought under Bahamani rule by Mahamud



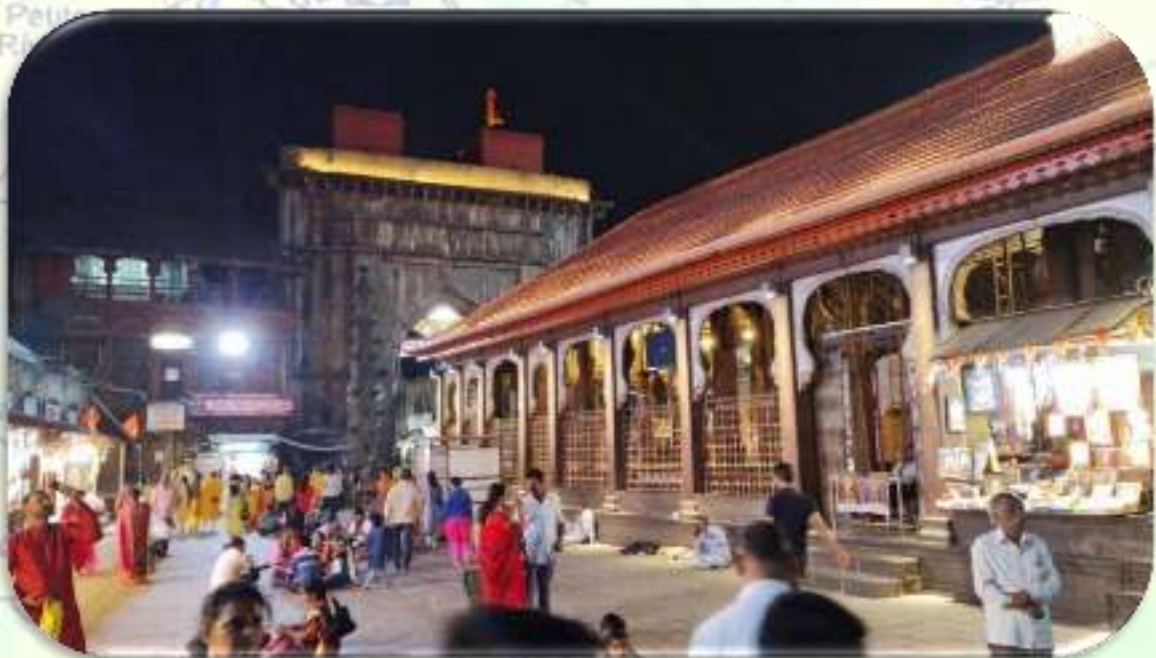
Gavan, the Prime Minister of Bahamani Kingdom. In 1486 ADE, he conquered even the fort of Panhala by defeating the local chief Shirke. Panhala fort remained the headquarters of Kolhapur under the Bahmani rulers. After the division of the Bahmani Empire in 1489 ADE, Kolhapur and Panhala were merged into Adilshahi of Bijapur. Ibrahim Adilshah I and II paid attention to the fortification of Panhala fort. Adilshahi administration lasted for about 150 years. Panhala fort became a vital military center during the Adil Shahi period. In 1636 ADE, the Mughals captured Kolhapur and afterwards returned it to Bijapur Kingdom. Kolhapur and Miraj areas were under Rustam Zaman as Jagirs from the Bijapur kingdom. Shivaji took Possession of Panhala and neighborhood Pavangad in 1659 ADE few days after killing Afzal Khan at Pratapgarh. Kolhapur didn't attract much notice of Shivaji. In 1660 ADE SidhhiJohar, Adilshahi noble marched against Shivaji and besieged Panhala fort and conquered it. Shivaji recaptured Panhala fort in 1673 ADE, and Panhala along with Kolhapur area remained under the control of Maratha rule permanently. Towards the end of his ruling Shivaji used Panhala fort as a place of confinement for his eldest son Sambhaji who was there when his father died in 1680 ADE. The Maratha Kingdom was succeeded by Sambhaji Maharaj. He was captured with his eldest son by Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. Sambhaji was put to death in the most barbarous manner, whilst his son, Shivaji, was spared, and confined to the charge of a daughter of the emperor. This daughter of Aurangzeb changed his name to Shahu. The Maratha kingdom had to face great troubles after the death of Shivaji Maharaj in 1680 ADE and the death of Sambhaji Maharaj in 1689 ADE. During Sambhaji's reign and Rajaram's reign generally some parts of the Kolhapur area were under control of Maratha Chhatrapati. The Maratha valiantly fought their war of independence under the generalship of Chhatrapati Rajaram. Chhatrapati Rajaram passed away in the year 1700 ADE. After his demise, his widow queen Tarabai took the power of administration in her hands in 1700 ADE, in the name of her minor son Shivaji who was only four years old. Tarabai fought against the Mughal army of Aurangzeb till 1707 ADE. Aurangzeb died at Khuldabad near Daulatabad on 20th February 1707 ADE. His Son Azamshaha declared himself as the Mughal Emperor. He released Shahu at a place called "Doraha" near Bhopal

different period structures of the temple and many late medieval period structures.



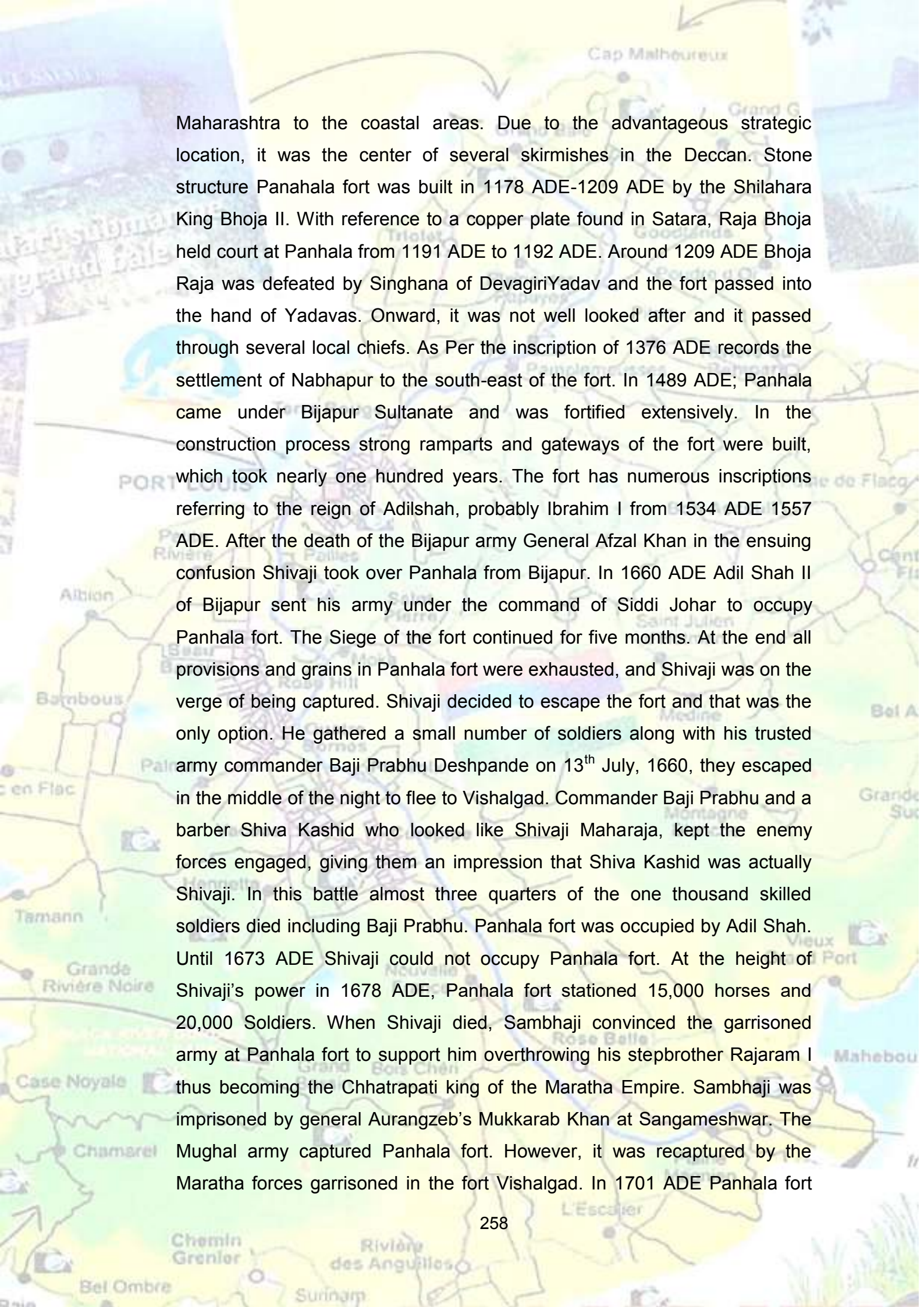
The Temple entrance as believed to be built by the Sankaracharya in the 13th century ADE doesn't have historical evidence to support, nor the architectural style supports. Outer architecture resembles the newly constructed architecture of Kopeshwar temple of Khidrapur in the nearby district Shangali. The construction and structures in architecture style belong

to 14th-16th century Persian architecture in India of the Deccan. Epigraphic references place the deity in the 7th Century ADE and the temple in the 10th century ADE. For a period in the interim 14th to 16th century ADE, the temple had fallen out of worship and the image of the Goddess was housed elsewhere. Worship in the Mahalakshmi temple was restored in the Year 1715 ADE after the Maratha rose to power. The Mandap in the temple dates back to 18th century ADE. The temple complex exhibits mortarless construction echoing the style of early deccan temples. Some of the images in the temple date back to the 11th century ADE and some are of recent origin. Five worship services are offered each day in the temple, the first one is at 5 AM and the temple doors are closed at 10:30 PM. Undoubtedly, the temple belongs architecturally to the Kannada Chalukya Empire and may have been built circa 700 ADE.



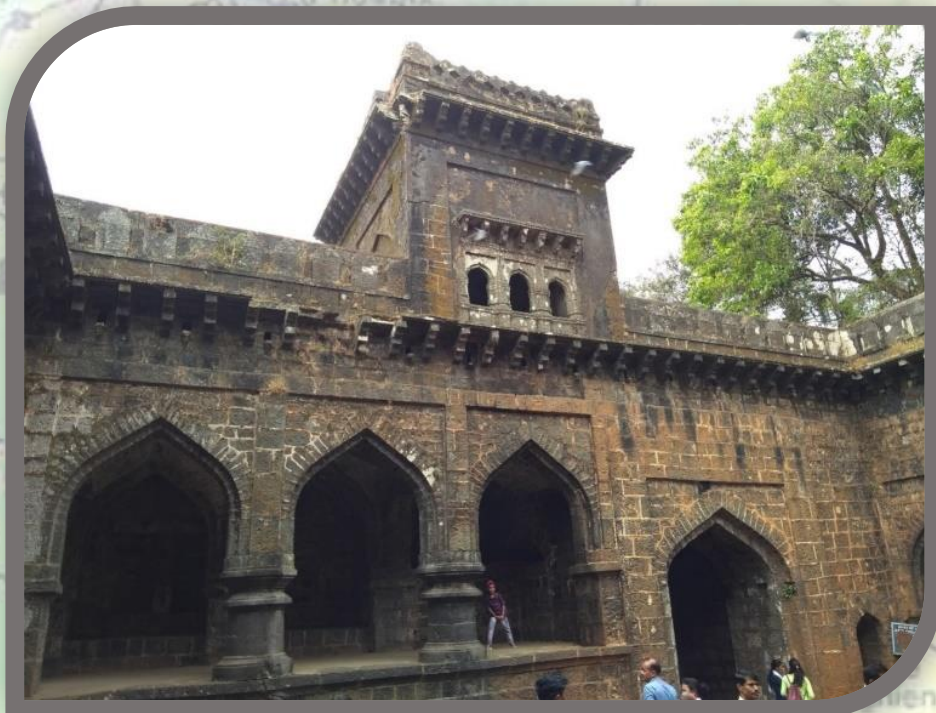
Panhala Fort

Panhalagad, Panhala fort and Panhalla is also called the “Font of Snakes” as it is zigzagged in shape. The fort is located at a 20 kilometers distance in the northwest direction of Kolhapur. Panhalla as a fortified settlement of mud walls started around 7th century ADE along with the wall city settlement of Kolhapur. The fort is strategically located over a pass in the Sahyadri mountain range which was a major trade route from Bijapur in the interior of



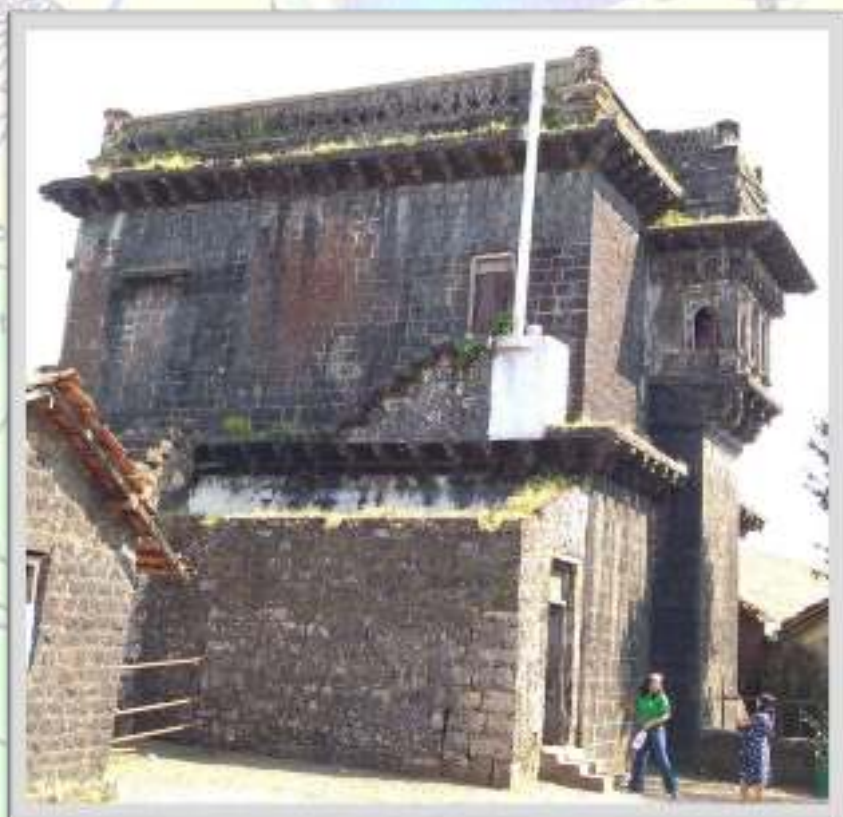
Maharashtra to the coastal areas. Due to the advantageous strategic location, it was the center of several skirmishes in the Deccan. Stone structure Panhala fort was built in 1178 ADE-1209 ADE by the Shilahara King Bhoja II. With reference to a copper plate found in Satara, Raja Bhoja held court at Panhala from 1191 ADE to 1192 ADE. Around 1209 ADE Bhoja Raja was defeated by Singhana of DevagiriYadav and the fort passed into the hand of Yadavas. Onward, it was not well looked after and it passed through several local chiefs. As Per the inscription of 1376 ADE records the settlement of Nabhapur to the south-east of the fort. In 1489 ADE; Panhala came under Bijapur Sultanate and was fortified extensively. In the construction process strong ramparts and gateways of the fort were built, which took nearly one hundred years. The fort has numerous inscriptions referring to the reign of Adilshah, probably Ibrahim I from 1534 ADE 1557 ADE. After the death of the Bijapur army General Afzal Khan in the ensuing confusion Shivaji took over Panhala from Bijapur. In 1660 ADE Adil Shah II of Bijapur sent his army under the command of Siddi Johar to occupy Panhala fort. The Siege of the fort continued for five months. At the end all provisions and grains in Panhala fort were exhausted, and Shivaji was on the verge of being captured. Shivaji decided to escape the fort and that was the only option. He gathered a small number of soldiers along with his trusted army commander Baji Prabhu Deshpande on 13th July, 1660, they escaped in the middle of the night to flee to Vishalgad. Commander Baji Prabhu and a barber Shiva Kashid who looked like Shivaji Maharaja, kept the enemy forces engaged, giving them an impression that Shiva Kashid was actually Shivaji. In this battle almost three quarters of the one thousand skilled soldiers died including Baji Prabhu. Panhala fort was occupied by Adil Shah. Until 1673 ADE Shivaji could not occupy Panhala fort. At the height of Shivaji's power in 1678 ADE, Panhala fort stationed 15,000 horses and 20,000 Soldiers. When Shivaji died, Sambhaji convinced the garrisoned army at Panhala fort to support him overthrowing his stepbrother Rajaram I thus becoming the Chhatrapati king of the Maratha Empire. Sambhaji was imprisoned by general Aurangzeb's Mukkarab Khan at Sangameshwar. The Mughal army captured Panhala fort. However, it was recaptured by the Maratha forces garrisoned in the fort Vishalgad. In 1701 ADE Panhala fort

finally surrendered to Aurangzeb, who came for it in person. Panhala fort witnessed many local Maratha rulers operating from the premises, who ruled largely Kolhapur kingdom. In 1844 ADE, the British took control of Panhala fort and a British garrison was always stationed to guard the fort. The administration of the fort remained with Kolhapur until 1947 ADE. Panhala is one of the largest forts in Deccan with a perimeter of 14 kilometers and 110 lookout posts. The fort was built on the Sahyadris Mountain, rising more than 1312 feet above the surrounding plain. Several tunnels stretch out from underneath the fort, one of which is 1 kilometer in length. Bijapuri architecture dominates the most, peacock motif of the Bahmani Sultanate prominently visible on several structures of Panhala fort. The triangle zone of the Panhala fort is more than 7 kilometers. The fort walls are protected for long sections by steep escarpment. Some are reinforced by a parapet with slit holes. The remaining sections have 16 to 30 feet high ramparts without parapets, reinforced and strengthened by round bastions. In medieval war tactics, whenever an army besieged the fort, the first action was to poison the main water source of the fort. Adil Shah commissioned the building of the AndharBawadi which means hidden well or dark well. This is a three-story stone structure with winding staircases that conceal the well which was the main water source of fort Panhala.









Panhala town is a major hill station. Panhalla served as a fortified settlement to Kolhapur with a garrisoned army.

KOPESHWAR AND DHOPESHWAR TEMPLE KHIDRAPUR

Kopeshwar Shiva temple at Khidrapur in Kolhapur is a 12th century structure built by Shilahara king Gandaraditya between 1109 ADE to 1178 ADE. This beautiful stone sculpted temple is located on the bank of the river Krishna. Shilaharas were Jain Kings, they built and renovated several Hindu temples. Kopeshwar means angry Shiva. On this site there was a temple complex spread over twelve acres. The temple complex was known as KhudradhiKhudraPura during 6th century ADE, from this the modern name Khidrapur has been denoted. Shilahara kings were the feudatories of Rashtrakuta empire. Some historical records, not confirm that the ancient name of the town was “Koppam”. This small temple town witnessed major wars of history, the first one took place in 1058 ADE, between Chalukya king Ahavamalla and Chola King Rajendra. The Chola king Rajadhiraja was killed during the battle and the coronation of the second king, Rajendra Chola took place right on the battlefield. The second war took place between Shilahara king Bhoja II and DevagiriYadavSinghan II. In conflict Silahara King Bhoja II was captured by the Devagiri Yadavas and was kept captive in the Panhala fort. Inscriptions of 1213 ADE near the South entrance of the temple depict it as recorded. This battle brought the rule of Kolhapur branch of Shilahara to an end. More than ten inscriptions are available on the inside and outside of this temple, only a couple of them are in good condition now. Only one Devanagari inscription in Sanskrit language is by DevagiriYadav King Singhan II, located on the outer wall near the south entrance of the temple. Rest other inscriptions are in Kannada language and script. The temple structure is magnificent with excellent stone carvings, largely damaged and the complex was made as an army station post by the Mughal other Islamic powers during their occupation and ruling. Evidences are available in the temple complex with canon gun stationing provisions on the roof of the temple and the surrounding walls with the gates in Islamic architecture depicting the events and occurrences clearly. The temple complex has been

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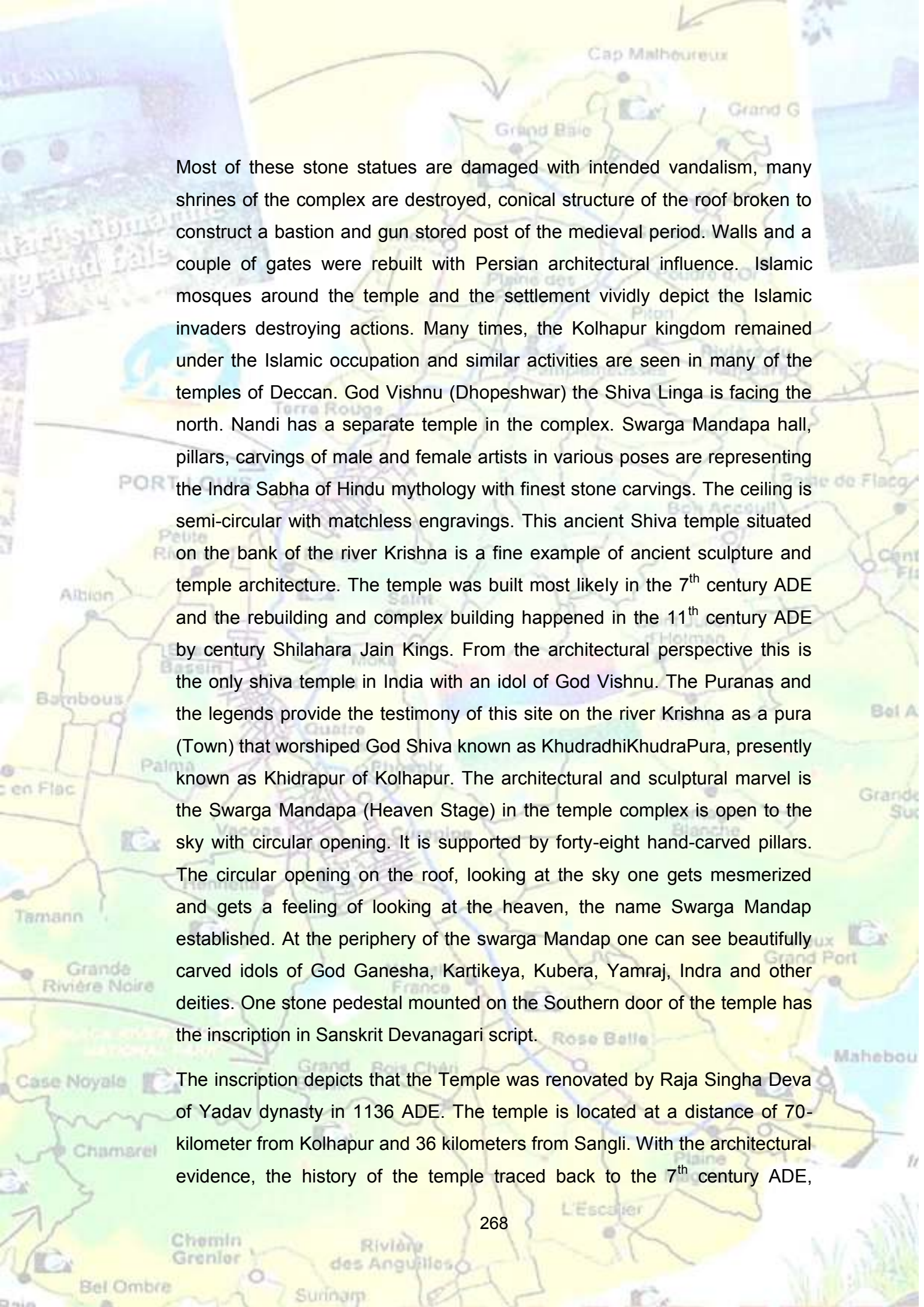
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encroached in the late medieval and early modern period. The complex of the temple is left with the minimum land area. Many broken and damaged statues of deities are found scattered inside the temple complex. The temple is divided into four parts: Swarga Mandapa (Heaven Stage), Sabha Mandapa, (Discourse Stage), AntaralKaksha (Interval Room), GarbhaGruha (Holy Worship Chamber). The four Mandapa and chamber structure justifies the architecture of 7th century ADE of Eastern and Southern India. The Swarga Mandapa has a vestibule with an open top. This open top design is influenced by ancient Indian astronomy of full moon day dominance on the Indian lunar calendar. The sanctum is conical in shape. The temple exterior has stunning wonderful stone carvings of Hindu deities. Elephant stone statues sustain the weight of the temple at the base.



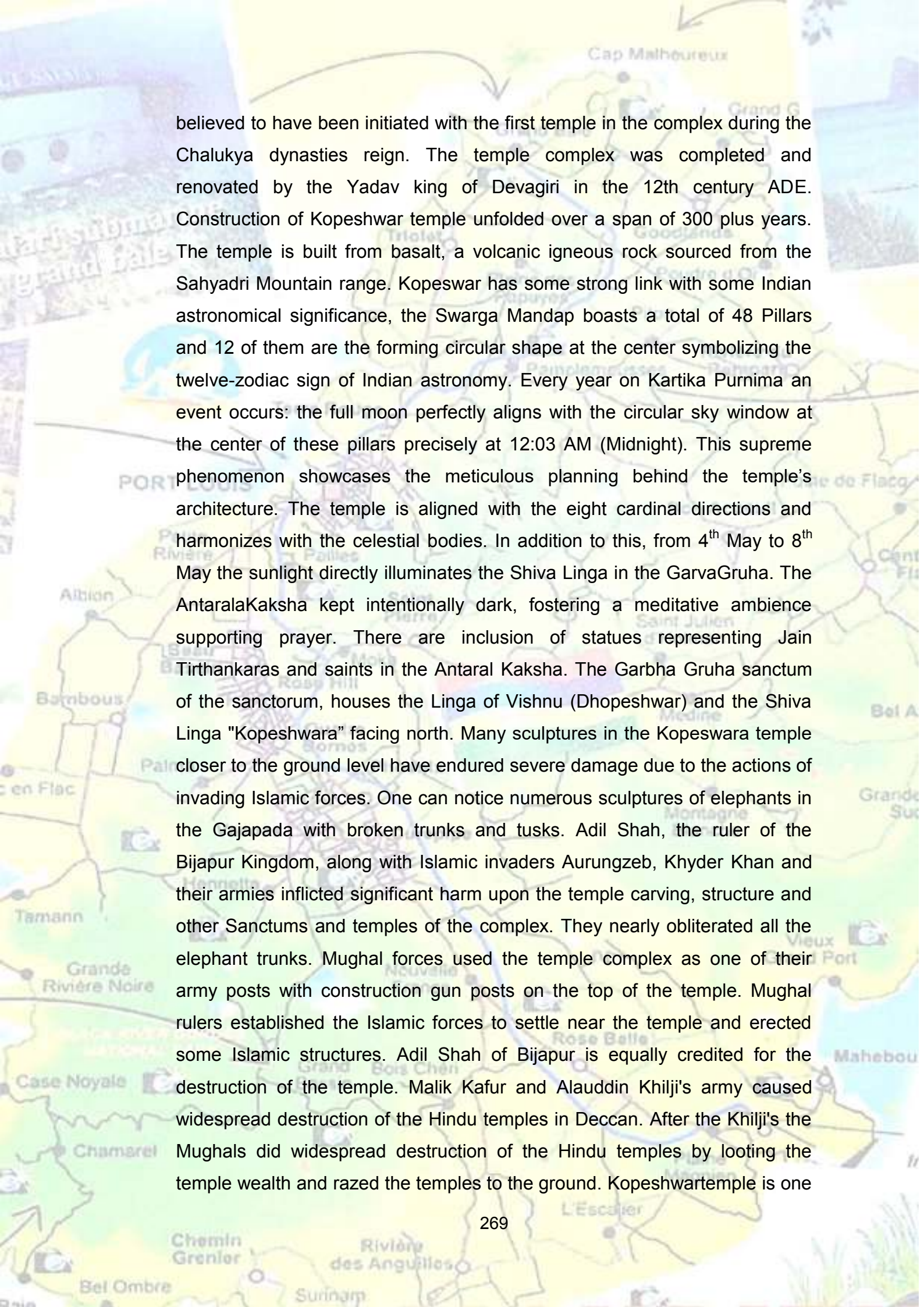






Most of these stone statues are damaged with intended vandalism, many shrines of the complex are destroyed, conical structure of the roof broken to construct a bastion and gun stored post of the medieval period. Walls and a couple of gates were rebuilt with Persian architectural influence. Islamic mosques around the temple and the settlement vividly depict the Islamic invaders destroying actions. Many times, the Kolhapur kingdom remained under the Islamic occupation and similar activities are seen in many of the temples of Deccan. God Vishnu (Dhopeswar) the Shiva Linga is facing the north. Nandi has a separate temple in the complex. Swarga Mandapa hall, pillars, carvings of male and female artists in various poses are representing the Indra Sabha of Hindu mythology with finest stone carvings. The ceiling is semi-circular with matchless engravings. This ancient Shiva temple situated on the bank of the river Krishna is a fine example of ancient sculpture and temple architecture. The temple was built most likely in the 7th century ADE and the rebuilding and complex building happened in the 11th century ADE by century Shilahara Jain Kings. From the architectural perspective this is the only shiva temple in India with an idol of God Vishnu. The Puranas and the legends provide the testimony of this site on the river Krishna as a pura (Town) that worshiped God Shiva known as KhudradhiKhudraPura, presently known as Khidrapur of Kolhapur. The architectural and sculptural marvel is the Swarga Mandapa (Heaven Stage) in the temple complex is open to the sky with circular opening. It is supported by forty-eight hand-carved pillars. The circular opening on the roof, looking at the sky one gets mesmerized and gets a feeling of looking at the heaven, the name Swarga Mandap established. At the periphery of the swarga Mandap one can see beautifully carved idols of God Ganesha, Kartikeya, Kubera, Yamraj, Indra and other deities. One stone pedestal mounted on the Southern door of the temple has the inscription in Sanskrit Devanagari script.

The inscription depicts that the Temple was renovated by Raja Singha Deva of Yadav dynasty in 1136 ADE. The temple is located at a distance of 70-kilometer from Kolhapur and 36 kilometers from Sangli. With the architectural evidence, the history of the temple traced back to the 7th century ADE,



believed to have been initiated with the first temple in the complex during the Chalukya dynasties reign. The temple complex was completed and renovated by the Yadav king of Devagiri in the 12th century ADE. Construction of Kopeswar temple unfolded over a span of 300 plus years. The temple is built from basalt, a volcanic igneous rock sourced from the Sahyadri Mountain range. Kopeswar has some strong link with some Indian astronomical significance, the Swarga Mandap boasts a total of 48 Pillars and 12 of them are the forming circular shape at the center symbolizing the twelve-zodiac sign of Indian astronomy. Every year on Kartika Purnima an event occurs: the full moon perfectly aligns with the circular sky window at the center of these pillars precisely at 12:03 AM (Midnight). This supreme phenomenon showcases the meticulous planning behind the temple's architecture. The temple is aligned with the eight cardinal directions and harmonizes with the celestial bodies. In addition to this, from 4th May to 8th May the sunlight directly illuminates the Shiva Linga in the GarvaGruha. The AntaralaKaksha kept intentionally dark, fostering a meditative ambience supporting prayer. There are inclusion of statues representing Jain Tirthankaras and saints in the Antaral Kaksha. The Garbha Gruha sanctum of the sanctorum, houses the Linga of Vishnu (Dhopeshwar) and the Shiva Linga "Kopeshwara" facing north. Many sculptures in the Kopeswara temple closer to the ground level have endured severe damage due to the actions of invading Islamic forces. One can notice numerous sculptures of elephants in the Gajapada with broken trunks and tusks. Adil Shah, the ruler of the Bijapur Kingdom, along with Islamic invaders Aurungzeb, Khyder Khan and their armies inflicted significant harm upon the temple carving, structure and other Sanctums and temples of the complex. They nearly obliterated all the elephant trunks. Mughal forces used the temple complex as one of their army posts with construction gun posts on the top of the temple. Mughal rulers established the Islamic forces to settle near the temple and erected some Islamic structures. Adil Shah of Bijapur is equally credited for the destruction of the temple. Malik Kafur and Alauddin Khilji's army caused widespread destruction of the Hindu temples in Deccan. After the Khilji's the Mughals did widespread destruction of the Hindu temples by looting the temple wealth and razed the temples to the ground. Kopeshwartemple is one

of the latest of stunning stone sculpting and architecture of India in the ancient period.

Rankala Lake - Kolhapur

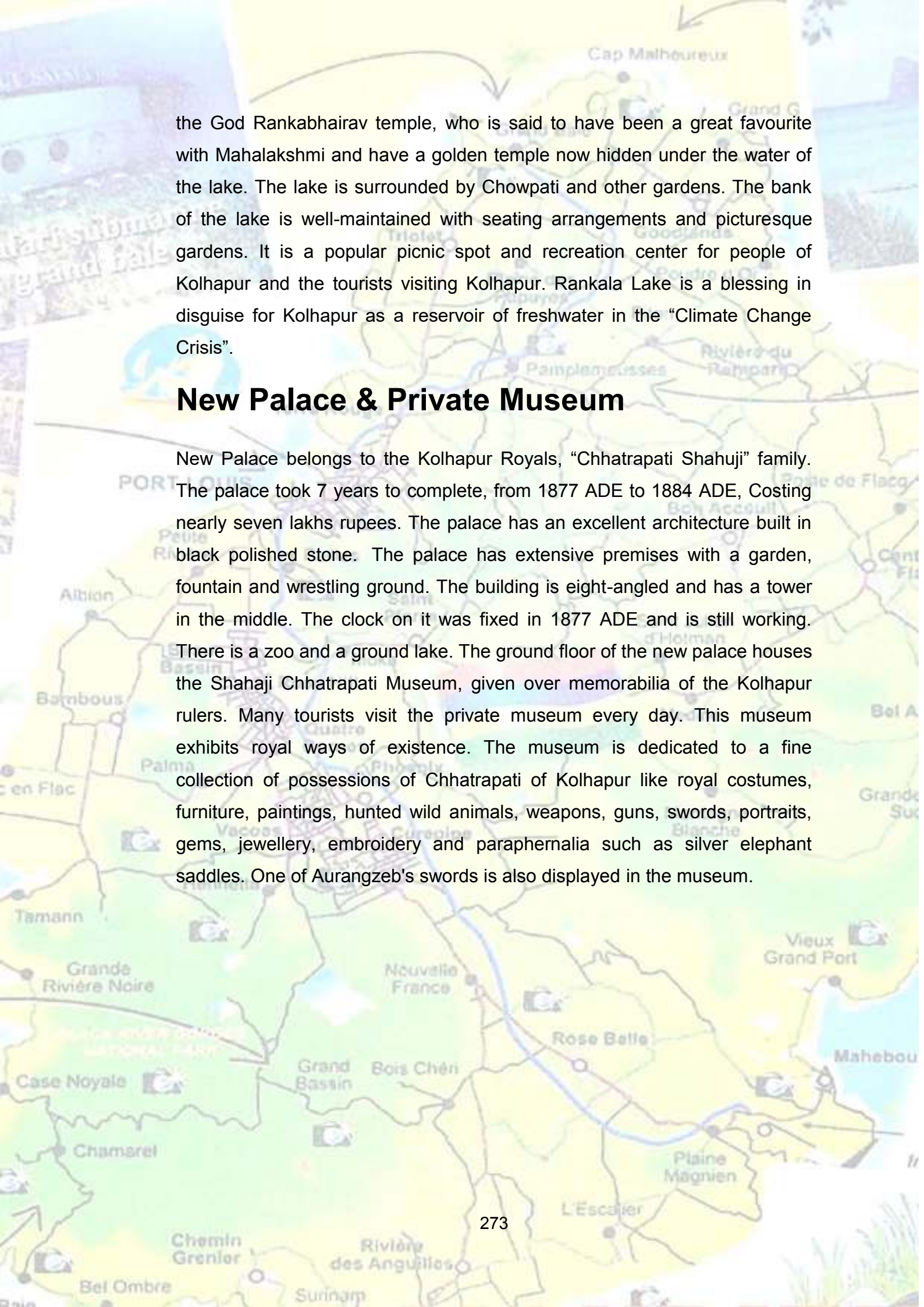
During 750 ADE to 850 ADE Rankala was an extensive mine of black stone for the construction of forts, temples, fortified Settlement and houses in and around Kolhapur. During 800 to 900 ADE there were earthquakes, which transformed the mine. Earthquake caused big holes on the mine bedrock through which water from the ground was collected and rainwater added to it created "Rankala Lake in Kolhapur". Being a freshwater lake, this is a sustainable drinking water source for Kolhapur after the depletion of ground water table. The lake is picturesque and it is a pleasure to go for a walk along this lake. It's a popular evening spot and recreation center. In the backdrop stands the majestic Shalini Palace.







This historic lake features a Hindu temple with a Nandi. The lake's southeast park has a fresh food market. Activities like horse riding and boating can be experienced. Shalini palace, made up of intricately carved black stone and Italian marble. The lake is at a distance of 2 kilometers from Mahalaxmi temple and 4 kilometers from Kolhapur Railway station. The lake has a circumference of 4.5 miles and a depth of 35 feet. Before 8th century ADE, this place was just a stone quarry. This specious lake derives its name from



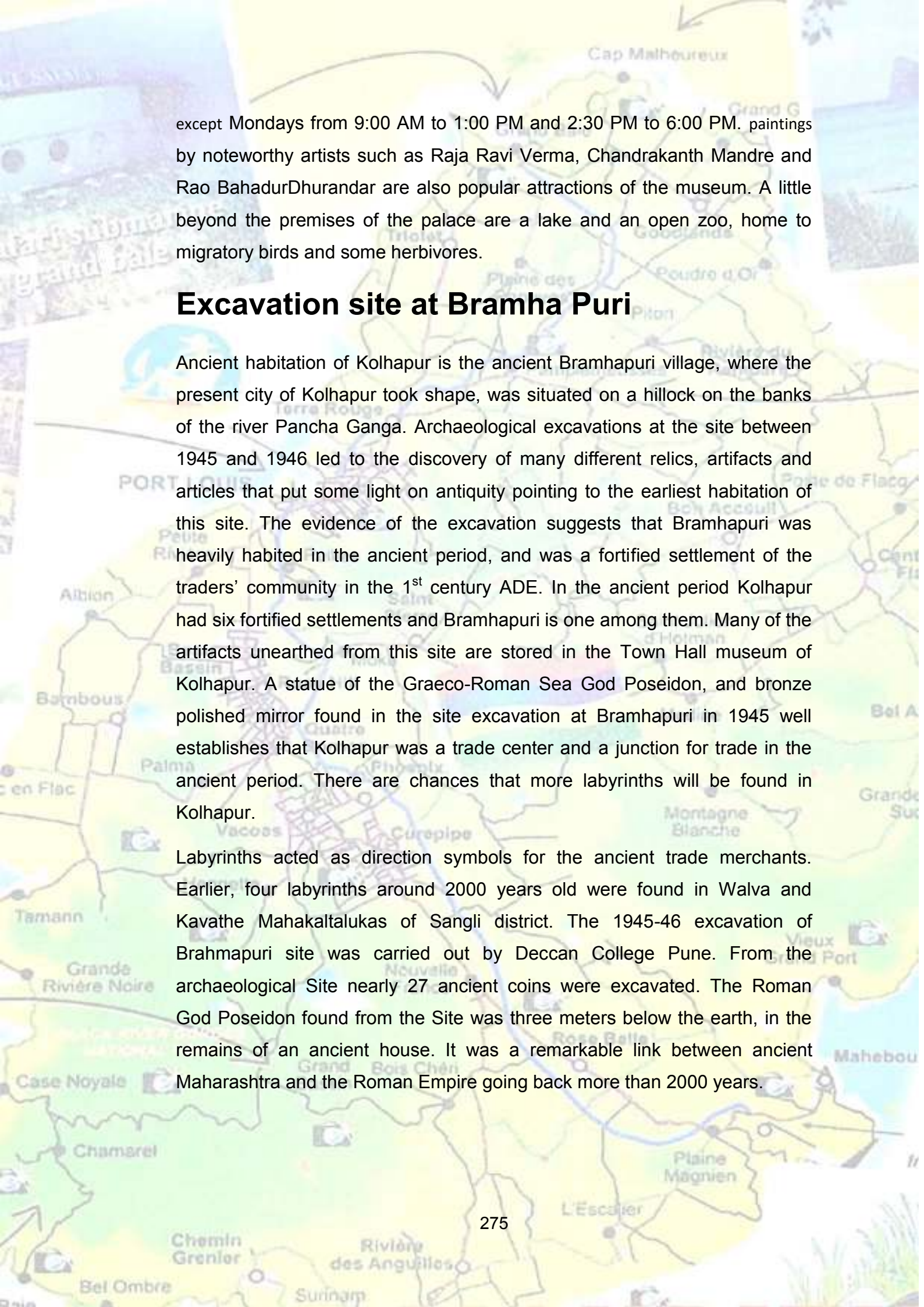
the God Rankabhairav temple, who is said to have been a great favourite with Mahalakshmi and have a golden temple now hidden under the water of the lake. The lake is surrounded by Chowpati and other gardens. The bank of the lake is well-maintained with seating arrangements and picturesque gardens. It is a popular picnic spot and recreation center for people of Kolhapur and the tourists visiting Kolhapur. Rankala Lake is a blessing in disguise for Kolhapur as a reservoir of freshwater in the “Climate Change Crisis”.

New Palace & Private Museum

New Palace belongs to the Kolhapur Royals, “Chhatrapati Shahuji” family. The palace took 7 years to complete, from 1877 ADE to 1884 ADE, Costing nearly seven lakhs rupees. The palace has an excellent architecture built in black polished stone. The palace has extensive premises with a garden, fountain and wrestling ground. The building is eight-angled and has a tower in the middle. The clock on it was fixed in 1877 ADE and is still working. There is a zoo and a ground lake. The ground floor of the new palace houses the Shahaji Chhatrapati Museum, given over memorabilia of the Kolhapur rulers. Many tourists visit the private museum every day. This museum exhibits royal ways of existence. The museum is dedicated to a fine collection of possessions of Chhatrapati of Kolhapur like royal costumes, furniture, paintings, hunted wild animals, weapons, guns, swords, portraits, gems, jewellery, embroidery and paraphernalia such as silver elephant saddles. One of Aurangzeb's swords is also displayed in the museum.



The wild life section has stuffed tigers, tiger heads, wild dogs, sloth bear, bison, lion, black panther, wild boar, black buck, a number of deer varieties and some other rare wild animals. The Darbar Hall (Court Room) occupies a double-height space in the middle of the palace. A raised royal throne is placed at one end of the hall. A huge collection of photographs is displayed in different designer frames. The museum collections are private and no photography is permitted. The museum is open for public viewing on all days



except Mondays from 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM and 2:30 PM to 6:00 PM. paintings by noteworthy artists such as Raja Ravi Verma, Chandrakanth Mandre and Rao Bahadur Dhurandar are also popular attractions of the museum. A little beyond the premises of the palace are a lake and an open zoo, home to migratory birds and some herbivores.

Excavation site at Bramha Puri

Ancient habitation of Kolhapur is the ancient Bramhapuri village, where the present city of Kolhapur took shape, was situated on a hillock on the banks of the river Pancha Ganga. Archaeological excavations at the site between 1945 and 1946 led to the discovery of many different relics, artifacts and articles that put some light on antiquity pointing to the earliest habitation of this site. The evidence of the excavation suggests that Bramhapuri was heavily habited in the ancient period, and was a fortified settlement of the traders' community in the 1st century ADE. In the ancient period Kolhapur had six fortified settlements and Bramhapuri is one among them. Many of the artifacts unearthed from this site are stored in the Town Hall museum of Kolhapur. A statue of the Graeco-Roman Sea God Poseidon, and bronze polished mirror found in the site excavation at Bramhapuri in 1945 well establishes that Kolhapur was a trade center and a junction for trade in the ancient period. There are chances that more labyrinths will be found in Kolhapur.

Labyrinths acted as direction symbols for the ancient trade merchants. Earlier, four labyrinths around 2000 years old were found in Walva and Kavathe Mahakaltalukas of Sangli district. The 1945-46 excavation of Brahmapuri site was carried out by Deccan College Pune. From the archaeological Site nearly 27 ancient coins were excavated. The Roman God Poseidon found from the Site was three meters below the earth, in the remains of an ancient house. It was a remarkable link between ancient Maharashtra and the Roman Empire going back more than 2000 years.



Retrieved from what is believed to be the house of a local seating trader, the statuette was dated to the 1st century ADE. It establishes the link of maritime trade between Roman Ports and those of the Konkan Coast in Western Maharashtra. Apart from this the link between these two Worlds were the Satavahanas, a dynasty that ruled from the 1st century BCE to the 2nd century ADE. By 78 ADE, most of what is now Southern Maharashtra, including Kolhapur, came under the rule of the Satavahanas, who expanded

the Roman trade network wherever they went. Satavahanas controlled the North Deccan and most of the western India. These kings ruled first from Paithan (Pratisthan) of Maharashtra near Aurangabad and then from Amravati (Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh). From Brahmapuri excavation 55 Satavahanas lead coins were found.





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