

UTHARANCHAL , HARIYANA , DELHI , PACKAGE 2011

Haridwar- Rishikesh- Lakshman Jhula –Delhi –Kurukshetra

Tour Code No.	No. of days	Starting Date	Charge Per Head (Including Food)
123 NI B	6 Days	Every Fridays September& October	Rs. 5800/-

Day 01: Pick up from Delhi Railway station; transfer to hotel. N/R in Delhi

Day 02: Morning journey to Haridwar, Haridwar Ayyappa Temple Darshan, Ropeway Manasadevi Temple Darshan. Journey to Rishikesh. Lakshman Jhula. Return back to Haridwar. Ganga pooja. N/R in Haridwar

Day 03: Journey to Rishikesh Lakshman Jhula/Ram Jhula Ashrams and after lunch, journey to Delhi. N/R in Delhi

Day 04: Delhi Sightseeing : Qutab Minar, Lotus Temple, Teen Murti Bhavan, Indira Gandhi Museum, Rajghat, Birla Temple, Shaktistal, Veer Bhoomi, Shanthi van, Red Fort. N/R in DELHI .

Day 05 ; Journey to Kurukshetra and night rest in Delhi

Day 06: Drop at Delhi Railway station

*NR – Night Rest

Terms& Condition

1. Accommodation : Dormitory accommodation is provided by the company as per the tour schedule. Double bedroom hotel accommodation can be arranged as per the specific request of the pilgrims but at the extra cost to the pilgrim..
2. Food : Normal type vegetarian food will be served by the company except during the train journey

3. Transport : Semi luxury road transportation will be arranged by the company as per the tour schedule, the cost for which is included in the tour charge
4. Cost of Entry tickets where-ever necessary is excluded from the tour charge
5. Cancellation and refund : 50 % of the advance amount will be lost against cancellation not received before 30 days of the tour starting dates. Cancellation received thereafter will not be eligible for refund.
6. Booking : The passengers can book their tickets by making payment in installments as under :
 - a) By remitting the first installment of Rs. 1000 six months before the tour starting dates
 - b) By remitting the second installment of Rs.1500/- before 90 days of the tour starting dates .
 - c) By remitting the balance amount before 15 days of the tour starting dates

Remittances could be made through our Bank account having details as under:

Name of the Bank : **Axis Bank Ltd., Calicut**
Account No. : **910020036088153**
Code : **UTIB0000136**

VIVEKANANDA TRAVELS (P) LTD

BEST TOUR OPERATOR AWARD WINNER
ALL INDIA PILGRIM & PICNIC TOUR OPERATORS
Recognized & Approved by Govt. of India Ministry of Tourism
Sreekanthswara Complex, Kozhikode - 673 001
Ph: 0495 2727100, 2727800, 2722350 .Tour Section: 9846098080
info@vivekanandatravelspltd.com/narendrancvt@gmail.com
Branhes: Thiruvananthapuram: 0471-2332433, Palakkad: 0491 2553268,
Eranakulam-0484-2340341,2342341, Guruvayoor-0487-2553657,
Thrissur:0487-2424144, Kannur-0497 2712711, Balussery-0496-2640077

DELHI

Delhi is the largest metropolis by area and second largest city in India by population. It is also the capital of the Indian Union. The greater Capital Region also includes Noida, Greater Noida, Ghaziabad, Gurgaon and Faridabad. Located on the bank of River Yamuna, Delhi has been known to be continuously inhabited since at least the 6th century B.C. Delhi is also widely believed to have been site of INDRAPARASTHA, the legendary capital of Pandavas. Delhi had many ancient and medieval monuments, archaeological sites and remains. Under the British Raj, a new City called New Delhi was built to the south of old City during the 1920s and that became the capital for British rulers. After independence New Delhi was declared as Free India's capital and the seat of the government.

Owing to the migration of people from across the country, Delhi has grown to be a multicultural, cosmopolitan metropolis and the city became a major cultural, political and commercial centre of India.

The following sites are worth visiting in Delhi.

Qutub Minar

Towering over southern Delhi, the Qutub Minar—a triumphal minaret that marks both the coming of Islam to India and the arrival of Delhi sultans—is one of the world's tallest brick minarets, standing at a height of 73 meters. Construction of the five-tiered tower (adorned with intricate carvings and verses from the Qur'an) is said to have begun in 1193.

Red Fort

Lal Qila, also known as the Red Fort, was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in the mid-17th century in the heart of Old Delhi (Shahjahanabad) to commemorate his shift in the capital from Agra to Delhi. Today, the Red Fort is UNESCO Heritage site, a symbol of India's sovereignty and the world's largest non-functional fort.

Jama Masjid

Yet another magnificent structure built by emperor Shah Jahan, the Masjid-i-Jahan Numa, also known as the Jama Masjid is India's largest and best known mosque. With three main domes, a couple of minarets (over 40 meters in height) and a courtyard that can hold 25,000 worshippers; is it any wonder that it holds mass appeal?

Rashtrapati Bhavan

Once the viceroy's residence and now home to the Indian President, the marvellous Rashtrapati Bhavan is Sir Edwin Lutyens's masterpiece, simply because it uniquely fuses both Indian and European design aesthetics.

Parliament House

The mammoth Sansad Bhavan, as it is more commonly known, is a distinctively regal, circular building that was meant to serve as the Legislative Assembly but is now the seat of

the Indian Parliament (for both the Lok Sabha; House on the People, and the Rajya Sabha; Council of States).

Rajpath

Rajpath runs east to west, right through the heart of Delhi, from Rashtrapati Bhavan to the National Stadium, this is truly one of India's grandest boulevards. Must-see: India Gate, a 42 meter high memorial arch bearing the names of 80,000 (plus) Indian soldiers who died in World War I and the Afghan Wars.

Haridwar

Haridwar is an important pilgrimage Centre in the [Haridwar district](#) of [Uttarakhand](#).. The [River Ganges](#), after flowing for 253 kilometres from its source at [Gaumukh](#) at the edge of the [Gangotri Glacier](#), enters the [Indo-Gangetic Plains](#) of [North India](#) for the first time at Haridwar, which gave the city its ancient name, Gangadwāra.

Haridwar is regarded as one of the seven holiest places to [Hindus](#). According to the [Samudra manthan](#), Haridwar along with [Ujjain](#), [Nasik](#) and [Allahabad](#) is one of four sites where drops of [Amrit](#), the elixir of immortality, accidentally spilled over from [the pitcher](#) while being carried by the celestial bird [Garuda](#). This is manifested in the [Kumbha Mela](#) being celebrated every 3 years in one of the 4 places, and thus every 12 years in Haridwar. Amidst the Kumbha Mela, millions of pilgrims, devotees, and tourists congregate in Haridwar to perform ritualistic bathing on the banks of the river Ganges to wash away their sins to attain [Moksha](#). *Brahma Kund*, the spot where the Amrit fell, is located at [Har ki Pauri](#) (literally, "footsteps of the Lord").

Haridwar is a paradise for nature lovers. In the scriptures it has been variously mentioned as Kapilsthan, Gangadwar and Mayapuri. It is also an entry point to the [Char Dham](#) (the four main centers of pilgrimage in Uttarakhand viz, [Badrinath](#), [Kedarnath](#), [Gangotri](#), and [Yamunotri](#)), hence, [Shaivaites](#) (followers of [Lord Shiva](#)) and [Vaishnavites](#) (followers of [Lord Vishnu](#)) call this place Hardwar and Haridwar respectively, corresponding to Har being Shiv and [Hari](#) being Vishnu

Sage [Kapila](#) is said to have an ashram here giving it, its ancient name, Kapila or Kapilastan. The legendary King, Bhagirath, the great-grandson of the [Suryavanshi](#) King [Sagar](#) (an ancestor of [Rama](#)) is said to have brought the river Ganges down from heaven, through years of penance in [Satya Yuga](#), for the salvation of 60,000 of his ancestors from the curse of the saint [Kapila](#). Lord Vishnu is said to have left his footprint on the stone that is set in the upper wall of Har-Ki-Pauri, where the Holy Ganges touches it at all times.

Places of interest :Chandi Devi Temple:This temple is dedicated to Goddess [Chandi](#), who sits atop the 'Neel Parvat' on the eastern bank of the river Ganges. It was constructed in 1929 A.D. by the king of [Kashmir](#), Suchat Singh. [Skanda Purana](#) mentions a legend, in which *Chanda-Munda*, the Army Chief of a local Demon King *Shumbh* and *Nishumbha* were killed by goddess [Chandi](#) here, after which the place got the name Chandi Devi.^[44] It is believed that the main statue was

established by the Adi Shankracharya in 8th century A.D. The temple is a 3 km trek from Chandighat and can also be reached through a ropeway.

Mansa Devi Temple : Located at the top of Bilwa Parwat, the temple of Goddess [Mansa Devi](#), literally meaning the Goddess who fulfills desires (Mansa), is a popular tourist destination, especially because of the cable cars, which offer a picturesque view of the entire city. The main temple houses two idols of

Ram Mandir : This mandir is under construction near Saptarishi marge, at Bhupatwala. Mandir is being constructed by Swami Ramanandacharya Smarak Seva Nyays headed by Jagadguru Ramanandacharya Swami Ramnareshacharya of Sri math, Panchganga Ghat, [Varanasi](#). This Ram temple would be biggest in India.

Sureshwari Devi Temple: Temple of Goddess Sureshwari, situated in midst of beautiful Rajaji National Park. Serene and religious makes this temple abode of worshipers, saints etc. Located at outskirts of Haridwar in Ranipur and permission from forest rangers is necessary.

Bharat Mata Mandir : A multi-storey temple, dedicated to Bharat Mata, Mother India, with each floor depicting an era in the Indian History, from the days of Ramayan till India's independence. The temple was built under the auspicious blessings of the honorable former Shankaracharya His Holiness Maha-Mandleshwar Swami Satyamitranand Giriji Maharaj. Swami Satyamitranand Foundation was registered in 1998. Since the inception of the Foundation, several other branches have been opened, namely in Renukut, Jabalpur, Jodhpur, Indore and Ahmedabad. The Bharat Mata Mandir was inaugurated on 15 May 1983 by Rt.Hon.Smt. Indira Gandhi and stands along the River Ganges in Haridwar. It is situated adjacent to the 'Smanvaya Ashram', and stands eight stories tall to the height of 180 feet (55 m). Each floor is devoted to a particular theme.

On the first floor is the statue of Bharat Mata. The second floor 'Shoor Mandir' is dedicated to the well renowned heroes of India. The third floor 'Matru Mandir' is dedicated to the achievements of India's revered women; such as Meera Bai, Savitri, Maitri etc. The great saints from various religions, including Jainism, Sikhism and Buddhism are featured on the fourth floor 'Sant Mandir' The Assembly Hall with walls depicting symbolic coexistence of all religions practiced in India and paintings portraying history and beauty in various provinces of India, is situated on the fifth floor. The various forms of the Goddess of Shakti can be seen on the sixth floor, whilst the seventh floor is devoted to all incarnations of Lord Vishnu.

The eighth floor holds the shrine of Lord Shiva from which devotees can gain a panoramic view of Himalayas, Haridwar, and the splendour of the entire campus of Sapt Sarovar.

Sapt Rishi Ashram and Sapt Sarovar: A picturesque place near Haridwar, where seven great sages or [Saptarishis](#), namely [Kashyapa](#), [Vashisht](#), [Atri](#), [Vishwamitra](#), [Jamadagni](#), [Bharadwaja](#) and [Gautam](#), said to have meditated. The Ganges split herself into seven currents at this place so that the Rishis would not be disturbed by the flow.

Shantikunj: Shantikunj is the headquarter of famous spiritual and social organisation All World Gayatri Pariwar (AWGP) established by [Pt Shriram Sharma Acharya](#). Its located at a distance of 6 Kilometers from Haridwar railway station towards Rishikesh/Dehradun on NH58. At the bank of the holy Ganges and between the Shivalik ranges of the Himalayas, its also a place of attraction for tourists as well as seekers of spiritual guidance.

Rishikesh

Rishikesh, also spelled **Hrishikesh**, **Rushikesh**, or **Hrushikesh**, is a city and a [municipal board](#) in [Dehradun district](#) of [Uttarakhand](#). It is surrounded by two other districts namely [Tehri Garhwal](#) and [Pauri Garhwal](#). It is located in the foothills of the [Himalaya](#) and attracts thousands of [pilgrims](#) and [tourists](#) each year, from within India, as well as from other countries. Rishikesh is a [vegetarian](#) city by law as well as an alcohol-free city. Rishikesh is also known as "Teerth Nagri" or "Yog Nagri" or "[Yoga City](#)", that is City of Temples, Yoga and Meditation. It is also known as the gateway to the [Himalayas](#) and is located around 25 [kilometres](#) north of another holy city, [Haridwar](#).

Rishikesh has been a part of the legendary 'Kedarkhand' (the present day [Garhwal](#)). Legends state that Lord Rama did penance here for killing [Ravana](#), the demon king of [Lanka](#); and Lakshmana, his younger brother, crossed the river [Ganges](#), at a point, where the present '[Lakshman Jhula](#)' bridge stands today, using a jute rope bridge. The 'Kedar Khand' of [Skanda Purana](#), also mentions the existence of Indrakund at this very point. The jute-rope bridge was replaced by iron-rope [suspension bridge](#) in 1889, and after it was washed away in the 1924 floods, it was replaced by a stronger present bridge.

The sacred river [Ganges](#) flows through Rishikesh. It is here that the river leaves the [Shivalik](#) mountains in the [Himalayas](#) and flows out into the plains of northern India. Several [temples](#), ancient as well as new, can be found along the banks of the Ganges in Rishikesh. Rishikesh, sometimes nicknamed "the world capital of Yoga", has numerous [yoga](#) centres that also attract tourists. It is believed that [meditation](#) in Rishikesh brings one closer to attainment of [moksha](#), as does a dip in the [holy](#) river that flows through it. Rishikesh is world famous for Rafting and Adventure. Rafting season starts from the month of March and ends in July.

Rishikesh is also home to the 120-year old Kailas Ashram Brahmayapeetham, an institution dedicated to preserve and promote the traditional Vedantic Studies. Prominent personalities such as [Swami Vivekananda](#), [Swami Rama Tirtha](#) and [Swami Shivananda](#) have studied in this institution.

Rishikesh is becoming a popular spot for [white water rafting](#) enthusiasts, both from India and abroad, as it offers medium to rough rapids in the course of river Ganges, with rapids rated class 3 and class 4. khushi. It is also a center for hiking and backpacking..

Kurukshetra

Kurukshetra is a land of historical importance. Historically the land belonged to Punjab However now it is now in the State of [Haryana](#) of the Indian Union. It is a holy place and is also known as **Dharmakshetra** ("Holy City"). According to the Puranas, Kurukshetra is named after King Kuru, the ancestor of Kauravas and Pandavas, as depicted in the epic [Mahabharata](#). The importance of the place is attributed to the fact that the [Kurukshetra War](#) of the [Mahabharata](#) was fought on this land and the [Bhagavad Gita](#) was preached on this land during the war when Lord Krishna found Arjuna in a terrible dilemma.

Thaneswar or [Sthaneswar](#) is a historical town located adjacent to what is now the newly created Kurukshetra city. Thanesar derives its name from the word "Sthaneswar", which means "Place of God". The Sthaneswar Mahadev Temple, whose presiding deity is Lord Shiva, is believed to be the oldest temple in the vicinity. Local hearsay identifies the legendary "Kurukshetra" with a nearby place known as [Thanesar](#). A few kilometers from Kurukshetra is the village known as [Amin](#), where there are remnants of a fort which is believed to be [Abhimanyu](#)'s fort.

In some ancient Hindu texts, the boundaries of Kurukshetra correspond roughly to the state of Haryana. Thus according to the [Taittiriya Aranyaka](#) the Kurukshetra region is south of Turghna (Srughna/Sugh in [Sirhind](#), Punjab), north of Khandava (Delhi and [Mewat](#) region), east of Maru (desert) and west of Parin.^[3]

The [Vamana Purana](#) tells how King Kuru came to settle on this land. He chose this land at the banks of [Sarasvati River](#) for embedding spirituality with 8 virtues: austerity ([tapas](#)), truth ([satya](#)), forgiveness (kshama), kindness ([daya](#)), purity ([sucha](#)), charity ([dana](#)), [yagya](#) and [brahmacharya](#). Lord [Vishnu](#) was impressed with the act of King Kuru and blessed him. God gave him two boons, one that this land forever will be known as a Holy Land after his name as Kurukshetra (the land of Kuru) and the other that anyone dying on this land will be going to heaven. The land of Kurukshetra was situated between two rivers — the Sarasvati and the Drishadvati.

This land has been known as Uttravedi, Brahmavedi, Dharamkshetra and Kurukshetra at different periods. When King Kuru came on this land it was called Uttarvedi. Over the period this land has been ruled by many empires. The Bharata Dynasty came and settled on this land.

Later the Battle of [Mahabharata](#) was fought on this land, during which Lord [Krishna](#) preached [Bhagavad Gita](#) to [Arjuna](#).

It reached the zenith of its progress during the reign of King [Harsha](#), during which [Chinese](#) scholar [Hieun Tsang](#) visited this land at [Thanesar](#). By the archaeological grounds it has been proved that [Ashoka](#) the Great made Kurukshetra a centre of learning for people from all over the world.

Places of interest

- [Brahma Sarovar](#): Every year [lakhs](#) of people come to take a holy bath at Brahma Sarovar on the occasion of "Somavati Amavasya" (Sacred No-Moon Day that happens on a Monday) and on Sun-eclipse believed that bath in holy sarovar free from all sins and cycle of birth-death.

- [Sannihit Sarovar](#): This Sarovar is believed to be the meeting point of seven sacred Saraswatis. The sarovar, according to popular belief, contains sacred water. Bathing in the waters of the tank on the day of Amavasya (night of complete darkness) or on the day of an eclipse bestows blessings equivalent to performing the ashvamedh yajna.

Bhishma Kund

- [Jyotisar](#): The famous site where [Bhagavad Gita](#) was delivered to Arjuna
- Krishna Museum: Has some historical artifacts and paintings depicting the Mahabharata war.
- Kurukshetra Panorama and Science centre: A world-class panorama depicting the Mahabharata war with scientific explanations justifying every episode in the war. There are also several scientific exhibits designed to kindle a curiosity for science.
- Kalpana Chawla Planetarium
- [Kessel Mall](#): A must visit Shopping Mall cum Multiplex at Sector-17 Kurukshetra for Food, Shopping and Entertainment.
- Light and Sound Show : A newly built tourist attraction which highlights some aspects of Geeta Saar through lights and sound.
- Dharohar: A must visit to know the tradition and culture of Haryana; located in [Kurukshetra University](#).
- Bhishma Kund at Naraktari: The place where Arjuna shot an arrow towards the earth to quench Bhisma Pitamah's thirst.
- Saraswati Forest Reserve: It is a large reserved forest area with rich flora and fauna in Kurukshetra district.
- Sheikh Chehli ka makbara (tomb): This monument is maintained by the [Archeological Survey of India](#). It was built during the [Mughal era](#) in remembrance of Sufi Saint Sheikh Chehli, believed to be the spiritual teacher of Mughal Prince [Dara Shikoh](#). However, this is an erroneous belief, since the Prince's main 'Murshid' or 'Sheikh' (Spritual Guide) is historically known to have been Hazrat Sheikh [Mian Mir](#) Sahib, of [Lahore](#) ^[4]; although Sheikh Chehli might have been an additional/minor guide, There is another theory that possibly, the site of the supposed 'makbara' or tomb was in fact one of the meditative 'Chillas' or sites of Hazrat Mian Mir Sahib, who might have visited the area during his wanderings ^[5]. It is possible that a later caretaker, some disciple of the Hazrat/Sheikh lies buried here, at the place sanctified by his 'Chilla'.
- [Sthaneshwar Mahadev](#)
- Kamal Nabhi
- Valmiki Ashram
- Birla Mandir
- Gurdwara Raj Ghat Patshahi Dasvin
- Gurdwara Chhevin Patshahi
- Gurdwara Siddh Bati Patshahi Pahili vil;lage Dayalpur
- Bhadrakali Mandir - a temple that is one of the 52 [Shakti Peethas](#). As per the story in Hindu mythology, the goddess Sati killed herself by entering the Yagna of Raja Daksha as a protest against the insult of Lord Shiva. Remorseful Lord Shiva wandered across the whole universe with the corpse of his beloved Sati on his shoulder. To bring him back to the original mood, it was necessary to destroy the corpse of Sati. Lord Vishnu hence cut the corpse in 52 pieces with his [Sudarshana Chakra](#). The different parts fell at different places where the temples of the goddess were later built by the devotees. Collectively, these are known as the 52 Shakti Peethas. One of them is in Kurukshetra, where the ankle of the goddess fell.

Jhansa

[Jhansa](#) is a village in the Kurukshetra district. It is known for its river and canals, and

the Markanda temple, built on the banks of the Markanda River.

There is a beautiful scenic view in the village where SYL Bhakhra Canal and Markanda River intersects. In the summer you can have a chilling bath in Gulla Canal and Bhakhra Canal.