

SRI AMARNATH YATHRA -2011

VIA DELHI - SRINAGAR - BALTAL - VAISHNO DEVI -- AMRITSAR

Tour Code No.	Duration	Starting Date	Charge per head
53 NI B	12 Days	June and July only	Rs.18000/-

- DAY 01: Pick up from Delhi Airport or Railway station . N/R DELHI.
- DAY 02: Journey to Jammu at 5.00 am. Reaches Jammu at 8:00 pm.
N/R in JAMMU
- DAY 03: Dep. From Jammu to Srinagar at 3:30 am arr. Srinagar at 6:30 pm N/R
in SRINAGAR
- DAY 04: After sightseeing Dep. From Srinagar at 12:00 noon. Arr. Baltal at 5:00
pm. N/R in BALTAL(Tent Only)
- DAY 05: Dep. From Baltal at 4:30 am. Arr. Amarnath at 11:00 am.
Dep. from Amarnath at 5.00 pm. Arr. At Baltal at 11:00 pm.
N/R at BALTAL(Tent Only)
- DAY 06: Dep. From Baltal at 10:00 am. Reaches Khir Bhawani at 2:00 pm.
Dep. from Khir Bhawani at 4:00 pm arr. Srinagar at 6:00pm
N/R in SRINAGAR.
- DAY 07: Dep. From Srinagar at 5.00 am. Reaches Katra at 8.00 pm.
N/R in KATRA
- DAY 08: Dep: from Katra at 5.00 am. Reaches Vaishno devi at 11:00am,Dep:
from Vaishno devi to Katra at 5:00pm, Reaches Katra at 10:00pm.
N/R in KATRA
- DAY 09: Dep: from Katra at 5.00 am Arr. At Shivkhori at 09.00 am.. Dep. from
Shivkhori at 2.00 pm. Reaches Katra at 6.00. pm N/R in KATRA..

DAY 10: Dep: from Katra at 5.00 am. Arr. Amritsar at 2.00 pm. Dep. to Wagah border at 4.00 pm. Reaches Wagah border at 5.30 pm. Dep. from Wagah border at 7.30 pm to Kurukshetra

DAY 11: Arr. Kurukshetra at 3.30 am. Dep. for Delhi at 6.00 am. Arr. Delhi at 12.00 noon. Local purchase. N/R in DELHI

DAY 12: Drop at Delhi Airport or railway station

Terms & Conditions

1. 50% Reduction in the charge for Children between the age of 5 and 11yrs
2. Cost of Entry Tickets wherever required for sight seeing do not come under the total charge
3. Vegetarian food is included in the tour charge
4. Cost of Accommodation in Good A/C Double bedded hotel room on twin sharing basis at all places of Night rest is included in the Tour Charge.
5. Cost for Road Transportation in good condition A/C Vehicle (depending up on the number of passengers) is included in the Tour Charge.
6. Booking: - Advance of 50% of the total tour charge should be remitted 60 days prior to the date of journey and balance amount is to be remitted 15 days before the Tour starting date. Remittance may be made through the company's Bank account (details given below).
7. Cancellation : - 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 any refund .
8. Amarnath yathra is an important trekking package tour having locations with very high cold and snow falls and hence the passengers should carry woolen sweaters, shawls , monkey caps, glouses, socks and shoes and necessary important medicines etc
9. The pony charges to Amaranth/Vaishno devi are excluded from the tour cost
10. The company will provide accommodation in Tents in Baltal that too on sharing basis only .
11. Asthma patients, Heart patients , and BP patients are not allowed to travel in the Amarnath yathra
12. Amarnath pilgrims should procure their identification pass from the force from Jammu and the pilgrims are requested to produce their full identification details while booking on this Yathra..

13. Amarnath package is starting in June and July, on specific dates only. Therefore, tourists are advised to book seats 90 days before the tour starting dates..
14. If the journey is blocked /diverted/ cancelled for reasons beyond our control such as Road Bandh, Train Delay. Strike, Natural Calamities, (Earth Quake, Flood, Cyclone, Tsunami etc) the Company will not allow any refund.

Name of the Bank : Axis Bank Ltd., Calicut
Account No. : 910020036088153
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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, Gjhaziabad, Guirgaon 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 become 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 become 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-tired tower (adorned with intricate carvings and verses from the Qur’an) is said to have begun in 1193.

Humayun’s Tomb

This tranquil World UNESCO Heritage Site is not only the first of the great Mughal garden tombs but it is also the final resting place of the ill-fated emperor Humayun. This Persian influenced monument, built in the 1560s, more than 80 years before the Taj, is often colloquially referred to as the miniature ‘Mahal’ of Delhi city.

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.

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Jama Masjid

Yet another magnificent structure built by emperor Shan 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 Lutyen’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.

National Museum

Founded in 1949, the National Museum holds India's pride collection of over 2,00,000 exhibits that spans five millennia. With artefacts dating back to prehistoric archaeological finds, Buddhist statues, Chola bronzes, Mughal miniatures, ruins from the Indus Valley civilization, manuscripts besides Pre-Columbian and Western art, this one is a must-visit.

National Gallery of Modern Art

A 15,000-stong reservoir of Indian and international paintings, sculpture and works of modern art; from mid-19th century to the present, makes up Delhi's National Gallery of Modern Art. The museum also sells prints, posters and monographs.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Jammu and Kashmir was a princely state till 1947 ruled by Maharajas. It was created in 1846, when East India Company annexed the Kashmir valley in the Anglo Sikh war and immediately it was sold to the Dogra ruler of Jammu.

Jammu and Kashmir is India's northernmost state sharing international borders with Pakistan and Tibet. It comprises three regions, i.e. Jammu, Kashmir valley and Ladakh-Leh regions. Srinagar is the capital of Jammu and Kashmir. The natural beauty of the Kashmir valley is legendary. Mughal emperors retreated to this place for summers and built some famous gardens. Srinagar is defined by the river Jhelum, Mughal gardens, Dal and Nagin lakes, canals, backwaters as well as wooden architecture and 17th century mosques. In contrast, the Ladakh region is so high that it receives no monsoon rains. The Ladakhi peaks go up to a height of 7135 meters in the Great Himalayan ranges.

SHRINAGAR -

Srinagar is the capital of Jammu and Kashmir. It lies on the banks of Jhelum River, a tributary of Indus river. The city is famous for its lakes and houseboats, handicrafts, dry fruits and houseboats. It is the biggest city in India without a Hindu majority. Present day Srinagar is known in the past in different names, such as Parvasenpur etc.



Amritsar is one of Punjab's principal cities, dating back in history over 400 years. It is known more for the world famous [Golden Temple](#), the seat of Sikh religion. Situated on the north-western border of India, the city is also gateway for the travelers on the overland route through Pakistan. The Wagah border, which is the

check-post is about 29 kms away. Amritsar literally means "the pool of nectar", the name derived from a pool constructed at the sacred site in the 16th century, gifted by the Mughal Emperor Akbar to Guru Ramdas, the fourth preceptor of the Sikh faith.

Under instructions from Guru Amar Das Sahib, this city was founded by Guru Ram Das Sahib in 1574, on the land bought by him for an amount of rupees 700 from the owners of the village Tung. (Earlier Guru Ram Das Sahib had begun building Santokhsar Sarovar, near erstwhile village of Sultanwind in 1564 {according to one source in 1570}. It could not be completed before 1588). In 1574, Guru Ram Das Sahib built his residence and moved to this place. At that time, it was known as Guru-Da-Chakk. (Later, it came to be known as Chakk Ram Das). Guru Ram Das Sahib began excavation of the Amritsar Sarovar (tank) in 1577. It was ready by 1581. This tank was renovated by Guru Arjun Sahib in 1586. Since then this city is known as Amritsar (after the name of the Sarovar). The foundation of the Darbar Sahib had been laid by Guru Arjan Sahib on January 3, 1588. (Later, it was propagated that the foundation stone of Darbar Sahib was laid by Sain Mian Mir, a Muslim holy man. Sain Mian Mir was very friendly with Guru Sahib but the foundation of Darbar Sahib was laid by Guru Sahib himself). In 1590, Guru Arjan Sahib moved to village Wadali where Guru Hargobind Sahib was born on June 19, 1590. By 1601, the Darbar Sahib was fully ready. In 1603-04, the first volume of Guru Granth Sahib, the Sikh scriptures, was prepared in this city and was installed at Darbar Sahib on August 16, 1604.

It is here that Akal Takht Sahib (Throne of the Almighty) was revealed by Guru Hargobind Sahib in 1609. Two flags representing temporal and spiritual authority (Sikh sovereignty) have been set up in front of Akal Takht Sahib. Here Guru Hargobind Sahib wore two swords of Miri and Piri (temporal and transcendental authority). The building of Akal Takht Sahib was twice demolished by Afghan armies and was very badly damaged by the Indian regime (in June 1984). The Indian government repaired in in September 1984. The Sikhs began demolishing it on January 26, 1986. The present structure has been constructed by five service-groups headed by Baba Thakar Singh of Bhindran-Mehta Jatha.



On April 13, 1634, the Mogul army attacked Guru Hargobind Sahib here. From 1635 to 1698, Amritsar remained in the control of the Mina family (descendants of Pirthi Chand). During this period, on November 23, 1664, Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib visited the town. In April 1698, Bhai Mani Singh was appointed as the caretaker of the shrines of Amritsar.

The Mogul chief of Patti tried to occupy Amritsar several times. One such attempt was made in April 1709. The Sikhs, under the command of Bhai Mani Singh and Bhai Tara Singh of Dall-Wan, repelled this attack. When Baba Banda Singh Bahadur occupied several areas in the Punjab, Bhai Mani Singh chose to leave Amritsar in order to avoid the Mogul attacks.

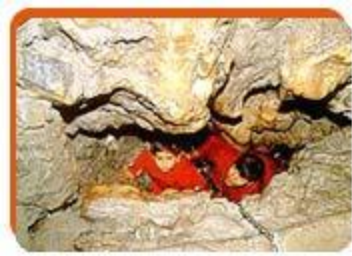
On December 30, 1711, the Mogul emperor, Bahadur Shah, granted Ajit Singh Palit the charge of Amritsar in order to use him against Baba Banda Singh Bahadur. After the death of Bahadur Shah, Ajit Singh Palit returned to Delhi. In 1721, Bhai Mani Singh returned to Amritsar and re-started regular worship. His first act was to solve a dispute between so-called Tat Khalsa and so-called Bandai Khalsa for the right to the management of the shrines at Amritsar.



On March 29, 1733, a major gathering of the Sikhs was held here in front of Akal Takht Sahib. During the same time a Sarbat Khalsa gathering was also held. It discussed the Mogul offer of Nawabhood. In April 1734, Bhai Mani Singh was arrested and was martyred at Lahore on June 24, 1734.



In 1740, Massa Ranghar, a debauched official, desecrated Darbar Sahib. He was punished by Bhai Sukkha Singh and Bhai Mahtab Singh, on August 11, 1740. In 1757 Afghan army demolished Darbar Sahib and Akal Takht Sahib. Baba Dip Singh led several thousand Sikhs against the Afghan. A major battle was fought on November 11, 1757. Baba Dip Singh and several thousand Sikhs embraced martyrdom. Again, in 1762, the Darbar Sahib complex was demolished by Afghan army. On December 1, 1764, the Afghan army made another attack. 30 Sikhs, led by Jathedar Gurbakhsh Singh, fought against mammoth Afghan army and embraced martyrdom. In 1765, the Sikhs began reconstruction of the shrines. The central part was ready by 1776. Around 1830, Ranjit Singh gold-plated some part of the inner section of the Darbar Sahib. (It harmed this Sikh institution as some ignorant people began unjustly calling it Golden Temple).



Lord Rama consoled her that the appropriate time for her being one with the creator had not come and he will eventually do so in 'Kaliyug' in his incarnation of 'Kalki'. Rama also directed her to meditate and set up an Ashram at the base of Trikuta hills to elevate her level of spirituality so as to bless the mankind and rid the poor and destitute of their sufferings and only then will 'Vishnu' merge her into himself.

Vaishnavi, after immense hardships reached the foot of the Trikuta Hills and after setting up her ashram there she began to meditate. As predicted by Lord Rama, her glory spread far and wide and people began to flock to her Ashram to seek her blessings. As the time passed, a Tantrik named Gorakh Nath who had a vision of the episode between Lord Rama and Vaishnavi in the retrospective time frame, became curious to find out whether Vaishnavi has been able to attain a high level of spirituality or not. He, therefore, sent his most able disciple 'Bhairon Nath' to find out the truth. Bhairon Nath on locating the ashram started observing Vaishnavi secretly and realised that though a 'Sadhvi' she always carried bow and arrows with her and was always surrounded by langoors (apes) and a ferocious looking lion. Bhairon Nath was enamored by Vaishnavi's extraordinary beauty and losing all good sense he began to pester Vaishnavi to marry him. Meanwhile a staunch devotee of Mata Sridhar organised a Bhandara



(Community meal) in which the whole village and Guru Gorakh Nath along with all his followers including Bhairon were invited. During the course of Bhandara Bhairon Nath attempted to grab Vaishnavi but she tried her best to daunt him. On failing to do so, Vaishnavi decided to flee away into the mountains to continue her 'Tapasaya' undisturbed. Bhairon Nath however chased her to her destination. The goddess after halting at **Banganga, Charan Paduka, and Adhkwari**, finally reached the holy cave Shrine. When Bhairon Nath continued to follow her despite the goddess trying to avoid a confrontation, the goddess was compelled to kill him. Bhairon Nath met his ultimate fate when the goddess, just outside the mouth of the cave, beheaded him. The severed head of Bhairon fell with a force at a distant hilltop. Bhairon Nath upon death realised the futility of his mission and prayed to the deity to forgive him. The almighty 'Mata' had mercy on Bhairon and gave him a boon that every devotee of the goddess shall have to have the Darshans of Bhairon after

having the Darshans of the goddess and only then shall the yatra of a devotee be complete. Meanwhile, Vaishnavi decided to shed off her human form and assuming the face of a rock she immersed her self into meditation forever

Kheer Bhavani Temple

The Kheer Bhavani temple is situated at Tullamula in the Srinagar district. Steams and Chinar trees surround the place where the temple stands. A revered Hindu shrine, the Kheer Bhavani temple is devoted to Ragnya Devi, a Hindu Goddess. Representing the goddess is a sacred hexagonal spring at Tullamula village, which houses a small marble temple. The legend associated with the temple goes that Lord Rama worshipped Ragnya Devi during his exile. After the exile period got over, Rama asked Lord Hanuman to shift the seat of the goddess. The seat of the goddess was brought by Lord Hanuman first to Shadipora and later shifted to the site where the temple now stands.

It is believed that it was the wish of Mother Ragnya that her seat be place at Khir Bhavani Mandir in Kashmir, India. And this wish was conveyed in dream to a pandit, Rugnath Gadroo. The temple of Ragnya Devi is called "Kheer Bhawani" because numerous devotees offer milk and kheer (Indian sweet dish) to the sacred spring. It is believed that milk and kheer turn to black color to warn of any impending disaster. Maharaja Pratap Singh got the temple constructed in 1912. Later, Maharaja Hari Singh undertook the repair and restoration work on the temple.

The eighth day of the full moon in May holds great significance for the devotees of Ragnya Devi. They fast on this particular day and gather at the temple in huge

numbers. It is believed that on this day, the goddess changes the color of the spring's waters. The Kheer Bhavani temple serves as the venue for an annual festival held in May-June, on the occasion of Jesht Ashtami. During this festival, a large number of Hindus visit the temple to seek blessings of the goddess. Another occasion on which the Kheer Bhavani temple gains special importance is Shukla Paksh Ashtami. On this day, havans/yagnas are performed to please the goddess.

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.