

# DELHI-HARIDWAR PACKAGE TOUR 2011

## DELHI-AGRA-MATHURA-HARIDWAR-RISHIKESH

Tour Code No.	No. of days	Starting Date	Charge Per Head (Including Food )
<b>62 NI B</b>	6 Days	20-3-11, 3-4-2011, 10-4-11, 8-5-11, 22-5-11, 12-6-11, 19-6-11, 3-7-11, 17-7-11, 7-8-11, 21-8-11, 4-9-11, 18-9-11.	<b>Rs. 8,800/-</b>

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

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

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

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

Day 05: Journey to Agra. Agra Fort, Sikandra, Taj Mahal, Mathura . N/R in Delhi

Day 06: Drop at Delhi Railway station/ Air port

\*NR – Night Rest

### Terms & condition

1. 50% Reduction in the charge for Children between the age of 5 and 11 yrs
2. Charges for Entry Tickets wherever required for sight seeing do not come under the total charge
3. Cost of Vegetarian Kerala Style delicious food is included in the tour Charge as per the tour schedule
4. Cost of Accommodation in Good Double Rooms by twin sharing basis at all places of stay is included in the Tour Charge.

5. Road Transportation in good condition vehicle (depending upon the number of passengers ) is included in the Tour Charge.
6. Cost of Guide Service is included in the Tour Charges
7. Company's representative as Tour Manager will accompany the journey from beginning to end .
8. Booking: - Advance of Rs.2,000/- to be remitted 90 days prior to the date of journey and balance amount to be remitted 15 days before the Tour starting date. The remittance could be made through our Bank Account details of which are given below
9. .The Company will consider cancellation and refund if such a request in the prescribed form (available with the Company's Head Office and its branches at various locations as also with its Booking agencies) is received before 30 days from the starting date of the tour. If the company is satisfied with the genuineness of the reason for cancellation it will consider making a refund after deducting 50% of the sum received by it towards administrative charges incurred. Cancellations received thereafter will not be eligible for any refund.
10. 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**  
**Code : UTIB0000136**

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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, Ghaziabad, Gurgaon and Faridabad. Located on the bank of River Yamuna, Delhi has been known to be continuously inhabited since at least the 6<sup>th</sup> 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 began 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.

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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.

## **Taj Mahal**



The epitome of love, the elegy in marble, Taj Mahal is one of the most graceful and extravagant monuments in India. The seventh wonder of the world, it attracts thousands of tourists every year. A symbol of endless love and devotion of Emperor Shah Jehan to his beloved queen Mumtaz Mahal, the Taj is a befitting tribute to so romantic-a-love story and so divine an emotion that binds two souls forever. A visit to Taj Mahal, the mausoleum of Mumtaz, is a rare experience. It has become a signature monument of Indian architecture and someone has rightly said that Taj has been designed like a palace and finished like a jewel.

The pure white marble structure, Taj acquires different shades at different times of the day and with changing seasons. The soft pink color of the dawn and fiery shade that it acquires at dusk are all bewitching. Though, the light that presents it in the best possible manner is perhaps that of full moon, when it shines with pristine white and silver glory.

Taj seems to be as fanciful as the love story it represents of an all-mighty prince and a simple girl hawking silk and glass beads in the market and their marriage that seems so much like a fairy tale. The faithful wife

marched with the prince, who was later crowned the emperor, on his every expedition and bore him fourteen children. On her deathbed, she made the emperor to promise to make a lovely monument unlike any other in the world as the tribute to their loving moments that were a treasure for her. The emperor kept the promise faithfully and thus, Taj was conceived.

## Agra Fort

This is located on the bank of River Yamuna. Ever since Babur defeated and killed Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat in 1526, Agra played an important role for the Mughal Empire. Akbar chose Agra as his capital. It is said that he destroyed the damaged old fort of Agra and built a grand group of monuments instead in red sandstone. Started in 1565, it took many years and around Rs. 35 lacs rupees to complete the construction. Agra Fort is second only to Taj Mahal in importance and grandeur.

One of the large fortified residences built at various strategic points of Mughal Empire, Agra Fort had over five hundred buildings, as mentioned by Abul Fazal in his chronicles. Most of the buildings added later on used marble as the chief construction material. At the time of Akbar, River Yamuna touched the fort and thus, a number of ghats were built here. Some of these ghats were meant to load and unload goods transported through river and other covered passages were for use by the Harem inmates only.

## Mathura

Mathura, a city in the State of U. P. widely known as the birth place of Lord Krishna is located on the western Bank of River Yamuna. It is 145 km south east of Delhi and 58 km north west of Agra, about 11 kilometers from the town of [Vrindavan](#) and 18 kilometers from [Govardhan](#). For about 3000 years Mathura was the hub of culture and civilization. It has a long history as it was ruled in turns by the Kings of solar and Lunar dynasties and became a center of three cultures. For rare creations, Mathura is the Athens of India. The great school of sculpture known as Mathura School of Art flourished here for 1200 years. A survey of this glorious School of Art can be made in the Government Museum here.

The present day Mathura abounds in Places of Religious and Historic interest. All round the year a large number of festivals and fairs are held in Mathura and adjoining areas of Vrindavan, Gokul, Govardhan etc. The [Keshav Dev temple](#) was built in ancient times on the site of Krishna's legendary birthplace. According to the [Mahabharata](#) and [Bhagavata Purana](#) epics, Mathura was the capital of the [Surasena Kingdom](#), ruled by [Kansa](#) the maternal uncle of [Krishna](#).

## 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, Gangadwara.

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 Kapilasthan, 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 Kapilasthan. 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.<sup>[44]</sup> 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 Parvat, 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

worshippers, 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 Sapta 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 Brahmavidyapeetham, 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..

