

Tour Code No. 88NI B

PUNNYABHOOMI PILGRIM (2011)

MATHURA – VRINDAVAN – GOKUL –GOVARDHAN – AGRA – HARIDWAR –RISHIKESH TOUR PACKAGE

Tour Duration (No. of days)	Starting Day	Tour cost (with food)
6	EVERY FRIDAY	Rs.8,800/=

Details of Programme (Itinerary)

DAY – 1	Pick up from Delhi airport/ railway station and road journey to Haridwar(NJ)
DAY – 2	In Haridwar. Visit Mansadevi Temple, Chandidevi Temple, Sapt rishi Ashram, Bharat Mata Temple, Vaishno Devi Temple, Gangapooja etc. and then night rest in Haridwar.
DAY – 3	Leave for Rishikesh. Visit Lakshman Jhula, Paramarth Niketan, Swargashram, etc. and return to Haridwar. Night rest in Haridwar.
DAY – 4	Road journey to Vrindavan. Night rest in Vrindavan.
DAY – 5	Mathura (Sree Krishna janma bhoomi). Gokul, Govardhan, Night rest in Agra hotel.
DAY – 6	Agra local sightseeing places. Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and drop at Railway Station/Airport. Tour ends.

Notes:

- 1. Payment:** An advance amount of Rs. 2000/- is to be paid while booking. The balance amount of Rs. 6800/- is to be paid before 10 days of the starting date of the tour. ***Against all these***

payments Official Receipts are to be obtained from the Company.

2. *Mode of payment:* For all payments one of the following two options could be used:

Option 1: By handing over Demand Draft (*drawn in the name of Vivekananda Travels (P) Ltd. payable at Calicut*) to any of our Branches or Head Office at Calicut, OR to any of our accredited Booking agencies. (*Please do not forget to get an Official Receipt*)

Option 2: By depositing the amount in cash in any one of our following Bank accounts AND informing us accordingly:

Name of the Bank	: Canara Bank, Calicut
Account No.	: 2772201000262
Code	: CNRB0002772

Or

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

3. *Food:* The company will be providing Vegetarian Meals three times in a day during the tour.

4. *Accommodation:* Accommodation is organized on the basis of 2 persons in a NON-A/C Double bedded Room. If any one desires to have separate accommodation, the company may be informed well in advance so as to organize the desired arrangements at extra cost to the tourist.

5. ***Cancellation:*** For any reason if the booking is cancelled, a cancellation charges of 50% will be deducted if the request is received before 30 days of the starting date of the tour. Any cancellation received thereafter will not be eligible for refund.

6. Since the package involves a complete Pilgrimage tour, no alcohol drinks will be allowed.

7. If anyone desires to include Delhi also in this package, such persons should make an extra payment of Rs. 2,000/-. Which will mean that the total cost of the package (including Delhi also in the tour schedule) will be Rs. 12,000/- per person.

8. Cost - Inclusions

Vegetarian food, all sight seeing, transport, pick up & drop, as per the Tour Schedule.

Cost – Exclusions

Food during the Train Journey, all entry tickets and any other personal expenses as also those not included in Inclusions.

For any further information or clarifications, please do not hesitate to get in touch with the company at the following contact details

Vivekananda Travels (P) Ltd.

Srikanteswara Complex,

S. K. Temple Road, Calicut – 4

Phones; 0495-272 7100; 272 7800

E-mail: info@vivekanandatravelspltd.com

Madurai@vivekanandatravelspltd.com

Web: www.vivekanandatravelspltd.com

DT/pjnair/Mathura-Rishikesh package-code88NI

KNOW IN ADVANCE ABOUT THE LOCATIONS TO BE VISITED

Mathura

Mathura, a city in the State of U. P. widely known as the birth place of Lord Kriahna 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](#).

The places of tourist interest

SHRI KRISHNA JANMA BHUMI : The Birth Place of Lord Krishna

JAMA MASJID : Built by Abo-in-Nabir-Khan in 1661.A.D. the mosque has 4 lofty minarets, with bright colored plaster mosaic of which a few panels currently exist.

VISHRAM GHAT : The sacred spot where Lord Krishna is believed to have rested after slaying the tyrant Kansa.

DWARKADHEESH TEMPLE : Built in 1814, it is the main temple in the town. During the festive days of Holi, Janmashtami and Diwali, it is decorated on a grandiose scale.

GITA MANDIR : Situated on the city outskirts, the temple carving and painting are a major attraction.

GOVT. MUSEUM : Located at Dampier Park, it has one of the finest collection of archaeological interest. Rare items from the Gupta and Kushan period (400 B.C.-1200A.D.) are on display. Major attraction for tourists.

Vrindavan

Brajbhoomi- the land where Shri Krishna was born and spent his youth, has today little towns and hamlets that are still alive with the Krishna legend and still redolent with the music of his flute. **Mathura**, a little town on the River Yamuna was transformed into a place of faith after Lord Krishna was born here. **Vrindavan**, a village - once noted for its fragrant groves, is where he spent an

eventful youth. There are numerous other little spots in the area that still reverberate with the enchantment of Shri Krishna.

Vrindavan, 15 kms from Mathura, is another major place of pilgrimage. It is noted for its numerous temples - both old and modern. The name Vrindavan evokes the playfulness and lovable characteristics of Shri Krishna. This is the wood where he frolicked with the gopis and tenderly wooed Radha.

Vrindavan today, is noted for its [numerous temples](#).

It is believe that Mathura City is the transcendental abode of Lord Krishna. It is not an ordinary material city, for it is eternally connected with the Supreme Personality of Godhead. Vrindavan is within the jurisdiction of Mathura and still continues to exist. Because Mathura and Vrindavan are intimately connected with Krishna eternally, it is said that Lord Krishna never leaves Vrindavan (vrindavanam parityajya padam ekam na gacchati). At present the place known as Vrindavana in the district of Mathura, continues its position as a transcendental place and certainly anyone who goes there becomes transcendently purified.

We must understand the transcendental importance of Mathura, Vrindavana and Navadvipa dhamas. Anyone who executes devotional service in these places certainly goes back home, back to Godhead after giving up his body.

"Whenever the Supreme Personality appears, He appears in Mathura because of His intimate connection with this place. Therefore, although Mathura and Vrindavana are situated on this planet earth, they are transcendental abodes of the Lord." (Srimad Bhagavatam 10.1.28 Purport).

Gokulam

Gokul is 16 kms from the city of Mathura, which has historical importance as a town where infant Krishna was brought up by his foster mother, Yashoda secretly;

Gokul features places where many of Lord Krishna's relics are still found. The story of the Lord is that Vasudeva, his father secretly exchanged Krishna with the infant daughter of Nanda and Yashoda to save him from death by Kansa, his maternal uncle. Lord Krishna therefore spent his childhood and young age in Gokul. During his stay at Gokul, Krishna spent his time by creating miracles.

The most important temple in Gokul is Gokul Nath Ji. Gokul is particularly famous for the extravagant celebrations of festivals like Janmashtmi, Trinvat Mela and Annakut. In Gokul the place called 'Raman Reti' is visited by innumerable devotees who roll over the sand to ask the blessings of Lord Krishna. Gokul is also popular for the seat of Ballabhacharya, a descendant of 16th century Bhakti movement.

The journey from Mathura to Gokul not only provoke devotional feeling but also helps to know the ancient Indian mythology.

Govardhan hill

Govardhan is a hill located near the town of [Vrindavan](#), in the [Mathura district](#) of [Uttar Pradesh](#), It considered as [sacred](#) by a number of traditions within [Hinduism](#).

Known as Govardhan or Giriraj it is the sacred center of [Vraja](#) and is identified as a natural form of Krishna¹

The name 'Govardhana' has two translations. In the literal meaning, 'Go' means 'cows', and 'vardhana' means 'nourishment'. Another meaning of 'Go' is 'the senses' and 'vardhana' can also mean 'to increase' - thus the name is also translated by devotees of Krishna as 'that which increases the senses' in their attraction to Krishna - In this connection it is believed that the personality of Govardhan blesses the devotee by increasing his devotion ([bhakti](#)). Thus by residing in the foothills of Govardhan Hill, all the senses and the respective duties of a soul attain divinity and are more inclined to perform service to Krishna.

Govardhan Puja is celebrated the day after [Diwali](#). It is the day Lord Krishna defeated Indra, the deity of thunder and rain. According to ancient [Vaishnava](#) legends the Vedic Deva (God), [Indra](#) (God of rain & lightning) was feared by human beings because he would either give the people no rain or flood them if he was not satisfied with their worship. When Krishna found out, he opposed the performance of sacrificial worship for Indra. He emphasized the importance of karma and doing ones duty. This supposedly made Indra angry at the boy [Krishna](#) (an incarnation of the Supreme [God](#) according to the [Bhagavata Purana](#)). Indra thus invoked many clouds to appear in the sky and schemed to flood the region with rains lasting for seven days and seven nights. Krishna in reply then lifted Govardhan hill, under which all the animals and people of the region took shelter, safe from the rains of Indra's fury. Ultimately, Indra accepted defeat, and after praying to Krishna, left for his heavenly abode, the [Svarga](#). This incidence has resulted in a new beginning in Hindu philosophy,

from a more sacrificial/ appeasement oriented worship, to a more spiritual plane of thought. This evolution of thought in Hinduism was brought about by Krishna, and therefore he has been the most important Hindu deity since then - considered an 'avatar' of the supreme

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.

AGRA - TAJ MAHAL

The Taj Mahal is a [mausoleum](#) located in [Agra, India](#). It is one of the most recognizable structures in the world. It was built by [Mughal emperor Shah Jahan](#) in memory of his third wife, [Mumtaz Mahal](#). It is widely considered as one of the most beautiful buildings in the world and stands as a symbol of eternal love.

Taj Mahal is the finest example of [Mughal architecture](#), a style that combines elements from [Persian](#), [Islamic](#) and [Indian](#) architectural styles. In 1983, the Taj Mahal became a [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#). While the white [domed marble](#) mausoleum is the most familiar component of the Taj Mahal, it is actually an integrated complex of structures. The construction began around 1632 and was completed around 1653, employing thousands of artisans and craftsmen.

In 1631, Shah Jahan, emperor during the [Mughal empire](#)'s period of greatest prosperity, was grief-stricken when his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal, died during the birth of their 14th child, [Gauhara Begum](#). The court chronicles of Shah

Jahan's grief illustrate the love story traditionally held as an inspiration for Taj Mahal The principal mausoleum was completed in 1648 and the surrounding buildings and [garden](#) were finished five years later.

The Taj Mahal incorporates and expands on design traditions of [Persian architecture](#) and earlier Mughal architecture. Specific inspiration came from successful [Timurid](#) and Mughal buildings including; the [Gur-e Amir](#) (the tomb of Timur, progenitor of the Mughal dynasty, in [Samarkand](#)),^[15] [Humayun's Tomb](#), [Itmad-Ud-Daulah's Tomb](#) (sometimes called the *Baby Taj*), and Shah Jahan's own [Jama Masjid](#) in [Delhi](#). While earlier Mughal buildings were primarily constructed of red [sandstone](#), Shah Jahan promoted the use of white marble inlaid with [semi-precious stones](#), and buildings under his patronage reached new levels of refinement.^[16]

Architecture

The tomb

The tomb is the central focus of the entire complex of the Taj Mahal. This large, white marble structure stands on a square plinth and consists of a symmetrical building with an [iwān](#) (an arch-shaped doorway) topped by a large dome and finial. Like most Mughal tombs, the basic elements are Persian in origin.

The base structure is essentially a large, multi-chambered cube with [chamfered](#) corners, forming an unequal octagon that is approximately 55 metres (180 ft) on each of the four long sides. On each of these sides, a huge *pishtaq*, or vaulted archway, frames the iwān with two similarly shaped, arched balconies stacked on either side. This motif of stacked pishtaqs is replicated on the chamfered corner areas, making the design completely symmetrical on all sides of the building. Four [minarets](#) frame the tomb, one at each corner of the plinth facing the chamfered corners. The main chamber houses the false [sarcophagi](#) of Mumtaz Mahal and Shah Jahan; the actual graves are at a lower level.

The marble dome that surmounts the tomb is the most spectacular feature. Its height of around 35 metres (115 ft) is about the same as the length of the base, and is accentuated as it sits on a cylindrical "drum" which is roughly 7 metres (23 ft) high. Because of its shape, the dome is often called an [onion dome](#) or *amrud* (guava dome). The top is decorated with a [lotus](#) design, which also serves to accentuate its height. The shape of the dome is emphasised by four smaller domed *chattris* (kiosks) placed at its corners, which replicate the onion shape of the main dome. Their columned bases open through the roof of the tomb and provide light to the interior. Tall decorative spires (*guldastas*) extend from edges of base walls, and provide visual emphasis to the height of the dome.

The [lotus](#) motif is repeated on both the chattris and guldastas. The dome and chattris are topped by a gilded [finial](#), which mixes traditional Persian and Hindustani decorative elements.

The minarets, which are each more than 40 metres (130 ft) tall, display the designer's penchant for symmetry. They were designed as working minarets — a traditional element of mosques, used by the [muezzin](#) to call the Islamic faithful to prayer. Each minaret is effectively divided into three equal parts by two working balconies that ring the tower. At the top of the tower is a final balcony surmounted by a chattri that mirrors the design of those on the tomb. The chattris all share the same decorative elements of a lotus design topped by a gilded finial. The minarets were constructed slightly outside of the plinth so that, in the event of collapse, (a typical occurrence with many tall constructions of the period) the material from the towers would tend to fall away from the tomb.

Cenotaphs, interior of Taj Mahal

The interior chamber of the Taj Mahal steps far beyond traditional decorative elements. Here, the inlay work is not *pietra dura*, but a [lapidary](#) of precious and semiprecious [gemstones](#). The inner chamber is an octagon with the design allowing for entry from each face, although only the door facing the garden to the south is used.

The interior walls are about 25 metres (82 ft) high and are topped by a "false" interior dome decorated with a sun motif. Eight pishtaq arches define the space at ground level and, as with the exterior, each lower pishtaq is crowned by a second pishtaq about midway up the wall. The four central upper arches form balconies or viewing areas, and each balcony's exterior window has an intricate screen cut from marble. In addition to the light from the balcony screens, light enters through roof openings covered by chattris at the corners.

The garden

The complex is set around a large 300-metre (980 ft) square [charbagh](#) or [Mughal garden](#). The garden uses raised pathways that divide each of the four quarters of the garden into 16 sunken [parterres](#) or flowerbeds. A raised marble water tank at the center of the garden, halfway between the tomb and gateway with a [reflecting pool](#) on a north-south axis, reflects the image of the mausoleum.

Most Mughal charbaghs are rectangular with a tomb or [pavilion](#) in the center. The Taj Mahal garden is unusual in that the main element, the tomb, is located at the end of the garden. With the discovery of [Mahtab Bagh](#) or "Moonlight Garden" on the other side of the Yamuna, the interpretation of the [Archaeological Survey of India](#) is that the Yamuna river itself was incorporated into the garden's design and was meant to be seen as one of the rivers of Paradise. The similarity in layout of the garden and its architectural features with [the Shalimar Gardens](#) suggest that they may have been designed by the same architect.

Outlying buildings

The Taj Mahal complex is bounded on three sides by [crenellated](#) red sandstone walls, with the river-facing side left open. Outside the walls are several additional mausoleums, including those of Shah Jahan's other [wives](#), and a larger tomb for Mumtaz's favorite servant. These structures, composed primarily of red sandstone, are typical of the smaller Mughal tombs of the era.

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..

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, Gangadwára.

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 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.