

AUTTARA PRADESH TO

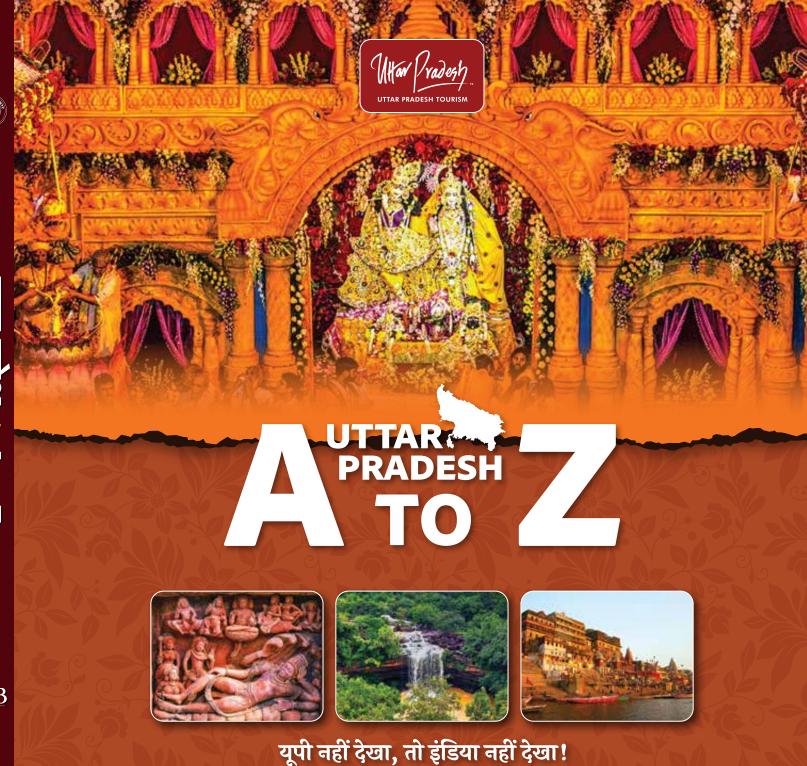
SCAN TO WATCH UP TOURISM FILMS

DIRECTORATE OF UTTAR PRADESH TOURISM

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

Tel: 91-522-2308993 | web: www.uptourism.gov.in

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यूपी नहीं देखा, तो इंडिया नहीं देखा

UTTAR PRADESH TOURISM

Directorate of Uttar Pradesh Tourism , C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010, Tel: 91-522-2308993

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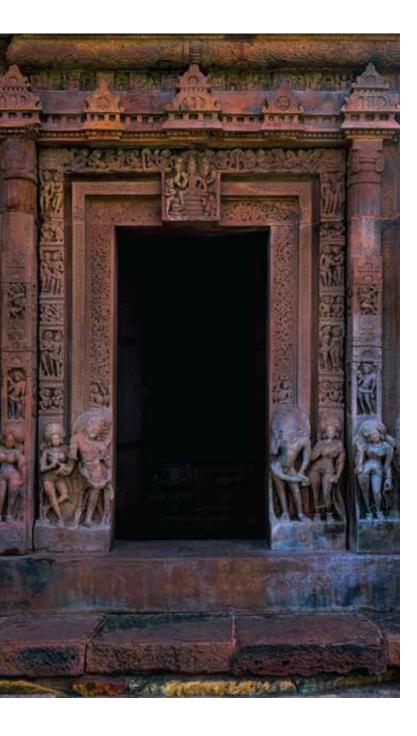


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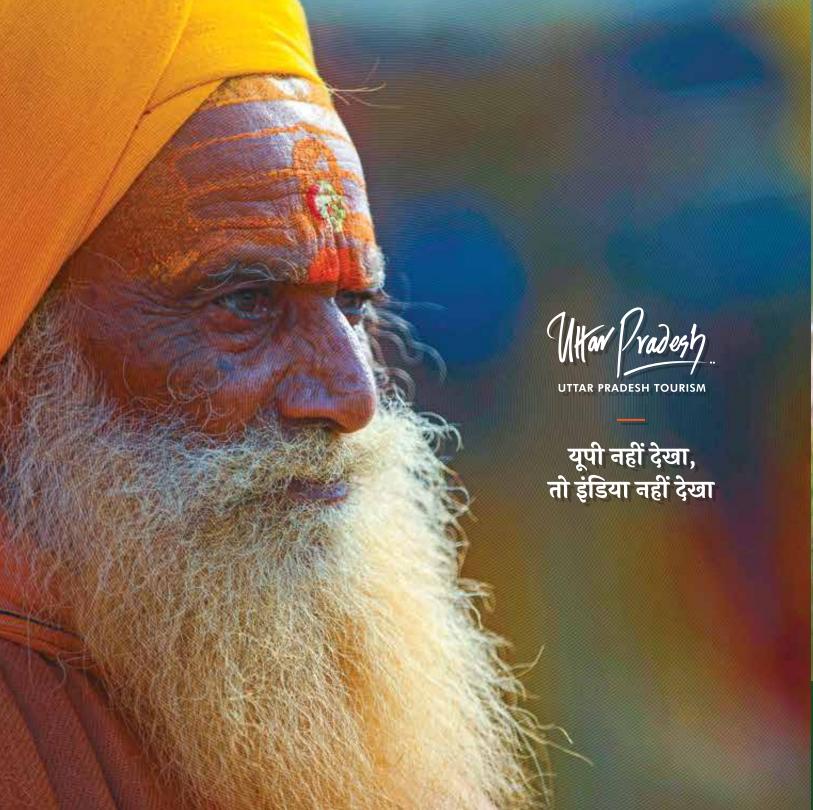
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Directorate of **Uttar Pradesh Tourism**

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010 Tel: **91-522-2308993**

Website: www.uptourism.gov.in







LEGEND

- Destination
- Arounds/ Main Places
- · Other Places
- Railway Station
- → Airport
- National Highway
- Road
- 8 NH Number
- ···· Train Route

- International Boundary
- ... State Boundary
- ¥ Fort
- Dargah ★ Temple
- National Park/ WLS
- Tiger Reserve Bird Sanctuary

fast facts

"Uttar Pradesh A to Z" has been designed to provide comprehensive information about Uttar Pradesh (India). In addition to major places of tourist interest, this book covers accessibility, conducted tours, local transport, accommodation, cultural institutions, libraries, banking, communication services and details of shopping areas.

Every attempt has been made to source authentic information in the book, however telephone numbers, tariffs, timings etc. are subject to change without notice. It is advised to check details beforehand while travelling to a specific destination. Some general details as given below may kindly be kept in mind while travelling in Uttar Pradesh.

All tourist sites are generally open from sunrise to sunset. Monuments, which have specified visiting hours are indicated in the book individually.

3 Banks

Banks are open for public from 10.00am to 5.00pm. Closed on Sunday, 2nd and 4th Saturday and Govt. holidays. Post and Telegraph Offices are open for public from 10.00am to 5.00pm, whereas from 10.00am to 2.00pm on Saturdays. Closed on Sundays and Govt. holidays.



2

Hotels of all categories are available at most of the tourist centres. Private accommodation included in the book are neither exhaustive nor does their inclusion signify any official approval of the Department of Tourism, Uttar Pradesh.



4

Tourist Information Offices are open for public from 10.00am to 5.00pm (Monday to Saturday) except Second Saturday), closed on Sunday and other Govt. holidays.



Uttar Pradesh is not only a popular centre with its glorious history, culture, tradition, cuisine, arts and crafts, but also an ideal destination for exploring the ancient Indian sciences, i.e. Yoga, Meditation, Ayurveda and Astrology.



6

The Department of Tourism, Uttar Pradesh has organized the state into seven circuits-BUD-DHIST CIRCUIT (Kapilvastu, Sarnath, Sravasti, Sankisa, Kaushambi, Kushinagar), AGRA-BRAJ CIRCUIT (Agra, Fatehour Sikri, Mathura-Vrindavan, Bateshwar, etc.), **BUNDELKHAND CIRCUIT** (Jhansi, Mahoba, Kalinjar, Deogarh, Chitrakoot, etc.), AWADH CIRCUIT (Lucknow, Naimisharanya, Dewa Sharif, Ayodhya, Kanpur, Bithoor, etc.), VINDHYA-VARANASI CIRCUIT (Varanasi, Chunar, Vindhyanchal, etc.), ECO-TOURISM, WILD LIFE, ADVENTURE CIRCUIT (Dudhwa National Park, Bird Sanctuaries), WATER CRUISE CIRCUIT (Prayagraj, Varanasi, Chunar, Lucknow, Kanpur, Bithoor, Jhansi).





ramayana circuit



sufi-kabir circuit



bundelkhand circuit



krishna-braj circuit



mahabharata circuit



swantantrata sangram circuit



buddhist circuit











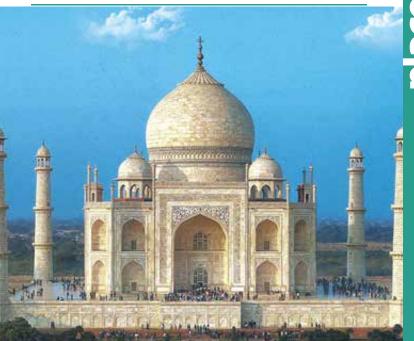






Agra is crowned with the glory of the unparalleled Taj Mahal, a sheer poetry in marble with which Mughal architecture reached its zenith. The splendour of the mausoleums, the fort and the palaces is a vivid reminder of the opulence of the Mughal empire, of which Agra was the capital in the 16th and early 17th centuries. While Agra's significance as a political centre ended with the transfer of the capital to Delhi in 1634 by Shah Jahan, its architectural wealth has secured the city's place on the international map. The nearness of Lord Krishna's land, the Braj Bhoomi, certainly doubles Agra's importance and attraction. It is worth mentioning that the epic Mahabharata refers to Agra as Agravana, an inseparable part of Braj Bhoomi. The legendary personalities, like Surdas, Haridas, Raskhan, Bihari, Amir Khusro, Mirza Ghalib, Nazeer Akbarabadi, Meer Tagi Meer etc. have also given fame to this region. The city of Taj is known for its superb inlay work on marble and soapstone by craftsmen who are descendants of those who worked under the Mughals. Agra is also famous for its carpets, gold thread embroidery and leather articles.

taj mahal, agra



taj mahal

This immortal poem in white marble is the finest expression of love of an emperor for his queen. The Tai Mahal, one of the wonders of the world, is situated on the bank of River Yamuna. It was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his beloved gueen Mumtaz Mahal in 1631, who invited master craftsmen from places like Italy and Persia to help design his ambitious tribute to love. The Taj Mahal is phenomenal not in the beauty alone that shines forth, but in the deep planning and design that went into its making and the ethereal idea of immortalizing love. Delicate carvings in marble vie with gorgeous pietra dura for attention. Lapis lazuli, Cornelian, Jasper, Malachite, Coral, Mother of pearl, Agate and Emerald are inlayed in floral and geometrical patterns in the marble itself. Construction of this enchanting mausoleum, on the bank of river Yamuna, started in 1631 and it took 22 years to complete with the help of an estimated 20,000 workers. For more check National Tourism's award winning Taj Mahal website: tajmahal.gov.in

friday closed



night viewing of the taj mahal

The Taj Mahal gives different shades and glimpses from dawn to dusk but during the full moon light (the Poornima – 2 days before and 2 days after) it presents a fabulous and unforgettable look.

For tickets and visiting hours, please visit www.asiagracircle.in

or contact Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), 22, Mall Road, Tel: 2227261, 2227263, Fax: 2227262

the taj nature walk

Just 500 metres from the eastern gate of Taj Mahal, there is a beautiful natural forest cover spread over 70 hectares. Views of the Taj from different mounds of the park gives an unforgettable experience. Flora and fauna of different species add to the attractions.

shilp gram - taj festival

It is a craft hub, just 750 metres from the eastern gate of Taj Mahal. Here, one can find an opportunity to see and purchase different artistic articles demonstrated by the craftsmen themselves. The annual Taj Festival is one of the most cherished cultural festivals of Art, Craft & Cuisine held at Shilpgram between 18–27 Feb every year. Visit: tajmahotsav.org

mehtab bagh

Mehtab Bagh is located on the left bank of the River Yamuna opposite to Taj Mahal. The garden complex is a huge square, measuring approximately 300m x 300m, is in straight alignment with the Taj Mahal. The excavation has revealed a huge octagonal tank on the Southern periphery, Baradaris or pavilion on the East and West, a small octagonal tank at the center and a gateway at the northern wall.

agra fort

Built by Emperor Akbar in 1565 A.D., this fort is a masterpiece of design and construction. Within the fort are a number of exquisite buildings, including the Moti Masjid, Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas and Musamman Burj, where Emperor Shah Jahan had died in imprisonment. Jahangir's Palace, Khaas Mahal and Sheesh Mahal are the other important monuments inside the fort. UP Tourism has started a new sound and light show, a visual delight, which provides an insight into the history of the monument.

general information

Area 247.96 sq. km.

Population (city) 20,24,195 (2011 Census)
Altitude 169m above sea level
Season October-March

Clothing Summer: Light cottons; Winter: Woollens

Language Hindi, Urdu, English

Local transport Bus | Taxi | Tonga | Auto-rickshaw | Cycle-rickshaw

STD code 056 Festival Tai

Taj Mahotsav (18-27 Feb), Sheetla Fair (July-Aug), Kailash Fair

(Aug-Sept), Ram Barat (Sept-Oct)

itmad-ud-daulah's tomb

ltmad-ud-Daulah's Tomb, 6km from the Taj, was built by empress Noor Jahan, in memory of her father Mirza Ghias Beg in 1622–28 A.D. This ornate tomb is considered a precursor of the Taj Mahal.



itmad-ud-daulah's tomb

places of worship

temples

Mankameshwar Temple | Rawali Mahadev Temple | Rajeshwar Mahadev Temple | Balkeshwar Mahadev Temple | Prithvinathji Temple | Kalidevi Temple | Chamundadevi Temple | Hanuman Temple | Vankhandi Mahadev Temple | Shitladevi Temple | Satyanarayan Temple | Arya Samaj Temple | Sanatan Dharma Temple | Kailash Mahadev Temple (with two Shivalingas in one jalhari) | Renuka Dham

jain temples

There are several old Jain temples in Agra such as:

Chintamani Parshwanath Temple | Roshan Mohalla Simaidhar | Swami Temple | Vasupujya Swami Temple | Bodhi Parshwanath Temple | Shitalnath Temple | Digamber Temple | Belanganj Mahavir Temple | Moti Katra Temple | Dadabari Jain Temple | M.D. Jain College Temple

gurudwaras

Gurudwara Guru-ka-Tal and Hathighat Gurudwara are associated with Guru Teg Bahadurji & Guru Govind Singhji. Gurudwara Maikathan is also very famous.



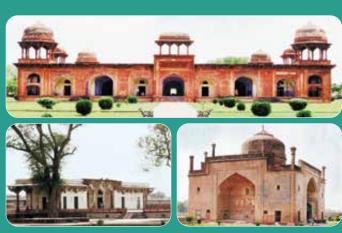


churches

St. George Church | St. Mary's Church | St. Patrick's Church | St. John's Church | St. Paul's Church | St. Peter's Church | St. John's Church (Sikandra) | Central Methodist Church | Havlok Methodist Church

other attractions

Kali Masjid | Mazar of Nazeer Akbarabadi | Humayun Mosque | Maqbara of Salawat Khan | Tomb of Jodhabai | Firoz-ka-Tal | Buddha Vihar Temple | Parsi Temple



mariyam's tomb (top); chini-ka-roza (bottom right); rambagh

sikandara

The mausoleum of Emperor Akbar represents his philosophy and secular outlook, combining the best of Hindu and Muslim architectures in a superlative fusion. Completed in 1613 A.D., it is one of the well-preserved monuments.

radha soami samadhi, soami bagh

This highly ornate memorial to the founder of the Radha Swami sect has been in the making for several years and work is still going on. It is entirely in marble, upon which every manner of ornamentation has been applied. Another Radha Swami temple known as Huzuri Bhawan is in Peepal Mandi locality.

Timings: 8:30am - 5:30pm

jama masjid

Of special importance due to the assimilation of Iranian architectural elements, it was built in 1648 A.D. by Emperor Shah Jahan's daughter, Jahanara Begum.

chini-ka-roaza

This tomb of Aalmi Afzal Khan Mullah of Shiraz is a memorial to the poet-scholar who later became the Prime Minister of Emperor Shah Jahan. The surface of the tomb is decorated with glazed tiles.

rambagh

This earliest example of Mughal garden was created by the founder of the Mughal dynasty, Emperor Babar.

mariyam's tomb

Built for Emperor Akbar's wife, Mariyam Zamani, in 1611 A.D., the tomb has exceptional carvings and finish in red sandstone.

shaheed smarak | martyrs' memorial

This memorial, in Sanjay Place, is built at the site where freedom fighters were imprisoned during the British rule. There is a museum containing literature, pictures and statues of freedom fighters. Fountains and garden make it more beautiful.

shopping

Agra is famous for its marble and soft stone inlay work, leather goods, brassware, carpets, zardozi embroidery, semi-precious and precious jewellery. For those with a sweet tooth, the delicacies of Agra like Petha, Gajak and snacks like Dalmoth etc. are a great temptation. The main shopping areas of Agra are: Sadar Bazar and Fatehabad road. See box on p19 for souvenir shops approved by UP Tourism.

accessibility

Kheria airport is 6km from the city centre while International Airport, Delhi is 220km.

Rail Convenient rail connections to important cities are available from Agra Cantt., Agra Fort, Raja-ki-Mandi and Tundla (27km) stations.

Road Buses ply to all major cities from Agra. Agra is also connected by expressways; Delhi -Agra, Yamuna expressway and Lucknow-Agra, Lucknow expressway. Some important road distances are: Mathura-56km, Bharatpur-57km, Gwalior-119km, Delhi-204km, Jaipur-232km, Lucknow-369km, Khajuraho-400km, Varanasi-605km.

Nearby is Surkuti where famous Saint and poet Surdasji had stayed for a long time during the reign of Mughal emperor Akbar.

excursions

sur sarovar | 23km

Sur Sarovar was declared a Bird Sanctuary in 1991. It is today home to more than 16 species of migratory and resident birds. Initially covering an area of 4.03sq. km. it has been expanded to an impressive area of 7.83sq. km., dotted with small artificially created islands.

fatehpur sikri | 37km |

firozabad | 44km

An important handicraft and industrial centre, famous for glassware, specially glass bangles.



sikandara, agra

patna bird sanctuary | 54km

The Patna Bird Sanctuary, located at Jalesar sub division of Etah district, is spread over an area of 108 hectare. This resort was given recognition as a protected sanctuary in the year 1991. Ornithologists have reported about 300 different species of exotic birds with multicolour plumes clustering here for roosting and breeding during the peak season of winter months.

An old and historic temple dedicated to Lord Shiva attracts thousands of pilgrims for spiritual pursuits. It is the tinkling of the temple bells mingled with the chirping of birds that creates an atmosphere of rare tranquillity here.

mathura-vrindavan | 56-65km |

awagarh fort | 65km

On Agra-Etah road, this beautiful fort dating to the 13th century is now available for heritage experience. The descendants of the royal family would be your host at this heritage property.

bateshwar | 70km

shauripur | 80km

Surrounded by dense forest, this is the pious Jain city where Lord Neminath, the 22nd Tirthankar, was born. Several Jain temples are located here.

chambal wildlife sanctuary | 80km

On Fatehabad road, the Chambal WLS offers a unique opportunity to experience the natural and historical heritage of the Chambal valley.

Season: October-March

aligarh | 85km

A famous university town and age old centre of learning, especially for Islamic studies. Aligarh is also an important centre for handicrafts and metalware, especially locks.

khereshwar dham

A place of religious importance, situated in Aligarh city. As per the local belief it was known as Kol in ancient times. Its king was Kol demon who was killed by Balram, elder brother of Lord Krishna.

achal tal

Situated in Aligarh City. This lake is believed to have miraculous effect for the cure of all skin diseases. Several ancient temples are situated on its bank where thousands of people come for visit.

bhoj ka tal

45 km. from Aligarh. It is believed that Saint Bhabhooti Baba built this lake during the reign of ancient King Bhoj. Thousands of people from adjacent areas visit this place on full moon nights.



etah | atranji khera

It is an ASI protected site. During excavations a number of historical remains such as ochre-coloured pottery, black and red ware, northern black polished ware and remains from Kushan, Post-Kushan and Medieval period were revealed from this mound.

etah | soron | 120km from agra

This is an important religious place. According to the mythological belief Lord Vishnu appeared for the first time at this place in the incarnation of 'Narsimha' to kill the demon 'Hiranakashyap'. Due to this belief, this place has assumed great religious importance. Thousands of devotees bring funeral ashes of their relatives to offer the last rituals and take dip in the holy waters.



agra fort, agra

etah | patiali | 115km from agra

Near Etah, Patiali is the birth place of Amir Khusro, one of the most versatile personalities of medieval India.

hathras | shri dauji maharaj temple 50km from agra

Located in Raja Dayaram fort of Hathras, this important heritage site of archaeology enjoys a history of 250 years.

hathras | mangalaytan | 80km from agra

This is a famous Jain pilgrimage site on Hathras-Aligarh Road. The social importance of this site has been enhanced due to a university in its vicinity.

hathras | yug teerth aanwal khera | gayatri tapobhumi | 25km from agra

Birth place of Acharya Sri Ram Sharma, founder of Gayatri Shakti peeth.

fact file

souvenir shops approved by u.p. tourism

List can be obtained from U.P. Tourism Office, 64, Taj Road, Agra, Tel: +91-562-2226431

sports and recreation

Golf Course at Circuit House Campus, Taj Road. Tel: 2226579

Swimming pools at all star hotels.

Paliwal Park (Bal Vihar): This beautiful park has been developed on six acres of land. It has boating facility along with other means of recreation, such as Laxman Jhoola, Bhutahi Gupha, fountains etc.

Subhash Park, Shahjahan Park, Ram Bagh, Mehtab Bagh, Zonal Park ADA (Taj Nagri) and Patel Garden are some of the other parks.

conducted tour

Daily tours are being conducted by U.P. State Tourism Development Corporation for local sight-seeing in Agra. The total fee charged for the tour includes the fare for Deluxe coach, Monument entrance fee and the fee for guide services. For details and reservation, please contact:

UP TOURSISM Tourist Bungalow, Raja ki Mandi Tel: 562-2851720, 2850120

Hotel Taj Khema, Near East Gate of Taj Mahal Tel: 562-2330140, 2230001

Tourist Information Centre Agra Cantt. Railway Station Tel: 562-2421204

U.P. Tourism Office, 64, Taj Road
Tel: 562-2226431 | Email: agrauptourism@gmail.com, up-tourism.com



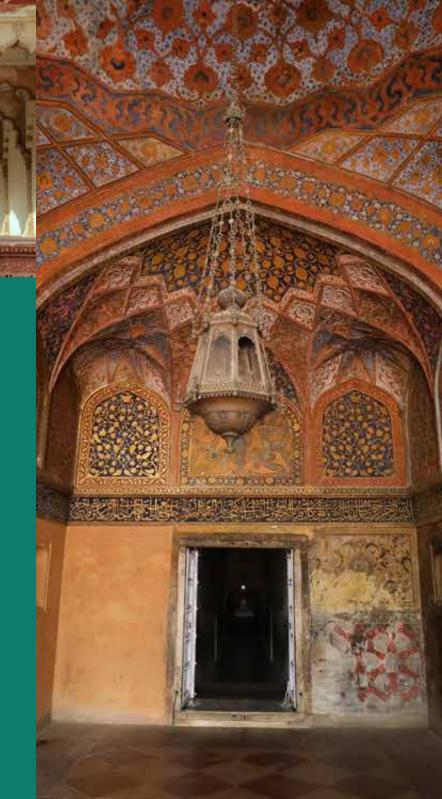
For government approved tourist guides contact at Govt. of India Tourist Office. Tel: 2226368, 2226378 and U.P.Tourism, 64, Taj Road, Agra. Tel: 2226431

tourism activities in the city

For updated list of activities kindly contact UP Tourism office on 0562-2226431

- Taj Mahotsav (18th 27th Feb)
- Taj Car Rally (Feb–March)
- Bateshwar Cattle fair/ Horse riding show (Oct–Nov)
- Balloon festival (Nov–Dec)
- Sound and light show at Agra Fort (Daily in the evening)
- 'Mohabbat the Taj' a live show every evening at Kalakriti Convention Centre.
- Tourism walks:
- a. City heritage walk along in the old part of the city.
- Mughal Heritage walk along with 11 Sidhi to Kachhpura village and Mehtab Bagh behind Taj Mahal across the river.
- c. Colonial walk along with the colonial buildings of the city.
- d. Beyond the Taj along with lesser-known precincts of Taj Mahal.

Queries | Details of above tourism activities can be inquired from UP Tourism office, 64 Taj Road, Agra (Tel: 0562-2226431; Email: agrauptourism@gmail.com)



tourist information offices

UP Government Tourist Office: 64, Taj Road, Tel: 0562-2226431, (Timings: 10.00am to 5.00pm) (Closed on Sunday, 2nd Saturday & gazetted holidays)

Government of India Tourist Office: 91, The Mall (Timings: 9.30am to 5.30pm), Tel: 2226378

UP Government Tourist Reception Counter: Agra Cantt. Railway Station, 24hrs. (Timings: 8.00am to 9.00pm every day), Tel: 2421204

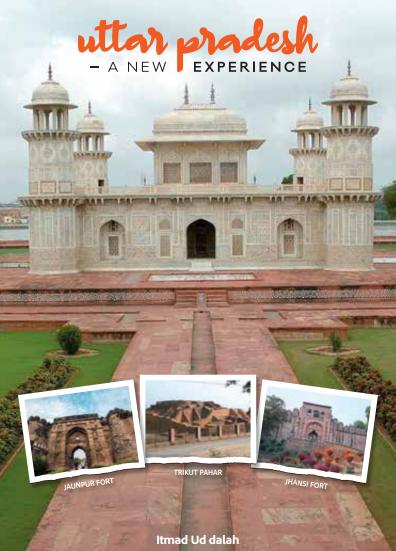
UP TOURSISM, Tourist Bungalow, Raja-Ki-Mandi, Tel: 0562-2850120



note

Information related to entry fee, visiting hours & ticket booking can be obtained from official website of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI): asiagracircle.in and UP Tourism office, 64 Taj Road, Agra. Tel: 0562-226431





Directorate of Uttar Pradesh Tourism

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010 Helpline: **1860-180-1364**, Website: **www.uptourism.gov.in**





DISTRICT AGRA

bateshwar

70 km away from Agra, Bateshwar is essentially a temple town, situated on the bank of the holy river Yamuna. The name Bateshwar appears to have been derived from Vateshwarnathji, one of the many names of Lord Shiva who is the presiding deity of this pilgrim town. Flanked by the holy Yamuna, Bateshwar has a plethora of temples, once totalling to 101. Out of these 42 temples still stand here. The beauty of this pilgrim town is its long line of Ghats dotted with a series of temples. Some of the temples' ceilings still retain their beautiful original frescos painted with traditional vegetable paints, depicting references from the Mahabharata, Matsya Puran etc.

From 8th century to 17th century, it remained an important town under the Gurjar, Chandela and Bhadawar kings. The illustrious King Badan Singh of Bhadawar dynasty shifted his capital from Mai to Bateshwar about 400 years ago. The present temples are said to be constructed by him.

The Jain scriptures too contain description of Bateshwar. According to legends, the 22nd Tirthankar, Lord Neminathji, was born here. Presently there are several beautiful Jain temples here. Bateshwar is also famous for its annual Cattle Fair, which is now almost four centuries old. It is held today also between Bateshwar and Mai, at the same site which was earmarked by King Badan Singh for the fair. It is the biggest and the most spectacular Cattle Fair of northern India.

ices of interest



bateshwarnath temple

This is the main temple of Bateshwar wherein an ancient Shiva Linga is enshrined. The spectacular evening Aarti with ringing of the bells and blowing of conch shells offer a soul-stirring experience.

river front

The long river front of Yamuna with fascinating rows of temples at Bateshwar is worth seeing.

Other attractions are Bhimeshwar Temple, Narmadeshwar Temple, Moteshwar Temple, Jageshwar Temple, Panchmukhi Yati Temple, Gaurishankar Temple, Pataleshwar Temple, Mandal Temple, Bihariraj Temple and the ruins of the old palace of Mai.



shiv-parvati with ganesh

general information

a 795.64 Hectares

Population 9,210 (As per Gram Panchayat, Bateshwar)
Altitude 169m above sea level

Season October-March

Clothing Summer: Cottons; Winter: Woollens

Language Hindi

Local transport Rickshaw/Tempo

STD code 05614

Festival Shivaratri & Saawan Month (July/ Aug), Bateshwarnath Fair - Cattle Fair (Kartik - Nov)



10 | pradesh

excursions

shaouripur | 3km

A famous Jain pilgrim centre where, as per belief, Lord Neminathji, the 22nd Tirthankar, was born. Surrounded by a dense forest teeming with fauna and flora, there are seven big Shwetambar Jain temples. Two Digambar Jain temples in the vicinity are other attractions.

agra | 70km

fatehpur sikri | 104km

mathura | 124km

vrindavan | 134km

accessibility

r Nearest airport : Kheria, Agra - 70km.

Rail The nearest railway station is Shikohabad. Convenient rail connections are available from the nearest town Agra.

Bus on Agra-Fatehabad-Bateshwar route, bus service is available from Agra. Some important road distances are: Agra - 70km, Fatehpur Sikri - 107km, Mathura 124km, Shikohabad - 30km.

animal fair, bateshwar



fact file



nearest up tourism accommodation

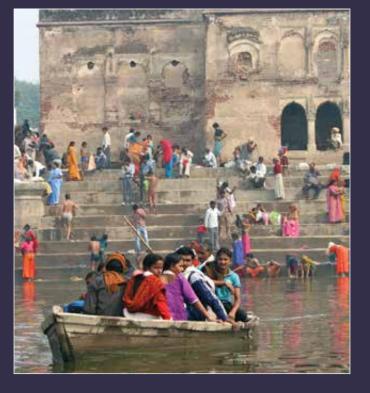
UPSTDC Tourist, Bungalow, Raja-ki-Mandi, Agra Tel: 0562-2850120, 2851720

UPSTDC Taj Khema, Taj Ganj, Agra, Tel: 0562-2330140, 2230001

nearest tourist information offices

UP Govt. Tourist Office, 64, Taj Road, Agra, Tel: 0562-2226431

UP Govt. Tourist Information Counter, Agra Cantt. Rly. Station **Tel: 0562-2421204**





DISTRICT AGE

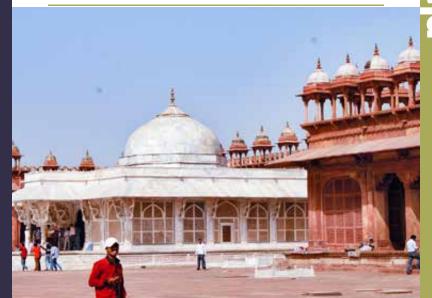
fatehpur sikri

Perched atop a rocky ridge, 37km west of Agra, Fatehpur Sikri came into being four centuries ago when Emperor Akbar, not yet 28 years old, set out to build the first planned city in Indo-Islamic architecture. The plan was started with great vigour but abandoned a decade later.

By 1568, Akbar had secured his empire but his only grief was that he had no son and heir. His search for blessings for the birth of a successor brought him to the Sufi mystic Salim Chishti, who lived in Sikri village. The saint prophesied the birth of three sons and soon Prince Salim, who later became Emperor Jehangir, was born. To express his gratitude Akbar decided to build imperial residences in Sikri, which would function as a joint capital with Agra. He also named the new city as Fatehpur Sikri. Akbar was a keen builder and the plan of Fatehpur Sikri reveals an architectural mastermind at work. Researches have established that it was planned on a definite mathematical grid.

The construction of the Jama Masjid marked the actual beginning of the city which came up around it. The palace courts were laid out parallel to the cardinally aligned palaces, emphasised by change in level. Even today its red stone architecture, richly ornamented with carvings and fretwork, is in a perfect state of preservation.

tomb of sheikh salim chishti



diwan-i-aam

Diwan-i-Aam, the first enclosure of the palace, is a vast courtyard in which the Emperor gave daily public audience and dispensed justice.

diwan-i-khas

The Diwan-i-Aam gives access to the second enclosure, a large quadrangle where all the major functions of the palace were held. It is one of the finest buildings of Fatehpur Sikri. The Diwan-i-Khas, is also referred to as the Hall of Private Audience. It is a magnificent chamber dominated by a massive carved pillar which supports a fantastic capital above which is a balcony.



buland darwaza

pachisi court

The paving at this courtyard has been laid out to resemble a Chess Board on which the game Pachisi is played. It is believed that Akbar used to play chess here with live models.

private living quarters

These are at the southern end of the quadrangle, clustered around a pool, the Anup Talao. The structures here include Akbar's library, the place of his intellectual activity. A window overlooks the Daftarkhana or records office. Above this is the Khwabgaah, 'the palace of dreams' or Akbar's bedroom. This whole space was warmed or cooled by water channels. Nearby, the Turkish Sultana's Palace is an exquisite pavilion, carved with Persian, Turkish and even Chinese motifs.





mariam's palace

The women's quarters lie to the east of the 'male zone'. A small doorway leads to Mariam's palace, the residence popularly ascribed to Akbar's Goan wife. Till as late as the 19th century, its interior was richly embellished with gold.

jodhabai's palace

The largest of all the palaces, it housed Akbar's queens. Here architectural elements of Gujarat, Mandu and Gwalior are blended with traditional Islamic designs. Its blue tiled roof is the only splash of colour in Fatehpur Sikri.

general information

Area 8.0 sq. km. 32905 (around monument area)

Population 163448 (2011 Census)
Altitude 194m above sea level

Season October-March

Clothing Summer: Cottons; Winter: Light Woollens

Bus/Cycle-rickshaw/Tonga

Language Hindi, Urdu, English

TD sada 0561

Festival Urs (in the month of Ramzan)

hawa mahal

It is a small screened wind tower attached to the women's palace.

birbal's palace

This ornately carved palace is ascribed to Birbal, the legendary wit and Akbar's favourite courtier, though it is unlikely that he lived in the women's quarters

panch mahal

This is an extraordinary five storeyed columnar structure set in the corner of the male and female zones of the palaces. It is a pleasure pavilion which was used by Akbar for his special guests.

jama masjid

The first, largest and highest building in Fatehpur Sikri, it is approached by the Badshahi Darwaza in the east. The prayer chamber is splendidly painted.

tomb of sheikh salim chishti

The famous Sufi Saint Sheikh Salim Chishti died in 1572 and his tomb was built here in 1580-81. The portico of the tomb, its ornamental columns, serpentine brackets and the screens with lattice work (jalis) are superb in conception and execution.

darwaza

It is the highest and the grandest gateway in India and ranks among the biggest ones in the world. The Buland Darwaza forms the southern gateway of the Jama Masjid. It was completed in April 1575 to commemorate Akbar's victory over Gujarat. The 15-storey high stupendous gateway, measuring 176 feet, is the most majestic portal of Fatehpur Sikri.

excursions

bharatpur bird sanctuary | 25km

A famous bird sanctuary in neighbouring Rajasthan State.

agra 37km

mathura | 60km

vrindavan | 75km

jaipur | 193km

The famous Pink city in the state of Rajasthan.

accessibility

Air Nearest Airport, Kheria-Agra - 40km.

Il Convenient rail service is available from Agra Cantt. Railway Station - 40km.

Bus Fatehpur Sikri is connected to Agra and neighbouring towns by regular bus services of UPSRTC. Some of the major road distances are:

Bharatpur - 21km, Agra - 37km, Mathura - 60km, Vrindavan - 75km,
Gwalior - 150km, Delhi - 210km, Jajpur - 225km, Jhansi - 259km.

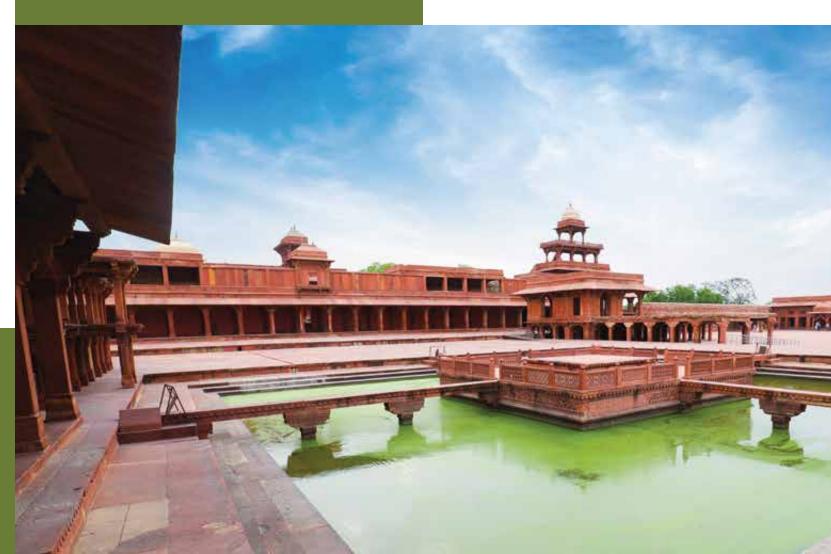
up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Gulistan Tourist Complex, **Tel: 05613-282490**

nearest tourist information office

U.P. Govt. Tourist Office, 64, Taj Road, Agra (40km), Tel: 0562-2226431











Located at a distance of about 80 km from Agra in the western part of Uttar Pradesh, Aligarh is also known as Talanagari. In the 18th century, Aligarh was known as Kol. According to the belief, there are many legends about its name. About 5000 years ago, this city was known as Kaushambi and Chandravanshi king Kaushiriv Kaushal was the king here. Later, a demon named Kol conquered the King of Kashiriva and established his rule in this city and named this place Kol by his own name. After that, it is believed that this kol rakshak was killed by Lord Krishna's brother Balarama and handed over this kingdom to the Pandavas. Thereafter, the name of this place has been changed from time to time. In 1717, it was renamed as Sabitgarh by Sabit Khan, Ramgarh by Rajasurajmal in 1757 and finally Aligarh by Mughal ruler Kanjaf Khan. Today, Aligarh has been established as a business city globally and about 80 percent of the country's locks are made here. The prominent places of interest include Khereshwar Temple, Aligarh Fort, Sirsavved House Museum, Art Gallery, Achal Tal, Bhoomiyababa Temple, Shiva Mandir Bijauli, Jama Masjid, Nabi Park, Shekhajheel and Dharani Dhar Beswa.

places of interest

khereshwar temple

Located at a distance of about five km from Aligarh city, Khereshwar Dham dedicated to Lord Shiva is the main religious attraction of the city. The roof of the temple is made of metal; the architecture here is very beautiful. The temple complex has statues of Hindu gods and goddesses built in brass. The temple's magnificent complex attracts devotees. On the occasion of Mahashivaratri, a grand fair is organized in Khereshwar Dham in which thousands of devotees come to see Lord Shiva. The 10-day Dev Chhath Kumbh Mela is held every year in the Khereshwar temple, which attracts lakhs of devotees.





accommodations

There are many budget and convenient hotels operating in the city. Detailed information can be obtained from UP Tourism Office, 64, Tajreda, Agra.

aligarh fort

Aligarh Fort, also known as 'Aligarh Quila', 'Baunasaur Quila' or 'Ramgarh Quila', is amongst chief attractions of the destination. The fort was built by Muhammad, son of Governor Umar in 1525 during the reign of Ibrahim Lodhi. It is located on a hill with steep ravines on all sides.

naqvi park

Charming neighborhood park boasting wide green expanses, playgrounds & walking paths.

aligarh muslim university

Aligarh Muslim University is an Indian public central university. It was originally established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan as Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875. The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920.

accessibility

Literature

The nearest airport is Kheria Agra which is located at a distance of about 80 km from Aligarh. Aligarh city is well connected by road transport and rail. Aligarh can also be reached by Yamuna Express and Lucknow Expressway. The distance of major cities is Delhi (160 km), Lucknow (415 km), Kanpur (270 km). Moradabad (135 km).

Apart from the main dishes and food of Aligarh, there is no special mention except traditional normal foods.

Exposition fairs Every year in the month of January, a month-long exposition Fair is held in Aligarh city, in which people from

the city as well as nearby cities come to shop.

Handicrafts Zaridar doji, lock, brass sculptures.

Aligarh city has been the birthplace of great writers like famous lyricist Gopaldas Neeraj, Urdu poet and poet

Shahrayar and Hasrat Mohani.





The history of settling downtown banks is quite ancient. The poet has beautifully depicted the triumph of Purushottam Shriram with the title "V Tamas Tamasya Saru Tata." Evidently, sadhana rishis from the Mughal era have been dispersed along the rivers Saru, Ghagra, and Tamsa, providing meditation to people then and even continuing to do so today. The Ambedkar Nagar district, situated on the land facing the gentle waves of holy Salila Saru and Tamsa, holds significance from various angles.

Akbarpur, the district headquarters of Ambedkar Nagar, came into existence with the declaration of a significant gathering by the then Chief Minister on September 29, 1995, establishing its separation from Ayodhya (Faizabad). The city is situated at an elevation of 133 meters (436 feet) above sea level, positioned at 26.431 degrees north latitude and 82.540 degrees east longitude. The overall area of the Ambedkar Nagar district, divided into five tehsils and ten blocks, spans 2350 sq km. As per the 2011 census, the population of 2,397,888 individuals (twenty-five thousand eight hundred and forty-eight hundred) resided in households, a number that has since grown to approximately 2.5 million. The district comprises a total of 1750 revenue villages. It encompasses 930 gram panchayats, three municipalities, and two Nagar Panchayats.



Before the district's establishment, this area was a part of the Ayodhya (Faizabad) district. During that period, it was divided into two tehsils: Akbarpur and Tanda. On June 22, 1989, responding to public demand, the Chief Minister and Revenue Minister divided certain portions of Akbarpur to create the Jalalpur tehsil. Subsequently, on December 7, 1995, Governor Motilal Bora established the Tanda Tehsil, and the Mandalavak officially incorporated it on January 1, 1996. Concurrently, Alapur Tehsil was also established. Later, on October 31, 2007, Bheti tehsil was formed from parts of Akbarpur tehsil, bringing the total tehsil count to five. The district encompasses 930 gram panchayats and is distributed across 1757 revenue villages, organized into nine development blocks: Akbarpur, Tanda, Baskhari, Ramnagar, Jahangirgani, Bhiyaon, Jalalpur, Katehari, and Bhiti. From a historical perspective, the district's headquarters, Akbarpur city, has a significant backstory. During the Nawabi period, this area was a vast forest until the 16th century. Emperor Akbar's arrival in 1566 AD led to the city's establishment. The location where Akbar stayed is now known as Tehsil Tiraha, where he built a mosque, today called the Fortress Mosque. He also founded a settlement named Akbarpur, currently serving as the District Headquarter. The Tamas River's crossing posed challenges until Emperor Akbar constructed a wooden bridge known as the Shahi bridge, connecting Akbarpur and Shahzadpur in today's configuration.

Historians state that after the construction of the Shahi Bridge, the settlements of Shahzadpur and Jalalpur were populated with residents

adopting their surnames as per the instructions of Samrat Akbarpur. This eventually gained recognition over time. Today, these very settlements are renowned as a thriving town. The Rajbharas ruled around 1300 AD, with Jalalpur being a significant part of the district. Bhujuji and Surhurpur had two princes, and Sayyid Salar Masoud Ghazi, also known as Gazi Mian, emerged victorious in the Surahpur princely state, while the Bhujya princely state was occupied by the Rajputs. Nakipur was established during this period by the Iranian sardar Naki, which is now known as the city of Nagpur. During the Nawabi period, the area gained









recognition and continued under Agra's rule. Muslim rulers constructed Imambadas, mosques, Idgahs, and Dharmashals. In the British era, schools, hospitals, bridges, tehsils, blocks, and railway stations were established. After gaining independence in 1947, local citizens experienced freedom. Following the first election in 1952, the Livelihood Elimination Bill negatively affected the poor, laborers, workers, and landless individuals. Despite efforts to develop the region after independence, the late 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century marked a golden age for Ambedkar Nagar. The then Chief Minister of the state government played a pivotal role in its progress, leading to its remarkable transformation. The remarkable results are evident on the national stage today, with Ambedkar Nagar shining prominently.

places of interest

NTPC tanda

Tanda Thermal Power Station is located in Ambedkar Nagar district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. The power plant is one of the coal based power plants of NTPC. The coal for the power plant is sourced from North Karnpura Coal Fields. Source of water for the power plant is from Tanda Pump Canal on Saryu River.

ashrafpur kichouchha dargah

Kichouchha Sharif is also known as Dargah of the famous Sufi saint Syed Makhdum Ashraf Jahangir Ashrafi. He was born in Semnan in Iran and in particular he contributed significantly in pursuing the Chishti system. These saints carried a lot of trips and sent a message of peace to the people. Kichouchhah Dargah Sharif is built on a small hill, which is surrounded by a rhythm. The entire complex is decorated with marble, tiles and glass. In the number of thousands throughout the year, devotees come to this dargah from India and from all over the world.

gobind sahab fair

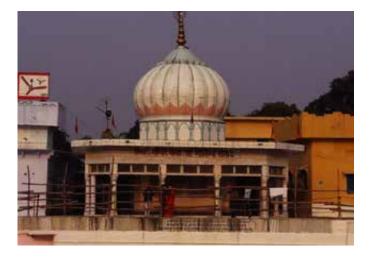
Govind Sahab Dham, located on the border of Ambedkar Nagar and Azamgarh, serves as a prominent centre of faith. Annually, a month-long fair takes place, and it is believed that Baba fulfils every prayer on the auspicious day of Govind Dashami. This draws not only domestic but also international devotees who seek solace in Baba's teachings. This year, the fair is scheduled to commence on November 28th. As Dham falls within the boundaries of the Ambedkar Nagar district, the district magistrate will preside over the fair's inauguration.

shiv baba temple

This place is associated with the esteemed Brahmin Shiromani, Shiv Baba Ji Maharaj. Devotees offer metal bells of various sizes here to fulfil their wishes, which adorn the entire place. Regular recitations of holy scriptures like Ramayana and Mahabharata take place at this location. Notably, Mondays and Fridays hold special significance, and a grand fair is organised on the occasion of Shivaratri. The forest department is currently overseeing the construction of shelters for devotees.

accessibility

- ir Varanasi Airport is the nearest airport which is 121 km away from Ambedkar Nagar. Ambedkar Nagar is about 132 km from Gorakhpur airport, 168 km from Allahabad airport and 201 km from Lucknow International Airport.
- Atail Akbarpur is the major railway station of the district and is well connected to almost all major cities and towns. By rail, Akbarpur is 54 km from Ayodhya, 61 km from Faizabad, 100 km from Azamgarh, 134 km from Varanasi, 189 km from Lucknow and 190 km from Allahabad.
- The services of Uttar Pradesh Transport Corporation buses are available 24 hours a day, and it is very easy to reach here from all places. Akbarpur is 59 km from Faizabad, 86 km from Azamgarh, 191 km from Lucknow, 151 km from Allahabad and 143 km from Varanasi by bus route.







Amethi is a city situated in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. Gauriganj is the administrative headquarters of the Amethi district. This district is a part of Ayodhya division in the Awadh region of the state. Amethi was 72nd district of Uttar Pradesh which came into existence on 1 July 2010 by merging three tehsils of the erstwhile Sultanpur district namely Amethi, Gauriganj and Musafirkhana and two tehsils of the erstwhile Raebareli district, namely, Salon and Tiloi.

is a town located in the northern Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. Geographically, it lies on the banks of the Gomti River and is surrounded by lush green fields and fertile land, making it an agriculturally rich region. Historically, Amethi gained prominence as a princely state under British colonial rule and later became a part of independent India.

The town holds significant political importance due to its association with the Nehru-Gandhi family, as it was a traditional stronghold for the Indian National Congress party. It was the parliamentary constituency of several prominent politicians from the Nehru-Gandhi family, including former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his son Rahul Gandhi. The region has witnessed various developmental projects and political activities due to its historical and political significance.

In recent years, Amethi has been a center of attention for infrastructural and economic development efforts, aiming to improve the living standards of its residents. Despite its historical and political importance, Amethi faces challenges common to many rural areas in India, including access to quality education, healthcare, and basic amenities.



places of interest

malik mohd jayasi mazar

Malik Mohhmand Jayasi was a famous sufi saint of medieval India. He belongs to Jayas of the district Amethi. He composed Akhari Kalam and Padmayat.

nandmahar dham

Nandmahar Dham is a famous place in Gauriganj. It is related to Lord Shri Krishna, Lord Balram, Nand Baba and Vasudev ji.





pateshwari devi temple

Pateshwari Devi Temple is a must visit in the district.

gadhamafi

The Gadhamafi dham is situated in Madhopur village and about 7 Km. from Gauriganj. The idol of Load Hanuman and other idols are famous.

accessibility

The headquarter of district Amethi is Gauriganj. which is connected through Rail and Road with neighboring districts -Raibareily, Pratapgarh, and Lucknow. Nearby district Sultanpur is connected by road only. Bus and Magic are available on this rout. Nearest airports of district Amethi are Chaudhary Charan Singh Airport Lucknow and Allahabad airport. Distance of Raibareily is 51 Km. Distance of Sultanpur is 40 Km. and Distance of Pratapgarh District is 82 Km. Distance of Lucknow is approximately 125 Km.

Air Nearest Airport is Chaudhary Charan Singh airport Lucknow.

Rail Gauriganj is connected by Rail Route.





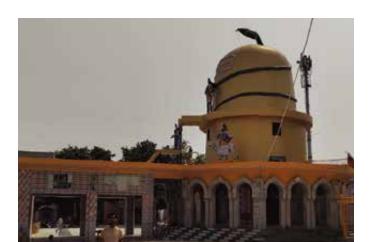


Amroha is a city in the state of Uttar Pradesh in India. It is located northwest of Moradabad, near the Ganga River and Sot River. It is the administrative headquarters of the Amroha district. Historically, Amroha has a rich past dating back to ancient times. It has been associated with various dynasties, including the Mughals and the Delhi Sultanate. The town's history is interwoven with its role as a centre of trade and craftsmanship, particularly known for its perfumes and woodwork. The district is home to several important tourist destinations, including Nandmahar Dham, Malik Mohammad Jayasi Mazar, Pateshwari Devi Temple and Gadhamafi Dham.

places of interest

shri vasudev mandir & tulsi park

The history of the ancient Srivasudev temple of the city is five thousand years old. The Vasudeva temple has been witness to the unknown exile of the Pandavas. In the Mahabharata period, Lord Krishna stayed in the temple with the Pandavas. He had rested the night except for Kurukshetra. After this, I stayed here for two nights and one day. Lord Krishna prepared the Shivling with his hands and worshiped it. His handmade Shivling is present in the temple complex today. After his arrival, the temple was named Srivasudev Tirtha. The tall trees are evidence of the arrival of Lord Krishna. Srivasudev Tirtha Temple is more recognized. Thousands of kanwadis of the region offer kanvad and water here. There is a huge temple of Shri Baba Bateshwar Nathji and Meera Baba, Vasudev Sarovar, Tulsi Uran. Which attracts devotees more. Here, all the wishes of the devotees have fulfilled.



majaar shah vilayat sahib

In the spiritual city of Amroha, the renowned historical site known as Majaar Shah Vilayat Sahib stands as a remarkable living miracle, attesting to the spiritual stature of Hazrat Sharafuddin Shah Wilayat through an extraordinary occurrence involving an insect. During their pilgrimage, people become aware that scorpions naturally possess a venomous sting. However, within the premises of the Dargah of Hazrat Shah Vilayat, the phenomenon of scorpion stings is absent, despite their presence in the past. Even individuals who spend time within the temple's vicinity for a specified duration do not experience scorpion stings, and this immunity persists even after they leave the temple grounds.

accessibility

ir Nearest Airport, Pantnagar (127 km)

Rail Bareilly (121 km), Moradabad (31 km), Delhi (130 km)

Road Major City Delhi (163 km), Moradabad (38 km), Bareilly (134 km)

Famous dishes such as sweets, snacks, breakfast food etc.

Mutton birvani. Varki roti. Halwa.

Famous arts such as handicrafts- Sarees, Woodwork, Carpets, Pottery, Embroidery, Brass, Carving, Glass work, Folk music, Folk dance, etc. The industry of making musical instruments (dholak).

Major festivals, fairs and festivals etc.Annual Urs at the Dargah of Shah Vilayat Shah, Guru Purnima Snan, Tigri Ghat Amroha.







Auraiya is bounded on the north by the districts of Kannauj, western border adjoins tehsil Bharthana of the Etawah district and the district of Gwalior. The eastern frontier marches with the district of Kanpur Dehat, and along the south lies Jalaun.



places of interest

devkali temple

The temple of Devkali is located in the southern direction of district head quarter of Auraiya and near to the bank of Yamuna river. According to the ancient stories and customs, the temple is related to the 11th century A.D. but by the archeological view it was constructed in the 18th century A.D. The temple is basically dedicated to Lord Shiva.

guraiya temple

This temple is famous for ancient architectural values. This temple of Lord Shiva is constructed on a square platform.

badi devi temple

The temple is located in the Padheen Darwaja area at Phaphund Road, Auraiya. It is assumed to be the oldest of all Devi temples in the district.

yagya sthal of bhagwa kali temple

This temple of Devkali is located in the southern direction of district head quarter of Auraiya and near to the bank of Yamuna river. According to the ancient stories and customs, the temple is related to the 11th century A.D. but by the archeological view it was constructed in the 18th century A.D. The temple is basically dedicated to Lord Shiva.

accessibility

Air Nearest Air Airport- Chakeri, Kanpur Nagar (about 102 km)

Rail Funfud Station (about 11 km from headquarters).

Road Bus Stand (about 11 km from headquarters)

Famous dishes such as sweets, snacks, snacks, food, etc. Crispy. Khaia. Laddu.

Famous arts such as handicrafts (sarees, woodwork, carpets, pottery, embroidery, brass, carving, glass work), folk music, folk dance, etc.

Major festivals, fairs and festivals etc. - Exhibition (Numaish), Holi, Deepawali, Dussehra, Kartik Purnima, Makar Sankranti Mela etc.











saryu ghat, ayodhya



Ayodhya, counted among the seven most sacred cities of ancient India, is situated on the right bank of the river Saryu, just 7km from district Ayodhya, once the capital of Avadh region.

Ayodhya holds a place of pride among the devotees of Lord Rama, who was a descendant of the Surya Vansh which is believed to have been founded by Manu, the law giver of the Hindus.

According to Atharvaveda, Ayodhya was built by gods themselves and was as prosperous as paradise. As per scriptures, Ayodhya had been the capital of Kosaldesh for centuries and was ruled by many illustrious kings, such as lkshvaku, Prithu, Mandhata, Harishchandra, Sagar, Bhagirath, Raghu, Dileep, Dasharath and Rama under whom the glory of the dynasty reached its zenith. The greatest and largest read epics, the Ramayan and the Shri Ramcharit-manas are the mirror of the glory of Ayodhya.

Ayodhya is an equally important place for Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs. According to legends, five Jain Tirthankaras were born here and the city was visited by Sikh Gurus-Guru Nanak Dev ji, Guru Teg Bahadurji and Guru Govind Singh ji.

ramkot

The main place of worship in Ayodhya is the site of the ancient citadel of Ramkot which stands on an elevated ground in the western part of the city. The area is occupied mostly by temples and shrines.

Visited by pilgrims throughout the year, it attracts pilgrims in a large number on Ram Navami (March-April), the birthday of Lord Rama.

Timings: 6:30-10:30am & 3:00-6:00pm (summer); 7:30-10:30am & 2:00-5:00pm (winter)

hanumangarhi

It is one of the most important temples of Ayodhya. Situated in the heart of the town, the temple is approached by a flight of 76 steps. This 10th century temple, built in the shape of a four-sided fort with circular bastions at each corner, is believed to be the place where Lord Hanuman used to live in a cave to guard the town. The temple houses a golden idol of Lord Hanuman.

kanak bhawan

This beautifully decorated temple was built by the Queen of Teekamgarh (M.P.), Vrishbhanu Kuvari, in 1891. The main temple is built around an open inner court in which stands a small shrine of Rampada. The main idols installed inside the Garbhagriha are of Goddess Sita and Lord Ram with his three brother.

lord nageshwarnath temple

Lord Nageshwarnathji is considered to be the presiding deity of Ayodhya. As per belief, the temple of Nageshwarnathji was established by Kush, the son of Lord Rama. The Shiva linga installed here is an ancient one. The present temple was built in 1750.

Treta-ke-thakur

This prominent temple stands at the place where Lord Rama is said to have performed the Ashvamedha Yajna. About 300 years ago, the King of Kullu (H.P.) built a new temple here, which was improved by Queen Ahilyabai Holkar of Indore (M.P.). The idols in black sand stone, believed to be of King Vikramaditya's time, are installed in the new temple, famous as Kale Ram-Ka-Mandir.



lord nageshwarnath temple

goddess chhoti devkali temple

Situated near Naya Ghat, this temple is dedicated to Goddess Devkali. It is believed that mother Sita offered her daily prayers here.

mani parvat

The 65 feet high Mani Parvat is believed to be a portion of the hill containing Sanjivani Booti (a herb) which fell down when Hanuman ji was carrying it to Lanka for the purpose of saving injured Laxman, brother of lord Rama. A beautiful fair of Jhulanotsav is held here on Shravan Shukla Teej. Idols from the temples are taken out in a grand procession to Mani Parvat where they are placed on swings.

ram-ki-paidi

The river front at Ram-ki-Paidi, Naya Ghat on the bank of Saryu, presents an excellent view, especially in floodlit night, with a long stretch of ghats and beautiful gardens skirted by a row of temples.

general information

Area 10.2 sq. km.

Population 55,890 (2011 Census)

Altitude 26,90m above sea level

Season October-March

Clothing Summer: Cottons; Winter: Woollens

Language Hindi, English

Local transport Taxi | e-rickshaw | Tempo | Bus | Cycle-rickshaw

STD code 05278 Festival Shrav

Shravan Jhoola Mela (July-Aug), Parikrama Mela (Oct-Nov), Ram Navami (March-April), Rathyatra (June-July), Saryu Snan (Oct-Nov),

Ram Vivah (Nov), Ramayan Mela (Dec-Jan)



jain shrines

Ayodhya has close association with Jainism too. There are many Jain temples in the city, such as the Lord Adinath Temple near Swargdwar, Lord Anantnath Temple at Gola Ghat, Lord Sumantnath shrine at Ramkot, Lord Ajitnath Temple near Saptsagar and Lord Abhinandannath Temple in Sarai. A large Jain Temple stands in Raiganj locality also, which houses a unique 21 ft. high statue of Lord Adinath (Rishabhdevji), the first Tirthankar.

gurudwaras

The Gurudwaras at Brahm Kund and Nazarbagh are associated with Guru Nank Dev ji, Guru Teg Bahadur ji and Guru Govind Singh ji.

tulsi smarak bhawan

Built in the memory of Goswami Tulsidas ji, the great saint-poet, this memorial houses Ayodhya Shodh Sansthan which has a large collection of literary works on Goswami Tulsidas ji. Daily Ramleela performance (6:00-9:00pm) at Tulsi Smarak auditorium is a major attraction.

ram katha museum

It has an excellent collection of paintings, photographs and artefacts related with the life of Lord Rama.

Entry Free | Timings: 10:30am-4:30 pm

monday closed



khusrobag

suraj kund

Situated in the Darshan Nagar locality, it is a large tank with Ghats around.



guptar ghat, ayodhya

It is believed to have been built by the rulers of Surya Vansh of Ayodhya as a homage to Sun God.

ghats and kunds

Raj Ghat, Ram Ghat, Lakshman Ghat, Janaki Ghat, Naya Ghat, Brahmakund Ghat, Swargdwar Ghat, Ram-ki-Paidi and Suraj Kund, Vibhishan Kund, Dant Dhavan Kund, Vidya Kund are some of the important ghats and kunds.

Other places of interest include Amawan Temple, Mattagayandaji Temple, Lakshman Quila, Dasharath Mahal, Kaushalya Bhawan, Kaikeyi Bhawan, Raj Gaddi, Lav-Kush Temple, Kale Ramji Temple, Shri Ram-Janaki Birla Temple, Janaki Mahal, Valmiki Ramayan Bhawan.

accessibility

Air Nearest airports are at Amausi, Lucknow - 134km and Babatpur,

Rail Ayodhya is situated on the Northern Railway line on Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Lucknow main route and is connected with all major cities.

Road Some of the major road distances are : Ayodhya - 7km, Gonda - 51km, Sravasti - 109km, Lucknow - 134km, Prayagraj - 166km, Varanasi - 209km.

excursions

ayodhya | 23km

Saadat Khan, the second Nawab of Awadh, laid the foundation of Ayodhya while his successor Shuja-ud-Daula made it the capital of Awadh. The Nawabs graced Faizabad, now known as Ayodhya, with several beautiful buildings, notable among them being the Gulab Bari, Moti Mahal and the tomb of Bahu Begum. These buildings are particularly interesting for their assimilative architectural styles.

The Guptar Ghat here is said to be the site where Lord Rama took Jal Samadhi. It comprises a series of fine well maintained Ghats built by Raja Darshan Singh in the first half of the 19th century. On these Ghats there are the Sita-Ram Temple, the Chakrahari and the Guptahari shrines and Narsingh Temple. The beautiful Military Temple in Cantt. area is another attraction of the city.

bharat kund-nandigram | 15km

South of Ayodhya on Prayagraj road lies Bharat Kund, also known as Nandigram, which is believed to be the place from where Bharatji used to rule over Kosal kingdom on behalf of Lord Rama, keeping his wooden sandals on a Chowki (stool) as a symbol. The Jata Kund here is believed to be the place where Lord Rama and Lakshman cut their matted hair at the end of their exile.

shringi rishi ashram | 50km

This beautiful scenic spot is on the bank of Saryu having the Samadhis of Saint Shringi and his wife Shanta Devi.

swami narayan temple, chhapia | 60km

Chhapia, situated on Ayodhya-Katra-Mankapur route, is the birth place of Swami Narayanji, the famous saint and founder of Swami Narayan Akshar Dham Temples. The beautiful temple, dedicated to him, is the major attraction here.

kichhauchha sharief | 92km

Kichhauchha Sharief is the Dargah of famous Sufi Saint Saiyad Makhdhum Shah Jahangir Asharfi. A big fair is held here every year.

sultanpur | 70km

Sultanpur district has variety of tourist places, such as Sita Kund, Dhopap, Bijethua Mahabeeran, Devi Temple at Lohramau, Data Karim Shah Mazar, Pancho Peeran, old Masjid of Isauli, Telia Burj Temple at Bhagpur, Brick Tower at Majhgaon, Parijat Tree, Bade Beeran Dhama etc.

pratapgarh | 100km

The major attraction of Pratapgarh district are Belha Devi Temple, Ghuisar Nath Temple, Chandrika Devi Temple, Shanidev Temple, Baba Belkharnath Temple, Garhi Manikpur, Raniganj Ajgara etc. The district is also known for the major Awla (Indian gooseberry) cultivation.

barabanki | 100km

The famous places of Barabanki District are Nageshwarnath Temple (1.5km), Dewa Sharif Dargah (12km), ancient Lodheshwar Mahadeva Temple (34km), ancient Parijat Tree (42km), Kotwa Dham (48km), Aushaneshwar Mahadev Temple (55km), Imambara and mosque at Rudauli (68km).



gulab bari, ayodhya

devi patan temple | 127km

On Ayodhya-Balrampur route at Tulsipur in Balrampur district, this renowned Siddhapeeth is dedicated to Goddess Patan Devi. Built in a large area, the temple houses a tank, believed to have been built by Karna of the Mahabharat fame, and statues of deities, Akhand Dhuni etc.

temple in ayodhya



fact file



uptourism accommodation

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Near Ayodhya Railway Station, **Tel: 05278-232435**

UPSTDC Yatri Niwas, Naya Ghat, Ayodhya

tourist information offices

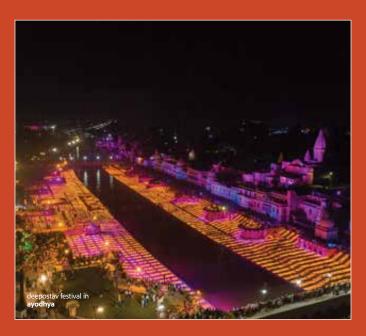
UP Govt. Tourist Office Tourist Bungalow Campus, Near Ayodhya Railway Station, **Tel: 05278-232435**

UP Govt. Tourist Office House No.1-3/152/4, Behind Pushparaj Guest House Civil Lines, Ayodhya, **Tel: 05278-223214**

travel reservations

Rail: Ayodhya Railway Station

Bus: UPSRTC Bus Stand, Ayodhya. Tel: 1800-180-2877





azamgarh

Azamgarh is a city in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is the headquarters of Azamgarh division, which consists of Ballia, Mau, and Azamgarh districts. Azamgarh is situated on the bank of Tamsa River. The district consists of a series of parallel ridges, whose summits are depressed into beds or hollows, along which the rivers flow; while between the ridges are low-lying rice lands, interspersed with numerous natural reservoirs.

Azamgarh, one of the easternmost districts of Uttar Pradesh, once formed a part of the ancient Kosala kingdom, except its north-eastern part. Azamgarh is also known as the land of the sage Durvasa, whose ashram was located in Phulpur tehsil, near the confluence of Tamsa and Majhuee rivers, 6 kilometres north of Phulpur.

The district is named after its headquarters town, Azamgarh, which was founded in 1665 by Azam, son of Vikramajit. Vikramajit was a descendant of Gautam Rajputs of Mehnagar in Pargana Nizamabad who like some of his predecessors had embraced the faith of Islam.

places of interest

bhanwar nath temple

While Baba Pashupati Nath of Kathmandu, Baba Vishwanath of Kashi, and Baba Baijnath Dham of Deoghar hold special significance among the Shiva Lingas established both within the country and abroad, for the residents of Azamgarh, worshipping Baba Bhanvarnath carries unique importance. The temple located at the western edge of the city is believed to offer solace to its devotees by relieving them from troubles. This might be the reason behind people living in the city and surrounding areas flocking to the temple during any Shiva-centric festival. Be it Mahashivaratri or the month of Sawan, people visit Baba Bhanvarnath, unfailingly, once they arrive here. They also perform jalabhishek (ritual pouring of water) at this temple before departing. It is believed that the worship of Shiva remains incomplete without a visit to this temple after paying homage at all the Shiva temples situated within the city confines. People hold the conviction that by visiting this temple, they can overcome any crisis, and that Baba Bhanvarnath extends his protective shield over his devotees throughout the year





mubarakpur | tehsil-sadar, block-sathiaon

Mubarakpur is situated 13 km to the north-east of the district headquarters. Initially known as Qasimabad, it was later renamed after King Mubarak. This place is renowned for producing Banarasi sarees, which enjoy immense popularity and are exported worldwide. Among the old structures, one can find the temple of akurji as well as Raja Sahib's mosque.

mehnagar | tehsil-mehnagar, block- mehnagar

It is situated 36 km to the east-south of the district headquarters. The fort, constructed by King Hariban and a massive pond, are notable landmarks in this area. An annual religious fair takes place at a pond named Madilha, which is located 3 km away from the tehsil headquarters.

durvasa

This place is located at the sangam of tons and Majui river which is 6 km north of Phulpur tehsil headquarters. It is famous for the ashram of Durvasa Rishi.

dattatreya

This place is located at the sangam of tons and Kunwar river. Nizamabad is 3 km in the south-west direction from the tehsil. This is the ashram of Dattatreya Rishi, where people used to come in the past to get knowledge and peace. A fair is organized here on the day of Shivaratri.

govind sahib

Mahatma Govind Sahib is revered at this site, located 6 km away from Atraulia block. A grand fair takes place on the tenth day of the Agrahan month, where a variety of animals, including cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, and elephants, are bought and sold. The fair extends for approximately one month.

avantikapuri

This place is located in the development block Muhammadpur. Tradition has it that King Janagei organized a yajna to kill all the snakes on earth. The temples and ponds of this place are famous, people come here to take a dip in the holy pond.

accessibility

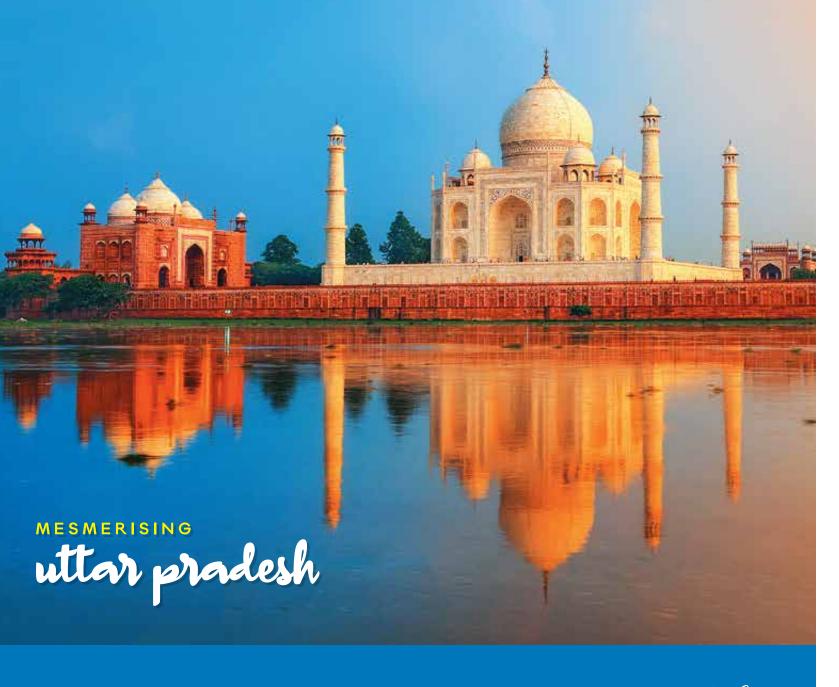
ir The nearest airport to Azamgarh is Babatpur, Varanasi. Azamgarh is about one hundred kilometers from Varanasi Airport, it takes about three hours via road from each airport to reach Azamgarh.

Rail Azamgarh is about ten kilometers from the railway station.

Azamgarh is well connected to Varanasi, Lucknow, Gorakhpur by road.

Major Handicrafts Black Pott

or fairs & festivals Bhairav Dev Sthal Fair



Directorate of **Uttar Pradesh Tourism**

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010 Tel: **91-522-2308993**

Website: www.uptourism.gov.in





badaun badaun

Badaun is an ancient and historical town situated at a distance of 47 km from Bareilly on the Bareilly-Agra road. According to Muslim historian Firoz Khan Lodhi, in 256 AD, Emperor Ashoka had built a Buddhist monastery and fort here, due to which it became famous by the names Budhayak, Budhayun. Later its name changed to Badayun. Badaun is an important district of Uttar Pradesh where it is located near the source of the tributary river Ganga.

places of interest

kachhla ghat

Kachla Ganga Ghat is located on Highway 33 (Agra-Bareilly road) in village Kachhala of Tehsil Badaun, about 32 km from Badaun district, it is believed that King Bhagirath had meditated on the ancient mound at Soro, located 15 km from this ghat, to bring Ganga to earth. Throughout the year, devotees keep coming to this ghat for bathing and Ganga Aarti is also organized in the evening.

residential facility of uttar pradesh state tourism development corpo

Charming neighborhood park boasting wide green expanses, playgrounds & walking paths.

accessibility

Air Nearest Air Airport Pantnagar (129 km

Rail Bareilly (43 km)

Road Bareilly (47 km)

Famous dishes such as sweets, snacks, breakfast food etc.
Famous Peda of Badaun.

Famous arts such as handicrafts- sarees, woodwork, carpets, pottery, embroidery, brass, carving, glass work, folk music, folk dance, etc. Zari-zardoji, agro-based industries, textile industry, wooden furniture and wooden toys etc.

Major festivals, fairs and festivals etc. - Annual Urs fair, Kakoda fair, Badaun.





The district is named after the city of Baghpat, believed to have originated from Vyaghaprastha, meaning "the place of lions," or Vakyaprastha, meaning "the place of giving speeches." It was renamed Baghpat during the Mughal Empire. Initially, it had a small mandi, which later became a tehsil centre after the revolt of 1857. It gradually grew as part of the Meerut district, but in 1997, it became a separate district.



Under the stratagem of Lakshagraha, orchestrated by Shakuni, Duryodhana erected a palace for the Pandavas' residence. This structure was constructed using lac, subsequently earning the moniker "Lakshagriha." Lac is a substance which melts instantly in fire. Following Duryodhana's scheme, the palace was clandestinely set ablaze during the night, aiming to consume the slumbering Pandavas within. However, the Pandavas' agents alerted them to the plot, enabling their escape through a concealed tunnel under the cover of darkness. These tunnels endure to this day, opening onto the banks of the Hindon River. The vestiges of the lac-made palace persist in Barnawa. This locale, known as Barnawa or Warnawat, resides within the Meerut district. Warnawat stands as a tehsil within the Baghpat district, positioned 35 km from Meerut and 17 km from Sardhana. It holds a significant connection to the era of the Mahabharata. The remnants of a structure named Lakshagraha endure in the form of a mound, serving as a testament to this historic episode.

places of interest

parshurameshwar (pura mahadev) temple

Here was the ashram of Sage Jagdamuni. The fourth son of the sage was Parashurama, who established the Shivalinga here after a lot of penance, where every year a huge fair is organized on the Shivaratri of Shravan month and on the month of Shivaratri of Phalgun month.

lakshagriha temple barnawa

The Lakshagriha temple stands in this vicinity, featuring noteworthy inscriptions of Rig Veda, Samaveda, Yajurveda, and Atharvaveda. Two tunnels lie beneath this mound, and within the Lakha Mandap, the Kauravas attempted the Pandavas' demise through a deceitful game of dice. Legend has it that the Pandavas utilised the tunnel beneath this mound as an escape route to elude the impending fire.

mansa devi temple

Legend has it that the Mansha Devi temple was built by Ravana. It is said that the original name of Badagaon is Ravana, which is still recorded in the revenue records in Tehsil Khekra. The idol of Lord Vishnu with 10 incarnations of the 7th century is still located in this temple.



panchmukhi shivling temple, balmiki ashram

Located on the bank of Hindon River, the Balmiki Ashram is said to be the birthplace of Luv and Kush, the sons of Lord Shri Ram and Sita as per the epic Ramayana. The Panchmukhi Shivling Temple is located in the vicinity of this Ashram.

bageshwar mahadev temple

According to legend, the Mahabharata references Lord Krishna's stay at this temple. A grand fair takes place here every Maha Shivratri and during the month of Shravan.



accessibility

ir Nearest Airport - Indira Gandhi Airport, Delhi

Rail Nearest Railway Station - Baghpat Road Railway station, Baghpat

Road Baghpat Bus Stand

Famous dishes such as sweets, snacks, snacks, food, etc. Kalakand, Balushahi, Arhar Dal, Dal Tadka, Tawa Roti, Mustard Greens, Missi

Roti, Kadhi Rice, Chaat.

Famous arts such as handicrafts (sarees, woodwork, carpets, pottery,

embroidery, brass, carving, glass work), folk music, folk dance, etc.
Ragini, handloom (bedsheet).

Major festivals, fairs and festivals etc.
Ram Navami, Nag Panchami, Janmashtami, Dussehra, Deepavali,
Mahashivratri, Holi, Christmas, Lohri, Eid-ul-Fitr.

bahraich

Bahraich District shares an international border with Nepal to the North. It is bordered by Districts Barabanki and Sitapur to the South, Khiri to the West, and Gonda & Shravasti to the East. The Northern part of the district comprises the Terai region, enveloped by dense natural forests. The prominent forest areas in the district include Chakia, Sujauli, Nishangara, Mihinpurwa, Bichia, and Baghauli. The district is traversed by the major rivers Sarju and Ghaghra.

places of interest

dargah shareef

Hazrat Ghazi Saind Salar Masood was a renowned Islamic saint and warrior of the eleventh century. His dargah is a site of mutual reverence for both Muslims and Hindus, established by Firoz Shah Tughlaq. It is believed that individuals who cleanse themselves in the dargah's water find relief from various skin ailments. The annual festival (Urs) at this dargah attracts numerous attendees, including thousands from distant corners of the

katarniaghat wildlife sanctuary

The Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary is a protected area in the Upper Gangetic plain in Uttar Pradesh, India and covers an area of 400.6 km2 (154.7 sq mi) in the Terai of the Bahraich district. In 1987, it was brought under the purview of the 'Project Tiger', and together with the Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary and the Dudhwa National Park it forms the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve. It was established in 1975.



The Katerniaghat Forest provides strategic connectivity between tiger habitats of Dudhwa and Kishanpur in India and the Bardia National Park in Nepal. Its fragile Terai ecosystem comprises a mosaic of sal and teak forests, lush grasslands, numerous swamps and wetlands. It is home to a number of endangered species including gharial, tiger, rhino, Gangetic dolphin, swamp deer, hispid hare, Bengal florican, the white-backed and long-billed vultures.

One of the best places in the world for seeing the gharial in its natural habitat is the Girwa River, where it is found sympatric with the mugger. The population of gharials in this stretch was one of the three that were still breeding, when the project to conserve this reptile from the verge of extinction was initiated in 1975. However, between the years of 2001 and 2005, almost all the gharial nests were raided by tribals who consider them a delicacy.

Mugger crocodiles are also seen in small number in the Girwa river as their favorite haunts are stagnant wetlands like the many taals and baghars that dot the sanctuary. Side by side the serenely swimming gharial can be seen frolicking Ganges dolphins.

Recent discoveries in herpetofauna of Katerniaghat are highly fascinating and are represented by several species such as the banded krait, the Burmese rock python, the yellow speckled wolf-snake and the paradise flying snake.[citation needed] In 2012, a rare red coral kukri snake was sighted in the sanctuary. This snake with the scientific name Oligodon kheriensis was first described from the North Kheri Division in 1936. This Project Tiger reserve was written off by the conservationists in the year 2005, when Ramesh Pandey, took over the charge of the sanctuary and turned the things around and restored the habitat and tiger population in the reserve with his much admired work.







The nearest airport from Bahraich is Lucknow (144.1 km)

The nearest railway station is Gonda which is 65 km from Bahraich. Secondly, Lakhimpur railway station, which is also nearby, is a better

option when it comes to connectivity.

Bahraich is well connected to the rest of Uttar Pradesh by road.



Ballia is situated in Uttar Pradesh. The district is segmented into six tehsils: Ballia, Bandih, Rasra, Bairia, Sikandarpur, and Belthara, Despite the presence of six tehsils or talukas, the entirety of Ballia maintains a cohesive culture. The cultural identity and beliefs of the local populace in Ballia are deeply rooted in the broader state of Uttar Pradesh. The overall culture of the state significantly influences the district's culture. Nevertheless, certain local variations in customs and rituals have emerged over time. Every district and every family has evolved their traditions, adapting in accordance with changing times and circumstances.

places of interest

dadri mela

Dadri Mela is the second largest cattle fair of India, which is held 5 km (3.1 mi) from Ballia town, near NH 31 and 3 km (1.9 mi) from the bus station of Ballia city. The fair starts with people taking a holy dip in the river Ganges on the full moon of Kartik Poornima (October–November). This fair is held annually in the honor of Dardar Muni, the disciple of Maharishi Bhrigu.

This one-month-long fair is organized in two phases. The first phase starts ten days before the onset of Kartik Poornima, during which traders bring some excellent breeds of cattle from across India for sale/purchase. On or after Kartik Poornima, various cultural programs are organized and one can find here a large number of makeshift shops of various items during the next fortnight.





Begin your day by exploring the renowned Surha Taal sanctuary. Aim to depart around 5:30 AM to observe a diverse array of bird species. This sanctuary is located approximately 17 kilometres from Ballia. Here, you can spot numerous migratory birds hailing from Siberia and colder regions, particularly during the winter months. To optimise your chances of observing a wide variety of species, an early morning visit is recommended. Allocate at least an hour to fully appreciate the sanctuary's





accessibility

The nearest airport to Ballia is Patna and Varanasi. Patna airport is about one hundred and forty kilometres from Ballia and Varanasi airport is about one hundred and thirty kilometres from Ballia. It takes almost two hours via road from each of the airports to reach Ballia.

Ballia city is one of the major railway stations of Ballia. However, other railway station includes Belthara road, Rasra and Suraimanpur. Some of the trains like Dadra express, Chauri Chaura express and Gorakhnath express pass through Ballia.

Ballia is well connected by road with major cities like Varanasi, Patna and Gorakhpur. You can reach Ballia via road from any of

Raslila, Ramlila, Nakal, Swang, Dadra, Khayal Famous Art

Dadri Mela

Chola-Bhichar **Major dishes**





DISTRICT BALRAMPUR

balrampur

Balrampur is a district within the state of Uttar Pradesh, situated alongside the banks of the Rapti River. To its east, west, and south, Balrampur is neighbored by Siddharthnagar, Shravasti, and Gonda districts, respectively, while its northern boundary adjoins Nepal. A significant Hindu place of worship, Devi Patan, is located approximately 27 kilometres from the district headquarters in Tulsipur. This temple is distinguished as one of the 51 "Shaktipeeths" of Goddess Durga in Hindu mythology.

The town of Balrampur stands in proximity to Shravasti, where Lord Gautam Buddha is said to have undergone a transformative experience in his life following his encounter with Angulimal, a notorious robber who wore a garland of fingers. The Balrampur dynasty is a Janwar Kshatriya lineage, descendants of the great Kuru king Janmejaya and Arjuna's great-grandson, renowned for its opulence in India. Maharaja Dharmendra Prasad Singh presently holds the title of Balrampur state.

The illustrious institution MLK PG College in Uttar Pradesh, India, was founded by the Royal Family of Balrampur. Similarly, Maharaja Pateshwari Prasad Inter College, the city's oldest intermediate college established in 1883, was also initiated by the royal family. Numerous hospitals, inns, schools, and other establishments have been established by the royal family in close proximity.

Notably, Balrampur Hospital in Lucknow is an example of the charitable endeavours undertaken by the royal family. BCM-Balrampur Chini Mills Limited, the largest sugar production unit in India, is situated in Balrampur. During the British colonial era, it was owned by BIC (British India Corporation). Padmashri Meenakshi Saraogi serves as the Managing Director and Owner of BCM. Additionally, Bajaj Hindustan operates a sugar mill in the district near Utraula.



places of interest

bijlipur temple

The temple, constructed during the 19th century by the former Maharaja of Balrampur, has an intriguing backstory. The temple's location was revealed to the Maharaja in a dream, intertwined with the tale of a devoted Patan Devi worshipper who walked from Bijlipur to Patan Devi daily to offer prayers. As age caught up with him, rendering him unable to visit the Devi, he earnestly implored for her darshan one last time.

Shortly thereafter, the Maharaja of Balrampur found himself in the vicinity, amidst a densely forested area, where he decided to spend the night. That fateful night, a storm accompanied by thunder and lightning occurred. In the Maharaja's dream, the Devi appeared and guided him to construct a temple at the designated location. The next morning, news arrived that a large peepal tree had been struck by lightning and reduced to ashes, leaving behind a profound pit in the earth.

Prompted by this divine directive, the Maharaja embarked on building the temple. The structure was crafted from red stone, showcasing intricate carvings executed by skilled stone masons from Rajasthan. Notably, the main temple does not house an idol; rather, a covered pit in the ground serves as a focal point for prayers and devotion to the Devi.

This temple holds immense significance for the local populace and is a favoured destination for performing the mundan (ritual head-shaving) ceremonies of children.

devi patan temple, tulsipur

Devi Patan, a renowned temple located in Tulsipur, lies approximately 25 kilometres from the district headquarters of Balrampur. This temple is dedicated to Ma Pateshwari and is commonly known as Devi Patan. It holds a distinguished status as one of the revered 51 Shakti Peethas of Maa Durga. The legend narrates that Mata Sati's right shoulder, referred to as "Pat" in Hindi, fell at this site, thus designating it as a Shakti Peetha and earning the name Devi Patan. It stands as a site of profound religious significance, prominently marking the terai region.

The temple attracts substantial pilgrim activity, especially during the Navratri period. Many visitors come for their children's head-shaving ceremony (Mundan) or to donate hair, which is considered sacred here.

Situated to the west of the city of Tulsipur, the temple can be accessed via a bus ride from the district headquarters of Balrampur, covering a distance of 25 kilometres. The most convenient travel route involves taking a train to Gonda Junction, followed by a bus journey to Tulsipur. Gonda Junction is well-connected to major cities across India by rail. For air travel, the nearest airport is in the state capital, Lucknow.

suhaildev wildlife sanctury

Covering an expanse of 452 sq km, Suheldev Wildlife Sanctuary straddles the districts of Balrampur and Shravasti, adjacent to the Indo-Nepal border. Established in 1988, the sanctuary initially spanned a buffer region of 220 sq km. Nestled along the international border, this sanctuary stretches across approximately 120 km from east to west and is 06 to 08 km wide. It merges seamlessly with the forests of Nepal to the north, functioning as a unified ecological unit. This wildlife haven encompasses Tulsipur, Baharwa, Bankatwa, East Suhelwa, West Suhelwa, Bhawar, and Rampur areas within its buffer zone, each teeming with abundant natural resources and biodiversity within its lush expanse.

Close to Shravasti, the Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary intersects with the Buddhist Circuit. This site draws numerous Buddhist pilgrims, being an important waypoint for travellers journeying to Kapilavastu, Lambini, and Kushinagar, key destinations along the Buddhist circuit.

Historically, prior to the enactment of the Zamindari Abolition Act 1952, the forested terrain encompassed within the sanctuary was the private domain of the Maharaja of Balrampur, formerly known as Balrampur



State. Post the abolition of landlordism, these forests were integrated into the state of Uttar Pradesh.

An intriguing aspect of the sanctuary is the habitation of the Tharu tribe. The people of this tribe, renowned for their distinct nose tattoos, have resided here for generations, relying exclusively on the forest ecosystem for sustenance and livelihood. This expanse primarily hosts an array of





khair and shisham trees, alongside jamun, jigna, haldu, phaldhu, and various other plant species.

A diverse array of wild animals populate the region, including tigers, leopards, bears, wolves, sheep, rabbits, wild boars, sambhar, monkeys, langurs, pythons, and others. The sanctuary also supports a rich avian population, encompassing species like black partridges, quails, kingfishers, mynas, falcons, nightingales, cuckoos, and owls, among others.

Numerous water sources and reservoirs grace this sanctuary's expanse, including Chiorgarh, Kohargarh, Bhagwanpur, Girgia, Khairman, and Rajiamal. Among these, Chittorgarh, Bhagwanpur, and Rajiatal stand out for their particularly picturesque views.

koilabas | jai prabha gram

Koilabas in Jai Prabha Gram is a notable cultural and communal hub that holds a special place in the local community. Situated within the heart of Jai Prabha Gram, Koilabas serves as a focal point for social interactions, cultural activities, and collective celebrations. It is a vibrant space where residents come together to celebrate festivals, organise events, and engage in various recreational activities.

accessibility

Balrampur district is one of the districts of Uttar Pradesh State and is a part of Devipatan division as well as the historic Awadh regions. Located on the banks of the West Rapti River, Balrampur town is the district headquarter

Air The nearest airport is Shravasti airport 23.3 kilometres (14.5 mi) from the town but it is not an international and regular airport. The nearest international and regular airport is Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport in Lucknow, 177.1 kilometres (110.0 mi) away. Lucknow is the capital city of Uttar Pradesh and is 162 kilometres (101 mil) from Balrampur district headquarters.

Rail By Rail from Lucknow via Barabanki, Gonda. From Gorakhpur by Rail Via Naugarh, Badhni, Tulsipur.

Road By Road from Lucknow 170 Km. via Barabanki , Bahraich, Sharavasti or Barabanki. Jarwal. Gonda.







The Banda district of Uttar Pradesh forms a part of Chitrakoot Division. The district is famous for its SHAJAR stone,which is used for making jewellery. Banda also homes the world heritage site of Khujraho and Kalinjar. Khujraho is famous for its elaborately carved temples and the fortress of Kalinjar for its was history and glorious rock sculptures. Main rivers of the area are Baghein,Ken and Yamuna.Locals believe that the place has derived its name from a sage mentioned in Hindu mythology and is also believed to be an incarnation of Lord Rama, Bamdeo. Bamdeo is said to have had his hermitage at the foot of a hill Bambeshwar near Khutla in Banda. The presence of stone sculptures and other archaeological artefacts from the Paleolithic and Neolithic eras is evidence that human civilization originated here, similar to the rest of the country.

kalinjar fort



kalinjar fort

Situated at a height of 700 ft. in the Vindhya ranges, this old and massive fort is accessible through seven gateways-the Alamgir Darwaza, Ganesh Dwar, Chandi or Chauburji Darwaza, Budha Bhadra Dwar, Hanuman Dwar, Lal Darwaza and Bara Darwaza.

Within are a stone bed and pillow once used by hermits, a reservoir known as Patal Ganga, Pandu-Kund, where water trickles from the horizontal crevices of stratified rocks, Buddha-Budhi Taal, the water of which is believed to possess healing qualities, Bhairav-ki-Jharia or Manduk Bhairav with the colossal figure of Lord Bhairav carved on the rock, the Mrigdhara or Antelope's spring, situated within an inner chamber of the rampart, and Kati Tirth pond, an important place of pilgrimage as lepers are believed to be cured by its water.

neelkanth temple

According to mythology, Lord Shiva, after consuming poison that emerged from the churning of ocean, came here and took rest for some time. To commemorate the event this temple was built by the Chandela ruler Parmardideva. A big Shiva Linga is installed here.

The outer part of the temple with its fine carvings testifies the grandeur it once had. In a niche by the rock cut Swargarohan Kund, stands a colossal 18-armed, 17 feet broad and 24 feet high image of Lord Kal Bhairav.

general information

Area 25 sq. km.

Population 1,555 approx. (2001 Census)

Altitude 381.25m above sea level

Season September-March

Clothing Summer: Cottons; Winter: Woollens
Language Hindi, English

Local transport Tempo | Tonga | Rickshaw
STD code 05191

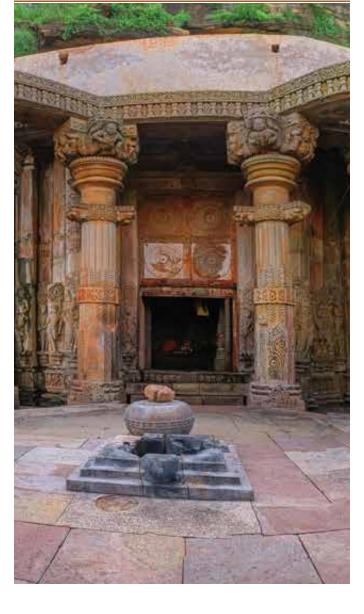
Festival

Kartik Poornima Mela (Nov), Shivaratri Mela (Feb)

vankhandeshwar mahadev temple

Located at the source of the Shivasari Ganga, this temple is well worth a visit. Other attractions at Kalinjar fort are: Aman Singh Palace, Rani Mahal, Moti Mahal, Choubey Mahal, Rang Mahal, Ira Mahal, Chira Mahal, Mrigdhara, Vyankat Bihari Mahal and several images of Lord Shiva in Panchmukhi, Tandava and Bhairav postures. Numerous fine pieces of sculptures are even today spread all over the fort area.

neelkanth temple, kalinjar fort



accessibility

ir Nearest airports are Khajuraho (M.P.) - 130km, Prayagraj (Ramrauli) - 210km

Rail The nearest railway stations are Atarra - 38km and Banda - 56km.

Kalinjar is linked by road to all important centres in the region with regular bus services. Some of the major road distances are: Banda -57km, Chitrakoot - 88km, Khajuraho - 140km, Prayagraj - 205km.

excursions

khajuraho, mp | 140km

Khajuraho is famous for its temples depicting the blending of life, love and joy in a rare style.

prayagraj | 205km | chitrakoot | 88km

Other excursions: Gurha Hanuman Temple,Banda - 15km, Ajaigarh, Panna (MP) - 40km, Madfa Fort - 48km, Bhuragarh Fort, Banda - 78km, Simauni Temple, Banda - 80km, Khandeh Temple, Hamirpur - 90km, Kalpavriksha, Jamuna bank, Hamirpur - 110km, Hanuman Temple, Hamirpur - 130km, Gayatri Tapobhumi, Hamirpur - 140km

fact file



nearest up tourism accommodation

Tourist Bungalow, Chitrakoot, Tel: 05198-224218-19

nearest tourist information offices

U.P. Govt. Assistant Tourist Office, Chitrakoot, Tel: 05198-224219, 222218



This fine monument was built by the devotees of Haji Waris Ali Shah, the great Sufi Saint, in 1905. People from far and wide come to pay homage to the Sufi Saint throughout the year. An Urs in memory of Haji Saheb's father Qurban Ali Shah is held in Oct-Nov. Another Urs is organised in the memory of Haji Waris Ali Shah in the month of August. During the Urs, apart from cultural and sports programmes, a big cattle fair is also organised every year.

general information

0.82 sq. km. 15,662 (2011 Census)

November-April

Clothing

Language Hindi, Urdu, English Bus | Tempo STD code

Urs (Aug & Oct/Nov) Festival

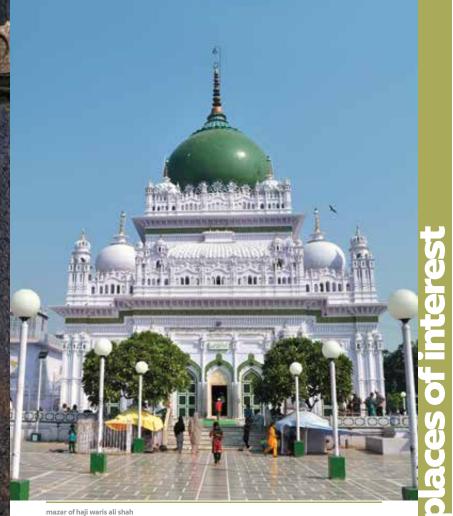
accessibility

Air Nearest airport is Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport, Lucknow - 60km.

Nearest rail head is Barabanki - 13km. Convenient rail connections are available from Lucknow station - 30km.

Road Bus service is available for major cities of Uttar Pradesh from Barabanki. Some important road distances are:
Barabanki - 13km, Lucknow - 25km,
Ayodhya - 113km, Ayodhya - 121km.





barabanki barabanki

Barabanki district is blessed with a rich heritage and a glorious past. It has served as a spiritual haven for numerous saints and ascetics, as well as a conducive environment for literary intellectuals. Additionally, Barabanki has historical significance as a battlefield during the freedom movement. The district's attractions include the Mahadeva Temple, a place of pilgrimage for the Kawariyas and the Parijaat tree, an animate symbol of the Mahabharata era. These serve as spiritual landmarks of this sacred land.

36 | pradesh

excursions

mahadeva | 47km

The place is famous for its ancient Lodheshwar Mahadev Temple. On the occasion of Maha Shivaratri devotees come here in large numbers.

parijat tree | 55km

This unique tree is of immense importance from religious as well as botanical point of view. As per belief, it is bestower of wishes.

lucknow | 25km ayodhya dham | 113km-121km





nearest up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Hotel Gomti, 6-Sapru Road, Lucknow
UPSTDC Rahi Tourist Bunglow, Mela parisar, Dewa

tourist information office

UP Govt. Assistant Tourist Office, Near Tasty Bite Restaurant, Barabanki









Directorate of Uttar Pradesh Tourism

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

Website: www.uptourism.gov.in

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dhopeshwarnath temple

bareilly bareilly

City was founded by Katheria King Jagat Singh as Jagatpur in 1517. Later on, due to his two sons Bansal Dev and Baral Dev, the city was renamed as Bans-Baral and eventually became famous as Baans Bareilly. In the Mahabharat era this place was known as Ahichhatra, the capital of north Panchal kingdom. Since Mughals, it was the headquarter of Rohilas and continued to be so till British Period.

shaheed smarak

Situated in the Commissionery compound, it is famous for the Banyan tree on which 258 freedom fighters were hanged during the First War of Independence in 1857.

jama masjid

Situated in the Quila area and is the part of old Quila (Fort), the remains of the fort are still visible.

khankahe niyazia | kutub khwaja

This historical devotional place is situated at Khwaja Kutub area.

freewill baptist church

It was built in 1838 and is situated in front of the Bareilly club.



aala hazarat dargah

lakshami narayan temple

A symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity, this temple was made by Chunnu Miyan.

alakh nath temple

Situated near the Quila on Bareilly-Nainital road, this ancient shrine is associated with the Nath sect.

bankhandinath temple

It is an ancient temple in the Joginawada locality.



tibrinath temple

Situated close to the Dharmakanta and B.D.A. colony, this ancient temple is associated with the Nath sect.

dhopeshwarnath temple

It is another ancient religious place of the city.

tapeshwarnath temple

This ancient holy place is situated in the Subhash Nagar locality.

general information

rea 41.20 sq. km.

Population 51.42 Lakh

Altitude 185m above sea level

Season October-March

Clothing Summer: Light Cottons; Winter: Woollens

Language Hindi, Urdu, English

Local transport Bus/Taxi/Tonga/Auto Rickshaw/Cycle Rickshaw

STD code 05

Festival Ramnagar

Ramnagar Chaubari Mela (Nov), Ahichhatra Jain Mela (March, April), Aala Hazrat Urs (Safar - Muslim Calendar), Khankahe Niyazia Urs and kul May-June), Dhopeshwar

Mela (July).

excursions

fatehganj paschhimi | 16km

Situated on N.H. 24 towards Delhi, it is famous for the graves of Rohila knights Najju Khan and Buland Khan who sacrificed their lives while fighting against British in 1794. Pachomi Temple (27km) This temple is in the village Pachomi of Fareedpur Tehsil and is dedicated to Lord Shiva. Guladia Gaurishankar Temple (40km) Situated on the Bareilly-Rampur road and is famous for the red- stone shrines.

budaun | 47km

Budaun District is famous for the places of Badi Ziyarat-Bade Sarkar, Chhoti Ziyarat-Chhotey Sarkar, Surya Kund, Naubat Rai Temple, Gandhi Park, Kachhala Ganga Ghat and Samrat Ashok Buddha Sthal.

pilibhit | 53km

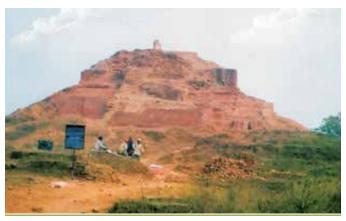
The major attractions of Pilibhit District are: Sharda Sagar Dam, Chuka Point, Gomti Udgam Sthal-Madhotanda, Gauri Shankar Temple, Moti Mosque, Yashwantri Devi Temple, Sai Sankerji Maharaj Temple, etc.

ramnagar ahichhatra | 54km

It is a famous pilgrim place of Jains having a huge temple of Teerthankar Parshwanathji. It is believed that Naga dynasty had ruled over it in the 8th and 9th century B.C.

ramnagar fort | 54km

The Fort at Ramnagar near Ahichhatra is said to be related with Mahabharata era. In the ancient times there were North and South Panchaal and Ahichhatra was the capital of Northern part. It also witnessed the Swayamvar ceremony of Draupadi, the daughter of Panchaal King Drupad. The Mitra dynasty reigned here in 100 B.C. Cunnigham discovered three mounds and a Stupa here in 1862-63.



ramnagar ahichhatra fort

parshwanath jain temple | 54km

The Parshwanath Jain Temple is situated at the Tapasthali of 23rd Jain Teerthankar Parshwanath ji.

rampur | 63km

District Rampur is situated on Bareilly-Delhi highway. The famous Raza library and Gates of Rampur, Kothi Khaas Bagh Bhul-Bhulaiyan, Rampur Quila, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial etc. are worth visiting attractions here and famous places in Rithonda Shiv Temple.

amroha | 76km

It is said that Amroha found its name due to Aam (Mango) and fish (Rohu), found here abundantly. The ancient Vasudev Temple, Tuts' Park, Shah Vilayat Dargah, Tigri Mela, Brij Ganga Ghat, Bai Ka Kuan, Naseeruddin Shah Mazar, Baba Faridi Mazar etc. are the important places of the district.

shahjahanpur | 80km

On the Bareilly-Lucknow highway, Shahjahanpur is closely associated with great freedom fighters Ashfaq Ullah Khan, Pandit Ram Prasad Bismil and Thakur Roshan Singh. There are plenty of places to visit in and around the District, such as Shaheed Udyan, Visrat Ghat, Shaheed Sthal, Kaanch ki Masjid, Bahadur Khan Mazar, Pathano ka Quila, Shaheed Maulvi Hafeez Ullah Khan ki Mazar, Buland Burj Wali Masjid, Peer Gaib Mazar, Bird Sanctuary, Shaheed Roshan Singh memorial and Hanumat Dham etc.

accessibility

Air Nearest airport is Bareilly - 10 km.

Rail Bareilly Railway Station is connected with major cities.

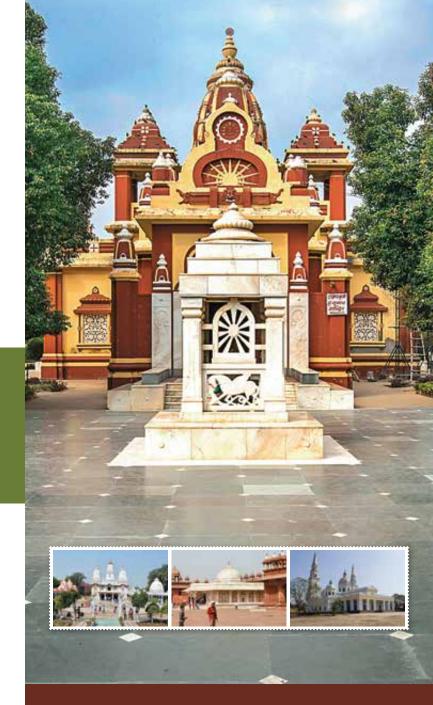
Some important road distances are : Fatehganj -16km, Budaun - 47km, Pilibhit -53km, Ramnagar Ahichhatra - 54km, Rampur - 63km, Shahjahanpur - 80km, Moradabad - 93km, Jyotibaphule Nagar (Amroha) - 76km, Bijnour - 188km, Nainital - 135km, Dudhwa National Park - 140km, Delhi - 250km, Agra - 250km, Lucknow - 250km, Haridwar - 265km.

moradabad | 93km

District Moradabad situated on N.H. 24, is famous for Brass work. Famous places are Kali Temple, Kameshwar Mahadev Temple and Moda Tajya Jheel. The city is also known for Mughlai cuisine and Dal Moradabadi.

bijnore | 188km

Bijnore is the birth Place of King Bharat. It is said that in the era of Mahabharat, the place was a small state and was ruled by the brave King Ben who founded this city on the left bank of river Ganga. Thus the place got its name as Ben which converted to Bijnore later on. Vidur Kuti, Kandwa Ashram, Dargah-a-Alia Jogirampura, Fort of Najibuddaulah, Mandawar Palace, Moraddhwaj Quila etc. are the attractions here.



Directorate of Uttar Pradesh Tourism

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

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UPSTDC Hotel Rohila, Near Gandhi Udyan, Civil Lines Tel: 0581-2422862, 2510447

shopping centres

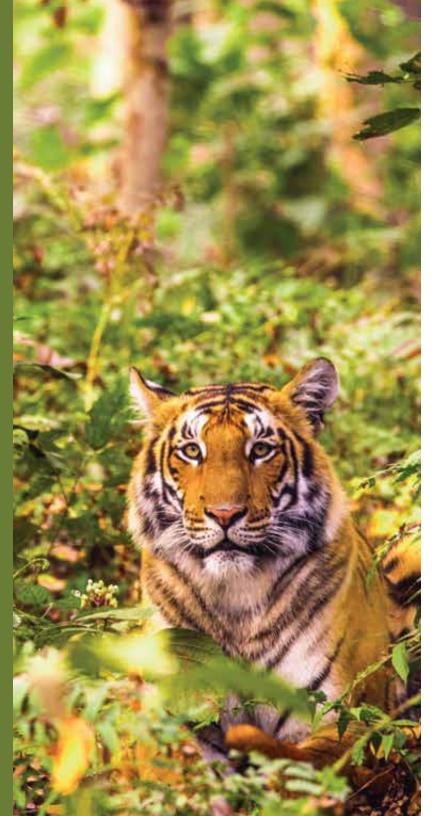
Bareilly is famous for Zari & Zardozi, Surma, Patang Manjha, Cane & Wooden furnitures. Kutub Khana, Butler Plaza, Bada Bazar, B.l. Bazar, Model Town, Malls, etc. are the main shopping centers.

tourist information office

Regional Tourist Office, Gandhi Udyan, 2, Civil Lines, Tel: 0581-2511858











Basti district, situated in between Ghagra and Amy rivers, is characterised by its diverse population, vibrant markets, and traditional festivals. Its geographical location offers a mix of rural landscapes and urban developments. It is believed that Rishi Vashistha's ashram was located here where Lord Rama spent some time with his younger brother Laxman. Acharya Ramchandra Shukla, a Hindi critic, essayist, literary historian, lexicographer, translator, storyteller and poet, and philosopher Mahatma Kabir lived in Maghar in Basti district which currently falls in Sant Kabir Nagar district



places of interest

makhauda dham

Makhauda Dham, situated in the ancient precincts of Harraiya tehsil within the district, holds a significant historical backdrop as a site where Raja Dashrath conducted the Putrakameshti yagya in collaboration with Sage Rishyasringa, following the counsel of Sage Vashistha. This revered yagya, symbolising Dasharatha's aspiration for progeny, was enacted here. Legend holds that Dasharatha and Kaushalya bore a daughter named Shanta, who became Rishyashringa's spouse.

As the yagya's culmination approached, Agni, the divine fire, manifested from the yagya kunda (sacrificial fire pit) and presented Dasharatha with a vessel of kheer (sweet rice pudding), instructing him to apportion it among his queens. Kaushalya consumed half, Sumitra partook in a quarter, and Kaikeyi indulged in a portion before handing the vessel back to Sumitra, who consumed it once more. Thus, the princely heirs were conceived through the consumption of the kheer. As Kaushalya had partaken in the largest share, she gave birth to Rama, while Bharata was born to Kaikeyi. Sumitra, who had partaken twice, gave birth to Lakshmana and Shatrughna.

Adjacent to this sacred site, the Ramrekha Mandir stands in close proximity. Notably, the historic town of Amroha, also known as Amodha, in the Basti district of Uttar Pradesh, houses the famed Amorha or Amodha, historically associated with Raja Zalim Singh's state.

shringinari

Located just 5 kilometres from Karmiya, this area is home to an ancient temple. A small fair takes place here every Tuesday.

chhawani

Chhawani is a historic place near Amorha in Basti district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. it is also known as a place of freedom struggle of Raja Zalim Singh's State Amorha (also known as). It was the main shelter for Indian fighters during the 1857 mutiny, and is noted for a Pipal tree where about 250 freedom fighter were hanged by the British Government in action after the murder of General Fort There is Shaheed Smarak Park in memory of freedom fighters.

horticulture r&d training centre

Horticulture R&D Training Centre was established in 1956-57 in this district to promote horticultural development in eastern belt of U.P. The research and extension works for the development of important fruits, vegetables, species and ornamental plants, are being performed at this centre. The collection of important fruits of India are being also done at this centre. A Mushroom spawn production laboratory is under construction here, through which high quality mushroom seed will be produced and supply to producers. Bee keeping training is also imparted to farmers. The general variety mangos including Amrapali, Romani and Neelam plants are internationally important plants of this centre, which are being supplied to other district of the country.











pakke bazar

Pakke Bazar is the central market of Basti district. The daily market needs are sufficed by this market place. The market place is very busy throughout the day hence going by rickshaw or cycle is best. Avoid cars.

ahmath pull

Ahmath Pull is over the River Kuwano. It is on the outskirts of the city. The bridge was built during British rule. It connected Basti to Ayodhya (58 km), Faizabad (62 km), Lucknow (190 km). Climbing down the bridge is a Shiva temple beside the math on the river Kuwano. The place is a good retreat away from raffle taffle of the town. Many people come here for worship, morning walks, exercises and relaxation.

chando tal

Chando Tal is situated about 8 km from the district headquarters on the way to Kalwari. It is believed that, in ancient time there was an estate named Chandra Nagar which had been later converted into lake as a result of natural degradation and became the famous Chando Tal. It is a stretch of water about 5 km long and 4 km. wide. Around this lake, fishermen and others are still getting an ornaments made of metal and other historical residues belongs to ancient period. Indigenous and migratory birds are used to come to this lake every year.

rashtriya van chetna kendra sant ravi das van vahar

Van Vihar is established on the bank of river Kuwana on the way to Ganeshpur village at a distance of about 1 km from the district headquarters. There is an attractive children's park and lake has been established by the Government as a picnic spot. Boating is also available at this place in lake as well as in river Kuwana. Generally during holidays and on Sundays there is more rush in comparison to other days of the week.

barah chhatar

Barah is located approximately 15 km west of the district headquarters, along the bank of the Kuwana River. This place is mainly renowned for the Barah Temple. In mythological texts, Barah Chhatar is commonly referred to as Viyagrapuri. Additionally, the area is notable for a mythological site related to Lord Shiva. Along the riverbank, there is a village called "Sansarpur" situated nearby.

bhadeshwar nath

Bhadeshwar Nath is situated approximately 5-6 km along the bank of the Kuwana River from the district headquarters. There is a renowned temple dedicated to Lord Shiva at this location. It is believed that Ravana established this temple. A fair is organised here during the Shivratri festival, drawing attendees from various parts of the state. Within this grand temple, a sizable Shiva Linga is enshrined. The name of this Shiva Linga, "Bhadeshwar Nath," is also documented in the Shiva Mahapuran.

major dishes

The main food of the people are bread (wheat), rice, dal (arhar) and seasonal vegetables and fruits.

famous handicrafts

Vinegar, Woodwork

festivals

nav durga puja

Nav Durga puja festival is celebrated for 15 days. All streets of the city are adorned with elaborate electric lights and beautiful Nav Durga idols. The city's residents rejoice in this event with warmth and happiness, and even rural inhabitants enthusiastically partake in the festivities. The district administration takes care to make all necessary arrangements to ensure a safe and smooth celebration during this time.

kawariya mela

This fair is celebrated every year on the second Tuesday of the month of August, as a large number of Shiva devotees come from Ayodhya to worship in the Bhadeshwarnath Shiva Temple with the water of the Saryu river. During this time, the Six lane, National highway- 28 is blocked, the police administration maintains law and order.

accessibility

- ir Basti District is not directly connected by Air, the nearest airport is Gorakhpur which 80 km. from Basti.
- Rail The Basti City is well connected by Railway.The main Rail line connecting Lucknow with Gorakhpur. It is situated 214 K.M. from Lucknow and 72 K.M. from Gorakhpur. The following important trains are passing through the Basti: Vaishali Exp, Gorakhdham Exp, Inter-city Exp, Bagh Exp, Shaheed Exp, Avadh-Assom Exp etc.
- Road Four lane NH-28 is connected to Basti City. From Lucknow to Basti Via Faizabad is 210 K.M. Volvo Bus services are also provided by UPSTRC at nominal prices on this route.

bhadohi bhadohi

Bhadohi is situated in the plains of the Ganga River, forming the southwestern border. Ganga, Varuna and Morva are the main rivers here. The district is surrounded by Jaunpur district to the north, Varanasi district to the east, Mirzapur district to the south, and Prayagraj district to the west. The city of Gyanpur is the district headquarter.

According to the epic Mahabharat, the Pandavas escaped from Lakshagrah through a tunnel and took shelter here at a place called Semradh Nath. It is also believed that Mata Sita, wife of Lord Rama, lived here in the ashram of Maharishi Valmiki when she was abandoned by Lord Rama, and also that Lav and Kush the twin sons of Lord Rama were born in this ashram only.

Bhadohi supposedly gets its name from Bhar Raj of the region which had Bhadohi as its capital, whose traces can be found in the names of ruined mounds and old tanks named after the Bhar rulers, a tributary of Kannauj kingdom, which in the early mediaeval period was included in the Kingdom of Jaunpur.

Bhadohi is one of largest centres of Carpet Industries in India and is worldwide known as 'Carpet City of India'. Carpets of Bhadohi have 'Geographical Indication' tag attached to it.

places of interest

sita samahit sthal(sitamarhi)

The Sita Samahit Sthal in Bhadohi is a revered Hindu pilgrimage site associated with the goddess Sita, the consort of Lord Rama. It is believed to be the place where Sita entered the earth after she was absorbed by Mother Earth (Bhumi) in the Valmiki Ramayana. The site holds religious significance and attracts devotees who come to pay their respects and seek blessings. The Sita Samahit Sthal features a temple and a sacred pond, drawing visitors from different parts of the country for worship and reflection

semradh nath bhole shankar temple

The Semradh Nath Bhole Shankar Temple holds immense spiritual significance for devotees of Lord Shiva. It is considered a sacred place where devotees come to seek blessings, offer prayers, and find solace. The

temple's association with the legend of Semradh and Lord Shiva's manifestation adds to its mystique, attracting pilgrims and spiritual seekers from various parts of the country. The temple is also a focal point for various religious and cultural events, particularly during Shivratri and other important Hindu festivals.

The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva, specifically to the form of Lord Shiva known as Semradhnath Bhole Shankar. According to local legends, the temple is associated with a story from the ancient Hindu scripture, the Shiva Purana. It is said that Lord Shiva appeared to a devotee named Semradh, who was deeply devoted to him. Lord Shiva granted Semradh a vision of his divine form as a blessing for his unwavering devotion. In honour of this divine encounter, the temple was constructed at the site.







accessibility

The nearest airport from the district is Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport. This district is connected by rail and road to major cities and districts of the country and the state such as Lucknow, Agra, Ayodhya.







bijnor

This is an important tourist destination in Uttar Pradesh, where civilizations thrived and mediaeval history was rooted for times to come. In the Mahabharata period, Ben, the heroic ruler of a small kingdom in the northern western region of India, laid the foundation of Bennagar on the banks of the River Ganga, which gradually changed to the name Bijnor. The ashram of Mahatma Vidur, the great scholar of Mahabharata period, called Vidur Kuti, Daranagar, Sandwar, Mayur Fort near Jana under Tehsil, Najibabad, Fort of Najeeb-ud-Daula, ancient remains of Mandawar, historical temple of Sherkot etc. are located here. Birthplace of King Bharat, son of King Dushyant lies almost 12 km away from Bijnor which is of historical significance. Most of the religious sites across the district also hold appeal because of their classic architecture.

bijnor railway station



places of interest

vidur kuti temple

The ashram of Mahatma Vidur, a well-known religious and nourisser of the Mahabharata period, is located on the banks of river Ganga on the Bijnor-Chandpur road, 10 km from Bijnor. It is said that in the Mahabharata period, after failing to convince the Kauravas in Hastinapur, Lord Shri Krishna crossed the Ganges and came to this ashram and ate the greens of Bathuya. Vidur Vanaprastha Ashram, library etc. are the places to visit here.

accessibility

Air Nearest Airport, Pantnagar (158 km)

ail Delhi (178 km), Moradabad (124 km), Bareilly (195 km)

Road Delhi (162 km), Moradabad (85 km), Bareilly (183 km)

Famous dishes such as sweets, snacks, snacks, food, etc.
Mutton Biryani, Sultani Dal, Cabbage Musallam, Pasand Kebab, Varki Roti.

Famous arts such as handicrafts (sarees, woodwork, carpets, pottery, embroidery, brass, carving, glass work), folk music, folk dance, etc Wood craft, handloom.

Major festivals, fairs and festivals etc.

Annual Urs Dargah, Jogirampura, Kartik Purnima Mela, Vidurkuti.

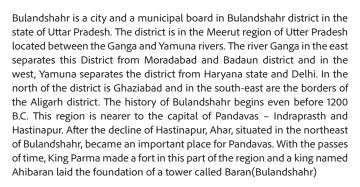




bulandshahr







places of interest

anupshahr

Located approximately 37 km away from Bulandshahr, Anupshahr is renowned as a religious city situated along the banks of the Ganges. This location boasts significant ancient Mahabharata temples. Referred to as the Balabhadra region, it is associated with the workplace of Shri Balarama, the brother of Lord Shri Krishna. Anupshahr hosts a Ganga bathing fair on the full moon of every month, Amavasya. The ghats of Anupshahr exude a similar ambiance to the Varanasi Ghats. Additionally, Anupshahr is famous for milk-based delicacies such as peda, rabdi, and curd, earning it the moniker "Chhoti Kashi."

avantika devi temple

Ahar, situated approximately 40 km away from the Bulandshahr district headquarters, is a renowned ancient site. It was originally known as Kundanpur during the ancient Pandava period. Following the Mahabharata war, it emerged as the capital of the Pandavas, earning the alternate name Kaushmi Nagar. King Rukum and his daughter Rukmini resided here. Rukmini would frequently visit and worship Mata Avantika Devi on the banks of the Ganga, with her marriage to Lord Shri Krishna Bhagwan taking place at the Mother Avantika Devi Temple in Kundanpur.

karna temple

Situated 52 km away from Bulandshahr on the Bulandshahr-Narora road and positioned along the Ganges' banks, this place is referred to as Karnawas. Legend has it that King Karna resided here during the Mahabharata era and would generously donate gold on a daily basis. A temple dedicated to Karna is also present in this location. There is an idol of Karna in the sanctum sanctorum that is worshipped by all devotees. This temple is located close to Maa Kalyani Devi Mandir on the banks of the Ganga.

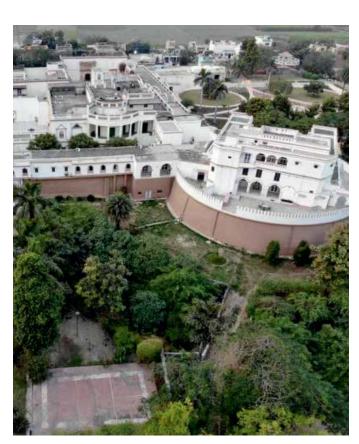
kuchesar fort village kuchesar

The Kuchesar Fort is situated in the village of Kuchesar, approximately 15 km from Hapur. It is located along NH-24. The fort is enclosed by a park and holds historical significance within its walls. The fort served as the erstwhile seat of Jat Kingdom of Uttar Pradesh. This mid-18th century fort has been excellently preserved and transformed into one of the most exotic heritage hotels in India, The Mud Fort', retaining elements from the

British era. The fort's existence serves as a reminder of the region's historical importance and offers an opportunity for visitors to connect with history firsthand.

khurja

The location is situated approximately 16 km from Bulandshahr on the Bulandshahr-Aligarh road. The Siddheshwar Mahadev Temple houses the revered Durga Devi temple. Khurja in Bulandshahr boasts a glorious history, with archaeological artefacts from the region preserved at the Government Museum in Lucknow. The ceramic industry in Khurja is a source of pride both within the country and internationally. Khurja holds a prominent place among the oldest historical and cultural cities in India. The Siddheshwar Mahadev Temple, located 2 km east of Khurja, is believed to fulfill devotees' wishes upon darshan of Lord Shiva. A concrete water pond, situated in the middle, enhances the surroundings. The Durga Temple stands in front of the Dak Bungalow on the old GT Road, housing the Sidhpeeth Navdurga shrine, dedicated to Shakti Devi. Festivals such as



Navratri, Dussehra, and Shivaratri are celebrated with organised fairs at this site...

narora

The city is located at a distance of 65 km from Bulandshahr and 138 km from Delhi on the Bulandshahr-Badaun road. The banks of the Ganga have been developed by the Irrigation Department as a very delightful natural picnic spot. The world famous Atomic Energy Centre is located. Energy (electricity) is produced through nuclear power.

temple of goddess belon

The temple of Belon Devi is situated in the town of Belon, 15 km away from Narora. It is positioned at a distance of 8 km from Dibai on the Dibai-Ramghat road. Legend has it that an idol of Belon Devi was discovered within a forest, having a large number of fruit-bearing trees, called Bel Pathar, which led to the temple being named after Belon Devi.





accessibility

Nearest Airport - Indira Gandhi Airport, Delhi

Nearest Railway Station - Bulandshahr Railway Station

Nearest Bus Stand- Meerut - Bulandshahr Bus Stand

Famous dishes such as sweets, snacks, breakfast food etc. Bhallapadi, Dahi Bhalla, Gol Guppe, Bhel Puri, Ram Ladde, Sevpuri Arhar Dal, Dal Tadka, Tawa Roti, Mustard Greens, Missi Roti, Kadhi Rice, Chaat,

Famous arts such as handicrafts- sarees, woodwork, carpets, pottery, embroidery, brass, carving, glass work, folk music, folk dance, etc.

Major festivals, fairs and festivals etc. - Nag Panchami, Janmashtami, Dussehra, Deepavali, Mahashivratri, Holi, Christmas, Lohri, Eid-ul-Fitr, Kartik Mela Naraura | Anupshahr | Rajghat | Ramghat

chandauli

Thriving in the proximity of the Ganga, Chandraprabha and Karmanasa, 30 km from Varanasi, in southern Uttar Pradesh, lies Chandauli, all picturesque and magnificent with the presence of some prominent water bodies, such as lakes, canals, dams and waterfalls. A former capital of a small local empire, this small town is an old historic settlement dotted with old buildings and tall magnificent temples. The district is home to a range of industries, including power generation, manufacturing, and agro-based enterprises. The presence of the Narora Atomic Power Station has not only bolstered the energy sector but has also contributed to the economic growth of the region. The town is an amalgamation of religious and historical sites, making it a go-to place for unique cultural and historical experiences.



places of interest

chandraprabha wildlife sanctuary

The Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary, situated in the Chandauli district and located approximately 40 km from Varanasi, was established in the year 1957. Originally, this sanctuary served as a hunting area for the Kashi King during the 18th century. Covering an expansive area of 78 sq km, the sanctuary is home to diverse species of animals and birds. Managed by the forest department, this sanctuary offers a rich biodiversity and is a popular destination for sightseeing.

raidari and devdari waterfalls

Nestled within the Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary in Chandauli district, the Rajdari and Devdari Waterfalls attract thousands of tourists annually. With their captivating natural beauty, these waterfalls have become a favoured picnic spot for visitors. The location also features a guest house operated by the Forest Department.

ved vyas temple

Situated in the Chanditara area of Chandauli district, the Ved Vyas Temple is dedicated to Maharishi Ved Vyas, the revered author of the epic Mahabharata. According to mythological beliefs, Maharishi Ved Vyas visited this place during his sojourn to Kashi. The temple also houses a Vyas Shivalinga, paying homage to the sage.

ghurhupur buddhist site

Ghurhupur Shailashraya is located about 60 km from Chakia in the northern region of Kaimur on the border of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Ancient rock paintings are inscribed on the walls and ceilings of the rock shelter, some of which are related to Buddhist purposes, which highlights Buddhist history.

latif shah

This tourist spot located in Chandauli district is located at a distance of about 3 km from Chakia. Evidence of the culture of the early historical period is seen at this place. The shrine of Saint Hazrat Latif Shah Bir Rahmatullah is also located at this site, where devotees visit for darshan. Apart from this, the dam built in the name of Saint Latif Shah is also the center of tourist attraction. The construction of the dam was completed in

fort of naugarh

This fort is located on the eastern bank of the Karmanasha River, about 40 km south of Chakia. This fort is the basis of the story of the first Tilismi novel written by Devkinandan Khatri.





It is located about 22 km north-east of the district headquarters. It is believed that it was built by a ruler named Hetam Khan. There is also an underground labyrinth within the fort, on which the entrance is currently closed. The fort is spread over an area of about 2.81 acres. This fort is protected by the Archaeological Survey of India.

birth place of saint kinaram

Kinaram, the famous saint of the Aghor sect, was born in 1693 AD in Ramgarh of Chandauli district. Baba Kinaram was one of the prominent seekers of the Aghor sect, who propagated the beliefs of the Aghor sect all over India. There is a movement of devotees at this site.

sarai balua ghat

Ganga Ji Ghat, built by the Tourism Department located on the banks of river Ganga in Chandauli, is the center of attraction among tourists. Ganga Temple, Valmiki Temple and Shiva Temple are the center of attraction on the banks of the ghat.

accessibility

Located about 15 km from Varanasi, Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Nagar has Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Junction, which is a major railway station. Express trains running from here to various places of the country such as New Delhi Rajdhani Express, Dibrugarh Rajdhani Express, North East Express, Shipra Express etc. are available. Uttar Pradesh State Transport Development Corporation operates buses to various destinations of the district.

Famous dishes: Black paddy grown in Chandauli district is a specialty of the district.

Major Festivals | Fairs | Festivals: Mauni Amavasya is bathed by devotees at Balua Ghat. On the occasion of which the Paschim Vahini Mauni Amavasya Fair is organized.











sabri waterfall

DISTRICT CHITRAKOO

chitrakoot

Celebrated in ballads and scriptures for its religious importance and close association with the epic Ramayana, Chitrakoot or "The Hill of Wonders" is a hallowed centre of pilgrimage. It is believed to be the place where Lord Rama and mother Sita spent 12 years of their exile and where Sage Atri and Sati Anusuiya meditated. The holy town, spread over both the states of U.P. and M.P., is set in sylvan surroundings on the banks of the river Mandakini, also known as the river Payasvini. The river side is lined with ghats and the town is dotted with temples.

spathik shili



kamadgiri

This sacred hill is of great religious importance and is believed to be the original Chitrakoot. Circumambulation of Kamadgiri is the most important ritual for the pilgrims who come here to seek blessings. Circumambulation route has various temples; important among them are Lord Kamtanath Temple, Bharat Milap Temple etc.

ram ghat

Situated on the bank of river Mandakini, this Ghat is the most frequented one in Chitrakoot. The sunset Aarti performed here is particularly worth seeing, Raja Matagayendranath Temple, Bharat Temple, Tulsidas ji Temple, Budey Hanuman ji Temple are the other attractions here. Nearby is Lord Tirupati Bala ji Temple.

hanuman dhara

This revered site is situated on a steep hillside and can be accessed via a flight of 360 steps. It is renowned for the natural spring whose waters cascade onto an idol of Lord Hanuman.

janki kund

An extraordinary cave located above the Mandakini River, it is believed to be the spot where Mother Sita used to bathe.

sphatik shila

This picturesque location is distinguished by two immense rocks. It is believed to be the place where Lord Rama and Mother Sita would sit and admire the serene surroundings of Chitrakoot.

ramdarshan

Managed by Pt. Deen Dayal Research Institute, this noteworthy destination offers an attractive exhibition of various facets of Lord Ram's life, through statues, making it a worthwhile visit.

Udyamita Peeth, Gramodaya Park, Ram Nath Ashram Shala etc. running under the supervision of the institute are other attractions.

hanuman dhara





excursions

ganesh bagh | 11km

On the Karvi-Devangana road, near Siddhapur Banari village, is located Ganesh Bagh, where a richly carved temple with erotic sculptures, a seven-storeyed Baoli and ruins of a residential palace exist. Nearby are Banke Siddha Koti Teerth and Devangna Valley.

gupt godavari | 19km

This is a tiny rivulet which flows into tanks at the end of an underground cave. The source of this rivulet remains a mystery. It is believed that Lord Rama and his brother Laxman held court here during their exile.

bharat koop | 12km

It is situated on the Chitrakoot-Banda road having the temples of Lord Ram, mother Sita, Laxman and an old well.

rajapur | 36km

It is famous for being the birth place of great poet-saint Goswami Tulsidas ji who composed the world famed epic Shri Ramcharitmanas.

kalinjar | 88km

ganesh bagh

general information

38.2 sq. km.

Population 9,91,730 approx. (2011 Census)

Altitud 207m above sea level

Season July-March

Clothing Summer: Light Cottons; Winter: Woollens

Hindi, English Language

Rickshaw. During fairs and festivals, taxis also ply between Chitrakoot, Rajapur and Karvi. Local transport

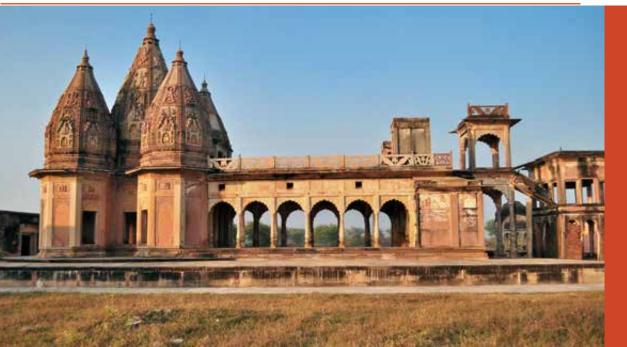
STD code 05198 (UP) & 07670 (MP)

Festival Ramayan Mela, Deepawali (Oct-Nov), Ramnavami

(March-April), Vijay Dashmi (Sept-Oct), Amavasya Mela (every month), Shravan Jhoola Mela (Aug).

kamadgiri





accessibility

Bamrauli at Prayagraj 145km and Khajuraho (MP) - 185km.

The nearest railway and Banda - 70km from for important cities.

Road Chitrakoot is well connected by road. Some important road distances are: Banda 70km, Satna -Prayagraj - 127km, Mahoba - 127km, Jhansi 274km, Lucknow - 285km.







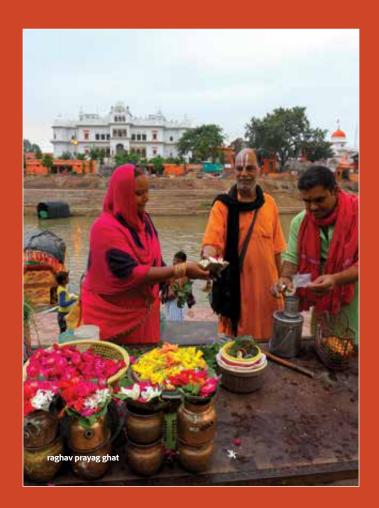
up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, **Tel: 05198-224219, 222218**

UPSTDC Yatri Niwas offers affordable accommodation for groups and is specially designed with facilities for self-cooking.

tourist information office

U.P. Govt. Assistant Tourist Office, Tourist Bungalow Campus, Chitrakoot Dham, **Tel: 05198-222218, 224219**





mesmerising uttar pradesh

Directorate of **Uttar Pradesh Tourism**

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010 Tel: **91-522-2308993**

Website: www.uptourism.gov.in





Situated on the banks of the majestic River Saryu in the eastern zone of Uttar Pradesh, Deoria was a part of Koshal rajya- a prime centre of ancient' Arya culture. It is mentioned in epics like Ramayana and Mahabharat. It is believed to be the birthplace of King Janaka, the father of Sita, from the Hindu epic Ramayana. Deoria has many archaeological remnants in the form of images, coins, bricks, temples, stupas and remains of abbeys of Buddha which signify a developed and organised social life centuries ago. Jainism also has roots in this district which makes it a religious centre for the followers of both Buddhism and Jainism.

places of interest

sri tirupati balaji temple

Sri Tirupati Balaji Mandir is located at Deoria Kasia road,Sri Tirupati Balaji Mandir is an important temple of deoria which is built on southern style.

Devraha baba ashram

The Devraha Baba Ashram is situated in the village of Mayil, on the banks of the Saryu River in the Barhaj Tehsil of Deoria. Devraha Baba, a revered Yogi and saint in India's history, was a holy ascetic and hermit. He held the 11th position after Ramanuja Acharya and bestowed blessings and spiritual wisdom upon numerous saints, yogis, priests, as well as people from all walks of life.

dugdheswar nath mandir

The Dugdheswar Nath Mandir holds a significant place along the main pilgrim route in the northeast. This ancient historical 'Shiv' temple is situated approximately 2 km north of Rudrapur town. Various assumptions surround the origin of this temple, including the belief that it was founded by Rudrapur Maharaja for his worship. The temple occupies an area of around 20 acres.

hanuman mandir

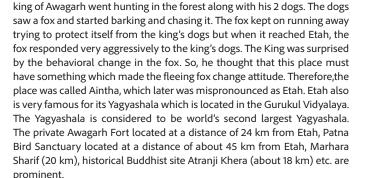
Hanuman Mandir is located at Raghav Nagar, Deoria & is one of the 'siddh' places of Deoria. A large no. of followers can be seen on each Tuesday. It is surrounded by a Big Pond in which You Can see various type of Fishes.











It is the midpoint on the Kanpur-Delhi Highway. Historically, it is also

known for being a centre of the Revolt of 1857. In ancient times, Etah was called "Aintha" which means 'to respond aggressively' because of the

people of the Yadav community, who are very aggressive. It was when the

places of interest

patna bird sanctuary

The Patna Bird Sanctuary is located approximately 45 km away from Etah city. Spanning about 108 hectares of forest land, which was submerged in 1991, this sanctuary features a wetland stretching around one kilometre. During the winter season, a variety of vegetation flourishes in this wetland, attracting around 200,000 birds from approximately 300 species, both migratory and local. Prominent among these are storks, cranes, rosy pelicans, grayling geese, bar-headed geese, wild ducks, and Indian spot-billed ducks. This sanctuary stands as a primary attraction for nature enthusiasts visiting the district.





DISTRICT ETAH

etah





awagarh fort

Awagarh is a historic town and a Nagar Panchayat in Etah district in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. It is a town of many colours and contrasts. Here stands a 108-acre pristine fort of Jadon rulers of the Kshatriya clan, who after migration from Karauli had built this magnificent fortress in 12th century on a tiny mound, clamming the biggest moat encircling around it, surrounded by lush green fields is an ideal destination for nature lovers and a perfect getaway from a chaotic city life. Raja Balwant Singh Ji of Awagarh, built a college named after him as Raja Balwant Singh College at Agra.

gurukul

It is situated in the heart of the town Etah. It is also known as Arsh gurukul.

kailash temple

The Kailash Temple, situated in Babuganj Etah, is an ancient and renowned place of worship dedicated to the Hindu Lord Shiva.

laccomodation

There are many budget and convenient hotels operating in the city. Detailed information can be obtained from UP Tourism Office, 64, Taj Reda, Agra.

accessibility

The nearest airport is Kheria Agra which is located at a distance of about 85 km from Etah. Etah city is well connected by road transport and rail. The distance of major cities are Delhi (300 km), Lucknow (310 km), Kanpur (270 km), Moradabad (170 km), Nainital (280 km), Kasgani (30 km).

Major dishes and food of Etah: Apart from the traditional normal foods, there is no specific mention.

Handicrafts: Ghunghoru and temple bells (brass) are made.









Etawah, which was known as Ishtikapuri in ancient times, is a city on the banks of Yamuna River in the state of Western Uttar Pradesh in India. It once formed part of the ancient country of Panchala, which is said to have extended from the foot of the Himalayas in the north to the river Chambal in the south. Later it served as a centre of major activities during the reign of various dynasties including the Mughals and the Marathas. Etawah also played a significant role in the uprising post 1857. It has agricultural importance due to the presence of the Yamuna River here, which contributes to the cultivation of crops such as wheat, sugarcane and pulses. Apart from this, its proximity to major cities like Agra and Kanpur, being on the GT Road, makes it an important transportation hub.



banks of chambal river

places of interest

national chambal sanctuary

National Chambal Sanctuary, also called the National Chambal Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary, is a 5,400 sq. km tri-state protected area, part of which falls in Etawah district in Uttar Pradesh, is home to critically endangered gharial (small crocodiles), the red-crowned roof turtle, and the endangered Ganges river dolphin. It also hosts 290 different species of migratory and resident birds that have been identified in the region so far. Winter is the best time to visit the sanctuary. A boat ride in its tranquil waters during this time is an exhilarating experience with spectacular sightings of the big reptiles basking along the 180 kms

asai

Asai is also known as Ashanagari. The existence of Asai is actually indicative of the antiquity of Etawah.

chakar nagar

Chakarnagar is located about 35 km southeast of Etawah headquarters, Chakarnagar stands in its courtyard, depicting its grandeur in the ruins sacred even today.

fort of king bhareh

Raja Bhareh Fort is located at the confluence of Chambal and Yamuna, 17 km south of Chakarnagar tehsil headquarters of Etawah district.

bhareshwar temple

There is no other temple as huge and ancient as the Bhareshwar Temple in the Etawah district. The Bhareshwar Temple is situated on a very large jagati (temple platform). These idols have markings of Varaha, Surya, Lakshmi, and Mahishmardani.

pachnada

The importance of Pachnada, a unique heritage of Pachnada nature, is as significant as Prayag. Pachnada can also be reached via Juhikha from Bhikhepur village, located on the Etawah-Kanpur road.

moonj

Moonj is located on the northeast side of the road from Etawah to Farrukhabad. The distance of the small village Munj is only 24 km. There are two curves in the road.

sarasai navar

Sarasai Navar is located near Usrahar in the Bharthana tehsil of Etawah district. The temple of Hazari Mahadev located here is the largest temple in the Pachar region.

brahmani devi temple

The Brahmani Devi Temple is located 5 km away from Balrai railway station, 15 km southwest of Etawah headquarters.



sumer shah qila

etawah safari park

etawah safari park



tixi mahadev temple

The Tixi Mahadev Temple of Etawah is the center of immense reverence for the people and is a well-known temple. The structure of this temple has been compared to Shiva's Tikri.

bais khwaja etawah

Gracefully adorning the vicinity of the Bais Mazars exhibition site, Bais Khwaja Etawah emanates an air of spirituality. Annually, these hallowed shrines come alive with the vibrant energy of urs and qawwalis, serving as a testament to timeless traditions and unwavering devotion.

jama masjid

Situated in proximity to Bais Khwaja, the Jama Masjid stands as a significant bastion of Islamic faith, constructed during the 16th century. This architectural marvel has been officially recognized as a protected monument by the Department of Archaeology.

the tomb of chugalkhor

Nestled within the village of Datawali along the Etawah-Farrukhabad road, the Tomb of Chugalkhor captivates with its folkloric allure. Unique among traditions, travelers passing through here engage in a distinct act: striking the tomb with five slippers. This ritual is believed to bestow a successful journey upon those who partake.

piluwa mahavir

A revered idol of Lord Hanuman, known as Piluva Mahavir, graces the southern banks of the Yamuna River near Rura Ghagh on Kachora Ghat Road, approximately 8 km west of Etawah city.

lakhna kalika devi temple

Located 3 km south of Bakewar on Auraiya Highway, the Lakhna Kalika Devi Temple and Fort hold historical significance. Founded by Rao Jaswant Singh, son of Zaminder Rao Khuman Singh from the village of Dalip Nagar, this temple is an emblem of Lakhanon's heritage before 1857 AD.

kalivahan temple

A manifestation of the ancient Durga Puja tradition in Shakti Mat, the Kalivahan Temple in Etawah stands near the banks of the Yamuna River. It beckons fervent goddess devotees and stands as a prominent centre of worship.

fort of sumer shah

The Fort of Sumer Shah holds prominence as a central point in Sumreshah within the Etawah district, positioned near the Yamuna River quadrangle.

safari park, etawah

Etawah's Safari Park, located approximately 5 km from the district headquarters on Gwalior Road, offers a captivating natural sanctuary for visitors to explore and appreciate.





etawah safari park

accessibility

Air Service Nearest Airport- Chakeri, Kanpur Nagar (about 180 km), Rail Service, about 03 km from headquarters, By Road Bus Stand About 04 km.

Famous dishes such as sweets, snacks, snacks, food, etc. – Khaja

Famous arts such as handicrafts (sarees, woodwork, carpets, pottery, embroidery, brass, carving, glass work), folk music, folk dance, etc. Carpet industry.

Major festivals, fairs and festivals etc.
Exhibition, Holi, Deepawali, Dussehra, Kartik Purnima,
Makar Sankranti Fair etc.







farrukhabad

Farrukhabad was founded by Nawab Mohammad Khan Bangash in 1714, who named it after the reigning emperor Farrukhsiyar. It has been a prominent settlement along the western bank of the Ganges River for centuries and its strategic location made it an important centre for trade and commerce during the Mughal and British eras. Notably, it is the birthplace of the renowned poet Mahadevi Verma, a prominent figure in Hindi literature. The district's connection to the ancient Panchal region, referenced as Panchali-Naresh in the Mahabharata, adds to its historical importance. With its rich heritage and association with notable figures, Farrukhabad serves as a window into the region's past and cultural heritage.



places of interest

kampil

Kampil is situated 45 km northwest of Fatehgarh, and it holds significant historical importance. Its mention can also be traced back to the Ramayana and Mahabharata.

ancient fort

An enduring fort, still maintained, is currently occupied by the Rajput Regimental Centre. It is positioned on the western bank of the Ganges.





sankisa

Sankisa, situated 200 km from Agra and 45 km from Farrukhabad finds its earliest mention in Valmiki Ramayana as Sankasya Nagar, ruled by an evil King Sudhanva. It is believed that once Sudhanva demanded the hand of princess Sita from King Janaka, her father. In a war that ensues, Janaka defeats and perhaps kills Sudhanva. He then bestows the kingdom of Sankasya to Kushadhwaja.

Sankisa is also revered as one of the important Buddhist sites. It is believed that Lord Buddha descended at Sankisa after giving a sermon to his mother in heaven. Famous Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang and others have mentioned Sankisa in their travelogues

accessibility

Nearest Airport- Chakeri, Kanpur Nagar (about 147 km)

Rail Train Service Fatehgarh Station (about 04 km from headquarters)

Road Bus Stand (about 08 km from headquarters)

Famous dishes such as sweets, snacks, snacks, food, etc. Laddu, Khasta (crispy).

Famous arts such as handicrafts (sarees, woodwork, carpets, pottery, embroidery, brass, carving, glass work), folk music, folk dance, etc. Block Printing.

Major festivals, fairs and festivals etc. Holi, Deepawali, Dussehra, Kartik Purnima, Makar Sankranti fair etc.





places of interest

bisari devi temple

About 600 yards from the village, in a sacred spot, stands the temple of Bisari Devi.

ashokan elephant pillar

This rare Ashokan Elephant Pillar is of great archaeological importance. It was discovered during excavations near the temple site.

buddha temple

This temple stands on a platform with a statue of Lord Buddha. It is believed that Lord Buddha descended on this spot after giving sermon to his mother in heaven.

general information

Area Approx. 2.00 sq. km. (village area)

Altitude 126m above sea level
Season October-March

Clothing Summer: Cottons; Winter: Woollens

Language Hindi

Local transport Rickshaw | taxi

STD code 05692 (Farrukhabad)

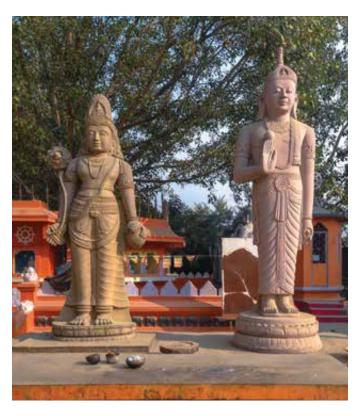
excursions

kampil | 36km

It was the capital of the ancient North Panchal, which was ruled by King Drupad in the Mahabharat era. The Jains take pilgrimage to this place as the 13th Tirthankar, Lord Vimal Nathji, was born here. The places of interest here are Drupad Fort, Draupadi Kund, Shwetambar Jain Temple, Digambar Jain Temple, Kapil Muni Ashram, Rameshwar Temple, Mughal Ghat, Medh Kund etc. Dharmshalas are available.

kannauj | 85km

Kannauj is among the most ancient places in India with a rich archaeological and cultural heritage. The ancient name of this place is Kanyakubja and has been a centre for Indian politics, art, and culture since the Vedic era. The city is situated on the banks of the river Ganges. It is also known as the Perfume capital of India. The district is home to various architectural marvels and tourist destinations including Gaurishankar Temple, Annpurna Mandir, Dargah Haji Sharif, Lakh Bahosi Bird Sanctuary and Ganga Ghat, Archaeological Museum among others.



lakh bahosi bird sanctuary

Falling on the Delhi-Kannauj-Tirwa route, the Lakh Bahosi Bird Sanctuary is a captivating natural haven for bird enthusiasts. It provides a sanctuary for a wide array of bird species. Its tranquil ambiance and diverse ecosystem offer an excellent opportunity for birdwatching and fostering an appreciation for the wonders of the avian world

accessibility

Air Nearest airports are Khajuraho (M.P.) - 130km, Prayagraj (Bamrauli) - 210km.

Rail The nearest railway stations are Atarra - 38km and Banda - 56km.

Road Kalinjar is linked by road to all important centres in the region with regular bus services. Some of the major road distances are: Banda - 57km, Chitrakoot - 88km, Khajuraho - 140km, Prayagraj - 205km.

fact file



up tourism accommodation

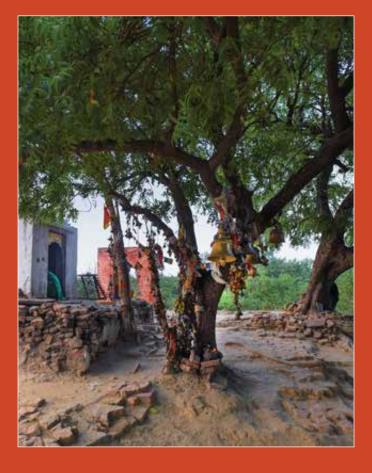
UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Sankisa, Tel: 05692-264008

nearest up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Makrand Nagar Kannauj

tourist information office

UP Govt. Tourist Office, 16/99 K.E.M. Hall, Phoolbagh Kanpur
UP Govt. Tourist Office, 64, Taj Road, Agra, **Tel: 0562-2226431**



fatehpur

DISTRICT FATEHPUR

The district of Fatehpur is situated between two major holy rivers of India: the Ganga and the Yamuna. In the Vedic era, the region of this district was known as "Antardesh," which means the fertile area between two major rivers. Later, it was called "Madhyadesh," signifying the central region. The northern part of the district is influenced by the "Awadhi culture," while the southern part shows the effects of "Bundelkhand." The ghats of Bhitaura and Asani have been recognized as sacred in the Puranas, with Bhitaura being associated with the penance of Bhrigu Rishi. Fatehpur has its present name after Babu Fateh Chandra, who aided Rani Lakshmi Bai in the freedom fight.

places of interest

bhrigu rishi ashram, om ghat, bhitaura

Maharishi Bhrigu Muni performed penance on the Bhitaura coast of The North Vahini Bhagirathi, 12 km north of the district Fatehpur headquarters. Bhrigu was the son of Brahma and Bhagwati Ganga was the adopted daughter of Brahma. According to legend, Maharishi Bhrigu signalled the elder brother's right hand to the younger sister Ganga and turn north with the feeling that she would save the ashram from the vast flow of Ganga and not deprive the students of education. At the command of the elder brother, Bhagwati Ganga turned north. For this reason, the flow of the River Ganga here is towards the north direction. According to the scriptures, bathing in the North Vahini Ganga has a different significance. Thousands of devotees come here twice a month to bathe in the Ganges on Amavasya and Full Moon day.

bawani imali

This place, which was a witness to the Indian freedom struggle, is located near Khajua town on Mughal Road, 03 km west of Bindki tehsil





headquarters. On April 28, 1858, the British army hanged the 22 heroes of the Indian freedom struggle together on a tamarind tree. Situated as a memorial to the memory of the 22 martyrs, this tree and this place came to be called Bawani Tamarind.

asani

Asani, located on the right bank of the Pavani Ganga, the lifeline of Indian culture, is situated at a distance of 10 miles from the Fatehpur district headquarters. According to legend, Asni was named after the Ashwini Kumaras. Asni, the city of Surya putra Ashwani Kumaras, is also known as Chhoti Kashi. Currently, there are a series of temples dedicated to various gods and goddesses on the banks of the Ganges. In the pre-medieval and mediaeval periods, there is evidence of its existence as a grand city.

khajuha

It is located at a distance of 36 km from Fatehpur. Khajuha was known as Khajuagarh in ancient times. On January 5, 1659, Mughal ruler Aurangzeb had a fierce battle with his brother Shah Shuja. Aurangzeb killed Shah Shuja near this place. In the joy of his victory, he built a huge and beautiful garden and inn here. This garden is known as Badshahi Bagh.

asothr

Asothar is located on the southern border of Fatehpur district headquarters on the banks of river Yamuna at a distance of 30 km from Fatehpur district headquarters and 12 km from National Highway Thariyav. According to legend, Ashwatthama, son of Guru Dronacharya, came here to get Brahmastra in the Mahabharata period and did penance, since then the name of this settlement became Asufal, which later came to be known as Asothar. It is believed that Ajar-Amar Ashwatthama still comes to worship in this temple located on his taposthali (place of worship).



shivrajpur

This village is situated on the banks of river Ganga near Bindki. There is an ancient temple of Lord Shri Krishna in this village. According to legend, the idol of Shri Krishna ji in the temple was installed by his exclusive devotee Mirabai Ji. This temple of Girdhar Gopal of Meera in Shivrajpur on the banks of the Ganges is still a center of faith and faith. There is a long chain of small and big temples here amidst the wonderful shade of Ganga.



accessibility

Air Bamrauli Airport, Prayagraj

Rail Fatehpur Railway Station

Road Prayagraj – Fatehpur (Approx. 124 km), Kanpur - Fatehpur (Approx. 82 km)

(, pp. 5%, 52 km)

Famous dishes: Mohan Peda of Malwa, Jaggery of Dhata

Famous Art: Work of bed sheets and iron fabrication

Major festivals, fairs and festivals etc.: Makar Sankranti Fair, Amavasya Fair, Mahashivaratri Fair, Shravan Month Fair, Kartik Purnima Fair, Ganga Dussehra Fair



firozabad

Located approximately 45 km from Agra and around 250 km from Delhi, Firozabad is renowned worldwide for its bangle and glass industry. It is believed that during the reign of the Mughal ruler Akbar, the city generated substantial revenue. This led to Afghan raids on the city, prompting Akbar to counter this by dispatching Firoz Shah Mansab with an army to collect revenue. This action resulted in the city being named Firozabad. Every household in the city is engaged in bangle and glass work, which sustains the local population. Formerly, Firozabad was known as Chandrawar Nagar. The Jain temple with a 45 feet tall statue of the well-known Jain tirthankara Lord Bahubali attracts Jain devotees to Firozabad. Notable city attractions include the Bahubali Jain temple, Chandrawar area, and the tomb of Sufi Shah.



places of interest

Bahubali jain temple

Within this Jain temple, there stands a statue of Lord Bahubali, consecrated by Seth Chhadami Lal Jain. This statue holds the distinction of being the tallest in North India, weighing approximately 3500 tons. Alongside the towering granite and mixed metal idol of Lord Bahubali, this temple complex houses numerous Jain religious structures, drawing a constant stream of thousands of Jain devotees.

chandwar gate

Situated approximately 13 km from Firozabad, along the Yamuna's banks, lies Chandwar Vasa. This is where the battle between Mohammad Ghori and Jaichand unfolded. Jain scholars suggest that Lord Krishna's father, Vasudeva, ruled over this Krishna. The city of Chandwar is said to have been established by Chandrasen. The River Yamuna flows through the village, and the remnants of the fort, constructed by Chandrapal, a descendant of Chandrasen, tell the tale of its grandeur. From an archaeological perspective, it holds significant value. About 1 km from Su Sahib's dargah, near the southern side of the River Yamuna, stands the mound of King Chandrasen's fort. A small building with a missing bottom part stands on this mound. A living structure once stood there, but its stairs are now broken. The grass doesn't grow on the mound, while it thrives specially on the outer side of the moat.

marsal ganj jain temple

Located around 21 km from Firozabad city, the Jain temple at Farha belongs to the Shri Marsal Ganj (Rishabh Nagar) Digambar Jain Atish Terth area. The main deity is the idol of Lord Adinath. The temple premises are well-maintained, and it's an ancient temple complex.

sufi sahab mazar

About 15 km from Hirangaon, Firozabad, on the Yamuna's banks, stands the Mausoleum of Sufi Shahe. A fair is held here annually, and Urhassa is also present on Su Shah's mazar. The fair attracts people of both Muslim and Hindu faiths from the city who come to pay their reverence.

baba neem karori maharaj

Just 500 meters from Firozabad, Baba Neem Karori Maharaj's birthplace is located. Temples dedicated to him exist not only in India but also abroad. A yearly bhandara is organized here, drawing thousands of devotees who seek Baba's blessings and partake in his prasad.

vaishno devi temple

Built around 4 km from Firozabad, this temple fulfils sincere prayers. Annually, a fair is held during Navdurga, attracting thousands of devotees who come from various places to seek Mother Vaishno Devi's blessings and make their wishes. The temple receives a significant number of offerings as well.



raja ka tal

Raja Tal is located around 2 km from Firozabad. The tal was constructed by Raja Todarmal, a notable figure in Emperor Akbar's court. A prominent red stone structure along the Agra road commemorates King Todarmal. The pool has a stone temple at its centre and used to be larger in the past, but now houses have been built in the area.

tomb of firoz shah

Firoz Shah's tomb is situated about 9 km from Tundla Firozabad and dates back to the 16th century. It contains the tomb of Khwaja Mughal general Firoz Shah and is maintained by the UP Waqf Board.



jama masjid

The oldest royal mosque of Firozabad, known as the Shahi Masjid, was built by Sher Shah Suri and can be found about 9 km from the city in Katra Pathanan

shahi masiid

According to the Agra Gazetteer, about 9 km from Firozabad city, the city's oldest royal mosque which is presently in Katra Pathanan was built by Sher Shah Suri.

gopal ashram

Gopal Ashram, established by Seth Ramgopal Mial in 1953, stands around 0.5 km from Firozabad's main city. The ashram features a 57 feet high statue of Lord Hanuman and hosts daily Satsang programs in its Satsanga building.

shri hanuman temple

Shri Hanuman Temple, established during the Maratha rule by Shri Bajirao Peshwa II, is located approximately 0.5 km from Firozabad. The temple has a footprint of Mahatma Vava Prayagadas from the 19th century.

padham

Padham, situated on the Eka – Shikohabad road, stands as a testament to its ancient glory within a one-kilometre radius.

kotla fort

Kotla Fort, situated about 12 kilometres from Hirangaon-Firozabad according to the 1884 Gazetteer, features a 20-feet-deep ditch, 40-feet-high walls, and specific dimensions. While the fort is now abandoned, remnants of its existence still remain.

rapidi

The ruins of the Rapidi manor near Shikohabad on the south bank of the Yamuna River still stand. It is said that Rao Zawar Singh had settled in Rapidi. His descendants had to fight with Mohammed Gauri in 1194. The remains of the jagir still bear resemblance to the Yamuna River. The expansion of the state was primarily influenced by the Yamuna River. This had an effect such that until the defeat of King Jayachand, the Muslim army was thwarted by the people of Ghatore and Baranahal of Purna.

santee

Santee village is situated about 13 km north of Firozabad. There is an ancient Khera and a temple of Shivaji spanning approximately 100 bighas. Legend has it that in ancient times, King Shantanu's fortress stood here. During the month of Phalgun, thousands of devotees bring water from the Ganges to this location every year for rituals. On the same day, a large fair is also held, which is said to be 200 years old.

accomodation

There are many budget and high-service hotels operating in the city. Detailed information can be obtained from UP Tourism Office 64 Taj Reda, Agra.

accessibility

The nearest airport is Kheria Agra which is located at a distance of 45 km from Firozabad. The city of Firozabad is well connected by road transport and rail. Yamuna Expressway and Lucknow Expressway also connect Firozabad to Delhi (250 km). Lucknow (300 km). Kanpur (230 km).

The main dishes and food of Firozabad: Bedhai, Kachori, Jalebi, Paratha.

Handicrafts: bangles and glass handicrafts.

Industry: Glass industry.

DISTRICT GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR

gautam buddha nagar

Gautam Buddh Nagar, also known as Noida, is a district adjacent to the national capital in Uttar Pradesh. It came into existence in the year 1995 after being separated from Ghaziabad. It's renowned as India's modern, developed, and beautifully organised residential area. Her large industrial units of major national and multinational companies have also been established. A significant portion of Uttar Pradesh's revenue is derived from this district. The district headquarters is situated 20 km south of the main industrial city of Ghaziabad and 15 km east of Delhi. Additionally, a historical tourist spot is also located within the district.

places of interest

kalindi kunj

Kalindi Kunj is situated on Noida Okhla Road, approximately 25 km away from Noida's Gautam Budh Nagar. Developed by the Irrigation Department as a vast park and lake, this location is adjacent to Okhla in Delhi. It's a scenic picnic spot spread across 10 acres along the Yamuna riverbanks, close to the Okhla Barrage. Visitors can explore amusement parks, artificial lakes, and bird-watching areas.

guru dronacharya temple

The Guru Dronacharya Temple, located around 45 km from Dankaur-Noida, features the renowned Guru Dronacharya Temple and Pond, Shri Gurudron Gaushala, and Dronnatyashala. These sites are notable in connection with the Guru Dronacharya temple.



shri dauji temple, jewar

About 60 km away from Noida lies the ancient Shri Dauji Maharaj Temple in Jewar town. This temple, with a history of 250-300 years, houses the statue of Shri Baldau ji. The temple is known for its significance and hosts a 15-day fair on Bhadra Sudi Chhath, drawing a multitude of tourists and devotees.

formula one racing track

Situated approximately 12 km from Greater Noida via the Yamuna Expressway and Noida Expressway, the Formula One racing track hosts an annual racing event that attracts a larger number of foreign tourists than Indian tourists. The Formula One race has become a prominent tourist attraction.



greater noida

Greater Noida is a developing industrial area with a concentration of multinational companies. It holds significance in terms of business tourism in Uttar Pradesh. The area boasts malls, large hotels, universities, and expo centres. Notably, the Car Expo takes place every year, featuring new car models from global automobile companies. Additionally, international-level events are held throughout the year in Greater Noida.

noida golf course

Connected by a broad road passing through the Okhla-Delhi Barrage and established by the Noida Development Authority, this golf course is situated in Sector 38 of Noida. An international golf course is present at this location. Because players from diverse backgrounds and regions participate, it has evolved into a captivating source of entertainment and attraction for the audience.

accessibility

Air Nearest Airport – Indira Gandhi Airport, Delhi

Ad Nearest Bus Stand - Sector-37 Gautam Budh Nagar Bus Stand

Famous dishes such as sweets, snacks, snacks, food, etc. Kalakand, Balushahi, Arhar Dal, Dal Tadka, Tawa Roti, Sarso saag (Greens leaf), Missi Roti, Kadhi Rice, Chaat.

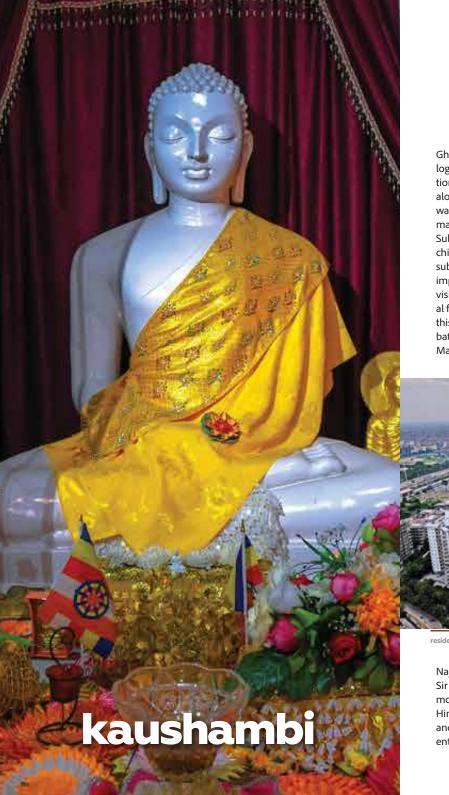
Famous arts such as handicrafts (sarees, woodwork, carpets, pottery, embroidery, brass, carving, glass work), folk music, folk dance, etc.
Ragini, Industrial Area

festivals

Ram Navami | Nag Panchami | Janmashtami | Dussehra Deepawali | Mahashivratri | Holi | Christmas | Lohri | Eid-ul-Fitr

Shilpotsav Noida | **Shilphaat**: Shilpotsav is held annually between Noida Dussehra and Deepawali.





DISTRICT GHAZIBAD

ghaziabad

Ghaziabad is a city rich in historical, cultural, mythological, and archaeological significance. This has been substantiated by research and excavations conducted in the district. Excavations at the Keseri mound, located along the Hindon River, 2 km north of Mohan Nagar, reveal that civilization was established here in 2500 B.C. During the time of Sultan Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq in 1313, this region became a significant battlefield. Sultan Nasiruddin, known for his simplicity and honesty, spent his childhood in the Loni fort. The attack by Taimur on this fort and the subsequent human massacre are well-documented historical events. The importance of Loni grew during the Mughal era, with Mughal Kings visiting for hunting and leisure trips. The Baage Ranap serves as a memorial from that period. Recent research shows that seven wars were fought in this region. The Kot war in the fourth century took place in Loni, and the battle between Taimur and Indian warriors occurred in Surajpur. The Maratha-Mughal war, the conflict between Bharatpur's King Surajmal and



residential projects in ghaziabad

Najib on the banks of the Hindon River, and the 1803 war between General Sir Lake and the Royal Maratha army also took place here. However, the most crucial battle was fought on May 30-31, 1857, along the banks of the Hindon River with the British. This marked the first war of independence and brought Ghaziabad considerable prestige. During the 1857 war, the entire district witnessed scenes of this public uprising. Many brave individ-



uals made sacrifices, including Dadri's hero Martyr King Umrao Singh, the valiant King Gulab Singh of Mukimpur (Pilkhuwa), the fourteen Martyrs of Dhaulana, and more. These individuals were hanged by the British. Under the leadership of the immortal Martyr of Malagarh, Walidad Khan, numerous villages of the district actively participated in the war and sacrificed themselves for the motherland, making the region sacred. The residents of this area can take pride in the role played by the district's martyrs in the country's independence. In addition to numerous villages and suburban areas, several places in the district hold fame and historical importance. Dasna, known for its ancient colony of money lenders who lent money to kings, has its own significance. Muradnagar, founded by Murad Begumabad (now Modinagar), and Jalalabad, the estate of Balabai, daughter of the famous Maratha general Mahadjin, also contribute to the historical tapestry. Hapur, the centre of the 1857 revolution, and Babugarh, where the royal elephant and later horse farms were established during the British era, are other notable historical sites in the region, each holding a dignified place in its history.

places of interest

dudheshwar nath temple

Dudheshwar Nath Temple is located at Hapur intersection on the main G.T. Road in Ghaziabad city. The Shivalinga located in the temple is Siddhapeeth. A large number of devotees come here on the main festivals.

nav durga temple, mudafra, ghaziabad

The ancient Nav Durga Temple is situated in the village of Mudafra, in the Samma Wali Pargana of Hapur Development Block, Ghaziabad District. Found on the Kithore-Hapur Main Road, it draws devotees and tourists

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from nearby districts and other states throughout the year. Each year, a fair is organised, attracting numerous participants until the first Navratri night of the Shukla Paksha in the months of Chaitra and Ashwin. Legend has it that when Lord Krishna didn't return from Jamwant's cave, Shri Vasudev, his father, conducted Nav Durga Pujan and Vrata. This temple is also associated with performing Nav Durga Puja and rituals for success in Lord Rama's endeavour to defeat Ravana and rescue Sita.

rathpala buddhist monastery

The Shakyasingh Rathpala Buddhist Monastery, under the International Buddha Shikshan Sansthan, Buddha Lok, is located on Meerut Road in Hapur. Tourists from various countries such as Japan, Thailand, China, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia visit this monastery. According to Buddhist texts, around 2500 years ago, Lord Buddha delivered a sermon after resting at ullikkottai while travelling from Mathura to Hastinapur. Brahmaputra Rathpala, after hearing the sermon, expressed his wish to join the Sangh. Lord Buddha advised him to seek parental permission, but his parents initially refused. However, Rathpala's determination led his parents to eventually consent. This location is renowned as Rathpala Buddhist Monastery.

indira gandhi priyadarshini park

Indira Gandhi Priyadarshini Park, situated near the Hindon River on G.T. Road in Ghaziabad, offers a delightful and attractive sightseeing experience. Ghaziabad, a significant industrial city in Uttar Pradesh, holds importance from a business tourism standpoint.

laxmi narayan temple modinagar

The well-known Laxmi Narayan Temple is located in the Modinagar tehsil and city, approximately 27 km from Ghaziabad, on Delhi-Meerut National Highway No. 48. This grand and spectacular temple, situated at the end of Lord Vishnu and Mata Lakshmi, stands amidst the historical backdrop of India's industrial revolution. The temple premises feature beautiful architecture, including a park, swing, and the temple building itself.

sikri mata temple

Devotees from distant places gather at the Sikri Mata Temple on Mondays and Fridays to seek blessings, and many believe that their wishes are fulfilled there.

ISKCON temple

The Krishna ISKCON Temple, located on Hare Krishna Marg in Rajnagar, Ghaziabad, attracts tourists and travelers from various regions.

darjeeling park (disney land)

Darjeeling Park, featuring restaurants and water parks, serves as a delightful destination for school picnics in the Ghaziabad and Meerut vicinity. It is situated on Delhi-Meerut Road in Ghaziabad.



festivals

Ram Navami | Nag Panchami | Janmashtami | Dussehra Deepawali | Mahashivratri | Holi | Christmas | Lohri | Eid-ul-Fitr



ghazipur

Ghazipur district is situated on the banks of river Ganga, one of the four districts that form the Varanasi division of Uttar Pradesh. The youth of Ghazipur are associated with the Indian Army, so Ghazipur is called the land of heroes. Asia's largest village Gahmar also falls in this district. Ghazipur City is the administrative headquarters of the Ghazipur district. Ghazipur is well known for its opium factory, established by the British East India Company in 1820 and still the biggest legal opium factory in the world, producing the drug for the global pharmaceutical industry. It is said that Ghazipur was covered with dense forest during the Vedic era, and it was a place for ashrams of saints during that period. The place is related to the Ramayana period. Maharshi Jamadagni, the father of Maharshi Parashurama, is said to have resided here. The famous Gautama Maharishi and Chyavana were given teaching and sermon here in ancient times. Lord Buddha gave his first sermon in Sarnath, which is not far from here. However some sources state that the original name was Gadhipur which was renamed around 1330 after Ghazi Malik. A 30 ft. high Ashoka Pillar is situated in Latiya, a village 30 km away from the city near Zamania Tehsil, known to be a symbol of the Mauryan Empire.



places of interest

lord cornwallis tomb, ghazipur

Situated in the Ghazipur district, the tomb is located 70 km away from the Varanasi district. The primary tomb is positioned on a circular platform 3.66 metres above the ground floor, featuring a grand domed structure supported by 12 massive stone pillars. This historic and ancient site draws both domestic and international tourists due to its historical significance. Lord Cornwallis is regarded as the founding figure of the Indian Civil Service.

interior sites of the gupta period

The pillar of Skanda Gupta from the Gupta period, located at the Gupta









historical site of Bhitri, serves as a centre of attraction. This pillar contains information about the Huna invasion. Additionally, the remains of a temple built during the reign of the Gupta Raj dynasty have been unearthed, captivating history enthusiasts effortlessly.

chakeri dham

Founded by the King of Kashi on the banks of the Ganges, Chakeri Dham is situated 10 km east of Saidpur in the Ghazipur district. On the western side of the temple, remnants of the king's indigo and lime factories still exist in a dilapidated state. Apart from this, several significant religious sites encompass Mauni Baba's Ashram, Pavahari Baba Ashram, Swami Vivekananda's preaching place, Hathiyaram Math, Bhudkuda Ashram, Chaumukh Dham in Devkali, Kinaram Ashram, and Kamakhya Devi Dham, among others. These places hold major religious importance.

accessibility

Uttar Pradesh State Transport Development Corporation Limited operates buses for tourist destinations like Agra, Prayagraj, Mathura etc. in the district. Ghazipur tourist places are located 900 km (approx) from the capital Delhi, 1700 km (approx) from Mumbai, 675 km (approx) from Kolkata, 2000 km (approx) from Chennai. Rail operations are available from Ghazipur to major cities like New Delhi etc.

Handicrafts of Ghazipur: The wall hangings made in Ghazipur are world famous, which are used for the decoration of homes.



DISTRICT GONDA

gonda



Gonda Devipatan Mandal is an important religious historical and mythological place of the Mandal located on the north of the Ghaghra River, which borders the districts Bahraich and Balrampur in the north, Basti in the east, Faizabad in the south and Barabanki district in the west. History is witness to the fact that this place has been the place of penance / sadhana of Maharishis / Munis like Maharishi Nariharidas, Tulsi Das, Maharishi Chyavanmuni, Maharishi Parasar and Uddalak from the Ramraj period to the mythological period.

places of interest

shravan pakar

This place is located on the rail route from Mankapur to Basti, 2 km from Chhapia railway station. Located at a distance of 10km. It is said that this entire area was the akhet forest of King Dasharatha, while taking his blind parents on a pilgrimage, Shravan Kumar got the voice of King Dasharatha at this place. There is a lake and a tree here.

paska mela (sukar region)

This location lies 12 km from Paraspur Station on the Ayodhya-Karnailganj road. It's situated at the confluence of the Saryu and Ghaghra Rivers, also referred to as Varah Kshetra. Revered for its historical and ancient significance, Paska is a place of high public faith. Legend has it that bathing in the Sangam grants liberation from animal existence. Notably, the Varaha God's ancient temple and Guru Narhari Das's temple are found here.

dukhharan nath temple

This prominent temple, constructed from Dukhharan Nath stones, stands on the railway station road (Janki Nagar) in Gonda Nagar. It houses a shivalinga. Another Dukhharan Nath temple is present in Ufraula town within the district. A significant fair takes place on Kajri Teej at this temple.

prithvi nath temple

Located around 30 km from Gonda town, Khargupur is located on the Bazar-Lonwa Dargah road. The vicinity is known as Panchakanya. It's believed that the Pandavas traversed this land. Five Shivalingas were established here in their memory. The Prithvi Nath temple boasts a large Shivalinga made from rare Kaal Kasauti stones. It dates back to the seventeenth century and hosts fairs during Shravan, Kajri Teej, and Shivaratri.

swami narayan chhapia

Chhapia, the birthplace of Swami Sahajanand, founder of the Swami Narayan Sect, is approximately 50 km from Gonda town. Swami Sahajanand was born in 1780. His Acharya Samhita laid the foundation for the Swami Narayan Sect, which has millions of devotees worldwide. Chhapia houses a grand temple constructed from white marble, honouring Swami Narayan Ji. To reach Chhapia, take the passenger train to Chhapia railway station on the Gonda-Gorakhpur rail route. The temple is about 1.5 km from the station.

tirre manorama

Around 30 km from Gonda town, North Manorama Lake is a symbol of public faith. Manorama is said to have originated from this lake, called the ashram of Uddalak Muni. A fair is held every Kartik Purnima in Manorama, attracting numerous devotees.

jignacoat

Positioned around 5 km from Adhiari village on the Ufraula Mankapur road in Gonda district, Jignacoat lies 10 km away. This place holds ancestral significance for Raja Devi Baksh Singh, a fighter during the 1857 revolt. Notable sites include the Panchmukhi Shivala and Imambara built by him, symbols of Hindu-Muslim unity.

parvati mahadev

Parvati Lake near Wazirganj on the Gonda-Faizabad road houses a significant Parvati Mahadev temple in Mahadev village. According to belief, after Lord Ram's wedding, Mata Sita visited this temple and worshipped Shiva. The lake is picturesque, adorned with water birds, storks, and lotus flowers.

varahi devi

Varahi Devi's place, also known as North Bhavani, lies southeast of Gonda town, approximately 35 km away. It's situated about 6 km from Sukar region in the east. Celebrated for the glory of Varaha and Varahi's power, this place hosts fairs every Monday and an annual fair in the month of Ashadha.

jhali dham temple

Found on the West Bishuna Road of Khargupur in Gonda district, this religious, mythological, and historical site includes a temple and pond built by Param Sant Shri Rammilan Das ji.

arangalake

Parvati flows north from the southern part of the lake, also known as North Ganga. The lake's beauty is enchanting, and it was once the stream of Saryu.

tulsidas birthplace rajapur (sukar region)

Shri Tulsidas Janmabhoomi (Sukar Kshetra) is located 24 km from Gonda, about 6 km from Paraspur, on the South Rajapur road. This rural area is celebrated as the birthplace of Tulsidas Ji. Shri Goswami Tulsidas Ji's birth anniversary is commemorated on Shravan Shukla Saptami.

accessibility

r Nearest Airport Amausi Lucknow 120 km

Rail Gonda is connected to all major destinations by rail

Road Gonda is connected to all major destinations by road

local folk arts

Songs Phag, Chaiti, Kajri, Alha and Devi Geet.Dances Kaharwa, Phagandance, Tribal dance.

Festivals Shravan Mela, Kajri Teej Mela and Shivaratri Mela.



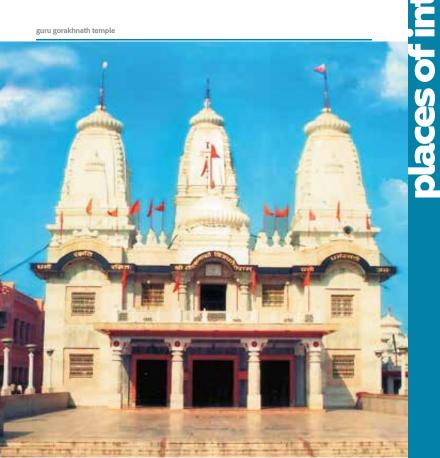




DISTRICT GORAKHPUR

gorakhpur

Gorakhpur is a city along the banks of the Rapti River in the Purvanchal region. It was an integral part of the erstwhile empires of the Mauryan, Shunga, Kushana, and Gupta dynasties. The city is named after Saint Gorakhnath ji, who was an eminent propounder of the Saint of Nath sect. and thus home to the Gorakhnath Math and the Gorakhnath temple. There has also been an Indian Air Force station since 1963 in Gorakhpur. Gita Press, the world's largest publisher of Hindu religious texts like Ramayana and Mahabharat, is also located in Gorakhpur and was established there in 1926. The district has been home to many notable personalities, including poets, writers, politicians, and religious figures.



shri gorakshpeeth, guru gorakhnath temple

It is one of the most prominent and magnificent temples in the area dedicated to Guru Gorakhnath ji, the renowned Saint of Nath sect. A month-long Makar Sankranti Mela (Jan) is organised here every year.

lord vishnu temple

Situated on the Medical College road, it has a full size statue of Lord Vishnu, made of black stone. It belongs to Pal dynasty of 12th century A.D. The traditional Ram Lila is organised here every year on the occasion of Dussehra.

gita press

It is a world famous publication centre, situated at Reti Chowk. All 18 parts of Shrimad Bhagawat Gita are written on the marble walls here. There are wall-hangings and paintings also which reveal the events of life of Lord Rama and Krishna.

st. joseph's catholic church

Built by Fr. Raphael of Livorno in 1860 in the Civil Lines area, it is the fifth oldest Catholic Church in U.P. It was blessed and opened by Bishop Hartmann and dedicated to St. Joseph. There are several other churches too, such as Saint John Gothic Church, Saint Mark Church, Christ Church, Saint Andrews Church, Messiah Church.

kusumi vinod van

It is an ideal picnic spot, on N.H.-28 just ahead of Air Force Station.

geeta vatika

Situated on Pipraich road, it has enchanting statues of Radha-Krishna.

ramgarh tal

This is a huge lake spread in 1,700 acres of land. It is a good picnic place having a water sports complex, Buddha Museum, Planetarium, Tourist Bungalow, Champa Vihar Park and Circuit House.

rail museum

Situated in the middle of the city near the Railway Golf Ground, it is worth visiting. The museum has rare collections related to the Railways, such as the Lord Lawrence Engine made in 1874 at London, library, photo gallery, tools etc.

basantpur sarai

Basantpur Fort was built in the year 1456 by Raja Balwant Singh. In the year 1688, Kazi Khalilur Rehman was appointed as Chakledar and since then Mughal Platoon stayed here. Some part of this fort was used as the prison by Kazi Khalilur Rehman. In year 1801 East India Company changed its name to Moti Jail. The building still stands strong and the Nagar Nigam Gorakhpur has proposed its development on the basis of Delhi Ghar.

general information

Area 3321 sq. km.

Population 6,73,446 approx. (2011 Census)
Altitude 100m above the sea level

Season October-April

Clothing Summer: Light Cottons; Winter: Woollens

Language Hindi, English

Local transport Bus | taxi | auto rickshaw

STD code 055

Festival Khicheri Mela (Jan)

moti jail

The East India Company constructed Moti Jail in front of Sahebganj Lal Diggi in 1801. After sunset, it was closed with captives, and after sunrise, they were sent to work. Shah Inayat Ali was executed in this jail in 1857, and hundreds of freedom fighters were imprisoned in a well, which still exists. Presently, this prison stands as a memorial in honor of freedom fighters.

reed sir's hospice

Kozli Khalilurrahman, the Chakledar of Gorakhpur, built a fort for Mughal warriors in 1680. In 1839, Sir E.A. Reed, the Collector of Gorakhpur, converted this fort into a hospice. Currently, the remains of the main gate showcase exemplary Mughal architecture.

nehru park

Ismail Park lies on the banks of Herbert Dam in Sahebganj, the busiest market in Gorakhpur. On June 3, 1940, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested by the then Collector after giving a speech in this park. Presently, tourists can witness the splendor of this park.

premchand niketan

Constructed in 1903 within Munshi Premchand Park, Betiyaahata, the renowned storyteller Munshi Premchand lived here from 1916 to 1921. Inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's speech on February 15, 1921, at Gazi Mian ground, he resigned from his government job and, three days later, the family moved to Varanasi. This complex, currently functioning as a library, holds cultural heritage significance.

nagar nigam library

Situated within the municipal premises, this library stands in front of AIR. Established in 1925 by the Executive of Aman-O-Aman Sabha, the library currently houses 13,000 books. Its building is a unique example of architecture.

nagar nigam building (town hall)

Constructed in 1899, the municipal office currently resides in an architecturally significant Victorian-era building. Surrounded by greenery in the heart of the city, this building continues to captivate due to its grandeur. A statue of Rani Lakshmibai now stands in place of Victoria's statue in front of the building.

the samadhi of saint bhartrihari, chunar fort





guru gorakhnath temple lit up at night

jatashankar gurudwara

Born on April 15, 1469, Guru Nanak, the first guru of the Sikhs, spread the message of Sikhism during his travels. On his initial visit to Gorakhpur in 1512, he stayed in this gurudwara, making many Yogis his disciples. A grand gurdwara has been erected by his followers to commemorate his presence.

rajkiya udhyan | hui park

Spread over 35 acres in the city's tranquil area, this park is a haven of greenery. Built in 1895, it offers entertainment for tourists and serves as a natural heritage site. A large statue of Lord Vishnu and the Sun God, dating back to 320-550 A.D., was acquired from a temple near Rudrapur in 1923 and is housed in this park. The park also features a British-style bandstand.

divisional jail

This prison, constructed in 1895, holds historical significance. In 1925, during the Kakori Kand, Pandit Ram Prasad Bismil led the final meeting with his parents in this jail on December 18, 1927. His mother expressed her pride and happiness for her brave son. On December 19, 1927, at 6:00 a.m., he was executed with the chants of "Vande Mataram" and "Bharat Mata Ki Jai."

accessibility

Air Air Force station is 8km. Landing and take-off facilities are allowed with due permission of the Air Force. Another airstrip of U.P. Civil Aviation Department is also available in Kasia-55km from Gorakhpur in Padrauna District.

ail Gorakhpur is well connected with all major cities of India.

Some important road distances are: Maghar - 27km, Kushinagar -51km, Kapilvastu - 97km, Lumbini (Nepal) - 124km, Samath-Varanasi - 215km. Shravasti - 203km.

st. joseph park

Father Rafael established the St. Joseph Church in 1860 as the first Catholic missionaries. The grandeur of this 150-year-old church continues to attract devotees.

radha krishna temple

The Radha Krishna Temple, located in Alinagar Market and considered one of the ancient temples of Gorakhpur, is about 250 years old. Despite its aged condition, the magnificent architecture of the temple, along with the Annapurna Dev Temple and Narvedeshwar Temple in the courtyard, remains a center of attraction.

suryakund dham

Believed to be a place of worship and rest for Lord Ram, Suryakund Dham stands out as one of the 26 Surya Kund temples in India. It is a rare sight since sun temples are uncommon. The main temple is situated in the middle of the tank and is surrounded by water on all sides.

jain temple

The Digambar Jain Temple is located in Aaryanagar at the heart of Gorakhpur. Legend has it that this temple is 250-300 years old. According to the inscriptions on the temple, it was built in 1853. This temple houses Jain religious texts, books, and also includes a hospice.

bangali kali badi

In 1786, Shri Phanindra Nath Sanyal, a guardian of the Mughal army, resigned from his position and turned to the worship of Kali Maa after receiving a statue. This black stone statue, dating back to the Paal Time period, is enshrined in Kali Badi, established in the place given by Shahmaruf.

st. marks church

Reverent H Stern arrived in Gorakhpur in 1854 and spent nearly 40 years there. In 1881, he founded the village of Sternpur and established St. Marks Church, which stands today as a tribute to him.

basiyadih devi sthal

This goddess's temple lies near the lines of Domingarh railway station. The temple was founded in 1653 by Shinet Kings. It houses temples dedicated to various deities, including Shitala Mata, Annapurna Devi, Maa Kali, and Maa Durga.

basantpur's sangi mosque

Constructed in 1680 during Aurangzeb's reign by Qazil Khalilahman, this mosque stands as an attractive example of contemporary architecture.

shahi jama masjid, urdu bazar

In 1680, Aurangazeb's son Mawazam Shah built the royal Jama Masjid when he came to Gorakhpur for hunting. At the same time, the city's name was changed from Gorakhpur to Moazzamabad. In 1801, the East India Company reinstated the name Gorakhpur for official purposes. Due to its distinctive construction, the mosque remains a center of attraction.

imambara

This Imambara is situated in Mohalla Miyan Bazar and was constructed in 1717 by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daulah at the request of Fakir Saiyad Roshan Ali Shah. Only in Gorakhpur can one find Gold and Silver Tazia placed in this Imambara. These Gold and Silver Tazia are carried around the city in a public procession every year during the occasion of Moharram.

tomb of mubarak khan

The Mazaar of Baba Mubarak Shah was built in 1074. Born in 1029 in Ajmer Sharief, Baba was revered by Syed Salar Masood Ghazi. Baba came to Gorakhpur and spread the message of brotherhood on Ghazi's request. He was martyred here at the age of 29.

st. andrews church

In 1998, the Bangal and North Western Railway (BNW Railway) company constructed the St. Andrews Church in Kaua Baag Railway. This stands as a remarkable example of architecture along with its reverence.

christ church

In 1824, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Williamson arrived in Gorakhpur. After gathering private donations in 1829, the church was built. This church stands as a wonderful example of architecture.

st. johns church

In 1831, Lord Bentinck, the then Governor General of India, granted 200 bighas of land to Reverend Wilkinson. This land was utilized for agriculture by the Christian community and is now known as Basharatpur. In 1835, the Christian community constructed St. John's Church, which remains a center of attraction due to its significance.

76 | uttar 76 | pradesh

mansarovar

Mansarovar, near Gorakhpur, was built by Raru king Rathore Mansingh in the tenth century. During the construction of Manasarovar, an ancient Shivling made of black stone was discovered. This Shivling was placed in the western corner by the King. The site also houses a large copper trident, a Parvati temple, and two sati places near the Shivling of Mansarovar.

mausoleum of khaki baba

Located in the bustling area of Chak Jalal on Bank Road, this site was a jungle 300 years ago. Baba came to Gorakhpur from Chitrakoot on the prayer of Aulia Fakir Syed Raushan Ali Shah. Baba, who spent 12 years in penance in Tulsigupha in Chitrakoot, wrote about 6000 posts on Ramcharit Manas, named Kallelini Tippani Granth, which is now unfortunately unavailable. Khaki Baba entered Samadhi alive at this place.

hanuman gadi

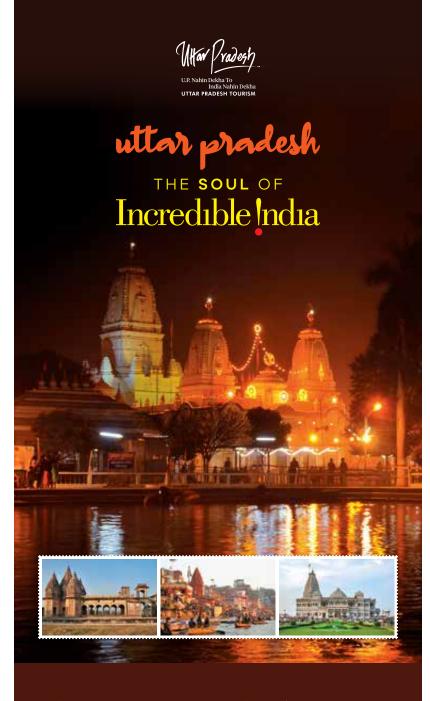
This ancient heritage site can be reached from the west side of Laldiggi Park (Nehru Park), to the far left of Herbert Dam. Though built in 1819, time has eroded its condition. The once grand gates have deteriorated, but they were restored with iron doors.

gorakhpur railway station

The world's longest platform is situated at Gorakhpur railway station. The architectural beauty of the railway station building is striking. Other attractions include Jain Temple-Nandan Bhawan, Jain Temple-Sethi Flour Mills Campus, Gurudwara Mohaddipur, and Veer Bahadur Singh Planetarium.

shri radha krishna sadhna mandir





Directorate of Uttar Pradesh Tourism

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

Website: www.uptourism.gov.in



excursions

tarkulha devi | 23km

Situated on Gorakhpur-Deoria State Highway-1, this local deity is closely associated with the freedom fighter Bandhu Singh. A month-long festival is organized here every year on the occasion of Chaitra Ram Navami.

chauri-chaura shaheed smarak | 25km

Situated on Gorakhpur-Deoria State Highway-1, this local deity is closely associated with the freedom fighter Bandhu Singh. A month-long festival is organized here every year on the occasion of Chaitra Ram Navami.

maghar | 27km

Located on N.H.28 in Basti District, Maghar is where the great Saint Kabir Dasji left for his heavenly abode. The mazar and samadhi sites of Kabir Dasji stand side by side, symbolising communal harmony.

kushinagar | 51km

Situated on N.H.28, Kushinagar is an international tourist destination closely associated with Lord Buddha. Lord Buddha delivered his last sermon at Matha Kunwar Temple, attained Nirvana at Mahaparinirvana Temple, and was cremated at Ramabhar Stupa.

ramabhar stupa was built on the spot where he was cremated by the malla people



mukti path | 55km

SLocated at Badhalganj, on the bank of Ghaghra (Saryu), Mukti Path is a unique place with a scientific cremation facility and a 52-feet-high statue of Lord Shiva. It features Navgrah Vatika, a library, an earthen pot (Kalash) containing soil of important shaheeds, and memorials relating to various incidents between 1857 and 1942. The daily evening Aarti is a sight to behold.

sohagibarwa wildlife sanctuary | 56km

Drained by the Gandak, little Gandak, Pyas, and Rohin rivers, this sanctuary boasts numerous tals, swamps, and open grasslands. It's home to a variety of animals, including leopard, tiger, jungle cat, small Indian civet, deer, langur, blue bull, wild boar, and porcupine.

pawanagar | 72km

Believed to be the Nirvana place of Lord Mahavir, Pawanagar hosts a festival every year on the day after Diwali, commemorating Lord Mahavir's attainment of salvation.

kapilvastu | 97km

The former capital of the Shakya dynasty, Kapilvastu played a pivotal role in Lord Buddha's early life. A significant stupa with relics of Buddha discovered during excavations is located here, along with ruins of monasteries at Ganvaria.

lumbini, nepal | 124km

Lumbini, the birthplace of Lord Buddha, is situated in Nepal and can be accessed via the Sonauli Indo-Nepal Border.





nearest up tourism accommodation

U.P.S.T.D.C. Pathik Niwas, Kushinagar, Tel: 05564-273045

U.P.S.T.D.C. Tourist Bungalow, Sonauli Maharajganj, Tel: 05522-238201, 238516

U.P.S.T.D.C. Tourist Bungalow, Kapilvastu, Tel: 05544-261489

U.P.S.T.D.C. Tourist Bungalow, Gotha Bazar Dohrighat, Mau, Tel: 05461-232364

tourist information office

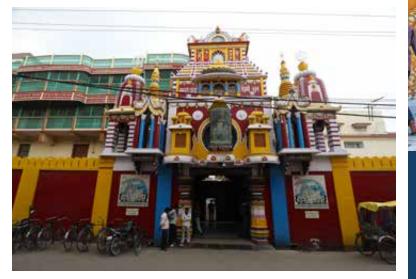
U.P. Govt. Tourist Information Counter, Platform No.-1, Gorakhpur Railway Station

U.P. Govt. Tourist Office, Carmel Road, Civil Lines, Gorakhpur, Tel: 0551-2335450, 2203687











Directorate of Uttar Pradesh Tourism

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brijghat

DISTRICT HAPUI

hapur

Established in 963 AD by Raja Haridatt, Hapur was initially named Haripur. After the Mahabharata war, King Parikshit generously donated a portion of this region to a Brahmin, and during times of distress, the Pandavas sought shelter with this Brahmin family. Since then, it came to be known as Haridatt's Kheda, which eventually evolved into the present-day name, Hapur. Hapur is located 34 km from Ghaziabad and 60 km from Delhi. The surrounding cities are Meerut, Bulandshahr and Ghaziabad. The eastern boundary of the city is formed by the River Ganges. There are many famous tourist attractions in the district including Brijghat, Gadh Mukteshwar, Shahid Smarak, Nakka Kuan, Ganga Temple and Mukteshwar Mahadev Temple among others. The Pilkhua region of the district is known as the 'power loom city' of India.

places of interest

garhmukteshwar

Situated on the banks of the holy river Ganga, 68km from Ghaziabad, Garhmukteshwar is a revered pilgrim centre. Also referred to as Khandavi Van and Shiva Vallabhpur, it being an important centre of the Vallabh cult, Garhmukteshwar has been associated with mythology. It is said that this was the place where King Shivi, an ancestor of Lord Rama, had passed the fourth period of his life as an ascetic. Later, with the help of renowned sage Parshuram, he built a temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is also believed that two disciples of Lord Vishnu had achieved salvation at Shiva Vallabhpur, hence it came to be known as Ganamukteeshwar. With time it became Garhmukteshwar. During the Mahabharat period, this place was

an important centre of trade and also formed part of the capital of Hastinapur State. Garhmukteshwar and its twin city, Brijghat have over 100 temples. It is also famous for its big annual fair.

mukteshwar mahadev temple

The ancient Shiva temple, said to be built by King Shivi, stands with the Shiva Linga established by sage Parshuram. This Shiva Linga is known as Mukteshwar Mahadev.

meerabai-ki-reti

The sandy stretch of land opposite Mukteshwar Mahadev Temple where Meerabai of Udaipur had stayed for Ganga Snan, is known as Meerabai-ki-Reti. Meerabai had built a temple here.

nahush koop | nakka kuan

It is said that after getting salvation King Nahush had performed a Yajna here and had constructed a well (Baoli) in the premises of Mukteshwar Mahadev Temple. Water in this well comes from the Ganges itself. The well is famous as Nahush Koop or Nakka Kuan.

ganga temple

It is an ancient temple dedicated to the sacred Ganga which used to flow past this temple. The temple stands on top of a mound. Earlier, the temple had 101 stairs cascading down to the Ganges of which 85 still exist. The temple houses the idol of Mother Ganga and a unique white stone idol of Lord Bramha.

old mukteshwar temple

There is another Mukteshwar temple in which Ravana is believed to have offered prayers. The Shiva Linga in this temple is said to be of ancient origin.

jama masjid

It is an ancient mosque, built in 1283 AD by Ghayasuddin Balban.

brij ghat

Brij Ghat is a part of Garhmukteshwar and is famous for its temples numbering about one hundred. Shri Krishna Ashram, Vedant Temple, Lord Hanuman Temple, Gita Bhawan etc. are the prominent attractions. Big fairs are held here every year on Kartik Poornima (Nov) and Jyestha Dussehra (May).



general information

area 32 sq. km.

Population 13,38,211 (2011 Census)
Altitude 223 mtrs. above sea level

Season October-March

Clothing (Summer) Cottons; (Winter) Woollens

Language Hindi, English

STD code 05731 Garhmukteshwar; 0122 Hapur

Festival Kartik Poornima Meta Ganga Dussehra

accessibility

Air Nearest airport is Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.

Rail Nearest railway stations are Garhmukteshwar - 1km and

rijghat - 6km.

Road Some important road distances are: Parikshitgarh - 31km, Bulandshahar - 50km, Meerut - 52km, Hastinapur - 60km,

Ghaziabad - 65km, Delhi - 85km.

excursions

hastinapur | 60km

sardhana | 70km



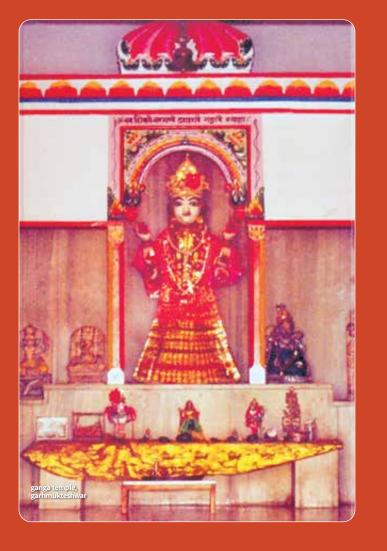
fact file

up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Delhi Road, Garhmukteshwar, Tel: 8859096644, Tel: 9720733445

nearest tourist information office

UP Govt. Regional Tourist Office, 2nd Floor, MDA Building, Meerut, **Tel: 0121-2656164**





Directorate of Uttar Pradesh Tourism

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010 Tel: **91-522-2308993**

Website: www.uptourism.gov.in









Hardoi is the westernmost district of Awadh.lts eastern border is formed by the Gomti River, which separates it from Sitapur and Lakhimpur Kheri districts. To the south, it borders Lucknow and Unnao districts. On the west, its border is formed partly by the Sendha river until it joins the Ramganga, and then the district border cuts south to the Ganges, which then forms the western boundary the rest of the way. Lying on the Ganga-Yamuna doab, Hardoi is a market for grain and other crops. Its industries include sugar milling, the processing of potassium nitrate, and woodworking. Hardoi district was first formed after the British annexed Awadh in February 1856, and it was originally called Mallanwan district because its headquarters were at Mallanwan. After the 1857 uprising the seat was moved to Hardoi due to its more central location.

places of interest

victoria memorial

Victoria Memorial Building is the Hardoi Signature Building located in Hardoi district. In 1877, when Queen Victoria was empressed, the Victoria Memorial building was constructed in India, one of which is located in Kolkata and the other in Hardoi. At present, the Hardoi Club operates in this building. In 1929, Mahatma Gandhi addressed a huge public meeting in the Victoria Memorial Building complex in Hardoi, in which about 4000 people attended.

Others: Raja Sadrajho, Raja Narpati Singh Memorial and Tomb of Diler Khan.

hatya haran tirth

It is believed that Lord Shri Ram took a bath to get rid of the guilt of killing Brahma after the killing of Ravana. It is believed that a person who takes a bath in the murder pool will be free from sin.

shravan devi temple

Legend has it that Mata Sati sacrificed her life after being consumed in the fire of the yagna when she could not bear the insult of Lord Shiva in the yagna of Daksha, her father. Lord Shiva started traveling all over the world,

crying in compassion, carrying Sati's body. Fearing the destruction of the entire universe because of this event that led to Lord Shiva's inconsolable condition, the gods and goddesses went to Lord Brahma and Lord Vishnu. Realising the danger, Lord Vishnu acted without further delay and cut Sati's body into many pieces with a strike of his chakra. The pieces of Sati's body, clothes, and ornaments fell everywhere on earth, giving rise to the shakti peeths at those places. Where the ear of Mata Sati fell, it was named Shrayan Damini Devi.

sankat haran temple

Devotees of Lord Shiva across the country have faith in the ancient Shiv Temple located about 20 km from the district headquarters. This temple, situated in Sakha village, is known as "Shiva Sankat Haran Temple Sakaha." Throughout the month of Sawan, there is a festive atmosphere here. A large gathering of Kanwariyas and Shiva devotees is seen here. It is believed that the sufferings of Lord Shiva's devotees are alleviated here, which is why the temple is called Shiva Sankat Haran Shivalaya.

Others: Baba Temple, Prahlad Kund, St. James Church, Bawanpuri (Surajkund) and Nakatia Devi Temple etc.

cultural heritage

Festivals like Deepawali | Dussehra | Ram Navami | Holi | Rakshabandhan | Makar Sankranti | Basant Panchami | Eid | Bakrid | Muharram etc. are celebrated with great enthusiasm.

Craft Handicraft Kalabattu thread (thread made of metal) is the act of embroidery on fabric, the work of kamdani and marori. Music Regional | folk music Dance Regional | folk dance Others Sandy Bird Sanctuary, Bundi's laddoo of Sandila





DISTRICT HATHRAS

hathras

Hathras is a major district in the Braj region. It is believed that Lord Krishna used to graze his cows and engage in Raas Leela with his Gopis and friends here. Hathras district is connected to Krishna Nagar Mathura, which is why it is also known as "Braj Ki Dehri". Hathras is situated in the northwest part of the state and surrounded by Aligarh, Mathura, and Agra districts. Two major rivers in Hathras are Sengar and Karban. The Sengar River is the tributary of river Yamuna, originating in Aligarh district. The name of the river carries the legacy of Sengar Rajput clan who were believed to be migrated around this region from Rajasthan.

There are several prominent tourist attractions in this area, including Hathras Fort, Shri Dauji Maharaj Temple, Bhadrakali Temple, Vyagra Temple, Taragarh Devi Temple, and Mangalayatan Tirthdham, among others



places of interest

shri dauji maharaj temple

Shri Dauji Maharaj Temple, located in the Nayaganj area of the city, is the main religious place of Hathras, in which the statues of Mata Revati, Balram are installed. Due to being the temple of Dauji Maharaj, the brother of Lord Krishna, this temple is called the temple of Dauji Maharaj. Every year in the month of September, a fair is organized by the temple

committee in which lakhs of devotees come, which lasts for about fifteen days. On this occasion, cultural programs are also organized here.

teerthdham manglaytan

Teerthdham Mangalayatan is a Jain pilgrimage complex, promoted and developed by Shri Adinath Kund-Kund Kahan Digamber Jain Trust, at Aligarh, India. Rather than being just a group of temples.





laccomodation

There are many budget and convenient hotels operating in the city. Detailed information can be obtained from UP Tourism Office 64 Taj Road, Agra.

accessibility

The nearest airport is Kheria Agra which is located at a distance of about 45 km from Hathras. Hathras city is well connected by road transport and rail. Also, Yamuna Express and Lucknow Expressway can also be reached to Hathras. The distance of major cities is Delhi (200 km), Lucknow (380 km), Kanpur (320 km).

Major Dishes and Food of Hathras: Along with Khurchan and Rabri, asafoetida is also famous in Hathras district.

Handicraft: Metal craft (brass) and glass beads.

Jalaun District is a part of the Jhansi Division. The district lies entirely within the level plains of Bundelkhand, north of the hill country, and is almost surrounded by the Yamuna River, which forms the northern boundary of the district, and its tributaries the Betwa, which forms the southern boundary of the district, and the Pahuj, which forms the western boundary. Home to Jalaunya Kurmi and Bhadauria clans in the earlier times, Jalaun district has witnessed history, right from the reign of the Mughals and Bundelas to the Britishers, and has finally taken its present form. It has rich agricultural presence in Uttar Pradesh with Orai as the headquarter. Therefore, Jalaun is even generally called Orai.



places of interest

fort rampura

Nestled deep in the Chambal ravines of Bundelkhand, stands the more than 600-year old Fort Rampura. After being in the family for fourteen generations, Raja Samar Singh and his family now offer Fort Rampura as a unique homestay destination for guests who wish to experience the true-blue feudal and country life of the erstwhile nobility of Bundelkhand. Well-connected to Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi, Delhi, Jaipur, Agra and Gwalior, this six- hundred-year-old ravine retreat provides an ideal getaway if you're looking for a short weekend break.

lanka minar

Kalpi is a town and a municipal board in Jalaun district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is on the right bank of the Yamuna. It is situated 78 kilometre south-west of Kanpur from which it is connected by both road and rail. The town was captured by the British in 1803, and after 1806 remained in British possession until India's independence in 1947.

Kalpi was a part of Bundelkhand Agency, formed in 1811, and also housed its headquarters from 1818 to 1824. During this period the political agent to Governor General of India was appointed and headquartered in Kalpi. The British East India Company made it one of their principal stations for providing "commercial investment". In May 1858 Hugh Rose (Lord Strathnairn) defeated here a force of Indian freedom fighters led by the Rani of Jhansi. The fortified post of Kalpi, the former residence of the rulers of Jalaun State, was dismantled in 1860 by the British and its place was taken by a market known as Whiteganj. There are many places for visiting like Vyas temple, Lanka Minar, 84 Gumbad and lots of Dargah like Khankah the Dargah of Sayyad Meer Tirmiji. Kalpi is also birthplace of Ved Vyas ji. There is a Kali Haveli and Rang Mahal of Beerbal that called Rang Mahal.

chaurasi gumbad

accessibility

Chaurasi Gumbad (84 domes) is a square nine domed structure in a walled courtyard with two graves under central dome. This Islamic architecture is believed to be a tomb of one of the Lodi Sultan. It has 84 door arches. Built of blocks of rubble the whole building is divided into square spaces as in a chessboard, by eight lines of pillars that are linked by arches and topped by a flat roof. The building has a dome of a height of 60 feet. Jaunpuri motifs can be seen in the wall of the Gumbad. It is located to the west of old Kalpi along with NH 25 towards Orai. This monument is a royal tomb from Medieval times (of Lodhi Sultans). In the ancient times Kalpi was known as Kalpriya Nagari. As time passed the name of the city was abbreviated to Kalpi. Kalpriyanagari is an ancient Indian city. It had a sun temple of the size of a football ground or even larger. It was in 4th century that King Vasudeva founded Kalpi. The town is said to be protected by Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh, the three chief Hindu Deities.

Air The nearest airport is located at Chakeri Kanpur. Which is about 115 km from Orai. Rail Orai has North-Central Railway Zone Road Agra - 300 km, Kanpur - 105 km, Jhansi - 114 km Famous dishes: Rasgulla of Orai, Gujiya of Kalpi, Halwa of Gawdde. Famous Art: Kalpi is the centre of local trade (mainly cereals, ghee, cotton) and produces handmade paper.

Major festivals, fairs and festivals: Eid ul Zuha, Barawafat, Gangaur, Chaiti

Navratri, Janmashtami, Dussehra, Sharad Purnima, Diwari Festival etc.

Purnima, Akti, Nag Panchami, (Rakhi) Rakshabandhan, Harchhath, Teej, Holi,

Folk music, folk dances: Deewari dance, Jaware, Phag, Alha etc.

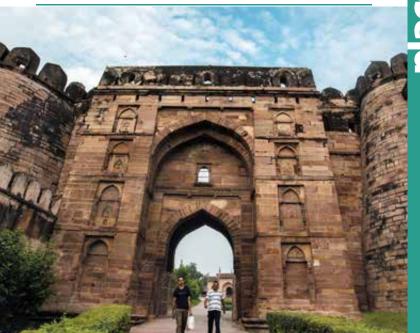




Jaunpur, 58km from Varanasi, was founded in the 14th century by Feroz Shah Tughlaq to perpetuate the memory of his cousin, Sultan Mohammad, whose real name was Jauna Khan. Later, around 1394 A.D., it became the centre of the independent Sharqui kingdom of Jaunpur, founded by Malik Sarvar. The Sharqui rulers were great patrons of art and architecture and constructed many ne tombs, mosques and madrasas here. Therefore, it also got renowned for its architectural grandeur and came to be also known as "Shiraz-e-Hind." Jaunpur was also an important centre of Islamic studies

The district's serene shores on the Adi Ganga Gomti have been a spiritual hub for sages and scholars, with echoes of Vedic chants resonating in its temples to this day. The city is known today for its jasmine oil, tobacco leaves, radish and Imarti. AJaunpur is home to many tourist attractions including Trilochan Mahadev Temple, Rameshwar Temple, Shitala Mata Chaukiya, Atala Masjid, Jhajhari Masjid and Shahi Quila, and Shahi Bridge among others.

jaunpur fort



atala masjid

This mosque represents the earliest and finest example of Sharqui architecture and conforms to the general plan of the orthodox mosque. Its construction started in 1377 but was completed in 1408, during the rule of Ibrahim Sharqui.

jama masjid

The last and biggest mosque of Jaunpur, it was built by Hussain Shah during 1458-79. This imposing structure, raised on a high plinth, encloses a 66m x 64.5m courtyard.

lal darwaza masjid

This mosque was constructed in around 1450 and is attributed to Bibi Raji, the queen of Sultan Mahmud Shah.

shahi bridge

(1)

6

Constructed by Munim Khan in 1568, this picturesque old bridge was built in typical traditional style over the Gomti river.

shitala chaukiya dham

This famous ancient temple is dedicated to Goddess Shitala. There is a holy pond nearby. Other places of interest include Shahi Quila, Khwabgah, Dargah Chishti, Panj-e-Sharief, Khalis Mukhlis Masjid, Jahangiri Masjid, Akbari Bridge, the tombs of the Sharqui Sultans and the meditation place of Guru Teg Bahadur at Chachakpur.

general information

Area 11.2 sq. km.
Population 4.476.072 (2011 Census)

Altitude 79.80m above sea level
Season October-March

Clothing Summer: Woollens; Winter: Cottons

Language Hindi, Urdu, English

Local transport Taxi | auto-rickshaw | cycle rickshaw

STD code 0545

Festival Durga Puja, Navratri, Id-ul-Fitr



excursions

trilochan mahadev temple | 40km

It is an ancient Shiva temple.

prayagraj | 99km

varanasi | 60km

accessibility

 Nearest airport is Lal Bahadur Shastri airport, Babatpur, Varanasi - 38km.

Rail Located on the Lucknow-Varanasi-Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Nagar section of Northern Railway, Jaunpur is connected with all major cities.

Road Jaunpur is easily accessible by road. Some of the major road distances are: Varanasi - approx 58km, Prayagraj - approx 110km, Gorakhpur - approx 166km, Lucknow - approx 228km.

fact file



nearest up tourism accommodation

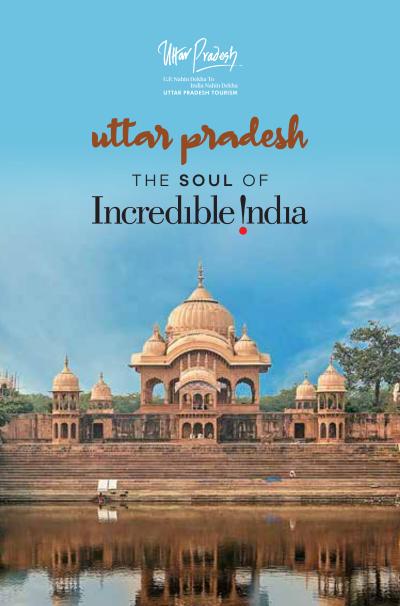
UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Parade Kothi Opp. Cantt. Railway Station, Varanasi, **Tel:** 0542-2208413, 2208545

nearest tourist information office

U.P. Govt. Tourist Office, Sanskratik Sankul, Urban Haat, Chauka Ghat, Varanasi

shahi bridge





Directorate of Uttar Pradesh Tourism

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

Website: www.uptourism.gov.in











Jhansi is the gateway to Bundelkhand and Uttar Pradesh for the tourists coming from Central, Western and Southern India. It was a stronghold of the Chandela kings but lost its glory after the downfall of the dynasty in the 12th century. It rose to prominence again in the 17th century under King Bir Singh Judeo of Orchha. However, its greatest claim to fame is its fiery Queen Rani Laxmi Bai, who, along with Jhalkari Bai, Gaus Khan and others, led forces against the British in 1857 and sacrificed her life for the cause of India's independence when she was only about 22 years old. She was an exceptional example of leadership and valour. She also raised a women's army of about 1000 women who were trained in horse-riding and operation of arms and ammunition, Later on, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Pandit Parmanand, Bhagwandas Mahaur etc. led the Freedom Movement from here. The doyens of Hindi literature, such as Acharya Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi, Maithilisharan Gupta, Vrindavanlal Verma, Siyaramsharan Gupta and famous musician Adil Khan, hockey wizard Dhyanchand too added glory to this city.

jhansi fort



jhansi fort

This 17th century fort was built by King Bir Singh Judeo of Orchha on top of a hill as an army stronghold. The fort has been a witness to the fiery battle led by Queen Laxmi Bai. There are temples of Lord Shiva and Ganesh inside the fort. The Karak Bijli and Bhawani Shanker canons of the Queen are also kept here.

sound and light programme at fort

The programme is based on the life of Rani Laxmi Bai and the First War of Independence of India in 1857.

state museum

Weapons, statues, dresses and photographs that represent the Chandela dynasty and a picture gallery of the Gupta period are the highlights of the museum. An exclusive gallery on Queen Rani Laxmi Bai is unique attraction.

monday closed

rani mahal

This was the palace of Rani Laxmi Bai which is a fine piece of traditional architecture, and has now been converted into a museum. It houses a collection of archaeological sculptures of the period between the 9th and 12th centuries.

lord ganesh temple

It is an old temple built by the Marathas. Rani Laxmi Bai's marriage ceremony rituals were performed here.

karguvanji jain temple

Situated on a foothill, it houses 14th century idol of Lord Parshvanath ji. Other places of interest are: Laxmi Tal, Narayan Bagh, Gangadhar Rao-ki-Chhatri, Goddess Kali Temple, Kaimasan Mata Temple, Lahar Devi Temple, Murli Manohar Temple, Ram-Janaki Temple, Jeevan Shah-ki-Mazar, Laxmi Bai Park, St. Jude's Shrine, Panchtantra Park etc.

general information

Area 5024 sq. km.

Population 1998603 (2011 Census)

Altitude 131m above sea level

Season October-March

Clothing Summer: Cottons; Winter: Woollens
Language Hindi, Urdu, Bundeli, English

Local transport Taxi | Tempo STD code 0510

Festival Kajli Teej, Bhaiya-Dooj, Jal- vihar (Mauranipur), Nav Durga

(Panch Koniya), Shivratri (Jhansi Fort), Ayurved Jhansi

Mahotsav (Nov-Dec)

excursions

pahuj dam | 8km

The Pahuj Dam and water fall on Pahuj river, is a beautiful picnic spot on Jhansi-Gwalior route.

sukwa-dhukwa | 9km

From Babina on N.H. 26. Dhukwa weir was built in 1909 with a tunnel below the Betwa river. One can see about one km. wide waterfall during the rainy season. It is a thrilling experience to see waterfall from back side and also from inside the tunnel.

garhmau lake | 12km

This is a 14 km long lake surrounded by the hillock, approachable from N.H.25 on Kanpur road behind the Medical College.

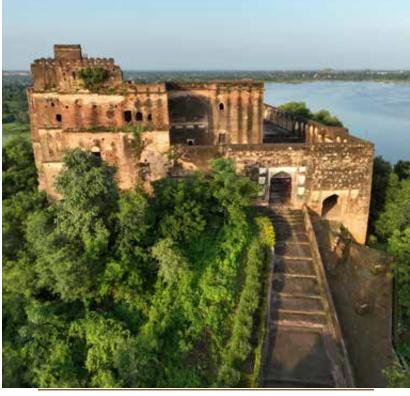
jarai-ka-math | 17km

On Jhansi-Khajuraho road. It is famous for its 9th Century temple with beautiful sensuous sculptures.

barua sagar lake and fort | 24km

On Jhansi-Khajuraho road. The place is named after the Barua Sagar Tal, a large lake created about 260 years ago when King Udit Singh of Orchhabuilt the embankment. The embankment structure is unique example of

architecture and engineering because it is 5 in 1 protection wall. Nearby are the remains of Chuna (Lime) Chakki which was constructed to prepare building material for construction of embankment wall. There is a beautiful waterfall in rainy season when lake is overflowing with water. There is also a fort which is picturesquely located at a height and gives a panoramic view of the lake. It was summer Palace of Rani Laxmi Bai.



baruasagar fort

orchha | mp - 18km

This 16th century city is situated on the banks of the Betwa river. The temple and palaces here are fine examples of Bundela architecture. Saket Museum, Ram Raja Temple, Chaturbhuj Temple and Betwa river front are worth visiting places.

parichha | 25km

On N.H. 25-Kanpur road, there is a dam built on the Betwa river. The area is rich in scenic beauty.



datia | mp - 28km

An old town, mentioned in the Mahabharata as Daityavakra. The Palace of King Bir Singh Ju Deo, famous Shri Peetambara Devi Siddhapeeth and Shiva temple of Mahabharata era are the attractions here.

sonagiri | 45km

(M.P.) Having 77 Jain temples stand on the slope of a hill. Among the temple, dedicated to Lord Chhatranath ji, is the most beautiful.

pawagiri | 45km

It is a famous Jain site.

jakhlaun boat club

About 25km from the district H.Q. Lalitpur, it is on the beautiful bank of River Betwa. The boat club is an ideal picnic and paddle boating spot. It is also accompanied by a beautiful park and VIP Guest House.

talbehat and matatila | 50km

There is a vast Mansarover Lake situated on the Jhansi-Lalitpur-Deogarh highway at Talbehat. An ideal picnic spot for boating and recreation. On the bank of the lake are Fort of Mardan Singh, Hazaria Mahadev Temple and ghats. 10km away is Matatila water reservoir built on the Betwa river.

tehrauli fo

barua sagar lake and fort

samthar fort | 70km

It is fairly well maintained Fort. The royal gold throne, gilded palanquin's displayed inside the Fort are major attractions.

todi fatehpur | 70km

A massive fort on a hillock surrounded by three stone walls which houses Gusai Mahal, Ranwas, Rajgarh Palace and the four-storeyed Rang Mahal Palace which is embellished with fine paintings.

kalpi | 142km

A famous historic town associated with the war of Independence in 1857. Mantrana Kaksha, Vyas Tila Temple, New Vyas Temple, Lanka Minar are to be seen.

rampura fort and jagmanpur fort | 170km

Situated in the district Jalaun. major attractions here are natural rural scenic beauty, 5 river confluence famous as Pachnada and the Yamuna river bank. Heritage accommodation is available in the Fort. Nearby is Jagmanpur Fort, another heritage property.

accessibility

Nearest airports : Gwalior - 98km, Khajuraho - 178km.

ail Jhansi has direct and fast trains in all directions of India and is a maior Rail Junction of India.

major Rail Junction of India

Jhansi, on National Highways 25 and 26, is linked by a good network of roads. Some major road distances are: Orchha - 18km, Datia -28km, Lalitpur - 100km, Shivpuri - 100km, Kalpi - 142km, Khajuraho -176km, Kanpur - 220km, Agra - 221km, Lucknow - 297km, Delhi - 414km.

deogarh | 133km

mahoba | 155km

chitrakoot | 270km

kalinjar | 280km

Other interesting excursions include Gwalior - 97km, Shivpuri - 100km, Chanderi - no km, Orai - 115km, Charkhari - 180km.







UPSTDC Hotel Veerangana, Exhibition Ground, Shivpuri Road, Tel: 0510-2442402, Fax: 2449473

shopping

The main shopping areas are Sadar Bazar, Sipri Bazar and Manik Chowk

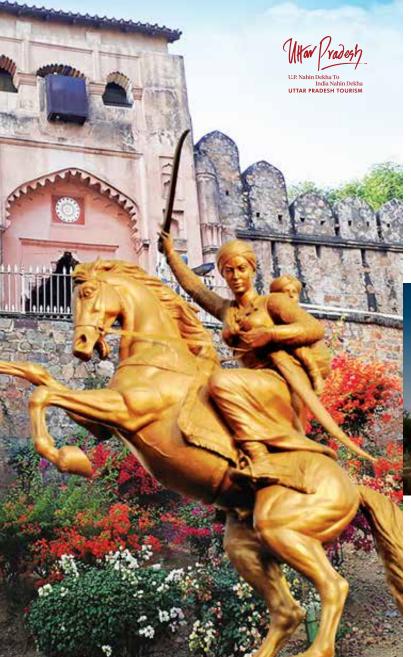
tourist information offices

Timings: 10:00am - 5:00pm

UP Govt. Regional Tourist Office, Hotel Veerangana Campus, Near Circuit House, **Tel: 0510-2441267**

UP Govt. Tourist Information Centre, Jhansi Railway Station



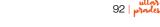


Directorate of Uttar Pradesh Tourism

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

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Situated on the banks of the river Ganges, Kannauj is a multi-faceted city famous in the world for its perfumes and history. Kannauj is among the most ancient places in India with a rich archaeological and cultural heritage. The ancient name of this place is Kanyakubja and has been a centre for Indian politics, art, and culture since the Vedic era. On September 18, 1997, Kannauj was established as a new district. Since then, Kannauj has been steadily advancing on the path of progress. The district is home to various architectural marvels and tourist destinations including Gaurishankar Temple, Annpurna Mandir, Dargah Haji Sharif, Lakh Bahosi Bird Sanctuary and Ganga Ghat, Archaeological Museum among others.



places of interest

gauri shankar temple

Gauri Shankar Temple of Kannauj has mythological and historical significance. The sculptures installed here are from the seventh to the ninth century.

dargah haji sharif

Haji Sharif ji was a well-known Sufi saint, who is still famous as Baba Haji. They are related to Jindaan.

lakh bahosi sanctuary

The Lakh Bahosi bird of Kannauj is famous all over the country. Lakh Bahosi bird can be reached via Indragarh, located at a distance of about 32 km from Kannauj on the Bihar-Kanpur-Delhi National Highway.

river ganga

River Ganga flows north of Kannauj. Here the confluence of Ganga and Kalindri rivers takes place.

other important tourist

Other important tourist places of the district include Raja Jaichandra's Fort, Museum of Archeology, Ajaypal Temple, Khemkali Temple, Ruins of Rajgiri, Fort of Bishungarh, Panchavati Temple of Tirwa.

accessibility

Nearest Airport: Chakeri, Kanpur Nagar (about 75 km)

Rail Kannauj Station (about 01 km from headquarters)

Road Bus Stand (about 01 km from headquarters)

Famous dishes such as sweets, snacks, snacks, food, etc. <u>Gatta of Kanna</u>uj

Famous arts such as handicrafts (sarees, woodwork, carpets, pottery, embroidery, brass, carving, glass work), folk music, folk dance, etc.

Manufacture & production of perfumes.

Major festivals, fairs and festivals etc.
Holi, Deepawali, Dussehra, Kartik Purnima, Makar Sankranti Mela etc.





4 | pradesh

DISTRICT KANPUR DEHAT

kanpur dehat

Situated on the banks of the Ganga river, Kanpur Dehat is known for its agricultural heritage and cultural significance. Kanpur Dehat is surrounded by districts Kanpur-Nagar, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Etawah, and Kannauj. River Yamuna divides Kanpur Dehat & Jalaun. The name Kanpur is a transformed version of its original name Kanhapur given by the two rulers Hindu Singh of Sachendi and Ghanshyam Singh of Ramaipur The british ruler Hobson Johnson found the word difficult to pronounce, and he changed it to Cawnpore. Later, it came close to its name as Kanpur. Kanpur was divided into two districts, namely Kanpur-Nagar and Kanpur-Dehat, in 1977. Reunited again in year 1979. Again seperated in year 1981. The district is dotted with several tourist attractions including many Kos Minars, Muktadevi Temple, Katyani Devi Temple, Durvasa Rishi Ashram, Shukla Talab and Sumbaha Shaktipeeth among others.



places of interest

shukla pond, akbarpur

There is a beautiful and famous pond built by Amil Sheetal Shukla of Nawab Almas Ali Khan of Jehanabad. In 1857, seven people were hanged by the British on a neem tree near Shukla Talab. There is also a big fort here.

kos minars

Since Mughal road (Grand Trunk Road) passes through it, there are many Kos Minar in the district. Some of them are protected monuments, notable

of them are at Bhognipur, Chapar Ghata, Deosar, Gaur, Halia, Jallapur Sikandara, Pailwaru, Pitampur, Raigawan, Rajpur, Sankhiln Buzurg, Sardarpur.

mukta devi temple

This temple is situated at Moosanagar, in Kanpur Dehat, on the bank of Yamuna River and is approximately 100-150 feet above from the level of Yamuna River. Many legends are associated with the inception of the temple. Musanagar was famous as the capital of King Bali. The town was named Muktanagar because of this centuries-old Mukteshwari temple. According to the legend, to conquer the second kingdom, King Bali had organized an Ashwamedha Yagya, apart from 99 other Yagyas here. People believe that the Devi appears in three different forms through the day - a child, a young lady, and an elderly lady.

durvasa rishi ashram

Durvasa Ashram is located in Nagoghi village on the banks of Sengur river, 5 km from Boraur town of Malasa block. The natural beauty of the ashram is worth seeing. According to legend, Durvasa Rishi had come here to perform penance before Suryavanshi King Dilip of the epic period and used to go to Bithoor (Brahmavarta) every day to bathe in the Ganges. Chandragupta Vikramaditya had built a beautiful temple in the Durvasa Rishi Ashram during the Gupta dynasty around 500 BC.

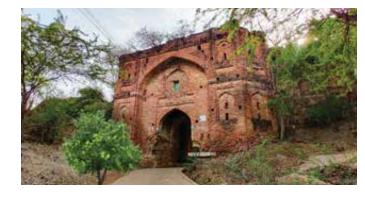
katyayni devi temple

The famous Kanpur Dehat Katriyani Devi Temple is located in Kathri village, 6 km south of Shahjahanpur village, in the hilly northern part of Yamuna river reachable by GT road. A big fair is organized in this temple during Navratri.

mukta devi temple | durvasa rishi ashram | katyayani devi temple | shukla pond in akbarpur | shrine of dhamgarh baba in rasulabad | naradagram site | shri parshuram ji temple | baneshwar temple (baripal) | bajrang bali temple (barour) site | chaturbhuj temple in magalpur | akbarpur baba sagar kamari | pargana | puranic temple badedev mahadev village levamau tehsil pukhraya | swami bhaskanand ji's samadhi temple and sumbaha shaktipeeth | chaparghata etc.

shs preparing spices





accessibility

Air Nearest Airport: Chakeri, Kanpur Nagar (about 52 km)

Rail Pukhrayan Railway Station (about 10 km)

Road Mati Bus Stand (about 01 km from headquarters)

Famous dishes such as sweets, snacks, snacks, food, etc. amosa, Laddu, Khasta

Famous arts such as handicrafts (sarees, woodwork, carpets, pottery, embroidery, brass, carving, glass work), folk music, folk dance, etc.

Manufacture of aluminium metal utensils, daily use items.

Major festivals, fairs and festivals etc. Holi, Deepawali, Dussehra, Kartik Purnima, Makar Sankranti fair etc.





Kanpur, situated on the bank of the holy river Ganga, is an important industrial centre of Uttar Pradesh and is known for its historical and religious past. The present Jajmau area is believed to be situated on the mound where the capital of the Pauranic King Yayati existed. The present city of Kanpur was founded by Raja Hindu Singh of Sachendi Estate and was originally known as Kanhpur. Later, it became a strategic and business centre during the British period and a large garrison was established here. During the war of independence of 1857, and afterwards too, Kanpur played an important role in the freedom struggle of India. Great heroes like Nana Saheb, Tatyan Tope, Ajimullah Khan, Jwala Prasad, Azijan Bai, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi have been associated with this city.



J. K. Temple

The propagation of Hindi also owes much to this city as great litterateurs' like Acharya Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi, Pratap Narayan Mishra, Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, 'Sanehi', 'Naveen', 'Parshad' etc. have propagated the cause from the city.

Today it is a flourishing commercial and industrial centre as a large number of leather, textile, plastic and other factories are located here. The city is also an important centre for production and supply of defence equipment.

jajmau

The mound of Jajmau, on the eastern end of the city, Kanpur-Lucknow highway occupies a prominent place among ancient sites of the region. Excavations of the mound undertaken during 1957-58 unearthed antiquities ranging from 600 B.C. to 1600 A.D. Jajmau, known as Siddhapuri in ancient times, is believed to have been a capital city during the reign of King Yayati and the high mound over-hanging the Ganga is said to be the site of his fort. Today, Jajmau houses the Lord Siddhanath and mother Siddha Devi temples and the mausoleum of Makhdum Shah Ala-ul-Haq, the famous Sufi Saint, built by Firoz Shah Tughlaq in 1358. A mosque built by Kulich Khan in 1679 also stands here.

j.k. temple (radha-krishna temple)

Built by the J.K. Trust in Kamlanagar area. This architectural delight is a unit of ancient and modern architecture. The even level roofs have been provided with adequate small ventilation for sufficient light and air. Among the five shrines that the temple has, the central one is consecrated to Shri Radha- Krishna and the others are adorned with the idols of Lord Narmadeshwar and Lord Hanuman.

Kanpur Zoo

The **Kanpur Zoo** in Azad Nagar, Nawabganj locality, opened on 4th February,1974, ranks among one of the best zoological gardens of the country. It is an ideal place for outing and picnics.

kamla retreat

It is under the possession of the Singhania family and is a beautiful spot of the city in the Civil Lines. There is a swimming pool which has equipment for producing artificial waves and attractive arrangement for lighting. Besides, a park and a canal with facilities for boating, a zoo is also maintained. It also houses a museum which has a good collection of historical and archaeological artefacts. Visitors are allowed only with prior permission from Deputy General Manager (Administration), Kamla Tower.

monday closed

jain glass temple

This highly decorated temple with glass and enamel work is situated in Maheshwari Mahal behind the Kamla Tower. Special activities: Aug 24th to 31st every year.

phool bagh

It is a large park in the heart of the city on the Mall Road. In the centre of the park is a building known as Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi Memorial (KEM Hall). Phool Bagh is now known as Ganesh Udyan.

nana rao park

To the west of Phool Bagh is the Nana Rao Park where the Bibighar episode had taken place during the 1857 war of independence. The Park was renamed as 'Nana Rao Park' after independence.

goddess tapeshwari temple

A little away from the Birhana road, this famous temple is dedicated to Goddess Tapeshwari and Dash Mahavidyas (ten forms of Goddess).

general information

3005 sq.km. 45.72.951 (2011 Census) Altitude 126m above sea level

Season November-March Clothing Summer: Cottons; Winter: Woollens

Language

STD code

Festival

Bus | Taxi | Tempo | Auto-rickshaw Local transport

> Kartik-Poornima (Nov), Magh Poornima (Jan), Makar Sankranti Mela (Jan), Ganga Mela (March)

prayag narayan temple-shivala

Near Bara Chauraha, in a huge complex stands this temple. It is built in South Indian style and is dedicated to Lord Laxminarayan-Sripatiji. There is a market around the Shivala which is very famous among the citizens.

kailash temple-kali templechhinnamasta temple

The Kailash Temple complex, adjacent to Shivala, is dotted with several temples. In the same locality, there are two other important temples dedicated to Goddess Kali and Goddess Chhinnamasta. The latter one is unique as it opens only on Saptami, Ashtami and Navami of Navratras.

anandeshwar temple, parmat

On the bank of the holy Ganga at Parmat, this old temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. Idols of Goddess Durga, Lord Kartikeya and other gods are also installed here.

ahats

There are many ghats in Kanpur on the bank of Ganga. Some important ones are Sarsaiya Ghat having the temples and Manji Saheb Gurudwara; Nanarao Ghat, Sati Chaura Ghat, Bhairay Ghat, Ram Ghat, Sawaldas Ghat, Siddhnath Ghat, Parmath Ghat, Guptar Ghat, Rani Ghat etc.

varahi devi temple bara devi

Another famous temple of Kanpur, situated in Kidwai Nagar area, is popularly known as Bara Devi temple.



lord bhairavii temple

Situated at the Bhairay Ghat on the bank of Ganga, it is an ancient temple.

lord hanuman temple, panki

It is an ancient and renowned temple of city dedicated to Lord Hanuman, situated in the Panki area.

lord shani temple

This popular temple is situated near the Chunnigani crossing.

kanpur memorial church

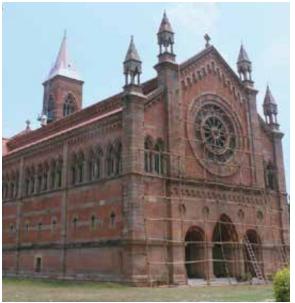
Built in 1875, it was designed by Walter Granville, an architect of the East Bengal Railway. The Kanpur Memorial Church has a uniqueness of its own. In a separate enclosure to the east of the church is the Memorial Garden, where a handsomely carved Gothic screen, designed by Henry Yule, stands. Its centre is occupied by a beautifully carved figure of an angel, the symbol of peace.

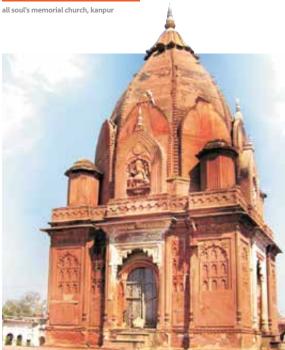
Other places of interest are Vankhandeshwar Temple, Buddha Devi Temple, Siddhi Vinayak Temple, Kherepati Temple, Keertangarh Gurudwara (Gumti No.5), Digamber Jain Temple, Moti Jheel-Tulsi Upvan-Children Park, Shyam Hari Singhania Art Gallery, Ram Lala Temple (Rawatpur), Somnath Temple (Kalyanpur), Micky House, Jhoole Lal Temple etc.

lord bhairay temple, bhairay ghat









shiva temple at bithoor

accessibility

- iir Chakeri airport, Kanpur 18km and Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport, Lucknow - 80km.
- **Rail** Kanpur is well connected to all the major cities of the country by express/superfast trains.
 - Kanpur is well connected with other important towns. It is situated on National Highway No. 2 on the Delhi-Agra-Prayagraj-Kolkata route and on National Highway No. 25 on the Lucknow-Jhansi-Shivpuri route. Some important road distances are: Lucknow 87km, Prayagraj 193km, Jhansi 222km, Agra 269km, Varanasi 329km, Khajuraho 398km.

excursions

Unnao | 16km

Unnao district has a number of historical and religious places, namely Pariyar (said to have been the Ashram of Saint Valmiki where Goddess Sita lived during her exile), Doundiyakhera (associated with great martyr of the first war of independence, Rav Rambaksh Singh), Buxer (having ancient Goddess Chandika Temple), Bangarmau (having a beautiful



temple of Goddess Raj Rajeshwari), Takia (famous for the Mazar of Mohabbat Shah and Shiva Temple, a big fair is held here every year and Badarka (associated with the great martyr Chandra Shekhar Azad).

bithoor | 22km

lucknow 87km

angira ashram | 25km

This Ashram is in Ankui village near Bithoor where, it is believed, sage Angira, one of the seven Vedic sages, used to meditate. Nearby is an ancient Lord Jagannath temple having an idol made of wood which is similar to the one in the Lord Jagannath Temple of Orissa.

sobhan sarkar temple | 30km

On Kalyanpur-Shivpuri route, this complex has temples of Lord Hanuman, Lord Shiva and Lord Krishna.

nawabganj bird sanctuary | 45km

On the Lucknow-Kanpur Highway, this bird sanctuary attracts rare Siberian migratory birds. Accommodation: UPSTDC Priya-darshini Motel.

bhitargaon | 59km

On the Ghatampur - Sarh road, Bhitargaon is mainly known for its ancient brick temple, a unique specimen of brick architecture of the early Gupta period. Dating back to the first half of the first century A.D., the temple is the oldest extant roofed Hindu shrine with a high Shikhara. It is protected under ancient monuments preservation act. Nearby are Behta Buzurg and Nimbia Khera places famous for their old Lord Jagnnath & Shiva Temples.

musanagar | 65km

The ancient site of Musanagar has a temple of Goddess Mukta Devi which is said to have been built by the mythological King Bali.

kannauj | 80km

Once the capital of King Harshavardhan's empire, today the town is the centre of the Indian essence (ittar) industry. Gauri Shankar Temple, Ajaipal Temple, ruins of King Jaichand's fort, Makhdoom Jahania, Rauza Balapir and Rauza Mehandi, Museum etc. are the main attractions here.

fact file



up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Nanarao, Smarak Park, Tourist Bungalow, Bithoor, **Tel: 9415013609**

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Mandhana, Tatya Ganj (12km), **Tel:** 9415013609

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Fatehpur Roshnai, Rania (24km), Tel: 9415013365

UPSTDC Priyadarshini Motel, Kanpur-Lucknow Road Nawabganj, **Tel: 9415013041**

shopping

Kanpur is famous for its leather good. The city centre also offers the shoppers a delightful array of State Emporia, viz.: UPICA, UP Handlooms Emporium, Phulkari, Punjab Emporium, Manjusha and Bengal Emporium on The Mall.

tourist information office

UP Govt. Tourist Office, 16/99, K.E.M. Hall, Phool Bagh, Kanpur

uttar pradesh archaeological survey of india sites

Lona Cross Garden, Katehri Bagh Cantt.

Memorial Well Garden, Company Bagh - Mall Road

Sawada Kothi Monument, C.O.D.Crossing

Subedar-Ka-Talab, Chunniganj

Kacheri Cemetery, Civil Lines

Kanpur Dehat

Brick Temple, Kanchilipur

Temple of Phoolmati Devi, Bihupur

Brick Temple, Nebiakhera Bhadowara

Ancient Brick Temple, Bhitargaon

Jagannath Temple





uttar pradesh archaeological survey of india sites

Bujang Brick Temple - Mahadeo Baba, Parauli

Sanskrit Inscription in the well of Gayadin, Sukal Subanpur, Billur

Tomb of Sandal Shah, Bichhaipur

Two Ancient Brick Temple, Khurda

Dhurv Mound, Bithoor

u.p. state protection & conservation sites in kanpur

Jajmau Ancient Mound, Jajmau

Tikait Rai Shiv Temple, Bithoor

King Tikait Rai, Baradari, Bithoor

Valmiki Ashram, Bithoor

Nana Farnavish Ancient Mound, Bithoor





Helpline: 1860-180-1364, Website: www.uptourism.gov.in www.uttarpradesh.gov.in



Website: http://www.uptourism.gov.in









Bithoor, described as Brahmavarta in ancient scriptures, lies 22km from Kanpur, on the road to Kannauj. Situated on the banks of the holy Ganga, this secluded, tranquil place is full of religious and historical significance. It is believed that after the destruction of the Universe and its subsequent restoration by Lord Vishnu, Bithoor was chosen by Lord Brahma as his abode. It is also said to be the place where Dhruv, the legendary child who grew up to be revered as the constant Northern star, meditated and acquired divine insight.

However, it is with the famous epic Ramayana that Bithoor is more closely associated and hence also known as Ramale. Saint Valmiki meditated, and later wrote the immortal epic-Ramayan here. It is also the birthplace of Lord Rama's sons, Lav and Kush. It was here that they spent their childhood. Later, they were reunited with their father in Bithoor. More recently, Bithoor has been associated with Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi and Nana Saheb Peshwa, who played a key role in the first war of Independence in 1857. They had spent their early childhood in Bithoor where they learnt the skills of warfare.

brahmavart ghat



valmiki ashram

There is a small pond inside Valmiki Ashram, famous as Sita Kund. Sita Rasoi is still preserved here, near which stands 'Swarga Nasaini' or Deep Malika Stambha, a tower studded with niches all around for illumination. The tower has about 48 steps leading to its top which is surmounted by a cupola, from where one can have a panoramic view of the entire area.

brahmavart ghat

Bithoor is also famous for its Ghats and was once known as 'Bavan Ghaton ki Nagari' (City of 52 Ghats). Brahmadwar Ghat is considered to be the holiest of all Ghats of Bithoor. The Brahmeshwar Mahadev Temple, Brahma-ki-Khoonti, believed to be installed by Lord Brahma, and a horseshoe nail embedded in the steps of the Ghat are objects of special reverence.



valmiki ashram

patthar ghat

The foundation stone of this red sandstone Ghat was laid by Tikait Rai, a minister of the old Awadh State. There is a big temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. The Shiva Linga in the temple is made of "Kasauti" or the philosopher's stone.

dhruva teela

This is believed to be the place where Dhruva, the legendary child, meditated standing on one leg and was blessed by God that he would shine for all times as a star.

palace of nana saheb

The palace of Nana Saheb, a hero of the First War of Independence, was reduced to rubble in 1857. The only traces remaining of it are large well heads and broken palace walls. Next to the Nana Saheb palace a new facility of UP Tourism has come up with 08 cottages, huge parks, restaurants, fountains, canteen, museum & an open air theatre.

Other places of interest include Tripura Sundari Temple, Gyaneshwar Mahadeva Temple, Mahakaleshwar Temple, Pantha Devi Temple, Ram-Janaki Temple, Pataleshwar Shiva Temple, Lav-Kush Ashram, Gajanan Temple, Balaji Temple, Dhruva Temple, Haridham Ashram, Gayatri Dham, Nana Saheb Memorial, Baradari, Maqbara of Almas Ali and Ashrams.

bithoor museum

Nanarao Smarak Park, Bithoor: Timings: 9:00am-6:30pm |Tel: 9415013609

monday closed

general information

Area 8.58 sq. km

Population 11.298 (2011 Census)

Altitude 126m above sea level
Season October-March

Clothing Summer: Cottons; Winter: Woollens

Language Hindi STD code 0512

Local transport Tempo | Taxi | Rickshaw | Tonga

Makar Sankranti, Mela and Magh Poornima(Jan-Feb), Kartik Poornima (Nov), Bithoor Mahotsav (Dec- Jan)

excursions

nawabganj bird sanctuary | 45km

An ideal picnic spot on Kanpur-Lucknow road.
UPSTDC Motel Priyadarshini is available. **Tel 05143-277050, 277360; Tel 9415013041**

accessibility

Nearest airports are Chakeri, Kanpur - 30km and Amausi, Lucknow 100km.

Kalyanpur is the nearest station, serviced only by passenger trains. Kanpur junction is connected with all other major cities of India.

The nearest city Kanpur is connected by bus service to other parts of the State. Some major road distances are: Kanpur - 22km, Kannauj 103km, Lucknow - 109km, Sankisa - 166km, Prayagraj - 224km, Ayodhya - 252km, Agra 308km, Delhi - 430km.

Kanpur | 22km

Lucknow | 102km

fact file



accommodation

UPSTDC Nanarao Smarak Park, Tourist Bungalow, Bithoor **Tel: 9415532510**

nearest up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Madhana Tatyaganj (10km), **Tel: 9415532510**

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, (Rania - 24km), **Tel: 9415013365**

Rahi Tourist Bungalow, Nanarao Smarak Park, Bithoor, **Tel: 9415532510**

shopping

Souvenir items are available in the markets on the Ghats

nearest tourist information office

UP Govt. Tourist Office, 16/99, K.E.M. Hall, Phoolbagh Kanpur







Kasganj district, located at a distance of about 115 km from Agra in the western part of Uttar Pradesh, is known for the famous pilgrimage sites of Hindus, which is located at a distance of about 20 km from Kasganj. It is said that Soron is the birthplace of the well-known Hindi poet Saint Tulsidas. Located at a distance of about 40 km from Kasganj city, Patiala is the birthplace of famous court poet Amir Khusro. The Kali River, which starts from Doon Valley, merges with the Yamuna River through the Hindon River of Ghaziabad, which gives a special geographical identity to the city. There are many temples established in the district, including Someshwar Mahadev, Manas Temple, Parshuram Temple, Varaha Bhagwan Temple, Shyam Varaha Temple, Raghunath Temple, Shri Ganga Mata, Tille Wala Temple etc.

places of interest

soron

The main religious pilgrimage of the district is also known as Sukar Kshetra, which is considered to be the birthplace of Tulsidas. It is believed that a demon named Hiranyakashipu disappeared after swallowing the earth, then Lord Vishnu took the form of Varaha and killed this demon at this place. Thousands of Hindu devotees come here to take a dip in the kund and worship. The famous Hanuman Temple is located near Soron, which is also known as Laddu Wale Hanuman Temple.

murlidhar ghanta ghar

It was constructed by Lala Dau Dayal ji in the memory of his father Shri Murlidhar Aggrawal. It is situated in the heart of the Kasganj city. It divides four gates namely- Eastern Sahawar, Western Bilram, Northern Soron, Southern Nadrai.

laxmi gate

It is situated on the way of Kasganj Railway Junction to Roadwasy Bus Stand. It is the live example of craft and architecture. The security guard rooms also constructed inside it and a library also situated on the top. It was inaugurated by then District Magistrate. This place is also known as Laxmi Ganj and Collector Ganj.

nadrai bridge

It is also known as Jhaal Bridge. It is constructed on Ganga Canal and Kali River. It is constructed from 1885 to 1889. Its length is 346 m and its discharge capacity is 7095 cusec. It is the historical and brilliant example of Irrigation Department. The students of Aligarh, Agra universities etc come to study the architecture.

harpadi ganga

It is situated in the heart of the town Sookerkshetra Soron. It is also known as Hari ki Pauri. This place belongs to the Varah Incarnation of Vishnu God.

chamunda temple

It is established by Late Thakur Viri Singh in 19th century. Annual Fair is organized on the occasion of Nav Durga Festival.



bhimsen ghanta

It is situated in the Bhimsen Temple at Nadrai Village. An annual fair is organized which is called Bhimsen Fair.

chishti peer baba mazar

It is situated in the Bhargain. His full name was Hazrat Chishti Rahamtullah Ailaih who came from Iran.

jama masjid

It is situated in Nabab Mohalla. Nabab Yakut Khan belongs to this place.

CNI sadar church

This church is very old and the Christian community pray here.

accessibility

The nearest airport is Kheria Agra which is located at a distance of about 115 km from Kasganj. Kasganj city is well connected by road transport and rail. The distance of major cities is Delhi (220 km), Lucknow (350 km), Kanpur (300 km), Badaun (60 km), Nainital (250 km), Moradabad (140 km).









kaushambi

60 kilometres from Prayagraj, Kaushambi has been an important Buddhist seat where Lord Buddha traversed widely to convey the message of universal brotherhood and humanity, His sojourn here also glorified Kaushambi. Lord Buddha visited this place in the 6th and 9th year after attaining Enlightenment.

It is believed that the legendary Hastinapur was destroyed by the flood of the river Ganga. Thereafter the Chandravanshi kings of the Kuru dynasty made Kaushambi their capital.



Twenty-two of their descendants are said to have ruled from here. During the time of Lord Buddha, Kaushambi was the capital of the famous Vatsa kingdom, ruled by King Udayan. It was also known as Kosam, Vatsa Desha etc.

A large number of architectural relics and ruins, sculptures and figurines, coins and other finds highlight the importance of the city during ancient times. The site has also yielded a large number of Punch marked and cast coins and unique terracotta articles which are preserved in the museum of the Ancient History Department of Prayagraj University and Prayagraj Museum.



Kaushambi is also an important place for Jain devotees. The sixth Tirthankar, Lord Padma Prabhu, was born here. Besides, Lord Mahavir Swami sojourned and meditated here for a considerable period. It has also been associated with Khwaja Kark Saha, Saint Maluk Dasji and Navga Saints.

excursions

old fort

Believed to be built during the 6th century B.C. by King Udayan on the bank of the river Yamuna.

ghoshitaram monastery

The ruins of Ghoshitaram Monastery prove that once this place was a renowned religious and commercial centre. It was one of the four famous monasteries of Kaushambi.

ashokan pillar

(1)

This Ashokan pillar has many rare edicts. Though its upper part is missing, still it is of great historical value

digambar jain temple

Kaushambi is the birth place of the 6th Tirthankar, Lord Padma Prabhu. A Digambar Jain temple was built in his memory in 1834 which houses beautiful and rare idols of Lord Padma Prabhu and his footprints. The temple attracts a large number of Jain devotees on the occasion of 'Nirvana' festival (Feb.-March).

Other attractions are: Kaleshwar Mahadev Temple, Kshetrapal Bhairav Temple, Hanuman Temple, Samadhi of Saint Maluk Das, Khwaja Karak Shah's Dargah, Mound of King Jai Chand's Fort, Jama Masjid, Samadhies of Naga saints, Mazar of Jalaluddin Khilji, Shivala, Maharshi Ashram etc.

general information

Area 1903.17 sq. km.

Population 1,596,909 (2011 Census)

Altitude 98m above sea level

Season October-April

Clothing Summer: Cottons; Winter: Woollens

Language Hindi, Urdu, English

Local transport Rickshaw/ tempo

STD code 05331 Festival Buddha

Buddha Purnima (April-May), Jain Festival, Makar Sankranti (Jan), Shravan Meta (July-Aug)

alwara lake | 15km

It is a beautiful natural lake spread in about 40 acre area.

dara nagar | 23km

Believed to be established by Prince Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of Emperor Shahjahan, it has been associated with many historical events. Major attractions here are the old Lord Hanuman Temple and Jwala Devi Temple, unfinished mosque of Dara Shikoh and an old Jain temple dedicated to Lord Rishabhdev. The unique 'Ram-Ravan Kuppi Yuddha', during the Dussehra festival (Sept-Oct), is another highlight of the town.

accessibility

 Nearest airports: Bamrauli, Prayagraj - 40km, Babatpur, Varanasi -200km. Amausi, Lucknow - 260km.

Nearest railway station is Bharwari - 15km, but convenient rail connections are available from Prayagraj - 50km, which is well connected with all major stations.

UPSRTC bus service connects Kaushambi with neighbouring towns. Some important road distances are: Prayagraj - 60km, Fatehpur -75km, Kanpur - 150km, Varanasi - 185km, Sarnath - 190km, Lucknow - 260km.

kara | 25km

Situated on the bank of the Ganga, Kara was once the provincial capital of Mughals. Kara is known for its famous temple of Kara Devi (Goddess Shitala Devi). An impressive idol of Kara Devi is enshrined here. During the Navratras (March-April & Sept-Oct) and Shitala Ashtami, (April) a large number of devotees assemble here. The donkey fair is a unique feature of Kara as donkey has a special place among the local people being the 'Vahan' (carrier) of Goddess Kara Devi.





108 | uttar 108 | pradesh

prabhash giri | 30km

It is a renowned Jain pilgrim centre near the river Yamuna. Lord Padma Prabhu meditated here after renouncing the world and attained eternal knowledge. There are two Jain temples, one at the foot of a hillock and the other one atop it. The first temple was built in 1824 in the premises of an ancient dharmshala. There are several rare Jain idols, unearthed during excavation. A new temple, dedicated to Lord Parshvanathji, also stands nearby. The temple atop the hillock is reached by a flight of 168 steps. It houses several beautiful idols and glass paintings. The glass work of the temple is a major attraction.

prayagraj | 55km

Other attractions are Sandeepan Ghat, Ganga Ghat and Pucca Talab near Shamshabad, which is famous for its brassware - 12km Rangile - Chhabeele Baba - ki - Mazar - 15km, Ram -Janaki Temple, Bajaha - 20km, parental house of Ratnawali, wife of Goswami Tulsidasji, at Mahewa Ghat - 25km, Devi Temple of Ambari - 35km etc.



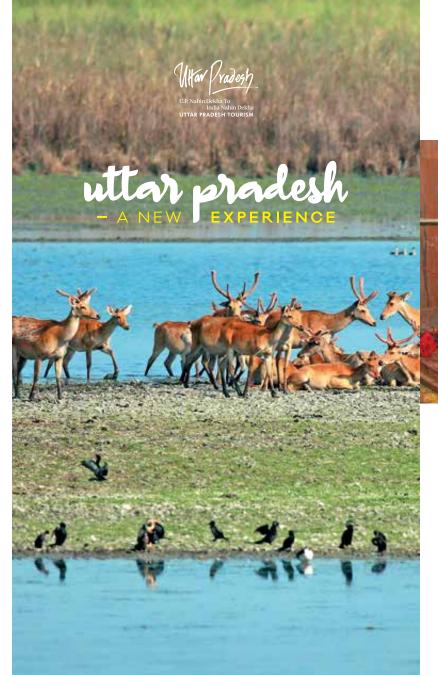


nearest up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Hotel Ilawart, 35, M.G. Marg, Prayagraj, **Tel: 0532-2407440, 2408374**

nearest tourist information offices

UP Govt. Tourist Office 35, M.G. Road, Prayagraj, Tel: 0532-2408873



Directorate of **Uttar Pradesh Tourism**

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

Website: www.uptourism.gov.in







the reclining buddha

kushinagar

53km from Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, one of the principal centres of the Buddhist pilgrimage, is the place where Lord Buddha left His corporal self and attained Mahaparinirvana.

Kushinagar was previously known as Kushinara, which was the capital of Malla dynasty. It was one of the famous sixteen Mahajanapads of ancient India. The Chinese travellers Fa Hien and Hieun Tsang have also mentioned Kushinara in their travelogues.

The credit for bringing this ancient site to light goes to General A. Cunning-ham and A.C.L. Carlleyle who, after excavating the site in 1861, established its antiquity for the first time. Later, between 1904 and 1912, several excavations conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India at Kushinagar confirmed its identity.

The monuments of Kushinagar are clustered in three distinct groups comprising the main site at the Nirvana Temple, the central Stupa and surrounding monasteries, the Mathakuar Kot to the south-west and the Ramabhar Stupa, a km to the east.

nirvana stupa

This huge brickwork stupa stands on a 2.74 meter high plinth. Its top is 19.81 meter above the ground level. It was exposed by Carlleyle in 1876. A copper vessel covered with a copper plate having an inscription of Nidana Sutra along with silver coins of 5th century A.D. was unearthed at this site.

mahaparinirvana temple

This houses a 6.10 meter long statue of the reclining Buddha. The image was unearthed during the excavations of 1876. Carved from Chunar sandstone, this statue represents the dying Buddha reclining on his right side. An inscription below dates the statue to the fifth century.

mathakuar shrine

This shrine is about 400 yards from the Nirvana Stupa. A stone image of Lord Buddha in the 'Bhumi Sparsha Mudra' (earth touching posture) under the 'Bodhi tree' was excavated here. The inscription at the base of this statue dates it to 10th-11th century. Adjacent to this shrine, ruins of a monastery have also been discovered.

ramabhar stupa

About 1.5km away from Mahaparinirvana Temple, this large Stupa rises to a height of 15 metre. It marks the site where Lord Buddha was cremated. In ancient Buddhist texts, this Stupa has been referred to as the 'Mukut-Bandhan Chaitva'.

general information

21.63 sq. km.

Population 22,35,505 (2011 Census Altitude 100m above sea level

Season October-April

Clothing Summer: Light cottons; Winter: Woollens

Language Hindi, English
Local transport Rickshaw | Taxi

STD code 05564

estival Buddha Purnima (April-May)



watt thai temple

This is a huge temple complex built in the typical Thai Buddhist architectural style.

chinese temple

Here, the special attraction is a beautiful statue of Lord Buddha.

japanese temple

A beautiful Ashta Dhatu (eight-metal) statue of Lord Buddha, which was brought from Japan, can be seen here.

govt. buddha museum

The Buddha Museum contains finds from the site excavations at Kushinagar.

Timings: 10:00am-5:00pm

monday closed

Other places of interest include Indo-Japanese-Sri Lankan temples, Burmese Temple, Birla Hindu-Buddha Temple, Korean Temple, Shiva Temple, Ram-Janaki.

ramabhar stupa



excursions

sun temple, turkpatti | 17km

East of the Kushinagar at Turkpatti, there are two statues of Sun God dating to 4th & 8th centuries which were recovered along with a Sun Temple.

pawanagar, fazilnagar | 22km

It is said that while coming to Kushinagar from Vaishali, Lord Buddha had stopped here. According to the Jain texts, this is the place where Lord Mahavira attained salvation. A big festival is held here on the day following Deepawali.

accessibility

Air Kasia airstrip - 5km, Gorakhpur airport - 46km, Amausi airport, Lucknow - 252km, L.B. Shastri airport, Babatpur, Varanasi - 288km.

The nearest railway stations are Deoria - 35km and Gorakhpur - 53km, which are linked with important destinations. Kushinagar does not has a railway station; one has to go up to Gorakhpur by train and from there reach Kushinagar by road.

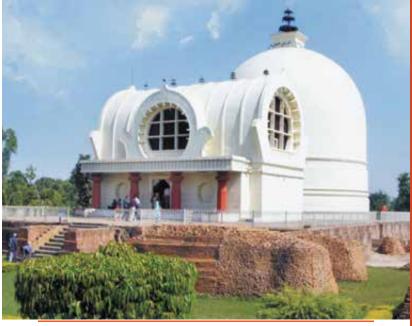
Situated on National Highway No. 28, with frequent bus services, Kushinagar is well connected with other parts of the state. Some major road distances are: Gorakhpur - 53km, Kapilvastu - 157km, Lumbini (Nepal) - 170km, Sarnath - 253km, Sravasti - 274km.

gorakhpur | 51km

The Govt. Museum at Gorakhpur, has an excellent collection of Thanka paintings and relics of Lord Buddha. Gorakhnath Temple is one of the most prominent and magnificent temples of this area. A month-long "Makar Sankranti Mela" is organised here every year from the 14th of January. Geeta Press, the famous publisher of religious books, is also located here. Lord Vishnu Temple, Kusumi Vinod Van, Geeta Vatika, Ram Garh Tal, Railway museum are some of the other attractions.

tarkulha devi temple | 63km

This temple is dedicated to a local deity. A fair is held here on Ram Navami (March-April).



nirvana stupa

chauri chaura shaheed smarak | 65km

This place is closely associated with the freedom struggle of India. The Shaheed Smarak Park and museum are worth visiting.

magahar | 78km

The great poet-saint Kabirdasji breathed his last here. His Mazar and Samadhi stand side by side. A festival is held here on Makar Sankranti.

kapilvastu, piprahwa | 157km

lumbini | 178km

Lumbini (in Nepal) is the birthplace of Lord Buddha.

banrasia kala khurd

This place is situated about 14km ahead of Eksadhwa on Sunauli - Gorakhpur road about 90km from Gorakhpur under Kolhai Police Station region. This place is conservated by State Archaeology Department. This place is said to be Lord Buddha's maternal place Deodeh.





up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Pathik Niwas, Tel: 05564-273045-46

nearest up tourism accommodation

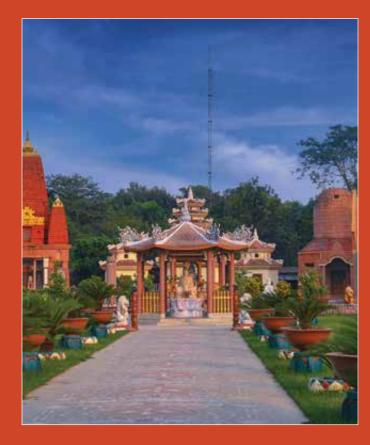
UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Sonauli, Maharajganj, Tel: 05522-238201, 238516

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Kapilvastu, Siddharthnagar

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Gotha Bazar, Dohrighat, Mau **Tel: 05461-232364**

tourist information office

UP Govt. Tourist Office, Buddha Marg, Kushinagar





one hrned rhino

DISTRICT LAKHIMPUR KHERI

lakhimpur kheri

Lakhimpur Kheri, the largest district in Uttar Pradesh, is a part of the Lucknow division and was formerly known as Laxmipur. Situated in the fertile plains of the Terai region, Lakhimpur Kheri district is blessed with abundant natural beauty and diverse cultural heritage. Several rivers flow across Lakhimpur. Some of these are Sharda, Ghagra, Koriyala, Ull, Sarayan, Chauka, Gomti, Kathana, Sarayu, and Mohana.

Traditions point to the inclusion of this place under the rule of the Lunar race of Hastinapur, and several places are associated with episodes in the Mahabharata. Many villages contain ancient mounds in which fragments of sculpture have been found, Balmiar-Barkhar and Khairlgarh being the most remarkable. A stone horse was found near Khairabad and bears the inscription of Samudra Gupta, dated in the 4th century. Samudra Gupta, King of Magadha, performed Ashvamedha yajna in which a horse is left to freely roam in the entire nation so as to display the power of the king and to underline the importance of his conquest. The stone replica of the horse is now in the Lucknow Museum. The northern part of Lakhimpur Kheri was held by Rajputs in the 10th century. Muslim rule spread slowly to this remote and inhospitable tract. In the 14th century, several forts were constructed along the northern frontier to prevent the incursions of attacks from Nepal.

Today, the district holds prominence for its agricultural produce, especially with its massive sugarcane production, making Uttar Pradesh be called the sugar bowl of India.

One of the most prominent attractions here is the Dudhwa National Park, a renowned wildlife sanctuary known for its diverse flora and fauna, including the majestic Bengal tigers and the rare Indian rhinoceros.

The district is also home to the Tharu Tribe, an ethnic group indigenous to the Terai in northern India. They consider themselves as people of the forest

places of interest

anhalwara palace kotwara

Anhalwara Palace is situated approximately 31 km away from the district headquarters. Constructed prior to the year 1935, the palace occupies an area of around 14 acres. Of this area, roughly 10 acres consist of the heritage building of Anhalwara Palace, featuring traditional elements such as halls, verandahs, and balconies. The palace grounds also boast beautiful parks.

frog temple in oel town

This unique Frog Temple lies at Oel town, 12 km from Lakhimpur on the route Lakhimpur to Sitapur, where the frog is venerated. Within this distinctive location, a temple stands where Lord Shiva is depicted riding on the back of a frog. This unique Shiva temple, based on the principles of Manduk tantra, is known as Mandhek Temple. Notably, it is the sole temple of its kind in the country. The temple's significance lies in the fact that the Shivalinga of Narmadeshwar Mahadev within it changes colours. Besides Mahashivaratri, a significant number of devotees also visit the Mandhek Temple during Diwali.

shiv temple gola gokaran nath

This temple is located at a distance of about 30 km from the district headquarters. This temple dedicated to Lord Shiva is also known as Chhoti Kashi. It is believed that Ravana, a devotee of Shiva, urged Lord Shiva to leave the Himalayas and come to Lanka with him. Lord Shiva agreed to go from the Himalayas to Lanka without stopping and said that wherever you stop, I will be established there. When Ravana reached Gokarnanath with Lord Shiva, Ravana got a fever, Ravana gave gold coins to his servant and asked him to take care of Lord Shiva, but due to the heavy load, he placed Lord Shiva on the ground. On coming back, Ranavcould not lift Lord Shiva again, Ravana pressed the head of Lord Shiva with his thumb with full force, whose mark is still located on the Shiva Linga.

Others: Hanuman Temple, Masankata Devi Temple, Shiva Temple Devkali etc.

cultural heritage

Ramlila | one month of Dussehra | Deepawali, Ram Navami | Raksha bandhan | Makar Sankranti | Basant Panchami | Eid Bakrid | Muharram etc. are celebrated with great enthusiasm.

A seven-day festival is celebrated by Tharu tribes on the occasion of Holi and marh puja is performed during the rainy season of paddy crop.

langur



sarus crane



art & craft

Handicraft Handmade wooden toys, baskets, sheets, drawers, purses etc. made by Tharu Tribes.

Music Tharu Tribes organizes traditional folk music with drums and (mridanga) on the occasion of Holi.

On the occasion of Holi, traditional folk dance is performed by all the members of the family.

thers Production of Dudhwa Tiger Reserve, Dudhwa National Park, Kishnpur Century and Jagri. wildlife & ecotourim circuit

DISTRICT LAKHIMPUR KHERI

dudhwa national park

Dudhwa was declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1965 and a National Park in 1977. It covers 680 sq. km of grassland and woodland, including the buffer zone, and has the finest quality of Sal (Shorea robusta) in India. Dudhwa is India's most exciting forest reserve. The Neora river and the dry bed of the Soheli run along its southern edge. Between these two rivers, and the Sal forests to the north, are the grasslands - the preferred habitat of the Barasingha or swamp deer which can be spotted roaming about. The largest number of swamp deer, which move in herds, are found in the Sathiana and Kakraha blocks. The park has a fair number of tigers.

bengal tige







The Indian One-horned Rhinoceros has been reintroduced in the park and is thriving. Other animals seen in Dudhwa are sloth bear, ratels, civets, jackals, fishing cats, jungle cats and leopard cats. Among the deer found here are Sambhar, Cheetal, hog deer and barking deer.

In winter, the snub-nosed crocodile or Muggar can be seen basking in the sun on the banks of the river.

Bird life is abundant in Dudhwa. Among the night birds of prey are the great Indian horned owl, the forest eagle owl, the brown fish owl, the tawny fish owl, the dusky horned owl and the brown wood owl. Apart from the Sarus or crane, a rich variety of storks can be seen.

one horned rhinoceros



general information

Area 680.32 sq. km. (including buffer zone)

Location The park is located in the Lakhimpur Kheri district of

Uttar Pradesh, near the India-Nepal border.

Altitude Between 150m and 183m above sea level

Mid November to mid-April (the reserve remains closed between 15th June and 15th November)

Local transport | Jeep | Elephant

STD code 05871

Season

excursions

the surat bhawan palace | 25km

On the Lakhimpur-Nighasan-Dudhwa route, stands this palace in a green nine acre retreat. Built in the Indo-Saracenic style by the rulers of the Singahi state, its lush lawns, fountains, swimming pool and architectural details make a visit worthwhile. (The palace can be visited after obtaining permission from the manager.)

kishanpur sanctuary | 30km

It is a constituent of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve. Spread over about 200 sq. km, area on the banks of the Sharda river, it is surrounded by Sal forests of the adjoining reserved forests. Predominant species: Tiger, Leopard, Swamp deer etc.

gola gokaran nath | 86km

A famous religious place, especially known for its ancient Lord Shiva temple. There are many other temples and a large sacred pond.

accessibility

- Air Nearest airport: Amausi, Lucknow 250km.
- Rail Nearest railway stations: Dudhwa 4km; Palia 10km; Mailani 30km. Dudhwa, on North-Eastern Railway's metre guage section, is connected via Mailani (37km from Palia) to Lucknow. A railway link is also available to some other centres in the park. The major rail route is Delhi-Moradabad-Bareilly-Shahjahanpur (N.R.) 301km, and then by road to Dudhwa 107km.
- Road Nearest bus stations are Dudhwa and Palia. Dudhwa is connected by metalled road with other parts of the state. Some important road distances are : Palia 10km, Shahjahanpur 107km, Lucknow 238km, Bareilly 260km, Delhi 430km.

indian hare



elephant herd



herd of spoted deer





nearest up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Tigers' Den, Palia Kalan, Lakhimpur Kheri, **Tel: 05871-298407**

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Near Gara Phatak Shahjahanpur, Tel: 9336627781

information offices

Reception Centre, Dudhwa National Park, Lakhimpur Kheri

Reception Centre, Dudhwa National Park, Palia

Reception Centre, Dudhwa National Park, Dudhwa

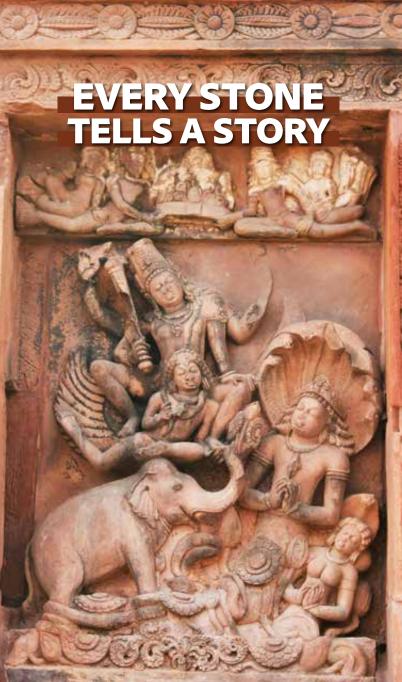
nearest tourist information offices

U.P. Govt. Tourist Office, C-13, Vipin Khand Gomtinagar, Lucknow, **Tel: 0522-2307670**

U.P. Govt. Tourist Office, Rohila Tourist Bungalow Campus, Bareilly, **Tel:** 0581-2422862, 2510447







Directorate of Uttar Pradesh Tourism

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

Website: www.uptourism.gov.in



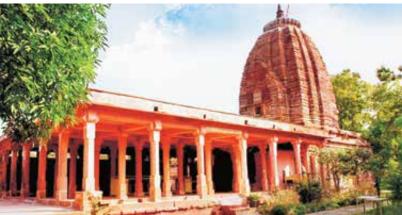


lalitpur lalitpur

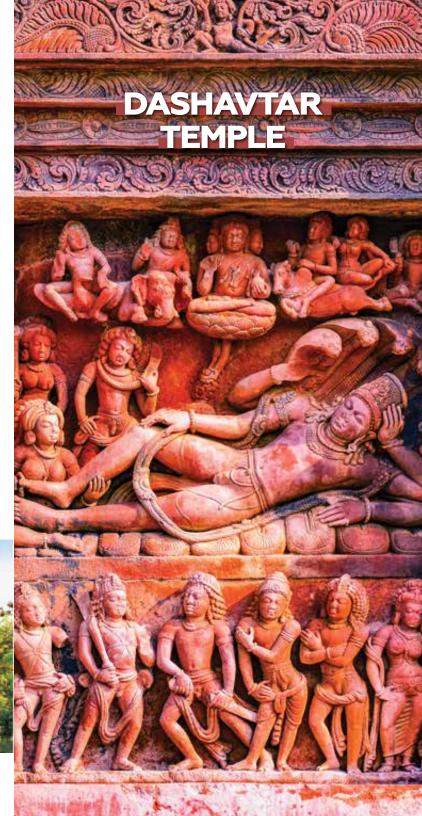
Lalitpur district is a part of Jhansi Division. Lalitpur is the main town and administrative headquarters.

The district forms a portion of the hills of Bundelkhand, sloping down from the outliers of the Vindhya Range on the south to the tributaries of the Yamuna River on the north. The extreme south is composed of parallel rows of long and narrow-ridged hills. Through the intervening valleys the rivers flow down over ledges of granite or quartz. North of the hilly region, the granite chains gradually turn into clusters of smaller hills. Lalitpur itself holds an important place in the field of minerals. There is availability of granite, maurum, pyrophyllite, sandstone, sandstone, rock-phosphate, besides many other minerals, including the evidence of the presence of iron ore, gold and platinum deposits. The Betwa River forms the northern and western boundary of the district, and most of the district lies within its watershed. The Jamni River, a tributary of the Betwa, forms the eastern boundary. The Dhasan River forms the district's southeastern boundary, and the southeastern portion of the district lies within its watershed.

The territory of the present-day Lalitpur district was part of the state of Chanderi, founded in the 17th century by a Bundela Rajput who was descended from Rudra Pratap Singh of Orchha.



jain temple complex





places of interest

dashavatar temple

This fine temple of the Gupta period, dedicated to Lord Vishnu, is the earliest known Panchayatan Temple in North India. The figures of the Ganga and the Yamuna adorn the carved doorway leading to the sanctum sanctorum. The carved panels along the side walls depict scenes from Vaishnava mythology i.e. Gaj-Grah (Gajendra Moksha), Lord Vishnu on Sheshnag and Nar-Narayan. These panels are unique and found nowhere in the world. In 5th-6th century Shikhar architecture was introduced for the first time here. Scholars visit this temple for this purpose. Lord Vishnu panel has got place on the cover page of the book on Vishnu published by Penguin publications.

jain temple complex

There are 31 Jain temples, all situated inside the Fort of Karnali on the hill overlooking the river Betwa. The site was a Jain centre from the 8th to the 17th century. The temples depict scenes from Jain mythology. It houses more than 2000 sculptures at one place, the only place in the world to have so.

varah temple

The temple is dedicated to Varah Avatar (incarnation) of Lord Vishnu in Hindu mythology. It is situated in the forest on the bank of Betwa river. Now in ruins.

archaeological museum

The museum has a fine collection of sculptures. Other attractions are Nahar Ghati, Raj Ghati, Siddha Gupha on Betwa river bank in the forest.

Inside the Jain Temple



general information

Area 10.49 sq. km.

Population About 783 (2011 Census)

Heigh 428m above sea level

Season August-March

Season August-March
Clothing Summer: Light Cottons; Winter: Woollens

Language Hindi, English, Budeli
Local transport Bus | Private Jeep | Private Car

STD code 5176 (Lalitpur)

Festival Jain Meta and Gajrath Mahotsav

excursions

pali | 25km

Situated in the natural surroundings, A.S.I. protected Neel Kantheshwar Mahadev Temple on a hillock, has a unique sculpture of Lord Shiva (3 headed-showing different moods). Pan (Betel) is grown here.

dhaujari | 25km

Via village Dhaurra, this archeologically protected Ranchhorji Temple, on the bank of Betwa, is worth visiting.

muchkund caves | 5km

5km from Dhaujari and 30 km from Deogarh this place is approachable by forest road. These natural caves, situated in the valley, are interesting in natural look. Saints still live here in the caves. As per local saying Saint Muchkund lived and meditated here also visited by Lord Krishna.

dudhai | 40km

In the natural forest surroundings, A.S.I. protected 36 feet high rock cut sculpture of Lord Narshima Avtaar is a unique attraction near the Dhudhai village. Varah ruins Temples are the other attractions at Dhudhai village.

raj ghat | 55km

It is a big water reservoir of Betwa river.

accessibility

Air The nearest airport is at Gwalior (MP) - 235km and Bhopal (MP) - 255km.

Rail The nearest railway station is Jakhlaun - 13km, which can be reached by Jhansi-Bina passenger train. Lalitpur (33km) is the most convenient railhead.

d Deogarh is connected by road via NH 26 with all important centres in the region. Some of the major road distances are: Lalitpur - 33km, Matatila Dam - 93km, Jhansi 133km.

jhansi | 133km see index

chandpur | 10km

This place is rich in Chandel and Jain period archaeological remains.
Famous Jain temple are Shantirath Jain Temple, Laxmi Narayan Temple,
Bhandariya and Hazaria Mahadeo Temple and Varah temple.





nearest up tourism accommodation

Rahi Tourist Bungalow (Hotel Janhvi), **Tel: 9415902738**

nearest tourist information office

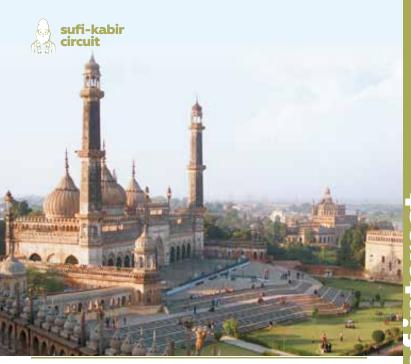
UP Govt. Tourist Office, Janhavi Tourist Bungalow Campus, Mirzapur, **Tel: 0542-263494**

UP Govt. Tourist Office, Sanskratik Sankul

Urban Haat, Chauka Ghat Varanasi, Tel: 0542-2505033







asafi imambara

DISTRICT LUCKNOW LUCKNOW

Situated on the banks of the river Gomti, Lucknow, the capital of UP, is regarded as one of the finest cities of India. Being the principal centre of the erstwhile Awadh province, Lucknow had prospered under the Nawabs. This 'Golden City of East' abounds with maiestic monuments and buildings which speak of its glorious past. The city has been the home of a galaxy of luminaries of Hindi-Urdu literature, freedom movement and exponents of dance-music. This includes Begam Hazrat Mahal, Udadevi, Rajendra Nath Lahiri, Ram Krishna Khatri, Shachindranath Sanyal, Manmathnath Gupta, Mishra Bandhu, Roop Narayan Pandey, Dularey Lal Bhargawa, B.B. Sahani, Pt. Shreenarayan Chaturvedi, Yashpal, Amritlal Nagar, Bhagwati Charan Verma, Meer, Meer Anees, Hasrat Mohani, Mazaz, Chakbast, A.N. Mulls, Dil Lakhnavi, Raja Tikaitrai, Munshi Naval Kishore, Babu Ganga Prasad Verma, V.N. Bhatkhandey, Begam Akhtar, Bindadeen Maharaj, Shambhu-Lachhu Maharaj etc. While keeping pace with modern developments, Lucknow has preserved its golden past and its sublime culture - the Lakhnawi Tehzib.

Besides the old Lucknow the modern Lucknow is adorned by beautiful new monuments in sandstone, granite and marble like the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Samajik Parivartan Sthal, Manyawar Kanshiram Memorial, Samajik Parivartan Prateek Sthal, Samta Mulak Chowk, Bauddha Vihar Shanti Upvan & the latest Manyawar Shri Kanshiramji Green (Eco) Garden. Their beauty is to be seen not only during the day but also at night when these monuments are lighted up. A large number of visitors can be seen around these monuments on the pathways.

Apart from this, the Lakhnawi cuisine and fascinating 'Chikankari' or exquisite shadow work embroidery on fine muslin cloth, are renowned worldwide.

rumi darwaza

This colossal, ornate gateway is said to be a facsimile of one of the gates of Constantinople. It was built by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula to generate employment during the famine of 1784.

asafi imambara (bara imambara)

Also known as the Bara Imambara, it was built by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula in 1784 and is one of the architectural wonders of that era. Its central hall is said to be the largest vaulted chamber in the world. Except for the galleries in the interior, there is no woodwork in the entire structure. It has large underground passages which have been blocked. A staircase from outside leads to a series of labyrinths known as Bhool-Bhulaiyan which is a complicated entanglement of zig-zag passes. Visitors are advised to visit only with authorised guides. Within the compound of the Imambara is the grand Asafi Mosque. Shahi Baoli is another attraction here.

hussainabad imambara chhota imambara

The Hussainabad or Chhota Imambara houses the tombs of Muhammad Ali Shah, its builder and his mother. Built between 1837 and 1842, it is approached through a fine garden. The Imambara has a white dome and numerous turrets and minarets. Chandeliers, gilded mirrors, colourful stucco, Shahi Hamam, the King's throne and ornate tazias or replicas of the tombs at Karbala adorn the interior.

clock tower & picture gallery

Near Rumi Darwaza, this 221 ft. high Clock Tower was built in 1887 to mark the arrival of Sir George Couper, the first Lieutenant Governor of the United Province of Awadh. Near the Clock Tower, housed in an imposing building, is a picture gallery which has a fine collection of portraits of the rulers of Awadh.

shahnajaf imambara

This white domed mausoleum owes its existence to Ghazi-ud-din Haider, who on the bank of the Gomti near Sikanderbagh reproduced a copy of Hazrat Ali's burial at Najaf in Iraq. Ghazi-ud-din Haider and his three wives, were buried here. The silver tomb of Ghazi-ud-din Haider lies in the centre of this building and is flanked by the more imposing silver and gold tomb of Mubarak Mahal on one side.



hussainabad imambara

residency

Built for the British Resident during 1780-1800, it was originally a large complex of many buildings. It was the scene of dramatic events during the first war of independence in 1857. The main building overlooks the river Gomti and is surrounded by terraced lawns and gardens. Today, only the scarred ruins bear witness to the turmoil of 1857. Check ahead of visit for the Sound & Light Show.

kaiserbagh palace complex

The construction of the Kaiserbagh palace complex was started in 1848 by Nawab Wajid Ali Shah and was completed in 1850. The buildings on three sides of the Kaiserbagh quadrangle, now under possession of erstwhile Taluqdars, once provided quarters for the ladies of Wajid Ali Shah's harem. In the centre stands the white Baradari, a grand white stone edifice which was earlier paved with silver.

dilkusha

Dilkusha Kothi set amidst lush green lawns, was built in the Gothic style. The Kothi and its adjoining magnificent garden were created by Nawab Saadat Ali Khan. It is almost an exact replica of an English country house called Seaton Delayel, built in 1721.

la martiniere

Built at the end of the 18th century by Major General Claude Martin, this fort like building is a fine example of fusion of European and Mughal architectural styles. Today the building houses a leading educational institution which was started in it in 1840.

charbagh railway station

Overpowering in dimensions yet aesthetically designed, Charbagh railway station built in 1914 incorporates the best of Rajasthani and Mughal architecture. It gives an ideal traditional warm welcome to every visitor.

vidhan sabha bhawan | the council house

Its foundation was laid in 1922 by Sir Harcourt Butler and the construction was completed in six years. Its octagonal shaped chamber has a domed roof decorated with peacocks in fully plumed splendor.

dr. b.r. ambedkar samajik parivartan sthal

This major attraction of modern Lucknow, spread over 107 acres of land in Gomti Nagar, is dedicated to the memory of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. As one passes through the gateway erected on the Gomti river, this architectural splendor unfolds itself. In the heart of this sprawling complex, stands a 112 ft. high memorial resembling a Stupa with a 18 ft. high bronze statue of Dr. Ambedkar. The various buildings within this grand monument, its lush gardens and lanes with a 20 ft. wide canal surrounding the memorial





and the serene atmosphere leave the visitors spell bound.

This memorial also comes alive at night when the lighting of the monument and its surroundings is done. It is a must see for every visitor to Lucknow.

Parking facility, cafeteria and public toilets are available. One can also enjoy delicious snacks at the UPSTDC Restaurant situated in front of the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Samajik Parivartan Sthal.

samajik parivartan prateek sthal

Nearby is Samajik Parivartan Prateek Sthal. It is an excellent example of beautification of a river front. The monument is an imposing sight and acts as a gateway to the Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Samajik Parivartan Sthal.

general information 2528 sq. km. Population 45.8 Lakh (2011 Census) Altitude 123m above sea level October-March Season Clothing Summer: Cottons; Winter: Woollens Language Hindi, Urdu, English STD code Holi, Dussehra-Ramlila, Diwali, Jamghat, Bada Festival Mangal Mela, Id-ul-Zuha, Id-ul-Fitr, Shab-e-Barat, Lucknow Mahotsav (Nov 25-Dec 5)

samta mulakchowk

The Samta Mulak Chowk (crossing), not far away from Samajik Parivartan Prateek Sthal, is built in a modern attractive style. The magnificent black stone statues of Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj, Sant Narayan Guru and Mahatma Jyotiba Rao Phule and greenery with specially created landscaping are the attractions here. Two km from here is Bahujan Samaj Prerna Kendra near the Lal Bahadur Shastri Annexe Bhawan.

bauddhavihar shanti upvan

5km away from Charbagh Railway Station on the V.I.P. Road, the Bauddha Vihar Shanti Upvan is another new attraction of the city. The site, spread over an area of about 27 acres, presents a rare picture of architecture and

symmetry. Its magnificent buildings are built in sand-stone with tall pillars. The Meditation Hall, Library, International Bauddha Shodh Sansthan, Bhikshu Niwas, Restaurant, Parking and the lush green gardens are some of the major attractions here.

manyawar kanshiram memorial

Manyawar Kanshiram Memorial, another grand memorial which has beautiful and imposing murals depicting various important events in the life of Manyawar Shri Kanshiramji.

The huge 34m diameter dome which extends upto 52m, from a distance is an imposing sight which gives Lucknow a unique place in modern architectural history.

manyawar shri kanshiram ji green (eco) garden

Adjacent to the Manyawar Kanshiram Memorial, the new MSKJGEG has also been inaugurated and has a beautiful layout. It has an area of 190 acres and has beautiful gardens, water bodies & other botanical attractions.

smriti upvan

Near Bauddh Vihar Shanti Upvan is the Smriti Upvan, situated at Bijnore road opposite the historical Bijli Pasi Quila. Spread over 11 acres of area, the structure within the Upvan is built with granite & sand-stone. The pathway, greenery and watch towers give the site a different look.

Adjacent to the Upvan is a big park, spread over 70 acres, where the annual Lucknow Festival and other events are held.

national botanical research institute

Located at Sikanderbagh, where a pitched battle was fought during the first war of independence in 1857.

saturday & sunday closed

lord hanuman temples of aliganj

There are two highly revered Lord Hanuman temples in Aliganj locality, one built in 1783 and the other built in 1798 by Chhatar Kunwar, the queen mother of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan. 'Bara Mangal' fair (May-June) is held here on a grand scale.

koneshwar temple

Dedicated to Lord Shiva, Koneshwar Temple is reckoned amongst the oldest temples In Lucknow. It is said that this popular temple in Lucknow was once located on the banks of Gomti River and dates back to Treta Yuga, During that time, the river used to flow near the temple. However, later it changed its course. There is an interesting story about the name of this religious site in Lucknow. It says that while constructing the temple, the idol of Lord Shiva was meant to be installed at a location that was easily approachable for both locals and priests. But, every time the idol was installed in an approachable location, it used to go back to its original site. After three to four attempts, it was finally decided that the temple will be built at its original location, and thus, derives the name Koneshwar. Throughout the year, this famous tourist site in Lucknow remains dotted with oodles of tourists. However, the crowds get doubled up during the month of Sawan (monsoon) and also on the auspicious day of Mahashivratri.

gurudwara at yahiyaganj

Associated with the memories of Guru Teg Bahadurji and Guru Govind Singhji who had stayed here in 1671 and 1672, respectively. An art gallery depicting various events of Sikh Panth has been established here.

accessibility

Air Amausi airport, Lucknow - 15km is directly connected with Delhi,
Patna, Kolkata, Mumbai, Varanasi, Hyderabad and Sharjah, Muscat,
Jeddah, Dubai with regular flights.

il A major railway junction, Lucknow is conveniently linked with prominent cities.

Lucknow is well connected by roads with all major cities of the country. Some of the major road distances are: Kanpur - 79km, Ayodhya - 135km, Prayagraj - 210km, Dudhwa National Park -238km, Varanasi - 305km, Khajuraho - 320km, Agra - 363 km, Delhi - 497km, Kolkata - 985km.

churches

Christ Church, All Saints Church, St. Joseph's Cathedral Church, Assembly of God's Church, Lalbagh Church, Isabella Thoburn Church, St. Agnes' Church.

jain & buddha temples

There are several Jain temples in the city. Prominent among them are the Lord Shantinath and Lord Padma Prabhu temples in Churivali Gali locality, the Lord Parshwanath Temple in Sondhitola, Lord Sambhawnath Temple in Phulwali Gali (Chowk), five temples in Dadabari premises at Thakurganj and the Jain temple in Daliganj. Besides Jain temples, Buddha temples on Gautam Buddha Road and at Risaldar Park are also worth visiting.

indira gandhi planetarium

Situated at Suraj Kund Park, it is a novel attraction of the city. The Saturn shaped building of the planetarium is unique. This completely air-conditioned planetarium has a state of art projection system, which gives special effects while projecting. Art projecting system, digital sound and lift-ramp for handicapped persons are the other worth mentioning facilities available here.

monday closed

Other places of interest include Maharaja Bijli Pasi Quila, Nadan Mahal, Chhatar Manzil, Moti Mahal, Alambagh Palace, Bari Kali Temple, Kalibari, Koneshwar Temple, Siddhanath Temple, Chhachhi Kuan Temple, Tikait Rai Talab, Buddha Park, Neebu Park, Hathi Park, Globe Park, Begum Hazrat Mahal Park, Surya Kund, Buddheshwar Temple, Mankameshwar Temple, Baba Bhutnath Temple, Ram Krishna Math, Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Smritika, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Park, Chandrika Devi Temple, etc.

museum and galleries state museum | zoo

The Zoological garden at Banarsi Bagh and the Lucknow Museum within it are favourite spots.

hussainabad imambara







The Museum has a fascinating collection of artefacts, including an Egyptian mummy.

The Zoo houses a large number of animals and birds of different species.

Timings 10.00am-5.00pm | Monday Closed

motilal nehru children museum, charbagh

A multipurpose museum for children between the age group of four to fourteen years.

Timings: 10:30am-5:00pm | Monday Closed | Tel: 2636133

monday closed

lokkala sangrahalaya

Established by the Department of Culture, U.P. Govt., it preserves a rare collection of 1600 artefacts which includes numerous photographs. It also houses a rich library. It is now situated in its new building next to the State Museum.

Timings: 10:00am-5:00pm | Monday Closed | Tel: 2274638

gandhi museum

Situated near Residency, the Gandhi Museum gives an insight into the different aspects of Mahatma Gandhi's life. There is a rich library in the same premises having a collection of some 18,000 books.

Timings: 10:00am-5:30pm | Sunday Closed | Tel: 2625396

dr. b.r. ambedkar samajik parivartan sthal



regional science city

Regional science centre, set up in 1989, by The National Council of Science Museum on a sprawling 10 acre land at sector 'E' (Ekta Vihar, Aliganj Ext.), has now been upgraded to a Regional Science City. An aesthetically designed new wing has been built in the midst of the lush green surroundings of the science park. Three large exciting galleries on the themes 'Underwater Exploration', 'Biotechnological Revolution' and 'Being Human' have been set up in the new wing along with the state of art facilities like a large format Scimax Theatre and a 3-D Science Show.

Tel: 2327833

kalagaon (arts village), anora

Kalagaon's goal is to create awareness among the people towards village tourism, country life, folk tradition, folk art and craft, culture, music and the festivals of the country life. The guests are also served with traditional meals, sitting on wooden planks on the ground, so that they enjoy the traditional Indian village life. It is situated at Anora, Faizabad Road, Lucknow.

Tel: +91 77558 49753

dr. b.r. ambedkar samajik parivartan sthal



excursions

kukrail reserve forest | 8km

A picnic spot towards Khurram Nagar Ring Road developed by the Forest Department, it has a deer park and a Gharial nursery. A variety of birds and deer can be seen in their natural habitat.

kashishwar mahadev temple | 15km

It is situated on Lucknow-Prayagraj road at Mohanlal Ganj. Established in 1860 by Raja Kashi Prasad, the temple looks very beautiful due to its high structure.

shaheed smarak, kakori | 22km

Situated on Lucknow-Hardoi Road in Kakori (Malihabad), it is dedicated to the martyrs of freedom struggle of India.

hulas khera | 25km

It is situated on Lucknow-Rae Bareli road in Mohanlalganj. After recent excavations, this place proves its antiquity. Here the remains of 7th century BC have been unearthed. The findings testify its importance during the Shung, Kushan and Gupta periods.

dewa sharif | 25km

dudhwa national park | 238km see index

malihabad | 30km

On Lucknow-Hardoi Road, is famous for its variety of delicious 'Dashahari' mangoes.



nawabganj bird sanctuary | 43km

Situated on the Lucknow-Kanpur highway, this sanctuary attracts several migratory birds during winter.

The best season to visit the sanctuary is between October and March. Accommodation is available at UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow Priyadarshini Motel (Tel.: 05143-277050, 277360).

mahadeva | 62km

This religious place is famous for its ancient Lodheshwar Mahadev Temple. On Maha Shivratri devotees come here in a large number from far off.

kanpur | 87km naimisharanya | 95km
bithoor | 109km ayodhya-faizabad | 134km



indira gandhi planetarium

samaspur bird sanctuary | 122km

30km from Rae Bareli on Lucknow - Unchahar Road. About 250 varieties of migratory birds can be seen here.

sandi | 130km

To the north of Sandi, Distt. Hardoi, is the large Dahar Lake. It is about 5km in length and 3km in breadth. It abounds in fish and attracts both resident and migratory birds.

gola gokaran nath | 167km

35km from Lakhimpur, on Lakhimpur-Gola road, it is a famous religious place especially known for its ancient Lord Shiva Temple. There are many other temples and a large sacred pond.

lucknow zo







up tourism accommodation

U.P.S.T.D.C. Hotel Gomti 6, Sapru Marg, Tel: 0522-2611463, 2612662

shopping | malls & multiplexes

The main shopping areas in the city are: Hazratganj, closed on (Sunday) Aminabad (Thursday) • Chowk (Thursday) • Nakkhas (Thursday) Sadar (Thursday) • Narhi (Monday) • Kaiserbagh (Thursday) • Alambagh (Thursday) • Aliganj (Wednesday) • Indira Nagar (Wednesday) • Gomti Nagar (Wednesday)

tourist information office

Directorate of Tourism, U.P., C-13, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar (PBX), Tel: 0522-2307028, 2308916; Fax: 2308937

Regional Tourist Office, C-13, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, **Tel:** 0522-2307670

Tourist Reception Counter Amausi Airport

Uttarakhand Bhawan, Near NTPC Vibhuti Khand, Gomtinagar, Tel: 0522-2723960, Tel: 8005181436, 9795968747

Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam, R.C. Bahadur Marg, **Tel:** 0522-2207844

A.S.I. **Tel: 0522-2328220**

M.K.I. Tourism Management, Chinhat, Tel: 9455804853

Chief Wild Life Warden, 17- Rana Pratap Marg, **Tel: 2206584, 2208270**











maharajganj

Maharajganj district is a part of the Gorakhpur division. It is bounded by Nawalparasi and Rupandehi Districts of Lumbini Province of Nepal in the north, the districts of Kushinagar in the east, Maharajganj also shares a border with West Champaran district of Bihar in east. It borders Gorakhpur to the south and Siddharth Nagar and Sant Kabir Nagar in the west. Gandak, Rapti, and Rohin are some major rivers flowing through the district.

The district was carved out from the erstwhile Gorakhpur district on 2 October 1989. It is known for the ruins of Buddha, which are found here.

places of interest

adarauna (lehda) temple of goddess

This is the important pilgrimage site of this district. It can be reached from Pharenda tehsil headquarter at Brijmanganj road by going 0.5 km to 02 km from the road. In ancient times, this place was covered with a thick forest called Adravan. Here the holy temple of Goddess Durga is located on the banks of the ancient river (now Nalla) called Pahh. According to public faith and religious beliefs, this temple of God was established during the Mahabharata period by earning itself in the time of Pandavas' unknown period. The ancient name of this religious place was 'Adaruna Devi Than', which is now known as Lehda Devi Temple. According to ancient folk belief, in the Mahabharata, Pandavas spent most of their time in this narrow 'Ardravan' period. During this period, Arjuna worshiped Vanadevi here. Pleased with worship, Vanadevi mother Bhagwati Durga had given Arjuna many unmatched powers. Thereafter, Arjun had established this Shakti Peeth as per the order of Mother Bhagwati. Later, according to another rainbow, which became famous as 'Aadorna Devi', in the ancient times, when a young woman crossing the 'Pah river' in a boat, the boatman wanted to touch her with bad intention, then the Goddess Mother of that girl Defense itself was manifested, and the sailors had given Samadhi in the same water, including the boat.

The significance of this place is also expressed in this event. At a distance from the temple, an ancient place of worship (hut) is located in a number of boundaries, where many saints are the samadhi of saints, who remained associated with this meditation and remained penurious in their lifetime. In these Sadhus Yogis, the name of a famous yogi Baba Vanshidhar is still taken with respect by the saints. He has been renowned as a perfect yogi. On the Yoga force, he did many miracles and works of welfare. Many wild animals and animals, influenced by Baba's power and devotion, remain obsessed with his command. Among them, a lion and a crocodile still become the subject of discussion, which Baba Vanshidhar had made a vegetarian creature.

lehda devi (aadravanavaasini) temple

This temple is about 50 km North-West of Gorakhpur located in Anandnagar. This temple holds great significance as a pilgrimage site in the district. It is believed that while wandering in the forest for 14 years, Pandavas lived a year in disguise. They visited the Lehra Jungle and were offered shelter by Lehra Devi. There is one natural Pindi as in Vaishno Devi. It is also believed that Yudhishthira answered the questions of Yaksha here only in this forest. The Chinese traveller Hiuen-Tsang also mentions the temple in his book Si-Yu-Ki. During the British Raj there was one Military Camp named Lehra. One day a British officer came here and fired a bullet at the Pindi. Suddenly, blood started coming out of the Pindi. Seeing the blood, the British ran away. They all died with their horses. Grave of the British Officer is situated in the west of the temple about 1 km away.

As per a legend, once Maa came to the town as a beautiful girl and wanted to cross the river. She hired a boat and started the journey but in the middle of the river the boatman grew interested in her splendid beauty and went off track. As soon as Devi understood his intention, she disappeared with the boat. In the Kali Yuga she was seen with the boat to her followers who made a temple at the very place. It is believed that if a person visits the temple for regular 5 Tuesdays, his wishes are fulfilled.

katahara shivling

From the district headquarters, there are two ancient Shivlinga, (made from black stone blocks) on two featherbed dunes near Katahra village on the edge of the west coast. On one of these pilgrims, local villagers have constructed a temple in recent years. But Shivalinga situated on the other mound is present under the open sky. Based on historical evidence, this area has been associated with Shaib and Buddhists. Presently, a cultural festival has been organized for years on the occasion of Shivratri.

banar siahgarh (vanarasiya kala)

Walking through the Pharenda Sonauli highway of the district, from the place called 'Eksadwa' ahead of the Kolhui, through the road from east to west direction, 'Banarsinghgarh' (Vanarsiya art) can be reached. Being headquarter 'Chankiighat' from west jungle area, this place can be reached directly. There are several mounds, swords and ponds on the approximately 35 hectares of land. There is also an ancient Shivling and a quadrangular statue of Lord Vaidman. A big fair is held here on the occasion of Shivratri. Some scholars believe it is also the suprax of Aila Udal, hero of Biragotha poetry, the fort of Syedurbanas. This site proves to be a great example of community harmony. Many archaeologists consider this as 'Devdah' too.

shiv temple of itihiya

It can be reached from the headquarters of the Tehsil Nichlaul of Uttar Pradesh district through the Thothibari Marg. It is located in ancient Shiva Temple. The fair is organized annually with the help of the local people, there are huge



128 | uttar 128 | pradesh

crowds gathered every Monday. This temple is located at a distance of about 13 km from Nichlaul, 39 km from Maharajganj, 5 km from Gadaura Bazaar in Maharajganj district of U.P., India and can be accessed via Maharajganj-Nichlaul-Itahia road. The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva and has been constructed in 1968-69 by a Mahant whose Samadhi has also been built in the premises. District Magistrate, Maharajganj has the responsibility to look after the temple administration. Some religious ceremonies are considered very auspicious if performed here, like, Rudrabhishek, Mundan, marriage etc. People visit this temple in large number during Shravan month & on Shivratri day. (Timings: 6am-8pm, open all days, Monday-special day)

maheshian's vishnu temple

It is located on the south side of Kamatha road from the district headquarter. Its importance is unquestionable in this way that the idol of God is located here, which is very ancient. Many important sculptures have also been received from the lake situated in the Vishnamandir campus.

bokra devi temple

The Bukda Devi Temple is located on a high elevation of 3 Kms on the Jungle route, from the headquarter to the Pharenda on the route leading from the crossroads to the west.

sonadi devi temple

This place is in the Chowk forest area. Presently, there is a 30-35 feet tall mound sliver wise and there are also many large lake surroundings. With this in mind, the importance of Sonadi Devi site increases. Dr. Krishnananda Tripathi Sonadi Devi site has become "Sramaner site as" believe because huge banyan tree at the site thousands of years is told earlier that hangs branches still tree. These trees present a wonderful sight. Established a monastery of Gorakhanthi at Sonadi Devi Temple.

temple of ancient lord jagannath

This temple is located on the right bank of the canal Narayani at 07 KM from the Shahpurpur situated on the Gorakhpur-Maharajganj road, in the village of Badhara Mahant. About the importance of this temple established in 1786, it is said that Vaishnava Ramanujdas was going to Mukti Narayan Nepal with his disciples from Jagannathpuri Orissa.

In the night, he dreamed in which the Lord Jagannath, the chief god of Kali Yuga and the achavatara of Lord Vishnu, said in his selfless manner that I want to live here, you establish my vigilance. At that time the area was forest and was under the state of Nepal. After seeing the dream Ramanujas started doing penance here. When the King came to know it, he came here and met Mahatma ji. Mahatma ji told Raja about the dream, then Raja happily got Jagannath Bhagwan to bring Vigilance to the status quo. After that Ramanuj Pariyatra was completed and after establishing a magnificent temple by establishing the Vigraha and creating a magnificent temple there since then regular Roop is worshiped by Narada Peshitra and Niladri sir method. The main event here is Sri Ramanavami, Chandan Yatra, Bath Travel, Lord Jagannath Rath Yatra, Jhulotsav, Shrikrishna Janmashtami, Vijaya Dashmi etc. Every Tuesday and Saturday is the discourse and kirtan, which is the center of faith in this region of Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

b-gap

Narayani River Nepal travels about 80 km from the national highlands and enters the plain part of Nepal's district, Navlalparaasi and Bihar province, border district of Jhagalnipur from the border town of Bagaha, India. From here it gets its name to be a great river. From here the central stream of this river divides the border of India and Nepal nation. Former Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru signed an agreement with King Mahendra Vikram Shah, the then ruler of Nepal, in 1959 for the purpose of developing a city system for irrigation of the Northwestern region of Bihar and the North-Eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. Under this, the construction of Valmiki Nagar Barrage and the Western main Gandak Canal were to be constructed from Nepal's land area. Taking land of Nepal nation due to geographical and technical reasons was indispensable for the construction of Gandak Nagar system. Instead of this land, the responsibility of protecting the land from flood and erosion to the Nepal border on the right bank of the Gandak river is included in the said agreement of India.

international border sonauli

India is the most important gateway of the year, the vast identification of the centuries-old social, economic, diplomatic relations of Nepal and the huge Sonauli entrance of India's friendly friendship, where there are about 1000 cargo vehicles, 100 tourist vehicles daily and daily to Nepal every day. More than 5000 tourists visit Nepal from this highway every day as this is an open border so people of both countries are walking on foot, which is the most exemplary of India's friendship. An illustrated place is referred to as the place.

sohagibarwa wild life sanctuary

Sohagibarwa Wild Life Division was previously part of Gorakhpur Forest Division and was being managed by that territorial division. In 1964, the Gorakhpur Forest division was divided in to North Gorakhpur & South Gorakhpur Forest division which was later nullified in 1965 thus maintaining the existence of only Gorakhpur Forest Division. Later on, for the better forest management, the division was again divided into two divisions namely North Gorakhpur & South Gorakhpur division in 1978. Until 1987, Sohagibarwa Wild Life Division was being managed as North Gorakhpur territorial forest division. Due to reasonable ecological, floral, faunal, natural and geological presence it was felt to preserve, and develop its wild life and ecology, which became necessary to bring the area under Sanctuary.

main handicraft

woodwork

accessibility

The nearest airport is Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, which is about 100 km from the Ithiya Shiva Temple.

The nearest railway station is Siswa Bazar, which is about 40 km from the Ithiya Shiva Temple.

d One can reach this temple by auto rickshaw and his own means.



mahoba

Mahoba, 140km from Jhansi and 63km from Khajuraho (M.P.) has been associated with the Chandela kings who ruled over Bundelkhand between the 9th and 12th centuries. The Chandelas, who are best remembered for the temples they built at Khajuraho (M.P.), were also great warriors. At Mahoba, the impregnable hilltop fort and the lakes they created are considered to be engineering feats. The wonderful water management system of the Chandela period can still be seen here.

sun temple



Mahoba was also a prominent cultural centre. Ballads praise its days of glory and narrate the inspiring saga of Alha and Udal, the two legendry warrior brothers who sacrificed their lives for the honour of their land. Today, the town is known for the betel farming and granite rocks. There are many places of historical and archaeological interest besides the numerous lakes that dot the rocky islets. The temples of Mahoba are built in the same style as the Khajuraho temples. There are also some Jain shrines, built around the 12th century A.D.

kakramath temple

This granite temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva, is located at the Madan Sagar. Its basic architectural plan is similar to the temples found in Khajuraho. The Madan Temple, dedicated to Lord Vishnu, stands nearby.

sun temple

This 9th century granite Sun Temple lies to the west of Rahila Sagar, an artificial lake credited to Chandela ruler Rahila, who ruled between 890 and 910 A.D. Though in a ruined state today, the temple is a fine example of early Pratihara architecture in the area.

maniya dev temple

This is the temple of the tutelary deity of the Chandelas. It stands on the banks of Madan Sagar, near the fort. In front of it is a monolithic granite pillar, 18 ft. high and 1.75 ft. wide at the base. The shrine of Pir Mubarak Shah, a Muslim sufi saint who came from Arabia in 1252 A.D., is nearby.

vijay sagar bird sanctuary | 5km

This picturesque bird sanctuary has been developed near Vijay Sagar which was constructed by King Vijay Pal Chandela (1035-1060 A.D.).

lakes

1

Kirat Sagar, constructed by Kirtivarman between 1060 A.D. and 1100 A.D., has fine embankments with granite steps. Madan Sagar, constructed by Madan Varman between 1128 A.D. and 1165 A.D., is very picturesque. Other lakes include Kalyan Sagar, Vijay Sagar and Rahila Sagar.

gorakhgiri

This is the hill where famous saint Guru Gorakhnathji resided with his disciples. It has peculiar granite rock formations with caves and waterfalls. The spot is ideal for rock-climbing and picnics. Other places of interest include the Bari Chandrika Devi Temple, Jain and Buddhist shrines, the Alha-Udal Chowk, Ram Kund, Suraj Kund and Lord Shiva Temple at Katheswar. At the Betel Research Centre on Chhatarpur Road, a branch of NBRI-Lucknow, one can see Betel farming in its various stages.



general information

Area 8.1 sq. km.

Population 78,000 (2001 Census)
Season October-February

Clothing Summer: Cottons; Winter: Woollens

Language Hindi, English

Local transport Car | Jeep | Auto-rickshaw | Cycle-rickshaw | Tonga

STD code 0528

Festival Sawan Kajli Meta (July-Aug)

excursions

khajuraho, m.p. | 65km

Famous for its temples depicting the blending of life, love and joy in a rare style.

chitrakoot | 125km

kalinjar | 130km

jhansi | 165km

prayagraj | 245km

mangalgarh fort

accessibility

Air Nearest airport: Khajuraho - 63km.

Mahoba is well connected with rail service.

Mahoba is connected by roads with all major cities. State Highway No. 44 passes through Mahoba. Some major road distances are: Banda - 52km, Khajuraho - 65km, Chitrakoot - 125km, Kalinjar - 130km, Kanpur - 155km, Jhansi - 165km, Lucknow - 240km and Prayagraj - 245km.





up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Bajrang Chowk Gandhi Nagar, Mahoba, **Tel: 05281-244108**

nearest up tourism accommodation

UP Govt. Tourist Office, Tourist Bungalow Campus Chitrakoot, **Tel: 05198-224218, 224219**

UP Govt. Tourist Office, Hotel Veerangana, Campus, Jhansi, **Tel: 0510-2441267**





Directorate of Uttar Pradesh Tourism

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

Website: www.uptourism.gov.in





Located about 120 km northeast of Agra in the western part of Uttar Pradesh, Mainpuri district has been a historical city that created the great empire of Kannauj. Many Hindu temples are established in the district, in which the temple of Shitala Devi is the main one where a 20-day fair is organized in the month of March-April. Bhimsen Temple is also famous in the city, along with Shiva Temple and Falahari Temple, where the statue of Mata Durga on 18 arms attracts devotees. Apart from this, Sandeshwar Shiva Temple, Kale Mahadev and Shwet Mahadev Temple are also among the major temples of the city. At a distance of about 30 km from the city, the similar bird sanctuary protected by the Forest Department attracts nature lovers. Apart from this, the ashram of Chyavan Rishi, where devotees bathe in the Chyavan Rishi Kund, is also a center of religious attraction.



places of interest

saman bird sanctuary

Saman bird sanctuary protected by the forest department is located at a distance of about 30 km from the city. Saman Sanctuary was notified in 1990 in order to protect the large population of Sarus cranes in the area. Spread over just about 5 sq kms of area, the Sanctuary today remains one of the best places in the state to view the majestic Sarus cranes. Saman Sanctuary is also a haven for several species of migratory birds like the common teal, northern pintail, great white pelican and species of storks. The resident population of storks in the Sanctuary includes painted stork, black-necked stork, open-billed stork and woolly-necked stork. Hundreds of nature-loving tourists come here.

maharaja tej singh chauhan fort

The Chauhan Dynasty ruled Mainpuri. Out of the many rulers Maharaja Tej Singh Chauhan was popular as he rose against the English East India Company in India and voiced out against the British. Maharaja Tej Singh Chauhan was the last ruler of the Chauhan dynasty.

chyavan rishi ashram, mainpuri

The ashram of Chyavan Rishi is located in the Aucha area, approximately 18 km from Mainpuri. This is the very place where a remedy was discovered, which transformed the elderly Chyavan into a rejuvenated young man. The premises house tanks, mounds, and other structures associated with the sage. Bathing in the Chyavan Rishi Kund still holds the curative power for skin ailments. Temple Mahant Mahesh Giri explains that the austerities of the saints are documented in the Srimad Bhagavat Purana.

accessibility

The nearest airport is Kheria Agra which is located at a distance of about 130 km from Manupri. Mainpuri city is well connected by road transport and rail. Yamuna Express and Lucknow Expressway can also be reached to Mainpuri. The distance of major cities is Delhi (350 km), Lucknow (250 km), Kanpur (200 km).

mainpuri's main agricultural product

Garlic is produced in abundance in Mainpuri district, which is also sent to other states.

handicrafts

Tarkashi (Wooden Handicrafts)



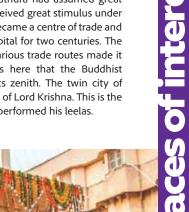


DISTRICT MATHURA

mathura vrindavan

Mathura, traditionally recognised as the capital of Braj Bhoomi, is the land where Lord Krishna was born and spent his youth. The region is richly interwoven with the legend of Lord Krishna, kept alive today by millions of devotees who look upon him as the most endearing incarnation of Lord Vishnu.

Situated on the bank of the river Yamuna, Mathura had assumed great significance during the Mauryan era. It also received great stimulus under Emperor Ashoka. Later, under the Kushans, it became a centre of trade and learning and was practically their southern capital for two centuries. The city's strategic location at the cross roads of various trade routes made it the meeting point of varied cultures. It was here that the Buddhist Sculptural art took birth and developed to its zenith. The twin city of Vrindavan, 15 km away, is integral to the legend of Lord Krishna. This is the place where Lord Krishna played his flute and performed his leelas.



1



The town was later immortalised in the poems of Surdas, Raskhan, Meerabai and other great poets. Vrindavan is one of the most important religious centres of Braj Bhoomi, where famous saint Vallabhacharya and master of Indian classical music, Swami Haridas lived. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu too visited Braj. Braj Bhoomi includes, apart from Mathura and Vrindavan, places like Gokul, Barsana, Govardhan, Nandgaon, Radhakund, Baldeo, Mahavan etc. Braj Bhoomi is not only famous for its temples, Ghats and Ashrams, but also for its traditional Charkula dance and the Raasleela.

mathura | shri krishna janma bhoomi

Located at Katra Keshav Dev, it is a highly revered place of worship, believed to be the birth place of Lord Krishna by his devotees.

Timings: Summer: 5.30am-12.00pm, 4.00pm-9.00pm; Winter: 6.00am-12.00pm, 3.00pm-8.00pm

mathura | lord dwarikadheesh temple

Situated in the heart of the city, this temple was built by Seth Gokul Das of Gwalior in 1814.

Timings: Summer: 6.30am-11.00am, 3.30pm-7.00pm; Winter: 6.30am-11.00am, 4.00pm-7.30pm

mathura | ghats

There are about 25 ghats, which are of great architectural, cultural and aesthetic interest for devotees. Vishram Ghat is the most prominent one where, according to legends, Lord Krishna took rest after killing King Kansa. The Mukut Temple, Radha-Damodar Temple, Murli Manohar Temple, Neelkantheshwar Temple, Yamuna-Krishna Temple, Langali Hanuman Temple, Narsingha Temple, the Baithak of Shri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu are around this Ghat. The evening Arati held here is spectacular. Swamy Ghat, Asikunda Ghat, Ganesh Ghat are some of the other Ghats.

mathura | kunds

Once there were many kunds but now only Potra Kund, Shiva Tal, Balbhadra Kund and Saraswati Kund exist.

mathura | jama masjid

This mosque was built in 1661 A.D. by Abd-un-Nabi Khan.





mathura | kans gila (fort)

On the bank of the river Yamuna, are the ruins of a fort, known as Kans Quila, built by King Man Singh of Amer. Later, Sawai Jai Singh, the founder of Jaipur, built an observatory on the parapet of this fort.

mathura | government museum

This museum has a fine collection of sculptures belonging to the Maurya, Sunga, Kushana and the Gupta periods. Its collection of Kushana art is considered to be the finest in the world.

Timing: 10.30am - 4.30pm

monday closed

mathura | jain museum

Where the collection of Jain sculptures are worth seeing.

mathura | gita temple

On the outskirts of Mathura enroute to Vrindavan, this modern temple is embellished with fine paintings and carvings. The entire Bhagwad Gita is inscribed on a pillar called the Bhagwat Stambh.

gita temple



mathura | jain siddha kshetra 'chaurasi'

Three kilometres north of Mathura city on the Delhi-Mathura bypass road, Chaurasi is the place where Shri Jambu Swami attained enlightenment. He was the last Jain 'Kewal Gyani'.

mathura | gurudwara holigate

This gurudwara holds a special importance among Sikh devotees as it was visited by Guru Govind Singhji.

Other attractions are Bhuteshwar Temple, Gokarneshwar Temple, Rangeshwar Temple, Pipleshwar Temple, Shri Adi Varah, Deergh Vishnu Mandir, Sati Burj, Gaytri Tapobhumi and Maa Kali Mandir, etc.

general information

37.80 sq. km. 25.47.184 (2011 Census) **Population**

Altitude 187m above sea level Season August-March

Summer: Cottons: Winter: Woollens Clothing

Hindi, English Language

Rickshaw | tonga | auto rickshaw | tempo | taxi/ bus Local transpor

STD code

Festival Rath-ka-Mela, Dauji-ka-Huranga, Lathmaar and Rangili Holi, Guru Poornima, Radha Ashtami, Krishna

Janmashtami, Yamdwitiya, Annakoot, Basant Panchmi, Akshy Tritiya, Phool Bangla, Hindole, Hariyali Teej, Nandotsav, Kans Vadh Mela, Akshav Navami, etc.

vrindavan | prem mandir

It is one of the most modern temple, built recently in Vrindavan, Prem Mandir is made in Italian white marble. Its interior show the favourite pastimes of Lord Krishna. The pathways through a garden, a restaurant, shops and fountains are part of the temple facility. The light and sound show in the evening makes this temple unique.

Temple Timings: 5:30am-6:30am, 8:30am-12:00am, 4:30pm-8:30pm Fountain Timings Summer: 7:30pm-8:00pm, 7:00pm-7:30pm

vrindavan | vaishnodevi temple

Maa Vaishnodevi dham temple is located on Chhatikara road in Vrindavan. It is one of the most visited new temple in present day. The statue is an elegant rendition of goddess Vaishno Maa in a vibrant red colour Indian saree adorning graceful imitation trinkets and elegant weapons of the goddess, which signify her authority and protection. The statue of the goddess is 140 feet high.

Temple Timings: 5:00am-1:00pm, 4:00pm-8:30pm

Temple website: maavaishno.org

vrindavan | shri shri katyayani peeth

Shri Shri Katyayani Peeth, Vrindavan, Mathura is considered as one of the Shakti peeth in India. It is stated that the hair of goddess Sati fell on the spot, Which is known as Katyayani Peeth. The gopis of Vrindavan worshipped the goddess Katyayani on the banks of the Yamuna at the Peeth sthan to get her blessing for having Lord Krishna as their consort. Goddess Katyayani blessed them and they attained the supreme state of devotion and performed "Maharaas" (Krishna consciousness). It is considered that famous saint Swami Keshwanand Ji revived this place.

Temple Timings: Summer: 6:00am-11:30am, 5:00pm-8:00pm; Winter: 6:30am-12:00pm | Temple website: katyayanipeeth.org.in

Nearest airport is Kheria, Agra 62km

Mathura is on the Delhi-Mumbai main line of North Central

On National Highway No. 2, Mathura is linked by road to Delhi and other major cities of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana. Some of the major road distances are: Gokul - 10km. Mahayan - 14km, Vrindayan - 15km, Baldeo - 20km, Goyardhan -26km, Bharatpur - 39km, Deeg - 40km, Barsana - 47km, Nandgaon -53km, Agra - 56km, Delhi - 145km.

Railway. It is well connected by rail service with all major cities.

vrindavan | madan mohan temple

This is the oldest existing temple closely associated with Chaitanya Maha Prabhu.

vrindavan | govind dev temple

Built in 1590 A.D. by King Man Singh of Amer, this temple is an example

of architectural exTelence of medieval India. It has been planned in the form of a Greek cross and is considered to be among the most impressive temples of North India.

rangaji temple

This is the largest temple in Vrindavan dedicated to Lord Vishnu. It was built in 1851. An amalgam of Rajput and South Indian temple architecture, it has a tall Gopuram, a garden, a water tank and a gold-plated 50 ft- high flag mast. The annual Jal Vihar ceremony and the Rath-ka-Mela are the major festivals celebrated here.

Timings Summer: 8.00am-12.45pm, 4.00pm-8.00pm; Winter: 5.30am to 11.00am, 4.00pm-7.30pm

govardhan chhatri



vrindavan | radha vallabh temple

Built in 1626 A.D., this temple is of great architectural interest.

vrindavan | shahii temple

This old temple was built in 1660. The deity of this temple is popularly known as Chhote Radha Raman. It is known for its architecture, sculpture and marble spiral columns. The Basanti Kamra, decorated with paintings and chandeliers, is in the eastern wing of the temple.

Timings: Summer: 7.00am to 12.00pm, 4.30pm to 8.00pm; Winter: 7.00am to 12.00pm, 4.00pm -8.00pm



vrindavan | bankey bihari temple

One of the most popular temples of Vrindavan, it was rebuilt in 1921 by the disciples of Swami Haridasji.

Timings: Summer: 7.45am to 12.00pm, 5.30pm-9.30pm;

Winter: 8.45am-1.00pm, 4.30pm-8.30pm

vrindavan | jaipur temple

Richly embellished and opulent, this temple was built in 1917 by Sawai Madhav Singh and is dedicated to Radha- Madhav.

famous ghats

Kaliya Dah Ghat | Govind Ghat | Keshi Ghat | Koriya Ghat | Naya Ghat | Raj Ghat | Kaliya Ghat | Varah Ghat | Cheer Ghat etc

Other places of interest are: Shri Temple | Lala Babu Temple | Meera Bai Temple | Imli Talai |The Glass Temple | Vanshivat

vrindavan | krishna-balram temple iskcon temple

This temple has been built by the International Society for Krishna Consciousness and attracts devotees from all over the world. Lord Krishna-Balram, Radha-Shyam Sunder are the principal deities of this temple. Adjoining the temple is the Samadhi of Shri Prabhupadji, the founder of ISKCON. A Gurukul and a school of yoga are parts of this temple complex.

Timings: Summer: 4.30am-12.45pm, 4.30pm-8.00pm;

Winter: 4.30am-1.00pm, 4.00pm-8.15pm

vrindavan | seva kunj

As per belief this is the place where Lord Krishna performed Rasleela with Radha Rani and other gopis.

vrindavan | nidhi van

The Samadhi of Swami Haridasji is situated here.

Other important temples are Sri Madan Mohan Temple, Sri Govind Dev Temple, Sri Gopinath Temple, Sri Radha Damodar Temple, Sri Radha Raman Temple, Sri Radha Shyamsundar Temple, Sri Radha Gokulananda Temple, Sapta Devalaya, Gopeshwar Mahadev, Sri Radha Vrindavan Chandra Mandir, etc.

excursions

gokul | 10km

This is the town where infant Lord Krishna was brought up in secrecy by his foster mother Yashoda. Situated on the banks of the Yamuna, Gokul is frequented by pilgrims, especially during Janmashtami. The place is also associated with Saint Vallabhacharyaji who lived here for many years. Attractions: Gokulnath Temple, Madan Mohan Temple, Vitthalnath Temple, Dwarikanath Temple, Balkrishna Temple, Gopal Lalji Temple, Raja Thakur Temple, Morwala Temple.

mahavan | 14km

Situated on the banks of the river Yamuna, it is associated with Lord Krishna's childhood. The most sacred temples here are the impressive Mathura Nathji Temple and the Chaurasi Khambha (84-pillar) Temple built in Buddhist architectural style. Chhathi Patna Temple, Shyam Lalji Temple, Yogmaya Temple, Mahamall Rai Palace are some of the other attractions.

baldev | 20km

Named after Baldev, the elder brother of Lord Krishna, it is famous for its Dauji Temple and Holi-Ka-Hurranga celebration. Nearby is Kshirsagar or Balbhadra Kund.

govardhan | 25km

According to mythology, this is the place where Lord Krishna held aloft a hill to shield the people of Braj from the wrath of Lord Indra. On the summit of Govardhan Hill is a temple built in 1520 by Saint Vallabhacharya. Apart from other temples, there is also the Manasi Ganga, a large water tank. Nearby is the Kusum Sarovar with exquisitely carved chhatris – the cenotaphs of the members of the royal family of Bharatpur. The chhatri of Raja Surajmal has beautiful frescos, depicting darbar, hunting scenes, royal processions and wars.



radha kund | 28km

There is a large lake where Lord Krishna is believed to have killed Arishta, the bull demon. Kusum Sarovar is another sarovar which has beautiful architecture.

barsana | 47km

It is the birth place of Sri Radha Rani or Ladliji, consort of Lord Krishna. The most beautiful temple here is the Ladliji Temple, built in 1675. Prem Sarovar, a small lake, is believed to be the place where Lord Krishna and Radha met for the first time. Barsana is also famous for its 'Lathmaar Holi' celebrated by residents of Barsana and Nandgaon in a typical style. Other attractions are: Man Mandir, Mor Kutir Temple, Roop Sagar, Jal Mahal, Bhanokhar Tank etc.

nandgaon | 53km

Nandgaon was the home of Shri Nandji, Lord Krishna's foster father. The spacious Nandrai Temple stands atop a hillock. Narsingha Temple, Gopinath Temple, Nritya Copal Temple, Girdhari Temple, Nand Nandan Temple, Yashoda Nandan Temple, Pan Sarovar, Kadamb Kunj are some of the other attractions.

kokilavan

Kokilavan is famous for Shani Dev Temple as well as Kokila Bihari Temple which are on the way to Nandgaon from Kosi.

agra | 56km





up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Civil Lines Mathura, **Tel: 0565-2407822, 2471822**

shopping

These pilgrim centres have shops with a variety of trinkets and ritual items for sale. Mathura is famous for its Pera and other delicious sweets.

tourist information office

UP Govt. Tourist Office, Rahi Tourist Bungalow, Civil Lines Station Road, Mathura, **Tel: 0565-2470400**, Railway Junction, Mathura

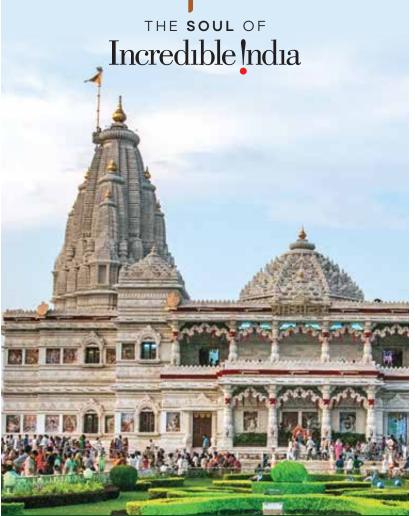












Directorate of Uttar Pradesh Tourism

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

Website: www.uptourism.gov.in







Mau was established as a distinct district separate from Azamgarh on November 19, 1988. Situated in the southeastern part of the state, its headquarters is located in Maunath Bhanjan. The district shares borders with Ghazipur district to the south, Ballia district to the east, Azamgarh district to the west, and Gorakhpur and Deoria districts to the north. The River Tamsa flows through the region. Mau is also one of the few remaining areas of handloom saree production in eastern Uttar Pradesh, specializing in Sadiya silk sarees.

The history of Mau, a well-known and industrially advanced district in eastern Uttar Pradesh, is ancient. Cultural and archaeological remnants from the Ramayana and Mahabharata eras are abundant in this area. While formal scientific research and excavations are lacking, evidence and legends support these claims based on geography and history. According to legend, this location was a site of penance for sages during the reign of Maharaja Dasharatha in Tretayuga. The ashram of the Adi poet Maharishi Valmiki was situated on the Tamsa beach here. Undoubtedly, Lord Shri Ramchandra rested on the banks of Tamasa during the first night of his forest journey. The documented history of Mau dates back around 1500 years when the entire region was covered in dense forest. Various wild and tribal communities resided along the river. The earliest known inhabitants of the area are considered to be the Naga tribe, who held dominion over





muktidhaam dohrighaat

Muktidham Temple and Park is located on the banks of the Ghaghra river in Dohrighaat town of Mau.

sheetla mata mandir

Shitala Mata Dham or Shitala Mata Mandir is located near Mata Pokhara, Mau, in Uttar Pradesh. Shitala is an ancient folk deity widely worshipped by many faiths in North India, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Pakistan as the Pox Goddess. It is believed that she is the Goddess of sores, ghouls, pustules, and diseases.

van devi mandir, kohinaour, mau

Situated 12 km in the southwest direction from the district headquarters, in the captivating beauty of nature is Jagat Janani Sita Mata's temple, Vandevi. Today, this temple is the center of attraction for followers. Along with its natural beauty, the Vandevi temple also stands for its historical and cultural importance. On the basis of public opinion and geographical evidence, this place is famous for being the place for meditative contemplation of maharishi Valmiki. Accommodation of the rishi must have been nearby. It is said that mother Sita, following her unshakable marital duties towards her husband, gave birth to her two sons, Love and Kush, at this place. This place is related to the literary great, Valmiki, as well as a symbol of the entire Bharat, Lord Ram, and mother









According to public opinion, Sighnua Baba, a resident of Narvar, saw that the image of the goddess was buried under the ground at this place in his dream. Goddess then directed the baba to dig up the place and start the ceremony for worship. In accordance with his dream, Singhua Baba started digging in the indicated place, and therein, he found the sculpture of the Goddess. However, while digging, he damaged the sculpture. Baba dedicated his whole life to worshipping goddess Sita in the same place. During his end, he tried to take the sculpture home, but he was unsuccessful and died at the place of worship. Later, a temple was constructed there. Since then, it has been a meeting place for many renowned rishis and yogis. Of the many learned people residing in this area, Lehri Baba is especially famous. Here, worshippers find cures for their mental and physical illnesses.

rose garden

The Rose Garden in Mau, Uttar Pradesh, is a delightful attraction for nature enthusiasts and visitors. This garden showcases a vibrant collection of roses in various colors and varieties, creating a visually pleasing and aromatic experience. It's a serene place to take a leisurely stroll, enjoy the beauty of the flowers, and capture some picturesque moments. The Rose Garden in Mau offers a refreshing escape from the hustle and bustle of city life, making it a popular spot for both locals and tourists alike.

excursions

by road:

Mau, Uttar Pradesh, is well-connected by road through National Highways 24 and 35. Additionally, UP State Highway 66 and Purvanchal Expressway also connect Mau, further enhancing its connectivity to nearby areas.

by rail:

Mau is connect by railways. Multiple trains to and from Mau can be taken from Mau Railway Station.

by air:

Mau can be reached by air through Gorakhpur Airport, having a distance of around 100 km from the district. You can reach the location thereafter by public/private buses and taxis.





Meerut, also known as the "Sports City of India" is famous for being the starting point of the 1857 rebellion against British rule. Meerut is situated on the banks of River Ganges and River Yamuna, while the Hindon River also flows through it. Its strategic location makes it conducive for the overall growth of the region.

The city comprises many historical and cultural heritage sites. It is an ancient city with settlements dating back to the Indus Valley civilisation having been found in and around the area. In Ramayana, It was known as 'Maydant Ka Kheda', the capital of May Danav. It was the hometown of Mandodari, wife of Ravana. After the archaeological excavations at Vidura-ka-tila, a collection of several mounds named after Vidura were excavated in 1950–52, a site 37 km north-east of Meerut. These were concluded to be remains of the ancient city of Hastinapur, the capital of Kauravas and Pandavas of Mahabharata, which was washed away by Ganges floods.

shri kailash parwat jain temple, hastinapu



places of interest

augarnath temple

The Augarnath Temple in Meerut is devoted to Lord Shiva. The temple has historical importance as the first war of independence of India was also witnessed here. The actual date or year of the formation of the temple is not

known but it is believed that the 'shiva linga' in the temple emerged on its own that is treated as a miracle of God and therefore attracts lots of devotees. In the past few years, several changes have been made in the temple. In 1968, a new temple was constructed and the old architecture was replaced. In 1987, a new hexagonal hall was also constructed there and in 2001, a 'kalash' made from 4.5 kg of gold was installed at the spire.

hastinapur

Hastinapur, 100km from Delhi and 37km from Meerut, has been a silent witness to the majestic grandeur, royal conflicts and princely anecdotes of the Pandavas and the Kauravas. It was once a centre of power which later became a major cause of conflict leading to the battle of Kurukshetra, immortalised in the epic Mahabharata. Hastinapur is also a sacred place for the Jain devotees who believe that three Tirthankars, Lord Shantinath, Lord Kunthnath and Lord Arhnath were born here. their 12 Kalyanaks (congregations) were held at this holy place. the first Tirthankar, Lord Rishabhnath, Sage Mallinath, Sage Subrat, Lord Parshwanath and the 24th Tirthankar, Lord Mahavir Swami, also sojourned in Hastinapur.

john's church

The John's Church located in Meerut was built between 1819-1821. It is the oldest church in Northern India and was built during the British colonial period. It is considered a masterpiece of architecture. There is a cemetery near the church that has the graves of the British people and their families who were killed during the revolt of 1857. The church is built in style of English church architecture, which has a large open space for worship.

gandhi bagh

Festival

Gandhi Bagh, locally known as the 'company gardens' is located on Mall Road in Meerut. It was built before independence but was recently renamed. It has lush greenery with a wide range of flora within its premises. There is a musical fountain which runs every evening in the garden.

general information

10.40 sq. km. Population 26,452 approx. (2011 Census) Altitude 126m above sea level Season November-February Clothing Summer: Cottons: Winter Woollens Language Hindi, English Local transport Bus | Taxi | Tempo STD code

Kartik Poornima, Makar Sankranti Mela, Magh Poornima

goddess jayanti devi math

In the bygone times, the south of the city used to house huge idols of Lord Shiva and Goddess Kali. Today on this spot stands the Jayanti Devi Math, an ancient temple associated with scores of mythological tales.

suraj kund park

The Suraj Kund Park is a major attraction in Meerut. There are ample flora within the area of this place. It offers many recreational and amusement activities for the tourists and visitors. This place is immersed in history. It is believed that King Karna devoted his 'kavach and kundal' at this place. Every year, a fair is organised during the time of Dussehra, which is celebrated with full zeal and enthusiasm.

mughal mausoleum

The Mughal mausoleum known as Shahpeer Sahab ki Dargah was built in 1628 by Nur Jahan, a popular Mughal Empress. It was built in the honour of a local Muslim Hazrat Shahpeer. According to the beliefs of the people, Shahpeer was the teacher of the Mughal Emperor Jahangir. The Dargah is a structure of red stones and is popular for its unique architecture. It is said that this mausoleum was constructed 24 hours before the death of Hazrat Shahpeer and the work on its construction was stopped midway and therefore, it is still believed to be incomplete. The tomb has beautiful and intricate nakshi work done on it and there is no roof on the tomb. This tomb has been listed as a national heritage monument by the Archaeological Survey of India. A local jagirdar, Rajaji is believed to have constructed the Shahpeer Gate in 1829 for the mausoleum.

digambar jain temple

The Digambar Jain Temple is one of the oldest temples in Meerut and dates back to thousands of years. There are seven altars with seven splendid spires within its courtyard. The first altar is known as the altar of 'Tikhal Wale Baba' and is believed to be built by the Gods of Heaven. Thousands of devotees visit this temple to get their prayers fulfilled and offer their prayers to 'Tikhal Wale Baba'. There are around 720 idols of 24 Tirthankaras which belong to past, present & future.

parikshitgarh qila

Parikshitgarh is also known as the 'Qila parikshitgarh' and is named after the

iain temple





King of Hastinapur, Parikshit. It is said that this fort was built by Parikhsit, who was the grandson of Arjuna. It is also believed that it was restored in the eighteenth century by Nain Singh, a Gurjar king. In 1916, silver coins from the times of Shah Alam II were found in the fort.

shahid smarak

The Digambar Jain Temple is one of the oldest temples in Meerut and dates back to thousands of years. There are seven altars with seven splendid spires within its courtyard. The first altar is known as the altar of 'Tikhal Wale Baba' and is believed to be built by the Gods of Heaven. Thousands of devotees visit this temple to get their prayers fulfilled and offer their prayers to 'Tikhal Wale Baba'. There are around 720 idols of 24 Tirthankaras which belong to past, present & future.

lord pandaveshwar mahadev temple

South of Jayanti Devi Math, this ancient temple is believed to be the place where the Pandavas worshipped. Here two ageless banyan and peepal trees silently narrate the saga of Kauravas and Pandavas and the celestial aura of Lord Krishna.

goddess durga temple

Further south of Pandaveshwar Temple, is the Goddess Durga Temple, having scores of caves, is believed to be the favourite place of meditation for saints.

lord draupadeshwar mahadev temple

1km South of Pandaveshwar Mahadev Temple, this temple is famous for its natural Shiva linga which, according to legends, is about 7200 years old. It is believed to be the place where Sage Ved Vyas had dictated the grand epic Mahabharata to Lord Ganesh.

draupadi ghat

Just opposite the Draupadeshwar Mahadev Temple, there is an ancient Devi Math. Here the Ghat is blessed by the sacred waters of the Burhi Ganga. It is believed to be the place where Draupadi used to bathe before proceeding to Draupadeshwar Mahadev Temple.

jain temples

There are a number of Digambar and Shvetambar Jain temples dating back to 10th, 14th and 17th centuries. These grand temples are epitome of tranquillity and craftsmanship. The temples dedicated to Lord Rishabhdev and Lord Shantinath are specially worth seeing.

shahi eidgah

The Shahi EidGah was built by the eighth Sultan of Delhi, Nasir ud din Mahmud who was the son of Iltutmish. It is almost a 600 years old mosque and has the capacity to accommodate more than one lakh people. The architecture and the carvings showcase the importance of the Mughal rule and the period of Delhi

Sultanate in India. It is one of the popular tourist spots of Meerut.

trilok sansthan

The Digambar Jain Trilok Research Institute was established here in 1974. Lotus Temple, Teen Murti Temple, Kala Temple, Meditation Temple and Indra Dhwaj Temple adorn this complex.

jamboo dweep

Jamboo Dweep, man's attempt to translate fantasy in concrete form, gives a view of what paradise could be as described in Jain scriptures and legends. Numerous trees, rivers, gateways, pillars with mythical characters perched atop, the legendary Sumeru Parvat, all outwit the imagination the moment one steps into this 81 ft. high marvel which abounds with picnic retreats and solitary hideouts.

accessibility

- ir Delhi is the nearest Airport 120km from Meerut.
- Rail Nearest rail heads, Meerut Cantt. 40km & Meerut city 44km, directly link Hastinapur with other major cities of the state.
- d Regular bus services from Delhi, Meerut and other parts of Uttar Pradesh connect Hastinapur. Major road distances from Meerut : Ghaziabad - 47km, Muzaffarnagar-58km, Shukratal-60km, Bulandshahr-70km, Garhmukteshwar-82km, Haridwar-141km.

excursions

hastinapur wildlife sanctuary | 3km

Home to various wild animals.





nearest up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Garhmukteshwar, **Tel:** 8859096644, 9720733445

shopping

High quality Khadi fabrics are prepared at the nearby town Meerut, which is also famous for sports goods, band baja, scissors etc.

nearest tourist information office

U.P. Govt. Regional Tourist Office, 2ND Floor M.D.A. Building Meerut, **Tel: 0121-2656164**



uttar pradesh



sambar deer

Directorate of Uttar Pradesh Tourism

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

Website: www.uptourism.gov.in







sardhana sardhana

Twenty two kilometres west of Meerut, lies the fascinating town of Sardhana with a romantic and historical past. It was established in the late 18th century by the French adventurer Walter Reinhardt, popularly known as 'Samru'. He came to India in 1754 as a private soldier in the French East India Company. The Jagir of the present day Sardhana was awarded to him as a reward for his services by Najab Khan of Bengal. Reinhardt had played an important role in defeating Rohilla chief Zabta Khan of Saharanpur. After his death in 1778, he was succeeded by his widow Begum Yohanna Samru who built the imposing building of the Roman Catholic Church at

sardhana church

Sardhana.



church of sardhana

The Roman Catholic Church of Sardhana is a subtle mixture of different architectural styles. Designed by Italian architect Anthony Reghelini, it was built at a cost of rupees 4 lakh in 1822. The verandah of the church has 18 Doric pillars. The main altar of white marble is tastefully inlaid with a floral design. In the left wing of the church is the tomb of Begum Samru with her life-size image carved on it.

Timings 9.00am-5.00pm.

The church houses the sacred image of the Lady of Graces installed in 1957. The church was honoured by Pope John XXIII who raised it to the status of a minor Basilica in 1961.

the begum's palace

This palace was completed in 1835. After Begum's death, it was bought by the Archbishop of Agra. It presently houses St. Charles' Inter College.

anthony kothi

This was the residence of Major Anthony Reghelini, the architect of the church and the palace. The building derives its name from him.

the catholic cemetery

This catholic cemetery is a protected monument under the Archaeological Survey of India. Begum Samru's sons, Julia Anne and Le Vaisseau and her French husband lie buried here.

general information

Area 4.27 sq. km.

Population 20,000 (approx. 2001 Census)

Height 136m above sea level

Season August-April

Clothing Summer: Cottons; Winter: Woollens

Language Hindi STD code 05865

excursions

hastinapur | 59km)

shukratal | 66km

garhmukteshwar | 70km

accessibility

The nearest railway station is Meerut-22 km while the nearest airport is at Delhi-104 km. Sardhana can be reached by U.P. State Roadways bus service or private taxi from Meerut.

fact file



nearest up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Garhmukteshwar, **Tel: 8859096644, Tel: 9720733445**

tourist information office

UP Govt. Regional Tourist Office, M.D.A. Building, 2nd Floor, Meerut, **Tel: 0121-2656164**



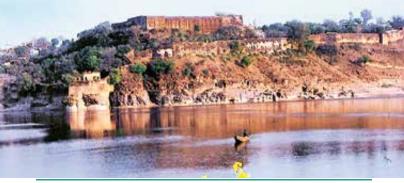






Mirzapur is a city located in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. It is situated in the northeastern part of the state, along the banks of the Ganges River. The city is surrounded by several hills of the Maikal range. On the north and north-east it is bounded by the Varanasi district; on the south by Sonbhadra district; on the north-west by Allahabad district. In the north-east, the Ganges separates the Tehsil of Chunar from the district of Varanasi, giving Mirzapur a natural frontier. The Chanvar fields, considered to be one of the most fertile land tracts in India, are located on Gangetic floodplains of the district. It has many waterfalls and natural spots. It was once the largest district in Uttar Pradesh before the split up of Sonebhadra.

Mirzapur is known for its carpets and brassware industries, and the folk tradition of kajri and birha music.



chunar fort

chunar

40 km from Varanasi and Mirzapur, Chunar is the place where religion, history and nature intermingle with each other. Situated in the Vindhya ranges on the bank of the holy river Ganga, its scenic and calm atmosphere enchants visitors.

In scriptures Chunar has been referred to as Charanadri, the place where the first step of Lord Vishnu in his Vaman incarnation, was set on this hillock, in order to measure the three steps of land, donated to him as dakshina by King Bali, which left the shape of

his charana (feet) on this adri (hill), hence it became famous as charnadri which is known today as Chunar. Another story deals with Bhartrihari, the philosopher king of Ujjain, who came here for penance. The fourth story sheds light on a rock idol of Naina Yogini built by King Sahadev, who named the place as Nainagarh.

However, Chunar came into limelight after the visit of Babar followed by Sher Shah Suri, Humayun, Akbar, Aurangzeb and finally, the Britishers. The Charnadri hillock and fort have been the silent spectator of about 2500 years of history. It was impossible to gain control of Eastern India without hoisting a flag on the Chunar Fort. Chunar is also an important health resort due to its ideal climate.



the samadhi of saint bhartrihari, chunar fort

fort

This massive fort stands at a height of 80' to 175' from the ground level. Tradition asserts that the legendary King Vikramaditya of Ujjain, the founder of Vikrama era, established Chunar Fort in honour of the stay of his brother, the well-known philosopher King Bhartrihari. Spread over an area of 3400 sq. yards, the fort houses, about 1000-800 years old monolithic stone temples, Samadhi of Bhartrihari ji, an ancient well, Sonya Mandap, Bavan Khambha, Bungalow of Warren Hastings and a Sun Dial. About 1500 years old rock-cut images of Lord Vishnu and other deities may be seen on the face of the western cliff section of the fort hillock.

gangeshwar nath temple

It is a very old temple related with the mythological stories and dedicated to Lord Shiva.

goddess durga cave temple

2km away, amidst the forest on the bank of a water stream, stands this cave temple, believed to be of the 3rd century A.D. Near the temple is the Samadhi of Gosain Kamal Giri.

ashcharya koop or acharya koop saint vitthalnath prakatya sthal

It is the birth place of Saint Vitthalnath ji who was the son of famous Saint Vallabhacharya ji, the founder of Pushti Marg, a school of Vaishnav cult.

durga khoh

This famous temple is situated about a km to the south-west of the Chunar Railway Station on a small stream-the Jhirna Nala. Dedicated to Goddess Durga, the temple is close to a natural rock-shelter, hence called as Durga Khoh. Major-General A. Cunningham explored this site during 1883-84. The back wall of the Durga Khoh rock shelter has several rare figures and inscriptions. The religious sanctity of this place seems to have evolved due to its perennial pool, natural beauty and the quite environs.

general information

Area 1,12,304 Hectare
Population 7,11,445 (2011 Census)

Altitude 80.7m above sea level

Season July-March
Clothing Summer: Cottons; Winter: Woollens

Language Hindi, English
STD code 05443

accessibility

Air Nearest airport is Lal Bahadur Shastri Airport, Babatpur, Varanasi - 61km.

Rail Chunar is well connected with all major cities.

Road Bus One can reach here conveniently from Varanasi, Mirzapur and Prayagraj which are well connected with prominent cities by bus service. Some important road distances are: Varanasi - 40km, Mirzapur - 40km, Prayagraj - 130km.

dargah sharief

1 km away, on the banks of the Ganga, is the Dargah of Sufi Saint Baba Quasim Suleman, built in Mughal style of architecture. There is a mosque in its premises.

baragaon

About 2 km to the south-east of the Chunar Railway Station is this 2300 years old stone quarry site. It is believed that Ashoka the great, procured famous Chunar sand-stone from this quarry for his pillars including the Lion Capital pillar of Sarnath. The stone blocks lying here bear ancient inscription, datable to 3rd century BC downwards.

shopping

Chunar is famous for its special pottery ware.



jargo reservoir dam | 20km

A beautiful picnic spot with boating and fishing facilities in a reservoir, spread in a vast area and surrounded by natural panorama created by the confluence of several rivers. A beautiful Inspection House of the Irrigation Department is available here for stay.



siddhanath-ki-dari | 20km

A picturesque 300' waterfall creates a bewildering scene. Across the waterfall is the Samadhi of Saint Siddhanath ji. Nearby is a famous imposing fort of Sakteshgarh built by Sakat Singh during the 16th century.

ashokan period inscription | 25km

Near Ahraura, there is a temple of Bhandari Devi on a hillock. An Ashokan period inscription near the temple is of great historical value.





lakhania dari | 30km

On the right side of the road to Robertsganj from Ahraura, there is a beautiful waterfall. Rock paintings are also found here.

chunadari | 40km

On the way to Robertsganj from Ahraura, Chunadari, an enchanting location, is famous for its rock paintings and beautiful waterfall. Forest Rest House is available for stay.

varanasi | 40km see index

vindhyachal | mirzapur 48km see index

kaimur wildlife sanctuary | 60km

The dense forest cover of the Vindhya hills here, is an ideal spot for winter tourism. Its rich flora and fauna and numerous waterfalls leave all wildlife lovers awestruck. The park is also a treasure trove of prehistoric caves, rock paintings and fossils.

salkhan fossils | 100km

At Salkhan, near Robertsganj, which lies on the way to Renukoot, tree fossils have been found. These are a major attraction for visitors.

prayagraj | 130km





nearest up tourism accommodation

Rahi Tourist Bungalow (Hotel Janhvi), Tel: 9415902738

nearest tourist information office

UP Govt. Tourist Office, Janhavi Tourist Bungalow Campus, Mirzapur, **Tel: 0542-263494**

UP Govt. Tourist Office, Sanskratik Sankul

Urban Haat, Chauka Ghat Varanasi, Tel: 0542-2505033



nilgai





oddess vindhyavasini

DISTRICT MIRZAPUR

vindhyachal

Vindhyachal, 8km from Mirzapur, on the bank of the holy river Ganga, is one of the most revered Shaktipeeths of which the presiding deity is Goddess Vindhyavasini. Closely related with mythology and referred prominently in the ancient scriptures, Goddess Vindhyavasini is believed to be the instant bestower of benediction. The Goddess is also known as 'Kajala Devi', a name presumably derived from the famous folk song 'Kajali' of this region. There are several temples of other deities in the vicinity, especially the Goddess Ashtabhuja Temple and the Goddess Kalikhoh Temple, which constitute the sacred Trikona Parikrama (circumambulation), popular ritual among the pilgrims.

goddess vindhyavasini temple

The ancient Shaktipeeth of Goddess Vindhyavasini, referred in the scriptures, is a major attraction of this region. It attracts pilgrims throughout the year; however, big congregations are held during Navratras in Chaitra (April) and Ashwin (October) months. In the month of Jyeshtha (June) 'Kajali' competitions are also held here. The daily Aartees, performed four times are worth seeing - Mangla Aarti: 4.00am, Shayan Aarti: 12.00 noon, Sandhya Aarti: 7.30pm, Nisha Aarti: 9.30pm.

lord rameshwar mahadev temple

Ikm from the Goddess Vindhyavasini Temple, stands this temple on Ram Gaya Ghat. According to legends, Lord Rama installed a Shiva Linga here after libation in the memory of his ancestors.

goddess tara temple

It is situated 2km from the Goddess Vindhyavasini Temple, at a cremation ground. Goddess Tara is the presiding deity of this temple.

general information

365 sq. hectares

Population (Mirzapur) 21,16,042 (2001 Census)

Altitude 100m above sea level

Season July-April

Clothing Summer: Cottons; Winter: Woollens

Language Hin

STD code 05442
Festival Navratri (March-April

Navratri, (March-April & Sept-Oct), Maha Shivratri (Feb), Ram Navami (April), Shravan

Mela (July-Aug)

goddess kali khoh temple

This ancient temple, situated in a cave, is 2km from the Goddess Vindhyavasini Temple. Associated with the mythology, the temple is dedicated to goddess Kali.



goddess ashtabhuja temple

According to legends, the daughter of Lord Krishna's foster mother, Yashoda, flew miraculously from the grip of Kans, the king of Mathura, and descended here. This temple is situated in a cave of a hillock, 3km from the Goddess Vindhyavasini Temple, is dedicated to Goddess Asthabhuja.

sita kund

It is believed that mother Sitaji had taken bath in this pond. Nearby are the temples of Lord Hanuman, Ram, Goddess Durga and Mother Sitaji.

kantit sharief

This famous Dargah of Ismail Chishti, a close relative of Khwaja Chishti of Ajmer Sharief, has great significance for all the sects.

Other attractions are Burhenath Temple, Tarkeshwarnath Temple, Lal Bhairava Temple, Kal Bhairava Temple, Batuk Bhairav Temple, Bhairava Kund, Vindhyeshwar Temple, Kamakhya Devi Temple, Chhetrapal, Shiv Khoh, Sankat Mochan Hanuman Temple, Narad Ghat, Geruwa Talab, Nag Kund, Vamdev Temple, Devarha Baba Ashram, Kankal Kali temple at Akodhi etc.

accessibility

Air Nearest Airport: L.B.S. Airport Babatpur, Varanasi - 87km.

il Vindhyachal itself is a local station, but Mail and Express trains stop at Mirzapur which is well connected with all major cities of India.

Road Bus service is available for all major cities of U.P.



devdari waterfall

excursions

waterfalls

Tanda waterfall (10km), Vindham waterfall (15km), Sirsi Dam (45km), Devdari waterfall (120km) are excellent sites for excursion.

chunar | 40km)

varanasi | 70km)

sonbhadra | 85km)

An ideal region, spread over a large area, having various places of archaeological, historical, religious and natural attractions, such as Shivdwar, Salkhan fossils, Barela, Panchmukhi, Mau, Markundi, Vijaigarh, Kaimoor Wild life Sanctuary etc.

prayagraj | 95km)

fact file

up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Yatri Niwas, Vindhyachal, Tel: 05442-242996, 290478

UPSTDC Hotel Janhavi, Near Shastri Bridge, Mirzapur, Tel: 05442-221494, 223489

tourist information office

UP Govt. Tourist Office, Janhavi Tourist Bungalow Campus, Near Shastri Bridge Mirzapur, **Tel: 05442-221494, 223489**

DISTRICT MORADABAD

moradabad

Moradabad is a city in Uttar Pradesh state of India. It was established in 1600 by Murad, the son of the Mughal Emperor Shahjahan; as a result the city came to be known as Moradabad. It is the administrative headquarters of Moradabad District. Moradabad is situated at a distance of 167 km from New Delhi, at the bank of River RamGanga. The city is famous for its huge export of brass handicrafts to North America and Europe, and is also thus called 'Brass City' or Peetal Nagri (in the local language). It has close to four million citizens of various ethnicities and religions. The modern, attractive, and artistic brass ware, jewellery and trophies made by skilled artisans are the main crafts sold here. The attractive brass ware are exported to countries like USA, Britain, Canada, Germany and Middle East Asia.

Recently other products like Iron Sheet Metalwares, Aluminium Artworks and Glassware have also been included as per need of the foreign Buyers. Mentha is also exported in several crores from Moradabad. These products are very popular in foreign markets and are being exported in thousands of crores every year. Due to the increase of exports and popularity in foreign countries, especially in Europe, America, Italy and other countries, a large No. of exporters are establishing their units and starting their export. Out of the seven industrial corridors declared by the State Govt. in Industrial Policy 1999-2002, Moradabad is one of them.

accomodation

Uttar Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation's Residential Facility - Rahi Tourist Accommodation House, Moradabad.

accessibility

r Nearest Airport, Pantnagar (87 km)

Rail Moradabad Northern Railway is a major railway station. And connected to all the metropolitan cities of India

Road Major cities: Delhi (191 km), Lucknow (346 km), Bareilly (94 km)

Famous dishes such as sweets, snacks, snacks, food, etc.
Sik kebab, Moradabadi dal.

Famous arts such as handicrafts (sarees, woodwork, carpets, pottery, embroidery, brass, carving, glass work), folk music, folk dance, etc. Brass industry, bronze artefacts, hand printing, perfumes, wood crafts, bamboo crafts.

Major festivals, fairs and festivals etc. - Khichadi fair

places of interest

shri kali mata temple

This Siddhapeeth, popularly known as Baba Mishri Giri Ki Tila in Lok, is the temple of Mata Kali. It is located in the cremation ground on the holy bank of the Ramganga River. This is the resource area of Shri Mishri ji belonging to Dashnami Naga Sanyasi Shri Panchjuna Akhara. Giri ji used to give a pot of clay to the devotees as prasad, which became mishri as soon as it came in the hands of the devotee. In his time, Akhand Dhuni is going on here. The unbroken lamp burns. Gaushala is part of the temple.

gautam buddha park

Gautam Buddha Park is situated at Moradabad, on the Harthola Station Road. Gautam Buddha Park is one of the many historical monuments and parks in Moradabad, the most recent of all of them. It is believed that Gautam Buddha spent most of his life in Uttar Pradesh.

sai temple, md

According to folklore, he was said to have supernatural powers and healing potential; Shirdi Sai Baba is said to have announced and proved the Oneness of God or which is also referred to as 'Sabka Maalik Ek'. The temple is very popular among Sai devotees. The architecture of the temple is very nice. It looks very attractive. The environment of the temple is very peaceful. One can feel relaxing after coming here.









DISTRICT MUZAFFARNAGAR

muzaffarnagar

Evidence of civilization in Muzaffarnagar can be traced back to the time of the Indus Valley Civilization. According to local folklore, the battle of Mahabharata took place in the fields of present-day Pachenda village. Both sides had their military camps established there, which are now known as Kaurayali and Padayali.

The town was founded in 1633 near the site of an ancient town, Sarwat, by the son of a Mughal Commander Sayyid Muzaffar Khan during the reign of Shah Jahan.In 1901, during the British Raj, it was district in the Meerut Division in United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The city is located in the middle of the highly fertile upper Ganga-Yamuna Doab region and is very near to New Delhi and Saharanpur, making it one of the most developed and prosperous cities of Uttar Pradesh. It shares its border with the state of Uttarakhand, and it is the principal commercial, industrial, and educational hub of Western Uttar Pradesh.

The economy of the district is mainly based on agriculture; sugarcane, and paper and steel industries. Muzaffarnagar is now part of the National Capital Region. Sugar and jaggery production are important industries in the district. As a result of the farming activities around, the city is an important hub of jaggery trading business. Muzaffarnagar is an important industrial city with sugar, steel, and paper being the major industries. District Muzaffarnagar has 8 sugar mills.Many steel companies market their steel products, including angles and bars, through media in the country.

vat vriksha







akshayavat | undying tree

On a hillock stands this big Akshayavat (banyan tree) under which, according to belief, sage Shukdev had narrated the Shrimadbhagwat Katha to King Parikshit. The uniqueness of this tree is that it does not shed leaves.

shukdev temple

This majestic temple has beautifully carved idols of Sage Shukdev and King Parikshit.

lord hanuman temple

In close proximity to Shukdev Temple, stands the beautiful Lord Hanuman Temple. The Temple has an idol of Lord Hanuman carrying a mountain, containing the 'Sanjivani' herb.

Lord Shankar Temple. On the north-west of Shukdev Temple, on a small hillock, stands Lord Shankar Temple. The idols in the temple are of Lord Shiva and other gods.

swami charandasji temple

Under the immortal Akshayavat stands this 'initiation' temple of Swami Charandasji. There is an idol of sage Shukdev in the temple depicting him narrating the Shrimadbhagwat.

lord ram temple

S

Inspired by Swami Kalyan Devji Maharaj, a majestic temple dedicated to Lord Ram, Sita, Lakshman and Lord Hanuman was constructed behind Lord Shankar Temple.

general information

Area 4 sa. km. 7500 (2001 Census) Census) Population Altitude 57m above sea level Season September-April Clothing Summer: Cottons; Winter: Woollens Hindi Language Bus | Taxi | Tempo | Auto-rickshaw Local transpor STD code 'Ganga Snan' on Kartik Poornima, Sharad Festival Chaturthi, Ganga Dussehra.

accessibility

Air The nearest airport is New Delhi - 150km.

ail The nearest rail head is Muzaffarnagar - 30km.

Road Some of the major road distances are: Muzaffarnagar - 30km,

Meerut - 90km, Delhi - 160km

goddess shakambhari temple

To the west of Lord Shankar Temple, on a raised platform, stands a beautiful, spherical temple dedicated to Goddess Shakambhari. Inspired by Ma Anandamayi, this temple was constructed by Shri Goojarmal Modi, the famous industrialist.

neelkanth mahadev temple

As per belief, after consuming the poison which emerged during the churning of ocean, Lord Shiva, while returning to his abode, Mount Kailash, rested at Shukratal. To mark this place, Adi Shankaracharyaji constructed this temple here.

goddess ganga temple

It is an ancient temple. A stone tablet at the entrance of this temple states, in Sanskrit and Arabic, that the temple was erected in the year 1401. Inside the temple one can see the idols of Goddess Ganga, Sage Shukdev, Lord Shiva, Goddess Parvati, Lord Kartik and Lakshman. The walls and the roof of the temple are covered with centuries old, intricate paintings of Lord Krishna's Rasleela. Other attractions are Laxminarayan Temple, Parvati Temple, Shiv Dham, Ganesh Dham, Hanumat Dham, Geeta Bhawan and Yagyashala.

excursions

dargah hazarat abbas | 40km

At Baghara, Muzaffarnagar

hastinapur | 60km garhmukteshwar | 130km sardhana | 66km



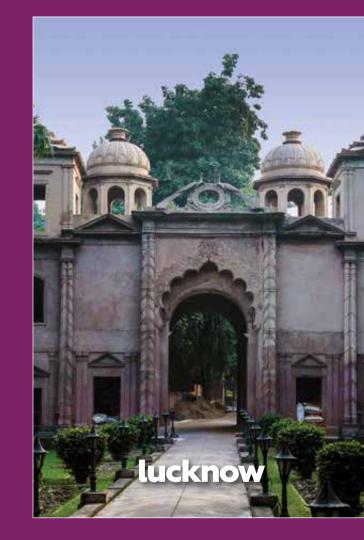


nearest up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Garhmukteshwar, Tel: 8859096644, Tel: 9720733445

tourist information office

UP Govt. Regional Tourist Office, 2nd Floor, M.D.A. Building, Meerut, **Tel: 0121-2656164**







Pilibhit is the north-easternmost district of Bareilly division, situated in the Rohilkhand region of the sub-Himalayan Plateau belt next to foothills of Shivalik Range on the boundary of Nepal, known for rivers Ghagra, Sharda and the origin of river Gomti, one of the most forest-rich areas in North India. Pilibhit was also known as Bansuri Nagari – the land of flutes, for making and exporting roughly 95% of India's flutes. Pilibhit consists entirely of a level plain, containing depressions but no hills and is intersected by several streams Pilibhit is one of the forest-rich areas of Uttar Pradesh

It is believed by locals that Pilibhit was ruled by an ancient king named Mayurdhwaj or Moredhwaj or King Venu, a great devotee of Lord Krishna and a loyal friend of Arjun. King Venu's name and the geography of his kingdom can be traced in the Hindu epic Mahabharat.

The city Pilibhit was an administrative unit in the Mughal era under Bareilly suba. For security, the Mughal subedar Ali Mohammed Khan constructed four magnificent gates around the administrative building in 1734 AD. These gates were named Barellwi Darwaza at the west. Hussaini Darwaza at the east. Jahanabadi Darwaza at the north and Dakhini Darwaza at the south.









places of interest

pilibhit tiger reserve

The Pilibhit Tiger Reserve is situated in the Pilibhit district and Shahjahanpur District of Uttar Pradesh, forming part of the Terai Arc Landscape, in the upper Gangetic Plain Biogeographic Province. Some rivers originate from the reserve, which is also the catchment of several others like Sharda. Chuka and Mala. Khannot. The habitat is characterised by Sal Forests, tall grasslands and swamp maintained by periodic flooding from rivers. The Sharda Sagar Dam extending up to a length of 22 km is on the boundary of the reserve. It lies along the India-Nepal border in the foothills of the Himalayas and the plains of the Terai in Uttar Pradesh. It is part of the Terai Arc Landscape. It is one of India's 51 Project Tiger Reserves.

sharda sagar dam

This reservoir is the source for irrigation water to Pilibhit and other parts of the north of Uttar Pradesh. The Sharda Sagar is 25 square kilometers in size, in which the majority lies in Uttar Pradesh, and some parts in the northern side are in Uttarakhand. Nepal border is also nearby. Sharda Sagar is an interesting place to visit in winters when the eurasian and siberian birds migrate here and are worth watching. The Sharda Sagar is surrounded by the pristine Pilibhit Forest Division, which is home to at least ten Tigers. There are log huts of Pilibhit Forest Division, but food has to be arranged from Pilibhit.

chuka beach

Chuka Beach is located on the eastern coast of Kenya, along the Indian Ocean. It is situated near the town of Malindi and is known for its picturesque beauty and serene environment. The beach's geographical position grants it stunning views of the ocean, white sandy shores, and palm trees. Chuka Beach holds significance as a popular tourist destination, attracting visitors seeking relaxation, water sports, and marine exploration. Its proximity to Malindi allows tourists to explore local attractions, making it a hub for both leisure and cultural experiences.

Directorate of Uttar Pradesh Tourism

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010 Helpline: 1860-180-1364, Website: www.uptourism.gov.in



Fax: 91-522-2308937

Helpline: **1860-180-1364** Website: http://www.uptourism.gov.in

Tel: 91-522-2308993, 2308017



|56 | uttar |56 | pradest

orajhar temple

Odhajhar Temple is located in village Odhajhar of Tehsil Kalinagar in the Pilibhit district.

raja venu ka teela

In the Puranpur Tehsil of District Pilibhit, one KM away from railway station Shahgarh one TEELA is situated. There was a MAHAL of Raja Venu at this teela. Ruins are there nowadays. A very big well and ruins tell the story of how flourish the king was at that time.

dargah hazrat shah mohammad sher mian

In the northern side of the city of Pilibhit a dargah of Hazrat Kibla Haji Shah Ji Mohammad Sher Mian Sahib Rahmat Ullah Aleh is situated. People travel from other states and countries to take the blessing of Hazrat Shah ji mian. It is also said that offering a Chadar at the dargah is fruitful to the people. The dargah has become a place of social harmony as people of various religion come here to offer their faith.

gauri shankar temple

The temple, situated in Mohalla Khakra at the banks of rivers Devha & Khakra, is said to be 250 years old. According to the legend, the forefathers of the PUJARI, Pandit Har Prasad, arrived at this location with other saints when it was a jungle. In a dream, Pandit Har Prasad saw Lord Shiva, and the next morning, he discovered an idol of Lord Shiva at the same spot. This led to the gradual construction of the temple. The temple hosts an annual fair during Shivratri, Rakshabandhan and every Monday of 'Shravan Mas'. Adjacent to the temple, there's a dharamshala donated by Dwarika Das Banjara. Notably, the Temple features two large entry gates on the eastern and southern sides, which were constructed by Hafiz Rahmat Khan.

accessibility

Air Nearest Airport, Pantnagar (77 km)

Rail 56 km from Bareilly

Road 53 km from Bareilly

Famous dishes such as sweets, snacks, food, etc. – Sonpapadi

Famous arts such as handicrafts (sarees, woodwork, carpets, pottery, embroidery, brass, carving, glass work), folk music, folk dance, etc.
The industry of making musical instruments, flutes.

Major festivals, fairs and festivals etc.

Drukansh fair Bisalpur, Urs-e-Shahji, Kartik Purnima, Kalyanpur Chakratirtha fair. DISTRICT PRATAPGARH

pratapgarh

Pratapgarh district, situated on the banks of the river Ganga near Theertharaj Prayag, is considered very important from the historical and religious point of view. This district of Uttar Pradesh has been witness to many important events of Ramayana and Mahabharata. It is believed that Lord Shri Ram went south from Ayodhya at the time of vanagaman through the banks of the mythical river Sai. The banks of the rivers here have been purified by his feet. One of the five rivers of Uttar Pradesh mentioned in the Ramcharit Manas in the exile of Lord Shri Ram is the Sai River of Pratapgarh, which is mentioned as follows:

सई उतरि गोमतीं नहाए। चौथें दिवस अवधपुर आए॥



places of interest

bela devi temple

There is a historic Temple of Bela Devi on the banks of sai river in Pratapgarh. Regarding the establishment of the temple, it is said in the Puranas that Sati reached the yagna being conducted by King Daksha without being called. Not seeing Shiva there, Sati jumped into the havan kund and committed suicide. When Shiva took Sati's body, Vishnu broke it by running a chakra. Devi temples were established wherever Sati's body parts fell. Here Sati's bela (waist) part had fallen. For this reason, this place started being worshiped as Bela Devi Dham.

ghusmeshwar nath dham ghuisarnath dham

Ghusmeshwar Nath Dham and Ghuisharnath Dham are located on the banks of the Sai River in Tehsil Lalganj of Pratapgarh district. They are centres of faith for millions of devotees due to their religious, spiritual, and mythological significance. The temple of Lord Ghuisharnath is prominent here, representing the deity who awakens the mind, soul, and consciousness of worshippers, filling them with elements of well-being. The faithful of Ghuisarnath Temple support each other in their beliefs.

haudeshwar nath temple

Haudeshwar Nath Temple is situated on the holy bank of the Ganges, 12 km south of the Pratapgarh district's tehsil headquarters. Legend has it that during Maharaja Bhagirath's journey to bring Mother Ganga for his ancestors' salvation, Janhvi Rishi was meditating near Karindi Ghat. Janhvi Rishi's meditation was interrupted by Ganga's sounds, prompting him to consume the river's water. King Bhagirath then performed penance, installing a Shivalinga to seek Lord Shiva's help. These Shivalingas were named Houdeshwar Nath. Lord Shiva guided Maharishi Janhvi, who eventually redirected Ganga's flow. Thousands of devotees come to this temple during Malamas and Sawan to perform rituals.

baba belkharnath temple

Baba Bhayaharan Nath Dham is around 30 km south of Pratapgarh headquarters, surrounded by the Bakulahi River and a pond. Linked to the Mahabharata period, the Pandavas found solace here during their escape from fire, leading to the temple's name. The temple hosts various festivals including a Mahakal Festival on Mahashivaratri, a month-long event in Shravan month and Malamas, a two-day Ghunghori Lokotsav, and a weekly fair on Tuesdays.

baba bhayaharan nath dham

Bhayaharan Dham is located at a distance of about 30 km south of pratapgarh headquarters. Bhayharannath Dham is a holy place



surrounded by the Bakulahi River on three sides and a pond on one side. It is said that this place has a strong connection with the Mahabharata period of the Dwapar era. The Pandavas were very frightened when they escaped the fire during the unknown. When the Pandavas came to this place, their fear was removed, since then this dham of Lord Shiva came to be known as Bhayaharan Dham. Here a 4-day Mahakal Festival is organized every year on Mahashivaratri, a month-long huge festival is organized on Shravan month and Malamas, two-day Ghunghori Lokotsav and weekly fair is organized every Tuesday.

bhakti dham, mangadh

Bhakti Dham temple dedicated to Lord Radha Krishna is located at a distance of 2 km from Kunda tehsil headquarters of Pratapgarh district and about 60 km from Prayagraj. The foundation of this temple was laid by Jagatguru Kripalu Ji Maharaj. The delightful design of the temple is unparalleled. There are long queues of devotees to see Lord Shri Krishna in Bhakti Dham. Millions of people participate in the birth anniversary of Shri Krishna here.



shani dev temple

The ancient mythological temple of Lord Shani is located in the Kushfara forest, approximately 2 km from the Vishwanathganj market in Pratapgarh district. This temple serves as a centre of reverence and faith for people. It is believed that upon arriving here, devotees receive the benevolent blessings of Lord Shani. The dham is positioned on the banks of the Balkuni River, now also known as Bakulahi.

dahin devi dham



Dahin Devi Dham is located about 40 km from Pratapgarh district and 4 km from Kithawar Bazar on Pratapgarh Atheha road. According to legend, a fort of King Salya from the Mahabharata period was converted into Deh. King Salya used to visit Mother Dahin Devi before wars. This tradition continues today.

khuvalan dham

Khuyalan Dham is situated 2 km away from Jetwara and 10 km from Mandhata. This location holds both mythological and historical significance, as it's the birthplace of Mother Khuyalan. Visitors come from far and wide to pay their respects. A famous legend recounts that when Lord Shri Ramchandra ji began his exile from Ayodhya, he paused at this spot for a short time before proceeding to Shringverpur.



accessibility

Prayagraj-Pratapgarh, about 68 km

Famous dishes: Amla marmalade and pickle, Rasgulla of Dadauli,

Shri Ram's Rasmalai, Namkeen of Gava.

Famous arts: It is famous for making various types of products such as marmalade, pickles from amla.

Major festivals, fairs and festivals etc.: Ekta Mahotsav, Ajgara Mahotsav, Ghuisarnath Festival, Bela Devi Mela, Sri Krishna Janmashtami Festival in Mangarh etc. are organized.





thousands of devotees gather in prayagraj to attend the kumbh mela

DISTRICT PRAYAGRAJ

prayagraj

Prayagraj is one of the prominent and sacred cities of India. Described with great reverence in ancient scriptures as Prayag or Teerthraj, i.e. the holiest pilgrimage centre', Prayagraj is situated at the confluence of India's holiest rivers the Ganga, the Yamuna and the mythical Saraswati. The Sangam, as the confluence of the three rivers is called, is the venue of many sacred fairs & rituals and attracts thousands of pilgrims throughout the year. With the irresistible attraction of Kumbh Fair, hailed as the world's largest congregation of devotees, the glory of the city has certainly doubled. The Dussehra festival is also organised in the city in its unique style.

Emperor Akbar visited Prayag in 1575 and founded a new city by the name of Illahabas, which later came to be known as Prayagraj. The city was an important cantonment during the British period when it functioned as the capital of the State and has some beautiful architectural remnants of that era. The university at Prayagraj has the reputation of being the foremost centre of learning. Prayagraj was also the nerve centre of activities during the Freedom Movement and played a leading role in development of Hindi- Urdu literature.

The galaxy of legendary personalities has given the name and fame to the city. Noted among them are sages Bharadwaj and Durwasa; Ila, Pururwa, Alark; Maulvi Liagat Ali, Akbar Allahabadi, Rudyard Kipling, C.Y. Chintamani, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Pt. Moti Lal Nehru, Pt. Madan Mohan Malviva, Pt. Bal Krishna Bhatt. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Purushottam Das Tandon, Ramanand Chatterjee, Smt. Indira Gandhi, Major Dhyan Chand, Surya Kant Tripathi "Nirala", Firaq Gorakhpuri, Sumitra Nandan Pant, Harivansh Rai Bachchan, Mahadevi Verma, Dr. Ram Kumar Verma, Prof. J. K. Mehta etc.

sangam | the confluence

The famous confluence of the divine Ganga, Yamuna and mythical Saraswati rivers at Prayagraj is known as Sangam and has been a major attraction for pilgrims from the ancient times. The water of the two rivers is of different colours and their meeting point is distinctly visible. Magh Mela, Kumbh and Maha Kumbh fairs are held on the banks of Sangam. Boats are available on hire to reach the Sangam. The evening Arti at the bank of Sangam is worth seeing.

fort ashokan pillar

The massive fort, built by Emperor Akbar in 1583 A.D. on the bank of the Yamuna, close to the Sangam, is presently used by the Army and only a limited area is open to visitors. The magnificent outer wall of the fort is intact and rises above the water's edge. Inside the fort there are revered unique Akshayavat or immortal Banyan tree, a 10.6 metre-high polished sandstone Ashokan Pillar,

general information

Area 5482 sq. km.

5954391 (2011 Census) **Population**

Altitude 98m above sea level Season November-March

Clothing Summer: Cottons; Winter: Woollens

Hindi, Urdu, English Language

Taxi | Bus | Rickshaw Local transport STD code

Festival Magh Mela (every year, Jan- Feb), Kumbh Mela

(every 6th year), Maha Kumbh Mela (every 12th year), Dussehra-Ram Dal (Sept-Oct),

Water Sports Festival (Nov/Feb)



dating back to 232 B.C., having several rare edicts, the Saraswati Koop, the Palace of Jodhabai etc. Permission is needed from the Commandant. Ordnance Depot.

patalpuri temple

This underground temple, situated in the outer part of the fort, houses old icons of deities.

lord hanuman temple

Near the Sangam, this much revered temple is unique for its huge supine idol of Lord Hanuman, a few feet below the ground and is famous as Bade Hanumanji. When the Ganga is in spate, this temple gets submerged.

shankar viman mandapam

The Shankar Viman Mandapam, located near the Fort and Lord Hanuman Temple at the bund area, is a 130-foot-high temple designed in the South Indian architectural style. With four floors, it features idols of Kumaril Bhatt, Jagatguru Adi Shankaracharya, Kamakshi Devi (surrounded by 51 Shakti Peethas), Tirupati Balaji (with 108 Vishnu's around), and Yogshastra Sahasrayoga Linga (adorned by 108 Shivas).

The temple is surrounded by various other temples, including Shri Ramanandacharya Math, Laxmi-Narayan Temple, Radha-Krishna-Gopal Temple, Triveni Temple, Jagdish Bhagwan Temple, Gaddi Surdas, Deverha Baba Sevashram, Gaddi Kankardas, Shri Dattatreya Temple, Ram Janki Temple, Handia Baba Ashram, Gangaji Temple, Shri Kali Ji Temple, and more.

hanuman temple-shankar viman mandapan





Bamrauli Airport

Pratapgarh Junction Railway Station Rail

U.P.S.R.T.C. Civil Lines, Pratapgarh Bus

Lucknow Pratapgarh, about 165 km





saraswati ghat-nehru ghat

Saraswati Ghat, on the bank of river Yamuna, is an old ghat while nearby modern Nehru Ghat is an ideal picnic spot which is under the control of Army.

mankameshwar temple

This ancient Lord Shiva Temple is picturesquely located near Saraswati Ghat on the bank of Yamuna.

other important attractions

12 MADHAV TEMPLES

Incarnation of God in 1st position at Prayag is Madhav Dev as per Goswami Tulsidas.

पूजिह माधव पद जल जाता। परसि अखयवदु गाता॥

Shankh Madhav | Chakra Madhav | Gada Madhav | Padam Madhav | Anant Madhav | Bindu Madhav | Manohar Madhav | Asi Madhav | Sankasht Har Madhav | Aadi Madhav | Vishnu Madhav | Sri Beni Madhav

madan mohan malviya park | minto park

The park is situated near the Mankameshwar Temple. In it stands a white stone memorial with a four-lion symbol on top. On November 1, 1858 the famous declaration of Queen Victoria was read here by Lord Canning.

boat club | water sports complex

The Boat Club-Water Sports Complex, situated in between the new hanging Yamuna bridge and UPSTDC Hotel Triveni Darshan at the Yamuna bank road, is a major site for the adventurous water sports activities. Here, the deep depth and long straight stretch of river Yamuna is most ideal for the water sports activities. The facilities available here are Scuba Diving, Water Scooter, Paddle-Canoe and Kayak-Motor-Speed Boats, Para Sailing etc. Both banks of the river and hanging bridge over the river provide a natural and massive spectator's gallery. One can also go to the Sangam by Motor Boat from here.

Boat Club Officer Tel: 9473771574

veni madhav temple

This is one of the prominent temples of Prayagraj in Daraganj locality and is counted one among the Madhavas. As per scriptures, there are twelve Madhava deities at different places in Prayagraj.

It is an old Lakshmi-Narayan Temple which, according to belief, was visited by Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. Nearby are Lord Nrisingh, Jagannath and Shiva Temples.

The Daraganj area is situated on the bank of river Ganga and is an old part of the city. It resembles Varanasi, in its temples, lanes and traditions. The area is also known for its great personalities, such as the great poet Nirala.

nagvasuki temple- bhishmapitamah temple

This temple in Daraganj, on the bank of the Ganga, is dedicated to Nagraj Vasuki. Adjacent to the temple is a unique big statue of Bhishmapitamah in reclining posture.

dashashwamedha temple

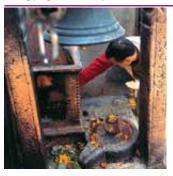
It is an ancient temple on the bank of the Ganga in Daraganj locality. It is said that Lord Brahma had performed Ashwamedha Yajna here. Dashashwamedheshwar Mahadev-Shiva linga, idols of Nandi, Sheshnag and a big Trishul (trident) are enshrined in the temple. A marble slab bearing the image of a footprint in memory of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu is also installed here. Nearby are the temples of Goddess Annapoorna, Lord Hanuman and Lord Ganesh.

sankatmochan hanuman temple

In Daraganj locality, on the bank of the Ganga, is the Sankatmochan Hanuman Temple. It is said that Saint Samarth Guru Ramdasji had established the idol of Lord Hanuman here. The idols of Shiva-Parvati, Ganesh, Bhairav, Durga, Kali and Navgrah are also enshrined in the premises of the temple. Nearby are Shri Ram-Janki temple and Harit Madhava temple.

alopi devi temple

shiv ling | lingam at shiva temple; anand bhawan





Situated in front of the Shankaracharya Ashram in Alopibagh locality, this Siddhapeeth has a sacred Kund atop a small platform. Above the Kund hangs a small Jhoola (swing). Both the Kund and Jhoola hold religious significance for the devotees who throng here. Roop Gauriya Math in Tularambagh locality was established in 1929 by Bhakti Siddhant Saraswati Prabhupadaji. The founder of ISKCON, Shri A.C. Bhaktivedanta Maharaj got Deeksha here. The idols of Shri Krishna Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Shri Radha-Krishna, Shiva and Goddess Annapoorna are enshrined here. Nearby is ancient Kal Bhairav Temple.

bharat sangh

Also in Tularambagh, it was established in 1930 by Swami Pranavanandji Maharaj. Evening Pushpa-Shashtra Arti on Sundays is worth seeing.

chitragupta temple

This temple is dedicated to Lord Chitragupta and is situated on M. G. Road, near K.P. Inter College. In front of the temple is Swami Narayan Temple.

accessibility

Nearest airport is Bamrauli - 16km, daily flight for Delhi is available. Another nearest airport is at Babatpur, Varanasi - 147km.

l Prayagraj is well connected by trains with all major cities of India.

National Highways 2 and 27 connect Prayagraj to all other parts of the country. Some important road distances are: Vindhyachal - 93km, Varanasi - 125km, Chunar - 125km, Sarnath - 135km, Chitrakoot - 137km, Ayodhya - 167km, Kanpur - 193km, Lucknow - 204km, Bithoor - 215km, Khajuraho - 294km, Naimisharanya - 298km, Patna - 368km, Jhansi - 375km, Agra - 433km, Bhopal - 680km.

bharadwaj ashram

Associated with Sage Bharadwaj, it is a renowned religious place. During the time of Sage Bharadwaj it was famous as an educational centre. It is believed that Lord Rama visited this place with mother Sita and Lakshmanji while proceeding to Chitrakoot during his exile. At present there are temples of Bharadwajeshwar Mahadeva, Sage Bharadwaj, Teertharaj Prayag and Goddess Kali etc. Nearby is the beautiful Bharadwaj Park.

swaraj bhawan - anand bhawan - planetarium

In 1930, Pt. Moti Lal Nehru donated Swaraj Bhawan to the nation, to be used as the headquarters of the Congress Committee. Former Prime

Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi was born here. Now it houses a museum.

Timings: 10.00am-5.30pm | Tel 2467674

monday closed

Anand Bhawan was the ancestral home of the Nehru family. Today, it has been turned into a fine museum. Many momentous decisions and events related to the freedom struggle took place here.

Timing: April - Sept: 10am - 6pm, Oct - March: 9.30am to 5.30pm | Tel: 0532-2467096

monday closed & national holidays

Nearby is Jawahar Planetarium that takes one on a celestial journey.

NOTE: Children below 3 years are not allowed inside the Sky Theatre.

Timing: Weekdays-11am, 12 noon, 1pm, 2pm & 3pm Sunday: 10.45am to 4.30pm | Tel: 0532-2467093

theosophical society

In the year 1881, this society was established in Prayagraj. Later on in 1936 the Annie Besant Library was formed by the society at Lowther Road-Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Statue Crossing where at present the Head Office of the society's Prayagraj branch is situated.

University: Prayagraj University, established in 1887, has been a reputed centre of learning. Its science faculty, once known as Muir Central College, has a magnificent building. It has an arcaded quadrangle which is dominated by a 200 ft. minaret tower in cream coloured sandstone from Mirzapur with marble and mosaic floors. The domes of the Indo-Saracenic structure are clad in Multan glazed tiles. This building was also associated with the Legislative Council meetings, three of which were held here. The Arts Faculty is also situated nearby. Its buildings, constructed between 1910 to 1915, are fine examples of architecture. Nearby is the place where Rudyard Kipling stayed during 1888-89.

Chandra Shekhar Azad Park: The park spread over a vast area is dedicated to great martyr Chandra Shekhar Azad who laid down his life fighting British forces here. His statue has been installed in the park. Nearby are G.N. Jha research Institute and the publication centre from where renowned Hindi magazines 'Saraswati' and 'Balsakha' were once published.

Museum: The museum was established in 1931, located at the edge of the Chandra Shekhar Azad Park, has an excellent collection of terra cotta artefacts and other rare articles. The valuable collections of the museum include the famed pistol of Chandra Shekhar Azad, the vehicle that carried Mahatma Gandhi's ashes to Sangam, manuscripts, books and citations donated by Pt. J.L. Nehru etc.

Timing: 10am to 5.30pm | Tel: 0532-2407409

Public Library: Situated within the Chandra Shekhar Azad Park premises, this is the oldest library of the city. This library was established in 1864 at the Chaitham Lines area. After the construction of the present building in 1878, the library was shifted here. This imposing building has been associated with another glorious chapter too. The first Legislative Council of the State organised its first meeting in this building on January 8, 1887. Fourteen Council meetings were held here. Constructed in the memory of Lord Thornhill and Mayne (then collector, commissioner respectively), this building is a of Gothic beautiful example architecture. Today it houses a large



statue of chandrashekhar azad

monday closed

number of rare books, manuscripts and journals.

Timings 10.00am – 5.00pm | Tel 0532-2460197

Nearby are Hindustani Academy and Prayag Sangeet Samiti.

victoria memorial

Large canopy made of Italian limestone, dedicated to Queen Victoria. It was opened on 24th of March 1906 by James Digges La Touche. The canopy once sheltered a huge statue of Queen Victoria which was later removed.

thursday closed





bharadwaj ashram

kalpvriksha | parijat tree

Kalpavriksha, also known as kalpataru, kalpadruma or kalpapadapa, is a wish-fulfilling divine tree in Hindu mythology.

It is mentioned in Sanskrit literature from the earliest sources. It is also a popular theme in Jain cosmology and Buddhism. Sage Durvasa and Adi Shankaracharya, meditated under the Kalpavriksha. The birth of Ashokasundari, the daughter of Shiva and Parvati, is attributed to the Kalpavriksha tree. Another daughter Aranyani was also gifted to Kalpavriksha for safekeeping.

The Kalpavriksha originated during the Samudra manthan or "Churning of the ocean of milk" along with the Kamadhenu, the divine cow providing for all needs. The king of the gods, Indra. returned with this tree to his paradise.

Kalpavriksha is also identified with many trees such as Parijata (Erythina variegata). Ficus benghalensis, coconut tree (Cocos nucifera), Madhuca longifolia, Prosopis cineraria, Bassia butyracea, and mulberry tree (Morus nigra tree). The tree is also extolled in iconography and literature.

This tree is inside Alfred Park or Company Bagh near south boundary of Sport Complex (Madan Mohan Malviya Stadium).

hanumat niketan temple

In Civil Lines area, this grand temple has fine idols of Lord Hanuman, Lord Ram-Sita-Lakshman, Goddess Durga, Saraswati and Shiva lingas.

sports complex

Once known as Mayo Memorial Hall, it has a very attractive building, built in 1879 with red bricks and a 180 ft. high tower. Seventeen Legislative Council meetings were held in this building too in its early period. Now it houses a Sports Complex having sports facilities.

all saints' cathedral

This magnificent Cathedral near the Railway Station, designed by William Emerson in 1870, is one of the finest Anglican Cathedrals in Asia. Built in the 13th century Gothic style, its stained glass panels and impressive marble altar are extremely beautiful. It is also famous as Patthar Girja. There are many other old churches in the city, such as the Holy Trinity Church (1839), Jamuna Church (1847), St. Peter's Church (1874), St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Cathedral (1879).

shri shridi sai dham temple

This temple is situated near A.G. Office and attracts large number of people, especially on Thursdays.

high court

It was transferred from Agra to Prayagraj in 1869. Located in an imposing stone building built in 1916, its Chief Justice's Court room is the biggest of all the High Courts' in India. Nearby are the Govt. Press and the place from where famous Hindi magazine 'Chand' was published.

Khusrobagh

Khusrobagh is a large historical garden in which are located the tombs of Prince Khusro, the eldest son of Emperor Jahangir and his mother Shah Begum. It was also associated with the freedom struggle of India.

kalyani devi temple

It is a famous Siddhapeeth in Kalyani Devi locality.

lalita devi temple

It is a prominent Siddhapeeth in Meerapur locality.

gurudwara pakki sangat

Situated in Ahiyapur-Malviyanagar locality, this historical gurudwara has been constructed to commemorate the visit of Guru Teg Bahadur ji who came here in 1666 and staved for several months.

diara shah ajmal

Prayagraj is also famous for its ancient Khan Kahs and Diaras, the holy places related with Sufi saints, situated at the different places of the city. The Diara Shah Ajmal (1713) near the Kotwali and other Diaras situated at Kydganj, Bahadurganj, Himwatganj, Rani Mandir, Chak etc. are among them.

ISKCON temple

This newly established temple is situated near Balua Ghat.

other attractions

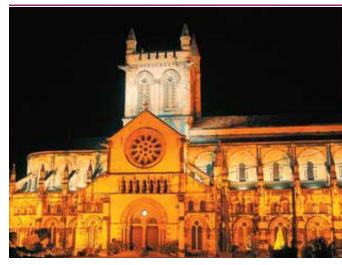
diara shah ajmal

Takshakeshwar Nath Temple, Bargadghat, Hatkeshwar Nath Temple, Kali Bari, Rishabh Dev Jain Swetamber Temple, Digamber Jain Temple, Sindhia's Veni Madhav Temple, Nimbark Ashram, Hindustani Academy, Prayag Sangeet Samiti etc.

shiv koti-narayan ashram-nepali temple

Shivkoti Temples, on the bank of Ganga, have great religious significance. It is said that Lord Rama had visited here. The Narayan Ashram, situated nearby, is a unique place as it is managed by the female saints. The Nepali Temple or Shiv Kachehari, also nearby, houses 108 Shiv Lingas.

all saint's cathedral





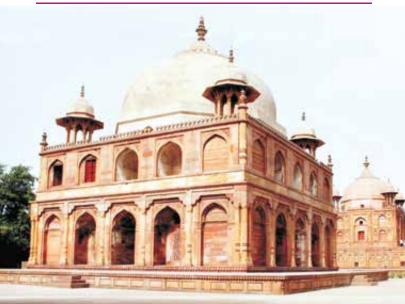


sri akhileshwar mahadev temple

Shree Akhileshwar Mahadev complex is spread over an area of about 500 sq. feet in Prayagraj near Rasulabad Ghat road under Chinmaya Mission. The foundation stones were laid on 30th October, 2004 by Parampoojya Swami Tejomayanandaji and Poojya Swami Subodhanandaji of Chinmaya Mission.

Pink sand stones from Rajasthan are being carved and fixed to give shape to Shree Akhileshwar Mahadev Dhyan Mandapam over the Foundation floor. The foundation floor is designed to accommodate a Satsang Bhavan having a capacity of about 300 persons and all the essential services for Shree Akhileshwar Mahadev.

khusrobagh



prayagraj heritage walk

Prayagraj Heritage Walk is a guided tour of the city of Prayagraj to help the people who visit the city explore it to its fullest and also promote Prayagraj as a tourist destination. The routes which are recommended on the walk are of International standards which help the tourist in not just seeing the monument but also getting the full knowledge of the architecture and history involved with it.

"Shaheed Chandrashekhar Azad Park- Prayagraj Museum - Public Library

- Victoria Memorial - Muir Central College - Mathematics Department - Department of Botany - University Road - Department of Ancient History - Central Library - Senate Hall - K.P.U.C. - Belvidere Printing Press - Holy Trinity Church - Jawahar Bal Bhawan - Swaraj Bhawan - Anand Bhawan - Bhardwaj Ashram"

excursions

jhunsi | 9km

Once known as Pratishthanpuri, today's Jhunsi is across the river Ganga. Places of interest include the ruins of fort (Ulta Kila), Caves, Lord Hanuman Temple, Samudra Koop, Majar of Sheikh Taki, Dayaram Kot, unique tree, Ved-Vyas Ashram, Hans Tirtha, Gangoli-ka-Shivala, Sankeertan Bhawan, Parmarth Ashram, Ganga-Yamuna-Sarwaswati Ashram, Teekermafi Ashram, Kriyayog Sansthan, Yogi tree, G.B. Pant Social Science Institute, Harish Chandra Research Institute, Sankh Madhav Temple, Sadaphal Ashram and many other temples and ashrams. Accessible by road/boat.

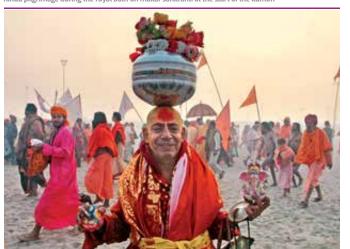
arail | 11km

Across the river Yamuna, Arail is a prominent religious centre. It was known in olden times as Alarkpuri. Someshwar Nath Temple, Chakramadhav Temple, Adiveni Madhav Temple, Nrisingh Temple, Vallabhacharyaji-ki-Baithak, Falahari Baba Ashram, Sachcha Baba Ashram, Lalita Devi Temple, Maharshi Mahesh Yogi Ashram and 108 ft. high magnificent pillar-Triveni Pushpa are places worth visiting. Accessible by road/boat.

nandan kanan water park | 13km

On Prayagraj-Varanasi route near Andawa, it is an ideal picnic spot.

hindu pilgrimage during the royal bath on makar sankranti at the start of the kumbh



Tirthankar Rishabhadev Tapasthali | 13km

On Prayagraj-Varanasi road, this Jain pilgrim site has a 14 ft. high statue of Lord Rishabhadevji in Padmasan posture at specially created 50 ft. high Kailash Parvat, 31 ft. high Keerti Stambha, Vat Vriksha, Tapovan Cave Temple etc.

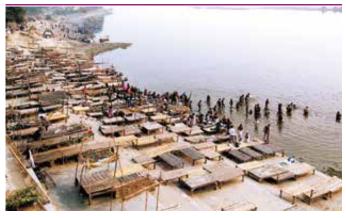
padila mahadev temple | 16km

An ancient temple dedicated to Lord Shiva.

aindri devi temple-durwasa ashram | 18km

Prominent religious places of Prayagraj towards Prayagraj-Varanasi route, are dedicated to Goddess Aindri and Sage Durwasa respectively.

shringverpur



shringverpur | 40km

Situated on Prayagraj-Lucknow road, said to be once the kingdom of Nishadraj (King of Boatmen). There is a platform on the bank of the river Ganga, Ramchaura, believed to be the place where Lord Ram stayed overnight while proceeding to his exile and where his feet were washed by Nishadraj before taking him in his boat. Temples and excavation site are the attractions.

shri krishna temple | 52km

This beautiful Shri Krishna Temple-Shri Kripaluji Maharaj Ashram is situated near Kunda on Prayagraj- Lucknow road.

sitamarhi | 57km

On the bank of the Ganga, Sitamarhi is believed to be the place where mother Sita lived during her exile and later on she went into the lap of mother Earth. Important attractions here are Valmiki Temple, Lord Shiva Temple, mother Sita Temple depicting beautifully and touchingly her going into the lap of mother Earth. There is a fine lake where boating facility is available. A guest house is also here with modern facilities.

garhwa - bhita - sujhavandev temple -mankameshwar temple - masurian devi temple | 55km

On the road from Shankargarh to Pratappur, lies the ancient fort of Garhwa which consists of a group of temples surrounded by walled enclosure. Nearby are Bhita (an archaelogical site), Sujhavandev Temple (situated in the middle of Yamuna river-said to be visited by Lord Rama), Mankameshwar Temple (the ancient temple situated at Lalapur) and Masurian Devi (famous temple at Imilian Village).

belha devi temple | 50km

The temple is one of the important temples situated on the banks of River Sai. This temple is locally known by the name of "Bela Mai"

shani dev dham | 66km

The ancient mythological temple of Lord Shani in the forest of Kushafra, about 2 km from Vishwanathgani market of Pratapgarh district.

kaushambi | 60km

Once the capital of the old Vatsa kingdom, ruled by King Udayan, Kaushambi is a famous centre of Buddhism and Jainism. Lord Buddha is said to have delivered several discourses here. Ashokan column, Ghosita Ram Vihar, Syen Chiti, a ruined palace and some of the archaeological remains are the major attractions. There is a Digambar Jain Temple. A PWD Rest House and Jain dharmashala are available for travellers. Nearby is Prabhashgiri, the birth place of Jain Tirthankar Padma Prabhu having ancient and beautiful Jain temples.



attractions in kaushambi.

ghosita ram vihar | 60km

The site is one of the main attractions of the region for Buddhist pilgrims. This monastery was built during the lifetime of Lord Buddha. It is believed that Buddha often visited this area with his disciples to give sermons.

prabhas giri | 60km

Prabhas Giri is located in Kaushambi district, which is about 60km from Prayagraj. This town is a main pilgrimage centre of the Jain community.

kara dham | 69km

On the bank of the Ganga, there is a famous temple of Kara Devi (Goddess Shitla). It was once the provincial capital of Mughals and its ruins extend 3.5 kilometers along the Ganga. Kara Devi Temple, Samadhi of Sant Maluk Das, mound of Jai Chand's fort, Jama Masjid, Kshetrapal Bhairav Temple, Hanuman Temple, Kaleshwar Mahadev Temple, Khwaja Karak's Dargah and Shivala Maharshi Ashram are other attractions.

rindhyachal 90km	varanasi 125km	
hunar 128km	chitrakoot 137km	
yodhya 167km		







up tourism accommodation & citytours

Prayag Darshan: Rs.500/- per head (with veg. lunch), Rs.400/- per head (without lunch). Timings: 8.30am–2.00pm (Railway Station Tourism Counter - Visit to Sangam- Boating on Ganga - Fort - Hanuman Temple - Anand Bhawan - Company Bagh - Central Public Library - Cathedral Church - Khusro Bagh - Illawart Hotel)

UPSTDC Illawart Tourist Bungalow, 35, M.G. Marg, Civil Lines, Tel: 0532-2408873

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow Triveni Darshan, Yamuna Bank Road, Kydganj, **Tel: 9415368233**

shopping

The prominent shopping areas are Civil Lines, Chowk and Katra. Prayagraj is also famous for its guavas, especially red guavas and Namkeen.

tourist information office

UP Government Regional Tourist Office, Illawart Tourist Bungalow Campus, 35 M.G. Marg, Civil Lines, **Tel: 0532-2408873,** email: rtoold0532@rediffmail.com





uttar pradesh









uttar pradesh

Directorate of Uttar Pradesh Tourism

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

Website: www.uptourism.gov.in



DISTRICT RAMPUR

raebareli



Raebareli lies in the southern-central part of Uttar Pradesh, situated on the banks of the Sai river. The southern boundary of the district is formed by Ganga, which separates it from the district of Fatehpur.

Raebareli, which was created by the British in 1858, is named after its headquarters town. History has it that the town was founded by the Bhars and was known as Bharauli or Barauli, which in the course of time got corrupted into Bareli. The prefix, Rae, is said to be a corruption of Rahi, a village 5km. west of the town or the prefix, Rae, represents Rae, the common title of the Kayasths who were masters of the town for a considerable period of time.

The city is known for its notable personalities, including cricketers, poets, social activists, politicians and scholars.

places of interest

mahesh villa palace of shivgarh

Mahesh Villa Palace of Shivgarh is a great example of Rajasthani architectural style, it is built on the lines of Lalgarh Fort of Bikaner, it was built by Mahesh Pratap Singh in 1942. The fort's vast verandah, dining hall, balcony, turret and darbar etc. still cherish the same beauty. The palace's huge verandah made up of 60 large pillars is the center of special attraction. The floor of the palace is made of beautiful marble from Italy. The toxic green lawn in the premises of The Palace still attracts people. Mahesh Villa Palace remains the first choice of Bollywood and Bhojpuri film directors due to its beauty and grandeur. Bollywood / Bhojpuri films / serials are often shot here

dalmau

This historical site is located on the banks of the holy River Ganga, where the Fort of Dal Raja, Palace of Nawab Suja-ud-Daula, Bada Monastery and Mahesh Giri Monastery are prominent. Thousands of devotees come here to bathe on the Ganga Ghat.

siddha peeth jharkhandeshwar dham shiva temple

It is located in the Village Panchayat Dariyapur of Rae Bareli. Thousands of devotees gather here on the festival of Shivaratri. According to the belief, the sorrow of the devotees who come here is relieved.

baleshwar temple

This temple is located in the forest of Lalganj area of Rae Bareli district. It is believed that the owner of the cow was stunned to see the cow's milk going into a hole in the forest, at night he saw the Baleshwar temple in his dream, the next day in the excavation, a Shivalinga was found here, which led to the establishment of this temple. It is believed that the trident on the dome of the temple rotates in its place with the motion of the sun. On the festival of Shravan and Shivaratri, a huge fair is held in the temple premises.

cultural heritage

Festivals like Deepawali | Dussehra | Ram Navami | Holi | Rakshabandhan | Makar Sankranti | Basant Panchami | Eid | Bakrid | Muharram etc. are celebrated with great enthusiasm.



■handicraft

Handmade cloth, zari work on clothes





heritage bargad tree at Patiyali Railway Station

rampur

Nestled amidst the fertile plains of the Gangetic belt, Rampur district is

surrounded by Udham Singh Nagar in north, Bareilly in east, Moradabad in

west and Badaun in south. It is home to farms that cover long stretches of



land. During the monsoon just after a long period of rain the mountain ranges of Nainital can be seen in the north direction.

Rampur is considered as the third school of poetry after Delhi and Lucknow. Many prominent and legendary Urdu poets of the time like Daagh Dehlvi, Mirza Ghalib and Amir Meenai joined the patronage of Rampur court. Nawabs of Rampur were very fond of poetry and other fine arts. They provided remunerations to the poets who were associated with 'darbar.' Nizam Rampuri earned a great name as a poet. In addition, Shad Aarifi was another poet from Rampur who evolved modern ghazal in a very distinct style.

The main industries of Rampur are wine-making, sugar processing, textile weaving, and the manufacture of agricultural implements. The company formerly known as Rampur Distillery & Chemical Company Ltd., Radico Khaitan, was established in Rampur in 1943 and is India's second largest liquor manufacturer. The kite-making industry is one of the oldest and prime industries in Rampur, with various sizes and shapes of kite created by hand to this day. The kites made in Rampur are in great demand all over Uttar Pradesh. Beedi making is another booming industry in Rampur. As noted above, Rampur-manufactured knives were quite famous in the 20th

places of interest

century and were known as Rampuri Chaaku.

rampur fort

Rampur was founded in 1774 by Nawab Faizullah Khan. This founder of Rampur state laid the foundation of The Raipur Fort. Nawab Hamid Ali Khan was appointed as the British Chief Engineer. With the help of C. Wright, the entire Rampur Fort has been given a new look. At present, the Raza Library and the part of the fort around it are visible. Raza Library is counted among the major museums and libraries of knowledge and art. Its foundation was laid by Nawab Faiz-Allah Khan. The library has a collection of 51 thousand books, 15028 manuscripts, 900 miniature paintings and banquet papers printed during the reign of Nawab Ali Khan. Apart from rare handwritten texts of Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, there is also a wonderful collection of paintings of Mongol, Bukhara Uzbek, Iranian Mughal, Rajput and Kangra style. The map of the holy Quran written on leather in the seventh century is an invaluable heritage here.

rampur raza library

The Rampur Raza Library located in Rampur, Uttar Pradesh, India is a repository of Indo-Islamic cultural heritage and a treasure-house of knowledge established in the last decades of the 18th century, and built up by successive Nawabs of Rampur and now managed by Government of India.

gandhi samadhi

Gandhi Samadhi is a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi. It signifies the struggles that Mahatma Gandhi took over for the independence of India from British Rule



festivals

Shiva Teras Rithonda Mela | Kaimri Mela | Kartik Purnima Mela.



accessibility

Nearest Airport, Pantnagar (60 km)

Bareilly (64 km) Moradabad (28 km) Delhi (188 km)

Road Moradabad (26 km) Bareilly (69 km) Delhi (218 km)

Famous dishes such as sweets, snacks, food, etc.: Ginger pudding, rohu and jamindoj fish, Rampuri mutton, shabdeg, paneer are preferred.

Famous arts such as handicrafts (sarees, woodwork, carpets, pottery, embroidery, brass, carving, glass work), folk music, folk dance, etc. Patchwork and zari work, Rampuri knives, kite-making industry, potry and clay craft.

DISTRICT SATIARARI SK

saharanpur

The physical features of the district have proved that Saharanpur region was fit for human habitation. The archaeological survey has proved that the evidence of different cultures is available in this area. The excavations were carried out in different parts of the district, i.e Ambakheri, Bargaon, Hulas, Bhadarabad and Naseerpur etc. A number of things have been found during these excavations, on the basis of which, it is established that in Saharanpur district, the earliest habitants were found as early as 2000 B.C. Traces of Indus Valley civilization and even earlier are available and now it can be definitely established that this region is connected with Indus valley civilization. Ambakheri, Bargaon, Naseerpur and Hulas were the centres of Harappa culture because many things similar to Harappan civilization were found in these areas.



From the days of the Aryans, The history of this region is traceable in a logical manner but it is difficult at present to trace out history and administration of the local kings without further exploration and excavations. The history of the area goes back to ages. With the passage of time it's name changed rapidly. During the region of Iltutmish Saharanpur became a part of the Slave Dynasty. Muhammad Tughlag reached northern doab to crush the rebellion of Shiwalik Kings in 1340. There he came to know about the presence of a Sufi saint on the banks of 'Paondhoi' river. He went to see him there and ordered that henceforth the place should be known as 'Shah-Harunpur' by the name of Saint Shah Harun Chisti.

Akbar was the first Mughal ruler who established civil administration in Saharanpur and made it 'Saharanpur-Sarkar' under Delhi province and appointed a Governor. The Jagir of saharanpur was honoured to Raja Sah Ranveer Singh who founded the city of Saharanpur. At that time Saharanpur was a small village and served as army cantt area. The nearest settlements at that time were Shekhpura and Malhipur. Most of the part of Saharanpur was covered by forests



places of interest

shakumbhari devi temple

ALocated about 40 km north of Saharanpur, the temple of Maa Shakumbhari Devi lies in the plains between the Ganges and Yamuna rivers. It is positioned just north of the Shivalik mountain range. A large fair is organized twice a year during the festival of Navratri, in the months of March and October. This fair draws a substantial number of devotees from distant places who come to seek the blessings of the mother. According to legend, Goddess Shakumbhari Devi vanquished the demon Mahishasura.

bala sundari devi temple

Situated in the town of Deoband, approximately 46 km from Saharanpur, this temple is known as Siddhapeeth Devi Temple. It holds significance as one of the major Siddhapeeths of Durga Mata since ancient times. Mata Durga is said to have revealed herself to a devotee in the form of a young girl, and due to the captivating form of the mother, she became renowned as Bala Sundari. Devotees from various places visit the temple in large numbers to pay their respects.



dargah shahbilat deoband

Dargah Shah Bilat historical site is located in the town of Deoband, about 30 km from Saharanpur, it is an ancient dargah which is believed to be the best among all the dargahs in the Deoband region. A large number of domestic / foreign devotees / tourists come to Deoband and this dargah every year. Every year a three-day Urs / Fair is held at the said dargah in the month of Raviul Awwal in April. In which a large number of devotees / tourists offer chadar and ask for mannat. It is a very important dargah from the tourism /historical point of view.

temple of mahadev nanauta

It is believed that the Mahabharata-era Shiva temple located in Barsi village of Saharanpur was built by Duyodhan, later Pandav son Bhima rotated its main gate from east to west direction with his mace.

bankhandi mahadev temple (sarsawa)

Situated on Nakud Road, the esteemed Shri Bankhandi Mahadev Temple houses the manifestation of Lord Ashutosh in Pindi form. Legend holds that the Shivalinga was consecrated by Sahadeva, a Pandava, dating back to the era of the Mahabharata.

temple of mahadev nanauta

It is believed that the Mahabharata-era Shiva temple located in Barsi village of Saharanpur was built by Duyodhan, later Pandav son Bhima rotated its main gate from east to west direction with his mace.

festivals

Ram Navami | Nag Panchami | Janmashtami | Dussehra | Deepawali | Mahashivratri | Holi | Christmas | Lohri | Eid-ul-Fitr.

accessibility

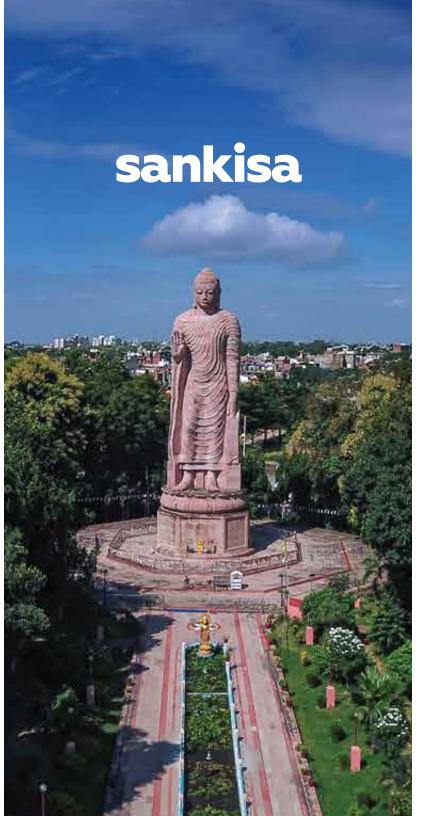
ir Nearest Airport, Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi

Rail Nearest Railway station – Saharanpur Railway Station

load Nearest Bus Stand- Saharanpur Bus Stand

Famous dishes such as sweets, snacks, snacks, food, etc.
Arhar Dal, Dal Tadka, Tawa Roti, Mustard Greens, Missi Roti, Kadhi Rice, Chaat.

Famous arts such as handicrafts (sarees, woodwork, carpets, pottery, embroidery, brass, carving, glass work), folk music, folk dance, etc.
Ragini, wood carving



DISTRICT SAMBHAL

sambhal

Sambhal is situated in the northwestern part of Uttar Pradesh and is part of the Moradabad Division. It shares its borders with the districts of Moradabad to the east, Amroha to the south, and Budaun to the west. Ramganga River, a tributary of the Ganges, meanders through parts of the district, enriching the soil and supporting agricultural activities. Additionally, various smaller rivers, streams, and water bodies are scattered across the region. The district also includes portions of the Terai region, which is a transitional zone between the plains and the foothills of the Himalayas.

Sambhal is identified with Shambhala, which is mentioned as the birthplace of Kalki, the next incarnation of Vishnu, in the Puranas.[6] This was borrowed into the Buddhist mythology of Tibetan Buddhism where it is described as a mythological kingdom and pure land beyond the Himalayas where the future Maitreya will emerge from. The region has witnessed the influence of various dynasties, including the Mughals and the Nawabs of Oudh. This has led to the development of a diverse cultural heritage that is reflected in the local traditions, art, architecture, and way of life.

The district is known for its cottage industries, such as pottery, weaving, and metalwork, particularly for its horn and bone crafts. The artisans create a wide range of products, including buttons, bangles, and various decorative items.

places of interest

maa kaila devi temple

Kaila Devi temple has a long history. Mother Kaila has two temples in the country. First in Rajasthan and the other in the Bhanga area of Sambhal. Here in the Navaratri it is said that the Goddess Darshan of the lion is coming. The banyan tree located in the temple premises is also of great significance. It is said that this banyan tree is seven hundred years old. Philosophy of Yaduvansh Kuldev's mother Kaaladevi on Monday is of particular importance.

kalki vishnu temple

The Kalki Vishnu Temple in Sambhal is believed to be of great significance in Hindu mythology, as it is dedicated to Lord Kalki, the tenth and final incarnation of Lord Vishnu. This incarnation is said to appear in the future to bring an end to the current age of darkness and restore righteousness. The temple holds cultural and religious importance for devotees who

revere Lord Kalki as a symbol of hope and renewal. The design of the sanctum sanctorum suggests its antiquity, possibly dating back to the inception of creation. The temple houses idols of Lord Vishnu and Goddess Lakshmi. It serves as a place of worship and reflection for those who follow Hindu beliefs.







festivals

Haribaba Janmaotsav | Shri Hari Baba Dham | Rajdhat Babrala on Ganga Dussehra | Guru Puja Festival | Shri Hari Baba Dham | Ganesh Chaturdashi Mela Chandausi | Kalki Festival.



accessibility

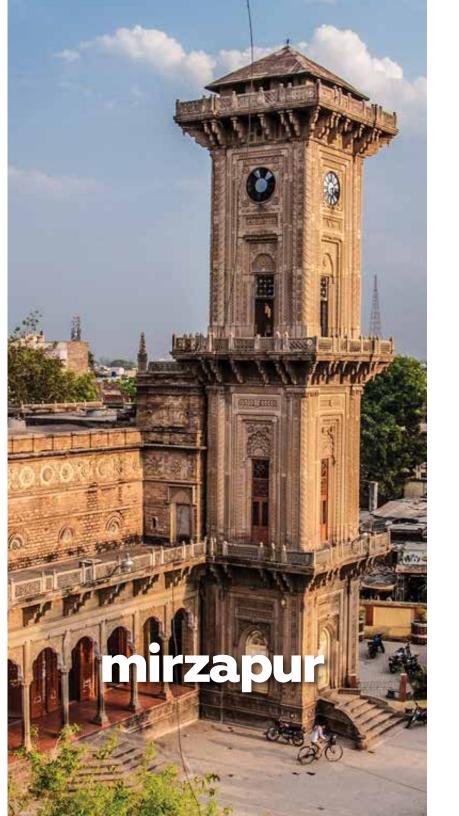
Air Nearest Airport, Pantnagar (120 km)

Rail Moradabad (47 km) Bareilly (88 km)

Road Delhi (131 km), Moradabad (39 km) and Bareilly (132 km)

Famous dishes such as sweets, snacks, snacks, food, etc. Seekh Kabab

Famous arts such as handicrafts (sarees, woodwork, carpets, pottery, embroidery, brass, carving, glass work), folk music, folk dance, etc. Horn bone ornaments.



DISTRICT SHAJAHANPUR

shajahanpur

Shahjahanpur is situated in the fertile plains of the Gangetic Basin, between the which is situated between the Rivers Garra

and Khanaut, in Uttar Pradesh. The city's fertile lands and favourable climate have contributed to its agricultural significance. It is known for producing various crops such as wheat, rice, sugarcane, and cotton. The region's agricultural produce has contributed to the local economy.

Shahjahanpur's history dates back to ancient times, with evidence of human settlements found in archaeological excavations. It has been associated with various dynasties and empires, including the Mauryan and Gupta periods. The city gained prominence during the Mughal era. It is said that Emperor Shah Jahan, after whom the city is named, visited the region and established administrative structures. The city served as an important centre for trade and commerce during this period.

places of interest

kali badi temple

The Kali Badi Temple in Shahjahanpur holds historical significance as a revered religious site. It's dedicated to the Hindu goddess Kali.

ram prasad bismil smarak

The Ram Prasad Bismil Smarak in Shahjahanpur commemorates the life and contributions of Ram Prasad Bismil, a prominent Indian revolutionary who played a vital role in the freedom struggle against British colonial rule. Bismil was born in Shahjahanpur and became a significant figure in the Kakori Conspiracy and other revolutionary activities. The smarak serves as a reminder of Bismil's patriotism, courage, and dedication to the cause of India's independence.





shaheed dwar/park

The "Shaheed Dwar" in Shahjahanpur holds historical significance as a memorial dedicated to the freedom fighters who sacrificed their lives for India's independence struggle. The significance of the Shaheed Dwar lies in its ability to serve as a reminder of the sacrifices made by those who fought against British colonial rule.

hanumat dham

Hanumat Dham is a tourist destination located in the middle of the Khanaut River at Visrat Ghat in the historic city of Shahjahanpur. A 104-foot-high statue of Hanuman is installed here. It is believed so. This is the largest statue of Hanuman ji in India. Apart from the huge statue of Hanuman ji in Hanumant Dham, other idols are also the center of attraction. The natural cave built under the mountain on which the statue of Hanuman ji is located has been given a state-of-the-art look. Another statue of Hanuman ji has been installed for worship in the inner part of the cave. Apart from this, statues of Shri Ganesh ji, Sun God, Shivalinga, Maa Saraswati and Maa Durga have been installed inside the cave.

laccomodation

Uttar Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation's Residential Facility - Rahi Tourist Accommodation House, Shahjahanpur

festivals

Jyeshtha Mela | Ramnagaria Dhai Ghat Mela | Dussehra Mela Dhai Ghat Mela | Kartik Purnima.

accessibility

ir Nearest Airport, Pantnagar (163 km)

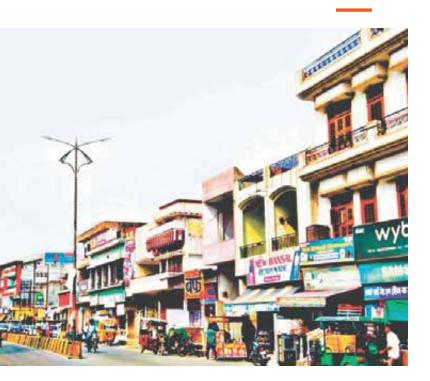
Rail Bareilly to Shahjahanpur 70 km

1 82 km from Bareilly to Shahjahanpur

Famous dishes such as sweets, snacks, snacks, food, etc.

Famous arts such as handicrafts (sarees, woodwork, carpets, pottery, embroidery, brass, carving, glass work), folk music, folk dance, etc. Zari-Zardozi, carpet industry.

shamli



Shamli was part of Kurukshetra during the Mahabharata period. It was adjacent to undivided Punjab at the time of independence. During the First Indian War of Independence of 1857, the rebellion also took place here. However, the rebellion was suppressed. Near this, there is the town of Wool, which was once attacked by the Huns. This area was pond-dominated. The history of Shamli is seen from the Mahabharata period. The word Shalibhavan is mentioned in the Mahabharata, which may be the ancient name of Shamli. According to a legend, Shamlin is that place. Where Krishna rested at night while leaving for his last attempt to avert the Mahabharata war. Therefore, it is said that its previous name was Shyamavali. This small suburb is also famous for Hanuman Tila. Which is built by the great warrior Bhima. A lot of action was taken in the district during the first war for independence in 1857. Chaudhary Mohar Singh of Shamli and Syed Pathan of Thanabhawan fought against the British and captured the tehsil of Shamlin. But later the British army showed their brutality and regained the area. In which many freedom fighters were killed by the British. And this attempt of the freedom fighters failed.

places of interest

hanuman temple | hanuman dham shamli city

It was built by the great Yuddva Bhima, one of the Pandavas of Mahabharata. It is also a legend that Lord Krishna stayed here one night during his last attempt at a treaty in the Mahabharata war.

jain temple (jalalabad)

People come from far and wide to pray, pray in front of the very supernatural divine statue of Lord Parshvanath ji in Jalalabad. Whose wishes are fulfilled.

devi temple pond (kairana)

This temple was built in Kairana by King Karna in the Mahabharata period. An ancient lake is located at this place which is known as Devi Mandir Talab. Bala Sundari Temple, Shri Bhairavnath Temple, Shri Hanuman Temple are magnificent temples attracting small gods and goddesses around the pond.

isopur teal

Village Issopur Teal is a very mythological place where the River Yamuna flows, there is also a Shri Murali Manohar Shiva Temple. A huge fair is held here every year and lakhs of devotees from nearby districts come to visit the Lord Shiva temple and bathe here.

confluence (sangam) of ganga yamuna canal

Thousands of devotees come to bathe in the Ganges every Ganga bath and other religious festivals at the village Gandevda Ganga-Yamuna Canal Confluence on Jalalabad-Gangoh road.





gurudwara (shamli)

This gurudwara is said to be special in itself, it was established by Guru Nanak Sahib himself. When Guru Nanak first came to Delhi in 1505, he established the gurudwara, so this gurudwara holds special significance for the Sikh community.

accessibility

Air The nearest airport is Delhi Airport

tail Shamli Railway Station

load Nearest Bus Stand - Ajanta Chowk Shamli Bus Stand

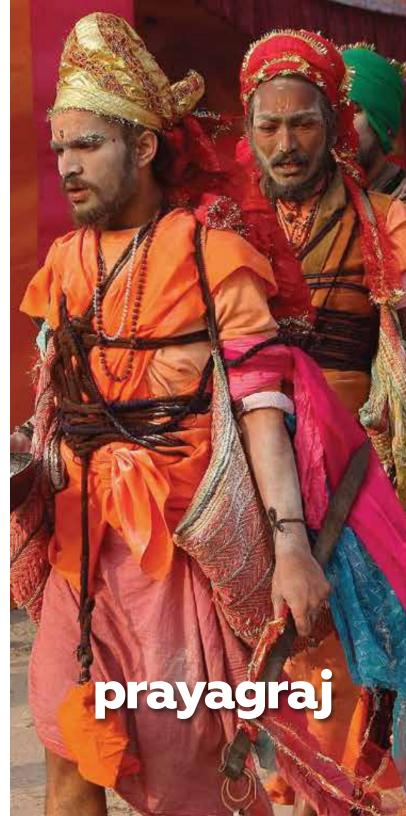
Famous dishes such as sweets, snacks, snacks, food, etc. Arhar dal, dal tadka, tawa roti, missi roti, kadhi rice.

Famous arts such as handicrafts (sarees, woodwork, carpets, pottery, embroidery, brass, carving, glass work), folk music, folk dance, etc. Ragini.











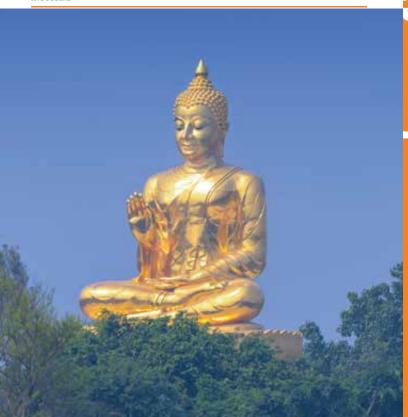




DISTRICT SHRAVASTI shravasti

Shravasti, capital of the ancient Kosala Kingdom, is a sacred site for Buddhists because it is here that Lord Buddha performed the greatest of his miracles to confound the Tirthika heretics. These miracles include Buddha creating multiple images of Himself, which has been a favourite theme of Buddhist art.

Shravasti was an important centre of Buddhism even in Buddha's lifetime as the Enlightened One spent many monsoons here and delivered important sermons. It was here that Anathapindaka, a wealthy merchant, built a large monastery in the garden of Prince Jeta, son of King Prasenjit, for the reception of Lord Buddha. Later, several shrines and other monasteries were built at this sacred spot.



Shravasti has been identified with the remains at Saheth-Maheth villages, situated on the banks of the river Rapti. Several inscriptions confirm their identity with Shravasti. The remains unearthed here testify that Shravasti was a flourishing town during the Gupta period.

maheth-pakkikuti & kachchi kuti

This covers an area of about 400 acres and is believed to be the centre of the ancient city that existed here. Excavations have exposed the massive gates of the city, ramparts and also the ruins of other structures which testify the prosperity of ancient Shravasti. Pakki Kuti and Kacchi Kuti are the attractions here.

saheth-jetavana

Saheth covers an area of 32 acres and lies about a guarter of a mile to the south-west of Maheth. This was the site where Anathpindaka raised the Jetavana Monastery for Lord Buddha to reside during rainy season. There are numerous shrines, stupas and monasteries. The stupas mostly belong to the Kushana period, while the temples are in the Gupta style. The remains unearthed here during excavations date from the 3rd century B.C. to the 12th century A.D. One of the earliest stupas, probably dating to the 3rd century B.C., contain relics of Lord Buddha. A colossal statue of Buddha was also found, now housed in the Indian Museum, Kolkata. Emperor Ashoka had visited Jetavana. The Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang also gives a description of two Ashokan pillars at Shravasti.

Entry: Indians and citizens of SAARC & BIMSTEC countries ₹5; Children below 15 years Free; Others ₹100

the world peace bell

The Japanese have set up a huge World Peace Bell here. The sound of the bell is supposed to bring peace to the world.

daen mahamongkolchai world peacefulness foundation

Set up as a centre of learning by Maha Upasika Sitthipol Bongkot of Thailand, this Thai meditation centre is a unique experience for visitors to Shrayasti. The entire area is converted into a natural forest surrounded by a fresh water reservoir and houses six large halls of approx. 3000 capacity each for meditation, several

solitary meditation huts, large dining halls and a state of art reverse osmosis water purification plant. About 200 women from various countries committed to service of mankind to promote non-formal education and other charitable activities from the Centre.

ietavana

The eco-friendly dwelling management and lifestyle of the settlement inculcates within the visitor a sense towards protection of bio-diversity and compassion for all beings.

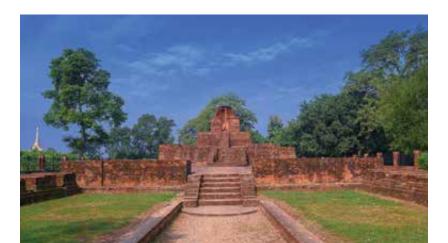
general information 20.19 hectares **Population** 16,325 (2011 Census) Altitude 185m above sea level October-March, Clothing Summer: Cottons; Winter: Woollens Hindi, English Languag Private Taxi | Cycle-rickshaw STD code

Buddha Poornima Mela, Jain Mela

orajhar

Festival

Orajhar is situated on the left bank of Khajua, a tributary of Rapti. It may be identified with the celebrated Purvarma or Eastern Monastery, built by Vishakha as seen by Fa-Hien. Here, the excavation has revealed a three-fold cultural sequence, starting from Kushan period (1st century AD) followed by Gupta and medieval periods.



sobhanath temple

This temple is dedicated to the 3rd Tirthankar, Lord Sambhavnath, who was born here. The 8th Tirthankar, Lord Chandraprabhu, is also said to have meditated here. The birthday of Lord Sambhavnath is celebrated here in a big way (Kartik-Oct./Nov.). Two modern Jain temples of Shvetambar and Digambar sects on Balrampur road, also grace Shravasti.

Other places of interest at Shravasti, apart from the Thai, Sri Lankan, Burmese, Chinese and Korean temples, include the Swarnagandha Kuti, Anand Bodhi Tree and the Angulimal Gufa.

excursions

devi patan temple | 28km

One of the prominent Shaktipeeths, situated at Tulsipur in the Balrampur

accessibility

The convenient rail/ air terminal is at Lucknow- 176/ 186km. Rail travel is possible upto Balrampur - 17km from where one can reach Shravasti by bus or taxi. Some important road distances are: Bahraich - 48km. Lumbini - 165km. Gorakhpur - 196km, Kapilvastu - 198km, Varanasi - 306km, Sarnath - 315km.



thai buddha temple





up tourism accommodation

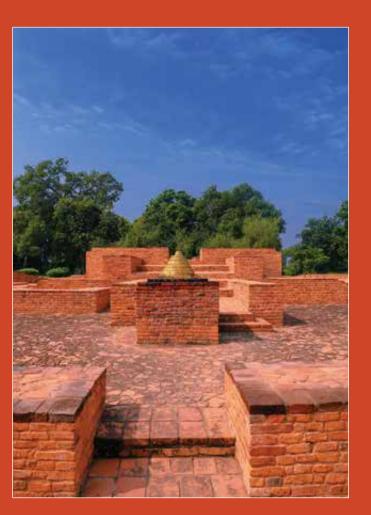
UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Katra, Sravasti, shravasti@upstdc.co.in UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Balrampur, Tel: 05263-232456

nearest tourist information offices

UP Govt. Tourist Office, Tourist Bungalow Campus, Balrampur, Tel: 05263-232456

UP Govt. Tourist Office, Civil Lines, Ayodhya, Tel: 05278-223214

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DISTRICT SIDDHARTHNAGAR

siddharthnagar

The Siddharthnagar District lies in Uttar Pradesh and has rivers Rapti and Ghagra flowing through it. Naugarh town is the district headquarter. The district is known for the ruins of the Shakya Janapada, at Piprahwa.

The district was named after prince Siddhartha, the pre-enlightenment name of Buddha, as he spent his early years (till the age of 29 years) in Kapilavastu, parts of which included territory in this district. It was under the ancient Kosala kingdom and also the Shakya kingdoms.

Siddharthnagar holds immense significance for Buddhists and pilgrims from around the world due to its association with Lord Buddha. Also, the district's economy largely relies on agriculture. The fertile plains are suitable for cultivating crops like rice, wheat, sugarcane, and pulses. The district's agriculture sector plays a vital role in the livelihoods of the local population.

stupa

This is the main archaeological site which was discovered during excavations in 1973-74. Some seals and other material of historical importance were unearthed from the site. An inscription on the lid of a pot discovered from the site reads "Om Deoputra Vihare Kapilvastu Bhikshu Sanghasa". The title Deoputra refers to Kushana ruler Kanishka, a great patron of Buddhism who built the biggest Vihara at Piprahwa and renovated the main Stupa.

ganvaria archaeological palace site

Excavations carried out by Archaeologist Dr. K.M. Srivastava have indicated the ruins to be the palace of King Shuddhodhan, the father of Prince Gautam (Lord Buddha). It is said to be the place where Lord Buddha spent the first 29 years of his life.

salargarh archaeological site

Near Piprahwa, excavations have revealed a monastery dating to Kushan period. A small Stupa was also attached to the monastery.

general information

04 sq. km. 8,000 (2011 Census) Altitudea 100m above sea level

October-April Clothinga Summer: Cottons; Winter: Woollens

Hindi, English Tempo/ taxi/ rickshaw Local transporta

STD codea

Seasona

Buddha Poornima (April-May)

excursions

palta devi temple | 17km

Its antiquity is related to Mahabharat era.

singheshwari devi temple | 22km

Located at Naugarh, it is an ancient temple.



ban ganga barrage | 25km

Near Shoharatgarh, it is a popular picnic spot.

deodah | 60km

On Gorakhpur-Sonouli route, the ancient village of Deodah was the maternal home of Lord Buddha.

lumbini | 86km

In Nepal. It is the birth place of Lord Buddha.

kopia | 90km

On Mahadeval-Bakhira road, it is the site where Lord Buddha is said to have given up his attire and chariot while taking renunciation.

Kushinagar | 157km see index

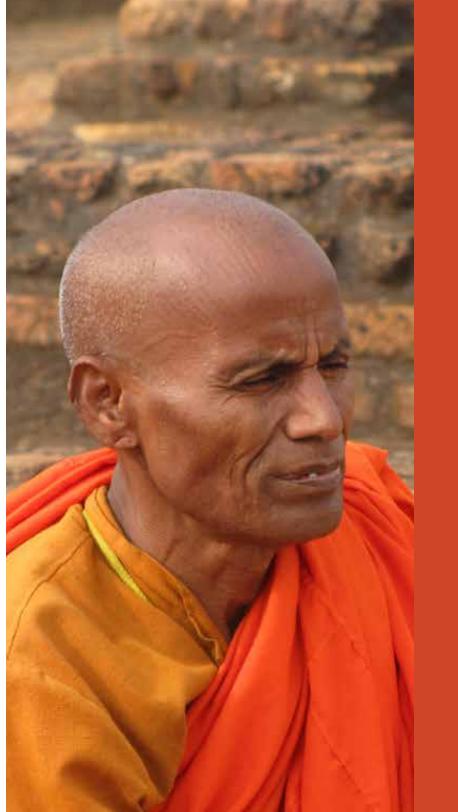
accessibility

r Gorakhpur airport - 109km, Sravasti airstrip - 146km, Kasia airstrip - 160km, Amausi airport, Lucknow - 310km and L.B. Shastri airport, Babatpur-Varanasi - 330km.

Rail Nearest Railway Station is Naugarh - 20km.

Road Some of the major road distances are: Berdpur - 8km, Lumbini (Nepal) - 86km, Gorakhpur - 104km, Sravasti - 147km, Kushinagar - 157km, Lucknow - 308km, Varanasi - 327km.









up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Kapilvastu, **Tel: 05544-261489**

nearest up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Sonouli, Maharajganj, **Tel: 05522-238201, 238516**

nearest tourist information office

UP Govt. Tourist Office, Siddharthnagar - 22km

UP Govt. Tourist Office, Carmel Road, Civil Lines, Gorakhpur - 104km, **Tel:** 0551-2335450

UP Govt. Tourist Information Counter, Gorakhpur Railway Station

UP Govt. Tourist Office, UPSTDC Tourist, Tel: 05522-238201

Bungalow Campus, Sonouli - 64km, Tel: 238516





The Enchanting uttar pradesh





Embedded in the heart of India is Uttar Pradesh, a land where cultures have evolved and religions emerge. The greatness of Uttar Pradesh lies not only in this confluence, but also in the emergence of cultural and religious traditions along some of the greatest rivers in the Indian sub-continent – the Ganga and the Yamuna.

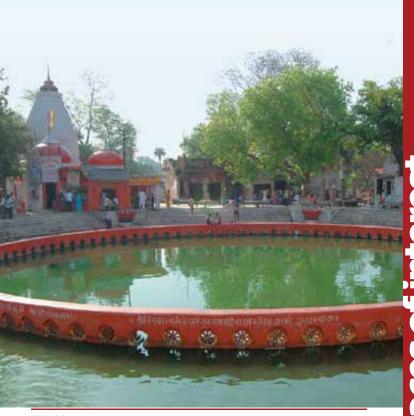
Directorate of Uttar Pradesh Tourism

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

Website: www.uptourism.gov.in







chakratirth



Located 90 km from Luckbow, Sitapur, as the name depicts, was established by the king Vikramaditya after the name of Lord Ram's wife, Sita. This place is concerned with ancient, mediaeval, and modern history. This is a land of seer and sufis. Puranas were written by Rishi Ved Vyas on this holi land. According to Hindu mythology, the 'Panch Dham Yatra' journey of five main religious Hindu places will not be completed without visiting the Neemsar or Naimisharanya, a religious ancient place in Sitapur. Dargah of Hazrat Makhdoom sb. Khairabad and Hazrat Gulzar Shah are the symbols of communal harmony. The contribution of Sitapur can not be avoided in the social, historical, political and literary field in the country.

chakratirth

It is a wheel-shaped pond in which pilgrims take a dip and offer prayers. According to mythology, about 88,000 Rishis (sages) once met Brahma and asked him to point out a place where they could reside and meditate in Kaliyug. Lord Brahma created a Chakra (wheel) and left it spinning on the earth. He told the Rishis to follow the wheel and make their Ashram at the place where the Nemi (shaft) of the wheel gets stuck. The wheel stopped at a place in Naimisharanya area. Since then, Chakra Tirth has been a place of pilgrimage. On Somwati Amavasya (the dark night falling on Monday) the number of pilgrims swells to thousands. The place is surrounded by Bhuteshwar Nath Temple, Sutgaddi, Chakranarayan Temple, Badrinarayan Temple, Kashi Kund, Shivala-Bhairavaji etc.

naimisharanya

Naimisharanya, 95km from Lucknow, is regarded as one of the most sacred places of pilgrimage. According to legends, Lord Brahma had himself indicated that Naimisharanya would be the most sacred place for meditation in Kaliyug for saints and sages. References to Naimisharanya are found in the Mahabharat, Shri Ram Charitmanas and other holy scriptures. It was here that Saint Shounak narrated the popular Shri Satya Narayan Katha to a congregation of sages and hermits.

pandav fort

This fort is situated at the bank of river Gomti. According to mythology this fort was related with King Virat of Mahabharat era and also related to Pandava's exile. It is said that this fort was reconstructed by Alauddin Khilji in the year 1305.

hanuman garhi

This temple is situated near the Pandav Fort. A huge stone statue of Lord Hanuman in a standing posture is worshiped by the devotees. The statues of Lord Ganesh, Makardwhaj and Panch Pandav etc. are the other attractions.



goddess lalita devi temple

As per scriptures Goddess Lalita is the Adhishthatri Devi (presiding deity) and Shakti peeth of Naimisharanya. The temple, having the idols of Lal Bhairav, Kameshwar-Kameshwari, is visited by devotees round the year. Panchmukhi Hanumanji, Panch Prayag, Sheshnarayan, Ram-Sevari Temple, Paramhans Gauriya Math, Kalipeeth, Lalita Ashram etc. are other nearby attractions.

vyas gaddi

It is believed to be the place where great Saint Vyasji wrote six Shastras and eighteen Puranas (religious scriptures). A temple has been

general information Area 4.27 sq. km. Population 20,000 (approx. 2001 Census) Height 136m above sea level Season August-April Clothing Summer: Cottons; Winter: Woollens Language Hindi STD code 05865

constructed to commemorate his stay. Nearby are Manu-Shatroopa Tapasthali, Hawan Kund, Maha-Prabhu Vallabhacharyaji ki Gaddi and ancient Vat Vriksha.

puran temple and ma anandmai ashram

The sacred Vedas are kept in the Puran temple. Nearby is Ma Anandmai Ashram.

nardanand saraswati ashram

This Ashram manages the traditional Indian Ashram style education. Devpuri Temple is also here.

kali peeth

Temples of Vitthal-Rukmani and Swami Narain are situated in Kalipeeth.

paramhans gauriya math

This math, also famous as Gauria Math, is associated with Swami Chaitanya Mahaprabhu sect. Other places worth a visit are Dev Deveshwar and Rudravart Teerth.

parikrama | circumambulation

The Parikrama of Naimisharanya has a great significance. It is held annually between Phalgun Amavasya to Phalgun Poornima (March).

excursions

misrikh | 10km

An important religious centre where Dadhichi Kund and Dadhichi Temple are situated. According to mythology, it was the place where sage Dadhichi gifted his bones to Gods, to make a Vajra (an arm) to defeat the Asuras (evil forces). Other places of interest are: Sita Kund and Dadhichi Ashram

hatyaharan | 12km

Hatyaharan comes under the Chaurasi Kos Parikrama of Naimisharanya and is related with mythologycal stories. Ancient Shivala, Balramji Temple and festival held annually in

Bhadrapad (July-Aug.) are the attractions here.

gola gokaran nath | 110km

A famous religious place related to Lord Shiva. A temple and a big kund (pond) are situated here.

lucknow | 95km dudhwa national park | 170km see index see index

accessibility

Air The nearest airport is Amausi, Lucknow - 110km.

Rail Naimisharanya has a railway station on Sitapur-Hardoi line.
However, convenient rail heads are Sitapur - 40km and Lucknow 110km which are connected with all major cities.

Road Bus services are available from Lucknow and Sitapur. Some of the major road distances are: Misrikh - 10km, Hardoi - 34 km, Sitapur - 40km, Sidhauli - 47km, Lucknow - 95km, Golagokaran Nath - 110 km.





fact file

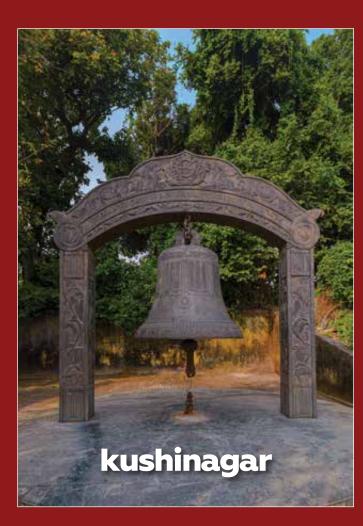


up tourism accommodation

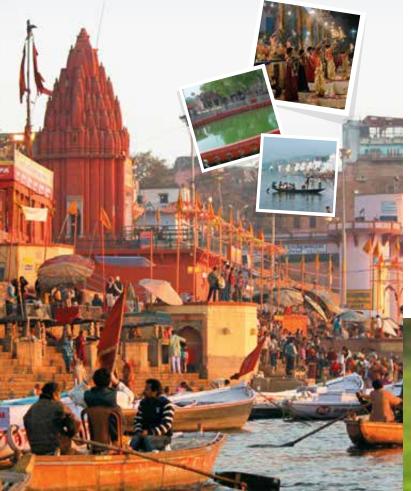
Tourist Bungalow Naimisharanya, Tel: 05865-251287

nearest up tourism accommodation

UP Govt. Tourist Office C-13, Vipin Khand Gomtinagar, Lucknow **Tel: 0522-2304870**



THE SOUL OF Incredible India



Directorate of Uttar Pradesh Tourism

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Website: www.uptourism.gov.in



DISTRICT SONDITABILA

sonbhadra —

Sonbhadra, the second largest district of Uttar Pradesh happens to be the only district that borders four states in India, namely Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh and Jharkhand and has Robertsganj as the district headquarter. It is an industrial zone and has an abundant mineral store of bauxite, limestone, coal, gold, etc. It is also called the "Energy Capital of India" because there are multiple power plants.

The northern part of the district lies on a plateau of the Vindhya Range and is drained by tributaries of the Ganges, including the Belan and Karmanasha rivers. South of the steep escarpment of the Kaimur Range is the valley of the Son River, which flows through the district from west to east. The southern portion of the district is hilly, interspersed with fertile stream valleys. The Rihand River, which rises to the south in the highlands of the Surguja district of Chhattisgarh, flows north to join the Son in the centre of the district. The Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar, a reservoir on the Rihand, lies partly in the district and partly in Madhya Pradesh. East of the Rihand, the Kanhar River, which originates in Chhattisgarh, flows north to join the Son.

The Valley of Son and Belan Rivers are abound in caves, which were the earliest dwellings of the primaeval inhabitants. This area had been the centre of activities of prehistoric man, which is evident from the rock paintings (prehistoric cave art) found in abundance in this region. These paintings are of the periods ranging from Mesolithic to Palaeolithic ages. It has been a part of various empires and dynasties, including the Mauryan and Gupta periods.

black buck



places of interest

vijay garh fort

Vijalgarh Fort is 400 feet high, which was built by the Kol kings of Sonbhadra in the fifth century. In this historic fort, the shooting of the novel Chandrakanta by the novelist Pandit Devki Nandan Khatri ji was done.

aghori fort

This fort is one of the main historical monuments and tourist attractions of the region. The actual authority over the Aghori fort was of the Kharwan rulers, later this fort was occupied by the Chandela rulers. This fort is also called tribal fort because its last rule was a tribal king.

mukkha fall

Mukkha Falls is located at a distance of 55 km towards west from Robertsganj and 15 km from Shiv Dwar. The source of water is located near the Devi Temple and the lake of Karia Tal or Belan River. This waterfall is counted among the most beautiful waterfalls of the district. The view here is heart-warming during the rainy season.

mahuria kaimur wildlife sanctuary

Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary is located near Bhabhua which is spread over an area of about 1342 km. Apart from lakes, a total of about 70 species like leopard, wild pig, cheetal, chausinga and nilgai are found in this wildlife sanctuary. In the winter season, the movement of birds can be seen in a lot of species.

rihand dam

One of the largest reservoirs in Asia, Rihand Dam is located on Sonbhadra. It is located 70 km south of the district headquarters. Renu Sagar Power Project, Anpara Power Project through which power is supplied to the whole of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

kaimur wildlife sanctuary



gauri shankar temple

hankar Temple is a beautiful temple in the shape of a bow, which was built in the 11th century. Also, there is a statue of Lord Vishnu here. Every year on the occasion of Basant Panchami and Shivaratri, a huge fair is organized here in which thousands of devotees come.

salkhan fossil park

Salkhan Fossil Park is officially known as the Fossil Park of Sonbhadra. It is located 12 km from Robertsganj near Salkhan village in Sonbhadra district. The fossils in the park are estimated to be around 1400 million years old. The fossils found in Sonbhadra Fossil Park are algae and stromatolites fossils. The park is spread over an area of about 25 hectares in the Kaimur range near Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary. It comes under the jurisdiction of the state forest department.







vijay garh fort

rock painting

Rock painting was invented by Sir J. Cokeburn in 1881. Rock painting was first discovered here in the world.

panchmukhi rock painting

It is located about 8 km from Robertsganj. This place holds a religiously important place. Here is the famous temple of Lord Shiva which is located on the top. Thousands of devotees come here every year.

accessibility

Sonbhadra is connected by rail to Mirzapur and Prayagraj. The nearest airport from the district is Lal Bahadur International Airport. Varanasi is about 85 km from Sonbhadra, Ayodhya is about 328 km away.



sultanpur

Sultanpur is a city situated on the banks of Holy River Gomti, which drains almost the whole city and district. The southern part of the city drains towards the Sai River flowing through the Pratapgarh district.

In the area near the Gomti River, it's believed that Kush, the son of Ram, was born here. This spot was known as Kusapura. Xuanzang mentioned it as a place where Buddha taught and where an Ashoka-era stupa fell into disrepair. The town was under Bhar rule until around 1200. When Muslims invaded, the Bhar rulers resisted, leading to battles. Sultan Alauddin Khalji attacked and established a new city, Sultanpur, after renaming Kusbhawanpur. The old Sultanpur, located on the left bank of Gomti, declined due to British military establishment on the opposite bank. It was destroyed by the British after the 1857 rebellion. The new Sultanpur was established on the old cantonment site, becoming a municipality in 1869. It had facilities like a hospital, jail, and markets, and the Victoria Manzil was built for exhibitions and meetings.







places of interest

bijethua mahaviran

There is a tourist spot known as Vijethuva Mahaviran in Kadipur tehsil of the district, where there is a grand temple of Hanuman ji and a fair is held every Tuesday and Shravan month. It is a very famous ancient temple in Surapur-Sultanpur. Many people come here to worship on Tuesdays and Saturdays. This place has its own story in Ramayana.

At this place, when Lord Hanuman was going to bring Sanjeevani for Lakshmana, he killed the demon Kalnemi and rested. Lord Hanuman also took a bath in Makar Kund which is situated on the banks of Bijethua temple. Ravana had appointed a demon named Kalnemi to obstruct the work of Lord Rama. While bathing in the pool, a makari told Hanuman ji





that Kalnemi is not a saint but a demon. Devotees ring bells here to fulfill their wishes. Bithua Mahaviran is located in Kadipur tehsil, about 50 km from the district headquarters and can be reached by road, bus and private taxi.

dhopap

There is a famous religious place by the name of Dhopap in the Lambhua development block of the district. Every year on Ram Navami and Jyeshta Shukla Dasami, innumerable devout people bathe here, believing that bathing here brings relief. According to the Vishnu Purana, Gomti was known as Dhutopa in this area, which reaches Dhopap from the east and takes a sharp turn in the southeast after forming a loop near this place. A ghat known as Dhopap Ghat has been constructed, where people follow the example of Rama by washing away their sins in the river. The story goes that Lord Rama atoned for the sin of killing the demon king Ravana of the Brahmin caste by taking a dip in the river on the advice of Maharishi Vashishtha when he was returning from Sri Lanka. People believe that those who visit this place on the day of Dussehra can cleanse their sins in the Gomti river. There is a large temple of Lord Rama here, attracting a substantial number of devotees. Jyeshtha Snan Mela is held on the 10th day of the Jyeshtha month, Ganga Dussehra, and Chaitra Ram Navami. A Ram temple is located at the ghat, open from sunrise to sunset.

lohramau temple

It is a famous place of worship located in Sultanpur, here is the famous temple of Shri Durga Maa. There is a huge fair here in the fair of Shivaratri and Sawan. Sultanpur is about 8-10 km from the city. It is an ancient temple where people regularly come for worship. Navratris offer coconut,

chunari etc. to people to visit the temple in very large numbers and please Goddess Durga.

sitakund

It is situated on the banks of gomti river in Sultanpur city. On the day of Ram Navami, Magh Amavasya and Kartik Purnima, a large number of people come to this place to bathe in the Gomti river. According to available records, while going to exile, Bhagwati Sita took a bath here with Lord Shri Ram.

parijat tree

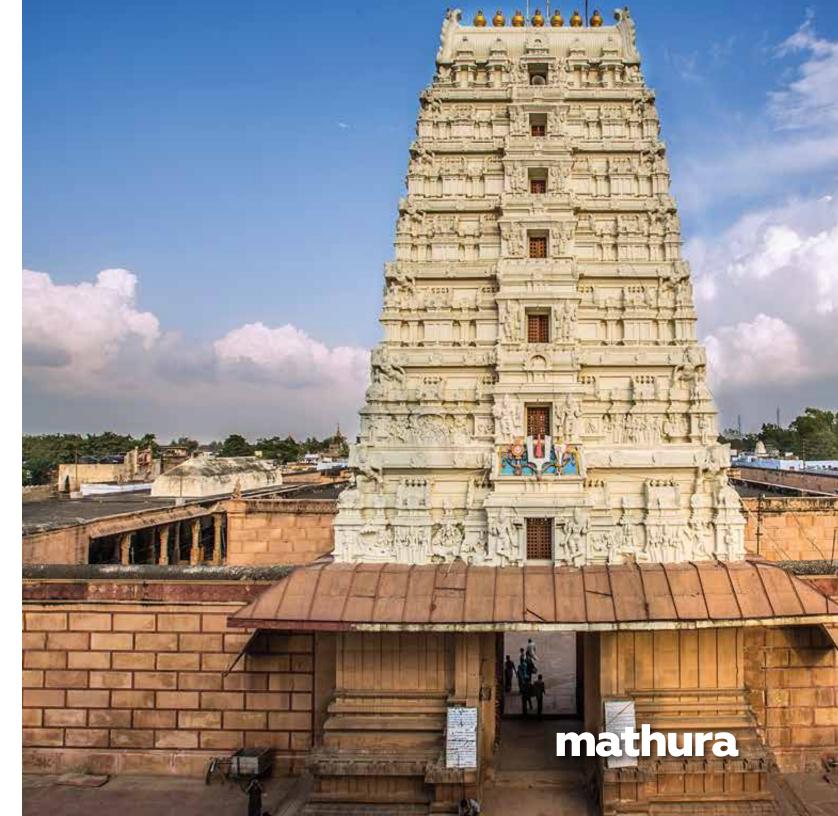
This tree is present in the premises of the industrial center on the banks of gomti river in Sultanpur city. It is a very old tree and fulfills the wishes of the devotees visiting this place according to their prayers. Here, on a regular basis, believers come and offer prayers by offering prasad etc.



accessibility

It can be reached by bus or train from Lucknow, which is 140 km from here. Neighbouring districts are Pratapgarh (39 km), Jaunpur (90 km), Faizabad (60 km) and Amethi (42 km).

It has its own railway station named Sultanpur Railway Junction which is connected to all the major cities of Uttar Pradesh and other states like Lucknow, Kanpur, Delhi, Jaipur and Bhopal.





DISTRICT UNNAO

unnao

Situated between the Ganga and Sai rivers, Unnao has held a place in the pages of history since ancient times. The district has been renowned for its historical, literary, religious, and cultural heritage. The district takes its name from its headquarters town, Unnao. About 1200 years ago, the area where the town now stands was covered in extensive forests. Godo Singh, a Chauhan Rajput, likely cleared the forests in the 3rd quarter of the 12th Century and established a town called Sawai Godo. This town later came under the rule of the Kannauj rulers, who appointed Khande Singh as its Governor. Unwant Singh, a Bisen Rajput and a lieutenant of the Governor, assassinated him and erected a fort in the area, renaming the place Unnao after himself. The district has been home to learned individuals ranging from Maharishi Valmiki to Gaya Pd. Shukla, Pratap Narayan Misra, Surya Kant Tripathi 'Nirala', Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Nand Dulare Bajpayee, Sumitra Kumari Sinha, Chandra Bhushan Trivedi (Ramai Kaka), Dr. Ram Vilas Sharma, Jagdambika Pd. Misra, Bhagwati Charan Verma, Pratap Narayan Misra, and Shiv Mangal Singh 'Suman'. Unnao also stands as a significant industrial city, encompassing three industrial suburbs, and is recognized for having the country's largest leather exports within the UPSIDC.



places of interest

badarka harbans memorial

King Harbans built a fort in Pargana Harhara in 1643 on 500 bighas of land received as a grant from Shah Jahan. This fort was built on 3 floors above

the ground and 4 floors below the ground. It is believed that King Harbans built a canal to bring water from the River Ganga to the fort, so that he could bathe in the Ganges. The British army fired shells on this fort to find Chandrashekhar Azad, due to which only the ruins of the fort are seen here at present.

baksar

Baksar, the southmost village of the district, lies on the left bank of the Ganga, about 5 km south of Daundia Khera and 51 km southeast of Unnao. The place is said to derive its name from a Sanskrit word Bakasram denoting the residence of Baka, a rakshas, who founded a town at the site of the present village. He lived here and erected a temple to Nageshwar Nath Mahadeo. Baka is said to have been killed by Lord Krishna more than 5000 years ago. It is also said that Raja Abhai Chand, a Bais Rajput, conquered the place, naming it after the shrine of Bakeshwar Mahadeo, and made it its capital. Ram Bakhsh Singh, the Raja of Daundia Khera, who took an active part in the freedom struggle in 1857, was anged here on a tree over a Temple, which was also blown up by the British. The ruins of the Temple and several broken images are still found in the Village. A bathing fair, attended by a large number of people, is annually held here on the full moon day of Kartika.

shaheed chandrashekhar azad bird sanctuary

Nawabgani Bird Sanctuary, renamed in 2015 Shahid Chandra Shekhar Azad Bird Sanctuary, is a bird sanctuary located in Unnao district on the Kanpur-Lucknow highway in Uttar Pradesh, India consisting of a lake and the surrounding environment. It is one of the many wetlands of Northern India. The sanctuary provides protection for 250 species of migratory birds mostly from CIS(or formerly USSR) countries, but the numbers have been dwindling since the 1990s, most having relocated to newer areas in Himachal and Rajasthan. The sanctuary also houses a deer park, watchtowers and boats.

chandrika devi temple, buxar

Chandrika Devi Temple is located in Buxar, Chandrika Dham has two Vigra which are known as Chandika and Ambika. It is said that this place is considered sacred like Kashi due to the flow of Ganga northwards for some time here.

kalyani temple

It is a nearly 200-year-old ancient temple. During the Navratri festival, devotees come here in large numbers to worship, from different parts of the district, they come here to get rid of their prosperity and diseases.

kushhari devi temple

It is believed that Kush, son of Lord Shri Ramachandra, followed the orders of his mother Sita and established the goddess in Kusumbhi village, which later became famous as Mata Kushhari Devi Shaktipeeth.

Other important temples: Shiva Temple, Hanuman Temple, Sheetla Devi Temple, Jhandeshwar Temple, Balkeshwar Temple.

cultural heritage

Festivals like Deepawali | Dussehra | Ram Navami | Holi | Rakshabandhan | Makar Sankranti | Basant Panchami | Eid | Bakrid | Muharram etc. are celebrated with great enthusiasm.





statue of chandra shekhar azad





art & craft

Handicraft Leather goods: Shoes, Belt, Wallet and Purse etc., Mosquito net, Zari Zardozi, Textile (Hosiery). Printing and Dyeing (Lihaf)

Music folk music

Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, Mango, Famous Samosas of the







Varanasi, called 'Kashi' in the scriptures, is said to be the oldest living city in the world with a history that goes back to some three thousand years. Varanasi is believed to be the greatest 'Tirth' or crossing place between the earth and heaven. For a Hindu, to visit Varanasi and bathe in the waters of the Ganga, is to be cleansed of the sins of thousands of past rebirths. The combination of Kashi - the holy city, Ganga the celestial river and Shiva the supreme God, makes Varanasi an immortal destination. Mark Twain, the American writer, complimented this Heritage City in the words: "Benaras is older than history, older than tradition, older even than legend and looks twice as old as all of them put together."

S

1

river front | ghats

The spectacular long sweep of ghats on the holy Ganga is unique and creates a fascinating sight, best viewed at dawn. Life, in almost panoramic detail, unfolds here from dawn to dusk as a steady stream of devotees, swelling to thousands on auspicious days, perform rituals. The ghats are best approached by Dashashwamedha Ghat. Here boats are available on hire. Evening Ganga Aarti is an added attraction here. The other prominent Ghats are: Assi Ghat (the confluence of Ganga and Assi rivers, Lolark Kund), Tulsi Ghat (Saint Tulsidasji wrote here the immortal epic Shri Ram Charitmanas-his house, temple and Vyayamshala are the attractions), Chet Singh Ghat (Chet Singh Fort, Burhwa Mangal fair site), Hanuman Ghat (Lord Hanuman Temple established by Saint Tulsidasji, Mahaprabhuji Temple, Rudra Bhairav Temple, Ram-Parivar Temple), Harish Chandra Ghat (cremation site, Kashi Kamkotishwar Temple), Kedar Ghat (Kedareshwar Temple, Kumar Swamy Math), Sheetla Ghat (Goddess Sheetla Temple, Ganga-Dattatreya-Vitthal Temples), Dashashwamedha Ghat (Ganga Aarti site, Ganga Temple, boats can be hired here), Dr. Rajendra Prasad Ghat (Ganga Mahotsav site), Man Mandir Ghat (observatory), Mankarnika Ghat (Maha Samshan famous cremation site, Haveli of Dom Raja), Sindhia Ghat (Goddess Sankatha Temple, Vaikuntha Madhav Temple, Dattatreya Temple), Lalita Ghat (Nepali Temple), Panch Ganga Ghat (Ramananda Math, Shri Sansthan Math, Satyabhama Math, Tailang Swamy Math, Baithak of Vallabhacharyaji, Bindu Madhav Temple, Ram Panchayatan Temple, Alamgir Masjid, Kangan Haveli, Deepmalika stand), Ghai Ghat (Nepal Palace, Lakshmi-Narayan Temple, Gauri Temple), Prahlad Ghat (Narishingh Temple, Jagannath Temple, Prahaladeshwer Temple, Sheetla Temple), Raj

Ghat (Badri Narayan Temple, Maqbara of Lal Khan, Shri Satsang Parivar Vyayamshala, Saint Ravidas Temple, Bhainsasur Temple), Adi Keshava Ghat (Adi Keshav Temple, Gyankeshava Temple, Sangam-eshwar Temple, Vinayak Temple, Panchdevata Temple, Reeva Ghat (Ghat Sandhya).

kunds

There are many Kunds in Varanasi, important among them are Pishachmochan Kund, Karna Ghanta Kund, Pitar Kund, Lolark Kund, Lakshmi Kund, Kurushetra Kund, Pushkar Kund, Durga Kund, Kleem Kund, Lanka Kund, etc.

galis | narrow lanes

general information 73.89 sq. km. Population 36,76,841 (2011 Census) Height 200 mtrs, above sea level Altitude 80.71m above sea level Season October-March Clothing Summer: Cottons: Winter: Woollens Hindi, English Language Bus | Cycle rickshaw | Autorickshaw Local transport STD code Festival Mahashivratri (March), Ganga Mahotsav and Dev (Nov), Dusshehra (Sept-Oct), Nakkataiya (Chetganj, Oct), Bharat Milap (Nati Imli, Oct-Nov), Budhwa Mangal (first Tuesday after Holi festival at Dashashwamedha Ghat), Nag Nathaiva (Tulsi Ghat), Annakoot (Annapurna Temple: Oct-Nov), Hanumat Jayanti (Sankat Mochan Temple) Panch Koshi Parikrama (in every Purushottam Month), Dhrupad Mela (Tulsi Ghat, Feb-March), Buddha Mahotsav

(Sarnath), Unique Ramleela at Ramnagar (Sept-Oct)



Varanasi is the city of temples, ghats and galis (narrow lanes). The serpentine narrow lanes of this city mirror the typical lifestyle of the inhabitants. Some of the famous galis are Vishwanath Gali, Kachauri Gali, Thatheri Bazar Gali, Khoa Gali etc.

lord vishwanath temple

The temple dedicated to Lord Shiva, the presiding deity of the city, is also known as Golden Temple. Varanasi is said to be the place where the first Jyotirlinga, the fiery pillar of light by which Lord Shiva manifested his supremacy over other gods, broke through the earth's crust. More than the ghats and even the river Ganga, it is the Shivalinga installed in the temple that remains the devotional focus of Varanasi. The Aartis performed here at different times and by different names in a grand manner are worth seeing. The timings of the Aarties: Mangala Aarti at 3.00am, Bhog Aarti at 11.15am, Saptarshi Aarti at 7.00pm, Shringar. Bhog Aarti at 9.00pm, and the Shayan Aarti at 10.30pm. Nearby are Goddess Vishalakshi Temple, Kashi Karvat Temple, mother Gangaji Temple, Goddess Sankatha Temple.

Details for Kashi Viswanath Temple are available on https://shrikashivishwanath.org

goddess annapurna temple

Near the Lord Vishwanath Temple stands this important temple which has an idol of Goddess Annapurna.

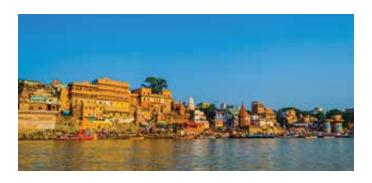
It was built in 1725 by Peshwa Baji Rao I, the Maratha chieftain. Annakoot festival is held here after Deepavali. Nearby is the famous Dhundhiraj Ganesh Temple.

lord shani dev temple

This prominent temple of Lord Shani Dev is situated near the Lord Vishwanath and Goddess Annapurna Temples.

gyanvapi mosque

The Gyanvapi Mosque was built by Aurangzeb near the present Lord Vishwanath Temple.



goddess durga temple

It is one of the prominent temples of the city dedicated to Goddess Durga, in Bhelupur-Durga Kund locality. The temple was built in the 18th Century. Adjacent to the temple is Durga Kund.

tulsi manas temple

This modern marble temple, near the Goddess Durga Temple, is dedicated to Lord Rama. It is situated at the place where Goswami Tulsidasji lived and wrote a few parts of the famous epic Shri Ramcharitmanas. Verses from Shri Ramcharitmanas are inscribed on its walls. There is a museum in the premises which has a rare collection of manuscripts of the Ramayan and other artefacts.

tridev temple

Near the Tulsi Manas Temple, is Tridev Temple, a new attraction of the city having the idols of Shri Radha-Krishna, Hanumanji and Rani Sati.

manmandir observatory and virtual experential museum

This observatory was built by Raja Man Singh of Jaipur at Manmandir Ghat near Dashashwamedh Ghat-Rajendra Prasad Ghat.

friday closed

Timings Sunrise to Sunset: 10.00am-5.00pm

bharat mata temple

A novel temple at Sigra locality, dedicated to Mother India, which instead of the customary gods and goddesses, houses one of the most perfect relief maps of India carved on marble.

sankat mochan temple







aarti at dashashvamedha ghat

It is one of the oldest temples of the city in the Sankatmochan- Lanka locality. The temple is dedicated to Lord Hanuman. It is said that Goswami Tulsidasji wrote most parts of his epic Shri Ramcharitmanas here.

kabir math

Situated in the Kabir Chaura locality, it is the main Kabir Gaddi. The paintings related with the life events of Saint Kabirdasji are worth seeing.

radha swami temple

The temple having an attractive gate and building, situated on the Kabir Chaura road at Lohatia, is associated with the Radha Swami Sect.

lord kal bhairav temple

This famous temple is dedicated to Lord Kal Bhairav, the protector (Kotwal) of the city. It is situated in the Bhairavnath-Vishweshwarganj locality. Nearby is Nagari Pracharini Sabha, the old and famous institution.

banaras hindu university

At a short distance from the Sankatmochan Temple is the Banaras Hindu University, one of the prestigious educational centres of India. It was founded by Bharat Ratna Mahamana Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya. The University is among the few institutions which provides educational facilities on variety of subjects within the same campus including the Ayurveda, Astrology, Yoga, Tantra, Music etc.

new lord vishwanath temple

Situated in the premises of Banaras Hindu University, this modern place of worship was planned by Bharat Ratna Mahamana Pt. Madan Mohan

Malviya and built by the Birlas, on the pattern of the original Lord Vishwanath Temple. Verses from old scriptures are inscribed on its walls.

bharat kala bhavan

This museum, within the BHU campus, houses the finest collection of Mughal miniature paintings and brocade textiles.

sunday closed

Timing 10.00am-4.30pm (except university holidays) saint ravidas temple

This grand temple is built at Seergoverdhan area, near the B.H.U., which is the birth place of Saint Ravidasji.

gurudwaras

The magnificent Gurubagh Gurudwara marks the place where Guru Nanakdevji had stayed in 1506. Gurudwara Neechibagh, in the Aas Bhairav locality, is the place where Guru Teg Bahadurji meditated in the year 1666.

accessibility

The nearest Airport is Lal Bahadur Shastri Airport at Babatpur, 22km from Varanasi and 30km from Sarnath. Varanasi is connected with Delhi, Agra, Khajuraho, Kolkata, Mumbai, Lucknow, Bhuvaneshwar, Kathmandu.

Nail Varanasi Cantt. and Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Nagar - 16km (one of the main railway stations of Varanasi) are the important rail junctions that link Varanasi with all major cities of India.

Varanasi, on NH2 from Kolkata to Delhi, NH7 to Kanya Kumari and NH29 to Gorakhpur, is well connected with the rest of the country by good motorable roads. Some of the major road distances are: Sarnath - 10km, Chunar - 35km, Jaunpur - 60km, Vindhyachal - 70km, Prayagraj - 125km, Ayodhya - 140km, Bodhgaya - 240km, Patna - 246km, Lucknow - 286km, Khajuraho - 405km, Agra - 565km.

jain temples

Varanasi is also regarded as one of the most sacred pilgrim centres of the Jains. It is believed that four Tirthankars - Suparshavanath, Chandra Prabhu, Shreyanshnath and Parshvanath - were born in and around Varanasi. Many Shvetambar and Digambar Jain temples, columns and idols are located in Bhadaini and Bhelupura.

alamgir mosque

This mosque, an amalgamation of Hindu-Muslim religious sentiments, is also known as "Beni Madhav-ka-Dharehara". The entire lower portion of the mosque is retained as a Hindu temple. The other attractions are: Sakshi Vinayak Temple, Nepali Temple, Goddess Sankatha Temple, Tilbhandeshwar Mahadev Temple, Bindumadhav Temple, etc.

lahartara sarovar

Lahartara Sarovar, 3km from Cantt. Railway Station on Varanasi-Prayagraj route, is the Udbhav Sthal of great saint Kabirdasji. The old temple built in between the sarovar (pond) is worth visiting.

ganga aarti

Each evening the boats on the River Ganga converge at the Dashashwamedha Ghat for the magical Aarti. Five-seven young priests follow a practiced routine with flaming lamps, incense sticks, conches and other holy paraphernalia to a live bhajan sung on the microphone - the synchrony is mesmerizing. The Aarti for the first time was performed when Lord Shiva visited the city, it was repeated when various Maharajas explored these Ghats to take a holy dip in River Ganga. Most of it is repeated every single day for the average pilgrim coming to Varanasi from around the world. The evening ends with devotees and visitors offering small leaf baskets with a burning lamp inside and

aarti at dashashvamedha ghat



flowers to the river.

Possibly one of the most picturesque spectacles in Varanasi, you can witness it from the middle of the river resting on a boat. The Aarti takes place in the evening after the sunset for around 45 minutes at the Dashashwamedh Ghat in Varanasi. Devotees start to gather at the Ghat atleast an hour before it commences. Now Ganga Aarti is performed

boat ride near assi ghat



subah-e-banaras

at other Ghats also.

Varanasi is known for its hours of dawn, when the city is in its most serene state. The morning glory of Banaras is the most auspicious tour to witness and discover life sprawling on the banks of the holy Ganga. It is a mystical blend of nature's grandeur and human existence. The rising sun, golden Ganga and illuminated Ghats inspire the people to chant, sing and conjure (Yoga). It takes one close to the spiritual fragrance of this land. A morning of Varanasi is full of life, light and divinity perpetuating the eternal beauty of nature.

ghat sandhya

Daily evening a dedicated team of "culture enthusiasts", quietly descend upon the Ganga Mahal at Reewa Ghat from different corners of city and bring the venue to life at around 6.00pm with soulful gala of music & dance. The cultural legacy of the city is showcased on this very location. Visitors can see and become a part of the mesmerizing musical journey.

man mahal

Man Mahal, a beautiful example of Mughal Rajput architecture with stone balconied windows and painted ceiling, is famous for its observatory. Built in stone, in around 1600 A.D., by Man Singh, the Raja of Amber and a celebrated general of the great Mughal, the Man Mahal is situated on the western bank of river Ganges near the famous Dashashvamedh ghat of Varanasi. The observatory was built in Man-Mahal, Varanasi, in around 1734 A.D. by Sawai Jai Singh II who was a great astronomer, founder of Jaipur and a descendant of Raja Man Singh. Some of the instruments which still exist are the Samrat Yantra, Nadivalaya Yantra, Chakra Yantra, Digansh Yantra, Dakshiontrrabhitti Yantra.

198 | pradesh

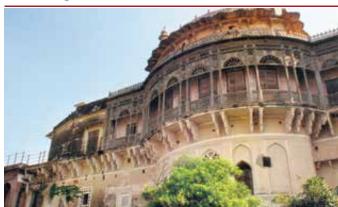
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Sri Narendra Modi inaugurated the newly established Virtual Experiential Museum (VEM) on 19th February 2019 in a Centrally Protected Monument under Archaeological Survey of India, Man Mahal. Virtual Experiential Museum show the glimpse of various cultural aspects, tangible and intangible, of Varanasi through modern and sophisticated scientific equipment. Visiting of VEM will be a unique experience for a visitor where they can experience the holy ghat, classical music, weaving of sari, writer/author, Ram Leela, 3D view of monuments, narrow lanes and betel shop etc. of Varanasi in a very interesting way by using curved T.V. screen, paintings, touch screens and projectors The story of descending of Ganga on earth is also shown to the visitors made in a very interesting way.

Entry ticket for this museum with monument is Rs. 25/- for Indian and visitor from SAARC and BIMSTEC countries while for other foreigners Rs 300 will be charged and it is open from sun rise to 9pm. The entry of children below 15 years is free.

boat ride along river ganga

Boating down the Ganga River during sunrise is one of the main attractions in Varanasi. One can observe here the Hindu way of life along the banks of the Ganga (Ghats) river. Start your day with a morning boat ride at dawn and witness the heavenly beauty of the pious Ghats and the delightful ambience of Varanasi. Behold the captivating beauty of the vicinity when the first rays of the sun touches the sacred lands of this holy city. Join boatride tour and experience how life starts with devotion, spirituality and sacredness in Banaras. Assembling at the 'Assi Ghat' at 5.15am during the summers and 6.00am during the winters to embark on a boat ride in the holy Ganga. As the boatman rows through the holy waters, you can catch a sight of the sunrays touching the tranquil water. The evening boat ride is also equally amazing!

boat ride near assi ghat



cruise

Boat is also available for cruise ride.

pt. deendayal hastkala sankul - craft museum and trade facilitation center, varanasi

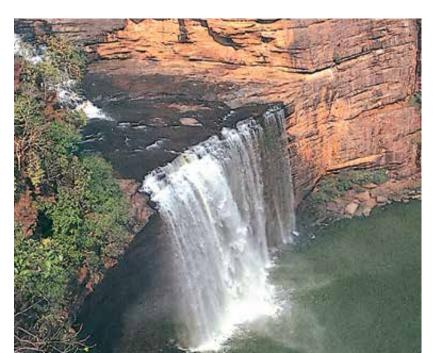
The land of lord Shiva is also the land of many ancient and exquisite arts. Trade Facilitation Center boosts the morale of such artists by providing a platform to showcase their arts. The TFC is a one stop shopping place and art museum with distinct galleries for textile, handloom, carpet and wood carving.

varanasi: hub of adventure and water sports | assi ghat

Varanasi is not only the city of temples and Ghats but the city also attracts adventure and water sports lovers. These activities like: Speed Boat, Para Motor, Bumpy Ride, Desert Bike, Jetski, Para Sailing, Banana Ride and many more are available on the banks of the holy river Ganga (Assi Ghat).

banaras darshan

If you come to Varanasi and do not take a boat ride, then Varanasi Darshan remains incomplete. One can take boat ride with Cruise Boats or the common boat.



excursions

sarnath | 10km see index

ramnagar fort and museum | 14km

Ramnagar, across the Ganga River, is the home of the Maharaja of Banaras, who is revered as the representative of Lord Shiva in the city. The massive 17th century fort here houses a museum displaying the royal collection which includes Vintage Cars, Royal Palanquins, an armoury of swords and old guns, ivory work and antique clocks. The Goddess Durga Temple and Chhinnamasta Devi Temple here are also worth visiting. Ramnagar is also famous for its unique month long Ram Leela. One can go to Ramnagar by road or boat.

Museum Entry Domestic Tourists: Adult-₹75, Child-₹25
Foreigners-₹200 | Museum Timings: Summer: 9.00am-12.00 noon & 2.00pm-5.00pm; Winter: 10.00am-5.00pm

gurudwara chhota mirzapur | 17km

On Varanasi-Chunar route where Guru Teg Bahadurji and Guru Govind Singhji had stayed.

shultankeshwar temple | 18km

Situated on the bank of Ganga, this is one of the old and famous temples of Varanasi.

jain temple at chandrapuri | 20km

On Varanasi-Ghazipur road and is believed to be the birth place of the 8th Tirthankar, Lord Chandraprabhu.

gurudwara bhuili saheb | 30km

Guru Teg Bahadurji had visited here.

markandey mahadev temple | 30km

This old temple is situated in village Kaithi on Varanasi-Ghazipur road near the confluence of river Ganga and Gomti. It is said that the place was associated with the Saint Markandey, the son of sage Kandeshwar.

gurudwara ahraura | 45km

On Varanasi-Sonbhadra route. Guru Teg Bahadurji and Guru Govind Singhji had visited this place.

gurudwara ahraura | 45km

On Varanasi-Sonbhadra route. Guru Teg Bahadurji and Guru Govind Singhji had visited this place.

lakhania dari, ahraura | 45km

Beautiful waterfalls surrounded by green hills.

jargo reservoir, dam | 50km

It is a beautiful picnic place on Varanasi-Sonbhadra road having boating and fishing facilities. The reservoir is surrounded by natural panorama created by the confluence of several rivers. Inspection House of Irrigation Department is available here.

jaunpur | 60km chunar | 40km

chandraprabha wildlife sanctuary | 70km

It is a beautiful picnic spot on Varanasi-Chandauli road in the Chandraprabha forest within which are the Rajdari and Devdari waterfalls.

vindhyachal | 75km prayagraj | 125km







sitamarhi | 85km

Situated on the bank of the Ganga on Varanasi-Prayagraj road, Sitamarhi is believed to be the place where mata Sita lived during her exile. According to legends, this is the place where mata Sita went into the lap of mother Earth. Important attractions are Valmiki Temple, Lord Shiva Temple, mata Sita Temple depicting beautifully and touchingly her going into the lap of mother Earth. There is a fine lake where boating facility is available. A guest house is also there with modern facilities.

sonbhadra | 89km

An ideal region, spread over a large area, having the various places of archaeological, historical, religious and natural attractions, such as Shivdwar, Salkhan fossils, Barela, Panchmukhi, Markundi, Mau, Vijaigarh, Agori, Hazrat Saiyyed Meeran Shah Mazar - Tansi, Kaimoor wild life sanctuary etc.

kaimoor wildlife sanctuary | 130km

Spread over an area of 500 sq. km., the sanctuary has a variety of wild-life. The Mukha waterfall is a tourist attraction.





up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Parade Kothi Opp. Cantt. Railway Station, Tel: 05422208413, 2208545

shopping

Varanasi is famous for its silk weaving. Varanasi brocades are prized the world over. Brassware, copperware, wooden and clay toys and exquisite gold jewellery are some of the other crafts the city is famous for. The hand-knotted carpets of Mirzapur and musical instruments are among the other shopping items. Varanasi is also famous for its 'Langda Aam', a variety of mango available in summer. Betel leaf and sweets are also its speciality. The main shopping areas are Chowk, Vishwanath Lane, Thatheri Bazar, Lahurabir, Godowlia, Dashaswamedh Lane and Golghar.

tourist information offices

UP Govt. Tourist Office Sanskratik Sankul Urban Haat, Chauka Ghat Varanasi, **Tel: 0542-2505033**

UP Government Tourist Information Counter, Cantt. Railway Station, (Near Enquiry Office, Main Hall), **Tel: 0542-2506670**

Govt. of India Tourist Office, Tel: 2501784









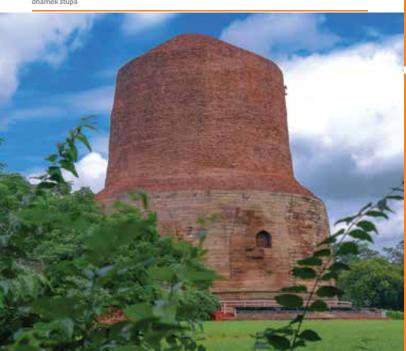
DISTRICT VARANASI

sarnath

Sarnath, 10km from Varanasi, is one of the most revered Buddhist pilgrim centres. After attaining the Enlightenment at Bodh Gaya, it was here that Lord Buddha preached His first sermon, sanctified as Maha Dharma Chakra Pravartan (Set in Motion the Wheel of DHARMA). During the time of Lord Buddha, Sarnath was called Rishipattana or Issipattana and Mrigdav because, it was an ideal place for sages and was a dense forest inhabitated by deer. Sarnath along with Lumbini (Nepal), Bodh Gaya (Bihar) and Kushinagar is one of the most sacred places for the Buddhist believers.

Emperor Ashoka, who spread Lord Buddha's message of Dhamma throughout his vast empire and in South East Asian countries, visited Sarnath around 234 B.C. and erected a Stupa here. Several Buddhist structures were raised at Sarnath between the 3rd century B.C. and the 11th century A.D. The famous Chinese travellers - Fa Hien and Hiuen Tsang, have left behind discriptions of Sarnath in its heyday. Today, Sarnath treasures the most prosperous ruins amongst places on the Buddhist trail.

dhamek stupa



chaukhandi stupa

Chaukhandi Stupa is the first monument one encounters on entering Sarnath. The site has great significance as Lord Buddha during His first visit to Sarnath after attaining the Enlightenment, met His first five disciples here who had abandoned Him earlier. There is an octagonal structure, built in a later period, on and above the Chaukhandi Stupa.

museum

Sarnath has a rich collection of Buddhist sculptures comprising numerous Buddha and Bodhisatva images and the magnificent Lion Capital, India's national emblem.

Timing 9.00am to 4.45pm

friday closed

lord buddha's statue in the first sermon posture

In the archaeological excavation a statue of Lord Buddha in the first sermon preaching posture (Dharma Chakra Pravartan Mudra) was found at Sarnath. This precious statue is kept in the Museum which is very holy for the devotees.

national emblem

The rare Lion's Capital, the National Emblem of India, was found in the archaeological excavation at Sarnath. It was situated on top of a column which was built by Emperor Ashoka. At present the Lion's Capital is kept in the museum while the broken Ashokan column can be seen amongst the ruins.

ruins at archaeological site

Spread in a vast area, this archaeological site is a treasure trove and is the mirror of the glorious past of Sarnath. The major attractions here are: Dharmarajika Stupa. This is the place where Lord Buddha preached His first sermon. It was built by Emperor Ashoka, now in ruins; Mulgandhkuti Vihar - this is the original place of Mulgandhkuti Vihar Temple where Lord Buddha stayed; Ashokan Pillar - it is broken in few pieces and preserved under a canopy. The Lion's Capital was previously on top of this Ashokan Column. It was found here in the excavation.

dhamek stupa

It is situated within the ruins area and is visible from the distance due to its huge structure. It was built to commemorate the preaching of the first sermon by Lord Buddha (set in Motion the Wheel of Dharma). So it is called Dhamek Stupa. This huge and magnificent Stupa is 28 mtrs in diameter at the base and 43.6 mtrs in height, built partly in stone and partly in brick. The stone facing the lower part is adorned with delicate floral carvings of Gupta origin.

A sound and light programme is being conducted/organized on the Dhamekh Stupa built by Mauryan rular Ashoka (about 265 B.C.E.- 249 B.C.E.). According to Buddhist and various historical accounts, after attaining enlightenment in Bodh Gaya, Buddha gave the first sermon at Sarnath to his five disciples Mahanam, Vappa, Bhaddiya, Ashwajit, Kaudinya. This historical glorious saga, which begins from Mahatma Buddha's childhood and ends at the first sermon delivered by him is presented to the tourists through projection mapping. The purpose of the programme is to make the tourists acquainted with Sarnath and the life and personality of Mahatma Buddha. Apart from this, tourists are also introduced to various tourist places of Kashi, Shri Kashi Vishwanath Temple, Manohari Ghat of Kashi, the world famous Ganga Aarti of Kashi, Ashoka Stambh at Sarnath (National Emblem of India) etc.

Timing 7:00PM - 7:30 PM | Place Dhamek Stupa, Sarnath

iain temple

This Jain Temple is dedicated to the 11th Tirthankar Lord Shreyansnathji.

mulgandhakuti vihar



general information

2.80 sq.km.

Altitude 80.71m above sea level Season October-March

Clothing Summer: Cottons; Winter: Woollens

Hindi, English Language

Local transport Bus | cycle-rickshaws | auto-rickshaws | taxi

STD code

Festival Buddha Poornima (Full moon night. April-May)

Anniversary of Lord Buddha's First Sermon

(Full moon night, July-Aug)

mahabodhi temple-mulgandha kuti

It is worth mentioning that Shri Anagarika Dharmpal, a Sri Lankan Buddhist saint, revived almost all sites related to Buddhism at Sarnath and established the Maha Bodhi Society of India. The Society built this temple to commemorate the original Mulgandhakuti Vihar Temple whose ruins can be seen in the ruins area. Here, Lord Buddha's golden statue in the first sermon preaching posture is worshipped. It is situated on a platform, under which the relics of Lord Buddha are kept in a casket. It is taken out once in a year on the day of Buddha Poornima. The inner walls of the temple have exTelent frescoes by Japanese artist Kosetsu Nosu showing the life of Lord Buddha since birth to the Mahaparinirvana. Within the temple area is situated statue of Shri Shri Anagarika Dharmpal.

There is a Bodhi Tree also whose plantation was done by a branch of Bodhi Tree of Anuradhapuram (Sri Lanka) which was planted by a tree branch of original Bodhi Tree at Bodhgaya (Bihar). Under the Bodhi Tree here, Lord Buddha is shown preaching His first sermon to His first five disciples. There is a rich collection of Buddhist literature too.

Timing: Sunrise to 7.30pm

deer park

The Deer Park is situated behind the main Buddha temple and is an added attraction of Sarnath. When Lord Buddha preached His first sermon, this place was inhabited by lot of deer and was called Mrigday. To commemorate that a Deer Park is developed here.

other monasteries

There are other monasteries also, such as Sikkim, Thailand, China,



Myanmar, Japan, Tibet and Korea.

sarangnath temple

This is an old and famous temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is said that the name of Sarnath derived from Sarangnathji. The major attraction of the temple is its two Shivlings in one Argha. A month-long fair is held here during the Shravan month (July-August). Nearby is a large Sarangnath Kund also.

accessibility

Air The nearest airport is Lal Bahadur Shastri Airport, Babatpur, Varanasi - 30km.

Rail Convenient rail connections to all major cities are available from Varanasi railway station.

Road Sarnath is well connected by road. See Varanasi for details.

excursions

varanasi | 10km









up tourism accommodation

UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow, Sarnath, Tel: 0542-2595965, 2595967

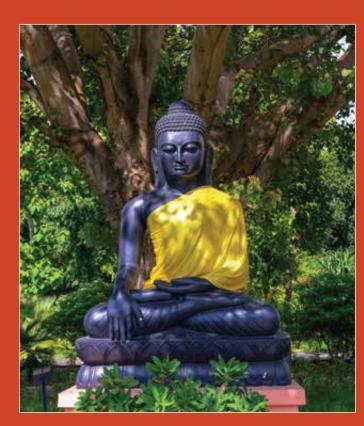
tourist information offices

UP Govt. Tourist Office, Modern Reception Centre in front of the museum Sarnath

UP Govt. Tourist Information Counter, Cantt. Railway Station, Varanasi

UP Govt. Tourist Office, Sanskratik Sankul, Urban Haat, Chauka Ghat, Varanasi, **Tel: 0542-2505033**

Tourist Information Centre, Lal Bahadur Shastri Airport, Babatpur, Varanasi



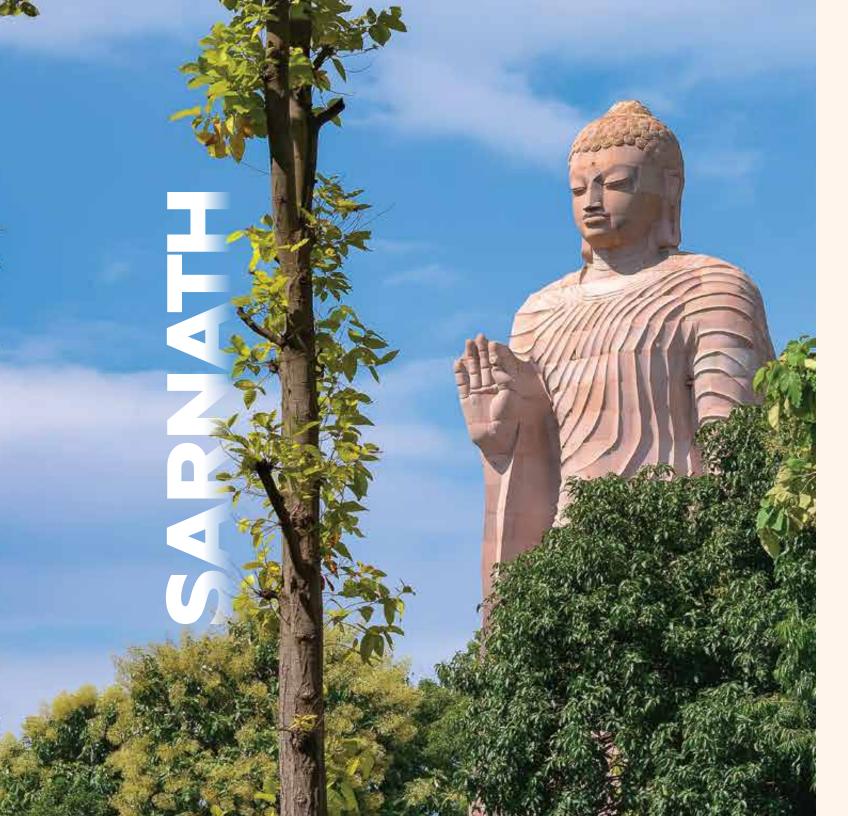


Directorate of Uttar Pradesh Tourism

C-13, Paryatan Bhawan, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

Website: www.uptourism.gov.in





WILDLIFE & **BIRD SANCTUARIES**

IN UTTAR PRADESH



SANCTUARY PARK	LOCATION	BEST SEASON	PREDOMINANT SPECIES	NEAREST RAILHEAD/ROAD
Kishanpur Sanctuary	Nepalese Terai, Lakhimpur Kheri	November to mid-June	Tiger, Leopard, Swamp Deer	Mailani (20km)
Katarniaghat Sanctuary	Nepalese Terai, District Bahraich	November to June	Tiger, Leopard, Swamp Deer, Cheetal, Nilgai, Sambhar	Bichhiya (4km)
Nawabganj	District Unnao Bird Sanctuary	November to March	Avian Fauna	Kusumbhi (8km), Nawabganj, UPSTDC Accommodation Available
Hastinapur Sanctuary	District Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad, Bijnor, Jyotiba Phulenagar	November to March	Cheetal, Sambhar, Nilgai, Leopard, Hyena	Meerut (35km)
National Chambal Sanctuary	District Agra, Etawah	November to March	Dolphin, Maggar, Gharial, Chinkara, Sambhar, Nilgai, Wolf	Agra (70km), Etawah (15km)
Mahavir Swami Sanctuary	District Lalitpur	November to March	Leopard, Nilgai, Wild bear, Sambhar	Lalitpur (30km)
Ranipur Sanctuary	District Banda, Chitrakoot	November to March	Sloth bear, Black Buck, Spur Fowl, Painted Patridge, Chinkara	Karvi (25km)
Chandra Prabha Sanctuary	District Chandauli	November to March	Panther, Chinkara, Sambhar, Cheetal, Peafowl	Varanasi, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Nagar (65km)/ Chakiya (20km)
Kaimoor Sanctuary	District Mirzapur and Sonbhadra	November to March	Leopard, Black Buck, Cheetal, Ratel, Peafowl	Churk (20km)
Lakh Bahosi Sanctuary	District Kannauj	December to February	Fishing cat, Nilgai, Jackal, Mongoose, Monkey, Local/Migratory birds	Kannauj (40km)
Samaspur Sanctuary	District Rae Bareli	December to February	Jackal, Mongoose, Hare, Local/Migratory Birds	Unchahar (19km) Salon (10km)
Suhelva Sanctuary	District Balrampur Gonda, Sravasti	Mid-October to Mid-June	Tiger, Cheetal, Lepard, Bear, Boar, Wild cat, Birds	Balrampur (60km)

WILDLIFE & BIRD SANCTUARIES

IN UTTAR PRADESH



SANCTUARY PARK	LOCATION	BEST SEASON	PREDOMINANT SPECIES	NEAREST RAILHEAD/ROAD
Sandi Sanctuary	District Hardoi	December to February	Jackal, Mongoose, Nilgai, Local/ Migratory Birds	Hardoi (19km)
Bakhira Sanctuary	District Sant Kabir Nagar	December to February	Jackal, Mongoose, Nilgai, Local/ Migratory Birds	Sant Kabir Nagar (20km)
Patna Sanctuary	District Etah	December to February	Fishing cat, Jackal, Mongoose, Hare, Nilgai, Monkey, Fox, Local/ Migratory Birds	Jalesar (10km)
Sur Sarovar Sanctuary	District Agra	December to February	Jackal, Mongoose, Hare, Local/Migratory Birds	Agra (20km)
Suraha Tal Sanctuary	District Ballia	December to February	Jackal, Mongoose, Nilgai, Monkey, Local/ Migratory Birds	Ballia (13km)
Vijai Sagar Sanctuary	District Mahoba	December to February	Jackal, Mongoose, Wild Cat, Local/ Migratory Birds	Mahoba (4km)
Saman Sanctuary	District Mainpuri	December to February	Jackal, Mongoose, Hare, Local/Migratory Birds	Mainpuri (38km)
Parvati Agra Sanctuary	District Gonda	December to February	Jackal, Mongoose, Hare, Nilgai, Wild Cat, Local/Migratory Birds	Gonda (40km)
Okhla Sanctuary	District Ghaziabad, Gautam Budh Nagar	December to February	Local/Migratory Birds	Delhi (15km), Okhla (1km)
Sohagi Barwa Sanctuary	District Maharajganj to Mid-June	Mid October Bear, Wild Cat,	Tiger, Leopard, Cheetal, Maharajganj (50km) Wild Boar, Python	Gorakhpur (56km)
Kachhua Sanctuary	District Varanasi	Mid October to Mid-June	Species of Tortoise, Ganga Dolphin, Water Animals	Varanasi





Andaman & Nicobar (PortBlair)

Indiatourism PORT BLAIR

189 IInd Floor, Junglighat, Port Blair, Islands-744103, Andaman & Nicobar

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Mail: indiatourismpb@gmail.com, ncanth@gmail.com

Arunachal Pradesh (LAGUN)
Indiatourism NAHARLAGUN

2nd floor, Bomseng Apartment, D-Sector, Barapani Market,

Naharlagun-791110, Arunachal Pradesh

Tel: 0360-244328, Fax: 0360-2244328, Mail: ethnicglory@gmail.com

Assam (Guwahati)

Indiatourism GUWAHATI

Assom Paryatan Bhawan, A.K. Azad, Road, Paltan Bajar,

Guwahati-781 008 Assam

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Indiatourism PATNA

R-Block, Kranti Marg, Institute of Engineering Building, Patna-800001

Tel: 0612-6570640 Fax: 0612-2506032, Mail: itopat@gmail.com

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Indiatourism, 88 Janpath, New Delhi-110 001

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Communidade Building Church Square Panaji-403001 Goa

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Mail: ad-indiatourism.goa@nic.in, info-indiatourism.goa@nic.in

Karnataka (Banglore)

Indiatourism BANGALORE

KFC Building, 48 Church Street, Bangalore-560 001, Karnataka

Tele Fax: 080-25585417, 080-25583030, Mail: indtourblr@dataone.in

Kerala (Kochi)

Indiatourism KOCHI

Willingdon Island, Kochi-682009 Kerala

Tel: 0484-2669125 Fax: 0484-2668352, Mail: indiatourism-kochi@nic.in

Madhya Pradesh (Indore)

Indiatourism INDORE

3rd Floor, PALIKA PLAZA MTH COMPOUND INDORE-452007,

Madhya Pradesh

Tel: 0731 4239940 Fax: 0731 4201893, Mail: adtourind-mp@nic.in,

indiatourismindore@gov.in

Maharashtra (Aurangabad)

Indiatourism AURANGABAD

Tourist Reception Centre, (1st Floor), MTDC Holiday Resort, Near Goldie

Cinema, Station Road, Aurangabad-431 005, Maharashtra

Tel: 0240-2331217 Fax: 0240-2331217,

Mail: indiatourism.ixu@gmail.com, ad@aur-tour@nic.in

Maharashtra (Mumbai)

Indiatourism MUMBAI

123, M Karve Road, Opp. Church Gate, Mumbai-400 020, Maharashtra,

Tel: 022-22033144 Fax: 022-22014496, Mail: indiatourism-mum@nic.in,

touristoffice-mum@nic.in

Manipur (Imphal)

Indiatourism IMPHAL

Old Lambulane, Jail Road, Imphal-795 001

Tel: 03852-221131, Fax: 03852-221131, indiatourism.imphal@gmail.com

Meghalaya (Shillong)

Indiatourism SHILLONG

Tirot Singh Sylem Road, Police Bazar, Shillong-793001, Meghalaya

Tel: 0364-225632 Fax: 0364-225632, Mail: indtourslg@bsnl.in

Odisha (Bhubaneswar)

Indiatourism BHUBANESWAR

Government of India, Ministry of Tourism, Paryatan Bhawan, 2nd Floor,

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Lewis Road. Tel: 0674-2432203, 2435487 Extn. 23,

Fax: 2432203, Mail: itobbs@ori.nic.in, itobbsr@gmail.com

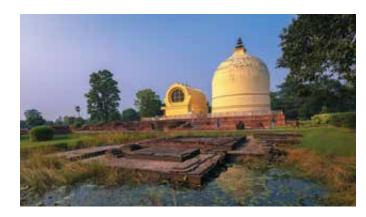
Rajasthan (Jaipur)

Indiatourism JAIPUR

State Hotel, Khasa Kothi, Jaipur-302 001 Rajasthan

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191, The Mall Agra-282 001, Uttar Pradesh

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Mail: indiatourismagra@gmail.com

Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi) Indiatourism VARANASI

15-B, The Mall Varanasi-221002, Uttar Pradesh

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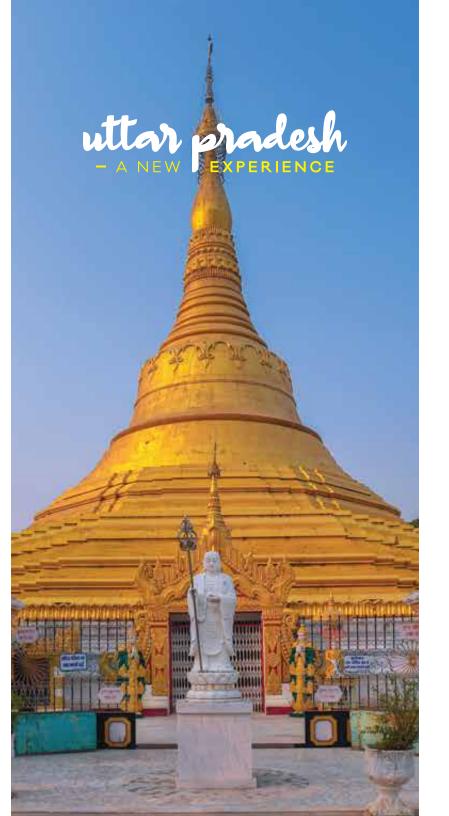
West Bengal (Kolkata)

Indiatourism KOLKATA
'Embassy', 4 Shakespeare Sarani Kolkata-700 071, West Bengal

Tel: 033-2282 1475 Fax: 033-2282 3521, Mail: indtour6100@dataone.in,

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64, Taj Road, Agra, Tel: 0562-2226431

PRAYAGRAJ: Regional Tourist Office

Hotel Ilavart Rahi, 35, MG Marg, Civil Lines, Prayagraj

Tel: 0532-2408873

VARANASI: Regional Tourist Office

Saanskratik Sankul , Chaukagat, Varanasi, Tel: 0542-2505033

JHANSI: Regional Tourist Office

Hotel Veerangna, Jhansi, Tel: 0510-2441267

BAREILLY: Regional Tourist Office

Tourist Bungalow Campus, 2 Civil Lines, Bareilly, Tel: 0581-2511858

GORAKHPUR: Regional Tourist Office

Carmel Road, Civil Lines, Gorakhpur, Tel: 0551-2335450

LUCKNOW: Regional Tourist Office

1st Floor, C-13, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

Tel: 0522-2307670, 2981702

AYODHYA: Regional Tourist Office

1-3 / 1524, Civil Lines, Ayodhya, Tel: 05278-223214

MEERUT: Regional Tourist Office

3rd Floor, D Building, M.D.A. Building, Meerut, Tel: 0121-2656164

CHITRAKOOT: Regional Tourist Office

Tourist Bungalow, Campus, Chitrakoot, Tel: 05198-224219

DELHI: Regional Tourist Office

Up tourism, plate B, Ground Floor, Block 1, NBCC Building, East Kidawai Nagar, New Delhi 110023, **Tel: 011-20815230**

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38, World Trade Centre Mumbai, Tel: 022-22155082



