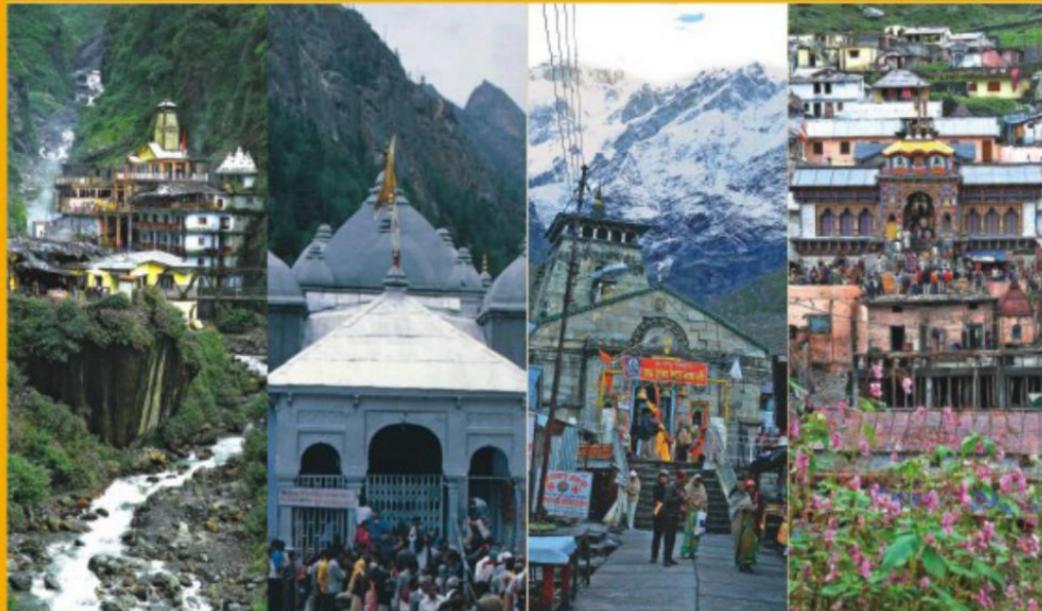


Char Dham

A Journey into the Inner World!



Uttarakhand... Simply Heaven!



The Char Dham ('the four abodes') is a term coined for the four most revered Hindu pilgrimage destinations of Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand, in the Himalayas. While each site in the circuit has a unique history and significance that predates and remains distinct from their status as a circuit. The particular word Char Dham has, over the times, ingrained in popular imagination and pilgrimage practice. According to the Puranas and various Hindu scriptures, the Char Dham Yatra is of the highest religious significance in a religious believer's life. Pilgrims from all around the world braver the severe conditions of landscape and weather to visit the shrines for holy darshans of the revered deities.

The Evolution of a Pilgrimage

The beginning of the idea of 'Char Dham' is mirrored into obscurity and the word Char Dham is reserved for India's most famous pilgrimage circuit. The four important pilgrimage centres Puri, Rameshwaram, Dwarka, and Badrinath were grouped together by the great 8th century reformer and philosopher Shankaracharya (Adi Sankara), into the archetypal all-India pilgrimage circuit to the four cardinal points of the subcontinent.

The three major sectarian movements in modern devotional Hinduism have representation, with the Vaishnava site (Badrinath) joined by one Shaiva site (Kedarnath) and two Shakti sites (Yamunotri and Gangotri).

Today, the Char Dham receives upwards of 250,000 visitors during an average pilgrimage season, which lasts from approximately April 15 until Diwali (sometime in November). The rush is heaviest in the two-month period before the monsoon.

The Circuit

Holy confluences, scenic surroundings and the aura of spiritual serenity make Char Dham an ideal religious destination. Traditionally, the yatra is done from the west to the east- starting from Yamunotri, then proceeding to Gangotri and finally to Kedarnath and Badrinath.

Most pilgrims to the Char Dham enter the circuit at the famous temple town of Haridwar. Others disembark at Rishikesh, or from Dehradun, the capital of Uttarakhand. From there, the route is followed in this order:

1. Yamunotri:

The source of the Yamuna River, is a full day's journey from Rishikesh, Haridwar or Dehradun. The temple of Goddess Yamuna is accessible by a 5 km walk from the town of Janki Chatti.

Ritual duties are performed by the Uniyal family of priests. Unique aspects of ritual practice at the site include the hot springs where raw rice is cooked and made into prasad.

2. Gangotri:

The holy source of the river Ganga and seat of the Goddess Ganga, can be reached in one day's travel from Rishikesh or Haridwar and in two days from Yamunotri. Gangotri is also accessible directly by car and bus.

Ritual duties are supervised by the Semwal family of pujaris. The aarti ceremony at the Gangotri is especially impressive, as is the temple, on the bank of the Ganga. The adventurous can make 17 km. trek to Gaumukh, the actual current source of the Ganga.

3. Kedarnath:

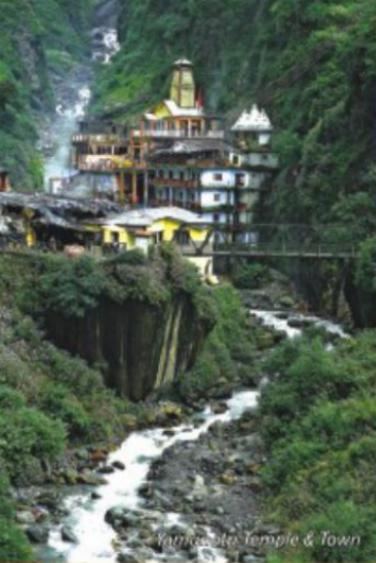
Here the very form of God Shiva is venerated as one of the twelve Jyotirlingas. It is a two-days journey from Gangotri or from the journey points on the plains. Besides its affiliation with Shiva, Kedarnath is also believed to be the site of Shankaracharya's samadhi.

The most remote of the four Char Dhams, Kedarnath is known for its breathtaking view of the snow covered Himalayan peaks.

4. Badrinath:

The seat of the lord Vishnu in his aspect of Badrinarayan, is generally a two-days journey from either Kedarnath or one of the destination points on the plains.

Perceived as the most important of the four Char Dhams, Badrinath gets more visitors than the other three sites, since the route to Badrinath is for much of the way to Hemkund Sahib also, the holy Sikh pilgrimage site.



Yamunotri Temple & Town

Yamunotri

The first stopover for the Char Dham Yatra is the westernmost shrine of Yamunotri in the Garhwal Himalayas. Dedicated to Goddess Yamuna. Perched atop a flank of the Bandar Poonch peak (3165 mts. above sea level) and is situated opposite to Gangotri, the shrine attracts devotees in large numbers from May to October.

Yamunotri is the source of the revered river Yamuna which originates from the Champassar Glacier, lying 1 km ahead of the shrine, at an altitude of 4421 mts. as it is not easily accessible. The source of Yamuna lies about 1 km. ahead at the altitude of about 4421 metres. The approach is extremely difficult. Pilgrims do not frequently visit the source of the river and offer pooja at the temple itself.

The motorable road to Yamunotri continues till Jankichatti via Syanachatti, Ranachatti and Hanumanchatti, 50 km. from Barkot. From Jankichatti it is a 5 km. trek to Yamunotri for which ponies, dandies and kandies are also available.

Yamunotri finds a special mention in the Hindu mythology. According to a legend, this secluded hilly spot was the home of an ancient sage, Asit Muni. Yamuna is the twin sister of Yama, the Lord of Death. It is believed that anyone who bathes in her waters will be spared a torturous death. Yamuna is also the daughter of Surya the Sun.

Near the temple there are three hot springs. The most important, Surya Kund, is a tank full of boiling water into which rice and potatoes are dipped to be cooked and taken as "prasad". Near the Kund, a rock slab, the "Divya Shila" is worshipped before puja is offered to the black marble idol of Yamuna. A bath in the springs is very refreshing after a tedious 13 kms. trek from Hanumanchatti or 5 km. from Janki Chatti. The trek to Yamunotri is spectacular, dominated by a panorama of rugged peaks and dense forests.

How to Reach

Air: Nearest airport is Jolly Grant, 18 kms from Rishikesh.

Rail: Nearest railhead is Rishikesh, 250 kms.

Road: The road to Yamunotri diverts at Dharasu, on way to Uttarkashi. Important road distances are : Hanumanchatti 14 kms., Dharasu 107 kms. Tehri 149 kms.

Bus: Hanumanchatti, the roadhead for Yamunotri is connected by bus services of Sanyukt Rotation Yatayat Vyavastha Samiti to Rishikesh, Haridwar and other major centres in the region.

Important Road Distances: Rishikesh to Yamunotri 222 kms. via Narendranagar 16 kms., Chamba 46 kms., Tehri 21 kms., Dharasu 42 kms., Bhramkhal 15 kms., Barkot 40 kms., Phoolchatti 5 kms., Jankichatti 3 kms. Yamunotri 6 kms. (14 kms. on foot from Hanumanchatti).

Altitude of Places Enroute:

S. Place	Altitude (mts.)	S. Place	Altitude (mts.)
1. Rishikesh	0,340	2. Narendranagar	1,067
3. Chamba	1,524	4. Tehri	0,770
5. Dharasu	1,036	6. Bhramkhal	1,158
7. Barkot	1,828	8. Sayanachatti	1,982
9. Hanumanchatti	2,134	10. Phoolchatti	2,561
11. Jankichatti	2,676	12. Yamunotri	3,235

General Information

Altitude: 3,235 mts.

Climate: Summer : Cool during the day and cold at night.

Winter: Snow-bound touching sub-zero.

Clothing Summer: Light woollens.

Winter: Heavy woollens.

Languages: Hindi, Garhwali, English

What to See

Yamunotri Temple: The main temple is dedicated to Goddess Yamuna. The present temple was built by Maharani Guleria of Jaipur in the late nineteenth century. Once destroyed by an earthquake, it has been rebuilt. A holy dip in the nearby tank filled by hot springs and cooking rice in its water are common rituals performed by the devotees. The temple remains closed from November to May.

Surya Kund: There are a number of thermal springs in the vicinity of the temple which flow into numerous pools. The temperature of the water is very high 190°F. The most important of these is Surya Kund.

Divya Shila: A rock pillar, worshipped before entering the Yamunotri Temple. Origin of the Shila is not known. But this holds a place of reverence in the rituals in and around Yamunotri, since time immemorial.

Beyond Yamunotri

Sayanachatti: A majestically located scenic spot on the banks of river Yamuna. The surroundings offer great relief to the tourists trekking to the shrine.

Jankichatti: Noted for its thermal springs, where tourists can enjoy a refreshing bath. Most of them wait here after a bath to freshen up the remaining journey.

Hanumanchatti: The confluence of Hanuman Ganga and Yamuna rivers, from where the trek to Dodi Tal (3,307 mts) starts.

Dodital: Literally meaning the Dodi Lake, is at an elevation of 3024 m north of Uttarkashi. Crystal clear waters are surrounded by dense oak woods, pine, deodar and rhododendrons. The lake is full of fish and is known for some rare species like the Himalayan Golden Trout. The trek from Dodital to Hanumanchatti via Darwa Top takes two days, moves on to the upper reaches of the Garhwal Himalayas in Yamunotri, the place where the sacred river Yamuna originates from.

Where to Stay

Dharamshalas and other alternative accommodations are available at Yamunotri. There is a Tourist Rest House (GMVN) at Janki Chatti.

Where to Eat

Only local small restaurants (Dhabas) are available. Non-vegetarian food

and alcoholic drinks are prohibited in Yamunotri.

Stay on the Way:-

Tourist Rest Houses:

Barkot: Type of room: Deluxe, Dormitory

Sayanachatti: Type of room: Ordinary

Hanumanchatti: Type of room: Executive, Dormitory

Janakichatti : Type of room: Executive, Ordinary ,Dormitory

Yamunotri: Type of room: Dormitory

SUPPLEMENTARY ACCOMMODATION

P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow at Barkot, Hanumanchatti

Forest Rest Houses at Dharasu, Janakichatti, Barkot , HanumanChatti

Ashrams & Dharamshalas At Yamunotri: Kali Kamli Dharamshala, Mandir Samiti Dharamshala

Hotels:

At Barkot: Shiva, Raturi, Rawat, Chauhan, Mishrwan, Agarwal Lodge, Rain Basera.

At Sayanachatti: Kalindi, Dipin Tourist Lodge, Jai, Himalayan

At Ranachatti: Krishna Lok, Chauhan, Ganga Yamuna , Sandeep

At Hanumanchatti: Chauhan Tourist Lodge, Anand Bhawan

At JanakiChatti: Himalaya Darshan, Ganga Yamuna, Kalindi Mangal, Arvind Ashram

Dodital Yamunotri Trek

Haridwar-Kalyani: Drive to the road-head at Kalyani. The drive takes you through the picturesque Garhwal mountains along the Ganges. Camp overnight by the side of river Asi Ganga. Overnight in Tents.

Kalyani-Dodital: A gradual uphill trek through beautiful landscape of thick forests and steep cliffs brings you to the mysterious Dodital Lake (3307 m) - surrounded by dense forests, which is an ideal place for the nature lover. Overnight in Forest Rest House / Tents. Dodital - Day at leisure.

Dodital-Seema-Trek: To Seema (16 km) with packed lunch. Overnight in tents.

Seema-Hanumanchatti: Trek to Hanumanchatti (18 kms. / 2400 m.) with packed lunch. Overnight at Hanumanchatti.

Hanumanchatti-Yamunotri: Trek to Yamunotri (14 kms. / 3165 m.) with packed lunch. Overnight at Yamunotri.

Gangotri is the source of the river Ganges. Its an ideal location for the tourists looking for peace and adventure. It is an important pilgrim site located at 3,048 m. above sea level. Gangotri is very close to the Indo-Tibetan border. Gangotri glacier, the original source of the sacred river Ganges is the 2nd longest glacier of Indian Himalaya after Siachin. It attracts tourists in large numbers every season. Along with the thrill of exploring nature, what one experiences here is the spiritual aura that is completely Indian.

Gangotri

At Gangotri there is a temple dedicated to Goddess Ganga and the sacred stone where Raja Bhagirath is believed to have worshipped Lord Shiva.

The origin of the river is at Gaumukh, which is further 18 km trek along the Gangotri glacier. The holy river is called Bhagirathi at the source and acquires the name Ganga from Devprayag onwards where it meets Alaknanda.

Gangotri can be reached in just one day's travel from Rishikesh, Haridwar or Dehradun, or in two days from Yamunotri, the first site in the Char Dham circuit. Gangotri is easily accessible by car and bus, as a result that it sees more number of pilgrims than Yamunotri.

This small town of Gangotri is centered around the temple of the goddess Ganga. Every year, lakhs of pilgrims throng the sacred temple between May and October. Ritual duties in the temple are supervised by the Semwal family of priests.

Adventurous pilgrims can make an overnight stay here. Before 17 kms. trek to Gaumukh, the actual source of the river Ganga. The verdant valleys, dense forests and towering peaks offer excellent trekking and mountaineering opportunities for adventure enthusiasts. For a large number of travellers, Gangotri town serves as the starting point of the Gangotri-Gaumukh-Tapovan and Gangotri-Kedartal trekking routes.

Guidance and assistance can be obtained from - the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi.

Gangotri: Where Ganga Came Down to the Earth

The picturesque pilgrimage of Gangotri in the hinterlands of the Himalayas is the most sacred spot where Ganga, the stream of life, touched earth for the first time.

According to mythology, goddess Ganga - Brahma's daughter, manifested herself in the form of a river to absolve the sins of King Bhagirath's predecessors, following his severe penance of many years. To minimise the immense impact of her fall Lord Shiva received Ganga into his matted locks. She came to be called Bhagirathi at her legendary source. According to another legend, King Sagar, after slaying the demons on earth decided to stage an Ashwamedh Yagna as a proclamation of his supremacy. The horse which was to be taken on an uninterrupted journey around the earth was to be accompanied by the King's 60,000 sons born to Queen Sumati and one son Asmanjas born of the second queen Kesani. Indra, supreme ruler of the gods feared that he might be deprived of his celestial throne if the 'Yagna' succeeded and then took away the horse and tied it to the ashram of Sage Kapil, who was then in deep meditation. The sons of the King Sagar searched for the horse and finally found it tied near the meditating sage. Sixty thousand angry sons of King Sagar stormed the ashram of sage Kapil. When he opened his eyes, all the 60,000 sons perished by the curse of sage Kapil. Bhagirath, grand son of King Sagar, is believed to have meditated to bring down the Ganga which brought back to the sixty thousand sons into life.

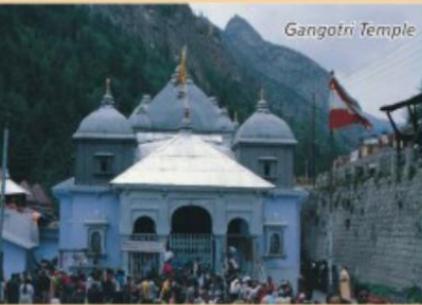
Along the right bank of Bhagirathi stands the shrine of Gangotri dedicated to the Goddess. Perched at a height of 3,042 mts., it was constructed in the early 18th century by a Gorkha Commander, Amar Singh Thapa.

What to See

Gangotri Temple

The 18th century's temple dedicated to Goddess Ganga is an exquisite 20 ft. high structure made of white granite. The sacred stone The Bhagirath 'Shila' is located near the temple of Ganga where the holy Ganga first descended on earth from heaven.

The Gangotri temple is visited by roughly 3 lakh devotees annually. It opens on the auspicious day of "Akshay-Tritya", generally in the month of April or May. By November, Gangotri is covered by snow. The temple is closed on the



Gangotri Temple

Diwali day every year and is reopened in April or May. During this time, the idol of the goddess is kept at Mukhba village, near Harsil her winter abode (12 kms. downstream, home to the main Pandas of Gangotri).

The other places of pilgrimage are Surya Kund, Vishnu Kund and Brahma Kund located in the vicinity of Gangotri.

Gaumukh

Gaumukh is where the waters of Ganga trickle down from the glaciers. The sages called it 'Gaumukh', because in the distant past, it probably appeared like a cow's mouth, though today it no longer appears so. The Gaumukh glacier is the source of Bhagirathi (Ganga) and is held in high esteem by the devotees who do not miss the opportunity to have the holy dip even in the bone chilling icy water. It is 18 kms. from Gangotri. There is a Tourist Bungalow at Bhojbasa, 14 kms. from Gangotri where lodging and other facilities are available. From Gangotri pilgrims move along the beaten track towards Chirbasa. From here, one can get a clear view of the Bhagirathi Peak.

Bhaironghati

At 2743 mt. further downstream, 10 kms. from Gangotri, is the picturesque forested halting place of Bhaironghati. There exists a small temple of Bhairon, appointed by Shiva to safeguard this region which gives the place its name. The bridge over the Jhanvi river at



Gaumukh

Bhaironghati is said to be the highest in Asia.

Beyond Gangotri

Nandanvan Tapovan

An arduous trek along the Gangotri Glacier leads to scenic Nandanvan - the base camp for the Bhagirathi peaks, that offers a panoramic view of the surrounding Shivling peak. A trek across the snout of the Gangotri Glacier leads to Tapovan known for its beautiful meadows that encircle the base of the Shivling Peak.

Dharali

16 km downstream of Gangotri lies the township of Dharali, where also, it is believed that King Bhagirath had undergone penance. There one may see the submerged remains of a temple, termed Kedar Kund.

Gangnani

Hot springs are encountered at Gangnani, 56 km from Gangotri on the road to Uttarkashi, near the tank called Rishi-Kund is a temple dedicated to the Parasher, believed to be the father of Ved Vyas, author of the Mahabharat.

Kedar Tal

An enhancing lake, 4425 mts. above sea level against the splendid backdrop of mighty Thalaiyasagar peak at a distance of 18 kms.. Accessible through a rough mountain trail, it is the base camp for trekking to surrounding peaks. The trek to Kedartal needs a local guide.

Uttarkashi

At a distance of 99 kms., its an important pilgrimage centre, situated at an elevation of 1,150 mts. above sea level on the bank of river Bhagirathi. Some of the important temples worth visiting are - Vishwanath temple, Ekadash Rudra temple, Gyaneshwar temple and Kuteti Devi Temple. Nearby is the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering. Every year, during the 'Magh Mela' people visit Uttarkashi to take a holy dip in Bhagirathi along with the image of their village deity.

Dayara Bugyal

A breathtakingly beautiful meadow, situated at a height of 3,048 mts. above sea level at 93 kms. A motorable road connects Bhatwari (27 kms. from Uttarkashi) with Raithal village, from where follows a 6 kms. long trek to Dayara. The famous Sheshnag Temple enroute is an attraction of the trek.

From Dayara, one can also trek down to Dodi Tal (30 kms.). During winters, Dayara provides excellent ski slopes over an area of 28 sq.kms.

Nachiketa Tal

A pleasant trek of 131 kms. through lush green forests leads to this peaceful retreat. A small temple along the lake and lovely surroundings are a major attraction.

GANGOTRI\BHOJBASA TREK: 5-6 HRS. Trek to Bhojbasa. The entire trek is along the roaring Bhagirathi river. Arrive at Bhojbasa and camp. Afternoon free to explore the area and to enjoy excellent sunset on Bhagirathi group of peaks. **BHOJBASA/GAUMUKH** Morning, enjoy the panoramic view of Bhagirathi group of peaks. Trek to Gaumukh, the source of the Ganges. Explore the area and trek to Bojbasa.

BHOJBASA/GANGOTRI TREK: 4-5 HRS . Morning trek, down to Gangotri.

How To Reach

Airport: Nearest airport is Jolly Grant, 17 kms. from Rishikesh and. 24 kms. from Dehradun, 275 kms. from Gangotri.

Railhead: Nearest railheads are Rishikesh (248 kms.), Haridwar and Dehradun.

Imp. Road Distances from Gangotri: Rishikesh (248 kms.), Tehri (172Km.), Dharasu (129Km.), Yamunotri (224 Km.), Mussoorie (247 Km.)

Where to Stay

Tourist Rest Houses

Chinyalisaur :- Type of room: Executive

Uttarkashi:- Tele: 01374-222271, Type of room: Deluxe, Executive, Ordinary, Family suite, Dormitory

Harsil:- Type of room : Deluxe, Executive, Dormitory

Lanka:- Type of room : Executive, Dormitory

Bhaironghati:- Type of room : Executive, ordinary

Gangotri:- Type of room : Deluxe, Ordinary, Dormitory

P.W.D. Inspection Bungalows at Gangotri, Bhaironghati, Bhatwari, Harsil, Chinyalisaur P.W.D. Rest House at Uttarkashi

Forest Rest Houses at Gangotri, Bhaironghati, Harsil, Dharasu and Uttarkashi (Kotbungla)

Ashrams and Dharamshalas:

At Uttarkashi: Gangotri Mandir Dharamshala, Birla Dharamshala, Kal Kamli Dharamshala, Kailash Dharamshala, Shivanand Dharamshala, Dandi Kshetra Ashram, Bajoria Ashram, Mata Satyavati Ashram, Tapovan Ashram, Ganga Kutee Ashram, Ram Krishna Ashram, Swami Rama Nand Ashram, Nirjan Ashram, Anandmayi Ashram, Yog Niketan Ashram, Shanka Math Ashram.

At Gangotri: Sri Ganga Purohit Ashram, Gangotri Mandir Dharamshala, Kal Kamli Dharamshala, Punjab & Sind Dharamshala, Dandi Ashram, Eeshavasyam Ashram, Mauni Ashram, Birla Mangal Niketan, Ganga Niketan, Shanti Niketan, Bhagirathi Sadan, Acharya Sadan, Himalaya Sadan, Dalmia Sadan, Krishna ashram, Bajoria Sadan, Jahnavi Ashram, Tarpadia Sadan, Ram Govind Bhawan, Bagad Dharmshala.

Kedarnath

Amidst the dramatic mountainscapes of the majestic Kedarnath range stands one of the twelve "Jyotirlingas" of Kedar or Lord Shiva. At an altitude of 3584 mts. and on the head of river Mandakini, the shrine of Kedarnath is amongst the holiest pilgrimages for the Hindus. There are more than 200 shrines dedicated to Lord Shiva in this district itself, the most important one being Kedarnath.

Situated in the Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand, Kedarnath is very close to the Indo-Chinese border. It is the source of the Mandakini River. Couched in the scenic locales of the Garhwal, the area is extremely cold in the winters with the ground being covered with snow. In the summers, the mercury barely crosses the 20°C mark. The best time to visit is between May and October.

As per the tradition decided by Lord Brahma the temple would be open for six months i.e from Hindu calender month Vaishaka to Kartik for darshan to the common people. For the remaining six months i.e from Margashir to Chaitra the temple would be closed for darshan to common people as it is now the Devas turn for Lord's darshan. During the winters, the shrine is submerged in snow and hence is closed.

The Legend

According to a popular legend, the Mahabharata heroes, the Pandavas after having won over the Kauravas in the great Mahabharata war, felt guilty of having killed their own brothers and sought the blessings of Lord Shiva for redemption.

He eluded them repeatedly and while fleeing took refuge at Kedarnath in the form of a bull. Bhima, one of the Pandava brothers, found Shiva amongst a herd of cattle. Having identified the meanest and most arrogant of the herd as Shiva, Bhima is said to have grabbed him by the hindquarters. What remains at the shrine in Kedarnath is the rear end of the bull, with the rest of its body scattered throughout the Garhwal. Shiva dived into the ground leaving behind him a hump on the surface. This conical protrusion is worshipped as the idol. It is the main site of the Panch Kedar temples.

The remaining portions of Lord Shiva appeared at four other places and are worshipped there as his manifestations. The arms appeared at Tungnath, the face at Rudranath, the belly at Madmaheshwar and his locks (hair) with head at Kalpeshwar. Kedarnath and the four above mentioned shrines are treated as Panch Kedar.

What to See

Kedarnath is a majestic sight, standing in the middle of a wide plateau surrounded by lofty snow covered peaks.

The Kedarnath Temple is situated at an altitude of 3580 m. amidst the background of snow covered mountain peaks and greenery. The temple is built of large, heavy and evenly cut grey slabs of stones and is considered more than 1000 years old. The temple has a garbha griha where a conical rock formation is situated and a Mandapam for seating of pilgrims and visitors. A large statue of the Nandi Bull is situated outside the temple door. The nearest motorable road is Gaurikund . The pilgrims have to trek 14 kms. to reach the temple.

Dedicated to Lord Shiva, the exquisitely architectured Kedarnath temple is built of extremely large, heavy and evenly cut gray slabs of stones, it evokes wonder as to how these heavy slabs were handled in those ancient days! The present temple, built in the 8th century by Adi Shankaracharya, stands adjacent to the site of an earlier temple built by the Pandavas. The inner walls of the assembly hall are decorated with figures of various deities and scenes from mythology. Outside the temple door a large statue of the Nandi Bull



stands as guard.

The temple has a "Garbha Griha" for worship and a Mandap apt for assemblies of pilgrims and visitors. A conical rock formation inside the temple is worshipped as Lord Shiva in his Sadashiva form.

Shankaracharya Samadhi: Behind the Kedarnath Temple lies the samadhi or the final resting place of Adi Guru Shankaracharya. It is believed, after establishing the four dhams in India, he took his samadhi at an early age of 32 years. It is surprising to believe, how at a tender age of 32, this enlightened man from the southernmost part of India, Kerala, travelled all across India, discussing religion, writing religious treatises, and at last resting eternally at the northern most part of India, in the icy ground of Kedarnath !

Beyond Kedarnath

Chorabari (Gandhi Sarovar) a small lake from where Yudhishtir, the eldest of the Pandavas, is believed to have departed to heaven. The floating ice on the sparkling waters of the lake is a fascinating sight. Only 2 kms. trek away from Kedarnath. Floating-ice on the crystal clear waters of the lake fascinates the visitors.

Vasuki Tal

At a distance of 6 kms. from Kedarnath, a picturesque lake, 4,135 mts. above sea level is encircled by lofty mountains and offers a breathtaking view of the Chaukhamba peaks.



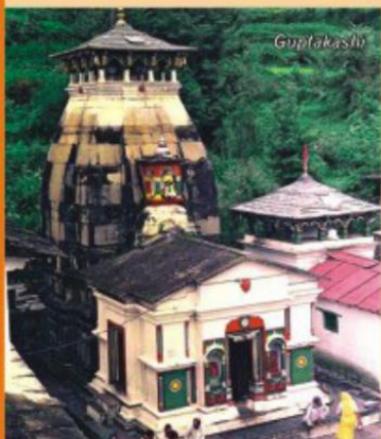
Son Prayag

Son Prayag

At an elevation of 1829 mts. and on the main Kedarnath route at a distance of 20 kms., Son Prayag lies at the confluence of river Vasuki and Mandakani. The holy site of Son Prayag is of immense religious significance. It is said that a mere touch of the holy water of Son Prayag helps one to attain the "Baikunth Dham".

Trijuginarayan

25 kms. from Kedarnath, a 5 kms. trek from Sonprayag, it is the mythological venue. According to legend, this was the place where the wedding of Lord Shiva and Parvati was solemnised. In front of the Shiva Temple is an eternal flame, which is said to be a witness to the marriage. It can also be reached by a 12 km. drive from Sonprayag.



Guptkashi

Ukhimath

60 kms. from Kedarnath, its a major religious centre. Winter home of the deity of the Kedarnath Temple and the seat of the Rawal of Kedarnath. Connected by bus services to Rudraprayag and other major centres.

Augustmuni

At a distance of 73 kms. Famous for the temple dedicated to sage Agastya. From here Helicopter service is available for Kedarnath.

Guptkashi

49 kms. off Kedarnath. The temples of

Ardhnarishwar and Vishwanath are major attractions here. Guptkashi is the shrine at a height of 1319 mtrs. where Shiva went incognito.

Chandrashila

93 kms. from the temple town. The Chandrashila peak provides a rare view of snow-clad peaks. The rhododendron Forests and alpine meadows dominate the trek from Tungnath to Chandrashila.

Deoria Tal

68 kms. from Kedarnath. Sari village is the last bus terminus on Chopta Ukhimath road from where a 2 kms. trek leads to Deoria Tal. This beautiful lake at an altitude of 2,438 mts. gives the spectacular reflection of snow capped peaks in the lake water. Ideal spot for angling and bird watching.

Four Other Kedars

- Madmaheshwar
- Tunganath
- Kalpeshwar
- Rudranath

Three of these (barring Kalpeshwar) are in mountain meadows at higher altitudes than Kedarnath. The climb to Rudranath is the most strenuous but lookwise this meadow is one of the finest in Garhwal.

Tungnath

The sanctity of the region of Tungnath is considered unsurpassed. The peak of Tungnath is the source of three springs that form the river Akashkamini. At this temple at 3,680 mts., Shiva's arm is worshipped. The highest Hindu shrine in the Himalayas, 3 kms. uphill from Chopta, Tungnath is reached through a path that wends through alpine meadows and rhododendron thickets. An hour's climb from here leads to Chandrashila with its panoramic views. The entire journey and the shrine are located in some of the finest most picturesque realm of the Himalayas.

Rudranath

Situated amidst thick woods, here the 'mukh' or the Lord's face appeared and Shiva is worshipped as Neelkanth Mahadev. Situated at a height of 2,286 m. all around are fragrant flower laden meadows where herbs, grow in profusion. In the background, in all their glory, are the glittering snow covered peaks of Trishul, Nanda Devi, Devasthan etc. Near the temple is a stream of sparkling water known as Vaitarini - the 'Water of Salvation'.

Passing through the glorious mountain scenery, the 17 kms. trek passes on its way through Anusuyadevi. At a height of 2,439 m., Nandikund is a place where the people worship some rusty old historic swords thrust into the rocks. The local populace earnestly believe that the swords belonged originally to the Pandvas.

The temple is surrounded by a number of pools - Surya Kund, Chandra Kund, Tara Kund, Manas Kund - while the great peaks of Nanda Devi, Trishul and Nanda Ghunti rear overhead.

Madmaheshwar

30 kms. from Guptkashi (24 kms. trek and 6 kms. motorable) at a height of 3490 m. is a magnificent Shiva Temple, approachable through a trekking route that passes through the famous Siddha Peeth of Kalimath. With a backdrop of the imposing peaks of Chaukhamba, Kedarnath and Neelkanth soaring up to the Heavens, the unparalleled beauty of the route starts from Guptkashi.

Kalpeshwar

This small rock temple to be entered through a cave, 2kms. from Urgam / 11 kms. from Helang, bears the manifestation is of the Shiva's hair or Jata. The 14 kms. distance from Joshimath to Helang is motorable and the rest 11 kms. bridle path via Urgam begins with the crossing of the Alaknanda at Helang. Most of the trek is a gradual climb. Just 2 kms. before Kalpeshwar is the friendly village of Urgam (2134 m.) set amidst mesmerising natural surroundings.

Where to Stay

- Temple Committee Guest House.
- GMVN Tourist Bungalow, Modi Bhavan, behind the temple.
- Punjab Sindh, next to the Post office.
- Tourist Rest House, GMVN.
- Dharamshalas
- Saraf Cottage, Modi Bhavan, Kali Kamli Dharamshala, Bhajan Ashram, Bharat Seva Ashram etc.

Where to Eat

Local eateries/dhabas offer vegetarian food. Non-vegetarian food and alcoholic drinks are prohibited.

How to Reach

Air: Airport Jolly Grant, Dehradun (251 kms.)

Rail: Railhead Rishikesh (234 kms.) Kotdwar (260 kms.)

Road: Road Approachable on foot from Gaurikund, which is connected by road to Rishikesh, Kotwar, Dehradun, Haridwar and other important hill stations of Garhwal and Kumaon region. Kedarnath is near to Rishikesh (234 kms) and Dehradun (250 kms.).

Some major road distances are:

Rambara 6 kms. on foot, Gaurikund 14 kms. on foot, Sonprayag 20 kms., Guptkashi 49 kms., Kund 54 kms., Augustmuni 73 kms., Tilwara 83 kms., Rudraprayag 92 kms., Ukhimath 59 kms., Dogalbhita 83 kms., Chopta 89 kms., Mandal 117 kms., Gopeshwar 128 kms., Chamoli 138 kms.

Badrinath

"There are many sacred spots of pilgrimage in the heavens, earth and the nether world, but there has been none equal to Badri, nor shall there be!"

Encircled by a beautiful valley, on the banks of holy river Alaknanda with the Neelkanth mountains as the backdrop, Badrinath Dham is the holiest of the four shrines on the sacred itinerary of every devout Hindu. Perched on the twin mountain ranges of Nar and Narayan, Badrinath is the abode of Lord Vishnu.

The name Badrinath is derived from wild berries. Locally called Badri. Once the spot was carpeted with 'badris' or wild berries and hence was known as 'Badri Van' or wild berries forest.

The revered shrine is still alive with myriad legends from mythology.

The facilities on the road to Badrinath has improved manifold in the recent times. An estimated 600,000 pilgrims visit the shrine every season now. In 1961, it was just 90,676.

The Legend of Badrinath

According to the legend, when the goddess Ganga was asked to descend to

earth to help the suffering humanity, the earth was unable to withstand the force of her descent. Therefore the mighty Ganga was split into twelve holy channels, with Alaknanda one of them. It later became the abode of Lord Vishnu or Badrinath.

The mountains around Badrinath are mentioned in the Mahabharata. It is believed that the Pandavas ended their lives by ascending the slopes of a peak in western Garhwal called Swargarohini - literally, the 'Ascent to Heaven'. Local legend has it that the Pandavas passed through Badrinath and the town of Mana, 4 kms. north of Badrinath, on their way to Swargarohini. There is also a cave in Mana where Rishi Vyasa, according to legend, wrote the great Indian epic Mahabharata.

Its sanctity is emphasised in many ancient scriptures.

The area around Badrinath was celebrated in Padma Purana as abounding in spiritual treasures. Badrinath has also been eulogised as Bhu Vaikunta or earthly abode of Lord Vishnu. Many religious scholars like Ramanuja, Madhawacharya and Vedanta Desika visited Badrinath and wrote sacred texts, such as commentaries on Brahmasutras and other Upanishads.

How to Get There

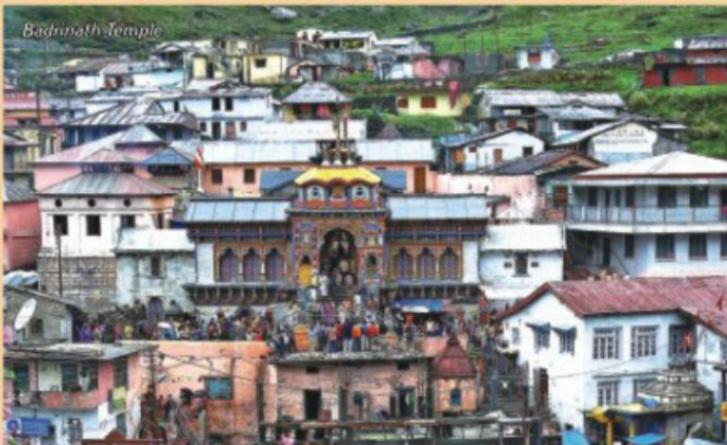
Just a few kilometers from the Indo-China (Tibet) border, Badrinath is a two-day's journey from either Kedarnath, the site that precedes it in the Char Dham circuit, or one of the main disembarkation points on the plains. Hemkund Sahib, an important Sikh pilgrimage site, is on the way to Badrinath, so the road is especially crowded during the summer pilgrimage season. The temple and its substantial surrounding village are accessible by road.

The nearest airport is the Jolly Grant Airport near Dehradun, around 317 kms. from Badrinath. The nearest railway stations to Badrinath are at Rishikesh and Kotdwara, which are at a distance of 297 kms. and 327 kms. respectively. There are regular buses operating to Badrinath from Delhi, Haridwar and Rishikesh.

What to See

Badrinath Temple

The temple of Shri Badrinath dates back to vedic times. The 15 mts. high temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu, it is built in the form of a cone with a small cupola of a gilt bull and spire. The present temple is believed to have



been built by Adi Shankracharya the great 8th century philosopher-saint, who also established a 'math' here. The temple has been renovated several times thereafter, due to damages by avalanches. It looks very attractive and colourful due to the multi-hued "Singh Dwara" or the main entrance gate. It has three parts- Garba Griha (the sanctum sanctorum), Darshan Mandap (for pujas) and Shobha Mandap (for devotees to assemble).

The temple is divided into three parts - the 'garba griha' or sanctum sanctorum, the 'darshan mandap' where the rituals are conducted and the 'sabha mandap' where devotees assemble. The complex has 15 idols. The most important is a one meter tall black stone image of Vishnu, as Lord Badri Narayan. Finely sculpted in black stone, it represents Lord Vishnu seated in a meditative pose rather than His far more typical reclining pose. The temple and its substantial surrounding village are accessible by road. There is a hot spring near the temple, and many saints live in the surrounding mountains all year round despite the harsh winter at such high elevations.

Tapt Kund

Devotees take a holy dip in the natural thermal springs on the banks of the

river Alaknanda, before entering the Badrinath Temple. The water of the kund is believed to have medicinal properties.

Brahma Kapal

A flat platform on the bank of river Alaknanda where Hindus perform propitiating rites for their deceased ancestors.

Sheshnetra

A boulder having an impression of the legendary serpent - known as Sheshnag's eye.

Charanpaduka

The footprints of Lord Vishnu can be seen on a boulder in this beautiful meadow.

Neelkanth

A Pyramidal-shaped snowy peak towering above Badrinath, popularly known as the 'Garhwal Queen'.

Panch Badris (Five Badris)

Besides the main temple of Badrinath there are four other smaller Badri temples. These are collectively called the Panch Badris or Five Badris. Very few pilgrims however, visit the other four Badri temples.

Yogadhyani Badri (1920 m./ 24 kms.): Closest to the main temple of Badrinath lies this tiny, sleepy hamlet which remains unnoticed by most pilgrims and is the winter home for the idol at Badrinath. Pandukeshwar is also an important archaeological site. Some years ago, four ancient metal foils engraved with a description of several kings in the region were discovered here. Believed to be over 1500 years old, these foils are kept at Joshimath, 30 kms. downstream.



Neelkanth

Bhavishya Badri (2,744 m./69 kms.): The Bhavishya or future Badri is situated at Subain near Tapovan, about 17 kms. east of Joshimath. According to Hindu belief, when evil will be on the rise in this world, the two mountains Nara and Narayan at Badrinath will close up on each other and destroy the route to the present

Badrinath. This would also mark the end of the present world and the beginning of a new one. Lord Badrinath will then appear at the Bhavishya Badri temple and be worshipped here instead of at the present one.

Vriddha Badri Also Known as 'Old Badri'(52 kms) is the third temple about 7 kms short of Joshimath, on the main Rishikesh-Badrinath motor road at Animath. It is believed that Badrinath was worshipped here before its enshrinement by Shankaracharya at the main Badrinath seat. The temple of Vriddha Badri is open throughout the year.

Adi Badri (146 kms) is the farthest from the other four badris. It is approachable from Karnaprayag by a motorable road enroute Ranikhet. The temple complex has 16 small temples with intricate carvings.

Seven of these temples belong to the late Gupta period. Local tradition assigns these buildings to Shankaracharya. The main temple is distinguished by a pyramid shaped raised platform, with a black stone idol of Vishnu.

Beyond Badrinath

Mata Murti Temple (3 kms.): This is a scenic spot atop the hills, on the right bank of Alaknanda . Here stands the holy temple dedicated to the mother of Sri Badrinat.

Mana Village (4 kms.): Primarily inhabited by Indo-Mangolian tribe, it is considered to be the last Indian village before Tibet on this route. Nearby are Vyas Gufa - the rock cave of saint Ved Vyas, the writer of Mahabharata; Bhim Pul - a natural bridge over the Saraswati river and Vasundhara Falls - a 122 mts. high waterfall - all forming an important part of the pilgrimage to Badrinath.

Chamoli (10 kms.): From Gopeshwar on Badrinath highway is the tiny mountain retreat that attracts visitors for its verdant landscapes and fresh mountain air.

Alka Puri (15 kms.): The celestial source of Alaknanda river from the glacier snouts of Bhagirath - Kharak and Satopanth glaciers.

Valley of Flowers (42 kms.): An unparalleled experience, an exotic valley in a conical shape lies to the east of Badrinath with river Pushpawati flowing through it. The valley that is presently a national park, is 19kms. trek from Govindghat. A must-see for all nature lovers.

Hemkund Sahib



Hemkund Sahib (43 kms.): Near the Valley of Flowers is the holy lake Hemkund - an important pilgrimage of the Sikhs as well as the Hindus. Along its shores is the sacred Sikh Shrine where Guru Govind Singh, the tenth Guru unified with God after prolonged meditation in his previous birth.

Nearby is the Lakshman Temple where Lakshman - the brother of Lord Rama performed his penance.

The mesmerizing surrounding snow-clad peaks in its placid waters offers a scenic sight.

Satopanth (25 kms.): A three cornered lake with a circumference of about 1 km., situated at an elevation of 4,402 mts. above sea level. It is named after the Hindu triad - Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh, who are believed to occupy one corner each of the lake. The trek is hazardous with dramatic landscapes. An experienced guide is advisable.

Govindghat (25 kms.): The confluence of Alaknanda and Lakshman Ganga rivers. It's the site of the imposing Gurudwara named after Guru Govind Singh.

Joshimath (44 km.): The winter home of Shri Badrinathji is situated on the slopes above the confluence of Alaknanda and Dhauliganga. It is one of the four 'maths' established by Adi Guru Shankaracharya.

Auli (57 kms.): An ideal Ski resort in the Garhwal Himalayas with its slopes comparable to the best in the world. Perched at an elevation of 2,500-3,050 mtr., Auli not only offers a magnificent view of the Himalayan ranges but is a delight for winter sports enthusiasts.



Panch Prayag: The five important confluences - Deoprayag, Nandprayag, Rudraprayag, Karnaprayag and Vishnuprayag, form the Panch Prayag.

Deoprayag: The confluence of Alaknanda and Bhagirathi rivers. Ancient stone scriptures are found around. Important pilgrim spots are Shiv Temple and Raghunath Temple.

Rudraprayag: The confluence of Alaknanda and Mandakini rivers. The temples of Rudranath and Chamunda Devi are noteworthy.

Nandprayag: The confluence of Alaknanda and Mandakini rivers. The Gopalji Temple is worth a visit.

Karnaprayag: The confluence of Alaknanda and Pindar rivers with temples of Uma and Karna.

Vishnuprayag: The confluence of Alaknanda and Dhauliganga rivers. An ancient temple of Lord Vishnu stands here by a pool called Vishnu Kund.

Srinagar (192 kms.): This fascinating town is the old capital of Garhwal. It is an important cultural and educational centre. Places to visit include Kamleshwar and Kilkileshwar temples and the holy Shankar Math.

What to See

Dharamshala and Tourist Rest House are available for a comfortable and economical accommodation.

Where to Eat

RESTAURANTS

Vijaya Laxmi Restaurant

Saket Restaurant

Urvashi Restaurant

Several other restaurants

Liquor and non-vegetarian food are prohibited.

Schedule of tour programme

The following schedule of tour programme have been drawn up for the Yatra Season (2007-2008) For advance reservation please contact GMVN offices or visit our website : www.gmvnl.com

No.	Name of the Tour	Frequency Every	Mode of Transport	Duration of the tours	Peak Season	Off Season	Charges per seat Rs.			Tour Dep. Place
							Adult	Child	Sr. Citizen	
	Rishikesh-Kedarnath	Sunday	2x2 Bus	06-Days	May to June	July to November	5810	5460	5130	Muni-ki-reti
	Badrinath-Rishikesh	Friday		06-Nights			5140	4830	4550	
	Delhi-Kedarnath	Monday	2x2 Bus	08-Days	May to June	July to November	9110	4830	8040	Delhi
	Badrinath-Delhi			07-Nights			9040	7430	7100	
	Delhi-Chardham-Delhi	Friday	2x2 Bus	12-Days	May to June	July to November	13230	12230	11660	Delhi
				11-Nights			11670	10800	10300	
	Rishikesh-Chardham-Rishikesh	Tuesday	2x2 Bus	10-Days	May to June	July to November	9600	9000	8500	Rishikesh
		The./ Sunday		10-Nights			8500	7940	7500	
	Rishikesh-Chardham	Monday	2x2/ 3x2 Bus	12-Days	May to June	July to November	7950	7300	7010	Muni-Ki-Reti
	Gaumukh-Rishikesh			12-Nights			7020	6450	6200	
	Rishikesh-Badrinath-Rishikesh (With meals)	Thursday	2x2 Bus	04-Days	May to June	July to November	5000	4740	4410	Muni-Ki-Reti
	Rishikesh-Yamunotri-Gangotri	Saturday	2x2/ 3x2 Bus	06-Days	May to June	July to November	4610	4210	4100	Muni-Ki-Reti
	Gumukh-Rishikesh			06-Nights			4100	3730	3630	
	Rishikesh-Kedarnath	Wednesday	Cab/Sumo	06-Days	May to June	July to November	7560	7560	6700	Ganga Resort
	Badrinath-Rishikesh	Saturday	Qualis	06-Nights			6700	6700	5930	
	Delhi-Kedarnath	Wednesday	Cab/Sumo	07-Days	May to June	July to November	8800	7800	7750	Delhi
	Badrinath-Delhi		Qualis	06-Nights			7800	7800	6840	
	Rishikesh-Chardham-Rishikesh	Monday	Cab/Sumo	10-Days	May to June	July to November	11660	11660	10300	Ganga Resort
		Friday	Qualis	10-Nights			10300	10300	9100	
	Delhi-Chardham-Delhi	Tuesday	Cab/Sumo	11-Days	May to June	July to November	13940	13940	12300	Delhi
			Qualis	10-Nights			12300	12300	10850	
	Rishikesh-Valley of flowers	Sunday	2x2 Bus	07-Days	July to August	-	5700	5300	5020	Rishikesh
	Hemkund-Barinath-Rishikesh	Wednesday		07-Nights						
	Rishikesh-Kedarnath	Wednesday	2x2/ 3x2 Bus	06-Days	May to June	July to November	4300	3950	3800	Muni-ki-reti
	Badrinath-Rishikesh	Thursday		06-Nights			3810	3500	3400	
	Rishikesh-Chardham-Rishikesh	Monday	2x2/ 3x2 Bus	10-Days	May to June	July to November	7270	6660	6430	Rishikesh
		Thursday		10-Nights			6430	5900	5700	
	Delhi-Badrinath-Delhi (With Meal)	Tuesday	Cab/Sumo	05-Days	May to June	July to November	6640	6640	5860	Delhi
	Delhi-Valley of Flowers		Qualis	04-Nights			5870	5870	5180	
	Hemkund-Badrinath-Delhi	Thursday	Cab/Sumo	08-Days	July to August	-	8200	8200	7230	Delhi
			Qualis	07-Nights			-	-	-	

Note: The charges of tour No.6 (By Bus) and tour No.15 (By Cab) rooms with attached bath facilities and with simple vegetarian meals except Lunch. Meals include first day Dinner to last morning breakfast (Bed Tea, Breakfast, evening Tea & Dinner). Lunch on own payment Basis.

Round the year on the basis of group & accommodation availability

1	Rishikesh-Dehra Dun-Har-Ki-Doon Trek	On the basis of Group availability	Cab/Sumo Qualis	07-Days 07-Nights	With Meals Without Meals	8670 6400	7810 5760	7650 5660	Rishikesh
2	Delhi-Haridwar-Rishikesh-Chilla-Delhi	On the basis of Group availability	Cab/Sumo Qualis	05-Days 04-Nights	With Meals Without Meals	13050 11060	11750 9960	11500 9750	Delhi
3	Delhi-Dapathar-Mussoori-Dhanolti-Delhi	On the basis of Group availability	Cab/Sumo Qualis	05-Days 04-Nights	With Meals Without Meals	9300 7850	8370 7070	8200 7000	Delhi
4	Delhi-Lansdown-Khirsu-Pauri-Delhi	On the basis of Group availability	Cab/Sumo Qualis	04-Days 03-Nights	With Meals Without Meals	8700 7250	7830 6550	7660 6380	Delhi

Tourist Rest Houses (TRHS) enroute To Chardham run by G.M.V.N. Ltd.

Hotel/TRH	Tel. No.	Hotel/TRH	Tel. No.	Hotel/TRH	Tel. No.	Hotel/TRH	Tel. No.
Adibadri	-	Dewal	-	Jankichatti (TRH)	01375-235639	Piran-Kaliyaar	-
Agrakhal	01378-223809	Dhanolty	01376-226223	Joshimath (New)	01389-222226	Purola	013732-23311
Arakot	-	Drona Hotel	0135-2652794, 2654371	Joshimath (Old)	01389-222118	Raihel	-
Asan	01360-224098	Gairsain	01363-268478	Kaldubagar	01363-241485	Rambara	-
Asnol Gaar	-	Gangi	-	Karanprayag	01363-244210	Rampur	01364-262114
Auli	01389-223208 223305	Gangotri	01372-222221	Karmwashiram	-	Reeh	-
Badrinath (Devlok)	01381-222212	Gauchar	01363-240611	Kaudiyala	01378-262911	Rishikesh	0135-2433002
Badrinath (Traveller's Lodge)	-	Gauri-kund	01364-269202	Kedarnath	01364-263218	Rudraprayag	01364-233347
Badrinath (Yatri Niwas)	-	Ghangaria	-	Khirsu	01346-228509	Sahastradhara	0135-2607732
Barkot New	-	Ghuttu	01379-245616	Kotdwara	01382-225630	Sankri	-
Barkot	013752-24236	Ginauti	-	Lanka	-	Shisham Jhari	0135-2438651
Barsu	-	Gopeshwar	01372-252468	Lansdowne	01386-262509	Srikot	01346-252499
Bharionghati	-	Guptkashi	01364-267221	Mandoli	-	Srinagar	01346-252199, 257109
Bhatwari	-	Gwaldam	01363-274244	Muni-Ki-Reti	0135-2430373	Syalsaur	01364-258228
Bhojwasa	-	Hanol	-	Mussoorie	0135-2632682-83	Syana Chatti	01364-258228
Birahi	01372-260465	Hanuman Chatti	01375-2233371	Nandaprayag	01372-261215	Taluka	-
Chamba	01376-255245	Haridwar	0133-4228686 4226430	Nauti	-	Tilwara	01364-235486
Chandrapuri	01364-258207	Har-Ki-Doon	-	Neelkantha	-	UKhimath	01364-264236
Chilla	01382-266697-78	Harsil	013773-23210	New Tehri	01376-234192	Uttarkashi	01374-222271, 222222
Chinyalisaur	01371-237293	Haryali Devi	-	Osla	-	Wan	-
Dakpathar	01360-222133	Jakholi	01364-234373	Pauri	01368-222359	Yam Kashwar	-
Devprayag	01378-266013	Jankichatti (Traveller's Lodge)	-	Phool Chatti	-	Yamunotri	-
				Pipal Koti	01372-266237		

Important Phone Nos

District Health Dist. Admn. Police

- Uttarkashi - 222106, 222280, 222102
- Haridwar - 226023, 239440, 239777
- Pauri - 2724506, 2623503, 2716207
- Rudraprayag - 2233841, 233306, 233387
- B.R.O., Rishikesh - 2430109
- Disaster Management, Dehradun - 27102332

Local Bodies enroute to Chardham

- Tehri - 232093, 232092, 232162
- Chamoli - 252375, 252102, 252134
- Transport Commissioner, Dehradun - 2714242

- Dehradun - 222213, 222250, 222254
- D.G. Police, Dehradun - 2734313

The rental price for year 2007-2008 of Coolie/Horse/Pony/Dandi/Kandi Etc. for district punchayat enlisted for the routes of Uttarkashi's Gangotri Dham & other tourists places accepted by district head of Uttarkashi

Gangotri-Gaumukh & other routes

S. No.	Details of load carrying vehicles	Gangotri-Gaumukh License holder /Agent			Kalyani-Dodital Licence holder /Agent			Sankri-Harki Dun Licence holder /Agent			Night halting charges payable by travelers to labourers, horses, pony owners before trekking 14 kms. on foot in morning
		Labour charges	Comm.	Total	Labour charges	Comm	Total	Labour charges	Comm	Total	
1.	Coolie wages for one side (upto 60 kg weight)	170.00	30.00	200.00	170.00	30.00	200.00	270.00	40.00	310.00	70.00
2.	Horse/pony for one side :-										
	(a) Normal Traveler/Child Traveler (upto 60 kg.)	280.00	30.00	310.00	300.00	40.00	340.00	470.00	60.00	530.00	125.00
	(b) Heavy Traveler (above 60 kg.)	300.00	30.00	330.00	340.00	55.00	395.00	480.00	60.00	540.00	125.00
3.	Kandi for one side :-										
	(a) Child above than 16 years (upto 40 kg.)	170.00	30.00	200.00	220.00	30.00	250.00	340.00	50.00	390.00	90.00
	(b) Normal Traveler	250.00	30.00	280.00	280.00	40.00	320.00	420.00	55.00	475.00	90.00
	(c) Heavy Traveler (above 60 kg.)	260.00	30.00	290.00	320.00	40.00	360.00	490.00	60.00	550.00	125.00
4.	Dandi one side:-										
	(a) 4-person dandi (upto 40 Kg.)	745.00	105.00	850.00	900.00	105.00	1005.00	1310.00	140.00	1450.00	335.00
	(b) 4-person dandi (above 40 Kg.)	900.00	105.00	1005.00	1050.00	105.00	1165.00	1430.00	140.00	1570.00	435.00

The rental price for year 2007-2008 of Coolie/Horse/Pony/Dandi/Kandi Etc. for district punchayat enlisted for the routes of Uttarkashi's Yamunotri Dham & other tourists places accepted by district head of Uttarkashi

Hanuman Chatti-Yamunotri Trekking Route

S. No.	Details of load carrying vehicles	The difficult part of the route, from Janki Chatti to Yamunotri or returning back to Janki Chatti route			Night halting charges payable to labourers, horses, pony owners for rest on the way.
		Labour charges	Commission	Total	
1.	Coolie wages for one side (upto 60 kg weight)	180.00	30.00	210.00	80
2.	Horse/pony for one side :-				
	(a) Normal Traveler/Child Traveler upto 60 kg.	200.00	30.00	230.00	135.00
	(b) Heavy Traveler (above 60 kg.)	230.00	30.00	260.00	140.00
3.	Kandi for one side :-				
	(a) Child above than 16 years (upto 40 kg.)	150.00	30.00	180.00	100.00
	(b) Normal Traveler	180.00	30.00	210.00	100.00
	(c) Heavy Traveler (above 60 kg.)	210.00	30.00	240.00	140.00
4.	Dandi one side:-				
	(a) 4-person dandi upto 40 Kg.	420.00	120.00	540.00	350.00
	(b) 4-person dandi above 40 Kg.	520.00	120.00	640.00	450.00

**The rental price of Horse/Dandi/Kandi for trekking route, from Gauri Kund to Kedarnath
for journey duration of year 2007-2008**

Kind of Labour	From	To	Day	Upto 60 kg Weight	Above 60 kg Weight	Arrangement Tax
Horse	Gaurikund to Kedarnath	Back to Gaurikund	Same Day	790.00	Maximum 10% by mutual agreement	Per trip Rs. 50 from the begining of journey till June and Rs. 30 per trip from July till closing of the doors
	Gaurikund to Kedarnath		with Night stay One Side	960.00		
	Kedarnath to Gaurikund		-	480.00		
	Rambarra to Kedarnath		-	310.00		
	Kedarnath to Rambarra		-	280.00		
	Gaurikund to Rambarra		-	160.00		
	Rambarra to Gaurikund	Back to Gaurikund	Same Day	400.00		
	Pony for carrying luggage from Gaurikund to Kedarnath		Back to Gaurikund	160.00		
			Same Day	780.00		
Kandi	Gaurikund to Kedarnath	Back to Gaurikund	Same Day	400.00	Upto 50 kg	Per trip Rs. 50 from the begining of journey till June and Rs. 30 per trip from July till closing of the doors
	Gaurikund to Kedarnath		With Night stay One Side	550.00	550.00	
	Gaurikund to Kedarnath		-	240.00	700.00	
	Kedarnath to Gaurikund		-	160.00	310.00	
	Rambarra to Kedarnath		-	130.00	240.00	
	Kedarnath to Rambarra		-	85.00	190.00	
					130.00	
Dandi	Gaurikund to Kedarnath	Back to Gaurikund	Same Day	2050.00	Upto 90 kg.	Per trip Rs. 50 from the begining of journey till June and Rs. 30 per trip from July till closing of the doors
	Gaurikund to Kedarnath		With Night stay One Side	2680.00	3170.00	
	Gaurikund to Kedarnath	Or Kedarnath to Gaurikund	One Side	1100.00	1595.00	
	Rambarra to Kedarnath		One Side	550.00	790.00	
	Kedarnath to Rambarra		Or Rambarra to Gaurikund	480.00	760.00	

Medical Facilities available enroute of Char Dham Yatra Route

Damta to Barkot (Yamunotri Route) - • Damta, 01374-223234 • Naugaon, 01374-245252 • Barkot, Rajkiya Allopathic Hosp. • Kalyani, Rajkiya Allopathic Hosp. • Bhramkhal, Prathic Swasth Kendra • Sayanachatti, M.R.P • Ranachatti, Rajkiya Allopathic Hosp. • Jankichatti, Seasonal Hosp., 9411103380 • Yamunotri, M.R.P

District Uttarkashi (Gangotri Route) Nagun Chinyalisaur to Gangotri - • Nagun Chinyalisaur, 941239626 • Dunda, 01371-225561 • Uttarkashi, 01374-222103 • Maneri, Rajkiya Allopathic Hosp. • Bhatwari, 01374 244347-244551 • Gangotri Rajkiya Allopathic Hosp. • Harsil, Rajkiya Allopathic Hosp.-01377-232210 • Gangotri, Seasonal hospital.

District Rudraprayag (Kedarnath Route) Ukhimath to Kalimath - • Ukhimath, 01364-264225 • Kalimath, Rajkiya Allopathic Hospital.

Ukhimath to Chopta Tungnath Route: Chopta, Chikitsha Ekai.

Ukhimath to Byonki Ransi Routre: • Byonki, Chikitsha Ekai • Ransi, Chikitsha Ekai

Important Help Lines

Authority	Phone	Kedarnath-Badrinath Route	Authority	Phone
1. Commissioner Garhwal Pauri	01368-222300		1. D.M. Rudraprayag	01364-233300/233376
2. D.M. Uttarkashi	01374-222280/222101		2. S.P. Rudraprayag	01364-233210/233388
3. S.P. Uttarkashi	01374-222116/222102		3. Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee, Joshimath	01389-222124
4. Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee, Rishikesh	0135-2430261		4. D.M. Chamoli	01372-252102/252101
5. Tourist Information Centre, Uttarkashi	01374-274761		5. S.P. Chamoli	01372-252134/252133
6. Yatra Office, Rishikesh	0135-2431783/93/2432648		6. Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee, Badrinath	01381-222205
7. Chardham Board, Dehradun	0135-2666755/2666704		7. Tourist Information Centre, Gopeshwar	01372-253185
8. Tehri Garhwal Motor Owners Union Ltd., Rishikesh	0135-2430074		Tourist information is also available after the office hours at:	
9. Garhwal Motor Owners Union Ltd., Rishikesh	0135-2430074		1. Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board, Dehradun	
10. Taxi Stand, Rishikesh	0135-2430413			0135-2624147
11. Tourist Information Centre, Haridwar	01334-265304/05		Office Time: 8:00 am to 8:00 pm	

Transport Department : Uttarakhand Some Do's & Don'ts for travelling on hill routes during Yatra season

Do's

1. The big sized vehicles with wheel basemore than 166 inches and overhang more than fifty percent are not allowed in yatra routes and on hill routes.
2. The driver should be experienced and efficient for driving on hill roads.
3. Driver should be experienced and the passengers traveling the vehicle.
4. The descending vehicle on the slopes should give way to ascending vehicle.
5. First Aid Box and wooden blocks should always be kept in the vehicle.
6. The vehicle should be technically fit for the hill journey. Specially check the Brakes, Tyres, Steering, level of Engine oil & coolant & Battery.
7. All valid documents related to vehicle and driver should be with the driver.
8. It is advisable to use genuine parts during the repairs of the vehicle and the vehicle should be repaired by technically skilled persons only.
9. Backlights and Reflectors in working condition should be fixed on the rear part of a tractor and attached trailer.
10. Periodical eye test is advised for every person driving a vehicle.
11. All Commercial passenger vehicles should invariably obtain the GREEN CARD from either of the transport office at Haridwar, Rishikesh or Dehradun, before starting the hill journey- The green card is given after examination of vehicles and it is a compilation of registration certificate, Tax payment certificate, driving and conductor's license.
12. All lights and reflectors should be in working condition.
13. Always use the horn on the bends.
14. While parking the vehicle always apply the hand brakes.

Don'ts

1. Do not travel in un-authorized vehicles such as private vehicles plying as un-authorized commercial vehicles on hire and reward.
2. The vehicle should not be driven by inexperienced person or by the helper of the driver.
3. Do not drive before 5 A.M. or after 7 P.M. on hill routes.
4. Do not drive in excessive speed since hill routes may be narrow and steeply ascending and descending with bends.
5. Driver should not wear Rubber slippers while driving. Instead the shoes shall be worn by the driver while driving.
6. Driver should not perform than eight hours as steering duty in a day.
7. Special care be taken to ensure that the vehicle is not driven by a person under the influence of the liquor or any drugs.
8. Driver should not operate tape or radio etc. in a moving vehicle.
9. Loading of passengers or goods beyond permissible limits should be strictly avoided.
10. Passengers should not travel in Goods vehicles such as trucks, utility vans etc.
11. It is advisable not to use the re-treaded tyres on the hill roads.
12. Do not overtake without taking pass from the vehicle.
13. Do not overtake without taking pass from the vehicle. in front. Never overtake an overtaking vehicle.

Dharamshala Listed Under Shri Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee

S. No.	Names and Addresses of Dharamshalas	Phone No.	Suitable Room to Provide Travelers
1.	Shri Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee Chela Chetram Dharamshala, Railway Road, Rishikesh	0135-2432788	06
2.	Shri Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee Dharamshala, near Chandrbhaga Bridge, Rishikesh	0135-2430261	18
3.	Shri Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee Dharamshala, Devprayag	-	12
4.	Shri Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee Dharamshala, Civil Line, Pauri	-	11
5.	Shri Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee Dalmia Dharamshala, Srinagar	01366-252214	12
6.	Shri Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee Dharamshala, Rudraprayag	01364-233230	16
7.	Shri Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee Dharamshala, Karnprayag	-	4
8.	Shri Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee Dharamshala, Chamoli	01372-262241	15
9.	Shri Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee Dharamshala, Peepalkoti	-	16
10.	Shri Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee Dharamshala, Joshimath	01389-222083	08
11.	Shri Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee Dharamshala, Badrinath	01381-222204	183
12.	Shri Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee Dharamshala, Gaurikund	01364-269204	10
13.	Shri Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee Dharamshala, Kedarnath	01364-263231	Chand Cottage 2 Sarraf Cottage Modi 4 Shankracharya 13
14.	Shri Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee Dharamshala, Kalimath	-	6
15.	Shri Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee Dharamshala, Madmaheshwar	-	5
16.	Shri Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee Dharamshala, Tungnath	-	2
17.	Shri Badrinath-Kedarnath Temple Committee Dharamshala, Rambarka	-	-

For more information contact at: Publicity Office Shri Badrinath- Kedarnath Temple Committee

Near Chandrbhaga Bridge, Rishikesh-249201 (Uttarakhand) INDIA , Telefax: 91-0135-2430261.

E-mail: admin@badrikedar.org / pramod@badrikedar.org, Website: www.badrinath-kedarnath.gov.in,

Local Bodies Enroute to Chardham

• Dehradun	Nagar Palika Parishad, Rishikesh - 0135-2430015
• Uttarkashi	Nagar Palika Parishad, Uttarkashi - 01374-222265 / Nagar Panchayat, Badkot - 01375-224252 / Nagar Panchayat, Gangotri
• Chamoli	Nagar Palika Parishad, Gopeshwar - 01372-252226 / Nagar Palika Parishad, Joshimath - 01389-222122 Nagar Panchayat, Badrinath / Nagar Panchayat, Nandprayag - 01372-261271 / Nagar Panchayat, Gochar - 01363-240711 / Nagar Panchayat, Karnprayag - 01363-244084
• Tehri	Nagar Palika Parishad, Narendra Nagar, 01378-227237 / Nagar Panchayat, Chamba - 01376-255308 / Nagar Panchayat, Kirtinagar
• Rudraprayag	Nagar Panchayat, Rudraprayag - 01364-233212 / Nagar Panchayat, Kedarnath
• Pauri	Nagar Palika Parishad, Pauri - 01368-222237 / Nagar Palika Parishad, Srinagar - 01368-252489 / Nagar Palika Parishad, Dugadda - 01382-251268
	Nagar Palika Parishad, Kotdwara - 01382-222028

District Rudraprayag (Kedarnath Route)

Health Centres at Ratura Gholteer Rudraprayag Gaurikund Kedarnath Marg

1. Rudraprayag	01364-233236
2. Tilwara	Allopathic Hosp.
3. Augustmuni	01364-256220
4. Chandra Puri	Homeopathic Hosp.
5. Guptkashi	Rajkiya Allopathic Hosp.
6. Phata	Prathmic Swasthya Kendra
7. Rampur	Chikitsha Ekai
8. Sonprayag	Chikitsha Ekai
9. Gaurikund	Allopathic Hosp.
10. Rambara	Chikitsha Ekai
11. Kedarnath	Rajkiya Allopathic Hosp.

Melchauri to Karnprayag Route

1. Melchauri	Rajkiya Allopathic Hosp.
2. Gairsain	01363-268140
3. Adibadri	Homoeopathic Hosp.
4. Simli	Homoeopathic Hosp.

Gwaldam Karnprayag Route

1. Gwaldam	Rajkiya Allopathic Hosp.
2. Tharali	01363-271250
3. Narayanbagar	01363-255144

Gauchar to Badrinath Route

1. Gauchar	01363-240230
2. Karnprayag	01363-244225
3. Langashu	Homoeopathic Hosp.
4. Nandprayag	Homoeopathic Hosp.
5. Chamoli	Prathmic Swasthya Kendra
6. Pipalkoti	Rajkiya Allopathic Hosp.
7. Joshimath	Samudayik Swasthya Kendra
8. Padukeshwar	Rajkiya Allopathic Hosp.
9. Badrinath	Rajkiya Allopathic Hosp./Homoeopathic Hosp.

Gopeshwar to Mandai

1. Gopeshwar	01372-252245
2. Mandai	Rajkiya Allopathic Hosp.

Some important information

Regarding transport facilities for the pilgrimage

Like previous years, the buses, taxis and Taxi cabs etc. are plying from Haridwar and Rishikesh to the four Dhams Pilgrimage this year also. The yatra buses are available at the following places:-

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| a) Haridwar- | Rishikul | Ground |
| b) Rishikesh | - | Yatra Bus Station, Chandrabhaga |

The buses approved for plying on yatra routes should not be more than that of 166 inches wheel-base and should not be over-hanged more than 50%.

Please do not use unauthorized vehicles while going to the pilgrimage because it may cause inconvenience at the time of checking these vehicles by the transport and police authorities. One may also loose the insurance benefits in the case of accident.

Before proceeding on hill journey one should get his vehicles mechanically examined by the transport authorities at Haridwar & Rishikesh.

Please make it sure that you have kept following documents with you before proceeding on hill journey:-

- a) Registration Certificate of vehicle
- b) Insurance Certificate of the vehicle
- c) Legal driving license certificate of the driver
- d) Tax payment certificate of the vehicle
- e) Conductor's license (if applicable)
- f) Vehicle permit if it is being used for commercial purpose

The collection of above documents on a paper is called Green Card which is essential to be with driver during journey. Vehicle owners are advised to send competent and experienced drivers.

No vehicles will be allowed to proceed on hill before 5.00 A.M. and after 7 P.M. in case of a vehicle going on pilgrimage and before 4.00 AM and after 8 PM in case of local service. However the vehicles from Haridwar will be allowed proceed on hill journey at or after 4.00 AM.

The pilgrims are advised to travel in the buses specified for pilgrimage and not in the local service buses. Both type of buses will be having name plates on front side of the bus, clearly indicating yatra or local service.

The facilities of registration and additional insurance of the pilgrims has been provided by the Municipal Board at Haridwar and Rishikesh.

The bus owner will have to finish a list of pilgrims with their addresses and other particulars and to keep it secured.

There would be speed limits for vehicles i.e. 25 to 30 km/hour while running on hill roads.

The driver should not perform duty more than 8 hours a day in order to avoid accidents.

Other general information regarding transport during journey:-

1. Drivers should not be under the influence of alcohol while driving.
2. Use horn on road bends.
3. Vehicles should not be overloaded.
4. Give way to vehicles going uphill.
5. Do not drive fast.
6. Drivers should not wear chappals while driving.
7. Do not play recorders, radio inside the running vehicles.
8. The descending vehicle on the slope should give way to ascending vehicle.
9. There should be a First Aid Box inside the vehicle.
10. Do not overtake without taking pass from the vehicle in front. Never overtake an overtaking vehicle.
11. Do not allow any unauthorized or minor person to drive the vehicle.
12. If any driver is found driving in a drunk condition, it should be reported to the nearest Police Station or Transport Authority.

Apart from the Garhwal Mandal Vikash Nigam Ltd., many other registered and private agencies also ply their buses etc. for the Chardham pilgrimage. The Garhwal Motor Owners Union Ltd. Plies buses from Haridwar, Kotdwara and many other places and the Joint Rotation Transport Samitee also plies its buses from the pilgrim Bus Stand at Rishikesh. Besides may other private agencies also ply their buses from Haridwar, Rishikesh, Dehradun etc. Details about these buses can be obtained from the local office.

Booking can be made on the following number even after office hours:-

Mumbai: 022-2661387, Delhi: 011-26493321, Rishikesh: 0135-2430357.

We also specialise in Skiing, Rafting, Trekking, Canoeing and Wildlife Tours.

Police Arrangements

Temporary Pickets: Uttarkashi(9), Pauri(4), Tehri(2), Dehradun(5), Chamoli(12), Haridwar(6), Rudraprayag(3) **Tourist Centres:** Uttarkashi (2), Pauri (3), Tehri (8), Dehradun (7), Chamoli (8), Haridwar (10), Rudraprayag (2) **Temporary Petrol Police:** Pauri (9), Dehradun (4), Haridwar (10) **Interceptor Vehicles:** 2 such vehicles had been provided in Tehri & Dehradun **Wireless Sets:** 57 RT Sets have been provided among Temporary Police Pickets and Tourist Centres **Fire Brigade:** During the yatra season 10 fire brigade stations are being setup **Barrier/Checking points:** To provide security to the pilgrims 33 such points have been setup **Traffic Arrangements:** To ensure smooth traffic flow traffic police will be provided at 24 places in Haridwar District in Dehradun District, 7 places in Rishikesh & 5 places in Mussoorie area. **Rescue Teams:** All District Magistrates have been issued instructions to immediately make arrangements in case of accidents **Disaster Management:** All district Magistrates have been issued instructions to immediately make arrangements alongwith police parties. **Security of Important Temples:** Additional police force have been provided by the District Magistrates in the Temple areas.

PWD Inspection Houses

Sl. No.	Name of the Place	Contact Person	Telephone Nos.
1.	Gopeshwar	Executive Engineer	01372-252122
2.	Joshimath	Executive Engineer	-do-
3.	Badrinath	Executive Engineer	-do-
4.	Karnprayag	Executive Engineer	01363-244204
5.	Nandprayag	Executive Engineer	-do-
6.	Rudraprayag	Executive Engineer	01364-233204
7.	Guptkashi	Executive Engineer	-do-
8.	Sonia	Executive Engineer	01363-240614

Availability of Mobile Assistance Service Vans

- Control Room-9411112080 • Rishikesh-9411112081 • Byasi-9411112082
- Deoprayag-9411112083 • Srinagar-9411112084 • Karanprayag-9411112085
- Chamoli-9411112086 • Joshimath-9411112087 • Badrinath-9411112088
- Fakot-9411112089 • Chamba-9411112090 • Chinyalisaur-9411112091
- Uttarkashi-9411112092 • Harsil-9411112093 • Gangotri-9411112094
- Mussoorie-9411112095 • Barkot-9411112096 • Jankichatti-9411112097

Ambulance service available en-route Chardham: • Chinyalisaur • Uttarkashi • Bhatwari • Gangotri • Naugaon • Barkot • Janki Chatti • Srinagar • Rudraprayag • August Muni • Gauri Kund • Ukhimath • Karnprayag • Pipalkoti • Joshimath • Badrinath • Rishikesh • Deoprayag • Narendra Nagar • Fakot • Chamba • Nandgaon • Pilkhani • Chham • Kirtinagar • Nainbagh,

Hospitals en-route Chardham: • Doon Hospital, Dehradun-0135-2714762 • Coronation Hospital, Dehradun-0135-2653984 • M.P.S. Hospital, Rishikesh-0135-2430402 • Samudayik Swasthya Kendra, Doiwala-0135-2691135 • Samudayik Swasthya Kendra, Vilas Nagar-0135-252651 • Prathmik Swasthya Kendra, Sahaspur-0135-2697770 • Samudayik Swasthya Kendra, Mussoorie-0135-2632891 • St. Mary Hospital, Mussoorie-0135-2632869

The Holy of Kedarnath: One of the twelve "jyotirlingas" of Kedar of Lord Shiva stands amidst the dramatic mountain capes of the majestic Himalayas. The shrine of Kedarnath is amongst the holiest pilgrimages for the Hindus, located at an altitude of 3584 meter on the head of river Mandakini. The Lingam at Kedarnath is pyramidal, unlike its usual form. A statue of Nandi - the celestial bull stands at the entrance of temple. Not to mention the exquisitely carved interiors embellish the temple.

Helicopters Services to Kedarnath: Pawan Hans is resuming daily helicopter services to Kedarnath from Augustmuni by a fiveseater Bell 407 Helicopter. Augustmuni is located 17 kms beyond Rudraprayag en-route to Kedarnath. Rudraprayag is around 140 Kms from Rishikesh and is linked at a big playground (near Police Station) at Augustmuni. This is on the left side of main Kedarnath road while coming from Rudraprayag. The flying time would be around 45 minutes for a round trip (Augustmuni-Kedarnath- Augustmuni). The flight are from 6:20 am to 12 noon, fare Rs. 7500/- Pax, Halt at Kedarnath - 1:10 hour.

Reservation Office: Delhi - 011-24651248 / Augustmuni - 01364-256825 / Rudraprayag - 01364-233901-03

Passengers can only carry one hand baggage in one helicopter flight. They are required to abide by the security requirements and not to carry prohibited items in their baggage. At the helipad there is enough space for parking of vehicles. After coming back to Augustmuni by helicopter, the devotees can also reach Joshimath/ Badrinath on same day by their own mode of transport via KUND situated around 18 kms from Augustmuni.

Cancellation Charges: Ticket purchased directly from PHHL, the cancellation charges would be as follows:

Cancellation time more than

- 24 Hours is 5%
- 12 Hours is 25%
- 04 Hours is 50%
- Less than 04 hours is 100%

If the flight is cancelled / rescheduled due to bad weather, technical reasons, lack of passenger load or any other reason, the passengers are required to travel on their own. The liability of PHHL will be limited to the refund of fare of the un-utilized sector.

Apart from Pawan Hans there is one another flight from Phata (fare - Rs. 7000/- Pax)

Precautions:

- Get your registration done before embarking on yatra.
- Get bus tickets from bus stop on basis of registration, ultems at reasonable prices are available at Government managed stores which have been opened for tourist convenience.
- Every station has health centre.
- Carrying valuable items should be avoided.
- Keep a note of the Bus No. you have boarded in case you forget something behind.
- Get in touch with the Police Official in case you require any help.
- Make payments on basis of fixed rates and in case of any trouble contact the concerned authority.
- Make sure you are well equipped with woollen clothing.
- Foreigners are advised to consult the Local Authority or Tourist Officer regarding rules of entering restricted areas as specified by the Government of India.

Note: Although all efforts have been made to provide tourists with updated information, however some information is liable to change. Tourist are therefore, advised to check with their Travel Agents or Tourist Information Offices for updated information.

Description of Building Inspection

Name	No. of Rooms	Phones
Gopeshwar	4	252122
Chamoli	2	-
Pipalkoti	2	-
Joshimath	2	-
Badrinath	4	-
Karnprayag	2	244204
Aadibadri	2	-
Nandprayag	2	-
Ghat	2	-
Rudraprayag	4	233204
Guptkashi	4	-
Ukhimath	2	-
Dugalbitta	3	-
Gaurikund	2	-

Awesome, serene and inspiring snow bound Himalayas of Uttarkhand are one the nature's most beautiful gift to mankind. As a visitor please make sure respect local traditions and culture, help in maintaining local harmony and protect the majestic natural environment.

Please observe the following

Do's	Don'ts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit deforestation, make no open fires and discourage others from doing so. Choose accommodation that uses kerosene or fuel efficient wood stoves. Use of fire wood should be minimized. • Carry away all non-degradable litter and burn or bury paper before leaving any spot. Extinguish any burning cigarette butts and dispose off glass bottles properly, they should not be left lying in the open but should be covered or buried. • Avoid using polythene, if you do, do not throw it away, but collect it separate. Take permission before taking photographs and respect privacy. Observes the rules and regulations while visiting holy sites. Propagate and pursue conservation in co-operation with fellow tourist, guides and porters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid using pollutants such as detergents, in streams or springs. Abstain from graffiti and contribute in keeping environment clean. Allow the flora to flourish in its natural environment. Taking away plant cuttings, seeds and roots is illegal in many parts of the Himalayas.

HARDHAM

Tourist Map

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Disclaimer: Every effort is made to make this folder and map upto date. However, factual information is liable to change. Tourists are advised to consult their Travel Agent and nearest Tourist Information Office for up to date information. List of hotels, restaurants, dharamshals and restaurants in this publication are not exhaustive nor does their inclusion herein necessarily signify official approval or recognition of the establishment of the Deptt. of Tourism.

For further detail contact: Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited:

74/1 Rajpur Road, Dehradun 248001 (Uttarakhand), India. Tel.: 91-135-2746817, 2749308, 2747898, Fax: 91-135-2746847, E-mail: gmvn@gmvn.com website: www.gmvn.com

Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited:

Oak Park, Nainital 263001 (Uttarakhand), India. Tel.: 91-5942-236356, 236374, 236209, 235700; Fax: 91-5942-236897, 235374 E-mail: kmvn@yahoo.com, website: www.kmvn.org

Yatra Office Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited:

Muni ki Rati, Rishikesh (Uttarakhand), India. Tel.: 91-135-2431793, 2432645; Fax: 91-135-2430372, E-mail: yatra@gmvn.com

Tourist Offices (Contact nos.)

Nainital: 05942-235337

Almora: 05962-230180

Pithoragarh: 05964-225527

Kathgodam: 05946-256638

Bageshwar: 05963-221562

Champawat: 05965-230866

Kausani: 05962-258067

Ranikhet: 05966-220227

Kotdwara: 01382-224162

Dehradun: 0135-2653217

Mussoorie: 0135-2632863

Hardikar: 01334-265304/5

Rishikesh: 0135-2430209

Uttarkashi: 01374-274667

Pauri Garhwal: 01368-222241

Rudraprayag: 01364-233995

Karendra Nagar: 01378-227508

Gopeshwar: 01372-253185

Srinagar (Garhwal): 01346-250065

Joshimath: 01389-222181

O.S.D. Almora: 05962-237760

O.S.D. Uttarkashi: 01374-274761

Tourist information centre Railway Station, Haridwar 01334-265305

India wide Locations of GMVN Ltd.:

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