

CHARDHAM WITH VALLEY OF FLOWER AND JIM CORBETT

Ex. Haridwar (13 Nights/14 Days)

Travel Date: Aug Sep 2025

About Chardham: According to the Hindu belief, Chardham is the four most important Hindu religious sites in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand state, India. Yamunotri, Badrinath, Gangotri, and Kedarnath are collectively known as Chardham. Chardhams are the sacred temples dedicated to lord Vishnu and lord Shiva.

The Chardham Yatra of Uttarakhand is dignified as one of the foremost auspicious Yatra for the Hindu devotees and this Yatra visits by a huge percentage of pilgrims from all over the earth. The essence of the Gods and the nature's appeal of the ideal Himalayas are a perfect fusion that improves the religious and religious warmth of the Chardham Package.

Detailed day-wise Tour Itinerary

Day 01: Haridwar – Barkot (200 km / 7-8 hours)

On the first day of your tour meet our driver at Haridwar railway station/hotel and drive for Barkot. On the way to Barkot, visit to Mussoorie Lake and Kempty Fall in Mussoorie. After that, proceed further for Barkot. On arrival at Barkot, smooth transfer to the hotel. Overnight stay at Barkot.

Barkot Weather – In Summer, weather is generally pleasant, the temperature ranges from 25-30 degree Celsius. In winters, the Days are pleasingly cool but the nights are cold, temp ranges from 10 0 C to 05 0 C.

Day 02: Barkot – Yamunotri – Barkot (60 km / 2 hours and start trek)

Early morning after breakfast (packed breakfast), visit to Jankichatti / Phoolchatti and start trek from here to Yamunotri (6kms) (Either by walk or by horse or by Doli at your own cost). After taking bath in Yamunabai Kund's warm water and and "Darshan" of "Yamunaji" return to Jankichatti by trek. Afterwards back to Barkot for overnight comfortable stay.

Yamunotri Temple: Maharani Gularia of Jaipur built the temple in the 19th Century. It was destroyed twice in the present century and rebuilt again. At Yamunotri, one can cook rice by packing it in a cloth and dipping it in the hot water of the Tapt kund. Pilgrims take this cooked rice home as "Prasad". Here near the temple "Pooja" can be offered to Divya Shila.

Surya Kund: There are a Number of thermal springs near temple, which flows into numerous pools. The most important of these is Surya Kund.

Divya Shila: A rock pillar, worshipped before entering the Yamunotri Temple.

Yamunotri Weather – In summer the maximum temp is 18 degrees and the minimum is 10 degrees Celsius. The days are pleasantly cool but the nights are cold.

Day 03: Barkot – Uttarkashi (100 km / 3 hours)

On this morning after breakfast, proceed for Uttarkashi. After reaching Uttarkashi, check-in to the hotel. Later, visit Kashi Vishwanath Temple in Uttarkashi. Overnight stay at Uttarkashi hotel.

Uttarkashi is a town situated in Uttarakhand and as its name denotes it is located in North of Kashi Vishwanath temple on the bank of river Ganga. This town is for the people who are spiritual and need some inner peace. You can see many big and small rivers here and also many temples are present there to visit.

Vishwanath temple – Vishwanath temple is one of the oldest Shiva temples in Northern India. Re-constructed in 1857 by Maharani Khaneti Devi of Tehri State in the ancient architectural style. It is situated at the heart of the town. A massive iron trident, symbolic of divine mother's, is erected and worshiped from time immemorial at the temple complex. Ganeshji, Sakshi Gopal, Markandeya Rishi's small shrines are also part of the temple complex. Akhand Jyoti as well as Akhand Abhishek, special aarti at morning and evening are offered. As per Skanda Puran, Uttarkashi is known as 'Saumya Varanasi', the abode of Lord Shiva in Kaliyug and counted as one of the twelve Jyotirlingas.

Shakti temple – Right in front of the Vishwanath temple is Shakti temple. It has a big 'Trishul' of about 6 meters in height and a circumference of 90 cm at bottom. Though there are different views about the making of this, the upper part of it seems to be made up of iron and the lower one is of copper. As per the epics this Shakti was thrown on the devils by the Goddess Durga(Shakti), hence it gets its name. Since then this Shakti is erected over here.

Uttarkashi Weather – Generally hot in summer, the temperature ranges from 30-35 degree Celsius but nights are pleasant, cold in winters.

Day 04: Uttarkashi – Gangotri – Uttarkashi (200 km / 9 to 10 hours)

Early morning post breakfast (packed breakfast), leave for Gangotri, enroute of Gangnani take a holy dip in Garam Kund, further drive to Gangotri via beautiful Harsil Valley. Harsil is famous for its natural beauty and for the majestic views of the Deodar trees and mountains. On arrival at Shree Gangotri, take a holy dip in the sacred river Ganges which is also called Bhagirathi at its origin. After Pooja and Darshan, relax for some time in the lovely surroundings. Later drive back to Uttarkashi. Overnight stay at Uttarkashi.

Gangotri Temple: The temple was constructed by the Gorkha General Amar Singh Thapa in the 18th Century, is situated on the right bank of Bhagirathi.

Gangotri Weather – The maximum temperature during summer can go up to 20° Celsius. Summer nights can get cooler with a minimum temperature of 10° Celsius. Light woolen clothes are required while visiting Gangotri during summer. Winter season is very chilly in Gangotri. Gangotri will be covered in sheets of snow during winter. Pilgrim centers remain closed throughout winter due to heavy snow falls.

Day 05: Uttarkashi – Guptkashi (200 km / 9-10 hours)

On 6th day morning after breakfast, drive to Guptkashi via Moolgarh & Lambgoan. On the way you can see the beautiful river Mandakini at Tilwara. The Mandakini River comes from Kedarnath, drive alongside the river to reach Guptkashi, visit Ardh Narishwar Temple in Guptkashi. Afterwards smooth transfer to the hotel and overnight stay at Guptkaashi Hotel.

Guptkashi: The name Gupt Kashi means “Hidden Banaras”. Mythology describes how the Pandava brothers were searching for a glimpse of Shiva. Shivji first concealed himself at Guptkashi, but after that he walked up to Kedarnath valley, where the Pandava’s wish got fulfilled. Kedarnath is identified for its ancient Vishwanath Temple devoted to the lord Shiva, which is equivalent to the temple situated in Varanasi (Kashi). The other well-known temple here is Ardhanareshvara Temple, a half man half woman form of Shiva and Parvati.

Guptkashi Weather – Pleasant in summer, the temperature ranges from 25-30 degree Celsius. Cold in winters.

Day 06: Guptkashi – Kedarnath(30 km + 16 km trek)

Morning after breakfast, you can start your trek towards Kedarnath. Overnight stays at Kedarnath.

By Helicopter: Morning our driver will transfer you your pre book Helipad. Car will wait until you come back from Kedarnath & transfer you to hotel.

By Trek: Morning our driver will drop you at Sonprayag then you have to take local jeep for Gauri kund and then your trek start for Kedarnath ji. After Darshan you follow same & back to Sonprayag. There is big parking issue so driver will back other place if his contact no. is not working then you have to arrange other taxi or wait for your driver & send the message by any other driver.

Kedarnath: The Kedarnath shrine, one of the 12 jyotirlingas of Lord Shiva, is a scenic spot situated against the backdrop of the majestic Kedarnath range. Kedar is another name of Lord Shiva. According to legend, the Pandavas after having won over the Kaurava in the Kurukshetra 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. On being followed he dived into the ground, leaving his hump on the surface. 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 Madhmaheshwar and his locks (hair) with head at Kalpeshwar. Kedarnath and the four above-mentioned shrines are treated as Panch Kedar.

Kedarnath Weather – Due to its high altitude the weather in Kedarnath remains cold for most part of the year. Summer here is cool and pleasant while winter is severe. During summer season the temperature varies around 20°Celsius. Light woolen wear is recommended. Winter season in Kedarnath is severe with mercury falling to as low as 0°Celsius. During this time the place experiences snowfall as well. Due to the extreme climatic conditions, this time is usually avoided by tourists.

Day 07: Kedarnath – Guptkashi(16 Km Trek + 30 Kms)

Morning after Pooja and breakfast & back your hotel. Overnight stays at Guptkashi.

By Helicopter: Morning our driver will transfer you your prebook Helipad. After Back our car will drop you at Hotel for rest.

By Trek: You have to come by trekking to Gauri kund then take local jeep for Sonprayag where your driver will wait. There is big parking issue so driver will back other place if his contact no. is not working then you have to arrange other taxi or wait for your driver.

Day 08: Guptkashi – Badrinath (200 km / 8-9 hours)

On this fresh morning after breakfast, drive to Badrinath. On arrival at Badrinath, our representative will help you for smooth transfer to the hotel. Pilgrims after having a bath in the Taptkund go for the Darshan of Badrivishal and Aarti in evening. Brahamakapal is significant for Pindan Shraddh of ancestors (Pitras). There are other interesting sightseeing spots like Mana, Vyas Gufa, Maatamoorti, Charanpaduka, Bhimkund and the “Mukh” of the Saraswati River. Just within the three kms of Badrinathjee. Overnight stay at Badrinath.

Badrinath one of the ‘Ancient Four Dhams’ and also one of the most celebrated pilgrimage spots of the country and is situated at an elevation of 3,133 meters, guarded on either side by the two mountain ranges known as Nar & Narayan with the towering Neelkanth Peak providing a splendid backdrop. This revered spot was once carpeted with wild berries. Thus the place got the name “Badri van”, meaning “forest of berries”.

Tapt Kund: Natural thermal springs on the bank of the river Alaknanda, where it is customary to bath before entering the Badrinath temple.

Mana Village: Inhabited by an Indo-Mongolian tribe, it is the last Indian village before Tibet.

Vasundhara: As the name suggests, vasundhara is a magnificent water fall. This place is 5 km from Badrinath out of which 2 km is motor able up to Mana.

Bhim Pul: On the other side of Mana village, a massive rock forming a natural bridge, lies over the roaring Saraswati River. It presents a spectacular view of water thundering down through the narrow passage under the rock and is believed to have been placed there by Bhim, the second eldest among the five Pandava brothers.

Vyas Gufa (cave): Near Mana Village, this is a rock-cave where Ved Vyas is believed to have composed the Mahabharata and the pauranic commentaries.

Badrinath Weather: The average maximum temperature will be around 18° Celsius and the average minimum is 8° Celsius. Warm and woolen clothes are hence required for a stay in Badrinath throughout the year. Winter in Badrinath is often accompanied by snow falls. Winter is very chilly with an average temperature of 5° Celsius. Due to the extreme climatic conditions, this time is usually closed for tourists.

Day 09: Badrinath – Govindghat - Ghanghariya (25 km 1.5 hr / 13 km Trek)

This day morning will start with breakfast and afterwards move forward for Ghanghariya. Then trek for Ghanghariya.

Overnight stay at Ghanghariya.

Day 10: Ghanghariya to Valley of flower (12 km Trek Up Down)

This day morning will start with breakfast and afterwards move forward for Valley of flower and back to Ghanghariya in the evening.

Overnight stay at Ghanghariya.

Day 11: Ghanghariya to Govindghat to Joshimath (13 km Trek / 25 km drive)

This day morning will start with breakfast and afterwards trek forward for Govindghat and then drive for Joshimath in the evening.

Overnight stay at Joshimath.

Day 12: Joshimath to Corbett (260 km / 8-9 hrs)

This day morning will start with breakfast and afterwards move forward for Corbett and en route visit karanprayag (if time permitted).

Overnight stay at Corbett.

Day 13: Corbett sightseeing

This day morning will start with breakfast and afterwards move forward for Corbett sightseeing like Girjadevi temple and enjoy Jungle Safari.

Overnight stay at Corbett.

Day 14: Jim Corbett – Haridwar (200 km / 5-6 hours)

On this last day morning after breakfast, drive for Haridwar. Drop here. End of tour.

“Wherever you go, go with all your heart.”

Package Rate Chart – Per Person Cost

Person	Vehicle	Rooms	Deluxe
04	Crysta	02 Double sharing	INR 83,680/-
MAPI: Rooms with Breakfast & Dinner			

Note:- Given rates wouldn't be valid if fuel prices rises. We will update you about that.

Destination's Hotel List

Destination	Deluxe Hotel Names	Nights
Barkot	Hotel Rigveda or Similar	02
Uttarakashi	Yantra Retreat or Similar	02
Guptkashi	Village Retreat or Similar	02
Kedarnath	Anup Niketan or Similar (sharing Basis)	01
Badrinath	Hotel Snow crest or Similar	01
Ghanghariya	Hotel Kuber or Similar	02
Joshimath	Hotel Tattva or Similar	01
Jim Corbett	Corbett River Creek or Similar	02

Similar/Suggested hotels will be provided in case of availability.

We'll arrange accommodation on sharing basis in Kedarnath.

Cost Includes

- Hotel accommodation as per package same or similar hotels.
- Transfers and sightseeing as per package car.
- All toll tax, parking, fuel and driver allowances.
- All applicable hotel and transport taxes.

Cost Excludes

- GST will be extra 5%.
- Things which are not mentioned in 'Package Inclusions'
- All personal expenses and tours out of above itinerary.
- Medical and travel insurance.
- Any kind of entry fees anywhere if not mentioned in including.
- Tips, laundry charges, liquors, mineral water, telephone charges.
- All items of personal use.
- Porter, pony, horse, cable car, boat, train tickets, air tickets charges.

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- Helicopter Ticket INR xxxx/- per person (As per Uttarakhand Government).
 - INR xxxx/- VIP Ticket for Kedarnath Darshan.

Payment Condition

- 35 % advance and balance at the time of trip start.
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