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No

Station

Scenic Spots

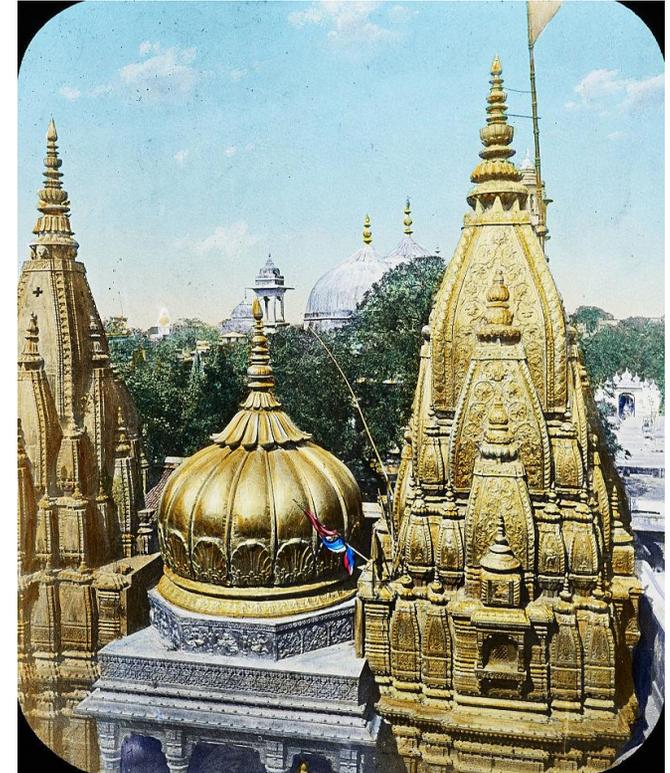
Distance
from the
station

Photograph

1. Manduadih

The Kashi Vishwanath Temple, on the Ganges, is one of the 12 Jyotirlinga Shiva temples in Varanasi. The temple has been destroyed and rebuilt several times throughout its existence. which is also known as the Golden Temple, was built in 1780 by Queen Ahilyabai Holkar of Indore. The two pinnacles of the temple are covered in gold and were donated in 1839 by Ranjit Singh, the ruler of Punjab. Banaras been a cultural centre of northern India for several thousand years, and is closely associated with the Ganges. Hindus believe that dying here and getting cremated along the banks of the "holy" Ganges river allows one to break the cycle of rebirth and attain salvation, making it a major center for pilgrimage. The city is known worldwide for its many ghats, embankments made in steps of stone slabs along the river bank where pilgrims perform ritual ablutions. Of particular note are the Dashashwamedh Ghat, the Panchganga Ghat, the Manikarnika Ghat, and the Harishchandra Ghat, the last two being where Hindus cremate their dead. The Hindu genealogy registers at Varanasi are kept here.

5.0Km

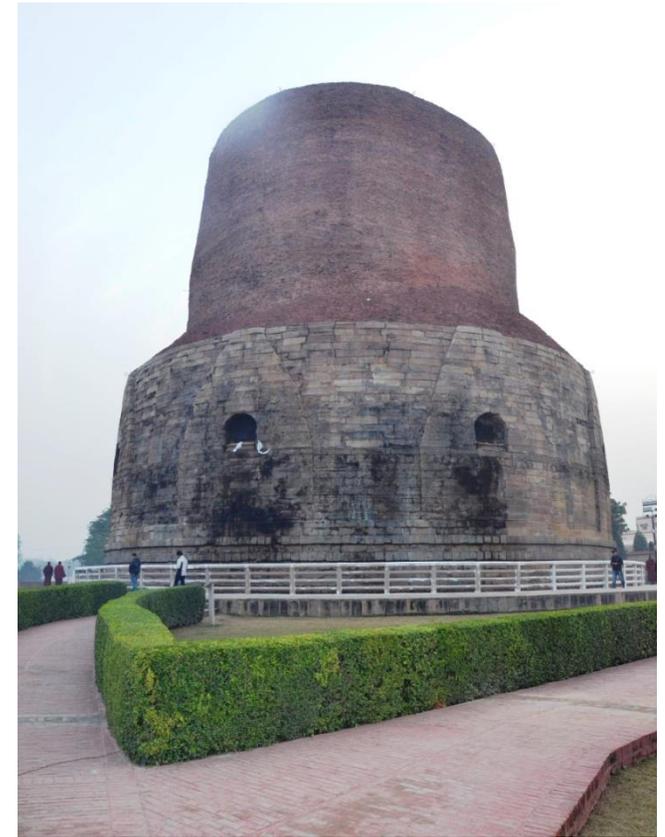


2. Sarnath

Sarnath is a place located near Sarnath station. The Deer Park in Sarnath is where Gautama Buddha first taught the Dharma, and where the Buddhist Sangha came into existence through the enlightenment of Kondanna

Sarnath has been developed as a place of pilgrimage, both for Buddhists from India and abroad. A number of countries in which Buddhism is a major (or the dominant) religion, such as Thailand, Japan, Tibet, Sri Lanka, and Myanmar, have established temples and monasteries in Sarnath in the style that is typical for the respective country. Thus, pilgrims and visitors have the opportunity to experience an overview of Buddhist architecture from various cultures.

0.5Km



3. Sarnath

Shri Digambar Jain Shreyansnath Mandir, Singhpuri, Sarnath

0.5Km

It is the place of 4 *kalyanak* of Shri Shreyansnath Bhagwan. A huge *ashtakod* stoop (octagonal pillar), 103 feet in height is still present showing its historical establishment. It is considered to be **2200 years** old. The main deity of this temple is a blue colored idol of Shri Shreyansnath Bhagwan, 75 cm in height, in Padmāsana. The artistic work of this temple is unmatched.

Singhpur, a village approximately one kilometer away from the site, was the birthplace of Shreyansanath, the Eleventh Tirthankara of Jainism. A temple dedicated to him is an important pilgrimage site.



4. Pryagraj Rambag

Allahabad lies close to Triveni Sangam, the "three-river confluence" of the Ganges, Yamuna and Sarasvati rivers. It plays a central role in Hindu scriptures. The city finds its earliest reference as one of the world's oldest known cities in Hindu mythological texts and has been venerated as the holy city of Prayaga in the ancient Vedas. Allahabad was also known as Kosambi in the late Vedic period, named by the Kuru rulers of Hastinapur, who developed it as their capital. Kosambi was one of the greatest cities in India from the late Vedic period until the end of Maurya Empire with occupation continuing until the Gupta Empire. Since then, the city has been a political, cultural and administrative centre of the Doab region. In the early 17th century, Allahabad was a provincial capital in the Mughal

2.0Km



5. Madhosingh

Empire under the reign of Jahanqir.

Vindhyachal are located at a distance of 70 km from Varanasi and 15 km from Madhosingh station, is a renowned religious city dedicated to Goddess Vindhyavasini (daughter of Yashoda-Nanda). Goddess Vindhyavasini is believed to be the instant bestower of benediction. Vindhyavasini Devi Temple is situated 8 km from Mirzapur, on the banks of the holy river Ganga. It is one of the most revered Siddhapeeths of the presiding deity, Vindhyavasini Devi. The temple is visited by large number of people daily. Big congregations are held during Navratras in Chaitra (April) and Ashwin (October) months. Kajali competitions are held in the month of Jyestha (June). The temple is situated just 2 km from the Kali Khoh.

15Km



6. Sidhauna Hault

One legend relates the story of how Shiva protected Markandeya from the clutches of death, personified as Yama.

The great sage Mrikandu rishi grew up to be a great devotee of Shiva and on the day of his destined death he continued his worship of Shiva in his aniconic form of Shivalingam. The messengers of Yama, the god of death were unable to take away his life because of his great devotion and continual worship of Shiva. Yama then came in person to take away Markandeya's life, and sprung his noose around the young sage's neck. By accident or fate the noose mistakenly landed around the Shivalingam, and out of it, Shiva emerged in all his fury attacking Yama for his act of aggression. After defeating Yama in battle to the point of *death*, Shiva then revived him, under the condition that the devout youth would live forever. For this act, Shiva was thereafter also known as Kalantaka ("Ender of Death").

1.0Km



7. Ballia

Bhrigu Ashram is a temple in Ballia. The dadri mela which is the second largest cattle fair in India takes place every year from a distance of about one kilometre away from here

The Ashram is located south east of Ballia, at a distance of about 2 km from bus stand, which is 142 km from Varanasi. Ballia is well connected to other parts of state by rail and road (NER Railway Line & NH-19, SH-1) . Ballia is said to have derived its name from Valmiki, the celebrated author of the Ramayana. Another tradition has it that it derived its name from balua (sand) and still another traditional association of the place is with the ancient sage, Bhrigu (the tract also being referred to as Bhrigu Kshetra), who is said to have sojourned here. Thousands of Rishies are said to have performed puja here. A fine temple known as Bhrigu Mandir, contains the idols of Bhrigu & his disciple Dadar Muni. Bhrigu Muni, is supposed to have written Bhrigu Samhita here, which is considered to be an important document pertaining to future predictions almost about every person.

1.0Km



8. Thawe

Thawe Mandir, the Temple of *Maa Thawewali* is situated in Thawe, in Gopalganj District in the State of Bihar, India. Thawe village is situated 6 km from District headquarters in the south-west direction where there is a junction station “Thawe” of the northeastern railway of the Masrakh-Thawe section and the Siwan-Gorakhpur loop-line. In the village there is an old fort but the history of the fort is obscure. The King of Hathwa had a palace there but it is now in decadent state. Close by the residence of the Hathwa Raja there is an old temple dedicated to Goddess Durga. Within the enclosure of the temple there is a peculiar tree, the botanical family of which has not yet been identified. The tree has grown up like the cross. Various legends are prevalent in connection with the idol and the tree. A big fair is annually held in the month of Chaitra (March-April).

1.0Km



9. Padrauna

Kushinagar is a town in the Kushinagar district of the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is an important Buddhist pilgrimage site, where Buddhists believe Gautama Buddha attained Parinirvana after his death. It is an international Buddhist pilgrimage centre. The followers of Buddhism, especially from Asian countries, wish to visit this place at least once in their lifetime. According to one theory, Kushanagar was the capital of Kosala Kingdom and according to Ramayana it was built by King Kush, son of Rama, protagonist of the epic Ramayana. While according to Buddhist tradition *Kushavati* was named prior to the king Kush. The naming of Kushwati is believed to be due to abundance of Kush grass found in this region.

1.5Km



10. Chauri
Chaura

The **Chauri Chaura Memorial** took place at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of the United Province, (modern Uttar Pradesh) in British India on 4 February 1922, when a large group of protesters, participating in the Non-cooperation movement, clashed with police, who opened fire. In retaliation the demonstrators attacked and set fire to a police station, killing all of its occupants. The incident led to the deaths of three civilians and 22 policemen. Mahatma Gandhi, who was strictly against violence, halted the non-co-operation movement on the national level on 12 February 1922, as a direct result of this incident.

The people of the district did not forget the 19 persons tried and executed after the Chauri Chaura incident . In 1971, they formed an association called – *Chauri Chaura Shaheed Smarak Samiti*. In 1973, this Samiti constructed near the lake at Chauri Chaura a 12.2 meters high triangular minaret on each side of which a figure is depicted hanging with a noose round his neck. The minaret was built at a cost of Rs 13,500 contributed by popular subscription.

Later another Shaheed Smarak (now the main one) was built by the Government of India to honour those hanged after the incident. This tall memorial has names of those executed engraved upon it.^[13] A library & museum related to the independence struggle has been set up near the memorial.

Indian Railways have named a train to honour those executed after the Chauri Chaura incident. The train is named Chauri Chaura Express, which runs from Gorakhpur to Kanpur.

0.1Km

