

TRADITIONAL KAASHMEER

Day 01 Airport to Pahalgam – (02 Night)

Arrival from Srinagar airport drive to Pahalgam, on the way visit Saffron fields of Pampore, Awantipura ruins (Subject to opening by govt), finally reach Pahalgam, one of the beautiful and fascinating ideal resorts all the year round. It is the base for several treks in the region. Situated at the confluence of the Lidder River and set amidst fir and pine covered mountains, one can have a real feelings of Paradise. After arrival check in to hotel & refresh yourself. After that you will be proceed towards basiran valley by walk with some packed snacks/juices/water. Baisaran Valley, located just 5 kilometres away from Pahalgam in the Anantnag district of Kashmir, is famous as a top sightseeing destination, called mini-Switzerland because of its picturesque beauty. It's a hilltop green meadow dotted with dense pine forests and surrounded by snow capped mountains. Meals and overnight stay at pahalagam.



Day 02 in Pahalgam

After early breakfast check out from hotel you will proceed towards kokernag , Achabal garden and martan sun Temple

Kokernagh

Kokernagh Situated at a height of 2,020 m, Kokernag is approximately 70 km from the district of Srinagar. Blooming gardens surround this spring, which bubbles at seven places at the foot of the forested mountain. The water of Kokernag in Kashmir is believed to have medicinal and digestive properties. And because of these properties only, the spring is also known as Papashudan Nag or the sin-cleansing spring. There is also a botanical garden and a rose garden near Kokernag, overflowing with fragrances of flowers and shrubs. Kokarnag is also the largest fresh water spring of the Kashmir valley. The word Kokernag is a combination of the two words, Koker meaning and Nag meaning Kokernag is a collection of many small springs and collectively, they all look like the claw foot of a Koker (cock). And the flowing stream resembles a moving serpent. Hence, the name Koker has been taken from a kashmiri word for chicken, while nag has been taken from Sanskrit word for spring. Kokernag comprise of 300 canals, 129 canals for garden purposes and 171 canals for forest area.



Achabal Garden.

Achabal is a town and a notified area committee in Anantnag district. Perhaps the most beautiful of springs is Achabal, which gushes out of the Sosanwar hill, and was once enlisted by the emperor Jahangir in the service of beauty and pleasure. It is said that the Breng River which disappears at Dewalgam in the fissures of the limestone is the real source of the Achabal spring but many statements are contradicting that myth. Achabal is an important tourist place about 7 kilometres away from Anantnag. The place is famous and attractive due to an ancient spring surrounded by a garden terraced and developed by the Mughals. The place has got some historical background also. The upper portion of the garden is called &Bag-e-Begum Abad & developed by Malika Noor Jehan Begum in 1616 AD and renowned as Sahib Abad in which there is a Hamam (treasure of water) getting heat from a logical lamp (To Snag). Cascades and fountains erected by Mughal Emperors enhance the beauty of the spot. A mosque standing in the garden is believed to have been constructed by Mughal Prince Dara Shikwah. Achabal was once the pleasure retreat of Empress Noor Jehan. A trout hatchery is also located Nearby.



Martand sun temple

The Martand Sun Temple, built by the third ruler of the Karkota Dynasty Lalitaditya Muktapida, in the 8th century CE. It is said to have been built during 725-756 CE. The foundation of the temple is said to have been around since 370-500 CE, with some attributing the construction of the temple to have begun with Ranaditya .Evening return back to Pahalgam for overnight stay.



Day 03 Pahalgam to Yousmarg – (02 Night)

After breakfast you will be proceed towards Yusmarg which is approx 130kms 3 hours 20 minutes drive from pahalgam Yusmarg in Kashmiri means The Meadow of Jesus. It is believed by the natives that Jesus came to Kashmir and stayed at Yusmarg for some time. It is an alpine valley covered with snow clad mountains and the meadows of Pine and Fir, It lies 13 km south of Charari Sharief a town of Budgam district of Jammu and Kashmir. One you reached you can visit gujar house .meals and overnight stay at yousmarg.



Day 04 In yousmarg

After breakfast you will be proceed towards Doodganga by trek It is situated at the bank of Doodganga River which is a tributary of Jhelum River. It is a popular tourist destination, nestled within the imposing Pir Panjal peaks, a sub range of Himalaya. The Peaks are: the Sunset Peak and the Tatakooti Peak for which the expeditions lead from this hill station. It lies at an altitude of 2396 metres above sea level. Meals and overnight stay at yousmarg.



Day 05 Yousmarg to Gulmarg – (01 Night)

After breakfast you will be proceed towards gulmarg which is approx. 100 kms 2 ½ hours drive from gulmarg. Gulmarg the meadow of flowers. It presents a bloom-shower in the summer months with beautiful flowers like bluebells and daisies. Gulmarg has much more to offer than just regular sightseeing tours. The cozy hotels, authentic Kashmiri cuisine, and adventure activities make Gulmarg a perfect place to visit for a summer holiday experience after check inn to hotel refer yourself you can visit drang water fall & bota pathri by walk or by vehicles.

Drang Waterfall

Drang 3.5km from Tangmarg, a motor able road leads to this famous picnic spot. A day trip from Gulmarg can be made far enjoying at the Ferozepur nallah 'river'. Once a Tax collection point while passing into the Valley, Drang' has now become a favourite tourist spot among visitors who enjoy a get-together over lunch along the riverside. Evening back to Gulmag

Bota Pathri

Bota Pathri also spelled as Botapathri, is a meadow in Gulmarg. It is located at a distance of about 10 kilometres from the golf course area and was opened to tourists about a decade ago. The road from Gulmarg to Botapathri passes through a lush green pasture, and dense forest, and is largely unexplored due to its proximity to the border area Most of the tourists in Gulmarg do not go that way because of two reasons. The first is that not many people know about it. The second reason is that it is not completely open and you need to get permission from the J& K police and the Indian Army to go there. Meals and overnight stay in gulmarg.



Day 06 Gulmarg to gurez – (02 Night)

After breakfast you will be proceed towards gurez valley which is approx 136kms 4 hours 42 minutes drive from gulmarg. Gurez valley is Tourist Attractions are Wular lake, Razdan Pass, Habba Khatoon, Kishan Ganga River, Dawar , Tulel, Harmukh Peak, Chorwan Gurez (a small beautiful village) Gurez dam (A huge dam built on kishan Ganga river and a great view). There are several places in Kashmir that remain hidden under the cover of anonymity. These places are hardly known to anyone, but hold the potential to attract thousands of tourists each year if made known. One is like Gurez. Guraz is a valley located in the high Himalayas about 86 Kms from bandipora and 123kms from Srinagar in northern Kashmir and southern Gilgit – Baltistan. At about 8000 fts above sea level is surranoued by snowcapped mountains. It has diverse fauna and wild life including the Himalayan brown bear and snow leopard. The kishanganga River flows through the valley before merging into Jehlem River near Muzafferabad in Pakistan and the same road goes to Gilgit through this valley.. Overnight stay in gurez



Gurez Valley,

Gurez also known as Gurais, is a picturesque valley nestled in the high Himalayas. Located about 86 kilometres (53 miles) north of Bandipore and 123 kilometers (76 miles) from Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir, India, it sits at an elevation of approximately 2,400 meters (8,000 feet) above sea level. The valley is surrounded by snow-capped mountains and is home to diverse fauna, including the Himalayan brown bear and the elusive snow leopard. The Kishanganga River flows through this enchanting landscape. Gurez lies near the Line of Control, which separates it from the Astore and Neelum districts of Pakistan-administered Kashmir. The inhabitants of Gurez are ethnic Dards/Shins, speaking the Shina language and sharing cultural ties with their kinsmen in Gilgit-Baltistan. Dawar serves as the central township in the area, and the population is estimated to be around 30,000, scattered across fifteen villages. Due to heavy snowfall and the closure of Razdan Pass during winter, the valley remains cut off for six months each year. Gurez is approximately 143 kilometers from Srinagar, and its people are influenced by Kashmiri culture. Historically, Gurez was part of ancient Dardistan, connected by the Silk Route that linked the Kashmir Valley with Gilgit.



Day 07 In Gurez (visit tulail valley)

The name of a long and narrow valley lying to the north-east of Kashmir, which is traversed by the incipient Kishan Ganga. It is nowhere more than a mile in width, and is encompassed by lofty mountains which exhibit a like peculiarity to those in Kashmir, inasmuch as the slopes having a southern aspect, are uniformly bare of forest, and are here clothed with grass or masses of prangos, while on the south side there is no want of timber, except towards the west end of the valley between the villages of Purana Tilail and Zergay, where the mountains are too precipitous to give footing to any vegetation, excepting here and there a few pine trees which cling to the bare face of the rock.

Day 08 Gurez to Sringar – (03 Night)

After breakfast drive towards Srinagar Refresh yourself till evening then go For Shikara Ride. The Dal is famous not only for its beauty, but for its vibrancies, because it sustains within its periphery, a life that is unique anywhere in the world. The houseboat and Shikara communities have lived for centuries on the Dal, and so complete is their infrastructure on the lake, that they never have to step on land! Doctors, tailors, and bakers – you see them all in tiny wooden shops on the lake, overnight at Srinagar Hotel.



Day 09 In Srinagar

After breakfast you will be processed towards Srinagar old city

Jamia Masjid :

Jamia Masjid is a mosque in Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir, Indian Administered Kashmir. The Jamia Masjid of Srinagar is situated at Nowhatta, in the middle of the old city. An important mosque in Srinagar, it was built by Sultan Sikandar in 1400 AD. Later, the son of Sultan Sikandar, Zain-ul-Abidin got the mosque extended. The attractions of the Jamia Masjid of Srinagar, Kashmir include beautiful Indo-Saracenic architecture, a magnificent courtyard and 370 wooden pillars. Another feature of the mosque is the peace and tranquillity inside it, standing out against the hustle of the old bazaars around it. Thousands of Muslims assemble at the mosque every Friday to offer their prayers.



Dargah Hazratbal

On the left bank of Dal Lake lies the most peaceful and holy place of Jammu and Kashmir the Dargah Hazratbal. This shrine holds a very high reputation by all Muslims in India. The temple houses an important relic Moi-e- Muqaddas sacred hair of Prophet Muhammad. It took approximately 11 years to complete the Mosque and it is the only domed Mosque in Srinagar. It offers such an enchanting vista of lake and mountains that has made it so serene. Even the entrance makes you agape with the view of Nishat Mughal Garden. Hazratbal is an epitome of love and respect for Prophet Muhammad by Muslims.



Shahamdan:

Shahamdan Mir Syed Ali bin Shahab-ud-Din Hamadan (1384-1314) was a Persian Sūfī of the Kubrāwī order, a poet and a prominent Muslim scholar. [1][2] He was born on Monday, 12th Rajab 714 AH (1314 A.C) in Hamadan [3] and died in 786 AH/1384 in Kunar and was buried in Khatlan. [4] He was very influential in spreading Islam in Kashmir and has had a major hand in shaping the culture of the Kashmir valley. [3] He was also known as " Shāh Hamadhān" (" King of Hamadhān" Iran) and as Amīr-i Kabīr (" the Great Commander" ;). He wrote several short works on spirituality and Sufism. He was immortalised by poets like Allama Iqbal. Shah Hamadan, besides being a mystic saint and an effective preacher, was a man of letters and wrote about a hundred pamphlets in Arabic and Persian: Zakhirat-ul-Maluk, a famous book, has been translated in many languages.



Rozbal

The structure stands in front of a Muslim cemetery. It consists of a low rectangular building on a raised platform, surrounded by railings at the front and an entry. Within is a shrine to Youza Asouph. The building also houses the burial tomb of a Shia Muslim saint, Mir Sayyid Naseeruddin, a descendant of Imam Ali-Rida, 8th Imam of the Shia Muslims whose shrine is in Mashhad.

The structure was previously maintained by the local community, but is now maintained by a board of directors consisting of Sunni Muslims. According to Kashmiri writer Fida Hassnain, a supporter of the Ahmadiyya views of Jesus, the tomb contains a rock carving that is said to show feet bearing crucifixion wounds and the body is buried according to what Hassnain considers are the Jewish tradition of directions and not according to the Islamic tradition. Academic reception. After Srinagar old city visit you will be proceed towards houseboat for lunch.



Day 10 In Srinagar

After early you can visit Srinagar Floating Vegetable Market in Srinagar, Kashmir, is a captivating sight on Dal Lake. Imagine individual sellers gathering in the center of the lake at dawn, wrapping up just as the sunlight touches the water. These suppliers start their day at 4:00 am, heading to their floating gardens situated in the same lake. The freshly uprooted vegetables—items like tomatoes, carrots, turnips, leafy greens, and the famous nadru (lotus roots, a delicacy in the Kashmir Valley)—are then taken to the Sabji Bazar at the center of Dal Lake. Here, local traders conduct their business from boats, rowing through the water while sitting cross-legged in the front of their canoes. Interestingly, this market still practices the barter system, partially adopting modern currency for tourists and vendors.



Parishpura:

Parihaspora Budhistic Site Parihaspora is situated on the karewa land 24 kms away from Srinagar on right side of Srinagar-Baramulla road. During first period of Dogra rule it used to be called pargana "Paraspor". The ruins of Parihaspur Buddhist site are presently spread over three karewa , namely: Kane shahs (main stone structure), Govardhan & Budh karewa. This areas was developed and inhabited by famous King Lalitadita (695-731 AD) and later made it capital of Kashmir. Parihaspora is presently known as Kane shahr (city of stones). The ancient ruins are seen at four places namely: Dewar Yekmanpur, Govardhan karewa (Wudur), Teirgam & Budh karewa. It is by the archaeologists that this karewa land carries religious structures and palaces mainly. At the

Time when Parishapur would bloom as city, River Jhelum (Vitasta) and River Sindh would meet at Naid Khai area and beyond Nigli Nallah would join to flow down in the Wular Lake (the largest lake of Asia). Within the limits of this ancient city , the prominent structures which the King raised include: Govardhan, Mukta Keshav, Parhas Keshav, Mahavrah, Raj Vihar etc. The King has also constructed a Fort of iron brick in the city ; however, the remains of this Fort are not seen. In this city Turkish Minister of the King named Chuknan had constructed a Stupa, remains of which are still available. The devastation of this monumental glorious city has been due to several wars between the kings and the last destruction of the city has been ascribed to Sultan Sikander (1379-1413 AD) though till the era of Sangram Raj (1003-28 AD) the structure of the Palaces and Temples has been largely in existence. Some historians say that during Kushan era (79-15 BC) Royal Bodh Vihar was constructed here and 3rd Budh Conference of Kashmir is believed to have been held here (79 BC) as evident from the inscriptions of certain stones discovered. Once you done Parihaspora sightseeing you can do lunch as per you choice.



After Parihaspora lunch will be served in some restaurant. Evening is reserved to visit local Kashmiri house wherein you have a unique experience to see the culture and tradition of living and welcome with warm gesture.



khewa will be served garnished with flavour of saffron/almonds cardamon with famous shirmaal from pamapora. (kashmiri green herbal tea) or salt tea with salt, milk and butter with kashmiri bread called chot.

Kashmiri Kahwa is a fragrant, warming, mild green tea made with whole spices, saffron, and nuts like almonds or walnuts. Using whole aromatic spices and saffron makes Kahwa Tea warming, for the body – perfect for the cold climate of Kashmir.

Noon chai also called Kashmiri tea, pink tea, gulabi chai, Namkeen chai and Sheer chai is a traditional tea beverage originating in Kashmir. It is made with gunpowder tea (green tea leaves rolled into small balls), milk and baking soda. It has become popular in india



Day 11 Departure

After breakfast, as per your flight timing , pack your baggage's and leave for airport which is 12 to 15 kms from Srinagar from Dal Lake. But must leave early for Srinagar apt which has security check up at two places which takes much time