

Gorakhpur City



Emerging as the second largest textile trading center of India, Gorakhpur city is the fastest developing area of the state in the past decade. The largest trading center of pharmaceutical & drug product, the city works powerfully as the Capital of the North Eastern U.P. Which has contributed 6 State Level Ministers in the current Ministry of Uttar Pradesh. Technologically, the city is developing rapidly with internet cafes, Cyber Dhabas, developed clubs, fine restaurant & hotels. GIDA as its added feature, Gorakhpur is on the verge of becoming a Mega industrial town in the coming Years. Once termed as the second Largest Criminal Town of the world, the city has cooled down with the span of time and is producing the most intellectual Young Generation Breed.

City at Glance

City Status	B2		
Population	Nearly 9 Lac (1991 census: 7 Lac)		
Daily Floating	Nearly 50,000 People		
Climate	Summer	Max. Temp. 38 Degree	Min. Temp. 28 Degree
	Winter	Max. Temp. 20 Degree	Min. Temp. 5.6
Rain Fall	Average	Max. 1221 ml	Max. 1391ml
Modes of Transport	Railways, Roadways/ National Highway Airways (Nearest Varanasi & Lucknow)		
Important Govt. Establishments	Commissioner District Court, Labour Court North Eastern Railway, Head Quarters & Workshop, Air Force Base PAC 26th Battalion Gorkha Recruitment Depot & Cant Sugar Cane Refineries.		
Gateway to Nepal (By Road)	Pokhra & Katmandu - Capital of Nepal		
Gateway to Nepal (By Railway)	Lumbini / Kapilvastu) Buddhist Pilgrimage Center. Nearest Railway Station, Naughar, District Siddharthnagar.		
Education Institutions	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya University, Baba Raghav Das Medical College, Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College.		
Tourist Attraction	Gorakhnath Temple, Geeta Press, Geeta Vatika, Visnu Mandir, Arogya Mandir, Munshi Prem Chand Park, Kushmi Forest, V-Park, Ramgarh Tal Project, Kali Mandir, Imambara, Hanuman Garhi, St. Andrews Church.		
Excursions	North: Lehra Devi, (45 Kms.), Terracotta Town (17 Kms.) Indo Nepal Border, (100 Kms.), Lumbini (122 Kms.)		
	East: Kushinagar(50 Kms.), Chauri Chaura (28 Kms.), Tarkulha Devi Temple(23 Kms.)		
	West: Maghar, (36 Kms), Ayodhya (100 Kms.)		
	South: Varanasi (200Kms.)		

About the City

Flourishing in the laps of Rapti & Rohini rivers, Gorakhpur is the city cared by natural resources in abundance. Westwise the city is guarded by cool & holy Rapti river, teaching the lesson of patience in every flow. East associated with excel Sal forest, gives the divine sense of peace with cool breeze every moment. Smooth south is showered with the power of excellence in shape of Greenish Ramgarh Tal, water resource in the main city. Expanding to the limits north is expressed to be city's development zone, mastering today's excellence power. North is the plinth to city's advancement in "Big Mind" way. The city lies in the North-East of India situated in largest populated state Uttar Pradesh. It is the biggest city awarded with great natural power & Human mind making it the most advanced region filled with all basic & modern amenities. The city is honored with the pleasure of being the most developed city from Lucknow to Guwahati, Assam.

Early History

Christened after Mahayogi Guru Gorakhnath, Gorakhpur. The city is also known as 'City of Saints'. These saints were well known 'Self-Evaluators'. Guru Gorakhnath performed Tapasya for all long four ages (yugas). Gorakhpur is abode of Yogeshwar Gorakhnath. The Gorakhnath temple is built on the very spot where TAP was performed.

Mahatma Buddha renounced his princely costumes at the confluence of Rohini & Rapti and proceeded further in the quest for truth in 600 BC. The history of habitat began in the 8th century, when king Naresh Basant of Bhonapar established an army base at the place known as Basantpur (a mohalla of today's Gorakhpur). Likewise other localities of Gorakhpur eg. Urdu Bazaar, Khunipur etc. were given Urdu name during reign of king Aurangzeb.

In 1857 Mohammad Hasan and Naresh Bandhu of Dumri led the people set ablaze the residence of Dr. Bird, the active Joint Magistrate. During 1857 freedom struggle, the states of Naraharpur, Satasi, Dumri, Chillupar located around Gorakhpur took active part in the struggle. Martyrs Raja Hari Pratap Singh, Musarraff Khan, Ramjan Ali Khan laid their lives for the sake of nations freedom. March 16, 1919 onwards, the Bycott Agitation grew more & more violent. People from every walk of life participated in the movement and paid the responsibility of being true citizens. Firaque Saheb, the Deputy Collector of the state kicked the post with great honor of true citizen and moved among people carrying the message of "Khilafat". Baba Raghavdas an eminent social worker along, with Anvar Ali & Vindhya Vasini joined the campaign and motivated the masses. They taught the innocent public the need & importance of 'Khadi' and gave further momentum to civil disobedience agitation and boycotting of foreign textiles and other articles.

Mr. Bird, as Joint Magistrate proposed the idea, crystallized in 1867 with Gorakhpur getting its first civic body- Municipal Committee. The township grew with the advent of Metre guage Oudh-Tirhul Railways. In 1914, Gorakhpur became a prominent trading centre. Subsequently many government offices and law courts were established. Sugar mills thrived in Eastern U.P and Gorakhpur became the heartland providing services to sugar-mills in their requirements concerning machineries, consumer goods etc. for the staff. Golghar & Betiahata, the posh areas of today's Gorakhpur, were not known in early 50's.

Lehra Devi Temple



It is believed that while wandering in the forest for 14 years, Pandavas lived a year in disguise. They visited the Lehra town and were offered shelter by Lehra Devi. Once Maa came to the town as a beautiful girl and wanted to cross the river. She hired a boat and started the journey but in middle of the river the boatman grew interested in her splendid beauty and went off track. As soon as Devi understood his intention she disappeared with the boat. In the Kalyug she was seen with the boat to her followers who made a temple at the very place. It is believed that if a person visits the temple for regular 5 Tuesdays, his wishes are fulfilled.

Location: 52 kms away from Gorakhpur Rly. Stn.

Terracotta Town



Situated AT 17 CMS from Gorakhpur `BHATHAT' a small village, which is famous for its earth(MUD) made handicrafts. Famous as Terracotta products, the products range is quite large. Being highly exported to several countries, most of the villagers are engaged in manufacturing terracotta handicrafts. Several National and International Awards have already been won by the Artists.

Location: 17 kms away from Gorakhpur Rly. Stn.

Indo- Nepal Border



The Indo Nepal Border situated at 100 Kms. North from the City is called as Sunauli Border. A welcome passage for tourists, devoties of Buddhism, mountain trackers e.t.c. the border is used in general for transportation of Goods to Nepal.

Location: 100 kms away from Gorakhpur Rly. Stn.

Lumbini



The holy birth place of Lord Buddha, Lumbini is situated at Indo Nepal Border, a 122 Kms drive from the city. The scared Lumbini Kanan where Mahamaya Devi gave birth to lord Buddha is the dream place for every Buddhist to visit once in life time. King PriyaDarshi alias Ashok, the beloved of Devas in the twentieth century of the coronation made a royal visit. On birth of Buddha Sakyamuni, a scripted-stone was founded & the village was tax freed and was entitled to the eight part. Lumbini at the bank of river Telar, where the Ashoka Pillar (with a split in center) the sacred tank and a few stupas are situated. MayaDevi, mother of Buddha bathed at the sacred pond before giving birth to him.

Location: 122 kms away from Gorakhpur Rly. Stn.

Kushinagar



In Mahajanpad period the most important republic, the Mall republic had its capital as Kushinagar alias Kushinara/Kushawati. The evidences show that this city was not a big city as compared to the other at that period but was guarded by 'Singhdwar' like renowned one. Since it is Mahatma Buddha's death-land, it is very famous. When Buddha felt that it was time for him to leave the land of generals. He came back to his favourite place Kushinagar and left his mortal coil in the forest of Sal Van. His last procession was a real grand finale. Many Kings of the era visited the place and laid the foundation of Stupas, Vihaars etc. The city always did the best for the dwelling of the Boudh Bhikshus

Location: 51 kms away from Gorakhpur Rly. Stn.

Kapilvastu



Kapilavastu was the ancient capital of the Sakya clan, whose ruler 'Shuddhodhan' was the father of the Buddha, for which reason the Buddha is also referred to as the Sakya Muni. The Sakya domain was one of the sixteen 'Mahajanpads' of the 6th century B.C. Prince Gautam, as the Buddha was then known, left his palace in Kapilavastu at the age of 29 and revisited it 12 years later, long after he had attained enlightenment. Today, Kapilavastu comprises of several villages, chief among them are Pripahwa, Ganvaria & Salargarh.

Location: 100 kms away from Gorakhpur Rly. Stn.

Chauri-Chaura



February 4, 1922 the fire of infuriation engulfed foreign made clothes and textiles at Chauri-Chaura. The police force resorted to 'Lathi Charge' on the conggetion in vain. The police force fired on innocent public, which resulted to death and violence. The violent mob chased the police force; the police personnel's ran for their lives and locked themselves inside the police st ation. The infuriated mob set fire to the police station and as a result, 19 policemen were burnt alive. British government took repressive measures and 172 persons involved in Chauri-Chaura incidence were sentenced death and 14 were to be sent to Kalapani, Andman Nicobar prison cells. Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya fought against the British law and converted the punishment to death sentence of 19 and imprison for the rest of all. The shahid smarak build up in memory of the freedom fighters is situated near the railway station Chauri Chaura.

Location: 28 kms away from Gorakhpur Rly. Stn.

Tarkulha Devi



Enriched with natural beauty, pond, Sahid Smark and shaktijeet, Tarkulaha Devi Temple is a famous place for

devotees of Hindu religion. Tarkulaha Devi was the Ishta Devi of freedom fighter Senani Babu Bandhu Singh. On the eve of Chatra Ramnavmi a one month'large fair is organized every year.
Location: 23kms east on Gorakhpur Deoria road.

Maghar



Sant Kabir a mystic poet & a well-known saint left his mortal coil here. The great personality taught the lesson of brotherhood after death too. When the town was panic stricken with the news of death of the diety, some naughty ailments tried to make it a issue of religious conflict. But the great sole still cared for his people and in the due course of discussion between Hindus & Muslims that he will be buried or burnt, the body disappeared replaced by heap of flowers. The flowers were then divided into half and Muslims buried it whereas Hindus burnt it. Hindus built Samadhi Mandir at the very place where they burnt their flowers & Muslims made Makbara at the very place where they buried there part of flowers. This unique example of co-existence of Hindu-Muslim harmony and peace is visible today in Maghar. Behind the Samadhi-Makbara there is a cave in which Sant Kabir used to perform his deep 'Tapasya'. The present façade and shape of cave is restored by earthwork for about hundred years ago. 'Kabir-Dhuni' and 'Gorakh talaiya' are located about 1 km away from Samadhi near Kasarwal village on National Highway.

Location: 22 kms away from Gorakhpur Rly. Stn.

Ayodhya



120 kms. Away from Gorakhpur on Lucknow Highway, is the famous city called birth place of Lord Rama

earlier called SAKET. The area is very sensitive as of dispute between Babari Masjid and Ramjanam Bhoomi. Recently, the opening of Ram Janam Bhoomi Lock and afterwards demolition of Babari Masjid created a world wide scenario for several Lakh of Lord Rama Devotees.

Location: 120 kms away from Gorakhpur Rly. Stn.

Varanasi



Situated on the bank of holy river Ganga, Varanasi, the city of temples is 200 Kms away in the south of Gorakhpur City. The city is famous for its River Banks, Temples, Saree and Carpet business. Varanasi is a must for every tourist visiting India.

Location: 200 kms away from Gorakhpur Rly. Stn.

Hotels

Hotel	Address	Telephone No.
Avantika	Kasia Raod, Mohaddipur, Gkp.	2200811, 2200765
Vivek	Bank Raod, Gorakhpur	2330296, 2335374
Shivoy	Town Hall, Golghar, Gorakhpur	2338448, 2343301
Bobina	Nepal Road, Gorakhpur	2336663, 2336664
President	Golghar, Gorakhpur	2337654, 2331199
Ganges Delux	Cinema Road, Gorakhpur	2336330, 2338944
Ganges	Nepal Raod, Gorakhpur	2333530, 2333531

Park Regency	Civil Lines, Gorakhpur	2341206
Upvan	Nepal Road, Gorakhpur	2338003, 2336503
San Plaza	Cinema Road, Gorakhpur	2340742, 2340746
Yark Inn	Golghar, Gorakhpur	2338233, 2332999
Amber	Golghar, Gorakhpur	2338331
Siddhartha	Opp. Railway Station, Gorakhpur	2200976
Ellora	Opp. Railway Station, Gorakhpur	2200647, 2209315
Standard	Opp. Railway Station, Gorakhpur	2201439
Kailash	Dharamshala Bazar, Gorakhpur	2336406, 2334650
Marina	Golghar, Gorakhpur	2337639, 2331831
Mayur	Townhall, Gorakhpur	2332230, 2330964

Conveyance

Transport

Cycle Rickshaw, a three wheeled cycle driven by a man, forms the major mode of transport for all the people in the city. The charges usually are very nominal and are bargainable. Usually a ride of 4-5 KM would cost around 10 Rupees. Auto Rickshaw are easily available for travelling to some parts in the city. Auto/Taxis can also be hired for a fixed time duration as desired by the user.

Air

Gorakhpur civil airport is 8 Km from city centre. It has flights on regular basis to Delhi, Varanasi, Lucknow and Kolkata.

Rail

Gorakhpur railway station connected to the major cities of India. Direct trains connect it to Mumbai, Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi and other cities.

Roads

Gorakhpur falls on NH 28 and 29. The roadways network connects Gorakhpur to the cities of Uttar Pradesh and to other cities of India. Some important distances are: Lucknow 276 Km, Varanasi 231 Km, Allahabad 139 Km, Agra 624 Km, Delhi 783 Km and Mumbai 1690 Km.

SOURCE : <http://www.mmec.ac.in> & **wikipedia**

Website of Gorakhpur : <http://gorakhpur.nic.in/>

About Gorakhpur in Hindi :

<http://hi.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E0%A4%97%E0%A5%8B%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%96%E0%A4%AA%E0%A5%81%E0%A4%B0>

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