## INDULE E THE MORNING STANDARD

KOLKATAS WEEKEND GLOW

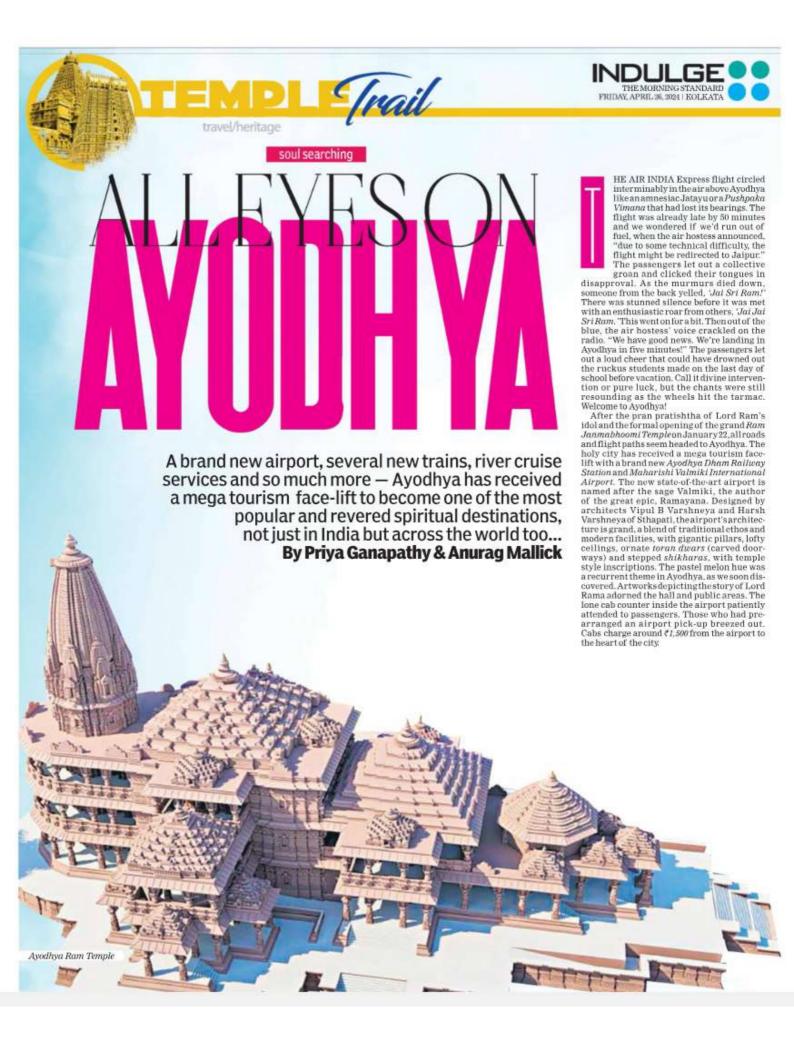






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The arterial pathways from Lata Mangeshkar Chowk to Ayodhya Dham, Dharam Path and Ram Path have been widened and shop fronts given a uniform façade similar to the heritage redevelopment in Amritsar, Jaipur and Old Delhi. From rooftops to roadside stalls, everywhere Lord Ram pennants and the familiar flash of saffron waved in the air. A trip to the holy city must customarily begin with a visit to Hanuman Garhi, a forti-fied temple complex dedicated to Lord Hanuman, believed to be the protec-tor of Ayodhya. Shops are stacked with sweets like laddus, pedas and the Ayodhya special, khurchan malai peda, besides religious parapherna-lia. Little kids offer to print Jai Sri Ram tilaks on the forehead of visitors for a small fee. Our tilaks in place, we walked up the flight of 76 steps to the Hanuman Temple bedecked with flowers. Negotiating the streets was like wading through a sea of humanity. Months after the opening, Ayodhya still sees around two lakh visitors day and the wave does not seem to abate anytime soon.

On the short walk to Sri Ram Janmabhoomi Temple, we met a bunch of boys who had cycled all the way from Assam. Another group had

shrines dedicated to Ram's *kuldevi* (family deity) Devkali and Sita's kul-devi Chhoti Devkali. Another temple commemorates Bharat Milap or Ram's reunion with his brother Bharat. Nageshwar Nath is an ancient Shiva temple believed to have been built by Kush, Lord Ram's son. Legend has it that Kush once lost his armlet while taking a bath in the River Sarayu and it was retrieved by a Nag-Kanya (serpent maiden) who fell in love with him. Since she was a devotee of Shiva, Kush built this shrine for her. It was the only temple to survive when Ayodhya was abandoned until the time of King Vikramaditya. While the rest of the city was in ruin and covered in dense forest, King Vikramaditya recognised the sacred city by this temple.

The Sarayu riverfront wears a new look. The most decorated spot is Ram ki Paidi, where Lord Ram took his ritual bath in the Sarayu. A dip before sunrise here is equivalent to the merit of visiting all other tirthas. It holds the Guinness World Record for lighting the largest number of diyas (oil lamps) at the Ayodhya Deepotsar during Diwali. Every evening at 5:45 pm, visitors can witness the beautiful sarayu aarti ritual at Naya Ghat. An army of safai mitras or cleaning staff work round the clock to keep the ghats and the city clean. Evenings are also great for a bite of bun maska and tea at Bhanu Tea Stall and Gabbar's Pakode. At Ayodhya Haat, the River Sarayu has been diverted through newly made ghats with pre-fabricated luxury cottages on one side and an upcoming food court on the other. The Jatayu Cruise on the River Sarayu is a unique riverine exploration of Ayodhya. The 45 feet long two-storeyed, air-conditioned cruise ship can accommodate 70 passengers and does four two-hour round trips a day (4.30 am, 11 am, 4 pm and 6 pm — costing ₹300 per per-son), covering 18 km from Naya Ghat to Guptar Ghat and back. Another cruise service called Garud, will be launched soon.

Located at the banks of the Saravu or Ghagra near Ayodhya Cantonment, Guptar Ghat is a corruption of Gopratar Ghat. According to sage Vyasa, at the end of his leela or time on earth, Lord Ram became antardhyan (immersed) in the River Sarayu, along with his subjects and all living creatures. Animals, birds, bugs, insects — the sacred site that provides salvation to all was called Gopratar Ghat
— explained priest Pramod Tiwary. The temples here are 550 years old and boats offer a leisurely jaunt along the river. The ghats are lit up at night and there are numerous food stalls serv ing tea, dal vada and the local staple, bati-chokha.

While in Ayodhya, don't miss the kulhad dahi jalebi at Maurya Mishthan Bhandar, Ramji's Samosa near Avadh University, Mahaveer ki Tikiya near Rikabganj, Moti Samosa in Faizabad and Madhur Sweets at Chowk. There's also Lucknowi-style biryani, galouti kebab and ulte tawe ka paratha at Have More Kitchen. Yes, you heard it right. Interestingly, while Ayodhya Dham is pure vegetarian, its twin city Faizabad is non-vegetarian with most hotels like Krinoscco, Shane Avadh, Krishna Palace serving both veg and non-veg.









biked in from Bengal. From Andhra to Karnataka and Haridwar to Himachal, we encountered people from every cor-ner of India. Some pilgrims were doing dandavat (ritual prostration), as they crawled forward to the shrine. Others came dressed like characters from the Ramayana. Security was tight with lots of police personnel and barri-cades everywhere, though the queues were orderly. Lockers are available for visitors to deposit phones, shoes and personal belongings before they amble to the main shrine. The all too amoje to the main shrine. The an too familiar chants of, 'Jai Sri Ram,' got louder. The idol of Ram Lalla was indeed stunning. The cops and tem-ple staff had to keep the crowd moving to avoid a pile-up, as they stood mesmerised by the idol's beauty. The entire operation of Ram Mandir darshan took under two hours.

E-buses ply locally, though the best way to get around the crowded by-lanes is e-rickshaws. Not far from the Ram Temple, Dashrath Bhawan is regarded as the original residence of Lord Ram's father King Dashrath while *Kanak Bhawan* was a wedding gift to Sita by Queen Kaikeyi after her marriage to Lord Ram. There are