

itinerary

Dreams of the Taj

Delhi – Jaipur – Agra – Delhi

6 nights – 7 days

22 March 2016

Day 1 :- Arrive Delhi

- Arrival at Delhi International Airport
- 0900-1000 Hrs - Visit Lotus Temple.
- 1030 Hrs - Transfer to hotel & check-in
- 1200 Hrs - Afternoon visit New Delhi
- 1400 Hrs - Lunch at local restaurant
- 1500 Hrs - continuation of the city tour of New Delhi
- 1830 Hrs - Return to hotel
- Dinner and overnight at the hotel.

Arrive at Delhi's International Airport. **Welcome to India!** You are met by our representative in the arrival area of the airport after you clear all immigration and customs formalities. Depart for your hotel where you will check in for your stay.



Located on the banks of the [River Yamuna](#), Delhi has been known to be [continuously inhabited](#) since at least the 6th century BCE, though human habitation is believed to have existed since the second millennium BCE. Delhi is also widely believed to have been the site of [Indraprastha](#), the legendary capital of the [Pandavas](#) during the times of the [Mahabharata](#). Delhi re-emerged as a major political, cultural and commercial city along the [trade routes](#) between northwest India and the [Gangetic plain](#) after the rise of the [Delhi sultanates](#). It is the site of many ancient and medieval monuments, archaeological sites and remains. In 1639, Mughal emperor [Shahjahan](#) built a new [walled city](#) in Delhi which served as the capital of the Mughal Empire from 1649 to 1857.

0900-1000 Hrs - Lotus Temple Visit

The Lotus Temple (Lotus Temple) is a place of prayer and meditation. It is located south of Delhi, in Kaljaji, west of Connaught Place, Mandir Marg in.

The shape of its structure represents a white lotus flower ajar. The lotus flower is the national flower of India

The structure of this temple can be seen from many parts of South Delhi. It is built of marble, cement and sand.

1030 Hrs - Transfer to hotel & check-in.

1200 Hrs - Afternoon visit New Delhi.

1400- Lunch at local restaurant.

In the afternoon visit New Delhi

New Delhi was designed and built by the British in the 1920's - it's a city of wide boulevards impressive Government buildings, green parks and gardens. In 1911 King George V announced the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. The King's architects, Lutyens and Baker, set in motion the design and construction of Delhi's eight city - New Delhi. Lutyens designed an "Imperial City" having palatial-sized buildings set amid broad tree-lined avenues punctuated by Mughal style gardens, complete with fountains and shallow pools. It took 20 years to complete this immense undertaking only



to have the British pack up and relinquish the subcontinent in 1947. You will visit two monuments from Delhi's past - Humayun's Tomb and Qutub Minar.

Humayun's tomb



Humayun's Tomb in south Delhi, near Hazrat Nizamuddin station, is one of Delhi's three [UNESCO World Heritage Sites](#). Open daily from sunrise to sunset, entry is Rs 10/250, Indians/foreigners.

The tomb is in large, immaculately maintained gardens in the Persian Char Bagh (four corners) style that were thoroughly renovated in 2003 with the Aga Khan's help and are consequently probably the best in Delhi. As you enter the complex, the first major structure on your right is the bulbous, octagonal tomb of Iza Khan, a court noble who built it in his own lifetime, some 20 years

before Humayun's tomb. As you pass through the first gate, you will glimpse the dome of the tomb and enter a floral path leading to the second (West) gate, which now acts as the entrance to the giant central garden.

Qutab Minar

Qutub Minar also Qutb Minar, is a [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#). The Qutub Minar is constructed with red sandstone and marble, it is the tallest free-standing stone tower in the world, and the tallest [minaret](#) in India, with a height of 72.5 meters (237.8 ft), contains 379 stairs to reach the top, and the diameter of base is 14.3 meters where as the last store is of 2.7 meters. The Construction was commenced by [Qutb-ud-din Aibak](#) in 1199 A.D and completed by [Iltutmish](#). The Qutub Minar is notable for being one of the earliest and most prominent examples of [Indo-Islamic architecture](#). It is surrounded by several other ancient and medieval structures and ruins, collectively known as [Qutub complex](#)



Your drive takes you along the ceremonial avenue, Rajpath, past the imposing India Gate and Parliament House.



The Community Kitchen at Gurudwara Bangla Sahib: The institution of Guru kaLangar has served the community in many ways. It has ensured the participation of women and children in a task of service for mankind. Women play an important role in the preparation of meals, and the children help in serving food to the pangat. Langar also teaches the etiquette of sitting and eating in a community situation, which has played a great part in upholding the virtue of sameness of all human beings; providing a welcome, secure and protected sanctuary.

Lakshminarayan Temple:

Lakshmi Narayan Temple or Birla Temple as known, is a temple dedicated to Vishnu, the protector of the Hindu Trinity. The temple is a major attraction of Delhi. The stillness and peace of the temple is only interrupted by the kirtanas (songs) that resonated Sanctus. There are altars to all the gods of the Hindu religion. It is located in the city center and is a main attraction.



1830 Hrs - Return to hotel

Dinner & Overnight at the hotel.

- Breakfast at hotel
- Morning drive by road to Jaipur
- Arrive in Jaipur and check in at hotel
- Lunch at local restaurant in Jaipur
- Afternoon visit the Royal Palace, the Museum and Observatory
- After the city visit enjoy bazaar-free time for shopping
- Dinner & Overnight at hotel

After breakfast, drive to Jaipur (approx. 05 hrs)

Arrive in Jaipur and check in hotel

Lunch at local restaurant in Jaipur

In the afternoon, city tour of Jaipur:



In the heart of Old Town, the City Palace (City Palace) occupies a large divided into a series of courtyards, gardens and buildings area. The outer wall was built by Jai Singh, but other parts are much more recent, some of the century. The current palace is a blend of Rajasthani and Mughal architecture. The former maharaja still resides in a section of the building. The Chandra Mahal, seven-story, is the center of the palace and offers beautiful views over the gardens and the city. On the ground floor and the first floor of the Chandra Mahal is the Museum of Maharaja Man Singh II. The units are luxuriously preserved, and the museum has an extensive collection of art, carpets, enamel and ancient weapons. The paintings include miniatures of

Rajasthani schools, Mughal and Persian. The collection of guns and swords dating back to the fifteenth century, and many of the ingenious and delicate weapons that brought fame to the Rajput warriors. In the textile section suits and dresses of former maharajas of Jaipur and Maharanis they taught. Other sites of interest in the palace are the Diwan-i-Am, or "Hall of Public Audience" with its intricate decorations and manuscripts in Persian and Sanskrit, and the Diwan-i-Khas or "Hall of Private Audience " a gallery with marble slabs. There is also a clock tower and the latest Mubarak Mahal. On the outside of the buildings, you will see a huge vessel in which a maharaja used to take drinking water on their trips to England.

The tour includes a visit to the Palace Museum where you can see a sample of traditional Rajasthani and Mughal art. It also includes a mandatory stop in front of the famous Hawa Mahal (Palace of Winds) - a marvel of five floors with a spectacular pyramidal facade with hanging latticed windows, domes.



The palace complex is located in the heart of the walled city and offers an idea of the accuracy of the founder of the city, Sawai Jai Singh, who left an impressive legacy, magnificent architecture and craftsmanship. Sawai Jai Singh built many buildings within the complex but only one of the structures was built by later rulers even in the twentieth century. The palace is a blend of Mughal and Rajasthani architecture. The royal family still resides in a part of the palace.



Observatory Adjacent to the entrance to the City Palace is the observatory or Jantar Mantar, whose construction was initiated by Jai Singh in 1728. The passion of Jai Singh astronomy went far beyond his skill as a warrior and before will proceed to the building of this, several scholars sent abroad as to explore other observatories. The Jaipur is the largest and best preserved of the five who ordered to build, and was restored in 1901. The others are in Delhi (the oldest dating from 1724), Varanasi and Ujjain. The fifth, the observatory Muttra, has disappeared. At first glance, Jantar Mantar seems limited to a curious collection of sculptures, but in reality, each construction has a specific purpose, such as measuring the positions of stars, altitudes and azimuths, or calculating eclipses.

The most amazing instrument is the sundial with gnomon of 30 meters. It projects the shadow moves at the rate of four meters per hour. It is very accurate, and operates according to local Jaipur.

After the visits, you will have free time for shopping in the bazaar.

Dinner and overnight at the hotel

24 March 2016

Day 4 : – In Jaipur

- Breakfast at the Hotel
- Morning enjoy Holi Festival at Khasa Kothi
- Lunch at local restaurant
- See Bollywood movie in Raj Mandir Cinema
- Dinner and overnight at the hotel

Breakfast at hotel

Later enjoy Holi Festival



Lunch at local restaurant

Evening See Bollywood movie in Raj Mandir Cinema

Popularly known as the Pink City, Jaipur is a reference to the culture and heritage of Rajasthan. In addition Jaipur is especially known among tourists for its magnificent palaces and other fabulous constructions why not remove attractive to other tourist places. Jaipur has also let slip the showbiz glamor hosting a large number of cinemas. In fact, cinema is one of the main entertainment for the citizens of this city. Among all films, Rajmandir Cinema, has a special charm.



Cinema Rajmandir his first film premiered on 01 June 1976. The first film shown was charas. Mr. WM Namjoshi, a renowned architect who designed the building Rajmandir Cinema. The exterior is very attractive with many asymmetrical shapes making an attractive facade with ornaments and zigzag designs and curves. The gravel pack on the facade stars are illuminated at night with the help of hidden lights.

The name of the film is embossed in large letters on the top of the film. The words show the place of the nation - Experience is excellence are the clues that point to the importance of Rajmandir Cinema among the tourist attractions of Jaipur.



Rajmandir Cinema has a lobby whose ceiling is domed adorned with spiders. Customers come to the balcony through a construction ramp-shaped. The auditorium has a luxurious decorated with lights hidden game creating a cozy atmosphere.

It has a equipped for 70 mm film giant screen. The film has room for 1237 spectators and is considered one of the best cinemas in India. It is equivalent to Grauman's Chinese Theatre in Hollywood, California.

Return back to hotel

Dinner & overnight at hotel.

25 March 2016

Day 5 :- Jaipur – Agra (4 Hours drive)

- Breakfast at the hotel
- Departure in private vehicle to make the trip to Amber Fort
- The climb to the Fort will be held on elephant backs or Jeep festooned
- Later drive to Agra
- Lunch at Laxmi Vilas Palace, Bharatpur
- En – route visit to Fatehpur Sikri
- Arrive Agra & Check in at hotel
- Dinner and overnight at the hotel.

Breakfast at the hotel

Morning excursion to Amber fort

Amer Fort, also spelled and pronounced as Amber Fort) is located in [Amer](#) (a town with an area of 4 square kilometers (1.5 sq mi), 11 kilometers (6.8 mi) from [Jaipur](#), [Rajasthan state](#), [India](#). It is one of the principal tourist attractions in the Jaipur area, located high on a hill.. **Amer Fort** was made by [Meenas](#) king Raja [Alan Singh Chanda](#) later occupied by [Kachhawa](#) rajput . Amer Fort is known for its artistic style, blending both [Hindu](#) and [Mughal](#) elements. The fort with its large ramparts, series of gates and cobbled paths, overlooks the [Maota Lake](#), at its forefront



Amer was known in the medieval period as [Dhundar](#) (meaning attributed to a sacrificial mount in the western frontiers) and ruled by the Kachwahas from the 11th century onwards – between 1037 and 1727 AD, till the capital was moved from Amer to Jaipur. The history of Amer is indelibly linked to these rulers as they founded their empire at Amer. Earlier to the Kachwahas, Amer was a small place built by the Meenas in the town they consecrated to Amba, the Mother Goddess, whom they knew as 'Gatta Rani' or 'Queen of the Pass'. The Amer Fort, as it stands now, was built over the remnants of this earlier structure during the reign of [Raja Man Singh](#), Commander in Chief of [Akbar](#)'s army and a member of the Emperor's inner circle of [nine courtiers](#), in 1592. The structure was fully expanded by his descendant, [Jai Singh I](#). Even later, Amer Fort underwent improvements and additions by successive rulers over the next 150 years, until the [Kachwahas](#) shifted their capital to [Jaipur](#) during the time of [Sawai Jai Singh II](#), in 1727 and gold-kissed walls.

Afternoon free for shopping or to relax at the hotel

This building is a wonderful example of Rajput architecture with terraces and ramps that are reflected in the Maota lake in the valley. The climb to the Fort is riding elephant.

Later drive to Agra.

Lunch at Laxmi Vilas Palace, Bharatpur

En-route visit Fatehpur Sikri

Fatehpur Sikri. - The imperial city of the Mughal dynasty between 1571 and 1584, Fatehpur Sikri was built by Mughal Emperor Akbar. The architectural grandeur of this deserted city cannot be described in words and one can only experience the aura of its magnificent edifices by seeing them. Fatehpur Sikri is the most popular day excursion from Agra, the city of Taj and capital of invincible Mughals for a long time.



Today, as one enters Sikri from the Agra Gate, one of the nine gateways on the way to the palace complex, Diwan – I – Aam, or the hall of public audience appears first. It is a huge rectangular walled-in courtyard where petitions were heard, proclamations made, ambassadors received and entertainment programmes held. Ponder the mysterious desertion of this capital city that was dramatically abandoned a few years after it was built. It was a veritable fairy tale city and its 'ruins' are still in a pristine condition. It is not hard to imagine what the court life must have been like in the days of its grandeur.

Arrive Agra and check in at hotel

Dinner and overnight at the hotel.

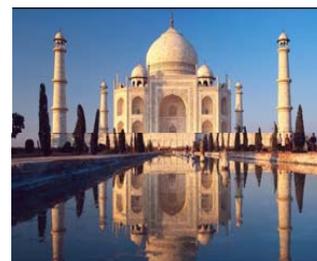
26 March 2016

Day 6 :- In Agra

- Breakfast at the hotel
- Morning visit Taj Mahal & Agra Fort
- Lunch at local restaurant
- Afternoon is free to independent activities
- Dinner and overnight at hotel

Breakfast at hotel. Visit Taj Mahal & Agra Fort

If there is a building that represents a country that is the Taj Mahal. This famous Moghul monument was built by the Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal "the lady of the Taj". It has been described as the most extravagant monument that has ever built for love, because the emperor was heartbroken when Mumtaz, who was married in 17 years, died giving birth to their fourteenth child in 1629. The construction of Taj Mahal began in 1631 and was not completed until 1653.



They were recruited workers not only across India but also from Central Asia, and a total of 20,000 people participated in the works. The most curious story of the Taj is that it should have been two. It is said that Shah Jahan intended to build itself as a mausoleum, made of black marble, white negatively Taj of Mumtaz Mahal. Before you can start this second masterpiece, Aurangzeb overthrew his father. Shah Jahan spent the rest of his life in Agra Red Fort, overlooking the distance, over the river, the final resting place of his wife. The Taj Mahal stands on a marble plinth with a white minaret in each of the corners. Only they have decorative character and not called to prayer from them. The central structure has four small domes surrounding a larger and domed center. The tombs of Mumtaz Mahal and Shah Jahan are surrounded by a vast garden.

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Seen from the river, flanking two identical red sandstone mosques. The entrance to the grounds of the Taj is done through a high portico of red sandstone in which there is inscribed in Arabic verses from the Koran. The trails leading to the Taj are separated by a long channel in which the Taj is reflected in all its glory (when carrying water). Full moon night, people congregate in Agra thousands. Under normal conditions, the full moon nights and four days before and after the full moon, remains open until midnight.

Lunch at local restaurant

Later visit to Agra fort

Near the gardens of the Taj Mahal stands the important 16th-century Mughal monument known as the Red Fort of Agra. This powerful fortress of red sandstone encompasses, within its 2.5-km-long enclosure walls, the imperial city of the Mughal rulers. It comprises many fairy-tale palaces, such as the Jahangir Palace and the Khas Mahal, built by Shah Jahan; audience halls, such as the Diwan – I – Khas; and two very beautiful mosques. The Red Fort of Agra is a powerful fortress founded in 1565 by the Emperor Akbar (1556-1605) on the right bank of the Yamuna; it is placed today on the north-west extremity of the Shah Jahan Gardens which surround the Taj Mahal and clearly form, with them, a monumental unity.



Afternoon free for independent activities

Dinner and overnight at the hotel

27 March 2016

Day 06 :- Agra – Delhi (03 hrs Drive)

- Breakfast at hotel
- Road trip to Delhi
- Lunch at local restaurant in Delhi
- Visit to Old Delhi
- Dinner and overnight at the hotel

Breakfast at hotel. Drive to Delhi

Lunch at Local restaurant

Arrive and visit to Old Delhi

Old Delhi was a walled city. The Mughal Emperor Shah Jehan in 1650 change the Mughal capital from Agra to Delhi. Shah Jehan possessing an exquisite talent, especially in architecture, created the seventh city and in the process attracted Delhi's glorious renaissance. Start the day riding the tricycle "Rikshaw" and stroll through Old Delhi.

Chandni Chowk market visit, India's largest mosque Jama masjid, a panoramic tour of Red Fort and walk through the memorial of Gandhi - Raj Ghat.



The bustling bazaar of Chandni Chowk visiting best explored on foot or Rikshaw. Its streets are full of shops, especially clothes and silver jewelry.

The Jama Masjid

The Jama Masjid or Friday Mosque is one of the largest mosques in India. It is the main center of worship for Muslims in Delhi. Opposite the Red Fort, the mosque was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan between 1644 and 1658.

Raj Ghat

The Raj Ghat is a monument dedicated to the memory of the father of modern India, the great Mahatma Gandhi. It is a simple place but emotionally charged, especially for fans of this historic character so charismatic.

This place of pilgrimage is located in Old Delhi, particularly south of the Red Fort in New Delhi on the banks of river Yamuna. The Raj Ghat is also known as the Tomb of Gandhi. The entrance to the site is free, and I visited from 9:30 to 17:30 every day except Monday it is closed.



Arrive hotel & check in

Dinner & overnight at Hotel

28 March 2016

Day 07 :- Delhi – Departure

- Breakfast at hotel
- Morning transfer to Delhi international airport to board your onward flight

Transfer to Delhi international airport to board your onward flight

END OF TOUR