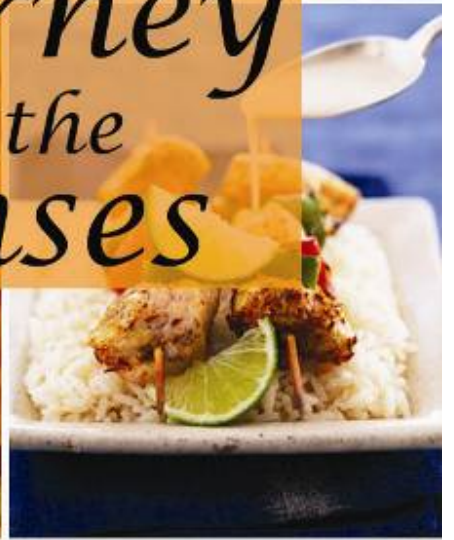
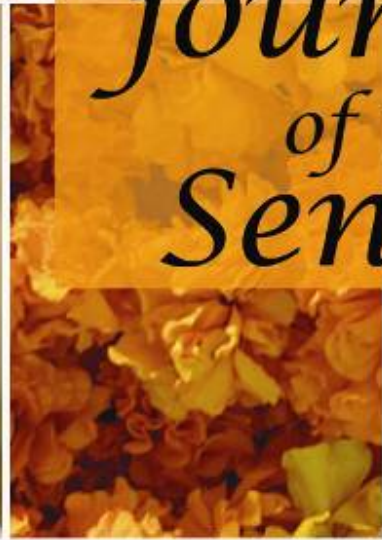




*a
journey
of the
Senses*



“a Journey of the Senses”.

Travelling through India is about the sights and sounds. It is about taking in the smells and experiencing the emotions. India is about the people, the warmth of Indian hospitality and the genuine friendliness to guests. A journey through India is about completely immersing your senses in the surroundings and letting the uniqueness of the country take over. A journey through India is a life altering experience and a trip of a lifetime.

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Incredible!ndia

Can words describe 3.2 million sq. kms of the Indian subcontinent. Can pictures capture a terrain as diverse as verdant forests, golden deserts and the majestic Himalayan range? Can stories tell you all you want to know about the complex cultures of the Indian people, their languages and dialects, their rituals and traditions? To feel her magic, be touched by her spirituality, experience her intensity or join in her celebrations, you have to be in India.

Itinerary	Magical Golden Triangle
	Delhi – Agra – Jaipur – Delhi
	6 nights - 7 days

Day 1 – Arrive Delhi

- **Arrive Delhi**
- **Met upon arrival and transfer to the hotel (check in time at hotel is 1200 noon)**
- **Overnight at the hotel**

Arrive at Delhi’s International Airport late this evening. **Welcome to India!** You are met by our representative in the arrival area of the airport after you clear all immigration and customs formalities. You will be garlanded with flower garlands made of fresh Marigolds.

Depart for your hotel where you will check in for your stay.

Overnight at the hotel

Day 2 – In Delhi

- **Breakfast at the hotel**
- **Morning visit to Old Delhi market followed by visit to local house and lunch**
- **Afternoon tour of Old and New Delhi**
- **Overnight at the hotel**

After breakfast proceed for the Old Delhi market walk and visit to local house

India is all about its heritage, culture, traditions and culinary experience of home cooked food



To indulge in artistic enticing food is to refresh rejuvenate your mind, body & soul as it satisfies your cravings. Interactive cooking sessions, personalized culinary classes & Cooking Demos for foreign tourists visiting India, which gives an insight to Indian home, culture, traditions and Culinary Experience Of Home-Cooked Food.

Your senses will come alive as you will encounter the many captivating sights and sounds this amazing city has to offer. It will give you a taste of the city and make you sink in the frenzy of its colours, vivacity and irresistible charm.

Old Delhi Bazaar Walk and Haveli Visit. Start the tour by exploring the galis of Shahjahanabad, the capital city built by Emperor Shah Jahan (1628-1658) and from where PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, the first Prime Minister of Independent India got married. Our discoveries while wandering the streets inspires you to feel more hungry that we call flavour of Delhi.

Old Delhi Bazaars has colorful and interesting street food and is crowned with the oldest shops with many world originated delicacies. The best of the best chat can be enjoyed here offering Chat Papri, LacchaTokri, Guliya, DesiGhee Tikki, MoongPakori, KulcheChole, DahiBhalla, BedweeAloo and KachoriAlu are just lip smacking. Apart from that you can also have SamudraKee Chat, Brown & White fresh milk cake, Kulfi, Ice creams, Hot Kadai Milk, HalwaNangori etc. You can choose to taste some of it if you wish. The area is also home to several small temples, shrines, old mosque and protected monument sight. Cows wander the streets, small dharamshalas (rest-houses) and pyaus (water-stations) attest to the pious contributions of local merchants.



And a special treat awaits you - take a ride through this busy market on tricycle rickshaws in Old Delhi.



Afternoon, proceed for tour of New Delhi which 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 - **Qutub Minar** (Historical construction of a landmark In 1199, Qutub-ud-Din raised the Qutub Minar either as a victory tower or as a minaret to the adjacent mosque. From a base of 14.32m it tapers to 2.75m at a height of 72.5m) & **Humayun's tomb** (This tomb, which was built by emperor Humayun's wife, took eight years to complete and is regarded as an example of the early Mughal architecture. The emperor's wife, Begai Begum, was buried in the tomb and the structure is the first of its kind built in the centre of a well-planned garden. The combination of white marble and red sandstone was a great influence on later Mughal architecture. It is generally regarded as a prototype of the famed Taj Mahal of Agra). Your drive takes you along the ceremonial avenue, Rajpath, past the imposing **India Gate** (At the center of New Delhi stands the 42m high India Gate, an "Arc-de-Triomphe" like Archway in the middle of a crossroad. It commemorates the 70,000 Indian soldiers who lost their lives fighting for the British Army during the First World War and bears the names of more than 13,516 British and Indian soldiers killed in the Northwestern Frontier in the Afghan war of 1919. The foundation stone was laid by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught in 1921 and was designed by Edwin Lutyens), **President House** (The palatial building built on an area of 330 acres with a private garden designed by the illustrious Lutyens, as the official residence of the Viceroy of India during British reign, is now the official residence of the First Citizen) and the **Parliament House** (This is symbol of Indian democracy).



Overnight at the hotel

Day 3 – Delhi to Agra by surface (approximate 3 hrs)

- **Breakfast at the hotel**
- **Drive to Agra**
- **Transfer to hotel**
- **Mohabbat -The Taj (A live show in Agra)**
- **Overnight at the hotel**

Breakfast at hotel and later on drive to Agra

Upon arrival check into the hotel

Mohabbat -The Taj (A live show in Agra) – (Subject to operation during summer)



Pick up from your hotel around 1800 hrs. & proceed for live show on The Monument of Love “Taj Mahal”

Love without lust can be a spiritual experience, one that distinguishes man from beasts. It is a passion and the idea of being romantically engaged at a higher level that define the intensity of pure love. It was this kind of intense and obsessive love that found expression through a work of art the Taj Mahal which today figures as a crown in the list of wonders. Minus love and the romantic saga associated with it, the Taj Mahal would be just a well-arranged heap of white stones.

What really makes Taj Mahal stand out in the list of wonders is the passionate and romantic relationship that inspired its creation, the emotional halo that actually gets transformed into an architectural marvel. Indeed the Taj Mahal is synonymous with pure Love.

Mohabbat the Taj, the-80 minute presentation that perfectly complements a pilgrimage to the Monument of Love. "Indeed to fully appreciate and soak into the beauty of the monument, one is advised to see the musical presentation at the Kalakriti auditorium.

Overnight at the hotel

Day 4 – In Agra

- **Breakfast at the hotel**
- **Morning visit Agra fort & Taj Mahal**
- **Late afternoon enjoy the Mughal Heritage walk**
- **Overnight at the hotel**

Breakfast at hotel, later on proceed for city tour of Agra with visit of Agra Fort & Taj Mahal.



Later visit the impressive **Agra Fort**, where you are taken through the chambers of this royal residence. As you drive through the city, witness the local life and bazaars (markets) and the hustle bustle of everyday India.

Agra Fort is a UNESCO World Heritage site located in Agra, India. The fort is also known as Lal Qila, Fort Rouge and Red Fort of Agra. It is about 2.5 km northwest of its much more famous sister monument, the Taj Mahal. The fort can be more accurately described as a walled palatial city. It is the most important fort in India. The great Mughals Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jehangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb lived here, and the country was governed from here. It contained the largest state treasury and mint. It was visited by foreign

ambassadors, travellers and the highest dignitaries who participated in the making of history in India. As you drive through the city, witness the local life and bazaars (markets) and the hustle bustle of everyday India.

The Taj Mahal:

At the time of the Mughals, in the 16th & 17th centuries, Agra was the capital of the grand Mughal Empire. During this period the city became a leading centre of art, science, commerce and culture. Akbar the Great made Agra great. The city's origins are dim but Akbar's grandfather Babur is credited with Agra's founding. The short golden age of Agra came to an end with the seventeenth century reign of Shah Jehan, mastermind of the unforgettable Taj Mahal.



Visit that magnificent monument to love – Taj Mahal, built by an emperor in memory of his beloved queen. Construction of the Taj Mahal began in 1631, and is believed to have taken 22 years to complete, with over 20,000 craftsmen working around the clock. The design and construction is said to be that of the legendary architect, Ustad Ahamad Lahori. Legend has it that once construction was completed, Shah Jehan had Lahori's hands cut off, and blinded, so he would never be able to duplicate the structure. What makes the Taj Mahal unique is its perfect proportions, distinct femininity, medium of construction and ornamentation. Its marble exterior reflects rose and golden tints at sunrise and sunset, while it is dazzling white during the day. It is impossible to visualize the Taj Mahal in any surrounding others than its paradoxical garden. Paradise, in Islam, is visualized as lush garden

where running streams flow. When the Mughals brought this concept to India they elevated it to the heights of incomparable history.

(Note: Taj Mahal remains closed on Friday)

Later afternoon, enjoy the Mughal heritage walk



A Mughal Heritage walk with a scenic view of Taj from **Mehtab Bagh**: The Mughal Heritage Walk is a unique interactive experience that gives a rare behind the scene glimpse of one of the world's most treasured tourist attraction TAJ with its people. The Mughal Heritage Walk is a 1 km walk, which offers an experience of the Mughal Era with its "Natural and Rustic Setting", view of rare "Rich Architectural Heritage" and the feel of the "Living Traditions".

MAIN ATTRACTIONS DURING THE WALK

- 1) Heritage Monuments - GyarahaSidi, Humayun's Mosque.
- 2) Walk through the agriculture fields.
- 3) Interactive experience of historic settlement Kachhpura with its people.
- 4) Street play in community courtyard.
- 5) Tea Terrace.
- 6) Local handicraft products.

Overnight at the hotel

Day 5 – Agra – Jaipur by surface (approximate 5 hrs)

- **Breakfast at the hotel**
- **Drive to Jaipur en route visiting Fatehpur Sikri**
- **Transfer to hotel**
- **Overnight at the hotel**

After buffet breakfast drive to Jaipur en route visiting 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 due to lack of water. 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.

Later continue your drive to Jaipur & upon arrival check in at your hotel and relax.

Overnight at the hotel

Day 6 – In Jaipur

- **Breakfast at the hotel**
- **Excursion to Amber Fort. Elephant's ride / Jeep ride at Amber Fort.**
- **Afternoon city tour**
- **Evening enjoy a kite flying session**
- **Overnight at the hotel**

After breakfast proceed for an excursion to Amber Fort.

Amber Fort is located in Amber (Jaipur), which used to be the capital of the Kachhwaha clan, till Jaipur was made the official capital in 1727. The Amber Fort looks stunning, all-built in white marble and red sandstone. To add to its charm, Maatha Lake makes its foreground. The crystal mirror image of the Fort, on the still waters of the lake, seems to be a beautiful illusion. Amber Fort is usually pronounced as Amer Fort. In 1592, construction of the Fort was started by Raja Man Singh I.



Amber Fort is a marvellous example of Rajput architecture with its terraces and ramparts reflected in the Maota Lake below. Go up the fort in a jeep. The interiors of the fort have various royal halls decorated with intricate ivory, mirror and glass work complemented by exquisite wall paintings. As you move between the rooms of this magnificent structure feel the history and visualise the pomp and grandeur of a kingdom never conquered.

(Elephant rides at Amber Fort cannot be guaranteed in advance. This is due to the fact that the number of Elephants and the trips each Elephant can take is limited. All guests have to reach the Amber Fort in time and stand in line to wait their turn to climb the Elephant. These lines could sometimes be very long and some guests have had to be turned back).



Afternoon venture into the city, this time on a city tour. You will visit the **City Palace** Museum where you can see an imposing blend of traditional Rajasthani and Mughal Art. The museum is resplendent with its collection of robes of royal princes, carpets, an armoury of old weapons, miniature paintings portraying court scenes, battle scenes and processions, Also visit the awe inspiring Jantar Mantar (an accurate observatory built in 1726 AD). Also included is a photo visit at the Hawa Mahal (Palace of Winds) - a five storied wonder with a spectacular pyramidal facade and overhanging windows with latticed screens, domes and spires. Located in the heart of the walled city, The City Palace Complex gives you an idea about the farsightedness of the founder of Jaipur Sawai Jai Singh. He left behind a legacy of some of the most imposing and magnificent architecture, art and craft structure in the city. Sawai Jai Singh built its many buildings but some of some of the structures were also built by later rulers and some of them are even dated in the in the twentieth century too. The palace is a blend of Mughal and Rajasthani architecture and the royal family still lives in a part of the palace.

On entering the complex and before the palace proper lies the Mubarak Mahal, the palace of welcome or reception. Sawai Madho Singh built the palace in the nineteenth century. It was used as a reception centre for the visiting personage. The building now forms the Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Museum and on display here are a wide array of royal costumes, some very exquisite and precious Pashmina (Kashmiri) Shawls, Benaras silk saris, Sangneri prints and folk embroidery. An unusual display is that of voluminous clothes worn by Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh I (ruled 1750-68).

Across the road from the palaces is the famous “**Jantar Mantar**”, one of the five observatories in India. Built by Sawai Jai Singh, this is one of the largest and the best preserved. A passionate hobby of the king in the field of Astronomy, numerology, in sighted him to execute this observatory and with the help of skilled labourers, they managed to create a collection of complex astronomical instruments chiselled out of stone and most of which continues to provide accurate information to this day. The most striking instrument is the Brihat Samrat yantra Sundial, an imposing yellow edifice to the far right of the observatory complex which has a 27m high gnomon arm set at an angle of 27 degree. The shadow this casts moves up to 4m in an hour, and aids in the calculation of local and meridian pass time and various attributes of the heavenly bodies, including declination the angular distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator and altitude. This highlight of the observatory has made it a centre of attraction for the tourist visiting Jaipur.



The Hawa Mahal (The Palace of winds), which adjoins the famous City Palace wall, was built in 1799 by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh and has now become one of the major landmarks of Jaipur. The palace is shaped like a pyramid and is a five-storied building, with number of small windows and screens, with arched roofs.

Overnight at the hotel

Day 7 – Jaipur / Delhi by surface (approximate 6 hrs)

- **Breakfast at the hotel**
- **Morning free for independent activities**
- **Drive to Delhi airport to board flight for onward destination**

“Recollect the golden memories”