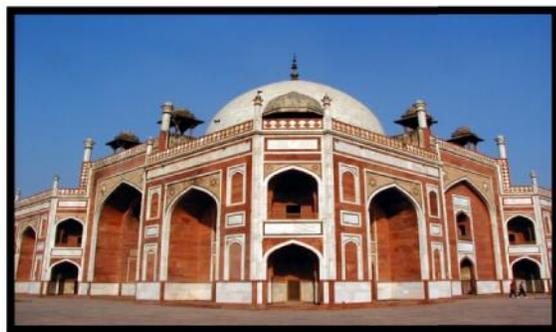


04N/5D Golden Triangle Tour
(/Mumbai/Delhi/Agra/Jaipur)

The Imperial monuments of India's busy capital Delhi, the Royal Palaces, the 'Pink' city of Jaipur and the overwhelmingly beautiful Taj Mahal at Agra are the principal attractions of this tour of North India.

Day 1 Mumbai – Delhi (By Air)

Morning pickup from the hotel and transfer to the airport to connect flight to Delhi. On arrival you will be met with our representative and escorted till you check in at Hotel. Visit **Humayun Tomb, Rashtrapati Bhavan and India Gate.**



Humayun's tomb is the tomb of the Mughal Emperor Humayun in Delhi, India. The tomb was commissioned by Humayun's first wife Bega Begum (Haji Begum) in 1569-70, and designed by Mirak Mirza Ghiyas, a Persian architect chosen by Bega Begum. It was the first garden-tomb on the Indian subcontinent and is located in Nizamuddin East, Delhi, India, close to the *Dinapanah* citadel also known as *Purana Qila* (Old Fort), that Humayun founded in 1533. It was also the first structure to use red sandstone at such a scale. The tomb was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1993 and since then has undergone extensive restoration work, which is complete. Besides the main tomb enclosure of Humayun, several smaller monuments dot the pathway leading up to it, from the main entrance in the West, including one that even pre-dates the main tomb itself, by twenty years; it is the tomb complex of Isa Khan Niyazi, an Afghan noble in Sher Shah Suri's court of the Suri dynasty, who fought against the Mughals, constructed in 1547 CE.

The complex encompasses the main tomb of the Emperor Humayun, which houses the graves of Bega Begum herself, Hamida Begum, and also Dara Shikoh, great-great-grandson of Humayun and son of the later Emperor Shah Jahan, as well as numerous other subsequent Mughals, including Emperor Jahandar Shah, Farrukhsiyar, Rafi Ud-Darjat, Rafi Ud-Daulat and Alamgir II. It represented a leap in Mughal architecture, and together with its accomplished Charbagh garden, typical of Persian gardens, but never seen before in India, it set a precedent for subsequent Mughal architecture. It is seen as a clear departure from the fairly modest mausoleum of his father, the first Mughal Emperor, Babur, called *Bagh-e Babur* (Gardens of Babur) in Kabul (Afghanistan). Though the latter was the first Emperor to start the tradition of being buried in a paradise garden. Modelled on *Gur-e Amir*, the tomb of his ancestor and Asia's conqueror Timur in Samarkand, it created a precedent for future Mughal architecture of royal mausolea, which reached its zenith with the Taj Mahal, at Agra. The site was chosen on the banks of Yamuna river, due to its proximity to Nizamuddin Dargah, the

mausoleum of the celebrated Sufi saint of Delhi, Nizamuddin Auliya, who was much revered by the rulers of Delhi, and whose residence, *Chilla Nizamuddin Auliya* lies just north-east of the tomb. In later Mughal history, the last Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar took refuge here, during the Indian, along with three princes, and was captured by Captain Hodson before being exiled to Rangoon. At the time of the Slave Dynasty this land was under the 'KiloKheri Fort' which was capital of Sultan Kequbad, son of Nasiruddin (1268–1287).

The Tombs of Battashewala Complex lies in the buffer zone of the World Heritage Site of the Humayun Tomb Complex; the two complexes are separated by a small road but enclosed within their own separate compound walls.

Later drive to visit India Gate.

The India Gate, (originally called the All India War Memorial), is a war memorial located astride the Raj path, on the eastern edge of the 'ceremonial axis' of New Delhi, formerly called Kingsway. India gate is a memorial to 82,000 soldiers of the undivided British Indian Army who died in the period 1914–21 in the First World War, in France, Flanders, Mesopotamia, Persia, East Africa, Gallipoli and elsewhere in the Near and the Far East, and the Third Anglo-Afghan War. 13,300 servicemen's names, including some soldiers and officers from the United Kingdom, are inscribed on the gate. The India Gate, even though a war memorial, evokes the architectural style of the triumphal arch like the Arch of Constantine, outside the Colosseum in Rome, and is often compared to the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, and the Gateway of India in Mumbai. It was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. In 1971, following the Bangladesh Liberation war, a small simple structure, consisting of a black marble plinth, with reversed rifle, capped by war helmet, bounded by four eternal flames, was built beneath the soaring Memorial Archway. This structure, called Amar Jawan Jyoti, or the Flame of the Immortal Soldier, since 1971 has served as India's Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.



The **Rashtrapati Bhavan** is the official home of the President of India, located in New, Delhi, India. It may refer to only the mansion (the 340-room main building) that has the President's official residence, halls, guest rooms and offices; it may also refer to



the entire 130 hectare (320 acre) President Estate that additionally includes huge presidential gardens (Mughal Gardens), large open spaces, residences of bodyguards and staff, stables, other offices and utilities within its perimeter walls. The main palace building was formerly known as Viceroy's House. In terms of area, it is

the largest residence of a Head of State in the world. Evening our car will drop you at Hotel.

Overnight stay in Hotel.

Day 2 **Delhi-Agra (240kms/4hrs)**

(Breakfast)

At 8.00 AM: After breakfast at Hotel, our car will pick you up & then proceed to Agra via Yamuna Expressway (approx 4hrs).

Agra, the city known for the famous monument of love - the Taj Mahal is the single most famous tourist destination of India. Located at a distance of approx. 210 km south of Delhi, it situated on the west bank of River Yamuna. The architectural splendor of the city is reflected in the glorious monuments of medieval India built by great Mughals who ruled India for more than 300 years.

On arrival in Agra, visit Taj Mahal.



Taj Mahal (Closed on Friday), with its incredible lacy white grandeur is perhaps the most perfect architectural monument in the world. To the poet Tagore it was a 'tear on the face of eternity'. In memory of his wife, the great Mughal emperor Shah Jehan constructed this most extravagant and incomparable monument built for love. Amazingly graceful from any angle, it is the close up detail, which is really

astounding.

Proceed to Agra Fort, situated on the banks of the river Yamuna, is another monumental mission accomplished by the great Mughal visionary Emperor Akbar. His son Jahangir and grandson Shah Jehan added to this imposing structure during their rule. The palaces, mosques and audience halls contained within its massive wall of red sandstone are perfect examples of blending Islamic and Hindu traditions.



After that we take a visit to 'Aakrati', where you would get to shop the best of Carpets, Handicrafts, Textiles, Zardozi Embroidery, and Jewellery & Marble Inlay Work.

Later rest of the day is free to explore the city.

Overnight stay in hotel.

Day 03 Agra-Jaipur enroute Fatehpur Sikri (250kms/5hrs)

(Breakfast)

At 8 AM: After Breakfast. Drive to Jaipur enroute Fatehpur Sikri (approx. 5 Hrs.)
Fatehpur is a city in the Agra District of Uttar Pradesh, India. Previously the city's name



was Vijaypur Sikari, of the Sikarwar Rajput clan; the later city was founded in 1569 by the Emperor Akbar, and served as the capital of the Mughal Empire from 1571 to 1585. After his military victories over Chittor and Ranthambore, Akbar decided to shift his capital from Agra to a new location 23 miles (37 km) W.S.W on the Sikri ridge, to honour the Sufi saint Salim Chishti. Here he commenced the construction of a planned walled city, which took the next fifteen

years in planning, and construction of a series of royal palaces, harem, courts, a mosque, private quarters and other utility buildings. He named the city Fatehabad, with *Fateh*, a word of Arabic origin in Persian, meaning "victorious." It was later called Fatehpur Sikri. It is at Fatehpur Sikri that the legends of Akbar and his famed courtiers, the *nine jewels* or Navaratnas, were born. Fatehpur Sikri is one of the best preserved collections of Indian Mughal architecture in India.

At 12.30 PM: Arrive Jaipur and visit City Palace which now houses a museum containing rare manuscript, painting and an armory; visit the **Palace of Winds**-a Landmark of Jaipur made of pink sandstone and of unique design.



Arrive late & check-in to hotel.

Evening is free for own personal activities. Overnight in hotel.

Day 04

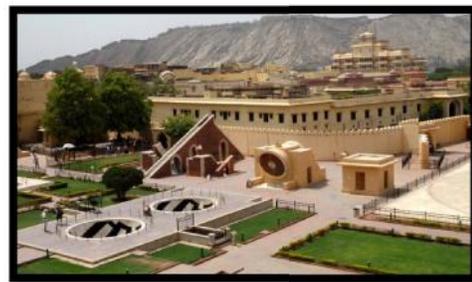
Jaipur

(Breakfast)

After Breakfast at Hotel. Visit **Amber fort** built in the 17th Century; the palace is a distinguished specimen of Rajput architecture. Take a joy ride on an elephant back at Amber Fort. Set in a picturesque location, Amer is fascinating blend of Hindu and Muslim architecture.



Visit Jantar Mantar. The Jantar Mantar is an equinoctial sundial, consisting a gigantic triangular gnomon with the hypotenuse parallel to the Earth's axis. On either side of the gnomon is a quadrant of a circle, parallel to the plane of the equator. The instrument is intended to measure the time of day, correct to half a second and declination of the Sun and the other heavenly bodies. In the early 18th century, Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur constructed five JantarMantars in total, in New Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Varanasi; they were completed between 1724 and 1735.



The jantars have evocative names like, Samrat Yantra, Jai Prakash, Ram Yantra and Niyati Chakra; each of which are used to for various astronomical calculations. The primary purpose of the observatory was to compile astronomical tables, and to predict the times and movements of the sun, moon and planets.

Thereafter, explore the city starting from the Pink

Day 05

Jaipur -Delhi-Further Destination (250km/5hrs)

(Breakfast)

Thereafter, explore the city starting from the Pink. Drive back to Delhi (approx. 5 Hrs)
Later, drop / Airport.

End of our service

Our Nett rate on the basis of above programme will be:

Hotel details

<u>SNO.</u>	<u>HOTELNAME</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>
<u>1.</u>	ROYAL PLAZA/ SIMILIAR	4*	DELHI
<u>2.</u>	RAMADA/ SIMILIAR	4*	AGRA
<u>3.</u>	CLARK AMER/ SIMILIAR	4*	JAIPUR

For International Guest / Domestic Guest

<u>Details</u>	<u>Price (in USD) International Guest</u>
01 paying Pax	USD 1100 Per Person
Each of 02 Paying Pax	USD 620 Per Person
Each of 03 Paying Pax	USD 510 Per Person
Each of 04 Paying Pax	USD 440Per Person

Our prices include the following

- 03 nights' accommodation at above hotel mentioned, twin sharing with breakfast.
- All transfers & sightseeing tour by using AC Swift Desire/Indigo for 1-2 Pax and 3-4 by AC Innova.
- Services of English speaking local guide during sightseeing.
- Entrance fee at all monuments as per program.
- Elephant/jeep ride at Amber fort.
- 01- 500 ml Bottle of water for each Pax to be providing every day during the tour.
- All currently prevailing taxes on the Hotels, transport & government service tax.
- For 01 Pax travelling they accommodate in 01 sgl room only.
- For 02 Pax travelling they accommodate 01 dbl room with twin sharing basis.
- For 03 Pax travelling they accommodate 01 dbl room with twin sharing basis and 01 Sgl Room only.
- For 04 Pax travelling they accommodate 02 dbl rooms with twin sharing basis.
- Gratuities for guides and drivers.

Our prices DO NOT include the following:

- Any personal expenses - telephone calls, laundry, shopping, and table drinks etc.
- Any additional expenses caused by or liability for disturbance in the trip due to circumstances beyond our control such as airline & railway delays, roadblocks, vehicle malfunctions (mechanical breakdown) and other conditions like sickness, natural disasters, wars etc.
- Liability for insurance against injury, loss of life, accidents, damage or loss of goods.
- Any services / meals other than specified above.