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## **TIGER TRAILS : TOUR 3**

**Duration: 10N/11D**

**Key Sights: Delhi - Agra - Orchha - Khajuraho - Panna - Bandhavgarh - Jabalpur**

Day	Program	Mode	Distance/Time
Day 1	Arrived Delhi	By Flight	
Day 2	Delhi		
Day 3	Delhi – Agra	By Surface	232KM/03-04 Hours
Day 4	Agra		
Day 5	Agra – Orchha	By Surface	254KM/04-05 Hours
Day 6	Orchha – Khajuraho	By Surface	172KM/03-04 Hours
Day 7	Khajuraho – Panna	By Surface	44KM/01-02 Hours
Day 8	Panna – Bandhavgarh	By Surface	196KM/04-05 Hours
Day 9	Bandhavgarh		
Day 10	Bandhavgarh – Jabalpur	BY Surface	165KM/03-04 Hours
Day 11	Jabalpur – Delhi	By Flight	
	Departure Delhi	By Flight	



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**Day 1**

**Arrived Delhi**

**By Flight**

Arrive in New Delhi, You will be received by our representative at international airport and assisted to your hotel. Upon arrival at hotel check-in before that our representative will hand-over travel documents and give a tour briefing. Overnight stay in Hotel.

**Day 2**

**Delhi**

Breakfast at hotel, this morning explore India's capital city by touring its magnificent monuments, start your tour by visiting - Old Delhi: An ancient walled city earlier known as Shahjahanabad. Take a photo stop at Red Fort: the most opulent red sandstone fort and palace of the Moghul Empire (1639-1648 built by Shah Jahan the 5th Mughal Emperor of India and the builder of the Taj Mahal in Agra), visit Jama Masjid, Largest mosque in India, the foundation of the historic Jama Masjid was laid on a hillock in Shahjahanabad by Emperor Shah Jahan in 1650 AD, this mosque was the result of the efforts of over 6,000 workers, over a period of six years (1650-1656 AD). The cost of the construction in those times was 1 million rupees. This Mosque has three great gates, four towers and two 40 m-high minarets constructed of strips of red sandstone and white marble. About 20,000 people can pray here at a time. The mosque has a vast paved rectangular courtyard, which is nearly 75 m by 66 m. The whole of the western chamber is a big hall standing on 260 pillars.

Visit Chandni Chowk, the bustling and colorful market of the old city, designed by Emperor Shah Jahan's daughter Jahanara Begum. Jahanara laid the foundation of Chandni Chowk, which is the largest trading center of Delhi as well as India. At present the street is a busy thoroughfare and is really congested. This area is renowned for 'Kuchas and Katras' also known as Alleys. These alleys house traditional Havelis, places of worship: Temples, Mosques, Church and Gurudwara, popular specialized markets and century-old eating joints. Enjoy a cycle-rickshaw ride.

Visit the Raj Ghat, the memorial site of Mahatma Gandhi - Father of Nation.

Later visit New Delhi designed and built by the British in the 1920's it's a city of wide boulevards impressive Government buildings, green parks and gardens. First drive past Connaught Place, the heart and main shopping district of the capital, then drive to Rajpath (King's Way), India Gate - the 42m high stone Arch of Triumph, erected in the memory of Indian soldiers who died in First World War. Drive past Rashtrapati Bhawan (President Palace) and Parliament House.

Sightseeing will also include drive past the elegant Lodhi Garden and Safdarjung's tomb.

Visit the exquisite Humayun's Tomb, built in 1570 is of particular cultural significance as it was the first garden-tomb in the Indian subcontinent, the structure was built inspired by Persian Architecture, its architect was Mirak Mirza Ghiyath. This memorial of Emperor



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Humayun, second Mughal ruler of India was built by his widow, Hajji Begum 14 years after his death.

Later visit Qutab Minar 12th century minaret built by Qutub-ud-din Aibek of the Slave Dynasty - this building complex dates back to the onset of Muslim rule in India and is fine example of Afghan architecture which is graceful and well sculptured and stands 75 mt. Also visit the Baha'i Temple (Lotus Temple) Lotus being a symbol of peace and prosperity all around the world, the shape of the temple personifies the purpose for which the foundation of this marvelous man-made architectural was laid. Lotus temple is made of pristine marble blocks, cement, dolomite and sand and the entire ascetic value is coddled by the group of nine pools filled with crystal clear water. In accord with the mores of Baha'i religion, the temple is open to everyone from anywhere in the world who is looking for inner peace & tranquility.

Overnight stay in Hotel.

<b>Day 3</b>	<b>Delhi – Agra</b>	<b>By Surface</b>	<b>232KM/03-04 Hours</b>
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Breakfast at hotel and later check-out. Upon arrival check-in at hotel.

Early evening visit, Agra Fort - A World Heritage Site, located near to the Taj Mahal gardens on the banks of River Yamuna. The real specimen of architectural marvel, this fortress was constructed in the 15th century. The construction of this mammoth structure started during 1565 during the reign of Emperor Akbar and continued the developments up to the period of Emperor Shah Jahan. The fort, in a length of 2.5 km marvelous enclosure walls, is built in red sandstones and encloses many monuments which are real architectural wonders. Many exquisite palaces such as the Jehangiri Mahal, Shah Jahani Mahal, the Khas Mahal, Diwan-i-Aam - which was used as a communications ground between the public and the aristocracy and once housed the Peacock Throne, Diwan-i-Khas - a hall of private audience, it was used to welcome Kings and dignitaries and Mussaman Burj - a large, octagonal tower with a balcony facing the Taj Mahal are enclosed in the Fortress. Other monuments include the Fish Pavilion, the Nagina Masjid, Garden of Grapes and the Pearl Mosque. Views of the Taj Mahal from the Fort are amazing.

Overnight stay at hotel.

<b>Day 4</b>	<b>Agra</b>		
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Early morning a visit to Taj Mahal - One of the Seven Wonders of the World, little needs to be said about this architectural wonder which looks breathtaking at the time of dawn. A pristine monument of undying love, built by Emperor Shah Jahan, the Taj is a white marble memorial to his beautiful wife Mumtaz Mahal. This monument took 22 years to be completed and was designed, and planned by Persian architect Ustad Isa. Taj Mahal symbolize the richness of art and architecture of the Mughal period. Apart from its stunning design balance and perfect symmetry, the Taj is also noted particularly for its elegant



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domes, intricately carved screens and some of the best inlay work ever seen. The Taj has continued to be a mark of love since ever.

Afterwards return to hotel for breakfast. Later proceed for an excursion to Fatehpur Sikri.

Visit to tour the World Heritage Site of old deserted town of Mughal Dynasty Fatehpur Sikri. Built in 1571, it is a synthesis of the flourishing styles of the Persian courts and the prevailing Hindu Islamic trends. It was planned as a great town by Emperor Akbar with great care and planning, but it had to be abandoned after fifteen years due to scarcity of water in the town. Constructed mainly as a tribute to the great Sufi Saint Sheikh Salim Chisti who had blessed Akbar with a son. His son was named after the Saint as Salim and he succeeded the Emperor Akbar and was known as Emperor Jehangir. The town was originally named Sikri after the village, where it was founded but its twin city Fatehpur (Victory Town) was erected to celebrate Akbar's conquest of Gujarat. However, ruins of the temple dating back to 12th century suggest the reign of Rajputs in the area long before Mughals took over the area. The two mosques in the village of Sikri have inscriptions, which announce their conception in 1314 under Mohd. Khilji. There have been records that Babur renamed the village 'Sikri' as 'Shukri', meaning 'thanks to the god'. It was also the famous dwelling place and Khanqah of Shiekh Salim Chishti, the famous Sufi saint whom Akbar revered for blessing him with child. Built in Red Sandstone, an example of robust stability combined with originality each important edifice here represents a type by itself. Notable among them is the Buland Darwaza, Tomb of Shaikh Salim Chisti, Jama Masjid, Diwan-e-Aam, Diwan-e-Khas, Panch Mahal, Palace of Jodha Bai, Birbal Bhawan, Miriam's Palace, Karawan Serai and Hiran Minar.

Return to hotel in Agra for overnight stay.

<b>Day 5</b>	<b>Agra – Orchha</b>	<b>By Surface</b>	<b>254KM/04-05 Hours</b>
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Breakfast at hotel and later check-out, this morning drive to Orchha, once the capital city of the mighty Bundelkhand Empire. Upon arrival check in at hotel. PM - City tour of Orchha visiting various temples and Palaces such as Raja Ram temple, Chaturbhuj Temple, Laxmi Narayan Temple, Shiva Mandir, Panch Mukhi Mahadev Mandir and other cenotaphs " Chhatris" on the bank of river Betwa and also visit Fort Palace of Raj Mahal, Jehangir Mahal and Rai Praveen Mahal. Overnight stay at hotel.

<b>Day 6</b>	<b>Orchha – Khajuraho</b>	<b>By Surface</b>	<b>172KM/03-04 Hours</b>
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Breakfast at hotel and check-out, later this morning drive to Khajuraho, where you will have an opportunity to explore world famous Khajuraho Temples. Arrive in Khajuraho and check-in at hotel. In the afternoon visit the world famous exotic temples (Western and Eastern group of temples)

Western Group These groups of temples are completely Hindu, and represent some of the finest examples of Chandela art at its peak. Kandariya Mahadeo Temple, Chaunsath Yogini -



the earliest temple was built in 900 AD. It is made of granite & dedicated to Goddess Kali. The Chitragupta Temple is dedicated to the Sun God; the Lakshmana Temple is superbly decorated, while the Devi Jagdambi Temple is dedicated to Goddess Kali. Other temples in the Western Group include the Varaha Temple with a 9 foot high boarâ€™incarnation of Lord Vishnu, the Matangeshwara Temple with 8 feet high Lingam. In the South part of the temple it has an open air Archaeological Museum, which has a gorgeous displayed compilation of statues and friezeâ€™s collected from the remains of long vanished temples.

Eastern Group Situated near the village of Khajuraho, the Eastern Group of temples consists of the well-known temples like Brahma, Vamana and Javari. The group further includes Ghantai, Adinath and Parsvanath (Jain pilgrims) that are located near the Khajuraho Sagar. Adinatha Temple Is richly ornamented with delicate and pretty sculptures including those of yakshis. It is dedicated to the first Jain Tirthankara (Saint), Adinath and the Parsvanath Temple, the largest Jain temple, of the Eastern group. Parsvanath temple is devoted to Lord Parsvanath, the temple is ornamented with picturesque sculptures & has intricate stone carvings. Ghantai Temple - a Jain temple famous for its astonishing frieze. This frieze depicts the 16 dreams of Lord Mahavira mother in conjunction with a multiâ€™armed Jain goddess mounted on a Garuda. Hindu Temples - Amongst the Hindu temples, the Brahma temple, the Vamana temple and the Javari temple are the renowned shrines in the eastern group.

Overnight at the hotel.

<b>Day 7</b>	<b>Khajuraho – Panna</b>	<b>By Surface</b>	<b>44KM/01-02 Hours</b>
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Breakfast and check-out. Drive to Panna National Park, arrive and check-in at lodge. PM - Game drive in National park. Overnight at the lodge.

<b>Day 8</b>	<b>Panna – Bandhavgarh</b>	<b>By Surface</b>	<b>196KM/04-05 Hours</b>
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Breakfast and check-out. AM â€™ Game drive in the park. Later drive to Bandhavgarh. Arrive and check-in at hotel. Overnight at the hotel.

<b>Day 9</b>	<b>Bandhavgarh</b>		
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Breakfast, Morning game drive to see the wild life on a jeep safari or an elephant safari. You can see Tigers, Elephants, Deer, Leopards and other animals and birds in Bandhavgarh. Overnight at hotel

<b>Day 10</b>	<b>Bandhavgarh – Jabalpur</b>	<b>BY Surface</b>	<b>165KM/03-04 Hours</b>
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Breakfast and check-out. Drive to Jabalpur. Arrive and check-in at hotel.

<b>Day 11</b>	<b>Jabalpur – Delhi Departure Delhi</b>	<b>By Flight By Flight</b>	
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Breakfast and check-out. Thereafter drive to airport to board flight for Delhi, arrive and get transferred to international terminal to board flight for return journey.