



Truly India
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Tiger and Taj

Duration: 11N/12D

Key Sights: Delhi - Udaipur - Chittorgarh - Kota - Bundi - Pushkar - Jaipur - Ranthambore - Agra

Day	Program	Mode	Distance/Time
Day 1	Arrived Delhi	By Flight	
Day 2	Delhi		
Day 3	Delhi – Udaipur	By Flight	
Day 4	Udaipur		
Day 5	Udaipur – Chittorgarh – Bundi	By Surface	301KM/05-06 Hours
Day 6	Bundi		
Day 7	Bundi – Pushkar	By Surface	190KM/03-04 Hours
Day 8	Pushkar – Jaipur	By Surface	145KM/02-03 Hours
Day 9	Jaipur – Ranthambore	By Surface	167KM/03-04 Hours
Day 10	Ranthambore		
Day 11	Ranthambore – Agra	By Surface	273KM/05-06 Hours
Day 12	Agra – Delhi	By Surface	230KM/03-04 Hours
Day 13	Departure Delhi	By Flight	



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Day 1	Arrived Delhi	By Flight	
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Arrival at New Delhi International Airport, meeting assistance by our representative who will welcome you and will provide transfer to the hotel. Upon reaching your hotel, you will be handed over the travel documents with a complete briefing of your tour by the representative. Check-in and proceed to your room. Overnight stay at Hotel

Day 2	Delhi		
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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 25,000 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, innumerable places of worship, popular specialised 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 42mt 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.

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. This memorial of Emperor 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 meters. 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



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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 at hotel.

Day 3

Delhi – Udaipur

By Flight

Morning breakfast at hotel and check-out and transfer to airport to board flight for Udaipur. Arrival in Udaipur, transfer assistance from airport to hotel. Check-in at hotel. Day at leisure for independent activities.

Optional - In the evening visit the Jagdish Temple, an Indo-Aryan temple, this temple with Lord Vishnu as the main deity was built by Maharana Jagat Singh in 1651. The temple is constructed by perfectly following the Shiva Shastra, an art and science of construction theories for temples and other buildings. Excellent Carvings showing musicians playing musical instruments, dancing and singing of beautiful lady folks adorn the large hall in the temple. Return to hotel for overnight stay.

Day 4

Udaipur

Breakfast at hotel. AM - Time to explore the romantic city of Lakes - Udaipur, with the palaces built around Lake Pichola and the Aravalli Hills forming the backdrop.

Visit City Palace - the former home of the Maharanas of Udaipur, the museum is entered through the Ganesh Deori meaning the door of Lord Ganesh, this leads to the Rajya Angan, the royal courtyard. The rooms of the palace are superbly decorated with mirror tiles and paintings. The Ruby Palace has a lovely collection of glass and mirror work while Krishna Vilas display a rich collection of miniature paintings. See Pearl palace, Chini Mahal, The Surya Chohan and The Bai Mahal. It is a conglomeration of courtyards, pavilions, terraces, corridors, rooms and hanging gardens.

Crystal Gallery - which has been hailed as probably the single largest private collection of crystal anywhere in the world. The collection includes a bewildering number of objects d'art, dinner sets, perfume bottles, decanters, glasses, washing bowls and even furniture. The Crystal Gallery also houses the only crystal bed in the world.

Later drive to the Palace Garage to see private collection of Vintage & Classic cars of House of Mewar. The grand limousines and cars showcased here are Rolls-Royce, 1939 Cadillac open convertibles, rare Mercedes models, 1936 Vauxhall and 1937 Opel models.

Visit Sahelion ki Bari, a spot once reserved for the royal ladies who strolled here, this well-planned garden is blessed with extensive and shady lawns on the banks of the Fateh Sagar Lake. The garden's lotus pools and fountains show ancient science since they've been placed at a lower level than the Lake, thus being gravity-driven. The main fountain lies in the center on a white marble deck with black marble marking its four corners. On the western face are pavilions, delicately sculptured of black stone that are embraced by more fountains on all sides.

PM - Take a boat ride of Lake Pichola and visit the beautiful 17th century Jagmandir Island Palace and Jagat Niwas (Lake Palace : a luxury hotel) set amidst the lake. Sun-set is the best time of the day to go for a boat ride.



Lake Pichola is a beautiful lake, the oldest creation and one of the largest lakes in Udaipur, lake was constructed in the year 1362 by Pichhu Banjara. All the tourists are attracted towards this picturesque lake which looks even more impressive with its scenic backdrop. Not only the lush green hills surround the Lake Pichola but several temples, elevated hills, bathing ghats and palaces too envelope the lake on all sides. To the south of the lake lies a hill called Machhala Magra. From the top of this hill, one can capture a glimpse of the Eklinggarh Fort. The renowned City Palace in Udaipur extends up to the eastern banks of Pichola Lake. Yet another attraction that lies in the north-east direction of the lake is Mohan Mandir. Pichola Lake comprises of numerous islands. Jag Island is one such island of this tranquil river. On top of the Jag Island stands proudly the world famous Lake Palace. Another popular tourist destination, the Jag Mandir is also situated over an island of the Lake Pichola.

Return to hotel for overnight stay.

Day 5	Udaipur – Chittorgarh – Bundi	By Surface	301KM/05-06 Hours
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Morning breakfast at hotel and drive to Kota. En-route visit Chittorgarh town known for its massive fort atop a hill. This quintessence of Rajput heroism, Chittorgarh is proud witness of the bravery and chivalry of its inhabitants. Other places to see are The Palace of Rana Kumbha, Vijay Stambh or Tower of Victory, Kirti Stambh or Tower of Fame etc. Thereafter continue your drive to Bundi, upon arrival check in at hotel. Rest of the day at leisure. Overnight stay at hotel.

Day 6	Bundi		
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Breakfast at hotel. Proceed for the sightseeing in Bundi, named after Bunda, a Meena Chieftain. Bundi nestles along a narrow gorge in the hills having fascinating Hada Palaces, like Chhatra Mahal or Palace of Tower, Taragarh Fort - most majestic white fort crowning the wooded hill, Chitrashala, Sukh Mahal, etc. Overnight stay at hotel.

Day 7	Bundi – Pushkar	By Surface	190KM/03-04 Hours
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Breakfast at hotel and check-out. This morning drive to Holy city Pushkar. En-route visit Bundi - The named after Bunda, a Meena Chieftain. Bundi nestles along a narrow gorge in the hills having fascinating Hada Palaces, like Chhatra Mahal or Palace of Tower, Taragarh Fort - most majestic white fort crowning the wooded hill, Chitrashala, Sukh Mahal, etc. Thereafter continue your drive to Pushkar upon arrival check in at hotel. Afternoon Visit the Only temple of the Lord Brahma in the world on the bank of Pushkar Lake. In the evening take a walk tour in streets and bazaar of this quaint town. Overnight stay at hotel.

Day 8	Pushkar – Jaipur	By Surface	145KM/02-03 Hours
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Early morning breakfast and check-out from hotel. Drive to Jaipur city. Upon arrival check in at the hotel.



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During the day proceed for the sightseeing, visit City Palace complex, located in the heart of Jaipur known for its blend of Rajput and Mughal architecture, the museum houses the rare and rich collection of Ornaments, 15th century Arms & Weapons, Royal Costumes, Carpets, Sanganeri block prints, Kashmiri Pashmina Shawls, folk embroideries and Decorative Art objects of traditional Rajasthani and Mughal art and architecture. Complex has several palatial structures like the Chandra Mahal, Mubarak Mahal, Badal Mahal, Shri Govind Dev Ji Temple and the City Palace Museum and is divided into two parts- One part Sawai Man Singh Museum and other is still the Residential Palace of the former Maharaja.

Another monument near the City Palace is Jantar Mantar, the largest of the five astronomical observatories built by Sawai Jai Singh-I, the founder ruler of Jaipur. It is an astronomical treasure house, with solar device that give accurate predictions till date, it is classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

In the evening spend some time in the colourful bazaars in the city, for shopping or buy some souvenir. Return to hotel for overnight stay.

Day 9	Jaipur – Ranthambore	By Surface	167KM/03-04 Hours
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Morning after breakfast check-out from hotel, this morning take an excursion to Amber Fort, the former royal capital. On the way, take a photo-stop at Hawa Mahal or Palace of the Winds, a four-storied structure of pink sandstone with semi-octagonal and delicately honeycombed windows overlooking the main street of the old city. It was built in 1799 so that veiled royal women could see the royal processions, unseen by the world through its 593 stone screens.

Visit Amber Fort, situated outside the city, it is perhaps the most beautiful example of Rajput forts, this complex stands amidst wooded hills, with its threatening battlements reflected in the motionless waters of the Maota Lake below. You can have the unique experience of riding on a decorated elephant to the top of the hill. One of the premium examples of Rajput architecture, it was the ancient capital of the Kachhawaha rulers. The original palace was built by Raja Man Singh and additions were made later by Sawai Jai Singh. Here are the personal chambers of the Queens with windows having latticed screens so that the ladies could look at the events of the Royal court in privacy. There is also the Jai Mandir or the "Temple of Victory", with its well-known Sheesh Mahal, the sparkling "Hall of Mirrors". Within the Palace are the Diwan-e-Aam or the "Hall of Public Audience", the Diwan-e-Khas or the "Hall of Private Audience" and the Sukh Niwas where a cool breeze blows across channels of water for the purpose of air-conditioning.

After this excursion drive towards Ranthambore. Upon arrival check in at hotel. Overnight stay at hotel / lodge.

Day 10	Ranthambore		
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Breakfast at hotel. AM - Enjoy a safari in the park and see the majestic Tiger in the dense scrub jungle of Ranthambhore. Game drive to explore the unexplored parts of the region and enjoy the wildlife.

Also visit Ranthambhore Fort overlooking the lush Park and Ganesha Temple. Thereafter return to the hotel and relax.

Overnight stay at hotel / lodge.



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Day 11	Ranthambore – Agra	By Surface	273KM/05-06 Hours
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Breakfast and check-out from hotel in the morning, later drive to Agra. En-route visit Fatehpur Sikri.

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 Shaikh 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.

After the visit continue your drive to Agra, upon arrival proceed to hotel for check-in.

In the evening visit Itmad-Ud-Daulah's Tomb, along with the main building, the structure consists of numerous outbuildings and gardens. Tomb of Mirza Ghiyas Beg - A Wazir (Chief Minister) in the court of Mughal Emperor Jehangir. Ghiyas Beg was honored with the title of Itmad-ud-Daulah or the Pillar of the State. Emperor Jehangir married her beautiful widowed daughter Mehr-un-Nissa, she was later christened Noor Jahan and went down in the history as one of the most beautiful and artistically gifted women in the world. After the death of Mirza Ghiyas Beg in 1622, Noor Jahan undertook the project to build his mausoleum, which took six years to get complete. It is entirely made of white marble. This tomb represents the transition between the first phase of monumental Mughal architecture - primarily built from red sandstone with marble decorations with mosaic and lattice.

Return to hotel for overnight stay.

Day 12	Agra – Delhi	By Surface	230KM/03-04 Hours
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Visit the Taj Mahal early in the morning at the time of Sunrise, Taj Mahal - One of the Seven Wonders of the World, a pristine monument of undying love, built by Emperor Shah Jahan to enshrine the body of his beloved wife Arjumand Banu Begum (Mumtaz Mahal) after she died in 1631 at Burhanpur. The Taj has continued to be a mark of love since ever. This monument took 22 years to be completed and was designed, and planned by Persian architect Ustad Isa. The construction started in 1632 and was completed in 1653. The workforce of some 20,000 and 1,000 elephants, included Masons, Stonecutters, Inlayers, Carvers, Calligraphers, Dome-builders and other artisans were requisitioned from the



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empire and also from Italy, Central Asia and Persia. In accordance with Islamic tradition, verses from the Quran were inscribed in calligraphy on the arched entrances to the mausoleum, in addition to numerous other sections of the complex. Apart from its stunning design balance and perfect symmetry, the Taj is also noted particularly for its elegant domes, intricately carved screens and some of the best inlay work ever seen. Witness the white marble reflect the nuances of the changing light from the Sun. Taj Mahal symbolize the richness of art and architecture of the Mughal period.

Afterwards return to hotel for breakfast Check-out from hotel and 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.

Afterwards Drive to Delhi, upon arrival, transfer to international airport to board return journey flight.

Day 13	Departure Delhi	By Flight	
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Departure early in the morning by an international flight.