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## 4WD Tour in Rajasthan

**Duration:** 15N/16D

**Key Sights:** Delhi - Alwar – Tehla – Sapotra – Sawai Madhopur – Bundi – Chittorgarh – Udaipur – Ranakpur – Kumbhalgarh – Khejarla – Jodhpur – Manvar – Kheechan – Bikaner – Roopangarh - Jaipur

Day	Program	Mode	Distance/Time
Day 1	Arrived Delhi	By Flight	
Day 2	Delhi		
Day 3	Delhi – Alwar – Tehla	By Surface	228KM/04-05 Hours
Day 4	Tehla – Sapotra - Sawai Madhopur	By Surface	158KM/03-04 Hours
Day 5	Sawai Madhopur		
Day 6	Sawai Madhopur – Bundi	By Surface	121KM/02-03 Hours
Day 7	Bundi – Chittorgarh – Udaipur	By Surface	301KM/04-05 Hours
Day 8	Udaipur		
Day 9	Udaipur – Ranakpur – Kumbhalgarh	By Surface	102KM/01-02 Hours
Day 10	Kumbhalgarh – Khejarla	By Surface	207KM/04-05 Hours
Day 11	Khejarla – Jodhpur – Manvar	By Surface	190KM/04-05 Hours
Day 12	Manvar – Kheechan – Bikaner	By Surface	215KM/03-04 Hours
Day 13	Bikaner – Roopangarh	By Surface	283KM/04-05 Hours
Day 14	Roopangarh – Jaipur	By Surface	102KM/01-02 Hours
Day 15	Jaipur		
Day 16	Jaipur – Delhi Departure	By Surface	287KM/04-05 Hours



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**Day 1**

**Arrived Delhi**

**By Flight**

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**

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, 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.

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



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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 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.

<b>Day 3</b>	<b>Delhi – Alwar – Tehla</b>	<b>By Surface</b>	<b>228KM/04-05 Hours</b>
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Complete inspection of your vehicle, equipments and trip essentials.

Breakfast and check-out from hotel.

Drive to Tehla, visit Alwar en-route.

Alwar nestled at the foothills of the Aravali Range is a industrial town today. However its rich history is reflected through its many Temples, Fort, Tombs, Gardens and Palace. The monument of the city gives you a perfect example of the Indo Islamic architecture. Perched atop the hill is an ancient and derelict fort that is taken to be the landmark of the city. City Palace or Vinay Vilas Mahal is a famous landmark in the city, was set up by Raja Bakhtayar Singh in 1793 A.D. It is a perfect blend of Indo Islamic architecture. This imposing structure has a central courtyard has a lotus flower base constructed in marble. In its hay days it is said to have housed some of the great Mughal Emperors like Babur and Jehangir.

Visit - City Palace, Alwar gives you a glimpse of the ornate life style of the Maharajas. One of the most famous artifacts found here consist of a cup cut out of a single piece of raw emerald whose value is priceless. Today this colossal palace has been converted into the office of the district collectorate. One of the halls in the palace is named as Salim Mahal as Jahangir is said to have spent a night here. Maharaja Pratap Singh conquered the Fort in 1775 A.D and took away many of its treasures. A part of the complex houses the museum where a rich part of it's history has been preserved. In the gilded Durbar Hall at the City Palace there is a raised platform upon which rests a Gold and velvet throne. On the walls and ceiling you would be able to discover a fabulous wealth of murals and mirror work. The City Museum, located on the upper floors of the Palace has a splendid range of miniature paintings, unusual silver table which used to entertain the nobility of the Raj era and also the vast collection of armory. The City Palace has 15 imposing towers and 51 smaller towers overlooking the mountain slopes.

After the tour drive to Tehla, arrive and check-in at resort. Overnight stay at resort.



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<b>Day 4</b>	<b>Tehla – Sapotra - Sawai Madhopur</b>	<b>By Surface</b>	<b>158KM/03-04 Hours</b>
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AM - Village visit on Camel cart.

Return for breakfast, later check-out from resort. Drive to Sawai Madhopur, visit Kaila Devi Temple / Ramathara Fort / Sapotra and Banas river en-route.

Drive through Sapotra, continue driving to Kaila Devi Temple located almost 23 Kms from Karauli. This temple of the Kaila Devi is situated on the banks of the Kalisil River in the hills of Trikut which lies almost 2 Kms. to the north-west of Kaila village. The temple is dedicated to the goddess Kaila. The goddess Kaila is considered by the people as the protector and savior of mankind. It was basically build by the famous princely Jadaun Rajput rulers of the Karauli Empire. The entire temple is constructed with expensive marbles. The temple also has a large courtyard of a checkered floor. There is one place in this temple where there are several red flags erected by devotees. To pay tribute to the Kaila Devi the local people organizes for a fair, which is known as Kaila Devi fair, every year in this place. The Kaila Devi fair is held annually in the month of Chaitra. During this time of festivity several religious rite are being performed by the people in the Kaila Devi temple to please the Kaila Devi. The Jadaun Rajputs have always regarded the Kaila Devi as their Kul Devi.

Lunch at Ramathara Fort.

Visit the Banas river bed for off-roading (subject to change - as it will depend on water levels & river flow).

Drive to Sawai Madhopur, arrive and check-in at lodge.

Overnight stay at lodge.

<b>Day 5</b>	<b>Sawai Madhopur</b>		
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Breakfast at Lodge. Drive to Ranthambore in the morning to enjoy a game drive safari in the National park, to see the majestic Tiger in the dense scrub jungle of Ranthambhore This national park is one of the finest Tiger reserve in the country under the project Tiger. Apart from Tiger this park is a haven to wild animals and birds. Some of the animal species found here are Leopards, Jungle Cats, Sloth Bears, Indian mole Rats, Indian Fox, Toddy Cats, Five striped Palm Squirrels, small Indian Mongoose and in Reptiles - Rat Snakes, Indian Chameleon, North Indian flap shelled Turtles, Indian Pythons and more.

OPTIONAL: Visit Ranthambhore Fort overlooking the lush Park and Ganesha Temple. The Ranthambhore fort is believed to have been built during the 8th century by the Chauhans ruler, though the exact ruler during whose reign the fort was initiated is difficult to name. Ranthambhore came into existence after Prithvi Raj Chouhan. Prithvi Raj Chouhan's descendents came to Ranthambhore and made this place their capital, but the actual fame of Ranthambore came when most known ruler of this period Raja Hammir Dev was crowned



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in 1283 A.D. The fort was attacked by a number of times in history. Prominent among these were Qutub-ud-din (1209), Allauddin Khilji (1301), Feroz Tughlaq (1325) and Bahadur Shah of Gujarat (1530). Finally, the fort was captured by the Mughals who earlier used it as a staying place and then later as a prison fortress. In the 19th century, the fort was given back to the Maharaja of Jaipur and it remained with them till the time India gained independence in the year 1947.

Thereafter return to the lodge and relax. Overnight stay at lodge.

<b>Day 6</b>	<b>Sawai Madhopur – Bundi</b>	<b>By Surface</b>	<b>121KM/02-03 Hours</b>
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Breakfast at Lodge. Morning at leisure.

Check-out by 1200 hrs and drive to Bundi. Arrive and check-in at heritage hotel.

Early in the evening, visit the important locations in Bundi - named after Bunda, a Meena Chieftain. Bundi nestles along a narrow gorge in the hill town having fascinating Hada Palaces, like Chhatra Mahal or Palace of Tower, Taragarh Fort - also known as the 'Star Fort' is the most striking feature of the city. It was built in the year in 1354 AD upon a sharp hillside. The largest fortification is known as the Bhim Burj, the fort offers a panoramic view of the city. It has three tanks in its premises, which are believed to never dry up. These tanks live to tell the tale of the sophisticated methods of construction and engineering, which were prevalent in medieval India.

Also visit Chitrashala and Sukh Mahal. Return to the hotel for overnight stay.

<b>Day 7</b>	<b>Bundi – Chittorgarh – Udaipur</b>	<b>By Surface</b>	<b>301KM/04-05 Hours</b>
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Morning breakfast at hotel and drive to Udaipur. En-route visit Chittorgarh town, known for its massive fort atop a hill. Chittorgarh Fort is truly an embodiment of chivalry and pride of the Rajputs. The fort has a long story of romance, courage, determination and sacrifice. A glimpse of the fort still makes one to think the glory of the Rajputs who once lived here. The imposing Fort boasts of well-designed palaces, magnificent cenotaphs and huge towers. The Fort of Chittorgarh has a colossal structure that is secured by its several strong gateways.

Chittorgarh Fort is an acknowledgement to the courage of the gallant Rajput rulers who sacrificed their life combating dominant rivals instead of surrendering before them. The history of this majestic fort can be traced during the time of Khilji's. Chittorgarh Fort is said to have been the capital of the Gahlot and Sisodia kings who ruled Mewar between the eighth and the sixteenth century. The Fort was named after Chitrangad Maurya.

Other places to see are The Palace of Rana Kumbha, Vijay stambh or Tower of Victory, Kirti Stambh or Tower of Fame etc. Chittorgarh Fort has received the credit of being the largest fort of India. This fort was built by various Maurya rulers in the 7th century. This huge fort covers an area of 700 acres, extending to 3 kms in length and 13 kms in peripheral length.



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After the sightseeing of fort, proceed for lunch at Nahargarh Fort. Continue your drive to Udaipur.

Arrival in Udaipur and transfer to hotel, the famed "City of Sunrise", founded in 1567 by Maharana Udai Singh, from the lineage of the legendary Sisodias of Mewar - the decedents of the Sun God. A city where the Sun truly never set, where tradition and a strict code of heroism were happily united with a love of fine living. A city that has come to be an oasis of romance in the warrior state of Rajasthan.

Overnight stay at Hotel.

<b>Day 8</b>	<b>Udaipur</b>		
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Breakfast at hotel. This morning set out to explore the romantic city of Lakes - Udaipur, with the palaces built around Lake Pichola and the Aravalli Hills forming the backdrop.

The highlight will be the 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. Pearl palace has beautiful mirror work and the Chini Mahal has ornamental tiles all over. The Surya Chopal depicts a huge ornamental Sun symbolising the Sun dynasty to which the Mewar dynasty belongs. The Bai Mahal is a central garden with view of the city. This Palace being a majestic architectural marvel, within the four walls are mosaics of Peacocks, exquisite mirror work and exotic paintings. It is a conglomeration of courtyards, pavilions, terraces, corridors, rooms and hanging gardens.

Also visit 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.

Visit 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.



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Late Afternoon - enjoy a boat cruise on the serene and beautiful Lake Pichola to see the beautiful 17th century Jagmandir Island Palace and Jagat Niwas (Lake Palace : a luxury hotel) set amidst the lake. Looking across the lake, with the city and its great palace rising up behind the island palace, is a scene of rare beauty.

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 Shipa 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.

<b>Day 9</b>	<b>Udaipur – Ranakpur – Kumbhalgarh</b>	<b>By Surface</b>	<b>102KM/01-02 Hours</b>
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Breakfast at hotel and later check-out. This morning drive to Kumbhalgarh, en-route visit Ranakpur. The Ranakpur Jain Temples were built during the reign of the liberal and gifted monarch Rana Kumbha in the 15th century. There are four subsidiary shrines, 24 pillared halls and domes supported by over four hundred columns. The total number of columns is 1,444 all of which are intricately carved with no two being alike. The artistically carved nymphs playing the flute in various dance postures at a height of 45 ft are an engrossing sight. In the assembly hall, there are two big bells weighing 108 kg whose sound echoes in the entire complex. The main temple is of Chaumukh or four-face temple dedicated to Adinath.

After the tour of Ranakpur Jain Temples continue your drive to Kumbhalgarh, upon arrival check-in at hotel.

PM - Explore the beautifully preserved and one of the most majestic forts of India. 13 mountain peaks surround the impregnable fortress of Kumbhalgarh. Seven towering gateways pierce the massive walls of this prominent fortress of Mewar. Built in the 15th century, Kumbhalgarh Fort was named after Rana Kumbha, who got the fort erected. One of the most beautiful Forts and Palaces, this fort holds the distinction of remaining unconquered till date. Majestically situated amidst the Aravali ranges forming an enchanting backdrop. This formidable medieval citadel stands majestically as a mute witness to the past glory of its Kings and Princes. Being fortified with 33 kms of walls, more than 25 ft thick - in fact, the second longest continuous wall in the world. The most interesting feature of Kumbhalgarh Fort is that it houses another fort within its precincts. Named the Kartargarh Fort, this smaller fort comprises of a palace built by Maharana Fateh Singh.

Overnight stay at hotel.



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<b>Day 10</b>	<b>Kumbhalgarh – Khejarla</b>	<b>By Surface</b>	<b>207KM/04-05 Hours</b>
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Early breakfast and check-out. Drive to Kumbhalgarh wildlife sanctuary for game drive. Afterwards drive to Khejarla fort, arrive and check-in to your room/s.

Early in the evening, take camel cart ride for a temple tour nearby. Enjoy the village tour on camel cart which passes through the village lanes, to cenotaphs of the nobles of the ruling family of Khejarla. Later visit the Temple of Goddess Durga where you could experience a breathtaking Sunset view.

Overnight stay at Fort hotel.

<b>Day 11</b>	<b>Khejarla – Jodhpur – Manvar</b>	<b>By Surface</b>	<b>190KM/04-05 Hours</b>
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En-route visit Jodhpur City located 81 Kms. Tour here will include the massive fort “The Mehrangarh Fort. In olden days this must have been impregnable since its rocky base is scraped straight down making it nearly impossible to ascend. The fort has a series of spectacular palaces and museum, each decorated with exquisite engravings, lattice and mirror work. Of particular note is the museum that exhibits a magnificent collection of royal memorabilia. Also visit the graceful cenotaph at Jaswant Thada,

A prime attraction of the city is Clock tower and the colorful Sadar Market near to it. Narrow alleys lead to quaint bazaars selling vivid tie and dye fabric, textiles, antiques, glass bangles, silverware and handicrafts. These colorful markets with tiny shops are situated in the heart of city.

Later drive to Manvar camps, arrive and check-in for overnight stay.

<b>Day 12</b>	<b>Manvar – Kheechan – Bikaner</b>	<b>By Surface</b>	<b>215KM/03-04 Hours</b>
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Manvar is an unprecedented destination offering a rare opportunity to enjoy Rajasthan's desert life, culture, wildlife & beauty. The place provides every comfort the modern traveler could wish for. Manvar offer great outdoor adventure and a taste of the Thar Desert. Enjoy jeep safaris to the Mustard and Red Chili fields in the middle of the desert. We would also witness traditional desert villages and lifestyles.

Early in the morning proceed to the desert dunes for Safari on Jeep.

Return for breakfast and check-out. Drive to Bikaner, en-route visit Kheechan village, home to the famous bird Demoiselle Cranes, also locally known as Kurjaan. Thousands of these birds migrate from Siberia. Kheechan is a proud host to these migratory birds in the Winter season, from October to February. The villagers have demarcated certain areas where food and water are regularly put for the migratory birds. Numerous flocks of birds visit these areas and stay around them; their collective presence turns the skyline into a beautiful canvas. Also, the Village exhibits more than hundred Havelis, each of which is a finest



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specimen of carving and construction. The art and spirit with which these artisans craft their items is worth witnessing.

After the visit continue your drive to Bikaner. Remaining day will be at leisure.

Overnight stay at hotel.

<b>Day 13</b>	<b>Bikaner – Roopangarh</b>	<b>By Surface</b>	<b>283KM/04-05 Hours</b>
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Breakfast at hotel and later check-out.

In the morning tour of Bikaner, the royal fortified city with timeless appeal, lying in the north of the Thar desert, the city is dotted with many sand dunes. The kingdom of Bikaner was established in the 15th century when the valiant son of Rao Jodhaji, the founder of Jodhpur, it was in the year 1488 that the founder of the city, Rao Bikaji fortified the city that was called the city of Bikaner. It is also known as the camel country, the city is renowned for the best riding camels in the world. The ship of the desert is an inseparable part of life here.

Visit the well preserved Junagarh Fort built of Red sand stone give the impression of rich inlay of pietra dura and apartments are merely richly painted. Lalgarh Museum the architectural masterpiece in red sand stone its facade is almost entirely composed of the pierced stone screens called jaails. Palace has beautiful lattice work and filigree work.

Also visit Asia's biggest camel breeding farm to watch different breeds of Camels. Afterwards enjoy a Tonga ride in the city.

After the tour in the city, drive to Roopangarh, arrive and check-in. PM - Visit Makrana, to see marble mining.

Evening cultural dance accompanied with cocktails and dinner at fort hotel.

Overnight stay at fort hotel.

<b>Day 14</b>	<b>Roopangarh – Jaipur</b>	<b>By Surface</b>	<b>102KM/01-02 Hours</b>
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Breakfast and check-out. Visit the nearby Salt lake.

Afterwards drive to Jaipur - The picturesque capital of Rajasthan, Jaipur is colour washed in Pink - the colour associated with hospitality in Rajput culture.

In the evening, visit the Birla Temple to learn more about Hindu religion. The marble structure, built as recently as 1985, houses ornate statues including one of Lakshmi (Goddess of Wealth and Beauty) and Narayan dressed in gaudy robes, representing a Hindu vision of heavenly luxury. Witness the Aarti Ceremony (Prayer ceremony) which involves oil lamps being lit and waved, in order to awake and invoke the deity. Also visit the Albert Hall for a photo stop.



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Return to hotel for overnight stay.

<b>Day 15</b>	<b>Jaipur</b>		
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Breakfast at 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-storeyed 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.

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.

Return to city and 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, Sangneri 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.

<b>Day 16</b>	<b>Jaipur – Delhi Departure</b>	<b>By Surface</b>	<b>287KM/04-05 Hours</b>
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Breakfast and later check-out from hotel by noon. Drive to Delhi, upon arrival proceed to local restaurant for farewell Dinner Afterwards transfer to international airport to board return journey flight.