

Delhi Tour

Duration : (16Nights / 17Days)

Delhi - Jaipur - Pushkar - Agra - Mathura - Baghaan - Haridwar - Chandigarh



Day 1:-Arrive Delhi Airport

Meet & greet upon arrival on airport, after a fresh welcome transfer to hotel in delhi, rest of the day is free for leisure, overnight at hotel.

Delhi: Officially the national capital territory of delhi (nct), is a metropolitan and the capital region of india which includes the national capital city, new delhi. It is the second most populous metropolis in india after mumbai and the largest city in terms of area. With a population of 22 million in 2011, the city is also the fourth most populous metropolis in the world, the nct and its urban region have been given the special status of national capital region (ncr) under the constitution of india's 69th amendment act of 1991. The ncr includes the neighbouring cities of baghpat, gurgaon, sonapat, faridabad, ghaziabad, noida, greater noida and other nearby towns, and has nearly 22.2 million residents.

Delhi has been continuously inhabited since the 6th century bc. Through most of its history, delhi has served as a capital of various kingdoms and empires. It has been captured, sacked and rebuilt several times, particularly during the medieval period, and therefore the modern conurbation of delhi is a cluster of a number of cities spread across the metropolitan region. Delhi is believed to have been the site of indraprastha, the legendary capital of the pandavas during the times of the mahabharata. Delhi re-emerged as a major political, cultural and commercial city along the trade routes between northwest india and the gangetic plain during the period of the delhi sultanates.

In ad 1639, the mughal emperor shahjahan built a new walled city in delhi which served as the capital of the mughal empire from 1649 until the rebellion of 1857. The british captured delhi in 1857 and the city replaced kolkata as the seat of british government in india in 1911. A new capital city, new delhi, was built to the south of the old city during the 1920s. When the british left india in 1947, new delhi became the national capital and seat of government. Today delhi contains many important historical monuments, buildings and features.



Day 2:- Delhi Sightseeing

After breakfast, proceed to a full day city tour of delhi city & visit the famous red fort constructed by the mughal emperor shahjahan in 17th century that served as a residence of mughal emperor, the fort lies along the yamuna river, which fed the moats that surround most of the walls.[2] the wall at its north-eastern corner is adjacent to an older fort, the salimgarh fort, a defence built by islam shah suri in 1546. The construction of the red fort began in 1638 and was completed by 1648.

Old fort: It was re built by the afghan king sher shah suri, on the same site, which was perhaps the site of indraprastha, believed to be the capital of the pandavas, sher shah raised the citadel of purana-qal'a with an extensive city-area sprawling around it. It seems that the purana-qal'a was still incomplete at sher shah's death in 1545, and was perhaps completed by his son islam shah or humayun.

India gate: The india gate is the national monument of india. Situated in the heart of new delhi, it was designed by sir edwin lutyens. Built in 1931, the monument was inspired by the arc de triomphe in paris, which in turn was inspired by the roman arch of titus. Originally known as the all india war memorial, it is a prominent landmark in delhi and commemorates the 90,000 soldiers of the british indian army who lost their lives in world war i and the third anglo-afghan war. It is composed of red and pale sandstone and granite.

Raj ghat: Is a memorial to mahatma gandhi. Originally it was the name of a historic ghat of old delhi (shahjahanabad) on the banks of yamuna river. Close to it, and east of daryaganj was "raj ghat gate" of the walled

city, opening at raj ghat on yamuna river.[1][2] later the memorial area was also called raj ghat. It is a black marble platform that marks the spot of mahatma gandhi's cremation.

Qutub minar: Is the tallest minaret in india, originally an ancient islamic monument, inscribed with arabic inscriptions, though the iron pillar has some brahmi inscriptions,[1] and is a unesco world heritage site. Located in delhi, the qutub minar is made of red sandstone and marble. The tower has 379 stairs, is 72.5 metres (237.8 ft) high, and has a base diameter of 14.3 metres, which narrows to 2.7 metres at the top storey. Construction was started in 1192 by qutub-ud-din aibak and was completed by iltutmish. It is surrounded by several other ancient and medieval structures and ruins.

Lotus Temple: Located in New Delhi, India, is a Bahá'í House of Worship completed in 1986. Notable for its flowerlike shape, it serves as the Mother Temple of the Indian subcontinent and has become a prominent attraction in the city. The Lotus Temple has won numerous architectural awards and been featured in hundreds of newspaper and magazine articles.



Day 3:- Delhi – Jaipur (266kms. / 5hrs.)

After breakfast, early check out from hotel & proceed to jaipur, arrive jaipur then chk inn to the hotel, welcome in to the hotel, afternoon visit the local market of jaipur city, evening can visit the famous ethenique resort chokhi dhani resort, overnight at hotel.

Jaipur: Is the capital and largest city of the indian state of rajasthan. It was founded on 18 november 1727 by maharaja sawai jai singh ii, the ruler of amber, after whom the city has been named. The city today has a population of 3.1 million. Jaipur is known as the pink city of india. The city is remarkable among pre-modern indian cities for the width and regularity of its streets which are laid out into six sectors separated by broad streets 34 m (111 ft) wide. The urban quarters are further divided by networks of gridded streets. Five quarters wrap around the east, south, and west sides of a central palace quarter, with a sixth quarter immediately to the east. Modern jaipur was founded in 1727 by maharaja sawai jai singh ii of amber who ruled from 1699–1744. Initially, his capital was amber, which lies 11 km from jaipur. He felt the need of shifting his capital city with the increase in population and growing scarcity of water. The king consulted several books on architecture and architects before making the layout of jaipur. Finally, under the architectural guidance of vidyadhar bhattacharya, (initially an accounts-clerk in the amber treasury, later promoted to the office of chief architect by the king) jaipur came into existence on the classical principles of vastu shastra and similar classical treatises.



Day 4:- Jaipur Sightseeing

After breakfast proceed to a full day city tour to jaipur city then proceed to a full day city tour to jaipur city & visit the famous forts & palaces like city palace: which includes the chandra mahal and mubarak mahal palaces and other buildings, is a palace complex in jaipur, the capital of the rajasthan state, india. It was the seat of the maharaja of jaipur, the head of the kachwaha rajput clan. The chandra mahal palace now houses a museum but the greatest

part of it is still a royal residence. The palace complex, which is located northeast of the centre of the grid patterned jaipur city, incorporates an impressive and vast array of courtyards, gardens and buildings. The palace was built between 1729 and 1732, initially by sawai jai singh ii, the ruler of amber. He planned and built the outer walls, and later additions were made by successive rulers right up to the 20th century. The credit for the urban layout of the city and its structures is attributed to two architects namely, vidyadar bhattacharya, the chief architect in the royal court and sir samuel swinton jacob, apart from the sawai himself who was a keen architectural enthusiast.

Amer fort: Is located in amer (a town with an area of 4 square kilometres (1.5 sq mi)[1]), 11 kilometres (6.8 mi) from jaipur, rajasthan state, india. It is one of the principal tourist attractions in the jaipur area, located high on a hill.[2][3]amer fort was built by raja man singh i. Amer fort is known for its artistic style, blending both hindu and rajput elements. With its large ramparts, series of gates and cobbled paths, the fort overlooks the maota lake, at its fore front. This fort, along with jaigarh fort, located immediately above on the cheel ka teela (hill of eagles) of the same aravalli range of hills, is considered as one complex, as the two are well connected by a subterranean passage. This passage was meant as an escape route in times of war for the royal family members and others in the amer fort to shift to the more redoubtable jaigarh fort.

Hawa mahal: Is a palace in jaipur, india. It was built in 1799 by maharaja sawai pratap singh, and designed by lal chand ustad in the form of the crown of krishna, the hindu god. Its unique five-storey exterior is also akin to the honeycomb of the beehive with its 953 small windows called jharokhas that are decorated with intricate latticework. The original intention of the lattice was to allow royal ladies to observe everyday life in the street below without being seen, since they had to observe strict "purdah" (face cover). Built of red and pink sandstone, the palace is situated on the main thoroughfare in the heart of jaipur's business centre. It forms part of the city palace, and extends to the zenana or women's chambers, the chambers of the harem. It is particularly striking when viewed early in the morning, lit with the golden light of sunrise.

Jantar Mantar: Is a collection of architectural astronomical instruments, built by Maharaja (King) Jai Singh II at his then new capital of Jaipur between 1727 and 1734. It is modeled after the one that he had built for him at the Mughal capital of Delhi. He had constructed a total of five such facilities at different locations, including the ones at Delhi and Jaipur.

Nahargarh fort: Stands on the edge of the aravalli hills, overlooking the pink city of jaipur in the indian state of rajasthan. The view of the city from the fort is breath-taking. Along with amber fort and jaigarh fort, nahargarh once formed a strong defence ring for the city. The fort was originally named sudarshangarh, but it became known as nahargarh, which means 'abode of tigers'. The popular belief is that nahar here stands for nahar singh bhomia, whose spirit haunted the place and obstructed construction of the fort. Nahar's spirit was pacified by building a temple in his memory within the fort, which thus became known by his name.

Built mainly in 1734 by maharaja sawai jai singh ii, the founder of jaipur, the fort was constructed as a place of retreat on the summit of the ridge above the city. Walls extended over the surrounding hills, forming fortifications that connected this fort to jaigarh, the fort above the old capital of amber. Though the fort never came under attack during the course of its history, it did see some historical events, notably the treaties with the maratha forces who warred with jaipur in the 18th century Also can visit different temples like birla temple, ganesh temple, govind dev ji & many gardens also also can visit the famous markets like babu market, local market, etc. Overnight at hotel.



Day 5:- Jaipur – Pushkar (140kms. / 2.5hrs.)

After breakfast, drive to tanjore, enroute visit chidambaram natarajar temple, and gangaikonda cholapuram and darasuram temples listed in unesco's world heritage monuments on arrival in tanjore check into your hotel after noon tour of tanjore visit the brahadeeswara temple which was built by chola king raja raja and is termed as the crowning glory of chola temple architecture, listed in world heritage monuments and also visit the tanjore palace which was constructed in 16th century and has huge corridors, spacious halls, observation and arsenal towers overnight in tanjore .



Day 6:- Pushkar – Agra (380kms. / 6hrs.)

After breakfast, check out from hotel & proceed to agra & arrive agra by afternoon, check inn to the hotel in agra, relax some time in the rooms, evening can visit the market & near by places like market from the hotel, overnight at hotel.

Agra: Is the former capital of hindustan, is a city on the banks of the river yamuna in the northern state of uttar pradesh, india. It is 363 kilometres (226 mi) west of the state capital, lucknow, and 200 kilometres (124 mi) south of the national capital new delhi. With a population of 1,686,976 (2010 est.), it is one of the most populous cities in uttar pradesh and the 19th most populous in india. Agra can also refer to the administrative district that has its headquarters in agra city.



Taj mahal: Is one of the most famous buildings in the world, the mausoleum of shah jahan's favourite wife, mumtaz mahal. It is one of the new seven wonders of the world, and one of three world heritage sites in agra. Tombs of shah jahan and his beloved wife, mumtaz mahal. Completed in 1653, the tāj mahal was built by the mughal king shah jahan as the final resting place for his beloved wife, mumtāz mahal. Finished in marble, it is perhaps india's most fascinating and beautiful monument. This perfectly symmetrical monument took 22 years (1630–1652) of labour and 20,000 workers, masons and jewellers to build and is set amidst landscaped gardens. Built by the persian architect, ustād 'īsā, the tāj mahal is on the south bank of the yamuna river. It can be observed from agra fort from where emperor shāh jahān gazed at it for the last eight years of his life, a prisoner of his son aurangzeb.



Agra fort: (Sometimes called the red fort), was commissioned by the great mughal emperor akbar in 1565, and is another of agra's world heritage sites. A stone tablet at the gate of the fort states that it had been built before 1000 but was later renovated by akbar. The red sandstone fort was converted into a palace during shāh jahān's time, and reworked extensively with marble and pietra dura inlay. Notable buildings in the fort include the pearl mosque or motī masjid, the dīwān-e-'ām and dīwān-e-khās (halls of public and private audience), jahāngīr's palace, khās mahal, shīsh mahal (mirrored palace), and the musamman burj



Sikandra: The last resting place of the mughal emperor akbar the great, is on the delhi-agra highway, only 13 kilometres from the agra fort. Akbar's tomb reflects the completeness of his personality. The vast, beautifully carved, red-ochre sandstone tomb with deers, rabbits and langurs is set amidst a lush garden. Akbar himself planned his own tomb and selected a suitable site for it. To construct a tomb in one's lifetime was a turkic custom which the mughals followed religiously. Akbar's son jahāngīr completed construction of this pyramidal tomb in 1613. The 99 names of allah have been inscribed on the tomb.

After visit all these place check out from hotel & proceed to mathura, arrive mathura & check inn to the hotel in mathura, overnight at hotel.

Day 7:- Agra Sightseeing - Mathura (60kms. / 2hrs.)

After breakfast proceed to a full day city tour of agra city & visit the famous monuments & places of agra like

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Day 8:- Mathura - Vrindavan Sightseeing - Baghaan (180kms. / 4hrs.)

After breakfast, visit the famous krishna janm bhoomi in mathura city then proceed to vrindavan & visit the bankey bihari temple, bhara mata temple & other ashrams in brindavan, after visit in these temples then check out from hotel & proceed to baghaan resort, a ultimate resort in bulandshahar, here you can relax for one night & be ready for next travel to uttarakhand, have a introduction with indian village culture also & see the villagers life with a village walk here in near by villages.



Day 9:- Baghaan - Bhimtal - Nainital (230kms. / 5hrs.)

After breakfast in the resort, check out from resort & travel to bhimtal/nainital a beautiful hill station in uttrakhand, enroute take a holy dip in famous river ganga in garhmukteshwar, arrive bhimtal/nainital & check inn to the hotel, evening free for leisure you can go to nearest lake & can boating at your own or can go for a walk to the mall road or local market, overnight at resort or hotel.



Day 10:- Nainital Sightseeing – Corbett (80kms. / 2hrs.)

After breakfast visit the famous naina devi temple, naini lake, snow point & mall road in nainital then check out from hotel & proceed to corbett national park (tiger reserve park) arrive & check inn to the resort. Enjoy the resort activities like swimming pool, games room, evening go for a jungle walk along with river. Overnight at hotel.



Day 11:- Corbett Safari – Haridwar (180kms. / 5hrs.)

Early morning walk up call then proceed to a jeep safari & visit inside the jungle & meet to different wild animals like deers, bears, monkeys, elephant, leopard etc. & may be tiger if you are lucky one, after this thrilling activity of safari come back to resort, have breakfast & check out from resort then proceed to haridwar, arrive haridwar & check inn to the hotel in haridwar. Evening time go for aarti on har ki pauri the ganga ghat, later come back to hotel, overnight at hotel.



Day 12:- Haridwar - Rishikesh Sightseeing

After breakfast, proceed to a full day sightseeing to haridwar & rishikesh & visit the famous temples in haridwar like mansa devi temple, chandi devi temple, bhara mata temple, daksh prajapati temple, shanti kunj ashram, rishikesh temples & ghats & be a part in the ganga aarti in rishikesh in the evening, later come back to hotel, overnight at hotel.



Day 13:- Haridwar - Amritsar (409kms. / 08hrs.)

After breakfast check out from hotel & proceed to amritsar a 08 hrs. Journey via chandigarh, arrive amritsar in the evening & check inn to the hotel in amritsar, evening is free for leisure or relax in your hotel rooms, overnight at hotel.



Day 14:- Amritsar Sightseeing

After breakfast go for darshan at golden temple in amritsar after darshan at darbar sahib proceed to a full day trip to wagah border & see the indo – pak border after this visit come back to hotel in amritsar, overnight at hotel.



Day 15:- Amritsar – Chandigarh (230kms. / 4hrs.)

After breakfast day is free till departure, visit local market of amritsar then check out from hotel & proceed to chandigarh, arrive chandigarh & check inn to the hotel, then proceed to a sightseeing trip to chandigarh city & visit the famous rock garden, local market, overnight at hotel.



Day 16:- Chandigarh to Delhi (230kms. / 4hrs.)

After breakfast check out from chandigarh & proceed to delhi enrout visit the famous kurukshetra (brahm sarovar & visit the museum of kurukshetra was the battle field in the war of mahabharat which was between kauravs & pandavas, after this visit come back to delhi & check inn to the hotel, can go for shopping in delhi, evening is free, overnight at hotel.



Day 17:- Depart Delhi

After breakfast day is free till departure, check out from hotel & proceed to international airport in delhi & catch your connecting flight to your native place or your onward destination.