

Spectacular Rajasthan Tour

Trip code	
Package name	Spectacular Rajasthan Tour
Duration	14
Max. elevation	1200 m
Level	BEGINNER
Transportation	All grounded vehicals depending on group size.
Accomodation	Hotel and Lodge twin sharing bed basis during the Tour.
Starts at	Delhi
Ends at	Delhi
Trip route	Delhi - Mandawa - Bikener - Jaisalmer - Jodapur - Ronakpur - Udaipur - Ajmie - Jaipur - Agra - Delhi
Cost	USD 2,250 per person

Highlights

- Amazing experience in the land of turbans, moustache, ghoonghat and camels.
- Great palaces and fort, exploration of “blue city”- Jodhpur,
- Giant sandcastle of Jaisalmer,
- “City of lakes” – Udaipur
- History of Rajasthani kings and Mughals emperor.

Overview

Visiting enchanting Rajasthan is always an exciting experience. Enriched with glorious history and culture, this 13 days Spectacular Rajasthan tour package is one of the magnificent ways to explore the rustic beauty of the desert.

Rajasthan, the Land of Kings is fabulous realm of maharajas and their majestic forts and lavish palaces. It's a land of deserts, glittering jewels and vibrant culture. Enough festivals to fill a calendar, shopping and cuisine are nothing short of spectacular. Jaw-dropping forts & havelis; commendable folk music; myriad tales of chivalry and mouth-watering food welcome you to the culturally wealthy state of Rajasthan. The land of turbans, moustache, ghoonghat and camels, Rajasthan is an unparalleled tourist destination when it comes to culture and heritage tourism in India. Home to famed tigers like Machhali, the desert state also boasts memorable wildlife adventure. Brace yourself for heart-warming hospitality; luxurious stays and unforgettable experience. During this spectacular Rajasthan tour you will explore the majestic view of the different beautiful cities of the Rajasthan.

Trip Itinerary

Day 1 : Arrive Delhi

Arrive Delhi and meet our representative and transfer to hotel. After freshen up, half day sightseeing of Delhi which includes Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Raj Ghat, India Gate, Humayun's Tomb and Qutub Minar.

Later return to the hotel and spend a night there.

Day 2 : Delhi – Mandawa drive (260 kms / 6hrs.)

After breakfast in the morning, visit the India gate and president street. Later drive to Mandawa and overnight stay in the heritage hotel.

Day 3 : Mandawa / Bikaner (200 kms / 3 hrs. drive).

After breakfast in the morning explore the Mandawa. Mandawa, a quaint little town in the district of Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan, is famous for its many havelis and the famous Mandawa Fort. The Mandawa Fort was built by Thakur Nawal Singh in 1755 AD. The fort, which has now been converted into a heritage hotel, charges visitors a fee of Rs 500 to enter. Havelis are plenty in number around Mandawa. Most prominent among these havelis are the Hanuman Prasad Goenka Haveli, the Goenka Double Haveli, the Murmuria Haveli and the Gulab Rai Ladia Haveli. All the havelis have beautifully painted frescoes on their walls and ceilings. The paintings depict an array of interesting themes ranging from Rajput rulers to traditions, mythological events and even include common daily occurrences. While quite a few havelis are occupied and not open to the public, some frescoes can be viewed from the street itself. These havelis remain the biggest attraction for tourists visiting Mandawa. After the sightseeing in Mandawa drive to Bikaner transfer to the hotel. After refreshing yourself and visit the camel breeding farm in the evening and sightseeing of the local residency. Overnight stay in the hotel.

Day 4 : Bikaner/ Jaisalmer. (7 hrs. drive)

After breakfast in the morning visit to the Junagarh Fort: The famous fort of Junagarh was constructed by Raja Rai Singh in 1593. The fort is one of its kinds with a strong, innovative and formidable structure which is encircled by a water moat which is believed to have bred crocodiles in the past. An amazing network of havelis with courtyards and balconies, watch towers, armory, halls and other the fort exudes an aura of red sandstone (Dulmera) and marble. The grand fort has a long rampart which is almost a 1000m long and is studded with 37 bastions and two entrances. Various monuments such as Ganga Niwas, Rang Mahal, Anop Mahal with its delicate gold leaf painting. Har Mandir – the majestic shrine, Chandra Mahal with its paintings on lime plasters Phool Mahal with its exquisite inset mirror work and Sheesh Mahal with its unique mirror chamber adorns the fort and the Karnimata Temple at Deshnok. After the sightseeing of the Bikaner, in the late afternoon drive to Jaisalmer. Upon arrival to Jaisalmer, check in to hotel and stay overnight.

Day 5 : Jaisalmer

After breakfast in the morning start the city tour of Jaisalmer: is a giant sandcastle with a town attached, an emblem of honor in a land of rough and tumble. The fort is a living monument to long-lost desert might, a Golden City of dreams that exceeds expectations of the most travel-sick tourist. Rising high from Trikuta hill, 99 enormous bastions hide havelis of crumbling beauty, and former Raj retainers, who now raffishly run guesthouses or flog bedazzling mirrorwork and embroidery. Visit to sightseeing of various attractions of the town covering fort with its temples & palaces, the Havelis, the amazing maze of lanes and bylanes, Gadsisar tank, Bada Bagh and Vyas Chhattrees (80 meters above plains) & Jain Temples within the Fort, built in 12th to 15th century which are very worth watching. Visit Fort Palace & atop from Palace you can have the golden view of whole Jaisalmer city as whole city is built in yellow sand stones, when sun rays fall on the city, it give impression as golden city of India. Evening reserved for folk entertainment. Make overnight stay in the heart of a desert.

Day 6 : Jaisalmer/ Jodhpur (8 hours)

After breakfast, check out from hotel then drive to Jodhpur: known as Rajasthan's 'blue city' because of its blue-washed houses which history revolves around the Rathore Clan. Rao Jodha, the chief of the Rathore clan, is credited with the origin of Jodhpur in India. He founded Jodhpur in 1459. The city is named after him only. It was previously known as Marwar. Arrive at Jodhpur, transfer to hotel. Spend the evening at leisure or visit a local market to shop for authentic Jodhpuri handicrafts. Some famous markets are Ghanta Ghar (clock tower), Nai Sadak, Sojati Gate, & Mochi Bazaar. Overnight stay in the hotel.

Day 7 : Jodhpur.

After breakfast in the morning visit to the Mehrangarh Fort: situated on a low sandstone hill. Within the fort, visit Moti Mahal and Phool Mahal. Also Jaswant Thada, an imposing marble cenotaph, built in memory of Maharaja Jaswant singh II around 1899 and Umaid Public gardens.

Maha Mandir temple and Umaid Bhawan Palace: is one of the last palaces built in India. It was built in 1944 by Maharaja Umaid Singh. The king was attracted very much to the western style of

living. The palace reflects his taste, as it is one of the rare palaces in India whose architecture is distinctly western. The architect of the palace was an English man named Henry Vaughn. After the whole day city tour return to the hotel and overnight stay at hotel in Jodhpur.

Day 8 : Jodhpur – Ranakpur – Udaipur (280 kms / abt 7hrs.)

After the breakfast check out from the hotel. Today we will drive to Udaipur. Enroute visit to Ranakpur temples built in the 15th century and dedicated to the first Jain tirthankara (“Enlightened One”), Adinath, this is one of the five great holy sites of the Jain faith. The central temple, Chaumukha, has 29 halls containing 1,444 pillars – each said to be different and each covered with intricate, delicate carvings. Ranakpur is one of the most important five pilgrimage places of Rajasthan, it is the pilgrimage hub of Jainism. It is known for peaceful nature of the flowers of Jainism. Within the complex are two more temples dedicated to Jain deities, Neminathji and Paraswakathji, both built in the 14th century. There is also a small temple here for the Hindu Sun God, Surya. After the sightseeing in Ranakpur, continue drive to Udaipur. Arrive at Udaipur, transfer to hotel, check in to hotel, and take rest, free for leisure, overnight stay at hotel at Udaipur.

Day 9 : Udaipur

Udaipur the “City of Lakes” is one among the most romantic and most beautiful city of India. It is a lovely land around the blue water lakes, edge of the lush hills of the Aravalis. Udaipur city of Rajasthan state is a fascinating blend of sights, sounds and experiences an inspiration for the imagination of the painters, poets and writers. Udaipur’s lakes, gardens, temples and narrow lanes scattered with stalls, carry the flavor of heroic past, epitomizing valor and chivalry. In the morning take a boat ride at Lake Pichola. Next visit City Palace it was built by the Maharana Udai Singh as the capital of the Sisodia Rajput clan in 1559. Jagdish Temple – Jagdish Temple is a large Hindu temple in the middle of Udaipur in Rajasthan. A big tourist attraction, the temple was originally called the temple of Jagannath Rai but is now called Jagdish-Ji, Saheliyon ki Bari (Gardens of the maids of Honor) and Museum. After the sightseeing return back to the hotel and overnight stay in hotel.

Day 10 : Udaipur – Ajmer – Jaipur

After the early morning breakfast, drive to Jaipur. Enroute sightseeing of Ajmer: is a popular pilgrimage center for the Hindus as well as Muslims. Especially famous is the Dargah Sharif-tomb of the Sufi saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, which is equally revered by the Hindus and Muslims. After concluding the sightseeing of Ajmer continues drive to Jaipur. Upon arrival to Jaipur check in to hotel and overnight stay in hotel.

Day 11 : Jaipur

Today we will proceed for full day sightseeing of Jaipur. Jaipur has many sightseeing spots to offer to its visitors some of which are listed below:

Amer Fort: Located high on a hill, it is the principal tourist attraction in the Jaipur area. The aesthetic ambiance of the palace is seen within its walls. Constructed of red sandstone and marble, the attractive, opulent palace is laid out on four levels, each with a courtyard. It consists of the Diwan-e-Aam, or “Hall of Public Audience”, the Diwan-e-Khas, or “Hall of Private Audience”, the Sheesh Mahal (mirror palace), or Jai Mandir, and the Sukh Niwas where a cool climate is artificially created by winds that blow over a water cascade within the palace. Hence, the Amer Fort is also popularly known as the Amer Palace. At the entrance to the palace near the fort’s Ganesh Gate, there is a temple dedicated to Sila Devi, a goddess of the Chaitanya cult, which was given to Raja Man Singh when he defeated the Raja of Jessore, Bengal in 1604. Amer Fort, along with five other Forts of Rajasthan, was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site as part of the group Hill Forts of Rajasthan in 2013. We will arrange an elephant safari for you to see the countryside around Amber.

City Palace: City palace is an imposing blend of traditional Mughal and Rajasthani Art. It 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 museum is resplendent with its collection of robes of royal princes, carpets, and armory of old weapons, miniature paintings portraying court scenes, battle scenes and processions. The palace complex, located northeast of the center of the grid-patterned Jaipur city, incorporates an impressive and vast array of courtyards, gardens and buildings. The architects achieved a fusion of the Shilpa Shastra of Indian architecture with Rajput, Mughal and European styles of architecture.

Albert Hall museum: It is the oldest museum of the state and functions as the State museum of Rajasthan. The building is situated in Ram Niwas Garden outside the city wall opposite new gate and is a fine example of Indo-Saracenic architecture. The building was designed by Sir Samuel Swinton Jacob, assisted by Mir Tujumool Hoosein, and was opened as public museum in 1887. It is also called the Government Central Museum. The museum has a rich collection of artifacts like paintings, carpets, ivory, stone, metal sculptures, colorful crystal works etc. It is named after King Edward VII (Albert Edward), during whose visit to the city as the Prince of Wales, its foundation stone was laid on 6 February 1876.

Hawa Mahal: Hawa Mahal is a palace in Jaipur, India, so named because it was essentially a high screen wall built so the women of the royal household could observe street festivals while unseen from the outside. Constructed of red and pink sandstone, the palace sits on the edge of the City Palace, and extends to the zenana, or women’s chambers. The structure was built in 1799 by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh. He was so intimidated and inspired by unique structure of Khetri Mahal and he built the grand and historical Hawa Mahal. It was designed by Lal Chand Ustad in the form of the crown of Krishna, the Hindu god. Its unique five-stored exterior is akin to the honeycomb of a beehive with its 953 small windows called jharokhas decorated with intricate latticework. The palace is an extended part of a huge complex. The stone-carved screens, small casements and arched roofs are some of the features of this popular tourist spot. The monument

also has delicately modeled hanging cornices. Like several other monuments of Jaipur, the palace is also constructed using sandstone.

In evening, you can also do shopping in this beautiful city, which is famous for gemstone jewelry, pots as well as great traditional outfits. Later return to your hotel for a relaxing overnight stay.

Day 12 : Jaipur –Agra drive (55 kms / 2hrs.)

After the breakfast in the morning you will be driven to Agra with a stop en route to visit Fatehpur Sikri. Fatehpur Sikri was founded in 1569 by the Mughal emperor Akbar, and served as the capital of his vast empire from 1571 to 1585. After his military victories over Chittor and Ranthambore, Akbar decided to shift his capital from Agra to this new location to honour the Sufi saint Salim Chishti. A planned walled city, it comprises a series of royal palaces, harem, courts, a mosque, private quarters and other utility buildings. Fatehpur Sikri was only inhabited for 14 years, after which – probably because of water shortages – it was completely abandoned, making it one of the best preserved collections of Mughal architecture in India.

Continue on to Agra. The earliest reference to this city is in the ancient epic, the Mahabharata and its recorded history begins around the 11th century. However, the golden age of Agra began with the Mughals. It was known then as Akbarabad (named by Akbar, after himself) who made it a centre for learning, arts, commerce and religion. The city was the capital of the Mughal Empire under three of its greatest emperors – Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan – all of whom contributed to its architectural glory. In the late afternoon you will be taken to visit the Taj Mahal, the white marble tomb built by Shah Jahan for his wife, Mumtaz Mahal. Begun in 1631 and completed 21 years later, some 20,000 labourers, artisans and craftsmen are said to have worked on its construction. In 1983, the Taj Mahal became a UNESCO World Heritage Site and was cited as “the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world’s heritage.” After the sightseeing of Agra, check in to hotel and overnight stay in the hotel.

Day 13 : Agra – Delhi drive (220 kms / 5hrs.)

After the breakfast in the morning drive to Delhi. Upon arrival to Delhi you will be transferred to international airport for the flight to onward destinations.

Inclusions

What is included?

Accommodation in Hotel and Lodge twin sharing bed basis during the tour.

All Transportation AC / Qulise, Innova / Xylo / Mini Tourist Bus

Guide/ leader (Experienced Tour and Trek Guide will lead the tour).

All monument fees, Permit arrangement, All taxes and VAT in Darjiling ,Skkim

All meals (lunch, Dinner and Breakfast) during the tour.

Basis medical kit.

What isn't included?

Entry Visa fees India.

Travel and medical insurance.

Personal expenses (laundry, bar bills, snacks, phone calls, internet.)

Tips for guide and driver (tipping is expected)

Loss, theft or damage to baggage and personal effects. (We strongly advise you to get personal travel insurance.)

Complimentary