

# Pre and Post Tours

**TOUR CODE (CT-1) – EXCURSION TO THE MONUMENT OF LOVE : TAJ MAHAL | DAY TRIP | DEP FROM DELHI**

**DAY 01: DELHI – AGRA**

**(Approx. 205 kms – 4-5 hrs drive – One way)**

Morning vehicle will depart from the venue at around 07: 00 AM by road. The journey will take approx. 4 - 5 hours to reach Agra. Upon arrival proceed to visit **Taj Mahal**.

At the time of the Mughals, in the 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, Agra was the capital of the grand Mughal Empire. During this period the city became a leading center of art, science, commerce and culture. The city's origins are dim but Emperor Akbar's grandfather Emperor Babur is credited with Agra's founding. The short golden age of Agra came to an end with the seventeenth century reign of Shah Jehan, mastermind of the unforgettable Taj Mahal.

**The Taj Mahal**, built by an emperor in memory of his beloved queen. Construction of the Taj Mahal began in 1631, and is believed to have taken 22 years to complete, with over 20,000 craftsmen working around the clock. The design and construction is said to be that of the legendary architect, Ustad Ahmad Lahori. Legend has it that once construction was completed, Shah Jehan had Lahori's hands cut off, and blinded, so he would never be able to duplicate the structure. What makes the Taj Mahal unique is its perfect proportions, distinct femininity, medium of construction and ornamentation.



Its marble exterior reflects rose and golden tints at sunrise and sunset, while it is dazzling white during the day. It is impossible to visualize the Taj Mahal in any surrounding others than its beautifully laid gardens. Paradise, in Islam, is visualized as a lush garden where running streams flow. When the Mughals brought this concept to India they elevated it to heights of incomparable artistry.

**Special note: [Taj Mahal is closed on Friday](#)**

After visiting Taj Mahal proceed for lunch at a 5 star hotel

After lunch proceed to visit the Impressive **Agra Fort**.

Akbar, King at 14, began consolidating his empire and as an assertion of his power built the fort in Agra between 1565 and 1571, surrounded by a 70-foot high wall which still retains the irregular outline of the demolished mud-wall fort of the Lodis. The magnificent towers, bastions and ramparts and majestic gateways symbolized the confidence and power of the third Mughal emperor, Akbar.

The fort contains splendid palaces both in red sandstone and white marble built by two generations of prolific builders, Akbar and later on by Jahangir and Shahjahan. Some of the most significant ones are Jahangiri Mahal, the principal zenana palace (palace for women belonging to the royal household, used mainly by the Rajput wives of Akbar. A splendid gateway leads to an interior courtyard surrounded by grand halls covered with profuse carvings on stone, heavily fashioned brackets, piers, and crossbeams. One can still spot remnants of decoration in gold and blue done in the prevalent Persian style), Khas Mahal and Sheesh Mahal (Both Jahangir (Akbar's son) and Shahjahan (Akbar's grandson) were enamored of the sensuous effect of white marble; in their quest to make buildings of marble, they demolished many of Akbar's red sandstone structures. Khas Mahal (built by Shahjahan), is an airy edifice, overlooking the specially laid Angoori Bagh (grape garden; a simple formal Mughal garden). Windows closed with jali (intricately perforated decorative stone screens) present fabulous view of the riverfront. The two copper-roofed pavilions built in the Bengali traditions were meant for prominent ladies of the harem. On three sides of this garden are residential quarters of women. Sheesh Mahal (mirror palace) or the royal hammam (bath) is decorated with myriad glass pieces and a central fountain), Musamman Burj (a most romantic, ornamental pavilion wherein lived two most beautiful and powerful Mughal queens-Nurjahan and Mumtaz Mahal. The quality of pietra dura decoration is fabulous and perfect. Here Shahjahan spent his last few years as a captive held by Aurangzeb. Shahjahan languished and died looking at the Taj



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Mahal), Diwan-I-Khas (Hall of Private audience is a small hall with double marble columns inlaid with pietra dura decoration. Shahjahan built the structure between 1636 and 1637 and it is where the emperor used to receive the important dignitaries. On the terrace, in front of this hall, are two marble thrones. The black throne belongs to Jehangir who, as Prince Salim in rebellion against Akbar at Allahabad, had ordered it for himself. Below this terrace lies the grand courtyard of Machchi Bhawan, meant for the harem functions. On another side stands a small mosque built for Shahjahan by Aurangzeb), Diwan-I-Aam (Hall of Public audience constructed by Shahjahan, who replaced an earlier wooden structure. The arches are covered with white lime polished to a smooth finish. The triple arched royal canopy has lavish pietra dura ornamentation. Here was kept the famous Peacock Throne ordered by Shahjahan. He met officials and commoners and listened to the petitioners in the Diwan-I-Aam), Moti Masjid (or the pearl mosques, three domes in white marble raising their heads over the red sandstone wall. Moti Masjid is known for its sheer grandeur and perfect proportions).

After visiting Agra Fort, drive back to Delhi. On arrival check into the Hotel - own accommodation in Delhi upon arrival

===== Tour ends =====

Per person cost in INR	No. of person(s) traveling together						Single Room Supplement
	1 person traveling alone	2 person	3 person	4 - 6 person	7 - 9 person	10 - 14 person	
	8500	5800	5200	4900	4400	4100	NA

## The above tour includes:

- Assistance on arrival
- Local English speaking guide in Agra
- Lunch
- Monument entrances at Taj Mahal and Agra Fort
- Battery bus charges at Taj Mahal
- All sightseeing's and excursions using an air - conditioned car ( Upto 02 Pax ) & deluxe coach ( For 10 Pax )
- 01 bottle of Mineral Water per person per day
- Medicated wet tissues during the tour

## The above tour does not include:

- Accommodation in any hotel in Delhi and Agra
- Any expenses of personal nature like laundry, telephone calls, drinks etc.
- Any insurance
- Any camera or video fee at the monuments ( guest can pay directly for this at the monuments)
- Any meals other than specified
- Government service tax @ 2.57%
- Any other services not mentioned above

## Special note:

Prices are subject to change due to increase in Fuel charges / Govt. Tax. / State Road Tax if any in the near future. Rates include only those Items as specified in the above itinerary.