

**Tour Code: JA -V: Delhi – Jaipur - Fatehpur Sikri - Agra - Taj Mahal - Mathura- Delhi:
2 Days / 1 Night**

Departure Days: April, May, June & October - Every Monday & Friday and **Rest of the months-** Every Friday

Departure: 06:00 hrs

Return: Next day 22:00 hrs.

Itinerary

Day 1 – 06:00Hrs - Delhi - Jaipur

06:00 Hrs. Departure for Jaipur (260 km / 6 hrs.)

12:00 Hrs. Arrival at Jaipur - Jaipur sightseeing up to 17.30 hrs., Places Covered: » Birla Mandir, Albert Hall, Hawa Mahal (drive through from outside), Jantar Mantar, City Palace, Jal Mahal, Amber Fort (Mirror Palace) (enjoy Elephant / Camel ride) Note: Those who are interested to see the famous theatre 'Raj Mandir' can go on their own after completion of the sightseeing tour.

Night Stay – Jaipur

Day 2 – 05:30Hrs - Jaipur - Fatehpur Sikri - Agra - Mathura – Delhi

05:30 Hrs. Departure to Agra (240 km / 5 hrs.) Agra

09:30 Hrs. Enroute at Fatehpur Sikri

10:30 Hrs. Departure to Agra (37 km/1 hr)

11:30 Hrs. Arrival at Agra. Sightseeing up to 16:00 Hrs, Places Covered: 1. Taj Mahal 2. Agra Fort

16:00 Hrs. Departure to Mathura (56 kms / 1.5 hrs)

17:00 Hrs. Arrival at Mathura (See the Birth Place of Lord Krishna-Jail)

19:00 Hrs. Departure to Delhi

22:00 Hrs. Arrival at Delhi

Tour Concludes.....

Tour Price (Per Person)

Category	Apr-2025 To Mar-2026	Apr-2026 To Mar-2027
	AC	AC
Adult on Twin Sharing	4,990/- (5,527)	5,390/- (5,970)
Adult on Triple Sharing	4,790/- (5,305)	5,290/- (5,859)
Child(5-11)Without Bed	3,990/- (4,419)	4,590/- (5,084)
Single Adult In a Room	5,990/- (6,635)	6,490/- (7,188)

PLACES COVERED

Taj Mahal



The Taj Mahal was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal and is regarded by many, as the finest example of Mughal architecture. The Taj Mahal is a white marble mausoleum located in Agra, widely recognized as 'the Jewel of Muslim Art' in India and is one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world heritage. Taj Mahal has an architectural style that combines elements from Persian, Ottoman Turkish and Indian architectural styles. The Taj Mahal is surrounded by beautiful gardens. Its beauty attracts numerous Indian and international tourists to visit this site.

Agra Fort



Agra Fort: Agra Fort is located, about 2.5 km north-west of the Taj Mahal. It served as the royal residence of Mughals for generations, the fort was the battle site during the Indian rebellion of 1857. The fort has a semicircular plan, its chord lies parallel to the river while its walls are seventy feet high. Double ramparts have massive circular bastions at intervals, with battlements, embrasures, and string courses. Four gates were provided on its four sides, one of them, Khizri gate opens to the river. The Delhi gate is not accessible to the public.

Fatehpur Sikri



Fatehpur Sikri is a city and built near the much older Sikri. Akbar named the city, Fatehabad, with Fateh, a word of Arabic origin in Persian, meaning "victory"; it was later called Fatehpur Sikri. The city served few Mughal kings as their capital. According to historians, Akbar, the great Mughal emperor took great interest in the building of Fatehpur Sikri and also dictated its architectural style. Akbar planned the complex of building on Persian principles. The Easy availability of sandstone in the neighboring areas also meant that all the buildings here were made of the red stone. The imperial Palace complex of city consists of independent pavilions arranged in formal geometry on a piece of level ground.

Mathura (Birth Place of Lord Krishna)



Krishna Janmabhoomi marks the original spot of the birth of Lord Krishna in the Katra Keshav Deo Temple. The main shrine leads to a small room with a raised platform, and pictures of Krishna and tales of his birth adorning the walls. According to legends, the prison cell, in the temple premise is the exact place where Lord Krishna was born. The stone walled cell is reminiscent of the cruelty of Kansa. Many statues and sculptures from the bygone era were found on excavating the site. Since the prison cell is turned into the present beautiful temple, lakhs of devotees throng the temple during Janmashtami, every year.

Amber Fort



Also known as Amer Fort, Amber Fort is one of the principal tourist attractions in the Jaipur and is located high on a hill. Amer Fort was built by Raja Man Singh and is known for its artistic style, blending both Hindu and Rajput elements. The aesthetic ambiance of this incredible fort is seen within its walls on a four level layout plan. The palace served as a residence for the Rajput Maharajas and their families. The Amer town itself, which is an integral and inevitable entry point to the Amer Palace, is now a heritage town. A particular attraction at Amer Fort is the “magic flower” fresco carved in marble around the mirror palace which is identified by two hovering butterfly depiction. The flower has seven unique designs of a fish tail and each is viewed by a particular way of partial hiding of the panel with hands.

Birla Mandir



The Birla Temple, built by BD Birla is the major tourist attraction in the Jaipur city. This temple is also known as Laxmi Narayan Temple as it is dedicated to Lord Vishnu and his spouse Goddess Lakshmi. This temple is located on an elevated ground at the base of Moti Dungri hill. It is one of the major attractions of Jaipur because of its remarkable features. It looks stunning and mesmerizes the onlookers when it is brightly lit in the night. Three huge domes of the temple represent three different approaches to the religion. The stained glass windows of temple depict the scenes from Hindu mythology. It is surrounded by lush green gardens which complete its magnificent look.

Jantar Mantar



The Jantar Mantar is a collection of architectural astronomical instruments, built by Maharaja Jai Singh II between 1727 and 1734. Early restoration work on the same was undertaken under the supervision of Major Arthur Garrett, a keen amateur astronomer. The name is derived from Jantar, instrument, and Mantar, formula, therefore, Jantar Mantar means literally 'calculation instrument'. Maharaja constructed a total of five such facilities at different locations, including the ones at Delhi and Jaipur. The Jaipur observatory is the largest and best preserved. It has been declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

Hawa Mahal



Hawa Mahal, also known as Palace of the Breeze was built in 1799 AD by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh and designed by Lal Chand Ustad in the form of the crown of Krishna. Its unique five-storied exterior is also akin to the honeycomb of the beehive with its 953 small windows called jharokhas. The original intention of the lattice was to allow royal ladies to observe everyday life in the street below without being seen. Built of red and pink sandstone, the palace is situated in the heart of Jaipur. It is a part of the City Palace and extends to the women's chambers. It particularly looks outstanding when viewed early in the morning, lit with the golden light of sunrise.

Albert Hall



Albert Hall Museum is the oldest museum in the state of Rajasthan. The building was designed by Sir Samuel Swinton Jacob and was opened as a public museum in 1887. It has a rich collection of paintings, carpets, ivory, stone, metal sculptures, colorful crystal works, etc. It is situated in the Ram Niwas Garden and is a fine example of Indo-Saracenic architecture. It is named after King Albert Edward VII. Maharaja Ram Singh initially wanted this building to be a town hall, but his successor decided it to be a museum for the art of Jaipur.

City Palace



The City Palace was the seat of the Maharaja of Jaipur and it has the Chandra and Mubarak Mahal palaces and other buildings in its complex. The Chandra Mahal palace is now a museum but most of it is still a royal residence. The palace complex is located in the north-east of the grid patterned Jaipur city and incorporates an impressive array of courtyards, gardens and buildings. The palace was built between 1729 and 1732, by Sawai Jai Singh II, the ruler of Amber. The Maharani Palace, Baggi Khana are other important parts of the complex. The Govind Dev Ji temple is a part of the complex and its ceiling is ornamented in gold.

Jal Mahal



Jal Mahal, also known as Water Palace is located in the middle of the Man Sagar Lake in Jaipur city. The palace and the lake around it were renovated by Maharaja Jai Singh II of Amber. Recently, it has got an eye-popping makeover. Traditional boat-makers have crafted the Rajput style wooden boats and a gentle splashing of oars on the clear lake waters takes visitors to Jal Mahal. Visitors move past decorated chambers on the first floor to climb all the way up to the Chameli Bagh. Across the lake, Aravalli hills can be viewed dotted with temples and ancient forts, along with Jaipur, on the other side.

TOUR INFO

Payment Term

- You can pay by Cash/ Cheque / Demand Draft / Debit Card / Credit Card/ Internet Banking /NEFT/ Demand draft & Bank Transfer favoring Southern Travels Pvt Ltd

Tour Requirements

- For Adults - Photo identification in the form of Voters ID / Passport / Aadhar Card / Driving Licence / Ration card
- For students - Photo identification in the form of Passport / Aadhar Card / PAN card Carry original as well as 2 photocopies of school or college Photo Identity card
- For Infants - Carry 2 passport sized photographs

Things to Carry

- Mobile phone with appropriate sim card
- Along with your necessary clothing and toiletries carry sun screen lotion, hand sanitizer, sun glasses, cap, sports shoes, umbrella / windcheater, camera etc. and woollens if needed
- If you are on any medication, carry sufficient stock of the medicines with prescription

Weather

- For detailed Information about weather kindly visit www.accuweather.com

Shopping

- Shawls, sarees, suits, pashminas, sweaters, leather jackets, bags, purses, walnut, almonds, apricots, saffron and various other dry fruits etc.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

<https://www.southerntravelsindia.com/Terms-Conditions.aspx>