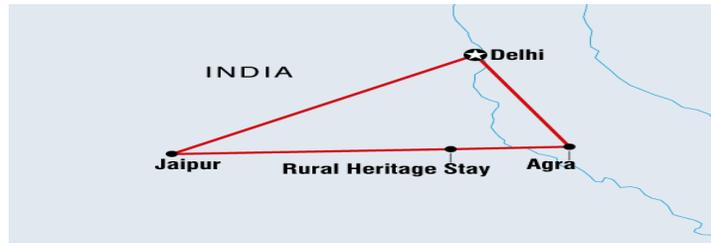


Delhi-Agra-Jaipur (Golden Triangle) with Pakistan 10 Days Tour



This Golden Triangle is one of the most favorite and popular tour. This Triangle Tour will cover the Capital city Delhi, historic city Agra and the Pink city of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

All three cities are well renowned for some of the most popular tourist spots such as Qutub Minar, Taj Mahal and Hawa Mahal.

After this tour, continue our journey by road to Lahore - Pakistan with one night stop at Ludhiana.

Day 01: (Arrive at Delhi Airport)

Upon arrival at Airport by _____ at _____ you will be greeted and escorted to your hotel for overnight stay.

After having a little rest and refreshment proceed to visit New Delhi including: **Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Humayun Tomb** followed by shopping at Jan path and Palika Bazaar.

Agra Fort: The Red Fort was built a military establishment by Akbar in 1565, the red sandstone Agra Fort was partially converted into a palace during Shah Jahan's time. Many more additions were made by his grandsons. This massive fort is 2.5 kms long, colossal walls are 20 feet high and Amar Singh gate towards the south is the only entry point in the fort. The building and structures inside the fort gives an impression of a city within the city. It comprises; Jahangir Palace, Khas Mahal, and Diwan-e-Khas and two very beautiful mosques.



Jamia Masjid, one of the largest mosques in the world and in India, it was built by Shah Jahan. It was known as central mosque of the old Delhi in the time of Shah Jahan. He completed this mosque in the year 1656 and made it the biggest and best known mosque all over India. The name of Jama Masjid was put on the Friday noon prayer which used to given at this mosque. The capacity of this mosque is about 25000 people which are more than any other mosque in India. The history of Jama Masjid included the blood shielding work of about 5000 labors for making this mosque. The cost of this mosque at the time period of Shah Jahan was estimated to be about 1 million rupees.



Humayun Tomb: Humayun died in 1556, and after fourteen years his widow Hamida Banu Begum, also known as Haji Begum, commenced the construction. It is the first distinct example of proper Mughal style. The tomb proper stands in the centre of a square garden. The square red sandstone double-storied structure of the mausoleum with chamfered corners rises from a 7-m. high square terrace, raised over a series of cells, which are accessible through, arches on each side. The grave proper in the centre of this cell-complex is reached by a passage on the south. Externally each side of the tomb, its elevations decorated by marble borders and panels, is dominated by three arched alcoves. Humayun Tomb



Dinner & overnight at Hotel

Day 02: (Delhi – Agra; 248 KM, 5 Hrs drive)

After breakfast visit sightseeing of Raj Ghat - Memorial of Mahatma Gandhi's & can see the glimpse of Old Delhi area. You will drive past President's Palace and **India Gate** (42m high), built to commemorate the 70,000 Indian soldiers who died in the 1st World-War and **Qutub Minar** the highest sandstone minaret in the world (73 meters). Both monuments are UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

India Gate: Indian Gate was constructed in the memory of Indian soldiers who died in World War –I, along the way your guide will point out architectural and cultural features of these important monuments.



Qutub Minar: It is made of red sandstone and marble and decorated with verses from the Qur'an. Stop next at Humayun's Tomb made by Mughal emperor dating back to the 1500s.



Lunch at Local Restaurant & then proceed to Agra

Arrive & check-in the hotel for dinner & overnight.

Day 03: (Agra - Jaipur)

After breakfast get ready to visit wonderful Taj Mahal.

Taj Mahal: Taj Mahal is a white marble mausoleum located on the southern bank of Yamuna River in the Indian city of Agra. It was built in 1632 by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan to house the tomb of his favorite wife of three, Mumtaz Mahal. The famed mausoleum complex, built over more than 20 years, is one of the most outstanding examples of Mughal architecture. It is built of shimmering white marble that seems to change color depending on the sunlight or moonlight hitting its surface. It remains one of the world's most celebrated structures and a stunning symbol of India's rich history.



After visit & lunch, continue our drive to Jaipur.

On the way visit **Fatehpur Sikri**. It is a beautiful and deserted medieval city build by Akbar the Great in the 16th century to serve as the capital of his vast empire. The Mughal later abandoned this city for lack of water.



Upon arrival transfer to hotel for dinner & overnight at the hotel.

Day 04: (Full day Jaipur sightseeing)

After breakfast proceed for full day visit to Jaipur Including: **Albert Hall Museum, Amber Fort and Hawa Mahal etc.**

Albert Hall Museum: This is located outside the city wall which is located opposite to the New Gate in Jaipur. Albert Hall is the oldest museum in Jaipur. Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh II was responsible for the construction of this museum in the year 1868, when King Edward the Prince of Wales visited India. Maharaja Ram Singh wanted that this building should be a town hall, but his successor wants that this should be museum, which should be known for the art of Jaipur.



Amber Fort: It is located 11 kilometers from Jaipur, Rajasthan state, India. Located high on a hill, it is the major tourist attractions in the Jaipur area. The Amber Fort was built by 'Raja Shri Maan Singh Ji Saheb' (Maan Singh I) (December 21, 1550 – July 6, 1614) in 16th century. Amber 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 forefront.



Hawa Mahal is a palace in Jaipur, India. Hawa Mahal is one of the prominent tourist attractions in Jaipur city. Located in the heart of Jaipur, this beautiful five-storey palace was constructed in 1799 by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh who belonged to Kachhwaha Rajput dynasty. The main architect of this palace built of red and pink sandstone. The main intention behind the construction of the Mahal was to facilitate the royal women and provide them a view of everyday life through the windows, as they never appeared in public.



Dinner & overnight at the hotel.

Day 5: (Jaipur – Ludhiana, 586 Kms & 09 Hrs drives)

After early breakfast drive to **Ludhiana**. It will take 9 hours air conditioned bus Stop for lunch break at **Haryana**. It is a state in North India with its capital at Chandigarh. It came into existence on 1 November 1966 as a newly created state carved out of the Indian Punjab state on the basis of language.

After lunch, continue our Journey upto Ludhiana.

Upon arrival, check in the hotel and take complete rest after long drive.

Day 6: (Ludhiana –Amritsar Temple – Wagah (190 Kms) then - Lahore

Morning enjoy the breakfast and continue drive upto Wagah from Ludhiana. Stop at Amritsar to visit the **Golden Temple (Sri Harimandir Sahib Amritsar)** is not only a central religious place of the Sikhs, but also a symbol of human brotherhood and equality. Everybody, irrespective of cast, creed or race can seek spiritual solace and Religious fulfillment without any hindrance. It also represents the distinct identity, glory and heritage of the Sikhs.



Upon arrival at Wagah, first make the clearance & then meet the Pakistani Guide with transport and continue drive to Lahore. If time suits then enjoy the Flag ceremony. **Flag ceremony at Wagha:** Wagha is the only land border open between Pakistan and India. This check-post is about 30 km from Lahore. A daily Flag-lowering ceremony is simultaneously held on Pakistan and India side at Sun-set. This half an hour ceremony is attended by a large number of citizens and tourists.



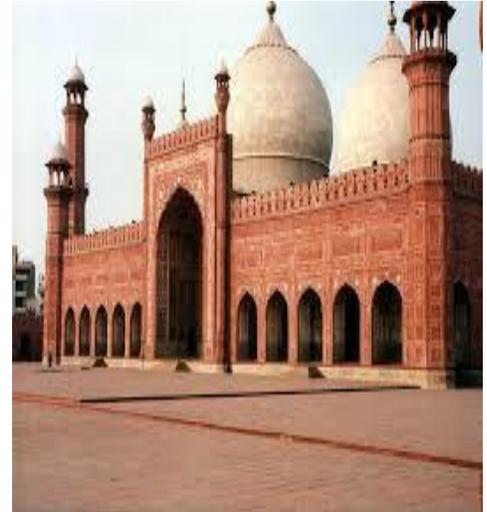
Then continue drive to Lahore. Arrive & transfer to hotel for dinner & overnight.

Day 7: (Full day Lahore City Tour)

Today, we will enjoy the full day Lahore city sightseeing including; Badshahi Mosque, Lahore Fort, Lahore Museum & Shalimar Garden etc.

Lahore - has been the capital of the Punjab for nearly a thousand years, founded by Mahmud Ghazni. It reached its full glory under Mogul rulers. The third Mogul emperor Akbar held his court in Lahore for the 14 years from 1584 to 1598. He builds the marvelous Lahore Fort, the great Badshahi Mosque and many other. It is the second largest city in the country and an important industrial center.

Badshahi Mosque: The Badshahi Mosque (the 'Royal Mosque') in Lahore, commissioned by the sixth Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1671 and completed in 1673, is the second largest mosque in Pakistan and South Asia and the fifth largest mosque in the world. It is the symbol of beauty, passion and grandeur of the Mughal era. It is Lahore's most famous landmark and a major tourist attraction.



Lahore Fort: The Lahore Fort is located in Lahore. Basic structure was built during the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar between 1556-1605 and was regularly upgraded by subsequent Mughal, Sikh and British Rulers. The Lahore Museum was originally established in 1865-66 on the site of the hall or building of the 1864 Punjab Exhibition and later shifted to its present site located on The Mall, Lahore, and Punjab, Pakistan in 1894. It has two large gates: One is known as **Alamgiri Gate** build by Emperor Aurangzeb, which opens towards Badshahi Mosque and the other called Masti Gate was built by Emperor Akbar. Now the only Alamgiri Gate is used and the Masti Gate is permanently closed.



Lahore Museum – The original old Lahore Museum was made during British Indian times in the 1860s, on the site of the hall or building of the 1864 Punjab Exhibition Hall and the famous gun Zam Zama was installed outside in 1870. This old museum, along with the Punjab School of Arts was looked after by John Lockwood Kipling (1837-1911) later shifted to its present site located on The Mall, Lahore in 1894.



Lunch at local restaurant

Afternoon proceeds to visit **Shalimar Garden**, was built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in Lahore. The Shalimar Gardens are located near Baghbanpura the Grand Trunk Road some 5 kilometers northeast of the main Lahore city.



Transfer to hotel for dinner & overnight stay.

Day 08: (Lahore-Islamabad via Hiran Minar)

After breakfast, drive from Lahore to Islamabad. At Sheikhpura, visit Hiran Minar. It is one of the best known and most beautiful. It used to be the favorite hunting spot of all Muslim rulers. It was constructed by Emperor Jahangir as a monument to Mansraj, one of his pet deer. Then continue our drive to Islamabad.



Arrive at Islamabad and transfer to hotel for dinner and overnight stay.

Day 09: (Full day Taxila & Fly back)

After breakfast drive to Taxila for full day sightseeing, it is 35km from Islamabad and near about 1 hour drives. At Taxila we will visit: Museum, Sirkap city and Jaulian Monastery. **Taxila** - is the main centre of Gandhara. It is over 3,000 years old. Taxila had attracted Alexander the great in 326 BC, and Greek culture came to this part of the world. Taxila later came under the Mauryan dynasty and reached a remarkable level of development under the great Ashoka. During the year 2 BC, Buddhism was adopted as the state religion, until the year 10 AD. During this time Taxila, Swat and Charsadda became three important centers for culture, trade and learning.



Most of the archaeological sites of Taxila (600 BC to 500 AD) are located around Taxila Museum. For over one thousand years, Taxila remained famous as a centre of learning Gandhara art of sculpture, architecture, Education and Buddhism in the days of Buddhist glory. There are over 50 archaeological sites scattered in a radius of 30 kms around Taxila. Some of the most important sites are: Dharmarajika Stupa and Monastery, Bhir Mound, Sirkap, Jan dial Temple and Jaulian Monastery (200 - 600 AD).



Hot lunch will be served at Local Restaurant.

After visit, drive back to Islamabad Airport for your homebound

International flight _____ at _____ Hrs.

Day 10: (Arrive back to Narita)
