

POPULAR DESTINATION IN INDIA AND USA

TAJ HOTEL IN MUMBAI

The Company was incorporated in 1902 and it opened its first hotel, The Taj Mahal Palace & Tower, Mumbai, in 1903. The Company then undertook major expansion of The Taj Mahal Palace & Tower, Mumbai by constructing an adjacent tower block and increasing the number of rooms from 225 to 565 rooms. From the 1970s to the present day, the Taj Group has played an important role in launching several of India's key tourist destinations, working in close association with the Indian Government. The Taj Group has a philosophy of service excellence which entails providing consistently high levels of personalized service and innovative means of improving service quality.



TAJMAHAL IN INDIA

Taj Mahal is one of the main reasons why India is famous. Many people even associate India with Taj Mahal. However, to me, more than the splendid architecture, it is the story behind it that appeals to me the most. This magnificent beauty stands strong as a symbol of the love of a husband to his wife. Moreover, it reminds us of the power of love and how it can set an example for generations to come.



STATUE OF LIBERTY

The Statue of Liberty was built in France between 1875 and 1884. It was disassembled and shipped to [New York City](#) in 1885. The statue was reassembled on [Liberty Island](#) in 1886, although the torch has been redesigned or restored several times since its installation.

A French historian, Édouard de Laboulaye, made the proposal for the statue in 1865. Funds were contributed by the French people, and work began in France in 1875 under sculptor [Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi](#). The statue was constructed of copper sheets, hammered into shape by hand and assembled over a framework of four gigantic steel supports, designed by [Eugène-Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc](#) and [Alexandre-Gustave Eiffel](#). The colossus was presented to the American minister to France [Levi Morton](#) (later vice president) in a ceremony in [Paris](#) on July 4, 1884.



SANCHI SCULPTURE

Sānchi sculpture, early [Indian sculpture](#) that [embellished](#) the 1st-century-BC gateways of the Buddhist relic mound called the [Great Stupa](#) (stupa No. 1) at [Sānchi](#), [Madhya Pradesh](#), which is one of the most magnificent monuments of its time. The region of Sānchi, however, like the great centres at Sārnāth and Mathura, had a continuous artistic history from the 3rd century BC to the 11th century AD.

Sānchi is the site of three stupas: stupa No. 1, an Aśokan foundation enlarged in succeeding centuries; No. 2, with railing decorations of the late Śuṅga period (c. 1st century BC); and No. 3, with its single toran (ceremonial gateway) of the late 1st century BC–1st century AD. Other features of interest include a commemorative pillar erected by the emperor Aśoka (c. 265–238 BC); an early Gupta temple (temple No. 17), early 5th century, with a flat roof and pillared portico; and monastic buildings ranging over several centuries.



THE WHITE HOUSE IN USA

Not long after the inauguration of President George Washington in 1789, plans to build an official President's House in a federal district along the Potomac River took shape. A contest to find a builder produced a winning design from Irish-born architect James Hoban, who modeled his building after an Anglo-Irish villa in Dublin called the Leinster House.

Burned to the ground by the British in August 1814, the President's House was nearly left in its smoldering remains as lawmakers contemplated moving the capital to another city. Instead, Hoban was brought back to rebuild it nearly from scratch, in some areas incorporating the original, charred walls. Upon reassuming residency in 1817, James Madison and his wife Dolley gave the home a more regal touch by decorating with extravagant French furniture.



