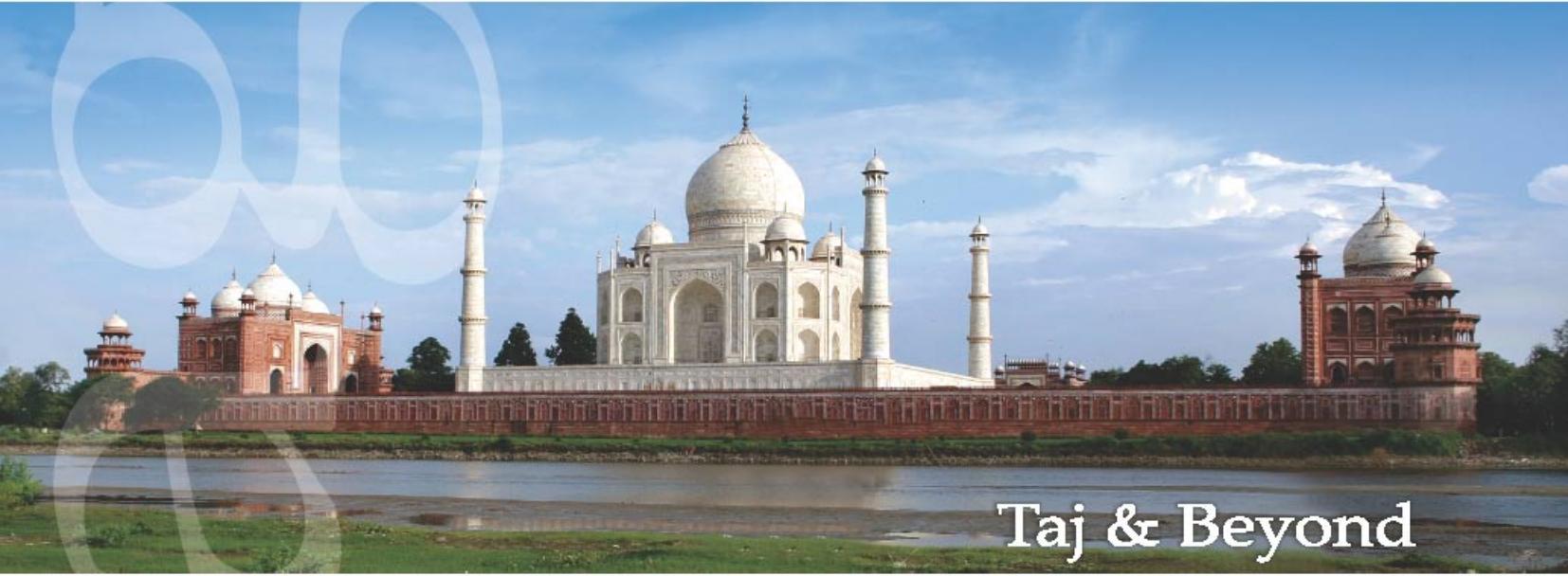




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Taj & Beyond

Uttar Pradesh



*Uttar Pradesh*

Amazing Heritage • Grand Experiences

UTTAR PRADESH TOURISM



## UTTAR PRADESH

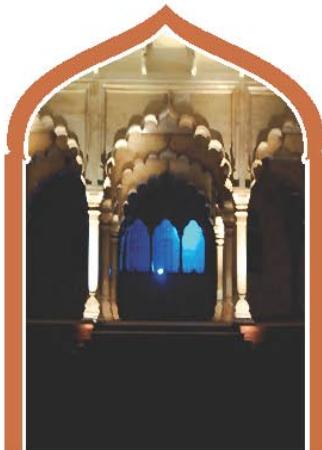
*U*ttar Pradesh, the most populous state of the country, contains an amazing variety of terrain and culture. Great empires have flourished here and then grown to encompass the whole country. Saints and sages sanctified its soil with hard penance. Great battles were fought on its soil, as can be gathered from its checkered history. Its line-up of monuments today stand a mute testimony to the splendor of a bygone era and the visionary foresightedness for the many monarchs who once ruled different parts of this state.

The Mughals besides being great rulers were also great builders and they preserved their best architectural wonders for Agra and its environs. Their architectural genius can also be seen in the forts, palaces and aesthetically laid out gardens, each one a silent witness to a grand style of a golden era. The symbol of love, the Taj Mahal, built in white marble is a masterpiece of Mughal architecture at its best.

The miniatures of this era today find a place of pride in museums around the world. And the Mughal cuisine, a lavish spread of sumptuous delicacies is regarded as a gourmet's delight.

With the arrival of the Mughals led by Babur in 1526 AD, almost the whole of India came under the rule of the Mughal Empire. Rarely has history recorded such a succession of sovereigns, each member of which was imbued with a keen desire to find expression in one or more of the visual arts. The great Mughal Emperors, despite having favoured Delhi as their capital in later years, reserved their best architectural marvels for Agra and Fatehpur Sikri.

The city reached its zenith between 1556 and 1658 under the successive reigns of Emperor Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. Akbar's reign being the most memorable in the city's history when it visibly became a leading centre of art, science, commerce and culture. Thenceforth, it continued to draw intellectuals and artists to contribute towards popularizing its rich cultural potential.



# BABUR

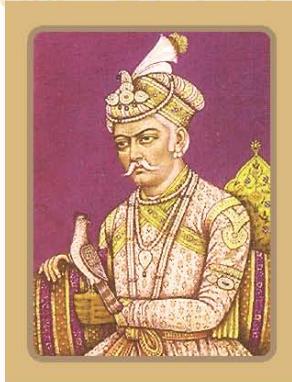
Babur was the first of the great Mughal emperors to come to India and establish the Mughal Empire. During his reign red sandstone architecture got a boost and some important monuments in red sandstone were constructed. Rambagh, on the left bank of the river Yamuna at Agra, is believed to be laid out by Babur.

Chauburji, a Pavilion erected by Babur, is rectangular in plan and has a turret at each quoin. Some scholars believe that the remains of Babur were kept here temporarily. During the short tenure of Babur's son Humayun, no significant building activity took place. However Humayun's son Akbar began displaying his interest in art at a very early age.



# AKBAR THE GREAT

Emperor Akbar, who reigned from 1556 to 1605 was the greatest of the Mughal rulers and one of the most outstanding and secular minded royals of his time. He was the heir to a long tradition of oriental refinement, a great patron of the art, literature, philosophy and science. A great builder, he always showed his keenness on being present at foundation stone laying ceremony, instructing architects. His reign was marked by the construction of many monuments, particularly at Agra and the nearby Sikandra and Fatehpur Sikri.



# AGRA FORT

## AGRA FORT

Akbar began construction of this majestic fort in 1565 when he was only 23 years old. His buildings are a reflection of his personality, being robust, dynamic and imaginative. This imposing red sandstone structure, on the banks of the Yamuna, built between 1565 and 1573, has no rival, being replete with priceless examples of architectural craftsmanship of the Mughal era. Dominating the centre of the city in triangular form, it covers an overall circuit of about 2.5 Kilometers punctuated by gracefully carved bastions at regular intervals. Of the four earlier gates, the Amar Singh Gate to the South is the only one open for the visitors. It is beautified by glazed tiles. The Tomb of Jangi Saiyid, on the bed of the inner ditch is notable for its conspicuous presence. The Jehangir Mahal with its fretwork is the largest private residence within the fort. This has a complex arrangement of compartments which later became the residence of his heir, Jehangir. To the South of Jehangir Mahal are the ruins of the Akbari Mahal, gilded by a pillared hall. Other buildings later added by Shah Jahan to the Agra Fort, were the Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque) and the Diwan-e-Aam (Hall of Public



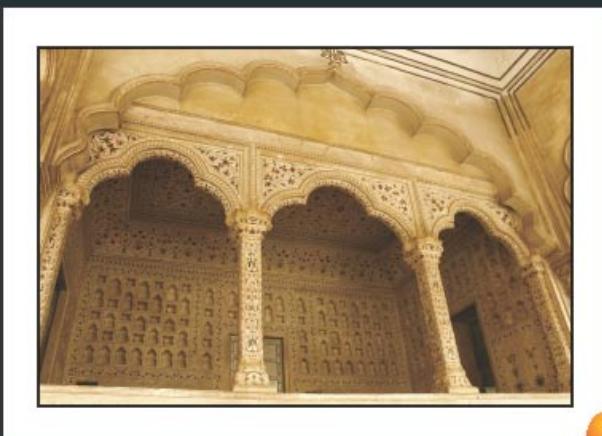
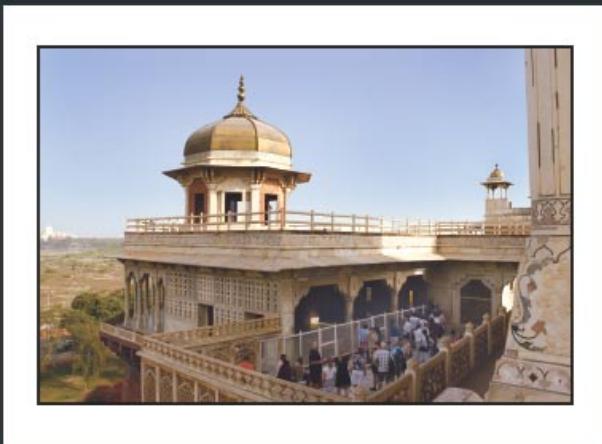
Audience) from where a passage and steps lead to Macchi Bhawan (the Royal Aquarium). In the centre of the colonnaded courtyard is the grave of John Russell Colvin, Lt. Governor of the North Western Provinces who died during the 1857 uprising. The Nagina Mosque (Moaque of Gems) lies to the left of the throne room. Beneath this existed the Meena Bazar, from where the ladies of the royal harem watched the merchants display their silks, brocadea and jewellery in the courtyard below. At the Chittor Gates, trophies of Akbar's captures of a Rajput fortress were displayed. Towards the riverside is the Diwan-e-Khas (Hall of Private Audience), built by Shah Jahan in 1637. On the terrace beyond, are two thrones in white marble and black slate from where Prince Salim (Jehangir) used to watch the elephant fights on the plains below. From here a staircase leads to the Musamman Burj (popularly known as Jasmine Tower although it means octagonal tower). It has a beautiful courtyard paved with marble with squares of black marble on one side. It is said that a large bell hung from the bastions that had a rope attached from it to



# AGRA FORT

the ground which could be rung by those who came to seek justice. It was here in full view of the Taj Mahal, that Shah Jahan along with his daughter Jahan Ara was later impriaroned by Aurangzab. Probably the smallest mosque for private prayer, Mina Masjid lies just ahead. Some other such monuments are the Khas Mahal, Golden Pavilions, Anguri Bagh (Grape Garden), Sheesh Mahal (Palace of Mirrors). Also the famous Jami Masjid built by Shah Jahan for his beloved daughter, Jahan Ara, lies here.

The Sound and Light Show, conducted daily amidst the historical ambience at Agra Fort, is an added attraction.



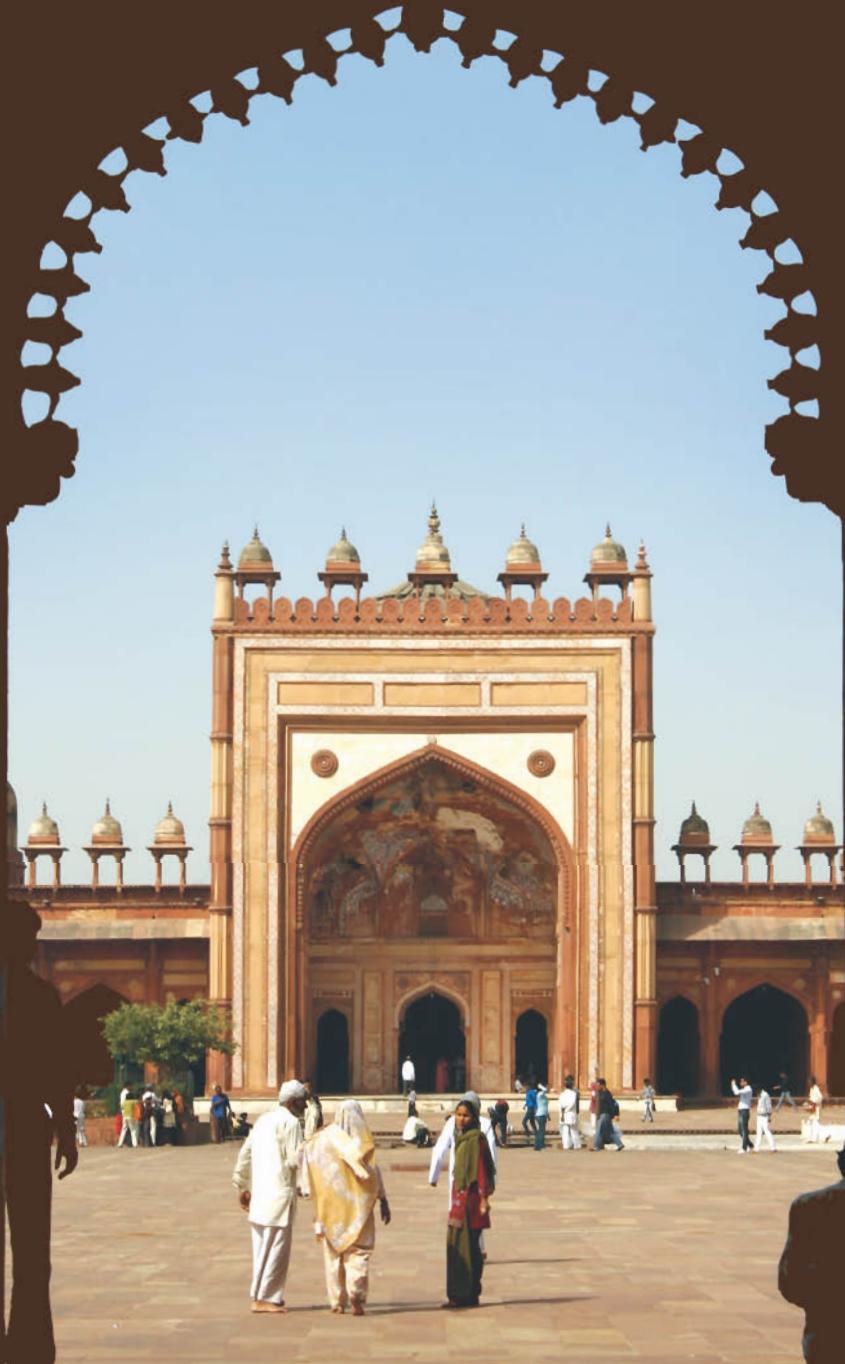


## FATEHPUR SIKRI

Some 37 km. south-west of Agra, on the Agra-Jaipur route, lies one of the most extraordinary medieval cities of India, the imperial Fatehpur Sikri. Although Emperor Akbar had many wives, he had no heir. The desire for a son led him to many holy men and finally to the renowned Sufi Saint Sheikh Salim Chishti who lived in an isolated cave near Sikri. The Saint blessed Akbar and soon a son was born to him in 1569. The grateful Emperor named his son Salim after the Saint and built the grand Jami Masjid near the saint's dwelling. To the west of this mosque lie two graves- one of the saint and the other of his infant son.

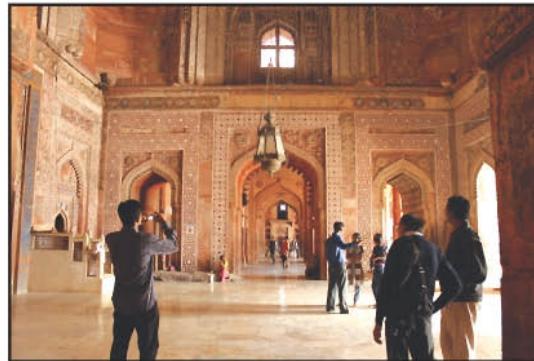
In further memory of the Saint, Akbar vowed to build a great city.

Thus emerged the splendid city of Fatehpur Sikri on a stony ridge. A splendid citadel of grand courts, palaces, mosques and gardens that rivaled the splendors of Delhi and Agra.



Today, even after a passage of more than 400 years, the magnificence of this royal city has not faded. Its courtyards, pavilions and audience halls lie immaculately preserved in tribute to a visionary and builder extra ordinaire. One finds minor monuments like the Rang Mahal, Kabutar Khana, Hathi Pole, Sangin Burj, Hiran Minar and the Karawan Sarai.

The magnificent buildings in Fatehpur Sikri can be divided into two categories the religious and the secular. On one hand are the imposing Jami Masjid with the Buland Darwaza the most stupendous Gateway of India standing 176 ft. high. The Buland Darwaza was erected in the year 1602, to commemorate Akbar's conquest over Deccan. The doorway is richly carved with verses from the Holy Quran cut in bold Arabic letters. The Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti, built of pure white marble, was completed in 1581. Devotees from all over the world throng in thousands to the heart of the citadel to view the white marble tomb set in the royal mosque. They sing his praise, tie a red thread in the latticed windows and above all pray to the Saint for the gift of a child. His death anniversary, known as his Urs is a major assembly of devotees from all over the world. On the other side are the other important buildings the Diwan-e-Khas, Jodha Bai's Place, Mariam's House, Birbal's House, House of the Turkish Sultana and Panch Mahal, all depicting a variety of architectural styles. The Panch Mahal is a five storey structure, each of which has a pillared hall smaller than the one below it. Based on 176 richly carved columns, the building served the purpose of a recreation room for the ladies of the royal harem. Other monuments leading to the palace of Jodha Bai are Khwabgah (house of dreams), Anup Talao, Abdar Khana, Pachisi Court, Ankh Micholi (the place where Akbar used to play hide and seek with the ladies of the harem, and which later became the imperial treasury), Astrologer's Seat, Daftar Khana, Ibadat Khana and Haram Sara.



ANDRA

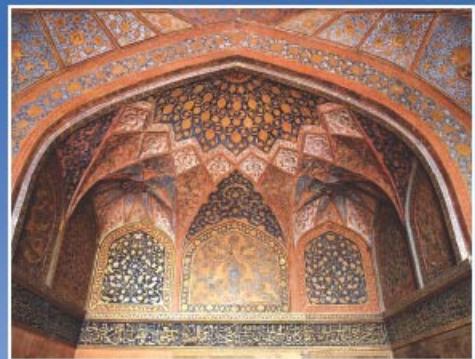


# SIKANDRA

Akbar's tomb at Sikandra is by far the most unique among the sepulchers of Asia. Akbar began the construction of his own mausoleum with a garden divided into four square parts, which was completed by his son Jehangir in 1613.

At Sikandra a beautiful marble-inlaid entrance-way leads up to an open four storey structure with a white marble cenotaph at the top. It is situated in the middle of a vast forty-acre garden with trees planted in the turf and is protected by a wall with four monumental gates each having a minaret at the corner.

Bold floral mosaics made of marble or red sandstone appear on the south gateways of Sikandra. They are nearly equivalent in effect to Pietra Dura, though not identical.



## MARIAM'S TOMB



This unique tomb in red sandstone was built in the memory of Emperor Akbar's wife titled Mariam Zamani. The tomb has exceptional carvings. The structure was originally a pavilion under Sikander Lodhi who built it in 1495.



## JEHANGIR THE AESTHETE

Jehangir had a sensitive eye and appreciation for beauty of both the human and natural world. During his time the beauty of line and delicacy of colours reached perfection not known before.







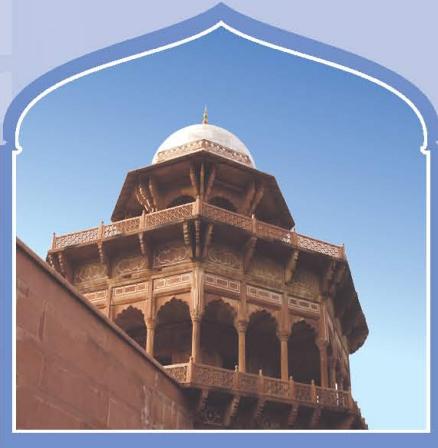
## TAJ MAHAL

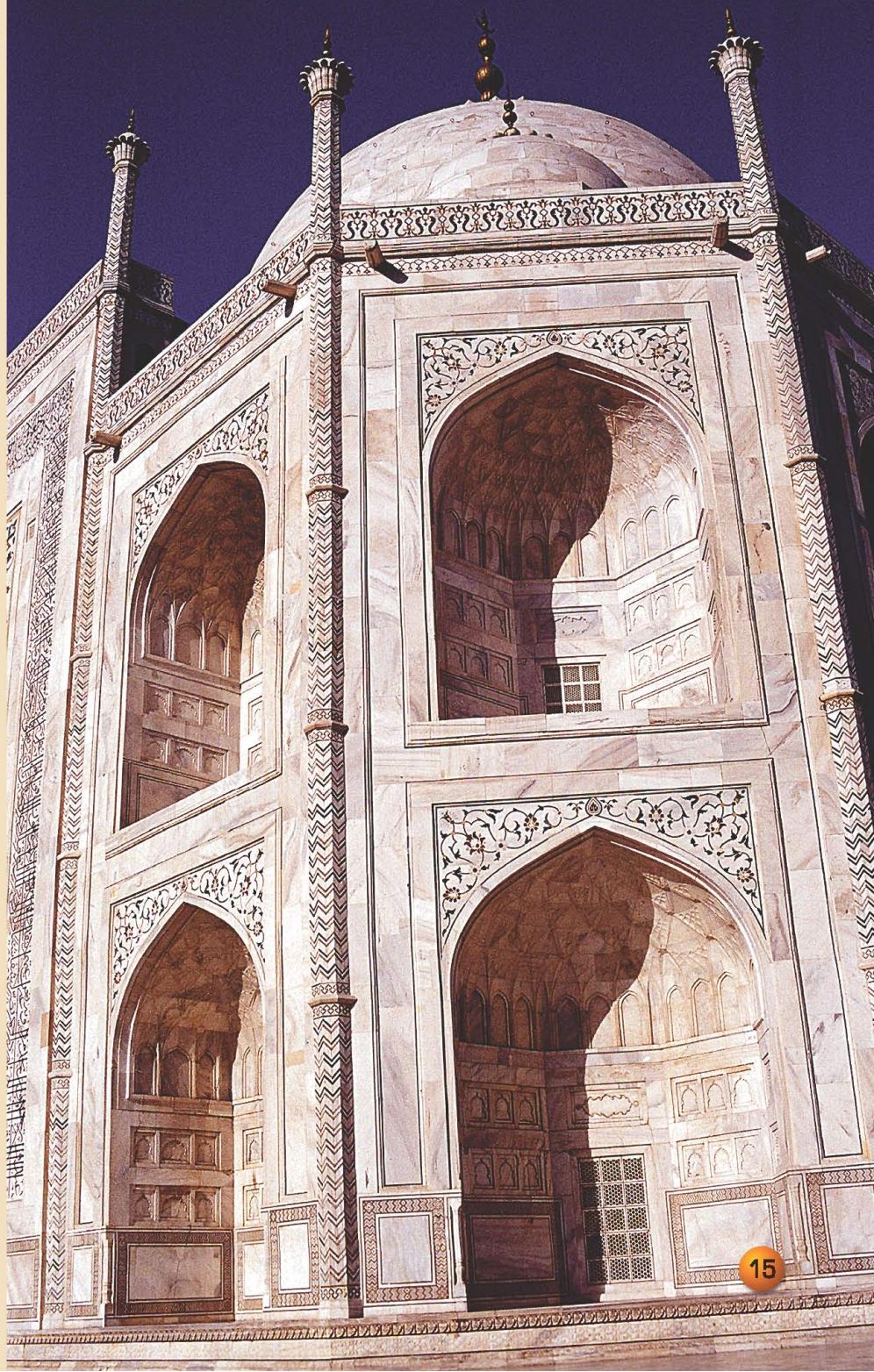
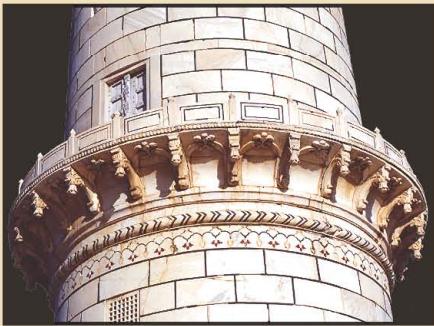
Eighteen years after Shah Jahan became Emperor, tragedy struck. Mumtaz Mahal was snatched away by the cruel hands of fate in 1630. The Emperor who was shattered went into mourning and vowed to erect a sublime mausoleum in her memory, unlike any other in the world. It was named the Taj Mahal, a peerless monument in pristine white marble. It took 20,000 labourers, 22 years to construct this world renowned edifice symbolizing Shah Jahan's eternal love for his wife. The height of this lofty monument is 187 ft. at the central dome. Material was brought in from all over India and Central Asia. Makrana Marble from Rajputana, Sandstone from Fatehpur Sikri, Jasper from Punjab, Jade and Crystal from China, Turquoise from Tibet, Lapis Lazuli and Sapphire from Bundelkhand, Onyx and Amethyst from Persia. The central chamber holds a breathtaking aura with its shadow twilight gracefully filtering through the double set of marble lattice screens in octagonal shapes. Ustad Isa Afandi is mentioned sometimes as the designer of the Taj Mahal. It may be emphasized that the idea of the design of the Taj Mahal can not be ascribed to any single master-mind. Of special interest here are : The Jilo Khana, the main entrance of red sandstone - 204 yards long and 150 yards wide; the Museum, housed in the rooms to the left hand side of the central chamber of the entrance gate; the Taj Gardens with their classical juxtaposition of greenery and fountains creating an awesome spectacle and finally the twin tombs of Shah Jahan & Mumtaz Mahal.



Shah Jahan wanted to build a replica of the white Taj in black marble on the other side of the river as well and connect the two mausoleums with a bridge across the river Yamuna. Before he could do so he fell ill and was soon imprisoned in the Agra Fort by his son Aurangzeb along with his daughter Jahan Ara, where he finally breathed his last.

Night Viewing of the Taj Mahal is an unforgettable experience. It is possible to see the Taj at night near the full moon nights. The Taj Mahal presents different shades and glimpses from dawn to dusk during the full Moon light.

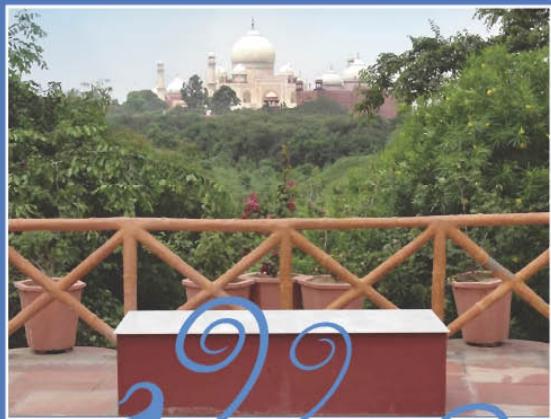






## MEHTAB BAGH

Mehtab Bagh is located on the left bank of the river Yamuna opposite to the Taj Mahal. This garden complex is a huge square measuring approximately 300m x 300m and is in straight alignment with the Taj Mahal. The excavation has revealed a huge octagonal tank having 25 fountains on the southern periphery, baradaris or pavilions on the East and West, a small octagonal tank at the centre and a gateway at the Northern wall. One of the best views of Taj Mahal can be had from here.



## TAJ NATURE WALK

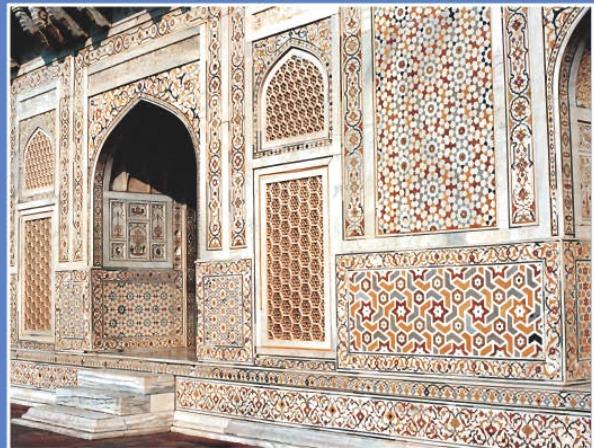


## ITMAD-UD-DAULAH'S TOMB

The credit for Itmad-ud-Daulah's tomb built between 1622 and 1628 goes to Nur Jahan who built it in memory of her father Mirza Ghias Beg (known as Itmed-ud-Dauleh). Built entirely of white marble and inlaid with semi-precious stones, this mausoleum on the banks of the Yamuna river exhibits a strong Persian influence. A profusion of translucent marble screens endow it with added beauty. Like a jewellery box, it is noted for its intricate inscriptions in Quranic Tughra style.

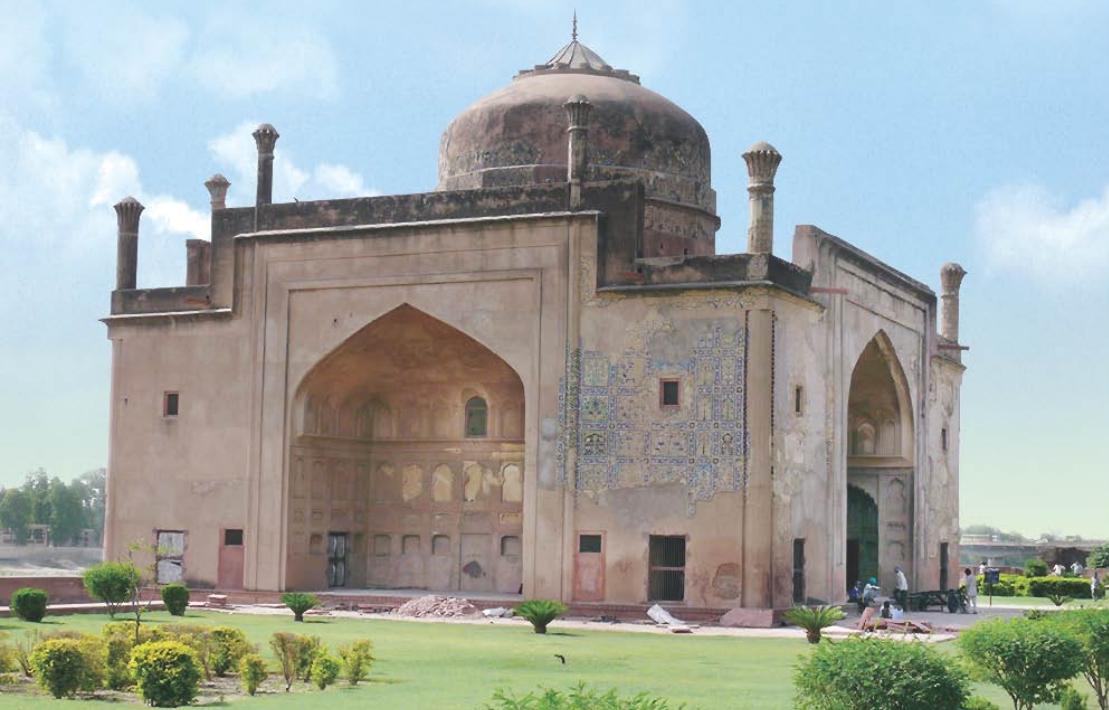
Stylishly, the tomb marks a change from the sturdy and manly buildings of Akbar's reign to softer, more intricate feminine lines.

The roof retains a distinctive Hindu influence with its curved roof and broad weaves. On the rooftop pavilion, there are replica cenotaphs of the main chamber below.



## CHINI KA RAUZA

The Chini-Ka-Rauza, a tomb artistically finished in glazed tiles is dedicated to the poet scholar Afzal Khan Mullah Shakrullah of Shiraz, the Prime Minister of Shah Jahan. The Structure is dominated by a single dome while the enameled tiles reveal a strong Persian influence.

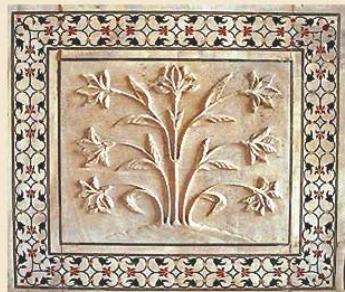


Situated on NH-2 on left bank of river Yamuna, It is probably one of the earliest Mughal gardens in India. It is believed to be laid by the Mughal Emperor Babur, who was the founder of Mughal dynasty. Then known as Arambagh it is considered to be the place where Babur was temporarily buried before being taken to Kabul in Afghanistan.

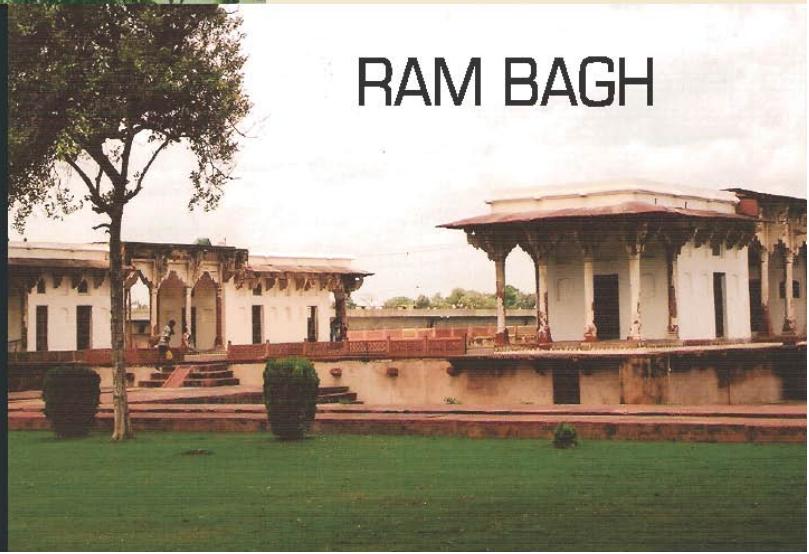
According to another believe, it was an inn (sarai) built by Mughal Empress Noorjahan during the year AD 1612 where duties were collected on goods transported by river and was a resting place for traders and travellers.

## THE MUGHAL LEGACY

The Mughals have left a vast legacy of culture, which is now symbolic of India all over the world. Not only architecture but handicrafts and art have had a major contribution from this period.



## RAM BAGH

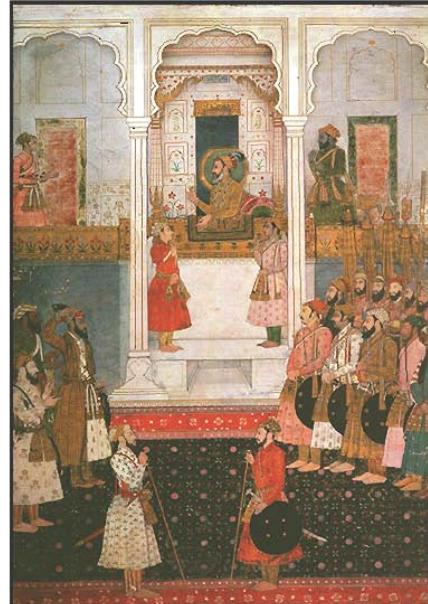




## PRINCE AMONG BUILDERS SHAH JAHAN

It was however during the rule of Shah Jahan that Mughal architecture revealed its full efflorescence. His buildings show a preference for use of milky white marble for the basic edifice. The Pietra Dura technique perfected in his time favours the use of decorative motifs and a new sensuous approach to the arts.

Shah Jahan's reign from 1628 to 1658 opened up a new era of dazzling pomp and richness for Agra. He bestowed on his wife the title Mumtaz Mahal. She was forever at his side, even accompanying him on his military campaigns.



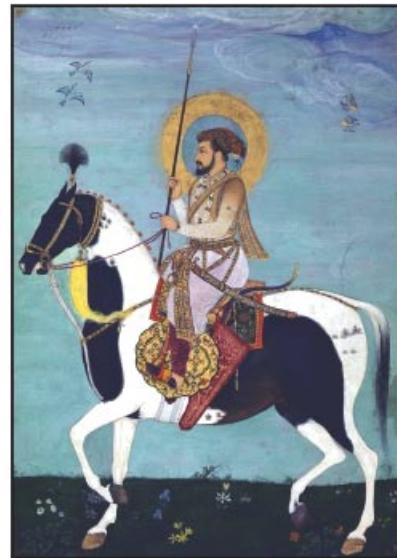
# THE MUGHAL SCHOOL OF PAINTING



The Mughals had inherited their love for the art of painting through their Timurid ancestors. Humayun while in exile at Persia developed keen interest in Persian paintings, and on his return to India brought along with him two master painters, Mir Seiyid Ali Tabrizi and Abdus Samad. Humayun's short-lived rule did not permit him to accomplish great heights. This was done by young Akbar under whom the art of painting achieved new dimensions. The Mughal studio included about 150 known artists who illustrated the pages of numerous manuscripts commissioned by him namely Razmnarah, Chingiznarah, Jafarnarah & Ayordanish. The biggest artistic project taken under him was the creation of the Hamzanarah, consisting of approximately 1400 large painting on cloth.

Jehangir was a great connoisseur and the art of miniature painting reached its summit in his period. Naturalism was introduced into painting and depiction of birds & animals was done with great refinement.

During the reign of Shah Jahan, albums were prepared recording darbar life & court scenes. The Mughal school of painting is also renowned for its lively genre painting, depiction of army encampments, feasts, hunting, darbar scenes and overall for its skillful portraiture.





## KATHAK

Among the innovations brought in by the Mughals, is the classical dance type known as Kathak, which originated in the north. Persian and Muslim influences later altered the dance from a temple ritual to a courtly entertainment. The dances are performed straight legged and there are intricately choreographed foot movements to be followed. The ankle bells which dancers wear must be adeptly controlled and the costumes and themes are often similar to those in Mughal miniature painting.

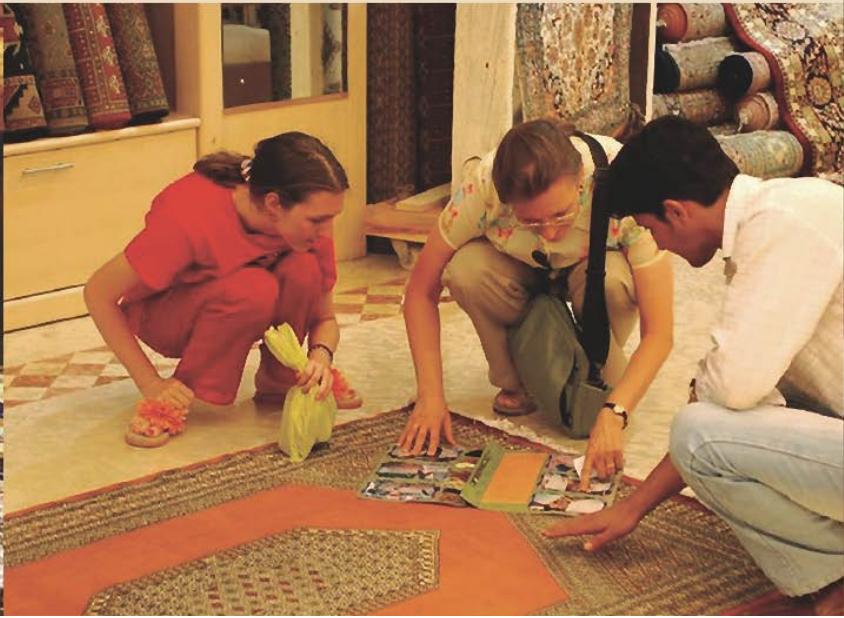
The element of story-telling in this form has popularized tales of Lord Krishna and Radha. This form of dance slowly spread to other princely states of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and exponents were known from the Gharana (family and city) that they belonged to.

# CARPETS

The art of carpet-making flourished under the guidance of the Mughals and Persian motifs were liberally embellished on carpets. The famous 'bootee' motif was in wide use, 'bootee' meaning a spread of leaves, of a shrub. Carpet making techniques and styles were highly advanced in Agra.

In fact the inlaid Pietra Dura designs of Shah Jahan's palace, in the Red Fort, Agra are based on 'carpet border' design.

Uttar Pradesh is specially known for the carpet making centres at Bhadohi and Mirzapur. The carpets produced here are regarded as India's best and they also display a strong Mughal influence in terms of design, technique and style. They are either made of pure wool, wool with a small percentage of silk to give it a sheen (known as silk touch) or pure silk.





## MUGHLAI CUISINE



Several of India's famous meat dishes come from the north where the Muslim influence introduced considerable sophistication. The superb Mughlai cuisine with its luscious gravy of milk, curd, cream and crushed nuts is available in major restaurants in the big cities. There are rich, creamy kormas, tender steak like pasandas in an almond shorba, nargisi kofta, mince (usually mutton) moulded around a hard boiled egg and simmered in a piquant shorba (gravy), the famous do pyaza, cooked with onions, and the succulent raan, a whole leg of mutton marinated overnight and gently roasted until it becomes as soft as butter.

Perhaps the most significant innovation is the tandoor, a charcoal-heated clay oven, which produces the magnificent tandoori food now available everywhere : tandoori chicken and fish, boti kababs (chunks of marinated grilled meat), chop like barra kababs, seekh kababs (spiced mince grilled on a skewer), and its exotic variation, the kakori kabab, which melts in the mouth.

Mughal desserts are flavoured with cardamom, saffron, essence of rose or kewda flower extract and have a garnish of nuts and a thin layer of edible silver foil. Kheer, a richer version of rice pudding; shahi tukra, an exotic counterpart of bread pudding; phirni (firnee) made of powdered rice and milk; and kulfi, a delicious nutty ice-cream, are favourite Mughal sweets.

# SHOPPING

Apart from marble-inlay work, Agra is also famous for its leather goods. Shoes, jackets, purses, footwear, briefcases, handbags in classical and contemporary styles are even exported from here to Europe and elsewhere. Zardozi embroidery and chikan work suits can be bought in Agra. Besides precious jewellery, meena kari (enameled) jewellery is also available in ornate Mughal style. Shopping can be done at the Fatehabad Road, Mall Road, Sadar bazaar, Gokulpura and the emporia of all the deluxe hotels in the city.

For those with a sweet tooth, the delicacies of Agra like pethas, gajak and snacks like dalmoth and chaat are a great temptation.

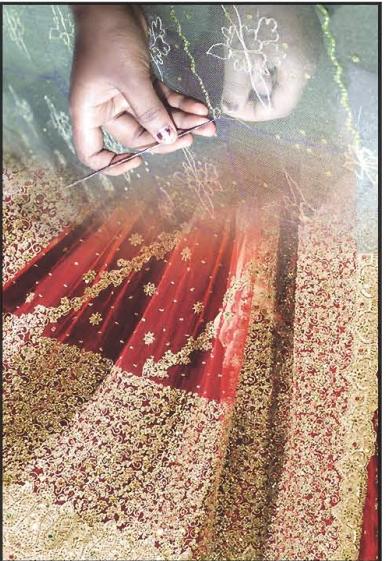
Shilphaat- it is a unique craft bazaar just 750 mtr. away from eastern gate of Taj Mahal. It displays the richness of Indian craft and culture on a permanent basis. The craftsmen find an opportunity to display their artistic work to thousands of tourists every day.



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# ZARDOZI



## TOURIST SEASON

The tourist season starts in October and generally ends in March.

## CULTURAL EXTRAVAGANZA

Taj Mahotsav, organized by the Department of Tourism, Government of Uttar Pradesh, is a major attraction for the tourists. Held every year between 18<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> February at Shilpgram, near the eastern gate of the Taj, it presents a perfect blend of art, craft and culture. More details are available on [www.tajmahotsav.org](http://www.tajmahotsav.org)



# TOURIST INFORMATION

## How To Get There

- \* Air : Kheria Airport is 6 km. from city while international Airport at Delhi is 220 km. Agra Airport : Tel 0562-2400569, 2400844, 2400044
- \* Rail : Agra is a major railway junction. Convenient Rail connections to the important cities of India are available from Agra Cantt. Railway station (Tel 0562-2420998, Railway Enquiry 139) Raja-ki-Mandi Railway Station (Railway Enquiry 139) and Tundla Railway Station (27 km. Railway Enquiry 139).
- \* In the tourist season, the fully air-conditioned luxury train- the **Palace on Wheels**, stops at Agra on its return journey from Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and other places in Rajasthan.
- \* The **Shatabdi Express** (Delhi-Bhopal) and the **Taj Express** (Delhi-Agra-Jhansi) provide excellent connections from Delhi (204 km.)
- \* Road : Buses ply to the major cities from Agra, Bus Station-Idgah (Tel 0562-2420324) Bus Station Agra Fort (Tel 2464557), Bus Station : ISBT, Transport Nagar (Tel 0562-2603536).

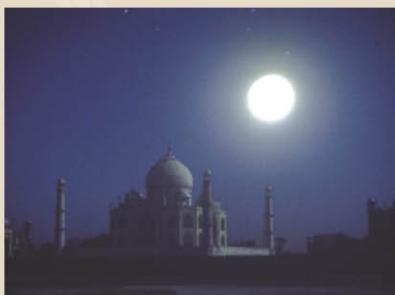


#### PLACES OF INTEREST

- Taj Mahal ● Taj Nature Walk ● Shilp Gram ● Mehtab Bagh ● Fort ● Itmad-Ud-Daulah's Tomb ● Sikandra ● Radha Swami Samadhi ● Jama Masjid ● Chini Ka Roza
- Rambagh ● Mariam's Tomb ● Shaheed Smarak ● Mankameshwar Temple ● Rawali Mahadev Temple ● Balkeshwar Temple
- Kailash Mahadev Temple ● Gurudwara-Guru Ka Taal, Hathi Ghat, Maikathan
- St. Peter's Church ● Akbari Church...

#### FATEHPUR SIKRI

- Diwan-E-Aam
- Diwan-E-Khas
- Buland Darwaza
- Tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti...



Name of Monuments	Foreign Tourist			Indian Tourist		
	Fee by A.S.I.	Fee by A.D.A.	Total	Fee by A.S.I.	Fee by A.D.A.	Total
Taj Mahal	₹ 250/-	₹ 500/-	₹ 750/-	₹ 10/-	₹ 10/-	₹ 20/-
Agra Fort	₹ 250/-	₹ 50/-	₹ 300/-	₹ 10/-	₹ 10/-	₹ 20/-
Fatehpur Sikri	₹ 250/-	₹ 10/-	₹ 260/-	₹ 10/-	₹ 10/-	₹ 20/-
Itmad-ud-Daulah	₹ 100/-	₹ 10/-	₹ 110/-	₹ 05/-	₹ 05/-	₹ 10/-
Sikandra	₹ 100/-	₹ 10/-	₹ 110/-	₹ 05/-	₹ 05/-	₹ 10/-
Mariam's Tomb	₹ 100/-	-	₹ 100/-	₹ 05/-	-	₹ 05/-
Ram Bagh	₹ 100/-	-	₹ 100/-	₹ 05/-	-	₹ 05/-
Mehtab Bagh	₹ 100/-	-	₹ 100/-	₹ 05/-	-	₹ 05/-

Visiting Hours : Taj Mahal from Sunrise to Sunset (Friday closed) & all other Monuments from Sunrise to Sunset.

#### Note:

- For all the monuments Archaeological Survey of India (A.S.I.) charges Indian fee from the nationals of SAARC and BIMSTEC countries while no such provision has been made in Agra Development Authority (A.D.A.) tickets.
- No entry fee for children below the age of 15 years (both Indian and Foreigner).
- Agra Development Authority (ADA) does not levy toll tax on Friday at any monument.
- Tickets for all Indian World Heritage Sites are available at Ticket Counters of any World Heritage Sites in India.

#### Night Viewing of Taj Mahal

Tickets are available 24 hours (1 day) before Night Viewing of the Taj Mahal between 10 AM. to 6 P.M. at Archaeological Survey of India (A.S.I.) 22, Mall Road, Agra Ph +91-562-2227261, 2227263, Fax +91-562-2227262, e-mail circlearg.asi@gmail.com. Night Viewing Ticket can be cancelled in the above mentioned office on the day of viewing upto 1 P.M. (Cancellation charges: 25% of the ticket) Timing: 2030 hrs. to 0030 hrs in 8 batches of max. 50 people each. Time duration for each batch is half an hour (30 minutes).

#### Entry Ticket

	Foreigner Tourist	Indian Tourist
Adult (above 15 years)	₹ 750/-	₹ 510/-
Children (3-15 years)	₹ 500/-	₹ 500/-

**Note:** Tourists must reach at Shilpgram (near Eastern gate of Taj Mahal) half an hour before the scheduled time mentioned on their tickets for security checks.

**Night Viewing of the Taj Mahal is closed every Friday & in the month of Ramzan.**

#### SOUND & LIGHT SHOW AT AGRA FORT

Daily show timing	: 6.30 PM to 7.30 PM (Hindi), 7.45 PM to 8.45 PM (English)
Tickets	: ₹ 50/- (Indians) ₹ 150/- (Foreigners) ₹ 30/- (Students)
Contact	: 0562-2850120, 2851720, 2226431, 2230001, 2330140
E-mail	: rahitbagra@up-tourism.com

**Mohabbat, The Taj daily show at  
Kalakriti Cultural and Convention Center**

41/142, A/1, VIP Road to Taj Mahal, Fatehabad Road

Show Timing : 6.15 PM, 8.30 PM

Ticket (in ₹) : 1,200/-, 1,000/-, 750/-

Contact : 0562-4045370, 9359522603

E-mail : info@kalakriti.online.com

Web : www.kalakritionline.com

#### AIR SAFARI

Visitors at the Kalakriti centre can have the unique experience of getting an aerial view of the Taj Mahal from a suspended helium balloon which is 500 feet high from the ground. The balloon, around 50 feet in diameter, is held by ropes and people view the monument of love from an attachment below it.



## ACCOMMODATION

### UP TOURISM ACCOMMODATION

- Rahi Tourist Bungalow**, Station Road, Raja ki Mandi, Agra  
Tel: 0562-2850120, 2851720, Fax: 2253472  
E-mail: rahitbagra@up-tourism.com, upstdc1@bsnl.in
- Taj Kharma**, Eastern Gate of Taj Mahal, Agra  
Tel: 0562-2330140, Fax: 2230001  
E-mail: tajkharma@up-tourism.com
- Rahi Gulistan Tourist Complex**, Fatehpur Sikri  
Tel: 05613-282490  
E-mail: rahigulistan@up-tourism.com

### OTHER ACCOMMODATION

Agra has a number of hotels ranging from budget class to luxury in star categories. A wide variety of restaurants ranging from multinational chains to those famous for typical Indian preparation are available in the city. A complete list of hotel and restaurants can be obtained from U. P. Tourism Offices.

### Contacts:

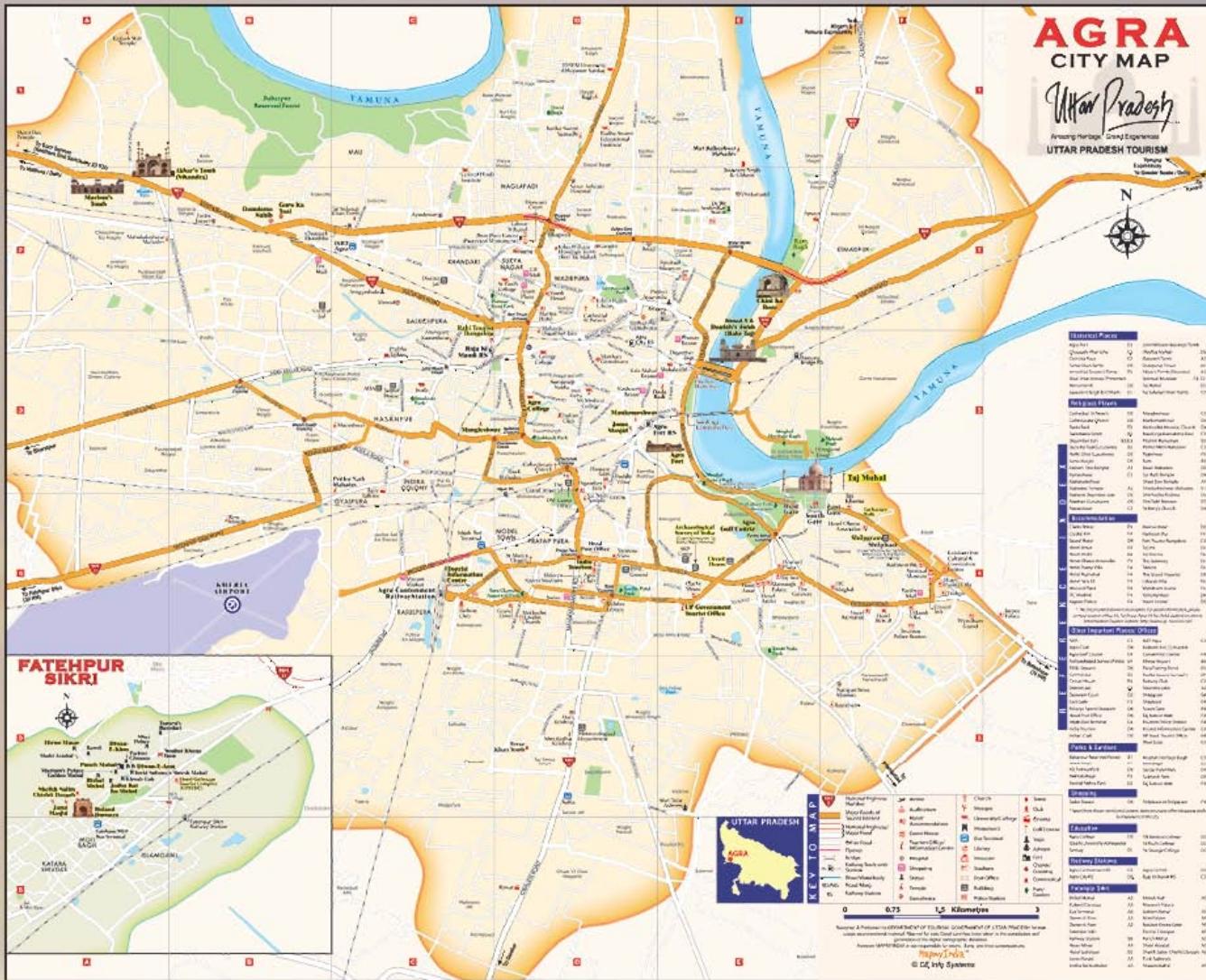
- UP Tourism: 64, Taj Road, Tel: +91-562-2226431  
E-mail: agrauptourism@gmail.com
- Tourist Information Counter at Platform No.-1, Agra Cantt. Railway Station, Tel: 0562-2421204
- Govt. of India Tourism Office, 191 Mall Road  
Tel: +91-562-2226378, +91-562-2226368

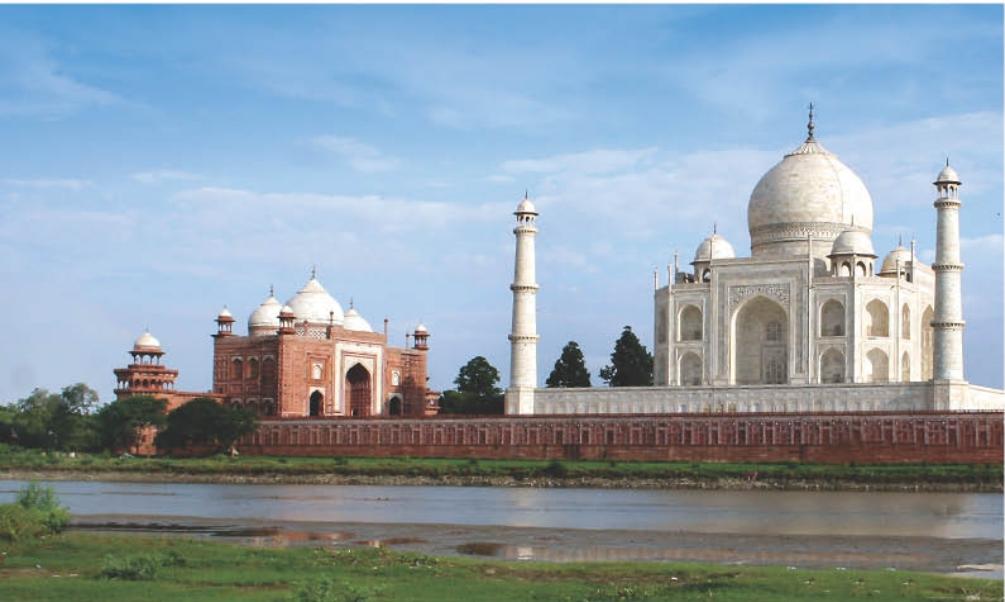
Official Website of Taj Mahal  
[www.tajmahal.gov.in](http://www.tajmahal.gov.in)

- **New Delhi**: 36-Chandralok Building, Janpath  
Tel: 011-23711296, 23350048  
E-mail: uptoamnd@bol.net.in
- **Mumbai**: 38, World Trade Centre, Cuffe Parade, Colaba  
Tel: 022-22155082, 22185458  
E-mail: uptoumbai@sify.com
- **Chennai**: 28, Commander-in-Chief Road  
Tel: 044-28283276, E-mail: rtochennai@gmail.com
- **Kolkata**: 12-A, Netaji Subhash Road, 2nd Floor  
Tel: 033-22307855, 22306798, E-mail: uptoimkal@bsnl.in
- **Chandigarh**: 62-64, 1st Floor, ISBT, Sector-17  
Tel: 0172-2707849  
E-mail: arcchandigarh@up-tourism.com
- **Ahmedabad**: 303, Ashwamedh House, 5-Smriti Kunj, Navrangpura  
Tel: 079-26564245, 26560752
- **Varanasi**: Sanskratik Sankul, Chauka Ghat  
Tel: 0542-2505033, E-mail: uptourismvns@up-tourism.com
- **Jhansi**: Hotel Veerangana  
Tel: 0510-2441267, E-mail: uptourismjhansi@up-tourism.com
- **Gorakhpur**: Park Road, Civil Lines  
Tel: 0551-2335450, E-mail: uptourismgkp@up-tourism.com
- **Allahabad**: 35-Mahatma Gandhi Marg  
Tel: 0532-2408873, E-mail: uptourismallahabad@up-tourism.com
- **Lucknow**: C-13, Vipin Khand, Gorhti Nagar  
Tel: 0522-2304870, E-mail: uptourismlko@up-tourism.com
- **Bareilly**: Rohila Hotel Campus, 2 Civil Lines  
Tel: 0581-2511858, E-mail: uptourismbareilly@up-tourism.com
- **Faizabad**: Civil Lines  
Tel: 05278-223214, E-mail: uptourismfaizabad@up-tourism.com
- **Meerut**: Vikas Bhawan, MDA Campus  
Tel: 0121-2656164, E-mail: uptourismmeerut@up-tourism.com

### Directorate of Tourism, U.P.

C-13, Vipin Khand, Gorhti Nagar, Lucknow, U.P., India  
Tel: +91-522-2308916, 2307028; Fax: +91-522-2308937  
E-mail: upstdc@up-tourism.com, yatrup@bsnl.in  
Website: <http://www.up-tourism.com>





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Amazing Heritage Grand Experiences

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**Directorate of Tourism, U.P.**

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Website : [www.up-tourism.com](http://www.up-tourism.com)