



Mughals, Rajputs & Villages: The Cultural Heritage of North India

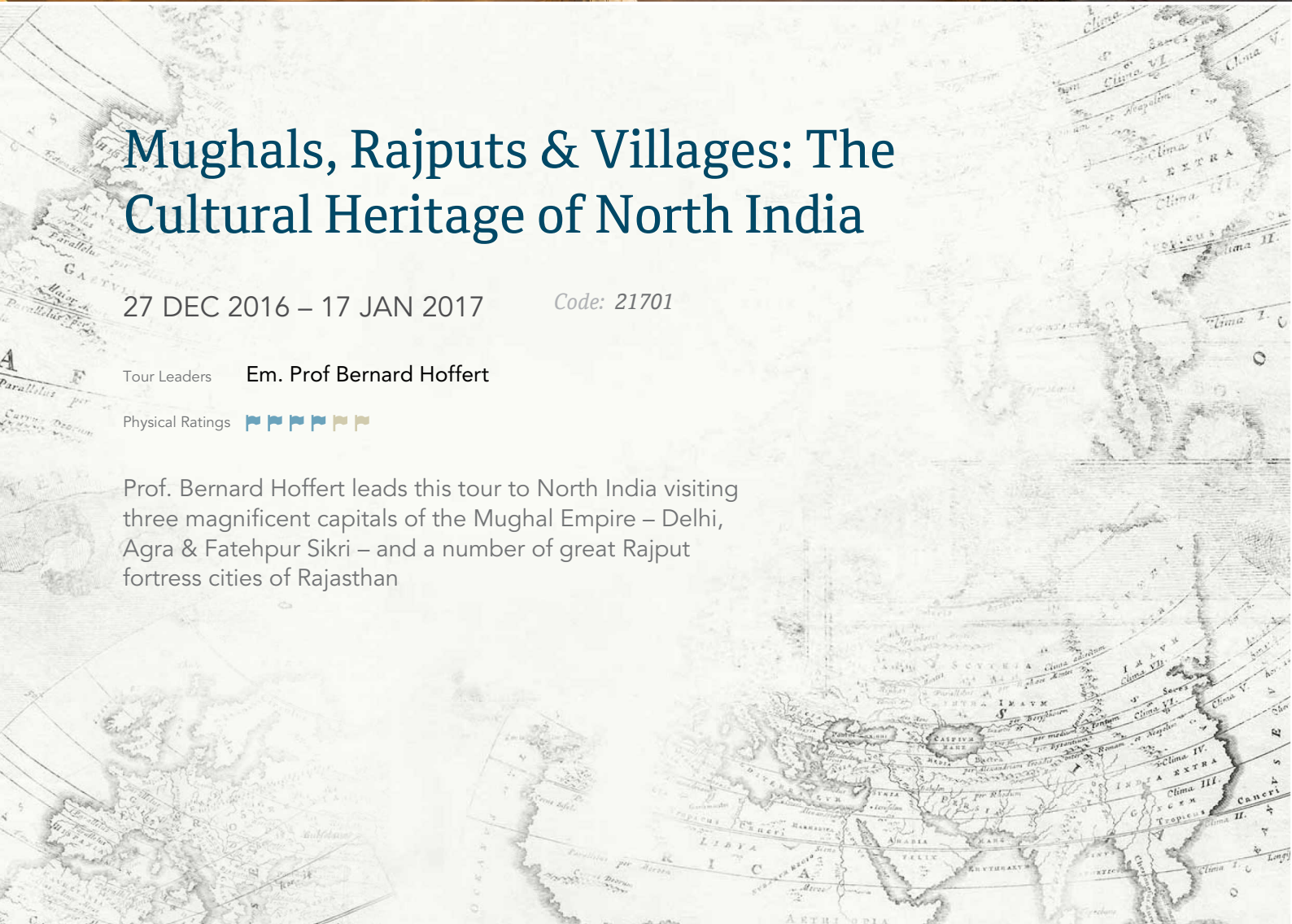
27 DEC 2016 – 17 JAN 2017

Code: 21701

Tour Leaders **Em. Prof Bernard Hoffert**

Physical Ratings 

Prof. Bernard Hoffert leads this tour to North India visiting three magnificent capitals of the Mughal Empire – Delhi, Agra & Fatehpur Sikri – and a number of great Rajput fortress cities of Rajasthan



Overview

Tour Highlights

- **Professor Bernard Hoffert**, former World President of the International Association of Art-UNESCO (1992-95), leads this tour to North India.
- Visit three magnificent princely capitals in the heartland of the Mughal Empire – Delhi, Agra and Fatehpur Sikri – and a number of great Rajput fortress cities of Rajasthan.
- Explore the fusion of Indian and Islamic cultures at Mughal monuments, such as Agra's Red Fort, Shah Jahan's exquisite Taj Mahal, and Akbar the Great's crowning architectural legacy, Fatehpur Sikri – all of which are UNESCO World Heritage sites. The opulence and grandeur of Mughal architecture is also experienced at a number of matchless Rajput palaces.
- Stay in former palaces that are now heritage hotels, an experience which enhances our appreciation of this sumptuous world.
- Visit great Hindu and Jain temples, encounter the vernacular architecture of Rajasthan, including its famous stepped wells, and villages, and explore fortresses like Jaisalmer and Bikaner that rise from the Thar Desert in the state's north.
- Explore the vibrant folk culture of Rajasthan, manifest in its fine music, dance and textiles.
- Experience a boat cruise on Lake Pichola at Udaipur, a 4WD drive excursion to view blackbuck, an endangered species of antelope native to the Indian subcontinent, and an elephant ride in Jaipur.

22 days in India

Overnight Delhi (3 nights) • Jaipur (3 nights) • Bundi (1 night) • Castle Bijaipur (1 night) • Udaipur (2 nights) • Kumbhalgarh (1 night) • Jodhpur (2 nights) • Jaisalmer (2 nights) • Bikaner (1 night) • Khimsar Fort (2 nights) • Jaipur (1 night) • Agra (2 nights).

Overview

Professor Bernard Hoffert, former World President of the International Association of Art-UNESCO (1992-95), leads this tour to North India, visiting three princely capitals in the heartland of the Mughal Empire – Delhi, Agra and Fatehpur Sikri – and a number of great Rajput fortress cities in Rajasthan. It explores the fusion of Hindu and Islamic cultures at Mughal monuments such as Agra's Red Fort, Shah Jahan's exquisite Taj Mahal, and Akbar the Great's Fatehpur Sikri.

We also enjoy the opulence and grandeur of Rajput fortress palaces, fusing indigenous Hindu and Mughal styles, at Jaipur, Bijaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Bikaner. From their powerful walls, brilliant glass-walled staterooms, exquisite garden courts and lustrous pavilions the Rajputs dominated teeming cities. At Chitor we explore the grand deserted fortress from which opium-crazed Rajput cavalry thrice charged better-equipped Muslim forces whilst their women committed ritual suicide.

We cruise past exquisite island pleasure pavilions on Lake Pichola at Udaipur and explore merchant houses in Jaisalmer and Bikaner with their intricately carved window screens. We visit the Hindu temples of Holy Pushkar, grand Mughal mosques like Delhi's ancient Qutub Minar, brilliant red or white royal tombs like Agra's Itmad Ud Daula and Akbar's tomb at Sikandra and vast, richly decorated Jain Temples at Ranakpur and Jaisalmer.

We wend our way through teeming bazaars and explore Rajasthan's vibrant folk culture manifest in its village life, and its fine music and dance, intricate jewellery and brilliantly coloured textiles. We ride stately elephants and take a 4WD through one of Rajasthan's best nature reserves to view blackbuck, an

endangered species of antelope. Special features of this tour are accommodation in fine heritage hotels in old palaces, fortresses and pretty merchant houses in Jodhpur, Kumbhalgarh, Bijaipur, Bikaner, Khimsar and Jaipur, and the delights of delicious Indian cuisine.

Leaders



Em. Prof Bernard Hoffert

Art historian & artist, former World President of the International Assoc. of Art - UNESCO, Assoc. Dean, Monash University. He has a long involvement with India & has published on Indian Architecture and lectured at the National Inst. of Design in Ahmedabad.

Bernard Hoffert is Emeritus Professor in the Faculty of Art Design & Architecture at Monash University. He was formerly Associate Dean in the Faculty of Art and Design, with responsibility for the Faculty's Higher Degree by Research program and the Faculty's International and External profile. He headed five departments while at Monash including the art school. He was the World President of the International Association of Art-UNESCO (1992-95) and remains an Honorary President; he has been Honorary President of the Asia-Pacific Regional Council of the International Association of Art- UNESCO and has continued involvement with UNESCO through the International Society for Education through Art (InSEA). He has been a member of the Global Advisory Board of the Human Dignity and Humiliation Studies Network, Columbia University since 2006 and a member of their Research Committee. He was Vice President of the Academic Board of Monash University (2008-2010). He has been a member of the Review Boards of the *Art Education Research Journal*, Melbourne University (2004-12), the *Art Education Australia Research Journal* (2004-12), and a member of the Monash Asia Institute Publication Board (MUP) from 2001-11. He has been a member of the Executive Committees of the Australian Council of University Art and Design Schools (ACUADS) and Art Education Australia (AEA), and coordinated AEA's research development. He has also contributed to standing committees of Art Education Victoria and the National Association of the Visual Arts.

Bernard first joined ASA in 1981, and is ASA's second longest standing group leader/lecturer. He has led over 50 tours to Europe, including programs to Italy, France, Spain, Eastern Europe and the United Kingdom. He has led ASA tours to most regions of Italy, including Lombardy, the Veneto, Tuscany, Umbria, Lazio (Rome) and Sicily, and has a deep knowledge of the rhythms of Italian art history and Italy's profound contribution to the Western tradition. Bernard has nurtured ASA's long and fruitful relationship with Monash University, and has played a key role in the great success of Monash University's Centre in Prato, near Florence; ASA assisted Monash in developing this centre and Bernard established the flourishing Monash Art and Design undergraduate and research programs at Prato.

Bernard also has a long involvement with India and has travelled extensively from the Himalayas in the north to the southernmost tip of the subcontinent. He has led six ASA tours to India including *Mughals, Rajputs & Villages: The Cultural Heritage of North India* (2008, 2011, 2014, 2016) and *South India Sojourn: from temple sculptures and spice gardens to classical dance and canal cruises* (2009, 2012). He wrote the section on India in the 1987 edition of *Art and Diversity* (Longman) and has exhibited his paintings and presented his poetry at the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society Gallery in Delhi; his paintings are in several Indian collections. He has participated in art symposia and conferences in India and has lectured at the National Institute of Design in Ahmedabad. His research has been published in the Indian journal *Design Plus* and his research on craft revival in India has been published by UNESCO and the Network of Human Dignity and Humiliation Studies. He contributed a chapter to the Indian text, *Design Education: Tradition and*

Modernity, published late 2007.

Combine this tour with

Ancient Kingdoms and Empires of Southern India
20 JAN – 10 FEB 2017



Itinerary

The detailed itinerary provides an outline of the proposed daily program. Participants should note that the daily activities described in this itinerary may be rotated and/or modified in order to accommodate changes in museum opening hours, flight schedules etc. All meals are included in the tour price and are indicated in the itinerary where: B=breakfast, L=lunch and D=evening meal. Bottled water is also included. All entrance fees and permits are included in the tour price.

New Delhi - 3 nights

Day 1: Tuesday 27 December 2016, Arrive Delhi

- Light Evening Meal at The Claridges

Our tour commences in Delhi. Participants travelling on the ASA 'designated' flight are scheduled to arrive in Delhi in the evening. Upon arrival you will transfer by private coach to our hotel located in the heart of New Delhi. If you are not arriving on the ASA 'designated' flight you will be required to make your own way to [The Claridges](#), or you may wish to contact ASA to arrange a private transfer. On arrival a light evening meal will be served at the hotel. (Overnight Delhi) D

Day 2: Wednesday 28 December, New Delhi

- Welcome Meeting
- Lutyens' New Delhi
- India Gate & Parliament House
- Purana Qila
- Welcome Lunch
- Humayun's Tomb

Delhi has been a centre of power almost continuously since the 13th century. Rulers of successive Muslim

dynasties established seven cities in Delhi, each adjacent to its predecessor and spread over a large plain on the west bank of the Yamuna River.

Following a brief welcome meeting we shall drive through precincts of British Imperial Delhi, designed by the great English architect Edward Lutyens. Next we shall pass the India Gate and Parliament House of India.

We also visit the Purana Qila, the Old Fort, built by the second Mughal emperor, Humayun (1530-1556), and Sher Shah, the Afghan leader who ousted him for a time from Hindustan. Behind its massive walls, which shut out the incessant noise of Delhi's congested traffic, in a peaceful garden setting there remain two buildings: a mosque, one of the handsomest buildings in India, and a two-storeyed octagonal pavilion that Humayun used as his library.

Following a welcome lunch at a local restaurant we conclude our day's program with a visit to the wonderful complex of Humayun's Tomb (c.1565). Commissioned by the Emperor's widow, this was the first of the great Mughal tombs. It inaugurated a suite of grand imperial mausoleums surrounded by vast gardens that were entered through monumental gates, which reached its apogee almost a century later in the Taj Mahal (1634). Humayun's widow engaged a Persian architect to design the building, which accounts for its high quality. Particularly noteworthy is its tight massing, which in composition (base, pavilions and central dome) and dramatic power presages the Taj Mahal. One difference is that it is constructed of red sandstone and not white marble. (Overnight Delhi) BLD

Day 3: Thursday 29 December, Old Delhi

- Red Fort, Delhi
- Short rickshaw ride to see Chandni Chowk
- Jama Masjid

Today we begin with a visit to the Red Fort. In 1639 Shah Jahan laid the foundation of a new capital, the seventh city of Delhi, to be named Shahjahanabad (now Old Delhi), at the eastern edge of which he constructed his imperial citadel, the Red Fort. It contains some of the finest examples of Mughal architecture in a suite of grand audience halls and exquisitely chaste, inlaid marble pavilions set in formal gardens with ornamental pools and fountains.

Lunch will be served at The Maidens Hotel. This is one of Delhi's oldest hotels, built in the early 1900s, and it has retained its colonial charm and architecture

This afternoon we take a short rickshaw ride of Old Delhi. Crammed within its medieval walls is a rabbit warren of lively, noisy streets and lanes, peppered with monuments and tombs from the colourful and turbulent history of one of the world's most fascinating cities. The axis of our ride will be along Chandni Chowk, the crowded, bustling bazaar street that starts at the Lahore Gate of the Red Fort.

We also visit the Jama Masjid, begun some six years after the Red Fort was commenced. Located in the centre of Shahjahanabad, it is a massive congregational mosque that provided an impressive setting for public worship and ceremonial usage, and proclaimed orthodox Islam as the fountainhead of the imperial dynasty's legitimacy. In detail and sensuousness, it is entirely characteristic of Shah Jahan's architecture, dominating his capital from its lofty plinth, with its towering gateways and majestic flights of steps. (Overnight Delhi) BLD

Jaipur - 3 nights

Day 4: Friday 30 December, Delhi – Jaipur

- Qutub Minar

This morning we visit the Qutub Minar complex, which holds India's earliest mosque, the Quwwat ul Islam Masjid, constructed by Qutb-ud-din in 1193, when Delhi was first Islamised. Nearby is the pride of Dehli, the Qutub Minar, a soaring minaret that was possibly based upon a victory tower. Its magnificent form and intricate decoration make it one of the masterpieces of the Islamic world. We then drive to our hotel in Jaipur. (Overnight Jaipur) BLD

Day 5: Saturday 31 December, Jaipur

- Ambèr Palace/Fort
- Elephant ride to lunch
- Jaigarh Fort (Cannon only)

In 1727, Raja Jai Singh II, ruler of the principality of Ambèr, took advantage of the declining Mughal power to move from his cramped hilltop fortress above the town of Ambèr to a new site on the plains, some ten kilometres away, to be named Jaipur, after himself. To stamp the mark of Hinduism on the capital of his state, Jai Singh laid out his city according to the principles of town planning given in the Shilpa Shastra, the ancient Hindu treatise on architecture. He built a city of broad avenues and remarkable architectural harmony; a walled city divided into nine squares, each signifying one of the nine treasures of Ganpati, the Hindu god of wealth.

Today we begin with a visit to Ambèr, the ancestral seat of the ruling house of Jaipur. The Ambèr palace complex was first laid out by Rana Man Singh I (1586-1614), who served the Emperor Akbar with great distinction. Successive rulers added various palaces, each a unique record of how Mughal cultural influences permeated the Rajput courts.

We then enjoy a very special experience – a peaceful elephant ride that will gently lead us through a local village to a family restaurant where we shall enjoy lunch.

Towering above the hillside palace stands Ambèr Fort, linked to the higher and more rugged Jaigarh Fort, from which we may enjoy spectacular views over Jaipur. (Overnight Jaipur) BLD

Day 6: Sunday 1 January 2017, Jaipur

- Palace of the Winds (Hawa Mahal) (exterior view only)
- Jantar Mantar
- City Palace
- Afternoon at leisure to explore Jaipur's craft bazaars

This morning we view the Hawa Mahal, the Palace of the Winds, a five storey, pink, wedding cake construction built in 1799 for the Maharaja's family to watch from their seclusion the passing parade in the street below.

Nearby we will visit the Jantar Mantar, the largest of five massive stone observatories built in various cities in north India by the celebrated patron of astronomy, Jai Singh II (1699-1744). Its huge astronomical instruments are extraordinary constructions of sandstone and marble, each designed and orientated to observe the movements of the sun and the moon, or of a particular star or constellation. Angles and part-

circular planes with calibrated scales etched onto stone strips create novel architectural shapes. By far the largest instrument is the Samrat Yantra, an impressive curved marble scale interrupted by a steep pyramid of steps with a small pavilion (*chatri*) at the summit. This was used to determine the time, declination and hourly angle of different heavenly bodies.

We end our morning's program with a visit to the City Palace, which occupies a large area of the old city and is divided into a series of courtyards, gardens and buildings constructed in an interesting blend of Rajasthani and Mughal styles. The centrepiece is the seven storeyed Chandra Mahal, which commands fine views of the gardens and the city. The complex contains several superb halls and an excellent armoury, which we will visit to inspect its collection of Mughal and Rajput armour and weapons

After lunch there will be time at leisure to explore the lively craft bazaars of the city. (Overnight Jaipur) BLD

Bundi - 1 night

Day 7: Monday 2 January, Jaipur – Bundi

- Taragarh (Star) Fort, Bundi (exterior)
- Garh Palace and the Chitrashala (painting gallery), Bundi

Today we set out for Bundi, a delightful, unspoilt small medieval town which arguably gives a more vivid image of Rajasthan's past than any other old fortified city. It was founded by the Hadoti Chauhans, who claim descent from the fires of great Mount Abu, after their conquest of this part of Rajasthan in the twelfth century. In the afternoon we will view (exterior only) the vast ruinous Taragahr (Star) Fort that dominates the city.

As well as the Star fort, the city is also dominated by the Garh Palace, which we shall enter from the old bazaar. The palace itself is an extremely impressive old complex that stands on powerful foundations above the city. The palace's beautiful pavilion, Chitrashala, contains a gallery of murals in the miniature style. The walls are covered with elaborate paintings and scenes from the Rasalila, the Radhakrishna story. The Bundi School was an important school of the Rajasthani style of Indian miniature painting that lasted from the 17th to the end of the 19th century. (Overnight Bundi) BLD

Castle Bijaipur, Chittorgarh - 1 night

Day 8: Tuesday 3 January, Bundi – Kota – Bijaipur

- Nagar Sagar Kund Stepwell, Bundi
- Orientation walk of Kota
- Kota Fort

Today we begin with a visit to the Nagar Sagar Kund Stepwell. These water repositories may be found all over Rajasthan, but Bundi has particularly fine examples. They provided cities and towns with much-needed drinking water, but also were used for ritual ablution, and therefore are often connected with temples and other shrines. Their surrounding structures often sport intricate carving.

We then depart Bundi for the royal city of Kota or 'Kotah' as it is historically referred to. Located on the banks of the Chambal River, it is known for its spectacular palace, gardens and wide leafy streets. Here we visit the Kota Fort, one of the largest forts of Rajasthan that has an artistic heritage that still speaks volumes of the rich architecture of that era. Built in the year 1264 the fort construction expanded and was finally completed in the year 1625. The main entrance today is through the south Naya Darwaja Gate (New Gate)

and as you enter the fort palaces, miniature paintings, colorful murals, exquisite mirror work and frescoes welcome you. The most attractive place here is the Durbar Hall that has ebony and ivory doors and depict stunning Kota paintings that are quite intricate and different from the rest of the miniature ones found in other parts of India.

We then drive to Bijaipur, where we stay in one of Rajasthan's loveliest palaces. Castle Bijaipur is a 16th-century fortress set in the serene Vindhyan ranges near Chittorgarh (Chitor). It was built by Rao Shakti Singhji, the younger brother of the great warrior Maharana Pratap. A wildlife sanctuary adjacent to the castle has leopard, chinkara, spotted and four-horned deer, crocodile and wild boar, as well as a variety of birds. (Overnight Castle Bijaipur, Chittorgarh) BLD

Udaipur - 2 nights

Day 9: Wednesday 4 January, Bijaipur – Udaipur

- Chittorgarh (Chitor)
- Boat cruise on Lake Pichola

We depart early this morning and drive to one of the most haunting and evocative places in all India – a scene of chivalry and slaughter, of Rajput honour and valour at its most noble and futile. Standing on an isolated rocky outcrop, 150 metres above the surrounding plains, the walls of Chitor are the finest medieval Hindu defence work to survive in any degree of completeness. A still silence hangs over the deserted pavilions and ruined temples of Chitor. Three times in its history the Hindu princes of Mewar led their warriors from the gates of their capital to carry death to Muslim besiegers or meet it in the field. Three times the women they left behind performed the terrible rite of *jauhar*, the self-immolation by the women of the royal line, along with all their female relatives, on mass funeral pyres. Death for all before dishonour.

The heights of Chitor were the key to Rajasthan and its reduction was amongst the first priorities of any ruler hoping to hold north India. It fell to the Sultan of Delhi in 1303 and to the Sultan of Gujarat in 1535. In that assault, the queen mother in battle regalia led a final cavalry charge from the fortress and died fighting, along with 32,000 warriors and the flower of Mewar nobility. Behind them, 13,000 women and children – royal, noble and common – performed *jauhar*.

Chitor was invested for a third time by the Emperor Akbar in 1568. As in the case of the two earlier sieges, the ruling prince was smuggled to safety to raise the standard of revolt anew. Two young Rajput nobles, Jaimal and Patta, aged 15 and 16, commanded Chitor's defences. Their bravery has made them household names in Mewar even today, their valour immortalised in Rajasthani folksongs and bardic poems. Jaimal was shot at close range by Akbar himself. Patta, with his mother and wife at his side, died in the final suicide charge of the defenders from the fort, when 8,000 warriors, dressed in the saffron robes of Hinduism and drunk on opium, charged the Mughal artillery and fought to the last man. The night before, with defeat certain, 1,700 wives and daughters of the nobility sealed their duty to Mewar with their lives by performing the ritual of *jauhar*. When the fighting ended the Mughals entered the fortress capital and slaughtered 30,000 inhabitants of the town and surrounding countryside. This final orgy of killing also had its ritual title – the *saka*. Jahanghir restored the fort to the Rajputs in 1616 but the people of Mewar never returned. Chitor, the scene for a thousand years of heroic valour and high adventure, was left desolate.

Mid-morning we drive to Udaipur, renowned for its views of Lake Pichola and its islands. After the fall of Chitor in 1568, Rana Uday Singh II of Mewar founded a new capital which, in the best north Indian tradition, he named after himself. The site that he chose stood on a small wooded plain hidden in the mountains on the edge of a natural lake. The rulers of Mewar established a new capital at Udaipur. Within the fortress

capital, whose walls encompass 280 hectares, are the ruins of several palaces, many temples, ceremonial pools fed by springs that emerge from the bedrock, and a victory monument visible from several kilometers away, that the Mewar raja built to commemorate his victory over the Sultan of Malwa in 1440. The rulers of Mewar belonged to the Sisodia clan of the Rajputs. They were the oldest of the Rajput ruling lineages and they offered the fiercest resistance to the Mughals, making no settlement with them until 1614, while the other two great Rajput houses, Amber (Jaipur) and Marwar (Jodhpur), grew wealthy and powerful as senior allies of the Mughals.

After lunch we take a boat cruise on Lake Pichola upon which seem to float lovely pleasure palaces like the Jag Nivas, now the Lake Palace Hotel, and the Gul Mahal on the island of Jag Mandir. These island pavilions, like the city palace itself, reflect the luxurious lifestyles of the Rajputs, who retreated here from the heat of the mainland. The Gul Mahal is the largest and best-preserved lake palace, composed of domed pavilions set among trees. The complex and its reflection in the lake provides a breathtaking view. (Overnight Udaipur) BLD

Day 10: Thursday 5 January, Udaipur

- City Palace
- Jagdish Temple
- Bara Bazaar and Bapu Bazaar

By the early years of the seventeenth century, Mewar had accepted the realpolitik in north India and made its peace with the Mughals. The city palaces of Udaipur, built largely in the century that followed, reflect this accommodation with the Mughals by their steady incorporation of Mughal design elements. We will begin our morning tour at the City Palace, whose towers and cupolas dominate the skyline of Udaipur. It is the largest palace complex in Rajasthan, an interesting blend of Rajput military architecture and Mughal decorative art. The sheer external bulk and elevation of the palace, accentuated by its reflection in Lake Pichola, recall the walls and towers of Chitor. The interior, by contrast, is clad in marble, every surface inlaid in the geometric and floral patterns that are the hallmark of Mughal art.

Adjacent to the City Palace is the Jagdish Temple, built in 1651 and dedicated to Vishnu as Lord of the Universe. It is an excellent example of the Indo-Aryan style and contains a superb bronze statue of Garuda, Vishnu's mount. One of the delights of visiting Udaipur is to wander the bazaars and watch the craftsmen at work.

This afternoon we shall visit the Bara Bazaar and Bapu Bazaar, both near the City Palace, where we shall see traditional Mewari tie-dying, puppets, copperwork and silverware. (Overnight Udaipur) BLD

Kumbhalgarh -1 night

Day 11: Friday 6 January, Udaipur – Ranakpur – Kumbhalgarh

- Ranakpur (Jain) Temples

We drive to Kumbhalgarh, visiting the Ranakpur Temples along the way. Ranakpur is one of the five most important pilgrimage sites of Jainism. It is home to an exceptionally beautiful temple complex tucked away in a remote valley in the Aravalli range, situated north of Udaipur in Pali district. Ranakpur is named after the liberal Rajput, Rana Kumbha, whom Dharna Sah, a Jain businessman, approached to ask for land for the construction of a great temple he'd seen in a vision. Renowned for their marvellous carvings in amber stone, these temples were constructed in 1439. The whole complex rests on a basement of forty-eight thousand

square feet. There are four subsidiary shrines and twenty-four pillared halls with domes supported by over four hundred columns. In total there are 1444 columns, all of which are intricately carved and no two are alike. The carved flute-playing nymphs in various dance poses are of particular interest. In the assembly hall there are two big bells weighing one hundred and eight kilograms whose sound echoes throughout the entire complex. The main temple is a Chaumukh or a four-faced temple dedicated to Adinath.

On reaching Kumbhalgarh we shall check into our heritage hotel. This wonderful hotel is a complex of small buildings and pavilions arranged around a central landscaped garden and restaurant. There will be time to relax and enjoy the very peaceful environment of this hill retreat hotel before dinner. (Overnight Kumbhalgarh) BLD

Jodhpur - 2 nights

Day 12: Saturday 7 January, Kumbhalgarh – Jodhpur

- Kumbhalgarh Fortress

This morning we travel by jeep to visit Kumbhalgarh Fort. Its location had always been Kumbhalgarh's greatest advantage. Because it was virtually inaccessible in the 15th century, Rana Kumbha of Mewar built this great defensive fortress on a 3,500-foot (1,100-metre) high hill overlooking the approaches from Ajmer and Marwar. It is the second most important Mewar fortress after Chitor, providing a haven when that city was attacked.

After exploring this magnificent fort, we have an early lunch before making the 240km journey to Jodhpur. (Overnight Jodhpur) BLD

Day 13: Sunday 8 January, Jodhpur

- Mehrangarh Fort
- Mandor
- Old City

In the early 13th century the Rathor tribes of central India, one of the great Rajput lineages, were displaced by Muslim invaders from Afghanistan. They migrated further and further westward, eventually settling in the blazing desert country in the heart of Rajasthan. They called their land *Marwar*, "the land of death". In 1459 their ruler, Rao Jodha, founded the city of Jodhpur when his ancestral capital at nearby Mandor proved too difficult to defend. After the Mughals had established themselves in north India, the ruler of Marwar married his sister to the Emperor Akbar and received the title, Raja. His son entered the emperor's service and conquered Gujarat and part of the Deccan for the Mughals, the rewards from these expeditions contributing to the embellishment of his capital.

We will start our tour of Jodhpur at Mehrangarh Fort, perched atop a sheer rocky crag that rises 120 metres above the centre of the old city. The fort contains the best museum in Rajasthan, with a superb collection of miniature paintings from a variety of schools, musical instruments, and all the trappings of Indian royalty: howdahs, thrones, furniture, robes, weapons. The ramparts afford stunning views over this rare example of a medieval Hindu fortified city.

After lunch we visit Mandor, the ancient seat of the Rathors of Marwar, where landscaped gardens surround a group of ancient Hindu temples and the cenotaphs of the rulers of Marwar, constructed in a richly mixed architectural style that incorporates Buddhist, Jain and Hindu elements. In this tranquil setting the visitor

can reflect on six hundred years of Rajput history that began in hardship and austerity, rose to glory in bravery and chivalry, and culminated in grandiose magnificence and decadence.

If time permits, we also visit the Old City with its jumble of noisy, colourful winding streets of distinctively Rajput vernacular architecture. The houses are mostly three storeys, jutting out on tiers of elaborately carved corbels, their windows filled with pierced stone grillework, all uniting to form streets of great charm. (Overnight Jodhpur) BLD

Jaisalmer - 2 nights

Day 14: Monday 9 January, Jodhpur – Jaisalmer

- Sonaron ka Baas (Silver Emporium), Jaisalmer

Today we drive through the Rajasthan desert to Jaisalmer, one of the most evocative of all the Rajput cities, dominated by its ancient fortress that rises out of the desert far from the great urban centres of north India. The Bhatti Rajput ruler Jaisala founded the city and fortress in 1156, removing his court to this isolated desert territory from the more vulnerable Lodhruva, which was constantly being raided by the Ghaznavids (of Afghanistan).

Jaisalmer is famous for its intricate Rajasthani jewellery. The goldsmiths of Jaisalmer are particularly known for their skills in carving out beautiful pieces of silver jewellery. This afternoon we visit *Sonar ka Baas* ('abode of lapidaries'), home to most of the jewellery shops which deal in gold, silver and semi-precious stones. Here you may find stunning pieces of jewellery ranging from necklaces and earrings to bangles and rings. (Overnight Jaisalmer) BLD

Day 15: Tuesday 10 January, Jaisalmer

- Gadi Sagar Lake
- Jaisalmer Fort
- Jain and Hindu Temples
- Old city of Jaisalmer
- Merchant Houses (*havelis*)

We commence this morning with a brief visit to the Gadi Sagar Lake, a man-made reservoir built in 1156 AD. During the Rajput clan period, it was the only resource for drinking water in Jaisalmer. The lake is marvellously placed in picturesque surroundings and an imposing sandstone entrance known as Tilon-ki-Pol opens to the lake. A grand Krishna temple is also placed at the gate. The banks of the Gadi Sagar enclose superbly maintained gardens, temples and majestically carved Chattris.

The remainder of the day is devoted to exploring Jaisalmer fortress, its temples, and the old city.

The fort is protected by formidable sandstone walls, from which its defenders hurled large spherical rocks, examples of which are still piled up on the ramparts. It was besieged by the Sultan of Dehli, Ala-ud-din Khilji, in the thirteenth century. After a nine-year siege, the women of the fortress committed ritual suicide while their men rode out to certain death in saffron robes. Jaisalmer recovered economically from each conquest because it was strategically located on the trade routes to Central Asia. Only when the port city of Mumbai (Bombay) rose to prominence was it eclipsed.

One distinctive quality of the fortress palace, which was constructed over five centuries, is its large *jalis*, or intricate screens, which cover whole walls rather than just the palace windows. The purpose of these screens, which are particularly fine and delicate at Jaisalmer, is to filter the harsh desert light whilst at the same time maximising the flow of cooling air through palace rooms. Many of the *jalis* are topped by curved eaves that derive from the distinctive pavilion domes of older Bengali palaces. Many people still live within the fortress precinct; it is not just a heritage monument but a living community!

Dominating the forts, houses, shops and narrow alleyways is the Rajmahal, the seven-storey palace of the former Rajput. We shall visit this palace and also some of the seven Jain temples within the citadel walls; the maharajas of Jaisalmer practiced tolerance toward the Jain population. These Jain temples, constructed between the 12th and 15th centuries, are particularly noted for their magnificent carvings.

The old city also has a number of wonderful, highly decorated merchant houses, *havelis*. Jain merchants who enriched themselves by trading jewellery and fine brocades built a number of these in the 19th century. Much older is the Salim Singh-ki-Haveli, built some 400 years ago by Salim Singh, the prime minister of Jaisalmer. (Overnight Jaisalmer) BLD

Bikaner - 1 night

Day 16: Wednesday 11 January, Jaisalmer – Bikaner

- Bikaner Old City

Today we drive a long distance across the north of Rajasthan to Bikaner, once a great centre of power in northern Rajasthan. In the late afternoon we shall explore the old walled city, a medieval maze of narrow, dark and uneven streets decorated with dark-red sandstone *havelis* and some exquisitely painted Jain temples.

Tonight we stay in another wonderful heritage building. Hotel Laxmi Niwas Palace was once the personal residence of Maharaja Ganga Singhji of Bikaner. The residential rooms have a richness befitting their use by the royal family itself or by the personal guests of the Maharaja (only guests of equal status to the Maharaja would be invited to spend the night in the palace). Most are lavishly decorated using gold wall paintings and have painted or carved wood ceilings. (Overnight Bikaner) BLD

Khimsar Fort - 2 nights

Day 17: Thursday 12 January, Bikaner – Khimsar Fort

- Junagarh Fort, Bikaner
- Karni Mata Temple (Temple of Rats)

This morning we explore Bikaner, a vibrant, dust-swirling desert town with a fabulous fort. The city of Bikaner, which was founded (1488) by Rao Bika, a descendent of Jodha, founder of Jodhpur, has one of Rajasthan's greatest fortresses.

Junagarh Fort was built by Raja Rai Singhji, the sixth ruler of Bikaner (r. 1571-1612). Raja Rai Singhji could marshal the revenues of a kingdom increased by the conquest of half Marwar, and a grant of half Gujarat. It was to Akbar and Jahangir, who raised him to a high rank at the Mughal Imperial court, that he owed his wealth. As a reward for his service as military commander, he was granted the regions of Gujarat and Burhanpur. During his tenure in imperial service he also travelled extensively, which honed his understanding of art and architecture that informed the architectural styles of Junagarh Fort. The palaces

within the fort were built over three hundred years from the early 17th to the 20th centuries. Bikaner has some of the richest of all palace interiors, which are also in good condition.

This afternoon we depart for the historic Khimsar Fort. Established in 1523 A.D, it is perched on the edge of the Thar Desert. En route we make a brief stop to visit the Hindu temple Karni Mata Temple (also known as Temple of Rates), famous for the approximately 20,000 black rates, called *kabobs*, that live, and are revered in, the temple. (Overnight Khimsar Fort) BLD

Day 18: Friday 13 January, Khimsar Fort

- Panchla blackbuck 4WD safari
- Time at leisure
- Late afternoon: optional 2-hour Camel Safari

This morning we depart Khimsar Fort for a two-hour 4WD safari. Our journey of 16 kilometres by open jeep aims to view herds of blackbuck, chinkara and blue bull antelope. Native to the Indian Subcontinent, the blackbuck is an antelope species that has been classified as endangered since 2003. Male blackbuck are dark brown, black, and white and have long, twisted horns, while females are fawn-coloured with no horns.

The remainder of the day is at leisure for you to relax and enjoy the various facilities provided at the Khimsar Fort. In the late afternoon you may wish to join an optional two-hour camel safari. (Overnight Khimsar Fort) BLD

Jaipur - 1 night

Day 19: Saturday 14 January, Khimsar Fort – Pushkar – Jaipur

- Pushkar Lake and Brahma Temple (exterior only)

This morning we set out for Pushkar, an important Hindu devotional centre. On arrival we visit the temples for which the city is famed. Pushkar, one of India's oldest cities, which appears in both the Ramayana and Mahabarata, lies on the shore of sacred Pushkar Lake. It has five principal temples, many smaller temples and 52 ghats where pilgrims descend to the lake to bathe in its sacred waters. One of the primary temples is the 14th-century temple dedicated to Brahma, the Hindu god of creation. Very few temples to Lord Brahma exist anywhere in the world. In the mid-afternoon we continue our journey east to Jaipur. (Overnight Jaipur) BLD

Agra, 2 nights

Day 20: Sunday 15 January, Jaipur – Fatehpur Sikri – Agra

- Fatehpur Sikri

Today we depart Jaipur and drive to Fatehpur Sikri. During his long reign, Akbar made no commitment to a permanent capital. Over the years, three cities filled that role: Agra, Fatehpur Sikri and Lahore. For long periods the centre of the empire was a vast military encampment, a tent capital that moved with the emperor on campaign across northern and central India.

In 1571, Akbar moved from Agra to his newly built capital at Fatehpur Sikri, some 40 kilometres distant. His imperial palace complex, standing on a low sandstone ridge, is one of the most remarkable architectural assemblages in India, comprising gardens, courtyards and pavilions that stand as one of the high points of

Mughal culture. During the 15 years that he resided at Fatehpur Sikri, Akbar directed some of his major conquests and took far-reaching initiatives in the areas of land revenue, trade and financial policy, military organisation and provincial administration. In 1585 Akbar moved his capital to Lahore. Though he later resided in Agra, the imperial court never returned to Fatehpur Sikri and the city was abandoned.

The design of Fatehpur Sikri was intended to emphasise the Islamic nature of the Mughal state, but also Akbar's accommodation of Hindu culture. The city is dominated by a huge congregational mosque. In the courtyard stands the tomb of a widely revered Sufi saint, Salim Chisti, from whom the young Akbar frequently sought spiritual advice. In this way, institutional and mystical Islam were combined in the core of the imperial capital to reinforce the legitimacy of the ruling house.

Yet Fatehpur Sikri was primarily a courtly city, whose cultural masterpieces were very much the product of the young emperor's passion for architecture and building. The buildings of Fatehpur Sikri are loaded with decorative motifs which derive from earlier Indic culture, in particular Hinduism. These images reflect Akbar's genius for melding together a culturally diverse state which served as the basis of his power. Varied traditions of music, painting, calligraphy, poetry – and open religious debate – all flourished in the sophisticated palatial setting of Fatehpur Sikri. The site visit will take about two hours. In the late afternoon we continue our journey to Agra, the premier city of the Mughal Empire. (Overnight Agra) BLD

Day 21: Monday 16 January, Agra – Sikandra – Agra

- Taj Mahal
- Agra Fort
- Sikandra

Agra is of ancient Hindu origin. It was chosen for a capital by Sikander Lodi, Sultan of Delhi, whose son lost the empire to the founder of the Mughal dynasty, Babur, at Panipat in 1526. Akbar (1556-1605) was the first Mughal emperor to have sufficient security of tenure of office to be able to embellish a capital. He chose Agra, which continued intermittently as the imperial capital until the emperor Aurangzeb moved to Delhi.

We begin this morning with a visit to the Taj Mahal. This, the most famous of all Islamic shrines, was built by an architect from Shiraz (Iran) for Shah Jahan to commemorate his wife, Mumtaz Mihaal, who died in childbirth in 1610. The distraught emperor planned to build a black tomb for himself to mirror the white Taj Mahal across the Yamuna River. He was deposed by his son before he could achieve his grandiose plan.

Next, we visit Agra's powerful Red Fort. As busily as he was reducing the fortresses of his enemies, Akbar was building his own strategic network of strongholds across northern India. Chief amongst these was the fortress at his capital, Agra, which accommodated his court, the imperial family, a massive arsenal, a granary and the vaults that held the Mughal treasure hoards.

After lunch we travel to Sikandra, located on the outskirts of Agra. Here we visit Akbar's tomb, a classic Mughal mausoleum though of somewhat idiosyncratic design, set in a large walled garden that was laid out as a representation of the Koranic paradise.

We finish our day's program with a trip across the river to view the Taj Mahal from the riverbank. Here the wonderful building can be viewed away from the trappings of the modern city, and it seems to float up from the water. (Overnight Agra) BLD

Day 22: Tuesday 17 January, Agra – Delhi Airport

- Morning at leisure
- Farewell Lunch
- Tomb of the Itimud-ud-Daula

This morning is at leisure. After a special farewell lunch we commence the three-hour drive to Delhi Airport.

En route we visit one of the most remarkable of Mughal buildings, the tomb of the Empress Nur Jahan's father, a senior noble of Persian lineage whose long and capable service to the emperors Jahangir and Shah Jahan earned him the title Itimud ud daula, "pillar of the state". The building, a milestone in the development of Mughal architecture, was the first to be clad in white marble which was then entirely decorated in *pietra dura* floral and geometric designs.

After this we shall continue to Delhi Airport for the return flight to Australia. BL

Accommodation

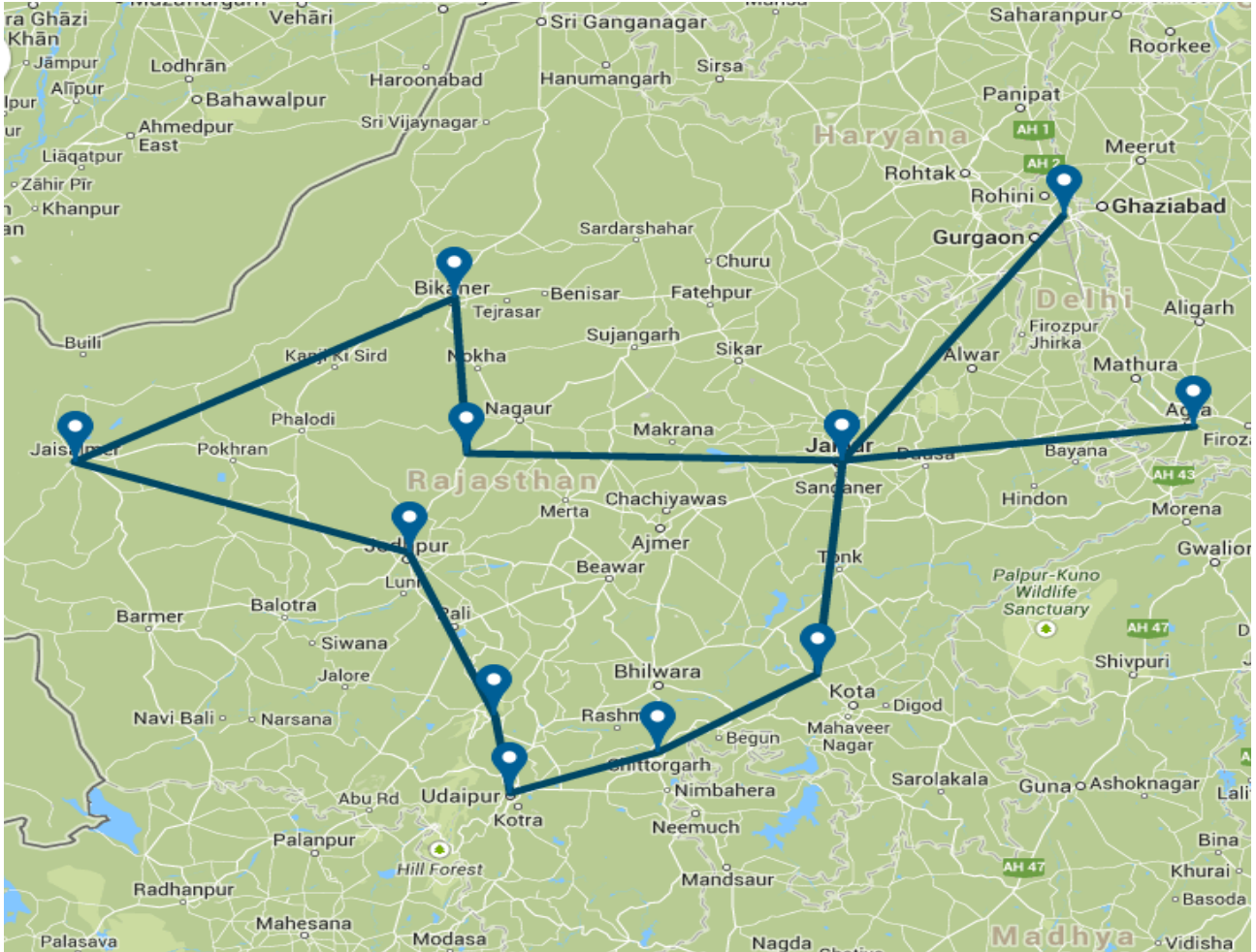
22 days in India

Accommodation is in a range of 3-5-star hotels, many of them in heritage buildings and palaces. All rooms have en suite bathrooms; several hotels have swimming pools and provide foreign exchange and internet service. Single rooms may be requested – and are subject to availability and payment of the single supplement. Further information on hotels will be provided in the 'Tour Hotel List' given to tour members prior to their departure.

- New Delhi (3 nights): 5-star The Claridges - graceful architecture, elegant décor, and a seamless blend of old-world charm and contemporary facilities have made this hotel one of the best addresses in Lutyens' Delhi since the 1950s. www.claridges.com
- Jaipur (3 nights): 4-star Alsisar Haveli - a small heritage hotel with antique furniture and medieval Rajasthani-style fabrics. Situated in the centre of Jaipur. www.alsisarhaveli.com
- Bundi (1 night): 4-star Hadoti Palace Bundi - a family-run hotel built in the colonial style and situated in the city centre. www.hadotipalace.com
- Bijaipur (1 night): 3-star Castle Bijaipur - built in the early 16th century to defend the frontier against invading Mughal & Maratha armies. Now an enchanting heritage hotel with spectacular architecture, the castle offers breathtaking views of the surrounding area. www.castlebijaipur.com
- Udaipur (2 nights): 5-star Lalit Laxmi Vilas Palace - built by Maharana Fateh Singh in 1911, this heritage hotel sits on a hilltop overlooking the Fateh Sagar Lake. www.thelalit.com
- Kumbhalgarh (1 night): 4-star Aodhi Hotel - a heritage hotel, once a royal retreat, situated close to the Kumbhalgarh fortress. www.hrhindia.com
- Jodhpur (2 nights): 4-star Ajit Bhawan Palace Resort - a heritage hotel and home to the present Maharaja Gaj Singh and members of the Jodhpur royal family. The hotel offers old-world elegance with the modern comforts and boasts a beautiful pool and garden area. www.ajitbhawan.com
- Jaisalmer (2 nights): 5-star Rang Mahal Hotel - classed as a premium hotel and located 2.5kms outside the town centre. www.hotelranmahal.com
- Bikaner (1 night): 4-star Hotel Laxmi Niwas Palace - once the personal residence of Maharaja Ganga Singhji. Built in 1902 by the architect Sir Swinton Jacob, in the Indo-Saracen style, the palace's features exquisite filigree and latticework. www.laxminiwaspalace.com
- Khimsar (2 nights): 4-star Khimsar Fort - a heritage hotel housed in a 16th-century fort perched on the edge of the Great Thar Desert. www.khimsar.com
- Jaipur (1 night): 4-star Alsisar Haveli - as above.
- Agra (2 nights): 5-star ITC Mughal - a modern representation of Mughal architecture sprawled over 35 acres of luxurious gardens, in close proximity to the Taj Mahal. www.itchotels.in

Note: Hotels are subject to change, in which case a hotel of similar standard will be provided.

Tour Map



Tour Price & Inclusions

AUD \$9240.00 Land Content Only - Early-Bird Special: book before 31 May 2016

AUD \$9440.00 Land Content Only

AUD \$1990.00 Double (as single) Supplement

For competitive Economy, Business or First Class airfares and/or group airfares please contact ASA for further information.

Tour Price (Land Content Only) includes:

- Accommodation in twin-share rooms with private facilities in 3-5-star hotels.
- All meals, indicated in the tour itinerary where: B=breakfast, L=lunch & D=evening meal
- Drinks at welcome and farewell meals. Other meals may only include tea, coffee and bottled water.
- Transportation by air-conditioned coach; 4WD safari Day 18
- Airport-hotel transfers if travelling on the ASA 'designated' flights
- Porterage of one piece of luggage per person at hotels (not at airports)
- Lecture and site-visit program
- Tour handbook
- Bottled water provided daily during site excursions
- Services of a National Indian Tour Manager and local guides
- Entrance fees (excl. optional late afternoon Camel Safari Day 18)
- Tips for the coach driver, National Indian guide and restaurants for included meals.

Tour Price (Land Content Only) does not include:

- Airfare: Australia-Delhi, Delhi-Australia
- Personal spending money
- Airport-hotel transfers if not travelling on the ASA 'designated' flights
- Luggage in excess of 20 kg (44 lbs)
- Travel insurance
- Visas as applicable.



Physical Endurance & Practical Information

Physical Ratings 

The number of flags is a guide to the degree of difficulty of ASA tours relative to each other (not to those of other tour companies). It is neither absolute nor literal. One flag is given to the least taxing tours, six to the most. Flags are allocated, above all, according to the amount of walking and standing each tour involves. Nevertheless all ASA tours require that participants have a good degree of fitness enabling 2-3 hours walking or 1-1.5 hours standing still on any given site visit or excursion. Many sites are accessed by climbing slopes or steps and have uneven terrain.

This 22-day tour involves:

- Extensive walking through narrow streets and busy markets, and some walking on rough ground
- Travelling long distances by coach with variable road conditions
- Regular early-morning starts
- Risk of gastric ailments
- 3 to 5-star hotels with eleven hotel changes
- You must be able to carry your own hand-luggage. Hotel portage includes 1 piece of luggage per person. Assistance with luggage can be slow on occasion

It is important to remember that ASA programs are group tours, and slow walkers affect everyone in the group. As the group must move at the speed of the slowest member, the amount of time spent at a site may be reduced if group members cannot maintain a moderate walking pace. ASA tours should not present any problem for active people who can manage day-to-day walking and stair-climbing. However, if you have any doubts about your ability to manage on a program, please ask your ASA travel consultant whether this is a suitable tour for you.

Please note: it is a condition of travel that all participants agree to accept ASA's directions in relation to their suitability to participate in activities undertaken on the tour, and that ASA retains the sole discretion to

direct a tour participant to refrain from a particular activity on part of the tour. For further information please refer to the ASA Reservation Application Form.

Practical Information

Prior to departure, tour members will receive practical notes which include information on visa requirements, health, photography, weather, clothing and what to pack, custom regulations, bank hours, currency regulations, electrical appliances and food. The Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade website has advice for travellers: www.smartraveller.gov.au

Visas

Australian, New Zealand and British passport holders will require a tourist visa for India. Participants will receive from ASA the relevant visa application forms prior to departure.

Weather in Rajasthan

Extending from December to March is the winter season. The coldest month of the season is January. The temperature ranges from 10° C to 27° C. However, there may be considerable difference in the maximum and minimum temperatures.

Use of Professional Video/Camera Equipment

There are strict regulations with regard to the use of 'professional equipment' in India. For example, when using equipment such as large video cameras, photographic or filming materials normally associated with TV or movie shooting, special authorisation from the government is required. Generally speaking, the use of cameras, and tripods etc. used by photography enthusiasts is not a problem.

Type of Touring

This program include extensive coach travel using a 34-seater deluxe air-conditioned coach. A small number of site visits are undertaken by 4WD safari jeeps. Travelling includes:

- New Delhi - Jaipur: 266kms - 6 hours on highway
- Jaipur – Bundi : 210km – 3-3.5 hours on poor road
- Bundi - Kota: 60kms - 1 hour on poor road
- Bijaipur - Udaipur: 145kms - 3 hours on good road
- Kumbhalgarh - Jodhpur: 40kms - 1 hour
- Jodhpur - Jaisalmer: 280kms - 5 hours on good road
- Jaisalmer – Bikaner: 330kms - 7 hours on good road
- Bikaner – Khimsar: 155kms – 3-3.5hrs on poor road
- Khimsar - Pushkar: 155kms – 3-3.5 hours on good and poor road
- Pushkar – Jaipur: 150kms on good road
- Agra to Delhi Airport: 226kms - 3-3.5 on Express Way

Booking Conditions

ASA RESERVATION APPLICATION FORM

Please complete the ASA RESERVATION APPLICATION and send it to Australians Studying Abroad together with your non-refundable deposit of AUD \$500.00 per person payable to Australians Studying Abroad.

Passport Details

All participants must provide no later than 75 days prior to the commencement of the program a photocopy of the front page of their current passport.

Double (as single) Supplement

Payment of this supplement will ensure accommodation in a double room for single use throughout the tour. The number of rooms available for single use is extremely limited. People wishing to take this supplement are therefore advised to book well in advance.